

Sanjar-Shah Excavations Report 2016

This season we have continued investigations in Area IV and in Area VII initiated during last year. We have also started excavations in two new areas (V and VI) located along the southern wall of the town (Fig. 1). Area V is situated approximately in the middle of the southern wall, some 65 m to the west of Area IV, and Area VI is adjacent to the southwestern part of the southern wall. The area along the southern wall is the only one apart from Area II, which was not levelled during the Soviet period.

In Area V parts of the third floor were preserved and two special finds, a fragment of a bronze Chinese mirror and a unique bronze pin were made there.

Area IV

This Area is situated at the easternmost corner of the southern wall of town (Figs. 2-3). The investigations here were started last year and were continued this season when three additional rooms were partly excavated. A banquet (section) was left running through entire area from north to the south that separates Rooms (5-7) excavated this season from Rooms (1-4) which were investigated last year.

Room 5

Room 5 (3.5 x 3.2 m) is located to the south of Room 6 (Fig. 4). In this season, three walls of this room were cleared. Wall 3 (h. 3.1 m from the floor level) is made of layers of *pakhsa* blocks and mud brick. The upper part of the wall is badly preserved. On the height of 2.05 m

there are mud bricks that were probably originally part of a mezzanine. At the distance of 45 cm from the upper floor there is a semi-circular niche (62 x 50 x 45 cm). Inside the niche there are traces of intense burning and it seems that it functioned as a hearth of the second storey. The second niche (45 x 56 x 35 cm) was found at the distance of 60 cm to the east from the first niche. The lower part of the wall is relatively well preserved and is built entirely of *pakhsa* blocks. At the distance of 2.25 m from the basket there is a niche (145 x 16 x 33 cm) which has a semi-circular shape in its upper part. Wall 9 (h. 1.36 m from the sufa level; l. 2.52 m; w. 80 cm) is made of *pakhsa* blocks. In the southern part of the Wall there is a niche (blocked passage; 1 x 0.53 m). In some places on the Wall there are fragments of plaster. Wall 8 (h. 1.3 m from the sufa level; l. 3.24 m) is built of *pakhsa* blocks and plastered. L-shaped sufa was installed along the Walls 8 and 9. Along the Wall 8 the sufa is very badly preserved (h. 15 cm; w. 80 cm). The sufa along the Wall 9 (h. 55 cm; l. 195 cm; w. 84 cm) is better preserved. It is constructed of standard mud brick. Along the edge of the sufa there is a mud brick enclosure (l. 293 cm; w. 15-20 cm). There is one floor level in this room. Its surface is greenish and solid. In the southern part of the floor there are traces of intense burning.

Room 6

Room 6 is located to the north of Room 5 and 7 (Fig. 5). Only two Walls 1 and 8, and parts of the floor were exposed during this season (4.6 x 1.85 m). Wall 8 (h. 1.1 m; l. 3.71 m) is shared with Rooms 5-7 and is made of *pakhsa* blocks. There was probably a passage or a ramp leading to Room 7 in the western part of the wall. Wall 1 (h. 95 cm; l. 4.65 m) is made of both *pakhsa* blocks and rows of mud brick. The floor surface uncovered so far is smooth, solid and green.

Room 7

Room 7 (excavated area: 260 x 90 cm) is located to the west of Room 5 and to the south of Room 6 (Fig. 6). Wall 3 (h. 3.5 m) is the southern wall of the city built of *pakhsa* blocks. At the height of 2.9 m from the floor level, a layer of plaster is preserved. At the height of 60 cm and at the distance of 10 cm from Wall 9 there is a niche (40 x 36 x 30 cm). Its upper part has a semi-circular shape and is plastered. Around the niche, the surface of the wall is burned. At the distance of 43 cm from Wall 9, there is a hearth attached to the Wall 1. Wall 9 (h. 1.75 m; l. 2.1 m) is shared with Room 5 and is constructed of *pakhsa* blocks and of mud brick. One floor level was identified in the room. Its surface is relatively smooth, solid and yellowish.

Area V

The excavations of this Area were initiated in this season (Fig. 7). So far, we have uncovered 5 rooms (Rooms 1-3 and Rooms 5-6) adjacent to the southern wall and a ramp (Room 4). In addition, partially preserved room of the upper floor was excavated (Room 1). Room 6 stands out with its particularly large size.

Room 1

Room 1 is located on the third floor above the Rooms 2 and 5. It has a rectangular shape (Fig. 8). Only southern (1) and eastern (2) walls are partially preserved. An outline of the western wall was also visible. Wall 1 (h. 5.4 m from the floor level) was constructed together with the southern wall of the town. In the upper part of the Wall three layers of plaster were identified. The middle layer has traces of red color, which most probably represent the evidence for the existence of wall paintings. Also on Wall 2 (l. 1.2, h. 1.45 m) three layers of plaster were found, but no traces of paintings. One level of floor was cleared in the southern part of the

room above Rooms 2 and 5. Only parts of it are preserved. It is made of standard mud brick, its surface is solid and has a yellowish color.

A fragment of a Chinese bronze mirror showing a character playing a *qin* (zither) was found in the fill (Fig. 9). A separate study will be dedicated to it.

