

IMTO – Italian Mission to Oman

University of Pisa

SUMHURAM

Preliminary Report

November-December 2009 (SUM09C)



PRELIMINARY REPORT (SUM09C)

November - December 2009

The third IMTO's campaign of 2009 (SUM09C), under the direction of prof. A. Avanzini, started on 7th November 2009 and finished on 17th December 2009.

The main goals of the excavations were focused in area A (residential area and Monumental Building), area B and area F.

The restoration activities have been carried on in the city gate (wall M13) and in the part of the city wall linked with the channel (M23). Contemporary, the late wall M24B was dismantled, showing the original lay-out of the city wall with the exposition of walls M24A and M380.

Small interventions concerning the maintenance of the site and the consolidation of the masonry structures have been performed in the small gate to the sea and in the main storage room.

The excavations were directed on the field by prof. A.V. Sedov with dr. Said al-Mashani, Emanuele Casagrande Cicci, Nicoletta Fagni, dr. Sandra Lombardi, Silvia Lischi and dr. Alexia Pavan.

Arch. Simona Rossi was responsible of the architectural survey.

The consolidation and restoration of ancient masonry structures have been done by arch. Riccardo Lovatini with eng. Raffaello Ciabochi.

Arch. Franco Ceschi was in charged of the project of the arrangement of cafeteria with the new exhibition spaces.

Prof. Marco Benvenuti, dr. Laura Chiarantini, dr. Pasquino Pallecchi were involved in a geological survey with the aim to evaluate the potential of selected areas, located at variable distances from Sumhram, as sources for ores, industrial minerals and rocks which were used for the production of artefacts found at Sumhram.

The work of IMTO has been possible thanks to the collaboration of the Office of the Adviser of His Majesty the Sultan for Cultural Affairs in Muscat and in Salalah. In particular, we would like to thank Ghanem al Shanfari, Said al Mashani, Ali al Kathiri, Said al Salmi, Hassan al Jabri and all the Museum's team for their kind helpfulness.

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Area A (Trench Supervisor: Emanuele Casagrande Cicci)

SUM09C excavations in area A were carried out in squares i12-13-14 and i13.

The choice has been determined by two factors: a better understanding of the layout of residential area and the necessity to remove the huge amount of collapsed masonry blocks which had a huge impact on the enjoyment of this part of the site by tourists (figs. 1-2).

Between 1952 and 1953 the Americans dug the area and they recognized eight rooms (B3-B5-B7-B8-O5-O7-O8 and M4) interpreted as parts of a single building.

During SUM07B a small trench was opened along the western part of ex M4 (renamed A100-A101) near the northern boundary of the area.

All the surface was covered by US342, an accumulation of large masonry blocks in limestone and sandstone which represents the collapse of the surrounding wall structures.

The layer, characterized also from light brown sand, contained some pottery and bronze objects as well as a fair amount of shells. It did not present an horizontal trend but it's quite irregular.

Once removed US342 it was possible to identify four different rooms: A136, A147, A148 and A149 excavated, together with A100-A101, during the campaign.

Room A101 (part of ex M4)

Room A101 (*ca.* 4 square meters) is located in square i13 along the northern boundary of excavated area, near the city wall. Its shape is rectangular (3,02 x 1,18 m) with a NW-SE orientation. The room has same shape and almost same dimensions of A100 (*ca.* 3,50 square meters) and probably was part of a single bigger room with A101 in a previous phase.

The room is closed on all sides by walls: its northern wall is the city wall M221, while its southern boundary was M224, quite well preserved. Near the easternmost part of M224 is visible an opening that was probably the entrance to room A101 which closed by limestone blocks already in antiquity.

The western wall of room is M225 which leans against M221 and, towards south, against M224. The wall consists of limestone blocks of large and medium size. Compared to M221 and M224, wall M225 is conserved at a lower elevation probably because most of the masonry blocks were collapsed inside room A99, west from A101.

The eastern wall of room is M226 which consists of only two rows of limestone blocks. Traces of mortar are not visible.

After the cleaning of the room from the accumulation of sandy earth, was identified the plastered and very compact US360 floor. US360 leaned on walls M221, M224, M225 and M226 and it was the last floor to be used within A101. It has been completely removed to understand the earlier phases of it.

Below US360 was identified US362, which can be interpreted as the preparation for the floor: its colour was brown-reddish, due to its composition made of earth and small stones. The layer was not uniformly preserved.

US362 covers US363 just in its easternmost part of compartment A101. It was composed by earth and white cobblestones of various size, interpretable as an artificial levelling for US362.

US364, found below US363, was composed by black earth and very soft ashes and probably was the result of a fire inside the room. Here a small amount of pottery and bones with one coin (Co597) have been found.

The layer had a sandy matrix and an average thickness of 5-6 cm.

US364 was leaning on M378 which had a semicircular shape and was made from limestone blocks of various size. Inside of it we discovered US372 which consisted in soft grey ash and black charcoals of various size. The *stratum*, covered by US363, had no traces of bones, shells and pottery. The shape of M378 and its filling US372 let us to interpretate the structure as a fireplace, as confirmed also by the hard plastered coating (US378) with the function of protecting the surrounding structures from excessive heat produced by fire.

Under US364 a new layer, very different in composition, color and compactness has been identified: it has been named US370, had a clayey matrix and it was made by brown earth and small whitish stones. Its surface was compact, quite soft below and it had a slight slope from south to north.

US370 revealed a few fragments of pottery, bones and other materials. US370 was not completely removed but we stop 20 cm below the top of *stratum*.

Room A147 (ex B3)

The room (*ca.* 30 square meters), located southern from A101, has an inverted L-shape (measures: long arm 8,58x2,47 m.; short arm 3,80x2,50 m.). It is in square i13 and had already been partially investigated by the Americans. A147 is closed on all sides by walls: the northern M224 separated this room from A101 and A100 and a door connected A147 with A101-A100. The western side of A147 is closed by walls M375 and M376, made respectively from five and seven rows of blocks. Traces of a previous modern restoration are visible along its eastern facade where a lot of reddish mortar is clearly visible.

M375 reaches a maximum length of 5.17 m and it's about 0.77 m in thickness; M376 has a length of 7.20 m and an height of 0.77 m. These walls were built with limestone blocks of medium and large sizes.

Along the eastern side, room A147 has two perimetral walls: M363 with M364 and M360.

M363 and M364 separated A147 from A136, a room with rectangular shape situated further east; M360, the wall having the greater extent among those recognized, is the eastern partition wall of room. M363 has a length of 2,64 m, a thickness of 0,68 m and it's preserved to a height of 1,20 m.

It has a N-S orientation and it was built with sandwich technique.

M364 has a length of 2,24 m, a thickness of 0,70 m and it is preserved to an height of 1,14 m. It has the same orientation of M363 and it was built in the same technique.

M360, instead, has a total length of 11,45 m, a thickness of 0,75 m and reaches a height of over 2,50 m. Traces of mortar are visible above all along the eastern curtain.

M373 is at a lower level than other walls (we have only exposed the top, partially covered with mortar). Its total length is 2,25 m, while the thickness of the only visible row is 0,39 m.

M359 is the partition wall between rooms A147 and A136. It has a W-E orientation and its northern curtain in A147 is better preserved than the southern one in A136.

Not all the walls closing the room were visible at the beginning of campaign: walls M373 and M360, in fact, have been identified only after removal of US342.

The *stratum* was located throughout all the excavated area and it consists mainly of stones and blocks in limestone and sandstone.

Grayish sand was also mixed with stones. The *stratum* contained few fragments of pottery, many shells, some coins (Co558, Co576, Co584, Co594), and a quantity of objects (S1399, S1400, S1405, MB586, S1421, S1449 and Sh353).

After removal of US342, two parallel compartments, made from well worked masonry blocks and leaning on M224, have been discovered.

These are structurally related to a wall, orientated W-E, and named M371 (fig. 3). It has a length of 2,53 m, a thickness of 0,48 m and a maximum visible height of 0,43 m.

The Americans had previously identified it like a staircase for an upper floor.

Leaning against M224 and M371, was identified a new layer, US358 which is the floor of room. It has an hard consistence and a white colour and is made by very hard plaster.

US358 leaning on M371 and M224, is not uniform along the room. Below, it has been possible to recognize US355, the preparation floor of US358. The layer, composed by reddish small stones and sandy matrix earth, was not excavated.

US355 is not entirely preserved within A147: near its southern part, we have found US384, composed of limestone chips that seems to be a kind of floor.

Room A148 (ex O7-O8)

Room A148 (14 square meters) is situated in i14, located eastern from A147. The compartment has a square shape and is closed by the city wall M223 (northern side), by wall M360 (western side), by wall M352 (eastern side) and by walls M353 and M391 (southern side).

Wall M352 is also the eastern boundary of the excavated area. It has a length of 9,10 m, is bad preserved, does not show traces of mortar and it's made by limestone and sandstone blocks measuring from 20 to 40 cm.

M353, which has a E-W orientation, reaches a total length of 2,36 m and a thickness of 0,57 m.

It was sloping towards south-west and it is made by limestone blocks of various size.

The wall, which has no traces of mortar, leans against M391, built with mud-bricks. Its length is 1,44 m and not seems to have relations with M360: it is possible to imagine that near the south-western corner of the wall (that probably was rebuilt) there was the entrance of the room.

Room A136 (ex B5)

Room A136 (12 square meters) is situated in i13. It has a rectangular shape elongated in N-S direction with its northern and western sides adjacent to A147. At the beginning of excavation, the room was already visible: three of his four partition walls have already been exposed before.

