

# Il medio Elamita II-III

I centri di Chogha Zambil, Susa e Tall-i Malyan



# Iscrizioni elamiche su mattoni, stele, e manufatti in metallo

Carte <sup>10</sup> <sup>11</sup>   
 Iscrizioni in accadico ma principalmente in elamico

## Sovrani di „Anshan e Susa“

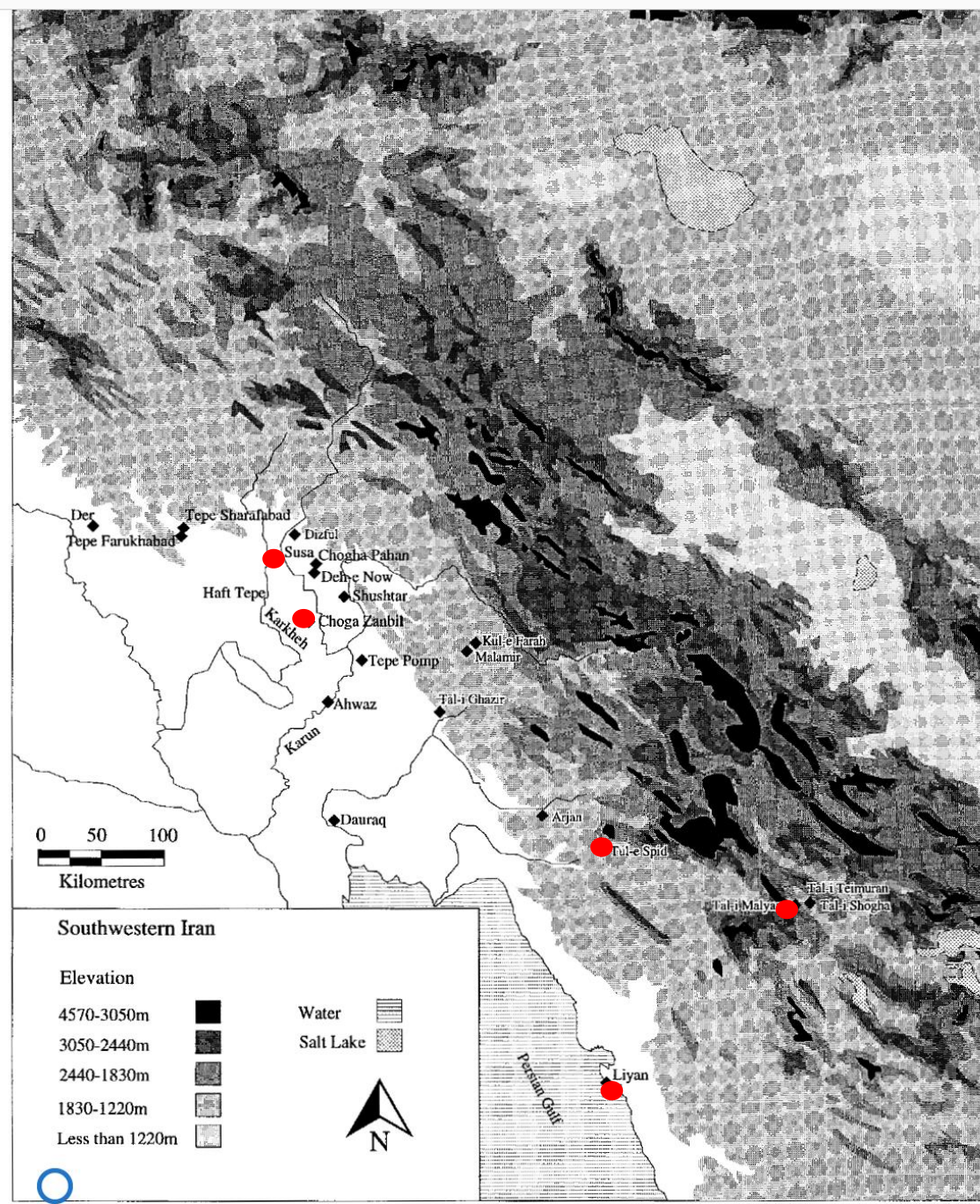
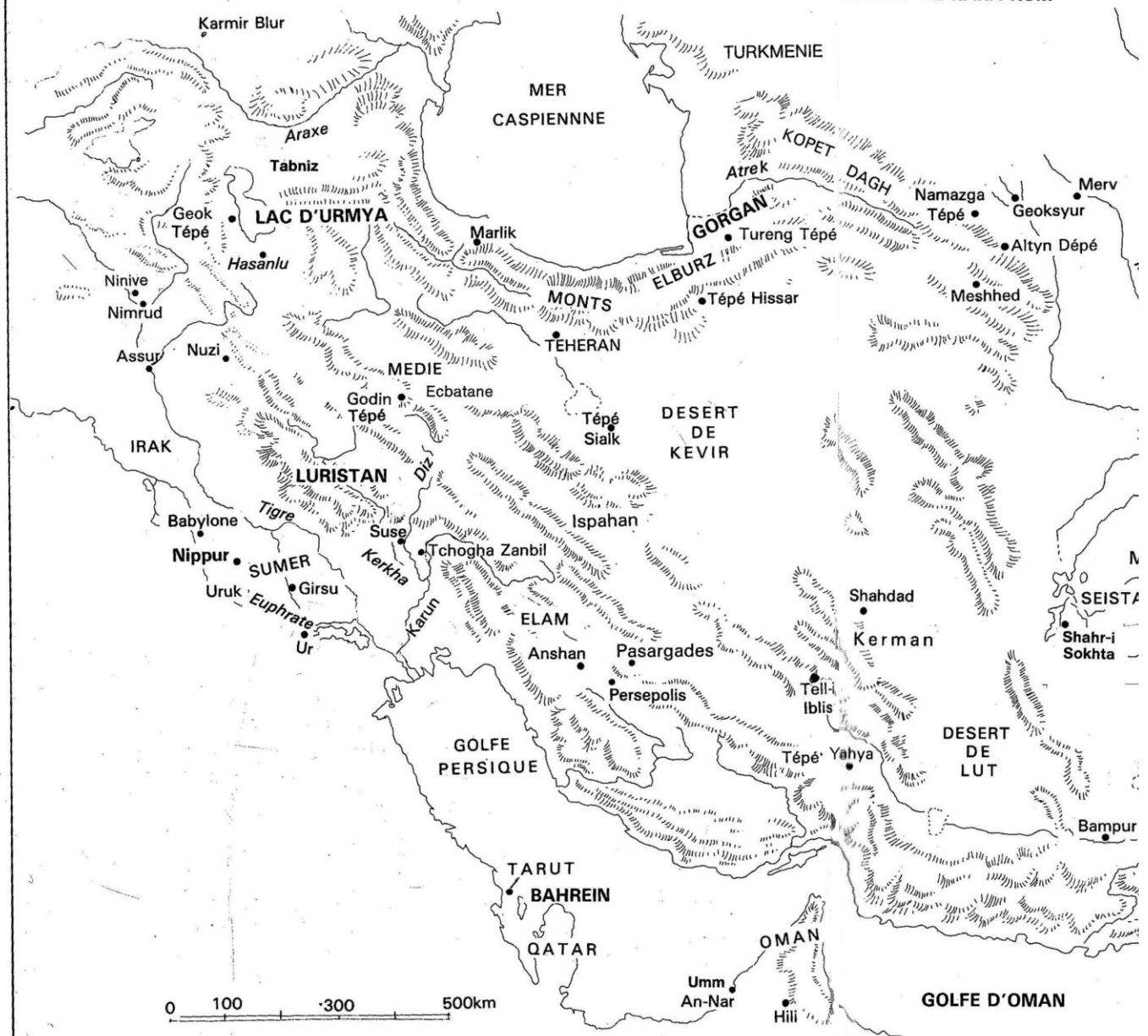
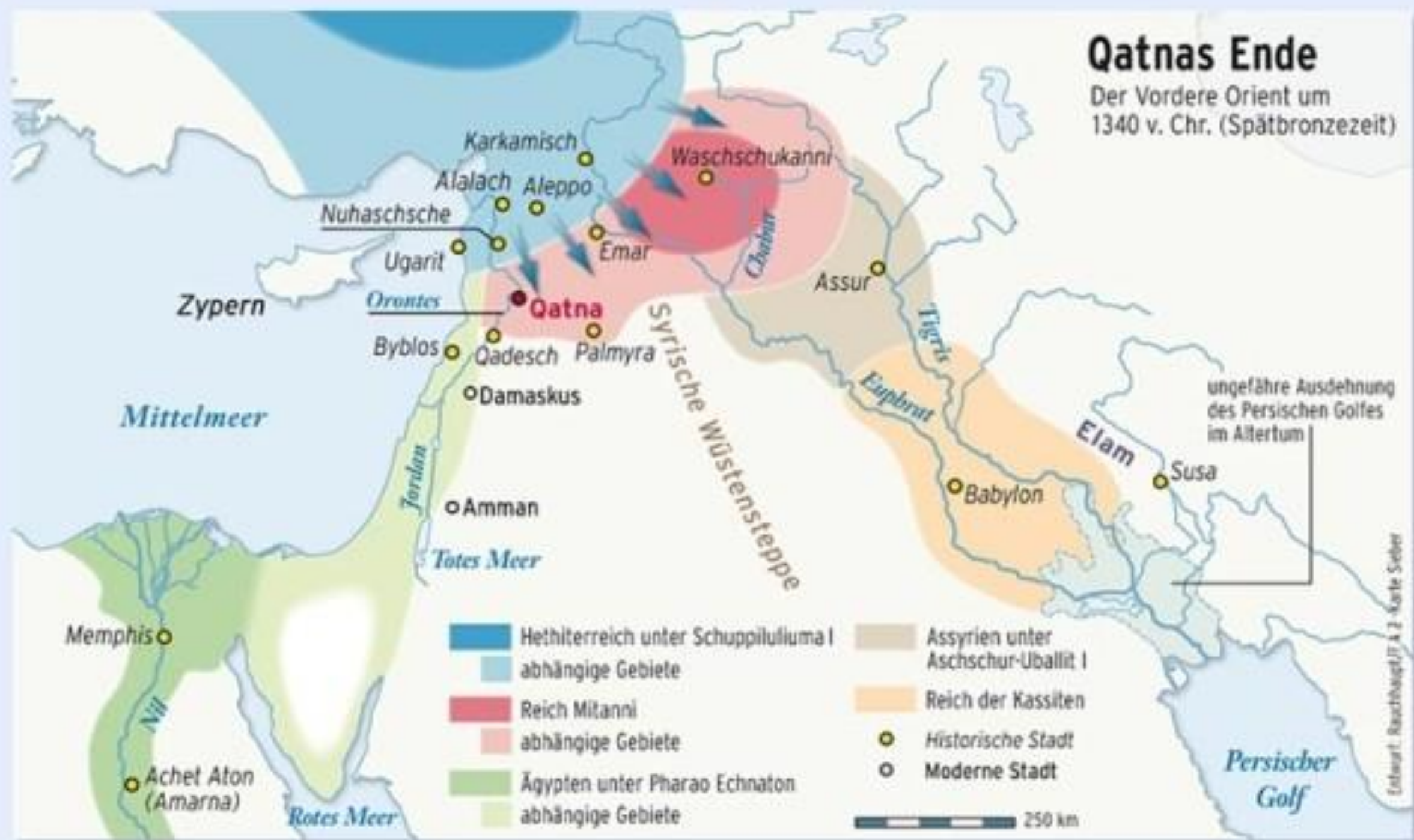


Figure 7.1 Map of southwestern Iran showing the principal sites mentioned in Chapter 7.

