

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE 2016 FIELD WORK AT VARDANZEH

The seventh archaeological excavation on the site of Vardanzeh (ancient Vardāna) was carried out between March, 28 and April, 30, 2016. The activities focused on the citadel and have enlarged the excavated area on west, east and south sides, for a total surface of 220 m squared, plus 87 m squared of investigation led in previous excavated trenches (**FIG. 1-2**). The research staff was composed of three archaeologists: Silvia Pozzi, Džamal K. Mirzaachmedov and Šukrat T. Adylov. Siroj Mirzaachmedov updated the topography of the site while Munira Sultanova drew a selection of artefacts, for a total of 580 finds among pottery (505) and small finds (75).

Excavation

Trenches 4 -6, already investigated in 2012, are located in the western sector of the palace. The decision to re-open the investigation of this area is due to the necessity of a better understating of the chronology of the two mud brick structures (SSU 206, 131) that at one point in time obstructed the northern segment of the side-corridor. Mud brick structure SU 206 measured 2.70x1 m and its removal evidenced that his part of corridor was obstructed not earlier than the 9th century AD. Mud brick structure SU 131 measured 4.70x1.20 meters and closed the junction between the NS oriented corridor and the EW oriented corridor. The removal of this structure evidenced that it was made of two distinct parts (SSU 707-708). Structure SU 707, north-south oriented, measured 1.30x0.90 m and is the most ancient. Mud brick structure SU 708 measured 3.70x1 m was built against structure SU 707, closing the possibility to reach the central part of the palace trough the NS oriented side corridor. The removal of this structure put in light rammed floor 711 at an altitude of -3.19 m. The analysis of the pottery fragments detected in SU 708 and on floor 711 would date these features between the 5th and the 6th centuries AD.

Trench 13 is a probing trench opened in 2015 that aimed to shape the stratigraphic sequence of the citadel. For security reasons the initial area of the trench (4x4 m) was reduced to 1.20x2.10 m. A very compact deposit of clay (SU 743) was excavated down to an altitude of -10.85 m. This deposit contained sparse layers of mud bricks measuring 45x25x11 cm and yielded some fragments of pottery. Most of these fragments belong to storage jars decorated with splashed brown lines but some fragments of red slipped cups probably dating to the 5th century AD were also detected. This deposit could be interpreted as part of the platform built to support the ancient building structures found beneath the layer of pebbles and sand.

Trench 16 was located in the eastern part of the citadel, and initially it measured 5.5 x 1.70 m. Traces of occupation dating to the 12th are attested by the presence of wall 484 and of two drainage systems (SSU 677-725) of type *tashanu*. The early medieval occupation dating to the 7th-8th centuries AD was detected under a deposit of clay that contained several traces of burnt material (SU 713) and is represented by room 27. A rammed floor (732) that contained several traces of burnt wooden beams was detected at an altitude of -2.86

m. Four holes (SSU -736, -737, -738, -745) that sustained large jars were detected in the northern part of the room. The jars positioned in these holes, very fragmented, were found still *in situ* together with several other fragments of pottery. The removal of most of the features related to *room 27* revealed the presence of an underlying room (labelled *room 31*) that probably occupied a wide part of the *eastern sector* of the palace. At the present state of our knowledge, we can assume that this room had two sufa (SSU 367, 735) and four WE oriented platforms made of mud bricks (SSU 751, 775, 776, 779) located in the central area of the room. The platforms, each ca. 1.70 m wide, were made by an external row of stretchers (40x23x10/43x24x10 cm) separated each other by ca. 15 cm of mud plaster, while the inner brick work consisted in three parallel rows of headers (**FIG. 3**). Although the use of these platforms is still unclear, we can assume that at one moment they had some function in the building of the later rooms 23, 26, 27. Interestingly, the wooden beams found burnt in those rooms were positioned exactly above the central part of the platforms. Another room (labelled room 32) was discovered beneath mud brick platforms SSU 751-775 at an altitude of ca. -3.36 m, where we detected rammed floor 839, related to the most ancient level of occupation of the early medieval palace. The room was delimited on north by wall 29, on east by wall 827 (*alt.* - 3.10 m) and on west by wall 882 (only the eastern face was exposed). A sufa (SU 840), NS oriented, was built against wall 827. Badly preserved traces of mural paintings (SU 780) were detected in two different parts of the southern face of wall 29 and a small fragment was identified on wall 827 as well. Most probably, the paintings decorated at least two sides of room 32 and also another room that should have been existed to the west from room 32 (not excavated yet). The paintings were realized on a mud plaster ca. 2 cm thick (SU 778) and at a certain point in time (ca. 7th-8th centuries AD), when the rooms 23, 26 and 27 were created, they were hidden by the construction of sufa SU 735 and by a new mud plaster 3 cm thick (SU 779). The fire that occurred in rooms 23, 26 and 27 burned mud plaster SU 779 and contributed to a further damage of the paintings. At the present state of our research, we have some knowledge only on the colors used in the paintings (white, red black, blue). Two fragments of paintings labelled 780-1 (72x57 cm) and 780-2 (33x29) were consolidated on site and removed (**FIG. 7**).

Trench 17 was located to the south from T-11 and measured 4x4 m. A sporadic occupation of this area was detected at an altitude of ca. -1.10 m under a superficial deposit of friable sandy clay (SU 673). It consisted of a rammed floor (680) where two fireplaces (SSU 681, 682) were found, one of them (SU 682) contained a cooking pot archaeologically complete. Four holes (SSU 703, 709, 720, 722) were also identified in this area. The underlying level of occupation that can be dated to the second half of the 12th century AD is probably related to the use of this area for the personal care, as suggested by a drainage system of *tashnau* type (SU 761). A room (labelled room 33) dating to the early medieval period was detected at an altitude of ca. -2.90 m (floor 753) to the south from rooms 26-27, under a deposit of clay of red colour (SU 747). The room was connected to room 27 through a passage delimited by walls 768 and 759 (*alt.* -2.64 m). Another partition wall (760 *alt.* -2.68 m) was detected to the west from wall 759. Rammed floor 753 was cut by five low holes realized to maintain in standing position large storage jars. The excavation of floor 753 and of wall 760, as

well as the partial removal of partition walls 256-759 put in light a previous building phase that consisted in a large room (room 31) characterized by mud brick platforms, detected also in T-8-11-16.

Trench 18 measured 8x7 m and was laid in the SE corner of the citadel in order to detect the SE corner of the early medieval palace. A sporadic use of this area in the 12th century AD is attested by the presence of five holes (SSU 705, 714, 716, 750, 884) localized under a superficial layer of sandy clay (SU 679, *alt.* -1.50 m). A rammed floor (693) and some features that suggest a slightly earlier exploitation of this area for the personal care were detected at an altitude of -1.80 m. A floor made of seven fired bricks (694, 0.0.69x70, *alt.* -1.83 m) was found at an altitude of -1.83 m and four fireplaces (SSU 684, 686, 688, 699) were found to the east from the bath (**FIG. 5**). The eastern perimeter corridor of the early medieval palace was detected at an altitude of -3.10 m (floor 873) under a deposit of compact clay (SU 867) that contained a lot of broken mud bricks. The corridor was delimited on east by wall 831 and on west by wall 868 (only partially exposed), while on south it was delimited by perimeter wall 701. A passage detected on wall 868 suggested that the corridor turned westward.

Trench 19 was laid in the NE part of the citadel and measured 7x19 m. The excavation aimed to detect the NE corner of the early medieval palace and to increase our knowledge on the layout of the medieval structures excavated last year to the north from wall 29. A level of occupation related to the bath area identified last year in T-14 was detected to the north from wall 29 (*alt.* -0.65 m) at an altitude of ca. -1.35 m. Some structures were detected under a deposit of compact clay (SU 729) and two sub-phases can be distinguished, as already hypothesized last year by the recovery of two different drainage systems. Three rooms (29, 30, 34) dating to the early medieval period (7th-8th centuries AD) were detected under the above-mentioned medieval phase. These rooms were built inside the northern corridor of surveillance of the palace delimited by walls 29 and 191, evidencing that at one point in time the eastern part of this corridor, originally empty, was partitioned in several spaces. Room 29 (4x3.30 m), located in the easternmost part of the corridor, was delimited by on north by perimeter wall 191, on south by wall 29, on west by wall 800 (4.10x0.80 m, *alt.* -1.32 m) and on east by perimeter wall 831 (**FIG. 94**). The room had sufa on north, west and south sides (SSU 841, 844, 845, each 0.35 m high and 0.90 m wide), while in the eastern side a mud brick structure (SU 821) measuring 1x0.90 m was found. A rammed floor (850) was detected at an altitude of -2.50 m. The room was filled with deposit of clay SU 822 that contained broken mud bricks and a lot of pottery and iron tools dating to the 7th-8th centuries. Room 30 (4.10x3.10 m), located to the west from room 29, was delimited on north by wall 191, on south by wall 29, on east by wall 800 and on west by wall 843 (4x0.90 m). The room had 0.80 m wide sufa on four sides (SSU 846, 847, 848, 849, *alt.* -1.98 m) and a rammed floor (858) was detected at an altitude of ca. -2.10 m. The room was filled with a compact deposit of clay and broken mud bricks (SU 734 = 781) that yielded a lot of pottery and iron tools dating to the 7th-8th century AD. Room 34 (7x4.10 m) was located to the west from room 30 and it was delimited on north by wall 191, on south by wall 29, on west by wall 422 and on east by wall 843. Differently to rooms 29 and 30, this room had no sufa and was excavated down to an altitude of -2.50 m (**FIG. 4**).

Trench 20 measured 6.5x4 m and was laid in the western part of the citadel in order to investigate the different phases of occupation of the western perimeter corridor of the early medieval palace. A large hole (SU 798, d: 2.50, H: 2.28 m) identified in the southern part of the trench would suggest that in the 12th century AD this area was used as rubbish dump. A more consistent phase of occupation dating to the 12th century AD as well was detected at an altitude of -1.25 m. It consisted of a NS oriented wall made of mud bricks detected in the W part of the trench (756) and of another mud brick wall (772, *alt.* -1.30 m) identified in the eastern part of the trench. A rammed floor (755) related to walls 757 and 772 was detected at an altitude of -1.25 m and covered another ancient floor made of mud bricks (771), detected at an altitude of -1.40 m. The western perimeter corridor of the early medieval palace, delimited by walls 269 and 299, was detected at an altitude of -3.20 m (rammed floor 856) under a deposit of clay (SU 784) that contained pottery dating to early medieval period and some fragments of iron. During this phase the corridor was partitioned by an east-west oriented wall (855, 0.25x2.20 m, *alt.* -1.33 m) and an obstructed passage (SU 882) 0.80 m wide, was detected on wall 269, immediately to the south from wall 855. A more ancient mud brick floor (SU 861) was detected at an altitude of -3.58 m under a deposit of sandy clay (SU 857) (**FIG. 6**).