Room 2

Room 2 (3.9 x 2.1 m) is located south from Room 4, to the west from Room 5 and to the east of Room 3 (Fig. 10). It has a rectangular shape and has a partially preserved vault. The lower part (up to 2.1 m) of Wall 7 (h. 7 m) is built from *pakhsa* and the upper part from standard mud bricks. It is attached to the Wall 6. In the western part of Wall 7 (20 cm from Wall 5, high 20 cm from the floor level) a niche was found (h. 50 cm; w. 40 cm; d. 20 cm). In the eastern part of the Wall 7 there is a passage (h. 1.5 m) to Room 4 which has not been cleared yet. In the upper part of the passage there is a skylight (h. from ramp level 50 cm; w. 1.2. m) leading to Room 4 (Fig. 11). Traces of plaster are visible on some parts of the wall. Wall 6 (h. 3.8) is built from *pakhsa* blocks and has a well-preserved layer of plaster (Fig. 12). The vault begins at the high of 1.9 m from the floor level. It is built from mud brick and is preserved up to a height of 1 m. The vault is also plastered. In the lower part of the northern section of the wall there is a manhole (h. 70 cm; w. 70 cm) leading into Room 5 (Fig. 13). At the distance of 2.6 m from Wall 4 there is a niche (50 x 50 x 30 cm). The upper part of the niche has a semi-circular shape and is plastered. Wall 4 (h. 2.9 from the sufa level) is completely preserved (Fig. 14). It is made of *pakhsa* and plastered. This wall is in fact a northern face of town wall. Wall 5 (h. 2.9 m) is built of *pakhsa* and has traces of plaster. The vault begins at the height of 2.1 m from the floor level. In the southern part of the room there is a passage (h. 1.7 m from the sufa level; 20 cm from Wall 4; w. 90 cm) to Room 3. In the corner of Walls 5

and 7 there is a semi-circular depression (h. 90 cm; w. 1 m; d. 25 cm). The lower part of this depression is plastered and it seems that it served for storage.

In the southern part of the room there are remains of a vault (l. 1.2 m; h. 3 m). Along the Wall 4 there is a plastered sufa (w. 80 cm; h. 25 cm) made of mud brick. The floor of the room is flat and have a plaster layer of some 4-5 cm which was made over a fill of pebbles.

Room 3

This room is located to the west of Room 2 with which it shares Wall 5. It has been only partially exposed, but it seems that this room was perhaps related to a courtyard adjacent to the city wall (?). Its excavations will be continued next season.

Room 4

This room is a ramp located to the north of Rooms 2 and 5 (Figs. 15-16). The ramp led to the second (mezzanine) and third floors. The direction of the ramp is counter clockwise. It was vaulted and is well-preserved. In the western section of the ramp there is a small window for the second floor.

Room 5

Room 5 (3.6 x 2.2 m) is situated to the south from Room 4 and to the east from Room 2 (Figs. 17-18). The preservation of the Wall 4 (h. 2.8 m from the sufa level) in this room is very good. It also has a well-preserved level of plaster. Wall 8 (h. 2.7 m) is built from *pakhsa* blocks (1.1 m) and is attached to Wall 4. The plaster on this wall was not preserved. The cornice is situated at the height of 2 m from the floor level. In addition, 6 holes for wooden beams that supported the mezzanine were made in Wall 8. All of them are situated at the height of 1.8 from the floor level and have similar dimensions (h. 25 cm; w. 30 cm; d. 40 cm). An arch-like niche (h. 60 cm; w. 60 cm; d. 22 cm) was found beyond the 5th hole. The

upper part of the niche was destroyed when the inhabitants removed the beam of the mezzanine. Traces of burning left by a lamp were found in the niche. Wall 6 (w. 90 cm) is attached to Wall 4 and is also made of two rows of *pakhsa* blocks (h. 1 m), but is better preserved than Wall 8. Cornice is found at the height of 2 m from the floor level. Also here 6 holes for mezzanine beams were made which correspond to the holes in the opposite Wall 8. In the corner between Walls 4 and 6 in one of the holes, a 10 cm fragment of the mezzanine floor made of reed and straw is preserved. At the distance of 50 cm from Wall 4 there is a plastered arch-like niche (h. 40 cm; w. 40 cm; d. 40 cm). In the corner of Walls 8 and 7 there is a plastered manhole (h. 90 cm; w. 60 cm; d. 90 cm). Later the manhole was filled with standard mud bricks. Wall 7 (w. 80 cm) is built of large *pakhsa* blocks (h. 2 m). There is a passage (h. 1.7 m; w. 1.1 m) in the corner with Wall 6. Above the passage there was a ramp that leads to the second and the third floors; the direction is from west to east. The height of the second floor from the mezzanine to the vault is 1.3 m. The vault in this room is preserved in the southern part only. It is made of mud brick (50 x 25 x 10) and is plastered with fine plaster.

In the southern part of the room, along Wall 4 a plastered sufa (h. 45 cm; w. 70 cm) was found. The floor is flat with a slight degradation towards south. The surface of the floor is plastered. It seems that this room functioned as a granary.

