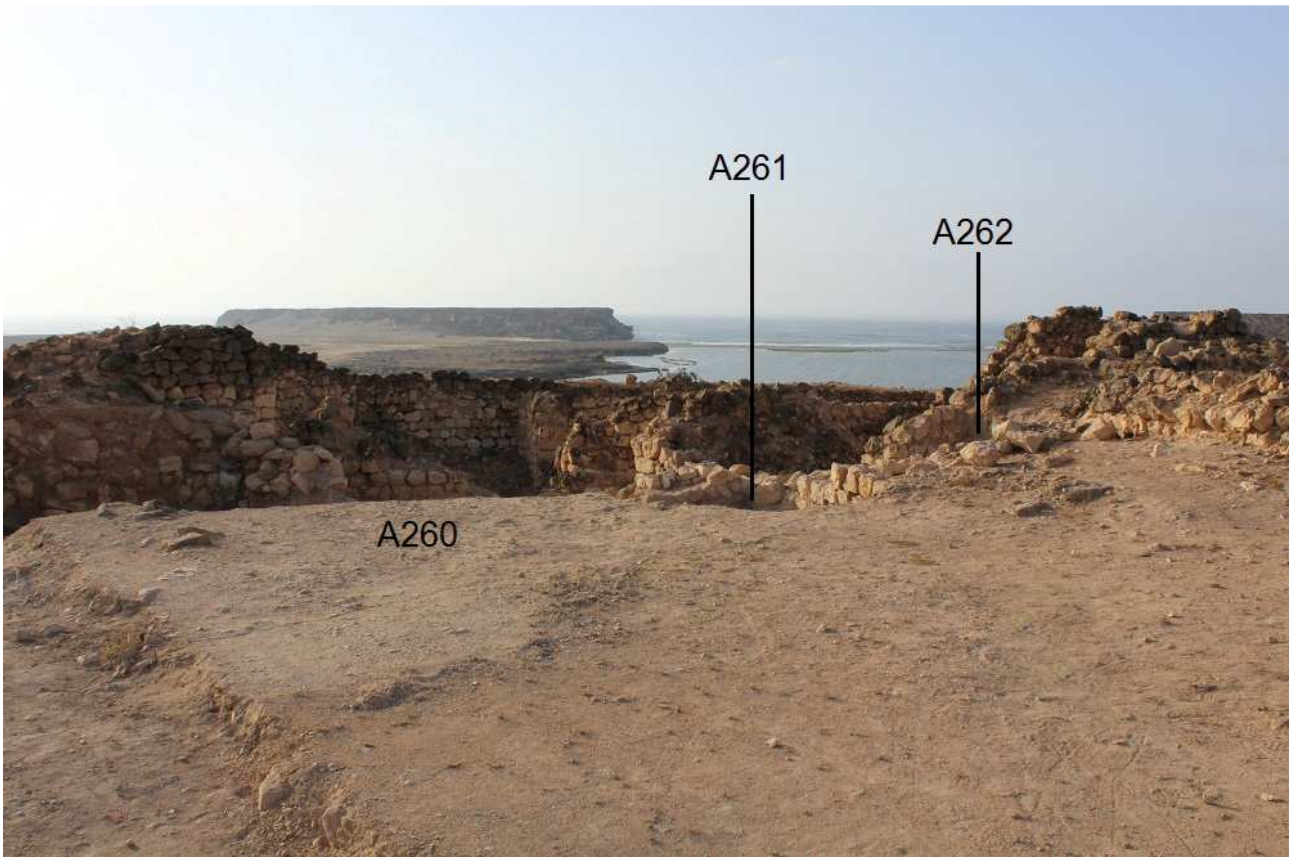


Excavation in Area G: squares m/14-15, new building BG1 (trench supervisor: Cleto Carbonara)

The excavation in the Area G started in the 1st October has two main purposes:

- To understand the real extension of the open space named A260 westward.
- To understand the function of the two rooms A261 and A262 unearthed and partially excavated during the SUM16A campaign.



Area G before SUM16B excavation (North-West view)

A260

The excavation of the open space A260 started from the elevation of 29.78 m with the removal of the natural surface. This layer consists of loam reddish brown in color and very loose in consistence, mixed with a lot of calcareous stones and shore pebbles small in size. No materials were found during the excavation of this layer that has a thickness of about 0.17 m.

Below it, **US279** was excavated. It was found at an elevation of 29.61 m and it is mainly composed by loam grayish brown in color and loose in consistence. US279 is characterized by the presence of a lot of charcoals, traces of burnt and lenses of ash mainly found in the eastern part of the our trench. Also several limestone blocks small and medium in size were found in it. The traces of burnt are lighter westward. US279 doesn't have a homogeneous thickness. It changes between 0.37 m in its eastern part and 0.12 m in its western part.



Eastern part of US279 (West view)



Western part of US279 (North-West view)

To the East, below US279, **US279 floor** was found. It consists in a whitish-gray floor compact in consistence. It was found at an elevation of 29.24 m and in the north-eastern corner of the our trench, an oval-shaped pit is cut in US279 floor. It is filled by reddish brown loam loose in

consistence and with clay matrix (**US875**). Several limestone blocks, small and medium in size, charcoals and some animal bones were found in the pit. This pit has a depth of 0.13 m and its bottom was found at an elevation of 29.11 m.