As well as the other rooms, the first operation carried out was the removal of US342. After it was possible to recognize M359, the northern wall, covered by the surface layer.

The wall, which has an E-W orientation, is kept at a lower level than other neighbouring structures (only three rows are preserved).

M363 and M364 are the western partition walls that divide the room from A147. The two walls are part of the same structure (the first is situated to south, the other one to north) and are divided by the entrance of the room.

The southern wall is M362, that has a length of 2,52 m and a thickness of 0,88 m ; its top was cleaned from the black stones that covered the southern part of excavated area. It has an E-W orientation and it is composed from limestone blocks of various size. The eastern partition wall is M360 that runs along the centre of the excavated area and divide it into two parts.

In A136 we recognized US343, a *stratum* covering all the surface of the room; the layer was composed from masonry blocks of various size and by brown sand with sandy matrix.

It leaned against all the walls and had a medium elevation of 0,20 m. Among the finds, we recovered pottery, animal bones and Sh347.

Below US343 was found the plastered floor US348: the layer, with hard consistence, has pottery's pieces embedded. It is not uniformly preserved inside the room: at its center it has been recognized US349, underlying *stratum* which is preparation floor of US348. The layer, that like the floor was not excavated, is composed by small brown stones mixed with sand.

Room A149 (ex B7-B8)

Room A149 (9,60 square meters) is located in i13, southern from A148 and eastern from A136. It has a square shape slightly elongated in E-W direction. At the beginning of excavation its shape was already visible because of its partition walls were already been found by Americans.

Compared to the rooms excavated in the west side (A136-A147-A101), room A149, as well as A148, is preserved at a lower level.

The room is bordered by four partition walls: M358, M360, M391/M353, M354. M358 is the southern one with E-W orientation. It was constructed with sandwich technique, has a length of 2,35 m and a thickness of 0,90 m. Mortar is visible along its northern curtain (the only visible). Eight rows of blocks are preserved, but there not all are original: three upper rows were repositioned. Compared to the other walls that enclose the room, M358 has a different alignment, probably due to the rear of his building.

M358 leans on the western partition wall, M360, separating this room from A136. Along the northern side there are two walls of different composition: M353 near the north-eastern corner of room and M391 leaning on it to west.

M353 has an irregular trend towards E-W and it is built with stones of various size. Along its southern curtain, the only well investigated, it was possible to recognize eight rows.

M391, instead, is composed of mud-bricks: probably the structure was built later than M353 to restore the northern side of room. M391 does not close completely A149 near its north-western corner (probably there was a door that linked A149 with A148).

M354 is eastern partition wall of room (length 2,52 m, thickness 0,60 m), even during the excavation it was possible to recognize an additional wall that is located immediately east of it, named M392. This wall seems to be oldest than M354 and maybe it was the original partition structure of A149 in an earlier phase.

The excavation began with the removal of US342: below it has been recognized US344, with different colour and consistence. The *stratum*, completely removed, was composed by sand and stones of small and medium size with the following objects : Co553, MB565, S1938, G133, MB585, Co578, MB579, M1148, MB583, G134, Co588, Co589, MB587, S1417, S1420, S1422, S1430, S1431 and S1436). Below US344 was recognized US350 with a clayey matrix (only in the surface) and a reddish colour. The layer contained fragments of pottery, bronze's coins and many animal bones (MB577, Co570, Co572, Co575, G132, MB578, Sh346 and S1401).

The layer was very deep and the action that led to its formation has been voluntary. Inside it there were also pieces of waste processing pottery. During its removal, at the centre of the room, was identified a circular hole that showed no traces of cuts in the layer: probably before the accumulation of US350 was placed a wooden pole or something similar followed by the filling of the earth. Around the hole many fragments of charcoal were found. To better understand the relationships between the walls, it was decided to open a trench in the northern part of the room: the trench (2,84 x 1,75 m), with its rectangular shape, is has not been completed during the mission. Inside the trench, below US350, was identified US375 (fig. 4): this layer, with a sandy composition and greyish brown colour, was not completely removed (objects S1448 and Co613).

South of excavated area (square I13)

The southern part of the excavated was investigated during the campaign: the work was focused almost exclusively on the removal of black stones (US342) that covered the entire surface of the area (figs. 6-7). Probably this area, which has a rectangular shape, gave access at rooms A147 and A149. The accumulation of stones reached a level much higher than the inner part of the excavated, especially to south-west of A147, where US342 also covered the partition walls of rooms related to other houses. Immediately to the south of A136, below US 342 have been assigned a different layer, US376. The *stratum*, only partially excavated, was composed by sandy matrix earth and many fragment of shells (objects MB596, MB597, MB598, MB600, Sh352, S1455, S1460 and S1477).

Conclusions

During the excavation it was possible to understand the composition and structural development of various rooms. The excavated area is occupied by two buildings: the westernmost (BA9) is composed by rooms A147, A136 and A100-A101; the eastern one (BA10), instead, consists of rooms A148 and A149. The two buildings are divided by M360 that, indeed, reaches a thickness greater than others walls. The main entrance of the two buildings which, probably, was situated near the southern part of the area (not yet excavated but only cleaned), has not been found.

Building BA9

The building BA9 (*ca.* 50 square meters) has an elongated development from north to south and is one of the biggest houses in the city. Its entrance was probably located south: after it there was room A147 that, with its L-inverted shape, was used as corridor or service room (fig. 5). The Americans interpreted this room as a toilet but, in our opinion, this is not supported by any finding.

Before this phase the space was probably open, as suggested by the layer below the floor of A147, composed by cobblestones and limestone (US384).

A147 gave access to all the rooms of the building: along the right side there is A136 with its whitish plastered floor; at the end of its longest part there was a door (closed with stones in a second phase) leading to rooms A101-A100 (that in a first phase were part of a single room with an elongated shape). Along the short part of room A147 there was a staircase (W-E orientation) which leaded on upper floor. The staircase went up from west to east. The structure, which have preserved only the outer

limits (probably the steps had already been documented and reported by the Americans), leans on M224 which divides it from A100-A101.

Room A101 was probably a kitchen: the fireplace identified below the plastered floor that probably was made at a later phase (US360), is at the same level that others floor of the building.

Building BA10

Building BA10 (23,60 square meters) had its entrance to south (unexcavated area). It was smaller than the other one, with only two recognized rooms (A148 and A149). Wall M358 is later than the general plan of the building and probably the original southern partition wall of A149 was the eastern prosecution of M373 which also closed A147 to south. Both rooms A148 and A149 have a square shape and are linked by a passage situated along the north-western corner of A149. Inside it is possible to recognize the different phases that have altered its original development: for example the eastern side was remade many times (M354 leans on M392, the inner wall of the room).

Along the east side of A149 was observed superposition of different structures: the inner wall, M354, does not belong to the first phase of the building but was built at a later stage with significant differences in orientation from the north wall of the room (M353).

The Monumental Building (Trench supervisors: Silvia Lischi, Alexia Pavan)

The discoveries made during this campaign inside the Monumental Building, confirms, once more, the great interest of the structure.

The works performed consisted in: removal of the late walls M20/M21, placed southern from A10 and closing, on the northern side, the space around the well (figs. 8-9); removal of the bench leaning against the southern wall of MB (M17) with the aim of showing US262floor (fig. 10); clarification of the general setting of the building (fig. 11).

M21

The archaeological investigations started with the removal of M21, the later of the two walls, leaning against M20 and standing on a floor discovered at an elevation of 27.61, namely US352floor.

The wall was not built with the sandwich technique, but it consists in only one façade, facing towards the internal of Monumental Building; the northern one did not exist and the wall was just leaning, with its filling, against the masonry of wall M313 and the mud-bricks on its top (fig. 9). The eastern side was almost completely destroyed and the alignment of stones was not more visible.

The wall was composed by a larger basement and an upper part.

It was made from limestone masonry blocks of medium-big size with a large amount of greysh mortar between the stones. The filling was incoherent, with sandy earth, pieces of sandstone and limestone flakes. Animal bones and marine shells (most of them burnt) have been found in the filling together with a small quantity of pottery and some pieces of charcoal, collected as samples.

Part of stone vessel (S1395) and some fragments belonging to an iron object (MI147) have been discovered.

The removal of M21 let us to discover a new pavement, US351floor, made from compact earth. On it stand four bases for pillars of different size (from west to east: 47x41x25; 40x45x15; 44x44x22; 31x31x30). Before the excavations this floor was completely covered by wall M21 and only the lower pavement US352floor was visible at the elevation of 27.65.

On the surface of US351floor two coins (Co556; Co557) have been found.

US352floor is equal to US264floor discovered in SUM08A.

Summing up the sequence of floor discovered inside MB was the following:

US351floor: 27.76 (north from the well)

US352floor (= US264floor): 27.65 (north from the well)/27.52 (south from the well)

US293floor: 27.40 (south from the well)

US294floor: 27.17 (south from the well)

US262floor: 27.02 (south from the well)

US333floor: 24.90 (floor of the well during the first phase)

M20

Wall M20 leaned against M18 and stands on US293floor at an elevation of 27.40 m.

The technique employed for M20 seems quite unusual, at least for the compartments discovered in Sumhuram. In its upper part, above the basement, the wall was not built with the usual sandwich technique with the two facades and the filling inside, but it was made from masonry blocks placed horizontally for all the length of the structure. Towards the base, instead, it's possible to notice the existence of a filling similar to the one in M21. It's quite incoherent, made from sandy earth with animal bones, marine shells and limestone blocks of medium dimension.

Inside the filling a stone ballast made from andesite coming from Greece (P. Pallecchi, pers. communication) has been found, as well as eight bronze coins (Co560, Co561, Co562, Co563, Co564, Co565, Co571, Co579), a bone object (B60), a bronze ear-ring (MB580), a stone lid (S1403) and a whet stone (S1404).