Room 6

Room 6 (3.4 x 3.9) is situated to the east of Room 5 (Fig. 19). Wall 4 which forms also the southern city wall is preserved up to the height of 5.2 m from the level of the first floor. It is built of *pakhsa* blocks (1 x 1.4 m) and mud brick. In the corner of Walls 9 and 10 parts of the wall are washed away with rain. The wall is plastered with fine plaster layer. In the south-eastern part there is a soot from a domestic hearth. Wall 9 (h. 1.4 m) was constructed from

pakhsa blocks and in the upper part there was a row of mud brick. It is attached to Wall 4. The plaster layer on the wall is well-preserved and covered with soot. At the height of 3.5 m above the level of the first floor 8 holes from mezzanine beams (h. 30 cm; w. 20 cm; w. 45 cm) were found. Wall 8 (h. 5.2 m) is shared with Room 5 and is covered with fine layer of plaster. In the northern part of the wall there are traces of burning. At the distance of 1.5 m from Wall 4 at the height of 1.3 m from the first floor there is a plastered niche (h. 35 cm; w. 15-20; d. 20 cm) for a lamp. Traces of soot are visible in the upper part. At the height of 3.5 m from the level of the first floor there are 8 holes from wooden beams identical to those in Wall 9. The beams that were originally installed in these holes formed the roof of this room. Wall 10 is almost completely destroyed. In the corner between Walls 9 and 10 there was a passage, which has not been cleared in this season. Two floor levels were identified in Room 6. The first floor has a smooth surface and slightly rises from north to south. Second floor was found in the southern part of the room. On this floor a “case” (1.7 x 3.4 x 1.7 m) was constructed made of baked brick put vertically on the smaller side. Ceramic assemblage from this room is characterized by a large percentage of cooking pots (large fragments and archaeologically complete cooking ports were found here).

Two remarkable finds were made in the fill in this room. One is a crystal bead (Fig. 20) and another is a unique cast bronze pin, topped by a “Janus” like double image of a human head wearing a helmet (Fig. 21). The pin will be a subject of a special study.

Area VI

This area was opened this season in the western part of the southern city wall (Fig. 22). We have excavated four vaulted rooms (1, 2, 5, 6), a courtyard (3), a tambour (4) with parts of a corridor.

Room 1

This room (5.8 x 2.2 m) is located on the eastern edge of the excavated area (Figs. 23-24).

Wall 1 (2.8 m) of the Room forms the inner side of the city wall. Originally, the wall was constructed entirely from *pakhsa* blocks. Later, its upper part (from 1.2 m) was repaired using mud brick. At the height of 1.2 m from the sufa and at the distance of 60 cm from Wall 3 there is a window (h. 1.5 m; w. 1.1 m; d. 1.5 m). The surface of the window is covered with soot. Wall 2 (h. 3.9 m from the earliest floor). Up to the height of 1.6 m it is built of *pakhsa* blocks and its upper part is made of standard mud brick. Vault beings at the height of 1.9 m from the floor level, and it is preserved up to the height of 1.6 m. At the distance of 2.7 m from Wall 1, at the height of 1.4 m above the level of the earliest floor there is a niche (40 x 40 x 10 m). At the distance of 2.2 m to the north there is a second niche (60 x 50 x 35 cm). Wall 4 (h. 75 cm from the level of the earliest floor; w. 70 cm) is built from *pakhsa*. Wall 3 (h. 2.8 m) is built from standard mud brick up to the height of 1.3 m. Plaster is not preserved. The upper part of the wall was built later. On this part of the wall there are trace of plaster. The lower part of the wall projects forward for 25 cm. Wall 3 is attached to Wall 1.

Two floor levels were found in this room. The first floor is found at the depth of 3.5 m from the surface level. The floor is smooth, solid and yellowish. A sufa (h. 15 cm; w. 70 cm) was constructed on this floor along Walls 3 and 1. In the sufa attached to Wall 1, in the corner with Wall 2, a semi-circular hearth was found (h. 45 cm; l. 1.15 m; 30 cm). The inner part of the hearth is circular and is built from the halves of bricks placed vertically (Fig. 25). The hearth shows traces of intense burning. The second floor was found at the depth of 60 cm from the first floor. The surface is irregular, solid and has yellowish color. A small sufa (h. 20 cm; w. 70 cm) is attached to Wall 4. The sufa has a yellowish plastering.

It seems that this room was used for dwelling. Soot on the walls testifies to the intense use of hearth. The window which is located directly above the hearth probably also served as chimney.

Room 2

This room (5.5×2.7 m) is situated to the west of Room 1 and has a rectangular shape (Fig. 26). Wall 1 (h. 4.4 m) which corresponds to the inner side of the city wall is built of *pakhsa* blocks and is plastered. The lower part of the wall shows traces of burning. Along the whole length of the wall, at the height of 2.6 m there is a rectangular “chest-like” installation. The bottom of the installation is hard and yellowish with traces of alabaster plaster. Originally, it was placed on two wooden beams whose holes are visible in the walls. The northern wall of the installation is not preserved. Wall 3 (h. 2.3 m from the sufa level) is built of *pakhsa* blocks. It has two layers of plaster. The early layer is completely burned. At the height of 1.8 m from the sufa there is a cornice of the vault which is preserved up to 1 m and built of standard mud brick. The vault hangs over the room and projects forward for 30 cm. His total height from the sufa level is 2.8 m. Two holes for wooden beams ($25 \times 20 \times 30$ cm) were made in the room at the height of 1.9 m from the sufa level. The first hole is situated at the distance of 30 cm from Wall 1 and the second is made 50 cm further to the north. Wall 4 (h. 2.8 m) is built of *pakhsa* blocks and is attached to Wall 3. At the distance of 1.2 m from Wall 5 there is a passage. Since this part of the wall is not preserved well, the dimensions of the passage are still to be established in the next season. Wall 5 (h. 2.8 m from the floor level) is made of standard mud brick. The plaster is not preserved. In the southern part of the wall there is a passage (h. 2 m; w. 1 m) which was later filled with *pakhsa* blocks. Above this blocked passage at the height of 2.2 m from the floor level, there are two beam holes. The first one ($25 \times 20 \times 45$ cm) is made 25 cm to the north of Wall 1, the second one has a slightly bigger dimensions ($30 \times 20 \times 55$ cm). A sufa (h. 30 cm; w. 70 cm) was constructed along the

entire Wall 3. It is built of mud brick and plastered with solid, yellowish plaster. The southern part of the sufa is better preserved than the northern part.