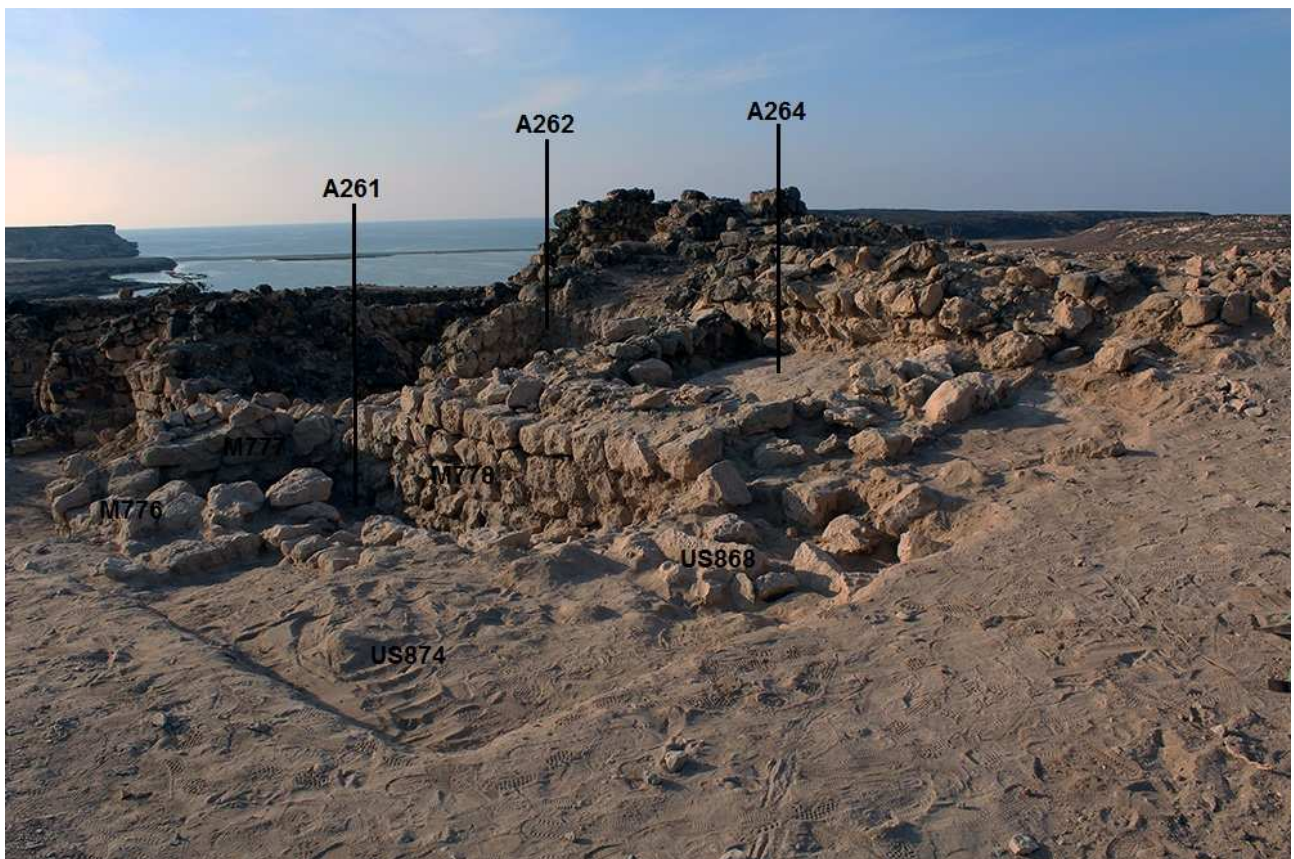


US279 floor with the pit US875 before excavation (West view).



US279 floor after the removal of US875 (West view).

In the western part of the our trench, below US279, two layers were found and excavated. The first one is **US868**. It was mainly found in the south-western part of the trench. It consists of a collapse of limestone blocks medium and big in size. Many stones are well worked. The collapse has a thickness of 0.18 m, a slope from South to North and it has a SE-NW orientation. The collapse was also found in the western part of the room A261. The second layer below US279 is **US874**. In the southern part of the trench it was partially covered by the collapse US868. US874 it is an accumulation layer located in the southern part of the square A260 and immediately to the West of the room A261. It is mainly composed by loam medium compact in consistence and light brown in color. Several traces of lime were found mixed with loam. This layer returned few animal bones and marine shells. US874 doesn't have a homogeneous thickness. It changes between 0.06 m in the south-western part of A260, and 0.46 m in the north-western part of A260. US874 rests on a level consisting of an earth packed soil whitish-gray in color interpreted as floor. **US874 floor** has a slope from South to North. Its elevation changes between 29.37 and 29.19 m.



A260 with US868 and US874 before excavation (North-West view)



A260 after the complete cleaning of US868 (North view).



A260 after the removal of the collapse US868 (North view)



A260 with US874 floor (West view).

A266

The excavation in the southern part of A260, with the removal of the collapse US868 and the removal of US874, brought to the light a corner between the two walls M778, oriented E-W, and M788, oriented N-S. It was excavated the area to the west of M788 in order to understand its function and its real dimensions.



A266 before excavation (North-West view).

The first layer excavated in A266 is **US890**. It was found at an elevation of 30.21 m and partially covered the wall M788. It is an accumulation layer mainly composed by loam loose in consistence and brown in color. Several limestone blocks, big and medium in size, were found in it. US890 also returned a good amount of animal bones and marine shells. US890 has a thickness of about 0.10 m. US890 floor is a earth-packed soil grayish in color with a slope from South to North. The elevation of US890 floor changes from 30.32 m to the South and 30.10 m to the North. US890 floor is not preserved in the whole A266, but only in its southern part. A long trench was excavated Southward, to understand the real length of the wall M788. The excavation of the trench southward brought to the light the northern face of the wall M214, closing the complex of the storerooms to the North. The top of this wall was completely cleaned during the SUM16B campaign.



A266 with US890 floor and US874 (North view).



A266 southern enlargement (North view).



Southern part of A266 (West view).

Below US890, US874 was excavated. The layer was not completely removed. But only the area immediately to the West of M788 was excavated. Here, at the elevation of 29.75 m, it was found US874 floor. It has a slope from South to North. Its elevation changes of about 0.15 m. in the northern part of A266, US874 floor was found at an elevation of 29.59 m.



A266 after excavation (North view).

A261

It is a small room located to the South of the open square A260. It was already partially excavated during the SUM16A campaign. A261 is delimited by the walls M776 to the North, M777 to the East and M778 to the South. It is still not clear the western limit of this room.

In the previous campaign it was excavated the eastern part of the room, until the level of US865 floor, found at an elevation of 29.35 m. In the western part of the room, US865 floor is not preserved because it was destroyed by the collapse US868. We started to remove US868 to the west, in order to find the western wall of the room.



A261 before SUM16B excavation (North-West view).



A261: excavation of US868 (West view).