We dug the wall until US385, below US351 floor, reaching an elevation of 27.35. At the moment is not clear the interpretation of this layer, but it seems the top of a wall, placed below US293 floor, dismantled in its upper part.

Corridor inside Monumental Building

Inside the structure, we decided to remove the bench leaning against M17 and the series of pavements US264 floor (elevation 27.52), US293 floor (elevation 27.40) and US294 floor (elevation 27.17), reaching US262 floor (elevation 27.02).

This sequence changed in correspondence with the first step aligned with M317 (elevation 27.09) where we discovered the following layers: US264 floor; US293 floor; US294 floor; US334 and US340, already shown in SUM09B (see sketch 4 in SUM09B preliminary report). Two steps linked US262 floor with US340 floor which has a different level starting at an elevation of 26.71 and finishing at an elevation of 26.42 in correspondence with a kind of pit excavated in the bedrock. It's rectangular in shape and with dimensions of 55x80; it's 20 cm deep.

The base is not preserved but traces of plaster are still visible along the sides. Below the base the bedrock is visible at an elevation of 26.05. Inside the pit we found US340, an intentional filling employed to level all the area, made from limestone flakes, chips and pieces of sandstone.

The plastered pit was in relation with US337 floor which is sloping towards the pit (fig. 12).

It's noticeable the presence of a thick and hard plaster/mortar visible on the edge of the stone slabs.

Continuation of the trench

The last work performed during the campaign was the continuation, towards wall M313, of the trench opened in SUM09A (fig. 11). Thus we proceeded in removing the accumulation US46 where, among the sandstone, we found two coins (Co577; Co614) and a bronze nail. The excavations let us to discover another wall M380 (length 1.80; height 2.04; thickness 0.54), leaning against M313. Wall M314 leans against it.

Between M380 and M22 we found the usual in-coherent material of sandstone and, below, some limestone blocks, irregular in shape, which have not been removed to let the descent to the Monumental Building.

Area F (trench supervisors A. Sedov and A. Lombardi)

During the 2009C season in Sumhuram (A. Sedov: 18.11 – 03.12.2009; A. Lombardi: 21.11 – 18.12.2009) the excavations at the Area F were carried out in the squares h-g/7.

We succeeded to complete excavations of the eastern part of the building BF6 (building BF6-b), to continue the excavation of the big building BF7 and to complete the excavation of the street A129, until the floor US313.

Those operations have been possible thanks to removing of the bulk of 1.50 m wide, left during the previous seasons to allow the transit of wheelbarrows.

In addition, a new trench in square h6 (west to the modern platform inserted in the tourist path) has been open in order to clarify the extension and the structure of the big square A20 in front of the *intra muros* temple.

Buildings BF6-a and BF6-b.

Ruins of the edifice previously denoted as building BF6 are located to the west of the Monumental Building 1, between this structure and a huge open square A20 in front of the temple *intra muros* (building BF3). On the north it was separated from the city-wall M135 by the street A68, on the east by the street A80, and on the south by the street A129. In the previous seasons it is thought that there was a single huge elongated building BF6 with at least seven internal and two external rooms (internal rooms: A71, A72, A72a, A126, A127, A131, A150; external rooms: A125, A130). But in the present season it becomes absolutely clear that we are dealing with at least two adjacent buildings, which were, at certain time, probably combined into a single edifice (by destruction of the walls M160 and M394 separating the buildings from each other). The rooms A71, A72 and A72a constituted western part of building BF6 (or **building BF6-a**), and the rooms A125, A126, A127, A130, A131 and A150 constituted eastern part of building BF6 (or **building BF6-b**). The buildings were separated from each other by their external walls M160/M161 (external western wall of BF6-a) and M394 (external eastern wall of BF6-b), which were completely ruined. In the present season we were succeeded to complete excavations of the top period of the building BF6b with four internal and two external rooms (figs. 13-14).

External rooms A125 and A130 as well as internal room A126 were excavated during the SUM09A season (see Report SUM09A).

Room A127

The room was located west of room A126, and during SUM09A season has been only partially excavated. The room is rectangular in lay out, 2.1x4.2 m in size. A staircase M328, leading to the entrance of the room A131, occupied the NE corner of the room. Its width is 0.9 m, and it consisted of four steps made from flat sandstone blocks. The height of the staircase (from the floor) is c. 1.0 m. Steps are 20 cm high, and 20-22 cm wide. The northern wall of the room, M330, against which the staircase was built, was constructed from mud-bricks, 25x25x5-7 cm in size. The staircase started from a square, 0.8x0.8 m in size and 0.4 m high, built from stone blocks. One more staircase M396 led from the square to the entrance of the room A150. Its width is 0.8 m, and it consisted of four steps made from flat limestone and sandstone blocks. The height of the staircase M396 (from the floor) is c. 0.7 m. (fig. 15).

The main entrance to the building BF6-b was from the street A129, between walls M296 and M393. It has a threshold made from sandstone and limestone blocks. The width of the entrance is 1.0 m (fig. 16). The floor of the room (US319floor) was made from hardly packed mud. Two stone bases, one 34 cm in diameter and another 34x39 cm in size, were discovered on the floor of the room, on both sides of the main entrance. Two more circular bases, 34 cm and 26 cm in diameter, were discovered on the floor in the SW and NW corners of the room accordingly. The filling of the room was designated as US319, and consisted of very compact brown loam mixed with fragments of lime-plaster, flecks of charcoal,

fragments of degraded mud-bricks, and rather limited number of animal bones and pottery fragments. There are several small finds from US319: hammer stone (S1427), complete bronze nail (MB592) and stem of bronze nail (MB593), fragment of bronze plaque (MB594).

Room A131

A rectangular room, 2.0x2.8 m in size, occupied the NE corner of the building. Part of its southern wall M330, and its western wall M329 were made from mud-bricks. The entrance to the room, c. 0.8 m wide, was located in its SW corner. The staircase M328 led to the square, 0.9x1.3 m in size, in front of the entrance to the room A131. The level of the US322 floor in the room was lower than the level of the square, on which M328 ended, and the access to the room was with the help of amorphous step made from mud-brick. The height of this step is c. 0.25 m. The internal walls and floor of the room were plastered with a sort of gypsum (the plaster was very badly preserved in the eastern part of the room). The feeling of the room, designated as US322, consisted of crumbled mud mixed with fragments of mud-bricks, gypsum plaster, flecks of charcoal, medium and small size stone, animal bones, marine shells, pottery fragments. Several small finds are coming from US322: rubbing stone (S1406), whetstone (S1414), fragment of glass vessel (G137), complete crucible (G138).

Room A150

A rectangular room, 1.8x3.0 m in size, occupied the NW corner of the building. Part of its western wall M394 and southern wall M395 made from mud-bricks were destroyed almost completely. The internal surface of the wall M180 was made from mud-bricks. The entrance to the room, c. 0.8 m wide, was located in the southern wall M395. The staircase M396 led to the entrance from the square discovered on the floor of the room A127 (see above). The staircase had four steps made from limestone and sandstone flat blocks. Its width was 0.8 m, its total height – c. 0.7 m. The trampled floor of the room, US380 floor, was traced in c. 0.7 m high than the floor level in the room A127. The filling of the room, designated as US380, consisted of crumbled mud mixed with fragments of mud-bricks, gypsum plaster, flecks of charcoal, small stones, animal bones, marine shells, and pottery fragments. The following small finds came from US380: bronze nail (MB591), three bronze coins (Co604, Co605, Co607).

Dating of the building BF6-b. It seems more or less clear that the excavated building BF6-b was built above the ruins of the early structure, which walls (at least the wall M180) were erected straight on the bedrock. The ruins of the previous edifice were filled up, while its external and internal walls were rebuilt, partially with mud-bricks. It seems quite probable that unification of the buildings BF6-a and BF6-b was made during this reconstruction, which might be took place around mid-1st century AD.

Building BF7

The excavation of the building BF7, opposite to BF6-b on the other side of the street A129, has been enlarged in south direction of 0.70 m, in order to found its perimeter southern wall and its entrance. The building was composed by three rooms: A124, A134 and A132, the last of which was subdivided in two smaller rooms (A132 and A132a) during the late occupation phase. Just at few centimeters under the actual surface and in correspondence of the two contiguous rooms A132a and A134 the interior face of a new wall (M377) has been found. This is clearly the northern face of the wall, running in E-W direction, while its southern face was probably constituted by an alignment of stones appearing on the surface. The wall M377, composed by three/four rows of medium size stones, is completely inclined inwards.

Room A134

In correspondence with the room A134 the wall M377 is preserved for 4 rows of regular stones, under which a rather regular filling of stones (probably a bad preserved wall) reaching the floor US328 (fig. 17) has been found. This stones filling reaches the floor US328, already singled out during the SUM09A season. It is not clear if the upper wall M377 belongs to a new structure of a later phase, or if it represents the rising and the restoration of the older lower and damaged wall (fig. 18).

Inside the different fillings of the room a fair number of small findings have been unearthed; in particular the upper destruction layer US310 produced two whetstones (S1442 and S1443), a pestle (S1444), a fragment of soft-stone bowl (S1445), a shell bead (Sh350) and a nacreous shell disc (Sh351). The lower occupation layer US328 produced a whetstone (S1461); while on the floor US328 two handstones (S1456 and S1457), a hammerstone (S1458), a pressing stone (S1459) and a nacreous shell disc (Sh354) have been found. In addition, two limestone slabs of the same size of the steps of the staircase M337 have been found inside the destruction layer US310. Others two steps had been found in the room's filling during the SUM09A season; in total we have now four steps of the staircase not *in situ*, whose height is enough to reach the top of the wall M336, which separates the room A134 from A132.

