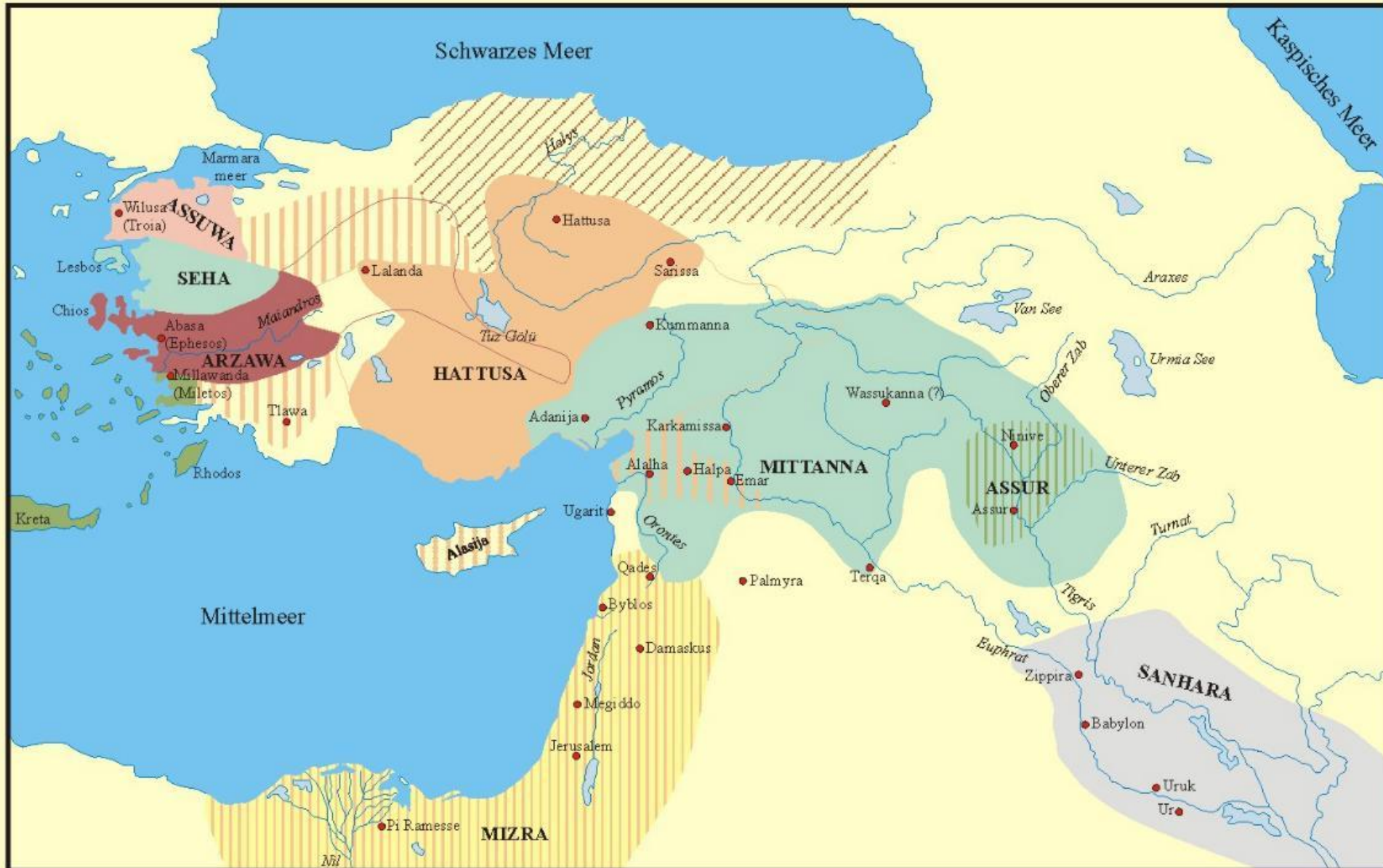











Il periodo Medio-Elamita I

Medio elamita I, 1600-1350

Anni a.C.	Anatolia	Palestina	Siria	Alta Mesopotamia	Bassa Mesopotamia	Iran sud-occidentale	
3500	<i>Calc. tardo 4</i> Calcolitico tardo	Calcolitico	<i>Calc. tardo 4</i> Calcolitico tardo	<i>Calc. tardo 4</i> Calcolitico tardo	Uruk medio	Protoelamita <i>Susa II</i>	
		BA IA-B			<i>Calc. tardo 5</i>		<i>Calc. tardo 5</i>
3000	BA I <i>BA IB</i>	BA II	BA I-II <i>BA I</i>	BA I <i>EJ I, Transiz. Uruk-Nin. 5</i>	Gemdet Nasr Prot. c PD I	Protoelamita tardo	
	BA II	BA IIIA	BA III <i>Protosir. arcaico, BA II</i>	BA II <i>EJ I-II, Ninive 5</i>	Protoliterate d PD II		
	BA IIIA	BA IIIB	BA IVA <i>Protosir. maturo, BA III</i>	BA III <i>EJ IIIa-b, PD III</i>	PD IIIa-b		<i>Paleoelamita I, Susa III-IVA</i>
	BA IIIB	BA IV <i>BA-BM, BM I</i>	BA IVB <i>Protosir. tardo, BA IV</i>	BA IV <i>EJ IVa, Accadico</i>	Accadico Postaccadico	Awan	
2000	BM I-II <i>Coloniale</i>	BM I <i>BM IIA</i>	BM IA-B <i>Paleosiriano arcaico</i>	BM I-II <i>Khabsir Paleosassiro</i>	Lagash II - Ur III <i>Paleobab. arcaico</i>	Paleoelamita <i>Sukkalmaḫḫ</i>	
		BM II <i>BM IIB</i>	BM IIA-B <i>Paleosiriano tardo</i>		Isin-Larsa <i>Paleobabilonese</i>		<i>Paleobab. tardo</i>
	Paleohittita	BM III <i>BM IIC</i>					
	Mediohittita	BT IA-B	BT I <i>Mediosiriano arcaico</i>	Mitannico	Cassita	Medioelamita I-III	
Hittita imperiale	BT IIA-B	BT II <i>Mediosiriano tardo</i>	Medioassiro				
1000	Neohittita	Frigio	Ferro I <i>Ferro I-IIA</i>	Ferro I <i>Neosiriano arcaico</i>	Neoassiro	Neobabilonese	Neoelamita I-III
			Ferro II <i>Ferro IIB</i>	Ferro II <i>Neosiriano maturo</i>			
			Ferro III <i>Ferro IIC</i>	Ferro III <i>Neosiriano tardo</i>			
300	Achemenide						

In corsivo, terminologie alternative; le fasce di diversi colori indicano fasi culturali con caratteristiche comuni a tutta l'area; BA = Bronzo Antico, BM = Bronzo Medio, BT = Bronzo Tardo, PD = Protodinastico, EJ = Early Jazirah. La cronologia assoluta a sinistra è solo indicativa e non tiene conto di sfasamenti inferiori a un secolo, come nei casi dell'inizio del BM in Mesopotamia o della fine del BT in Siria-Palestina.



