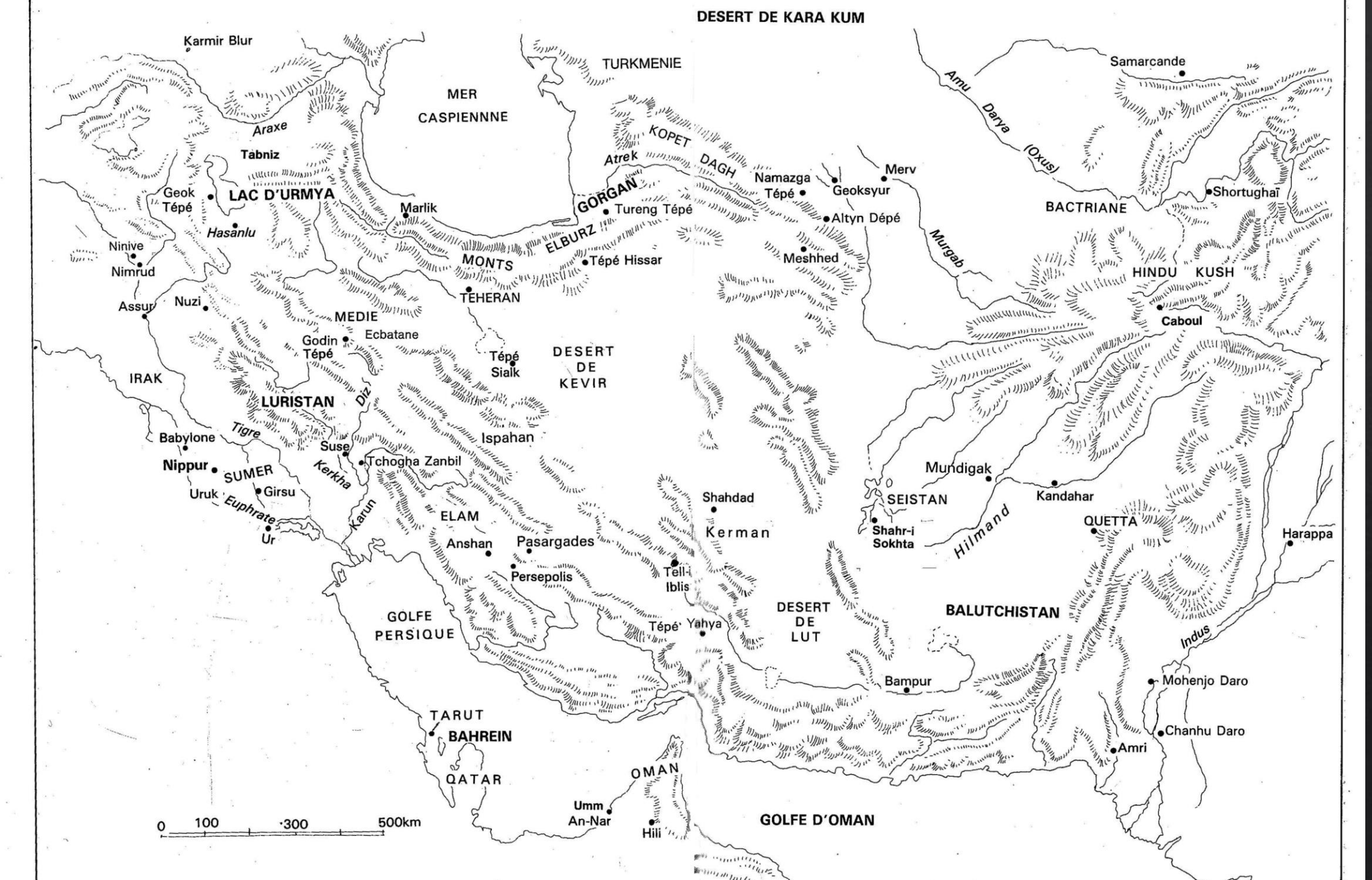
Iran, I Precursori
Paleo, medio susiana, Susa I

Fine V mill. e IV millennio a. C.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Karmir Blur
TURKMENIE
MER CASPIENNNE
Araxe
Tabniz
LAC D'URMYA
Geok Tépé
Hasanlu
Ninive
Nimrud
Assur
Nuzi
Marlik
KOPET DAGH
Atrek
GORGAN
Tureng Tépé
ELBURZ MONTS
Tépé Hissar
TEHERAN
MEDIE
Ecbatane
Godin Tépé
Tépé Sialk
DESERT DE KEVIR
IRAK
LURISTAN
Diz
Tigre
Babylone
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SUMER
Uruk
Girsu
Euphrate
Ur
Suse
Tchogha Zanbil
Kerkha
Karun
Ispahan
ELAM
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Pasargades
Persepolis
Shahdad
Kerman
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DESERT DE LUT
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QATAR
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Namazga Tépé
Geoksyur
Merv
Altyn Dépé
Meshhed
Amu Darya (Oxus)
Murgab
Samarcande
Shortughaï
BACTRIANE
HINDU KUSH
Caboul
Mundigak
Kandahar
SEISTAN
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Mohenjo Daro
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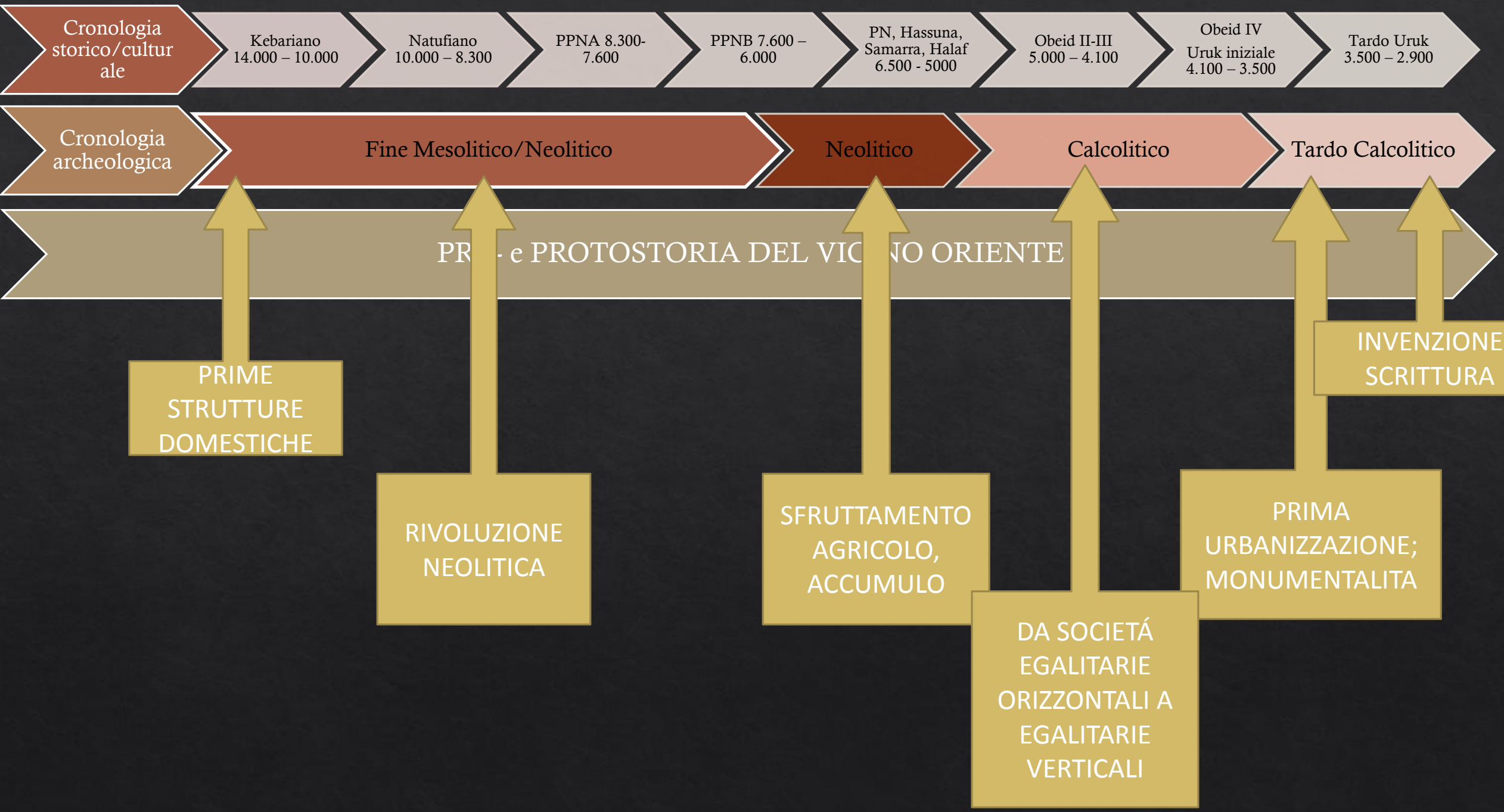
Cronologia storico/culturale
Kebariano 14.000 – 10.000
Natufiano 10.000 – 8.300
PPNA 8.300-7.600
PPNB 7.600 – 6.000
PN, Hassuna, Samarra, Halaf 6.500 - 5000
Obeid II-III 5.000 – 4.100
Obeid IV Uruk iniziale 4.100 – 3.500
Tardo Uruk 3.500 – 2.900
Cronologia archeologica
Fine Mesolitico/Neolitico
Neolitico
Calcolitico
Tardo Calcolitico
PR - e PROTOSTORIA DEL VIC NO ORIENTE
PRIME STRUTTURE DOMESTICHE
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DA SOCIETÁ EGALITARIE ORIZZONTALI A EGALITARIE VERTICALI
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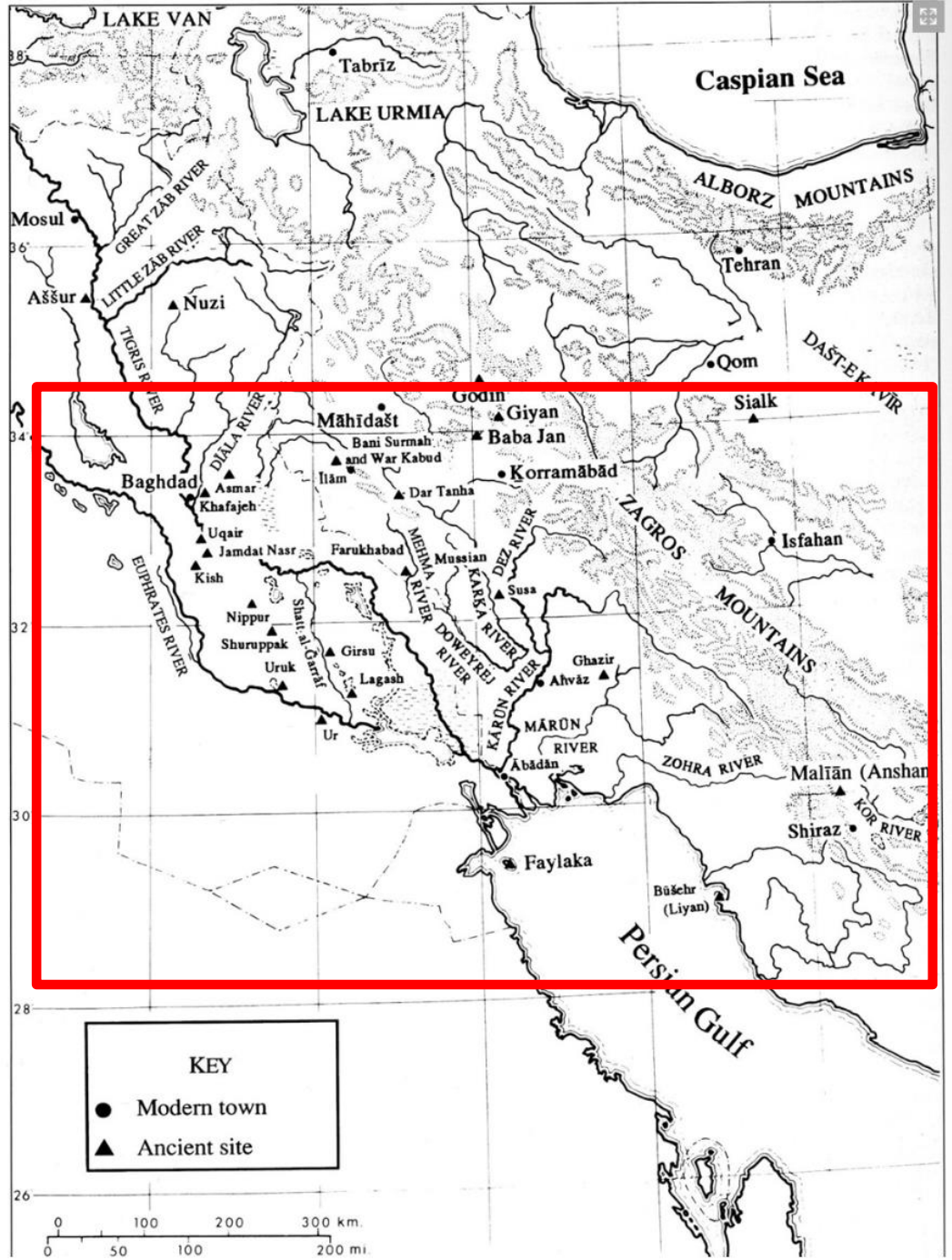
INVENZIONE SCRITTURA



gure 1. Major settlements in Elam and adjacent areas, ca 3000–2000 B.C.E.

RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF THE SUSIANA SEQUENCE[a] (DASHED LINES INDICATE PARTICULARLY UNCERTAIN BOUNDARIES BETWEEN PERIODS)

	Jaffarabad		Jowi	Bendebal	Susa	Chogha Mish		Sharafabad	Qabr Sheykheyn
					25				
						Late		Susa A	
					26 A2				
		1				Susiana			
	III				27				
		2							
Susa	(−2 m								
		3a							
A	to	|							
		d		10					
	surface)								
				11		Middle			
Susiana				|				
d				16			3		Qabr
									Sheykheyn
	II		5	17		Susiana			
Susiana	(−3.5	3m−n	|	|			2		
c	to		|	|					
	−2 m)		12	22					
			13				1		
Susiana			|						
b			17						
	I	4				Early			
Susiana									
	(−6 to	5							
a						Susiana			

Map Showing the Location of Chogha Mish and Other Major Sites in Southwestern Iran and Southern Mesopotamia

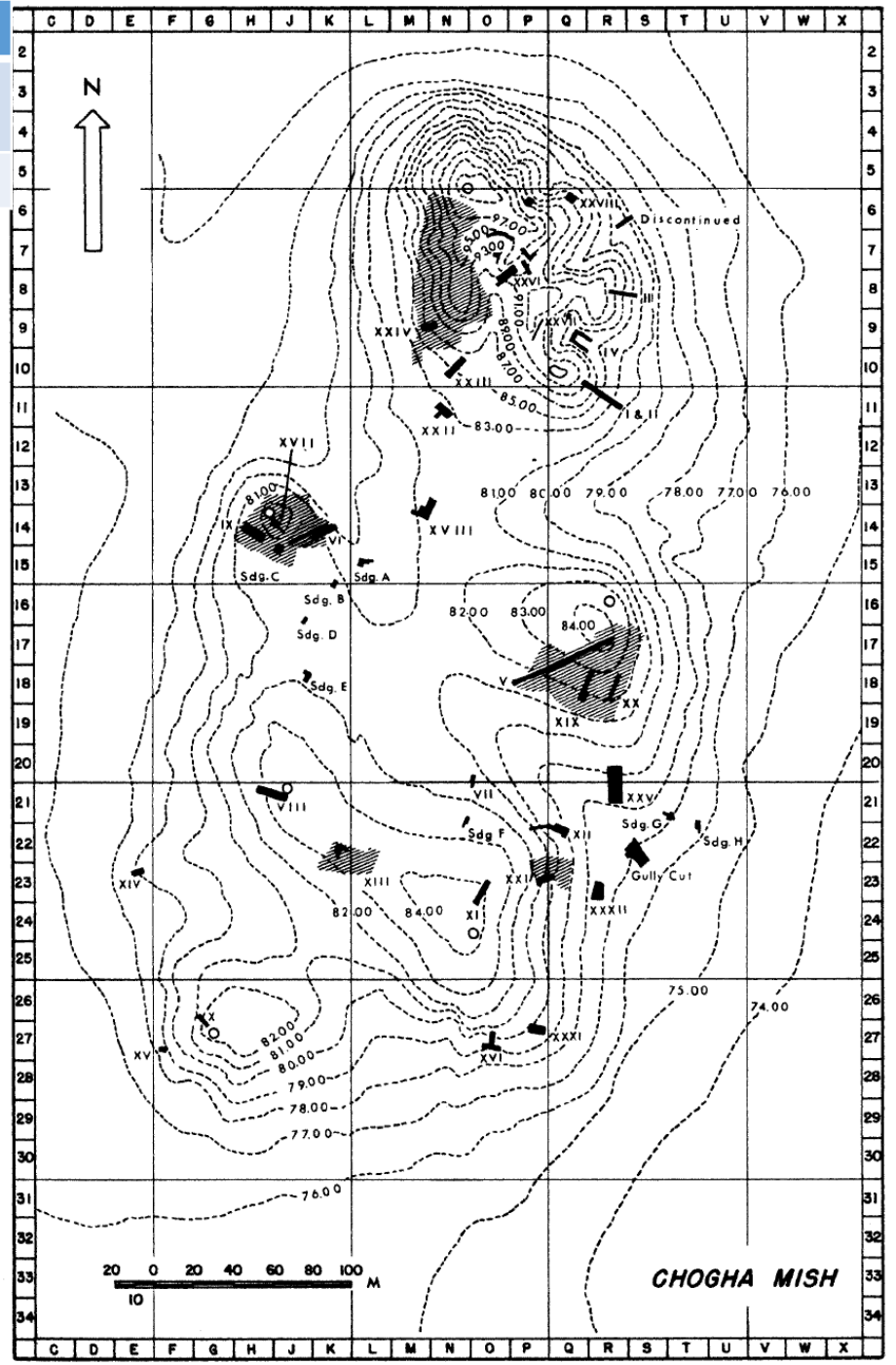
Choga Mish

Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago 1961-1978, Deloughaz e Kantor Occupata continuativamente dal tardo 6. mill. alla fine del 4. mill. A.C.

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
5800-4800	Early and Middle Susiana, Choga Mish	Tal-i Bakun B1, B2	Ubaid I-II
4500-3800	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

