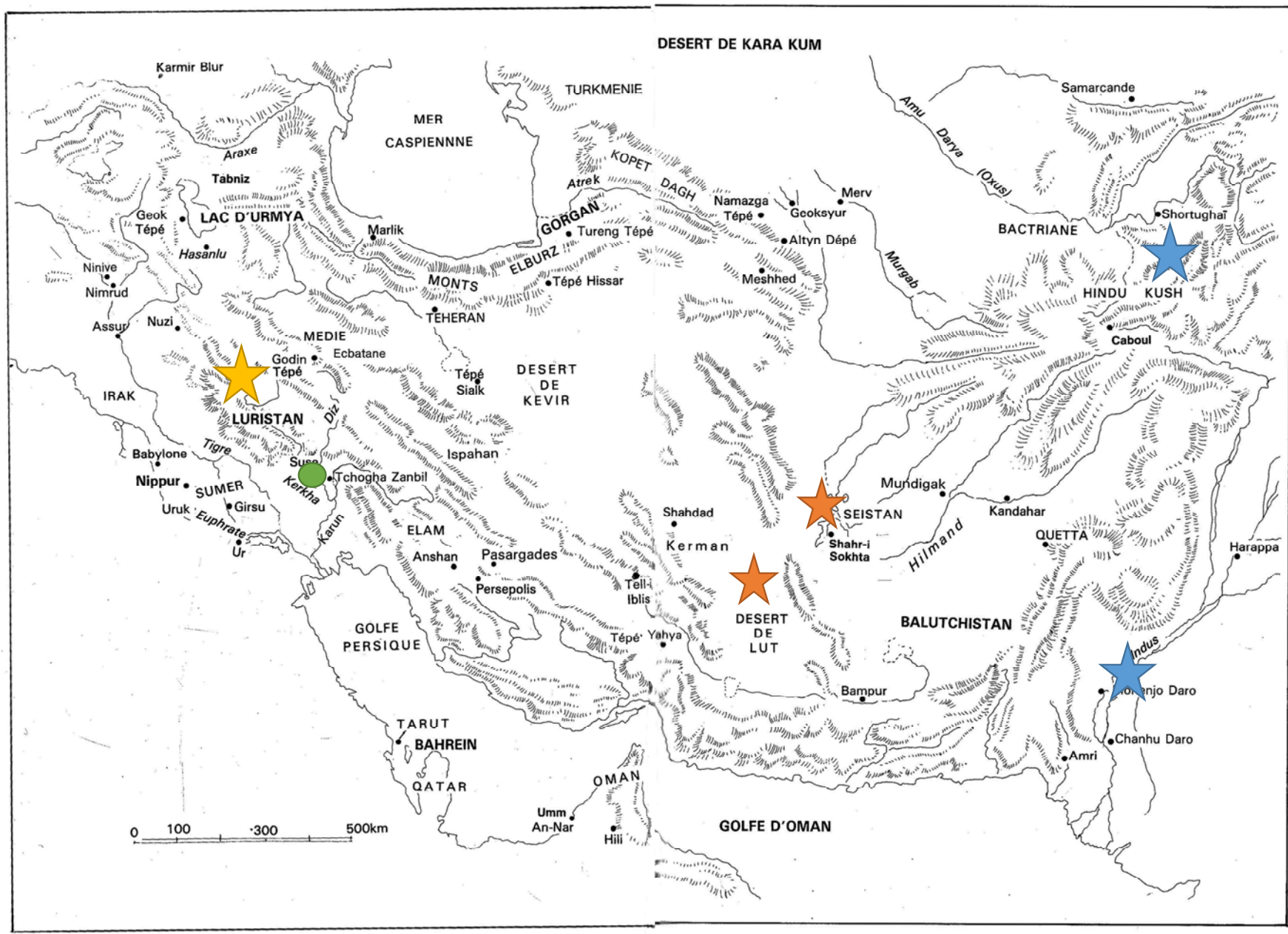


# Jiroft e Sistan

Nel 3 millennio a.C.



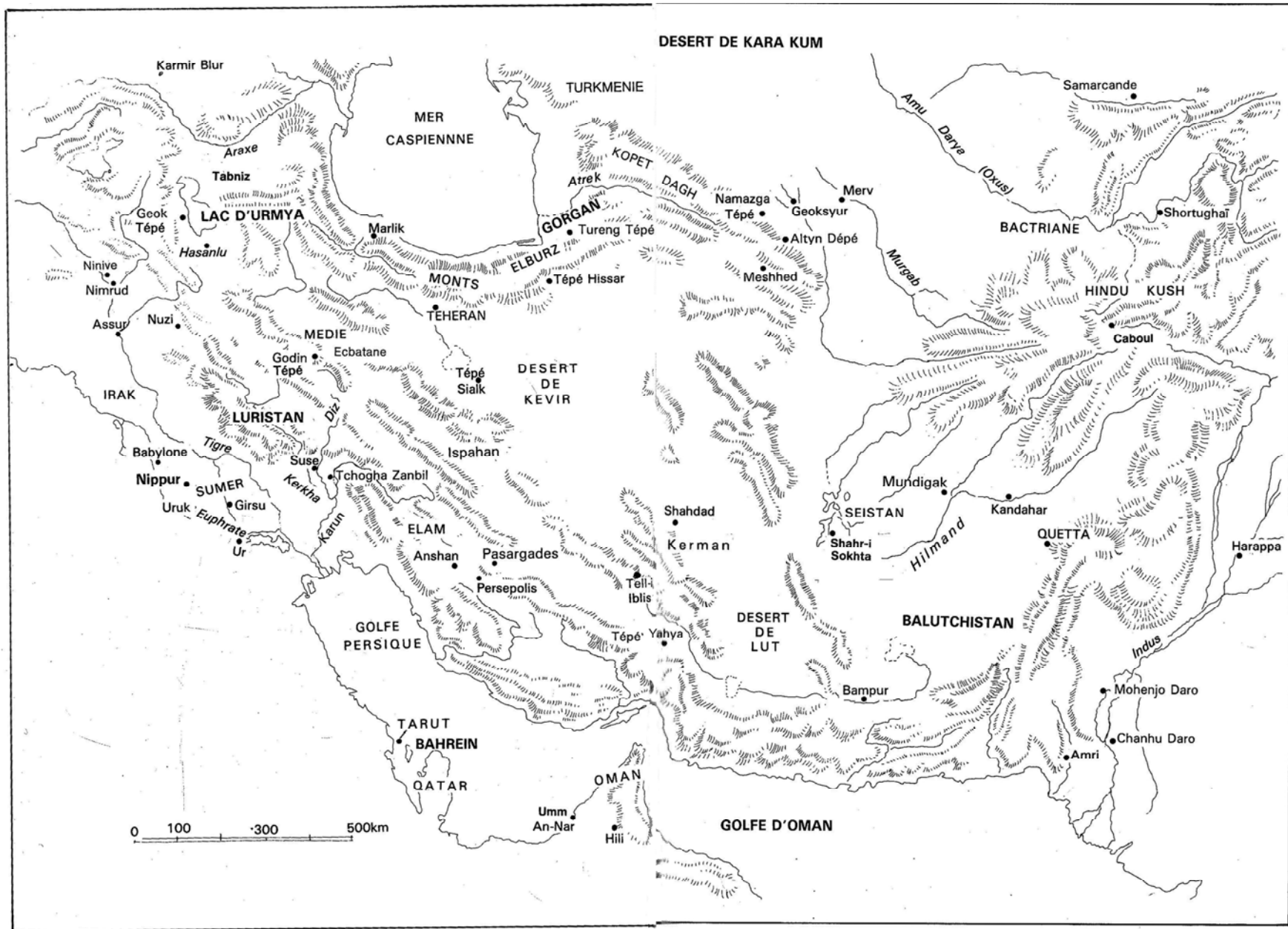
- ★ Metalli Lavorati
- ★ Alabastro
- ★ Lapislàzzuli

★ Metalli Lavorati

★ Alabastro

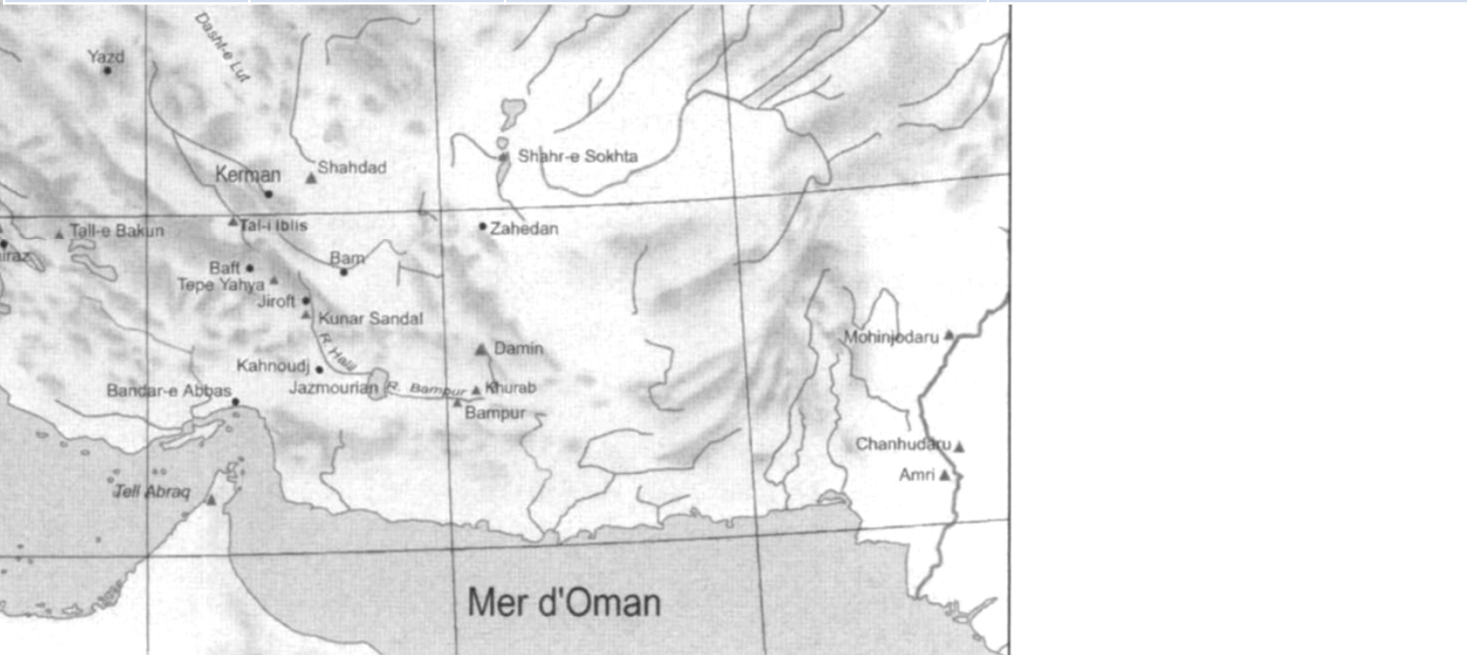
★ Lapislàzzuli

# La zona di Jiroft e Sistan





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	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 <b>Konar Sandal South (Citadel and lower town)</b>	Protodinastico I-III
2330	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica <b>Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town)</b>	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa





US Dept of State Geographer  
© 2013 Google  
Image Landsat / Copernicus  
© 2013 ORION-ME



Dschiroft

(Konar Sandal North/ Jiroft)

(Konar Sandal South / Jiroft)

(Teppe Yahya)

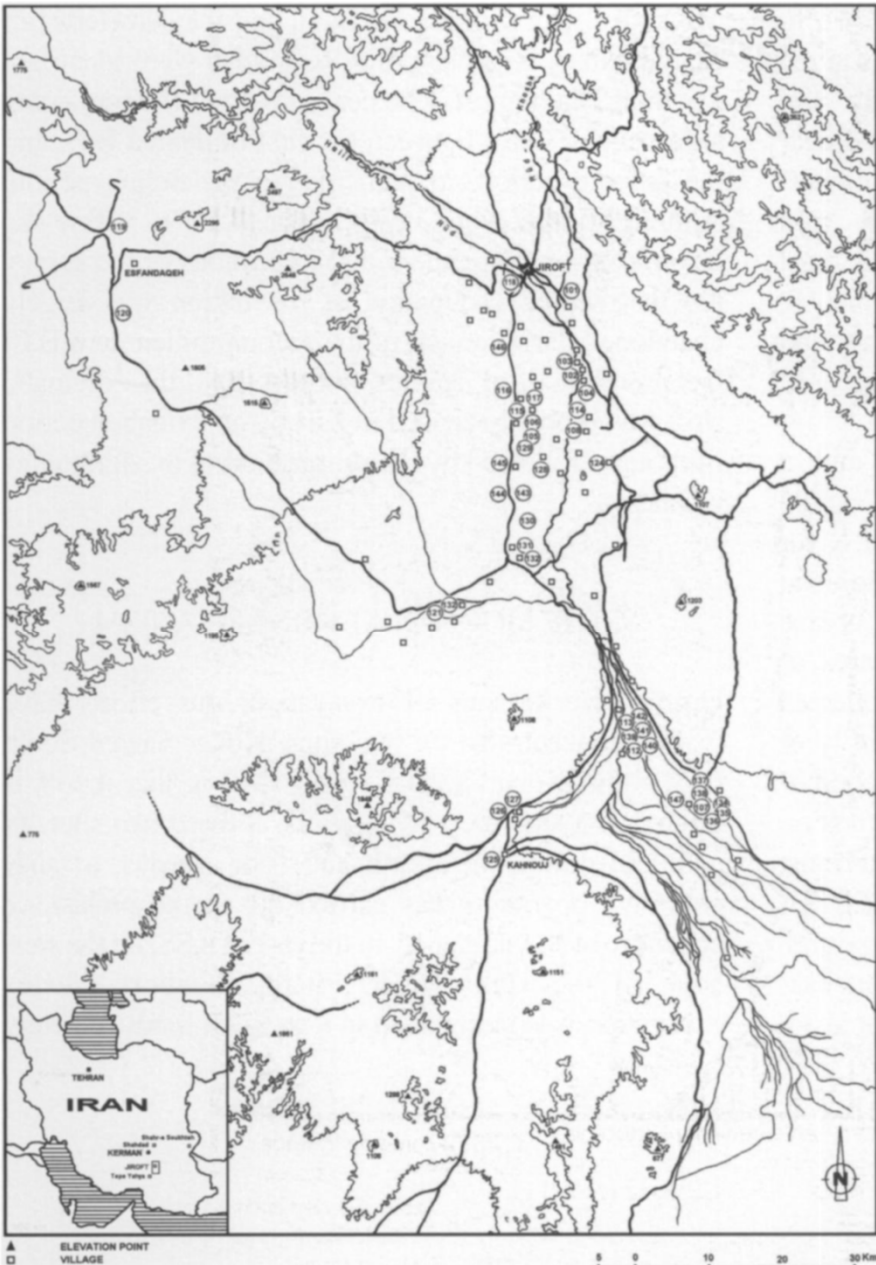
Google Earth

© 2018 Google  
Image Landsat / Copernicus

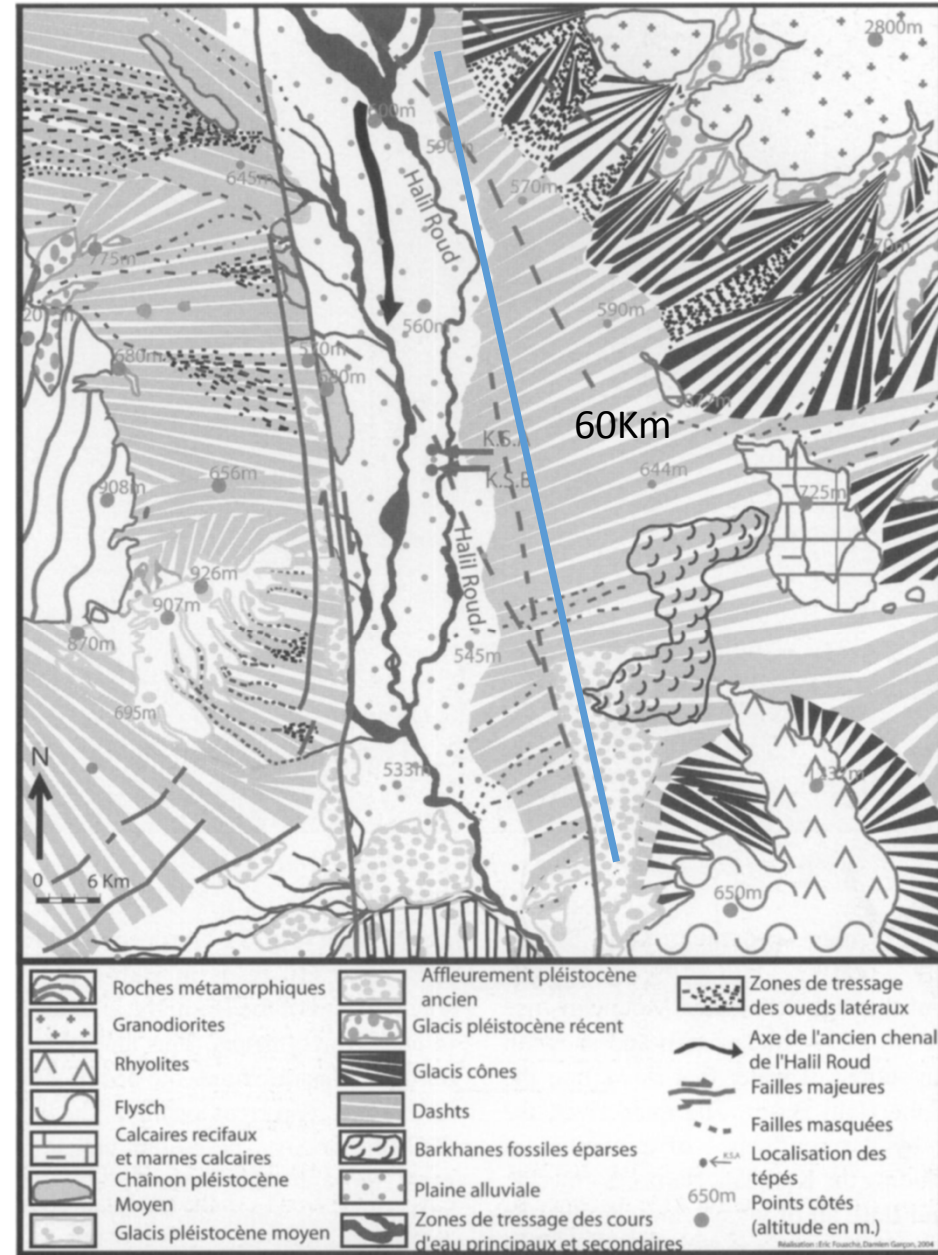


40 km





- Ca. 650 m asl
- Clima caldo e umido
- Pozzi artesiani
- 750 siti identificati
- + 170 collocati a nord di Jiroft (III mill. a. C.)
- Cave di steatite, clorite e serpentinite
- Picco di occupazione durante il terzo millennio. Probabile abbandono nel secondo.







Cimitero di Mahtoutabad





Cimitero di Mahtoutabad



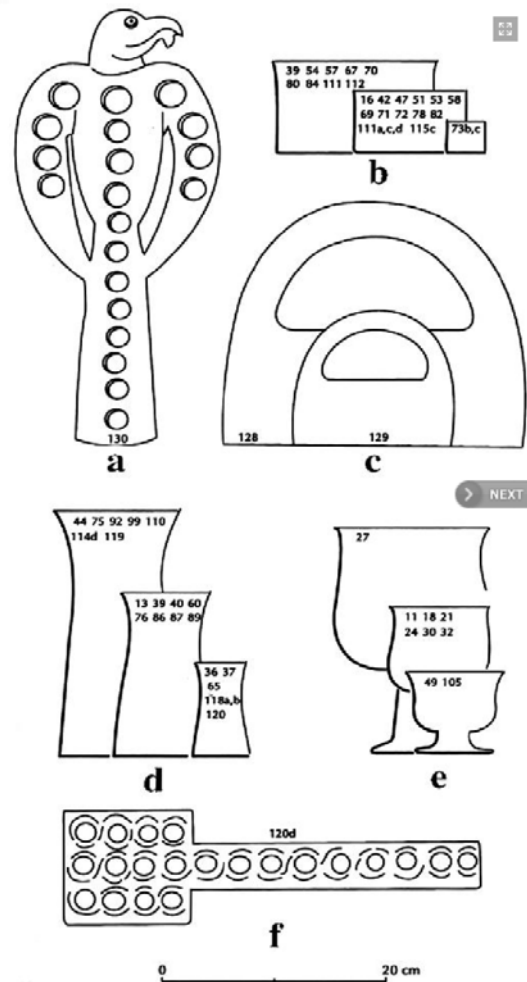


Figure 3. Relative scale of the types of vessels and artifacts. a and f: "gameboards"; b: small cylindrical vessels; c: "handbags"; d: high tronconical vessels; e: cups.



Plate I. Cups: a-b (h 14.5 cm ; diam 11.5 cm) ; c (h 17.5 cm ; diam 12.2 cm) ; d (h 14.7 cm ; diam 10.7 cm) ; e (h 16 cm ; diam 12.3 cm). Cylindrical boxes: f (h 6.5 cm) ; g (h 10.5 cm ; diam 16.5 cm) ; h (h 7.4 cm ; diam 11 cm).