# Qatnas Ende

Der Vordere Orient um  
1340 v. Chr. (Spätbronzezeit)



## Periodo Medio elamita

- Prima dinastia locale, Kidinuidi (da Kidinu), „re di Susa e Anshan“
  - Inshushinaksharilani (re di Susa) e Tepti Ahar (re di Susa) noti dai testi di **Haft Tepe**
- Seconda dinastia locale, Igihalki fondatore di una nuova dinastia, „re di Susa e Anshan“
  - Humbamena amplia il regno (Susa, **Anshan**, Liyan)
  - Untash Napirisha (1340-1300)
    - Fondatore del centro religioso di **Choga Zanbil (Dur Untash)**
    - Sposa la figlia del re cassita di Burna Buriash
    - Incursioni in Babilonia
    - Unificazione politica e religiosa del mondo elamitico, costruzione di un santuario federale (Dur Untash)
  - Kidin Hutran
    - Aggressioni verso babilonia
    - Conquista e saccheggio di Nimrud
    - Restauro del tempio di Ishushinak a **Susa**
    - Restauro del tempio di Lyan
- Terza dinastia locale, Shutrukidi a susa
  - Fedeli ad Ishushinak
  - Shutruk Nahhunte (1190-1155)
    - Centralizzazione del potere
    - Interventi in Mesopotamia (Eshnunna, Sippar, Kish)
    - Trasporto di Statue da Eshnunna, stele di Naram Sin, stele di Hammurabi, statue accadiche
    - Deportazione di statue divine (Marduk da Babilonia, Nana da Uruk)
  - Shilhal-Inshushinak (1150-1120)
    - Imprese edilizie fino in Fars
    - 12 spedizioni verso ovest (assiria, Diyalah, Mesopotamia meridionale))

Iscrizioni elamiche su mattoni,  
stele, e manufatti in metallo

DESERT DE KARA KUM

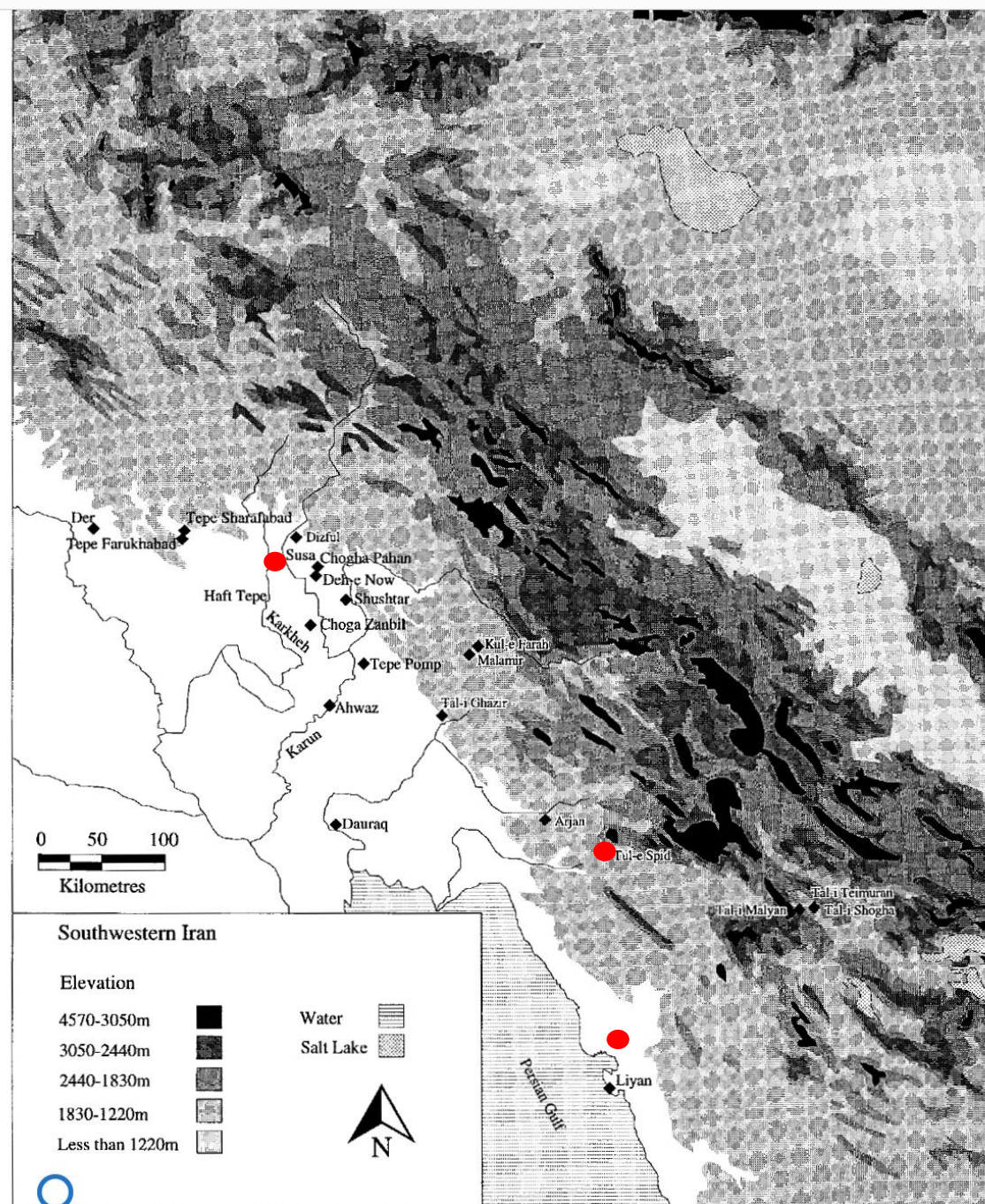
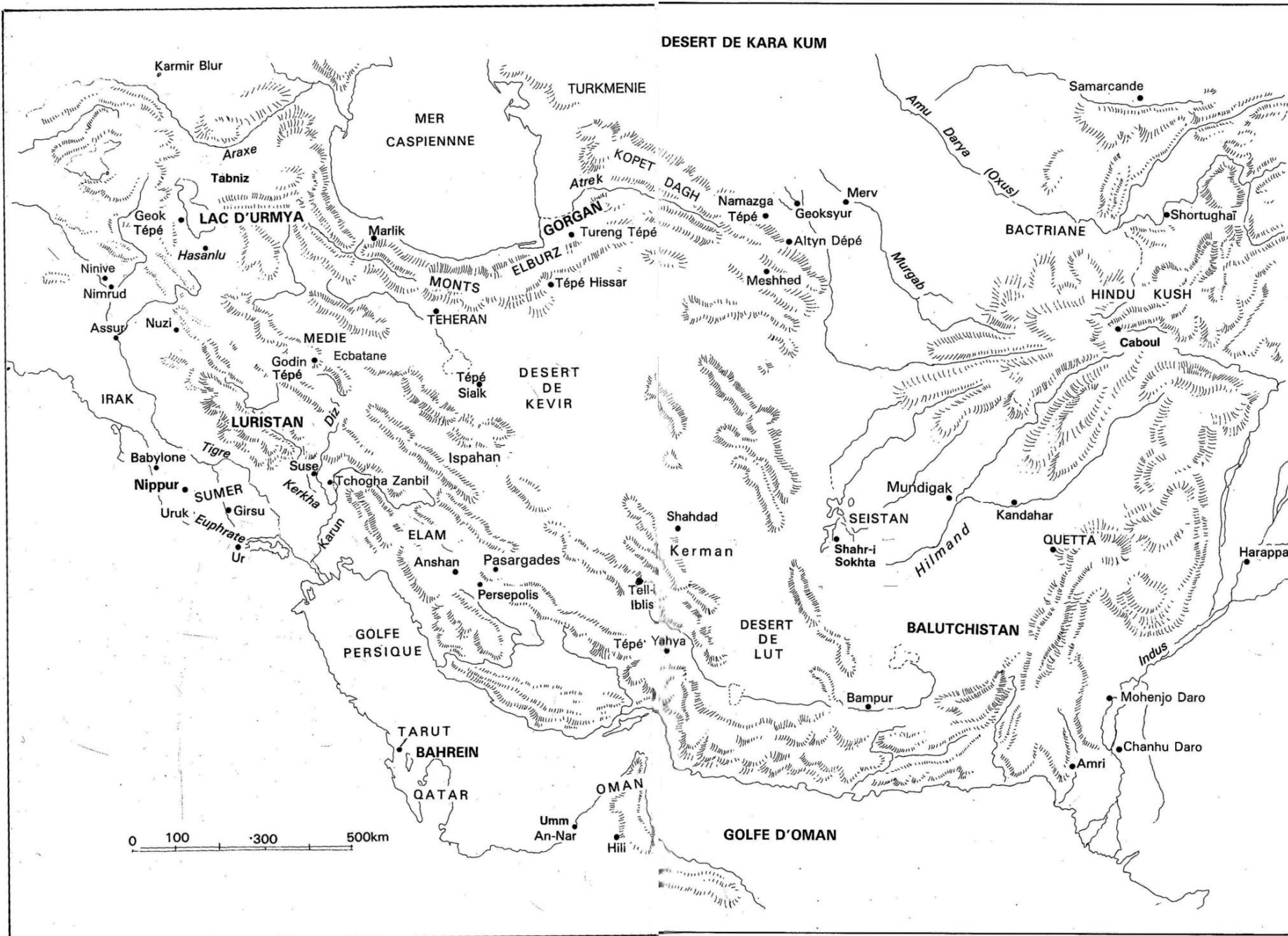


Figure 7.1 Map of southwestern Iran showing the principal sites mentioned in Chapter 7.



Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh Konar Sandal north? Terrazza?	Uruk medio e tardo
3100-2900	Susa III	Tal-i Malyan late Banesh	Uruk Tardo/Jemed nasr
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan Konar Sandal South (Citadel and lower town)	Protodinastico I-III
2330 Protoelamita tardo	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town) Tepe Hissar IIIB (2400-2170)	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100 Paleoelamita	Puzur Ishushinak	Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town) Tal-i Malyan early Kaftari phase Tepe Hissar IIIC (2170-1900)	Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea Ascesa e caduta della terza dinastia di UR
2000 Paleoelamita	Shimashki?	Tal-i Malyan early Kaftari phase (2200-1900) Tepe Hissar IIIC (2170-1900) Chogha Mish old elamite	Periodo Isin –Larsa
1900-1600 Paleoelamita	Sukkalmah Susa, ville royale, A lev. XV-XII	Tal-i Malyan early and middle Kaftari phase (2200-1700) Kuragun, Naqsh-i Rostam Tepe Yahya IVa (1800-1400) Chogha Mish old elamite	Età di Mari Periodo paleobabilonese, Hammurabi di Babilonia
1500-1400 Medioelamita I	Haft Tepe, centro culturale di Tepti Ahar		Babilonia Cassita
1400-1300 Medioelamita II	<b>Chogha Zambil</b> <b>Susa</b>	<b>Tal-i Malyan</b>	Babilonia Cassita Regno Medio assiro