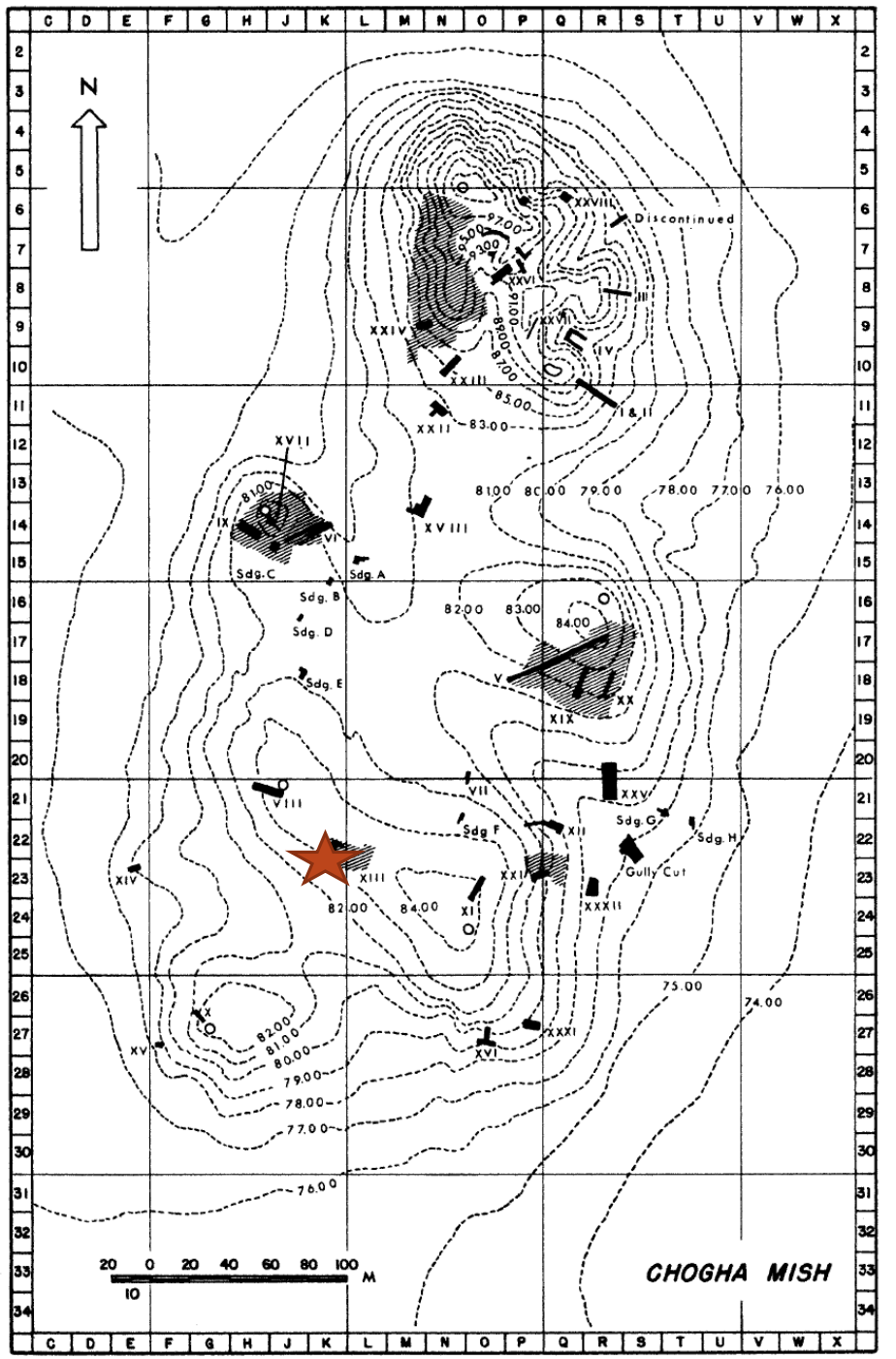
Choga Mish

B

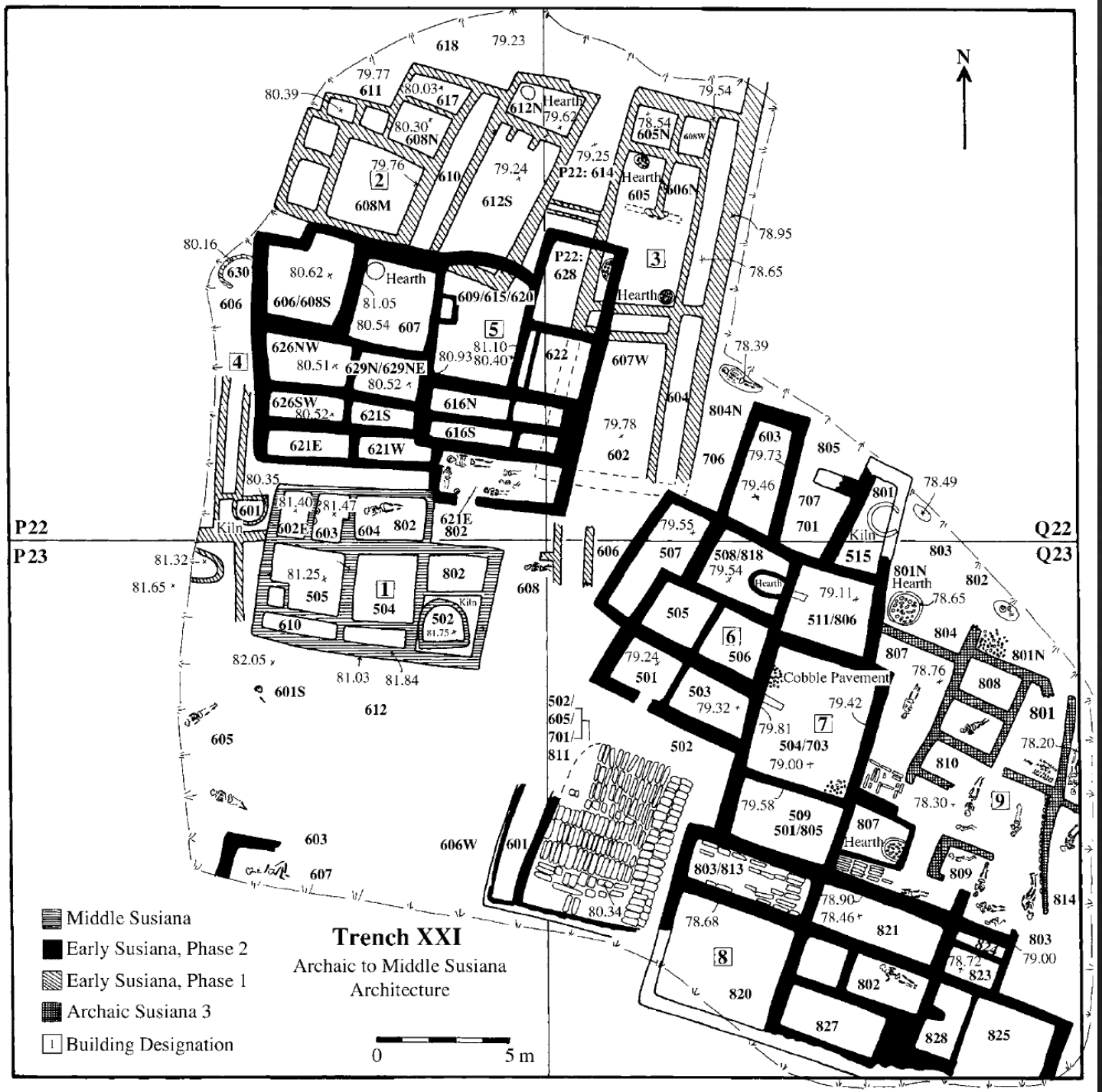


Contour Map of Chogha Mish Showing Various Areas of Excavation

Choga Mish



Contour Map of Chogha Mish Showing Various Areas of Excavation



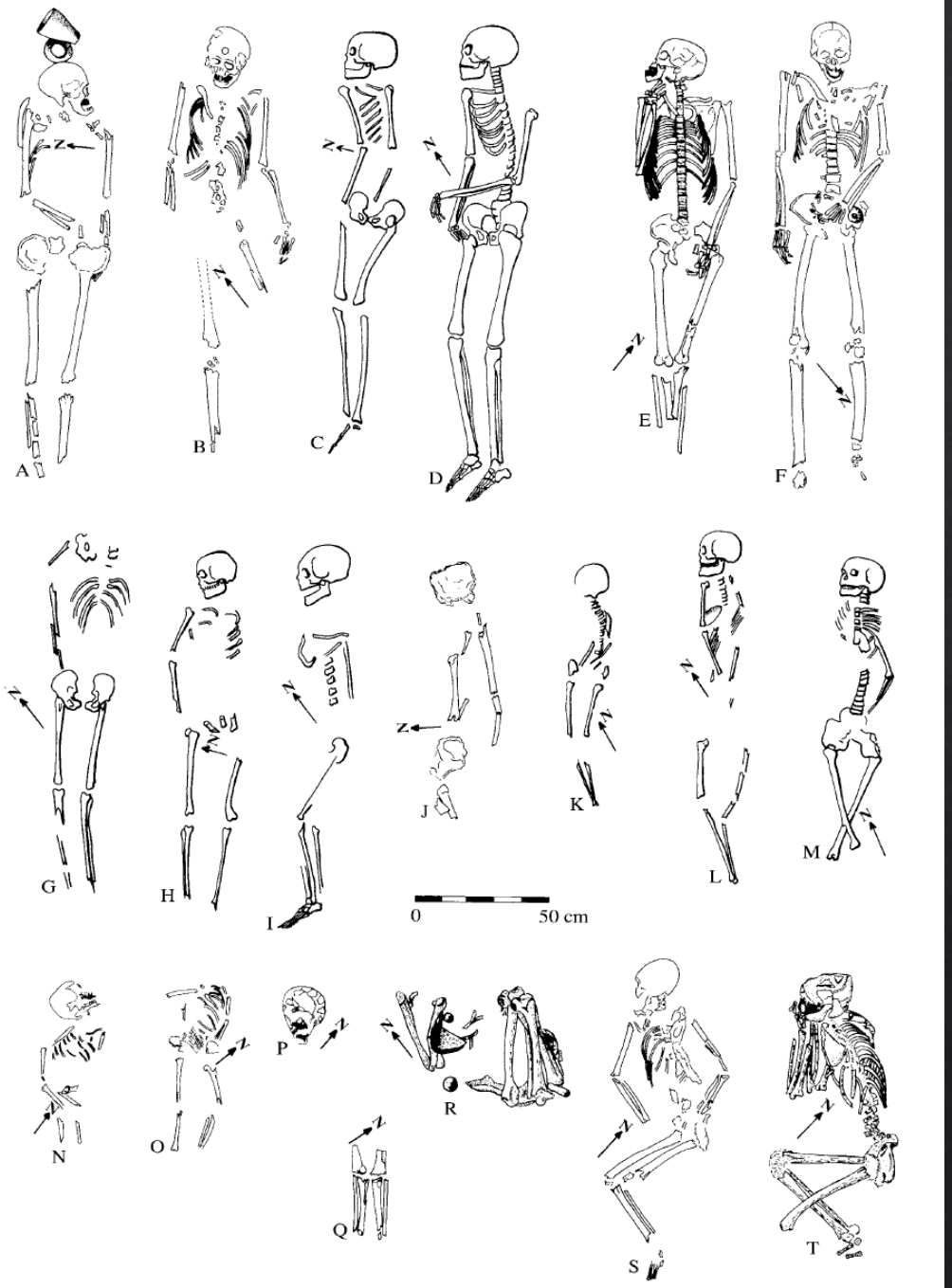
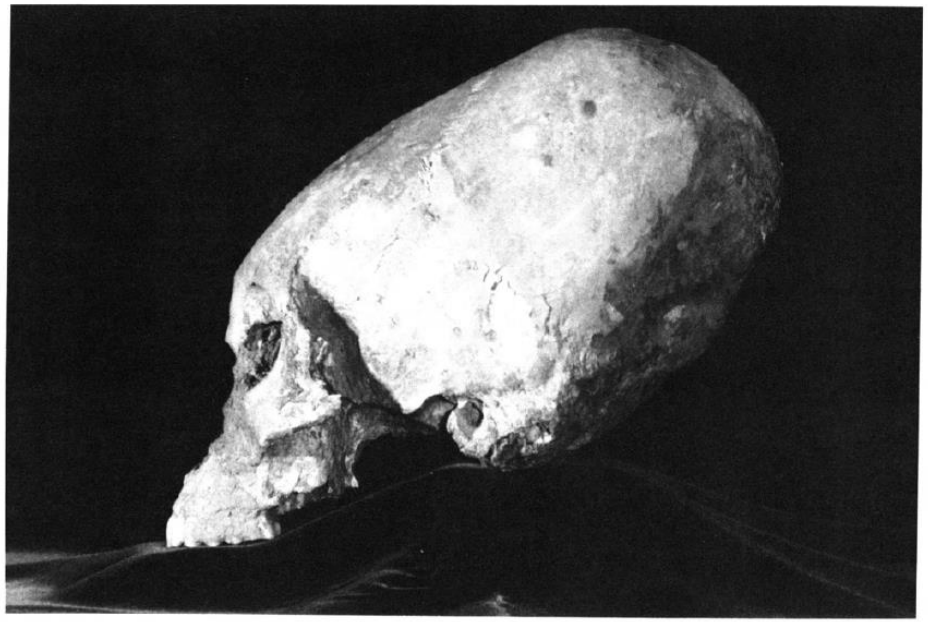
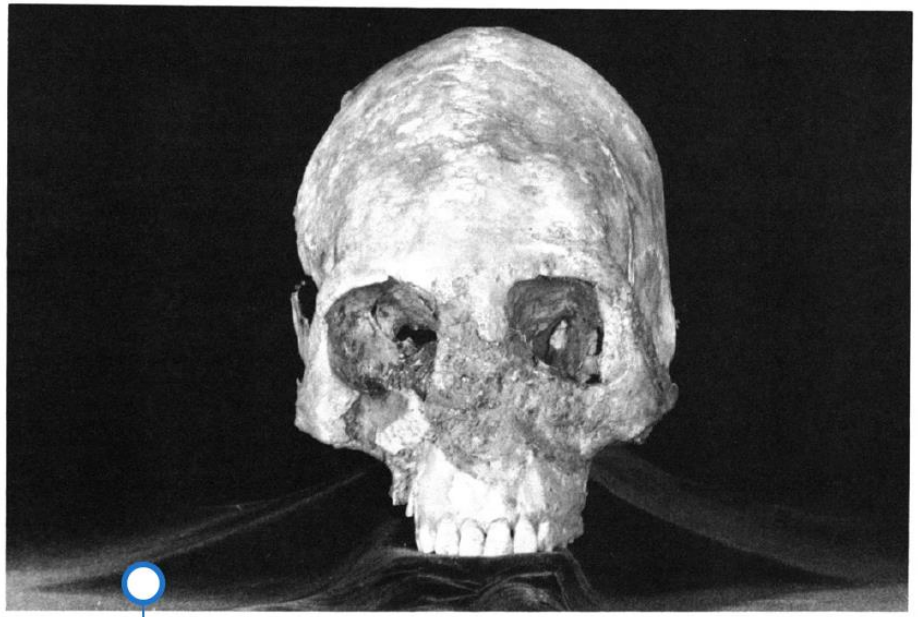


Figure 18. Prehistoric Burials

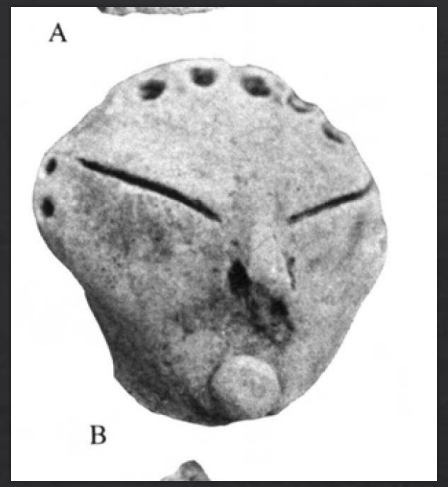


A



B

Artificially Deformed Skull from N11:Trench XXII. Late Middle Susiana. (A) Left Lateral View; (B) Frontal View



deformed skull

Zurück

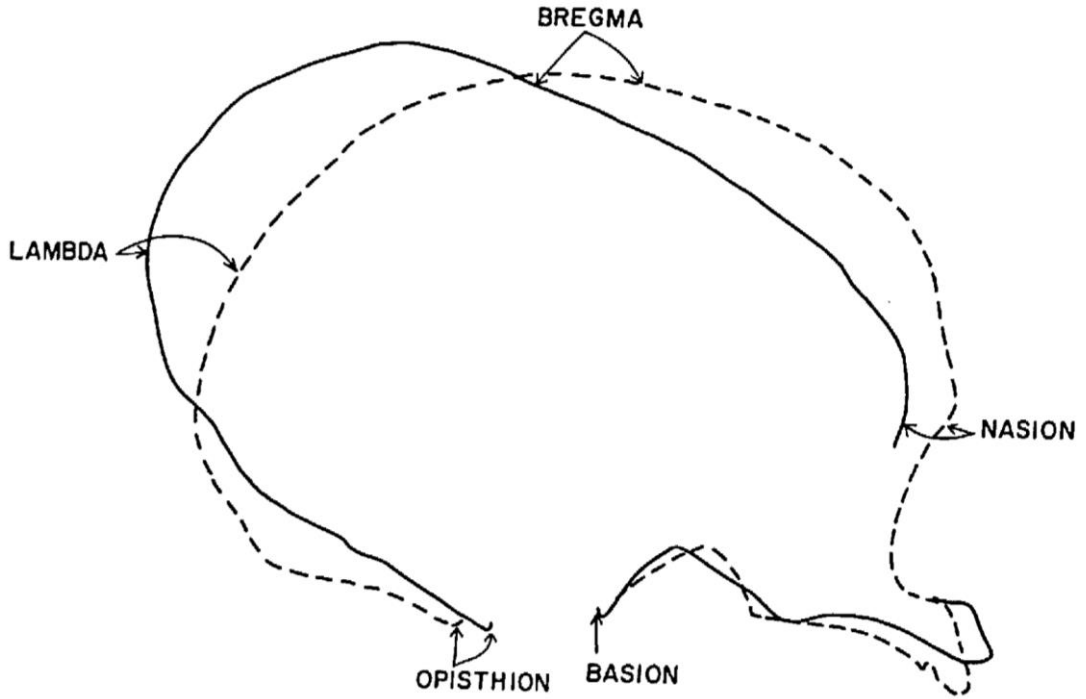
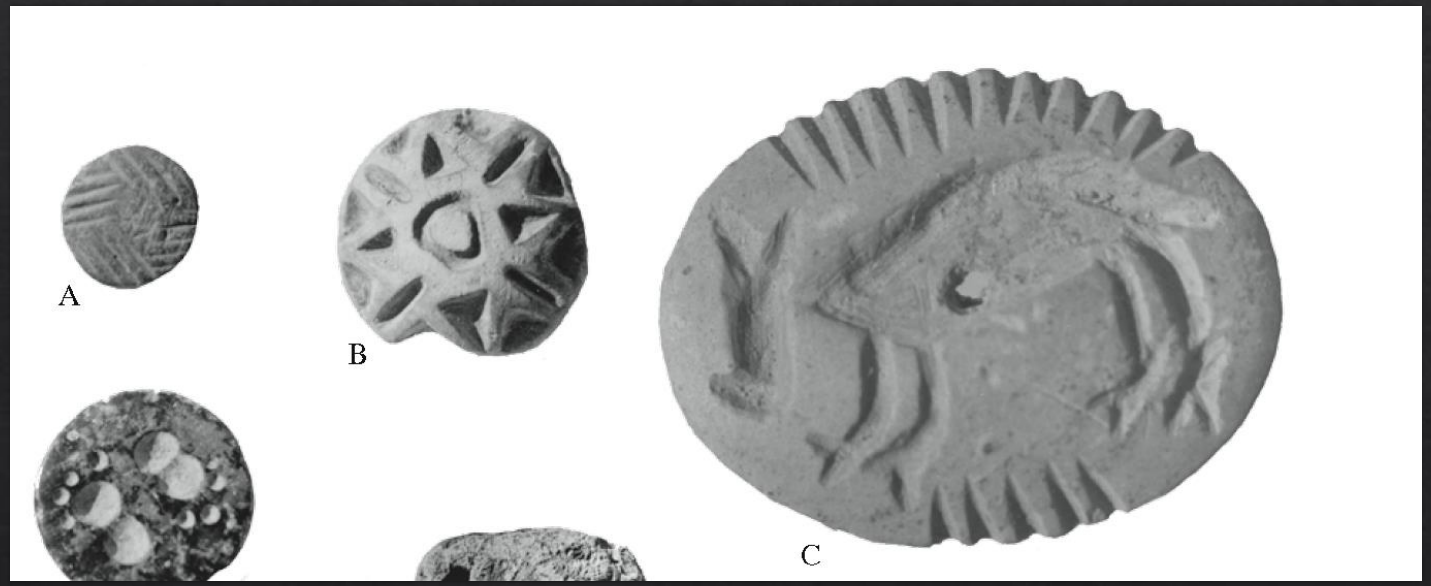


Figure 49. Profile Drawings in the Mid-Sagittal Plane of the Chogha Mish Skull Compared with the Skull from the Early Bronze Age Site of Bab edh-Dhra, Jordan (Tomb Chamber A 102 S, Burial no. 2)



Archaic–Middle Susiana Figurines

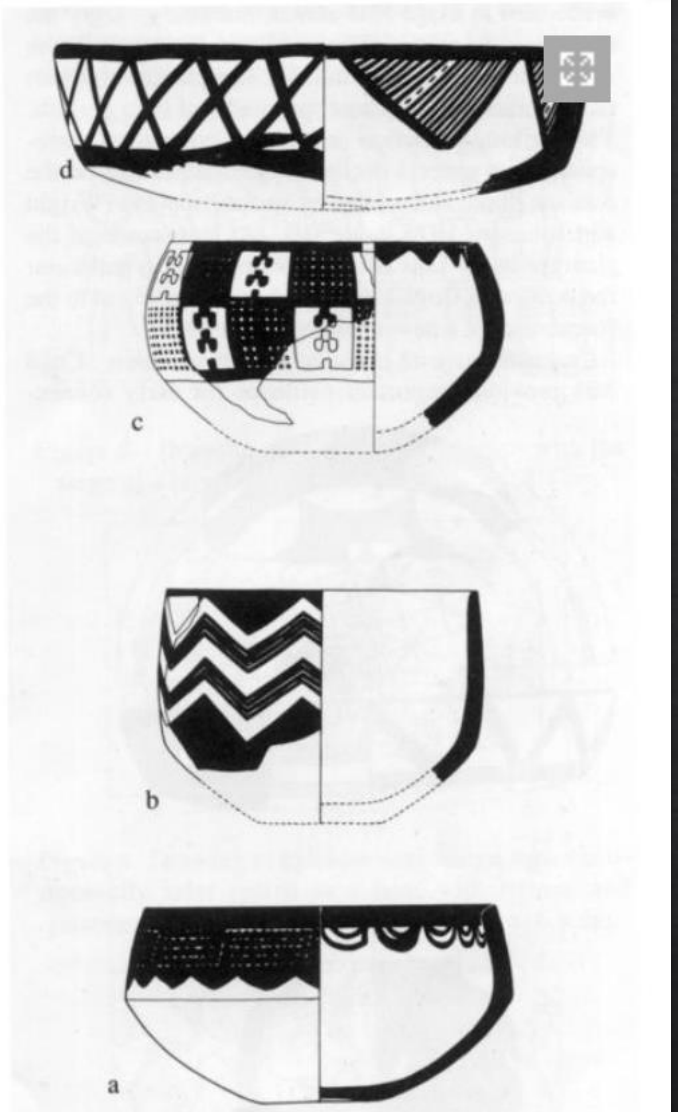


Figure 1. Typical pottery of the Archaic Susiana period. a. Bowl in Painted-Burnished ware, Archaic Susiana 1; diameter 16.5 cm. b. Bowl in Red-Line ware, Archaic Susiana 2; diameter 14.0 cm. c. Bowl in Matt-Painted Ware, Archaic Susiana 3; diameter 15.0 cm. d. Bowl in Close-Line ware, Archaic Susiana 3; diameter 6.0 cm.

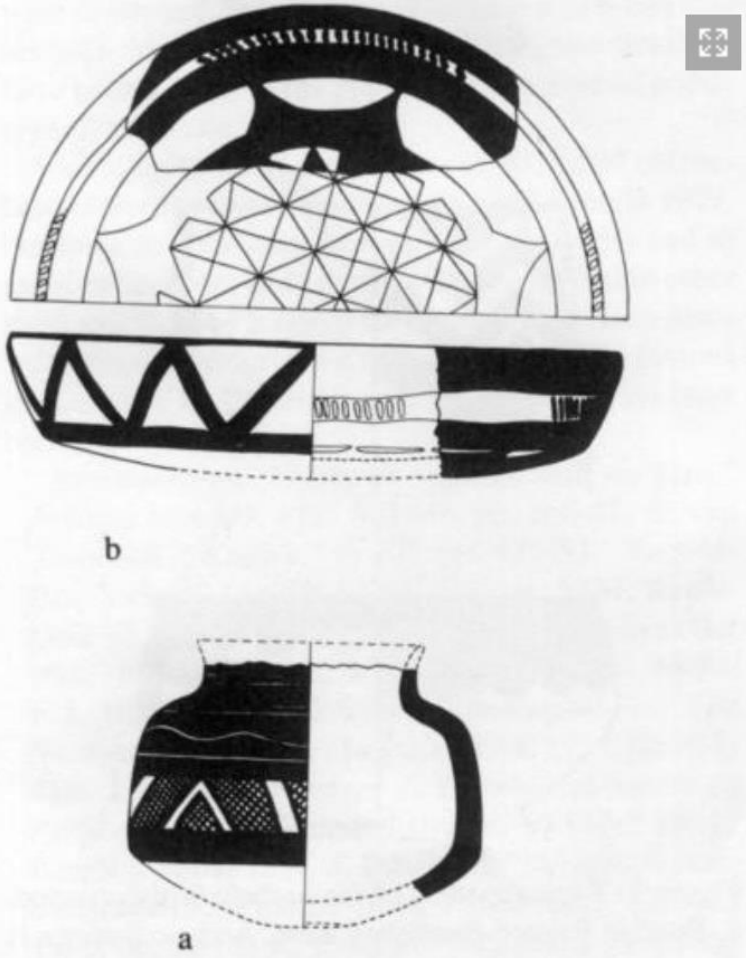


Figure 2. a. Typical pottery of the Early Susiana period; diameter 12.0 cm. b. Typical pottery of the Middle Susiana period; diameter 21.0 cm.