Trench 21 was opened to the south from T-11/16 and measured 4x5 m. The presence of drainage systems of type '*tashnau*' and of several holes often reused through the centuries have complicated a lot the excavation of this area and the chronological attribution of the upper levels of occupation. The pottery fragments detected in two holes (SSU 803-825) would suggest that from the 12th to the 18th century AD this area was used as rubbish dump. Between the 10th and the 12th centuries AD this area was probably used for the personal care, as attested by the presence of six drainage systems. The prolonged use of this area for this specific purpose is inferred by the overlapping of the drainage systems and is also confirmed by the remake of the walls that delimited this area. A room (labelled room 35) dating to the early medieval period and coeval to rooms 27 and 33 was discovered under a very compact deposit of clay of difficult comprehension (SU 869). The room is delimited on north by wall 644 and on west by wall 768, while the remaining limits are still unclear. Traces of a rammed floor (884) were detected at an altitude of ca. -2.90 m. The partial removal of floor 884 put in light the remains of mud brick platforms 776 and 779 that belonged to previous building phase (room 31). Both platforms were badly preserved and damaged by later drainage systems and holes.

Pottery study

During the last fieldwork we continued the pottery study started last year, increasing our knowledge of the fabrics associated with the typological study of the shapes. The list of fabrics elaborated last year allowed us a fast data entry of the new potsherd. The potsherds collected during the 2016 fieldwork amounted to 623 diagnostic and 4522 un-diagnostic potsherds, for a total of 5145 analyzed fragments. Descriptions, photos and drawings of the diagnostic potsherds were stored in the *Diagnostic pottery database*. The diagnostic potsherds include fragments of rims, bases, functional parts, but also archeologically complete vessels and walls decorated with incised signs (*tamga/nishan*). The predominant fabrics among the diagnostic fragments

recorded this year are the families numbered as 1, 5 and 6. The analysis of the functional classes within the diagnostic pottery unearthed this year revealed that the most frequent class is the storage ware (48%), followed by the tableware (30%) and the cooking ware (13%). We found also storage pottery re-used as pipeline in drainage systems (2%), some fragments of specific ceramic pipelines (less than 1 %), oil lamps (less than 1 %) and pottery used for other purposes (mousetrap) (less than 1 %). The 7% of the potsherds referred to glazed ware and they were found in particular in T-17/21.

Early medieval pottery

The majority of the pottery complex dating to the 7th-8th centuries AD was unearthed in the deposits that filled rooms 29, 30 and 34, localized in the northern corridor of surveillance of the palace. A strict analogy of some vessels with the pottery production from Pendjikent dating to the 7th-8th centuries AD would date the production of Vardāna to the same period. On the base of their functional use, this complex can be divided in pottery used for manufacturing products, storage ware (in particular for storage wheat), tableware, cooking ware and pottery used for sanitary-hygienic purposes (in particular the body care). Storage ware, all made on a potter's wheel, can be divided in large and small jars, globular pots, large and medium jugs (with or without handles) and flasks. *Large and small jars*, usually under-fired, were made in a combined way. The shape is usually ovoid, characterized by a short neck. The base is instable because of its small diameter or of its rounded shape. Usually the base of the vessels was positioned inside small holes dug on the floor or on the sufa. All the jars were decorated with finger marks impression and stripes of colour drained on the surface of the vessels (**FIG. 9**). Both these type of ornaments attest a strong influence of Kaunči culture on the pottery tradition of Vardanzeh. It is interesting to note that similar decorations are not attested on jars from synchronic sites of Sogdiana. Evidently, these features are specific of Vardanzeh and the neighbouring area.

Three types of *globular jars* are attested at Vardanzeh in this period: un-necked vessel with inset for lids; short-necked vessels with inset for lids and unstable base; necked vessels without inset for lids (**FIG. 10**). *Large jugs* were used to store large quantities of water (capacity of 10 litres) and had a short and wide neck with moulded spout (**FIG. 12, 822-11**). *Jugs of medium dimensions* were used to store no more than 5 litres. The thin-walled body is spherical and the base can be 'cut' with a knife. *Jugs without handle* are similar in shape and dimensions to the large jugs used to store water but the rims are globular and not narrow and the bases are unstable. The tableware includes jugs, cups, dishes and bowls. *Jugs* with narrow neck and moulded spout of type 'oinoche' are the most common type of jugs attested in this period. The vessel is thin-walled and has a globular shape, marked on the lower part by petal-like cuts executed with a knife. Two types of *cups* used to drink water or other type of beverages are attested: with festoon-like rim and with vertical curved rims. Cups and mugs with festoon-like rims are well known in the upper layers of Pendjikent. This season we unearthed a cup with internal festoons, similar to the specimens from Pendjikent, where the number of festoons is usually six (**FIG. 11, 822-3**). *Dishes* have a small diameter (10-12 cm) and a flat base of small diameter as well, quite stable. It is usually used to eat small quantities of food (for example cereals)

or it can be positioned on the tray (*dastarkhan*) to serve the products. *Bowls* were also present at Vardāna but only one specimen of this type was found this year. The convex foot is completely unstable and recalls that of the ancient Greek ‘*megara*’ bowls (FIG. 11, 822-2). A single but very interesting *small cup* was found this year. Apparently it resembles a small thin-walled pot with zoomorphic spout shaped as the head of a bull (FIG. 8, 713-2). Most probably this vessel was used not only a cup but also as a baby-bottle for feeding babies with milk. Vessels used for sanitary and hygienic purposes were also found, as attested a type of jug with vertical and short spout. Our specimen resembles a traditional type of vessel still used in Central Asia to wash hands (*oftoba*, *obdatsa*). The specimen unearthed this year has splashed decorations of red colour, made on the yellow false slip, and the base of the spout is decorated with modelled ‘palmette’ motif (FIG. 12, 822-5). To conclude, it has to be pointed out the peculiarities of pottery production of Vardāna of this period and some contrasts with many traditional shapes of the Sogdian production of the early Medieval Period.

Medieval pottery

The repertoire of pottery dated to the medieval period (9th-12th centuries AD) is various and comprehends both newly and already attested shapes. Already known shapes of cooking vessels include globular cooking pots, jugs used for storage or boiling water and ovens (*tandyr*). Among the newly attested shapes of this functional category stand out two pots with elongated body, a globular pot with incised decoration on the shoulder, a pot with flattened rim, a cauldron, a necked pot and a pot with applied decoration. The medieval tableware found this year comprehends already known shapes of pots, carinated bowls and bowls decorated with red painted lines as well as some newly attested shapes. Among the new shapes stand out two thin-walled jugs characterized by an elongated body, both archeologically complete (FIG. 17, 716-43, 716-44). A beautiful decorated thin-walled jug made of grey fabric was also found. The neck of this specimen is missing and the upper part of the vessel is decorated with incised pseudo-calligraphic motifs (FIG. 16, 716-1). A bell-shaped lid made using a decorated mould was also found. As far as the already known storage ware is concerned, there are storage jugs and jars mostly re-used as canalization, flat lids, bell shaped lids, small lids with protruding bottom, basins of type *tagora*. Pottery specifically made for canalization was also found and is represented by cylindrical pipelines with plain surface (FIG. 18, 716-45). The glazed pottery found this year consists of dishes and bowls of turquoise or green colour dating to the 12th century AD (FIG. 18). A pot characterized by pomegranate shape and decorated with white slip and vertical painted lines of brown colour was found complete (FIG. 14). Some fragments of polychrome glazed pottery dating to the late 10th- early 11th centuries AD were also unearthed (FIG. 13, 773-3). Vessels used for illumination are very few and consist of an unglazed oil lamp (*chirags*), of conic shape, and of two fragments of glazed lamps of greenish colour. Another vessel that could be used for illumination or possibly ritual purposes is represented by a beautiful dome shaped lid characterized by ten ‘windows’ of rectangular shape, topped with circular openings (FIG. 15, 716-16). As far as the special vessels are concerned, stands out a ‘mercury pot’ (*sim-op*) of grey colour decorated with incised lines. Pottery fragments dating to the 18th century AD are represented

by two dishes with brown slip and black 'zangir' and foiled motifs, without glazing, while pottery dating to the 19th century AD is represented by a fragment of glazed dish decorated with polychrome motifs.

Finds

A varied assemblage of small finds was unearthed this year and includes metal finds, glass artefacts, processed and raw stones, terracotta artefacts, shells, bone and organic material, for a total of 119 inventoried finds. When necessary, the finds were cleaned, restored and consolidated by Dilmurod Kholov, conservator at the Museum of Ark in Bukhara. Anvar Kh. Atakhodjaev, expert of numismatic at the Institute of Archaeology of Academy of Science in Samarkand (ANRUuz), was in charge of the cleaning of the coins and produced a report on the numismatic material.

As far as the *coins* are concerned, the total number of the examined specimens amounts to 15 exemplars, 9 of them fragmented (**FIG. 19-20**). The composition of the finds includes one exemplar dating to the early medieval period (6th-7th centuries AD), six exemplars dating to the initial stage of entering the Central Asian Mawaranahar in the Karahanid Kaganate (end of 10th - first third of the 11th centuries AD), three exemplars dating to the West Karakhanid kaganate period (second half of 11th – 12th centuries AD), one exemplar dating to the Timurid period - initial stage of Shaybanids dominion (15th-16th centuries AD). The remaining coins are too much poorly preserved and they cannot be analysed in detail. A total of fifty-four *iron and bronze artefacts* was found this year.

The *iron artefacts* are more numerous and a large number of them was found in rooms 27-30 and thus dates to the early medieval period (7th-8th centuries AD) (**FIG. 21-22**). The complete specimens include a pair of tweezers (inv. 580), a sickle (inv. 579), a shovel (inv. 581) and an arrowhead (inv. 563). The *bronze finds* unearthed this year are very fragmented and of difficult interpretation. We were able to identify only part of two vessels (inv. 569, 572) and three ornaments: an earring with spherical head (inv. 576), another earring with triangular head (inv. 625) and a signet ring with rhomboidal flap (inv. 612).

The *glass assemblage* unearthed this year amounted to twenty-one inventoried specimens and comprehended glassware (tableware and perfume-pharmaceutical ware), windows and ornaments (**FIG. 23-24**). All the specimens can be dated to the medieval period (9th-12th centuries AD) and the most frequently attested colours in glassware are white, green, light green and yellow. A cosmetic pot characterized by a bottle-like shape and a concave foot was found complete (inv. 607). This vessel, probably of yellow colour, was decorated with golden lines on the vertical neck. Fragments of concave (inv. 517, 617) and flat bases (inv. 605-606) of undetermined vessels were inventoried as well. Fragments of handles were also found and include a handle with circular section (inv. 537) (from a cup or from a pitcher?), a button-like handle of light green colour (inv. 567) and an ear-like handle of a cup of yellow colour (inv. 613). As far as the pharmaceutical ware is concerned, the spout of a small alembic of brown colour is attested (inv. 614). Two disk-like windows (inv. 615-622) were unearthed this year. Diameter of window inv. 615 is 17 cm and the colour of the glass is yellow, while the second window, of light green colour, measures 20 cm in diameter

and interestingly for the first time we found also the central part, slightly concave. Two glass-paste beads were also found (inv. 559, 624): both specimens, of turquoise colour, have a doughnut shape.