Below US865 floor and US868, **US887** was excavated. US877 is mainly composed by loam yellowish brown in color and medium compact in consistence. It was covered by US865 to the East and US868 to the West. In the western part of the room there are several traces of burnt with ashes and charcoals. From this part of the room also come some animal bones and shells. US877 rests on a not well preserved floor. It consists of an earth packed soil grayish in color to the East, while its western part is compose by mudbricks and clayish loam with traces of lime. **US877 floor** was found at an elevation of 28.97 m. The excavation of US877 inside of A261 and the excavation outside of the room show that the northern wall of the room M776 is not straight. It makes a corner southward and then continues westward.



A261: US877 floor (West view).

US877 covered **US882**. It is composed by clayish loam brown in color and medium compact in consistence. Mixed with loam some small calcareous stones, traces of burnt with ashes and charcoals were found. US882 also returned some crumbled mudbricks and a large amount of animal bones and shells. US882 floor consists in an earth packed soil grayish brown in color with

mudbricks, light traces of charcoals and limestone inclusions. US882 has a light slope from East to West. US882 floor was found at an elevation of 28.77 m.



A261: US882 floor (West view).

A262

It is a long rectangular room, oriented N-S and located to the South of A261. It is delimited by the walls M778 to the North, M779 to the West, M799 to the South, and M780 to the East. The northern part of the room was already excavated in the SUM16A campaign. The level reached in the previous campaign is that one of US870 floor, found at the elevation of 29.30 m. US870 floor is not preserved in all the excavated area, but only along the western and northern wall of the room, M779 and M778.

The excavation of SUM16B in A262 started from an elevation of 30.45 m with the removal of **US867**. It is an accumulation layer mainly composed by loam light brown in color and loose in consistence. A lot of small limestone blocks were found in it. In the southern part of the room, US867 covered a staircase made by eight limestone steps (l. 0.83; w. 0.25; h. 0.22), leaning on M779 to the West and M803 to the East. In the area located between M803 and M780, a collapse of limestone blocks medium and big in size was found. Some of this blocks are well worked and probably coming from the second flight of the staircase. Immediately to the North of M803, a lot of crumbled mudbricks were found. **US867 floor** was found at an elevation of 30.22 m. It consists of an earth-packed soil grayish in color and with some traces of ash on it.



A262: US867 before excavation (North view).



M803 during excavation (West view).



A262: US867 floor (North view).

Below US867 floor, **US870** was excavated. Also US870 was partially excavated in the previous campaign SUM16A. It is an accumulation layer mainly composed by loam with clayish matrix reddish in color and loose in consistence. It is characterized by the presence several traces of burnt, lenses of ashes and charcoals. Also stones small in size and a good amount of bones that belong to animals big in size and marine shells have been found in it. A more compact level, that can be interpreted as **US870 floor**, was found at the elevation of 29.33 m. It consists of brown loam with traces of lime and stones small in size. Two small rounded holes were almost in the centre of the room and could be postholes. The two holes are filled by loose loam grayish brown in color, with traces of ash. US870 floor is not preserved in the southern part of the room.



A262: US870 floor (North view).

A264

A264 is a small squared room located to the west of A262 and to the north-west of A261. It is delimited by the walls M778 to the north, M788 to the west, M801 to the south, and M779 to the east.

The first layer excavated in this room is **US887**, found at an elevation of 30.26 m. It is an accumulation layer composed by loam medium compact in consistence and brown in color. Some limestone blocks big in size were found in the northern part of the room, along its northern wall, M778. Some stones small in size were found in the southern half of A264, mixed with traces of lime. In the northern half the consistence of the loam is more loose. The layer returned a good amount of animal bones and shells. US887 rests on a floor grayish in color (**US887 floor**). It is an earth packed soil and it is better preserved in the southern part of the room. US887 floor has a slope from South to North.



A264 before excavation (West view)



A264: US887 floor (North-West view).

Below US887, **US892** was excavated. US892 is an accumulation layer, starting from the elevation of 29.96 m. It is composed by loam reddish brown in color and compact in consistence. This layer has a clay matrix. Its consistence changes in the southern part of the room. Here, along the wall M778, is more loose, while in the northern part of the room is more compact. Mixed with the loam, some crumbled mudbricks and charcoals were found. US892 rests on a very compact level interpreted as floor. It is reddish gray in color with traces of plaster and lime, and crumbled mudbricks. US892 floor was found at an elevation of 29.85 m.



A264: US892 floor (North-west view).

A267

A267 is a squared room located to the west of A262 and to the south of A264. It is delimited by the walls M801 to the north, M788 to the west, M800 to the south, and M779 to the east.

The first layer excavated in the room A267 is **US896** and starts from the elevation of 30.85 m. It is a very thick (0.64 m.) accumulation layer. It covers the internal face of the perimetral walls of the room. It consists of a collapse of stones big, medium and small in size. There are both limestone and sandstone blocks. This blocks are mixed with loam medium compact in consistence and brownish in color. Along the northern wall of the room there are two small lenses of burnt loam whit a lot of ash and charcoals. The floor related with US896 is not preserved in the whole room, but only along the southern wall and the central part of it. US896 floor consists of very compact loam grayish in color and it was found at an elevation of 30.21 m.



A267 before excavation (West view).



A267: US896 floor (West view).

A269

A269 is a small squared room located to the west of the room A262 and to the south of the room A267. It is delimited by the walls M800 to the north, M788 to west, M799 to the south, and M779 to the east.

In the room A269, **US908** was excavated. It was found at the elevation of 30.69 m. US908 is an accumulation layer located in the room A269. It covers the internal face of the four perimetral walls of the room. It consists of loam loose in consistence and brown in color, mixed with small calcareous stones. Two lenses of ash were located in the centre of the room. US908 returned few animal bones and marine shells. US908 rests on a floor made of an earth packed soil grayish in color. US908 floor , found at an elevation of 30.38 m, has a thickness of 0.19 m.



A269 before excavation (west view).



A269: US908 floor (West view).

Below US908, **US926** was excavated. It was found at an elevation of 30.19 m. US926 is an accumulation layer composed by clayish loam light reddish brown in color and loose in consistence. Few limestone blocks small in size and few limestone chips were found in it. US926 is also characterized by the presence of a good amount of crumbled mudbricks and traces of charcoals. The layer didn't return many bones and marine shells. US926 was not completely excavated in the SUM16B campaign. The excavation stopped at the level of 29.94 m.



A269 after SUM16B excavation (West view).

