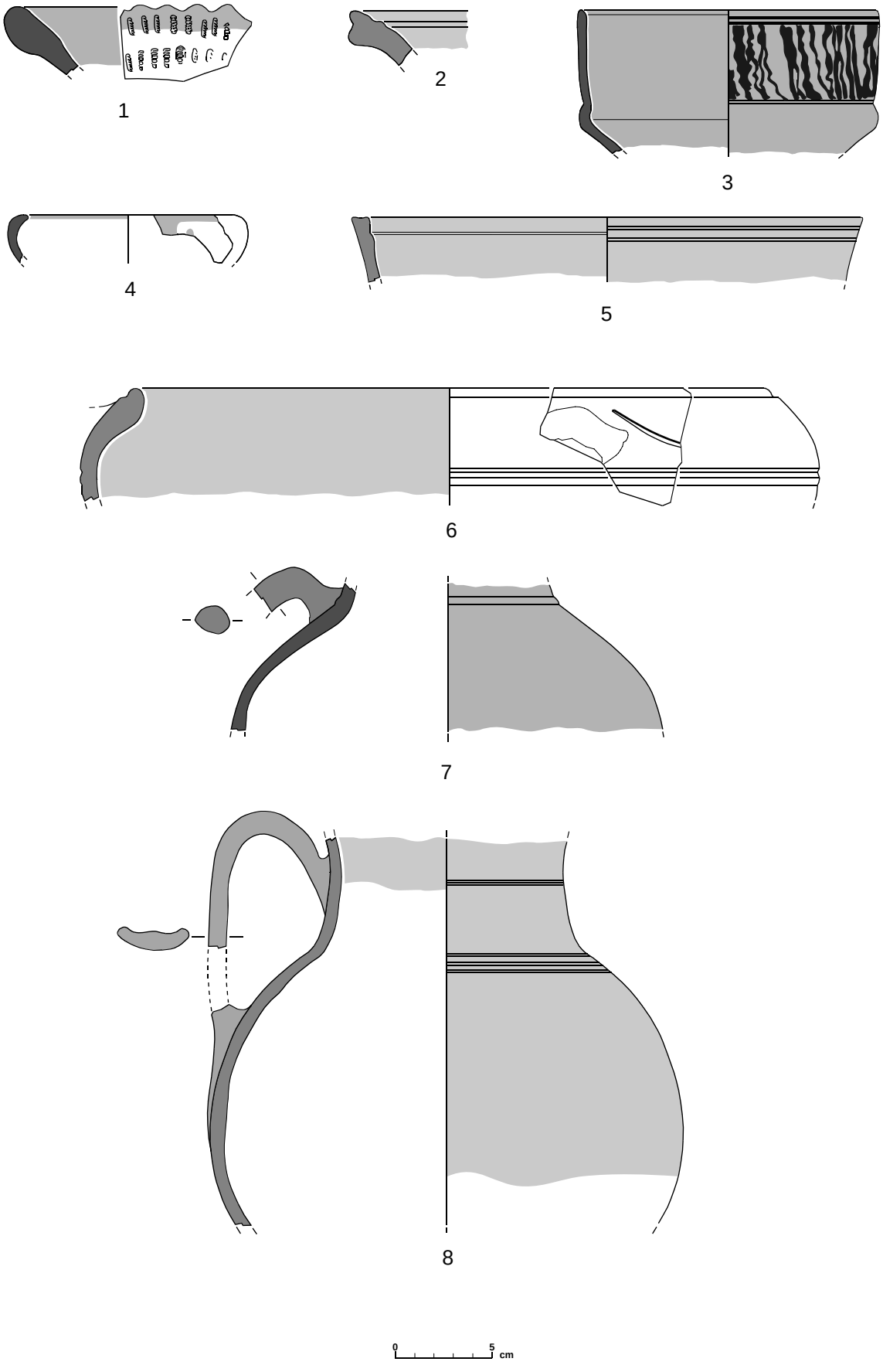
RC - SU 25

RC- SU 25



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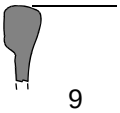

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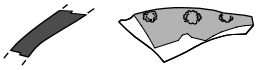

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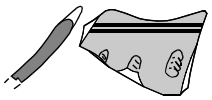

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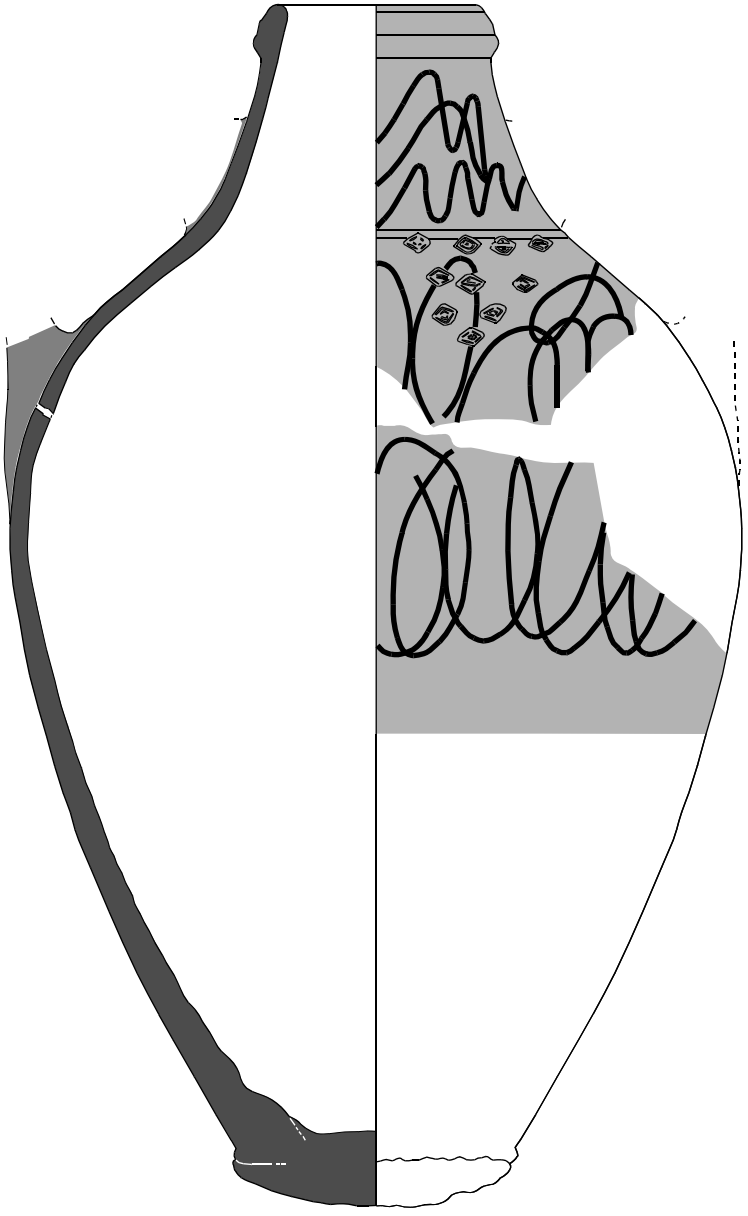
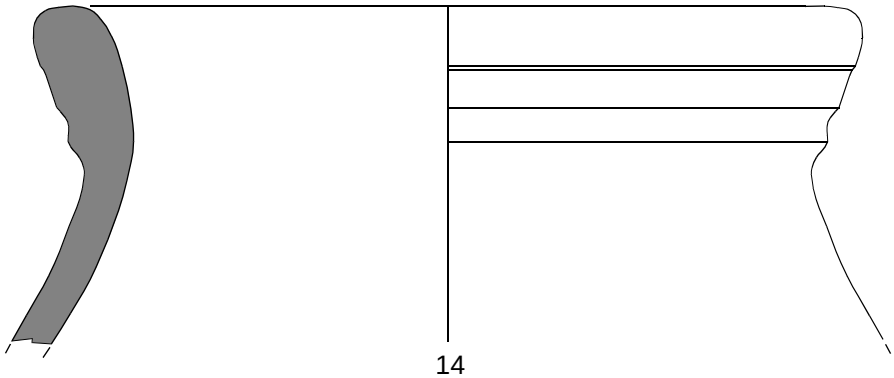


13

0 5 cm

RC- SU 25



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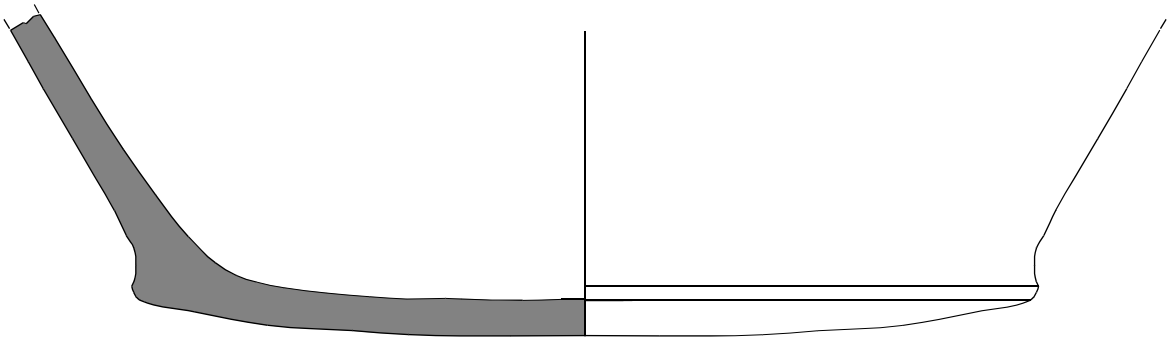

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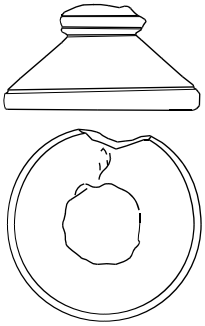

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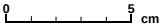


RC - SU 26

Definition Renovation of a dwelling, possibly a long bench. .

Interpretation: Structure abutting the interior wall of the dwelling (SU 27). It could be a long bench against the wall. The fact that the wall is also covered in whitewash indicates that the added structure was not envisaged in the original plan.

Observations: Documented only in RC-2. Very loose, yellowish sand, which fills the interior of the dwelling structures. It contains abundant pottery. The stratum also yielded a coin and a bronze fragment.

Material:

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	18-25
Intersected by (Negative)	24
_____	
Joined to (Structure)	27
_____	

RC - SU 27

Definition Dwelling structure.

Interpretation: Room, more or less rectangular in shape with round corners. Its southern part is excavated in SU 28. To its north side, a wall of adobe fragments was built, possibly because the stratum in which it has been excavated is located in a zone of very low depth.

Observations: Documented only in RC-2. Very loose, yellowish sand, which fills the interior of the dwelling structures. It contains abundant pottery. The stratum also yielded a coin and a bronze fragment.

Material:

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Abutted by (Structure)	26
Covered by (Stratum)	25-18
Supporting (Stratum)	36
Intersected by (Negative)	32-24-31
_____	
Resting on (Stratum)	28
_____	

RC - SU 28

Definition: Clay and fragments of adobe

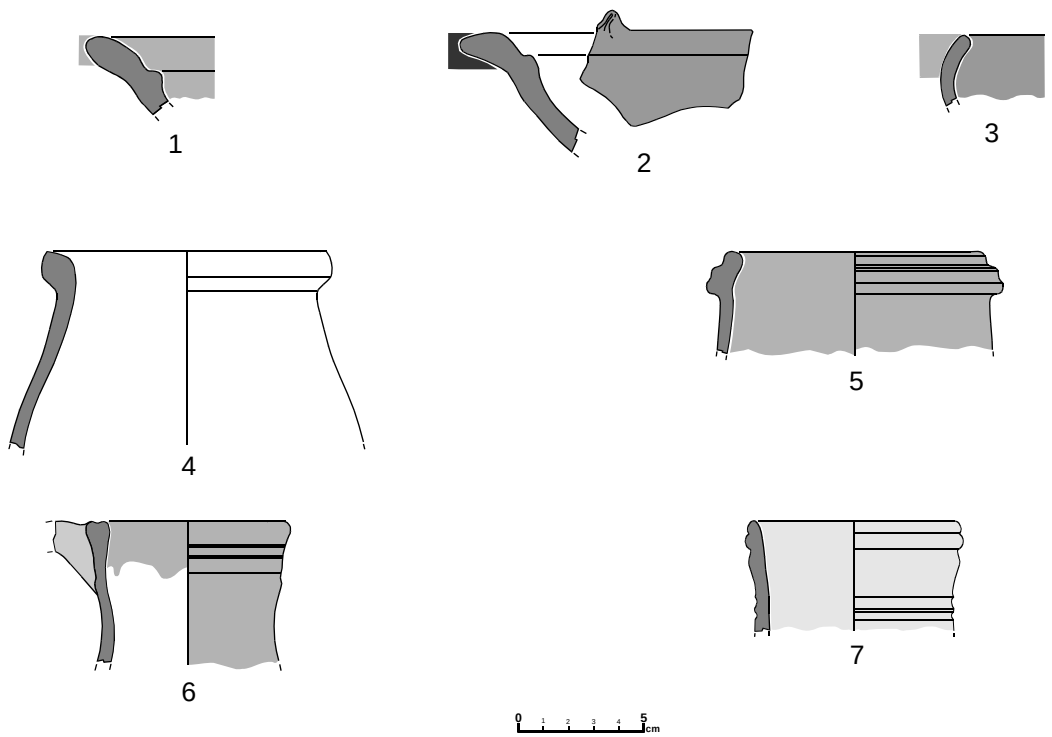
Interpretation Collapse of the first fortification wall of Tchinguiz Tepe?

Observations: Documented only in RC-2. The stratum dips from south to north. It was cut to lay the dwelling structure (SU 27).

Material: Slipware: 32 frags.
Common ware: 40 frags.
Cooking ware: 1 frag.
Large containers: 30 frags.
Stone construction material: 1 frag.

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	2-18
Rested on by (Structure)	27-34
Covering (Stratum)	21



RC - SU 29

Definition Foundation platform.

Interpretation: Foundation platform of wall of limestone fragments uncovered in SU 18.

Observations: Documented only in RC-2. Platform composed of adobe and bricks, covered by a hard, grey crust of small pebbles. It is just below the wall built with re-used limestone located in SU 18.

Material: Common ware: 3 frags.

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	18
Resting on (Stratum)	21

RC - SU 30

Definition Infill deposit of a pit in the dwelling.

Interpretation:

Observations: Documented only in RC-2. Infill deposit in SU 31. It yielded very little pottery.

Material: Slipware: 1 frags.
Common ware: 4 frags.

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	25
It is refilling (Negative)	31

RC - SU 31

Definition Rectangular pit in the dwelling.

Interpretation: Pit of unknown function associated with a dwelling (SU 27).

Observations: Documented only in RC-2. A roughly rectangular pit made in the floor of the dwelling (SU 27). It reaches the sandstone bedrock. It is filled in by SU 30.

Material:

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	25
Filling (Stratum)	30
_____	
Intersecting (Structure)	27
_____	

RC - SU 32

Definition Circular pit in the dwelling.

Interpretation: Possible hearth structure.

Observations: Documented only in RC-2. Circular pit of little depth. It is filled in by SU 33.

Material:

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	25
Filling (Stratum)	33
_____	
Intersecting (Stratum)	35
Intersecting (Structure)	27
_____	

RC - SU 33

Definition Infill deposit of a hearth.

Interpretation: Possible hearth structure.

Observations: Documented only in RC-2. This deposit contains no pottery. It has low potential and fills SU 32 negatively. It contained reddened sand and scarce charcoal and ash remains.

Material:

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	25
_____	
Intersecting (Stratum)	35
It is refilling (Negative)	32
_____	

RC - SU 34

Definition *Pakhsa* (cob) wall

Interpretation: Terracing wall.

Observations: Documented only in RC-2. *Pakhsa* (cob) wall that may have served to create terraces in order to level land for the construction of the dwelling (SU 27). It stands on SU 21 and leans against SU 28, which is the stratum in which the dwelling was constructed and which dips slightly toward the north.

Material:

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	18
Supporting (Stratum)	36
_____	
Resting on (Stratum)	28-21
_____	

RC - SU 35

Definition Brown sand.

Interpretation: It could be SU 21.

Observations: Documented only in RC-2. It is located below the deposit that fills in the circular pit in the dwelling. It yielded no archaeological material and does not appear to have been affected by the circular interface interpreted as a hearth (SU 32).

Material:

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	33
Intersected by (Negative)	32
_____	
Covering (Stratum)	12
_____	

RC - SU 36

Definition Yellowish sand.

Interpretation: Infill between walls that was created during the construction of the dwelling (SU 27).

Observations: Documented only in RC-2. This stratum is limited in size. It occupies the space between the *pakhsa* (cob) wall (SU 34), which may have served for terracing to build the house (SU 27), and the adobe wall that formed part of the dwelling on its north side. It yielded no material except one spherical piece of fired clay, apparently a pendant or bead.

Material: Spindle whorl: 1 piece. .

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	18
Intersected by (Negative)	24
_____	
Leaning on (Structure)	27-34
_____	

RC - SU 37

Definition Carved section in the bedrock.

Interpretation: Possible preparation for the foundation of the first fortification wall of *Tchinguiz Tepe*.

Observations: It is a small step, with a maximum height of approximately 30cm, made in the sandstone bedrock parallel to the line of the fortification (SU 16).

Material:

Archaeologist: E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	21
_____	
Intersecting (Stratum)	12
_____	

ADOBE BRICKS WITH MAKER'S MARKS FOUND IN RC-2

1

Mark:	two parallel lines
Side 1:	0,31 m.
Side 2:	---.
Thickness:	0,11 m.

2

Mark:	two fingerprints
Side 1:	0,31 m.
Side 2:	0,31 m.
Thickness:	0,12 m.

3

Mark:	two parallel lines
Side 1:	0,31 m.
Side 2:	0,31 m.
Thickness:	0,12 m.

4

Mark:	personal mark (two parallel lines within an arch)
Side 1:	0,32 m.
Side 2:	0,32 m.
Thickness:	0,14 m.

5

Mark:	two fingerprints
Side 1:	0,35 m.
Side 2:	---.
Thickness:	0,15 m.

6

Mark:	omega (?)
Side 1:	0,31 m.
Side 2:	0,31 m.
Thickness:	0,13 m.

7

Mark:	omega (?)
Side 1:	0,32 m.
Side 2:	0,32 m.
Thickness:	0,11 m.

8

Mark:	omega (?)
Side 1:	---.
Side 2:	---.
Thickness:	0,11 m.

9

Mark:	two fingerprints
Side 1:	0,35 m.
Side 2:	---.
Thickness:	0,13 m.

10

Mark:	omega (?).
Side 1:	0,32 m.
Side 2:	---.
Thickness:	0,12 m.

11

Mark:	omega (?).
Side 1:	0,31 m.
Side 2:	0,32 m.
Thickness:	0,13 m.

12

Mark:	personal mark (two parallel lines to the right and an isolated line in the centre?)
Side 1:	---.
Side 2:	---.
Thickness:	0,14 m.

13

Mark:	personal mark (two parallel lines to the right and an isolated line above them?
Side 1:	---.
Side 2:	---.
Thickness:	0,13 m.

14

Mark:	two fingerprints
Side 1:	0,35 m.
Side 2:	---.
Thickness:	0,13 m.

15

Mark:	two fingerprints
Side 1:	0,35 m.
Side 2:	---.
Thickness:	0,11 m.

16

Mark:	two fingerprints
Side 1:	---.
Side 2:	---.
Thickness:	0,11 m.

17

Mark:	two fingerprints
Side 1:	0,32 m.
Side 2:	0,32 m.
Thickness:	0,11 m.

18

Mark:	rho
Side 1:	0,35 m.
Side 2:	0,36 m.
Thickness:	0,12 m.

19

Mark:	line vertical to the axis of symmetry
Side 1:	0,34 m.
Side 2:	0,35 m.
Thickness:	0,12 m.

20

Mark:	line vertical to the axis of symmetry
Side 1:	0,36 m.
Side 2:	0,36 m.
Thickness:	0,12 m.

21

Mark:	two fingerprints
Side 1:	0,38 m.
Side 2:	---.
Thickness:	0,11 m.

22

Mark:	diagonal line
Side 1:	0,34 m.
Side 2:	0,34 m.
Thickness:	0,12 m.

23

Mark:	line vertical to the axis of symmetry
Side 1:	0,35 m.
Side 2:	0,36 m.
Thickness:	0,13 m.

24

Mark:	two parallel lines
Side 1:	0,36 m.
Side 2:	0,36 m.
Thickness:	0,11 m.

Understanding the historical topography of Tchinguiz Tepe

Enrique Ariño, Verònica Martínez, Ana Sánchez del Corral, Josep M. Gurt

The combination of geophysical surveying, geomorphological and taxonomic studies, the archaeological record and topographical work has been shown to be the perfect combination for something that is always forgotten in archaeological studies: understanding the natural topography of a location prior to human settlement and how the first human settlement acted upon it. From our standpoint, the exercise is absolutely essential in any urban site, enhancing our knowledge not only of the strategy followed in the first planning undertaken on the location by its settlers, but also — and above all — the cumulative stratigraphic sequence of the historical transformation of the location.

Structurally, the hill of *Tchinguiz Tepe* is defined as the southernmost outcropping of a mountain range, which is the lowest of the three that rise on the right-hand side of the Surkhan Darya depression. In clear contact with the river-bed of the Amu Darya, it is made up of detritic rock (sandstone, siltstone and claystone) from the Miocene epoch. In the field recognition at *Tchinguiz Tepe*, these materials lie beneath what can be distinguished as a low potential, discontinuous covering of superficial formations that are aeolic, fluvio-aeolic, fluvial and slope-generated in origin. The **superficial formations (SFs)** lie in discordance over the coherent rock, and are primarily unconsolidated, detritic materials, although superficial crusts also form part of this category. SFs are fundamental for the interpretation of the site, because they constitute a significant part of the material that is the object of the archaeological intervention. For that reason, a morphological slope analysis was carried out, using a Digital Elevation Model (DEM).

The hill of *Tchinguiz Tepe* presents a highly disymmetrical transversal profile, with a northern slope that is much steeper than its southern one. It reaches a height of 288 metres and generates a space extensive enough to build a walled enclosure. The disymmetry of the profile and the broad features of its relief are morphostructural in nature, in relation to the geological structure of the mountain range mentioned above. *Tchinguiz Tepe* could be considered an *inselberg* of resistance and of position, with topographical prominences along its slopes associated with sandstone, siltstone and claystone outcroppings.

In general, it is possible to distinguish: :

an upper segment, the steepest of the three segments, with frequent rocky outcroppings; it corresponds to the talus of the slope (T1)

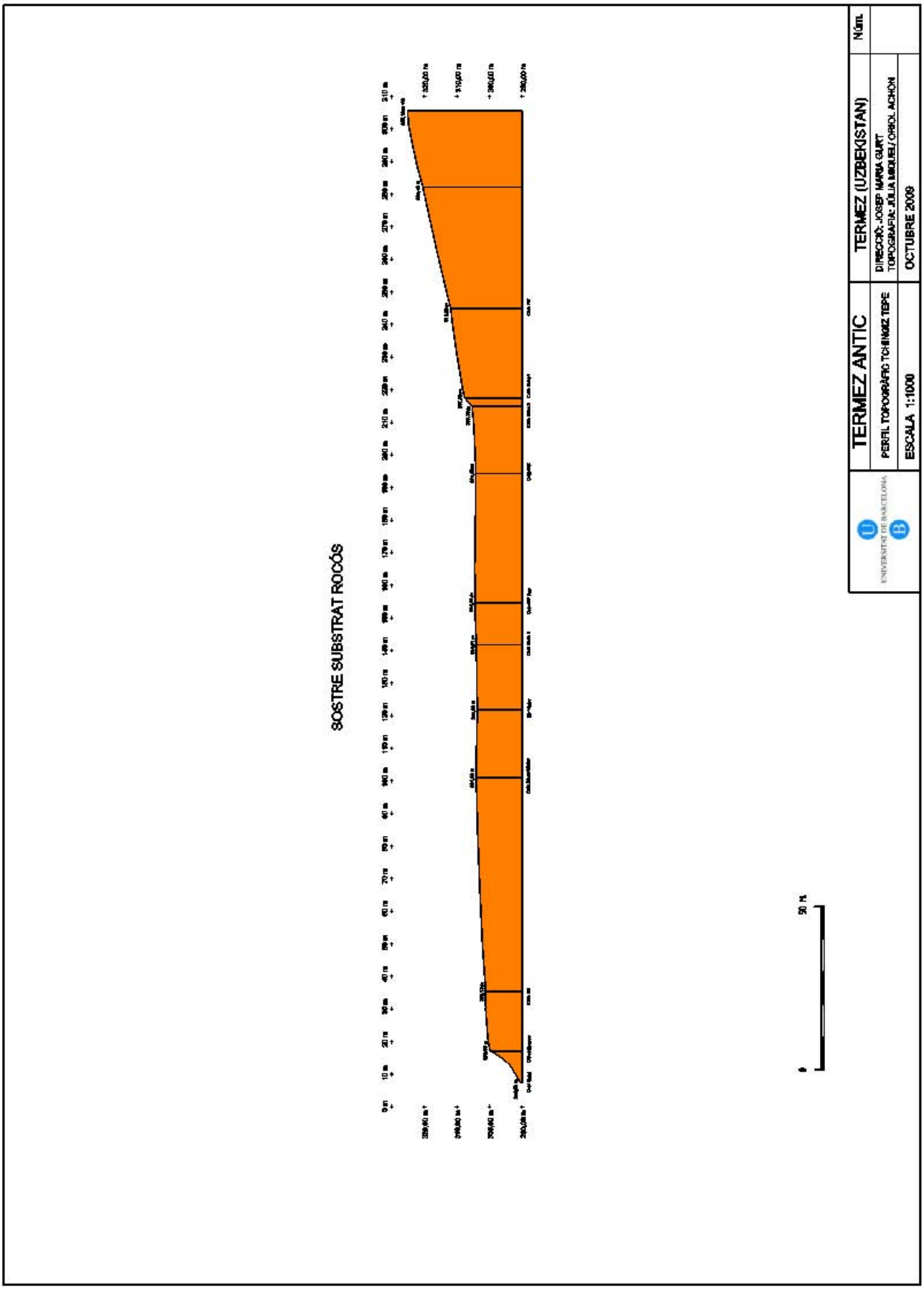
less steep middle segment, or surface of basal transition (T2)

lower segment, very flat and of greater length (T3). It gives way to an escarpment of approximately eight or ten metres with outcroppings of the same material constituents of the hill, quite disturbed, but coherent. The escarpment may have a structural origin related to the longitudinal lineaments of the Surkhan Darya valley that reach to the Amu Darya river and affect the meanders of the river. Fitting into the base of the escarpment is a surface on which two archaeological remains are located, known as Batiment A and Batiment B.