The *stone finds* inventoried this year are eight in total and refer both to rough and processed stones. The rough stone consist in two fragments of lapis lazuli (inv. 519-526) found in the layer of burnt clay that filled room 27. The assemblage of processed stones is wider and includes mainly small artefacts used as ornaments. A roughly carved chalcedony gem of light violet colour (inv. 601) was found in the same layer of the lapis lazuli and can be probably ascribed to the 7th -8th centuries AD. The stone has a trunk conic shape with flat upper surface and slightly concave base. A turquoise bead characterized by a flattened cross-like shape (inv. 544) can be probably dated to the 12th century AD, as well as two finds made of *jet (lignite)*, a dark gemstone that has an organic origin (inv. 520, 527). The first specimen (inv. 520) consists in a necklace made of seventy-two beads of cylindrical shape, each bead different from the other. The second (inv. 527) is a single bead of spherical shape. Two fragments of schist millstone (inv. 524, 546) were also found.

Ten bone spindle whorls were found this year (**FIG. 25**). Six of them (inv. 511, 521, 545, 574, 575, 600), of trunk conic shape, were found inside the filling of room 27, completely blackened by the fire that interested this area during the early medieval period. Some astragals (locally know as *bujul*) used as games were also unearthed. Four specimens of this kind (inv. 573), blackened by the fire, were found inside the filling of room 27, other two (inv. 830) were found in proximity of the NE corner of the palace (T-19) and probably date to the medieval period. As far as the shells are concerned, a cowry shell (inv. 623) of large dimensions (6.3x4cm) was discovered inside pit hole SU 851. The shell, found unbroken, is of white-yellow colour with brown dots on the upper surface. The most interesting specimen is represented by a fossil of shell (inv. 587) found in room 31, between the mudbrick platform 751 and sufa 735. It consists of a single valve of a marine shell, probably of type '*ostrea*', and measures 10x9 cm. Four *terracotta artefacts* were found this year and they consist in two spindle whorls, in a rattle and in an unknown glazed object. Some organic materials were also found and they consist of about 200 gr of burned seeds (inv. 542) found on floor 732 in room 27 (T-16).

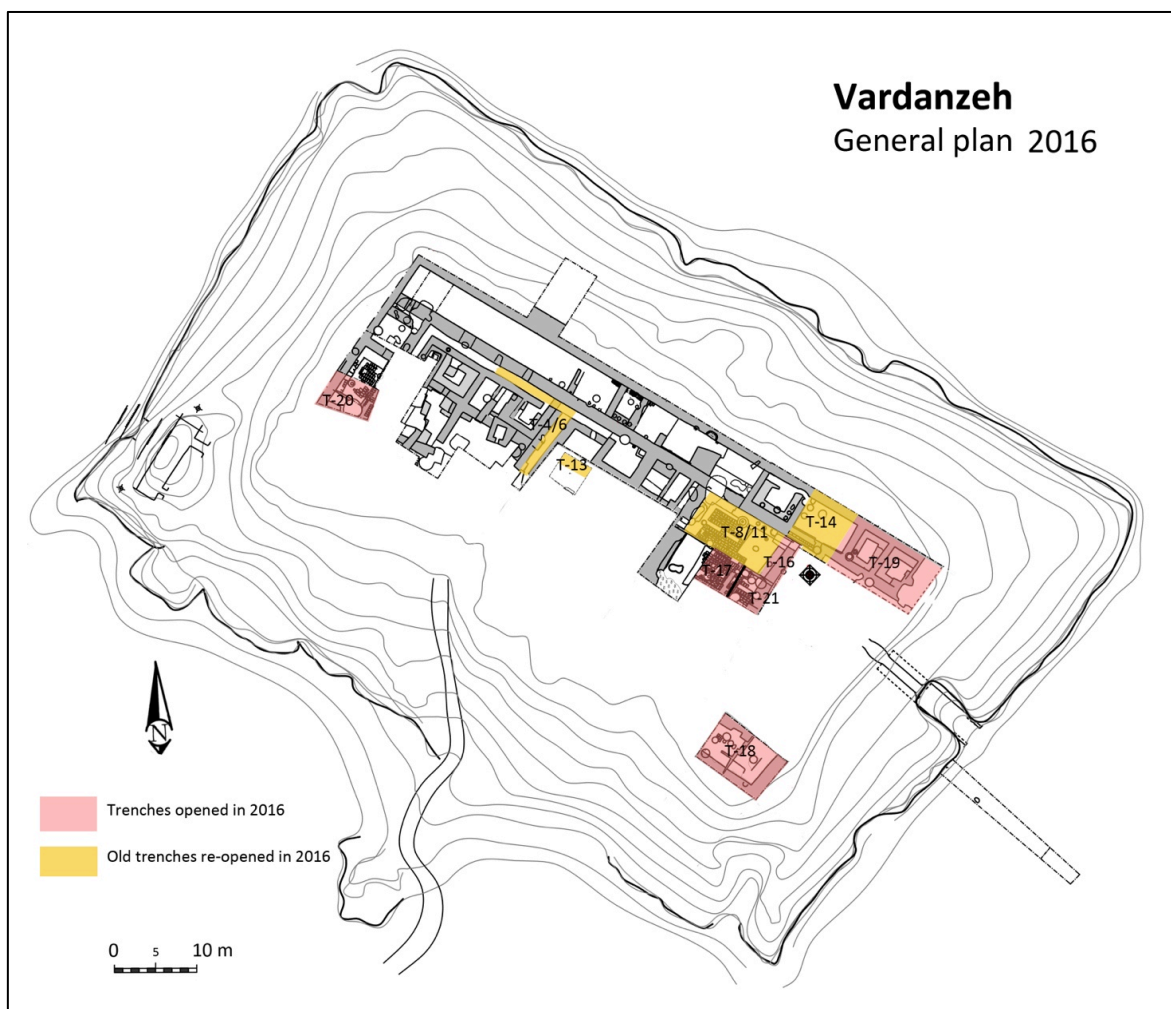


FIG. 1 Vardanzeh, general plan of the citadel and trenches excavated in 2016 (topography Mirzaachmedov on Cerasuolo genarl p

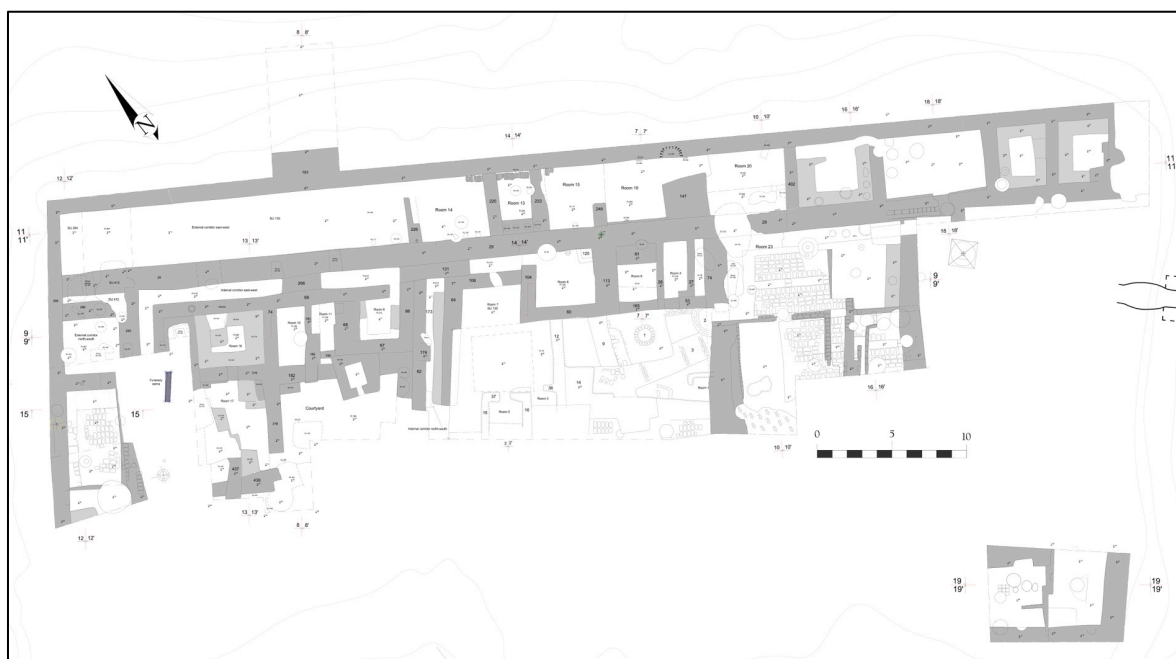


FIG. 2 Vardanzeh, general plan (topography Mirzaachmedov).



FIG. 3 Trenches 8-11-16-17-21, general view of room 31 (view from west).



FIG. 4 Trenches 14-19: room 34 (view from west).



FIG. 5 Trench 18: fireplace SU 688 and floor 694 covering a drainage system (view from west).



FIG. 6 Vardanezh, western sector, Trench 20: early medieval phase (view from east).

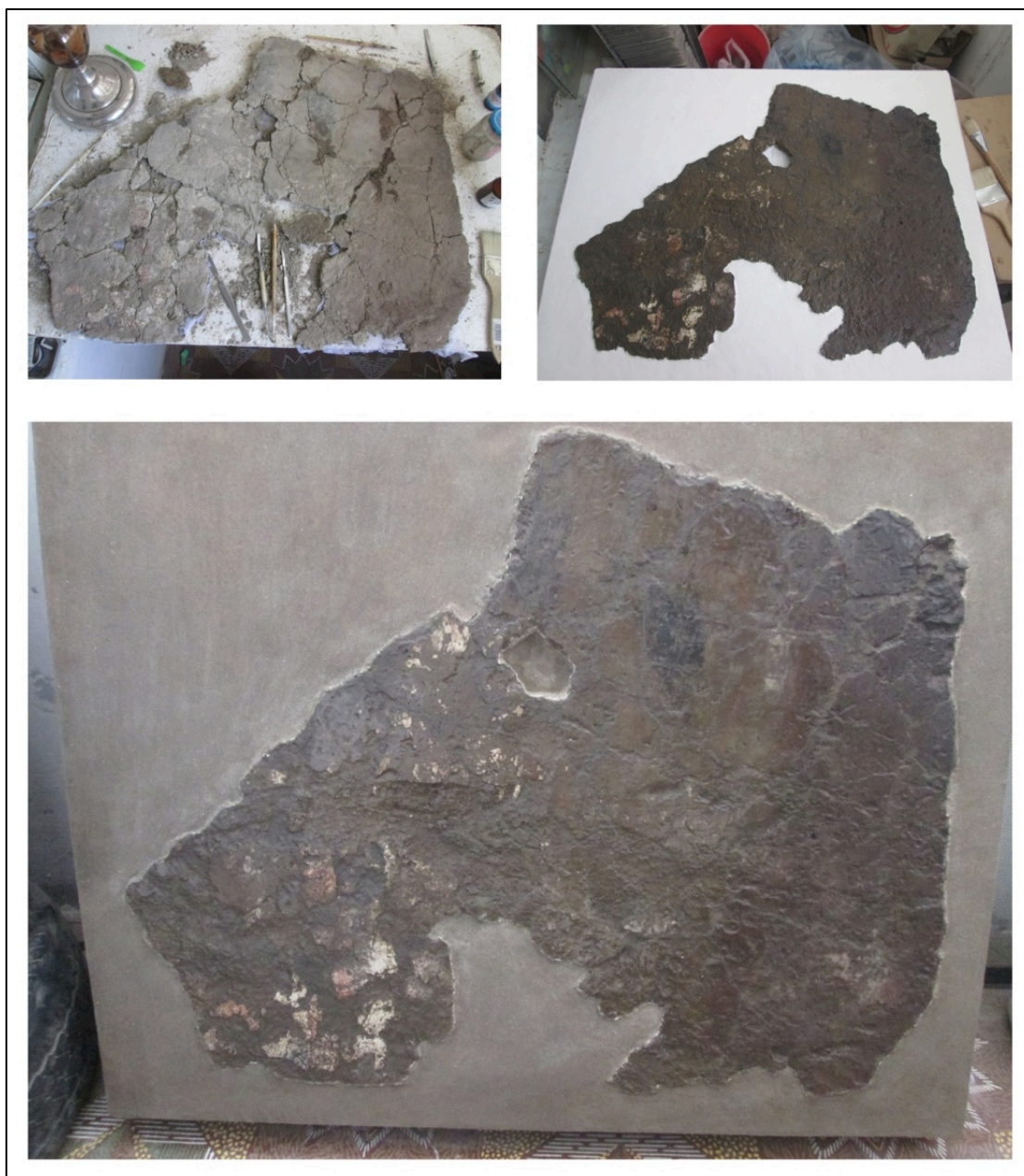


FIG. 7 Trench 8: consolidation and conservation of fragment SU 780 n. 1.