Deep-sounding in A260

A deep-sounding was excavated in the southern part of the square A260, in the corner between the two walls M777 and M778. This sounding has two main purposes:

- To find the bedrock in the area and to understand how many phases there are in the square A260.
- To know the level of foundation of the excavated structures.



Deep-sounding in A260 before excavation (North view).

The excavation of the deep-sounding starts from the level of 28.52 m. The first layer to be removed is **US280 floor**. It is an earth-packed soil grayish in color with traces of plaster near the wall M777. US280 floor has a thickness of 0.07 m.

US280 floor covered **US934**. It starts at the elevation of 28.45 m. and it was found only along the wall M777, in the western part of the sounding. US934 is an accumulation layer composed by clayish loam reddish in color and compact in consistence.

Below it, to the elevation of 28.33 m, **US935** was excavated. We found US935 in the whole area of the deep-sounding. It was covered by US280 floor in the eastern part of the sounding, while to the west it was covered by US934. US935 is an accumulation layer made of clayish loam grayish in color and loose in consistence. It also characterized by the presence of many traces of charcoal and some iron slags.

US936, below US935, is an accumulation layer found at the elevation of 28.02 m. It is mainly composed by clayish loam loose in consistence and light brown in color, with traces of lime and charcoal in it. US936 also returned some iron slags. US936 floor is an earth-packed soil reddish-brown in color, with a thickness of 0.04 m. It was found at the elevation of 27.89 m.



US936 floor (North view).



Deep-sounding in A260 (East view).

Below US936, **US938** was excavated. US938 starts from the level of 27.85 m. It consists of an accumulation layer grayish-brown in color and medium compact in consistence with a clay matrix. It is also characterized by the presence of some small limestone blocks and several traces of burnt with charcoals.

At the elevation of 27.54 m, **US939** was found. It was covered by US938, and it is composed by clayish loam reddish-brown in color and medium compact in consistence. Several limestone blocks small and medium in size were found along the wall M778. US939 rests on an earth-packed soil light reddish brown in color, interpreted as floor. US939 floor has a thickness of 0.04 m and was found at an elevation of 27.44 m.



US939 floor (North view).



Deep-sounding in A260 (East view).

Below US939, **US940** was excavated. It was found at the elevation of 27.40 m. US940 is an accumulation layer mainly composed by loam with a clay matrix compact in consistence and reddish-brown in color. It is characterized by the presence of a lot of limestone block very small in size and limestone chips. In the north-western corner of the sounding there is a lens of burnt loam with ashes and charcoals. U940 covers the bedrock which was found at the elevation of 27.20 m.



Fire place in US940 (North view)



Deep-sounding in A260: bedrock (North view).



Deep-sounding in A260 after excavation (East view).



Area G after SUM16B excavation (North-West view).



BG1 after SUM16B excavation (North view).

Conclusions

All the excavated rooms and structures described above are part of the same building, named BG1 during the SUM16B campaign.

BG1 is a great building located in the eastern part of the town, immediately to the north of the storehouses complex. It is almost squared in shape, has a North-South orientation, and covers an area of about 9.70 m².

The internal space of the building is divided in six rooms: a central corridor with a staircase leading to the higher floors at its southern end. Three small squared rooms are along its western side. On the eastern side of the corridor there are two rooms, one longer and rectangular in shape, and one smaller and square-shaped, that were previously excavated by the AFSM. Another small room (A261) was added in a second time to the building. The excavation of the deep-sounding in A260 shows that the northern wall of BG1, M778, set on the bedrock, while M777, the eastern wall of A261, set on US280 floor. Between the two levels there are about 1.30 m.

The construction technique of the masonry of BG1 is slightly different from the other buildings of Sumhuram. The perimetral walls has the exceptional width of about 0.90 m. The limestone blocks used in the masonry are only rough-hewed and not perfectly worked. Often they are set in an oblique way. This type of arrangement is used in particular for the internal walls and for the upper part of the perimetral walls of the building.

Excavation in Area H: squares 1/7-8 with new rooms A263, A265 and A268 (trench supervisors: Giulia Pizzato and Roberta Gooni)

The excavation started day 1st October 2016 in the area H, square 1/7 and 1/8 southern BA13. In the west part of area ten years ago was made a big modern hole which prevent to investigate completely the area.

In this campaign we want to remove the modern deposit of tourist path and highlight the possible structure present under it. The principal aim: understand the planimetry.



Area H, general view from east

We began to remove **US 480**, a brown layers soil of medium compact consistence characterized by the presence of little and medium size stones and modern rest. We recovered fragments of bones, shells and a one shell bead (Sh. 802).

The cleaning highlighted a collapse **US 872** (28,07m.) of limestone and sandstone stones of medium and big size which returned a bronze fragment, plaster sample and an iron slag. During the removal of collapse we found cooking pottery, plaster and shell fragments.



Removal US 480 and the collapse US 872 from south

This layer covered a little circular fireplace **US 873** (27,17m.) with fish bones in the northern section of the area. Under this layer we located **US 872 floor** (28.87m. – 27,37m.), a earth-packed soil grayish in color with irregular surface.



US 872 floor from south

In the southern part come to light some big squared and rectangular lime stones which surely assembled a structure **M789** (28,87m. – 27,47m.), maybe a staircase? The layer return bone and shell fragments, a whet stone (S2886), few red slip pottery fragments. There was also another circular fireplace **US 874** (25.37m.) with ash and little pieces of charcoal.



M789 from north-west

In the southern part of excavation's area we didn't found US 872 floor, but a sandy layer beige in color that is identical of **US 860** (see report SUM16A). This US was excavated in the previous mission and it is southern the probably structure M789 (29,27m.); both presented trace of fireplaces so we equalize them US 860 (27,87m. – 25.97m.) We recovered bone and shell fragments, one whet stone (S2888) and plaster sample. We suppose that in the southern area the collapse had destroyed the US 872 floor which was visible only in few tract.