The sediments or superficial formations model the geological structure, or foundation of the hill's physiography, in detail. The SFs, basically composed of sand, are distributed with variable potentials and characteristics throughout the hill's profile and according to a specific sequence from the upper segment to the distal zone. They reach their greatest thickness in the middle segment and in some sections of the basal surface. The southern slope is not homogeneous across its entire expanse. The peak crest divides in two at the concrete platform and, some metres farther down, other slope breaks and irregularities appear, which are related to the development of ravines and gullies. These deep incisions could

be initially of human origin and have since been exacerbated by overland flow processes. In summary, the SFs are quite recent and can, with all certainty, be linked to a historical period. This fact is beginning to be corroborated by the archaeological work and absolute dating already available.

What is the explanation for this sedimentary disposition? The origin of the SFs is not a settled issue. It is difficult to explain by a single agent or process. *Tchinguiz Tepe* features the convergence of three large morphogenetic systems tied to arid environments: *slopes, alluvial/colluvial, and aeolic*. From a geomorphological perspective, it should be noted that the formation of an archaeological site in the geographic context of *Tchinguiz Tepe* is subject in large extent to wind action that, in this climatic domain, has a greater effect over time and space than the water from precipitation, even though precipitation is a powerful agent because of the nature of the precipitation and the high erodibility of the terrain. However, another feature also helps to explain the geomorphology of the location: human action. In fact, over the past two years, archaeological work in the field has confirmed intense human action on the geological structure, involving its regularisation. From what we have learnt to date, the result has been to create distinct horizontal levels for the urban planning of the site, basically for the construction of a fortified enclosure. These levels have been confirmed by the distinct topographical raising carried out on the ceiling of the hill's geological structure.


SOSTRE SUBSTRAT ROCÓS
TERMEZ ANTIC
PERFIL TOPOGRÀFIC TCHINGIZ TEPE
ESCALA 1:1000
TERMEZ (UZBEKISTAN)
DIRECCIÓ: JOSEP MARIA GURT
TOPOGRAFIA: JÚLIA MIQUEL/ CAROL ACHON
OCTUBRE 2009
Núm.
50 m

Archaeological excavation of Sector A C2 at Ancient Military Quarters (Termez)

Verónica Martínez Ferreras

Introduction

During archaeological excavation in the 2009 season, work initiated in 2008 was continued in the area of the military camp (former barracks). The area is located halfway between the citadel and the hill of *Tchinguiz Tepe*. The main objective was to search for archaeological levels to indicate ancient settlement of the area and complete the material sequence recorded in the fortress of *Tchinguiz Tepe*. Choosing to excavate in this area of the Termez archaeological site was based on the finding of Greco-Bactrian coins at the location at the start of the twentieth century.

During the first survey of the terrain in 2008, we detected secondary levels that sealed a series of structural units. Although absolute dates are not available for the levels, they showed a pottery horizon unknown in the record of *Tchinguiz Tepe* to date. The work in 2009 has confirmed the results of the prior year. The survey of AC2, situated approximately 100m south of AC1 (excavated in 2008), confirms that both are located on a wide terrace near the area of the city's expansion in the Islamic period. Beneath intense settlement during the Islamic period, there appear uninterrupted archaeological levels that define a material horizon that should—according to traditional terminology—be qualified as early Kushan, even Hellenistic.

Although the terrain and its surface was highly disturbed by the presence of structures and remains (basically metallic) corresponding to the former installations of the military base on the site, the decision was taken to undertake an initial geophysical survey of the intended dig area (see text in the report referring to the geophysical surveys of the 2009 season).

The results from the geophysical survey were negative. No archaeological structures were located. Nonetheless, we decided to begin excavation of AC2, in part to test the reliability of the survey system in this particular environment. The excavated space measures 5m in length by 4.5m in width. It lies northwest-southeast. The findings in AC2 indicate that the area was used as a rubbish dump in the medieval period. The remains of this phase lie directly over levels from the Hellenistic period. The question is: what has happened between the two chronological horizons? We know that actions taken in the Islamic period erased part of the ancient record that doubtless correspond to a fully Kushan phase and a Kushan-Sassanian phase. Apparently, the levels of this period were partly destroyed before using the space as a rubbish dump.

Stratigraphy of sector AC2

1. Levels of Islamic period

The stratigraphic sequence of the survey is quite complicated. The excavation began by removing the superficial level of circulation (SU1), formed by a level of soil with a modest vegetation cover, pebbles from the pavement of adjacent modern circulation routes, and pottery fragments. Beneath the surface level (SU 1), a very hard level of compact silt and sand (SU2), with a potential of 30cm, appears. It presents an absence of pebbles and a presence of pottery fragments. However, this level was intersected longitudinally by three parallel military trenches dug for the military base during the Soviet period, leaving the upper stratigraphy of the site clearly disturbed. Nonetheless, the level has been correctly documented in the stratigraphic sequence.

The trenches at the western extreme (SU 3) and eastern extreme (SU 7) were dug to run electrical cables. Both SU 3 and SU 7 measured 25-30cm in width, but were of variable depth. SU 3 was 54cm deep, while SU 7 measured 36cm in depth. By contrast, the trench (SU 5) in the middle of the excavated space contained larger metal piping. Its width was 40-50cm and its depth was 52cm. The archaeological material found in the levels of infill in the trenches (SU 4, SU 8 and SU 6, respectively) has not been collected because it was extremely disturbed.

From stratum SU 2, the stratigraphy is composed of a successive accumulation of strata of diverse potential, superimposed irregularly. Based on their similar composition and texture, the correct identification and interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence was complicated in some cases. In addition, the breakage in the sector's stratigraphy caused by the trenches has hampered the definition of the affected stratum on the x axis.

Beneath SU 2, in the southwest corner, appears a level (SU 11) affected by trenches SU 3 and SU 5. It is formed of dark brown silt and fine sand, not compact. Pottery and remains of fauna are very abundant and some charcoal was recovered. Notably, a number of ceramic vessels appeared highly complete. By contrast, in the east and northeast of the excavated area, a level was found under SU 2 which was characterized by reddish clay (SU 9), 20cm in thickness, marked by an absence of pottery material. Toward the northeast and east, between trenches SU 5 and SU 7 and to the west of trench SU 7, appeared a stratum of very similar characteristics (SU 13). Although SU 13 largely lies under SU 2, it appears slightly covered by stratum SU 11 at its southern end.

Toward the centre and east of the excavated area, beneath levels SU 2 and SU 9, lies SU 10=14. This sand level was affected by digging trenches SU 5 and SU 7. It is a level of silt with fine, light-brown sand that extends between the eastern boundary of the sample trench and the military trench SU 5. The stratum has 45cm of potential and contains pottery, mostly glazed, fauna and some charcoal.

Under SU 11 and partly under SU 13, we excavated a level of similar characteristics (SU 12). Composed of silt, it presented concentrations of ash and charcoal, as well as a large number of pot sherds and complete vessels on the surface of the level. It also had a large amount of fauna, glass and glass slag.

Towards the southeast, under SU 10=14, a level of similar characteristics (SU 15) has been documented. Lacking compact texture, its composition was largely silt and ash, together with fragments of fired adobe bricks, pot sherds and charcoal. The level covered a stratum formed of silt, ash and charcoal, pottery, fauna, glass objects and glass slag (SU 18), with 20cm of potential, occupying the southern half of the excavated area. Towards the southwest, SU 18 was partly covered by stratum SU 12.

Under SU 18 to the south, SU 13 to the northwest and SU 10=14 to the northeast, spread a level

(SU 16) of light-brown silt and sand that was highly compact in nature. The stratum had 30-45cm of potential and covered a level of sand (SU 19) in the east and SU 17 in the centre and western part of the excavated area. Level SU 19 corresponds to a contribution of decomposed geological substrate, which definitely came from cutting the bedrock in the area. This stratum delineates a steep slope towards the southeast side of the sample trench AC 2, the point at which its potential substantially diminishes, falling from 20cm in the north to 4cm in the south. SU 17, covered by SU 19 in the eastern part, extends homogeneously over the entire sector. With 40-60cm of potential, it yielded highly fragmented pottery material, remains of fauna and some charcoal. However, the level is key to understanding the evolution of the different historical periods of the settlement. SU 17 represents the interruption of the levels dating to the Islamic period and the beginning of a stratigraphic sequence that could be taken as characteristic of the earlier ancient Kushan period, based on pottery recovered in the archaeological stratigraphy.

2. Levels of the first Kushan period

Beneath SU 17, a level of use and circulation (SU 20) was recorded. Featuring several pits, it extends beyond the boundaries of the survey. The composition of SU 20 is greyish dark-brown silt and sand and its potential is variable, reaching 26cm in the northern side and falling to 4cm in the southern side. It is also formed of concentrations of charcoal and the remains of small pot sherds, together with some remains of fauna. Most of the pits are concentrated in the northeastern part of the sector. The pits present variably morphology and do not have diameters greater than 30cm. An important piece of data is the presence of a large piece of pottery (SU 22) attached to one of the pits. The upper rim of the piece was found at the height of the surface of use of SU 20. A cutting (SU 23) abuts the receptacle. It measures 32x20cm, had a potential of 7cm, and was filled in by SU 24. SU 24 is a stratum is largely composed of sand with pot sherds and fauna remains. A few more centimetres to the north, close to pit SU 23, a cutting (SU 29) was also found on the circulation floor SU 20. SU 29 measures 32x26cm in area and has 11cm of potential. It was covered by stratum SU 30 wich is largely composed of sand and scarce small pottery sherds. Toward the east of pit SU 23 and the pottery receptacle (SU 22), another pit (SU 25) opens up. It is oval in shape (32x24cm) and 8cm in depth. SU 26, formed by sand and containing pottery sherds and fauna remains, filled pit SU 25.

In the centre of the sector, we documented a pit (SU 27) that was large in size (66x40cm) and irregular in shape, with 21cm of potential. It could have been used as a hearth, based on the ash and pottery sherds in the stratum of infill (SU 28). Toward the southwest, at a distance of 1.5m from pit SU 27, we documented an oval cutting (SU 31) of greater size (1x0.68 m), running north-south. Its depth on the north side was 30cm, while its depth on the south side measured 13cm. The bottom of the pit corresponds to a level of pebbles and sandstone that formed the top of the natural bedrock (SU 34) of the sample trench on its western side. The pit was filled in with a level of sand containing scarce pottery material (SU 32).

Level SU 20 covers the stratum SU 33, which is formed by sand and sandstone and extends across the entire sample trench, except at the western end. SU 33 has variable potential and covers the sandstone bedrock SU 34. At the eastern extreme of the sample trench, the potential of SU 33 varies from 2 to 10cm in width. Its thickness rises to 38cm in the northwest extreme, and it filled in the cuttings (SU 35 and 36) made in the sandstone. The level yielded a great deal of pottery sherds and fauna remains. Because the level is quite horizontal and levels the terrain across the entire extent of the sector, covering the natural substrate, it could have been used for preparation of the floor of use and circulation SU 20.

On the sandstone itself (SU 34), two large, tulip-shaped urns (SU 21 and 22) were found in primary position. They were covered or abutted by the level of circulation SU 20. Urn SU 22 is a cylindrical pottery receptacle. Its top rim measures 22cm in diameter, its base is 16cm and its height is 37cm. Judging by its position, we believe that the vessel was used when the floor SU20 was in use, although it must have been deposited prior to the construction of the floor of use because the base of the urn stood on the lower stratum SU 33, which covered the sandstone bedrock. During the excavation of floor SU 20, the second urn was found in the northeast corner of the excavated area, at a distance of one metre from

urn SU 22. The second urn (SU 21), which has similar characteristics to the first, was found fractured and only a third of what must have been its original height is extant. Like urn SU 22, it stood on SU 33. However, found in an area that had been partly destroyed by Islamic settlement, it was covered by the remains of the circulation floor SU 20 that surrounded it. These large urns can be dated based on the secondary levels that surround and cover them. We have not determined their function, but they resemble funerary vessels, although they could also be vessels related to foundational rituals.

The bedrock (SU 34) is formed of sandstone with intercalations of siltstone and round pebbles. It is not uniform across the extent of the sector. An intercalation of levels of diverse composition and characteristics can be seen, corresponding to different deposits of natural sediment, such as siltstone or isolated concentrations in some points of the surface. Other levels are formed by pebbles of varying size, depending on their stratigraphic position in the bedrock.

On the northern side of the sample trench, we found two cuttings in the bedrock (SU 35 and 36). Cut SU 35 appears on the north-central boundary of the excavated area. It measures 2x1.66m and has 30cm of potential, although it has only been possible to affect a partial excavation of it, because it extends beyond the northern boundary of the trench. However, the cut appears to correspond to a rectangular lowering that runs north-south. In the interior of AC2, we have only been able to identify and excavate the southeast corner of this negative structure. This pit, in turn, is intersected by cutting SU 36, documented in the northwest part of the sample trench. It measures 1.7m in length, 30cm in width in the excavated area, 25cm in depth, and it continues beyond the excavated area.

Interpretation

The excavated remains in AC2 that correspond to the medieval period supplement the entire set of remains documented for the period in ancient Termez. Ancient sources state that Termez was conquered by the Arabs around the year 689 and enjoyed great prosperity until 1220, when it was besieged by Genghis Khan (Leriche and Pidaev, 2007). According to Ibn Battuta, the city underwent reconstruction in the fourteenth century, but in a new area that lay east-southeast of ancient Termez.

Finding an area dedicated to the accumulation of waste materials in this part of the ancient city of Termez is perfectly understandable. AC2 is located in a peripheral area to the west of the lower city, or Sharistan. Although the city was bounded by a double fortification, settlement during the medieval period in the western area appears to be less than in the eastern sector, which extends to the outskirts, or rabat.

Although precise chronologies for the excavated areas are lacking, the area was obviously used as a rubbish dump, largely household rubbish, for a brief period of time. This is demonstrated by the relative homogeneity of the material culture found in these medieval contexts. Although the pottery reflects a wide repertory of decorative motifs, fragments of a single piece appear distributed across several stratigraphic levels. In addition, fragments of glass vessels, glass bracelets and abundant glass slag are common elements across many archaeological levels. These vestiges raise the likelihood of a glass production industry in the vicinity of the rubbish dump, although we do not yet have any other evidence to confirm this hypothesis.

As noted earlier, the first levels of the rubbish dump lie directly on a level composed of sandstone fragments and sand flaked off these rocks (SU 19). Given that sandstone is the principal component of the geological sand substrate, it seems clear that an intentional levelling was carried out in the eastern sector of the terrain prior to its use as a rubbish dump. The sandstone could come from a nearby area in which a lowering in the bedrock was carried out contemporaneously.

At the same time, the level of broken sandstone (SU 19) and SU 17 cover the remains from the first Kushan period. Radiocarbon analysis of the charcoal and fauna remains found in the oldest levels of settlement in AC2 will provide a more precise chronology. However, the chronological difference sepa-

rating these remains from the levels of the rubbish dump of the Islamic period point, without doubt, to the destruction of the intermediate levels at a time we do not know. In this respect, actions taken in the Islamic period have erased part of the ancient record that nonetheless definitely corresponds to a fully Kushan period and a Kushan-Sassanian period, which we do have documented in other parts of ancient Termez, such as *Tchinguiz Tepe* and Kara Tepe, where Islamic settlement was less intense.

The extant remains that appear to correspond to the first Kushan period are of great interest, although scarce in number. The level involved (SU 20) is a floor of use and circulation and it was affected by actions taken in the medieval period in the northeast extreme and on the western side. No structure has been located in the excavated space. However, small irregular pits of varying sizes (SU 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31) were found in the floor. Their distribution lays on an axis that crosses the excavated area diagonally. The smaller pits appear grouped in the northeast corner of the sector. These negative units were, in most cases, filled in with pottery sherds and fauna remains (SU 24, 26, 28, 30), while SU 31 was sealed by a level of fine sand from the decomposition of the sandstone bedrock (SU 32). In addition, on the surface of the floor SU 20, the rims of two large urns (SU 21 and 22) became visible. The urns have a morphology similar to the floor of the tulip. Based on their position over the geological levels, they correspond to the first features of human settlement in this sector. Taking all these findings together, we are led to believe that they could relate to deposits related to a foundational ritual, performed at a time that we expect to pinpoint through C14 analysis. However, prior to the placement of the two pottery urns, the natural geological substrate was cut at the northwest corner of trench AC2 (SU 35 and 36). The two urns SU 21 and 22, which were found in the interior of the negative SU 35, presented the same orientation and were located very close to the eastern end of cutting SU 35. That leads us to believe that the two actions—the cutting and the deposition of the two urns—should be related. We do not have sufficient information to explain the relation of the cuttings made in the bedrock and the two urns located on the bedrock, but we believe that these actions correspond to the same foundation ritual. Only continued archaeological work in the vicinity of AC2 trench will enable us to interpret the function of the space in the first Kushan period and determine its evolution since settlement and use as a rubbish dump in the Islamic period.

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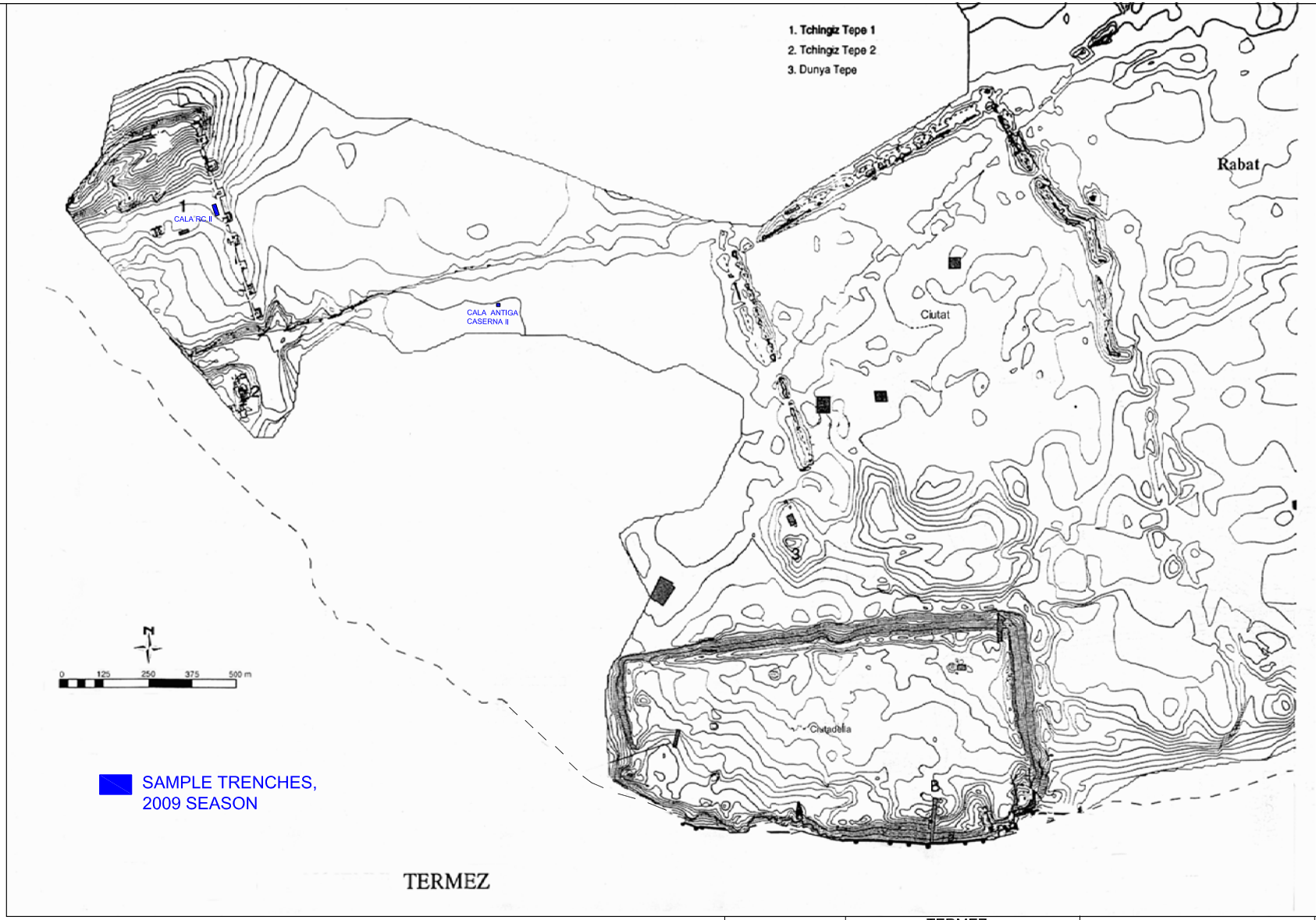

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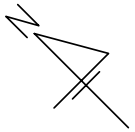