Stratified structures and debris of the succeeding Early (ca. 6000 b.c.), Middle (5th millennium), and Late (early 4th millennium) Susiana periods have provided abundant evidence for the continuity and increasing complexity of the prehistoric Susiana culture. Already in the Archaic Susiana period the settlement had had a mixed economy of animal husbandry and agriculture. By the Early Susiana period stone hoes, attached to sticks by means of bitumen and cord, had become common. Fragments of two large vessels, one of pottery and one of stone imitating a ceramic shape, along with well-cut stone amulets, suggest some degree of specialization in the potters' and stonecutters' crafts. Pottery shapes and decoration developed from Archaic Susiana 3 prototypes

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
5800-4800	Early and Middle Susiana, Choga Mish	Tal-i Bakun B1, B2	Ubaid I-II
4500-3800	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

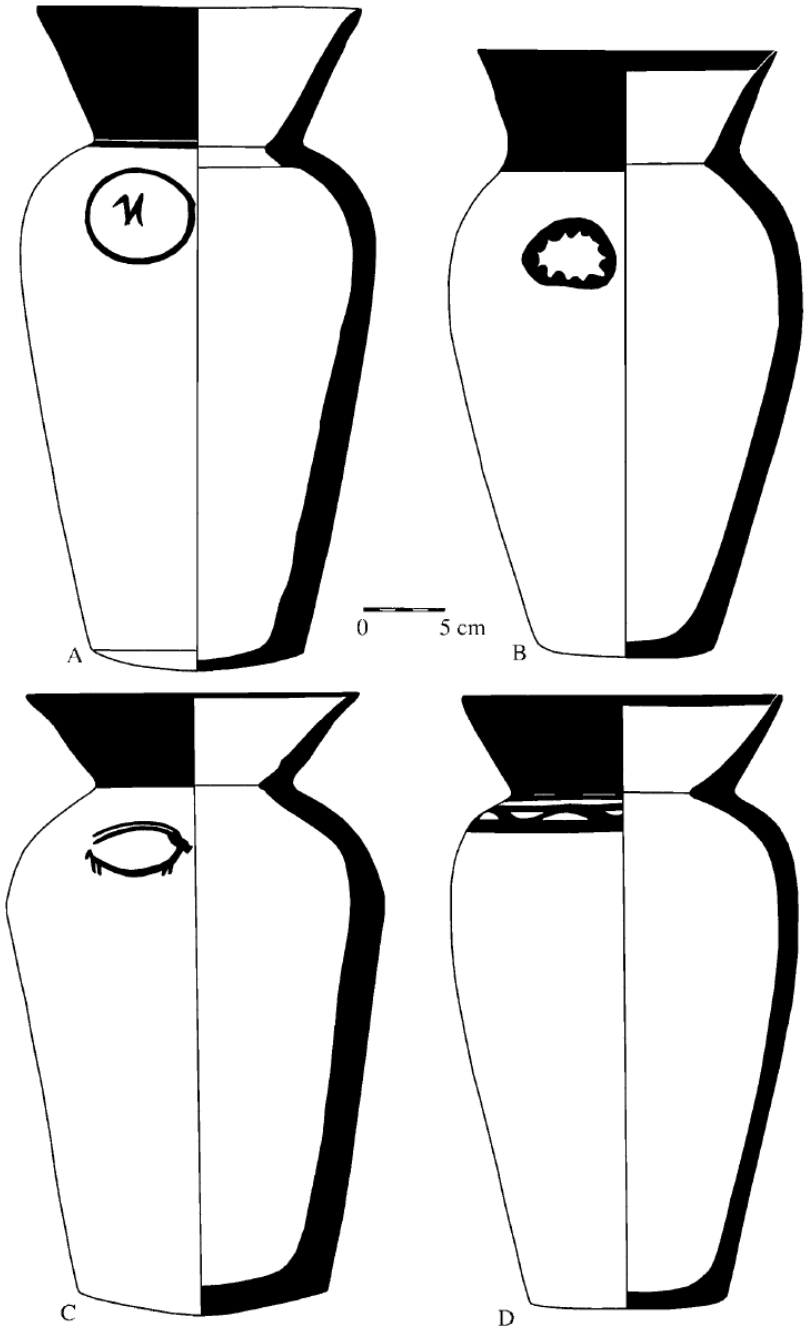


Figure 47. Middle Susiana Closed Pottery Vessels

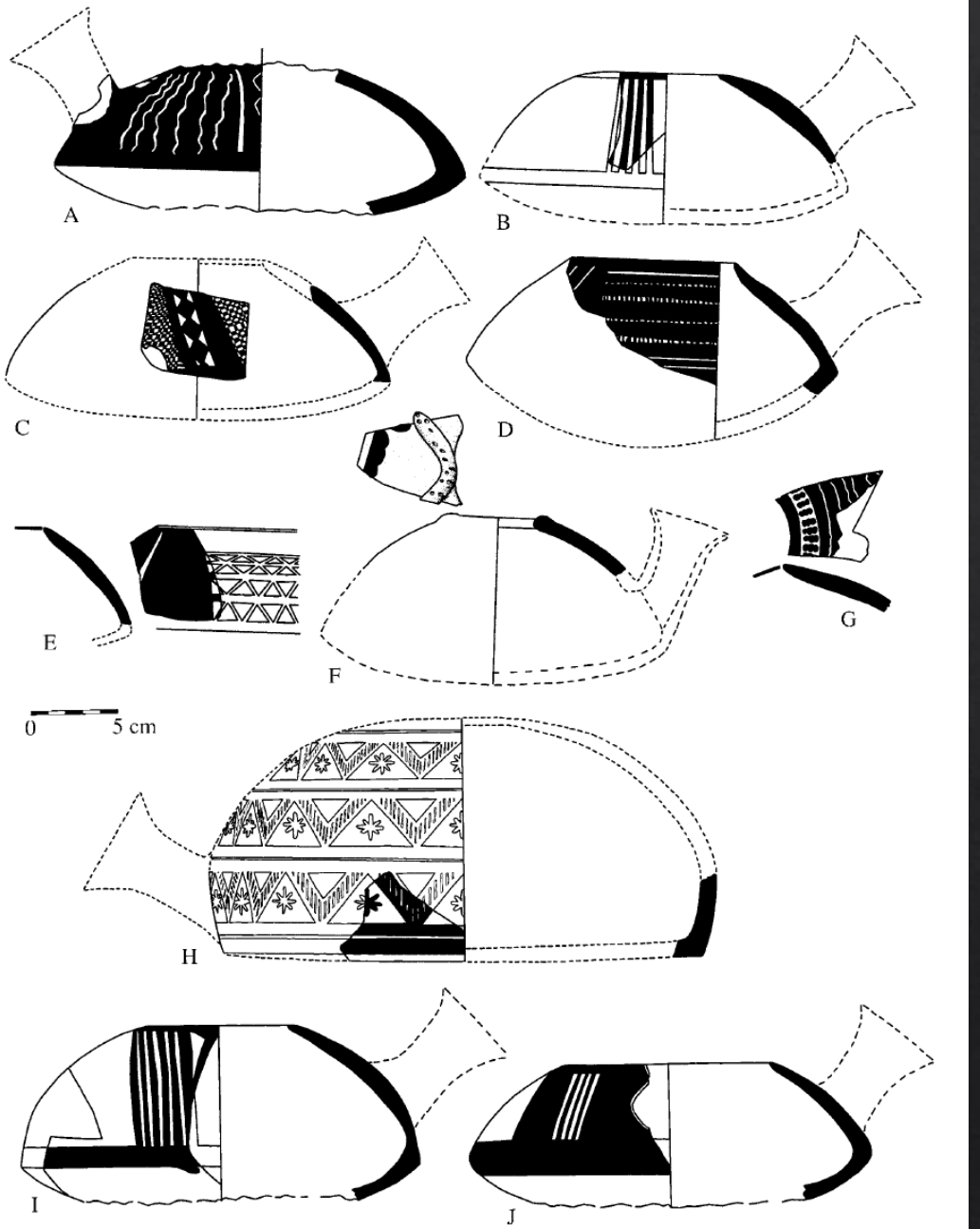


Figure 52. Middle Susiana Tortoise Pottery Vessels

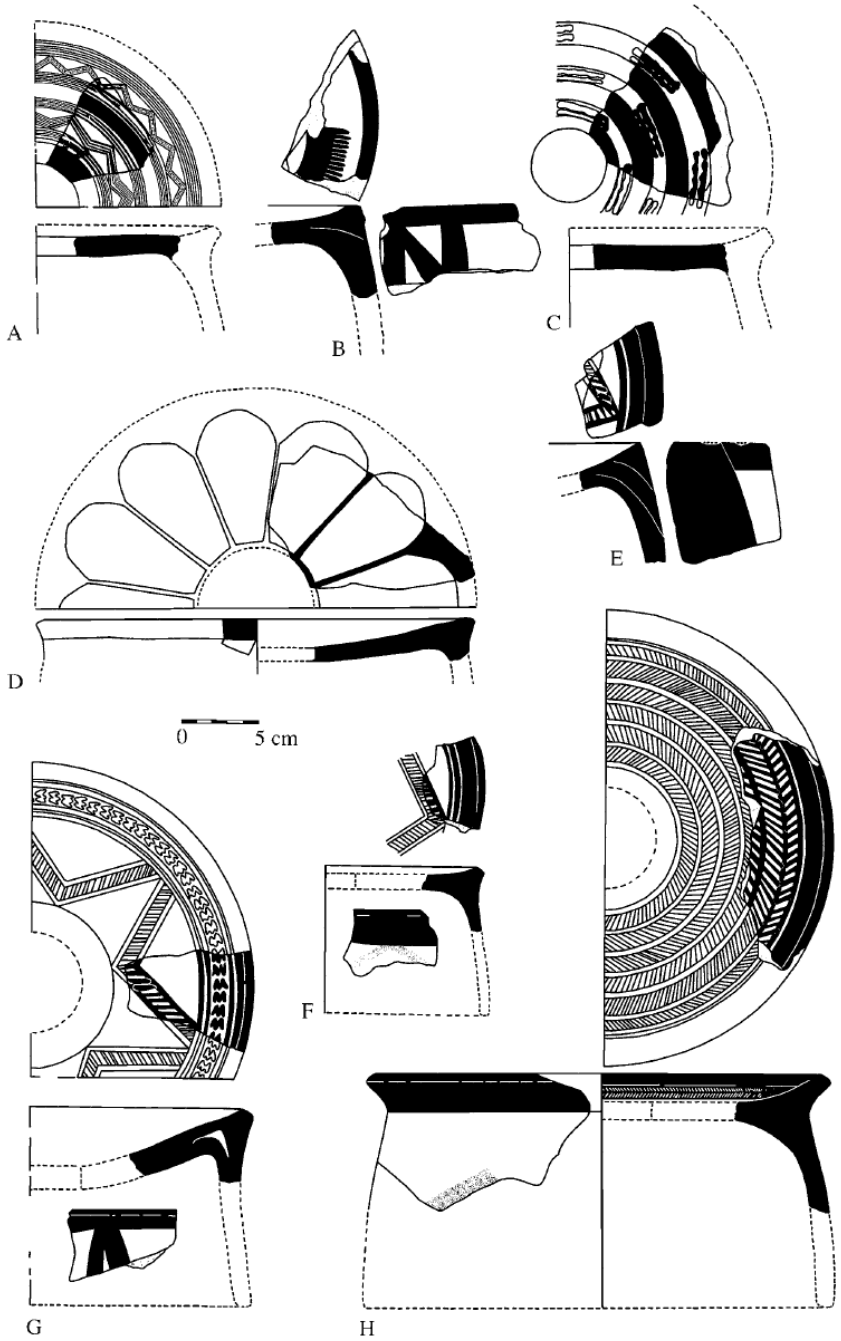


Figure 51. Middle Susiana Pottery "Stands"

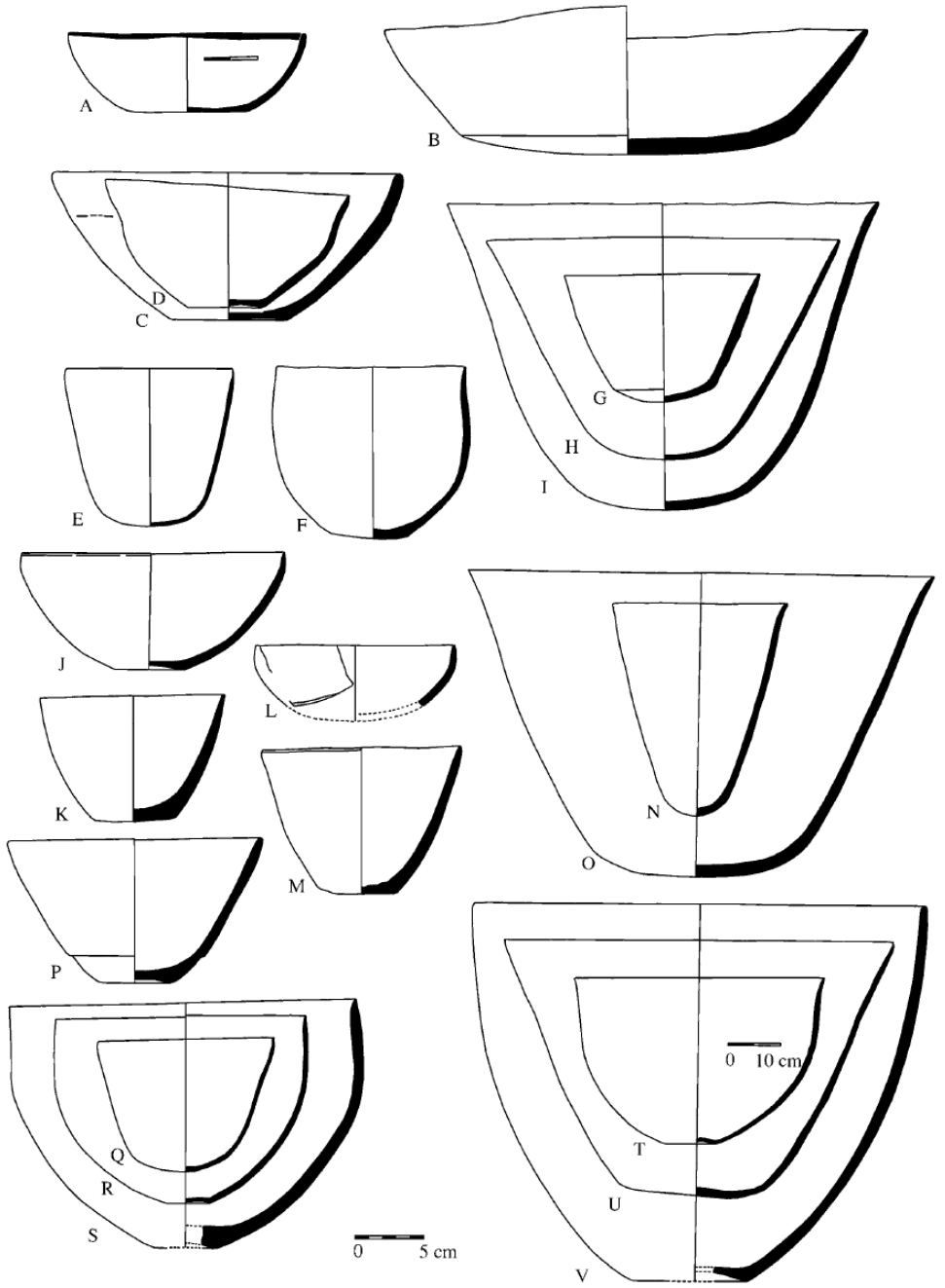
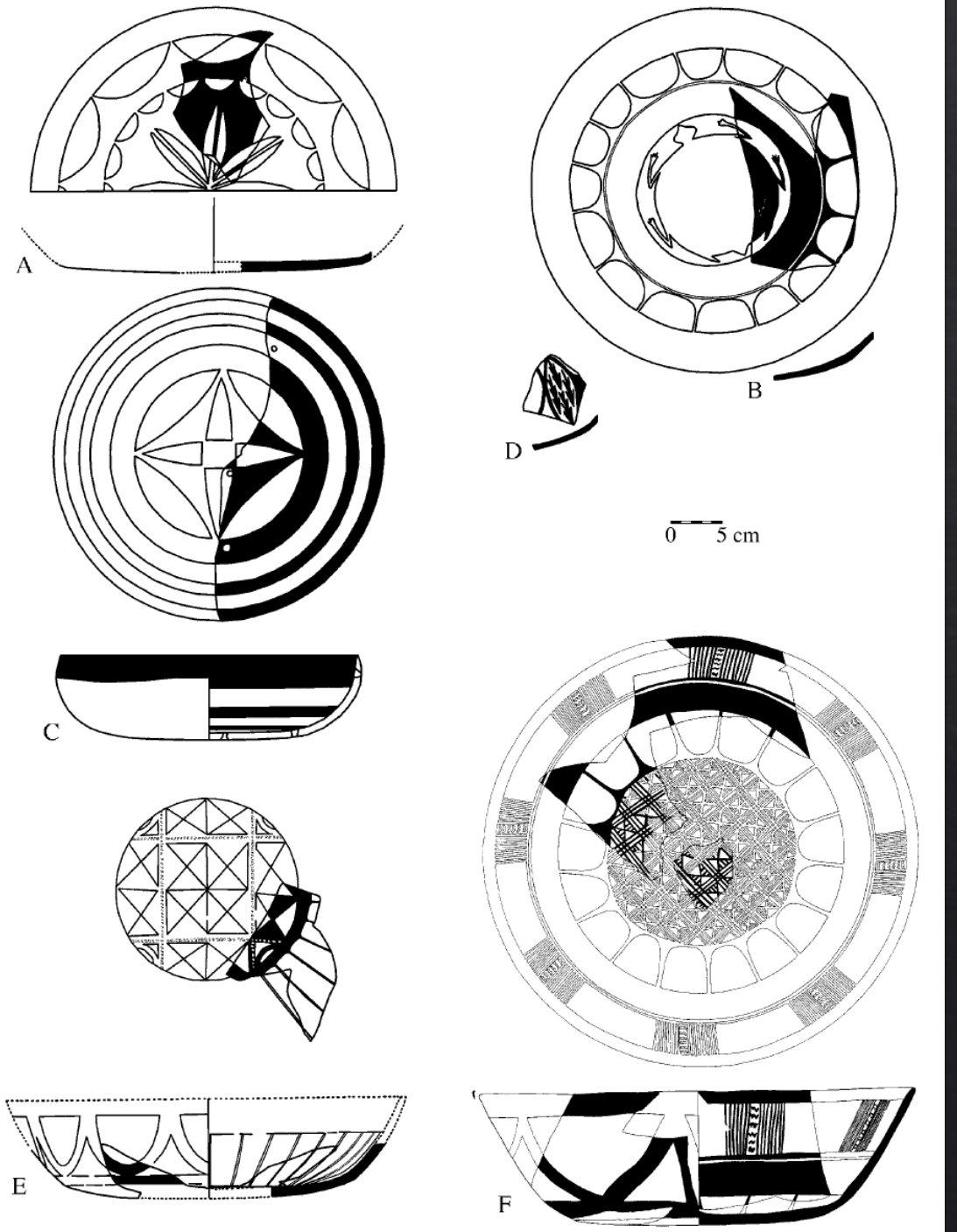
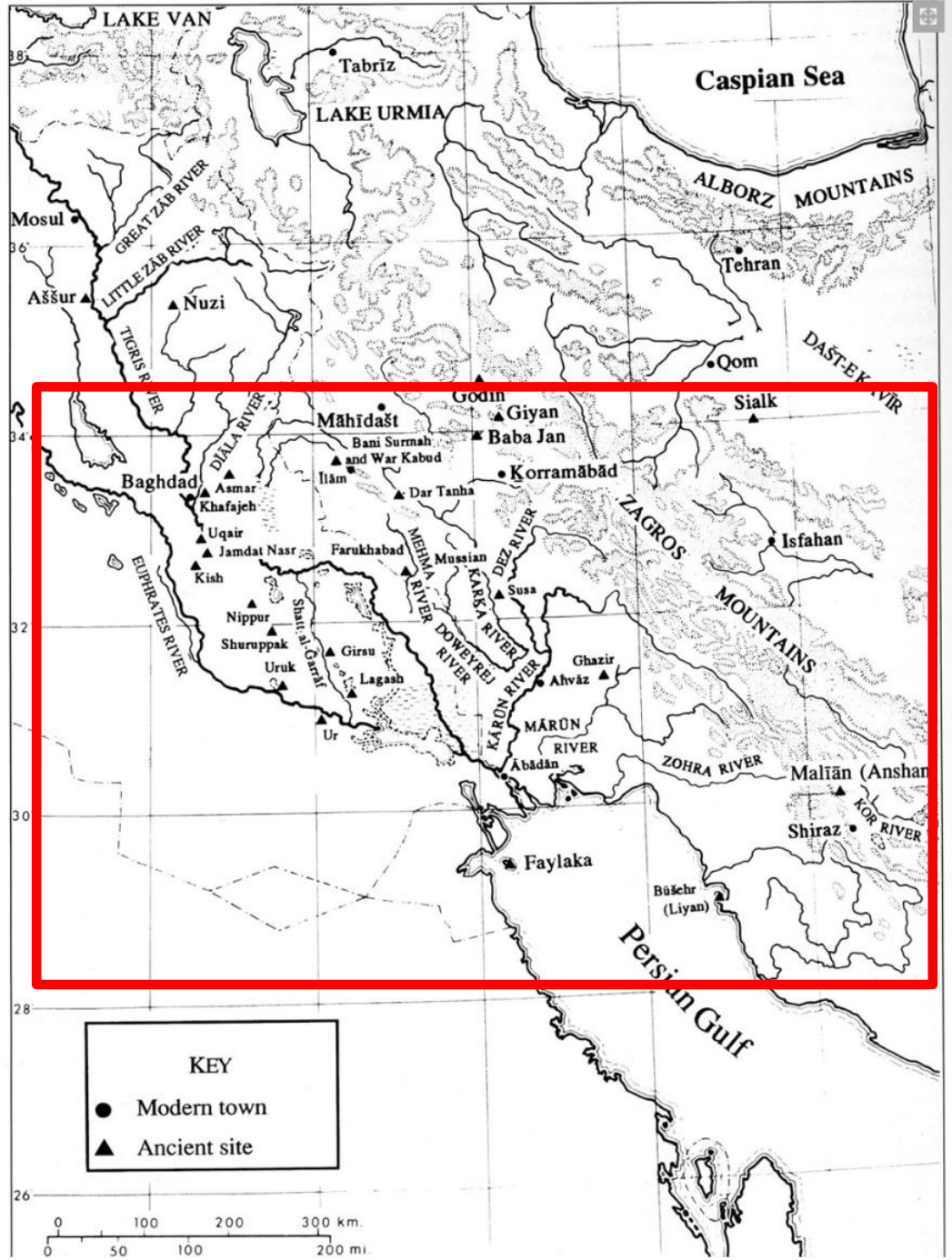


Figure 53. Middle Susiana Plain Pottery Vessels

Middle Susiana Pottery. Open Form (Buff Ware): (A) Family VII-2; (B–C) Family VIII-1; (D) Family VIII-2; (E–H) Family VIII-3; (I) Family IXa; and (J–K) Family IXb. Scale 2:5





gure 1. Major settlements in Elam and adjacent areas, ca 3000–2000 B.C.E.

- In 1809, Captains Anglais - Monteith and John Macdonald Kinnear noticed a strange “black stone” near the “Tomb of Daniel”

- In 1836, Major Rawlinson visited the site briefly and discovered fragments of columns, as well as an inscription by a “king of Susra.” Layard stayed in Khuzestan between 1840 and 1842.

- Colonel Fenwick Williams and William Kennett Loftus (1851-52). Inizi scavi (inglesi)

- Marcel and Jane Dieulafoy (1885-86). Inizio scavi francesi

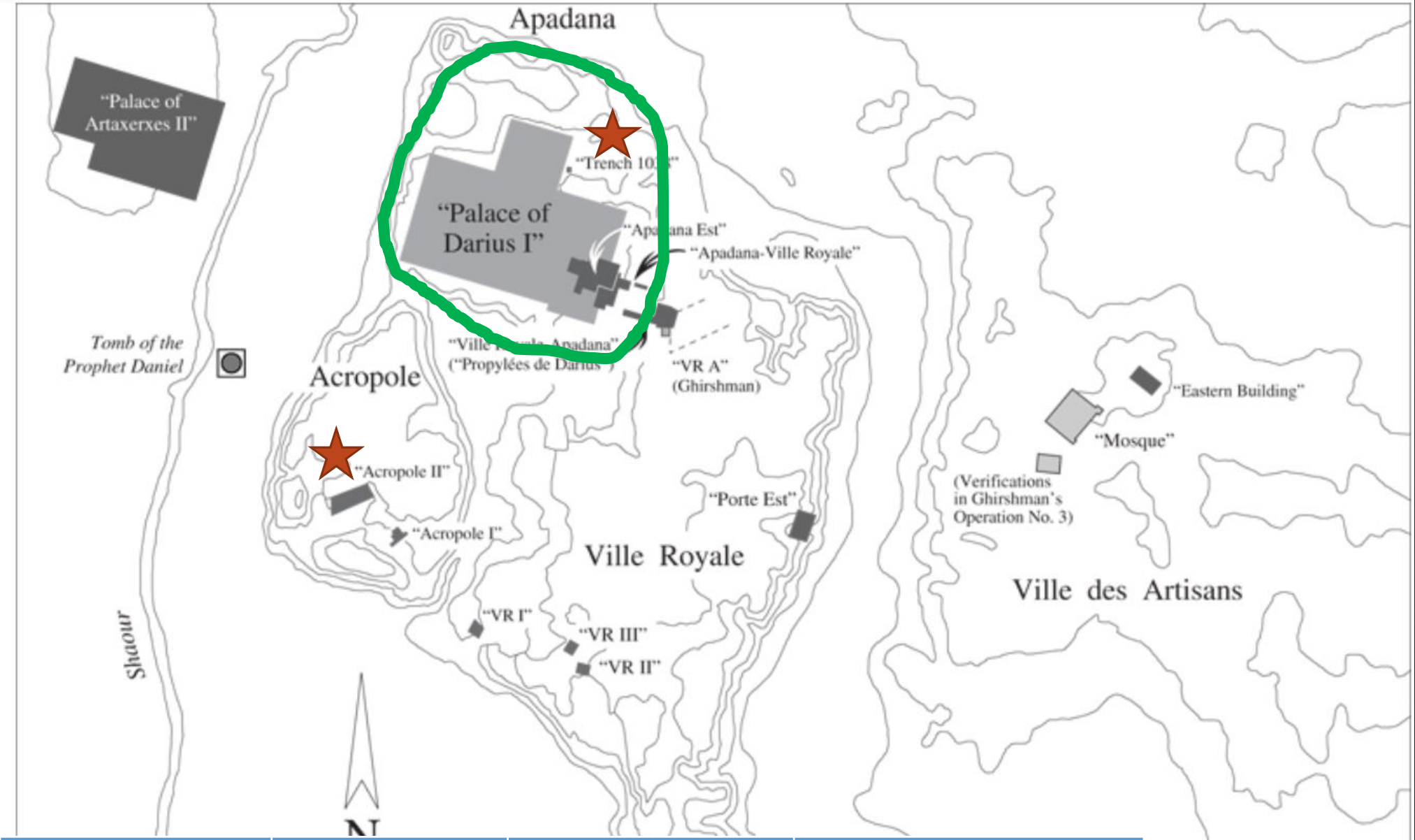
- Jacques de Morgan (1897-1912).