Vasi in clorite

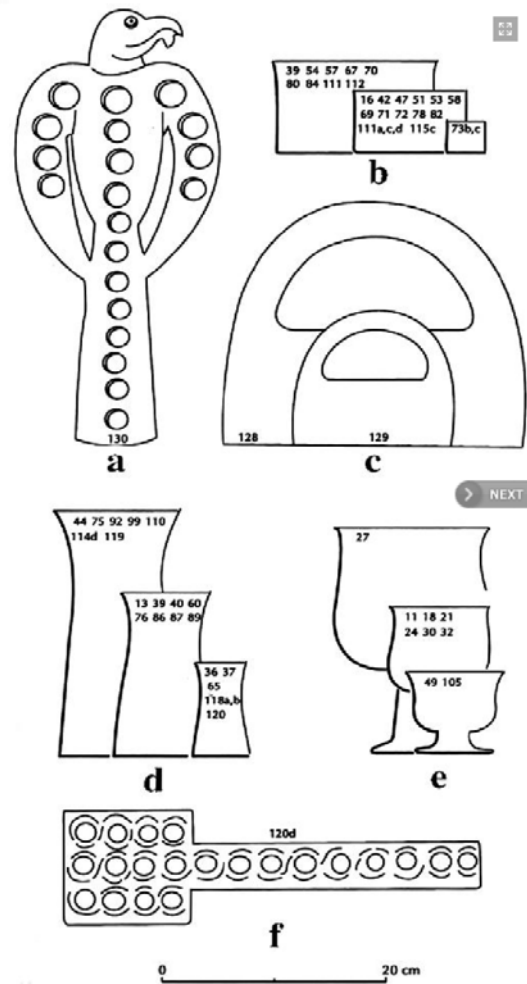


Figure 3. Relative scale of the types of vessels and artifacts. a and f: "gameboards"; b: small cylindrical vessels; c: "handbags"; d: high tronconical vessels; e: cups.



Plate II. High tronconical vessels: a (h 14.6 cm); b (h 16 cm); c (h 27.8 cm); d (h 17.5 cm); e (h 19.7 cm). "Handbags": f-g (w 24 cm, thks 4.8 cm); h (w 19.5 cm; h 19.4 cm, thks 4 cm); j (w 28 cm ; h 25 cm, thks 3 cm); k (w 18.5, h 18.3 cm, thks 3.2).

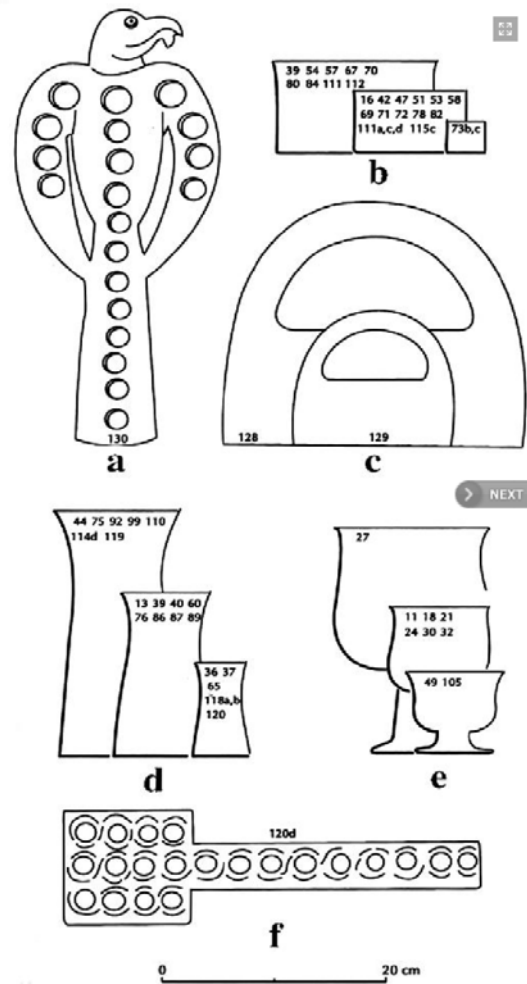


Figure 3. Relative scale of the types of vessels and artifacts. a and f: "gameboards"; b: small cylindrical vessels; c: "handbags"; d: high tronconical vessels; e: cups.

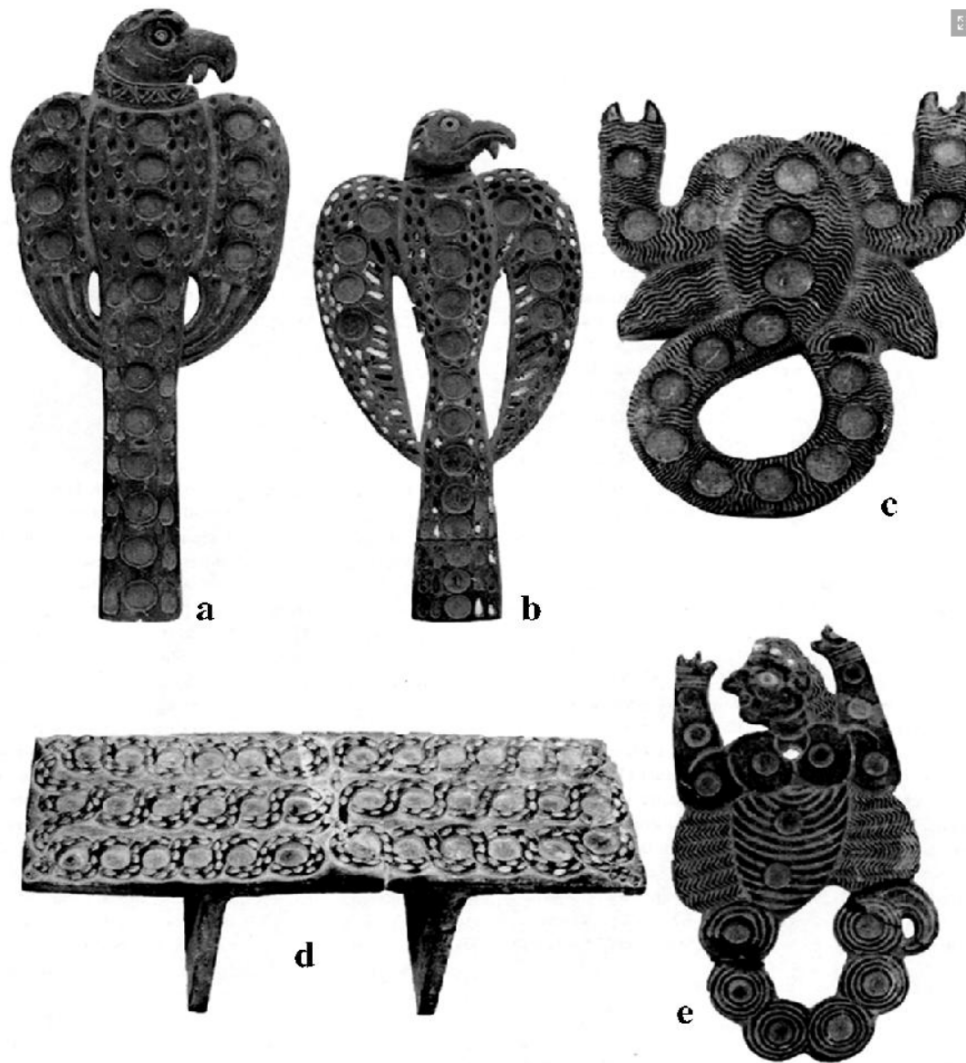


Plate III. "Gameboards": a : eagle (l 41 cm); b: eagle (l 35 cm); c: scorpion (l 28 cm); d: table on legs (l 35 cm); e: scorpion-man (27 cm).

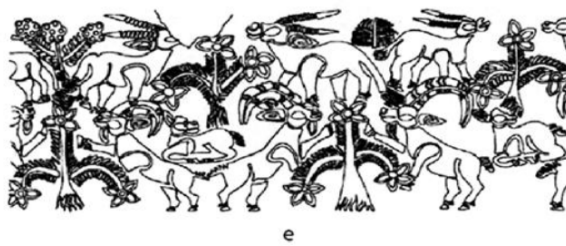
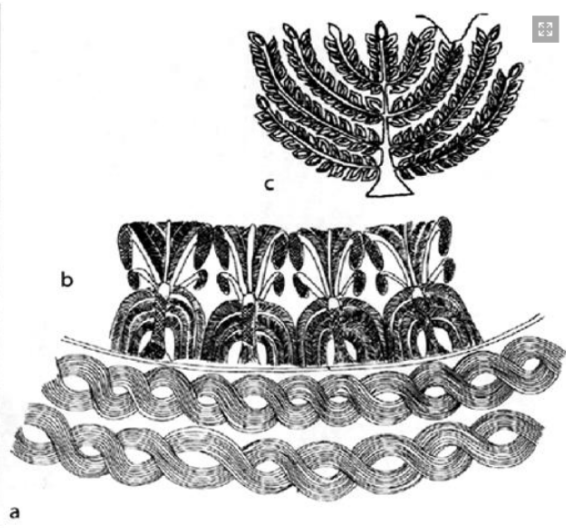


Figure 4. a-b: typical landscape of the Jiroft area and ornamentation of a chlorite vessel; c: candelabrum tree; d: bush; e-f: bushes and ibexes.

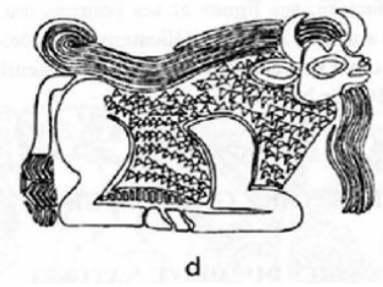
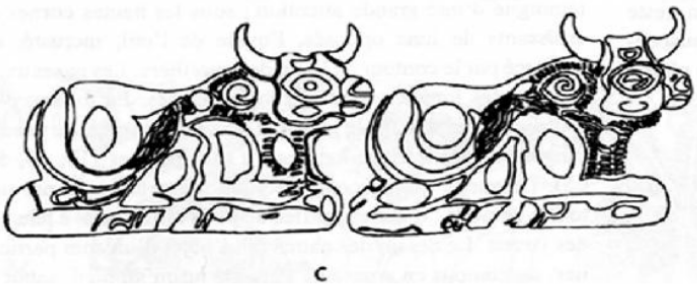
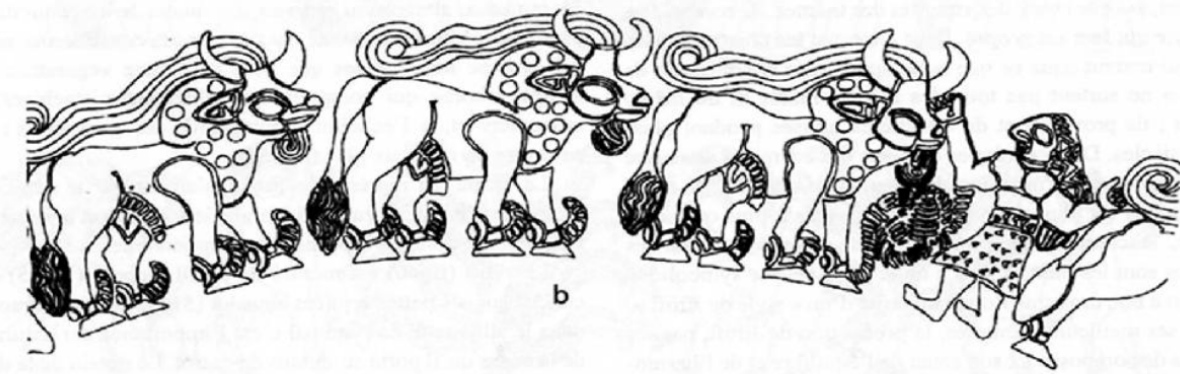


Figure 6. Zebus: a: details of decoration on a tronconical vessel; b: line of zebus led by a man; c-d lying zebus.

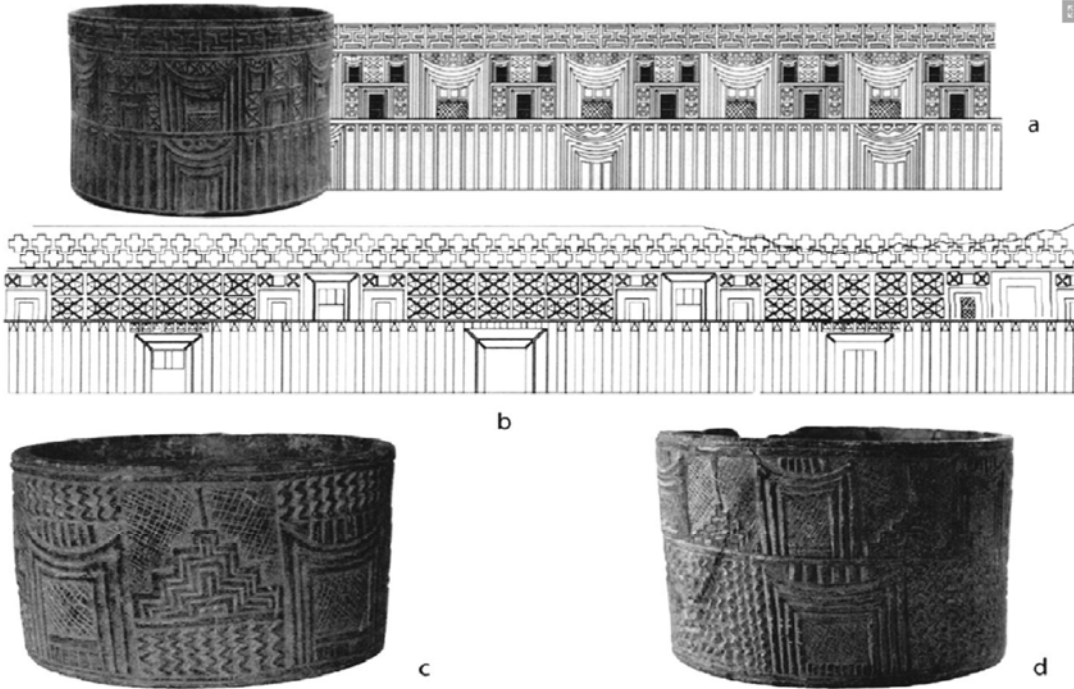


Figure 10. Architectural motives with gates and windows, on cylindrical vessels.

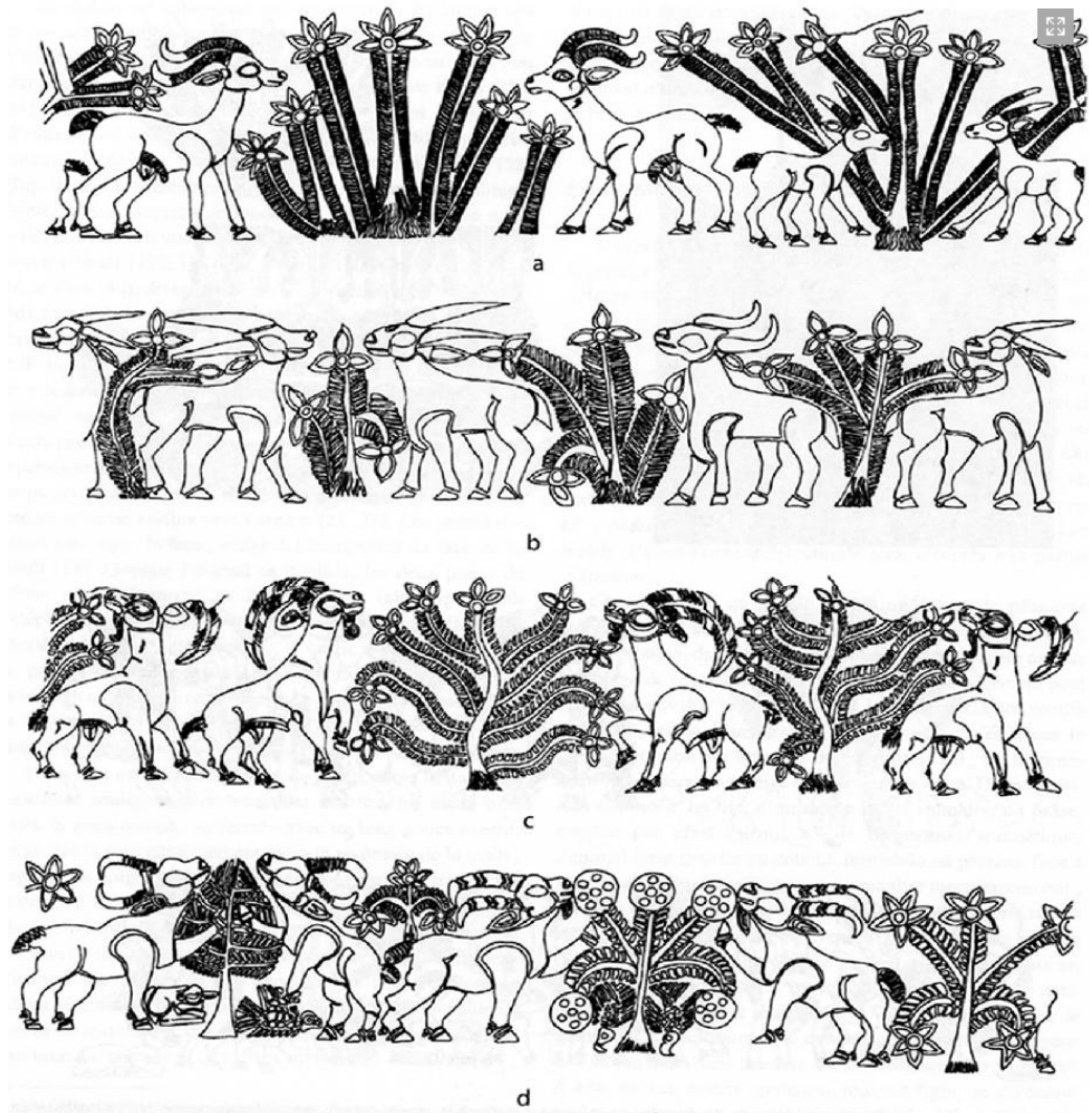


Figure 5. a-d: ibexes and bushes.

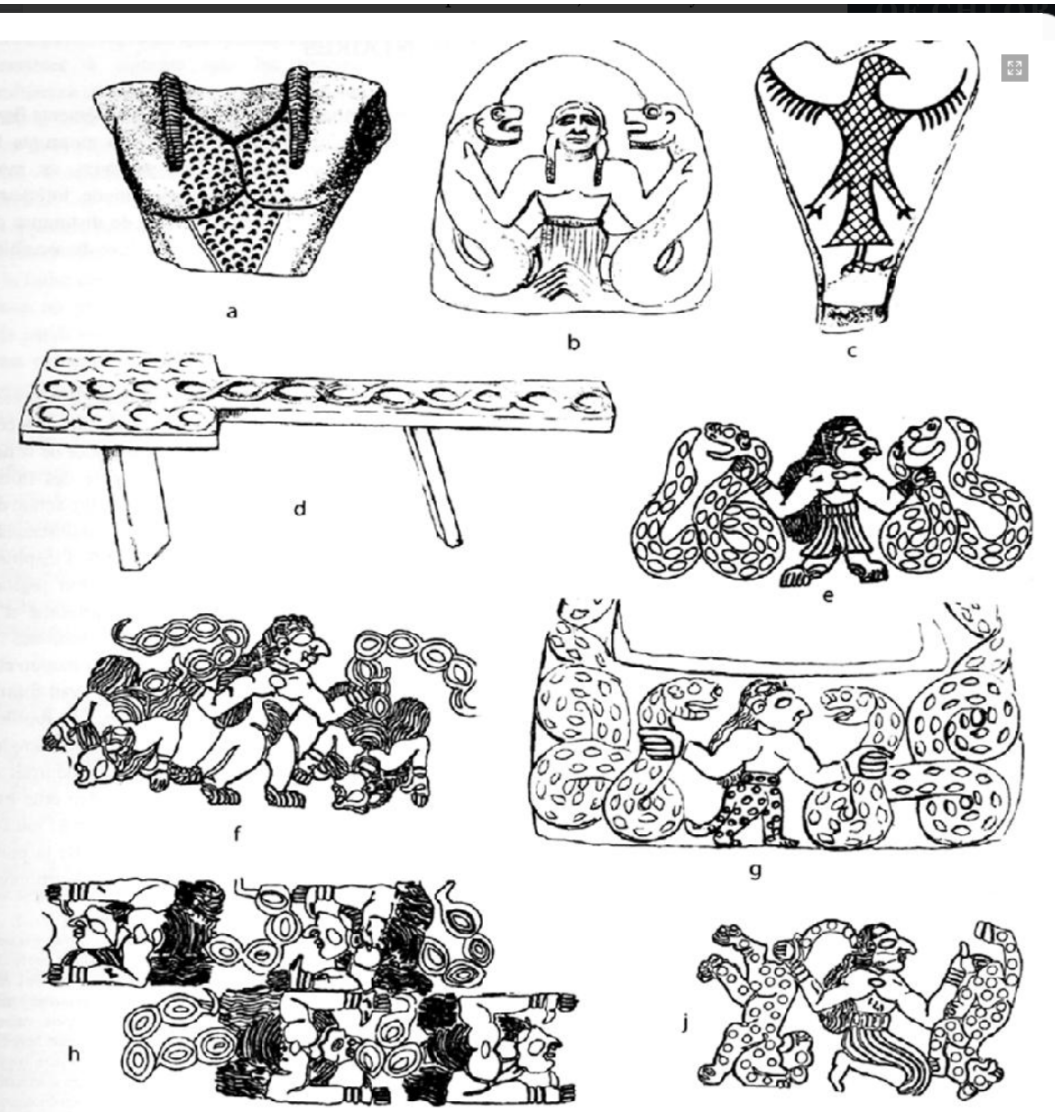


Figure 12. a–c: fragments from Tepe Yahya; d: “gameboard” on supporting tablets; e: man with claws holding two snakes; f: lion-man holding down two scorpion men; h: files of scorpion-man; j: man seated on his heels playing with cheetahs.