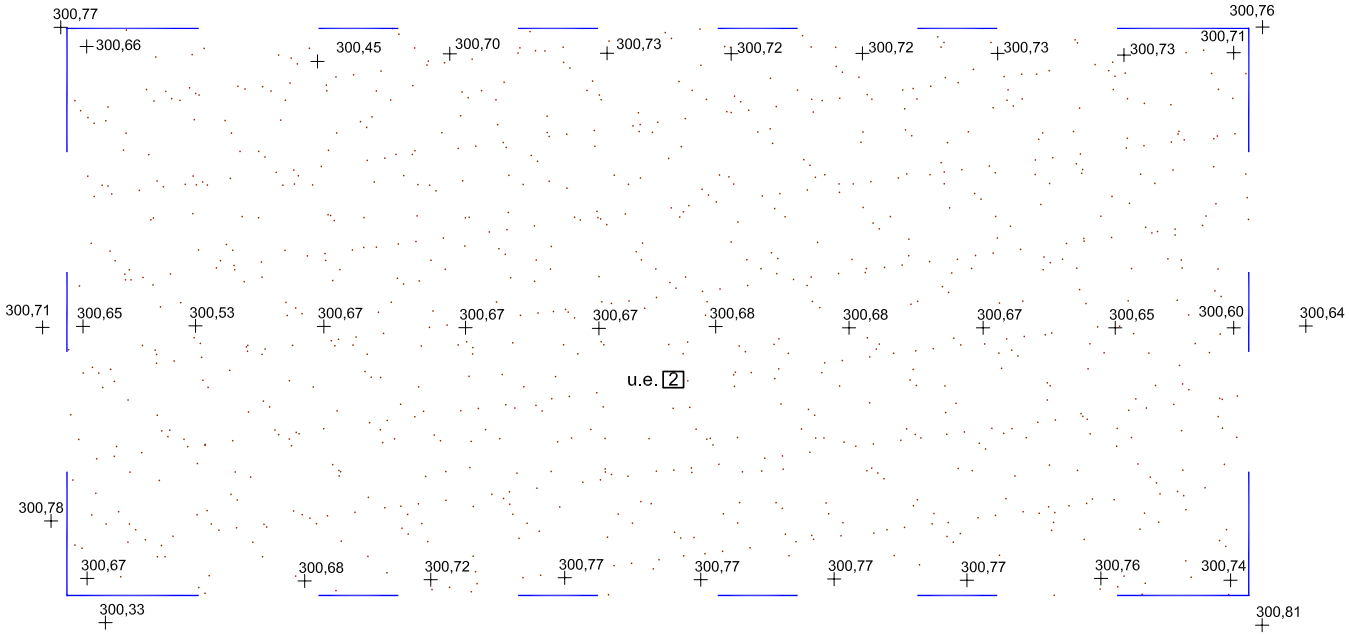

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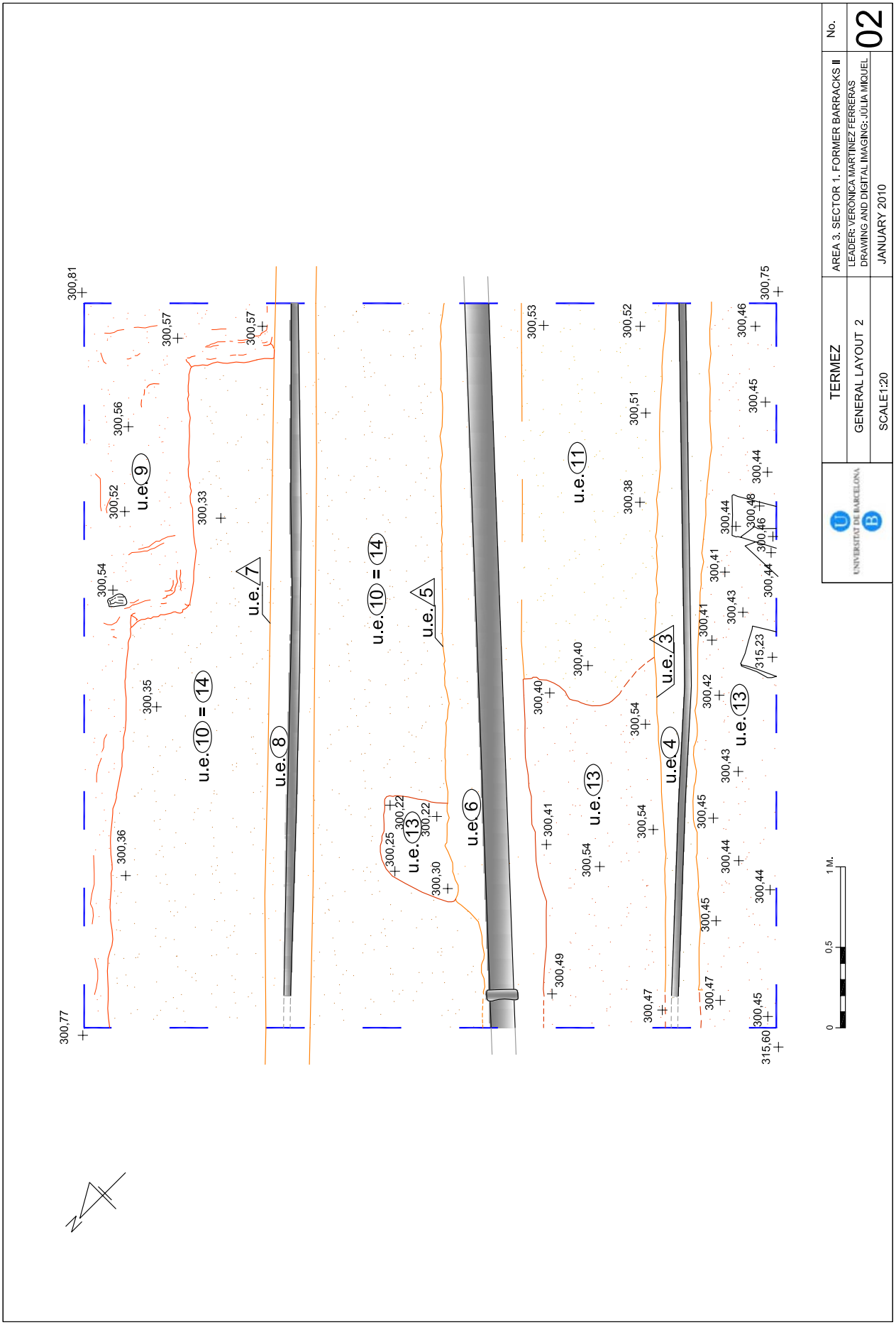
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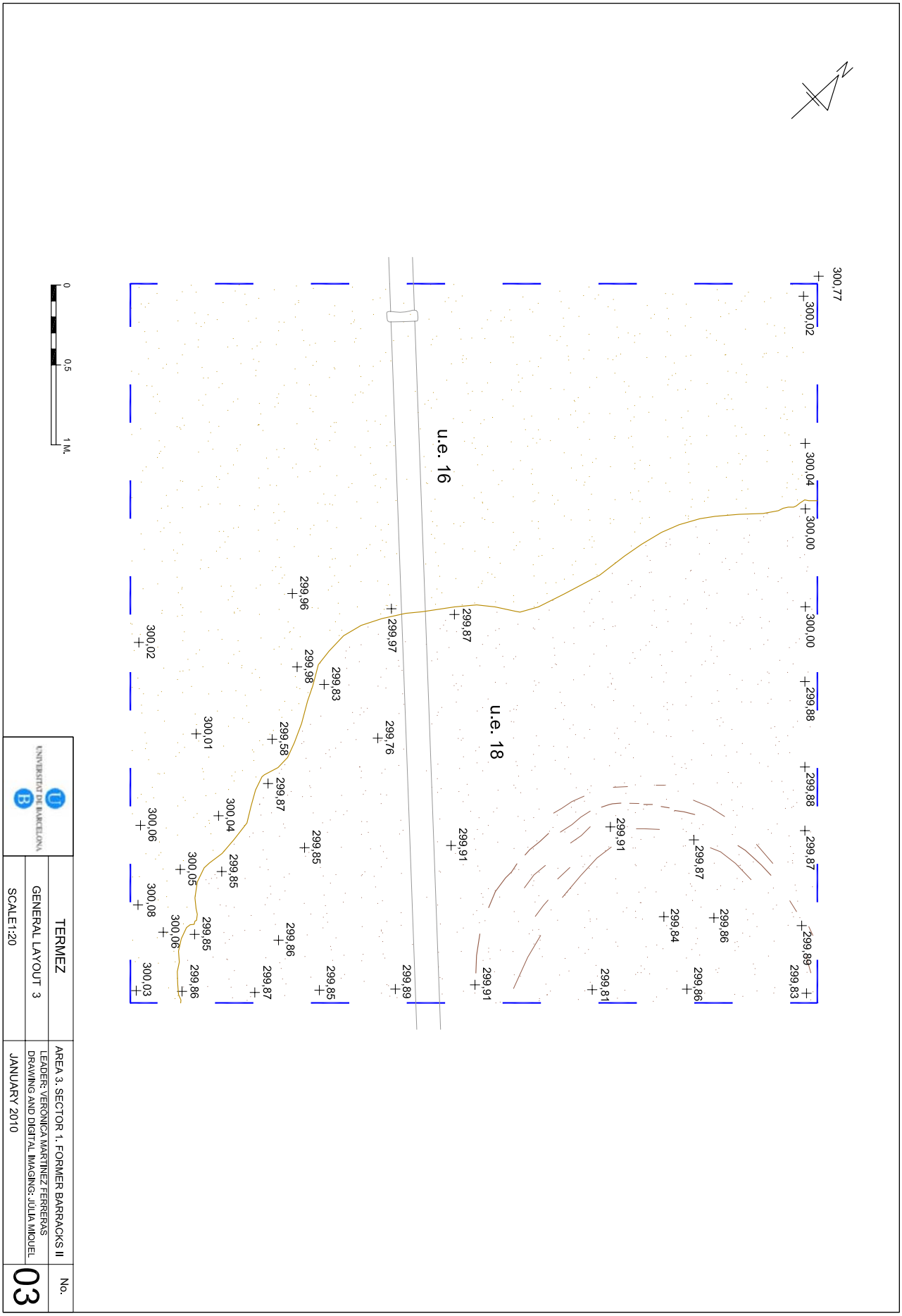

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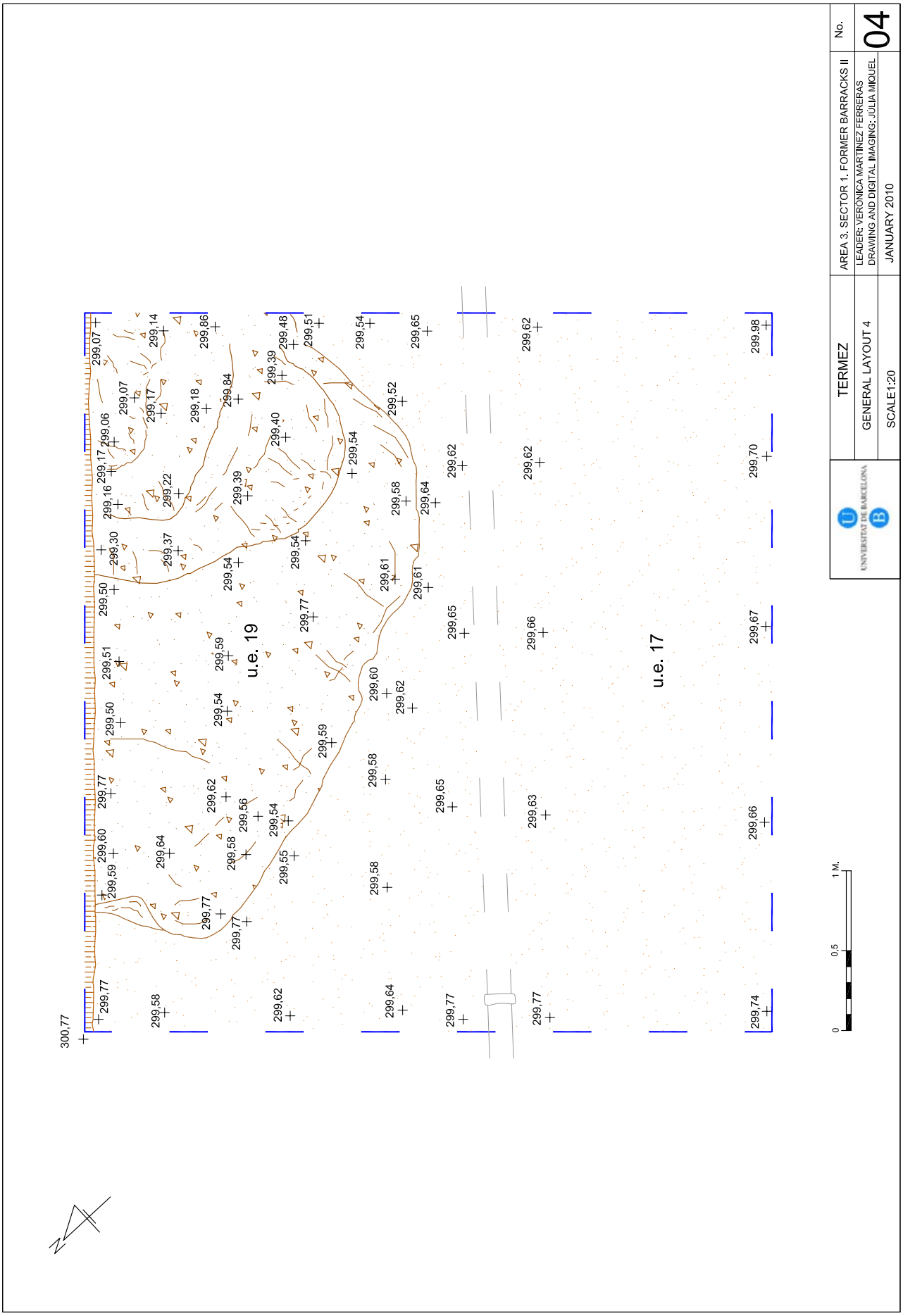
AREA 3. SECTOR 1. FORMER BARRACKS II

LEADER: VERÓNICA MARTÍNEZ FERRERAS

DRAWING AND DIGITAL IMAGING: JÚLIA MIQUEL

JANUARY 2010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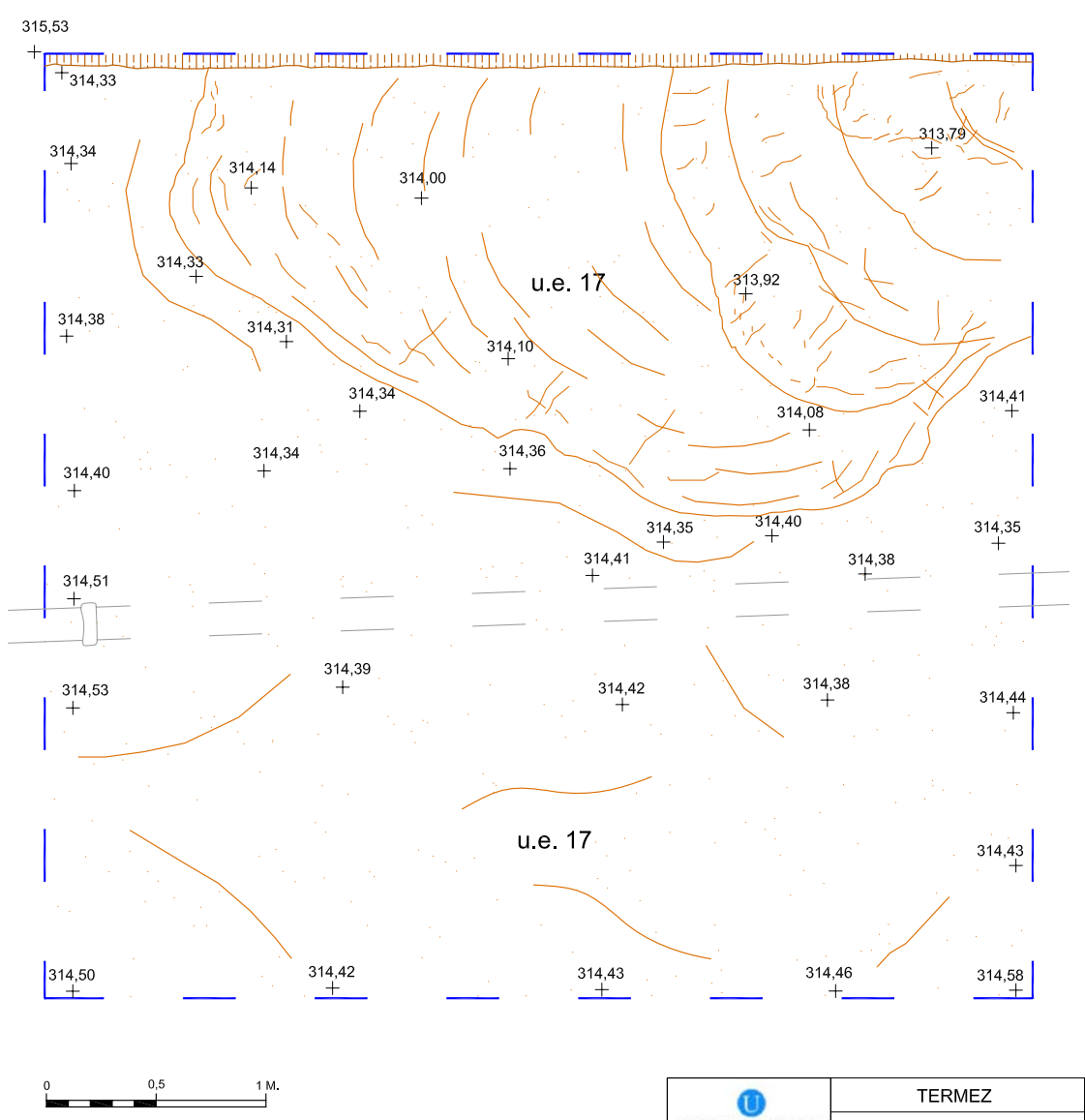

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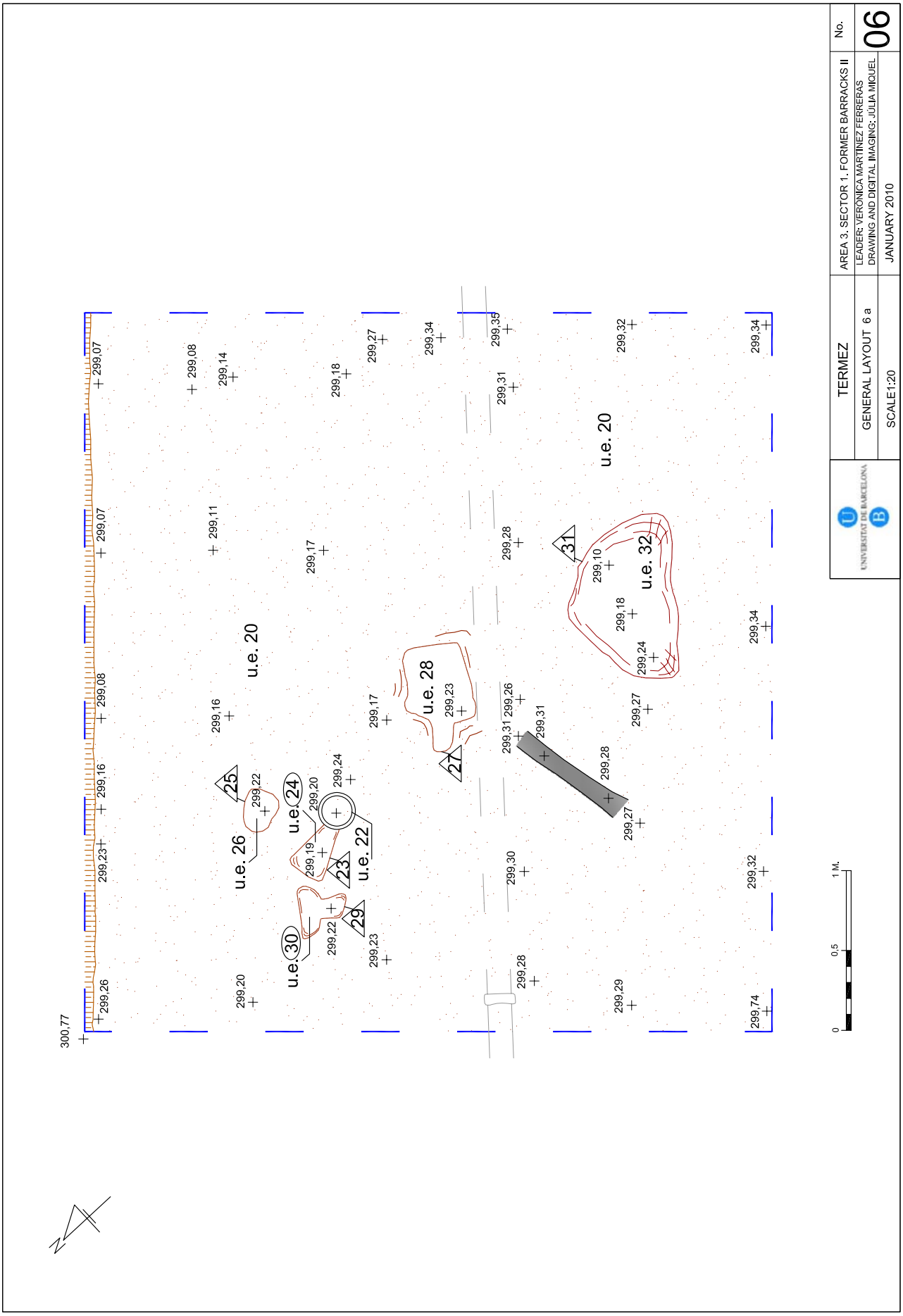
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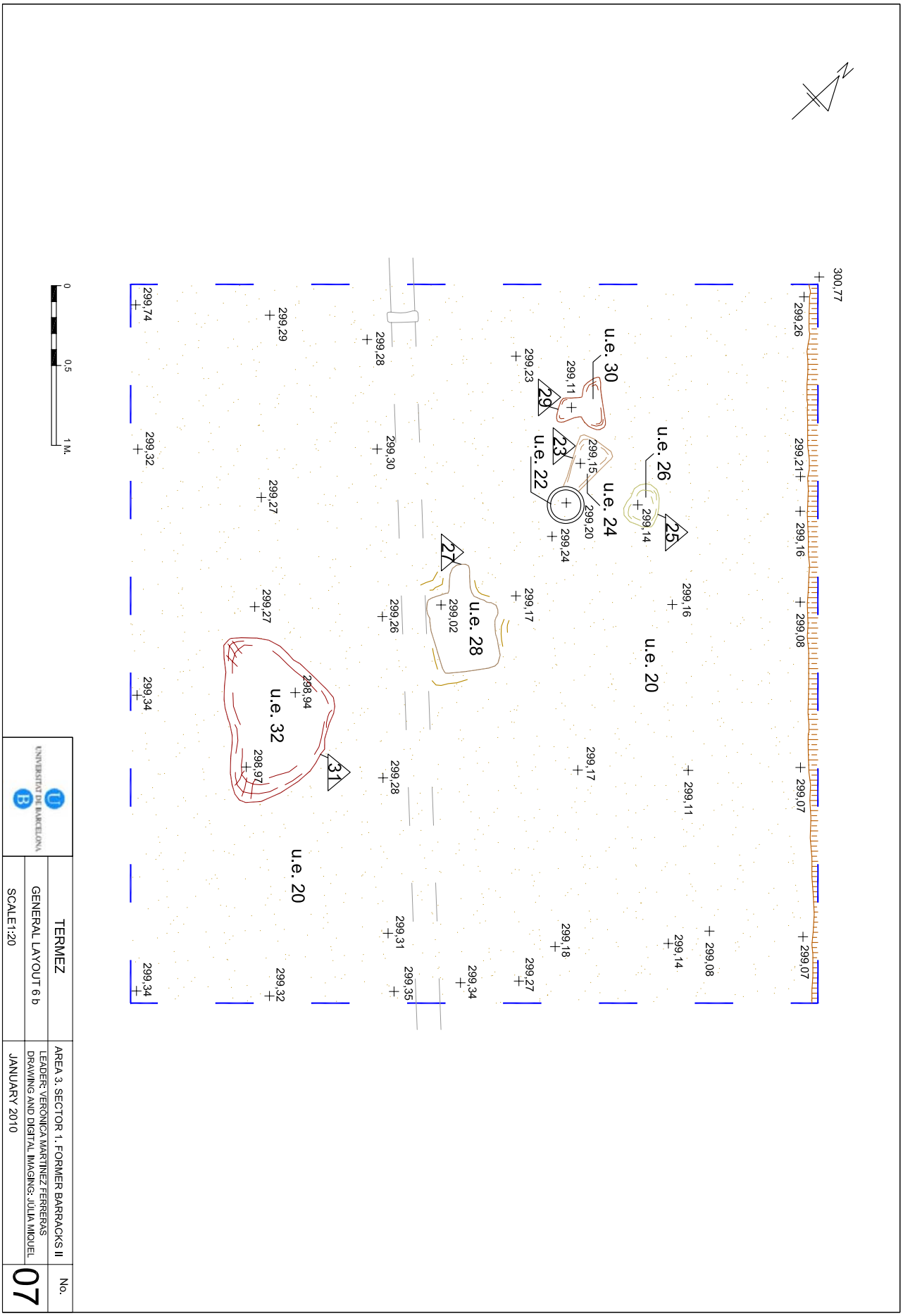