Room A124

The large eastern room of the building A124 has been excavated in its southern part until the floor US318 (at the elevation of 27.13 m on sea level) and for the same width as the rooms A134 and A132a. Inside the room A124 the southern wall M377, neither others coherent structures, have been found. It is very probable, also by the evident continuation under the section of the walls M306 and M308, that the room was more large, in south direction, in comparison with the other two rooms of the building and it is also probable that the entrance door, up to now not found, was placed in the southern side of this room (fig. 19).

Rooms A132 and A132a

In the western part of the building, after removing of the bulk for wheelbarrows, the two rooms have been further excavated. As noted above, it is very probable that a single unit A132 had been subdivided in two smaller rooms by the partition wall M348 (composed by two rows of stone blocks) during the last occupation phase related to the US306. Anyway the fillings inside the two rooms are diversified until a lower elevation: in the northern rectangular room A132 (3.40x1.60 m in size), under the US306, a soft brown-greyish layer (thickness: 20 cm) with a large amount of pottery fragments has been unearthed. The US386 ended in a compacted floor (elevation 28.50 m), which revealed a circular pit (40 cm in diameter and 15 cm in depth), placed in the north-western corner of the room (fig. 20). The interior of the pit was filled with black ashes and lined with the bottom of a reddish jar, on the exterior of which, some yellow-greenish shards with straw temper inside were stuck. Inside the layer US386 a fragment of limestone chessboard (S1478), a polisher (S1479) and a pressing stone (S1480) have been found.

In the southern room A132a, under the US306, a different thick filling (US321) has been found; it is composed by dark reddish-brown crumbly loam, mixed with numerous whitish inclusions, fragments of reddish mud mortar, whitish plaster and a few pottery fragments. Inside the US321 a large amount of stone blocks of different size, some of which very big, have been found. They were probably related to the new wall (M379), a portion of which has been unearthed on the western side of the room, leaning on the western perimeter wall M343. The orientation of the wall M379 is slightly different in comparison with M343 and appears coherent with another portion of the perpendicular wall M344. We can suppose that the upper wall M343 was a restoration of an older larger collapsed wall (M379) and this possibility strengthens also the hypothesis of two constructional phases of the perimeter southern walls of the building, as appeared inside the room A134.

In conclusion, the building BF7, whose excavation has to be completed in the next campaigns, had probably two constructional phases, during which its perimeter walls have been restored and partially rebuilt. As noted in the preliminary report of SUM09A the main constructional phase of the building (related to the floors US318 and US328), was contemporary with the building BF6-b and the floor of the two crossing streets A80 and A129 (US313floor).

Street A129

The removal of the bulk in the street A129, until the floor US313, produced the same stratigraphical sequence unearthed in the previous campaigns: US306, US309 and US313. Inside those fillings a few pottery shards, animal bones, sea shells and three stone tools: two whetstones (S1452, S1450) and a handstone (S1451) have been found.

South-western trench (square h6)

At the corner between the modern platform and a pseudo wall running in east-west direction, both inserted in the tourist path, a new trench has been opened. This is 7.50x4 m in size and it has been thought in order to investigate the structure and the dimensions of the square (A20) in front of the temple and the presence of possible other buildings around the square itself (fig. 21).

Just adjacent to the above-mentioned corner a portion of a new building (BF8) came to light. The building was leaning on a wall (M181) running in east-west direction and ending (in its western side) close to the building BF5 (the Monumental Building 2). On the top of M181 the pseudo wall of the tourist path was raised.

Up to now it has been possible to excavate two small rooms (A142 and A143) of BF8, which probably continued in the southern direction, further on M381 (fig. 22).

Room A142

The rectangular-shaped room (2x1 m in size) was delimited in the northern side by the wall M349 – already partially individuated in the previous campaign; in the south by the long wall M181; at the western side by the wall M385 and at the eastern side by the very damaged wall M384. The two walls M385 and M349, completely collapsed at their junction, are constituted by two rows of medium size stone blocks and they are clearly related to a very late constructional phase. The filling inside the room (US365) was composed of light brown, soft earth mixed with stones, especially of medium and small size, and a few pottery fragments. Inside the US365 also a circular sandstone lid (S1419) has been found.

Room A143

The northern squared small room, 1x1 m in size, was delimited in the northern side by the wall M383; in the west by the wall M382; in the south by the wall M349 and in the east by the wall M384. The tied perpendicular walls M382 and M383, better built and well preserved in comparison with the late M349 and M385, clearly belong to a more ancient phase, probably the same constructional phase of the others buildings of the area, as BF6 and BF7. We can suppose that during this main phase the very small room A143 was larger and rectangular-shaped in north-south direction; it probably constituted a single unit with the room A142, as appears clear without the late walls M349 and M385 and considering the probability that the wall M382 was continuing under M349 and inside A142. The filling of the room (US373) was composed by numerous medium size collapsed stones, compact earth, animal bones and a few pottery fragments. The filling ending in a compacted and uniform floor, produced also a net-sinker (S1411).

Square A20

With the exception of the structures related to the building BF8, all the space of the new western trench was empty. So, we can suppose that it was part of the big square A20, already individuated and excavated in front of the temple of Sin (BF3). In addition, also the large space placed at the western side of the building BF7 and singled out as A135 during the SUM09B campaign, was actually part of the same square A20. The new trench revealed in fact the same stratigraphical sequence as A135: US309 and US313, with the lacking of the upper layer US306, because of the natural sloping of the ground in western direction. The excavation during this season was stopped at the beginning of the deep US313 and precisely at 28.14 m of elevation. The two fillings produced a few pottery shards, animal bones, sea shells and some stone tools: two fragment of soft-stone vessels (S1434 and S1471), a

handstone (S1432), a mortar (S1433), a fragment of grinding slab (S1435), a whetstone (S1440) and a polisher (S1441).

Thanks to the present investigation, the urban organisation in the Area F becomes more clear: there was a long straight street A129, running from the western wall of the Monumental Building 1 until the entrance to the temple of Sin (fig. 23, 24); the street was delimited on both its sides by a series of buildings: BF7 on the left side; BF6-b, BF6-a, BF1 and BF2 on the right side. At the western limit of the building BF7 the square A20 opened and was delimited on its left side by an articulated profile formed by various structures: a hypothetical building placed under the modern platform and related to the wall M340; the building BF8, the wall M381 and the Monumental Building 2 (BF5). In others words the square A20 appears closed on both sides and its possible access should be placed at the south-eastern limit of the building BF7, probably from the street A80, a hypothesis to verify in the next seasons.

Future research

In the next seasons the excavations at the Area F should be executed in flowing directions:

- 1) to complete excavations of the building BF6-a, by cleaning the rooms A71, A72 and A72a;
- 2) to complete excavations in the space between buildings BF1 and BF6-a designated as rooms A67 and A76;
- 3) to complete excavations of the corridor-like (or street-like) room A68, following its lowest strata US174 and US193;
- 4) to complete excavations of the room A69, which was from the very beginning the continuation of the corridor-like (or street-like) room A68;
- 5) to complete the excavation of the buildings BF7;
- 6) to clarify the access to the square A20.

Area B (Trench supervisor: Alexia Pavan with Nicoletta Fagni and Silvia Lischi)

One of the aims of the third campaign of 2009 was the excavation of the area west from the storage quarter, partially excavated by Albright and by IMTO, under the field direction of D. Morandi (see Khor Rori Report 1). The goal was to have a clearer idea of the occupational phases in this part of the city, understanding the evolution of the living spaces and its relationship with the other areas. The investigated surface was quite large, covering squares o9/10 and n9/10.

The work started with a deep cleaning of the area which was completely covered by stones and masonry blocks collapsed from the external and the partition walls of the buildings (figs.25-26). To remove the dumps we decided to open a passage in the vegetation covering the southern side of the outcrop on which the city was settled. By the way the removing of all the vegetation from the southern side of the city has been performed and completed.

Room A138

A138, corresponding to J23 of Albright's report, has been the first room to be investigated during the campaign (fig. 27). It was partially dug by the Americans however they did not reach the foundations but stopped at the higher level of occupation (i.e. our US345floor).

Two phases have been clearly individuated during the excavations.

During the second one the room was part of a building with the entrance placed in room A145. It was closed by walls M368, M365, M361 and M367, delimiting a small squared space of *ca.*10 mq. The entrance connecting the room with the building has not been individuated.

In the first phase, instead, the room was bigger and probably connected with A137 through the platform M389 (wall M367 is clearly a later addition and stands on an accumulation of 0.45 cm) and it was closed, on the eastern side, by wall M365 and, in the southern one, by wall M369 (=M356). This wall, with a length of 3 m *ca.* was almost completely covered by US346 (only the upper part in the corner with wall M365 was visible), and represents the continuation of wall M356 (US3 according Morandi nomenclature). One coin (Co603) has been found during the cleaning of the wall. The original big surface covered by the room and its location close to room A140 let us to hypothesize that originally also this room could be a storage.

A noticeable amount of iron slags has been found between the masonry blocks of wall M365, above all near the pavement US364floor. Traces of plaster are still preserved on the masonry.

A138 was completely covered by a collapse of stones (US345) felt down from the surrounding walls (above all wall M365) after the American excavations as testified by the colour – black - of the masonry blocks. As expected, no artefacts have been found in the collapse.

The collapse US345 covers a floor, US345floor, reached at the elevation of 28.92, which represents the living surface connected with the second phase of occupation.