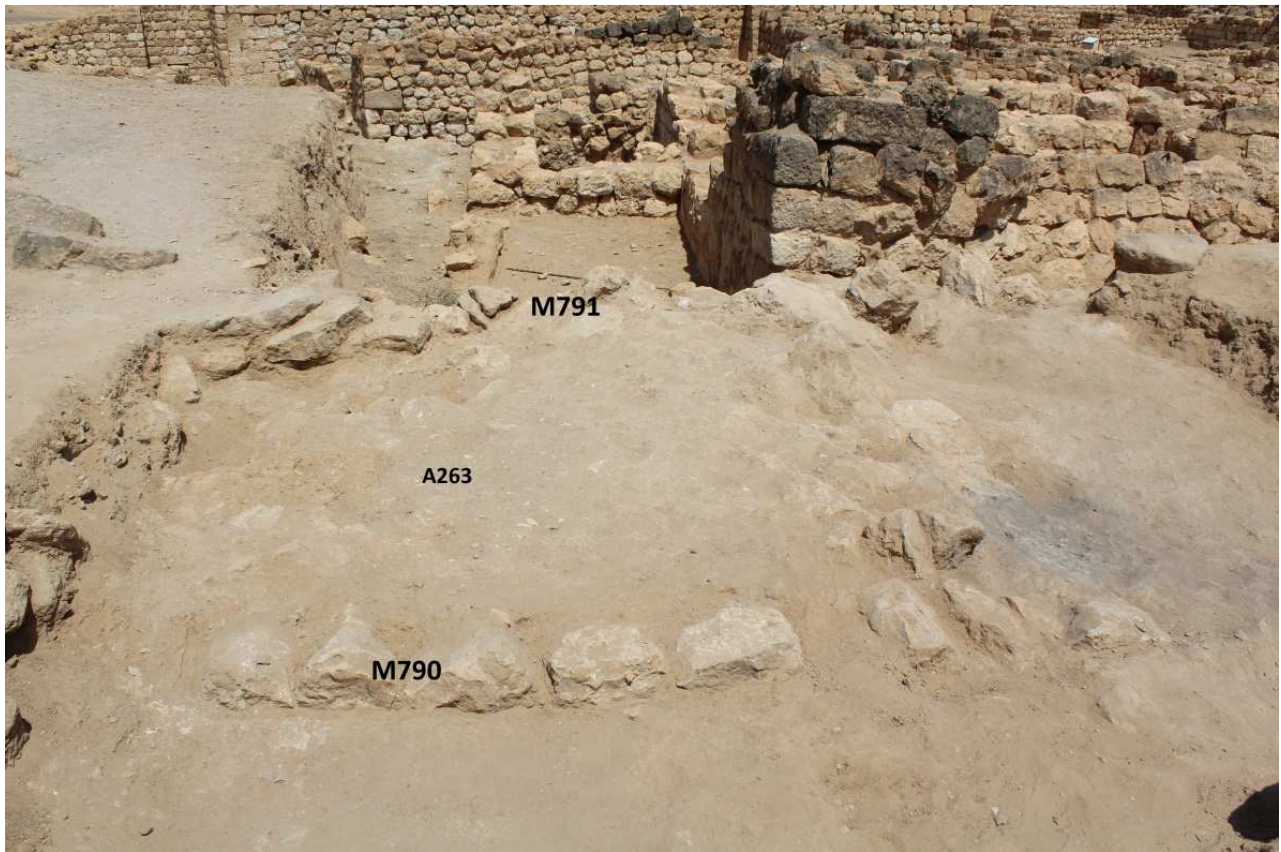
Removing of US 480 from south (second enlargement)

We decided to extend the area of excavation in the eastern part of area H. So we removed **US 480**, the layer returned modern material (plastic and cigarettes), bone and shell fragments. US 480 covered **US 872** and its floor (US 872 floor: 28,07m. – 28,37m. – 28,07m.). This last layer returned some fragments of whale bones, others animal bones and pottery fragments and two shell beads (Sh. 801- Sh. 803). It was preserved only in the northern part of the area and it covered **US 879** (27,77m. - 28,47m. – 27,77m.) This layer was a collapse of medium size stone and it returned some shells, bones fragment and few fragments of pottery, one shell bead (Sh809), iron and bronze fragments and plaster sample. Under US 879 we found **US 879 floor** (25,37m.), a light gray compact layer of soil with a lots of bone fragments and one iron slag and one bronze slag. This layer was present in all northern part of investigated area.



US 879 floor from south

After a general cleaning in the western part of area it came to light two walls: **M790** (27,57m.) and **M796** (27,27m.). They was made by dry masonry: each wall probably had two rows of stones. **M790** is the southern wall of a new ambient, room **A 263**; **M796** is the eastern wall of the same room and **M791** is the northern. This is a perimetral wall 10 meter long.



Ambient A263 from south

A263 is small room, south-west of BA13, its dimensions are 2,10 m. x 1,20 m. It filled by a collapse **US 884** made of big and medium size stones (probably its own stone's walls) and we found shell and bone fragments, one shell bead (Sh811), bronze fragments and plaster sample. Its floor and the internal surface of northern wall are covered by white plaster, now in situ. **US 884 floor** (20,27m. – 20,37m.) has a regular profile. No material recovered.



A263 and US 884 floor from south

South M790 we highlighted another small room **A265** covered by **US 860 floor** (24,67m. – 24,27m.) a gray-brown medium compact layer of soil.

The ambient is made up from four walls of limestones:

M790 north (27,57m.); length: 4,30 m.; width: 0,33 m.

M792 west (24,97m.); length: 1,65 m.; width: 0,30 m.

M793 south (25,47m.); length: 1,36 m.; width: 0,42 m.

M794 east (24,87m.); length: 0,73 m.; width: 0,72 m.

With the purpose to emphasize the walls we removed US 860 floor, and it came to light another heart-packed US 888 (24,57m.), a gray medium compact layer with one net sinker (S2901). A265 will not excavated for now.



A265 and US 888 from south

We opened a new part of area H, south-east of BA13 in 1/8: we removed US 480 made of medium and small stones, modern material, loose gray heart and bone and shell fragments, one bronze coin (Co 1070) and two shell beads (Sh.812 ; Sh.813). **US 840 floor** (29,69m. – 29,67m. – 29,17m.) was an irregular medium compact floor, brown in color and we recovered few storage pottery fragments and one glazed (), lots of whale bones, one stone tool (S2903), one bronze coin (Co 1072), one bronze plate (Mb 985), some iron slags and one alabaster sample.



US 840 floor in 1/8 (third enlargement)

At the eastern boundary of excavation area there is a collapse **US 891** (28,27m. – 26,27m. – 26,57m.) made of big lime and sand stones, some are squared. We decided to not remove that. In the northern part of the area we found again the heart-packet **US 879 floor** (29,77m.) and the wall M790 seems interrupted.