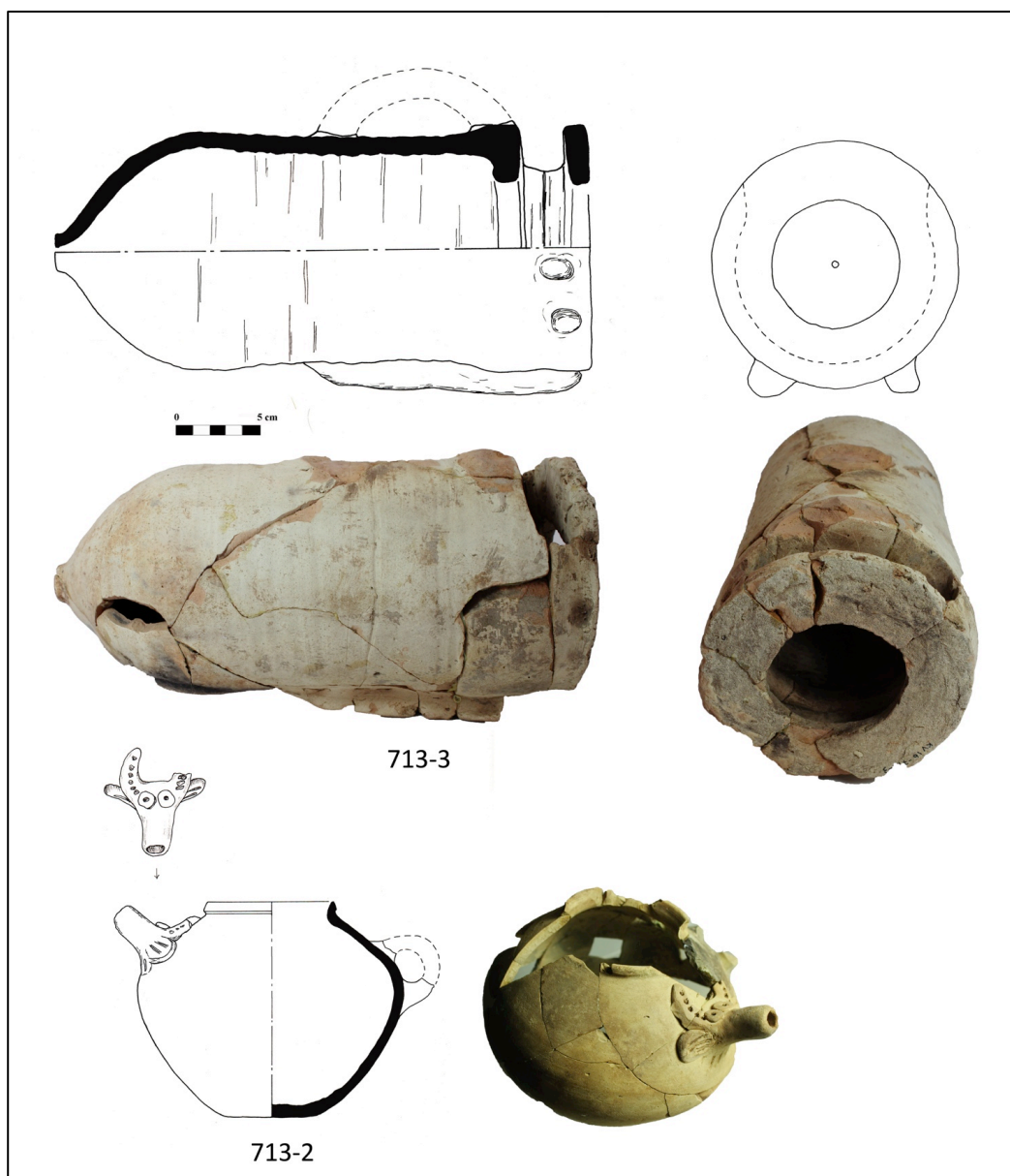


FIG. 8 Trench 16: mousetrap (713-3); pot/feeding bottle (713-2).

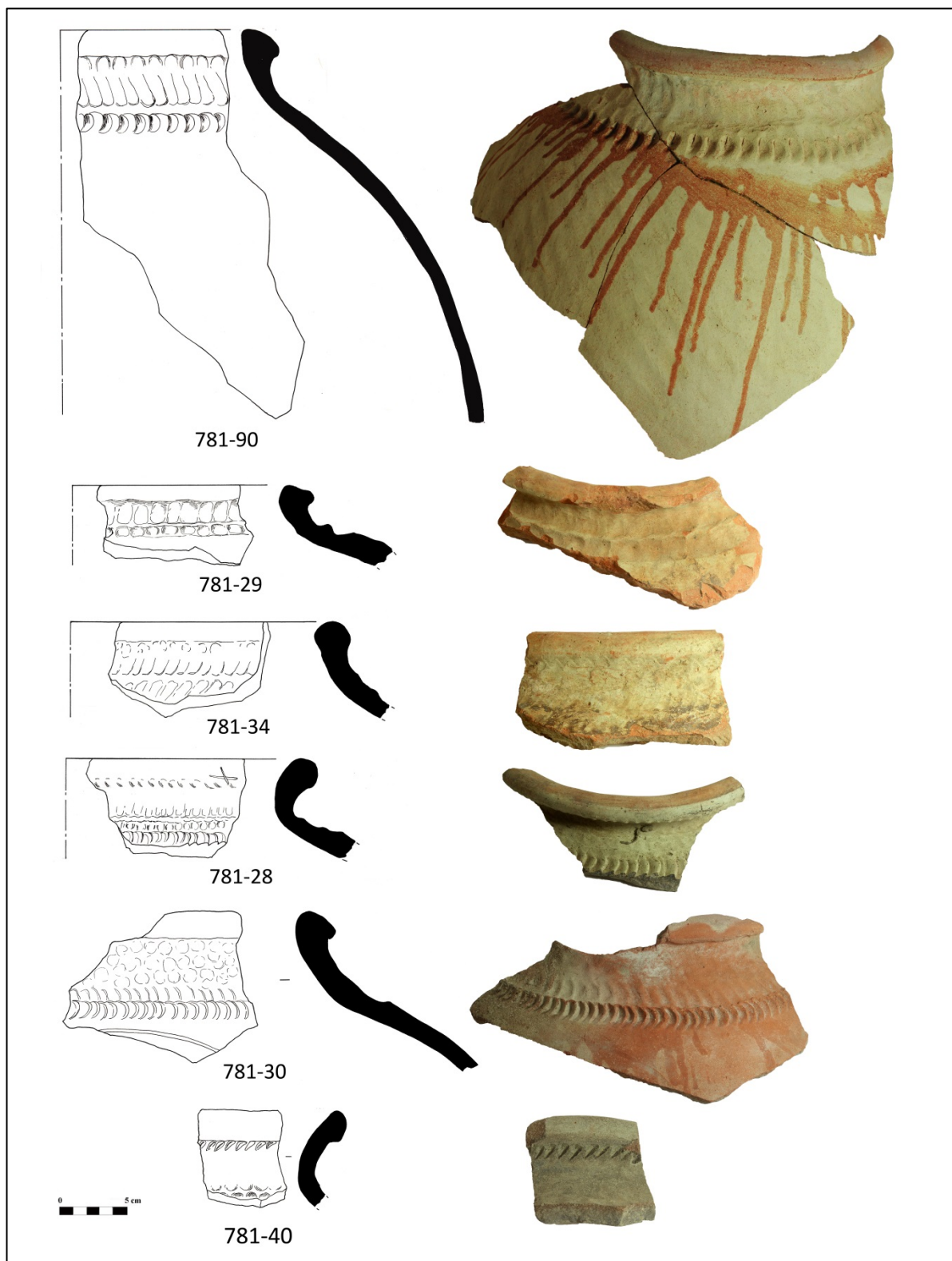


FIG. 9 Trench 19: rims of storage jars decorated with finger marks impressions (781-28, 781-29, 781-30, 781-34, 781-40, 781-90).