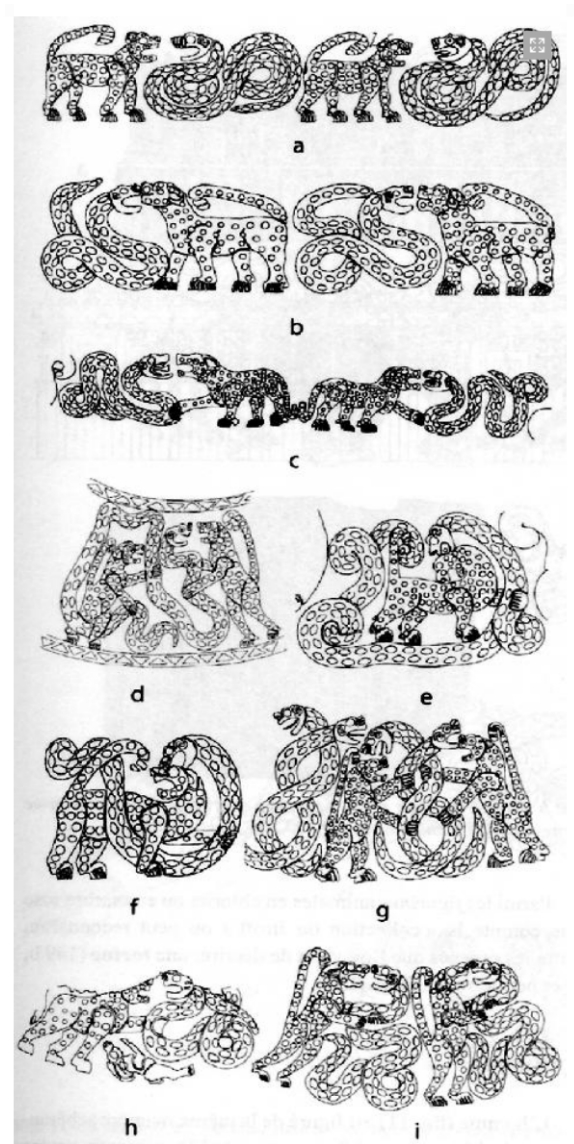


Figure 8. Cheetahs fighting snakes.

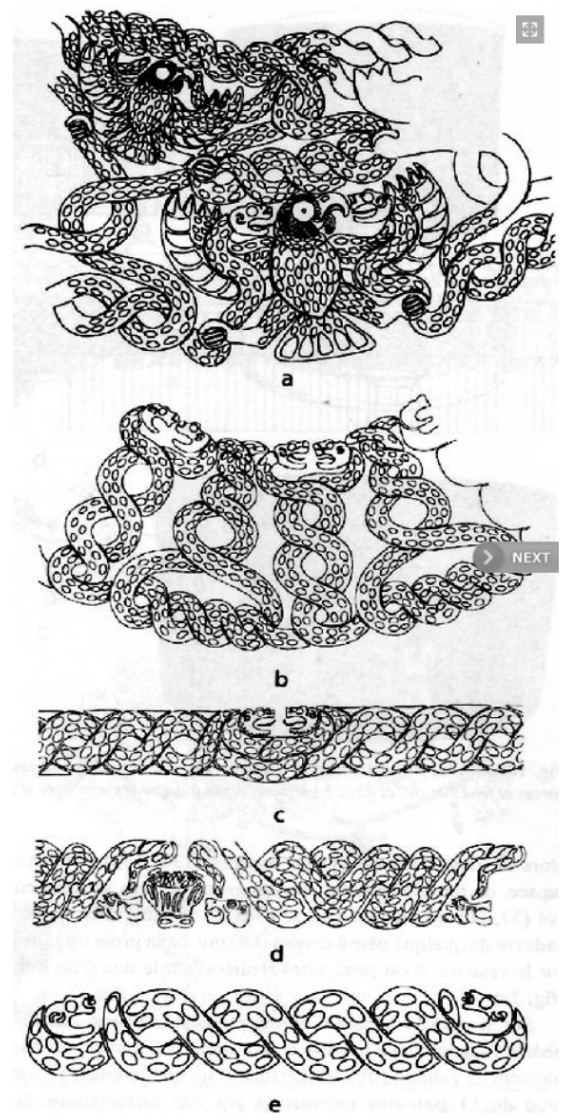


Figure 9. Eagles and snakes. a: two eagles and two snakes, on a tronconical vessel; b–e: intertwined snakes.



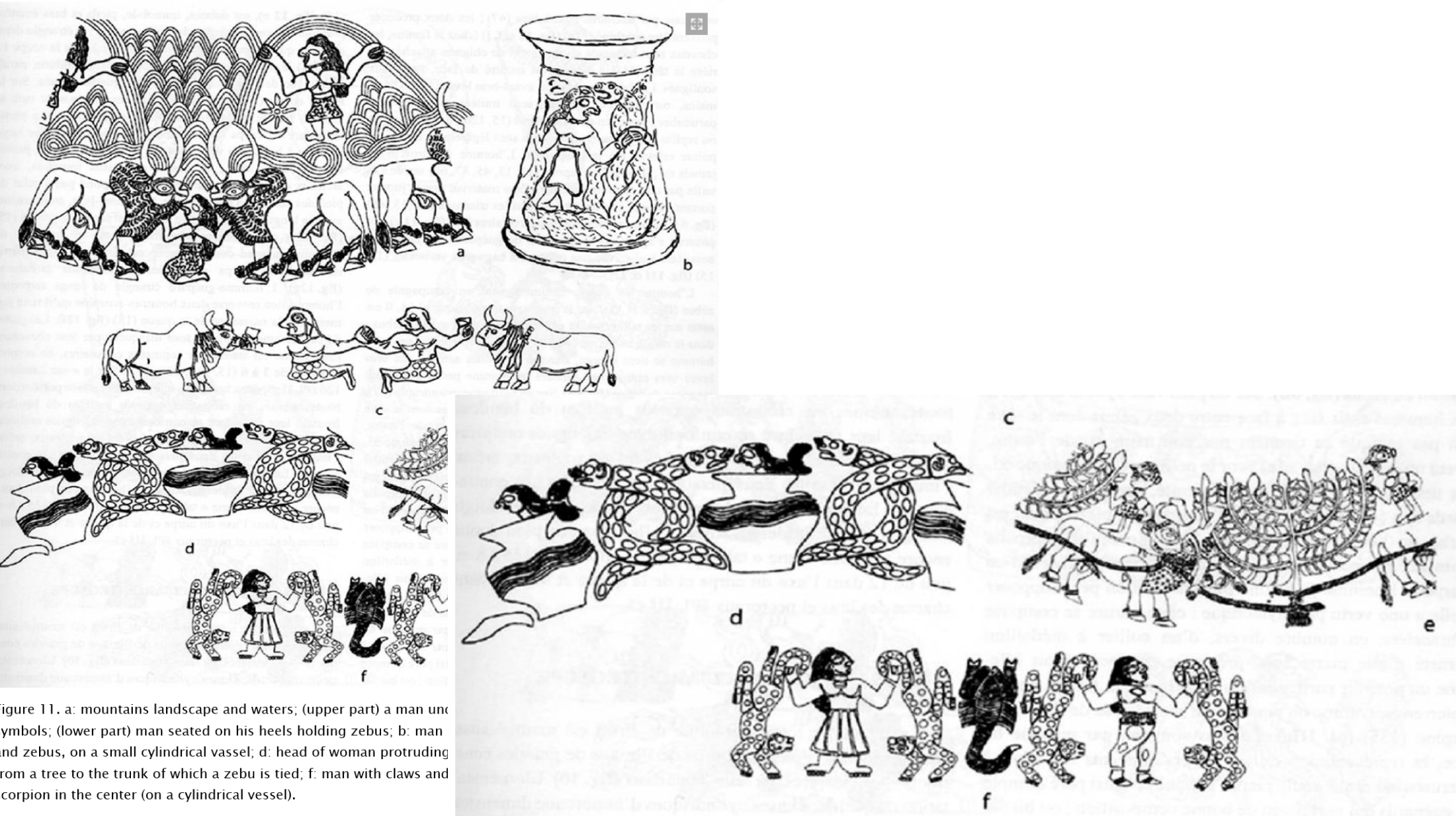


Figure 11. a: mountains landscape and waters; (upper part) a man un- symbols; (lower part) man seated on his heels holding zebus; b: man and zebus, on a small cylindrical vassel; d: head of woman protruding from a tree to the trunk of which a zebu is tied; f: man with claws and scorpion in the center (on a cylindrical vessel).

SHAHADAD MARI

UR

KISH

KHAFAJAH

SUSA

TARUT

TEPE YAHYA  
IV R

BAMPUR

MOHENJO-  
DARO



Hakemi 1997: pag.617, Fm.3



Durrani 1964: Pl.2.1



Durrani 1964: Pl.1.14



Miroschedji de 1973: Fig.5.9



Zarins 1978: Pl.69,141



Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970: Fig.21.D



De Cardi 1967: Pl.III,b



Durrani 1964: Pl.1.2



Hakemi 1997: pag.707, Wa.4



Parrot 1935, PLXXVII,3



Durrani 1964: Pl.III,4



Miroschedji 1973: Pl.IV,a



Zarins 1978: Pl.66,568



Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970: Fig.21,A



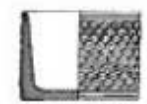
De Cardi 1967: Pl.II,13



Hakemi 1997: pag.694,Ra.1



Durrani 1964: Pl.2.3



Miroschedji de 1973: Fig.5,7



Zarins 1978: Pl.66,145



Fig.2.10



Lamberg-Karlo PL. 23, H



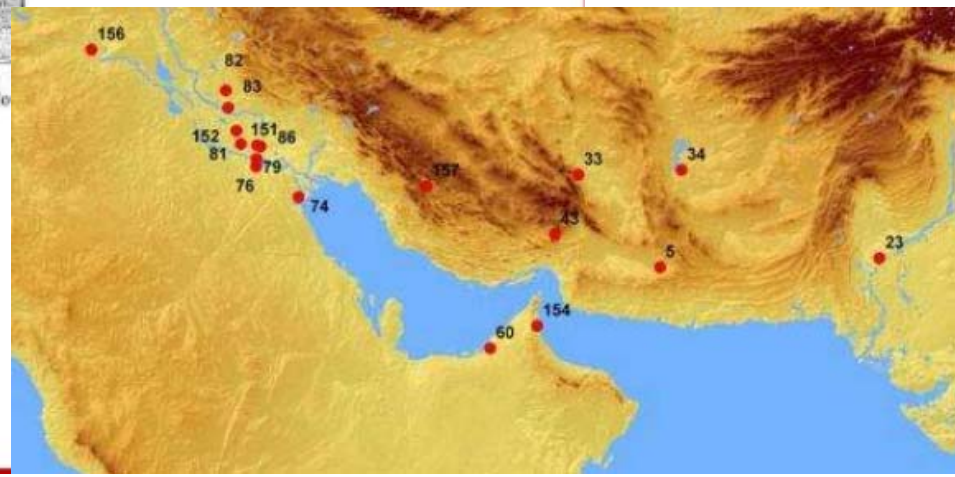
Hakemi 1997: pag.617, Fm1



Hakemi 1997: pag. 609, Fi.1



Miroschedji 1973: Fig.5.8





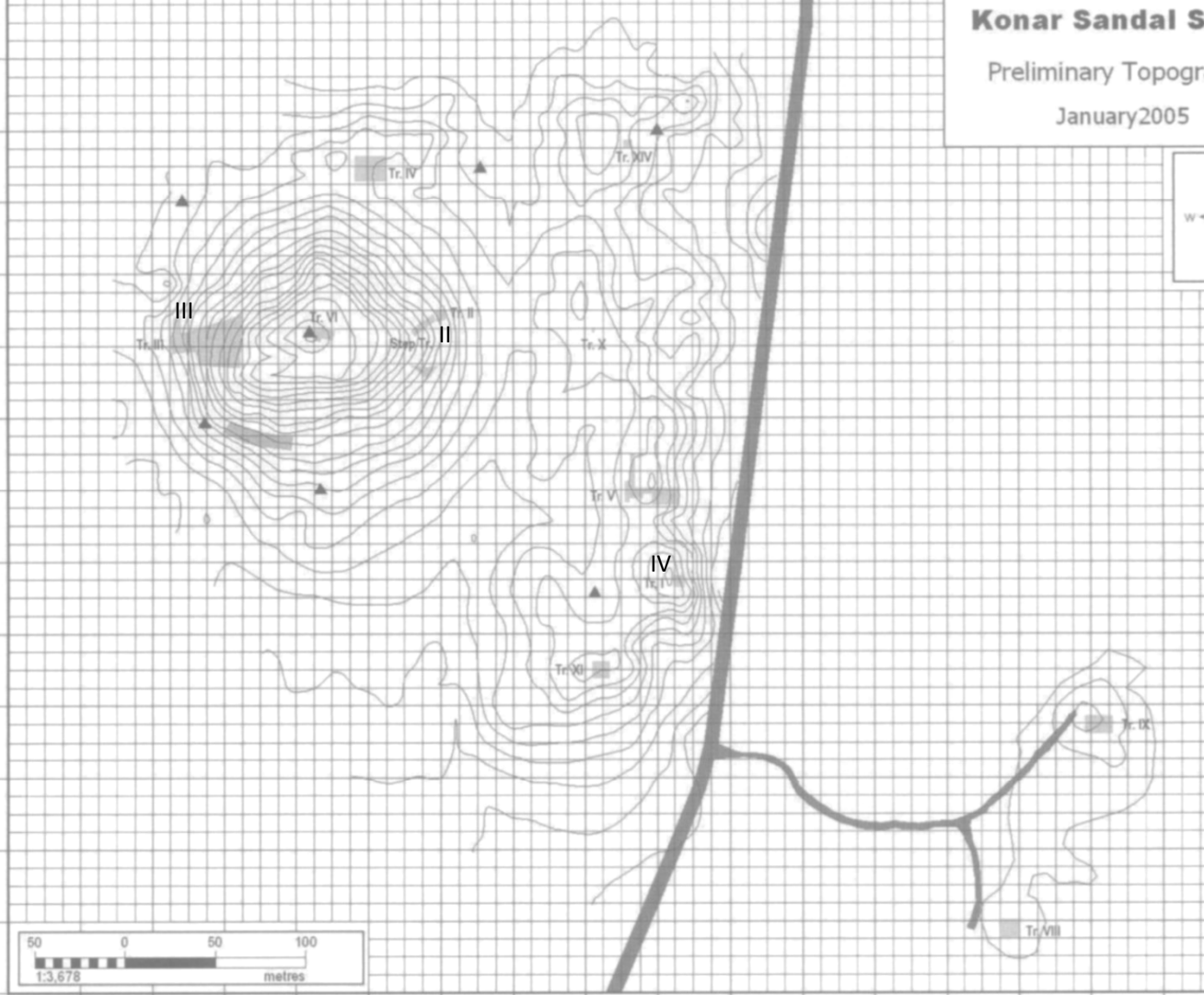
Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh Konar Sandal north? Terrazza?	Uruk medio e tardo
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2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan <b>Konar Sandal South</b> , Shahr-i Sokhta I-II	Protodinastico I-III
2330	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica <b>Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town)</b> . Shahr-i Sokhta III	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100	Puzur Ishushinak	Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town)	Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea

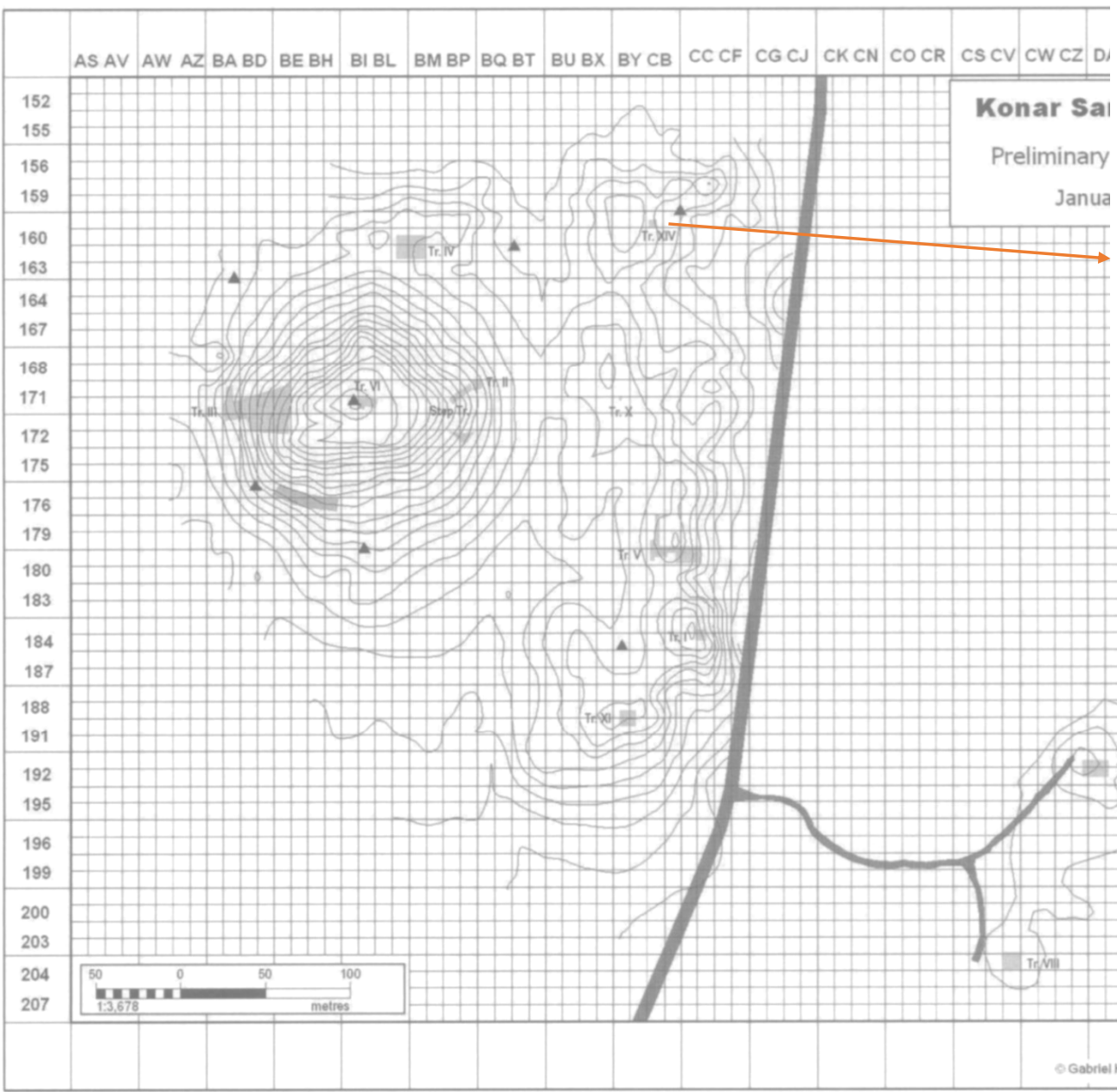
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**Konar Sandal South**

Preliminary Topography

January 2005





2.1. Drawing of fragmentary cylinder-seal impression. City Seal comparable to those found in Seal Impression Strata from Ur. Konar Sandal South, Trench XIV: 2008XIV002. Preserved height 3.4 cm.

Drawing by author.

Trench XIV: occupazione 2900-2800/2750 a.c. (contemporanea al PD I)



2.2. Drawing of impression of stamp seal showing frontal standing bull. Konar Sandal South, Trench XIV: 2008XIV003. Preserved height 6 cm.

Drawing by author.



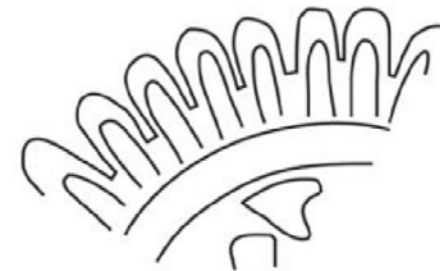
2.1. Drawing of fragmentary cylinder-seal impression. City Seal comparable to those found in Seal Impression Strata from Ur. Konar Sandal South, Trench XIV: 2008XIV002. Preserved height 3.4 cm.

Drawing by author.