Meanwhile in the southern part we find again **US 860**, a sandy loose layer with few bone and shell fragments, one iron slag, some plaster and pottery fragments and one stone tool (S2893). Under this layer there is US 860 floor (25,57m.)



US 879 floor, US 891 and US 860 from south

We decided to open another part in 1/8 square, removing **US 480** (31,57m.) and highlighting again collapse **US 891** (32.07m.) in all this parte made of big and medium size stones. We found bone and shell fragments, pottery fragments (one glazed), two coins (Co1073; Co1076), an iron slag and lots of plaster sample, some of these present corners, so we suppose that all these stone were an probable ambient with walls and floor covered by plaster.



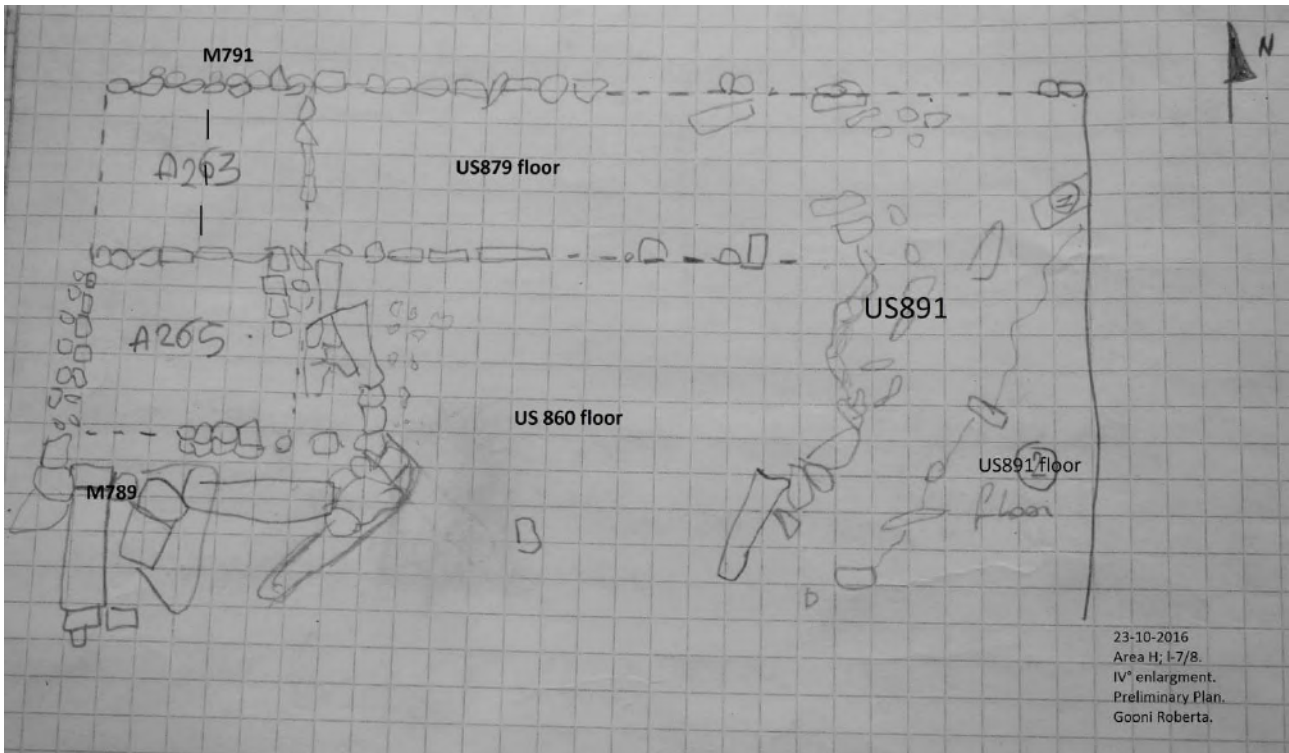
US 891 collapse from south

At 28,07 m. during the removal of US 891 in the south-eastern corner of area was survive a gray and compact earth-packet **US 891 floor** (28,25 m.).



Collapse US 891 and US 891 floor from south

At the end of the removal of US 891 and US 891 floor, we found again US 860 floor (25,67 m.) in the southern part, while in the northern one there is US 879 floor (27,1 m.).



The fifth enlargement of two meters long shows the tourist path US 480 (32,23 m.), a compact loam layer gray in color, made of small gravel stones, bones and shell fragments, some pottery fragments, one iron slag, some bronze fragments and two coins (Co1078; Co1079). Under this US was found his floor with regular profile, US 480 floor (28,03 m.) gray in color, medium compact layer of soil and some medium size stones with bones and pottery fragments.