# Tal-i Malyan

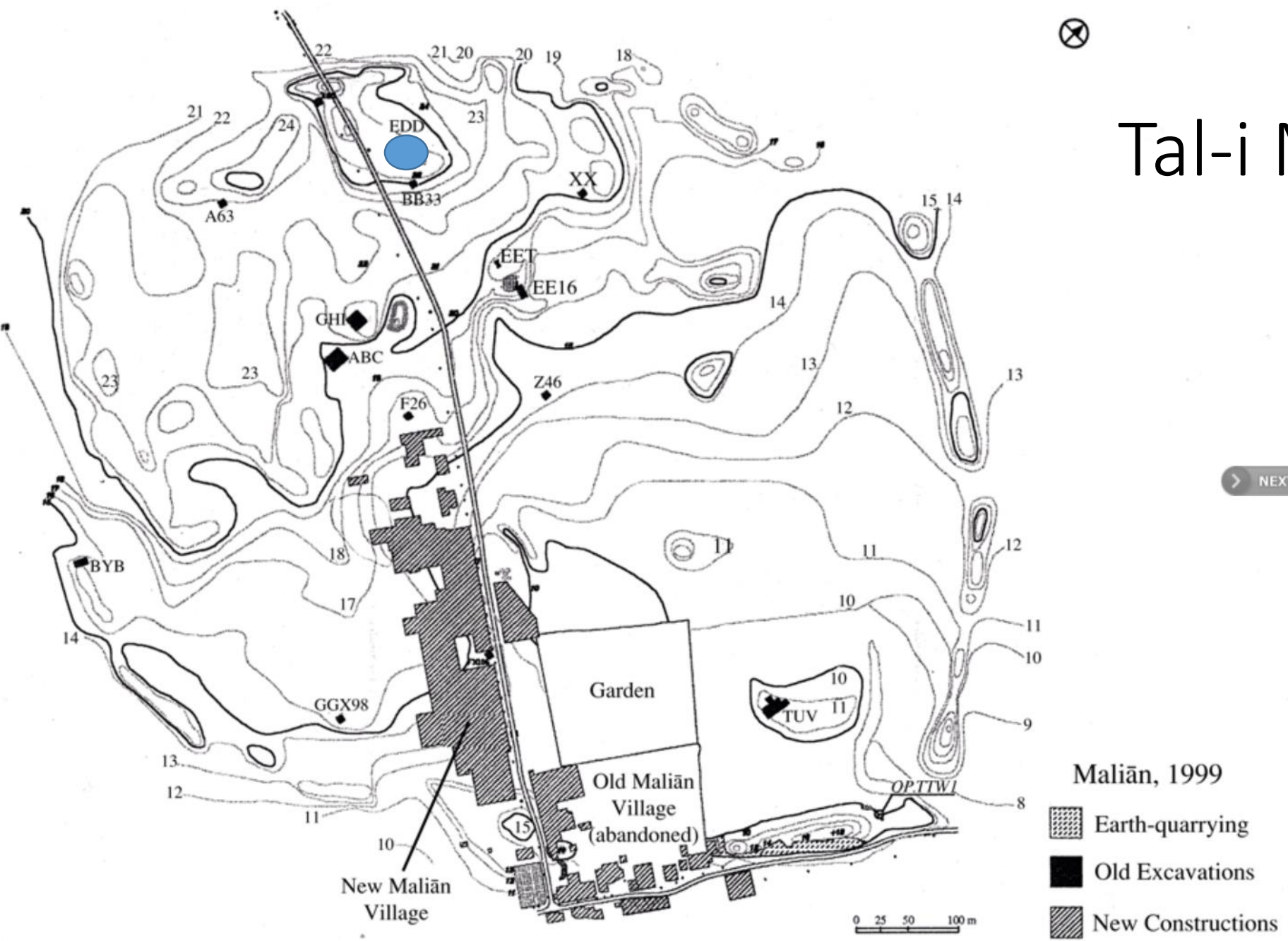
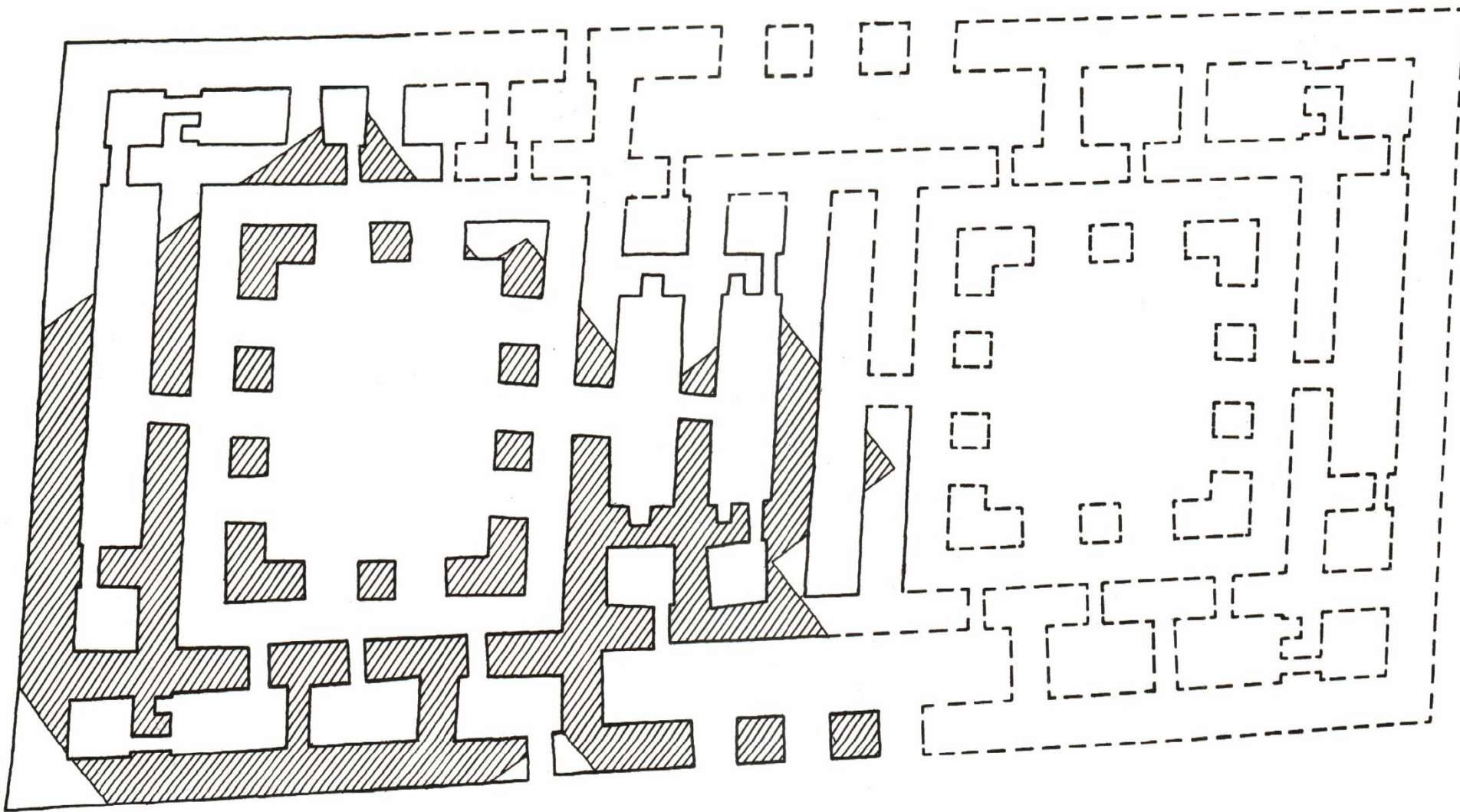


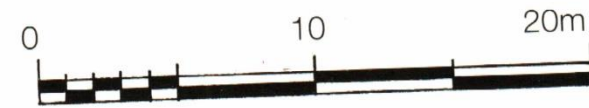
FIGURE 1. The archeological site of Ma@li`n. (Map prepared by the Fars Archeology Project.)

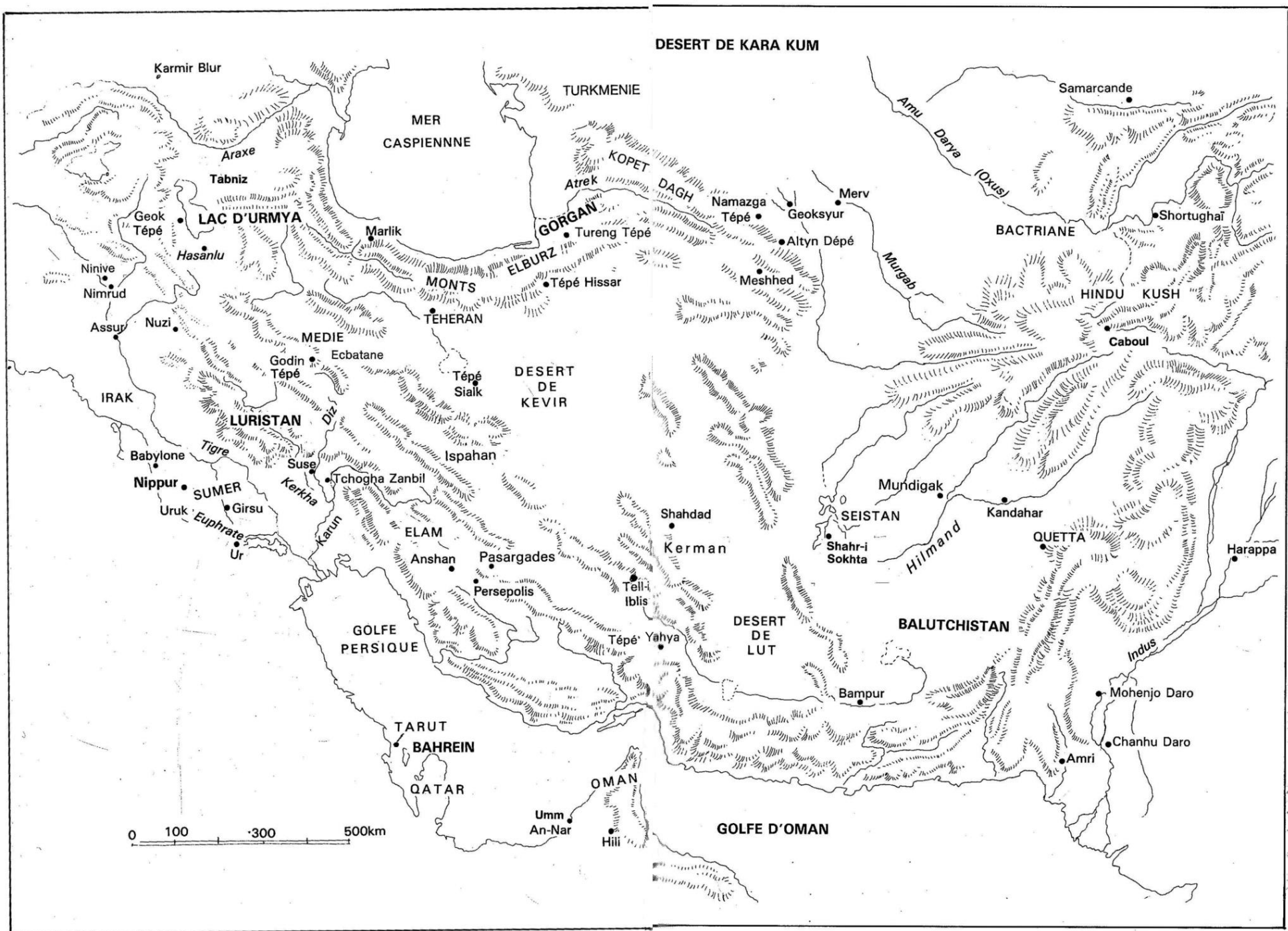
soprattutto casali e  
più prossimi a quelli adottati dal grande re medioelamita a Susa. Una testimonianza completamente diversa, tanto rilevante quanto singolare, dell'attività edilizia degli ultimi Shutrukidi è emersa nei recenti scavi di Tall-i Malyan, l'antica Anzan,



Pianta con ipotetica integrazione ricostruttiva dell'Edificio EDD di Tall-i Malyan, l'antica Anzan, XIV-XII secolo.