Only one floor level was identified in this room. It has an irregular surface of yellowish color. In the middle of the room there is a deepening (d. 15 cm; w. 60 cm) characterized by slightly green surface and the presence of pebbles. In the ceramic assemblage found in this room particularly notable is an almost complete small vessel probably used for incense.

Room 3

Room 3 is situated to the west from Room 3 and was only partially excavated this season (Fig. 27). Large dimensions (l. 8.3. m; w. 4.4 m) of already investigated area indicate that this room was probably in fact a courtyard. Wall 1 (h. 3 m from the third floor) is the inner side of the city wall and is made of *pakhsa* blocks. The plaster is not preserved. Wall 5 (h. 1.3 m from the second floor; l. 7.3 m) is built of standard mud brick. This wall stands on the second floor. Three floor levels were identified in this room. The first floor was found at the depth of 90 cm from the top of Wall 5. The surface is irregular and is of light green color. In the western part of the room the floor level is significantly higher. It seems that from this floor there was an accent to the upper floors. The second floor was found at the depth of 20 cm from the first. It is also of green color, but is characterized by small pieces of charcoal. Similar to the first floor, it also rises to the west. The third floor was only partly preserved at the depth of 30 cm from the second floor. The surface is relatively smooth, of yellowish color in the southern part and of green color in the northern part of the room. In the northern part of the room we have started excavating a corridor going eastwards. The width of the already excavated passage is 1.5 m. Wall 4 in this room is preserved up to the height of 1.5 m. The excavations of this corridor will be continued in the next season.

Room 4

Room 4 is located to the north of Room 1 (Fig. 28). It probably functioned as a corridor and it has three passages, to Room 1, to the north and to the west. Wall 4 (h. 2 m) is shared with Room 1 and is made of *pakhsa* blocks. In some places of the surface a layer of plaster is preserved. Attached to the Wall there is a repair wall (h. 90 cm; l. 1.2 m) which projects forward for 95 cm. Wall 2 continues from Room 1. In the northern part there is a semi-circular sufa (h. 70 cm; w. 1.5 m) attached to it. In the Wall 3 there is an arched passage (h. 1.8 m; w. 1.2 m). In this room there are two levels of floor that correspond to those in Room 1.

Two complete cooking pots were found in this room (Fig. 29)

Room 5

This room (4.2 x 2.9 m) is located to the west from Room 3 (Fig. 30). It has two passages and a sufa installed along the Wall 6. Wall 1 here is preserved up to the height of 4.1 m. The plaster is sooty. Wall 6 (h. 1.6 m from the sufa level) is made of *pakhsa* blocks. Fragments of plaster layer are preserved on the wall. At the height of 55 cm from the sufa level there is a vault (h. 1 m). The vault is plastered and also here, the plaster is sooty. Wall 7 (h. 1.2 m) is built of mud brick and is quite badly preserved. In the western part of the Wall there is a passage (w. 1 m) to the still unexcavated room. Wall 8 (h. 2.5 from the second floor) is built of *pakhsa* and its preservation is bad. Like the other rooms it was also vaulted. The vault begins at the height of 1.2 m from the level of the second floor. In the southern part of the wall there is a passage (h. 1.4 m; w. 1 m) to Room 6. A sufa (h. 35 cm from the first floor; w. 60 cm) is found adjacent to Wall 6. Its surface is solid and is of yellowish color. The first floor has a slightly green color. The second floor was found at the depth of 30 cm from the first one and is of the same color and substance.

Room 6

This room (4.4 x 2.2 m) is located to the west of Room 5 (Figs. 31-32). Wall 1, which corresponds to the city wall is preserved in this room up to the height of 3.2 m. It is built from *pakhsa* blocks and was plastered with two layers of plater. This room was also vaulted and the vault begins at the height of 1.5 m above the floor level. The cornice of the vault is found at the height of 1.3 m. The vault is built of mud brick and its height was 2.35 m from the floor level. Wall 8 (h. 2.5 m; w. 1.7 m) is shared with Room 5 and is badly preserved. It is made of *pakhsa* blocks. In the southern part of the wall there is a passage (h. 1.3 m; w. 70 cm) at the distance of 1.5 m from Wall 9. Wall 9 (h. 2.5 m) is constructed of mud brick. Wall 10 (h. 2.35 m) is built of mud brick and has a thin layer of plaster. The floor is constructed of standard mud brick and is plastered. One floor level was identified in this room. It has a smooth, solid and yellow surface.