The pavement has to be related with the a floor made from sandstone slabs discovered at the entrance of room A145 at an elevation of 28.83.

Below US345floor we found a new and different layer, US346, quite compact, more organic and with traces of mud-bricks. A large amount of iron slags has been found not just between the masonry blocks but also in the *stratum*. Limestone blocks of smaller dimensions and sandstone slabs, together with a few amount of marine shells, animal bones and not diagnostic pottery, characterize the composition of the layer.

US346 covered US346floor, the first living surface of the area, reached at an elevation of 28.26.

Five coins (Co554; Co559; Co566; Co567; Co573) has been discovered in the layer together with a fragment of crucible (G131) and some stone items (S1397; S1402; S1428; S1429).

On the floor, below the foundation of wall M368, a circular stone with a diameter of 36 cm., could have been use, in the first phase, as base for a pillar.

Room A140

During this campaign we completed the excavation of room A140 (M23 according Albright's nomenclature), partially dug also by Morandi (see Report 1), which concentrated the efforts in the western part of the room, exposing the western wall M355 (ex US76). He made also some soundings along wall M361 to check the length of former US70 and to reach the bedrock.

In SUM09C we removed a wide surface, left from the previous excavations, measuring 5.80x4.10 m., leaning on the northern wall of the room M361, on the eastern wall of second phase M366 and covering the western wall of first phase M372, brought to light during this campaign (fig. 28). This wall, not visible in the previous campaigns, is 4.05 m in length and it leans against the city wall M350. It does not stand on the bedrock but on US379 (elevation 28.00 *ca.*)

The excavation of the room revealed a very uniform stratigraphic sequence made only by the collapse US347, equal to US356. At the beginning the two layers have been interpreted as two different actions because of the presence, in the lower one - US356- of a great number of crumbled mud-bricks. However they could be interpreted as the top of the structures felt down before the masonry in stone. This confirm, as already guessed for the Monumental Building, a spread use of mud-bricks, above all during the second phase, for the super-imposing structures.

In US347 and US356 a quite large number of objects have been found: a fragment of mortar (S1396), a whet-stone (S1407), a shell bead (Sh345), a glass bead (G596), a rod fragment (MB584) and three coins (Co580; Co581; Co596). An object to be restored, probably a pendant or weight, has been discovered on the filling (MB581).

Along wall M372, as well as along M365 (see above), a large amount of iron slags have been found between the masonry blocks with the aim of filling the junctions.

Below US356, at an elevation of 27.90/28.00, we reached US379, a layer interpretable as a filling of stone chips and flakes covering the entire surface and used to level the different height of the natural outcrop. One coin (Co610) has been discovered here.

US381, an ashy lens, dark brown in colour and very soft in consistence, with clear traces of burning but not presence of charcoals, is covered by US379 near walls M372 and M361.

We decided to clean the surface, reaching the bedrock, just in the northern half of the room; in the southern portion we stopped at an elevation of 27.77 (US379).

Morandi's US70, interpreted as part of a wall of a building of second phase, was not more recognizable.

Outside the room, in correspondence with the door, we made a trench to reach the bedrock.

The architectural lay-out of room A140 seems to have been the same along all the centuries of its occupation. Also the function seems to have been un-changed since no different occupation layers have been attested. From the beginning the entrance was through a door placed in M355 at an elevation of 28.90 with steps – actually bad preserved -, leaning on wall M361, going inside the room.

The entrance device, together with the dimensions of the room, let us to compare A140 with the room interpreted by Albright as a mint (squares p-q/13). It's possible that the room, in the first phase, could be the western corner of a complex of storehouses, similar to the ones excavated in the eastern side.

Rooms A137 with rooms A144 and A146 (fig. 29)

Room **A137**, corresponding to J21 of Albright and Morandi's nomenclature, was already been excavated but just for a small part. The work of this year started with the cleaning of the dug part and with the enlargement of the excavated structures northward in square n10 for a surface of *ca.* 4.70x3.40 from the edge of Morandi's sounding.

Here, it has been possible to reveal at least the general layout of **A146**, closed from south by wall M388 and from west by wall M357, of **A144**, delimited on the west by wall M387 and on the south by wall M386, and of A145 of which just the entrance, paved with US367 floor, has brought to light at an elevation of 28.83 (see below).

At the beginning we removed the accumulation heaped after Morandi's excavations, i.e. US354, made of masonry blocks collapsed from wall M367 and from the so-called platform M389 and M390 (ex US66 and US68) and the small wall M380 (ex US4).

Two coins (Co568; Co569), a bone object (B61) and a whetstone (S1438) have been discovered in the layer.

The collapse of the structures happened during the last ten years modified the general lay-out of the room above all for what concerns the so-called platform M389-M390 (ex US66-US68) whose shape is recognizable only in the general outline.

Once cleaned the room, reaching the bedrock at an elevation of 28.11, we proceed northward, extending the area and discovering the corner of a new room, A144, closed on the western side by wall M387 and on the southern side by wall M386.

At least two rows of steps (probably a third was place on the top but it's not preserved), measuring 83x34 cm with an average height of 20 cm, connected US371floor on the bedrock with the entrance - not preserved- of the room.

Westward from the steps, partly covered by wall M357, we found an almost circular stone structure (diam. 60 cm. *ca.*), similar to a fireplace but without clear traces of burning.

It was filled by US377, a loam layer completely sterile (not pottery, not bones, not shells have been found inside).

Above the steps and the circular structure we removed the following layers: US353, US368, US369 with the related US369floor and US371, accumulated above its related floor US371floor.

Below the collapse US353 (see below), we reached US368 a reddish and quite compact layer almost completely sterile, covering US369 an ashy layer, accumulated above US369floor.

As well as for US377, also in US369, we did not discovered any item (not pottery, not bones, not shells, not artefacts).

US369floor is a compact earthen pavement which should be the same discovered by the Americans and by Morandi. According to its elevation it should be the continuation of the floor which covered M380 and M389-M390, i.e. US63floor according Morandi's nomenclature, described by the author as a compacted earthen floor (see Report 1).

US369floor (elevation 28.75) could be interpreted in two different ways: as a proper compact earthen floor, or as the preparation for US367floor, found just along the external face of wall M386 and M388, made by sandstone slabs with an average thickness of 6 cm.

While near by wall M388 the floor has been removed to show the stratigraphy below it, we decided to leave it *in situ* at the entrance of room A145 where it's covered by US374, an accumulation with a lot of charcoals, marine shells and animal bones.

In correspondence with rooms A144 and A146 the stratigraphy is quite different: both were covered by the collapse US353 which has been removed starting from an elevation of 30.76.

The composition of US353 changes in its lower part where we found a large amount of sandstone slabs (on the upper part there were, instead, much more limestone masonry blocks). Some ashy lenses have been individuated but not differentiated in stratigraphy.

Two coins (Co582; Co595), a bronze object (MB588), a pestle (S1413), a stone artefact (S1426) and a fragment of stone vessel (S1415) have been found among the collapsed stones.

Below US353, we reached in both the rooms US361, a quite compact layer characterized by remains of mud-bricks, animal bones, sea-shells and pottery. Three coins (Co593, Co606, Co609), a bronze handle (MB595), an iron rod (MI153), a stone weight (S1425), a spindle whorl (Sh348) and a oil lamp (Sh349) have been discovered.

Below the accumulation US361 discovered at an elevation of 29.31, we individuated US361floor at 29.10.

Different stratigraphies are recognizable in the two rooms, both brought to light just for a small part.

In room A144 we discovered only parts of the walls M387 and M386. We stopped at an elevation of 28.73, below US361floor.

The most interesting aspect of room A144 is the building technique employed for walls M386 and M387 which have an external face in stone and the internal one in mud-brick. The mud-bricks have quite regular dimensions (average measures: 30x20x10).

The small room A146 has been excavated just for a part of its surface, closed by wall M388 on the south, wall M357 on the west and wall M387 on the east. The northern side has not been exposed yet. The structure wall M399, actually just one row of flat stones in front of M387 (measures: 195x43x15) seems to have been connected with the entrance of room A144 in a second phase and does not pertain to room A146.

Area E

In the area outside the city wall, contemporary with the restoration operations, some archaeological works have been performed with the aim to expose the ancient architectural lay-out of this part of the city, removing the later additions.

For this reason we decided to dismantle the late wall M24B, covering the channel and so built when the water device was not utilized, showing the original and more ancient lay-out of the city wall with the exposition of wall M24A and M380.

M24B covered completely wall M380 and an accumulation of earth named US359 which partly covered the most interesting finding of SUM09C, the channel device (see the cover).

It was partly discovered in the previous campaigns but not completely revealed because of the presence of wall M24B. The channel passes through wall M23 from an opening of 38x60 cm with a kind of gutter measuring 40x30 cm. Actually the opening is blocked by stones which are obstructing the passage. After the gutter there are two basins in sandstone: the first one, higher, is long 1 m and has a maximum width of 65cm decreasing until 31 cm in the lower part; the second is 145 in length and with a maximum width of 80 cm.

The end is narrower with a gutter measuring 40x42 cm.

Maintenance works on the site

Contemporary with the excavations and consolidation works we carried on some small interventions to improve the fruition of the site.

In particular we consolidated the base of pillars in the first room of the storage and rebuilt the small gate to the sea, damaged by the tourists jumping from one side to the other one.



Detail of the room with pillars before and after restoration



The small gate to the sea before and after restoration

We also worked on the tourist paths dismantling some them (area B, area A) and changing the flows according the dug areas to follow the edge of excavations.

The path going to temple near the wadi has been re-arranged.