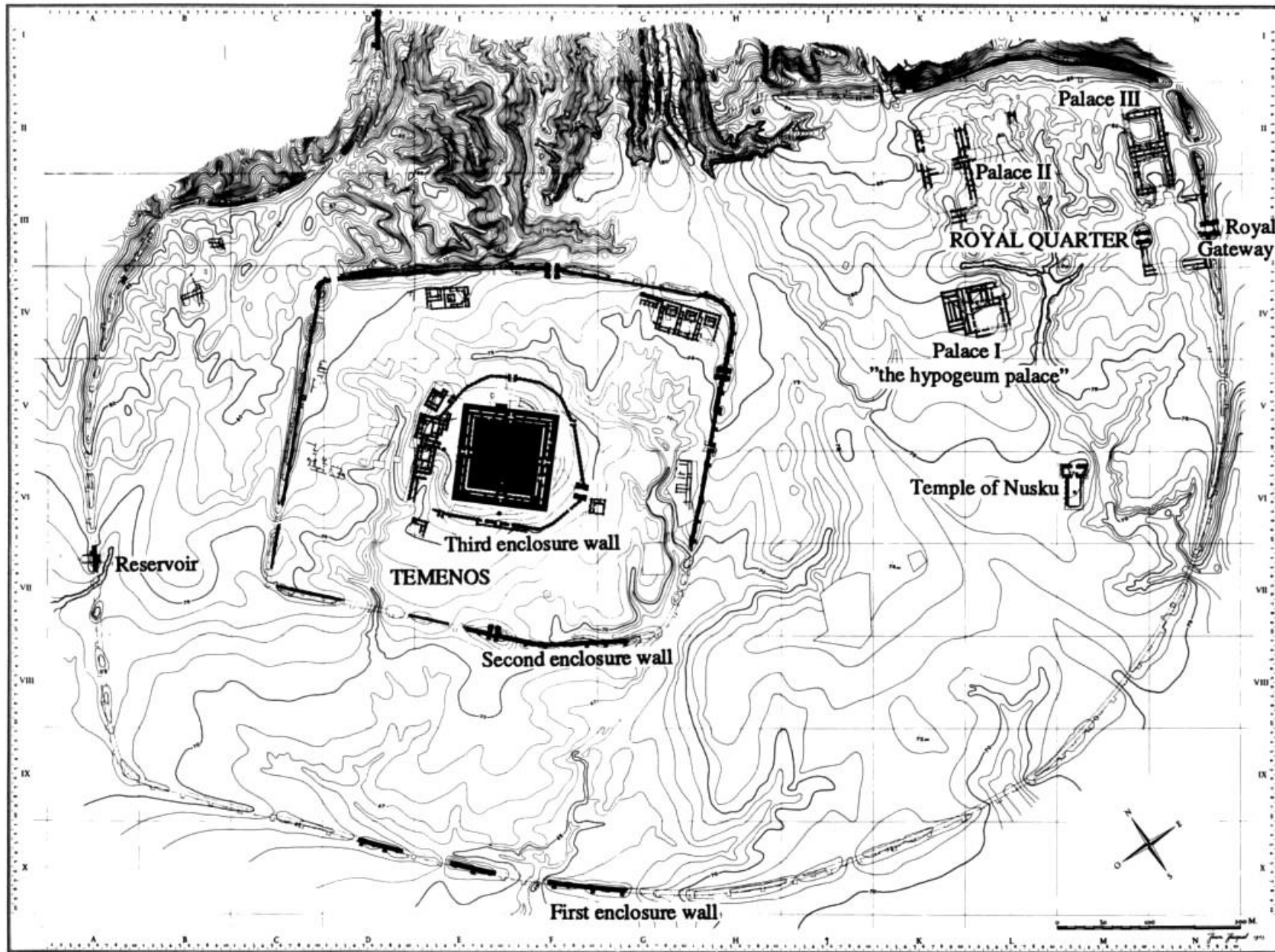
Tavolette amministrative





# Choga Zambil

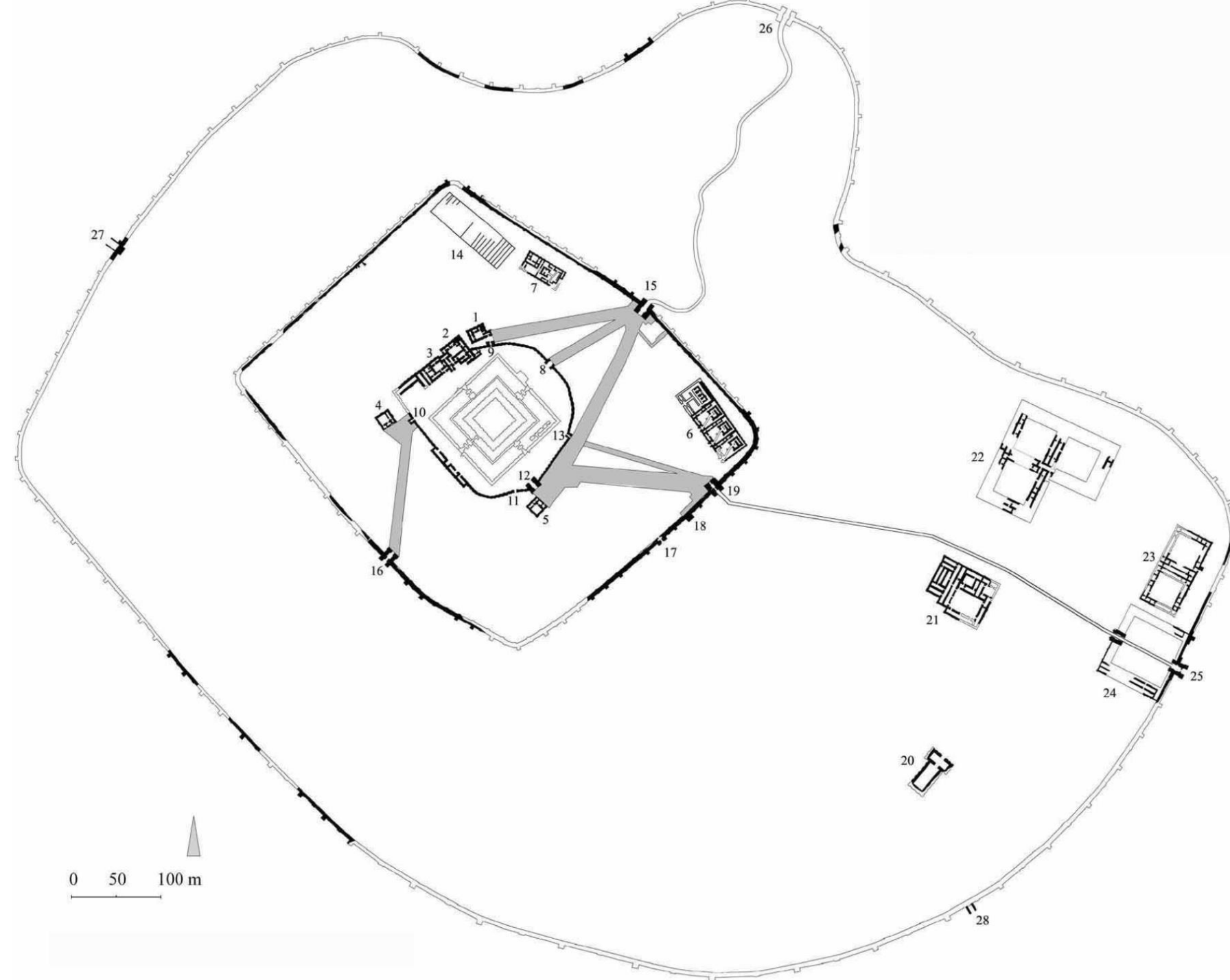




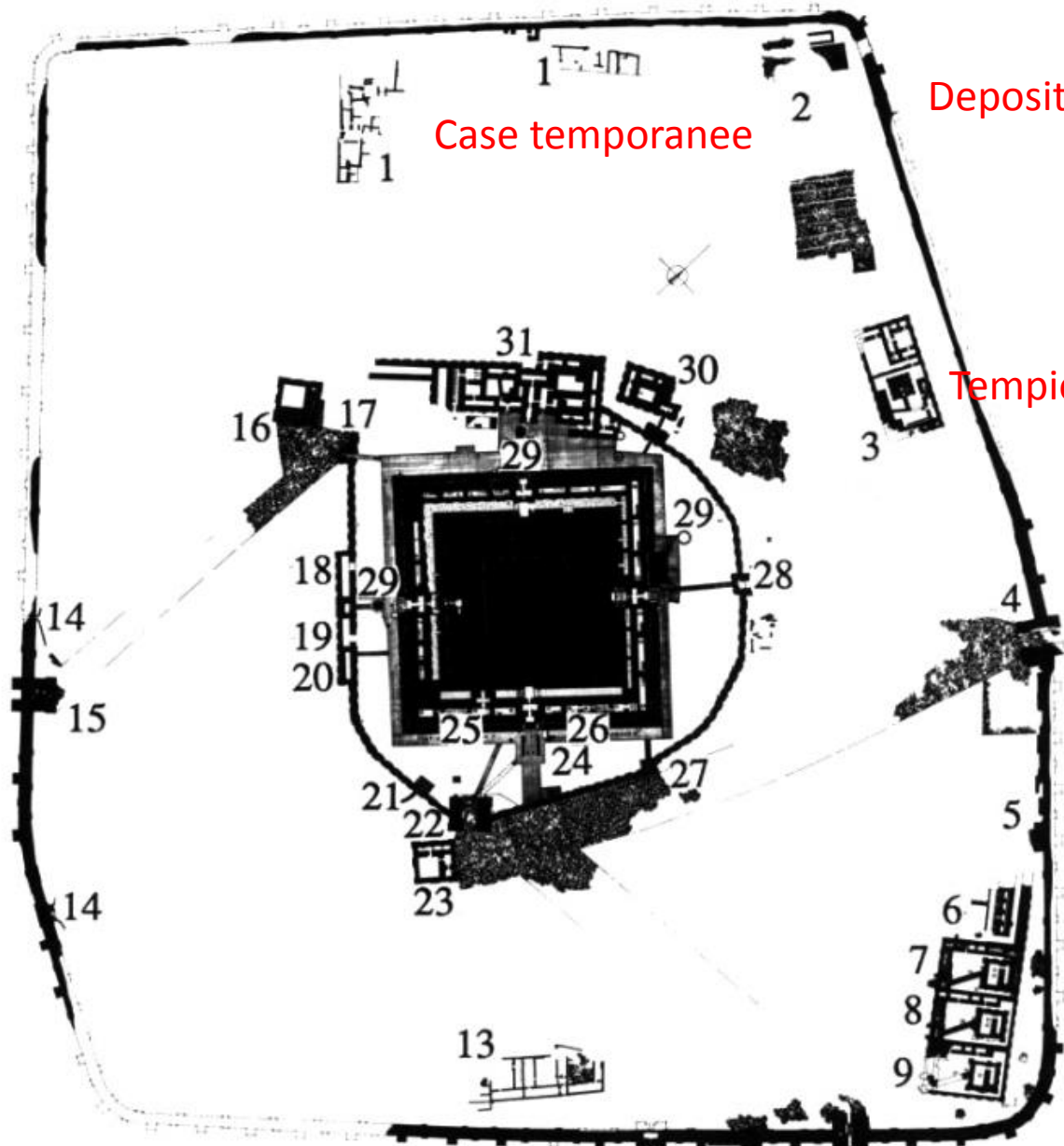
Cinta esterna 1700 m.



Figure 6. Topographic plan of Čoġā Zambil. After Ghirshman, 1996, plan I.