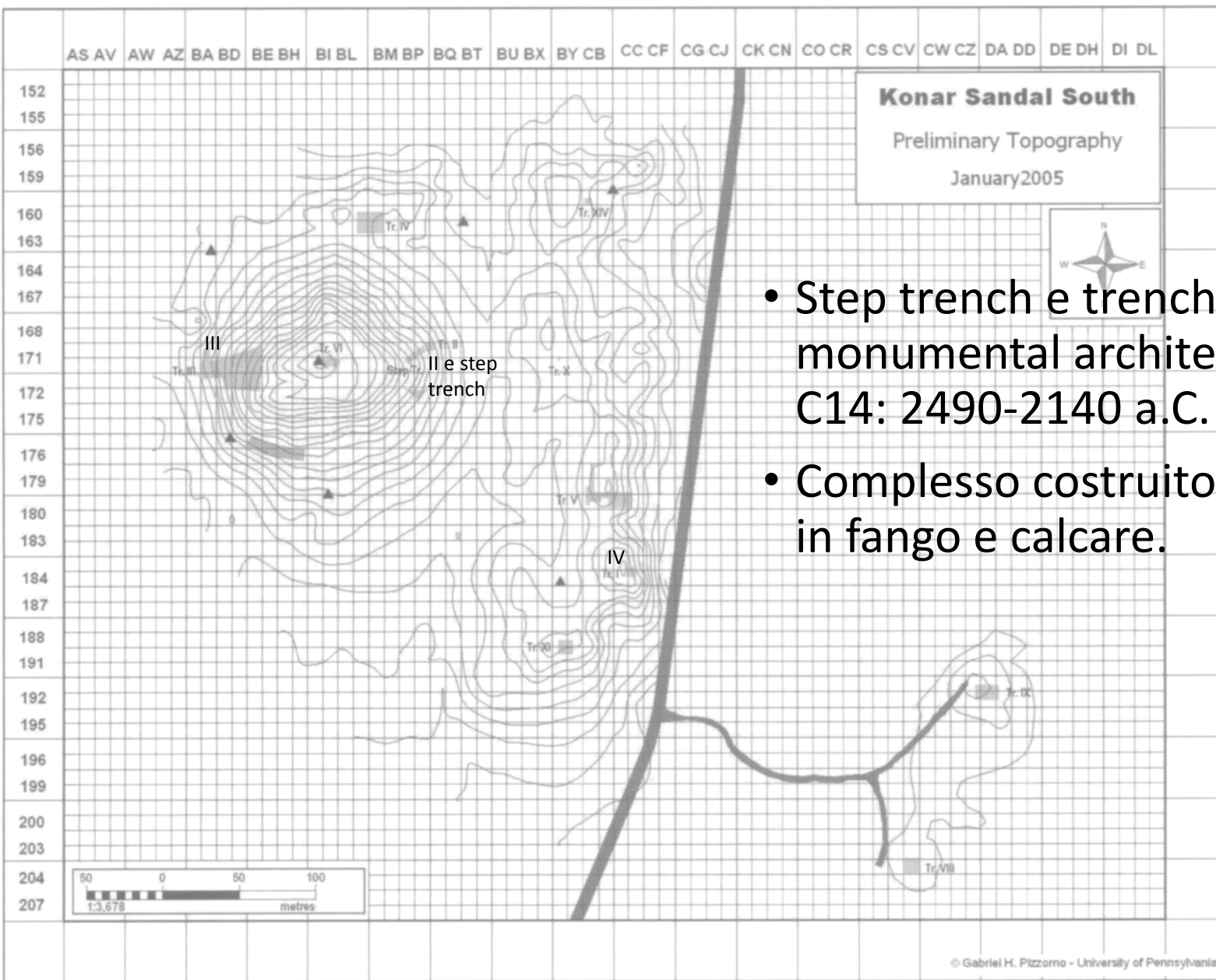
2.3. Drawing of impression of stamp amulet in the form of a recumbent ram. Konar Sandal South, Trench XIV: 2008XIV004. Preserved height 2.4 cm.

Drawing by author.



2.4. Drawing of stamp-seal impression with a circular petal pattern. Konar Sandal South, Trench XIV: 2008XIV001. Preserved height 3 cm.

Drawing by author.



- Step trench e trench III: 11 m di monumental architectural complex. C14: 2490-2140 a.C.
- Complesso costruito su una fondazione in fango e calcare.

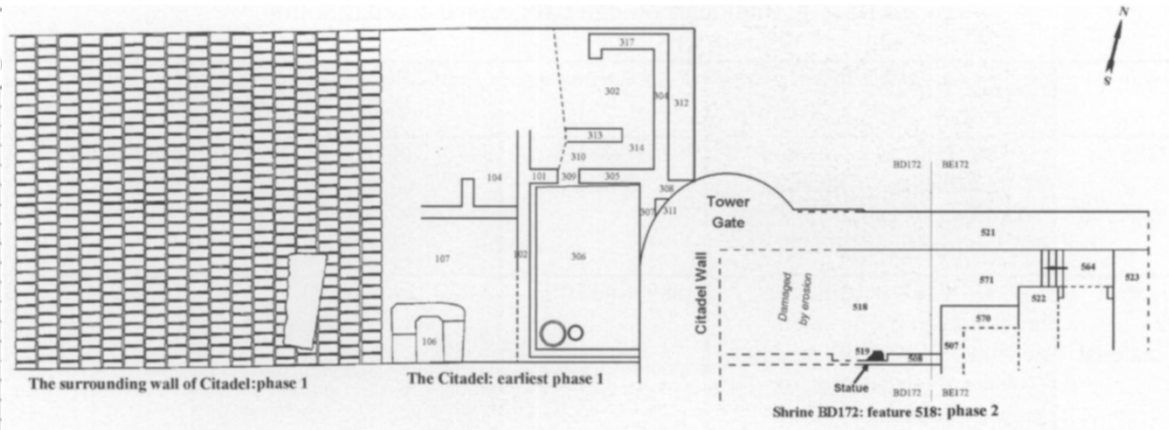
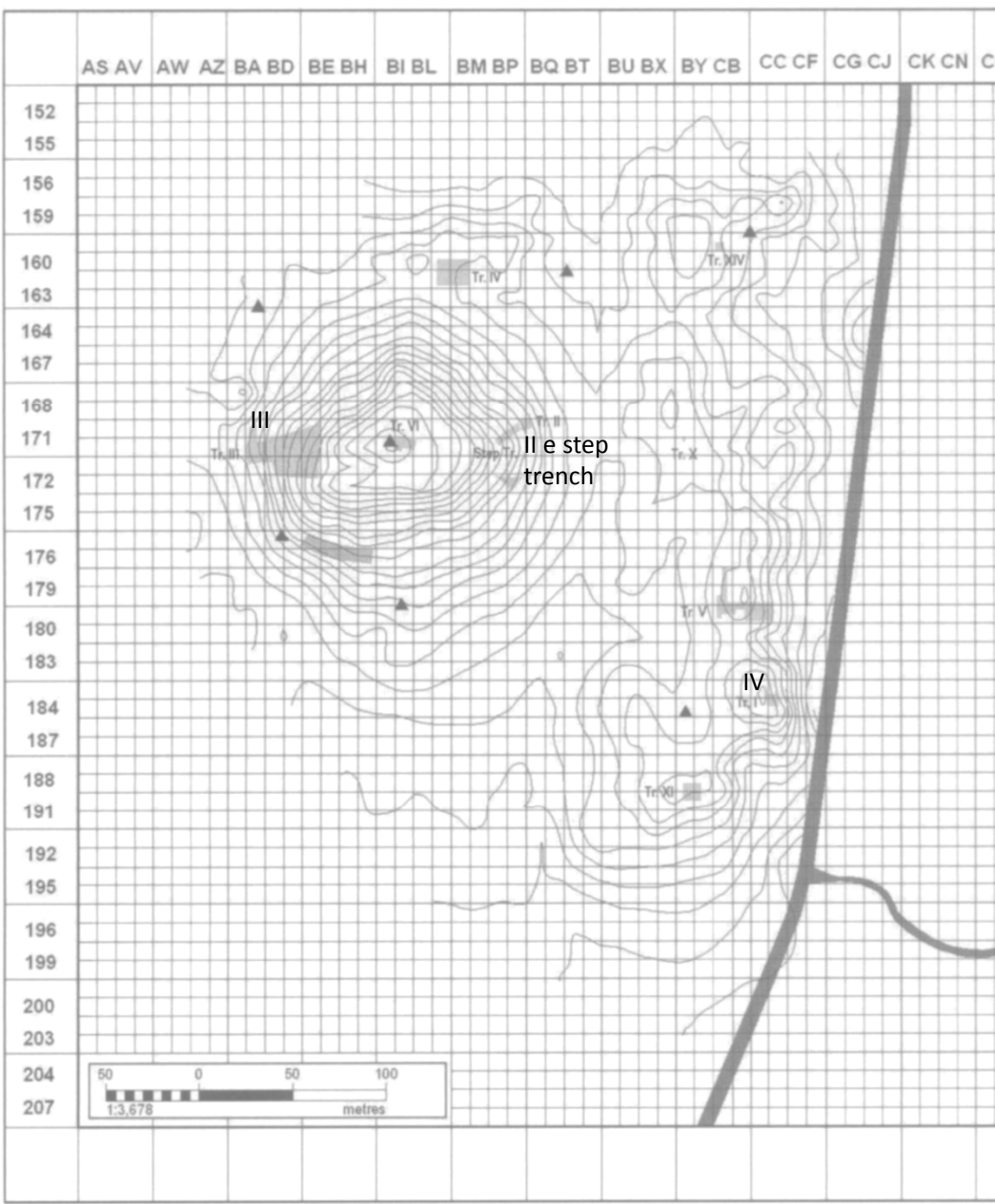
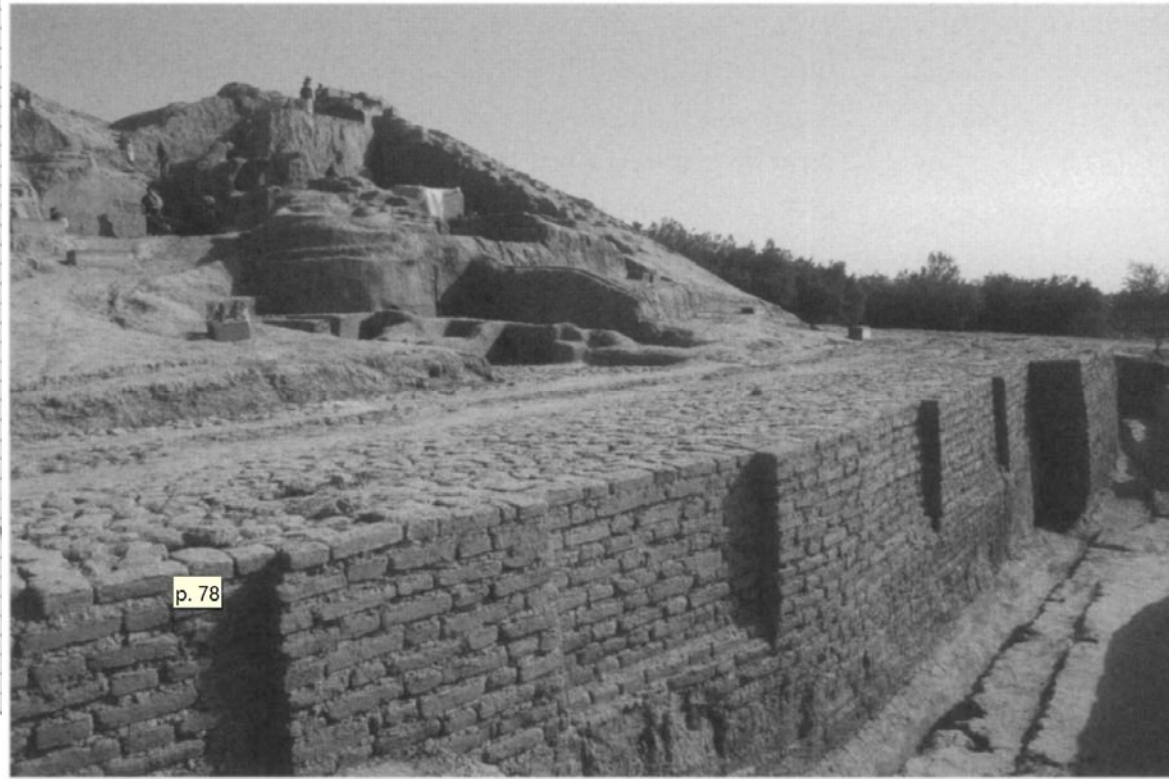
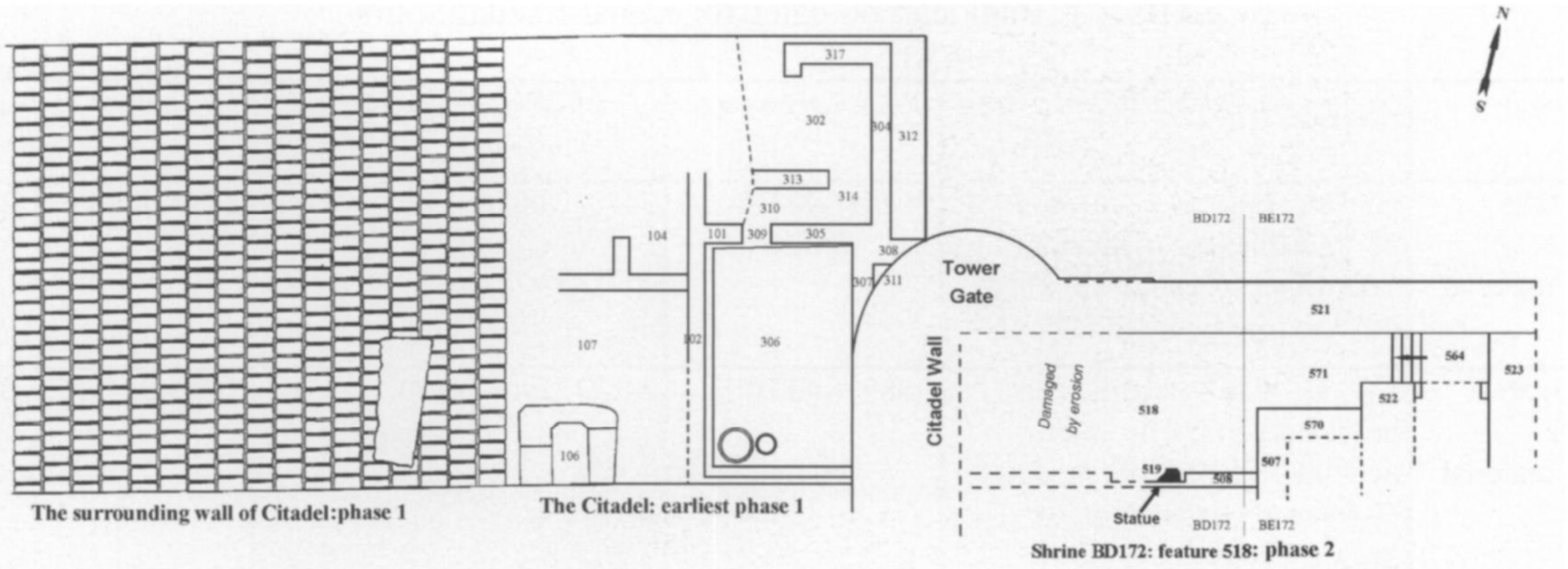