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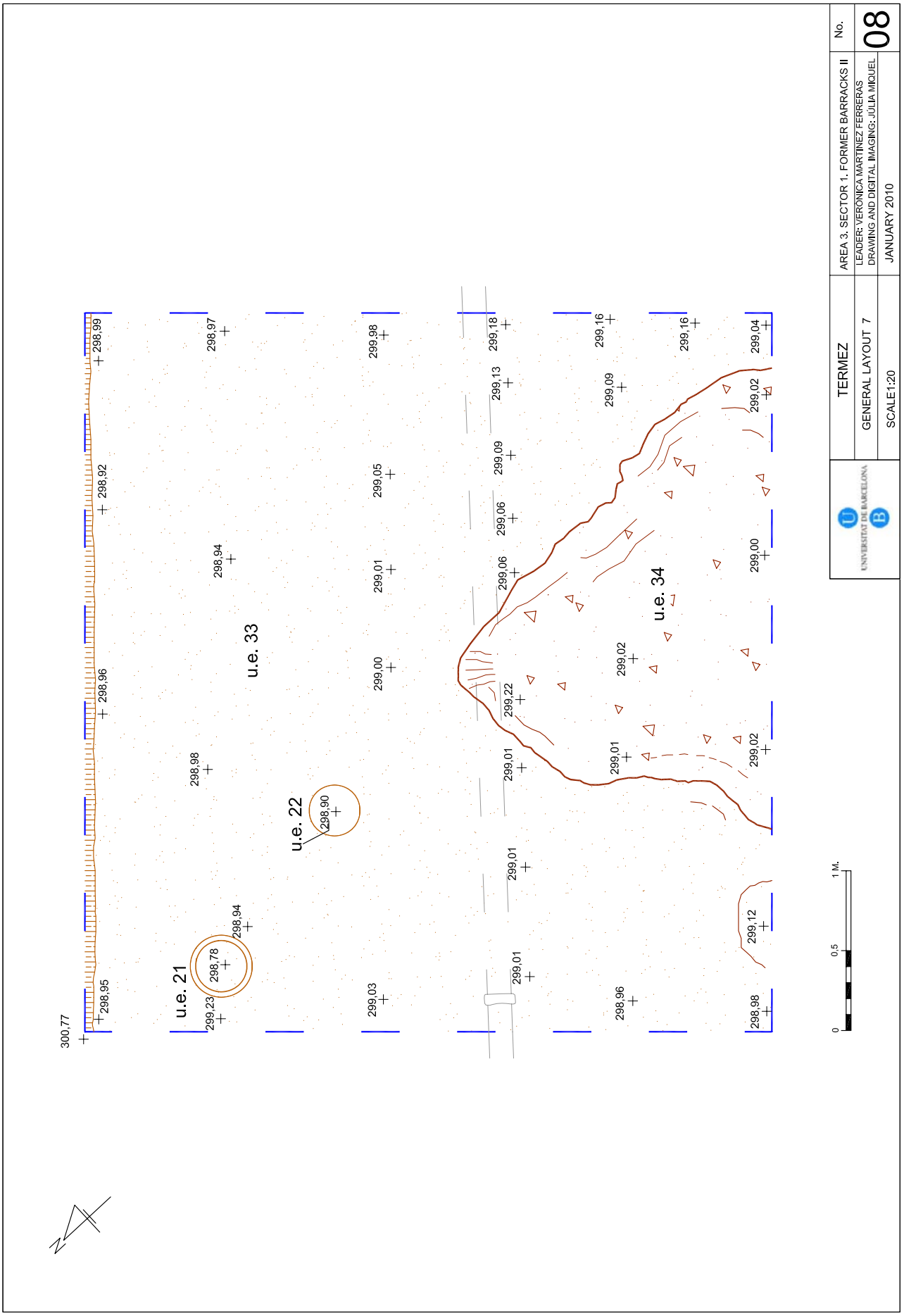
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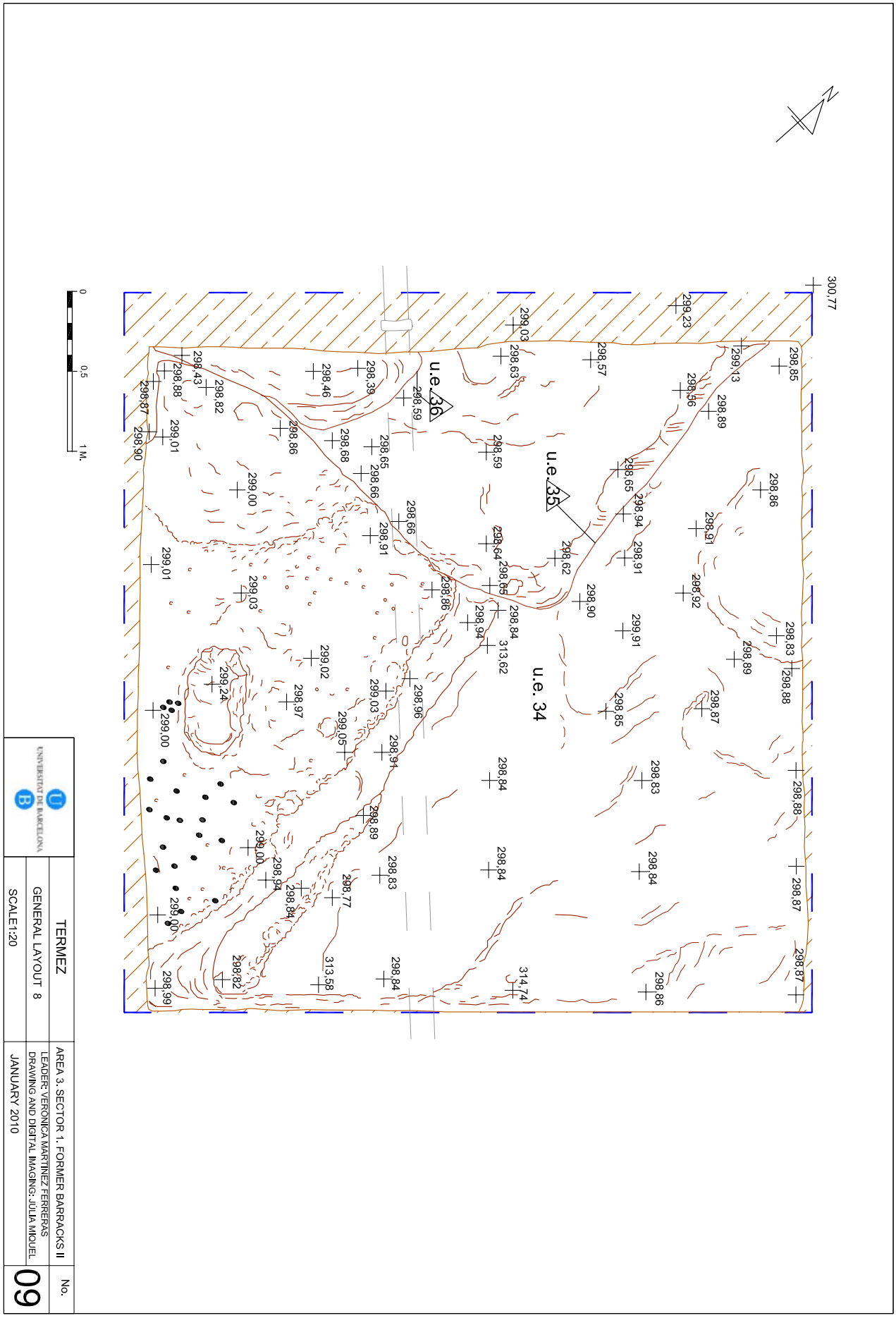

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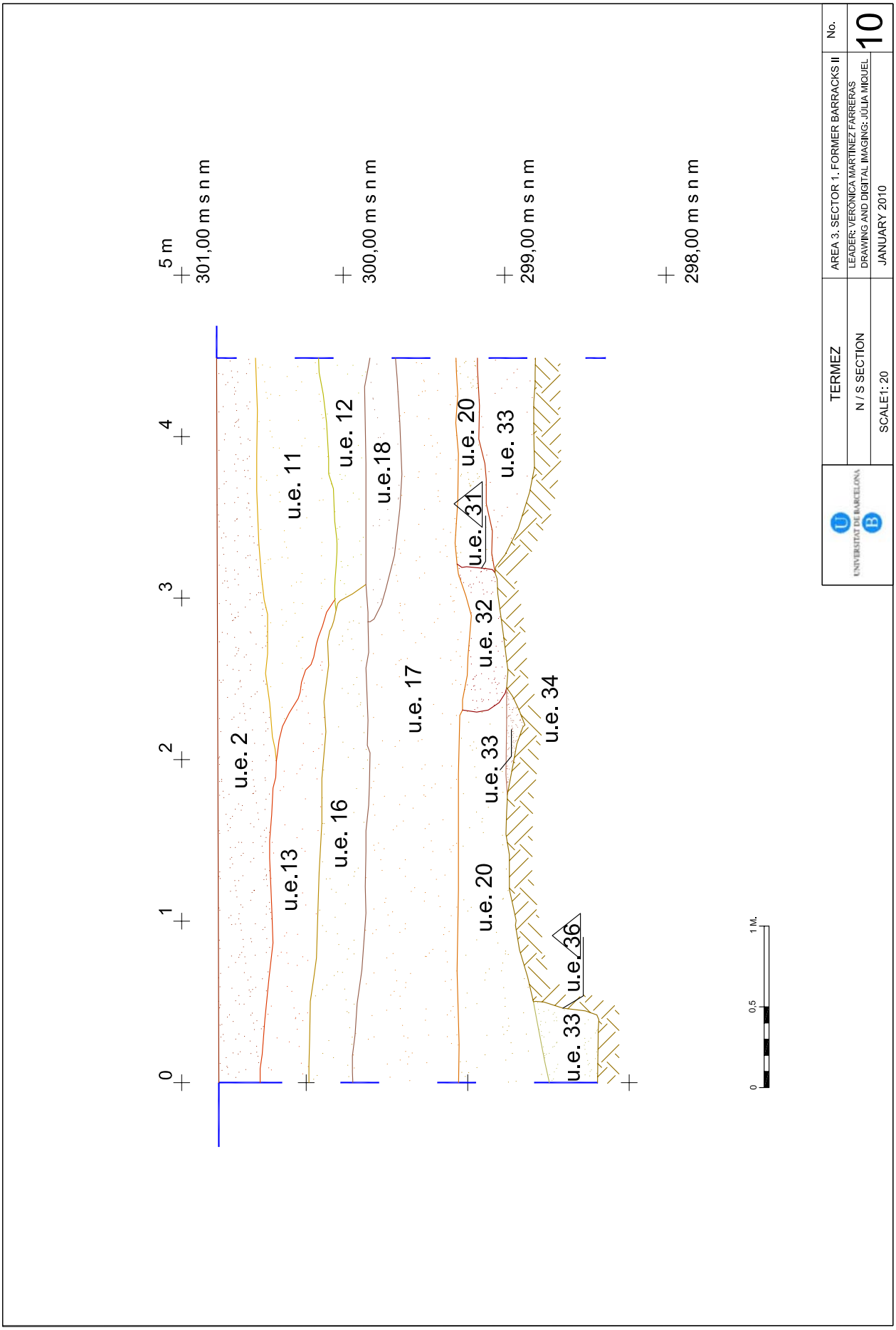
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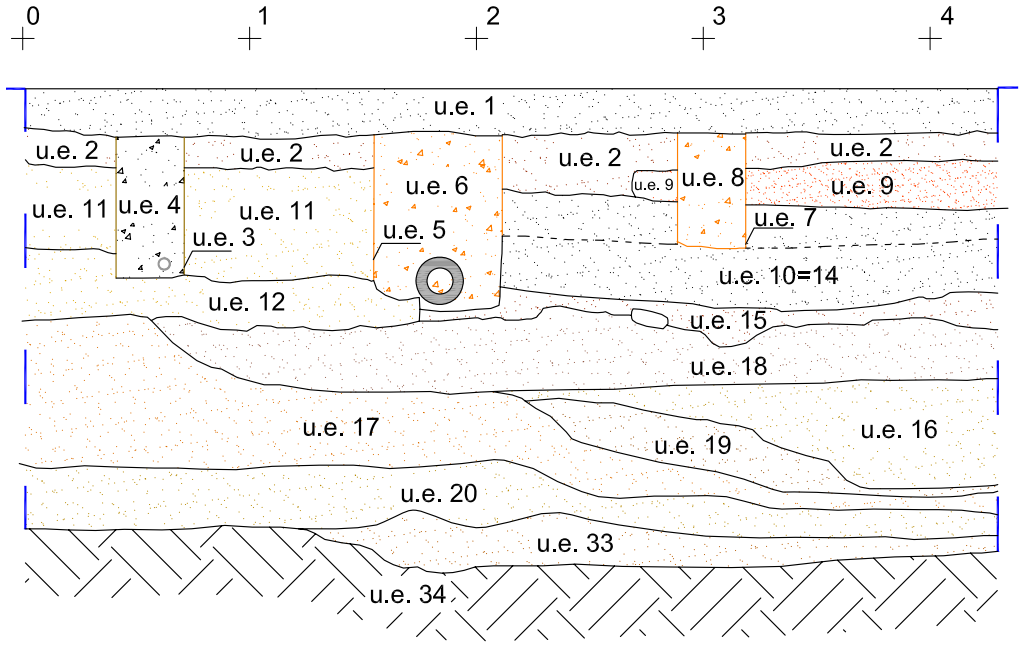

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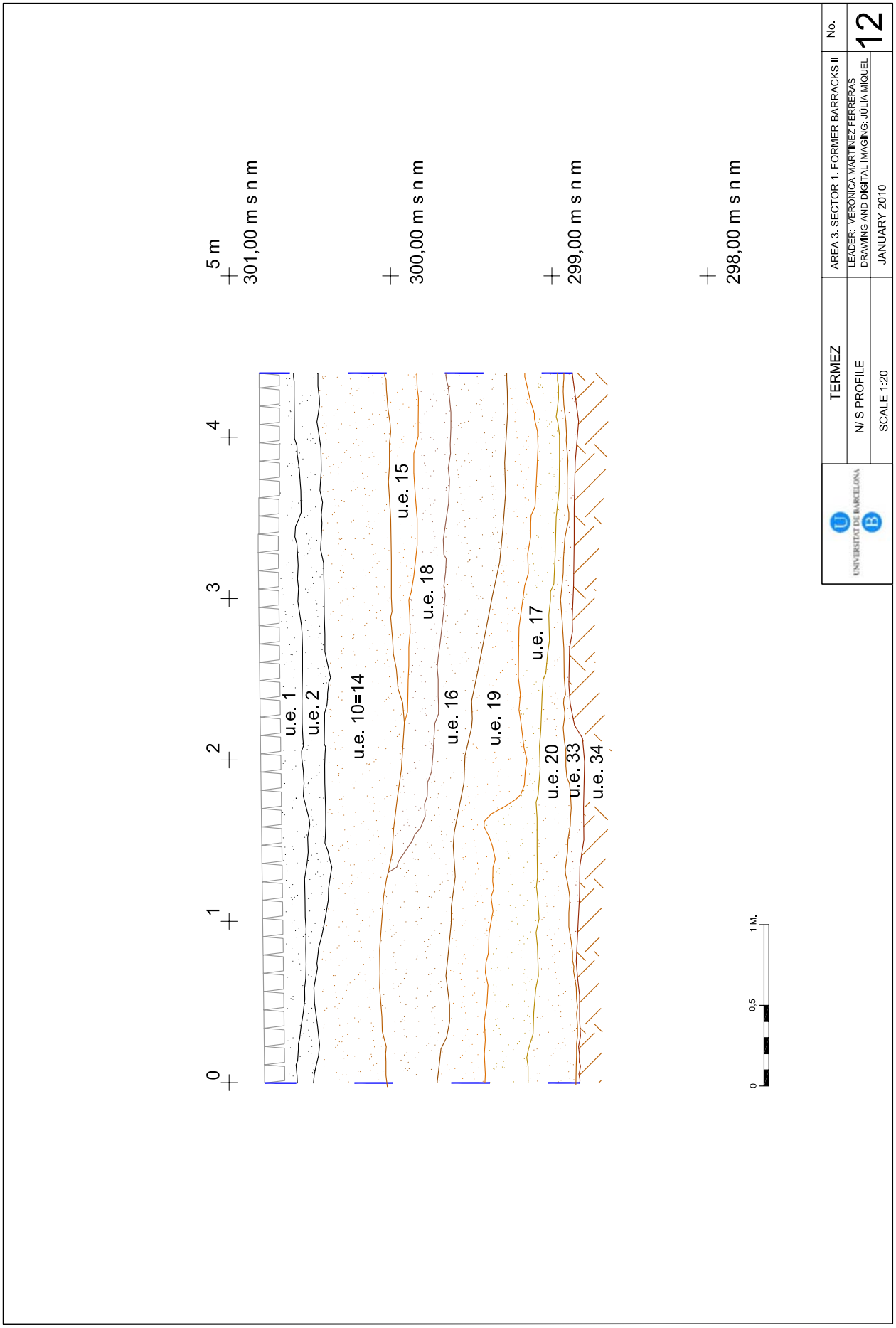
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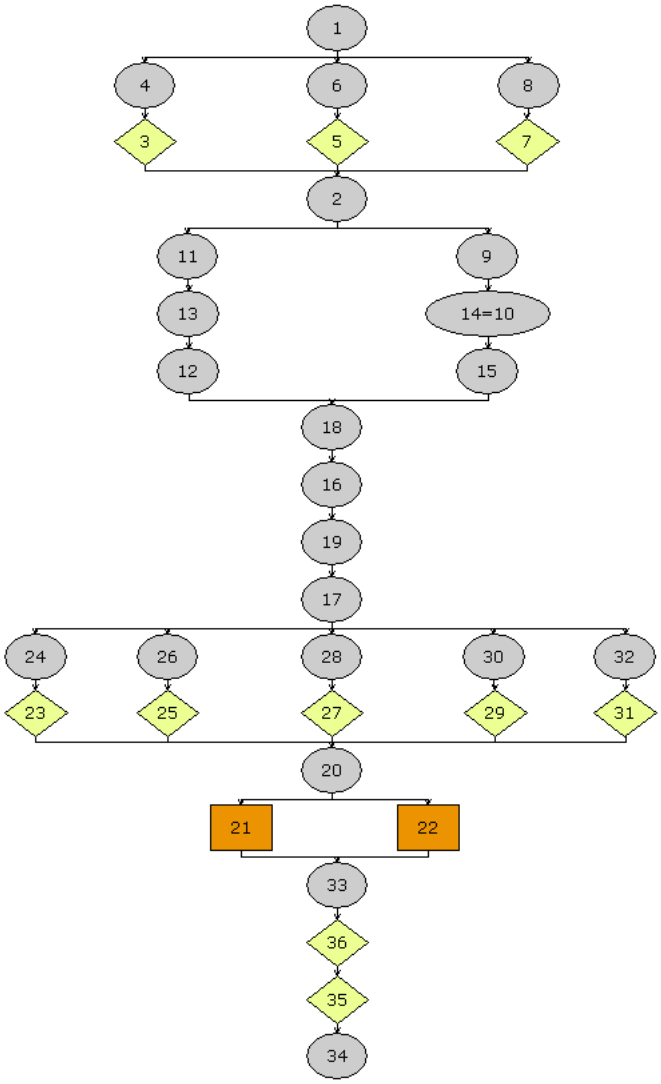


AC2 - SU 1

Definition: Level of current circulation.

Interpretation:

Observations: Superficial level covering a planned sample trench of 9x5m that was reduced in the end to a trench of 4x5.5m at the southernmost end of the original planned trench.

Material:

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Covering (Stratum)	2-8-6-4
_____	

AC2 - SU 2

Definition: Compact level of silt and sand.

Interpretation: Possible human contribution in levelling a surface for construction purposes of military use within a military camp.

Observations: Level of medium-brown silt and sand, hard and compact in texture, extending across the entire sample trench AC2. This level has been intersected longitudinally by three military trenches (SU 3, 5 and 7), dug in the modern period, running northwest-southeast. The level has been excavated in the 19 sq m in which sample trench AC2 was divided. It contains abundant pottery sherds of small size corresponding to pottery of the Islamic period.

Material:
Glazed ware: 88 frags.
Slipware: 43 frags.
Common ware: 662 frags.
Cooking ware: 19 frags.
Bone: 20 frags. (80g)
Construction material Stone fragments: 1 frag.
Pottery: 2 frgs.
Metal Coin: 1
Ring with stone: 1
Glass: 15 frgs.

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez.

Composition	silt and sand
Dimensions	4.5x4.25m
Formation	human
Potential	25-30 cm
Covered by (Stratum)	1
Intersected by (Negative)	3-5-7
_____	
Covering (Stratum)	9-13-11-14
_____	

AC2 - SU 2

AC2 - SU 3

Definition: Modern military trench.

Interpretation: Modern military trench, equivalent to trenches SU 5 and SU 7, dug to lay communication cables in the Soviet period.

Observations: negative SU excavated in SU 2 and filled in by SU 4, running northwest-southeast, in the westernmost part of sample trench AC2.

Material:

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	
Dimensions	25-30 cm x 4.5m
Formation	human
Potential	54cm
Infill from (Stratum)	4
_____	
Intersecting (Stratum)	11-2-13-12
_____	

AC2 - SU 4

Definition: Infill of military trench.

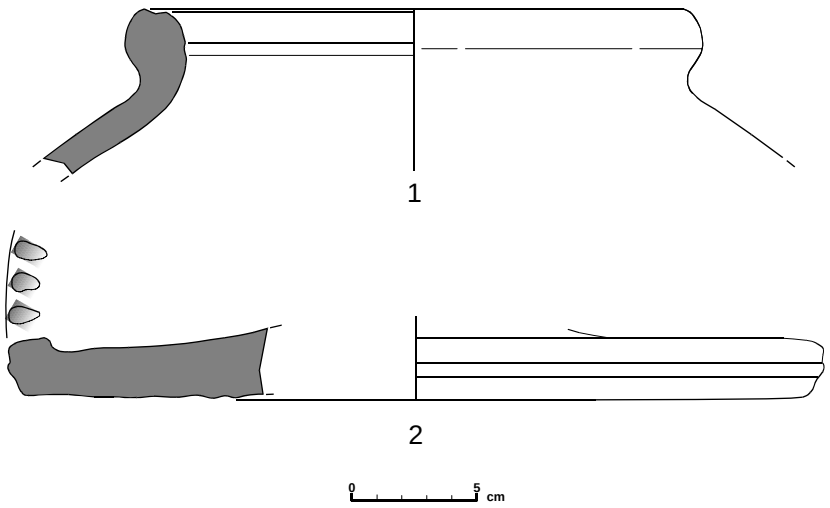
Interpretation: Infill of modern military trench SU 3.

Observations: Stratum of yellowish sand and gravel with abundant pottery material, filling in trench SU 3. Equivalent to SU 6 and 8. The only collected material is a complete rim of a large ceramic container,given that the pottery material could be altered because the infill is modern.

Material: Common ware:143 frags.

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	communication cable, pottery, silt and gravel
Dimensions	25-30 cm x 4.5m
Formation	Human
Potential	54 cm
Covered by (Stratum)	1
Infill (Negative)	3



AC2 - SU 5

Definition: Modern military trench.

Interpretation: Modern military trench, equivalent to SU 3 and 7, dug to lay communication cables in the Soviet period.

Observations: Negative SU excavated in SU 2 and filled in by SU 6, running northwest-southeast, in the central part of sample trench AC2.

Material:

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	
Dimensions	40-50cmx4.5m
Formation	human
Potential	52cm
Infill from (Stratum)	6
_____	
Intersecting (Stratum)	2-12-14-13
_____	

AC2 - SU 6

Definition: Infill of modern military trench.

Interpretation: Infill of modern military trench SU 5.

Observations: Stratum of yellowish sand and gravel with abundant pottery material, filling in trench SU 5. Equivalent to SU 4 and 8. No pottery material was collected because it is a disturbed modern level.

Material: Glazed wire: 3 frags.
Slipware: 1 frag.
Common ware: 21 frags.
Glass: 1 frag.

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	communication cable, metal channel, pottery
Dimensions	40-50cmx4.5m
Formation	human
Potential	52cm
Covered by (Stratum)	1
_____	
Infill (Negative)	5
_____	

AC2 - SU 7

Definition: Modern military trench.

Interpretation: Modern military trench, equivalent to SU 3 and 5, dug to lay communication cables in the Soviet period.

Observations: Negative SU excavated in SU 2 and filled in by SU 6, running northwest-southeast, in the eastern part of sample trench AC2.

Material:

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	
Dimensions	25-30cmx4.5m
Formation	human
Potential	36cm
Infill from (Stratum)	8
_____	
Intersecting (Stratum)	14-2
_____	

AC2 - SU 8

Definition: Infill of modern military trench.

Interpretation: Infill of modern military trench SU 7.

Observations: Stratum of yellowish sand and gravel with almost no pottery material, filling in trench SU 7. Equivalent to SU 4 and 6. No pottery material was collected because it is a disturbed modern level.

Material:

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	communication cable, pottery, silt and gravel
Dimensions	25-30cmx4.5m
Formation	human
Potential	36cm
Covered by (Stratum)	1
_____	
Infill (Negative)	7
_____	

AC2 - SU 9

Definition: Level of reddish clay.

Interpretation: Pocket of clay that could correspond to a human contribution in levelling a surface for construction purposes of military use within the military camp.

Observations: Level of reddish clay in the southeast corner of sample trench AC2, under SU 2 and over SU 10. It contains very few pot sherds.

Material: Slipware: 1 frag.
Common ware: 8 frags.
Bone: 1 frag. (12g)

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	largely clay and scarce silt
Dimensions	2.20x1.20m
Formation	human
Potential	36cm
Covered by (Stratum)	2
_____	
Covering (Stratum)	14
_____	

AC2 - SU 10

Definition: Level of household rubbish dump.