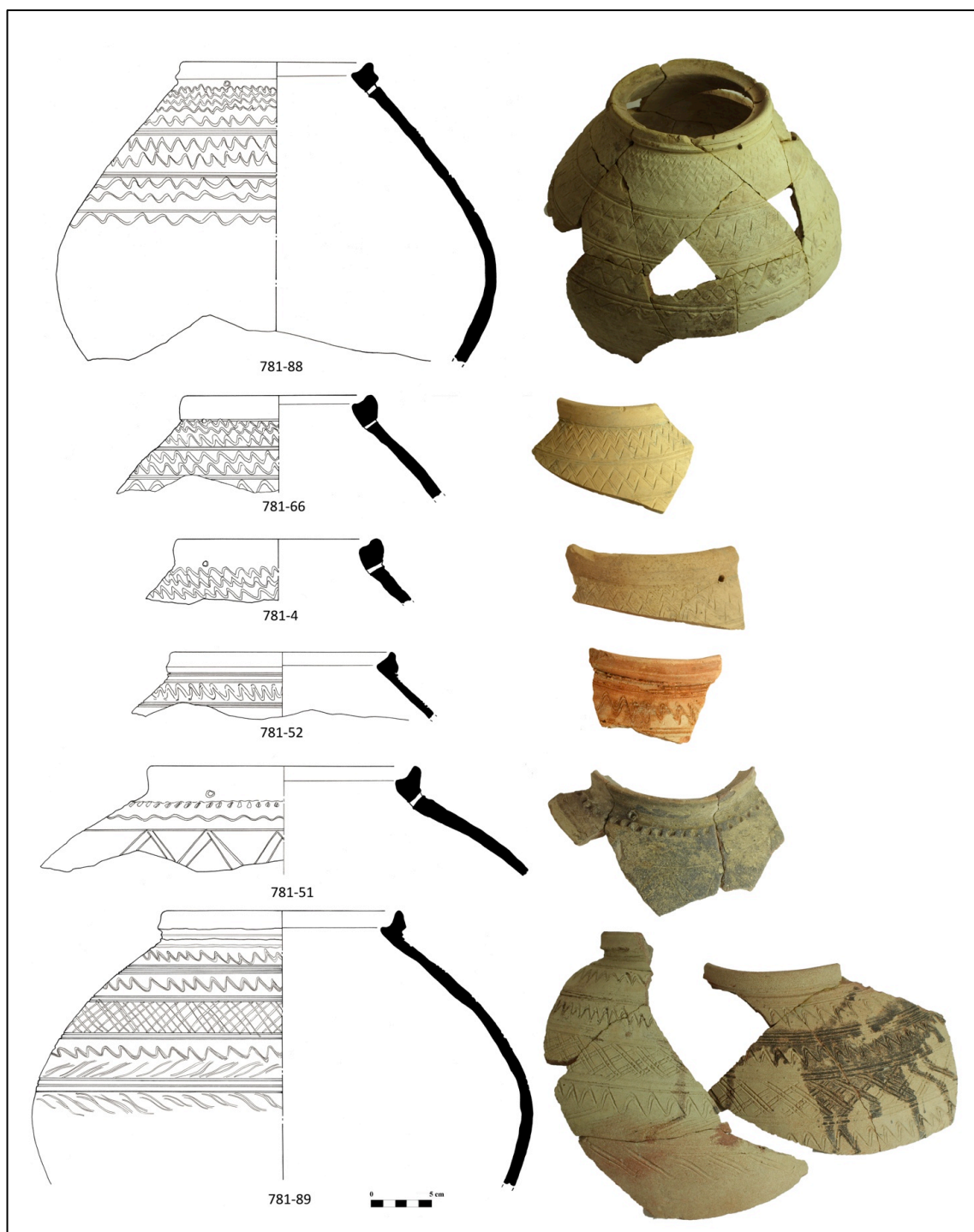


FIG. 10 Trench 19: globular jars decorated with incised motifs (781-4, 781-51, 781-52, 781-66, 781-88, 781-89).

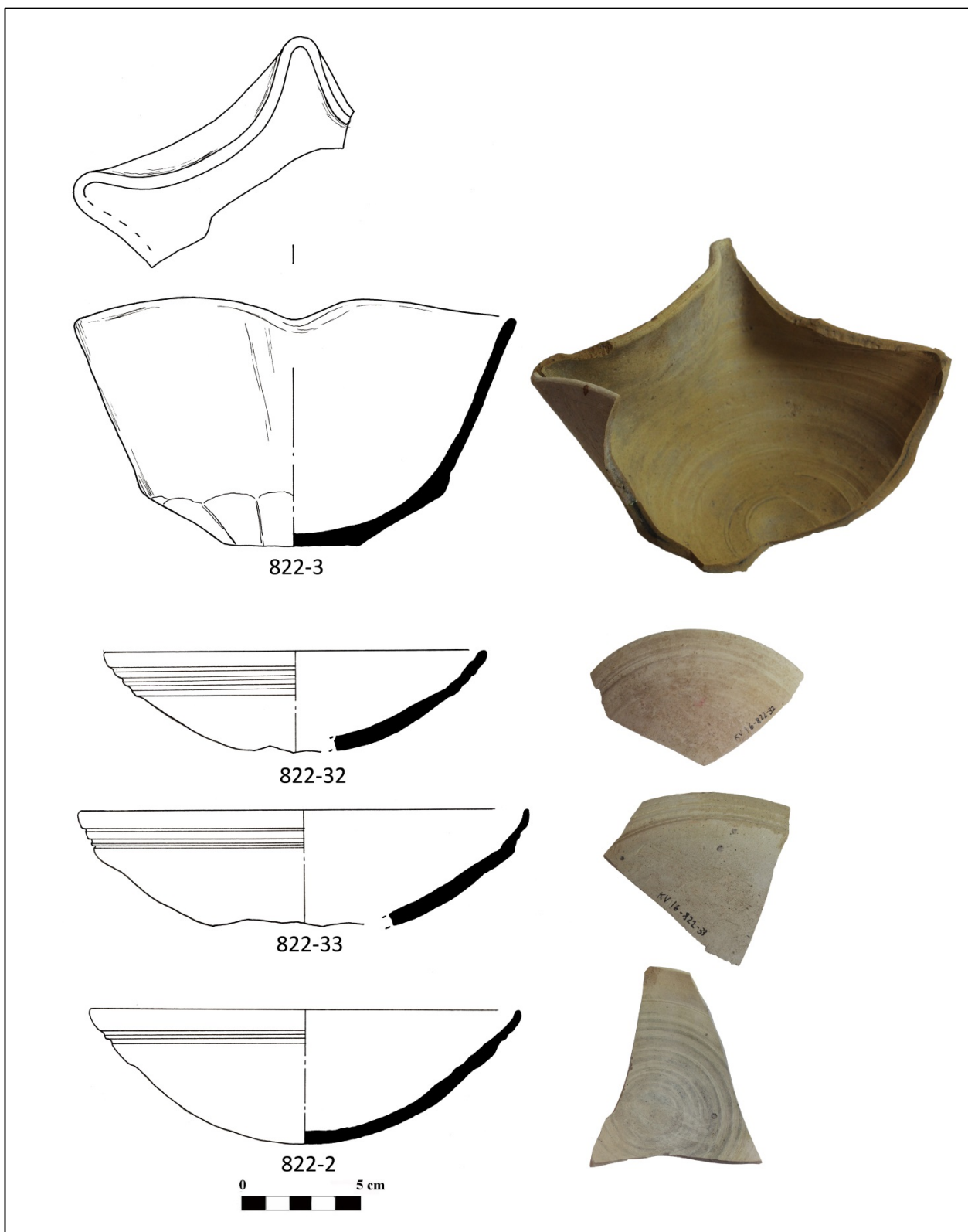


FIG. 11 Trench 19: bowl with festoon like rim (822-3); rims of bowls (822-32, 822-33); bowl with rounded base (822-2).

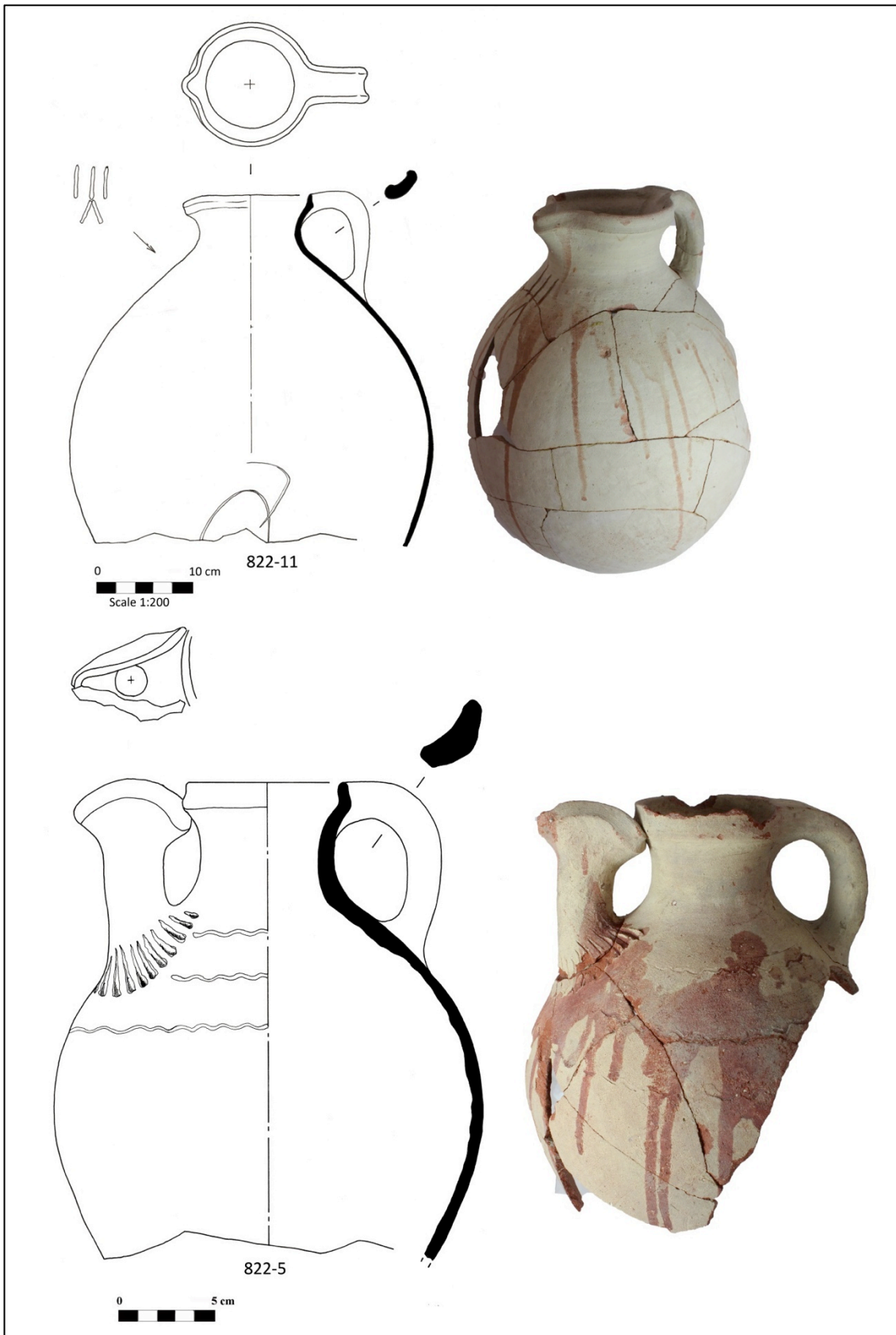


FIG. 12 Trench 19: jugs with moulded spouts (822-5, 822-11).



FIG. 13 Trench 19: lids (773-1, 773-2); fragments of glazed dishes (773-3).

