



Ambasciata d'Italia
Ashgabat

GIORNATA DELL'ARCHEOLOGIA ITALIANA ALL'ESTERO



TURKMENISTAN
NISA PARTICA, VENERDI 8 MAGGIO 2026

ITALIAN–TURKMEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION AT NISA

Since 1990, CRAFT and University of Turin in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture of Turkmenistan have conducted archaeological research at Old Nisa, a site which offers a key starting point for studying the art and architecture of the early Parthian period. Parthian Nisa is generally considered one of the first foundations of the Arsacid State, which in the 2nd century BC became an empire stretching from present-day Turkmenistan to Iran and Mesopotamia. The Parthians maintained control over this vast territory for about five centuries, until the rise of the Sasanian Empire.

Nisa archaeological area consists of two sites on the plain at the foot of the Kopetdagh range mountain: New Nisa was probably the “city” proper, while Old Nisa served as a ceremonial and royal citadel. Although its massive mudbrick fortification walls, Old Nisa had no true military function. Instead, it was primarily used for ceremonies celebrating the Arsacid dynasty and reinforcing royal authority.

The art and the architecture of Nisa are crucial for understanding cultural interactions between East and West in antiquity. Although the structures in Old Nisa are heavily damaged by natural erosion and by very late phases of occupation, the walls that are emerging appear to belong to a complex built against the city walls, of great interest and certainly of an official nature: future excavations may help clarify the layout and function of this building.



Prof. Carlo Lippolis

FROM THE “ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE MURGHAB DELTA” TO THE “TAP TOGOLOK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT”

The Italian MAECI archaeological mission in Turkmenistan has been conducting over 35 years of research in the Murghab River delta, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Turkmenistan and ISMEO.

Launched in 1989, the project initially aimed to map the archaeological landscape of ancient Margiana. Between 1990 and 2009, around 2,000 sites were identified, covering a chronological span from the 3rd millennium BC to the Islamic period, allowing the reconstruction of the ancient delta system.

Subsequent research focused on key settlements such as Ojakly, Chopantam, and the Bronze Age urban center of Adjikui 1. Since 2014, investigations have concentrated on Togolok 1 North (TAP), one of the most significant Bronze Age sites in the region.

Excavations at Togolok have revealed a complex agro-pastoral society based on agriculture and animal husbandry, offering key evidence for understanding settlement organization and subsistence strategies.

The TAP project has been fundamental for reconstructing the social dynamics of Bronze Age Margiana and for understanding the development of early communities in Central Asia.



Prof. Barbara Cerasetti

On the occasion of the Italian Archaeology Day abroad, promoted by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, we celebrate the global commitment of Italian archaeological missions in preserving and studying cultural heritage around the world.

This initiative highlights the work of Italian researchers, universities, and institutions engaged in excavation, restoration, and scientific cooperation across different countries, fostering dialogue between cultures and sharing knowledge of the past.

In this context, the activities carried out at Old Nisa (Parthian Nisa) represent a significant example of successful collaboration between Italy and Turkmenistan.

Italian Archaeology Day abroad is therefore not only a celebration of scientific excellence, but also a testament to cultural diplomacy, strengthening international partnerships through a shared commitment to heritage in favour of dialogue between nations and strengthening of peace.

Ambassador Martin Brook





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DAŞARY ÝURTLARDA ITALÝAN ARHEOLOGIÝA GÜNI



TÜRKMENISTAN
GADYMY NUSAÝ, ANNA GÜNI, 8-NJI MAÝ, 2026

GADYMY NUSAÝDA ITALÝAN-TÜRKMEN EKSPEDISIÝASY

1990-njy ýyldan bäri CRAFT we Turin uniwersiteti Türkmenistanyň Medeniýet ministrligi bilen hyzmatdaşlykda Köne Nusaýda gazuw agtaryş işlerini geçirdiler. Bu ýer, irki Parfiýa döwrüniň sungatyny we binagärligini öwrenmek üçin möhüm başlangyç nokady. Gadymy Nusaý, adatça, biziň eýýamymyzdan öňki II asyrdan häzirkiki Türkmenistandan Eýrana we Mesopotamiýa çenli uzalyp gidýän imperiýa öwrülen Arşakid dinastiýasynyň ilkinji esaslarynyň biri hasaplanýar. Parfiýalylar bu giň serhedi, Sasanylar imperiýasy döreýänçä takmynan baş asyrlap dolandyryp bildiler.