All the vegetation covering the southern part of the hill on which the city was settled has been manually cut and now the southern slope is completely clean.



View of the southern and eastern sides of the city from the lagoon



Fig. 1 – Area A, general view of the excavated area before cleaning



Fig. 2 – Area A, excavated area at the end of the campaign



Fig. 3 – Area A, staircase M371



Fig. 4 – Area A, room A149, US375



Fig. 5 – Area A, general view of room A147 after excavation



Fig. 6 – Area A, southern from A147 before excavation



Fig. 7 – Area A, Area south from A147 after excavation



Fig. 8 - Area A, MB, before the removal of walls M20/M21



Fig. 9 - Area A, MB, after the removal of M20/M21



Fig. 10 - Area A, MB, the corridor



Fig. 11 – Area A, MB, the trench



Fig. 12 – Area A, MB, US337 and the pit/basin



Fig. 13 – Area F, building BF6-b, after excavation, view from East.



Fig. 14 - Area F, building BF6-b, after excavation, view from West.



Fig. 15 - Area F, building BF6-b, room A127: two staircases, view from South.



Fig. 16 - Area F, building BF6-b, main entrance, view from North.



Fig. 17 – Area F, building BF7, room A134:
floor US328, view from north.



Fig. 18 – Area F, building BF7, room
A134, southern section: wall M377.



Fig.19 – Area F, Building BF7, room A124: floor US318, view from South.



Fig. 20 - Area F, Building BF7, room A 132: floor US386 with circular pit.



Fig. 21 – South-western trench before excavation, view from North-East.



Fig. 22– South-western trench after excavation: building BF8, view from East.



Fig. 23 – Area F, street A129 general view from the West.



Fig. 24 – Area F, general view from the East



Fig. 25 - Area B, before the excavations



Fig. 26 - Area B, after the excavations



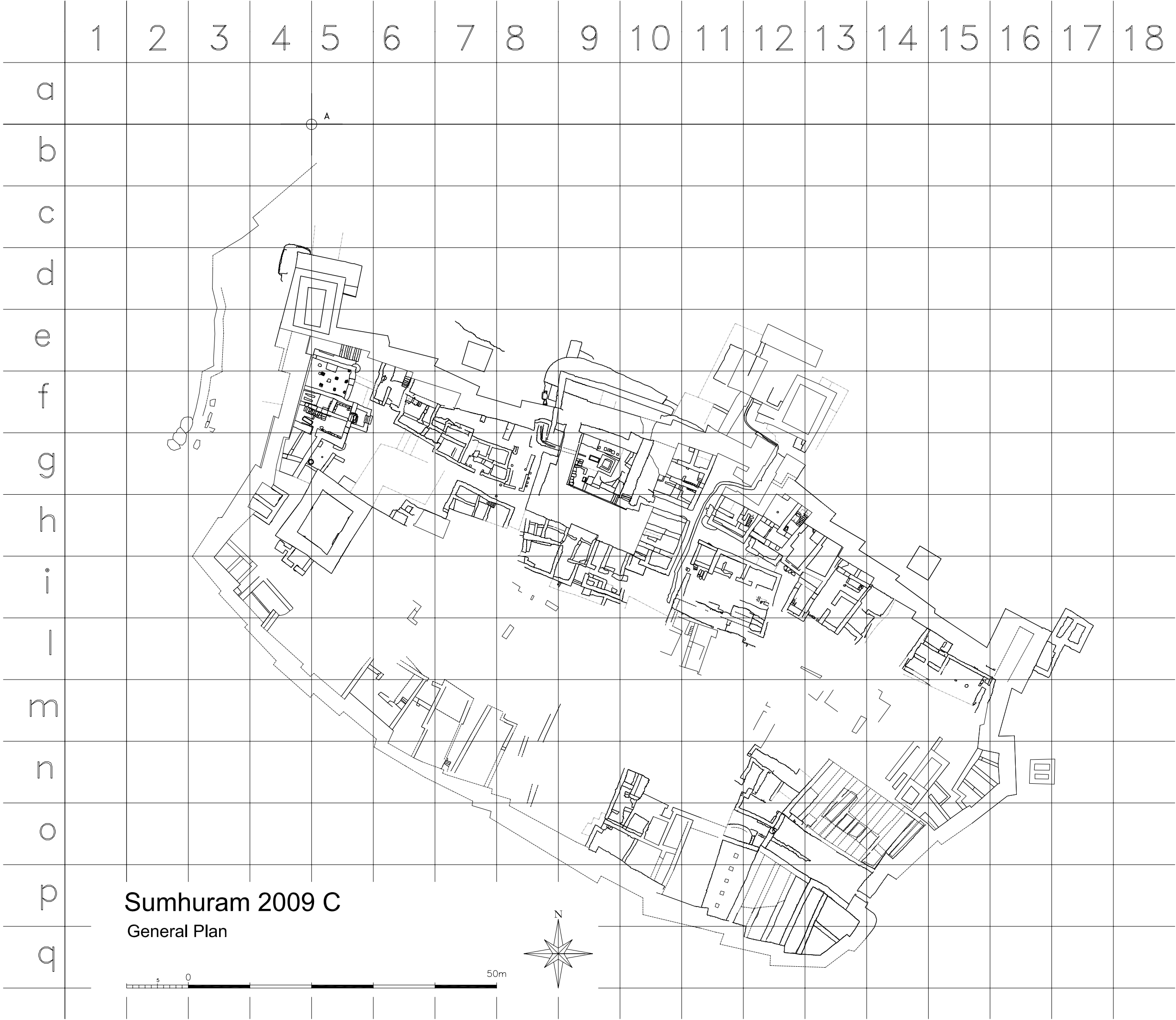
Fig. 27 - Area B, room A138 and part of room A137