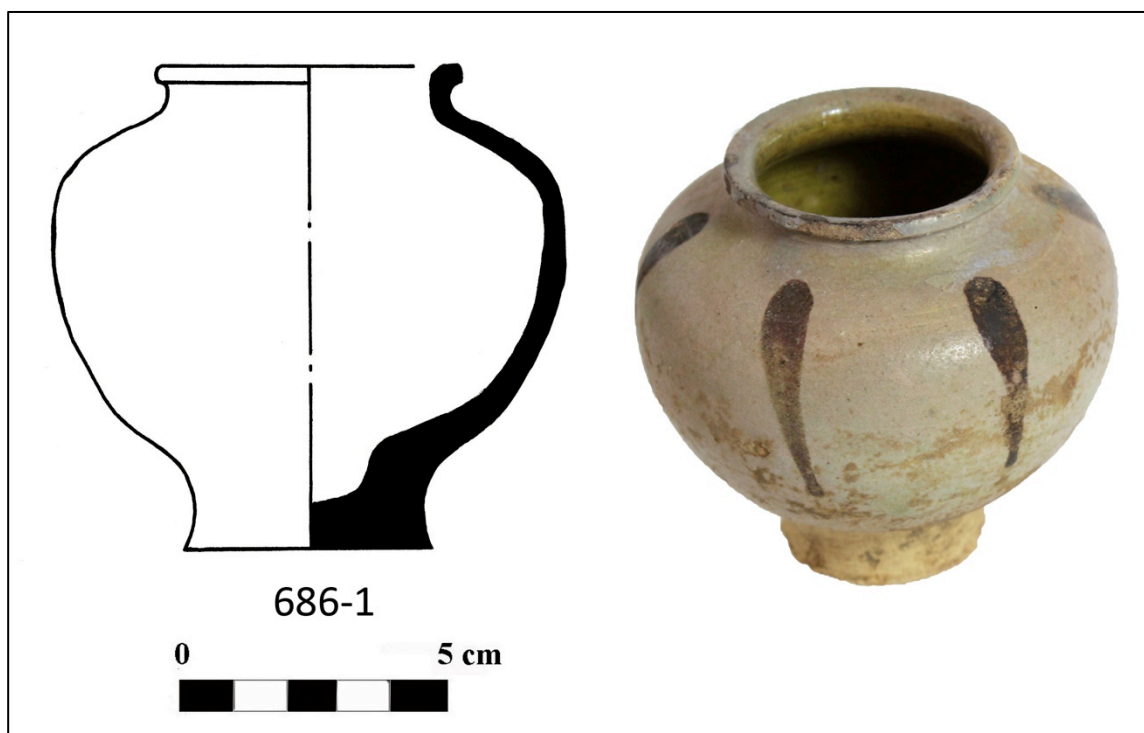


FIG. 14 Trench 18: glazed pot (686-1).

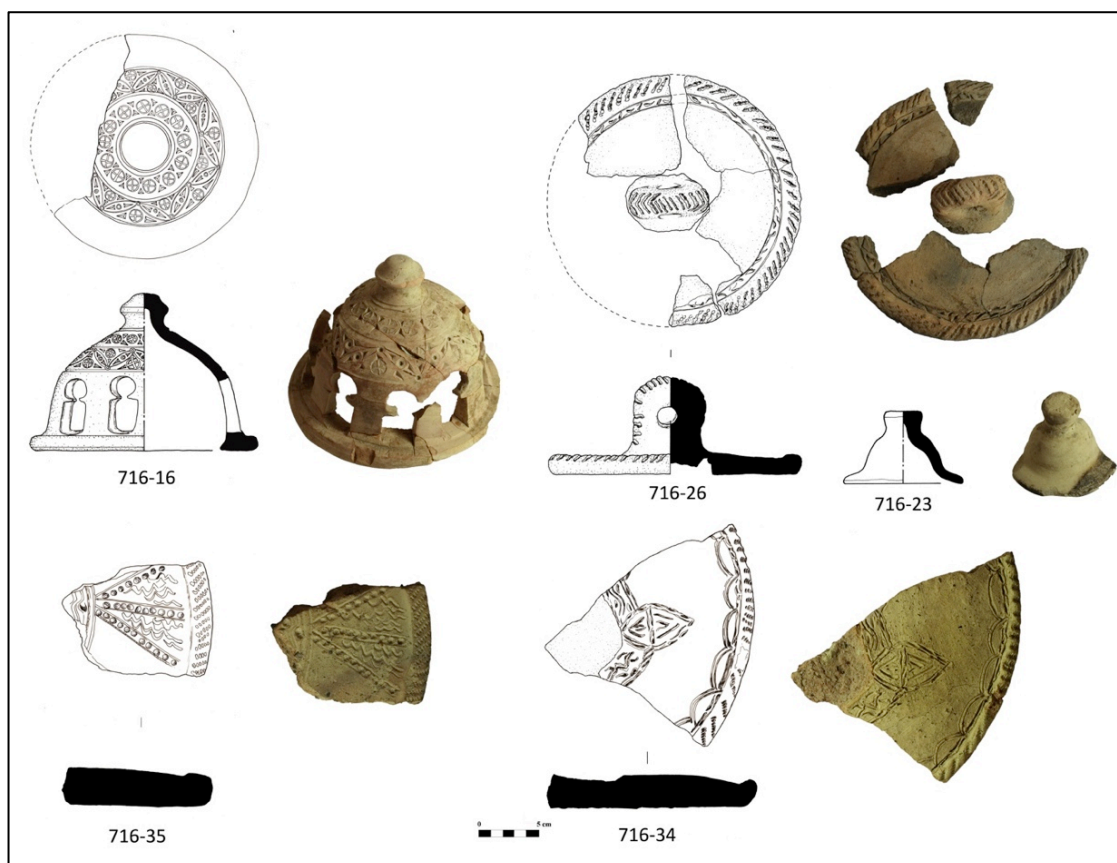


FIG. 15 Trench 18: lids 716-23, 716-26, 716-34, 716-35; pierced lid (716-16).

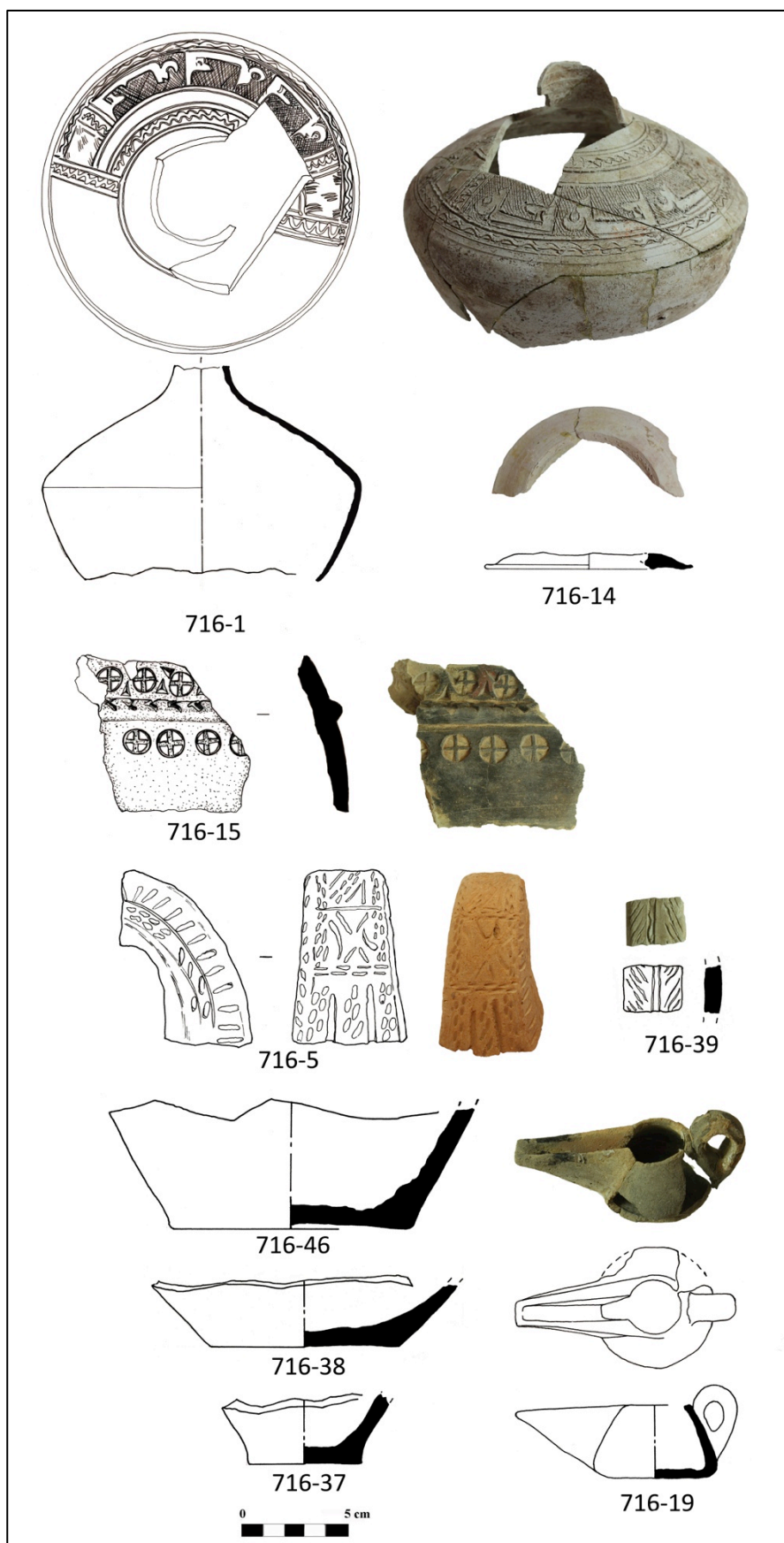


FIG. 16 Trench 18: pot decorated with calligraphic motifs (716-1); fragment of lid (716-14); fragment of pottery showing stamped motifs (716-15); handles (716-5, 716-39); base of jugs (716-37, 716-38, 716-46); oil lamp (716-19).



FIG. 17 Trench 18: rim of jar (716-47); rim of small jar (716-3); juglets (716-43, 716-44), small pot (716-18); rims of jugs (716-6, 716-7, 716-30, 716-31); base of jug (716-33).

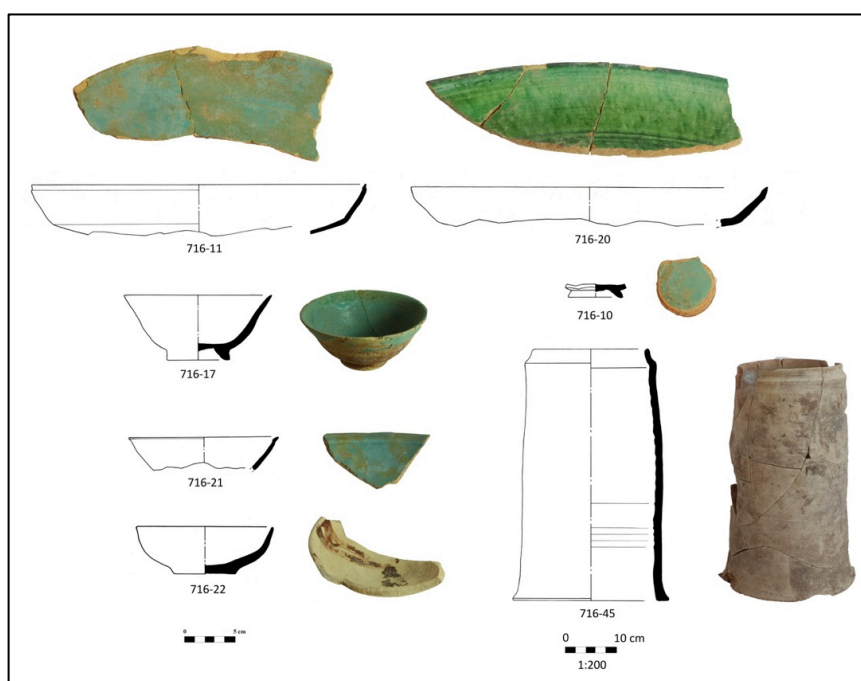


FIG. 18 Trench 18: glazed dishes (716-11, 716-20); glazed bowls (716-17, 716-21); painted bowl (716-22); tubular pipeline (716-45).