	Hethitisches Reich im 15. Jh. v. Chr.		Ausdehnung Hattusas um 1400 v.Chr.		Kaskäer-Gebiet
	Heth. Einfluß um 1400		Ausdehnung Arzawa um 1360 v.Chr.		Ägyptisches Neues Reich (Mizra)
	Territorium von Ahhijawa (Griechenland)		Mittelbabylonisches Kassitenreich		Assura (seit Mitte 14. Jh. von Mittani unabhängig)

- **kaššū**: originari dell'altopiano iranico, attestati già nel XX sec. A.C., presenti già nella dinastia di Hana, dal 1592-65 a.C. (distruzione di Babilonia da parte degli Ittiti) conquistano lentamente il potere su Babilonia.
- 1155 Verrano sconfitti dagli Elamiti

Bronzo Tardo I

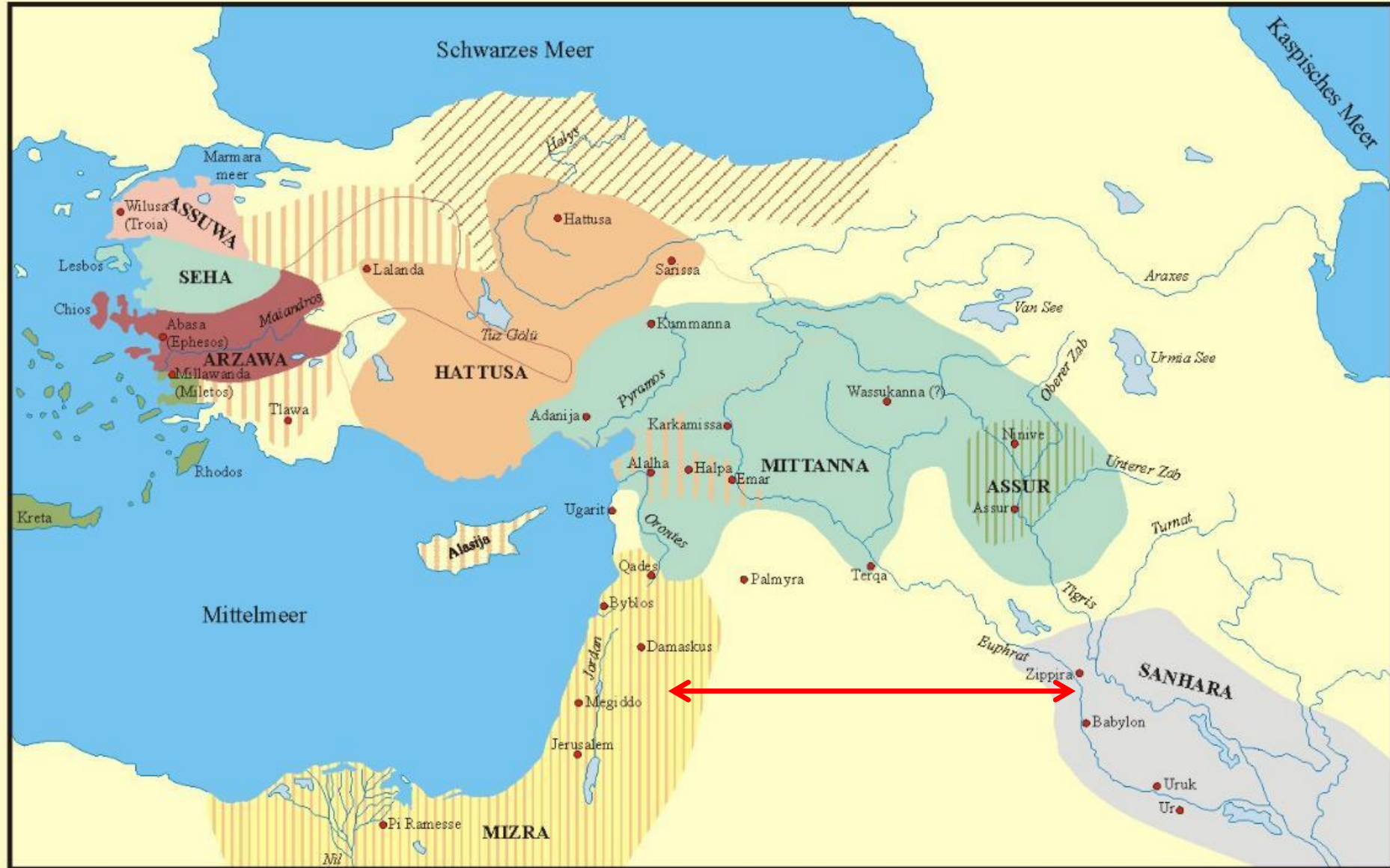
		Ammi-ditana (1683-1647)
	HETHITER	(1683-1647)
	Hattušili I (um 1650)	Ammi-saduqa (1646-1626)
	Muršili I (1620-1595)	Samsu-ditana (1626-1595)
	Hantili I (um 1590)	KASSIT. DYNASTIE (Gandaš)
	Zidanta I (um 1560)	Agum II Kakrime (um 1570)
	Ammuna (um 1550)	
	Huzziya I (um 1530)	
	Telepinu (1525-1500)	Burnaburiaš I (um 1510)
MITANNI		
Kirta		
1500	Šuttarna I	Kaštiliaš III (um 1490)
	Baratarna	Ulamburiaš (um 1475)
		Agum III (um 1465)
	Parsatatar	
	Saušatar	Tuḫaliya II (um 1460)
		Arnuwanda I (um 1440)
		Hattušili II (um 1420)
	Artatama	Karaindaš (um 1415)
	Šuttarna II	Kadašman-Ḥarbe I (?)
	I Tušratta	Kurigalzu I (um 1390)
		Kadašman-Enlil I (um 1370)
	Artatama	Burnaburiaš II (um 1350)
		Karahardaš?
		Nazibugaš?
	Mattiwaza	Kurigalzu II (1345-1324)
		Nazimaruttaš (1323-1298)
	Šattuara	
	Wašašatta	
	Šattuara II	
		Kadašman-turgu (1297-1280)
		Kadašman-Enlil II (1279-1265)
		Kudur-Enlil I (1264-1256)
		Šagarakti-šuriaš (1255-1242)
		Kašilaš IV (1242-1235) (Interregnum) (1234-1228)
		Enlil-nadin-šumi/ Kadašman-Ḥarbe II (1227-1225)
		Adad-šuma-iddina (1224-1219)
		Adad-šuma-usur (1218-1189)
1200		Melišipak