Interpretation: Level of silt and sand that could correspond to a human contribution in levelling a surface for construction purposes of military use inside the military camp.

Observations: Level of light-brown silt with fine sand that lies between the eastern boundary of the sample trench and military trench SU 5, stretching under SU 2 and SU 9 in the space that SU 9 occupies.

Material:

Archaeologist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	silt, fine sand, pottery
Dimensions	4.5x2.5m
Formation	human
Potential	
_____	
Same as	14
_____	

SU10=14,12,13

AC2 - SU 10

AC2 - SU 11

Definition: Level of household rubbish dump.

Interpretation: Level of household rubbish dump from Islamic period.

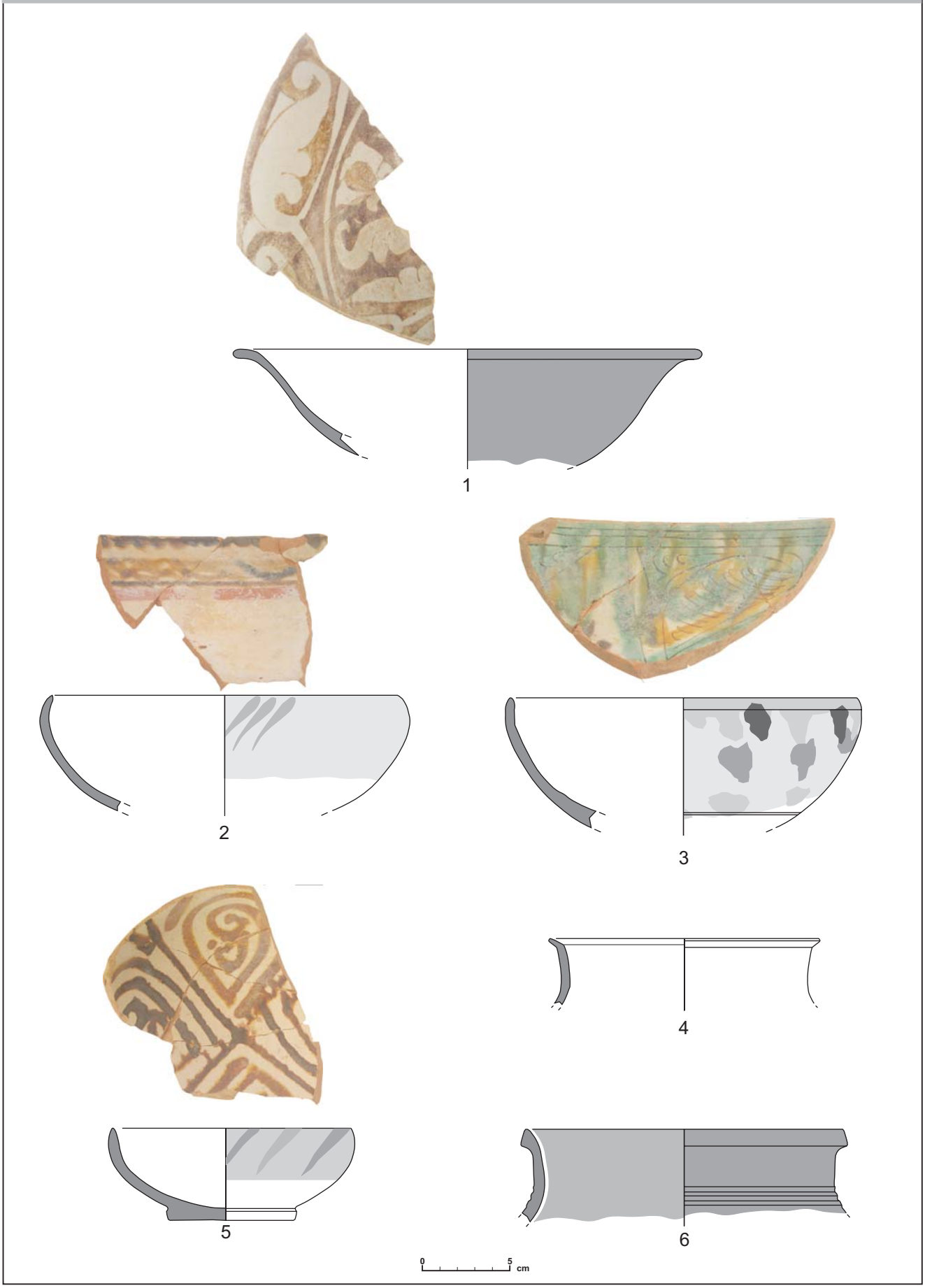
Observations: Level of silt and sand with gravel, with a very low degree of density, extending below SU 2 in the southwest part of the sample trench, in the space between the military trench SU 5 and the western boundary of the sample trench. The level has characteristics that are very different from SU 10, which appears at the same height on the eastern side. It contains a great deal of pottery and many fauna remains.

Material: Glaze wire: 56 frags.
Slipware: 6 frag.
Common ware: 218 frags.
Cooking ware: 45 frags.
Large containers: 3 frags
construction material Brick: 7 frags. (1 whole brick)
Bone: 115 frags (200g)
Glass: 20 frags.

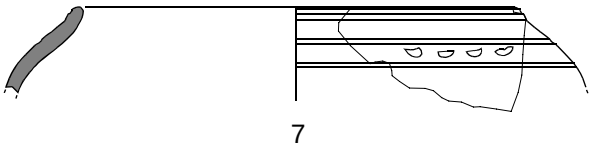
Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	silt, sand, gravel, pottery, fauna, glass
Dimensions	2.5x0.90m
Formation	human
Potential	50cm
Covered by (Stratum)	2
Intersected by (Negative)	3
_____	
Covering (Stratum)	12
_____	

AC2- SU 11



AC2- SU 11



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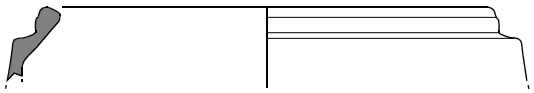

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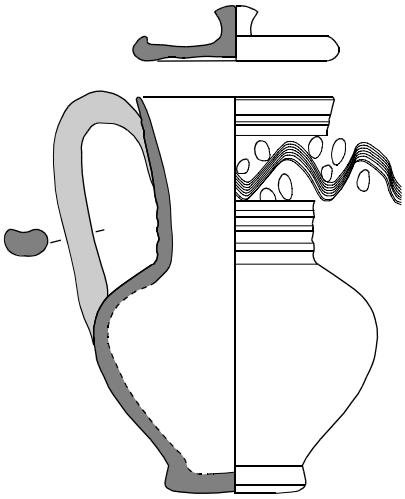

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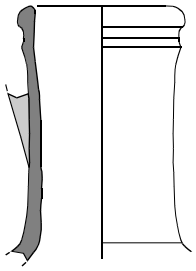

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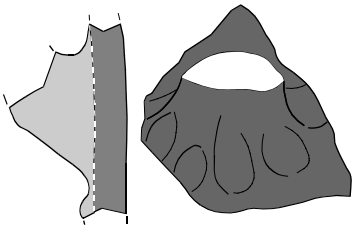

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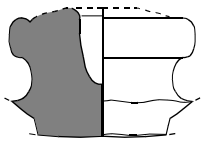

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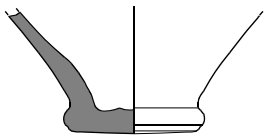

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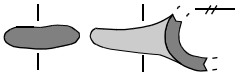

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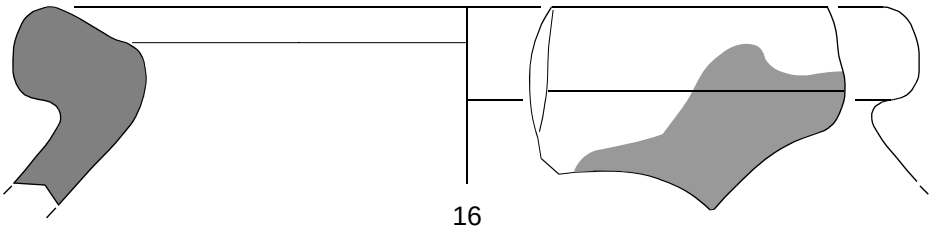

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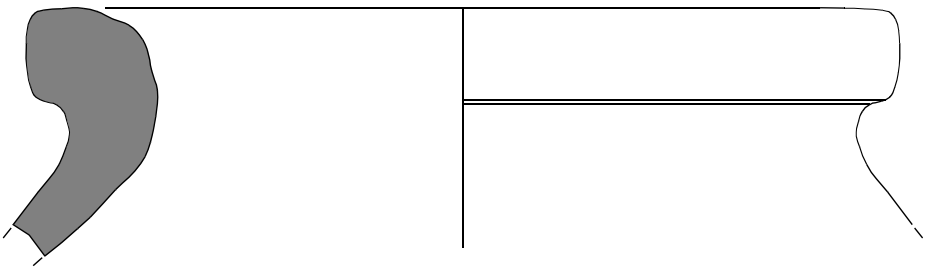

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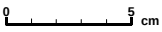
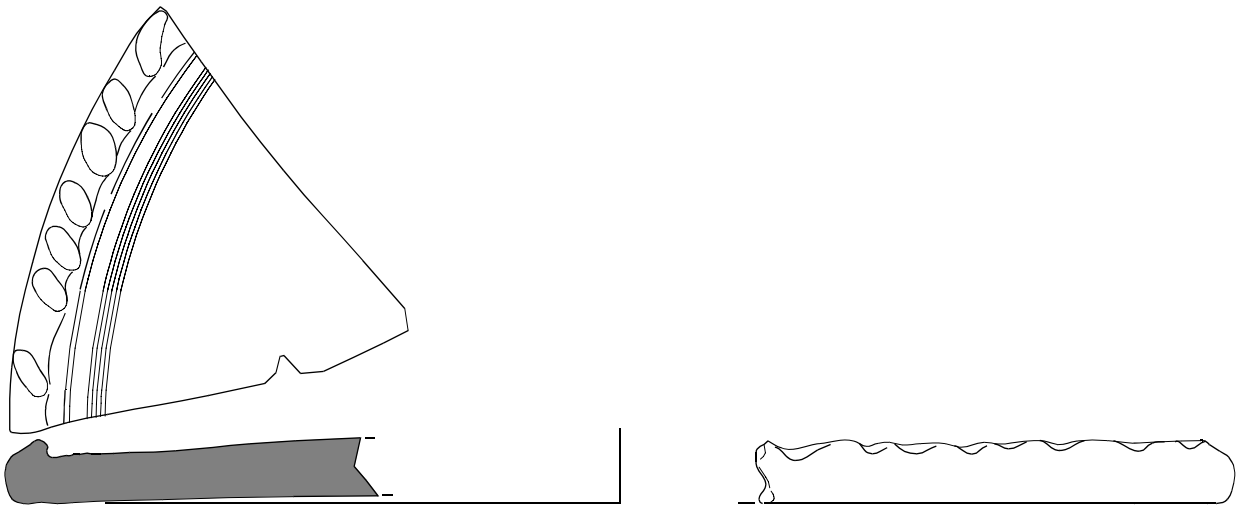


AC2- SU 11



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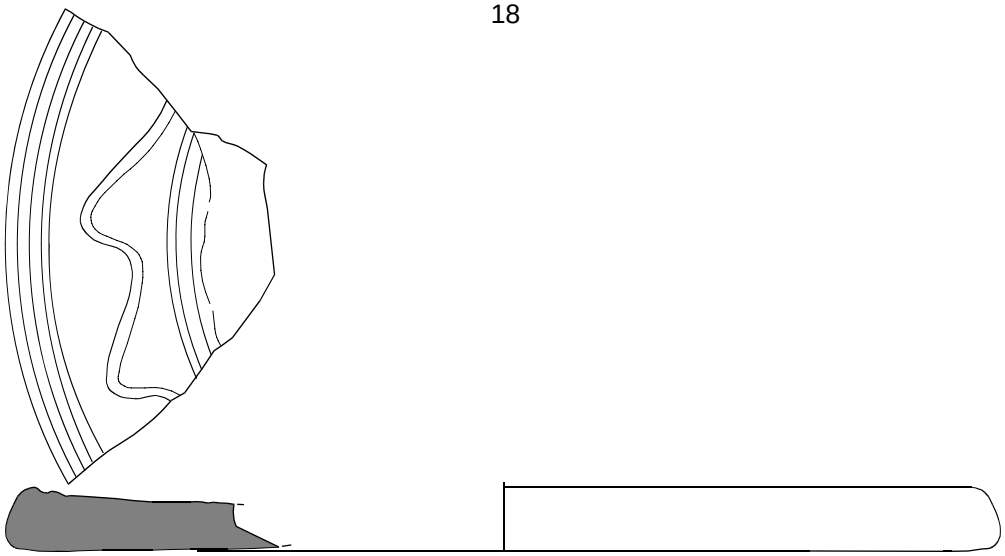

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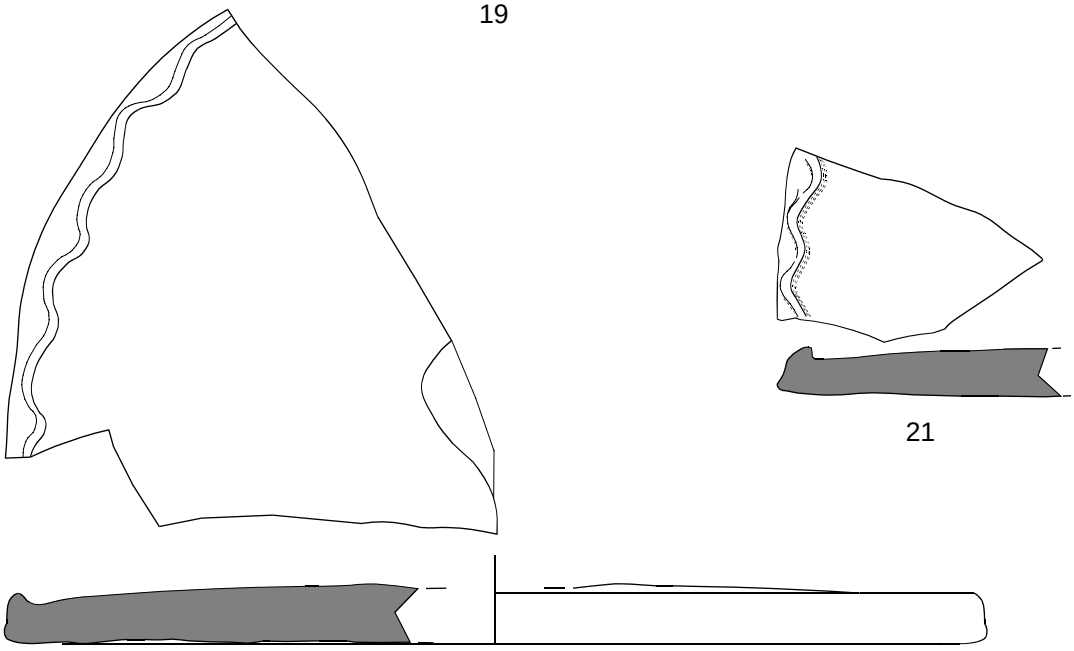


21

20

0 5 cm

AC2 - SU 11

AC2 - SU 12

Definition: Level of household rubbish dump.

Interpretation: Household rubbish dump, based on the large quantity of pot sherds and fauna remains, glass and glass slag.

Observations: Stratum of silt with concentrations of ash and charcoal and a great deal of pot sherds and complete vessels found on the surface of the level. It also contains a large quantity of fauna, glass and glass slag. The level covers the stratum of reddish clay (SU 13) in the southernmost part of SU 13 and it slopes slightly toward the eastern side.

Material: Glazed ware: 87 frags.
Slipware: 25 frag.
Common ware: 420 frags.
Cooking ware: 10 frags.
Bone: 308 frags. (900g)
Slag: 12 frags.
Metal - Bronze: 1 frag.
Glass: 44 frags.

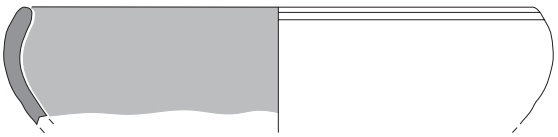
Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	silt, ash, charcoal, pottery, fauna, glass
Dimensions	2.5x1.2m
Formation	human
Potential	20cm
Intersected by (Negative)	3-5
Covered by (Stratum)	11
_____	
Covering (Stratum)	13-18
_____	

AC2 - SU 12

SU 12,14

AC2- SU 12



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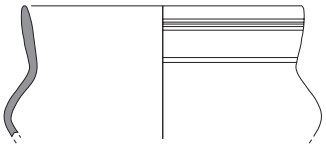

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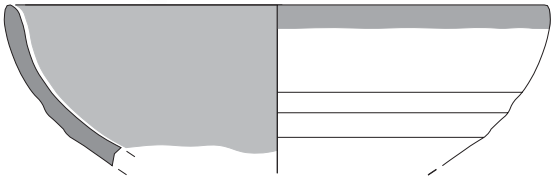

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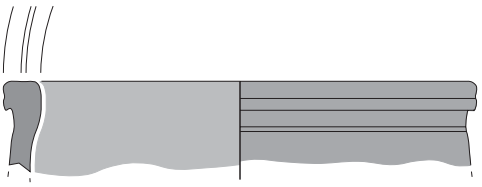

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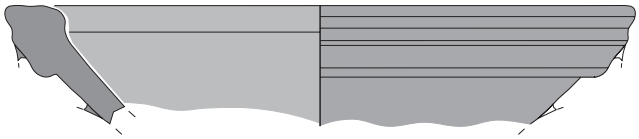

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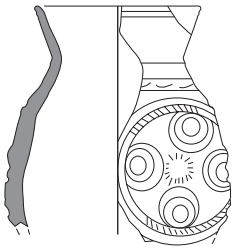

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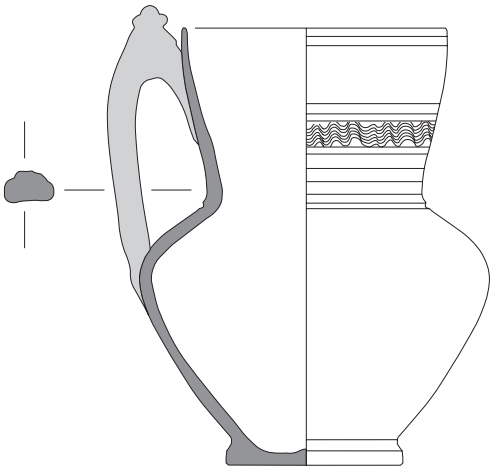

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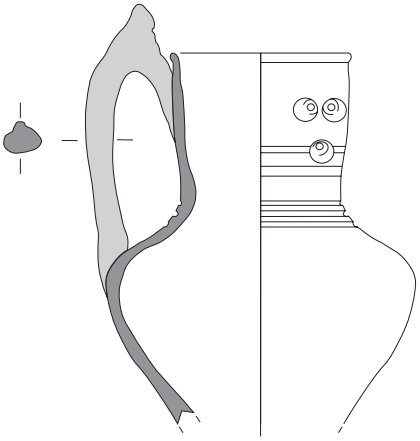

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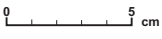
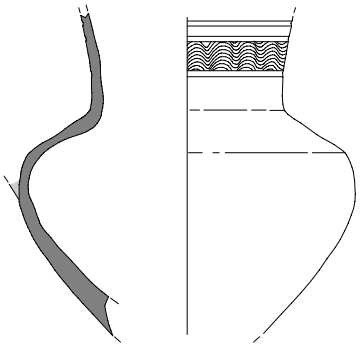


AC2- SU 12



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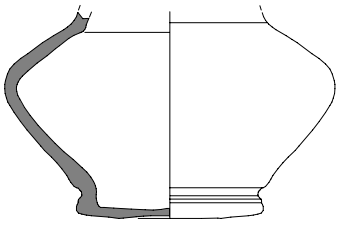

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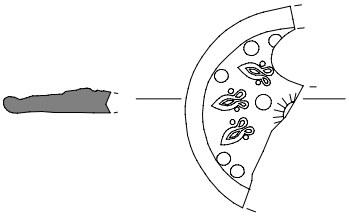

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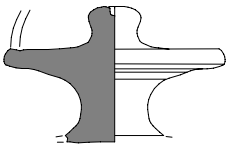

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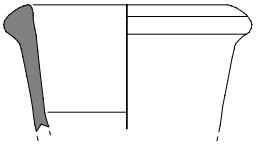

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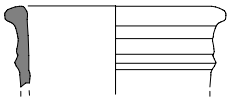

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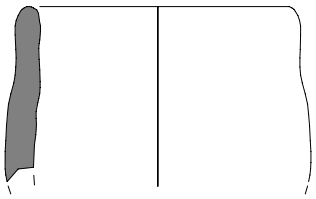

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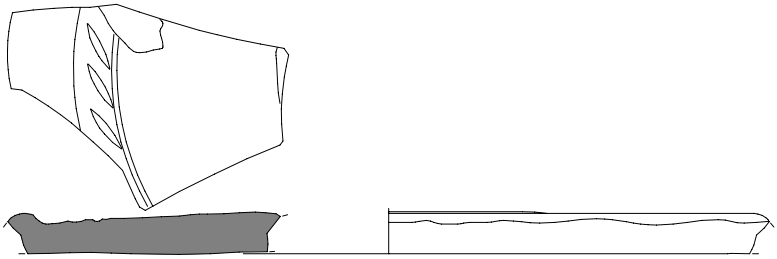


16

0 5 cm

AC2 - SU 13

Definition: Level of reddish clay.

Interpretation: Level of reddish clay that could correspond to a human or natural contribution in a space designated for a rubbish dump.

Observations: Stratum of reddish clay in the northwest corner of the sample trench AC2, below SU 2 in the northernmost part of the stratum and below SU 12 in its southernmost part.

Material: Glazed ware: 5 frags.
Slipware: 20 frag.
Common ware: 85 frags.
Cooking ware: 7 frags.
Bone: 1 frag. (5g)

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	reddish clay, pottery
Dimensions	3.8x1.5m
Formation	human and/or natural
Potential	34cm
Covered by (Stratum)	2-12
Intersected by (Negative)	5-3
_____	
Covering (Stratum)	16
_____	

AC2 - SU 13

SU 13,11

AC2 - SU 14

Definition: Level of household rubbish dump.

Interpretation: Level of household rubbish dump from Islamic period.

Observations: Stratum of light-brown silt with fine sand, lying on the eastern side of the sample trench, beneath SU 2 and 9 and over SU 15 and part of SU 16 and 18. Same as SU 10.

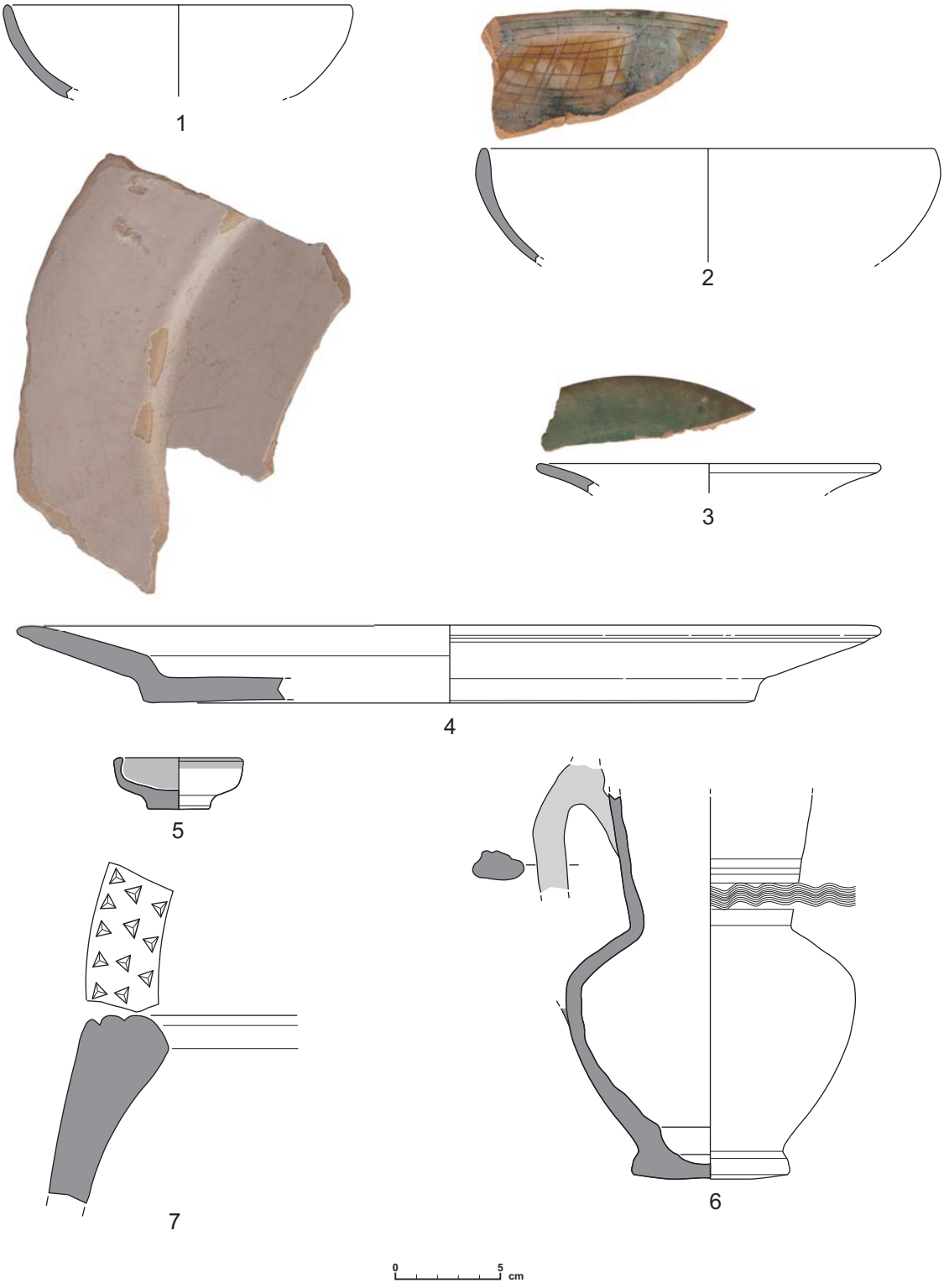
Material: Glazed ware: 105 frags.
Slipware: 46 frag.
Common ware: 511 frags.
Cooking ware: 28 frags.
Bone: 74 frags. (300g)
Slag: 2
Construction material Brick: 8 frags.
Metal Ring: 1 frag.
Bronze: 2 frags.
Hinge: 1 frag.
Glass: 98 frags.