Area VII

This season we have continued excavations started last year in the northwestern part of the site, close to the Round Tower (Area I) (Fig. 33-35). This is the first time that the western part of Sanjar-Shah becomes subject of archaeological investigations, because in the Soviet period this part was completely levelled by bulldozers for agriculture. Therefore, also the soil here is extremely hard and difficult for the excavations. We have opened an area of 13x13 m in the place where a large, rectangular building was identified by us on the air photos of the site. Indeed, we have excavated a huge Wall 1, 3 m thick, whose exact function is not clear at this stage (Fig. 36). To the east of the Wall 1 we have excavated so far a small, elongated area (1.9 x 13 m) for a depth of 1.2 m. Two layers of grey color were identified. The first one at the depth of 55 cm from the surface level, and the second one at the depth of 25 cm from the

first. In the southern part of the excavated area at the depth of 25 cm there is a layer of soil (6-10 cm thick) with a large admixture of ashes. Wall 1 is preserved to the height of 80-90 cm.

“Room 1”

This “Room”, which was only partially exposed so far, appears rather to be a part of a street. Its surface is irregular, solid, of yellowish and occasionally green color. In the middle of the exposed part, there is a hole filled with stones of different size.

Room 2

To the west of the Wall 1, Room 2 (5 x 4.3 m) was excavated. Wall 3 (h. 60 cm from the floor level) is very badly preserved and was only partly exposed. It is made of *pakhsa*. Wall 2 is preserved up the similar height of 60 cm and is built of mud brick. Wall 5 is preserved only up to the height of 50 cm and is also built of mud brick. Along Wall 5 there is a sofa preserved only up to the height of one mud brick. The floor in this room is solid and smooth and has a red color, which probably indicates that it was burned.

Conclusions and further prospects

This season the excavations were conducted on an unprecedented scale. Our investigations in the Areas along the southern city wall (Areas IV-VI) uncovered exceptionally well-preserved architecture. Especially noteworthy is Area IV where remains of the floor of the third storey were found (Room 1). Numerous small fragments of paintings found in the fill in Rooms 2-5 indicate that the living rooms were located on the third storey and that, at least Room 1 was painted with figurative paintings. Unfortunately, the rooms of the first floor were not painted (despite a well-preserved layer of good plater), and it seems that most of them served as

utility rooms. Two special finds were made in Area V: a fragment of a Chinese bronze mirror and a unique bronze pin. They are currently being prepared for publication. In addition, several complete or almost complete vessels were found this season. The ceramic assemblages of Sanjar-Shah are currently being studied by Abdurahmon Pulotov as part of his PhD dissertation at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Next season we plan to continue excavations of the Areas (IV-VI) along the southern wall of the city. The purpose of these investigations is to understand the nature of these rooms and their dating. It can also provide important information for the Sogdian urban planning when compared with similar structures attached to the city walls which were excavated in Panjikent and Paykend. In addition, the exceptional preservation of the rooms and the plaster layers in these Areas (IV-VI) indicate that if one of these rooms had wall-paintings, there is a good chance that they would be preserved. In Panjikent, wall-paintings were indeed discovered in the rooms adjacent to the city walls. Despite the fact, that it is more common that the “Reception Halls” and rooms decorated with paintings to be located on the second and the third floor (as is indeed the case in Area V with Room 1), sometimes at Panjikent, the rooms of the first floor were also painted. Moreover, often fragments of paintings that fell from the upper floors were excavated at Panjikent in the fill in the rooms of the first floor.

We also intend to broaden Area VII in the western part of the site where we believe was the location of the administrative quarter, the palace and the houses of the aristocracy of Sanjar-Shah. Wall 1 which is exceptionally thick (3 m) is either part of the early inner wall dividing the town, or a wall of a truly monumental structure which was located in this Area and could turn out to be one of the public buildings of the town. We hope that future excavations along this wall will reveal its purpose. Despite the poor preservations of the

remains (the entire Area VII was levelled in the Soviet period) we should be able at least to trace the ground plan of the structures.