Dal medio Eufrate i cassiti si spostano verso sud
 Babilonia diventa capitale del regno
 Poche informazioni sui primi periodi
 Continuità
 Dur Kurigalzu nuova residenza (1390)

Das Hethitische Reich und seine Nachbarn im 15-14. Jh. v. Chr. **Bronzo Tardo I**

Partecipano del „discorso internazionale“, lettere tra pari
 In particolare scambiano con l'Egitto principesse in cambio di oro



- Hethitisches Reich im 15. Jh. v. Chr.
- Ausdehnung Hattusas um 1400 v. Chr.
- Kaskäer-Gebiet
- Heth. Einfluß um 1400
- Ausdehnung Arzawa um 1360 v. Chr.
- Ägyptisches Neues Reich (Mizra)
- Territorium von Ahhijawa (Griechenland)
- Mittelbabylonisches Kassitenreich
- Assura (seit Mitte 14. Jh. von Mittani unabhängig)

© Michael Wolf

- (1683–1647)
- Ammi-saduqa (1646–1626)
- Samsu-ditana (1626–1595)
- KASSIT. DYNASTIE (Gandaš)**
- Agum II Kakrime (um 1570)
- Burnaburiaš I (um 1510)
- Kaštiliaš III (um 1490)
- Ulamburiaš (um 1475)
- Agum III (um 1465)
- Karaindaš (um 1415)
- Kadašman-Ḫarbe I (?)
- Kurigalzu I (um 1390)
- Kadašman-Enlil I (um 1370)
- Burnaburiaš II (um 1350)
- Karahardaš?
- Nazibugaš?
- Kurigalzu II (1345–1324)
- Nazimaruttas (1323–1298)
- Kadašman-turgu (1297–1280)
- Kadašman-Enlil II (1279–1265)
- Kudur-Enlil I (1264–1256)
- Šagarakti-šuriaš (1255–1242)
- Kašilaš IV (1242–1235)
- (Interregnum) (1234–1228)
- Enlil-nadin-šumi/ Kadašman-Ḫarbe II (1227–1225)
- Adad-šuma-iddina (1224–1219)
- Adad-šuma-usur (1218–1189)
- Melišipak

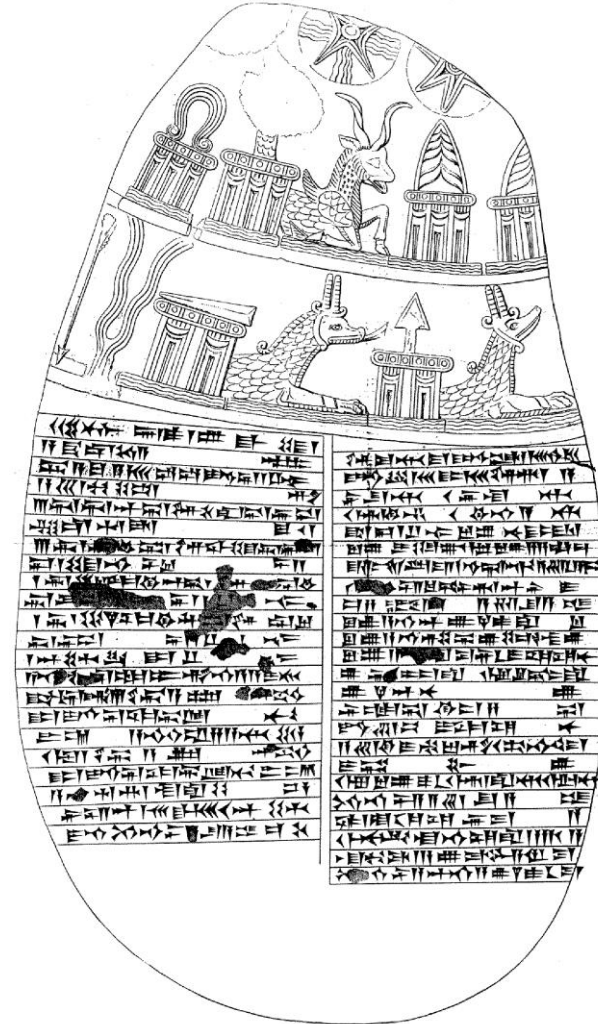


Bronzo Tardo II

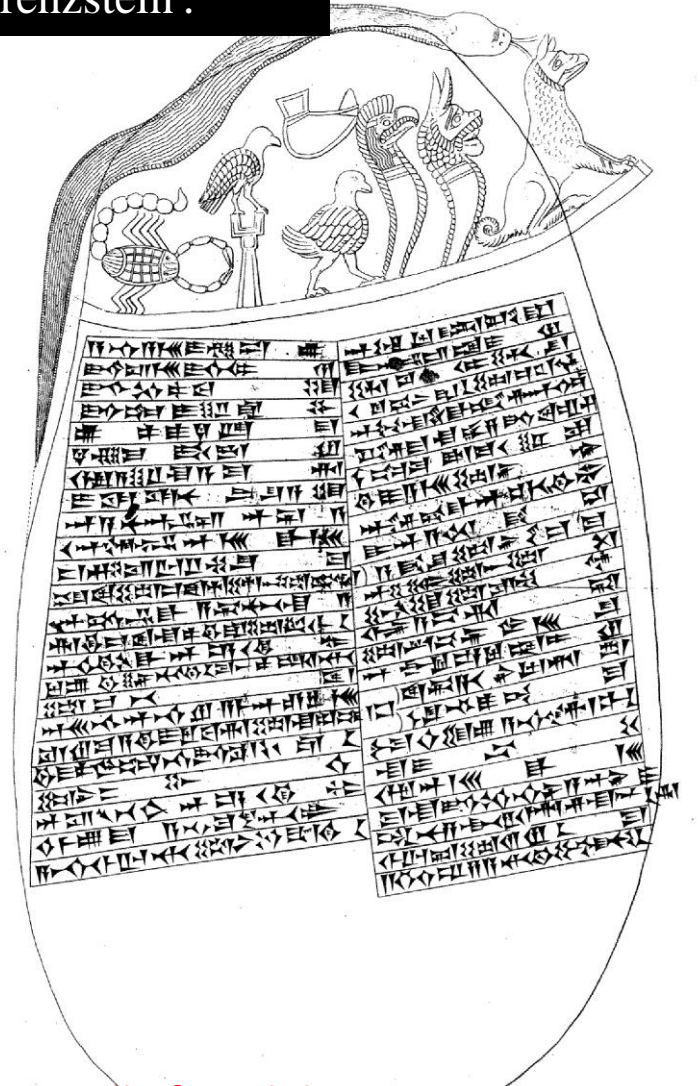
Few artifacts were labeled with the Akkadian term *kudurru*, traditionally rendered in English as 'boundary stone' or in German as 'Grenzstein'.