- 1: Napiriša-Tempel
- 2: Išmeqarab-Tempel
- 3: Kiririša-Tempel
- 4: Quadratischer "Tempel"
- 5: Quadratischer "Tempel"
- 6: Tempelanlagen der Ostecke des Temenos
- 7: Hišmitik & Ruhuratir-Tempel
- 8: Nordosttor der inneren Mauer
- 9: Nordtor der inneren Mauer
- 10: Westtor der inneren Mauer
- 11: Abwasserkanal für Regenwasser
- 12: Südosttor der inneren Mauer
- 13: Osttor der inneren Mauer
- 14: Lager der Baumaterialien
- 15: Nordosttor der Temenos-Mauer
- 16: Südwesttor der Temenos-Mauer
- 17: Das kleine Südosttor der Temenos-Mauer
- 18: Turm *nur kibtrat*
- 19: Das große Südosttor der Temenos-Mauer
- 20: "Nusku"-Tempel
- 21: Gruftanlage
- 22: Palast 2
- 23: Palast 3
- 24: Torgebäude
- 25: Südosttor der Außenmauer
- 26: Nordosttor der Außenmauer
- 27: Abwasserkanal der Außenmauer
- 28: Abwasserkanal der Außenmauer



Case temporanee

Depositi di intonaco e bitume

Tempio di Hishmitik e Ruburatir

Deposito di mattoni

6. Tempio di Napratep  
 7. Tempio di Shimut e nin Ali  
 8. Tempio di IM e Shala  
 9. Tempio di Pinkir

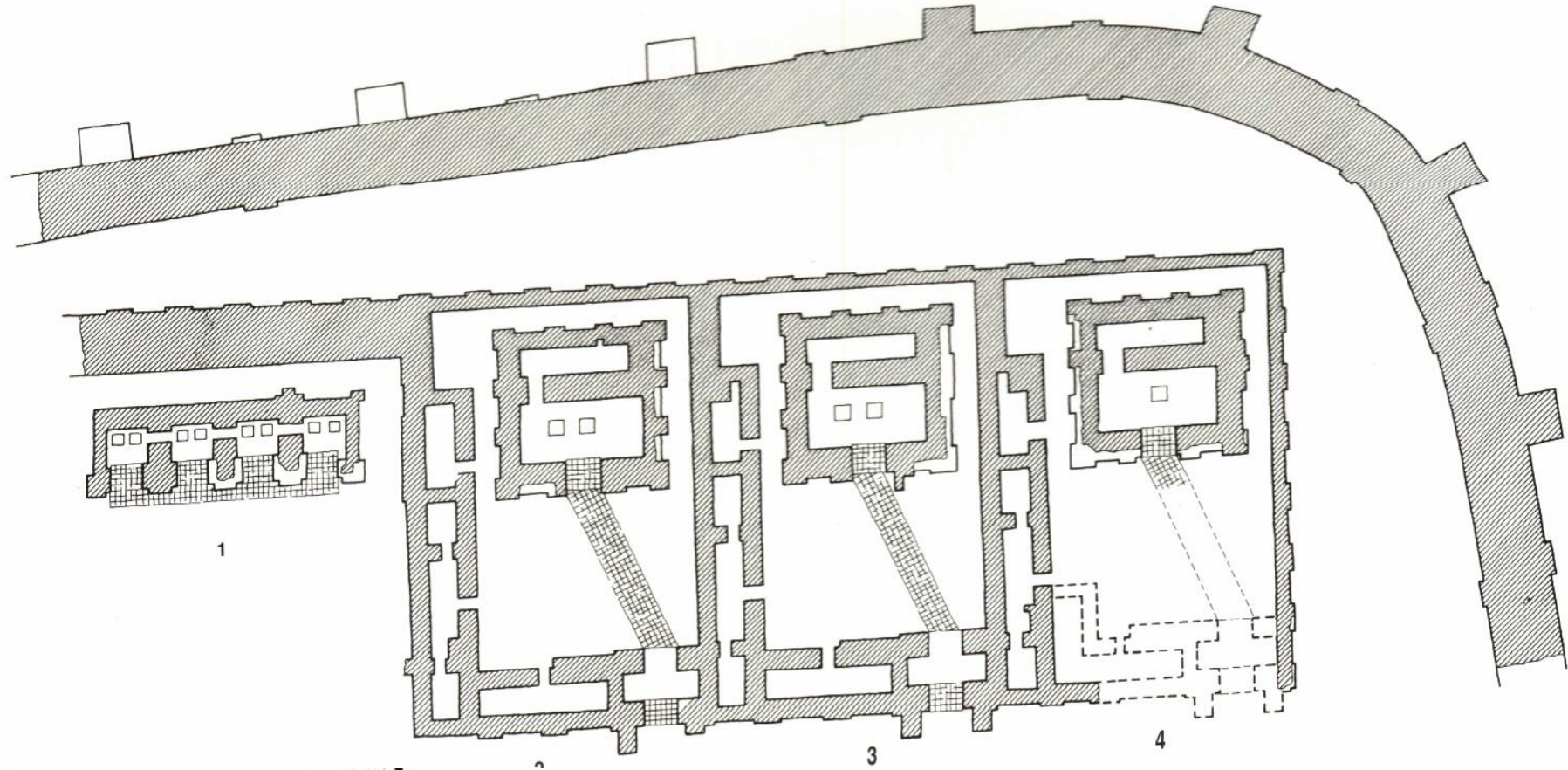
- |                                     |                                       |    |    |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----|----|
| 1. Temporary habitations            | 12                                    | 11 | 10 |
| 2. Deposit of plaster and bitumen.  | 17. West gate                         |    |    |
| 3. Temple of Hišmitik and Ruhuratir | 18. Chapel IV                         |    |    |
| 4. Northwest gate                   | 19. Chapel III                        |    |    |
| 5. Deposit of bricks                | 20. Chapel II                         |    |    |
| 6. Temple of the Napratep           | 21. Gate of the chariots              |    |    |
| 7. Temple of Šimut and Nin Ali      | 22. Royal gate                        |    |    |
| 8. Temple of IM and Šala            | 23. Southeastern square temple        |    |    |
| 9. Temple of Pinikir                | 24. 14 sacrificial tables             |    |    |
| 10. Royal Passage                   | 25. Temple of Inšušinak A             |    |    |
| 11. Tower "Nur Kiprat"              | 26. Temple of Inšušinak B             |    |    |
| 12. Condemned Gate                  | 27. Eastern gate                      |    |    |
| 13. Southeast complex               | 28. Northeastern gate                 |    |    |
| 14. Drain                           | 29. Altar of Napiriša and Inšušinak   |    |    |
| 15. Susa gate                       | 30. Temple of Napiriša                |    |    |
| 16. Western square temple           | 31. Temples of Išnikarab and Kiririša |    |    |

- |                                    |               |    |    |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----|----|
| 1. Temporary habitations           | 12            | 11 | 10 |
| 2. Deposit of plaster and bitumen. | 17. West gate |    |    |

li, oltre quello minore di Napratep. I primi tre templi sono tipologicamente quasi identici, con un ingresso frontale disassato che dava su una corte cinta su due lati da vani adibiti certo a servizi e magazzini, dentro alla quale era un edificio interno

Pianta dei templi situati nell'angolo est del grande recinto sacro di Tchoga Zanbil, l'antica Dur Jntash, XIV secolo.

- . Tempio di Nabratep
- . Tempio di Shimut e Ninali
- . Tempio di Adad e Shala
- . Tempio di Pinikir

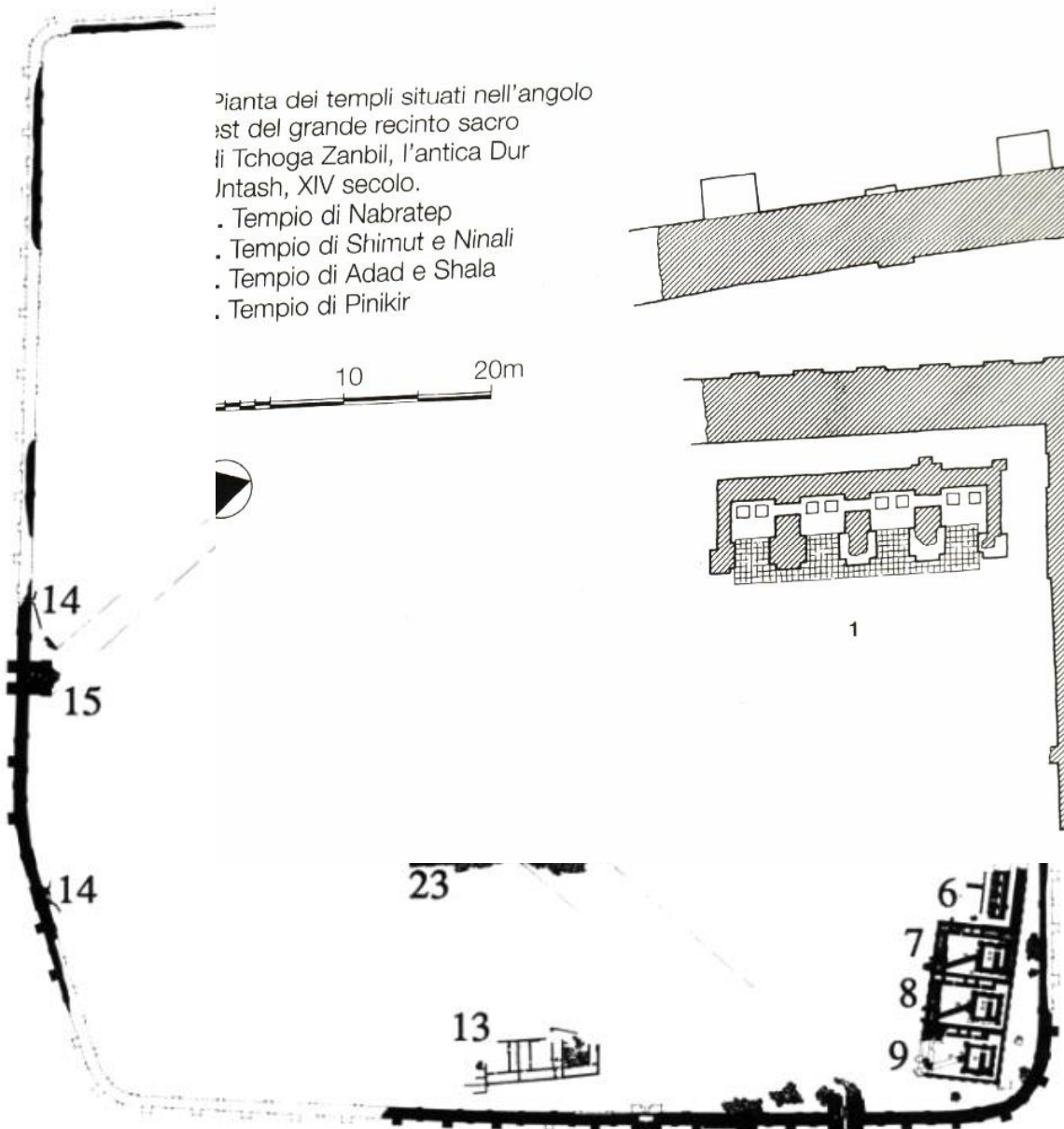


- 6. Tempio di Napratep
- 7. Tempio di Shimut e Nin Ali
- 8. Tempio di Adad e Shala
- 9. Tempio di Pinkir