Figures

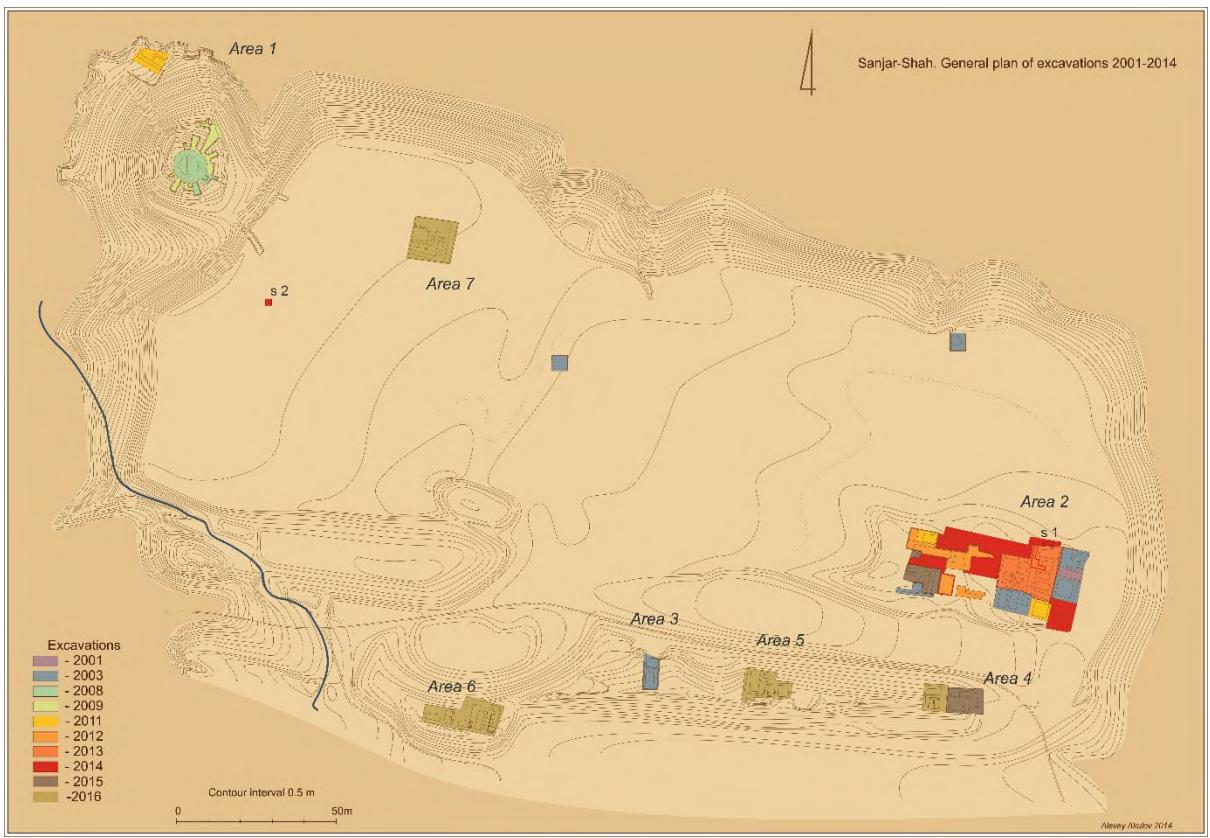


Fig. 1. Sanjar-shah. General plan of the excavated areas (2016).

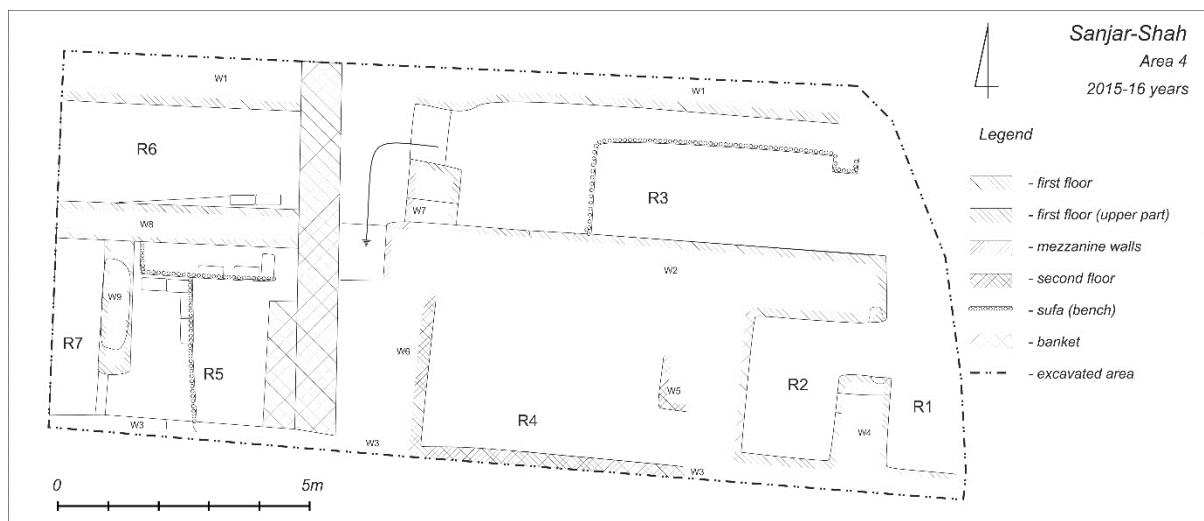


Fig. 2. Area IV. Drawing by Aleksey Akulov.



Fig. 3. Area IV. General view of the rooms excavated in 2016.



Fig. 4. Area IV. Room 5.



Fig. 5. Area IV. Room 6.



Fig. 6. Area IV. Room 7.