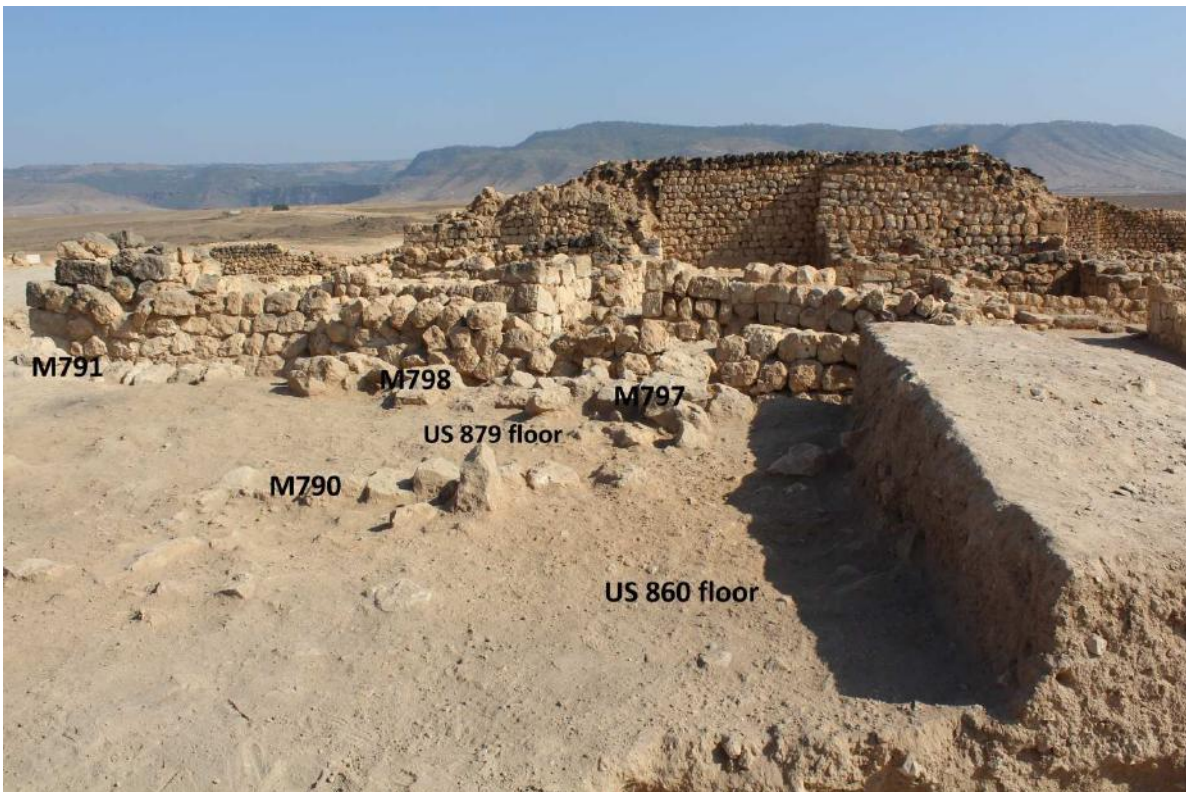
Under we founded **US 898** (26,47m. – 26,07m.) a gray heart-packet medium compact with medium and little stones. It was recovered bone and shell fragments, one plaster sample and three shell beads (Sh819). After his removal in the north part of the area came to light some stones in medium size: the continuation of M790 and **M798** the eastern wall of the ambient **A268**. So M790 is also the southern wall of A268 and it is 9,60 m longer, while the eastern wall is M798, not completely conserved at this level, it is tied at **M797** (3,30 meter longer). This wall is the northern-east wall of A268. It seems the continuation of M791, northern-west wall, but they are separated between us from lots of heart, so we suppose that M798 is later than M791.



M798, M797 and M791 from north

So A268 is formed by the walls M798 to the east, M796 to the west, M790 to the south and M791/M798 to the north.

Inside A268 the collapse destroyed the earth-packet US 879 floor in this enlargement (25,57m.) while outside and in the southern part of the area is present US 860 floor (26,17m. – 24,97m.).



V enlargement from south



excavated area after the fifth enlargement from south

Excavation in Area H, eastern part (trench supervisor Martina Leonardi).

The main goal of this investigation was completing digging the area that was previously excavated during this campaign SUM16B and the preceding one, SUM16A.

The work was divided into two parts. During the first one I dug the “soil platform” left in the previous campaign consisting in **US856**, in order to reach the same level of **US612floor**, which is located southern the area. I followed the western limit left in SUM16A, consisting in **US816floor**. In the second part, I reached the same quote of US816floor after excavating the area immediately westwards the area I dug previously.

First part.



The sloping layer US856; view from West.

I followed the stratigraphy individuated in SUM16A since the areas were related, but I found a different situation. The works began at the elevation of 29.80m where I found **US856**, a layer consisting in accumulation and related floor. A thick and sandy layer, light brownish-greyish in colour, composed the accumulation. Few animal bones, few seashells and few pottery's fragments were within.

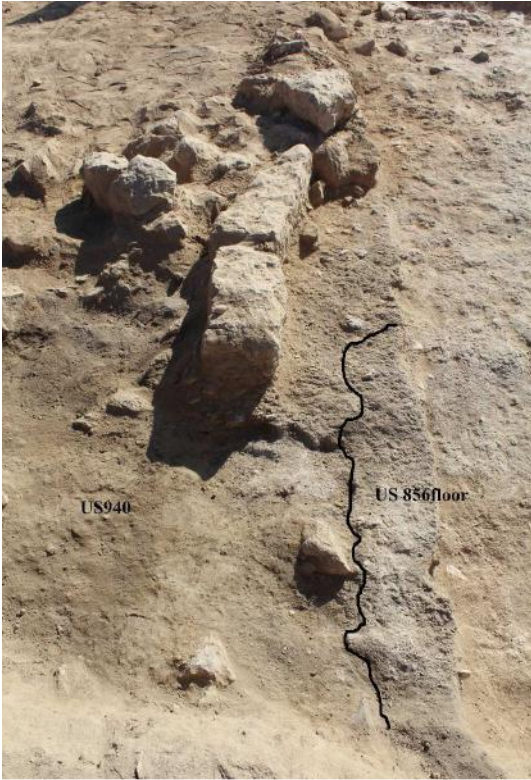
After removing the first cms of the US, at the elevation of 29.64m, I brought to light a building's collapse that has to be related to the one previously found in the area: few big and dressed stones were spread on the soil amongst copious middle and small sized stones.



The collapse layer from South.

This layer did not lie directly on the US856 floor, which was supposed to cover the entire working area, but they lay on a burnt sandy layer named **US940** at the elevation of 29.34m at North and 29.25m at South. It had different colours going from dark brown to reddish with some lenses of greyish soil; within there were some animal bones and seashells with few burnt pottery's fragments, not collected, but no charcoals.

US856 floor was preserved for a very limited extension only at the very southern limit of the excavating area. At the northern one, below to a huge parallelepiped stone, a different floor was found that I'd relate to US612 floor with a different elevation. The floor at the northern limit was left *in situ*. Going eastwards, both US856 floor and US940 are replaced by US856 accumulation and the collapsed stones, left *in situ*.



The area from West.

The excavation stopped at the elevation of 29.09m, as I reached the same level as the **US612 floor**, found during SUM16A.

Second part.



US940 from South.

On the northern limit of this area's surface, only the upper faces of few big stones were visible. Once started to dig, I brought them to light, finding they were collapsed masonry stones related to the same collapse event individuated during the first part of the excavation. These stones were part of US856 accumulation and nearby them, I found many burnt fragmentary mud bricks and some plaster, not collected. Under US856 I found the burnt sandy layer again, US940, instead of US816 floor as it was supposed to be found.