1. Temporary habitations

2. Deposit of plaster and bitumen.

17. West gate



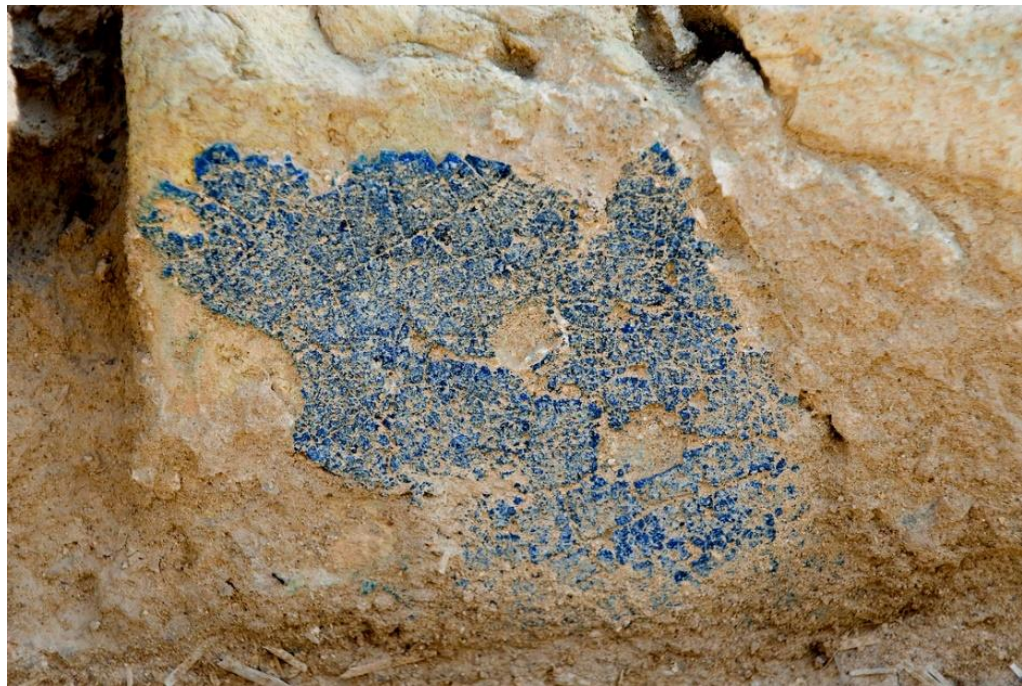














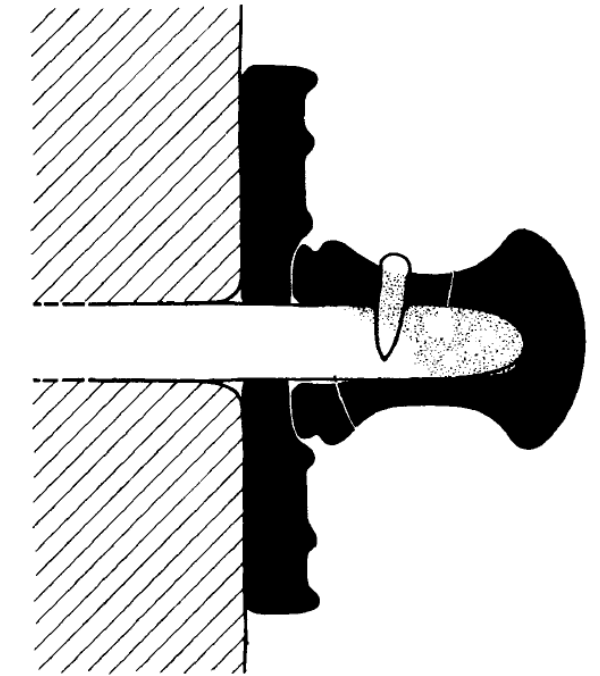
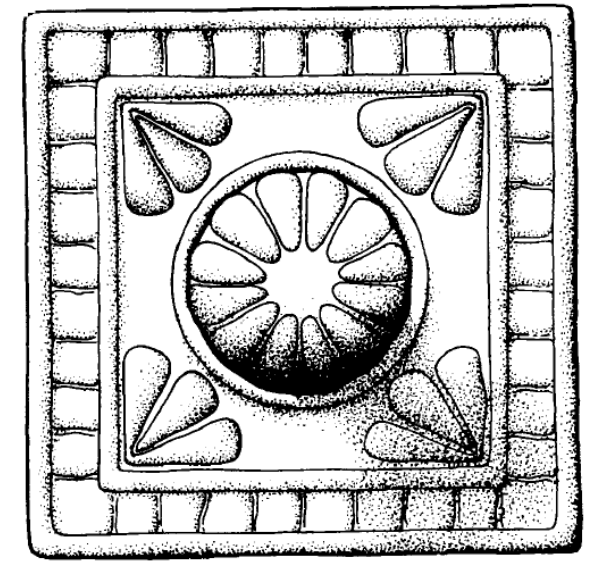


Figure 7.13 A glazed wall plaque from Tal-i Malyan (after Carter 1996: Fig. 31).

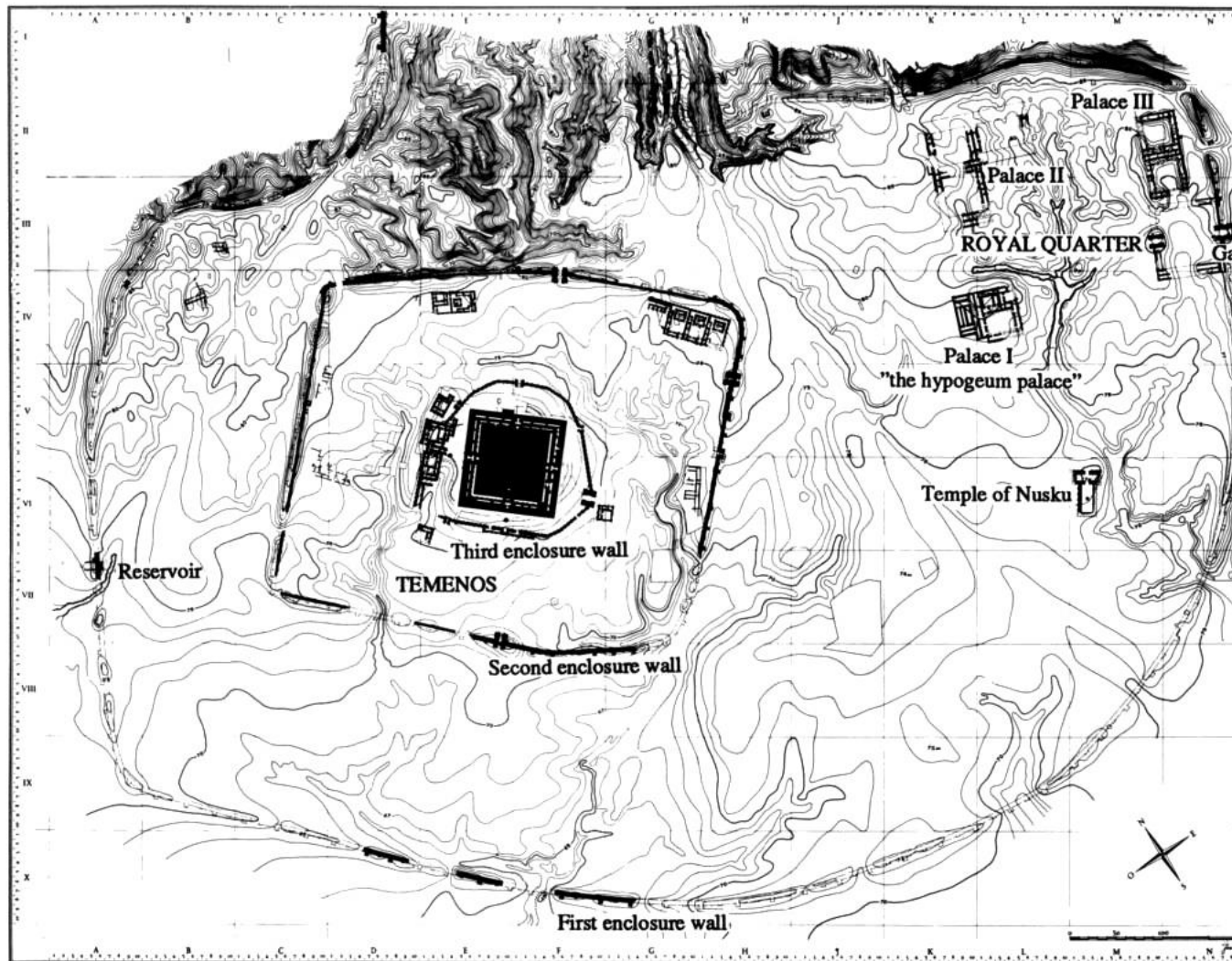


Figure 6. Topographic plan of Çoğā Zanbīl. After Ghirshman, 1996, plan I.

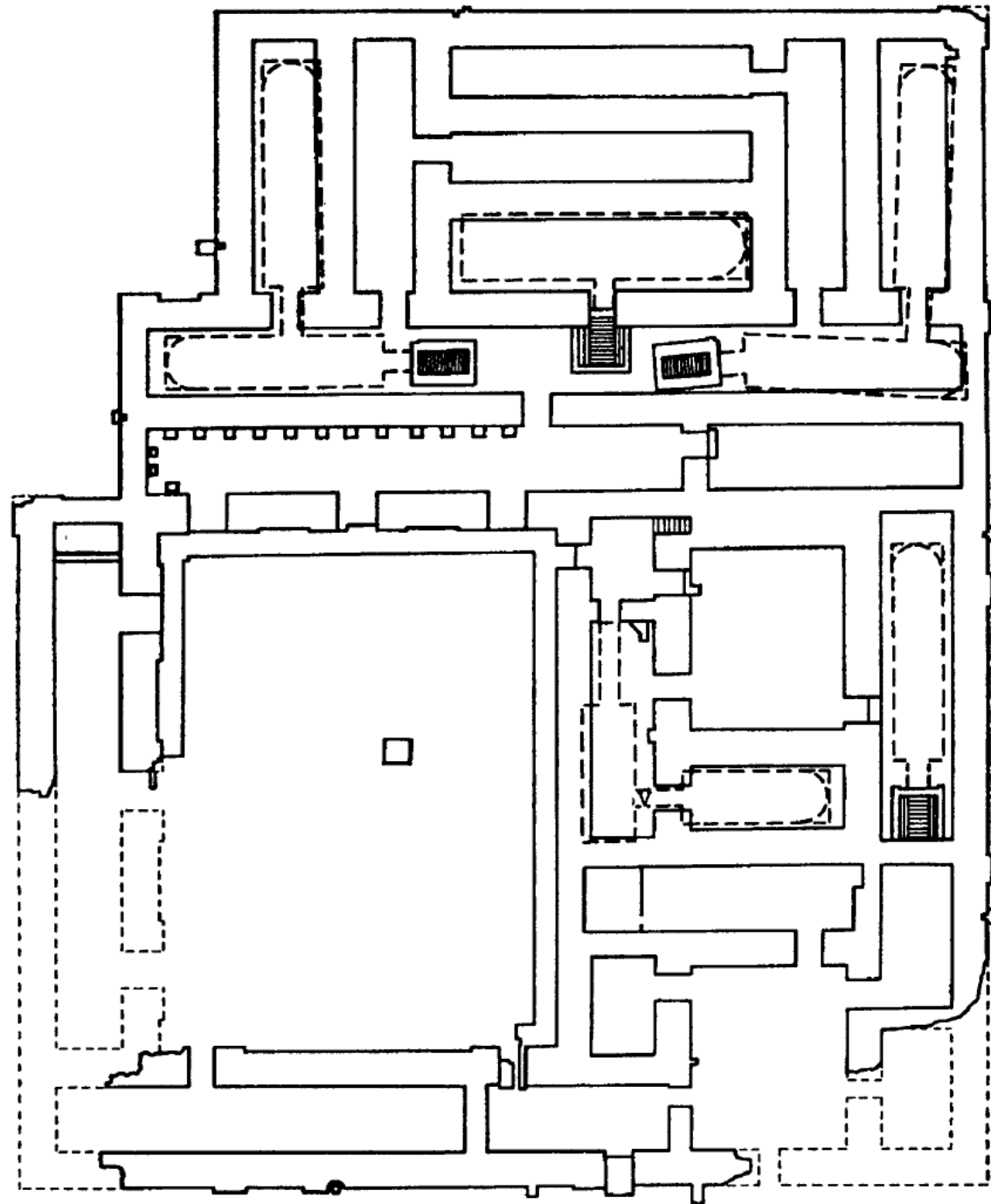


Figure 7.8. Plan of the palace hypogeum at Çoğā Zanbīl (after Malloyen 1970: Fig. 6)





地下墓室宮、部屋II (左)、墓IVの入口 (中央) および内部 (右)  
 Hypogeum Palace, Room II (*left*), Tomb IV entrance (*center*) and interior (*right*)  
 کاخ آرامگاه اطلاق شماره دو (چپ) - ورودی مقبره شماره چهار (وسط) و درون (راست)

反対側：貯水槽 - *Opposite* - The reservoir - مقابل - آب‌تبار

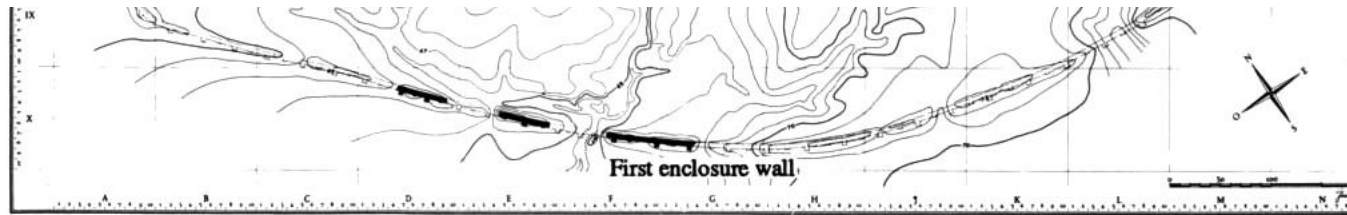


Figure 6. Topographic plan of Čogā Zanbīl. After Ghirshman, 1996, plan I.