Figure 3. Citadel South: Temple III

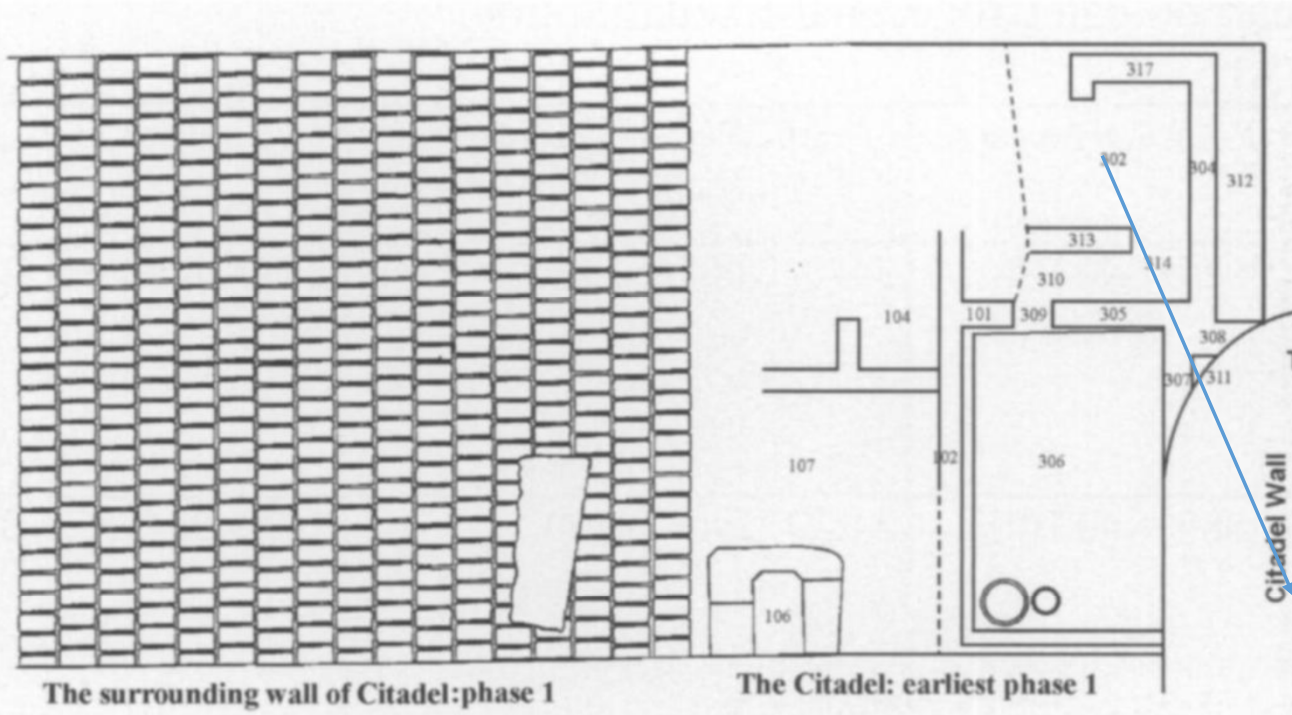






*Konar Sandal South: Trench III*

Scale: 1:100

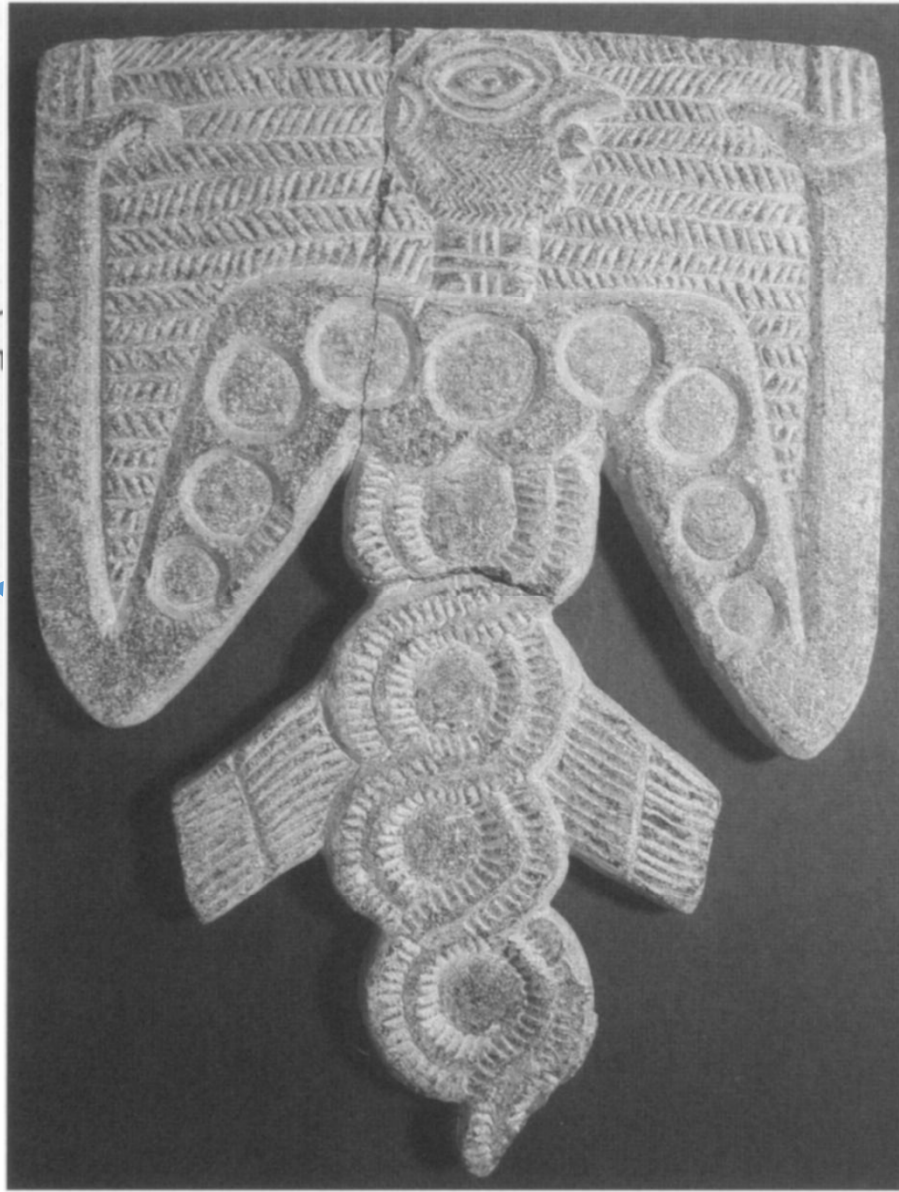


The surrounding wall of Citadel: phase 1

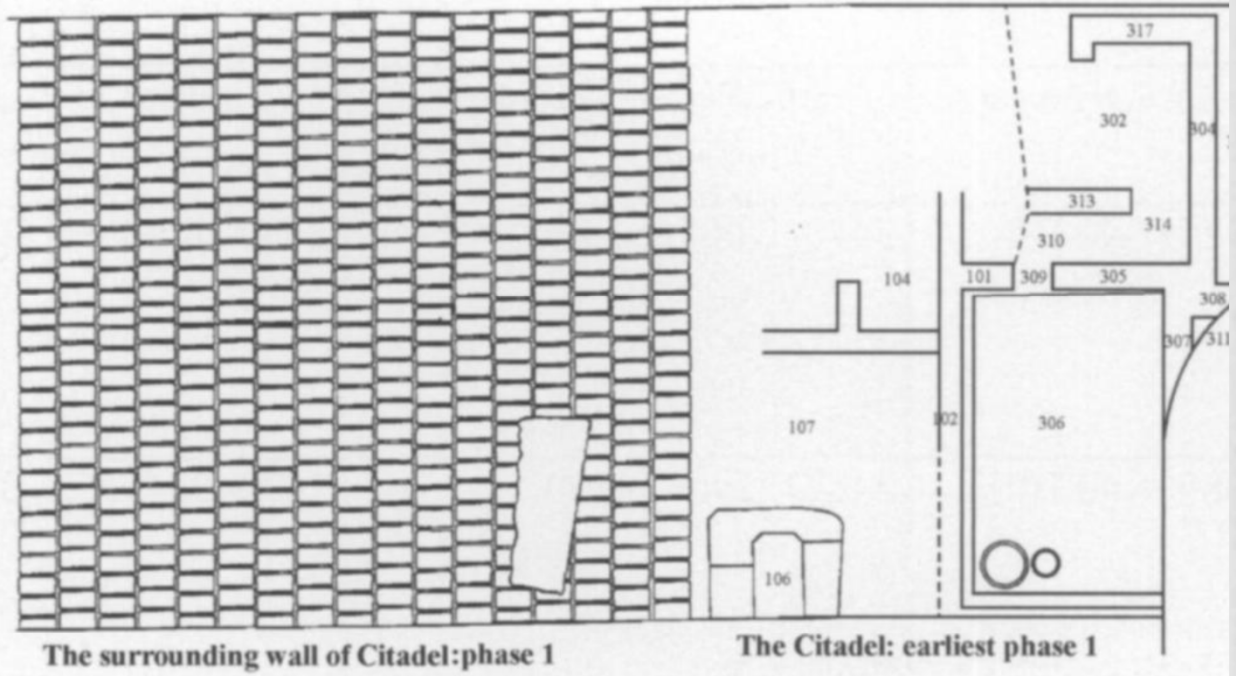
The Citadel: earliest phase 1

Citadel Wall

*Konar Sandal South: Trench III*



Fase 1

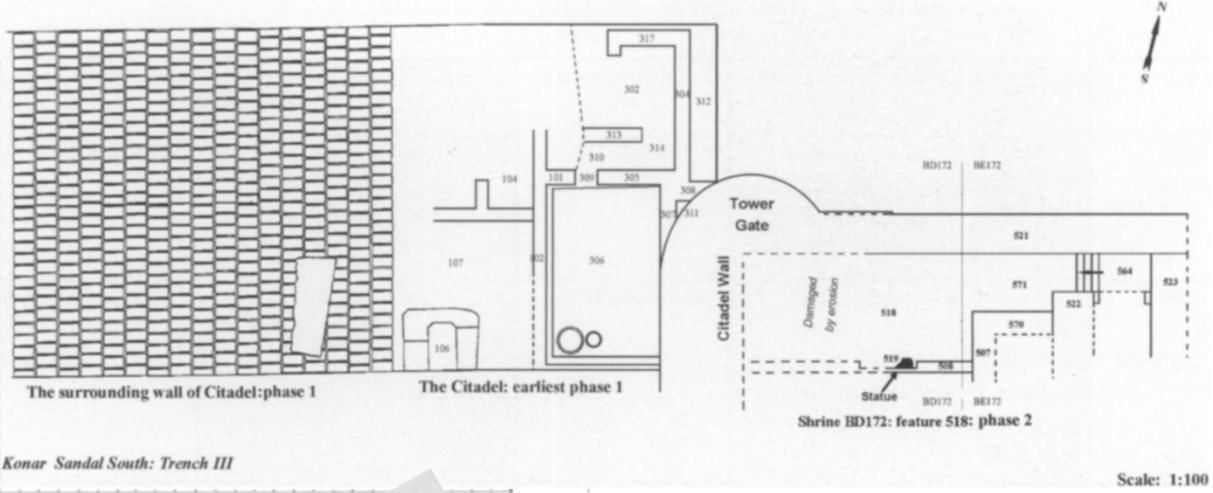
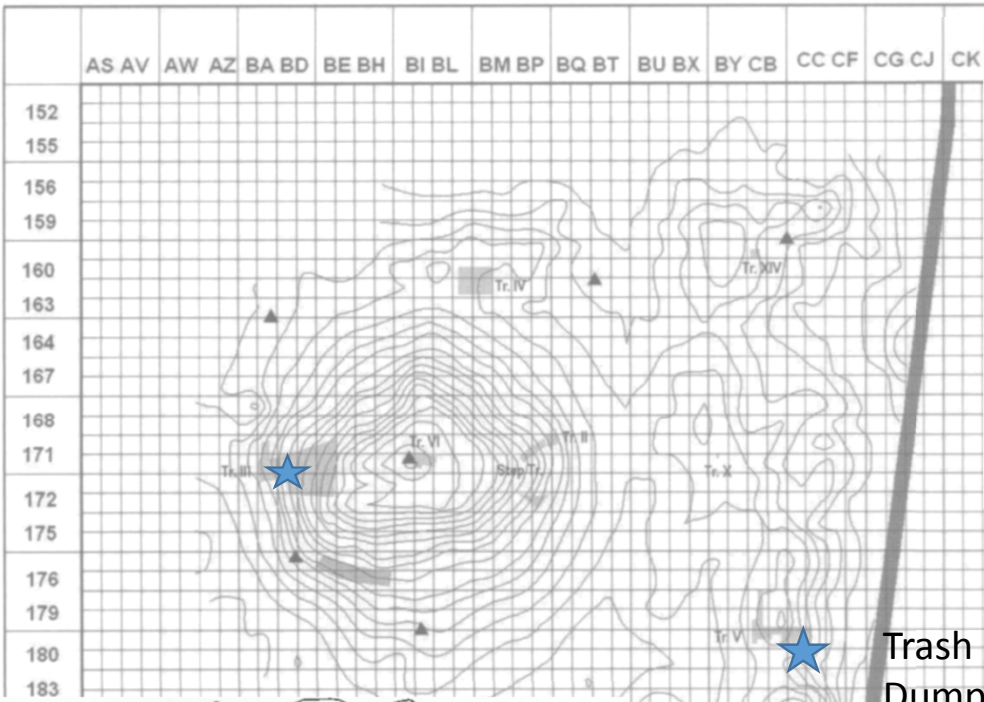


*Konar Sandal South: Trench III*

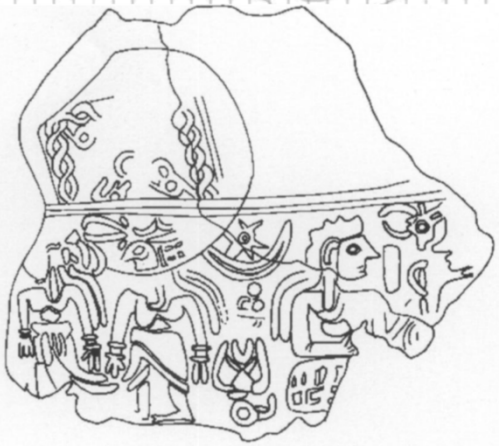


1cm

g. 2005III114

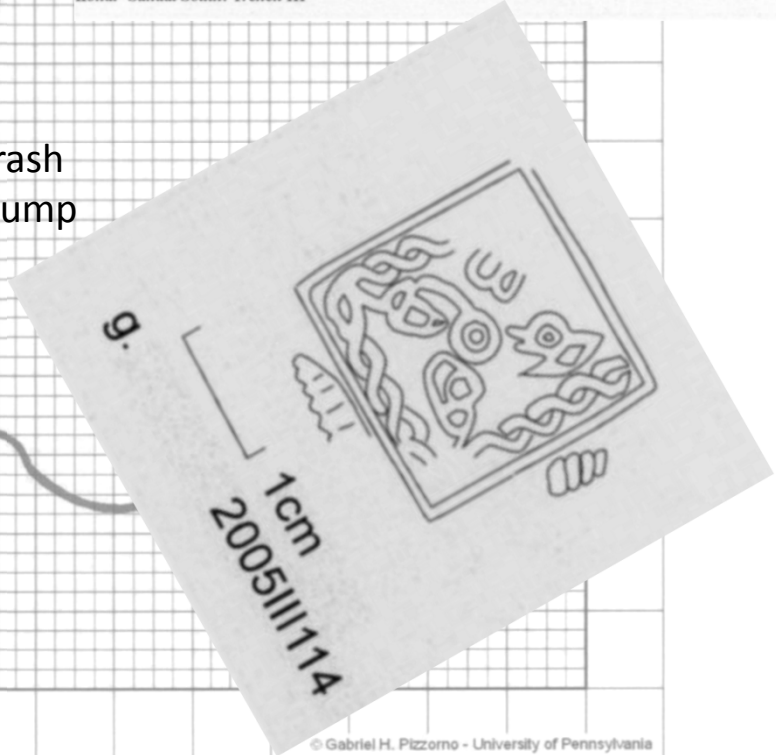


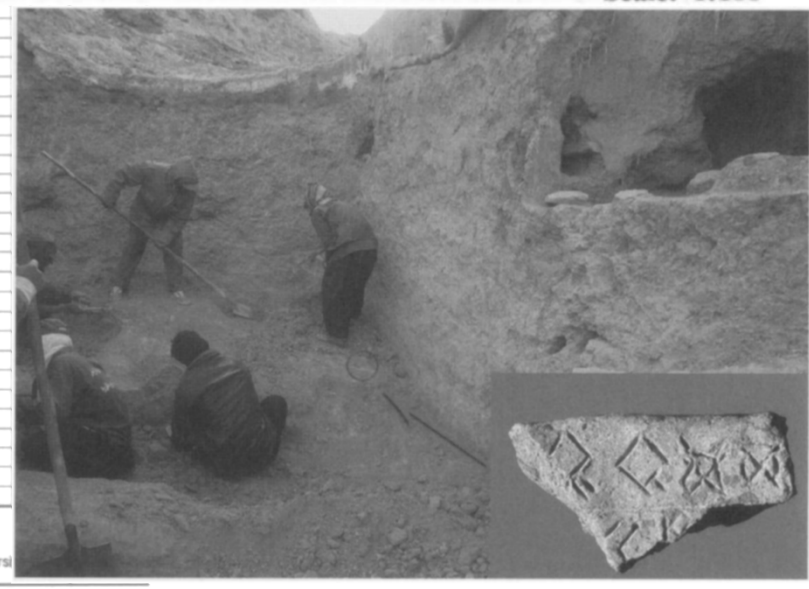
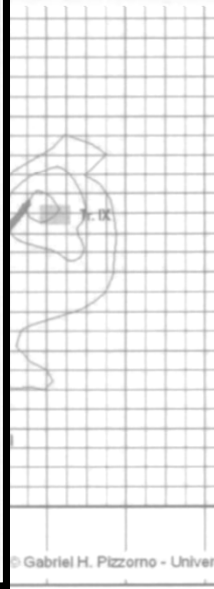
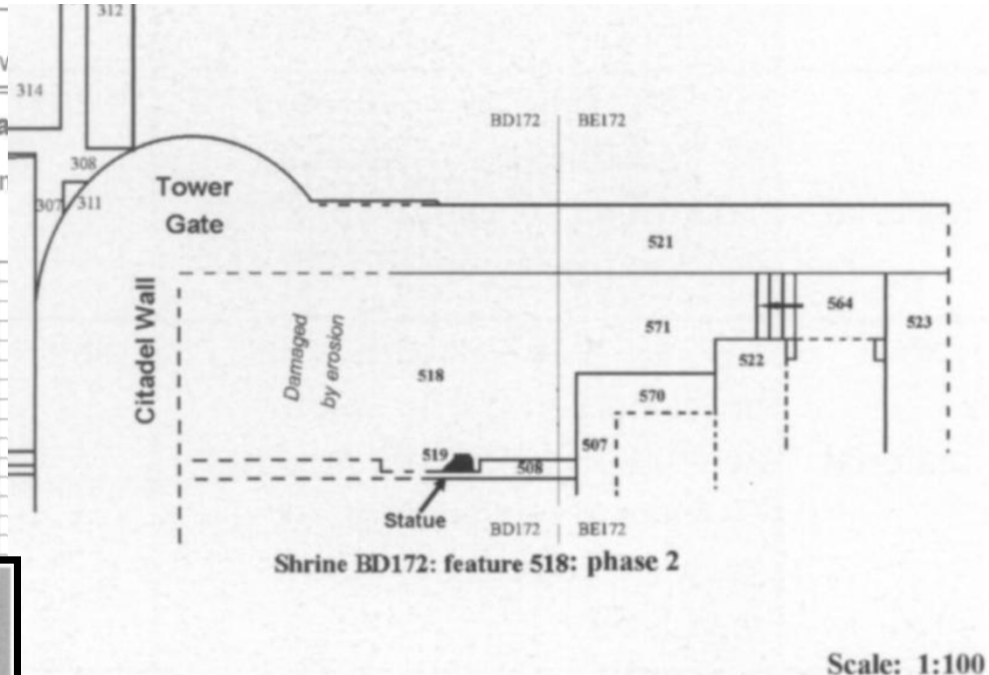
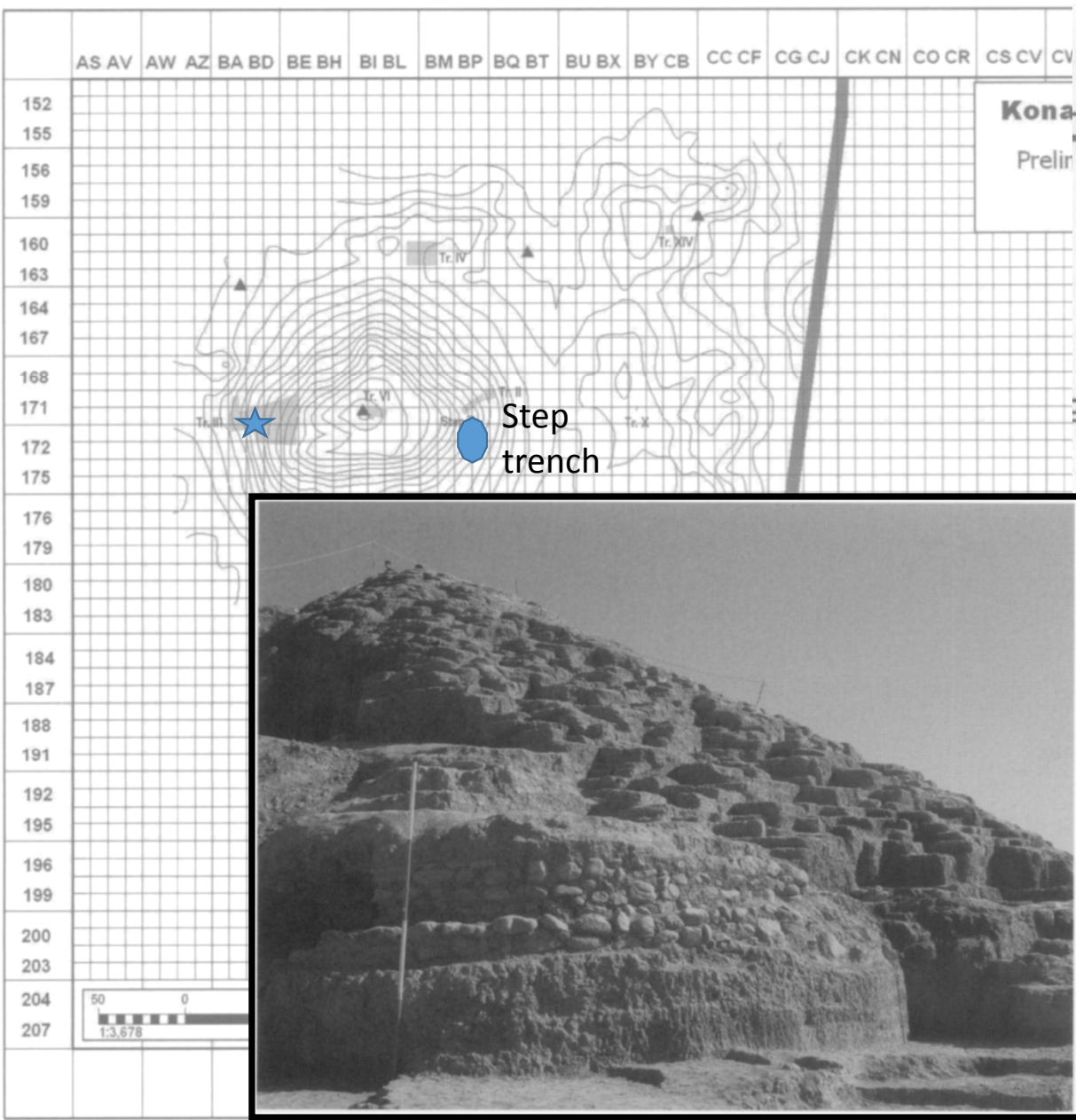
Konar Sandal South: Trench III

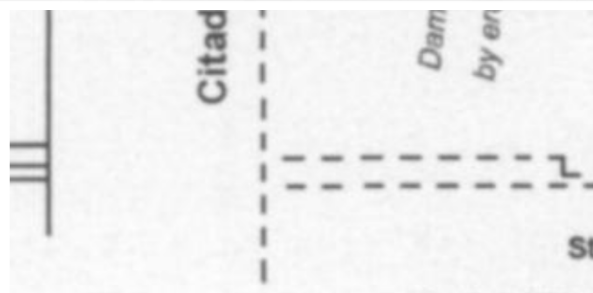
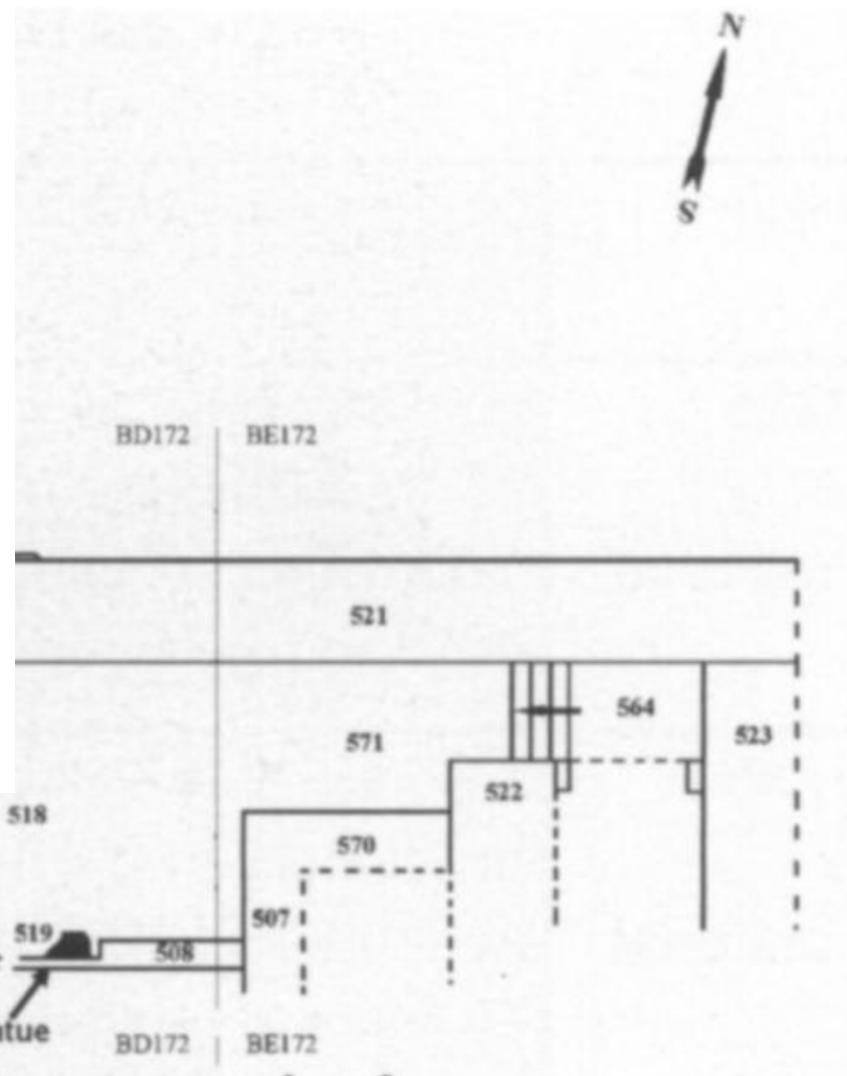