Fig. 1. Marduk-nādin-ahhē, the *Caillou Michaux*. Photograph courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France.



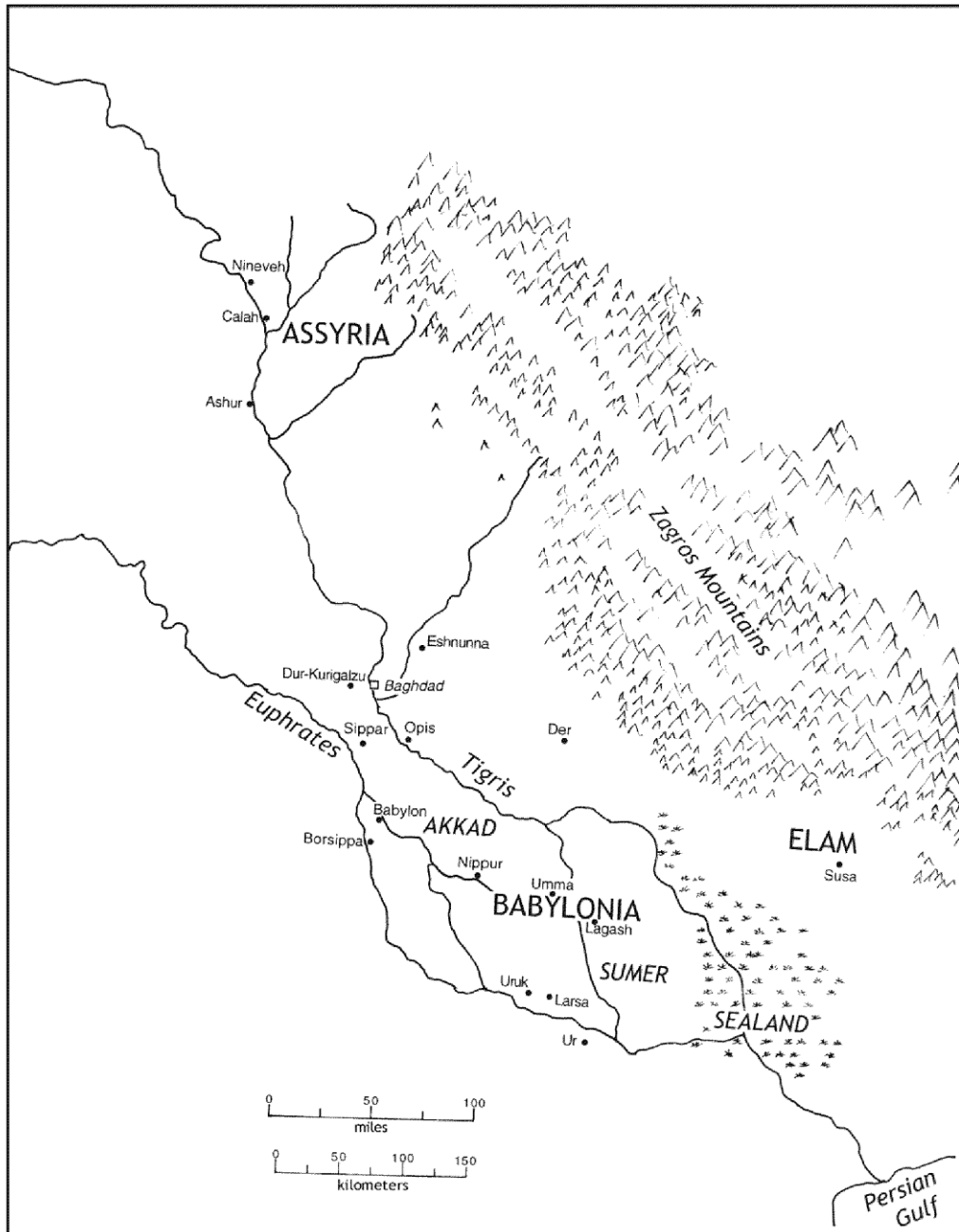
2. Marduk-nādin-ahhē, the *Caillou Michaux*, obverse and columns i-ii. Reproduced from A. L. Millin, *Monuments antiques, inédits ou nouvellement expliqués* (Paris: Chez Laroche (1802), pl. 9.



Trovato alla fine del XVIII sec. A. D. Un giorno di distanza da Baghdad

Fig. 3. Marduk-nādin-ahhē, the *Caillou Michaux*, reverse and columns iv-iii. Reproduced from A. L. Millin, *Monuments antiques, inédits ou nouvellement expliqués* (Paris: Chez Laroche (1802), pl. 8.

More often were named *naru*, „stone monument“



- ◆ Diffusi principalmente tra Dur-Kurgalzu e Ur. Alcuni esemplari ad Assur, Ninive e Susa si trovano fuori dall'area di distribuzione principale.

- The *kudurrus* are characterized by their physical form, the subject of their inscriptions, and the imagery of their reliefs. The most familiar shape is an irregular, upright, free-standing stele, such as the *Caillou Michaux*; others occur in the shape of tablets or plaques. In height they range from 36 cm to almost one meter.
- Their inscriptions record donations of land, gifts of temple prebends, renewals of land tenure, purchases of land and other property, and exemptions from obligatory donations of goods and labor. Some inscriptions set down a combination of these subjects. Along with a cuneiform inscription, almost every example bears divine symbols carved in relief. A few are also sculpted with scenes, and these have been variously interpreted as reflecting either religious activity or the conferring of land privileges. K. SLANSKI, *THE BABYLONIAN ENTITLEMENT NARUS (KUDURRUS)*, BOSTON 2003
- Il più antico kudurru di secondo mill. è di fine XV secolo, il più recente di VII secolo a.C. Esistono alcune pietre con iscrizione datate al terzo millennio anch'esse chiamate Kudurru, tuttavia:
 - These stone objects have various shapes: stele, tablet, statuette, or animal figurine. Written in Sumerian or Akkadian, they record purchases of one or more plots of land by a single buyer (sometimes a king or governor). estate could be freely alienated. These early "kudurrus" have no relationship to the later MB-NB kudurrus other than that both types of document are on stone and concerned with real estate. The early texts record purchases of land and have no **curse formulae or divine symbols**.