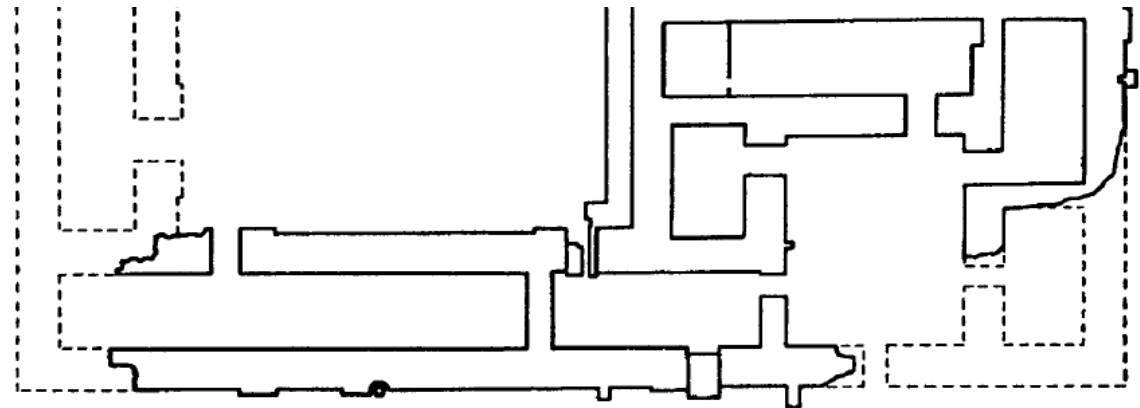
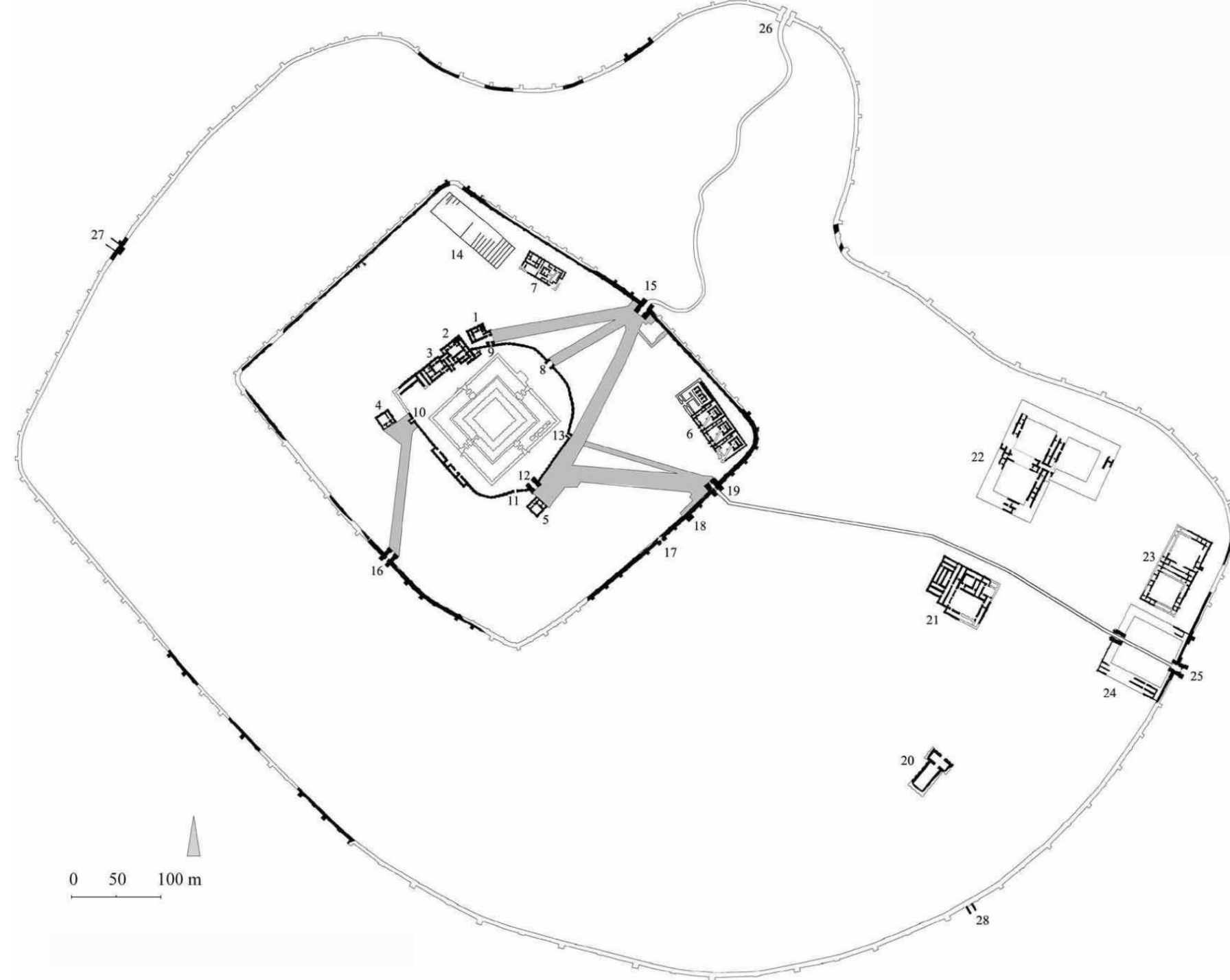


Figure 7. 8. Plan of the palace hypogeum at Čogā Zanbīl (after Mallowan 1970: Fig. 6)



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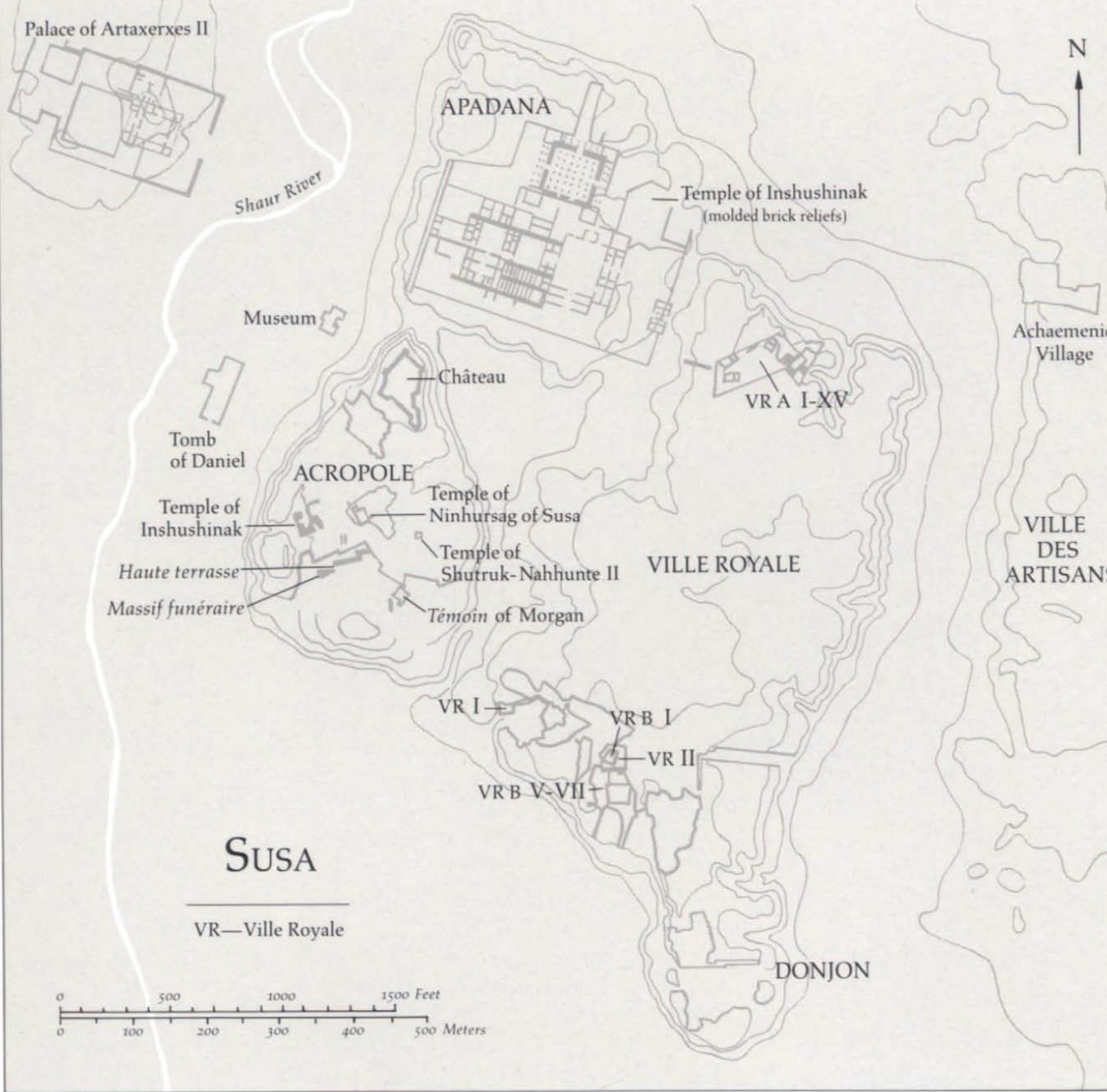
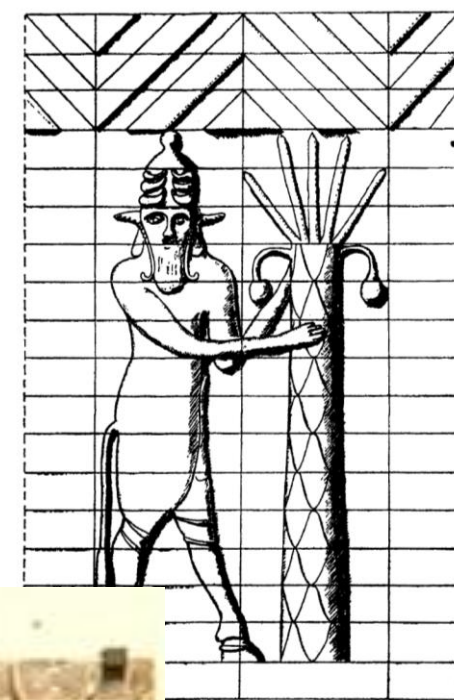


Figure 1. Map of Susa in the Elamite period.