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	silt, sand, pottery, charcoal, bone
Dimensions	4.5x2.7m
Formation	human
Potential	45cm
Intersected by (Negative)	5-7
Covered by (Stratum)	9-2
Same as	10
_____	
Covering (Stratum)	18-15
_____	

AC2 - SU 14

AC2- SU 14



AC2 - SU 15

Definition: Level of ash and fired adobe bricks.

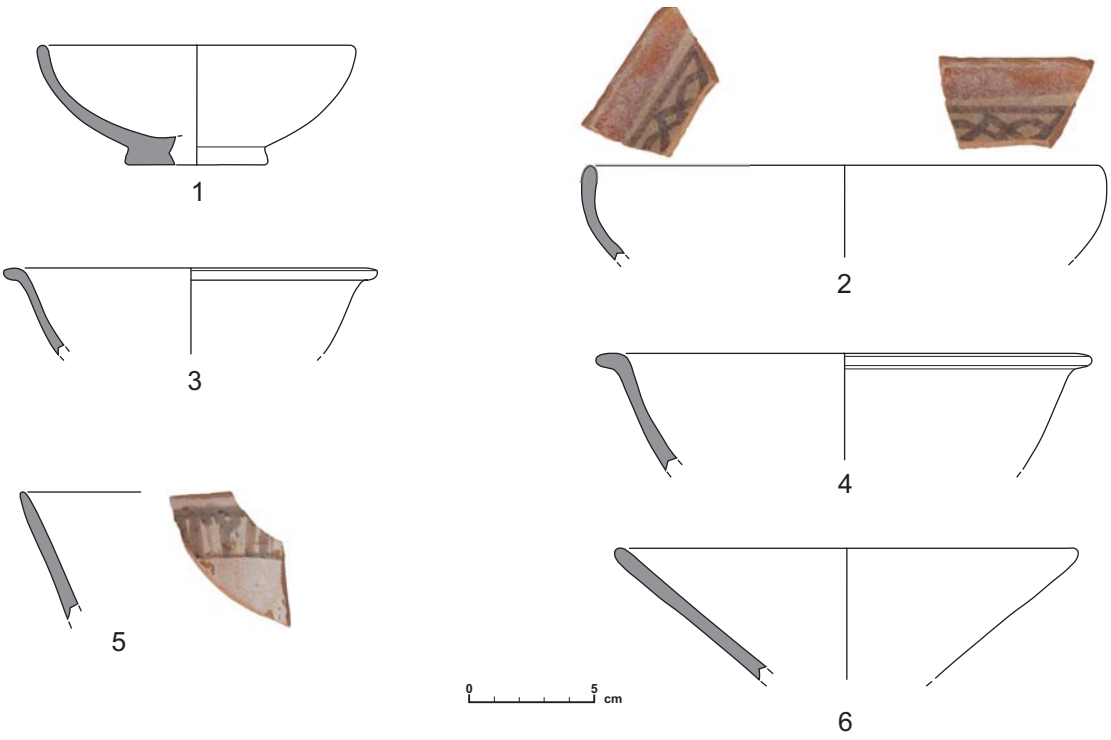
Interpretation: level of rubbish dump composed of ash and charcoal.

Observations: Stratum of ash, not compact, containing fragments of fired adobe bricks and pottery sherds andcharcoal beneath SU 14 in the southernmost part and over SU 18 in the southeast boundary of sample trench AC 2.

Material: Glazed ware: 42 frags.
Slipware: 3 frag.
Common ware: 105 frags.
Bone: 52 frags. (240g)
Construction material Brick: 5 frags.
Slag: 3
Glass: 31 frags.

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	silt, charcoal, pottery
Dimensions	2.4 sq m
Formation	Human
Potential	16 cm
Covered by (Stratum)	14
Covering (Stratum)	18



AC2 - SU 16

Definition: Level of household rubbish dump.

Interpretation: Level of household rubbish dump from Islamic period.

Observations: Stratum of light-brown silt with sand, quite compact, lying across the northern part and the entire northwestern part of sample trench AC2, beneath SU 14 and over the sandstone level SU 19, which appears in the northwest corner of trench AC2.

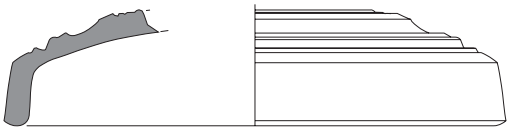
Material:
Glazed ware: 125 frags.
Slipware: 44 frag.
Common ware: 730 frags.
Cooking ware: 28 frags.
Bone: 141 frags (1000g)
Shell: 1 frag.
Construction material Brick: 10 frags.
Channels: 2 frags.
Slag: 5
Glass: 49 frags.
Metal - Bronze: 2 frags.
Crucible: 1 frag.

Composition	
Dimensions	
Formation	
Potential	30-45cm
Covered by (Stratum)	13-18
_____	
Covering (Stratum)	17-19
_____	

AC2 - SU 16

SU 16,18

AC2- SU 16



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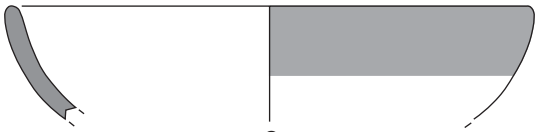

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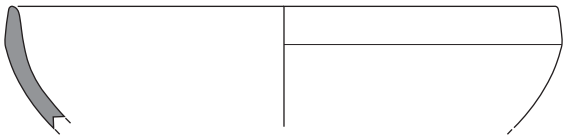

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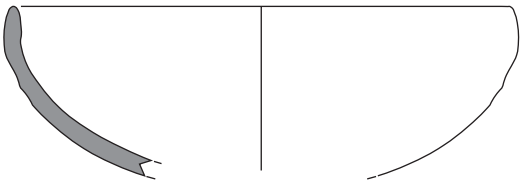

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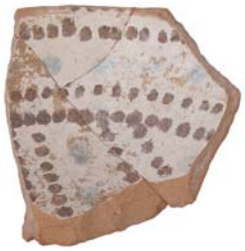

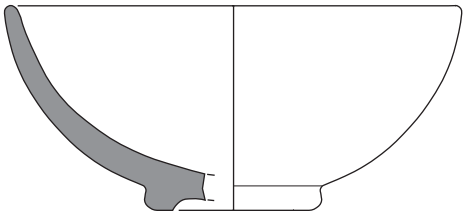

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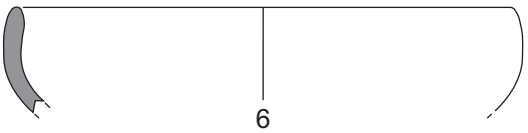

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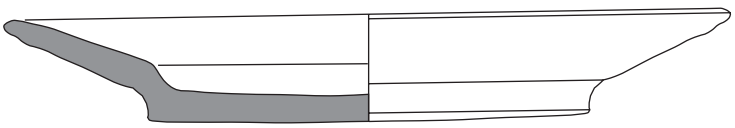

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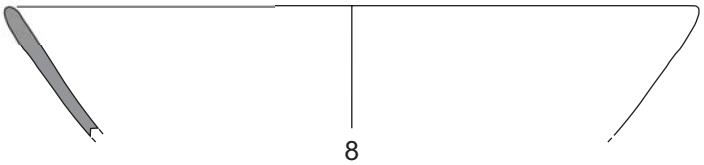

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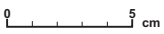
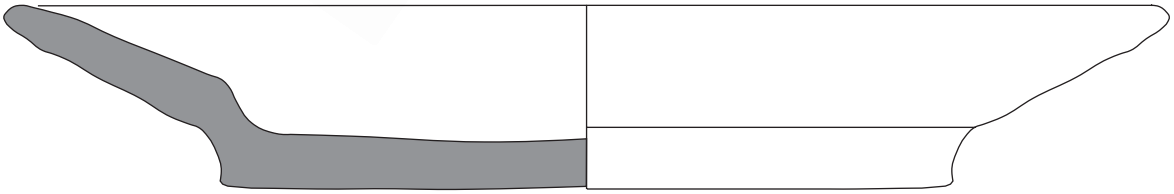


AC2- SU 16



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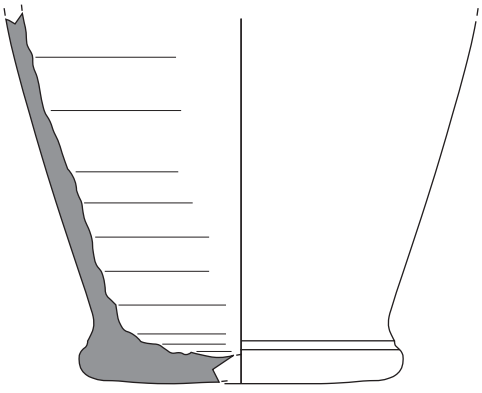

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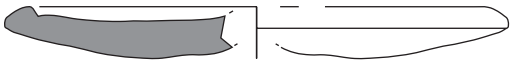

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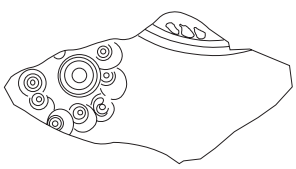

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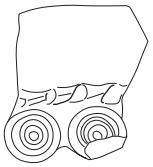

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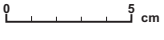
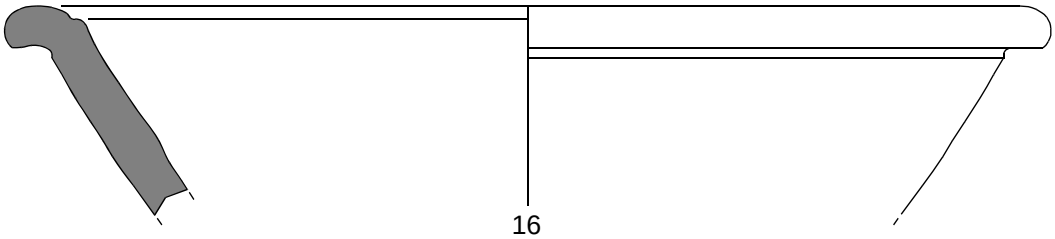


AC2- SU 16



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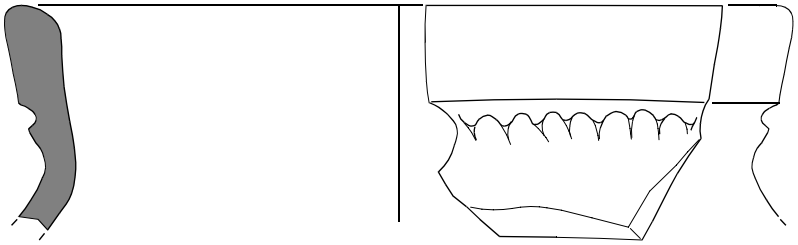

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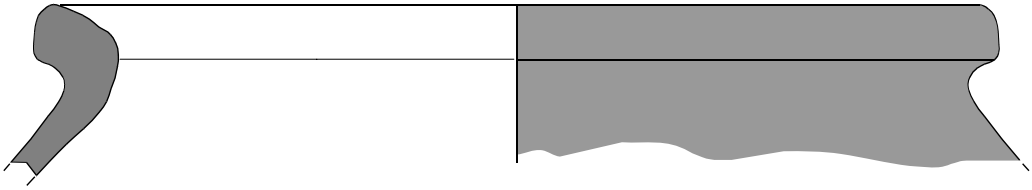

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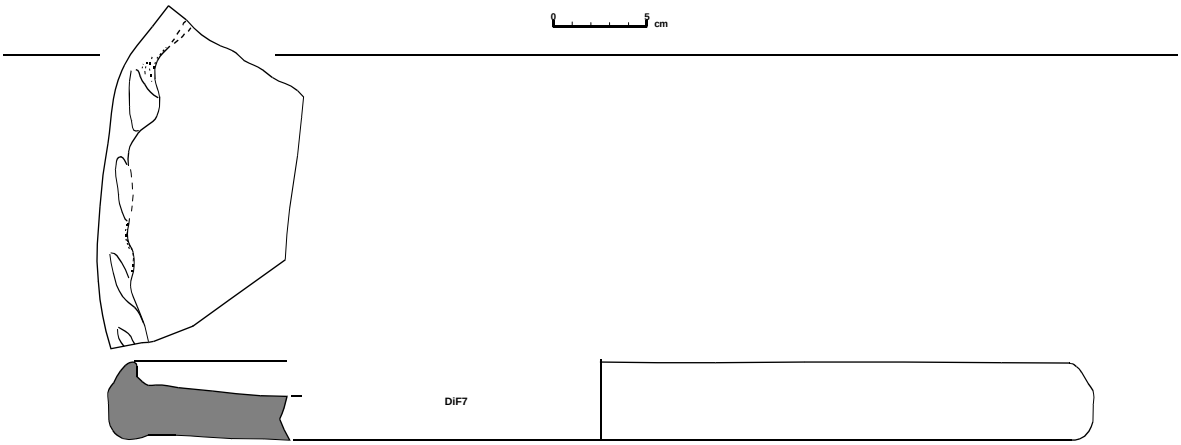

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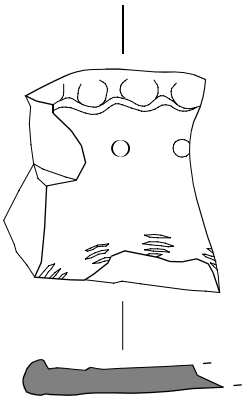

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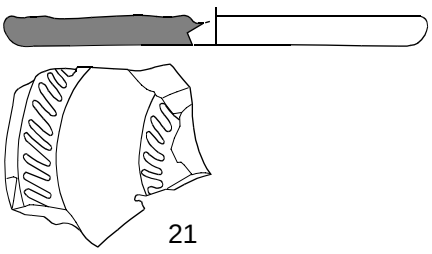


21

AC2 - SU 16

AC2 - SU 17

Definition: Compact level of silt.

Interpretation:

Observations: Stratum of light-brown silt and clay lying across the entire sample trench AC2, beneath SU 16 on the western side and beneath SU 19 on the eastern side of the sample trench.

Material:
Glazed ware: 2 frags.
Slipware: 326 frag.
Common ware: 1160 frags.
Cooking ware: 37 frags.
Large containers: 3 frags.
Yuezhi pottery: 5 frags.
Terracotta: 1 pieza
Bone: 190 frags. (1400 - 1 carved bone)
Construction material Brick: 1 frags.
Channels: 4 frags.
Slag: 1

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

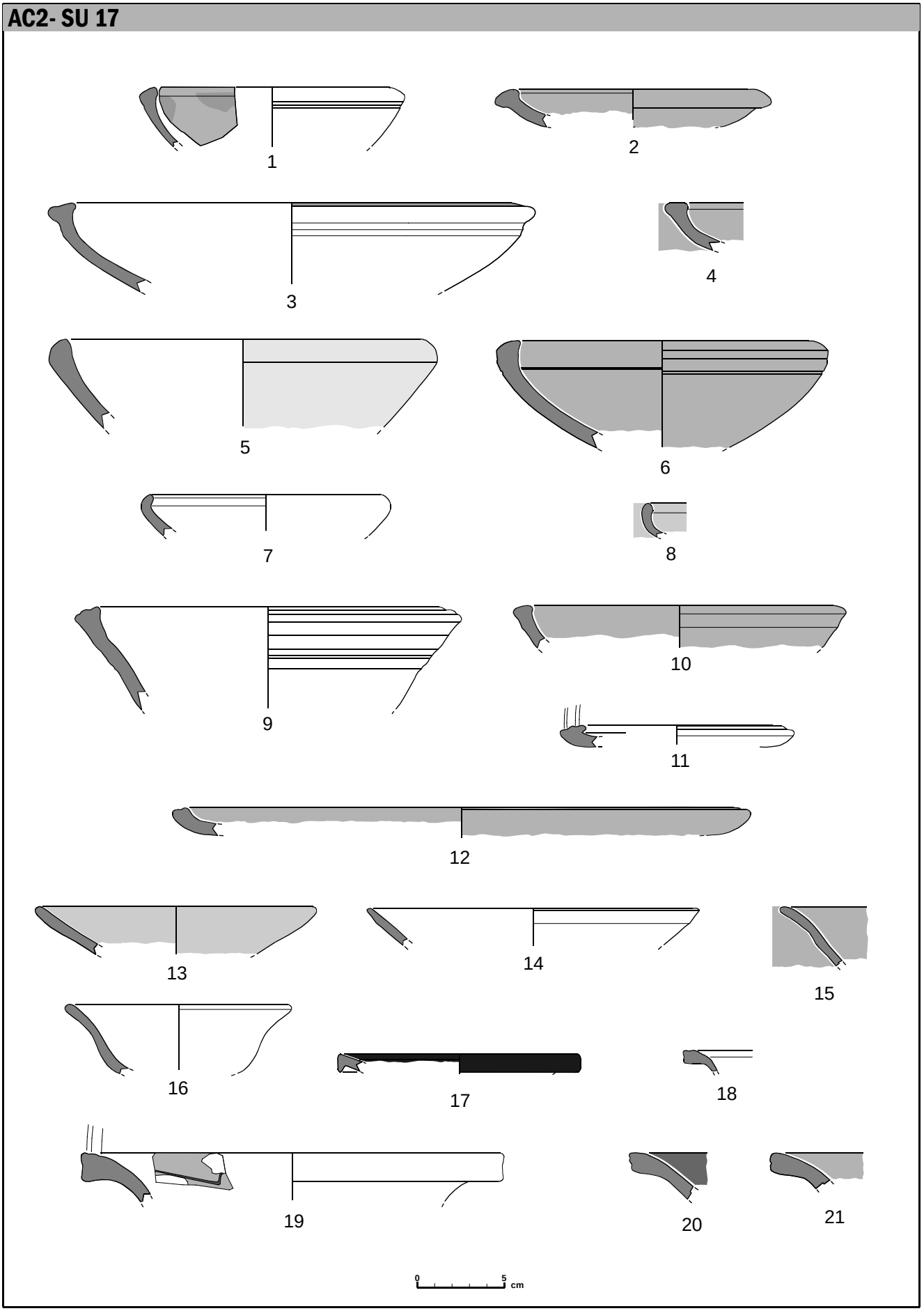
Composition	silt, sand, pottery, fauna, charcoal
Dimensions	4.5x4.3m
Formation	human
Potential	40-60 cm
Covered by (Stratum)	18-19-16
_____	
Covering (Structure)	22
Covering (Stratum)	26-28-20-30-24-32
_____	

AC2 - SU 17

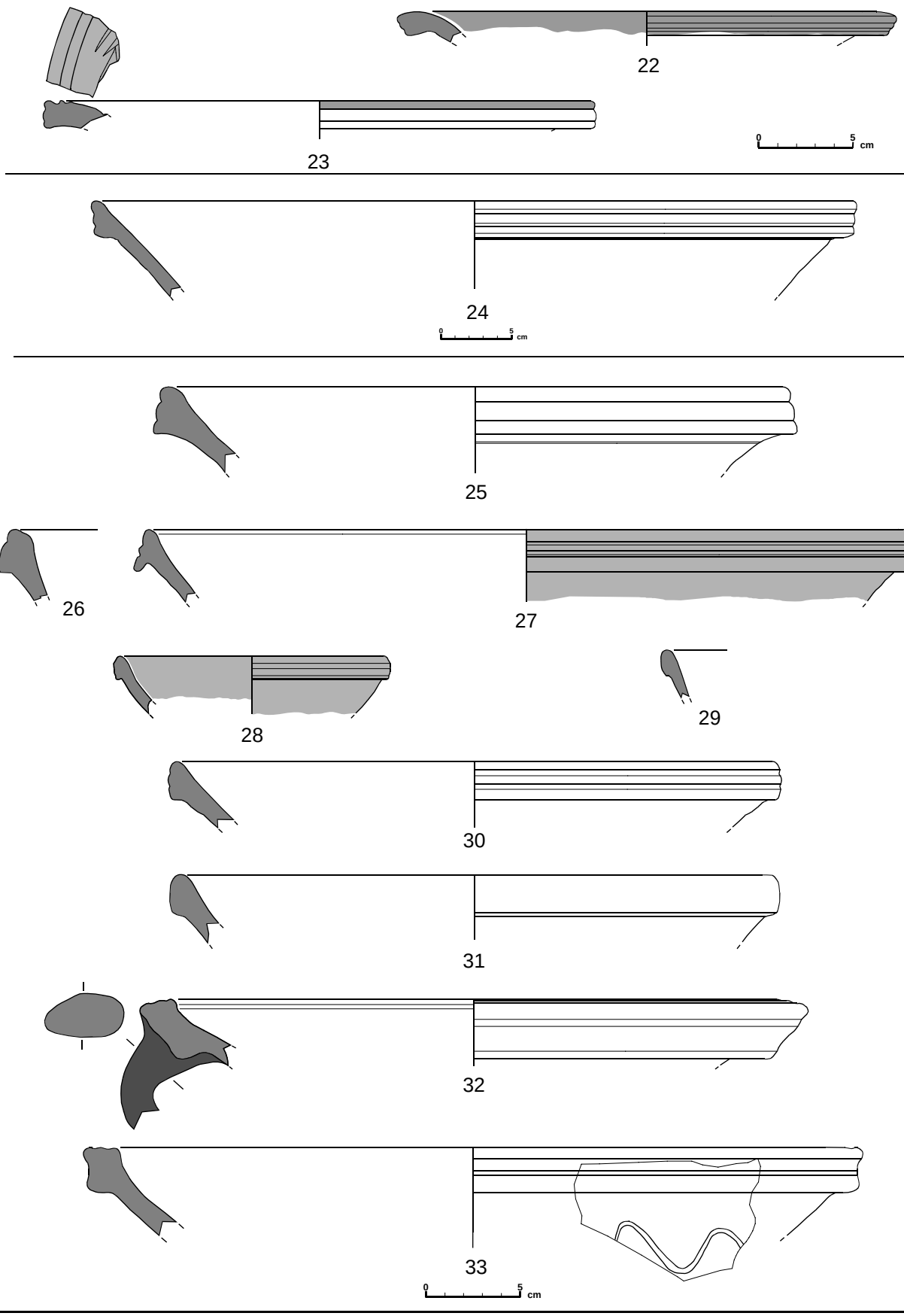
AC2 - SU 17

SU 17,19

AC2- SU 17



AC2- SU 17



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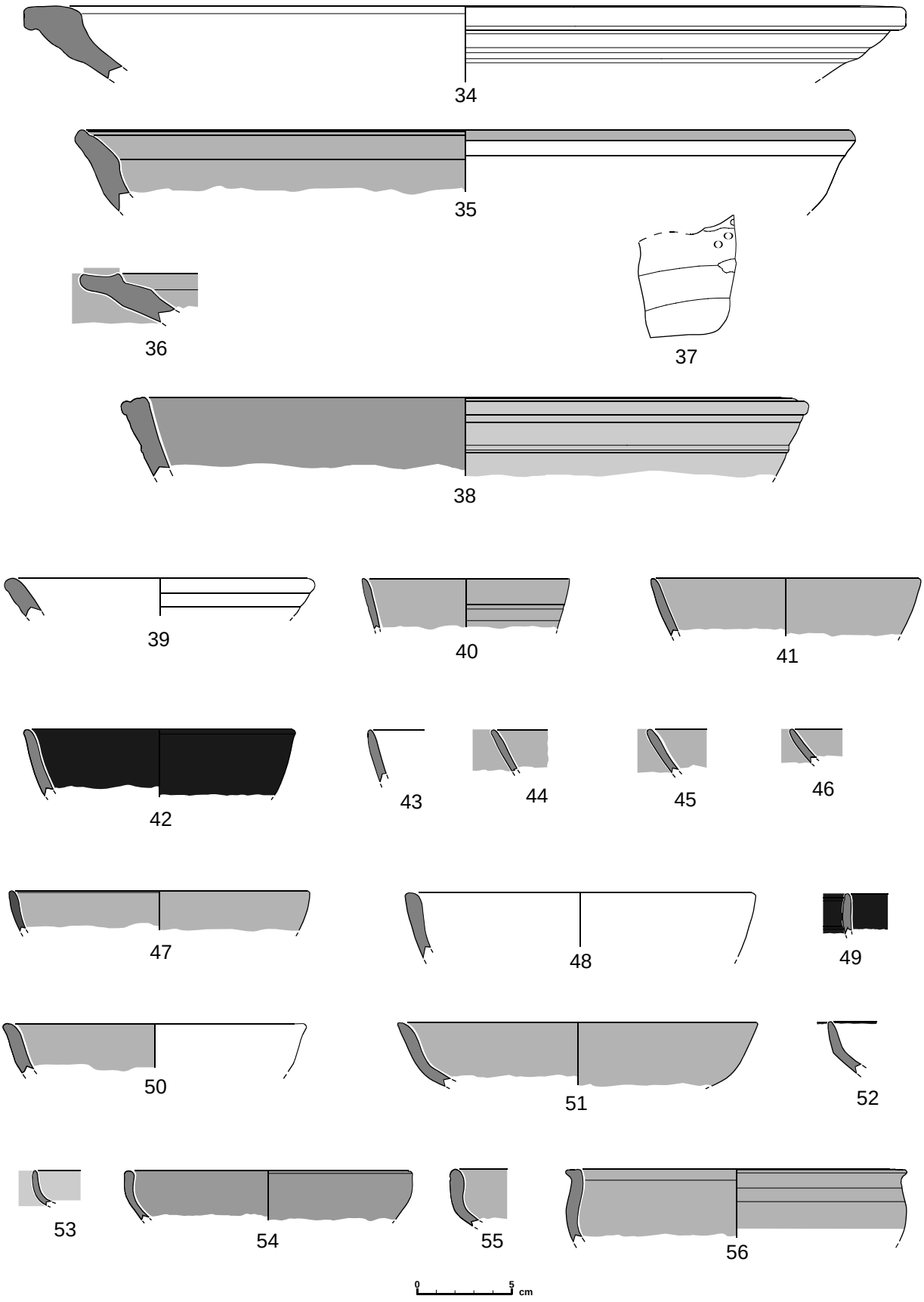
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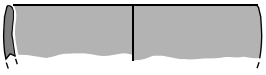
55
56
0
5 cm