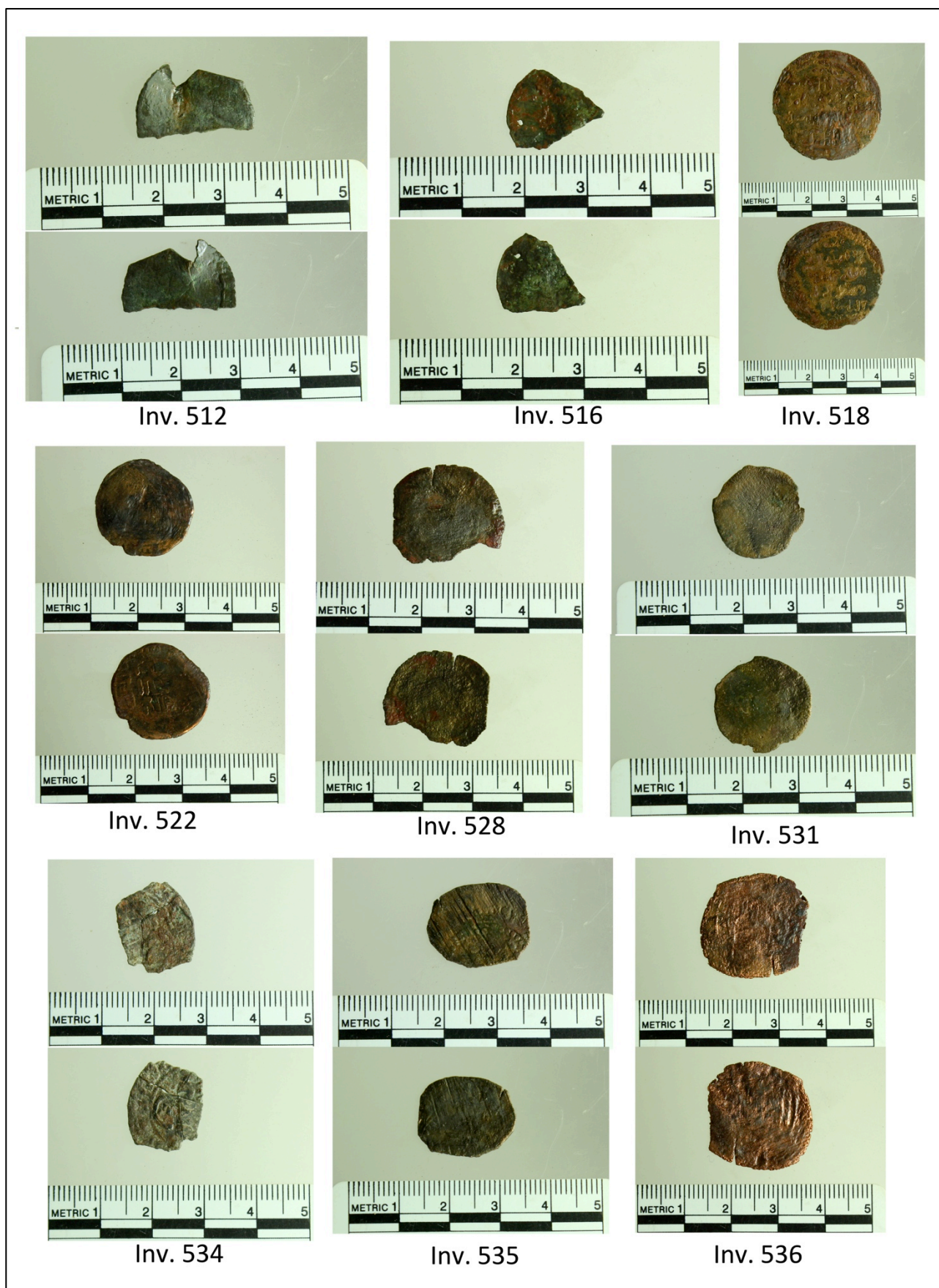


FIG. 19 Unidentified coins (inv. 512, 516, 531), Karakhanid coins (inv. 518, 522, 528, 534, 535), Timurid or Shaybanid coin (inv. 536).

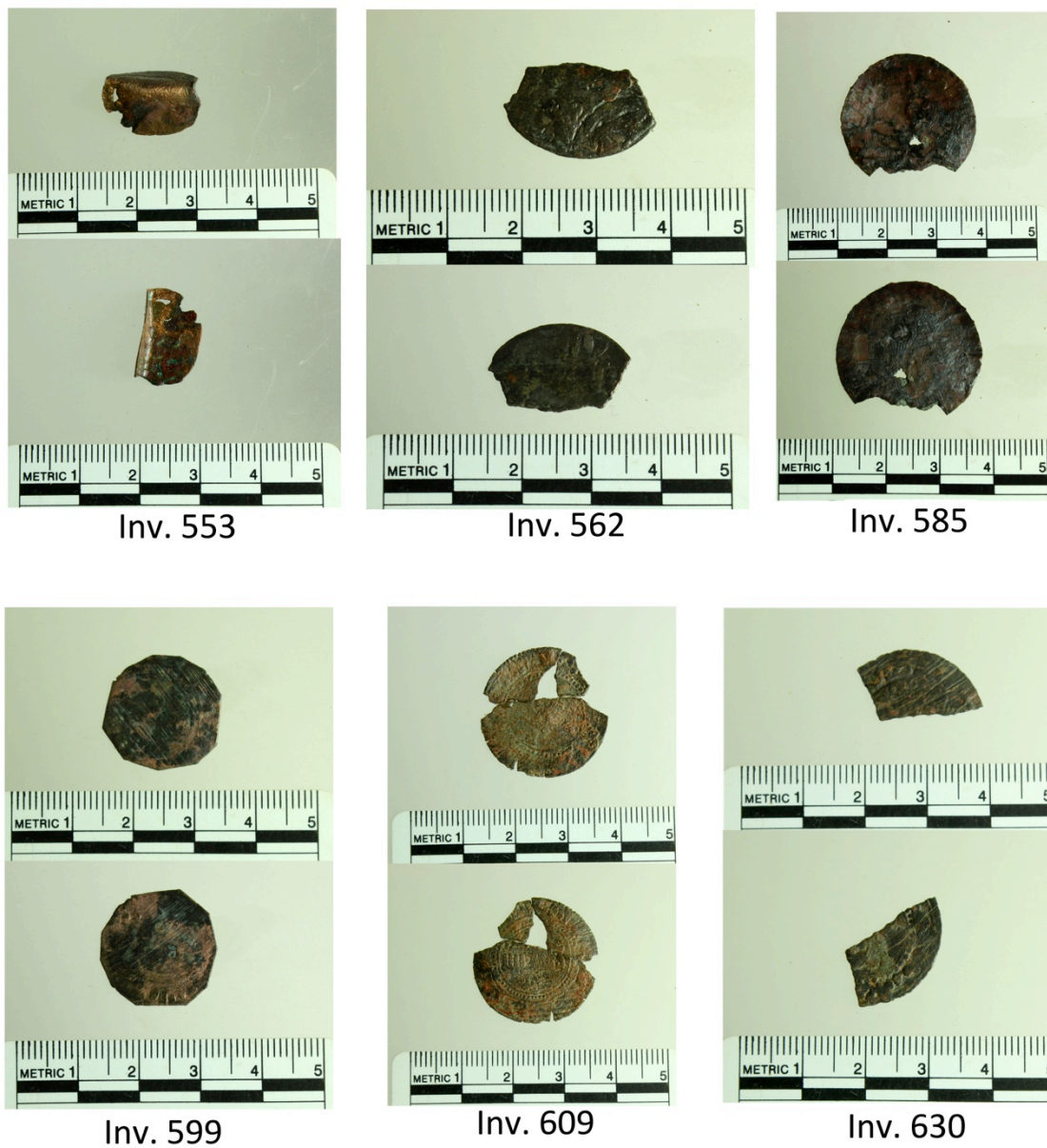


FIG. 20 Unidentified coins (inv. 553, 585, 630), Karakhanid coins (inv. 562, 599, 609).

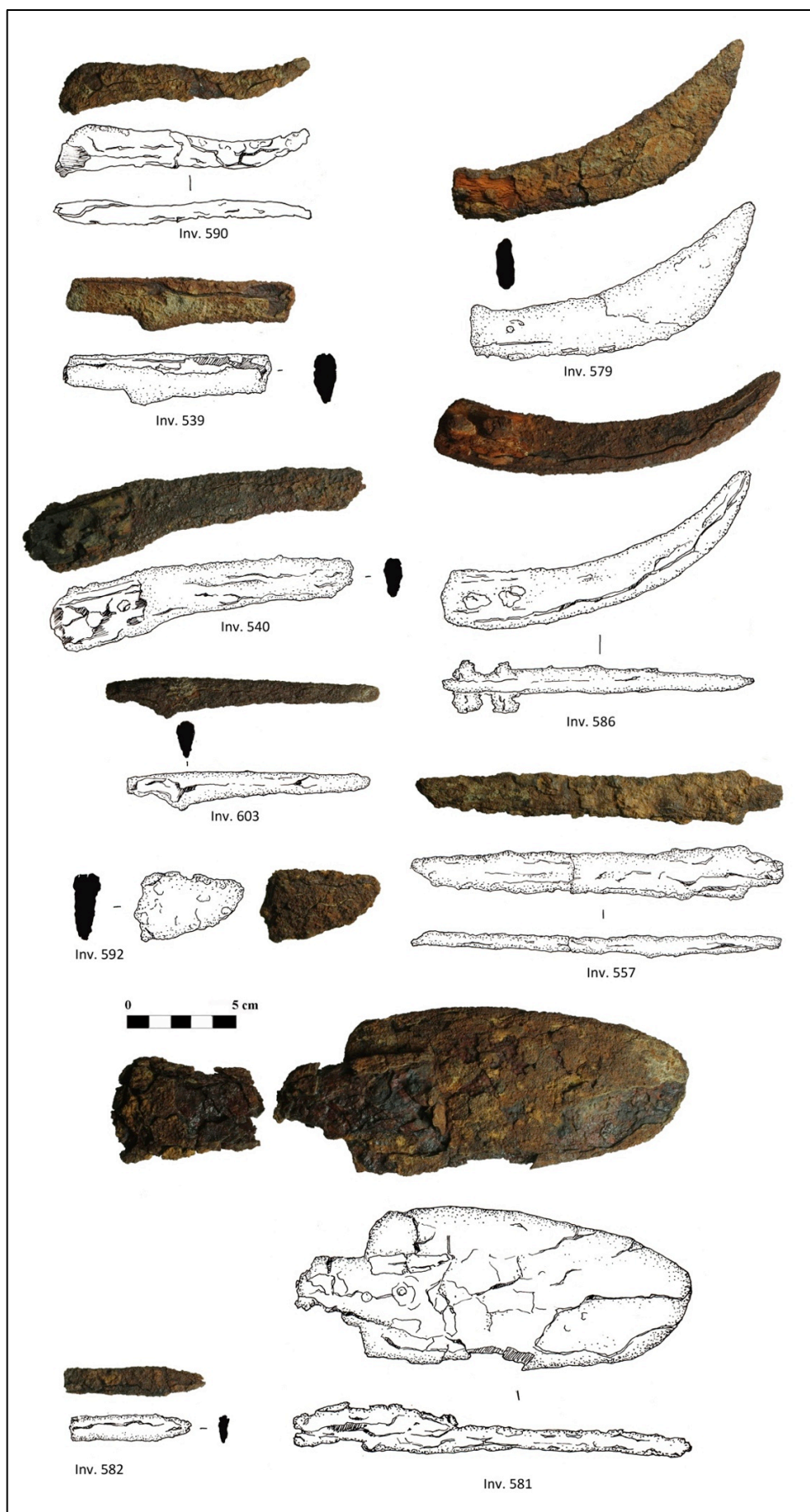


FIG. 21 Iron artefacts: blades (inv. 539, 540, 557, 579, 582, 586, 590, 592, 603); shovel (581).