Susa, area dell'Apadana, decorazione architettonica



of the moulded brick façade from Susa (after de Meoquenem)



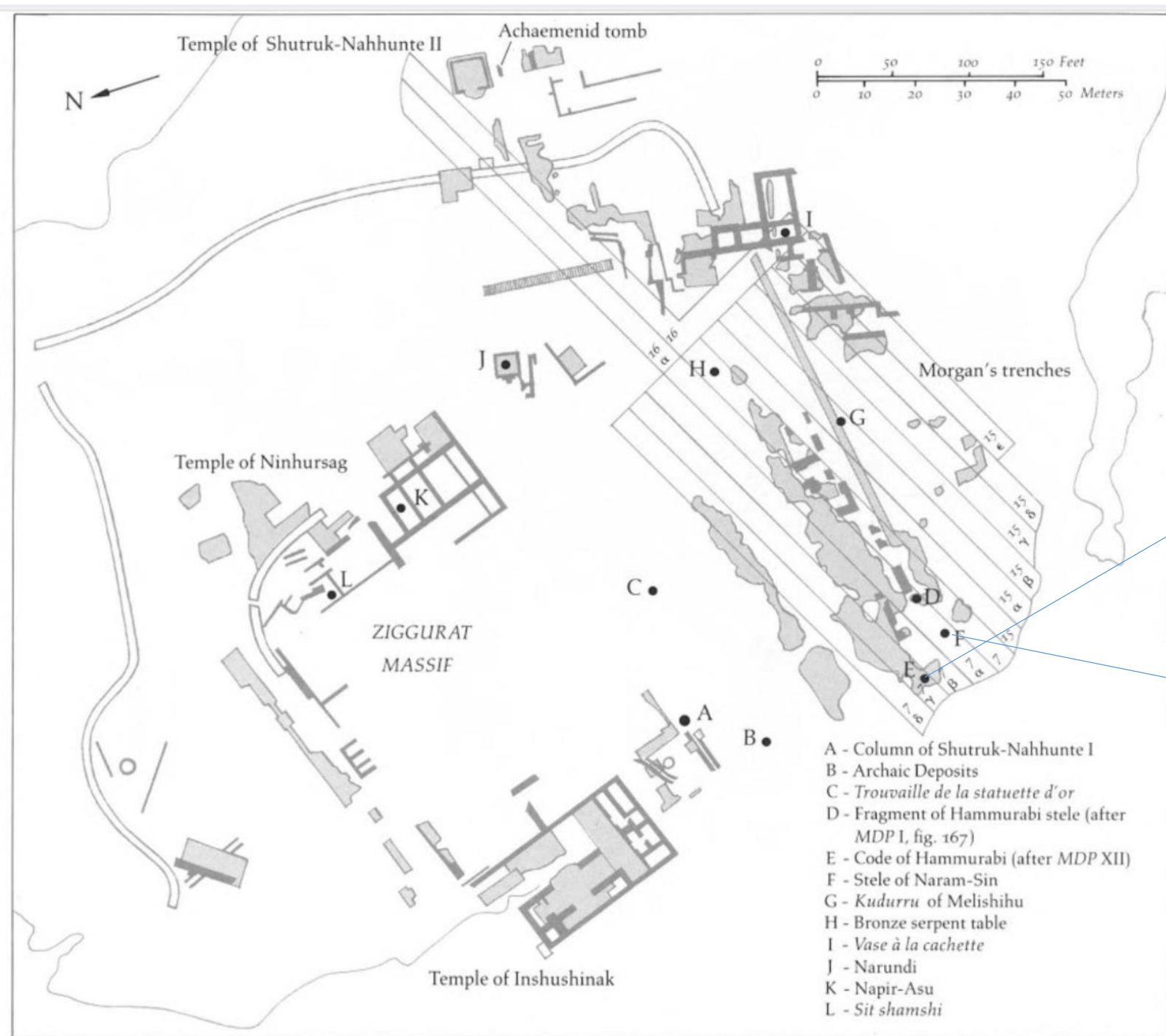




Figure 41. Reconstruction of the stele of Untash-Napirisha by Pierre de Miroschedji

# Stele di Untash Napirisha,

2,62m

commissionata per Choga Zambil,  
dedicata al dio Inshushinak di Al Untash  
Ritrovata a Susa, dove probabilmente fu  
trasportata dal figlio a Susa



Figure 41. Reconstruction of the stele of Untash-Napirisha by Pierre de Miroschedji



Inshushinak e Untash Napirisha

Untash Napirisha con la moglie Napirasu e la suocera (sacerdotessa U-tik)



Figure 41. Reconstruction of the stele of Untash-Napirisha by Pierre de Miroschedji



Inshushinak e Untash Napirisha

Untash Napirisha con la moglie Napirasu e la suocera (sacerdotessa U-tik)



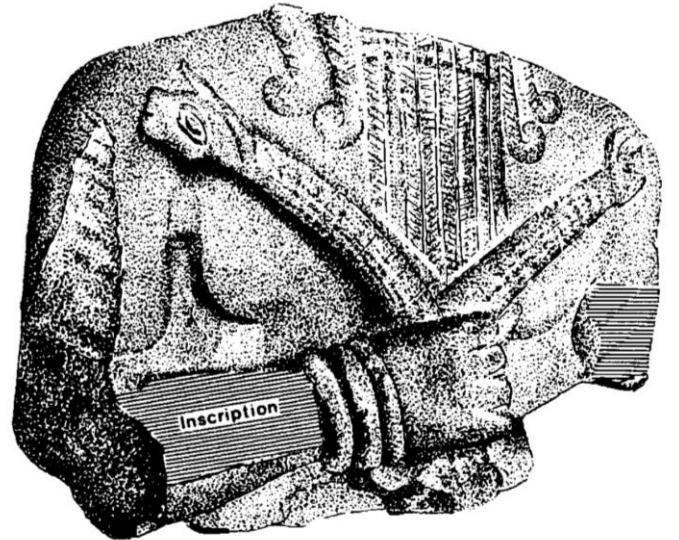


Figure 41. Reconstruction of the stele of Untash-Napirisha by Pierre de Miroschedji



irisha

White limestone statue fragment (Sb 67) from Susa, possibly representing the god Napirisha, patron deity of Untash-Napirisha





303. Becher, aus Sūsa (Šūš), Iran, mittelelamisch(?), Ende des 2. Jtsds. v. Chr.; Paris



- Bronze relief fragment (Sb 133, 1.05 m long) from Pit 15, excavated in the Inshushinak temple at Susa in 1898/99 by de Morgan. Seven warrior deities, each c. 36 cm tall (note the horned crowns) are depicted and the inscription (EKI 69) mentions the Elamite gods Nahhunte, Lagamar, Pinikir and Kirririsha



Iscrizione: maledizioni  
contro i distruttori,  
invocazione a Napirisha,  
massima divinità elamita,  
Kirisha grande divinità  
femminile, Inshushinak, dio  
di Susa, e Beltiya, „la mia  
dea“, appellativo della Ishtar  
susiana

Statua di Napirasu, 1,29m, rame e bronzo, Susa tempio di  
ninhursag. Sposa di Untash Napirisha, 1750 kg. Tecnica a  
cera perduta. Rivestimento: rame puro con piombo ferro  
argento bismuto, cobalto, nucleo in bronzo.



292a. Altartisch, aus Sūsa (Šūš), Iran, mittelelamisch, 13./12. Jh. v. Chr.; Paris. – 292b. Modell einer Zeremonie, aus Sūsa (Šūš), Iran, mittelelamisch, 12. Jh. v. Chr.; Paris

- Model of a temple, called the *Sit-shamshi*, made for the ceremony of the rising sun
- 12th century BC
- Tell of the Acropolis, Susa



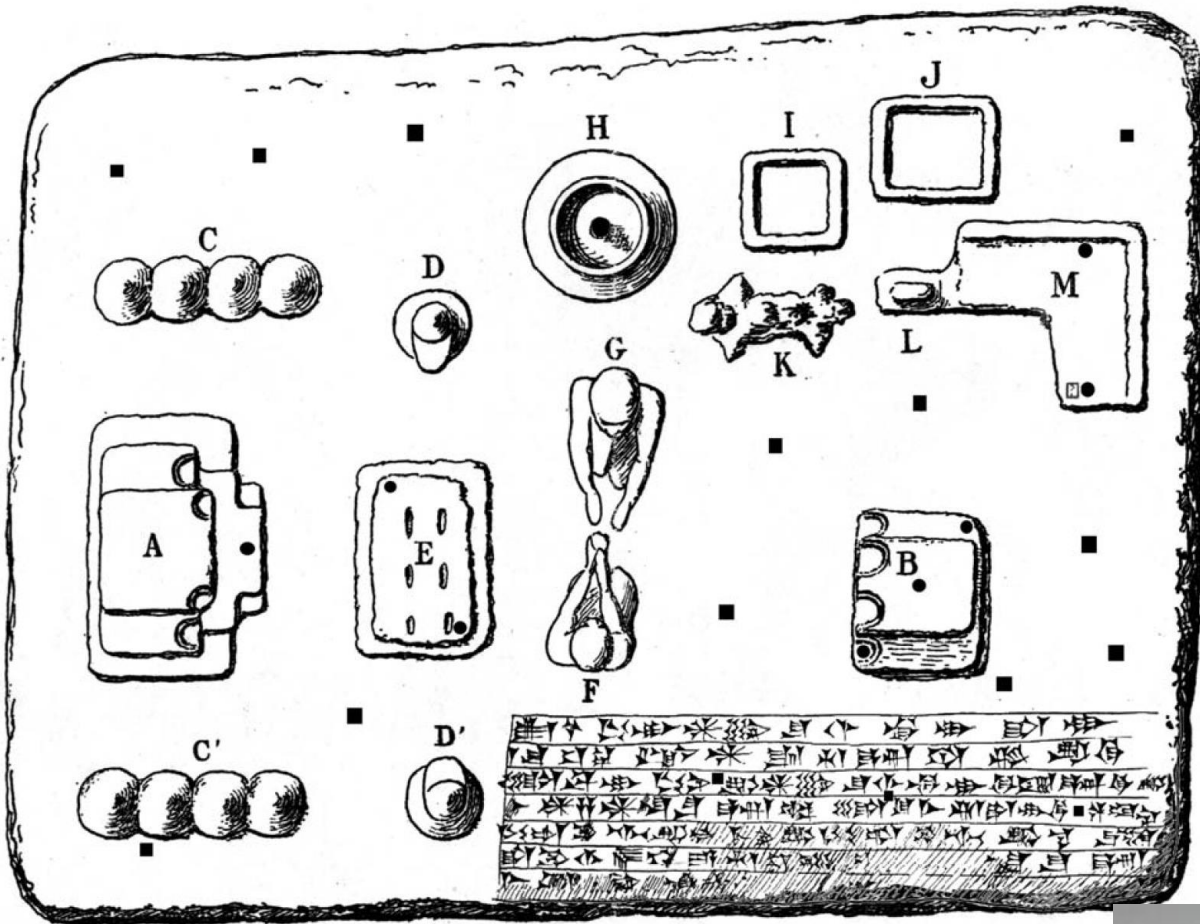


FIG. 200

Gautier 1911: 145, fig. 200 + F.W. KÖNIG, *Corpus Inscriptionum Elamitarum*, no. 56, Hannover 1926 + Tallon & Hurtel 1992. The base measures 60 x 40 cm.

	item / interpretation		fastening	bronze alloy
F and G	human figures	solid	locked into the base	2% tin
A	big stepped structure / altar or ziggurat	hollow	fixed by rivets	3.5% tin
B	small stepped structure / altar or temple	hollow	fixed by rivets	3.5% tin
H	jar	hollow	fixed by rivets	3.5% tin
M	right-angle-shaped platform / bench ?	hollow, being attached by rivets, but it might be solid according to X-ray analysis	fixed by rivets	3.5% tin
E	low platform with depressions (made of 2 superimposed plates) / offering table	solid	bottom plate: fixed by rivets top plate: pierced with holes	3.5% tin
C	8 knolls / offering tables or food offerings	solid	cast with the base	2% tin
I and J	2 basins	solid	cast with the base	2% tin
D and D'	2 small pillars / incense burners ?	solid	cast with the base	2% tin
L	stela or standing stone	solid	not elucidated by X rays analysis	
K	3 trunks of tree / sacred grove (Elamite <i>husa</i> ) ?	solid	not elucidated by X rays analysis	similar to the one used for the parts attached by rivets
●	(at least) 9 rivets used to hold the separate pieces to the base			
■	15 or 16 small rivets			2-3% tin, copper

Based on the evidence in Tallon & Hurtel 1992.