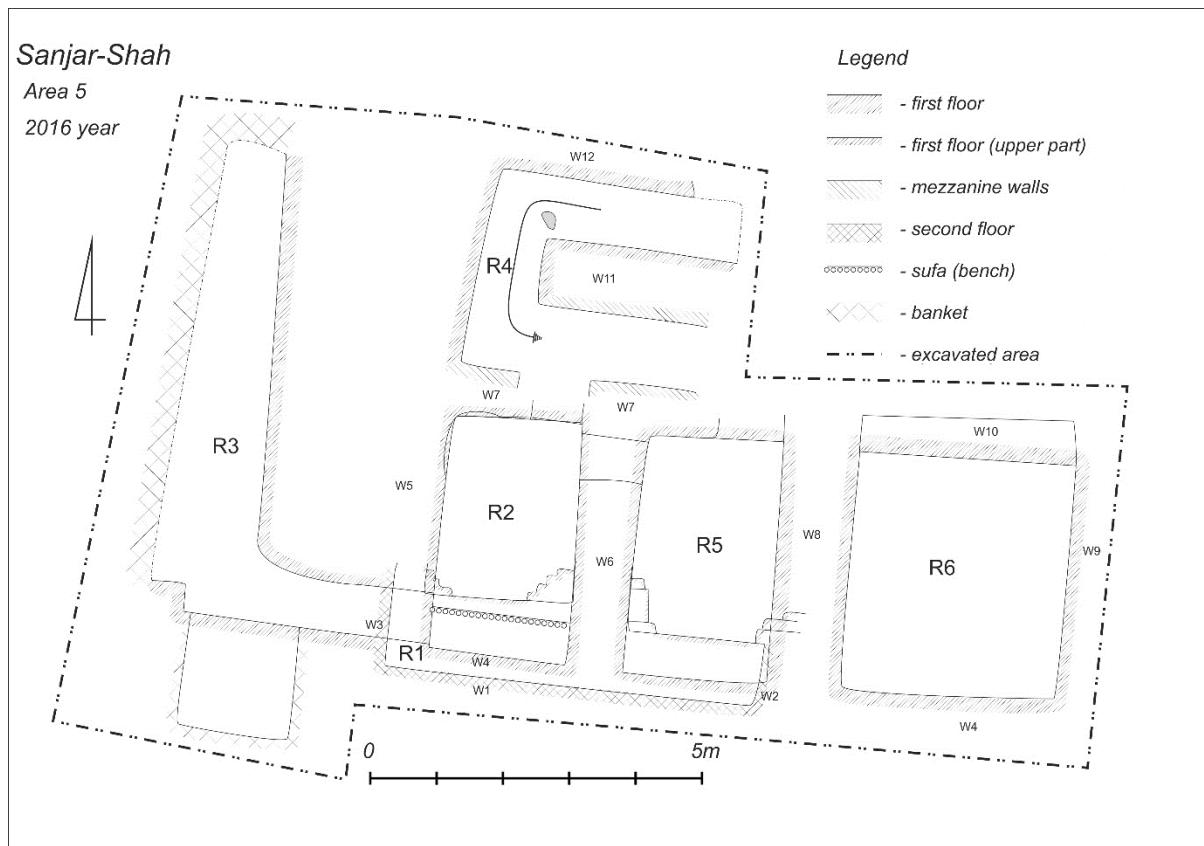


Fig. 7. Area V. Drawing Alexey Akulov



Fig. 8. Area V. Room 1.



Fig. 10. Area V. Room 2.



Fig. 11. Area V. Room 2.



Fig. 12. Area V. Room 2, Wall 6.



Fig. 13. Area V. Room 2.



Fig. 14. Area V. Room 2.



Fig. 15. Area V. Room 4.



Fig. 16. Area V. Room 4.



Fig. 17. Area V. Room 5.



Fig. 18. Area V. Room 5.



Fig. 19. Area V. Room 6.

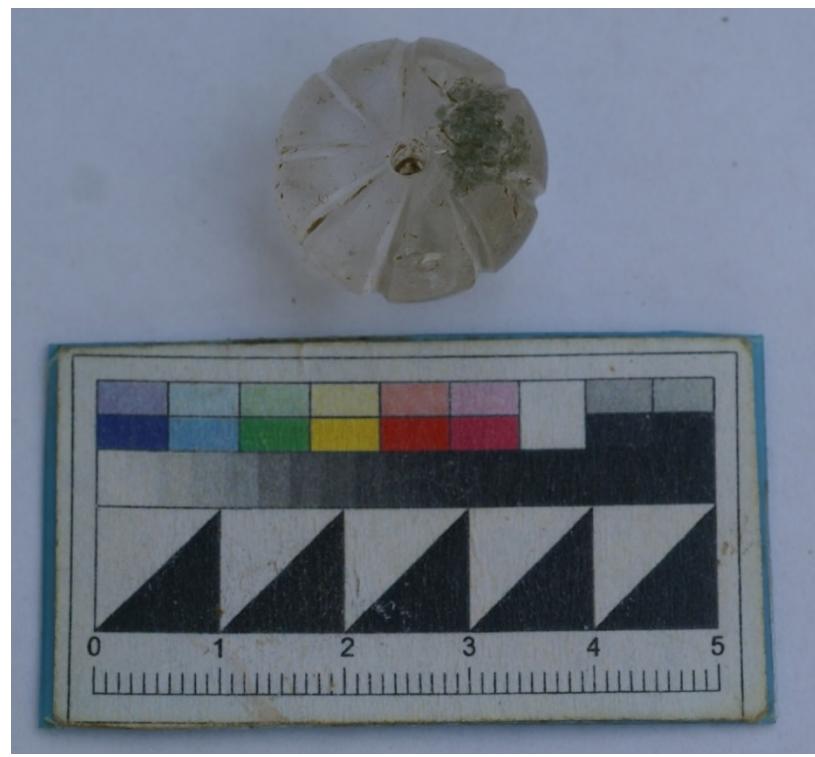


Fig. 20. Area V. Room 6. A crystal bead.