This floor was preserved only under the fallen stones northwards on which I found few fragments of *amphorae* and one of glazed, not collected. The excavation stopped at the elevation of 29.39m.




The area from South-West.




The area from East.

Object Index Card

Registration Nr. SUM16B, US896,2; S2914			
Provenance Area G, A267			
Drawing code Nr.			
Definition Stone vessel Type II.8.c	State of preservation Good	Measures l. 10.1 w. 10.2 h. 5 th. diam.	Shape Squared
Material Soft-stone	Preserved part Complete		Section Trapezoidal
Description SUM16B, US896, 2; S2914 Complete soft-stone bowl small in dimensions. It has a squared shape with rounded corners. External wall is straight and the base is slightly convex. Rim is flattened (th. 1.2). Exterior is well smoothed and shows wide-bladed chisel marks. Interior is roughly smoothed with pointed chisel marks. The bottom is slightly concave. The object has a protruding handle trapezoidal in shape and rectangular in section (l. 2.8; w. 3.1; th. 1.8).			
Responsible C.C.		Date 05/11/16	

Object Index Card

Registration Nr. SUM16B, US896, 3; S2915				
Provenance Area G, A297				
Drawing code Nr.				
Definition Incense burner Type I.2	State of preservation Good	Measures l. w. 11.9 h. 16.2 th. 9.8 diam.		Shape
Material Limestone	Preserved part Almost complete			Section
Description SUM16B, US896, 3; S2915 Almost complete composite limestone incense burner. The object doesn't show decorations. It is covered by a brownish patina. It is composed by two elements. A truncated-pyramid base (h. 9.3; w. 10.9; th. 8). An upper cuboid receptacle protruding from the base (h. 6.9; w. 11.9; th. 9.8). Its external wall is straight. The upper recess is rectangular in shape and trapezoidal in section (l. 8.9; w. 6.2; depth. 1.8). Its bottom is flat with some chipping marks. The rim is flattened (th. 1.5). The frontal side is not preserved. The back face of the object is completely flattened maybe to lean the incense burner to a wall.				
Responsible C.C.		Date 05/11/16		

Work in progress (Vittoria Buffa)

1. “*The Administrative Complex in Area A*” (provisional title)

2. *The stratigraphic – chronological sequence of Sumhuram* (provisional title)

1. *The Administrative Complex in Area A*

Index Report 4 –

Forward by *Alessandra Avanzini*

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX IN AREA A: BUILDINGS BA6, BA12 AND BA15

Introduction by *Vittoria Buffa*

Excavated structures by *Vittoria Buffa, Giulia Buono and Cleto Carbonara*

The 1st constructional phase The 2nd
constructional phase The 3rd
constructional phase The 4th
constructional phase The 5th
constructional phase

Pottery

Rooms A176 and A177 by *Vittoria Buffa*

Building BA6 by *Vittoria Buffa*

Building BA12 by *Cleto Carbonara*

Building BA15 by *Giulia Buono*

Building BA16 by *Cleto Carbonara*

The Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery by *Roberta Tomber*

Small finds

Building BA6 by *Vittoria Buffa*

Building BA12 by *Cleto Carbonara*

Building BA15 by *Carlotta Rizzo*

Building BA16 by *Cleto Carbonara*

Coins by *Alexander V. Sedov*

Building BA6

Building BA12

Building BA15

Building BA16

The stratigraphic sequence: a summary with reference to the constructional phases already established for Area A and to the sounding in street A75 by *Vittoria Buffa*

BA6, BA12, BA15: an Administrative Complex by *Vittoria*

The volume in preparation comprises the publication of the excavation reports of buildings BA6, BA12, BA15 and BA16, as well as the catalogues of pottery, small finds and coins. Results of the sounding in street A75 will be also included, as they have given important results for the comprehension of stratigraphic sequence.

Building BA16 was the first to be built in this compound. Of this building only uncomplete remains could be excavated because of the presence of later building BA12 constructed on the ruins of the previous building. Also below building BA6 excavation interested a very limited portion of earlier structures.

BA6, BA12, BA15, in the period of the renovation of Area A with the destruction of buildings BA5 and BA1 and the setting, on top of the ruins, of US22 floor, constituted a single compound at the level of the first floors, where a series of staircases connected the three buildings. This unique feature led us to postulate the hypothesis that the compound could have had not only a residential function, but could have been also the headquarters of administrative authorities. The discovery in BA15 of the bronze plaquette with the inscription mentioning “the viceroy of the king in Sumhuram” (Avanzini 2014) reinforced our hypothesis.

Due to the fact that not all the buildings were built at the same time, during the SUM16B campaign the way of publication of the excavation reports was confirmed. It was decided that the reports would have to be published following the constructional phases already established in Report 2. Regarding the pottery, the small finds and the coins, these are to be published building by building, maintaining the division in phases within each building. The texts and the plates have been therefore organized following this order.

During the SUM16B campaign all the finds have been finally checked by the authors, making new photos when needed.

2. The stratigraphic – chronological sequence of Sumhuram

The work to establish a complete stratigraphic- chronological sequence combining the sequences in Area A and Area F, is proceeding. This is done combining the division in constructional phases put in relation with the typological development of pottery types. It has been possible to start the work once the typology of the pottery from Sumhuram by Alexia Pavan has been available.

The pottery sequence for Area A is established since a while on the base of the pottery published in Report 2. Now pottery from BA6, BA12, BA15 and BA16 has been added. This on one hand has enlarged the base of the pottery typological sequence, on the other hand has confirmed the hypothesis on the constructional sequence of phases of the buildings in question. As it was to be expected, it has become clear nevertheless that the division in phases on the base of the building activities does not match the division in phases on the base of the changing in the pottery typology. In Area F until recently the earliest layers, and the related pottery, were very scarcely documented with only the small sounding in the square A29, in the corner formed by walls M47 and M39/37 (Sedov, Report 2, p.185). This was clearly visible in the chart prepared for Area F with the material

published in Report 2, where only few types typical of the 1st phase in Area A could be matched in Area F. Now the soundings in Area F of the SUM15C, 16A and 16B campaigns have unearthed deep layers below the walking surface of the square in front of the temple (US54floor). The pottery has been studied and types assigned to the fragments when possible.

The base for comparison of the two areas has been widely enlarged and it is now possible to better compare Area A and Area F with regards to the development of the pottery types.