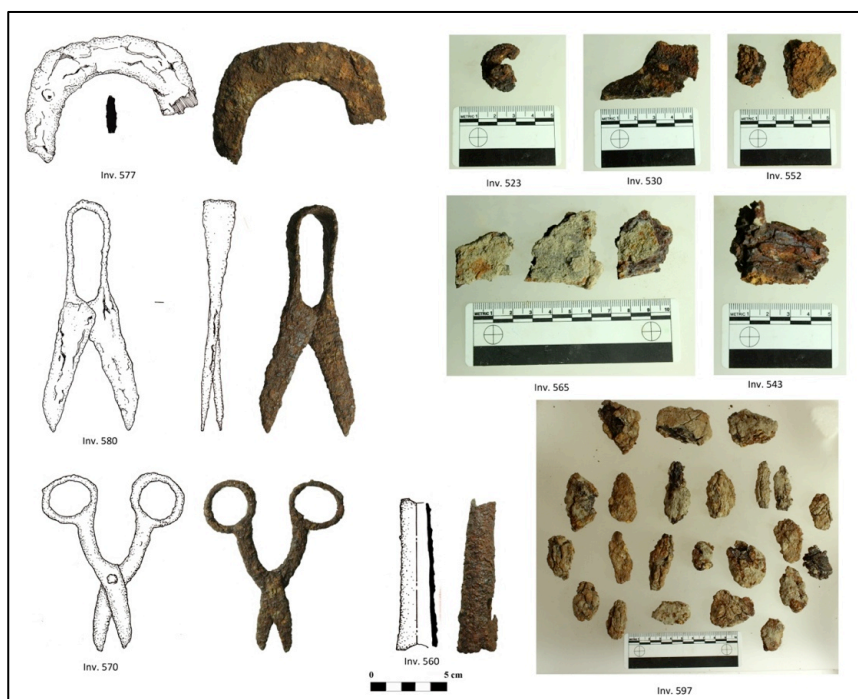


FIG. 22 Iron artefacts: horseshoe (inv. 577); tweezers (inv. 580); scissors (inv. 570); fragment of blade? (inv. 530); unknown fragments (inv. 523, 543, 552, 565, 597).

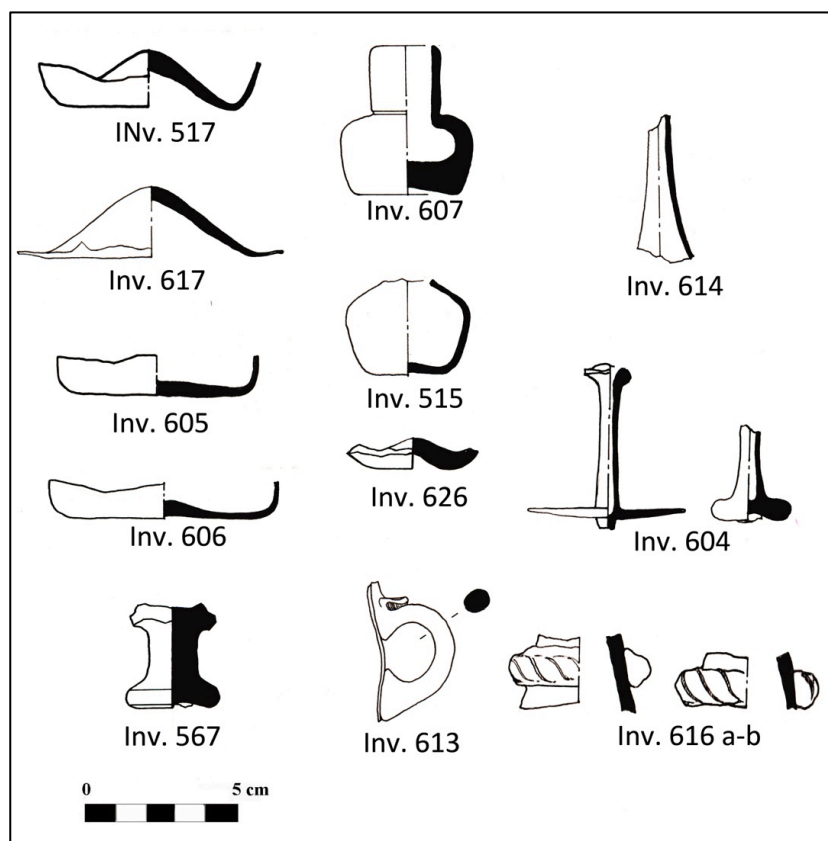


FIG. 23 Glass artefacts: concave bases of vessels (inv. 517, 617); flat bases of vessels (inv. 605, 606); cosmetic pots (inv. 515, 607, 626); handles of vessels (inv. 567, 613); alambic spout (inv. 614); fragments of stem glass (inv. 604); necks of jugs (inv. 616).

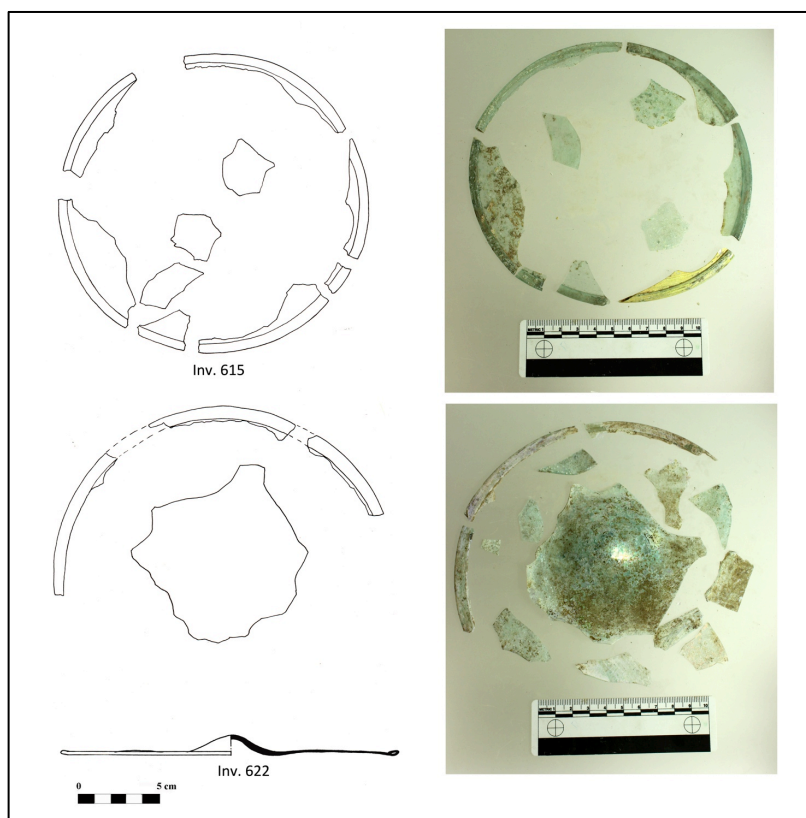


FIG. 24 Glass artefacts: circular windows (inv. 615, 622).

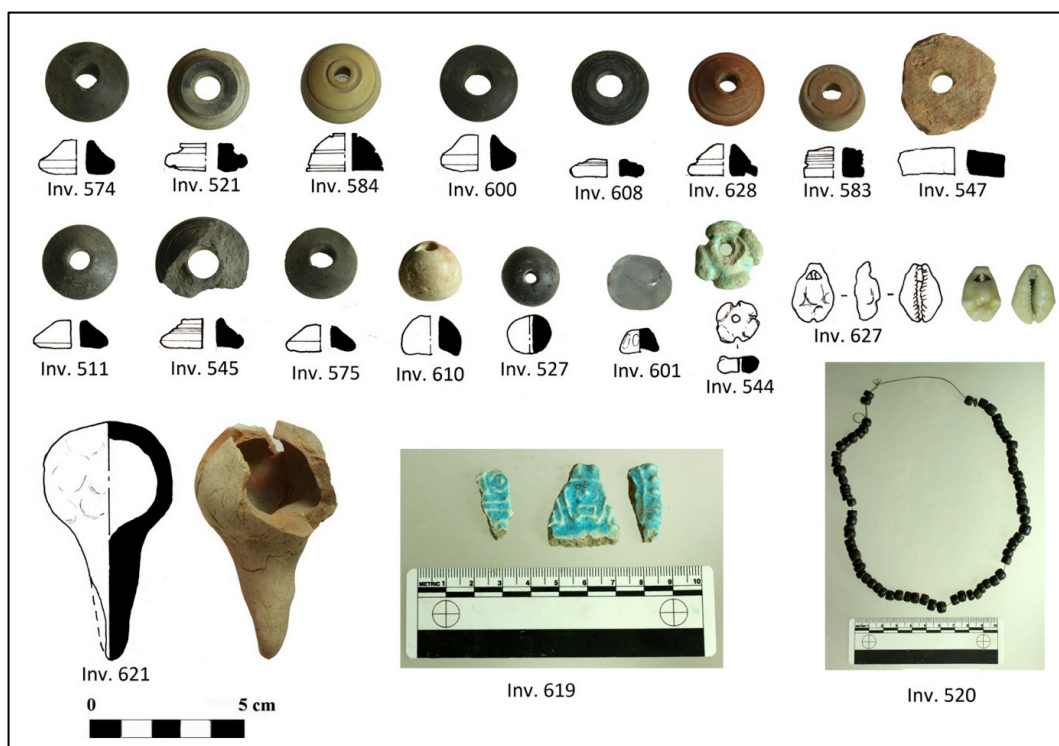


FIG. 25 Various artefacts: bone spindle whorls (inv. 721, 511, 545, 574, 575, 583, 584, 600, 608); terracotta spindle whorls (inv. 547, 628); glass past beads (inv. 559, 624); bone bead (inv. 610); turquoise beads (inv. 544); terracotta bell (inv. 621), glazed terracotta plaque (inv. 619); lignite necklace (inv. 520); lignite bead (inv. 527); chalcedony gem (inv. 601); cowry shell bead (inv. 627).