Nusaý arheologik toplumy Köpetdagiň etegindäki düzlükde iki bölekden ybarat: "şäher" bolandygy ähtimal bolan Täze Nusaý, we dabaralar geçirilen hem-de hökümdaryň galasy bolan Köne Nusaý. Ägirt uly palçyk kerpiç diwarlarynyň bolmagyna garamazdan, Köne Nusaýyň hakyky harby wezipesi ýokdy. Ol esasan Arşakidler nesliniň hormatyna geçirilýän dabaralar üçin hem-de patyşalyk häkimiýetini berkitmek maksady bilen ulanylypdyr.

Gadymy döwürdäki Gündogar bilen Günbataryň arasyndaky medeni gatnaşyklara düşünmek üçin Nusaýyň sungaty we binagärligi möhümdir. Köne Nusaýdaky gurluşyklar tebigy eroziýa we basyp alyşlar sebäpli uly zyýan çeken hem bolsa, tapylan diwarlar şäher diwarlarynyň ugrunda gurlan topluma degişli bolup görünýär, bu bolsa resmi häsiýete eýe bolýan uly gyzyklanma döredýär. Geljekki gazuw-agtaryş işleri bu binanyň gurluşyny we funksiýasyny aýdyňlaşdyrmaga kömek edip biler.



Professor Karlo Lipolis

MURGAP DELTASYNYŇ ARHEOLOGIKI KARTASYNDAN TOGOLOK ARHEOLOGIK TASLAMASYNA ÇENLI

Italiýanyň Daşary işler we halkara hyzmatdaşlyk ministrliginiň (MAECI) arheologiýa missiýasy 35 ýyldan gowrak wagt bäri Murgab derýasynyň deltasynda, Türkmenistanyň Medeniýet ministrliگی we ISMEO (Italiýanyň Ýakyn we Uzak Gündogar instituty) bilen ýakyn hyzmatdaşlykda ylmy-barlag işlerini alyp barýar.

1989-njy ýylda başlan taslama ilki gadymy Margiananyň arheologik landşaftyny kartalaşdyrmaga gönükdirilendir. 1990-njy we 2009-njy ýyllar aralygynda gadymy delta ulgamynyň täzeden dikeldilmegine mümkinçilik berýän, b.e.ö. III müňýyllykdan yslam döwrüne çenli aralygy öz içine alýan 2000 töweregi ýer anyklandy.

Soňky gözlegler Ojakly, Çopantam hem-de bürünç eýýamynyň şäher merkezi bolan Ajyguýy 1 ýaly esasy ilatly ýerlere gönükdirildi. 2014-nji ýyldan bäri ylmy-barlag işleri sebitdäki iň möhüm bürünç asyrynyň ýadygärlikleriniň biri bolan demirgazyk Togolok 1 (TAP – Togolok Arheologik Taslamasy) gönükdirildi.

Togolokdaky gazuw-agtaryş işleri oba-hojalyga we maldarçylyga esaslanýan çylşyrymly oba-hojalyk jemgyýetini ýüze çykardy, bu bolsa ýerleşiş gurluşyny we durmuş üpjünçiligi usullaryna düşünmek üçin esasy maglumatlary berýär.

TAP taslamasy bürünç asyryndaky Margiananyň sosial dinamikasyny dikeltmekde we Merkezi Aziýadaky irki jemgyýetleriň ösüşini öwrenmekde möhüm ähmiýete eýe boldy.



**Professor
Barbara Çerazetti**

Italiýanyň Daşary işler we halkara hyzmatdaşlyk ministrligi tarapyndan gurnalan Daşary ýurtlarda italýan arheologiyasy güni mynasybetli, biz dünýäniň dürli künjeklerinde medeni mirasy gorap saklamak we öwrenmek boýunça italýan arheologik missiýalarynyň global ygrarlylygyny belleýäris.

Bu başlangyç gazuw-agtaryş, dikeldiş we ylmy hyzmatdaşlyk ugrunda dürli ýurtlarda iş alyp barýan italýan alymlarynyň, uniwersitetleriniň we edaralarynyň işini öňe çykarýar, medeniýetleriň arasynda gepleşigi ösdürýär hem-de geçmiş baradaky bilimleriň paýlaşylmagyna ýardam berýär.

Şu nukdaýnazardan, Köne Nusaýda (Parfiýa döwrüne degişli gadymy Nusaý) alnyp barylýan işler Italiýa bilen Türkmenistanyň arasynda üstünlikli hyzmatdaşlygyň möhüm mysaly bolup durýar.

Şonuň üçin hem Daşary ýurtlarda italýan arheologiyasy güni diňe bir ylmy kämilligiň baýramy bolman, eýsem medeni diplomatiýanyň nyşany bolup, mirasa bolan umumy ygrarlylygyň üsti bilen döwletleriň arasynda gepleşigi ösdürmäge we parahatçylygy berkitmäge gönükdirilen, halkara hyzmatdaşlygy güýçlendirýär.

Ilçi Martin Bruk