AC2- SU 17


57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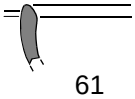
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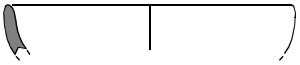
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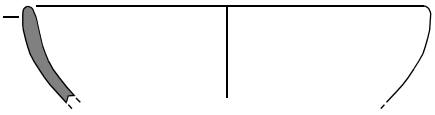
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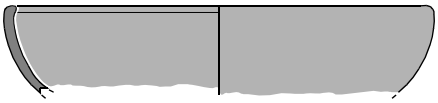
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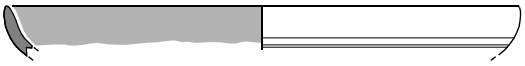
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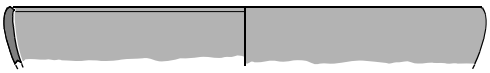
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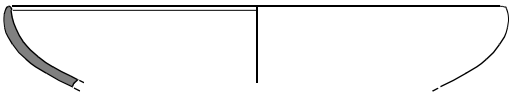
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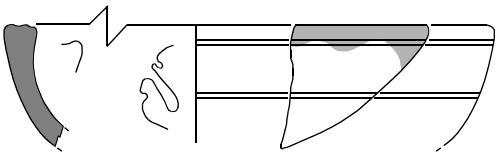
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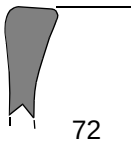
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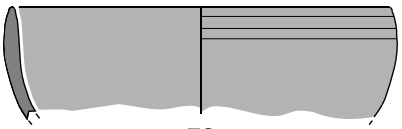
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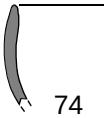
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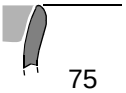
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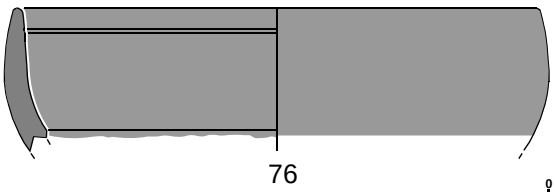
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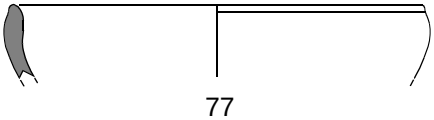
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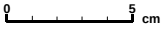
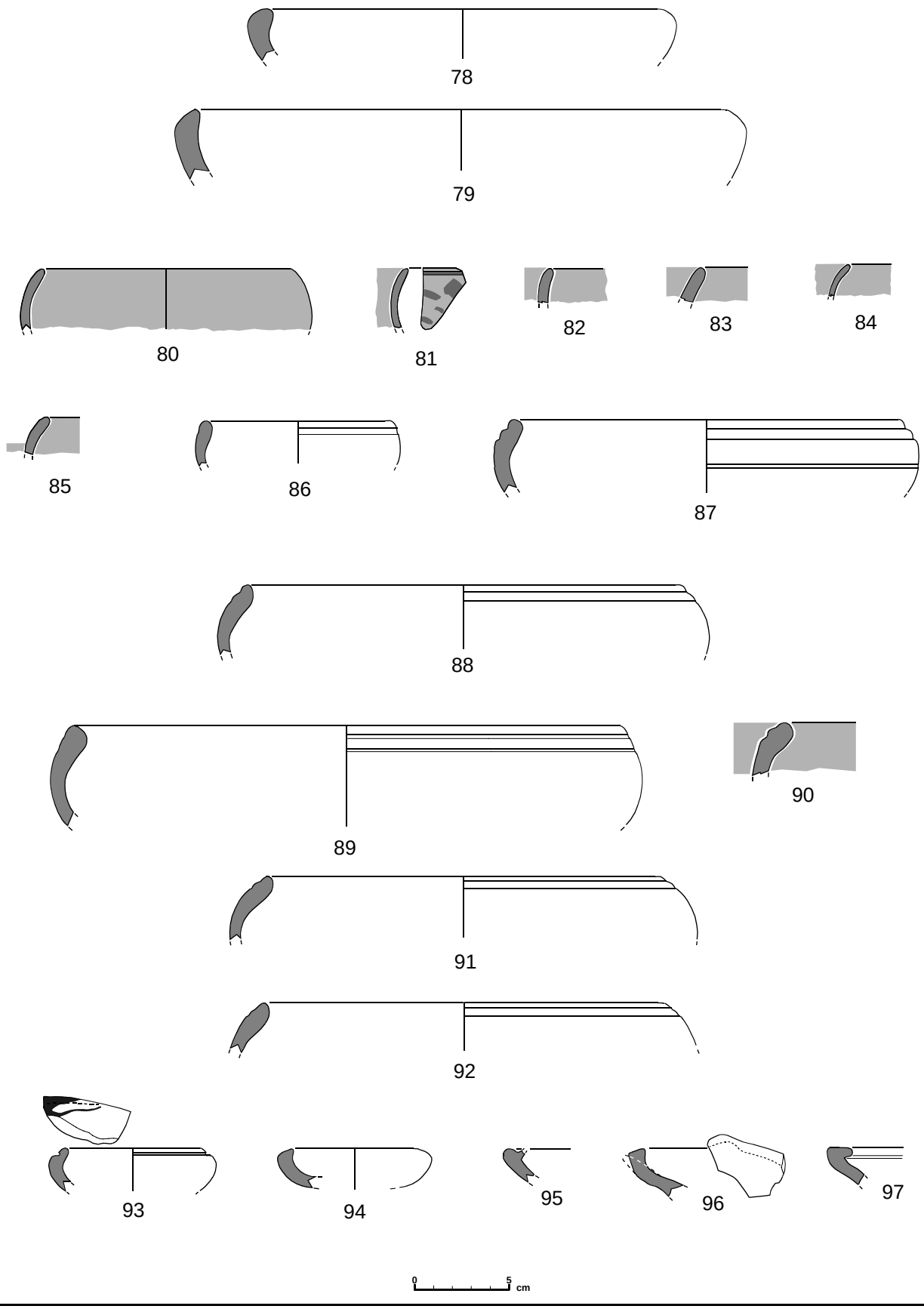


AC2- SU 17



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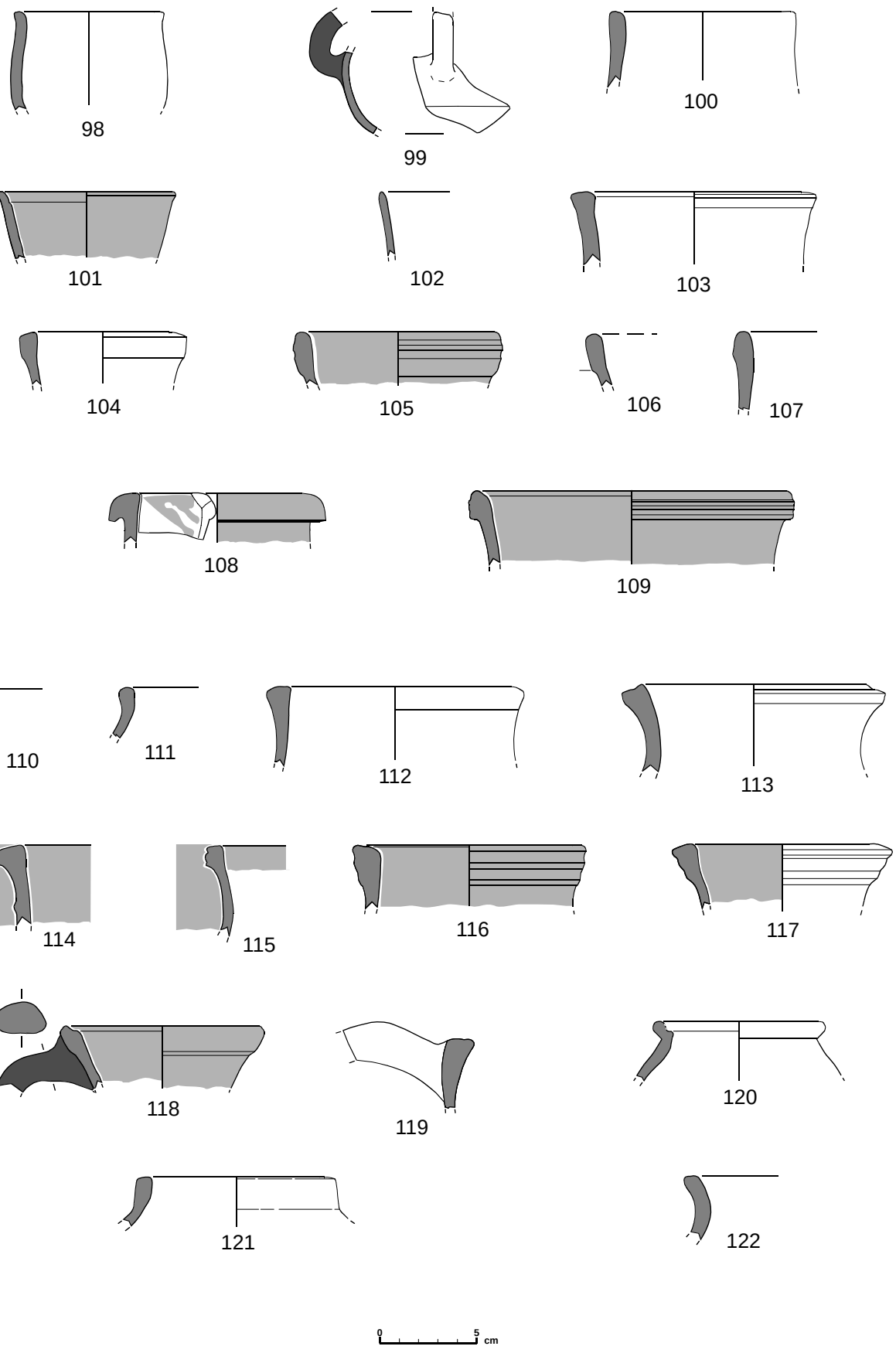
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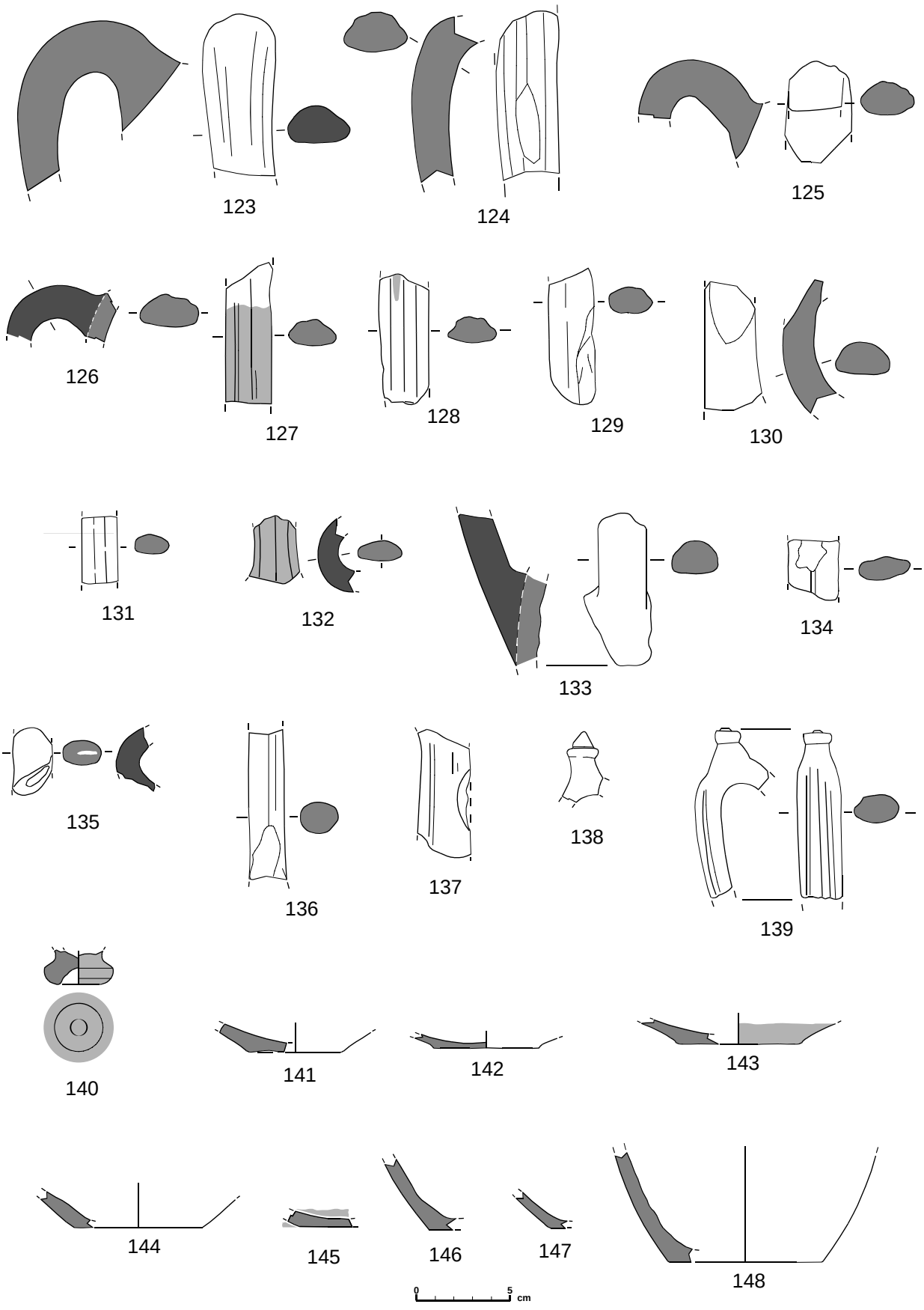
5
cm

AC2- SU 17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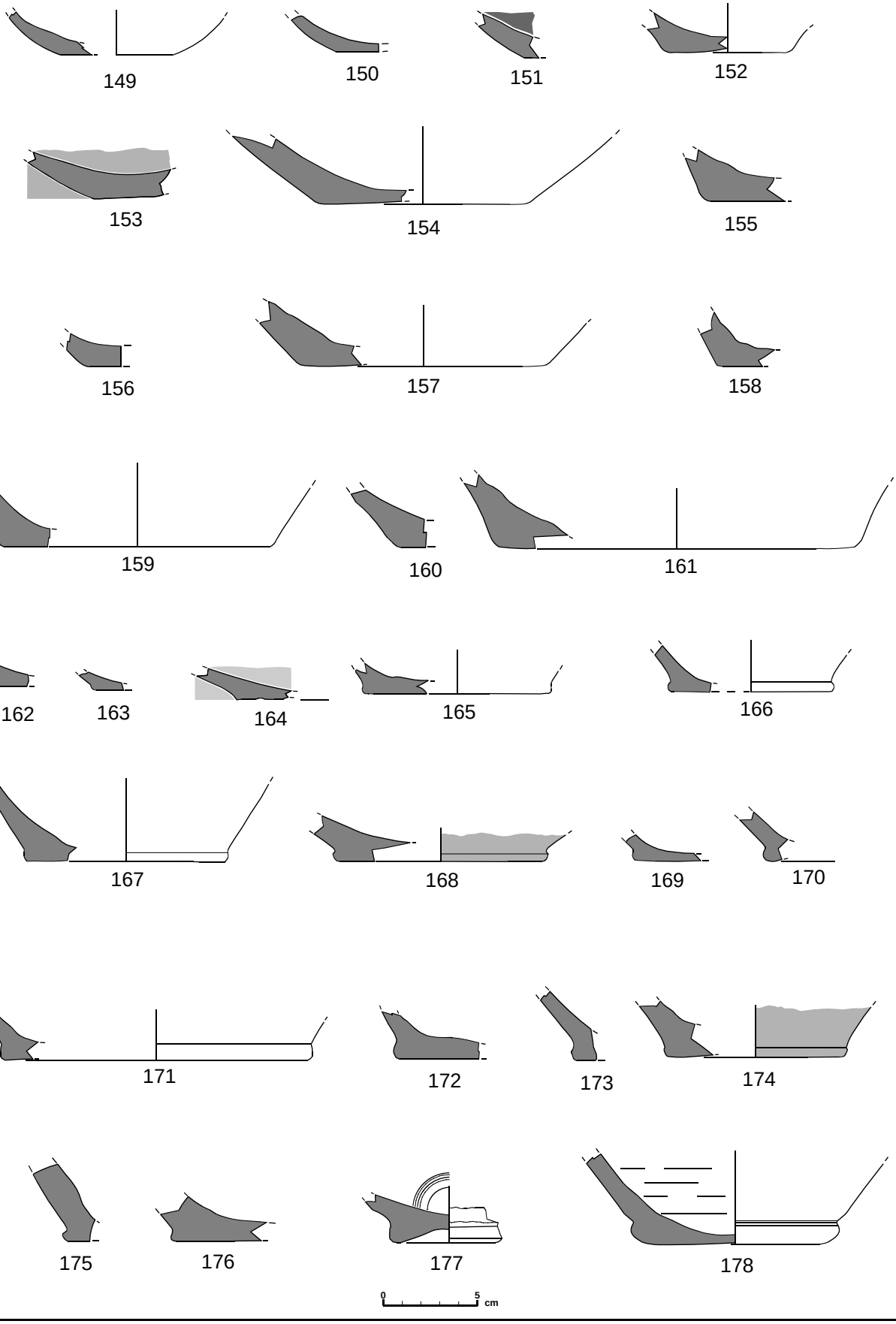
5 cm

AC2- SU 17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170
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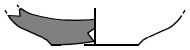
176
177
178
0
5 cm

AC2- SU 17


179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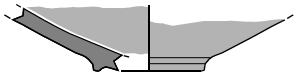
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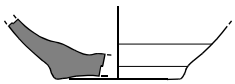
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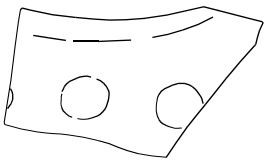

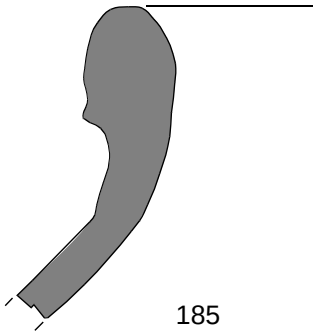
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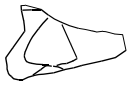
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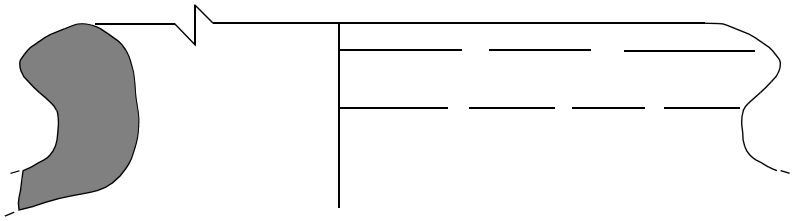
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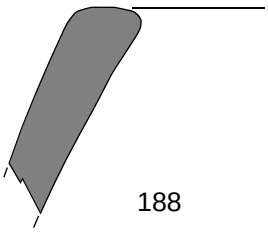
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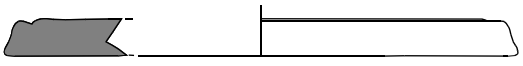
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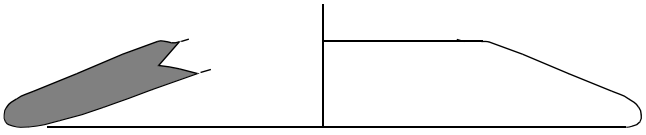
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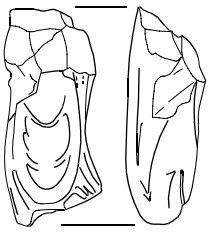
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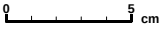


AC2 - SU 18

Definition: Level of household rubbish dump.

Interpretation: Level of household rubbish dump from Islamic period.

Observations: Stratum of silt, ash and charcoal beneath SU 12 in the western part and beneath SU 14 in its eastern part. The level covers SU 16 in the southeastern part and SU 17 in the southwestern part of sample trench AC2.

Material: Glazed ware: 130 frags.
Slipware: 23 frag.
Common ware: 497 frags.
Cooking ware: 25 frags.
Large containers: 1 frags.
Bone: 137 frags. (700g - 1 carved bone)
Shell: 1 frag.
Construction material: 20 frags.
Slag: 42 frags.
Glass: 41 frags.