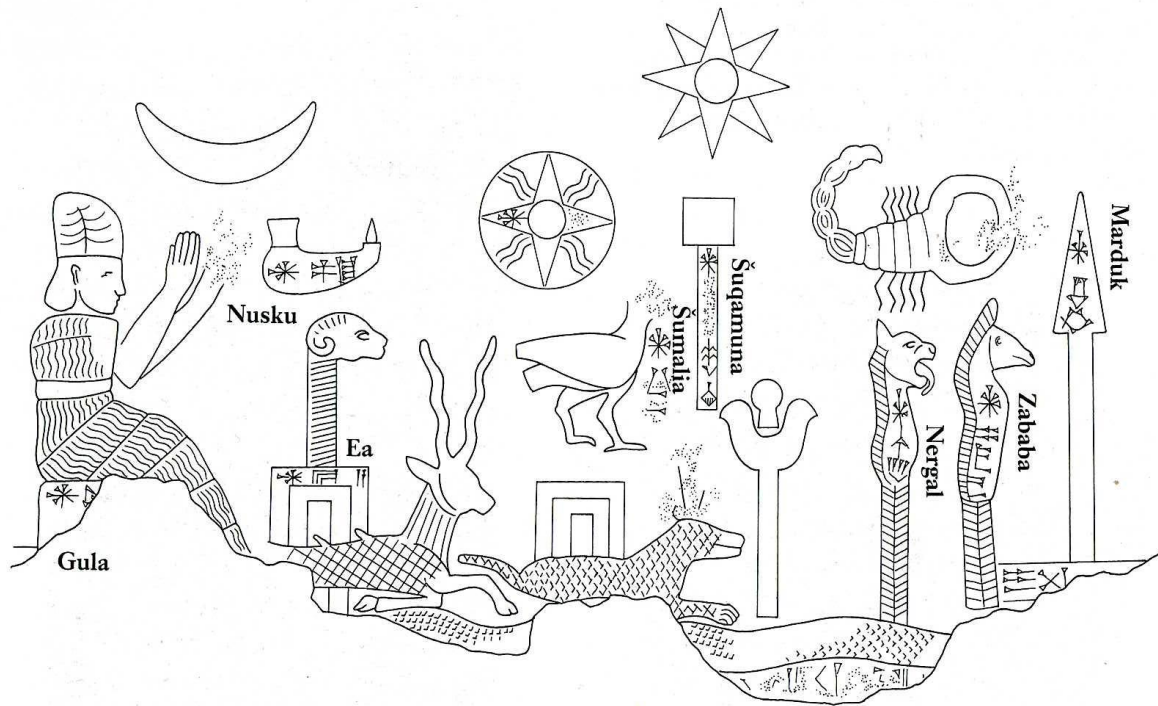
the sides were figures of the sun, moon, stars, birds, and



The "Black Stone." *

Kudurru da Susa, (gruppo 1), serie di simboli astrali in alto, animali, demoni

- 160 pezzi inventariati nel 2003,
- 21 were found in the course of controlled archaeological excavation in Babylonia. Of these, 15 were found in temples (Larsa, Sippar, Samas temple, Borsippa, Nabu temple), two were found in what were probably workshops, three were found built into later architectural constructions, and one was found in the ruins of a Neo-Babylonian residence. (2003)
- Numerosi Kudurru furono ritrovato a Susa insieme ad altri oggetti di provenienza mesopotamica come il codice di Hammurabi o la stele di Naram Sin. Leggendo l'iscrizione elamita su Naram Sin:
- "when Insusinak gave me the order, I struck down (the city) Sippar, took into possession the Stele of Naram-Sin, and removed it and brought it to Elam, (where) I set it up as an offering to Insusinak, my god." (*MDP II 24*, Elamite text, as transliterated and translated by König 1965: 76 (text 22))
- K. SLANSKI, *THE BABYLONIAN ENTITLEMENT NARUS (KUDURRUS)*, BOSTON 2003



7 Symbols carved on a c.13th-century BC Babylonian *kudurru*-stone, inscribed with the names of the deities represented. Found at Susa, in south-western Iran, where it had been taken in antiquity as a prize of war.