-Roland de Mecquenem (1913-39)

-Roman Ghirshman, (1946-67)

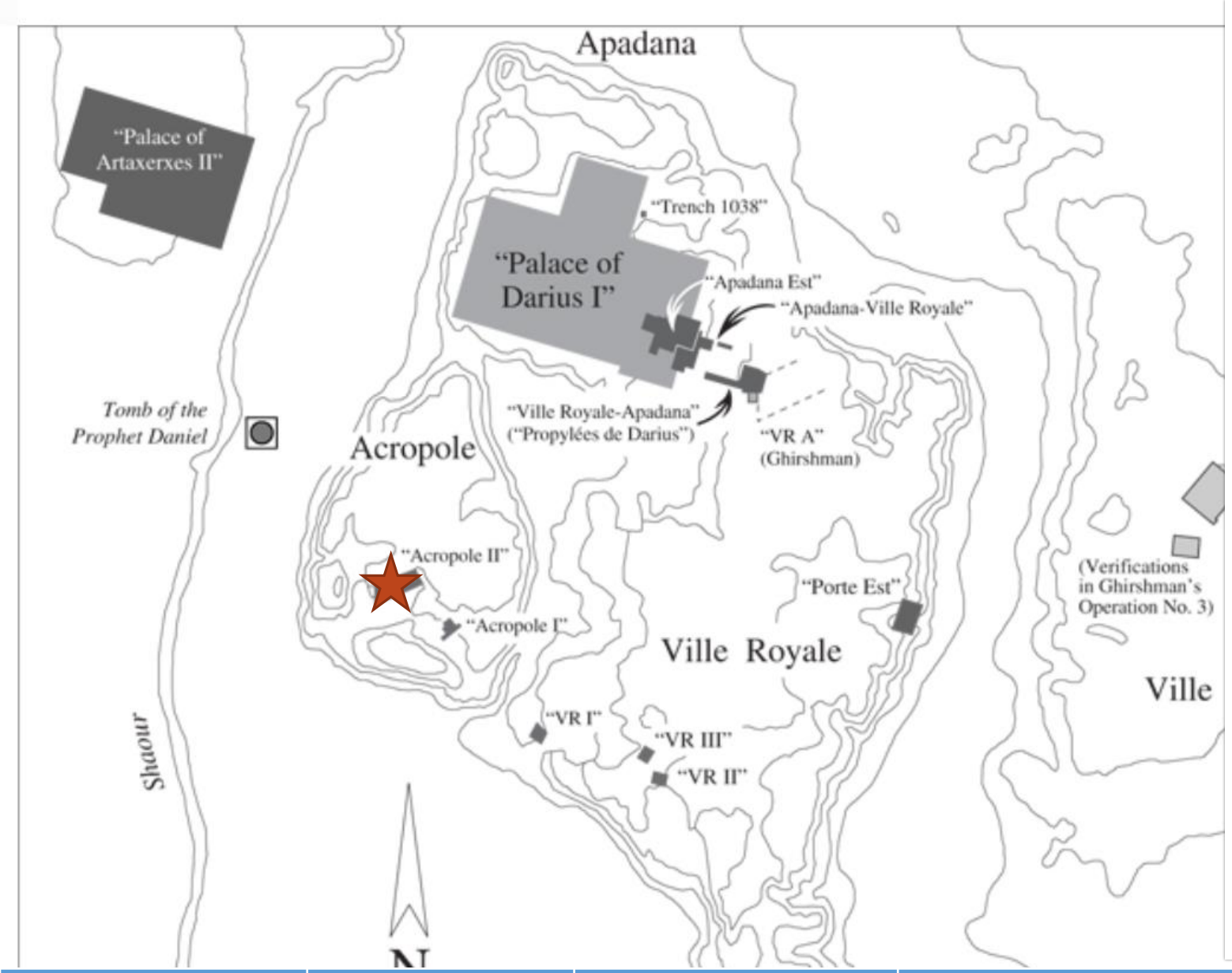
-Marie-Joseph Steve (1967-68)

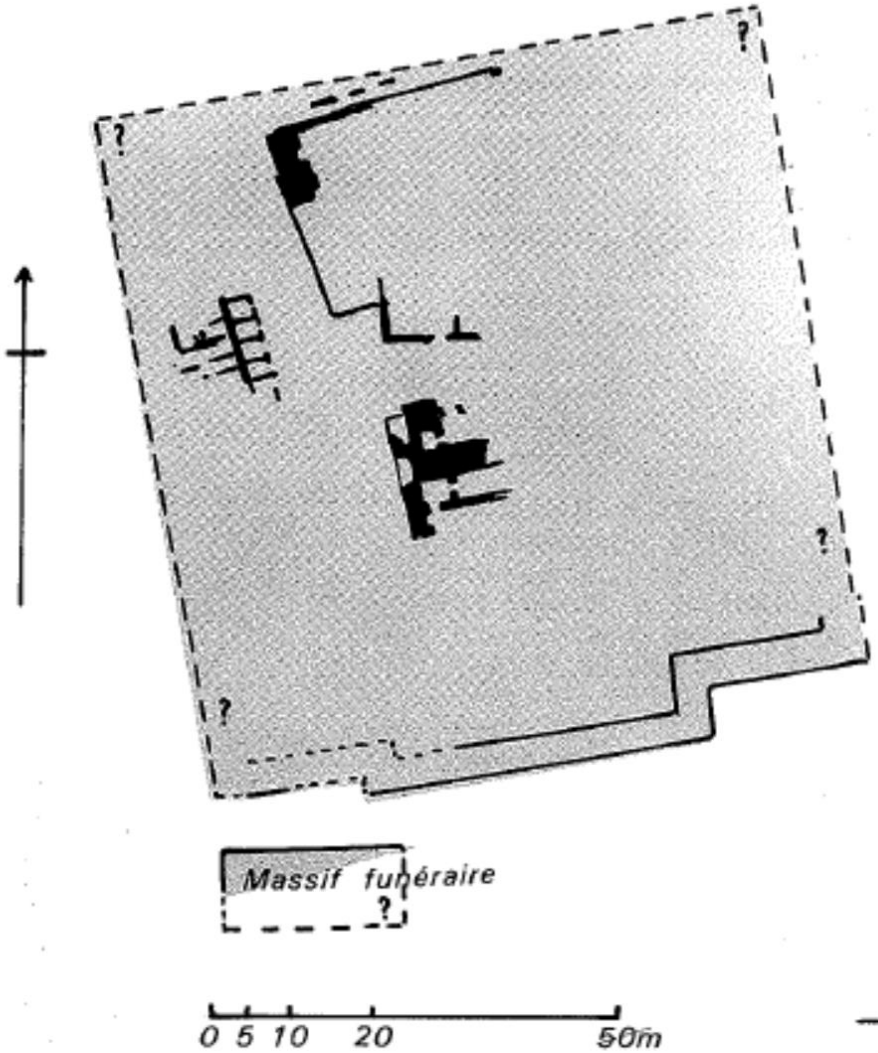
- Jean Perrot (1969-79)



Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
5800-4800	Early and Middle Susiana, Choga Mish	Tal-i Bakun B1, B2	Ubaid I-II
4500-3800	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

Susa I: C14
Inizi: 4395/3955 a.C.
Fine: 3680/3490 a.C.

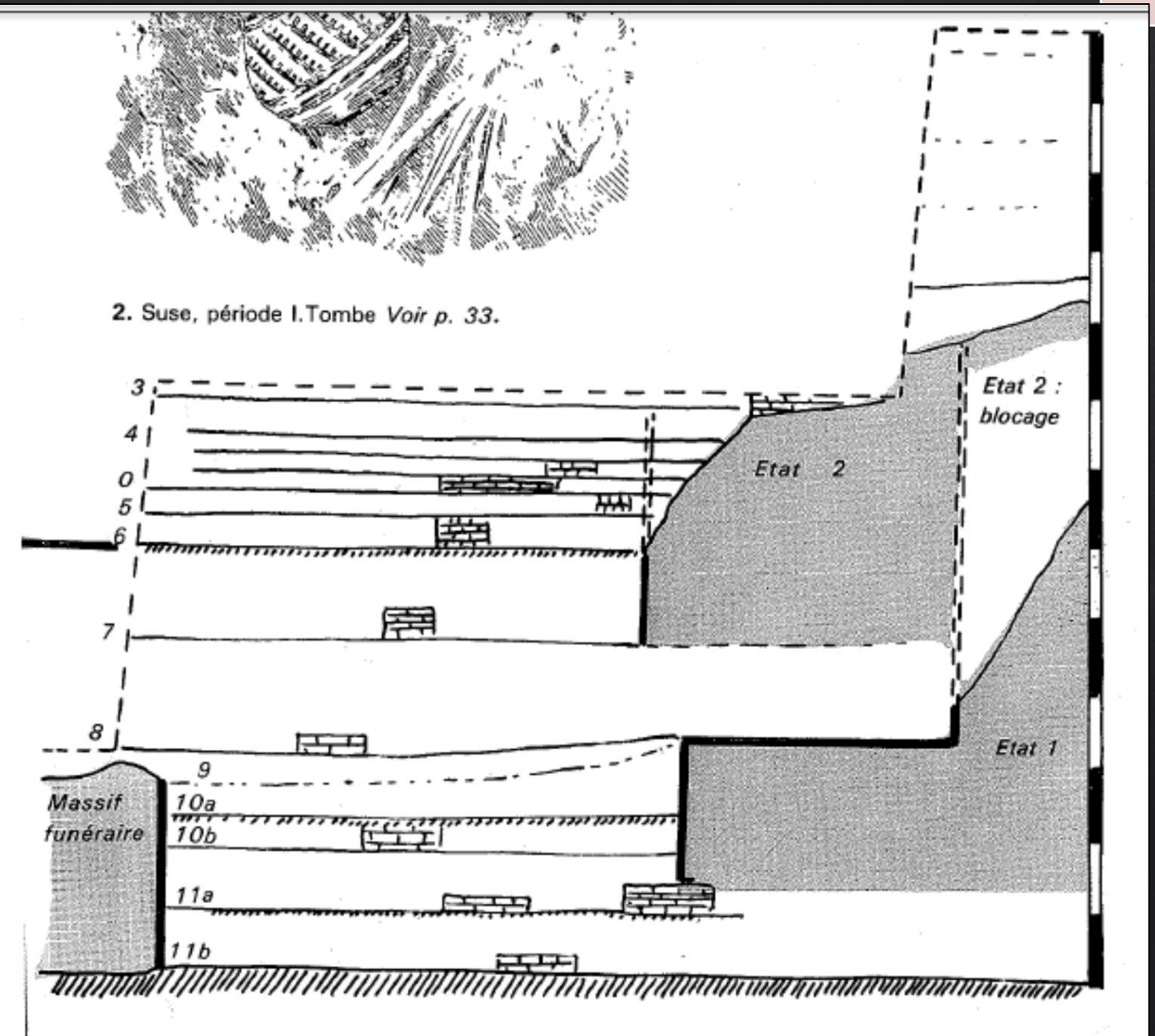


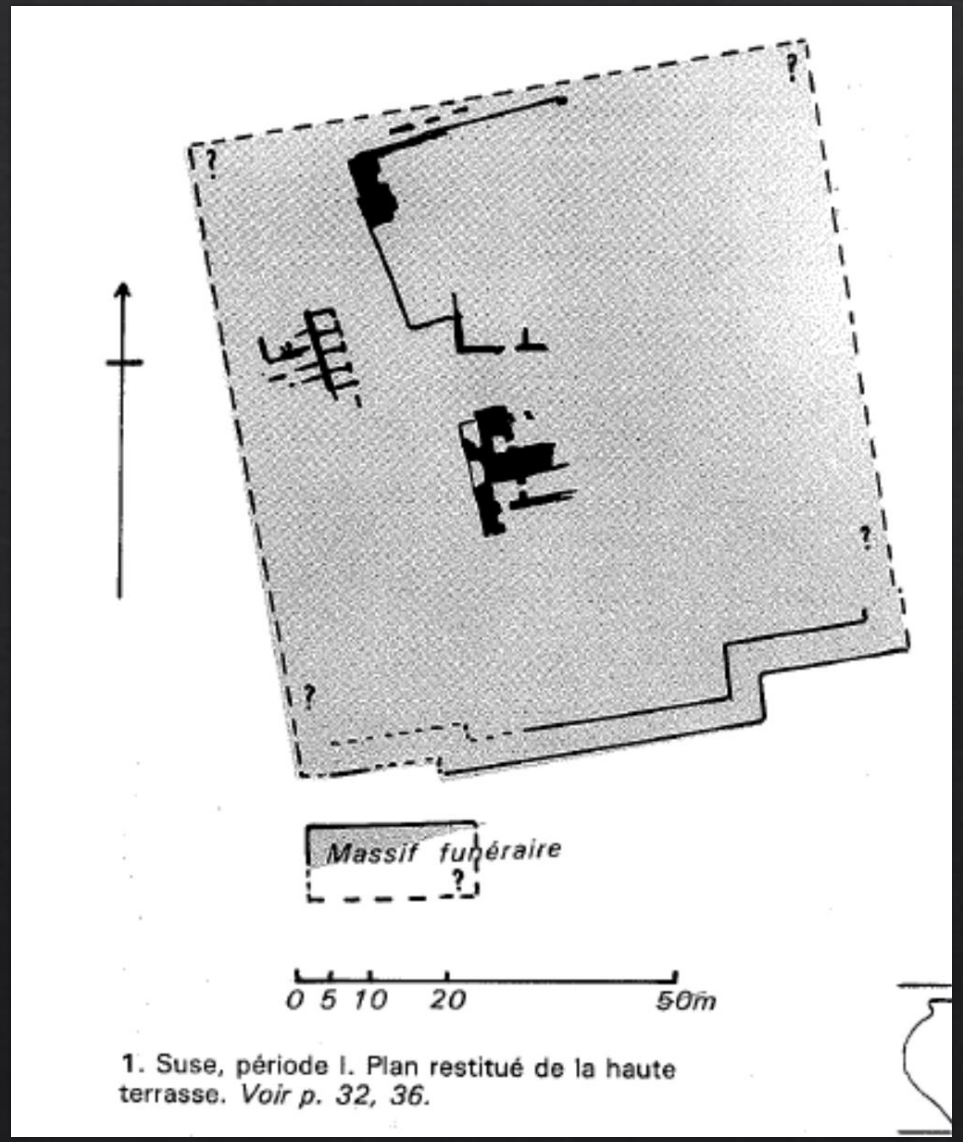


1. Suse, période I. Plan restitué de la haute terrasse. *Voir p. 32, 36.*

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
5800-4800	Early and Middle Susiana, Choga Mish	Tal-i Bakun B1, B2	Ubaid I-II
4500-3800	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4500	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

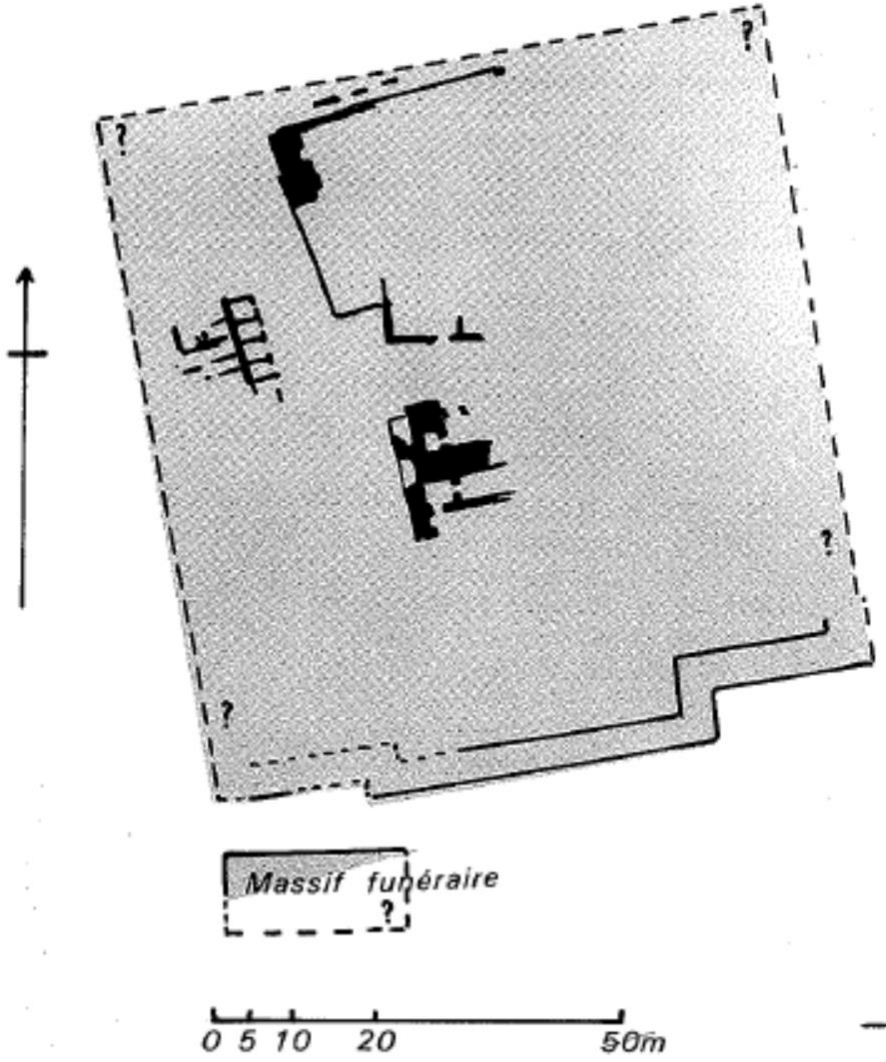




Piattaforma mattoni crudi
Circa 2000 sepolture, primarie e secondarie, scavate sotto e dentro la piattaforma
Corredo ceramico

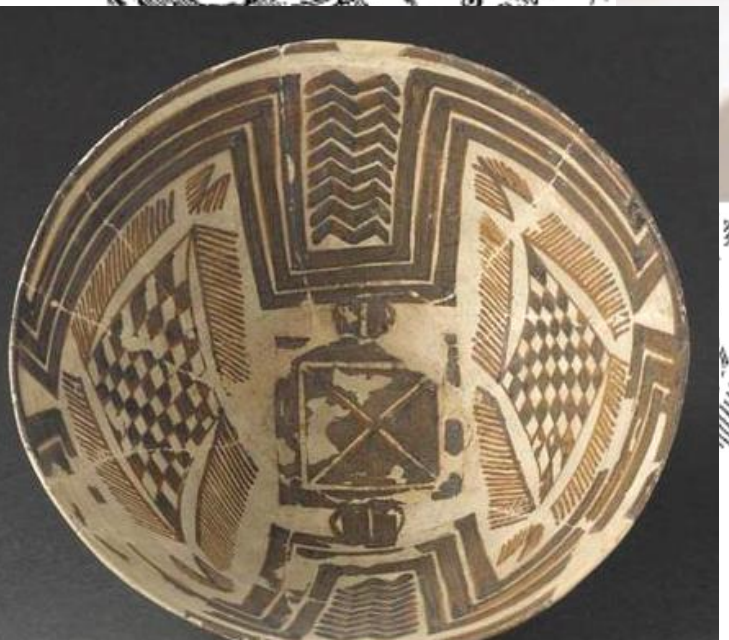
Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

2. Suse, période I.Tombe *Voir p. 33.*



1. Suse, période I. Plan restitué de la haute terrasse. *Voir p. 32, 36.*

Piattaforma mattoni crudi
Circa 2000 sepolture, primarie e secondarie, scavate sotto e dentro la piattaforma
Corredo ceramico



RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF THE SUSIANA SEQUENCE[a] (DASHED LINES INDICATE PARTICULARLY UNCERTAIN BOUNDARIES BETWEEN PERIODS)

	Jaffarabad		Jowi	Bendebal	Susa	Chogha Mish		Sharafabad	Qabr Sheykheyn
					25				
					26 A2	Late		Susa A	
		1				Susiana			
	III				27				
		2							
Susa	(−2 m								
		3a							
A	to	|							
		d		10					
	surface)								
				11		Middle			
Susiana				|				Qabr
d				16			3		
									Sheykheyn
	II		5	17		Susiana			
Susiana	(−3.5		|	|			2		
		3m−n							
c	to		|	|					
	−2 m)		12	22					
			13				1		
Susiana			|						
b			17						
	I	4				Early			
Susiana									
	(−6 to	5							
a						Susiana			

- The evidence from the ceramics recovered on the Susiana and Deh Luran Plains indicates that similar proportions of painted serving vessels were used throughout the Susiana sequence. This suggests that the activities in which they were used were performed with approximately the same frequency throughout these periods.

How to interpret the susiana pottery?

- Pollock 1983
- Hole 2010

Pollock 1983

- Complexity of sociopolitical organization is related to the number of distinct social units in a society- with an increment in the number of social units, sociopolitical complexity is augmented. The number of social groups may increase through vertical additions of units (an increment in rank or hierarchy), horizontal additions (an increase in or differentiationof units at the same level), or both (Johnson 1978:87-)
- A major role of stylistic communication is to signal and maintain boundaries between social groups (Wobst 1977:328; Conkey 1978:67). As the number of distinct social groups increases, the number of different messages to be signaled will also increase, because there will be a potentially greater number of social boundaries and interactions across these boundaries.

an increase in the complexity of stylistic messaging is to be expected concomitant with an increase in the number of social units and thus of sociopolitical complexity.

In a discussion of mortuary analysis, Binford (1971: 17) proposes that there is a direct correlation between a person's status and the number of duty-status relations in which he or she is involved. Tainter (1978:125) argues that this will mean that higher-status individuals will have more energy expended on their funerals. He suggests that clusters of mortuary practices which are based on distinct levels of energy expenditure will reflect distinct levels of rank.

A similar argument may also be applied to other forms of social communication and ritual outside the mortuary domain. Within a category of artifacts (for example, pottery or clothing), there may be groups characterized by differential levels of energy/labor expended in their manufacture or symbolic embellishment.

VERTICAL COMPLEXITY:

In a discussion of mortuary analysis, Binford (1971: 17) proposes that there is a direct correlation between a person's status and the number of duty-status relations in which he or she is involved. Tainter (1978:125) argues that this will mean that higher-status individuals will have more energy expended on their funerals. He suggests that clusters of mortuary practices which are based on distinct levels of energy expenditure will reflect distinct levels of rank.

A similar argument may also be applied to other forms of social communication and ritual outside the mortuary domain. Within a category of artifacts (for example, pottery or clothing), there may be groups characterized by differential levels of energy/labor expended in their manufacture or symbolic embellishment.