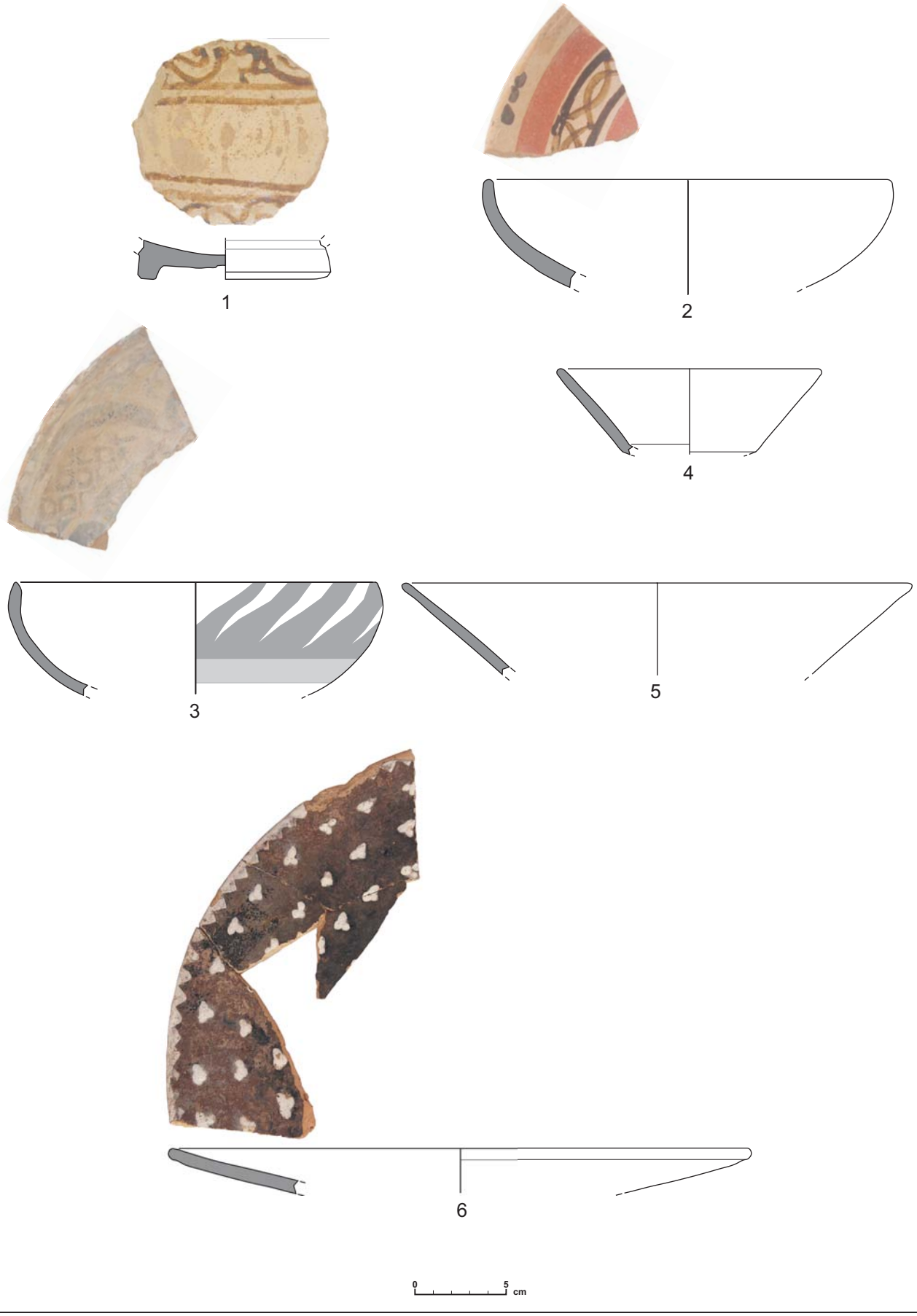
Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	Silt, ash, charcoal, pottery, fauna
Dimensions	2.40x1.8m
Formation	human
Potential	20cm
Covered by (Stratum)	12-15-14
_____	
Covering (Stratum)	19-17-16
_____	

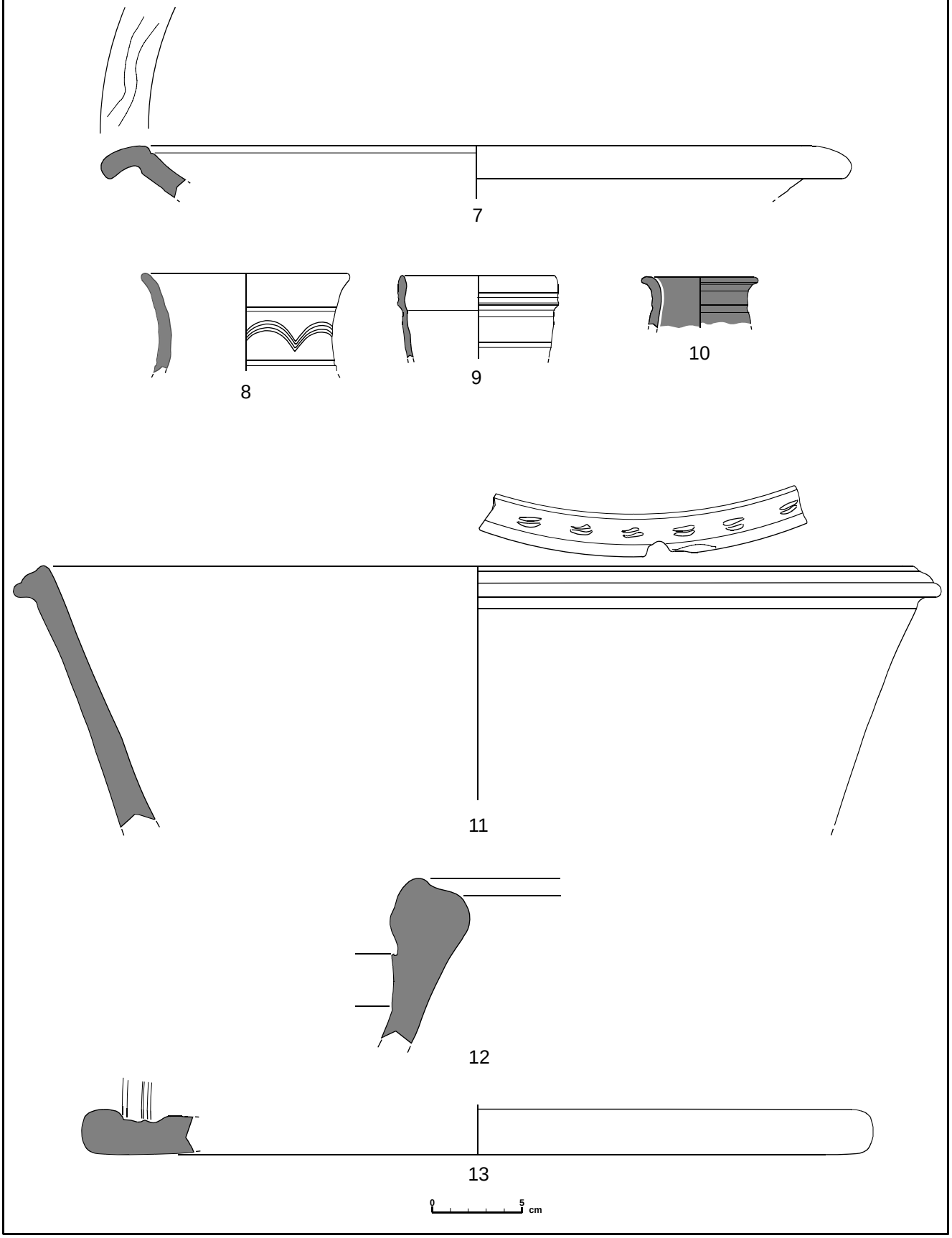
AC2 - SU 18

SU 18,16

AC2- SU 18



AC2- SU 18



AC2 - SU 19

Definition: Level of sandstone.

Interpretation: Human contribution of a level of decomposed sandstone on a space designated as a household rubbish dump. The level very probably comes from the cutting made in the sandstone bedrock in an area near the rubbish dump in sample trench AC2. The level depicts the chronological division of the stratigraphy identified in sample trench AC2, because the higher levels have been dated to the Islamic period and the lower levels have been dated to the Kushan-Sassanian period, based on pottery recovered from the strata in the trench.

Observations: Level of sandstone fragments and sand from decomposing sandstone, lying beneath SU 16 and over SU 17 in the eastern side of sample trench AC2. The level features a steep slope toward the southeastern side of the sample trench AC2 and its potential diminishes substantially.

Material:

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	sandstone and sand from decomposing sandstone
Dimensions	4.50x2m
Formation	human
Potential	4-20cm
Covered by (Stratum)	18-16
_____	
Covering (Stratum)	17
_____	

AC2 - SU 19

AC2 - SU 20

Definition: Level of use and circulation.

Interpretation: Level of household use and circulation created after SU 33 was executed to level the terrain. Although a large number of pits and in-situ household vessels in addition to pot sherds and fauna remains provide evidence of a domestic use for the space defined by sample trench AC2, no built structure has been found and it is not possible to confirm the existence of a dwelling.

Observations: Stratum of dark brown-grey silt and sand extending across the entirety of sample trench AC2 under SU 17 and over SU 33. The potential is variable, reaching 26cm on the northern side and falling to 4cm on the southern side. It is also formed by concentrations of charcoal and small remains of pottery sherds scattered through the stratum and forming part of the sediment itself. Also, the level has abundant pot sherds and fauna remains at a lower intensity than the higher levels corresponding to the rubbish dump. The northeastern side of the sample trench is intersected by three negative levels (SU 23, 25 and 29) and two large ceramic vessels (SU 21 and 22) appear partially in the level. In the case of ceramic vessel SU 22, its mouth appears on the same level as the surface of stratum SU 20. Toward the centre of the sample trench, the level is intersected by negative SU 27 and toward the west it is intersected by negative SU 31.

When this level of use and circulation was abandoned, the remains of a ceramic channel were discarded on the northwest side.

On the western side, the level covers a channel that has been cut (SU 26) and destroyed. Subsequently, SU 17 came to stand on SU 26.

Material:

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

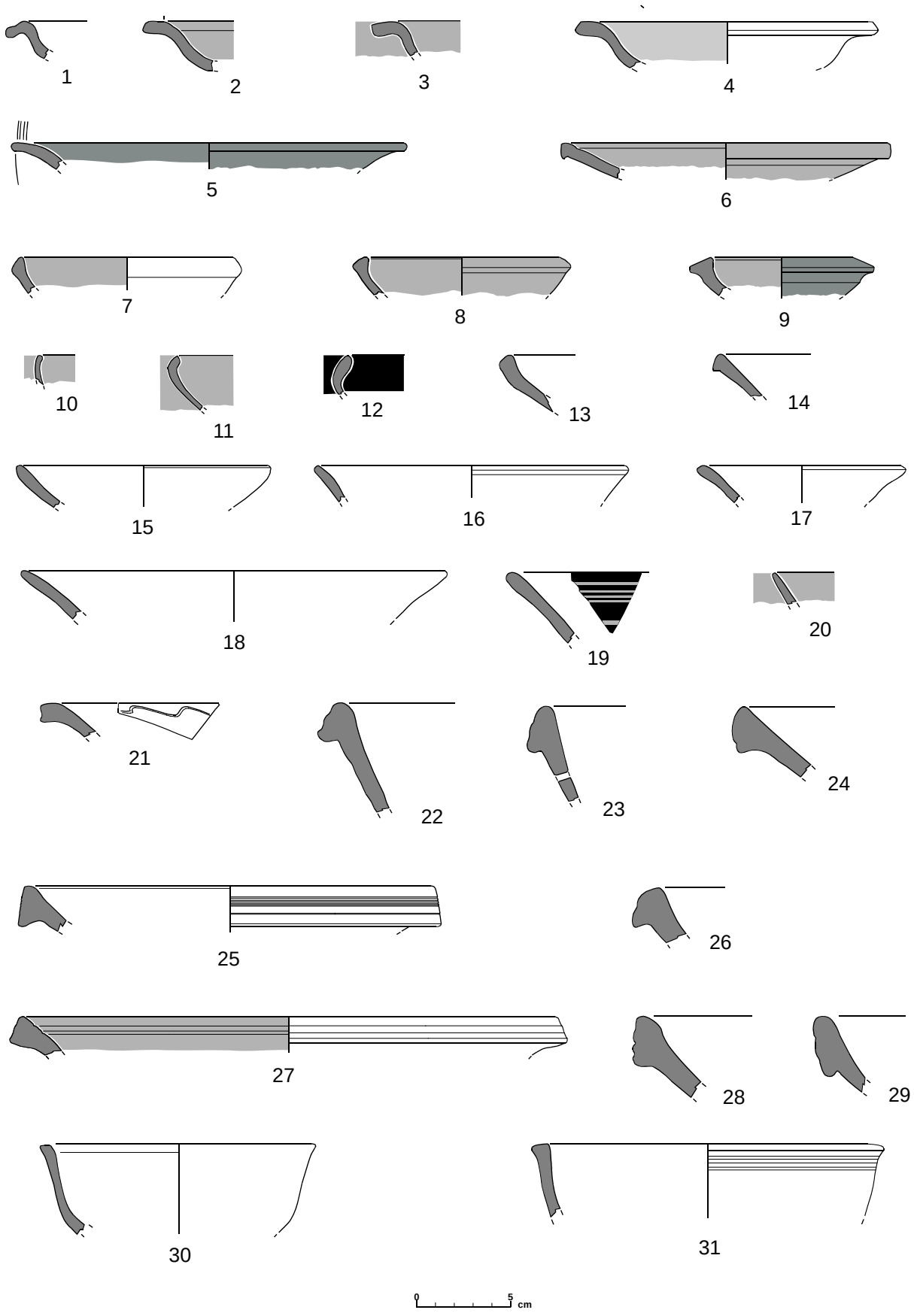
Composition	silt, sand, pottery, fauna, charcoal
Dimensions	19 sq m
Formation	human
Potential	variable
Covered by (Stratum)	17
Intersected by (Negative)	25-29-31-27-23
_____	
Leaning on (Structure)	22
Covering (Stratum)	33
_____	

AC2 - SU 20

SU 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30

AC2 - SU 20

AC2- SU 20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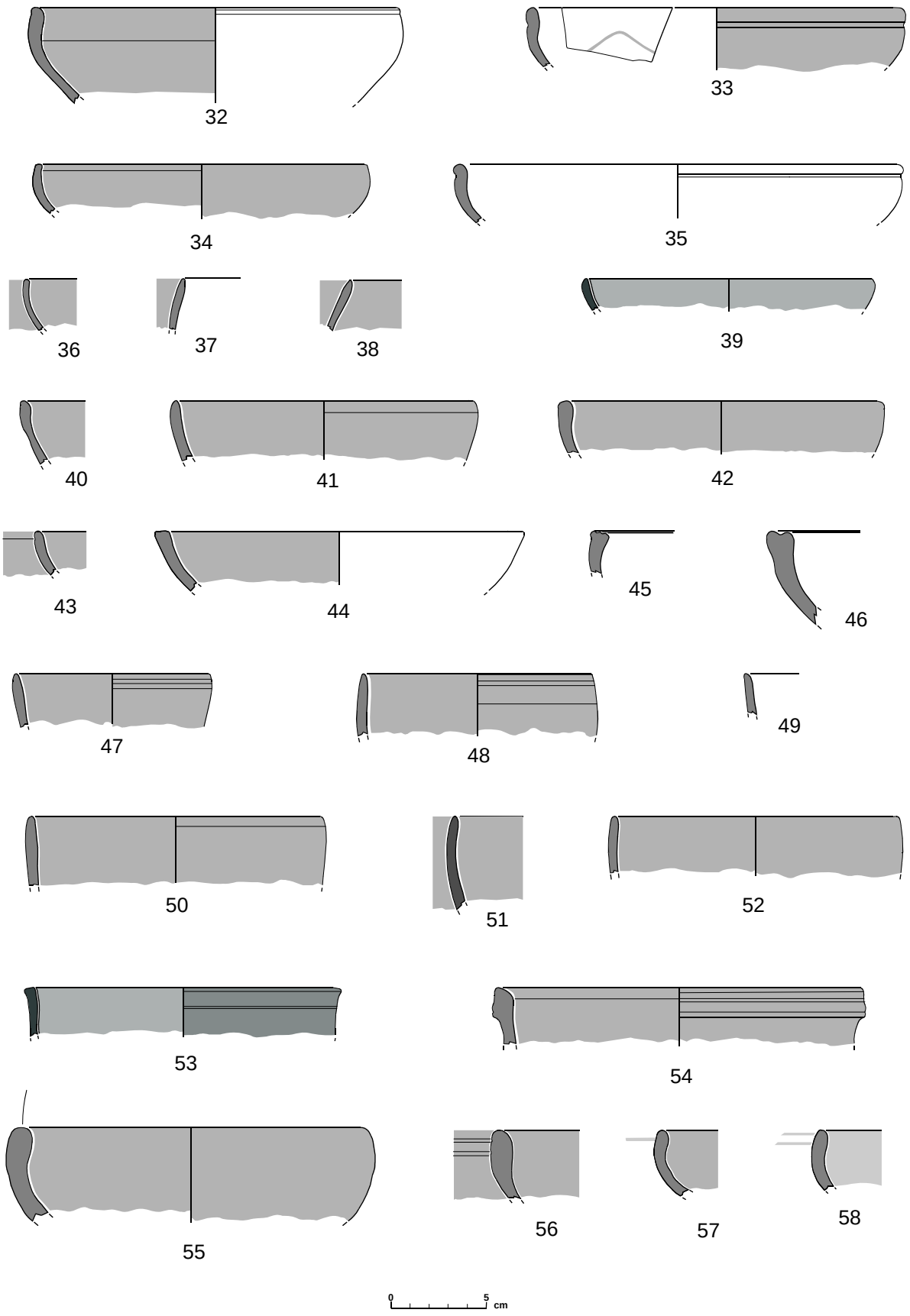
5 cm

AC2- SU 20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53
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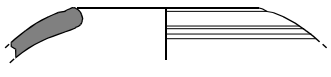
55
56
57
58
0
5 cm

AC2- SU 20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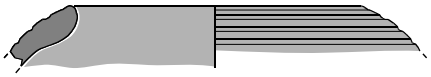
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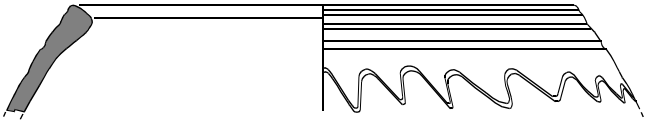
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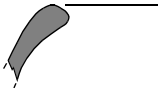
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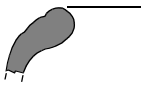
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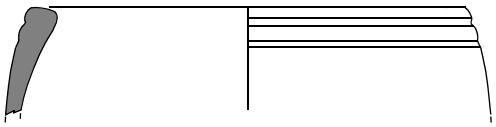
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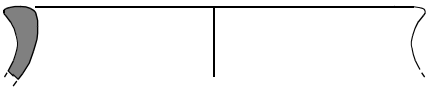
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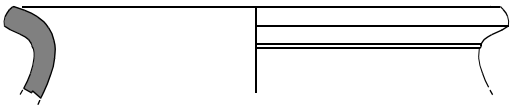
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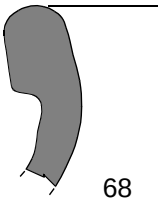
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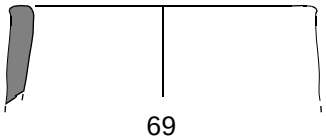
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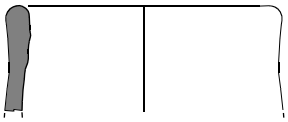
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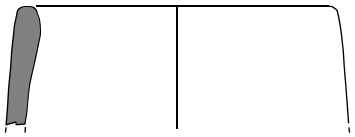
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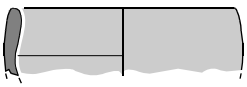
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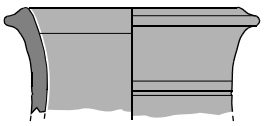
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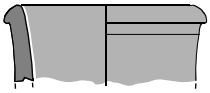
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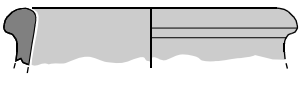
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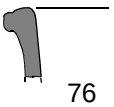
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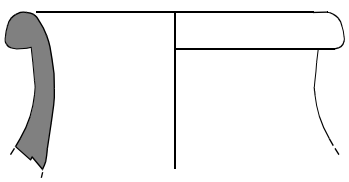
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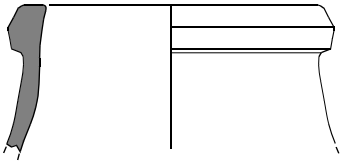
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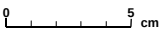
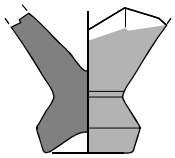


AC2- SU 20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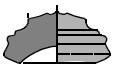
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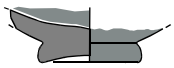
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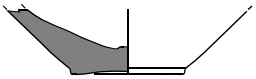
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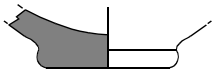
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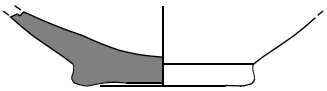
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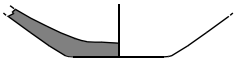
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89


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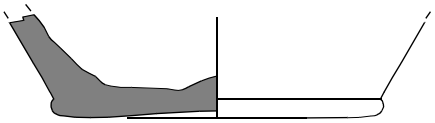
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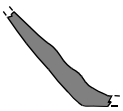
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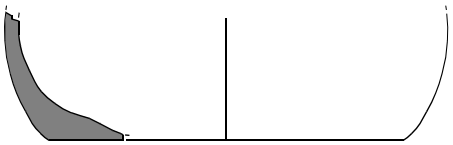
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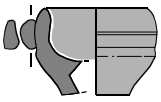
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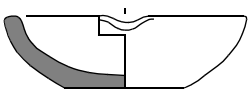
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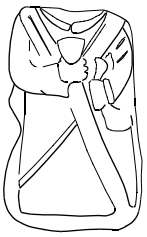
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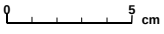
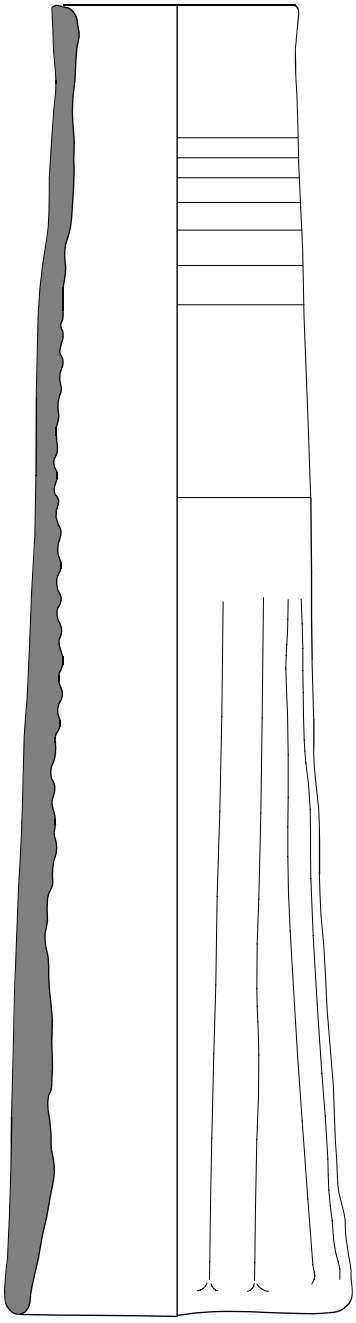


AC2- SU 20



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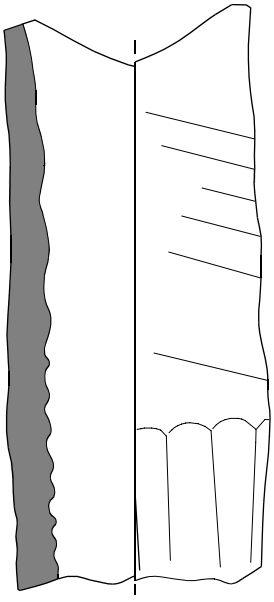

100

0 5 cm

AC2 - SU 21

Definition: Pottery vessel

Interpretation:

Observations: Cylindrical pottery vessel, partially conserved from the base to a height of 19cm on the side. The fractured upper part measures 20cm in diameter, while the diameter of the base is 16cm. The vessel was found in SU 33, covered by SU 20 and filled in by SU 20. It is equivalent to pottery vessel SU 22, found 1m toward the southwest.

Material: Common ware: 1 piece

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	pottery
Dimensions	base diameter of 16 cm
Formation	antrópica
Potential	19 cm of piece extant
Resting on (Stratum)	33
_____	

AC2 - SU 21

SU 21, 22, 33, 34, 35

SU 21, 22, 33, 34, 35

AC2 - SU 22

Definition: Pottery vessel.

Interpretation: Pottery vessel in stratum SU 17, but in use when the surface of circulation SU 20 was in use, possibly for household purposes.

Observations: Cylindrical pottery vessel, with a diameter of 22cm at the top rim and 16cm at the base, measuring 37cm in height, located in SU 33, covered by SU 20 and filled in by SU 17.
It is equivalent to pottery vessel SU 21, located 1m to the northeast.

Material: Common ware: 1 piece

Archaelogist: Verònica Martínez

Composition	pottery
Dimensions	22cm diameter at rim; 16cm diameter at base
Formation	human
Potential	37cm in height
Covered by (Stratum)	17
Supporting (Stratum)	20
_____	
Resting on (Stratum)	33
_____