Solo a Susa sono stati trovati
Kudurru con legende vicino ai
simboli

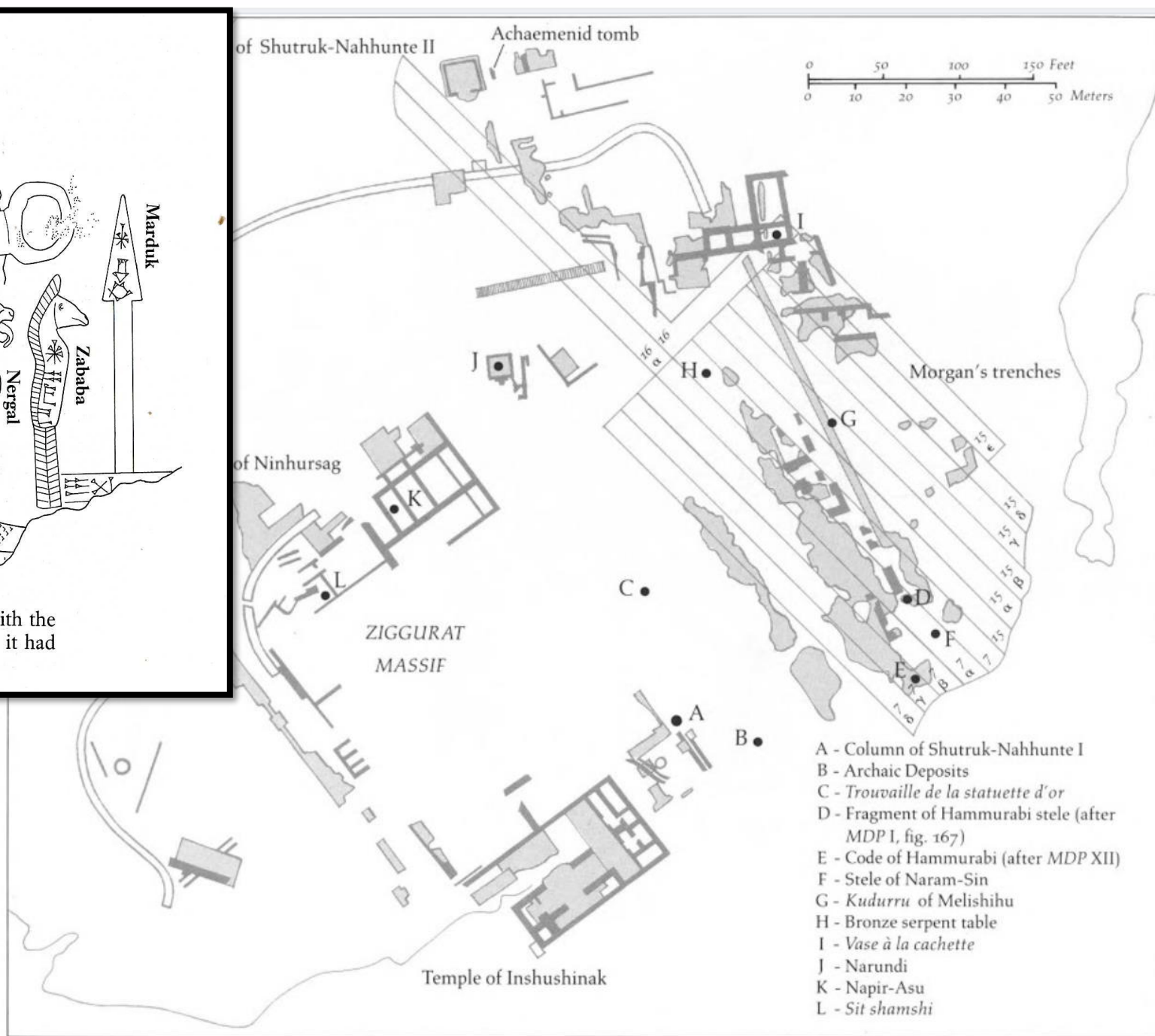
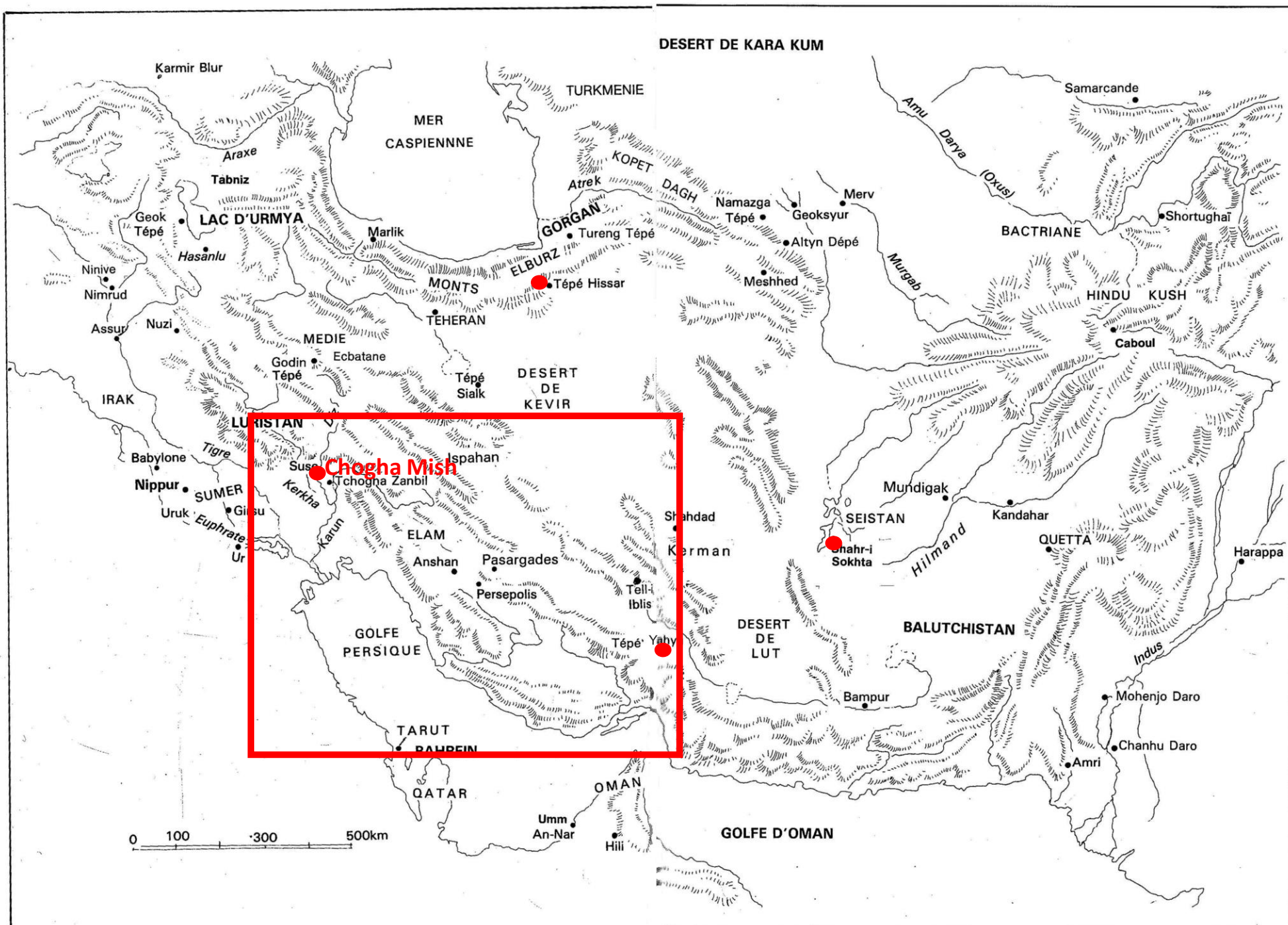


Figure 41. Site plan of the Acropole mound showing locations of major finds, by Suzanne Heim and Françoise Tallon

Periodo Medio elamita

- **MEI: Prima dinastia locale, Kidinuidi (da Kidinu), „re di Susa e Anshan“.** Fondatore Igi-hatat
 - **Inshushinak-sharili (re di Susa) e Tepti Ahar (re di Susa) noti dai testi di Haft Tepe**
- **MEII: Seconda dinastia locale, Ighalki 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
- **MEIII: 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))



DESERT DE KARA KUM

Karmir Blur

TURKMENIE

MER CASPIENNE

Araxe

Tabniz

Geok Tépé

LAC D'URMYA

Hasanlu

Ninive
Nimrud

Assur

Nuzi

MEDIE

Godin Tépé

Ecbatane

MONTS

TEHERAN

Tépé Sialk

DESERT DE KEVIR

IRAK

LURISTAN

Babylone

Nippur

Uruk

SUMER

Gisu

Euphrate

Ur

Susa

Chogha Mish

Chogha Zanbil

Kerkha

Karun

ELAM

Anshan

Pasargades

Persepolis

GOLFE PERSIQUE

TARUT

BAHREIN

QATAR

Umm An-Nar

Hili

OMAN

GOLFE D'OMAN

GORGAN

Tureng Tépé

Tépé Hissar

ELBURZ

Atrek

KOPET DAGH

Namazga Tépé

Geoksyur

Altyn Dépé

Merv

Meshhed

Mundigak

SEISTAN

Anahr-i Sokhta

Kerman

Shahdad

Kerman

DESERT DE LUT

Bampur

BALUTCHISTAN

Kandahar

QUETTA

Hilmand

Indus

Moharjo Daro

Chanhu Daro

Amri

Harappa

BACTRIANE

HINDU KUSH

Caboul

Shortughai

Samarcande

Amu Derye (Oxus)