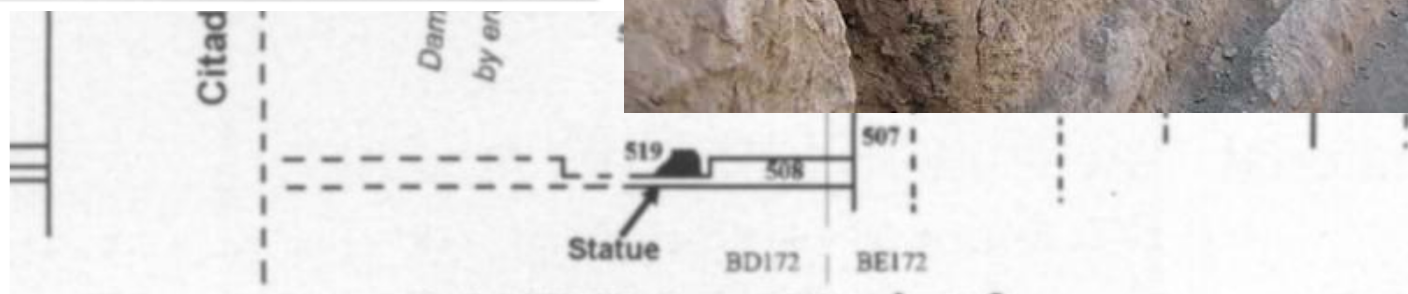
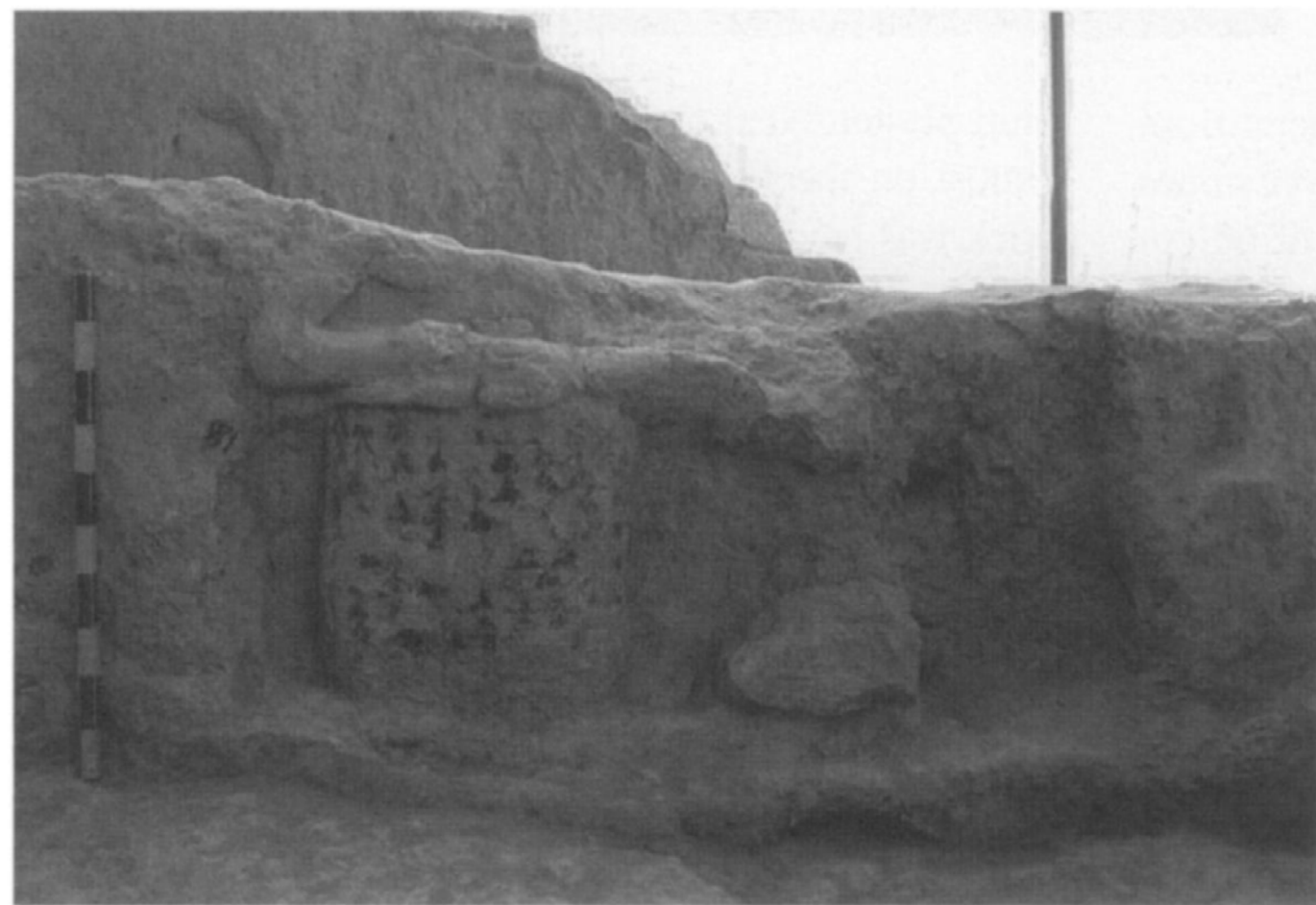
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Trash Dump



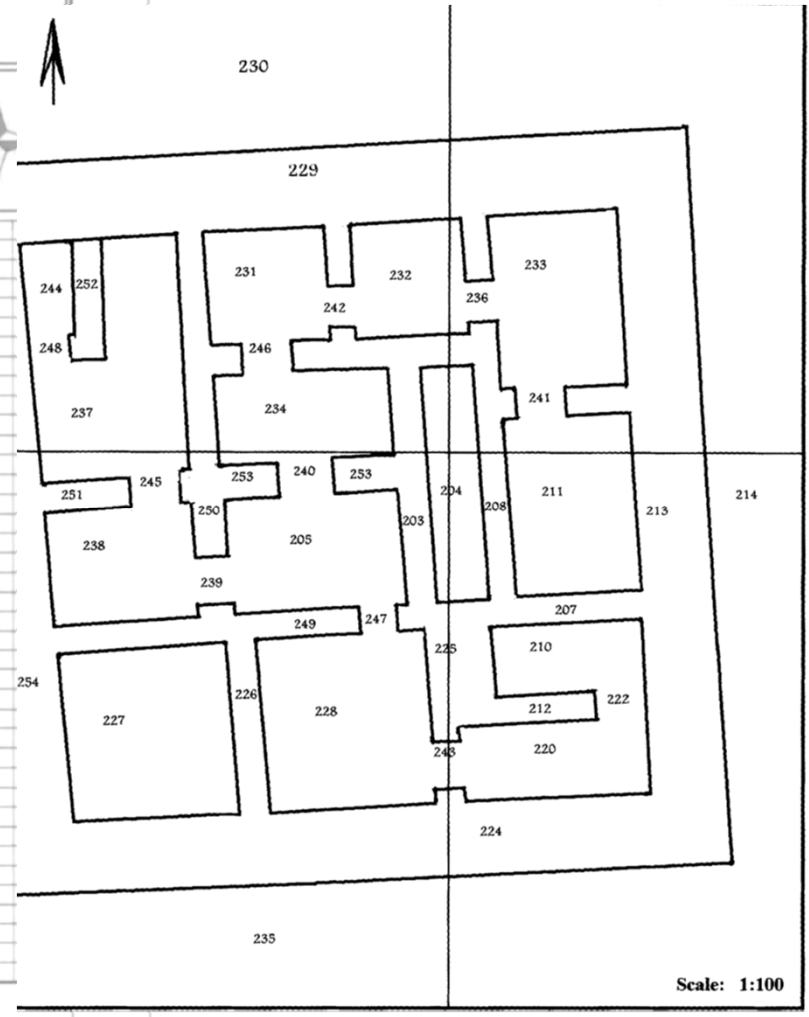






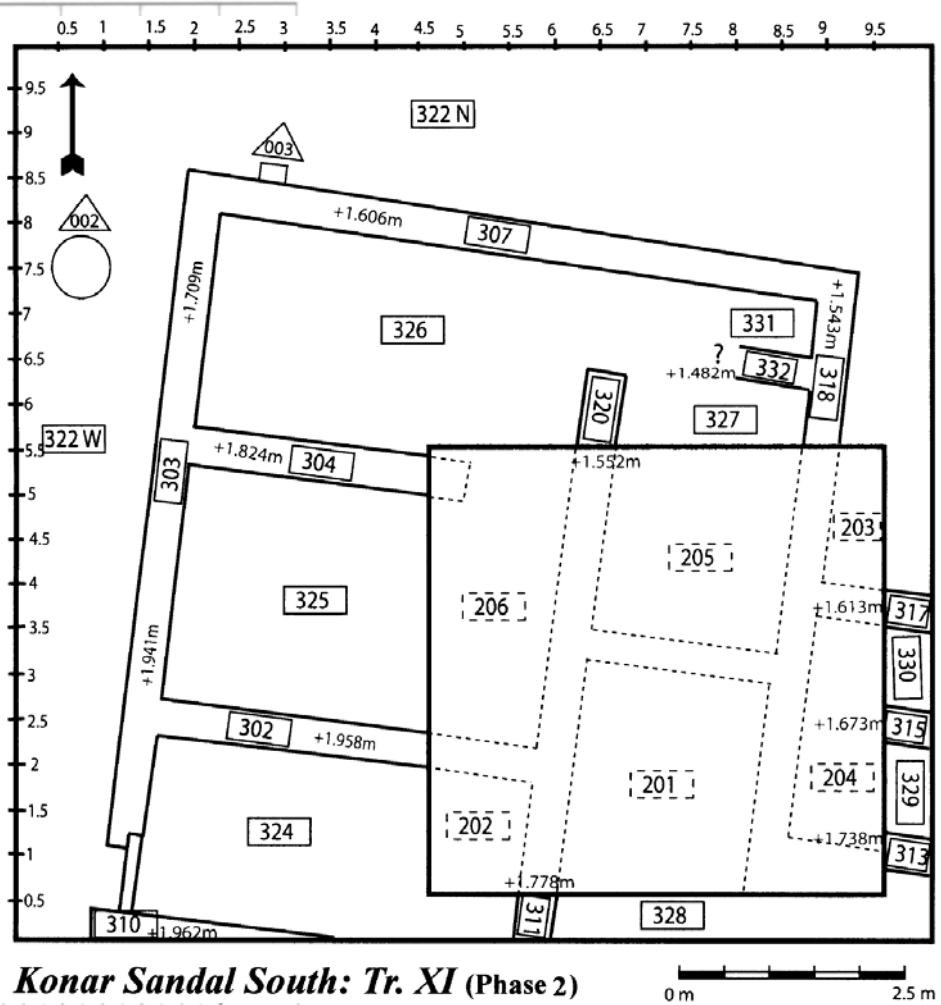
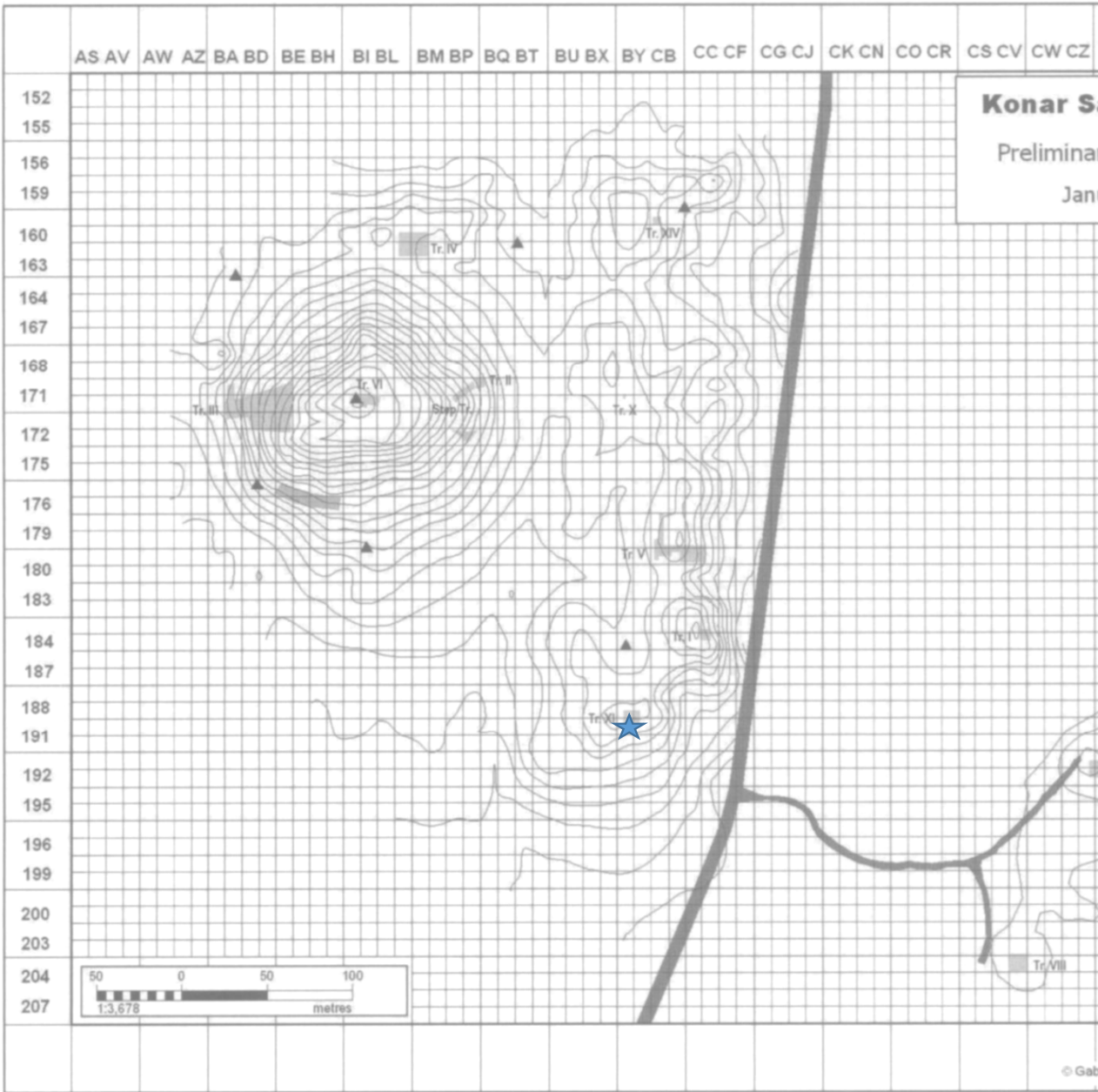
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**Konar Sandal South**  
Preliminary Topography  
January 2005



Scale: 1:100





# ceramica

- Tornio
- Ingobbiata
- Ben cotta



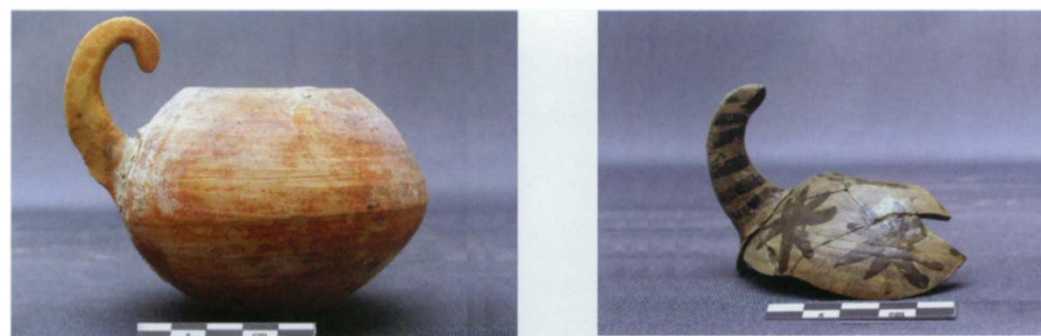
Konar Sandal south. 2880-2580 BC



Konar Sandal south. 2880-2580 BC



Konar Sandal south. 2500-2380 BC



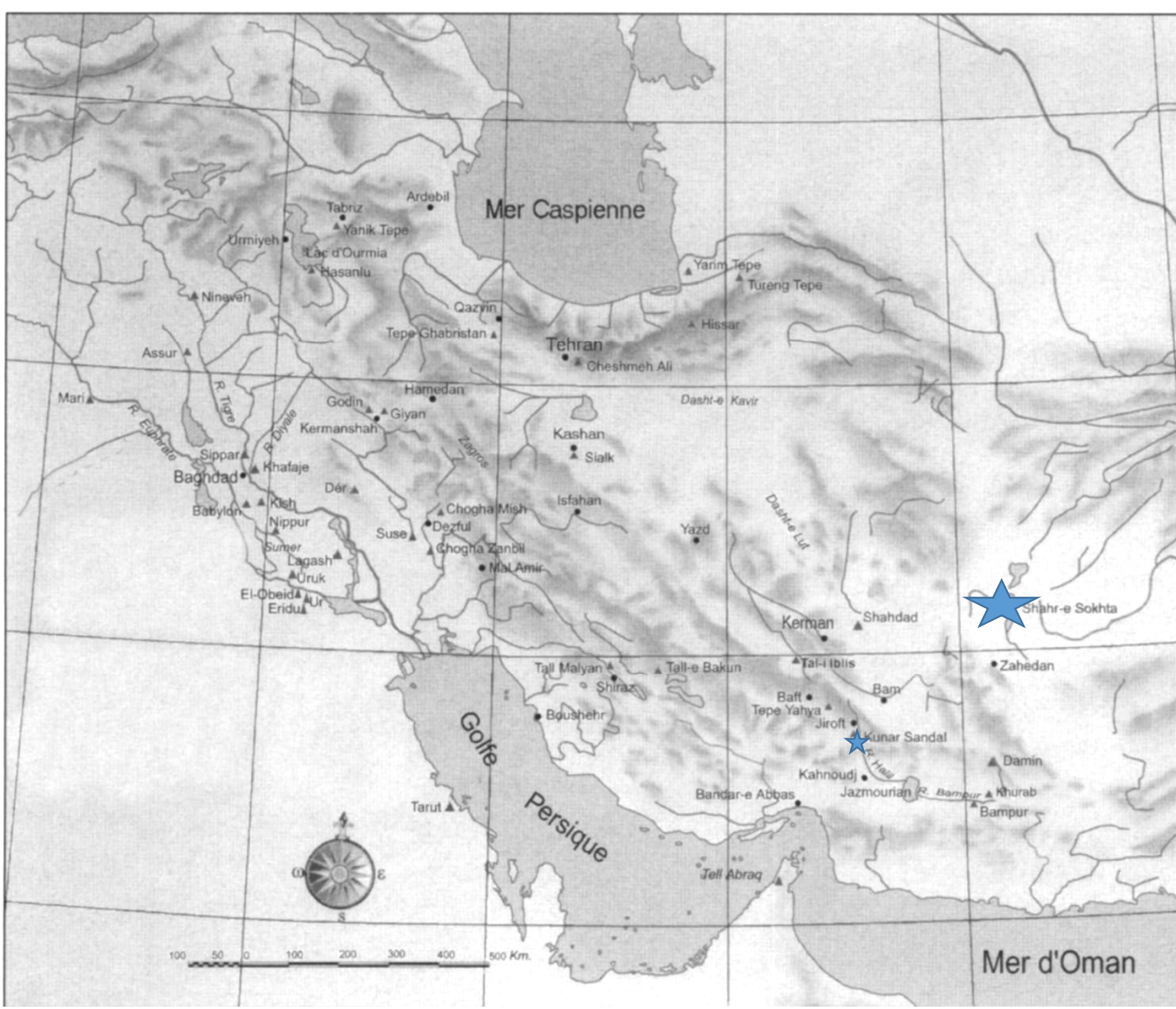


Konar Sandal south. 2500-2380 BC



Konar Sandal south. 2500-2380 BC, cittadella





Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
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, <b>Shahr-i Sokhta I-II</b>	Protodinastico I-III
2330	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town). <b>Shahr-i Sokhta III</b>	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100	Puzur Ishushinak	Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town)	Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea

# Shahr-i Sokhta



# Shahr-i Sokhta



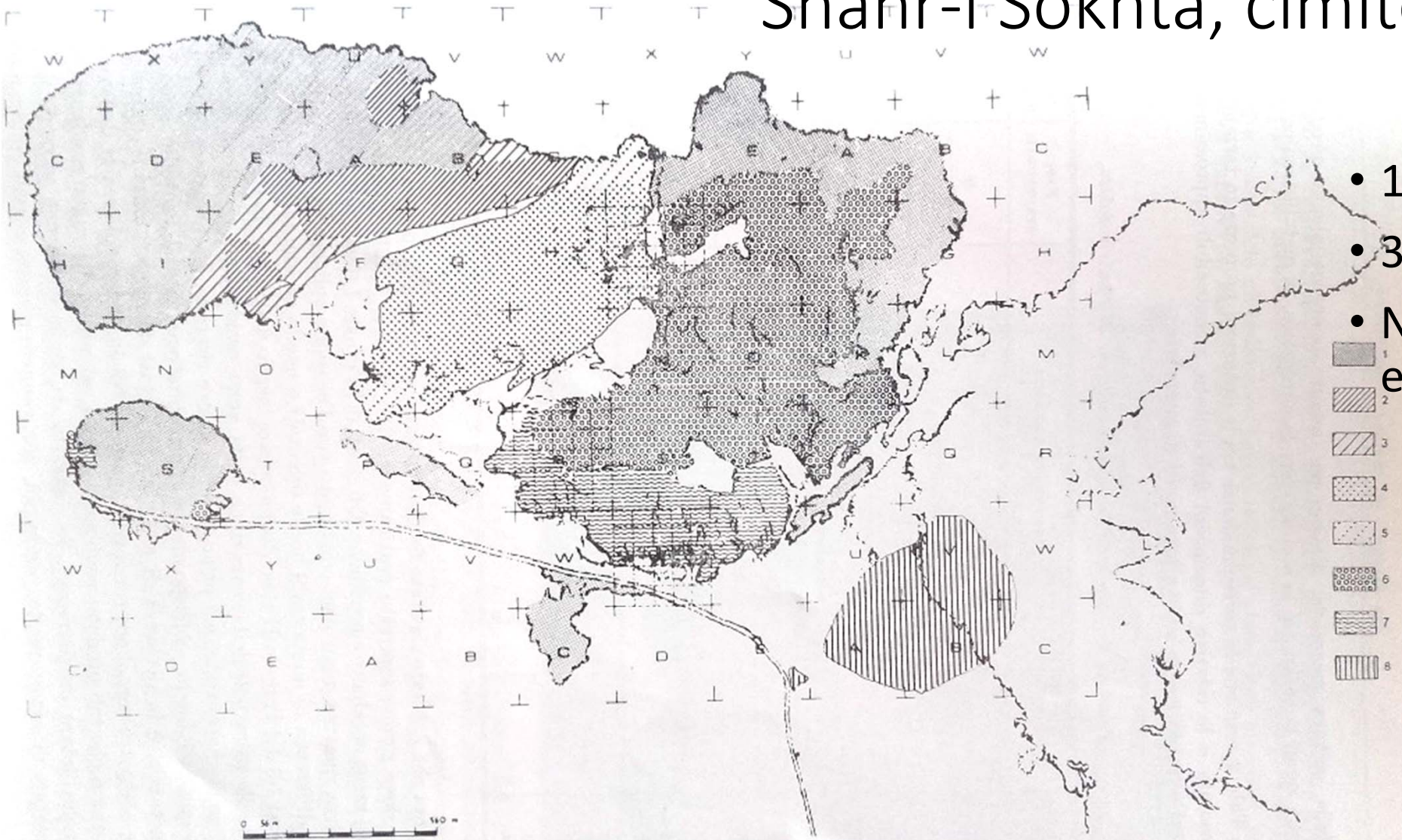




Years BC	Shahr-i Sokhta	Tepe Yahya	Bampur	Mesopotamia (lower chronology)	Amri	Nausharo	Mundigak	Miri Qalat	
1500				Old Babylonian					
				Isin-Larsa					
	IV 0								
	GAP			Ur III					
2000	IV 1		VI	late Akkad	III B			IV	Connections with Bampur V-VI
			V	early				III C	
	III 2	6		ED III b	III A	III			Connections with ED III and pre-sargonic Mari
	III 3	5	IV.3	ED III a		II	IV.3		
	III 4		IV.2			ID	IV.2		
2500	II 5	IV B	IV.1	ED II		IC			Late NMZ IV pottery
	II 6			ED I	II B	IB	IV.1		Kof Dijian pottery
	II 7	1				IA			
	I 8						III.6		
	I 9			Jemdet Nasr			III.3-5		Jemdet Nasr, ED I, ED II glyptic
3000	I 10	IV C					III.2		Nal pottery, Shahr-i Tump (Miri Qalat)
	Pre-10 ?								
3500									

Fig. 13 – Chronological table according to the proposed synchronic links between Shahr-i Sokhta and adjoining areas.