(1) the nature of the raw material (whether it is locally available and in plentiful supply or must be obtained from elsewhere at a high "cost"), (2) the quality of the finished item, (3) the abundance of some attribute(s) of the object (for example, the quantity of embroidery applied to a costume or the number of motifs on a pot). Redundancy.

SOCIETA ORIZZONTALI:

Rather, the distinctions among horizontally related groups will be signaled through variations in attributes on the same level. In the case of design, one can expect such variation to take the form of differences in design elements and/or differences in combinations of these elements. These variations will tend to be those of form but not of quantity or degree of elaboration which are indicative of vertical differentiation.

To measure horizontal complexity, one can use the H statistic. H monitors distinctions between attributes and combinations of attributes and their frequency of occurrence. It largely ignores differences in the abundance or elaboration of attributes that characterize vertical differentiation.

1. Style communicates social messages.

2. Stylistic messages serve to mark and maintain boundaries between social groups.

3. Since sociopolitical complexity is related to the number of distinct social groups, as sociopolitical organization becomes more complex there will be an increase in stylistic messaging.

4. Given the patterns of hospitality in chiefly societies, pottery vessels will be one category of artifacts which will carry stylistic messages with sociopolitical content.

5. Changes in the complexity of designs can be monitored using measures of redundancy and information (H).

Redundancy monitors the length (here, the number of motifs per vessel), and repetitiveness of messages, which, as previously mentioned, constitute one of the variables that distinguishes sumptuary from ordinary goods.

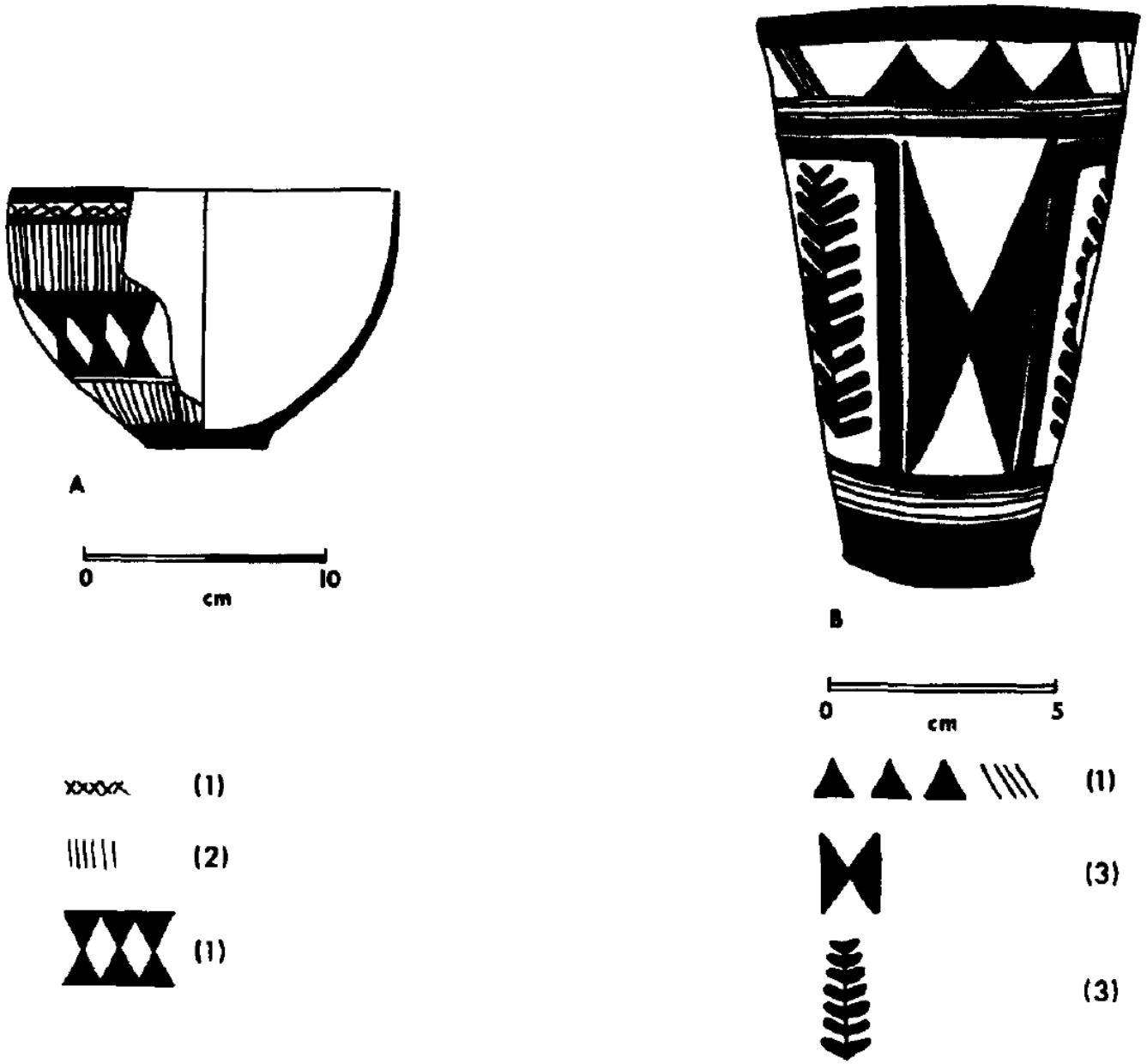


FIG. 10. An illustration of two Susiana vessels and the motifs distinguished on each. Vessel A is a Susa A bowl (966.27) from Jaffarabad (redrawn after Dollfus 1971:Fig. 11). Vessel B is a Susa A goblet (12535) from the Susa Nécropole (redrawn after Pottier et al. 1912:Pl. VII).

Calcolo dei motivi decorativi Calcolo dell'informazione Calcolo della ridondanza

TABLE 5

THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTS (MOTIFS), NUMBER OF VESSELS, TWO MEASURES OF REDUNDANCY, AND THE INFORMATION STATISTIC *H* FOR EACH PERIOD

Period	Number of vessels/sherds	Number of motifs (k)	*H*	Redundancy (*H*-based)	Redundancy (Tainter's statistic)
Susiana a	81	43	5.15	0.216	0.453
Susiana c	56	37	5.35	0.289	0.528
Susiana d	84	70	5.93	0.256	0.508
Susa A					
Bowls	41	39	5.63	0.525	0.670
Goblets	64	61	6.17	0.785	0.808

The high level of redundancy in the Susa A ceramic sample is suggestive of the existence of distinct categories of sumptuary and "ordinary" vessels,

Hole 2010, Ceramic Production

- 1. Can we identify “communities of practice,” closely cooperating potters in one or more workshops?
- 2. Can we identify the work of individual painters?
- 3. Can we fi nd “beginner” as well as “master” painters?
- 4. Was the entire layout and design on a vessel the work of a single person?
- 5. What do “deviant” pots tell us?
- 6. What does an understanding of the production of ceramic vessels tell us about the nature of Susiana society?

Procedura

This allows a comparison of similar vessel forms and designs and aids in distinguishing the production of workshops and individuals

The designs on Susa pots conform systematically to “grammatical” rules, but individual freedom of expression, within certain constraints, and variation in individual competence, result in productions that reflect community standards. While we might expect that groups of painters working together or in close proximity would produce very similar vessels, the actual execution of the designs depends on individual hands. Drafting a set of designs on the concave surface of an open bowl presents some technical difficulties that would not be relevant on a two-dimensional surface. Designers drafting freehand had to assess proportions and foreshortening to achieve a balance and aesthetically pleasing outcome. The vessels show a high degree of variability in these regards, while conforming to consistent use of structure and motifs.

Fig. 5 – *Variations of the comb motif.*

- Fig. 5
- Tre diversi stili di pettine:
- One group has an outward facing finial (fig. 5: 1-7), which occurs chiefly on the Flare Rectangle Bowls and on a few Deep Rectangle Bowls that deviate from the norm, but is absent from Comb Bowls.
- A second group has a short horizontal finial facing inward (fi g. 5: 8-12).
- A third group has a recurved finial (fig. 5: 14-22). Within each group there is variability in the rendering of the lines, implying individual artists.

DIVERSI WORKSHOP

Copie (fig. 1)

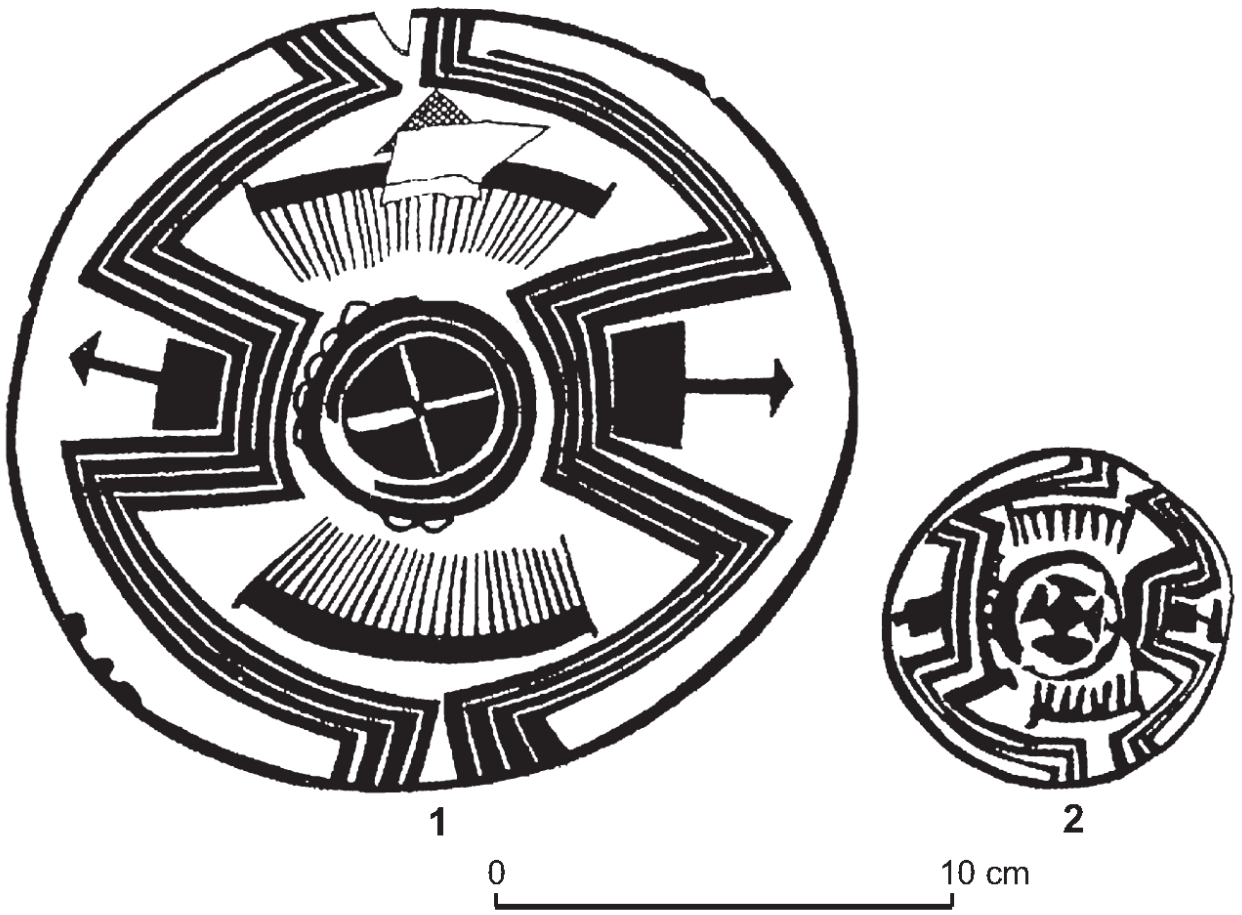
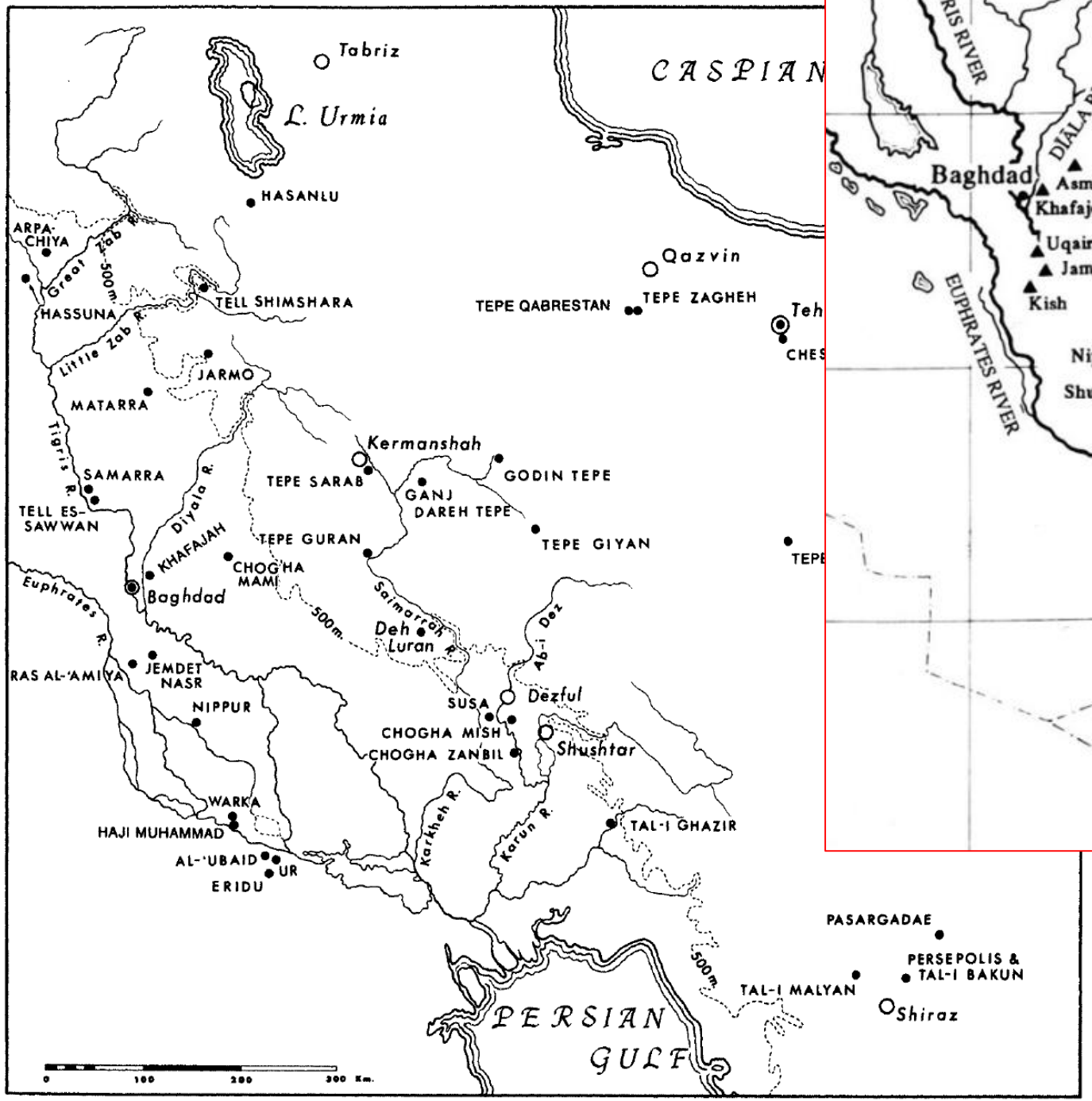


Fig. 6 – *Two bowls with the same structure and design elements, suggesting the work of an accomplished artisan and a painter just learning the craft.*

- DIVERSI WORKSHOP
- DIVERSE MANI SULLO STESSO CONTEITORE
- NELLO STESSO WORKSHOP DIVERSE QUALITA DI PRODOTTO
- LE CIOTOLE SONO RIUSATE, probabilmente si tratta di oggetti personali
- NON C‘È DIVERSITÀ DI PRODOTTO A SECONDA DELLO STATUS

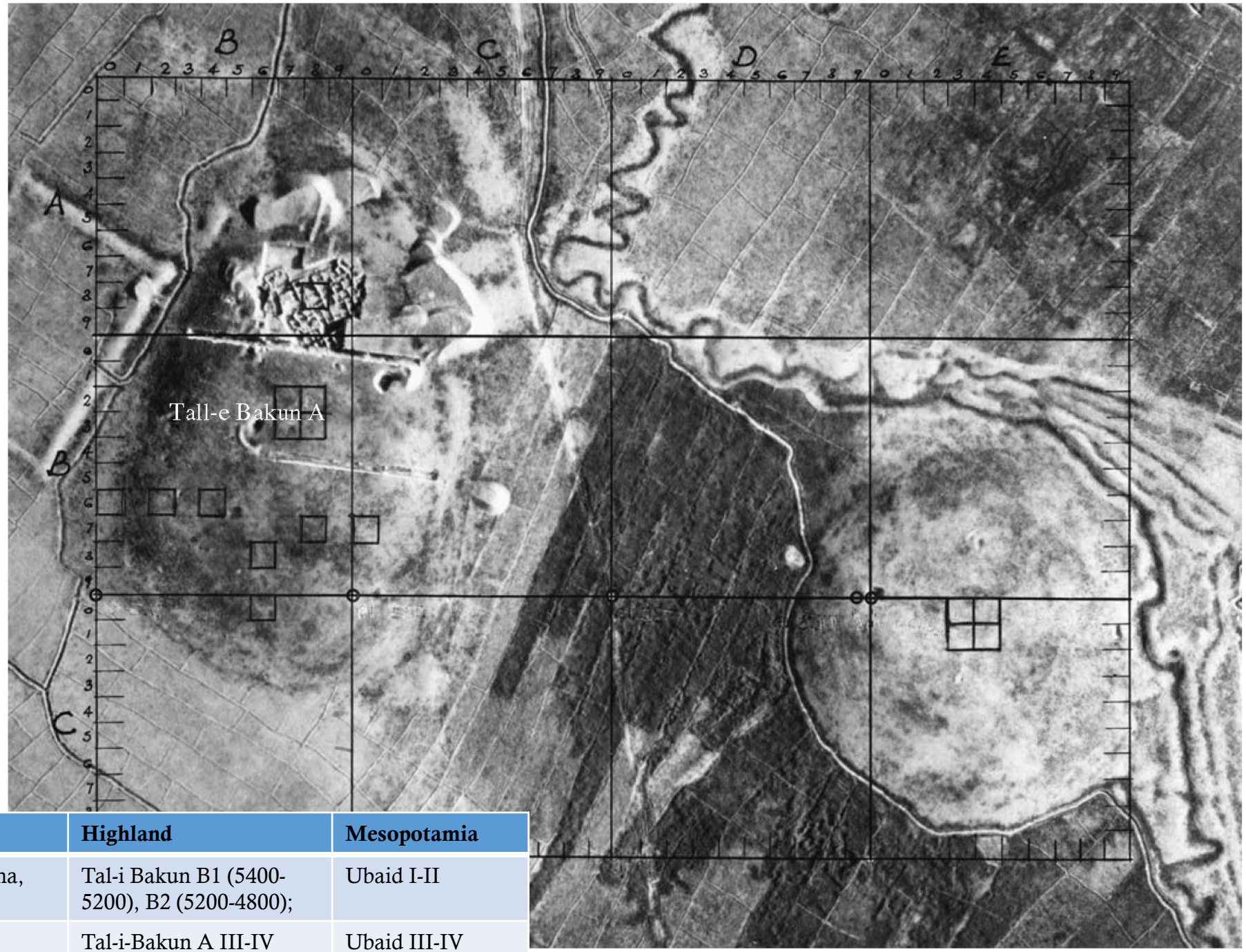


Map Showing the Location of Chogha Mish and Other Major Sites in Southwestern Iran and Southern Mesopotamia

Tall i-Bakun

Piana alluvionale, 1600 slm, sorgenti e piccoli fiumi nelle immediate vicinanze.

1932, 1936 OI excavations
1956 Japanese
2004 OI Expedition



Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
5800-4800	Early and Middle Susiana, Choga Mish	Tal-i Bakun B1 (5400-5200), B2 (5200-4800);	Ubaid I-II
4500-3800	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

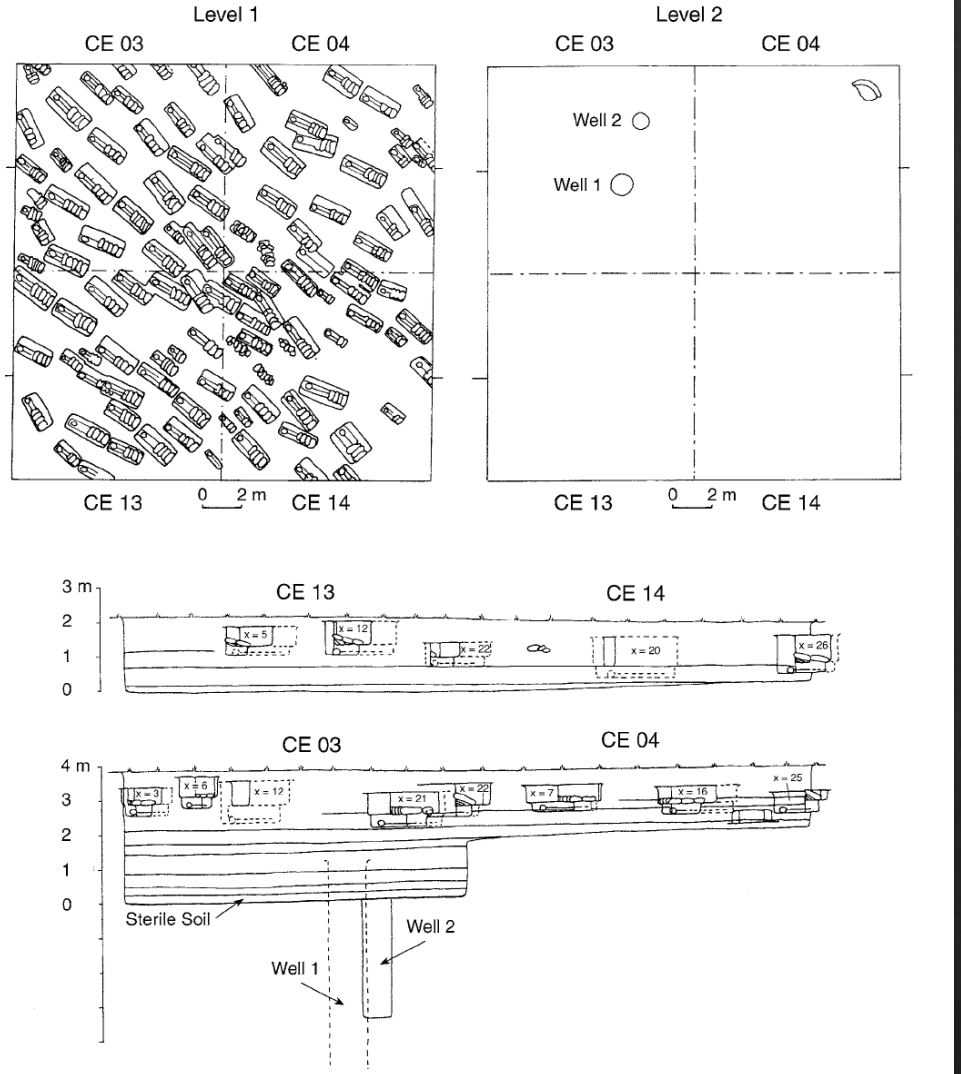
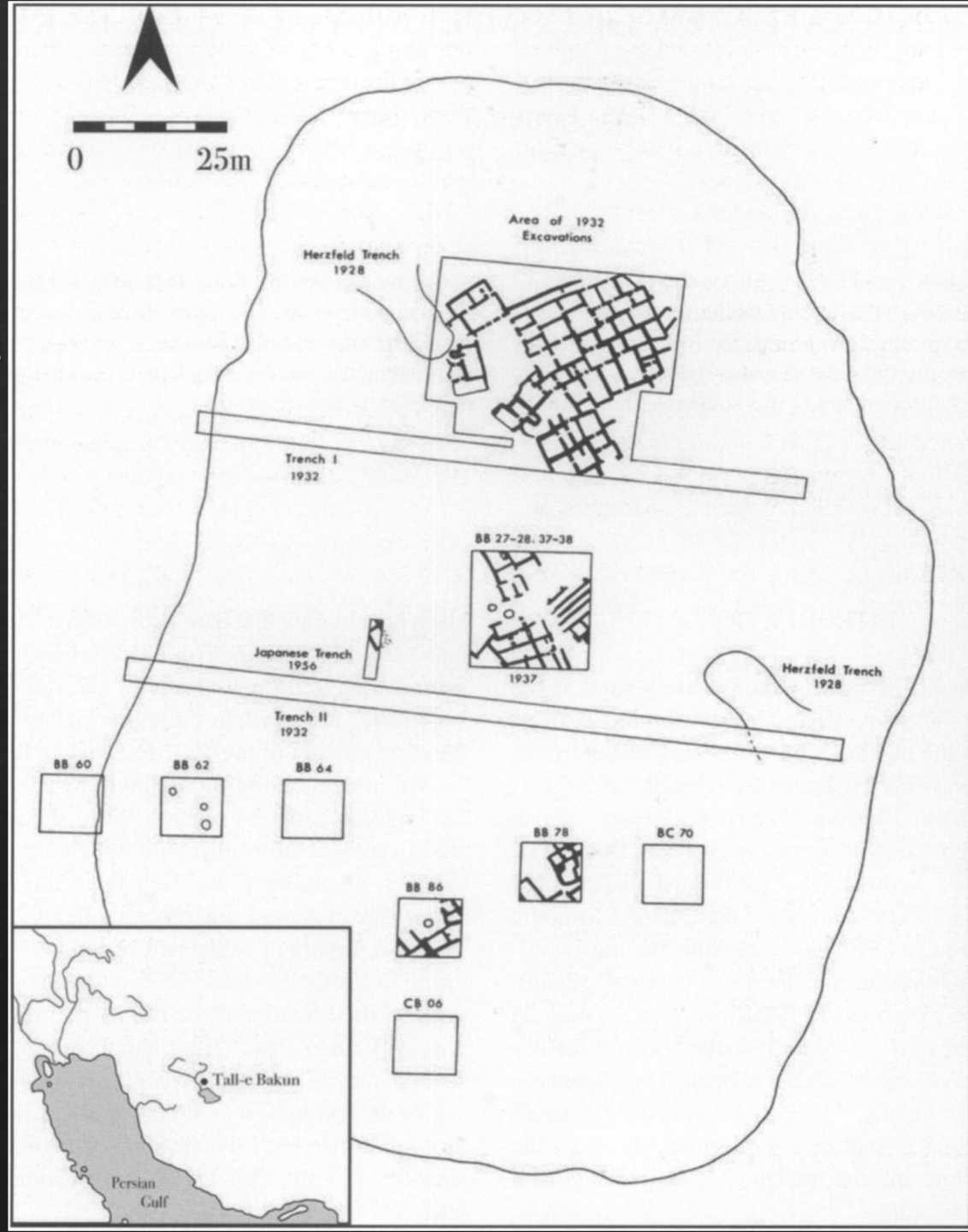