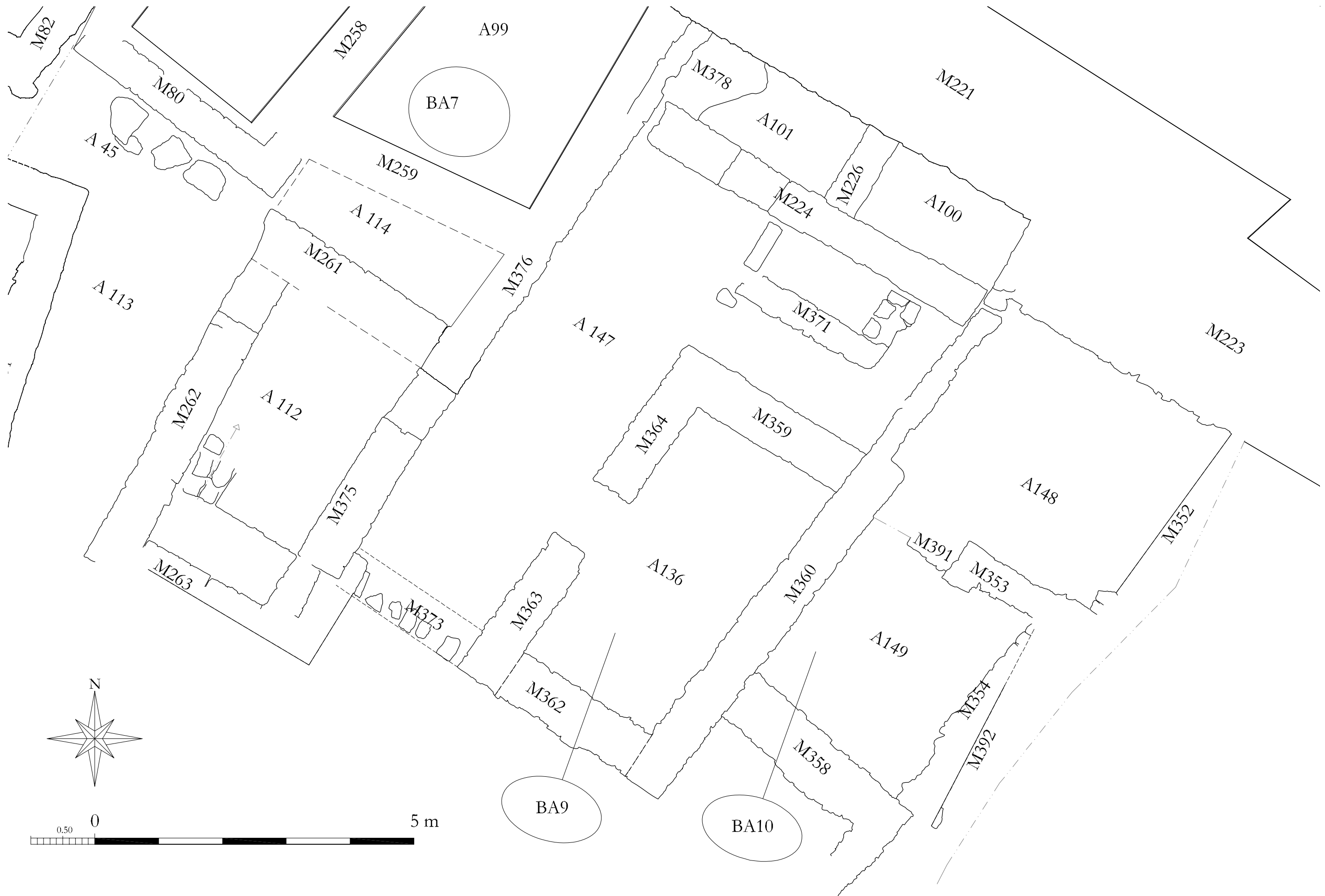


Fig. 28 - Area B, room A140

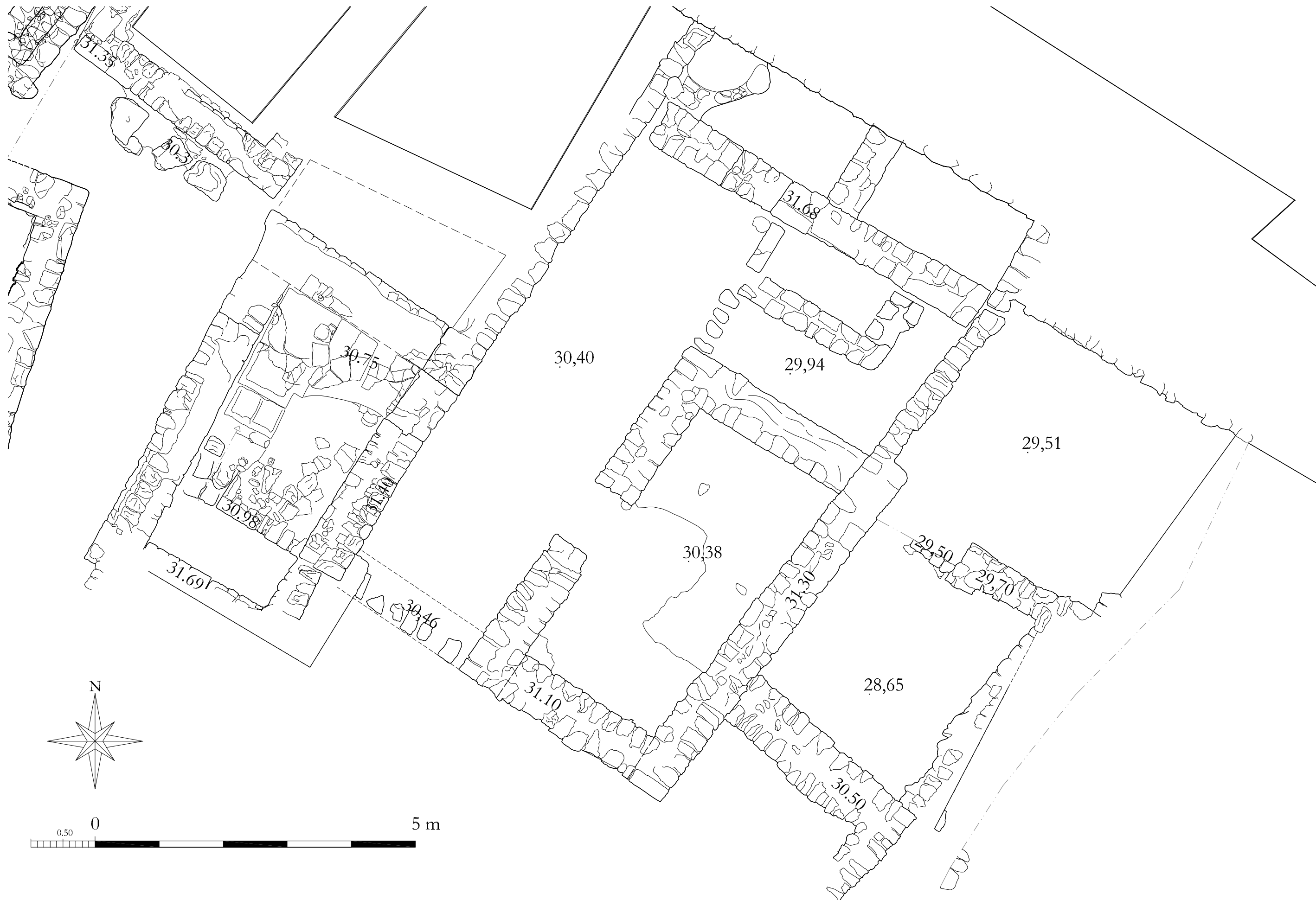


Fig. 29 - Area B, rooms A137, A146 and A144

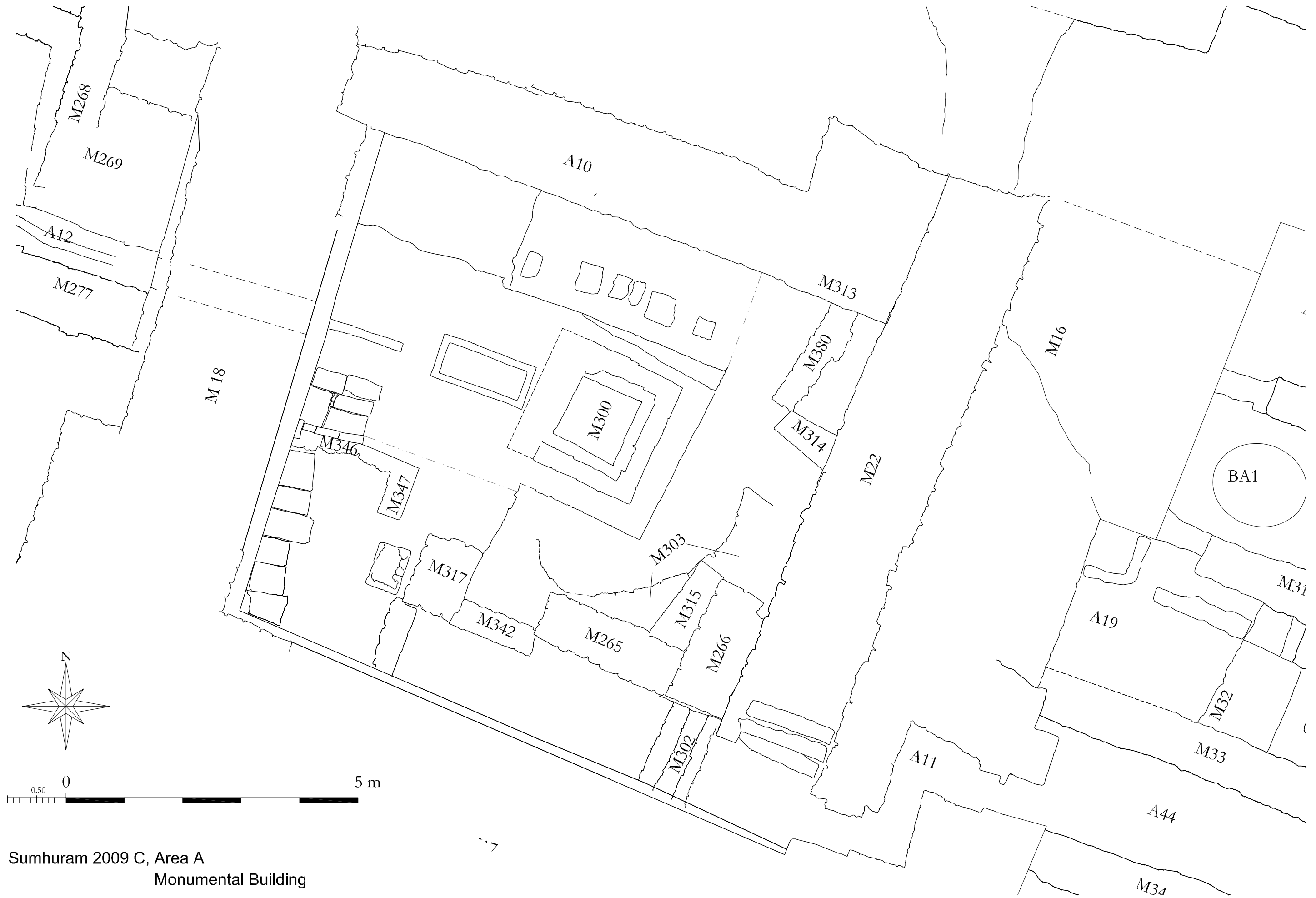




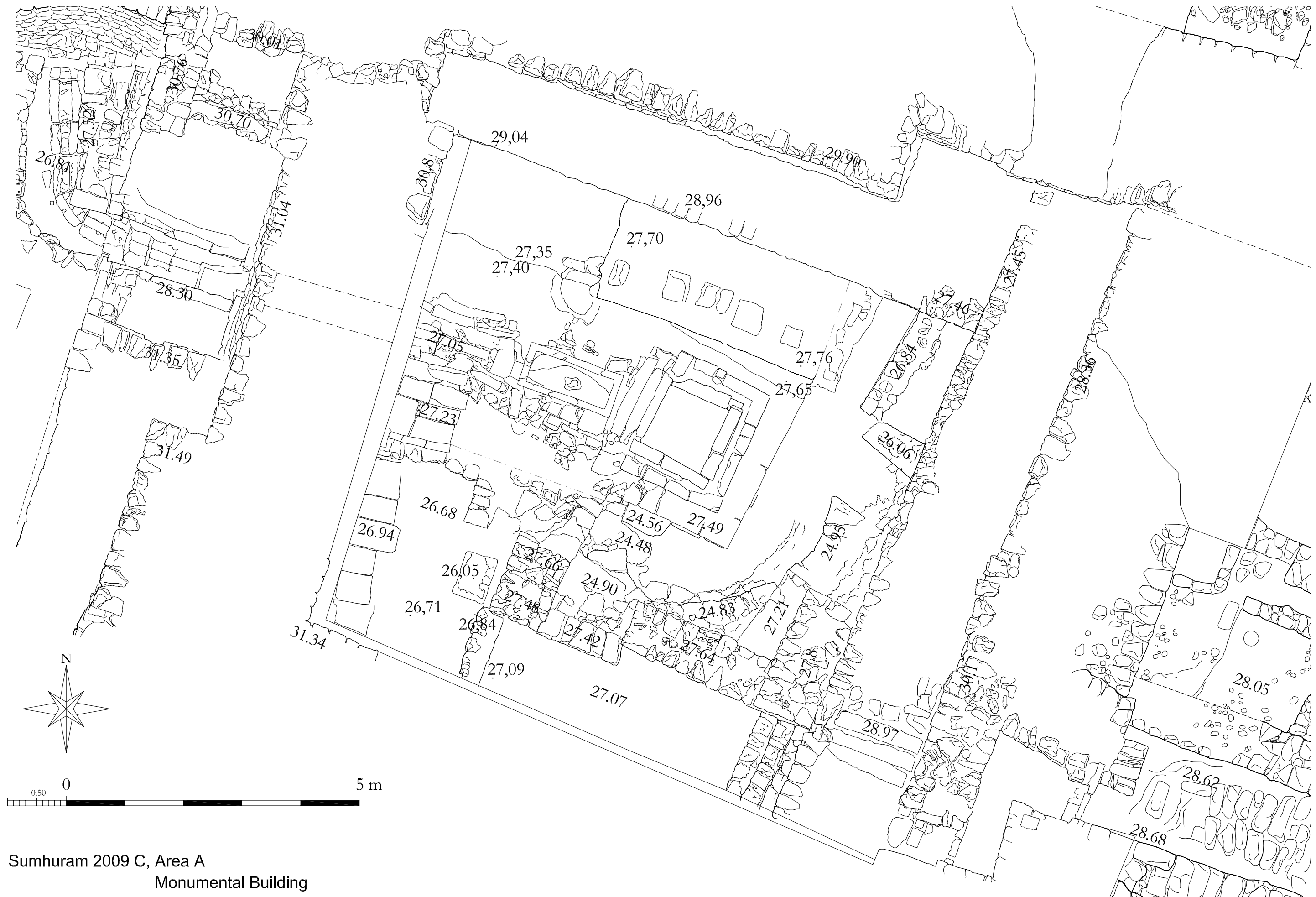
Sumhuram 2009 C, Area A



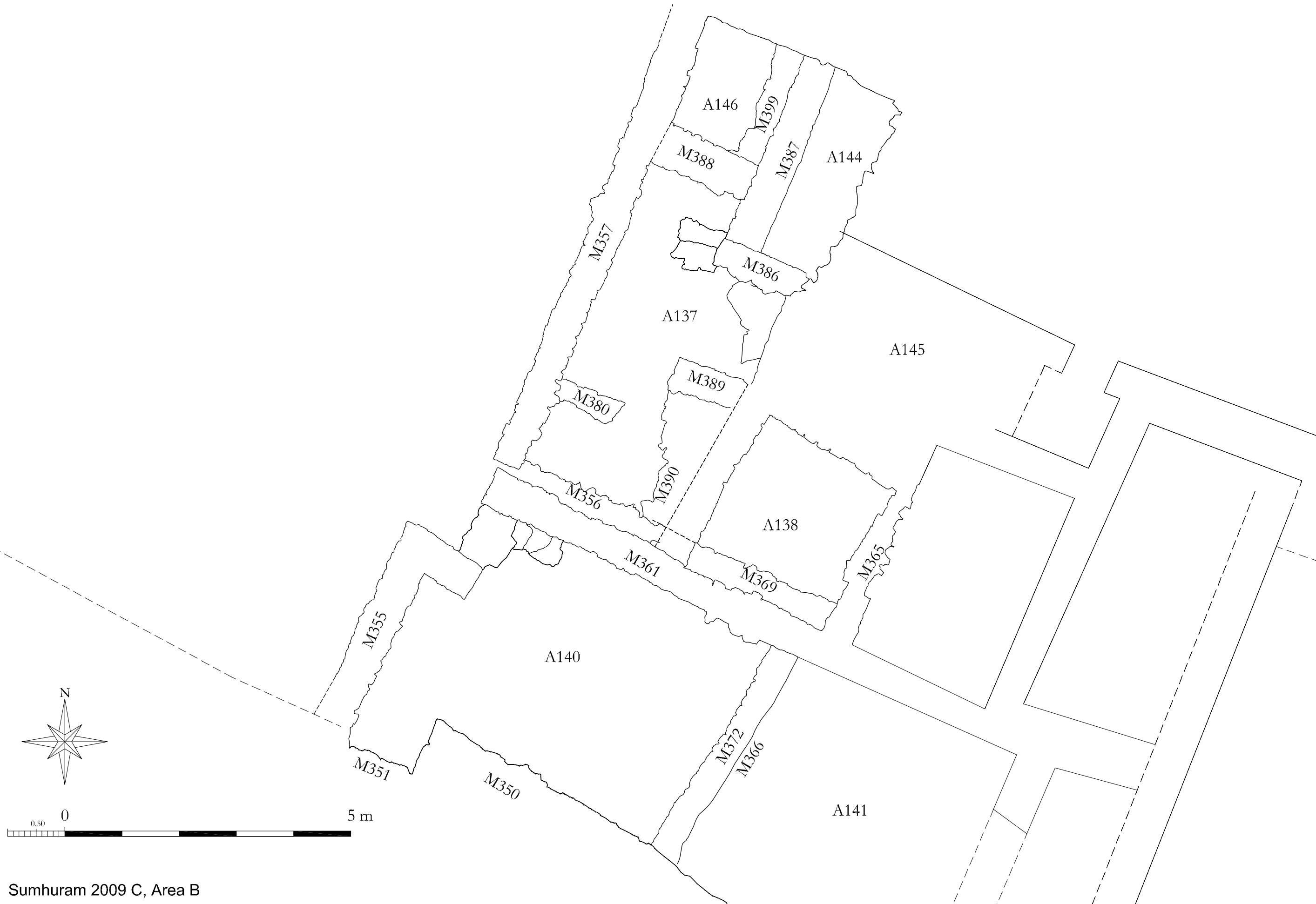
Sumhuram 2009 C, Area A



Sumhuram 2009 C, Area A
Monumental Building



Sumhuram 2009 C, Area A
Monumental Building




Sumhuram 2009 C, Area B




Sumhuram 2009 C, Area B


Object Index Card

Registration Nr. SUM09C; US373,1 S1411			
Provenance Area F, A143, US 373			
Drawing code Nr.			
Definition net-sinker	State of preservation good	Measures l. 4.6 w. 3.6 h. 2 th. diam.	Shape oval
Material marly limestone (shore pebble)	Preserved part complete		Section plano-convex
Description <p>Oval pebble with longitudinal deep grooves placed at its shorter ends. The net-sinker belongs to the Type II of Report 2 classification.</p> <p>A consistent splintering is visible in the centre of a long margin. Surface very smooth and shining.</p>			
Responsible A. L.		Date 25.11.09	


Object Index Card

Registration Nr. SUM09C; US359, 14 S1418			
Provenance Area E, square f8 US359			
Drawing code Nr.			
Definition Incense-burner Type II.1a	State of preservation fair	Measures l. 12.8 w. 9 h. 7.4 th. diam.	Shape Squared
Material limestone	Preserved part complete		Section rectangular
Description <p>Roughly worked squared incense-burner (9x8.4x7.2) with projecting rectangular handle (5.2x6.3 x4.5). The base is flat, the lateral walls are straight, the upper recess is concave and the rim is not defined. A large splintering is visible on one of the upper sides of the recess. Not traces of burning are visible.</p>			
Responsible A. L.		Date 21-11-2009	


Object Index Card

Registration Nr. SUM09C; US375, 1 S1448			
Provenance Area A, square i13 US375			
Drawing code Nr.			
Definition Pendant	State of preservation good	Measures l. w. 2.5 h. 3.9 th. 0.6 diam.	Shape triangular
Material Schist	Preserved part complete		Section flat