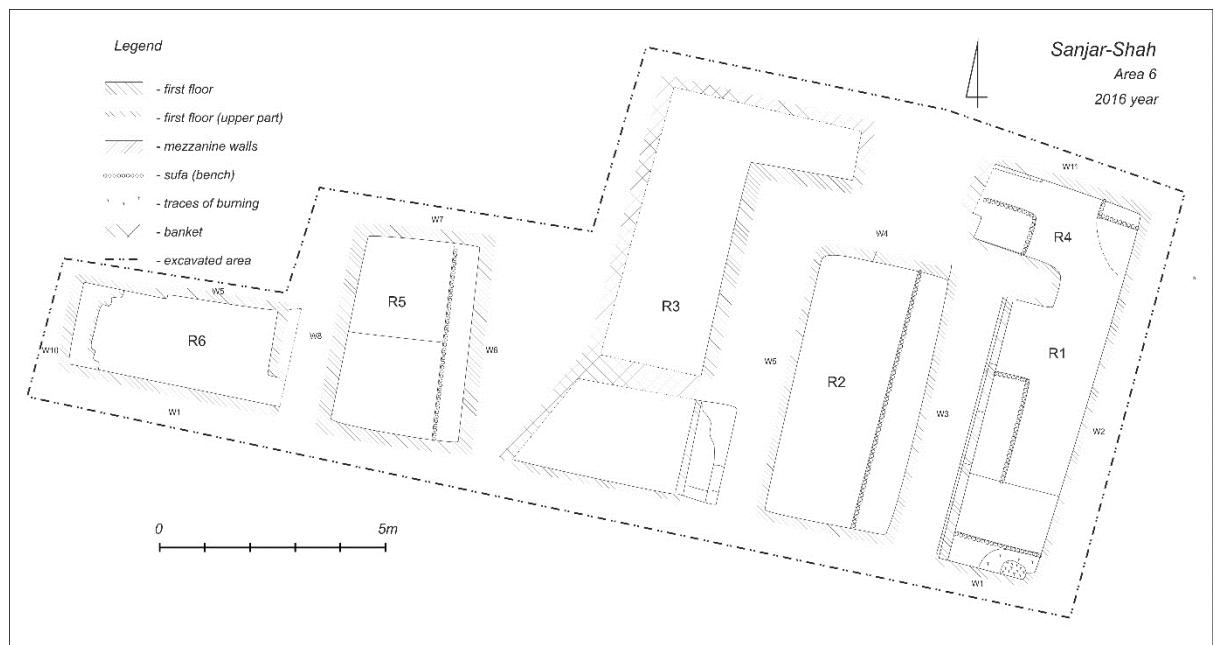


Fig. 22. Area VI. Drawing by Alexey Akulov.



Fig. 23. Area VI. Room 1.



Fig. 24. Area VI. Room 1.



Fig. 25. Area VI. Room 1, hearth.



Fig. 26. Area VI. Room 2.



Fig. 27. Area VI. Room 3.



Fig. 28. Fig. VI. Room 4.



Fig. 29. Area VI. Room 4. Cooking pots.



Fig. 30. Area VI. Room 5.



Fig. 31. Area VI. Room 6.



Fig. 32. Area VI. Room 6.

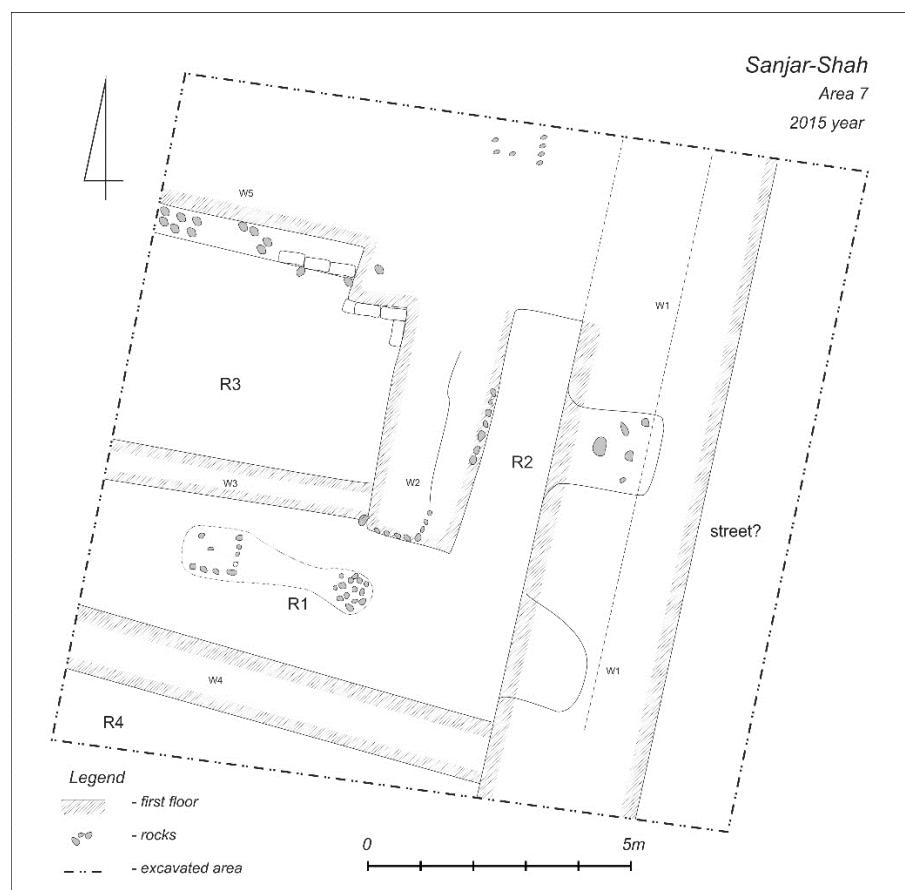


Fig. 33. Area VII. Drawing by Alexey Akulov.



Fig. 34. Area VII looking north.



Fig. 35. Area VII looking west.



Fig. 36. Area VII. Wall 1.