Figure 11. Top Plans and Section Drawings of Squares CE 03, CE 04, CE 13, and CE 14 (Tall-e Bakun B)

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
5800-4800	Early and Middle Susiana, Choga Mish	Tal-i Bakun B1 (5400-5200), B2 (5200-4800);	Ubaid I-II
4500-3800	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

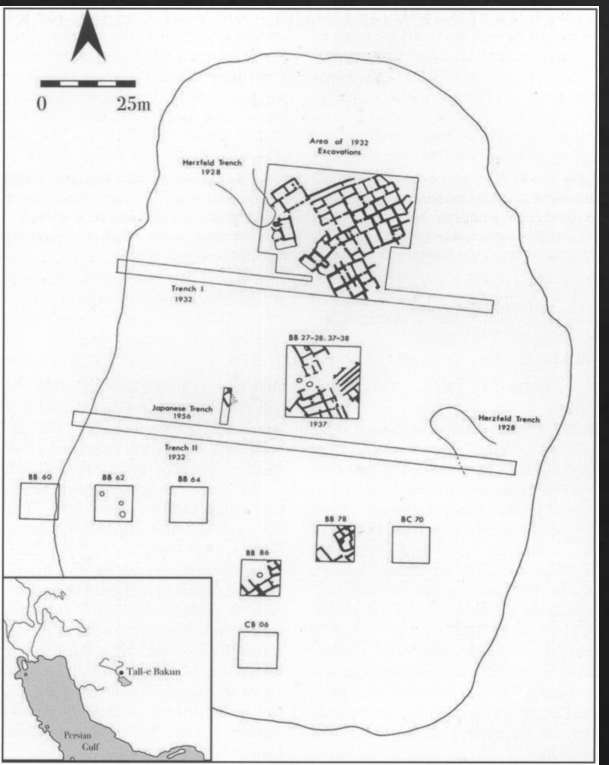
Tall i Bakun A

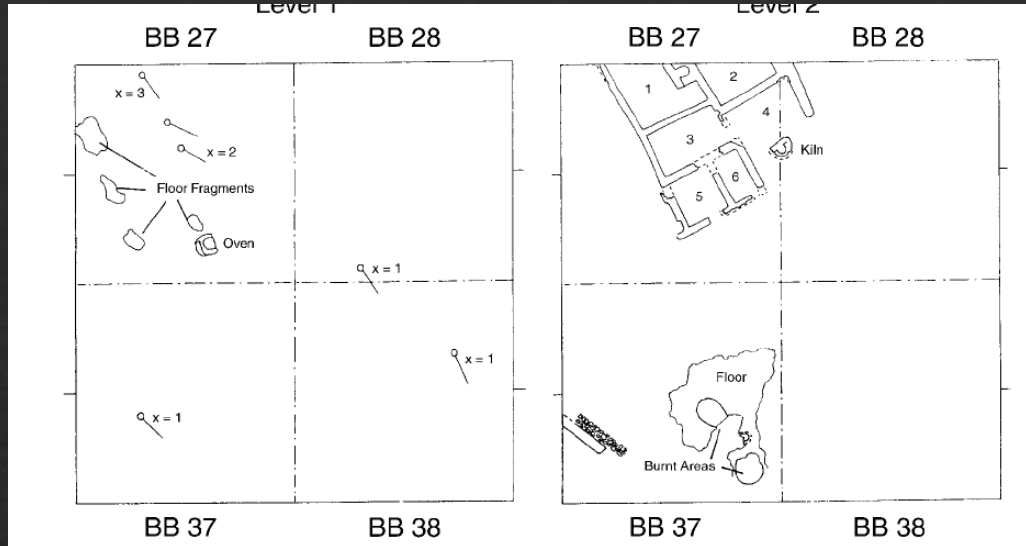
- Lev. I-II no architecture but pottery kilns and ashes
- Lev. III village
- Lev. IV. scattered occupation, no

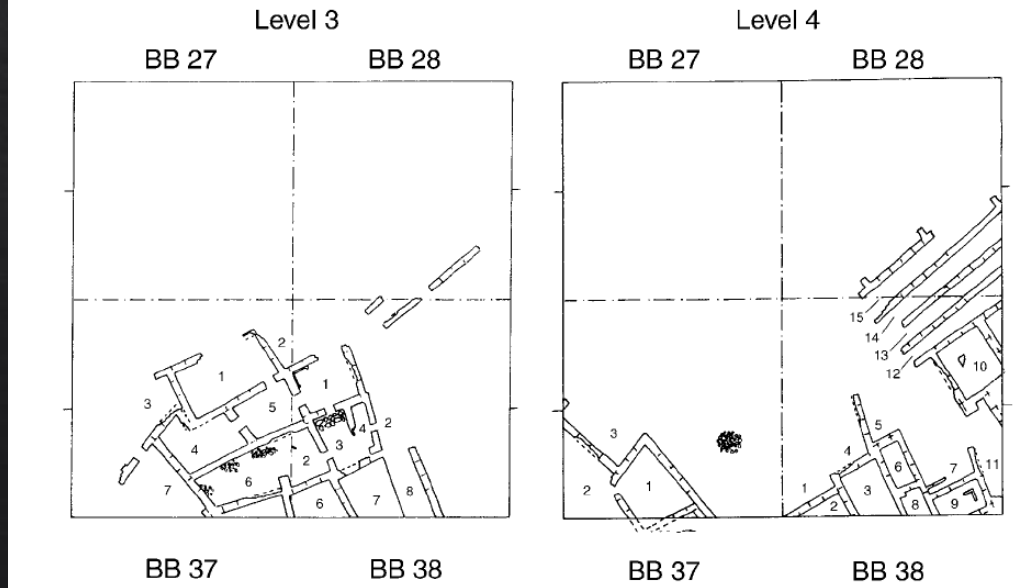


Tall i Bakun A

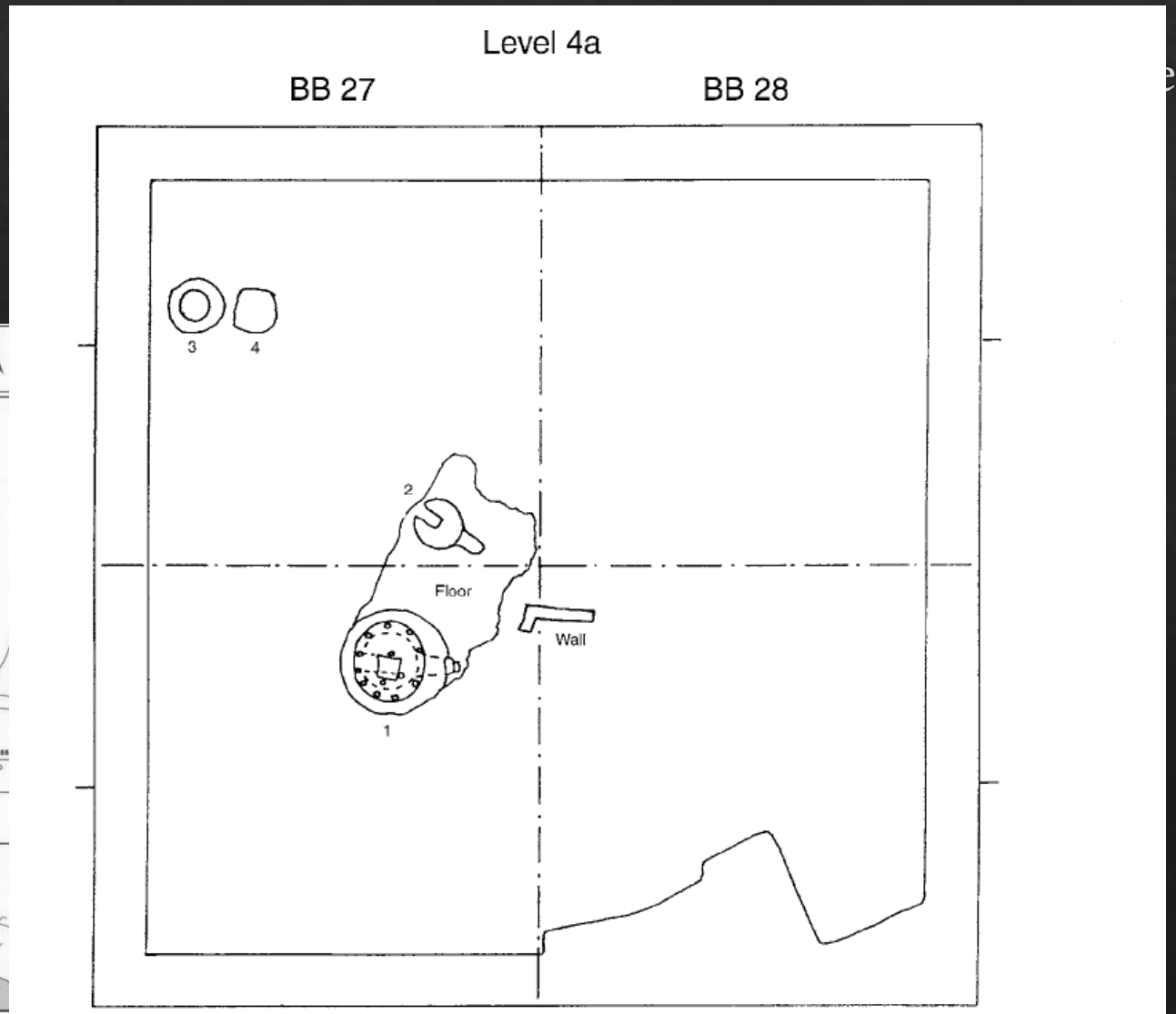
- Lev. I-II no archtecture but pottery kilns and ashes
- Lev. III village
- Lev. IV. scattered occupation, no

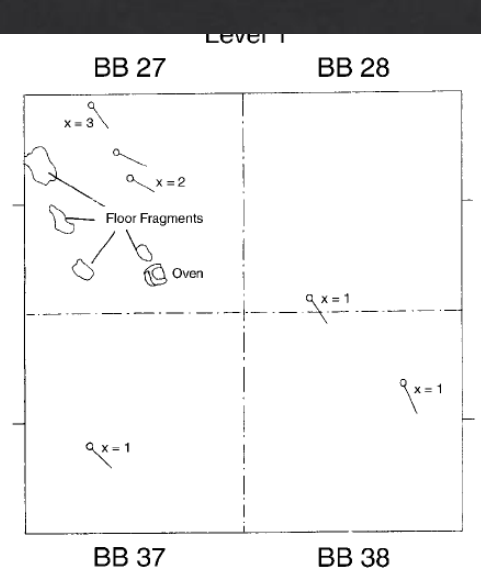


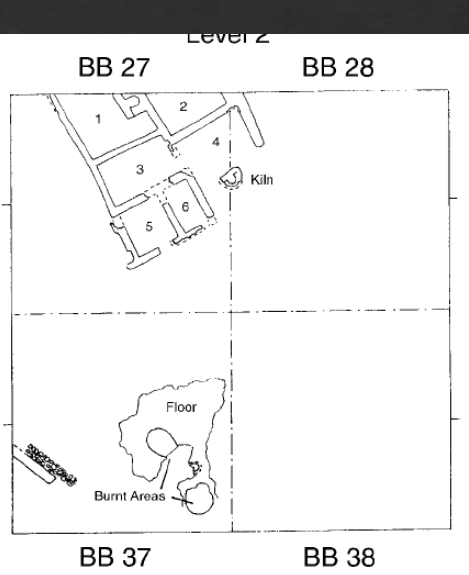


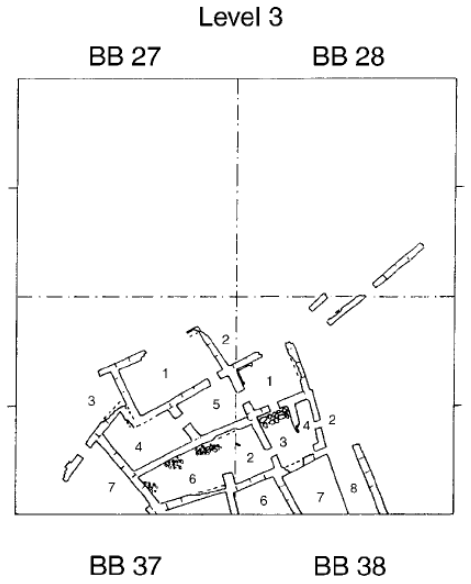


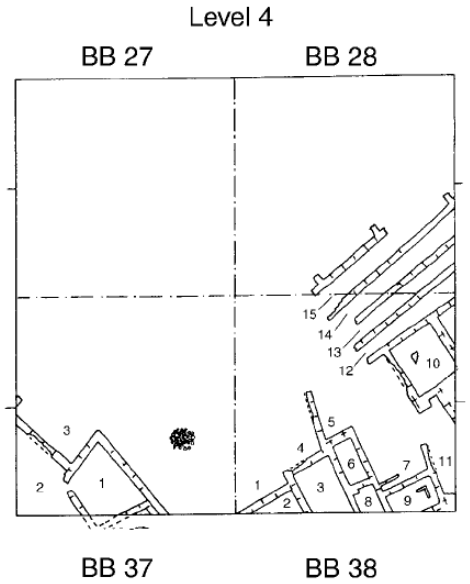
Tall i Bakun A

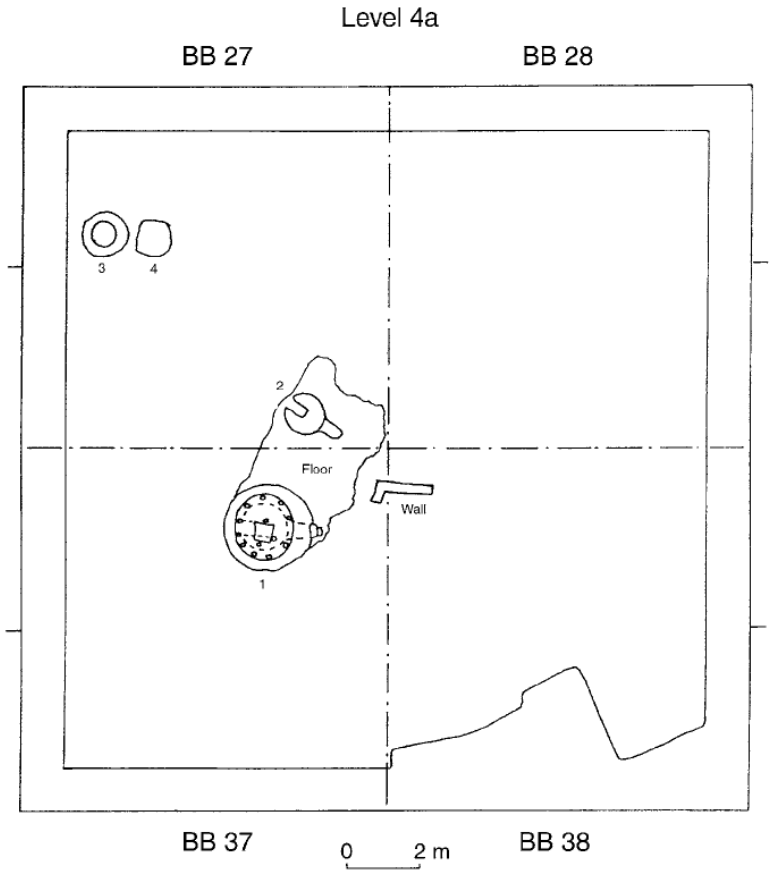












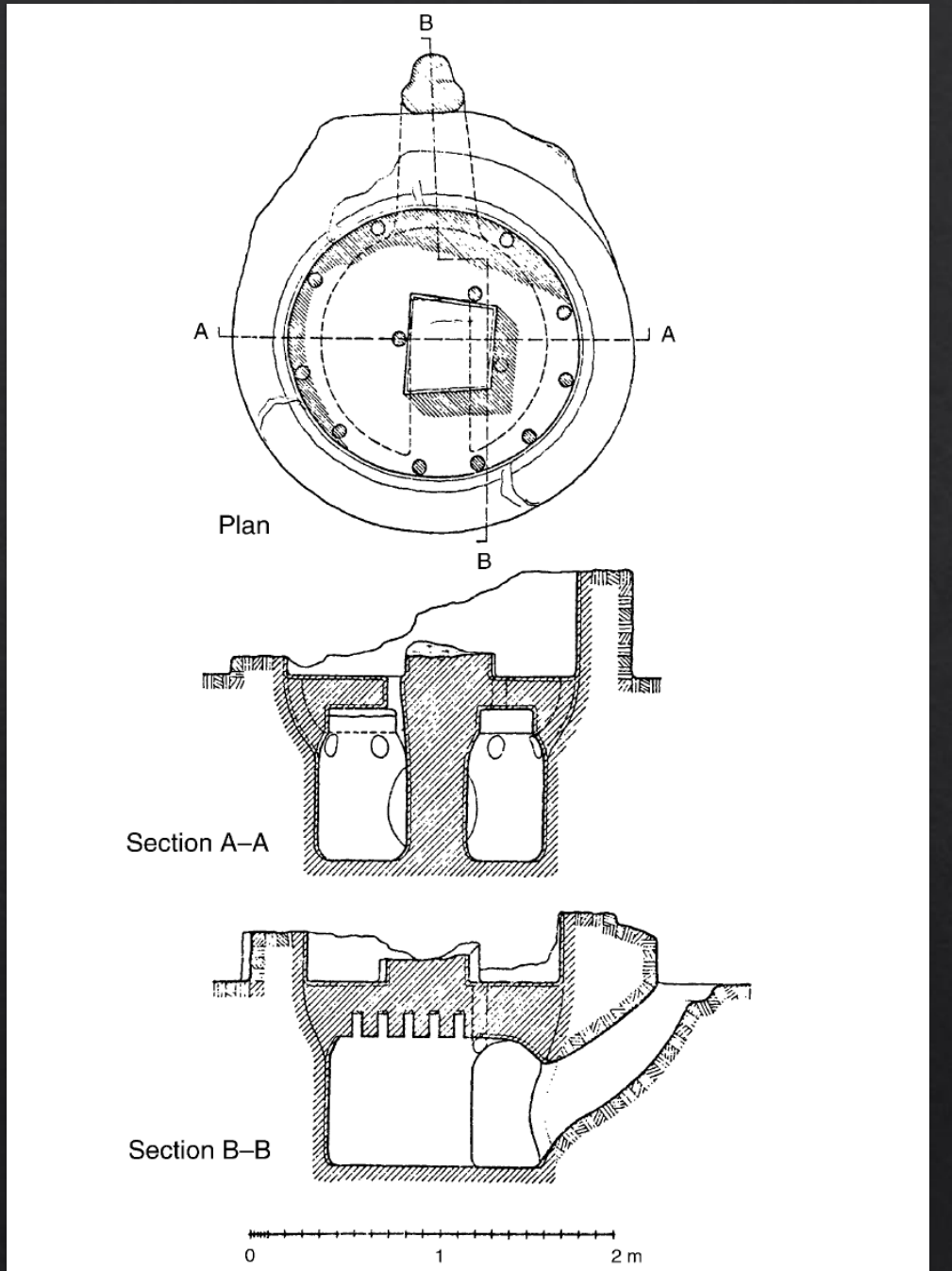
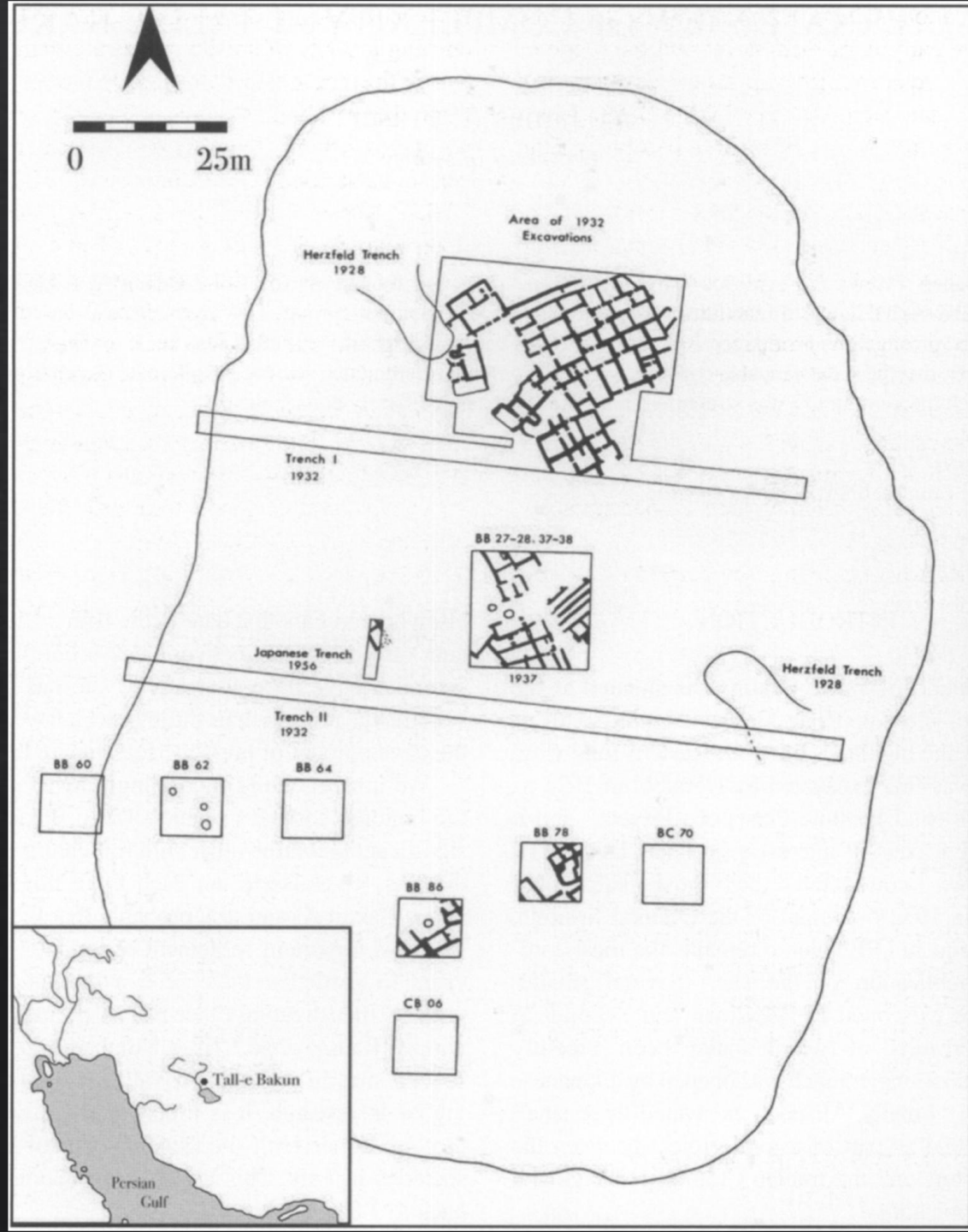


Figure 14. Top Plan and Section Drawings of the Earliest Pottery Kiln in Square BB 37

Tall i Bakun A

- Lev. I-II no archtecture but pottery kilns and ashes
- Lev. III village
- Lev. IV. scattered occupation, no



Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
5800-4800	Early and Middle Susiana, Choga Mish	Tal-i Bakun B1 (5400-5200), B2 (5200-4800);	Ubaid I-II
4500-3800	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

ushes of sealings.