# Shahr-i Sokhta, cimitero



- 100-120 ha
- 3200-1800
- Necropoli 21 ettari, fasi 10-3
- Catacomba
- Fossa con muretto
- Fossa
- A grotticella

FIG. 7 - Shahr-i Sokhta. Pianta generale del comprensorio archeologico: (1) tratti sterili della superficie del terrazzo; (2) zone meridionali sparsamente insediate nelle fasi 2 e 3; (3) aree di possibile insediamento nelle zone meridionali; (4) necropoli; (5) aree possibilmente utilizzate per la necropoli; (6) estensione dell'insediamento nelle fasi 3-7; (7) zona residenziale est, per buona parte ascrivibile alle fasi 5-10; (8) zone settentrionali insediate nelle fasi 2-4. I tratti bianchi al centro dell'insediamento sono depressioni riempite da sedimenti argillosi, che coprono altri resti dell'insediamento.

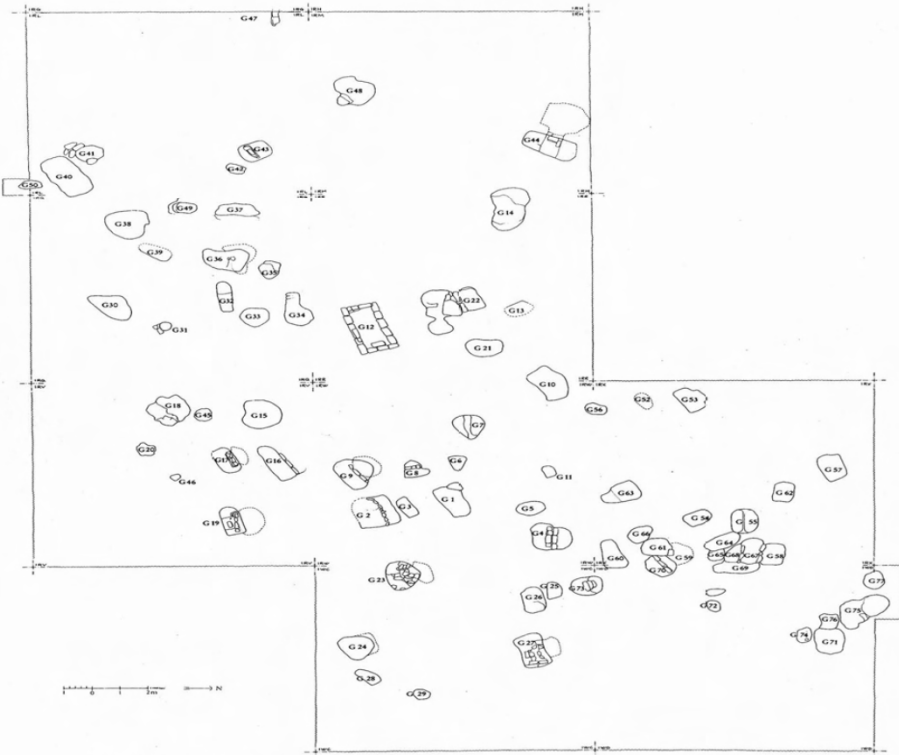
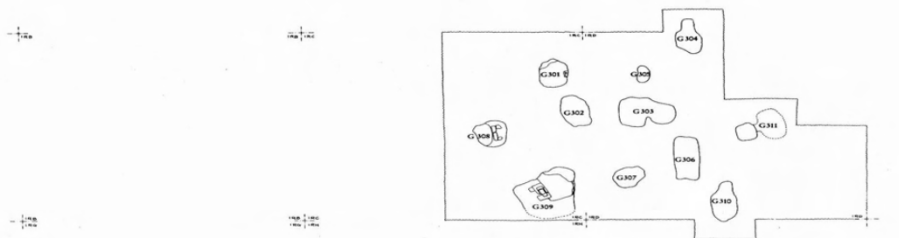


Fig. 1 - Map of the extensive excavation in the IR sector towards the northern boundary of the graveyard. The illustrated graves are of various types: simple pit, partitioned pit and pseudocatacomb, mostly datable to phases 5-6 (2700-2500 BC)

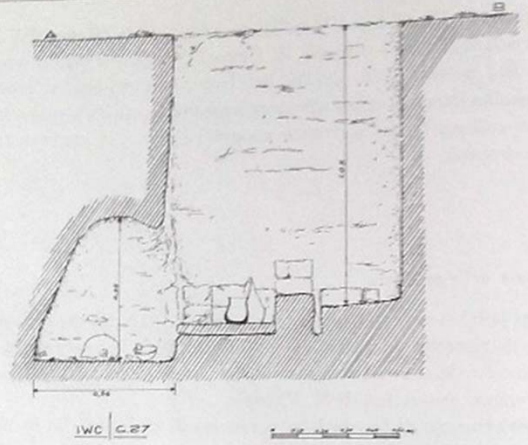
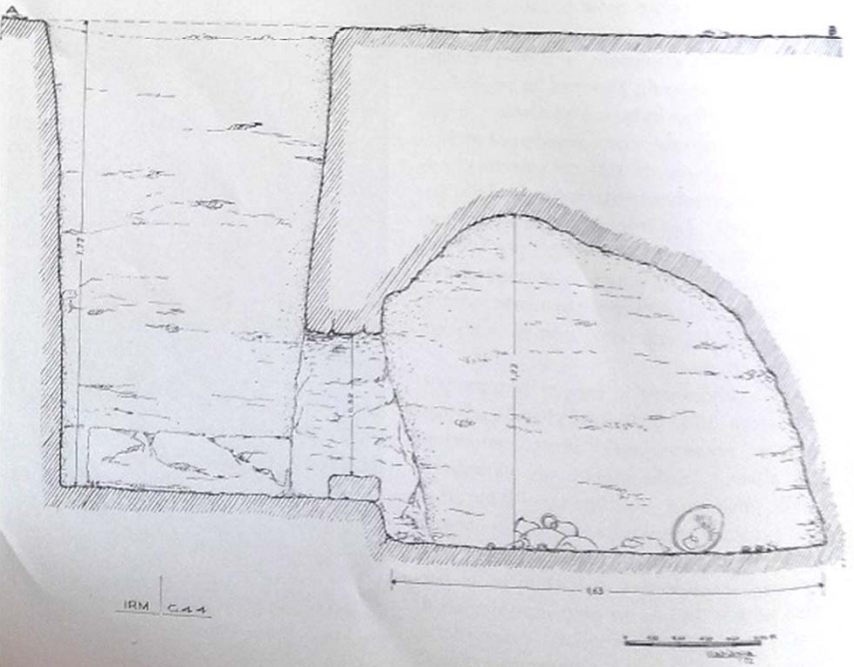
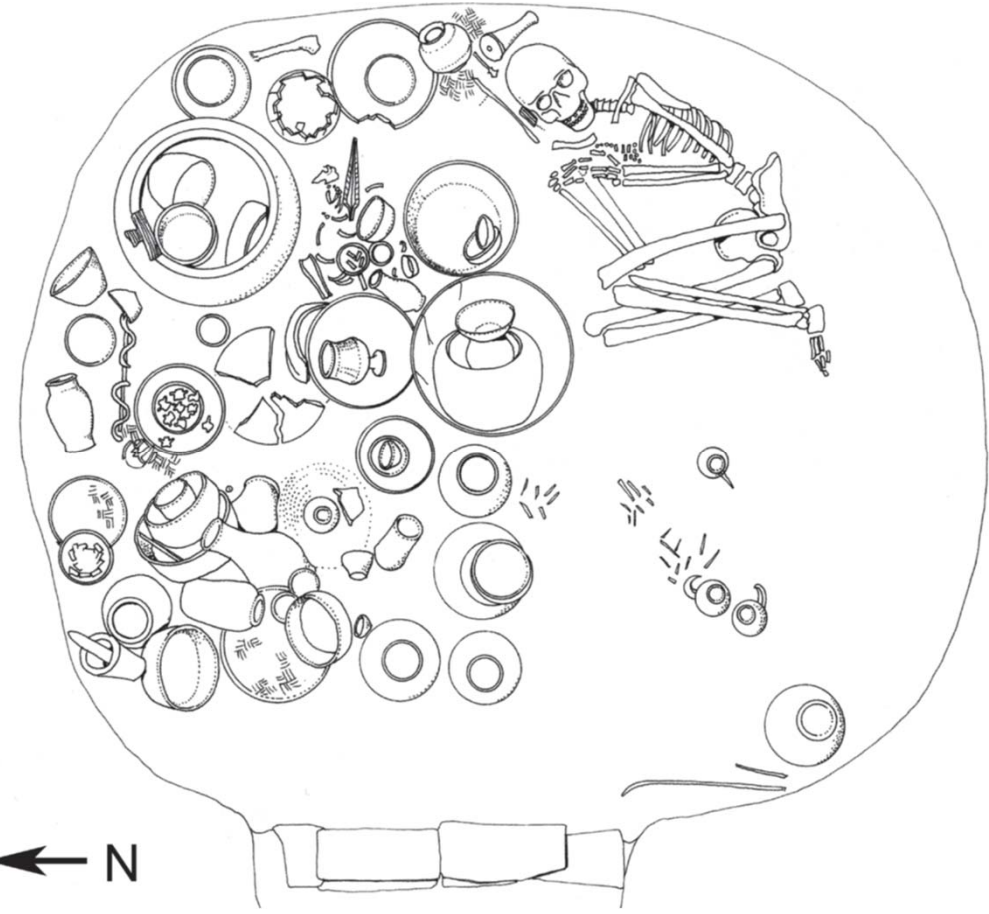


FIG. 16 - Shahr-i Sokhta. Sezioni trasversali delle Tombe a catacomba n. 27 + 44, databili alle fasi 6 e 7 rispettivamente.

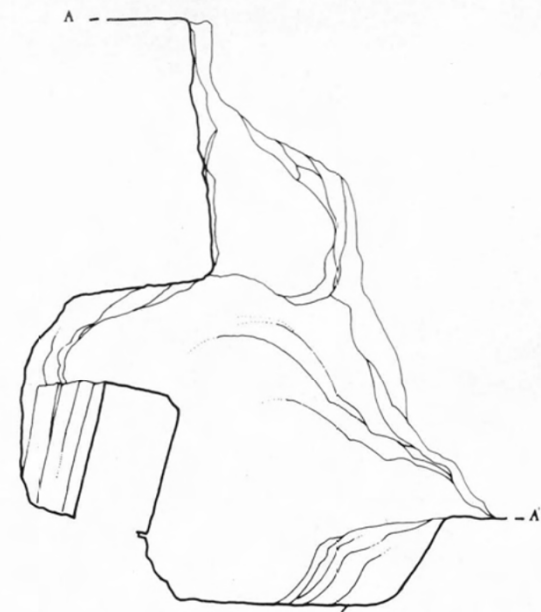
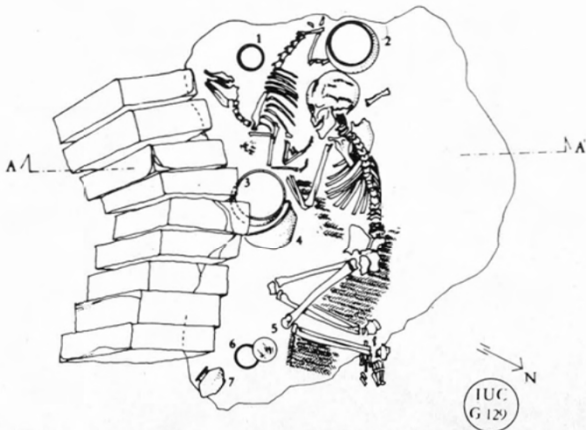
IWC C.27



IRM C.44



Plan of Grave 725 Inf, at Shahr-i Sokhta (Period III, c. 2500–2200 BC). Note the rich furnishings, including a stone vial and the attached cap near the head of the deceased.



Grave 118 of phase 3 in sector IPV. The inhumed was placed on a plastered level inside a structure defined by a small semicircular wall of bricks placed on edge resting on a segment of rectilinear wall running E-W. A more recent grave (IPV G. 102) disturbed part of the structure in a subsequent period.

Partitioned pit grave of phase 8 in sector IUC. The inhumed had been placed on a straw mat with a kid positioned near the head

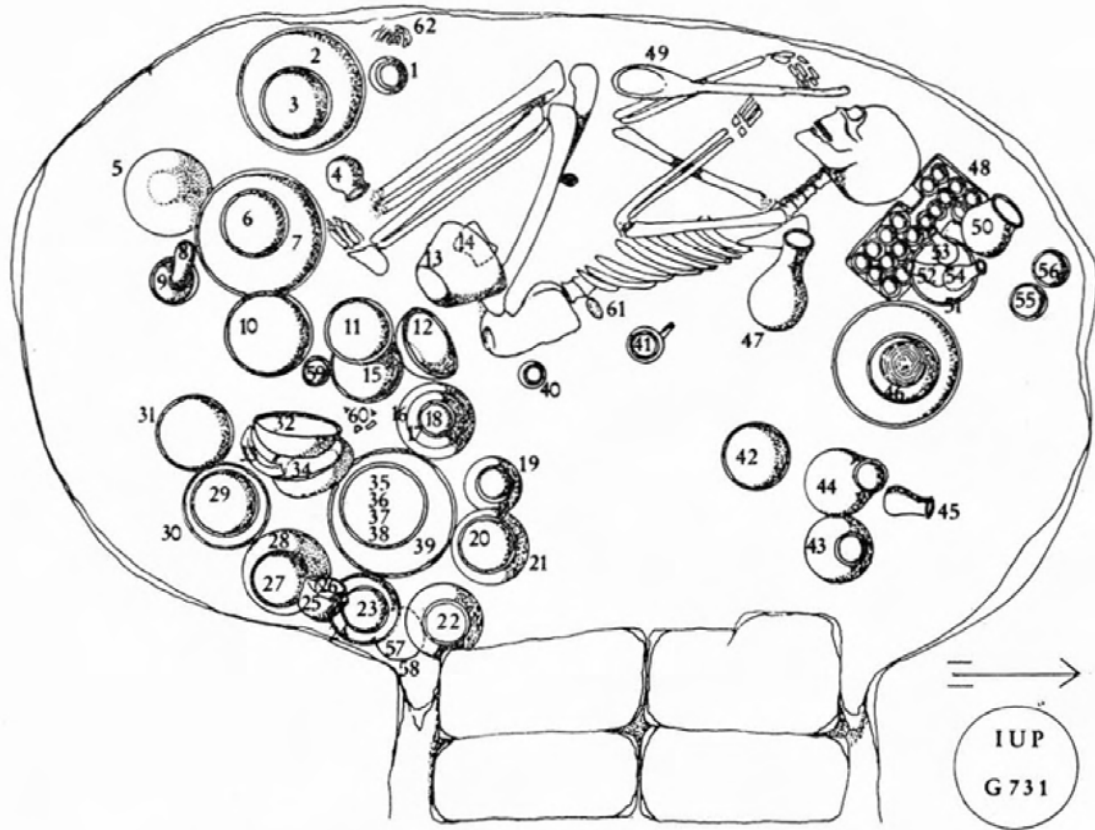


Fig. 5 – Plan of the funerary chamber of grave IUP G. 731, one of the pseudo-catacomb type, phase 3. The wooden gaming board had been placed next to the head. A basket containing the pieces and dice was lying in close proximity to No. 60. The structure of the grave, its topographical position as well as numerous elements of the grave goods indicate a strong resemblance to grave IUP G. 725. (Drawing by L. Mariani)

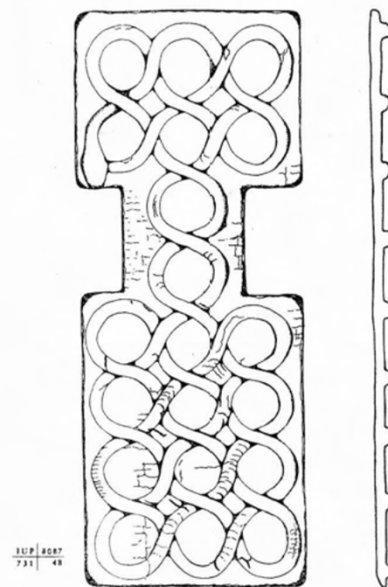


Fig. 6 – Wooden gaming board from grave 731 (Drawing by L. Mariani). See pl. V.

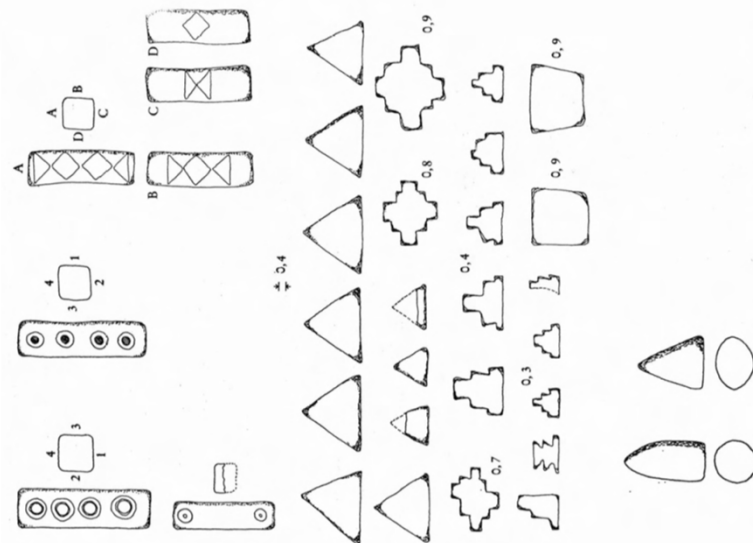


Fig. 7 – Dice and pieces of the gaming board from grave 731. (Drawing by L. Mariani)

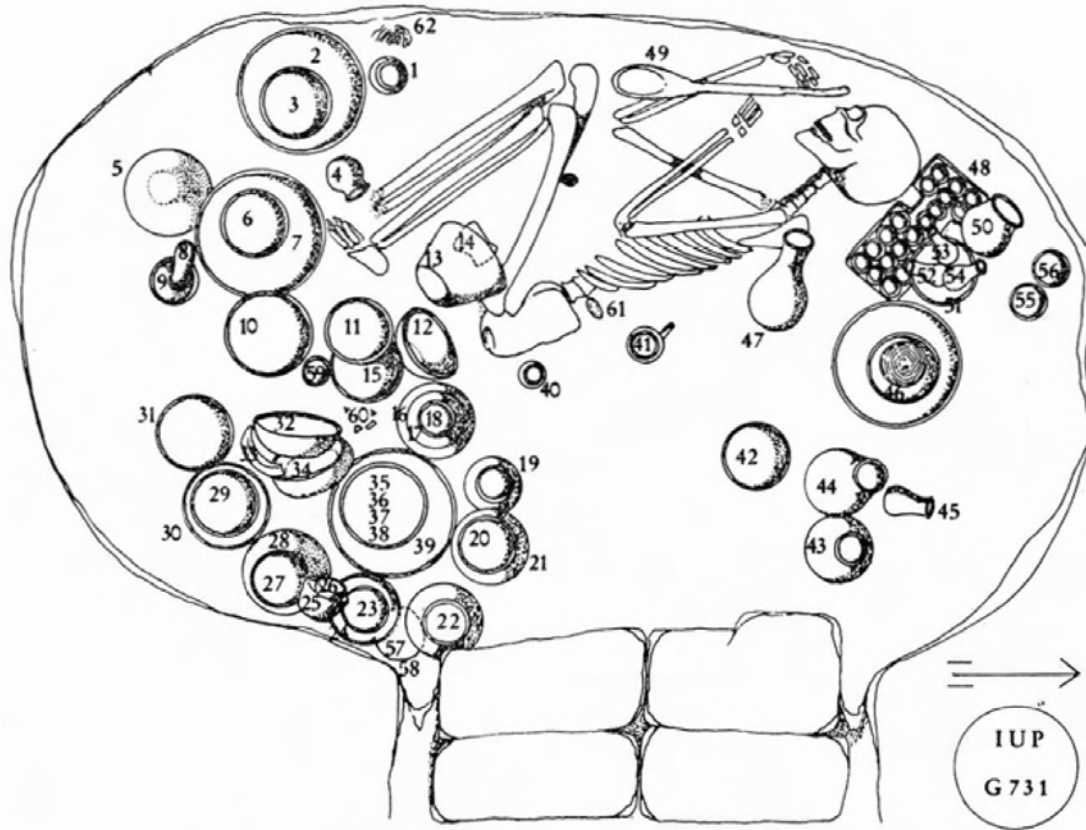


Fig. 5 – Plan of the funerary chamber of grave IUP G. 731, one of the pseudo-catacomb type, phase 3. The wooden gaming board had been placed next to the head. A basket containing the pieces and dice was lying in close proximity to No. 60. The structure of the grave, its topographical position as well as numerous elements of the grave goods indicate a strong resemblance to grave IUP G. 725. (Drawing by L. Mariani)

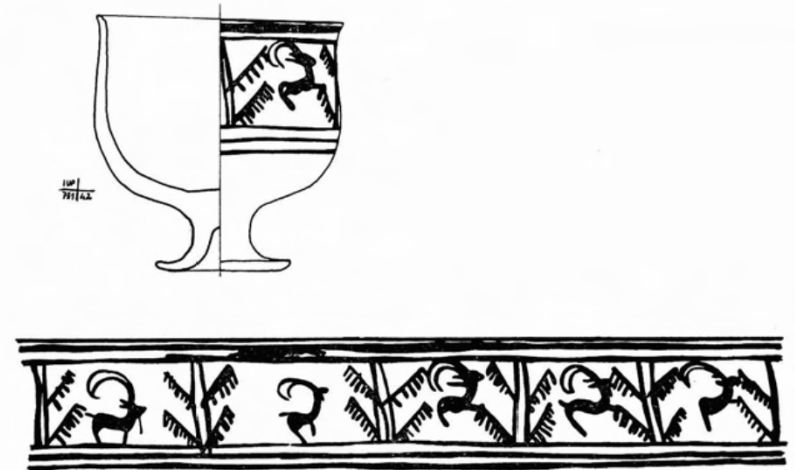


Fig. 13 – Cup of grave 731. (Drawing by L. Mariani). Scale 1:4.