Description Triangular, flat pendent rounded at the base's corners (drop-shaped) with large hole (diam. 0.3 cm) at the pointed top. The pendant appears little worn at the bottom's margin and shows some striations on the large surfaces. It is not to be excluded an use as whetstone.			
Responsible A. L.		Date 6-12-2009	

Object Index Card

Registration Nr. SUM09C; M24b, 3 S1462			
Provenance Area E, square f8, M24b			
Drawing code Nr.			
Definition Incense-burner	State of preservation damaged	Measures l. w. 10.1 h. 13.2 dp. 9.7 diam.	Shape Parallelepiped-shaped
Material limestone	Preserved part Almost complete		Section squared
Description Parallelepiped-shaped incense-burner, splintered at the rim's corner. A second large splintering is visible along a wall, starting from the base. The flat base is slightly inclined; the walls are straight; the rim is squared (w. 1.8/2.2 cm) and the internal upper cavity (dp. 2.4) is flat. The object, roughly worked and smoothed, doesn't show traces of use.			
Responsible A. L.		Date 08-12-2009	

Object Index Card

Registration Nr. SUM09C; Sur78 S1476			
Provenance Square m16 (Outside the city walls)			
Drawing code Nr.			
Definition Offering table	State of preservation fair	Measures l. 44.5 w. 38.5 h. 8 th. diam.	Shape rectangular
Material limestone	Preserved part almost complete		Section rectangular
Description <p>Almost complete offering table, broken at one corner and on the external wall, in correspondence of the drain channel.</p> <p>The flat base is roughly worked, with the signs of chisel clearly visible; the external straight walls are well smoothed. The flat use surface is also smoothed and refined with a raised rim (w. 4; h. 1.3 cm) running around all its sides. The concave drain channel (w. 4 cm) is placed on the centre of the larger side. On the centre of the frontal wall, in correspondence with the channel, a projecting broken element (w. 10.5; th. 1 cm) is visible: it could be the beginning of a stylized bull's head, now completely missing.</p>			
Responsible A. L.		Date 09-12-2009	