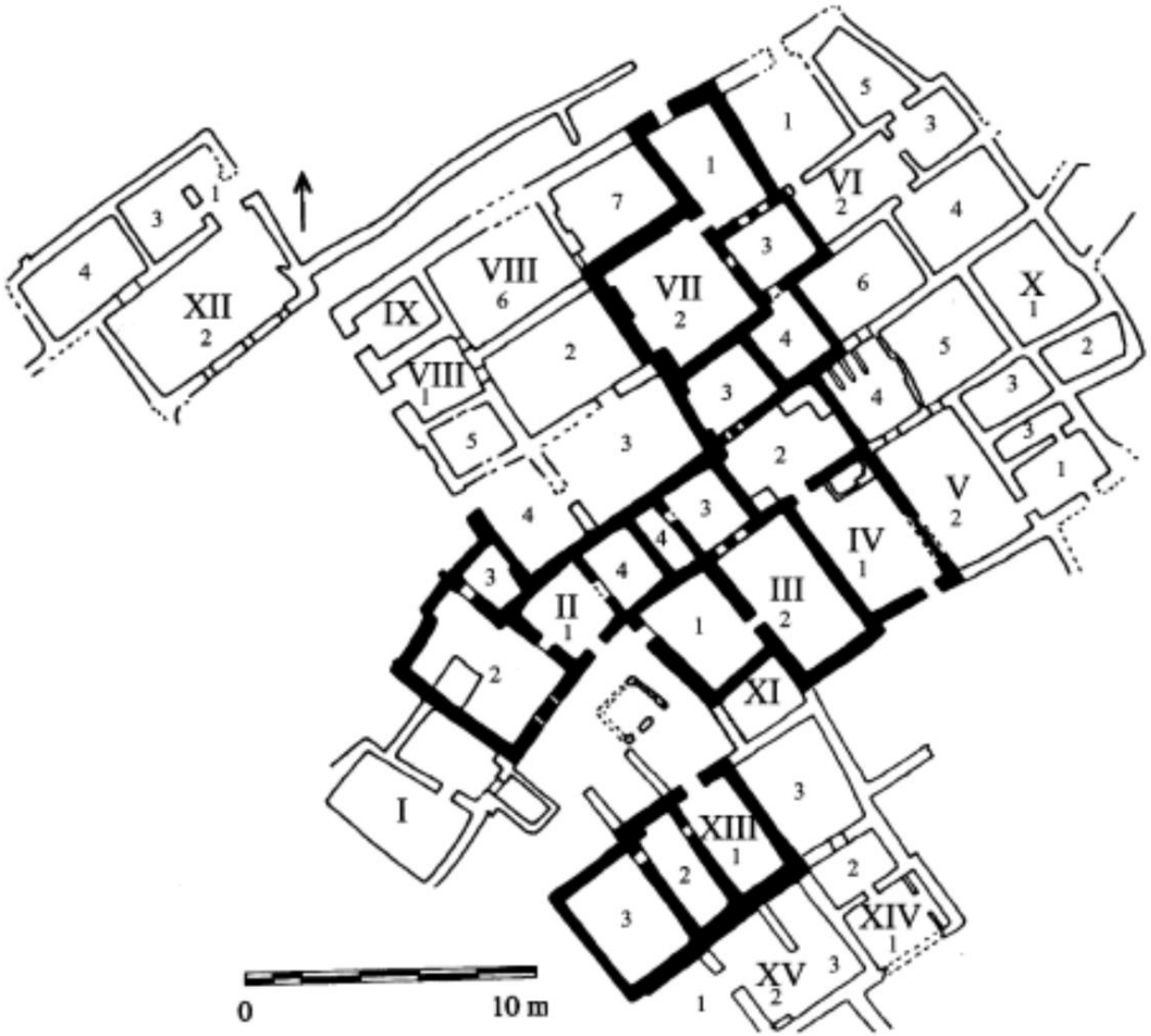


Fig. 2. The Northern Complex at Tall-e Bakun A (after Alizadeh 1988: fig. 3). Buildings in bold contained cashes of sealings.

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
5800-4800	Early and Middle Susiana, Choga Mish	Tal-i Bakun B1 (5400-5200), B2 (5200-4800);	Ubaid I-II
4500-3800	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

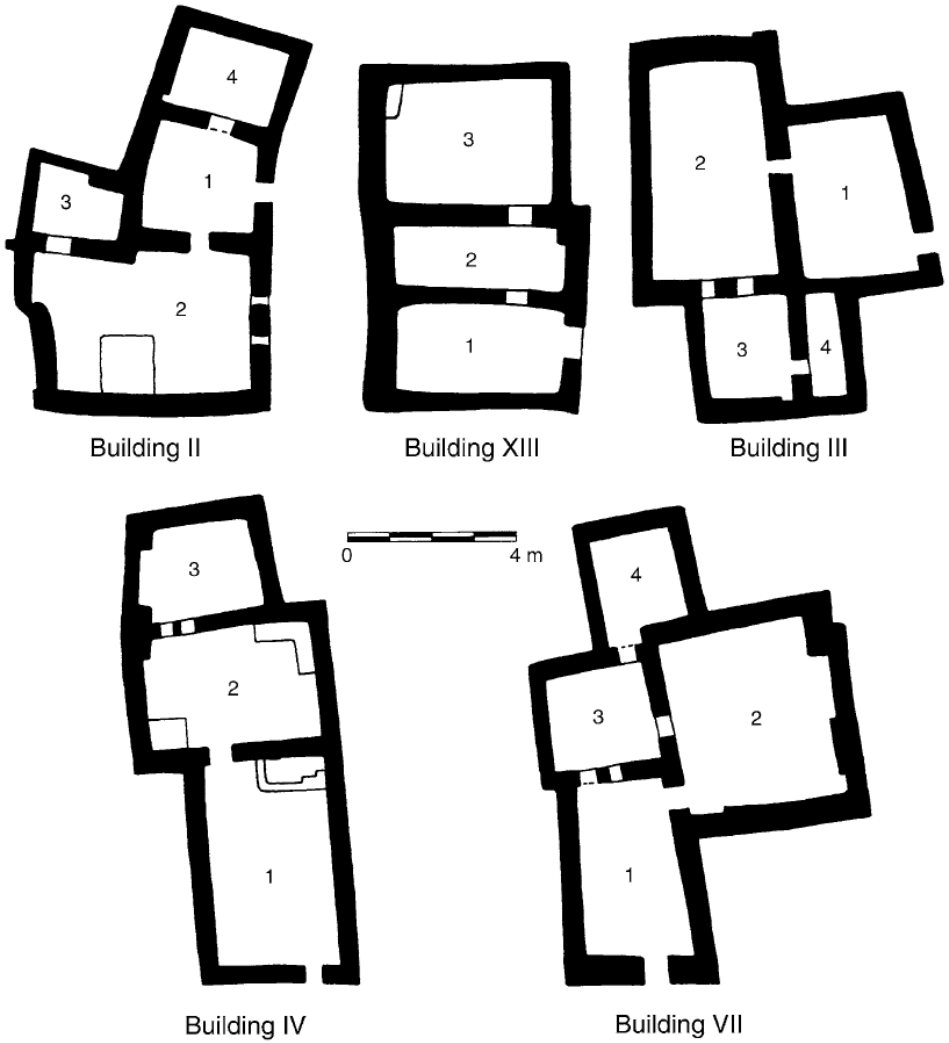


Figure 9. Plans of Five Warehouses in the Administrative Quarters

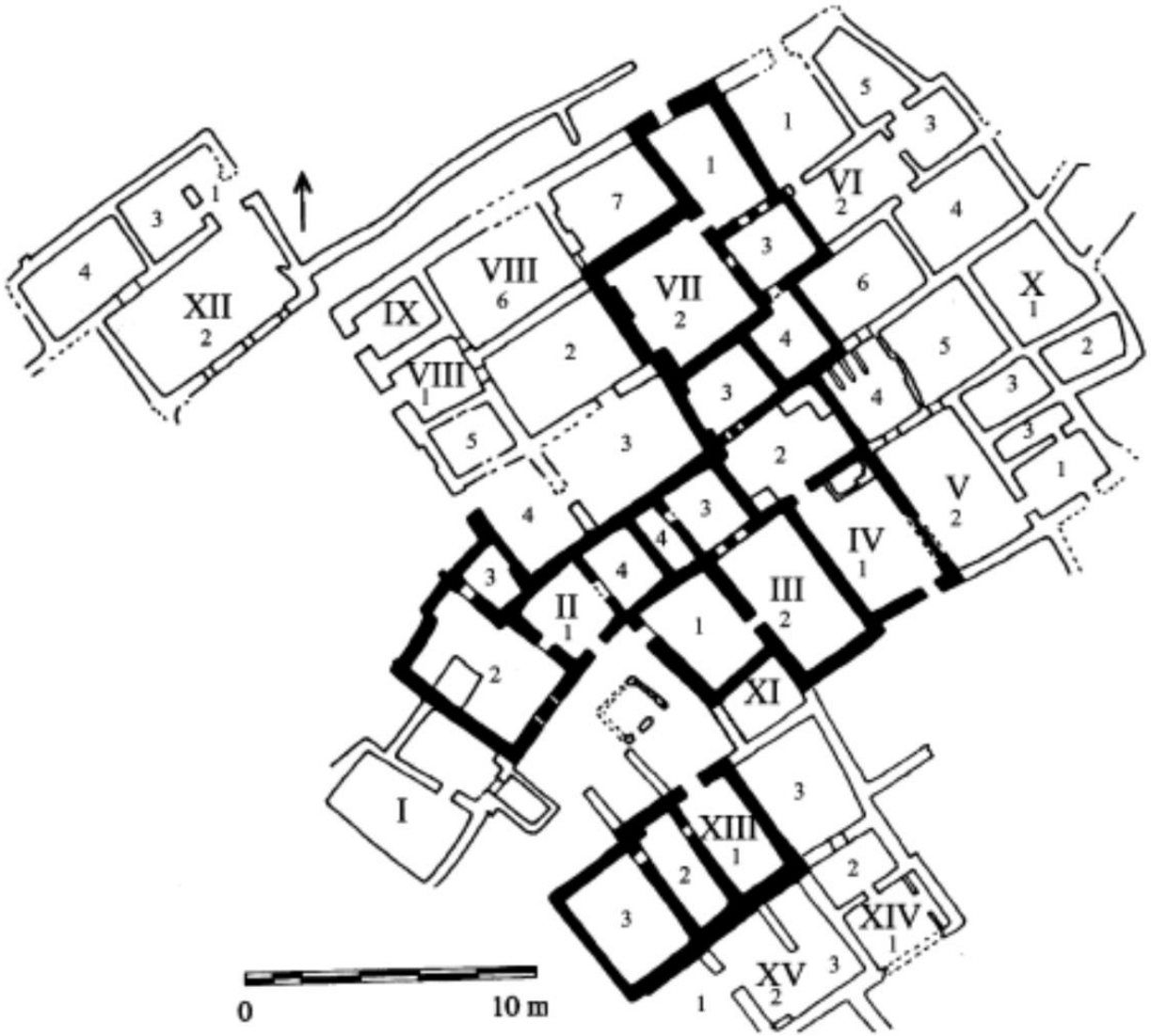


Fig. 2. The Northern Complex at Tall-e Bakun A (after Alizadeh 1988: fig. 3). Buildings in bold contained cashes of sealings.

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
5800-4800	Early and Middle Susiana, Choga Mish	Tal-i Bakun B1 (5400-5200), B2 (5200-4800);	Ubaid I-II
4500-3800	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

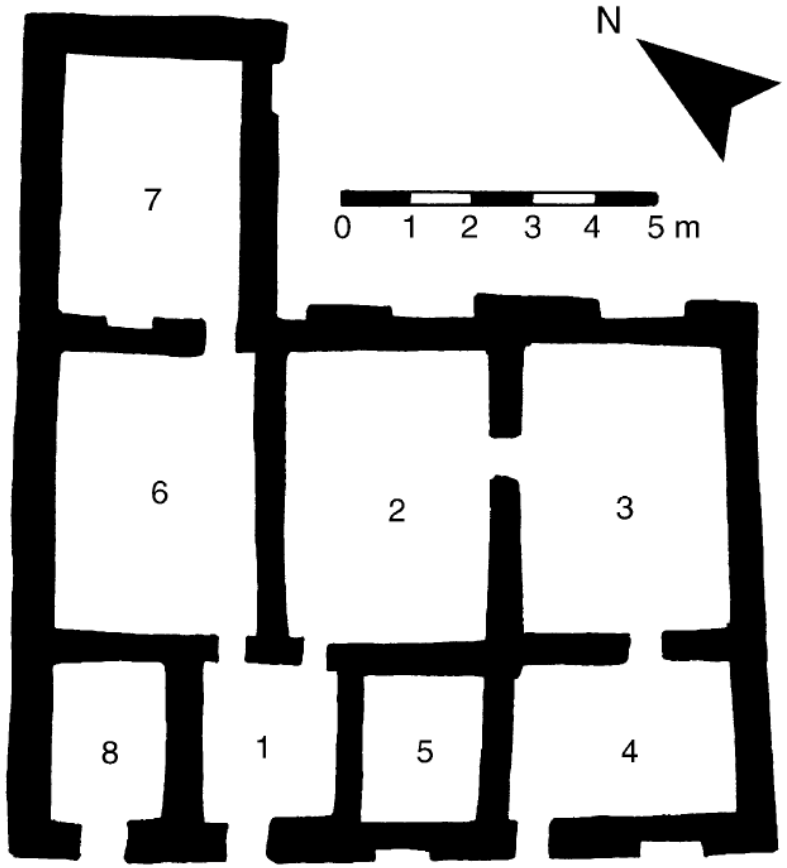
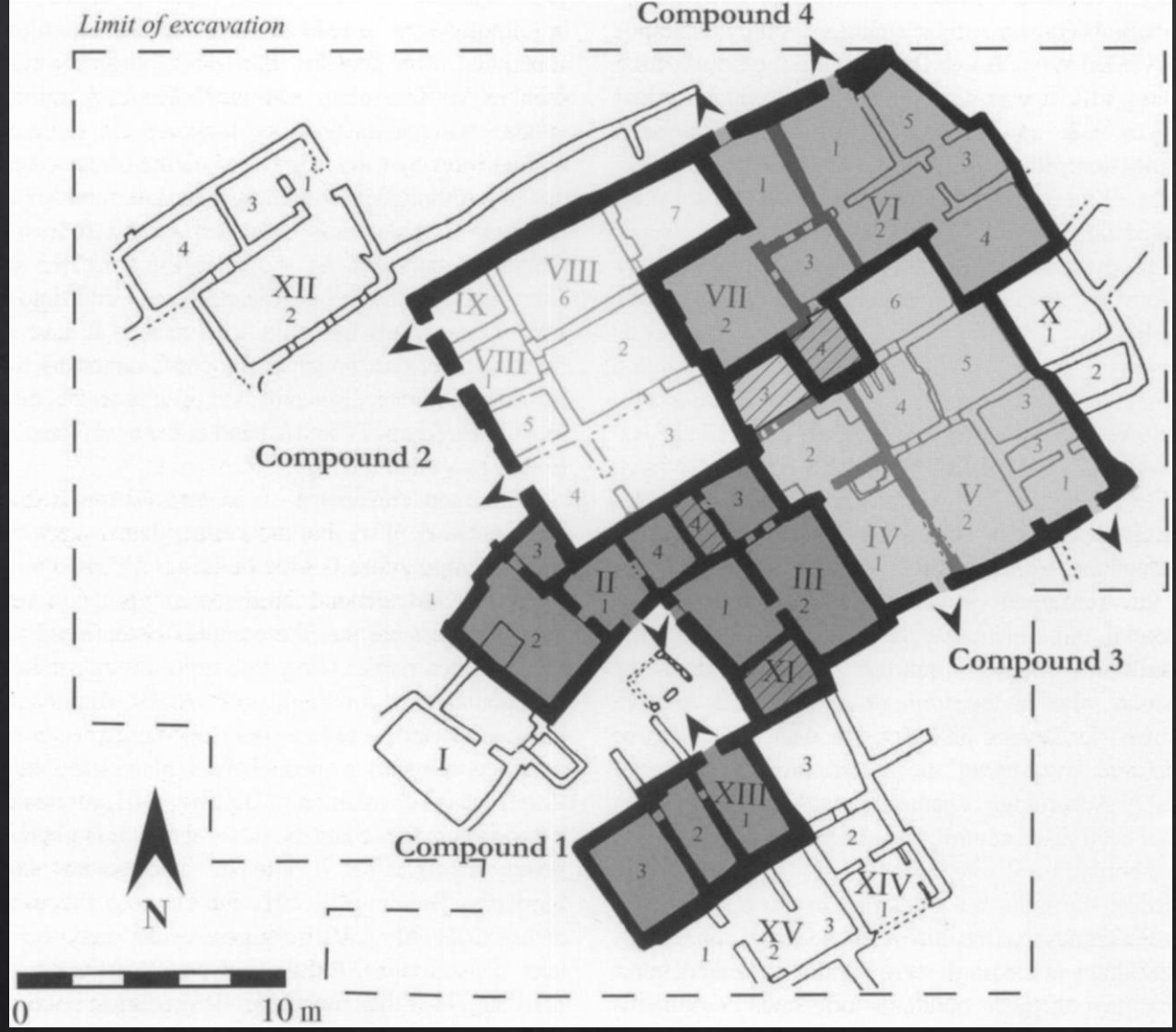


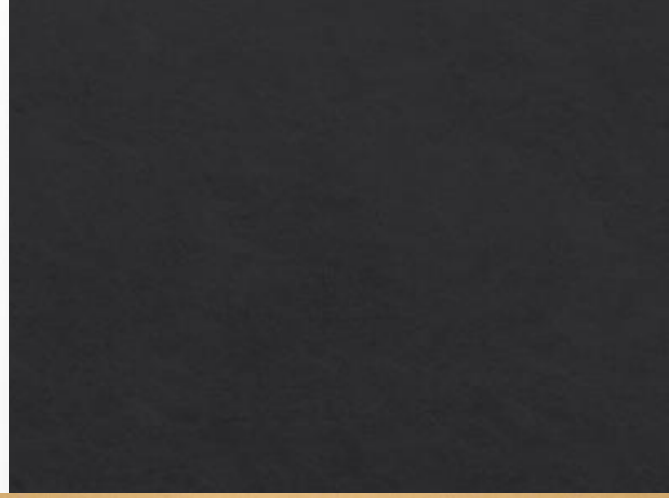
Figure 10. Plan of Building VIII, Chief Residence in the Administrative Quarters

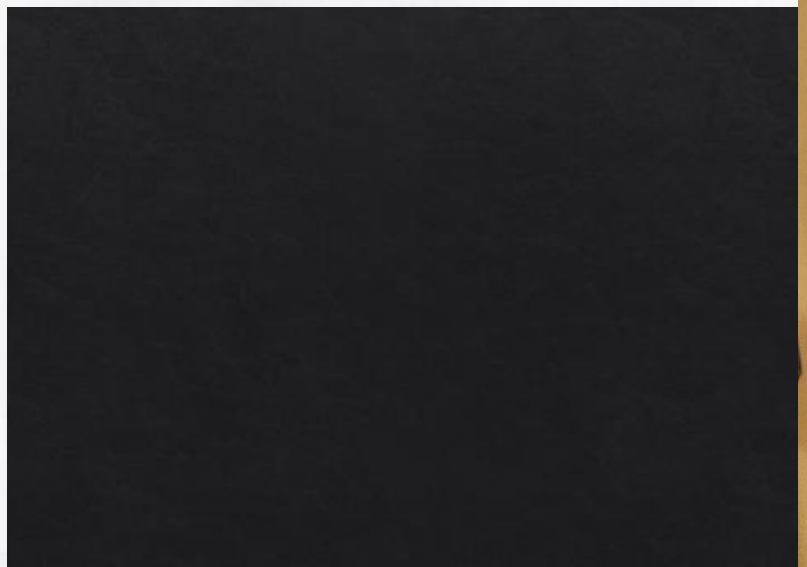
Fig. 2. The Northern Complex at Tall-e Bakun A (after Alizadeh 1988: fig. 3). Buildings in bold contained cashes of sealings.



Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
5800-4800	Early and Middle Susiana, Choga Mish	Tal-i Bakun B1 (5400-5200), B2 (5200-4800);	Ubaid I-II
4500-3800	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV





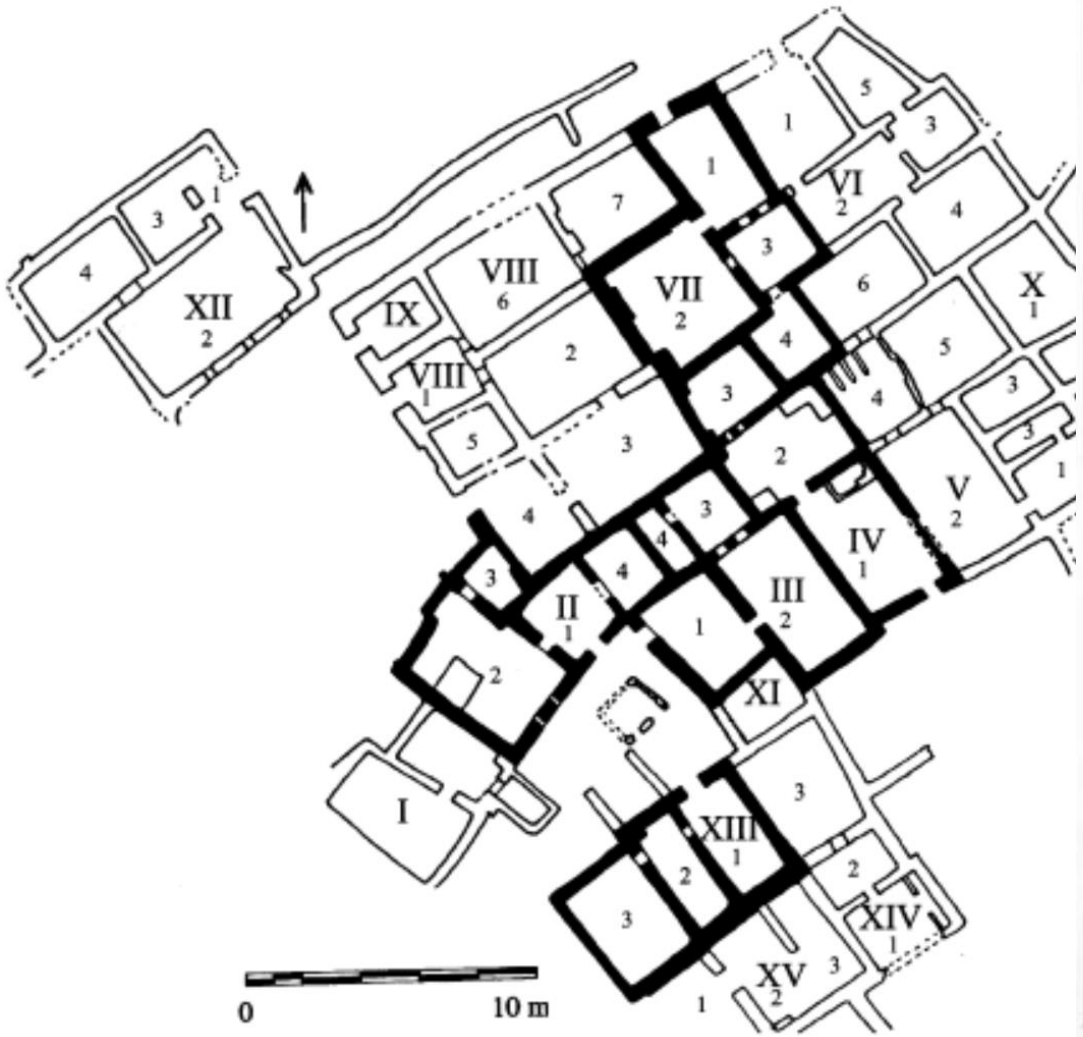
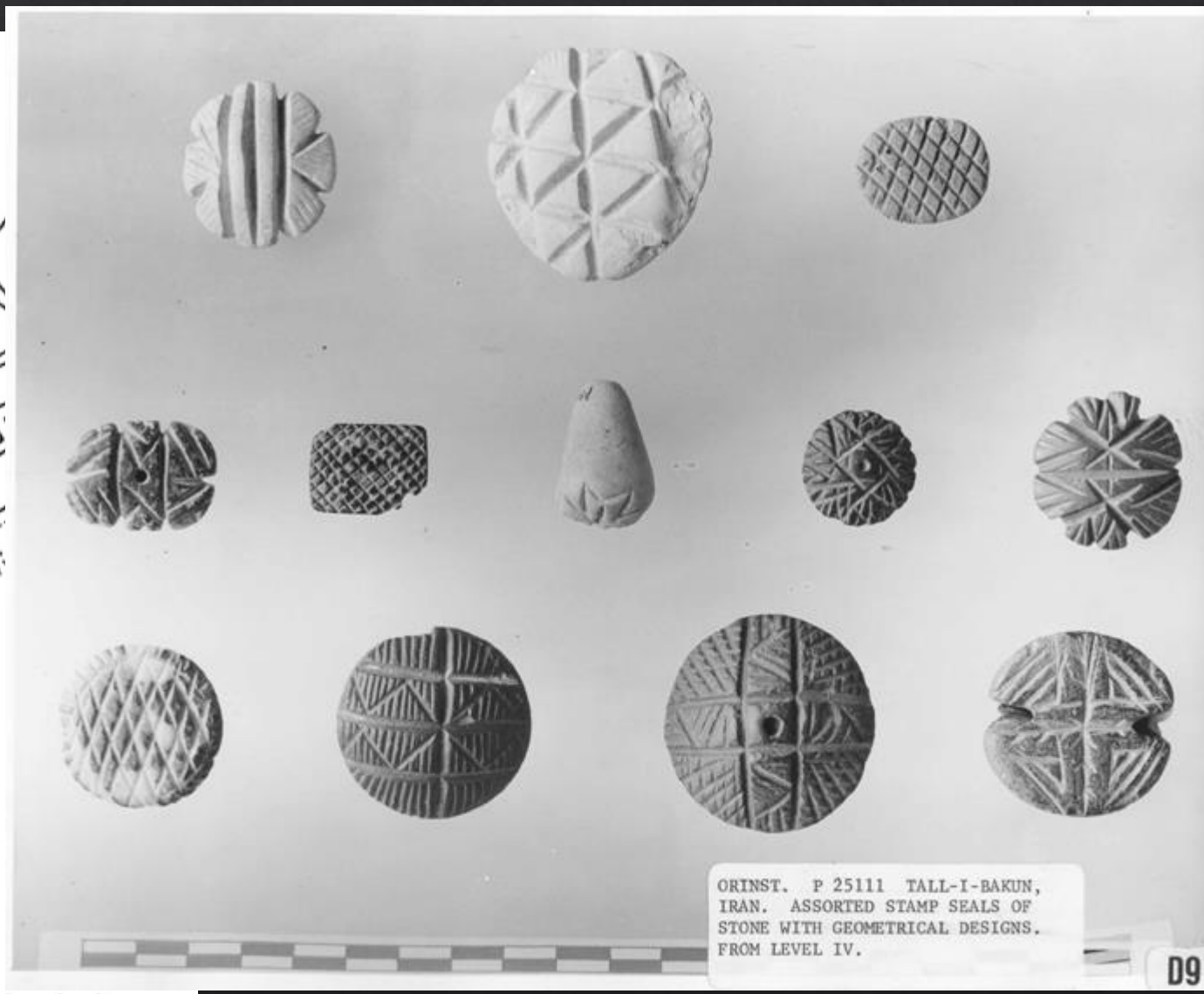


Fig. 2. The Northern Complex at Tall-e Bakun A (after Alizadeh 1988: fig. 3). Buildings in bold contained cashes of sealings.



ORINST. P 25111 TALL-I-BAKUN, IRAN. ASSORTED STAMP SEALS OF STONE WITH GEOMETRICAL DESIGNS. FROM LEVEL IV.

D9

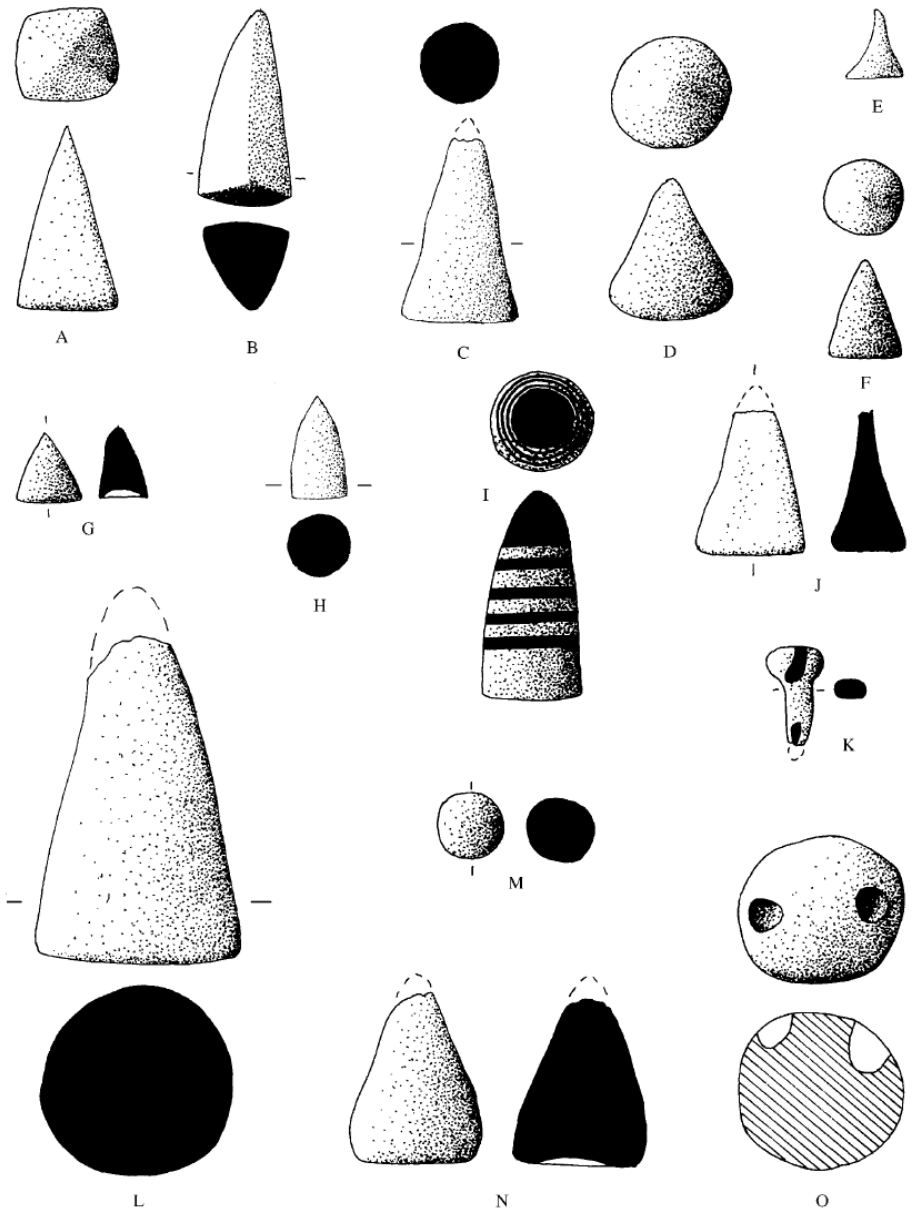


Figure 71. Clay and Stone Tokens from Tall-e Bakun A. Scale 1:1

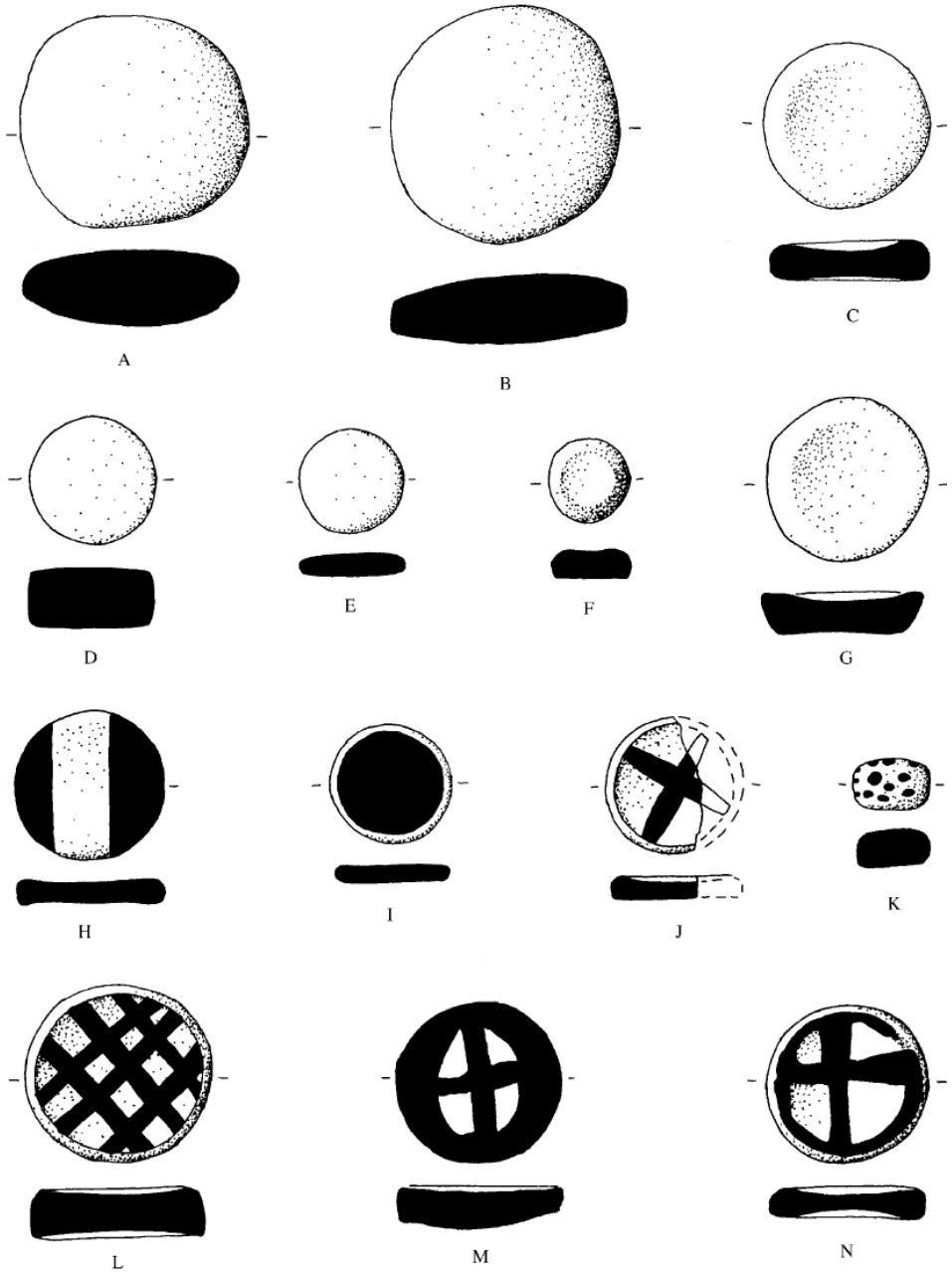


Figure 72. Clay and Stone Tokens from Tall-e Bakun A. Scale 1:1

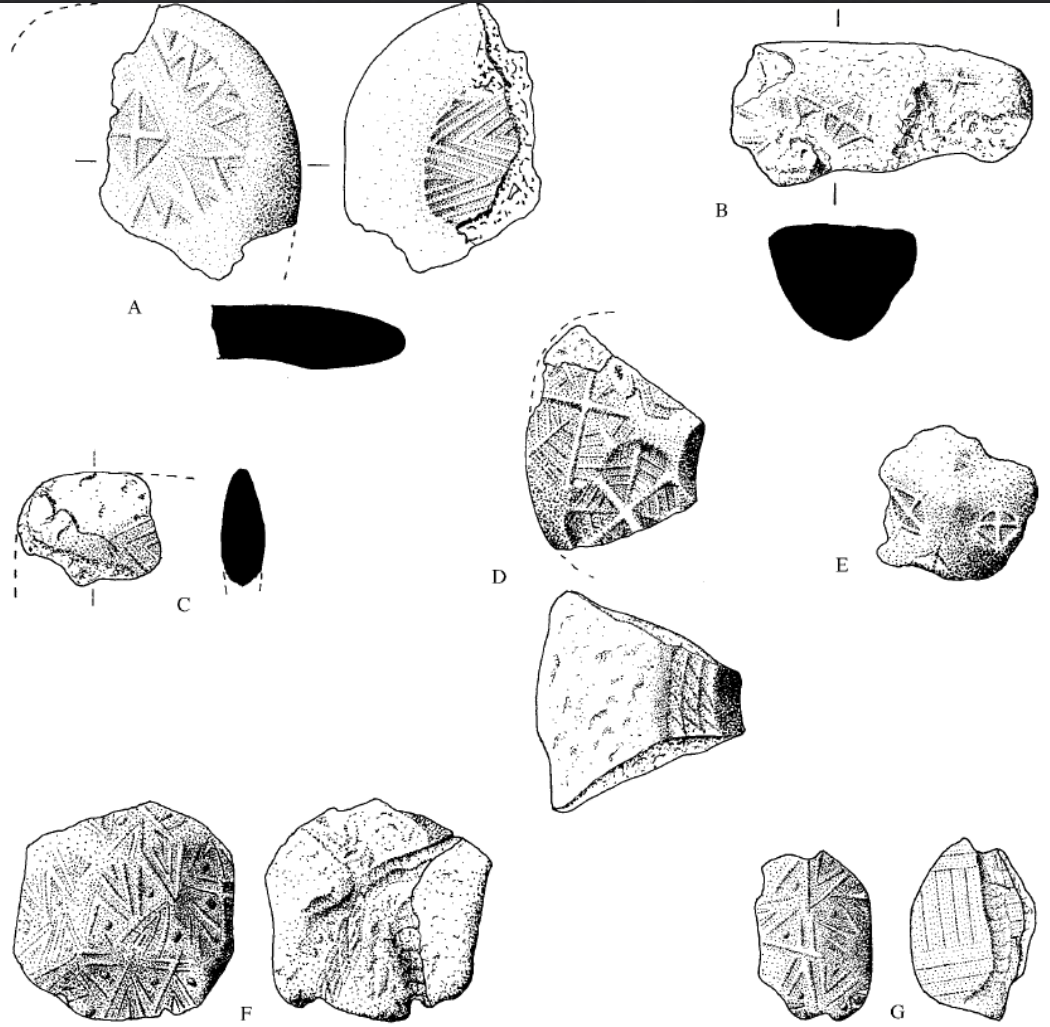


Figure 74. Various Types of Baked Clay Sealings from Tall-e Bakun A. Scale 1:1

	Register No.	*Provenance*	*Elevation*	*Description*
A	PPA 347	Bldg. IV, Rm. 3	Level III	"Tablet" with two different seal impressions
B	PPA 646	Bldg. IV, Rm. 2	Level III	—
C	PPA 6	Bldg. XIII, Rm. 1	Level III	—
D	PPA 261	Bldg. III, Rm. 4	Level III	The only door sealing with two different impressions
E	PPA 345	Bldg. III, Rm. 3	Level III	—
F	PPA 274	Bldg. IV, Rm. 3	Level III	Bag sealing
G	PPA 321	Bldg. IV, Rm. 2	Level III	Bale/box sealing

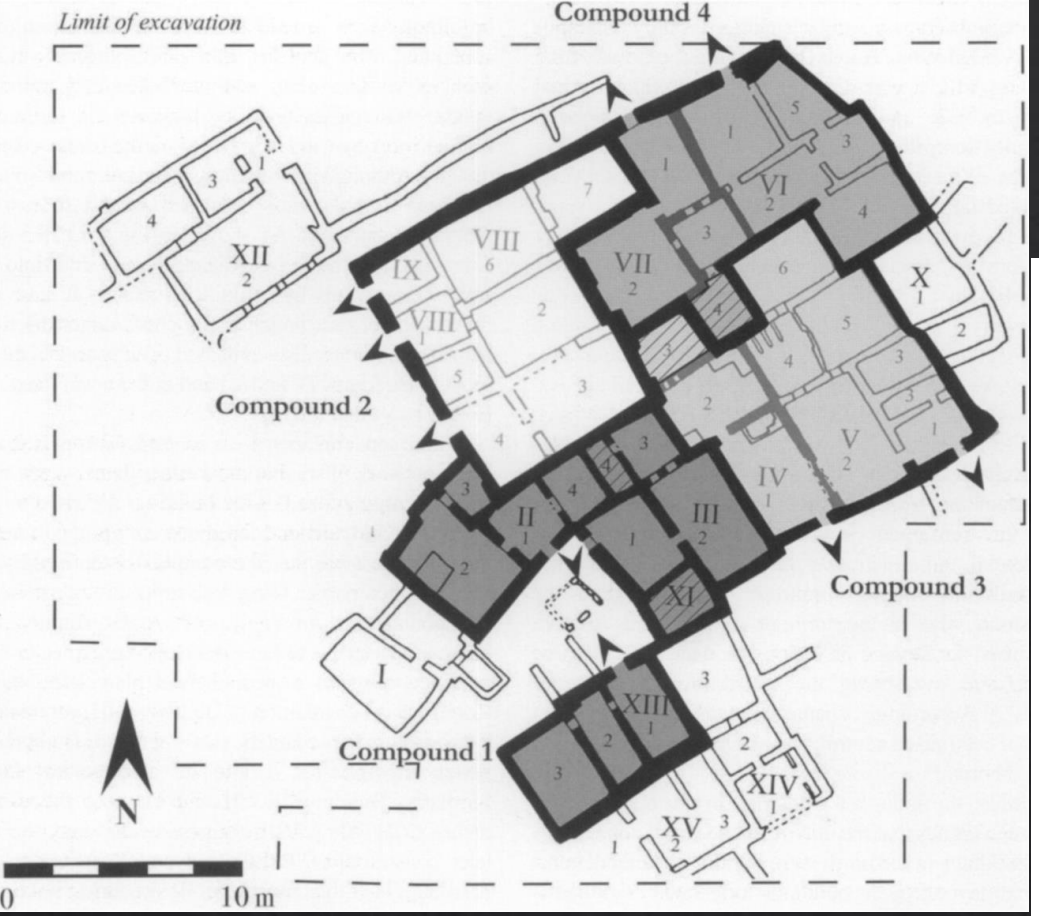


Table 31. Spatial Distribution of Various Seal Designs

Provenance	Type of Sealing	Seal 1	Seal 2	Seal 3	Seal 4	Seal 5	Miscella-neous Seals	Total
Building II	Door Sealing						12	15
	Bag Sealing						2	
	Miscellaneous						1	
	Tablet							
Building III	Door Sealing	1	9		7			25
	Bag Sealing		1					
	Miscellaneous						7	
	Tablet							
Building IV	Door Sealing	36		12		15		80
	Bag Sealing			8			6	
	Miscellaneous	2						
	Tablet						1	
Building VII	Door Sealing		3				5	12
	Bag Sealing						4	
	Miscellaneous							
	Tablet							
Building XIII	Door Sealing						4	8
	Bag Sealing							
	Miscellaneous						3	
	Tablet						1	
Total		39	13	20	7	15	46	140

Chiefdom Societies: società redistributiva con nucleo centrale di coordinamento.

According to a formulated definition derived from information and systems theories, a chiefdom society is characterized as "a sociopolitical entity in which overall social control activities are vested in a subsystem which is externally specialized vis-à-vis other activities, but not internally specialized in terms of different aspects of the control process, e.g., observing, deciding, coercing" (Wright 1984: 42). Moreover, control in complex chiefdoms is assumed to be "exercised by figures drawn from a class being defined as a ranked group whose members compete with each other for access to controlling positions and stand together in opposition to other people" (Wright 1984: 42). It is argued that such societies can be identified archaeologically when they exhibit: (1) settlement hierarchy, (2) residential segregation, and (3) mortuary segregation (Wright 1984: 43–44). Using Vincas Steponaitis's (1978;

Non chiefdom societies based on agriculture but

Mobile pastoralist mode of production and agriculture.

I would like to propose, with due caution, two different but not necessarily mutually exclusive interpretations: (1) the community at Tall-e Bakun A could have been dominated by a few families who were engaged in manufacturing of various goods and intra-/interregional trade; the head of this extended family resided in Building VIII; and (2) Bakun A was dominated by a cadre of individuals with ranking status who made decisions and controlled the flow of goods; the head of this group resided in Building VIII.