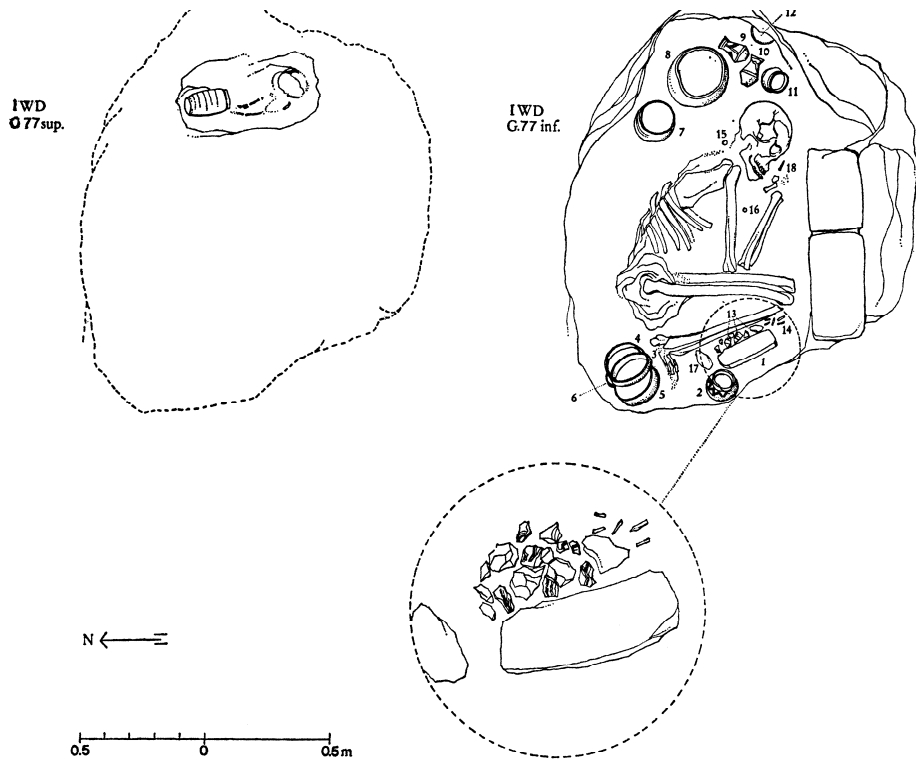


Fig. 1 - Shahr-i Sokhta: *above*, IWD G.77 upper and lower burial; *below*, detail showing the set of implements for working calcite beads.

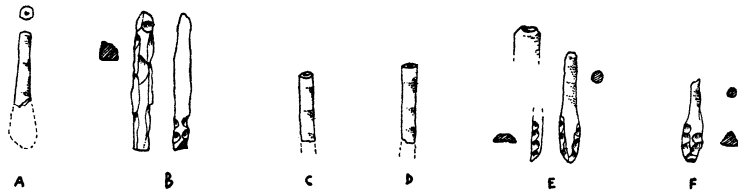


Fig. 2 - Shahr-i Sokhta: drill-heads from IWD G.77 (scale 1:1).



Fig. 5 - Shahr-i Sokhta: furnishings from the lower burial of IWD G.77 (Neg. no. Dep. CS 11704/12)

G.77 is one of the graves which were dug in a clay sediment within grid sectors IR/IW on the northern edge of the cemetery area and belong mostly to Period III (phases 4-3 dated about 2400-2300 B.C.) (3). It is a pit grave divided by a partition wall made of a single course of mud-bricks superimposed in alternating stretches and oriented E/W. On top of the filling there was the disturbed burial of a child, of which are left just a few skull bones associated with a small jar placed upside down





1) a rectangular sandstone grinder; 2) five drill-heads (a sixth one was found separately near the head); 3) a convex scraper made from a first flake of a pebble; 4) four partly used jasper cores; 5) three flakes of the same stone. The raw material consists of eight small blocks of chalcedony on which can be seen signs of chipping which document various stages of removal of the cortex and bead manufacturing process. One of these unfinished pieces is in a final stage of preparation and already presents the shape of an elongated cylindrical bead with its entire surface chipped out to be polished and drilled

a) A detail of the grave goods from G. 77, phase 5. Cylindrical drill heads, cores of flint and little blocks of chalcedony in the various stages of manufacture constitute the key apparatus of a lapidiarist. A similar functional instrument, except for use in the manufacture of lapis lazuli, was found in grave 12.

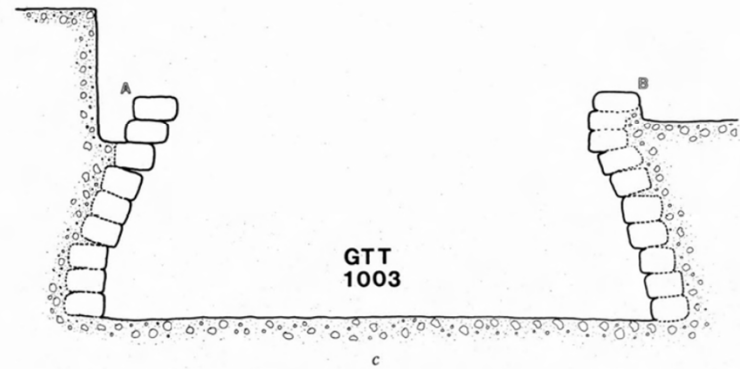
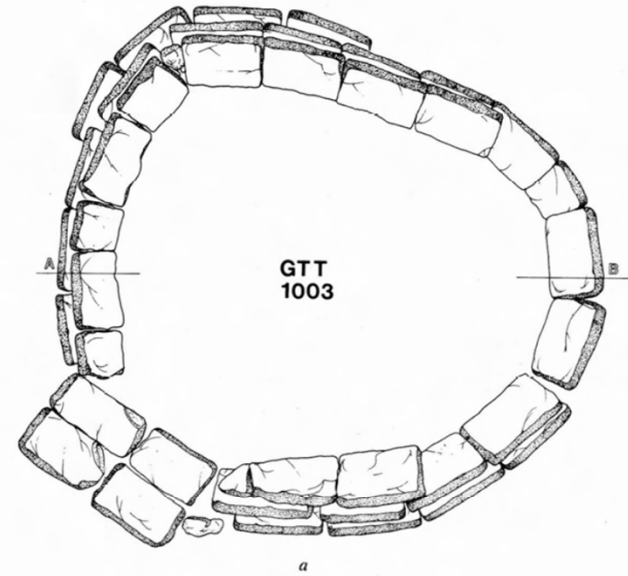
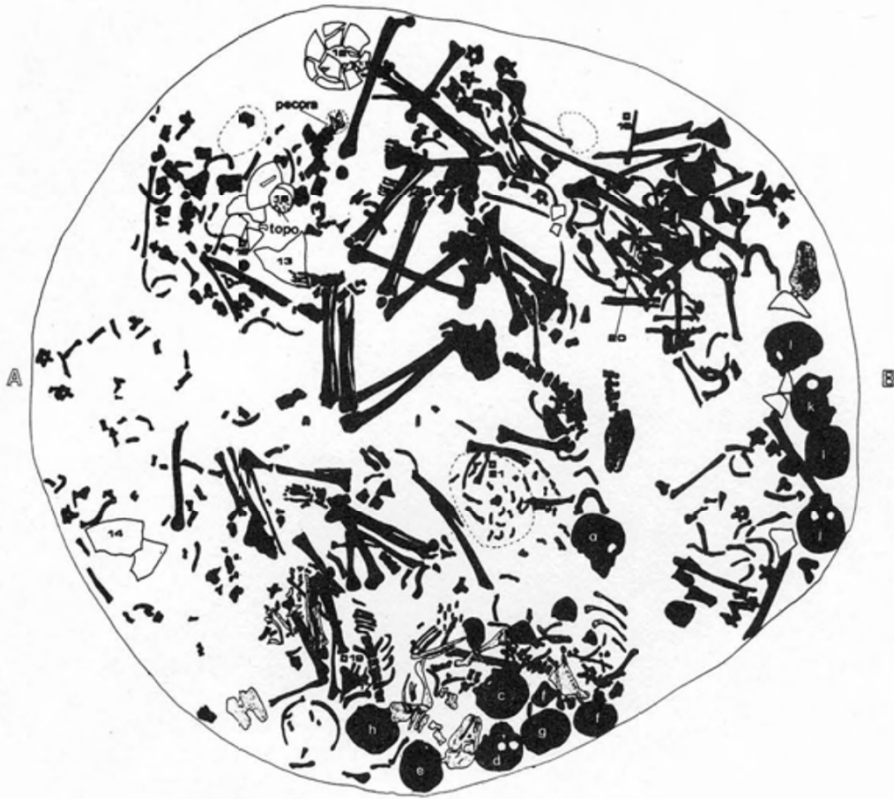


Fig. 3a-c - Section and plans of the impressive circular structure of grave 1003 in the southern sector GTT. This collective grave was utilized at different times for the disposal of more than 13 individuals. Only the most recently inhumed (centre) are anatomically connected. The remains of three dogs were placed next to the inhumed. (Drawing by L. Mariani) Scale 1:30.



**Shahr-i Sokhta**

Sigilli provenienti dall'area del  
Pakistan e India



Banawali



Rehman-dheri



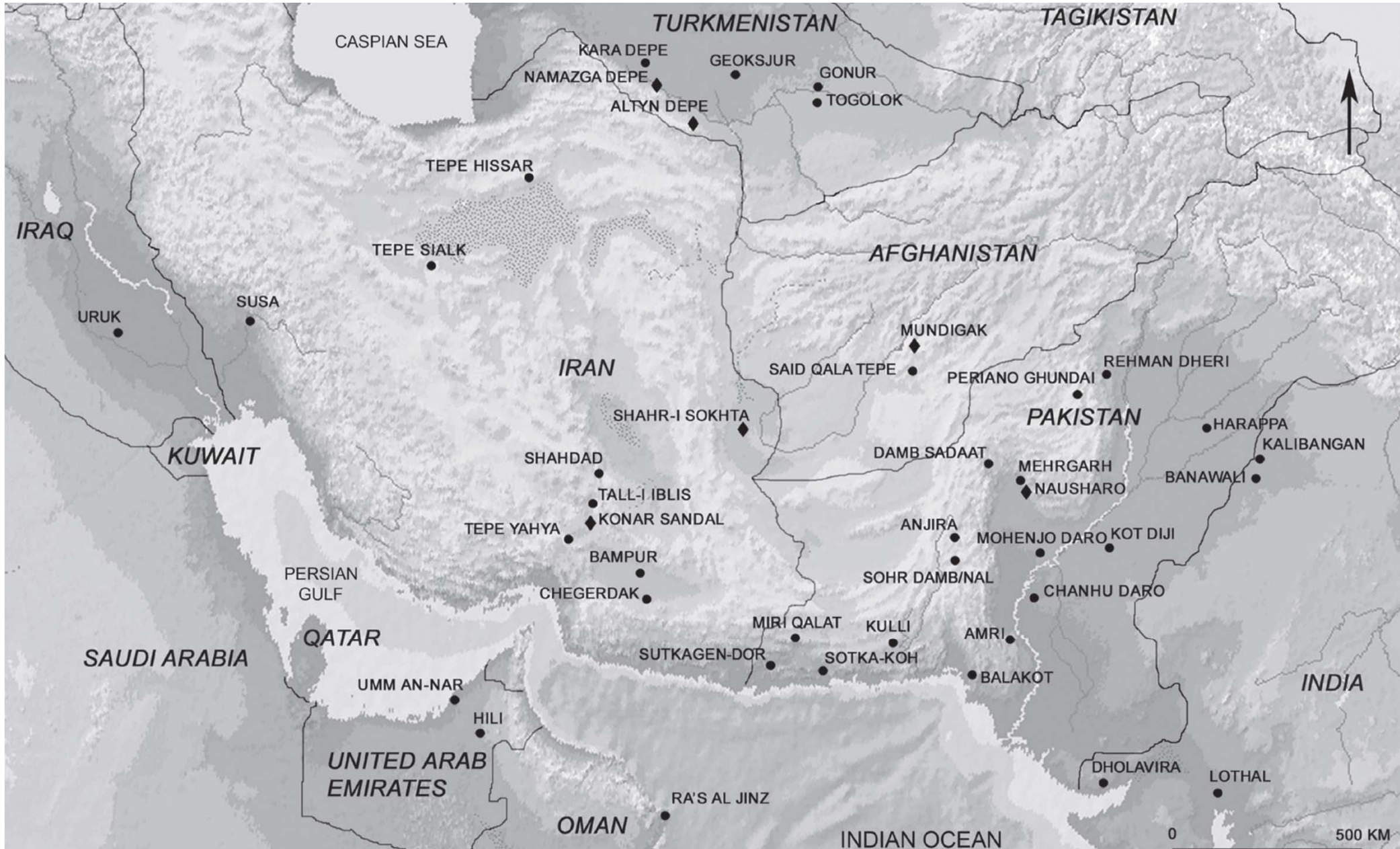
Tarakai Qila



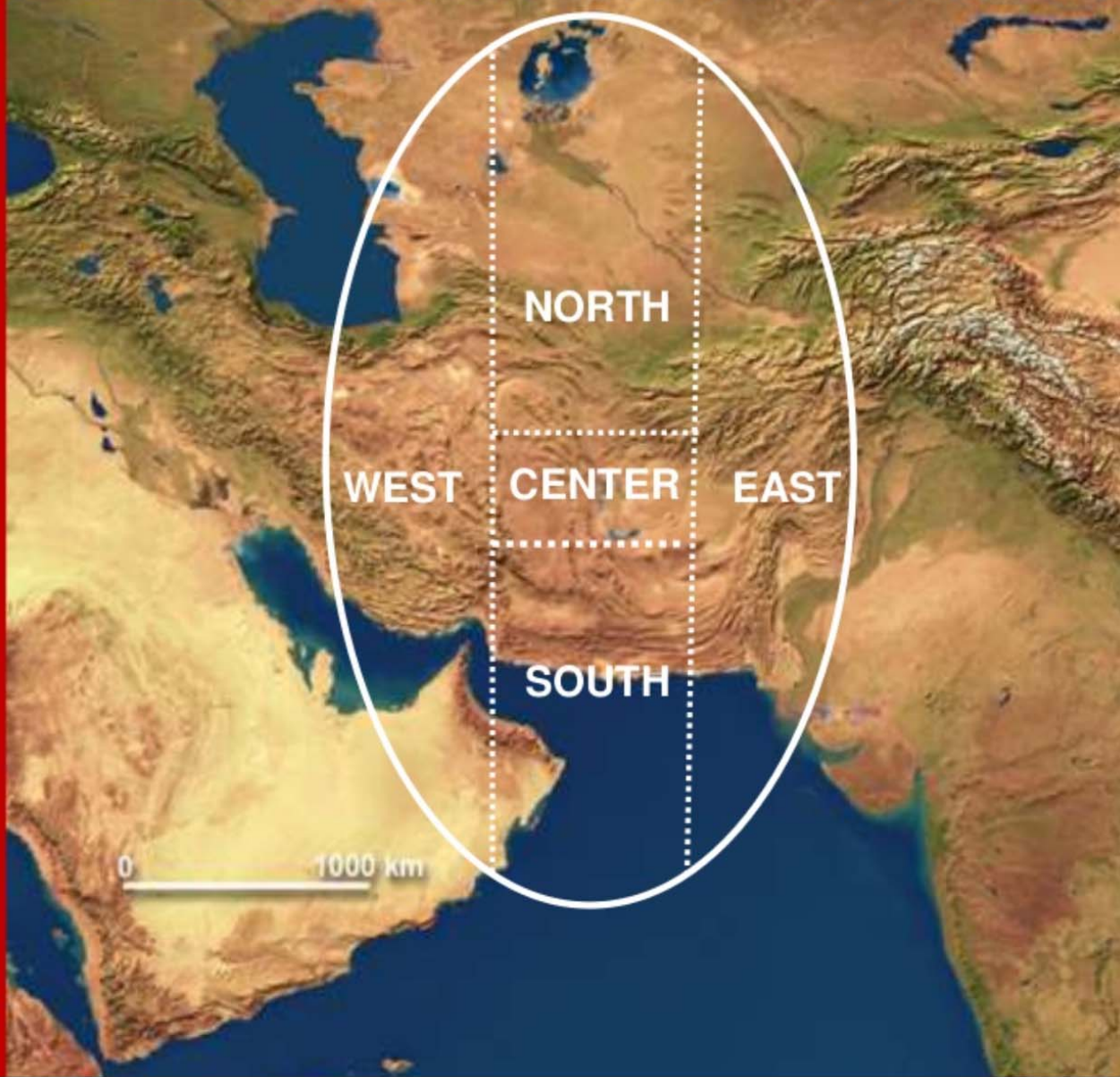
Ra's al-Jinz

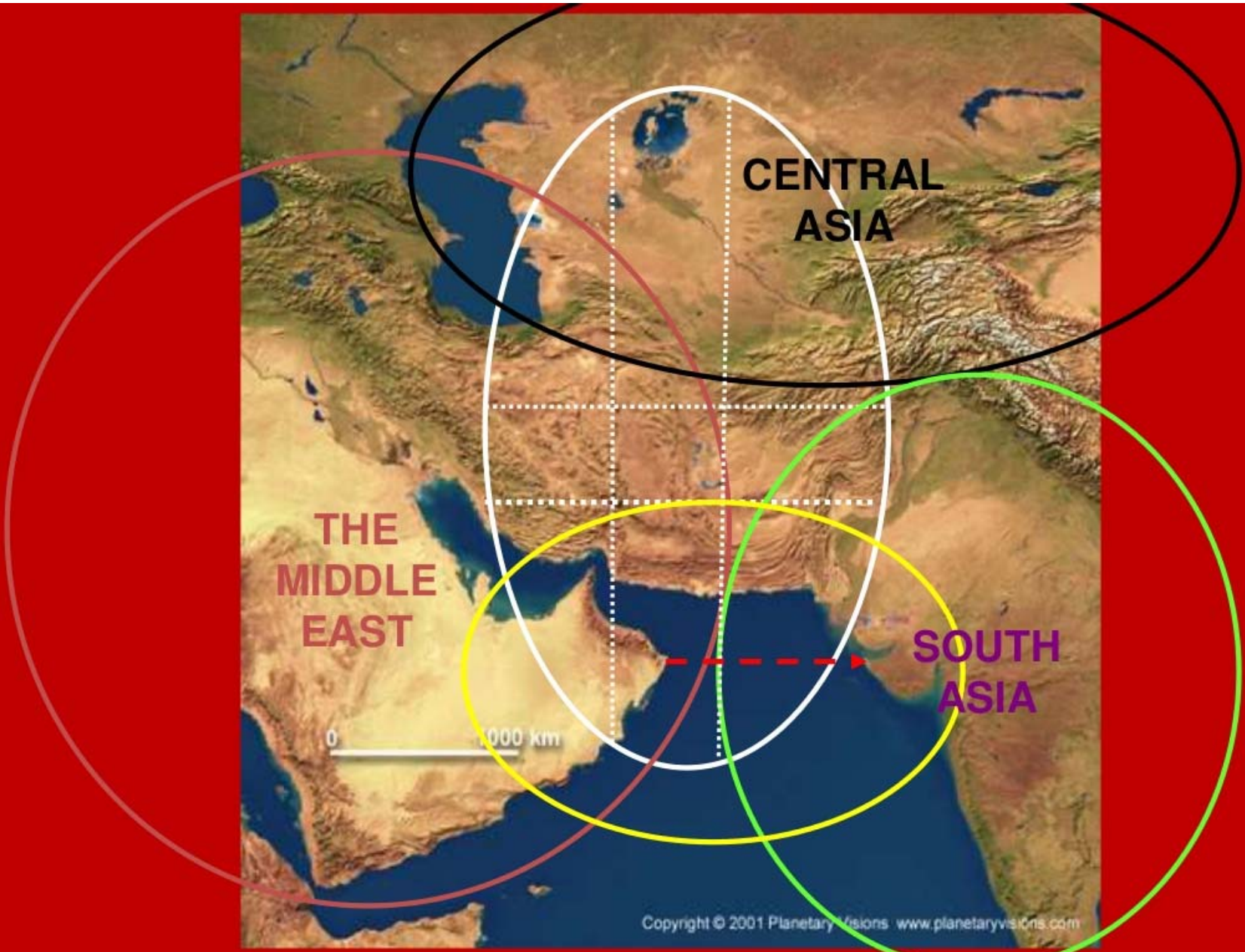


Mohenjo-daro



# THE MIDDLE ASIAN INTERCULTURAL SPACE





**CENTRAL  
ASIA**

**THE  
MIDDLE  
EAST**

**SOUTH  
ASIA**

0 1000 km