Murgab

0 100 300 500km

- Transizione dai sukkalmah al period medio elamita non è chiara.
- Gruppo di Sovrani chiamati convenzionalmente Kidinuidi (Medio elamita I, c.1450–1400 BCE), sembra connessa con i sukkalmah anche se hanno il titolo di “re di Susa” (su mattoni) o “re di Anshan e Susa” (nei sigilli e tavolette di Tepti-Ahar) e non più quello di Sukkalmah.
- Iscrizioni continuano in accadico, ma compaiono anche iscrizioni in elamico che nel MEII e III saranno preferite
- Non esiste più un Sistema di tre cariche (sukkalmah, sukkal di Susa e Sukkal di elam) ma tutto sembra essere concentrato nell mani del sovrano
- MEI: città sono governate da governatori locali
- **Il sovrano Tepti-Ahar** è noto da un’iscrizione su mattone da Susa e dal centro regale di Haft Tappeh (Haft Tepe)

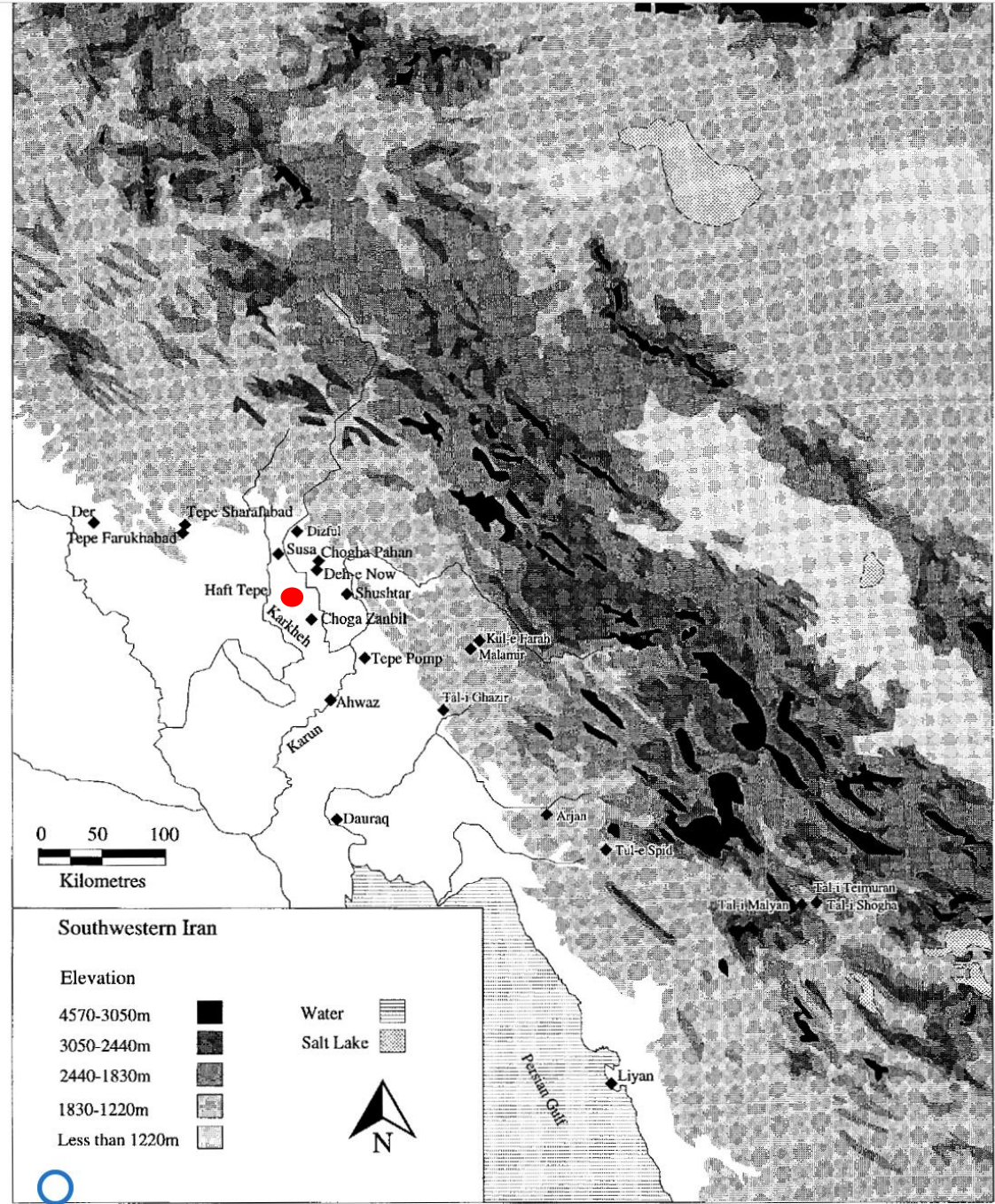
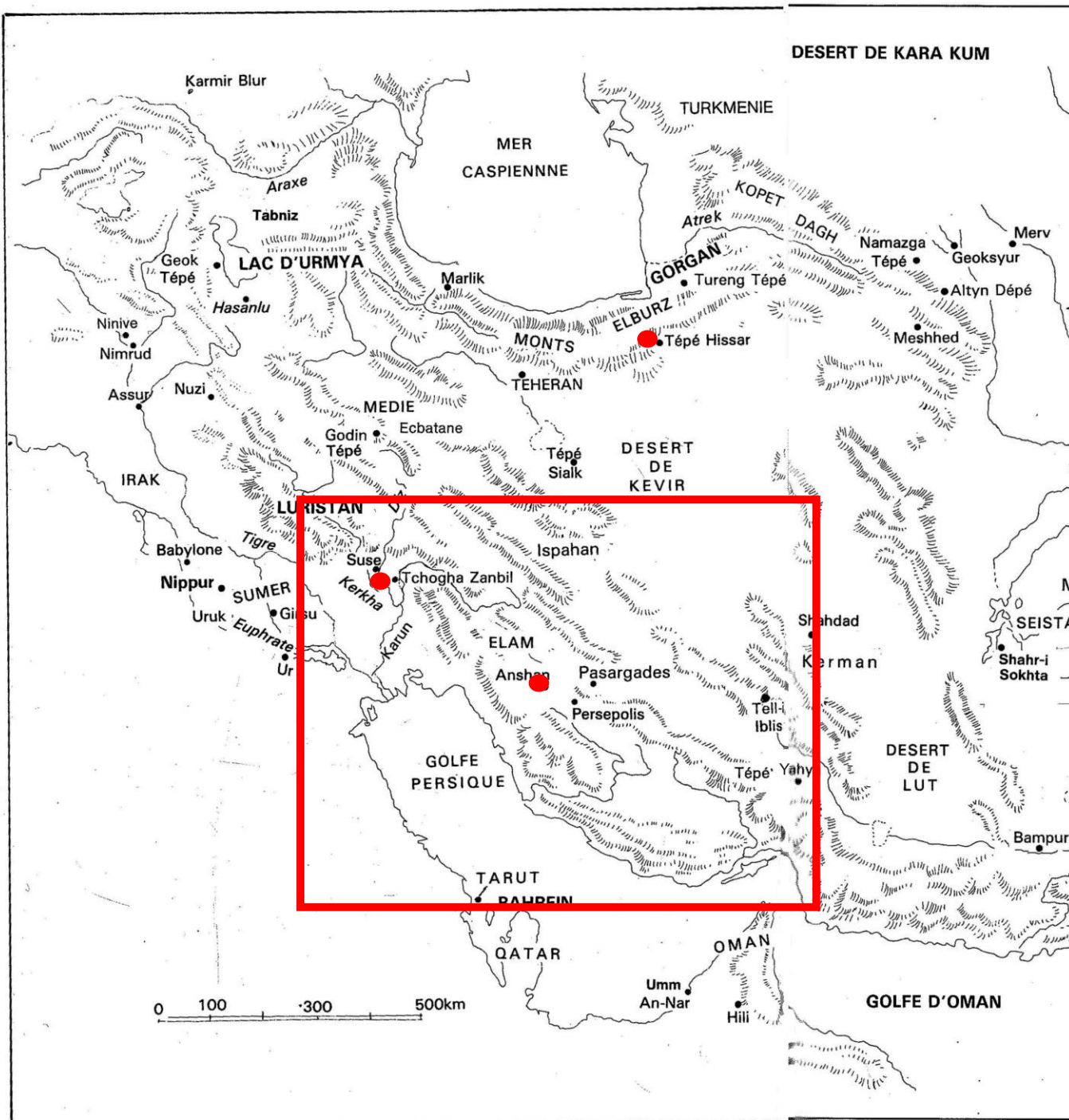
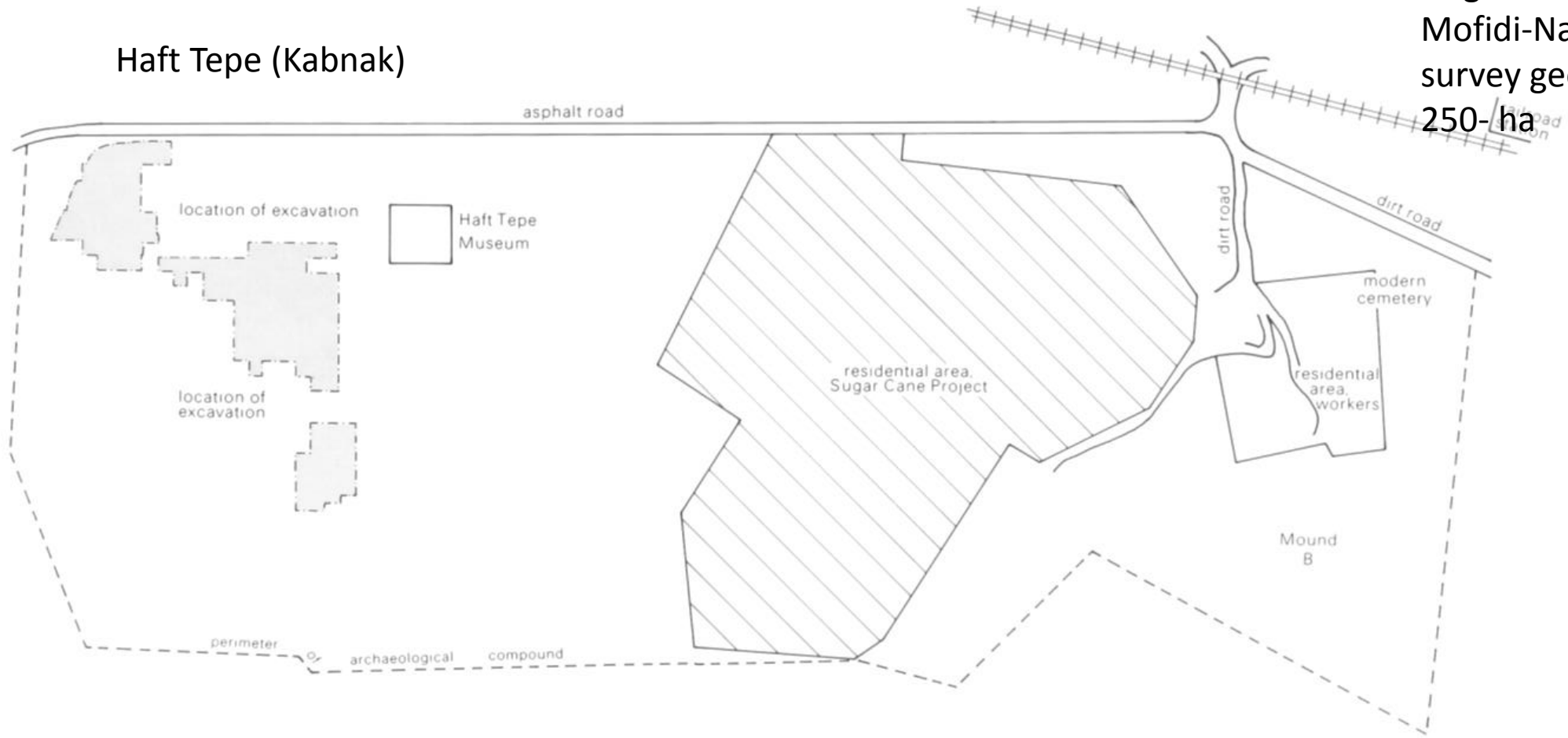


Figure 7.1 Map of southwestern Iran showing the principal sites mentioned in Chapter 7.

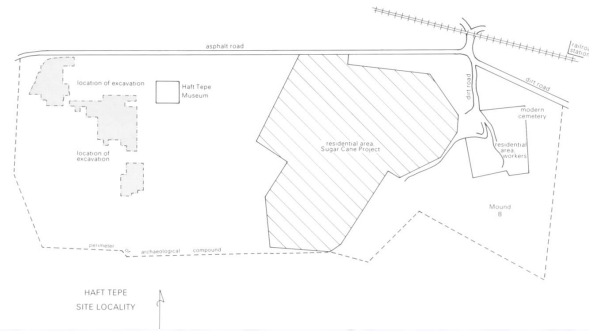
Haft Tepe (Kabnak)

Nagahban 1965-79
Mofidi-Nasrabadi 2012:
survey geomagnetica, scavo
250- ha



C14 dating from building level II,
1525-1435

Haft Tepe (Kabnak)



Nagahban 1965-79
Mofidi-Nasrabadi 2012:
survey geomagnetica, scavo
250- ha

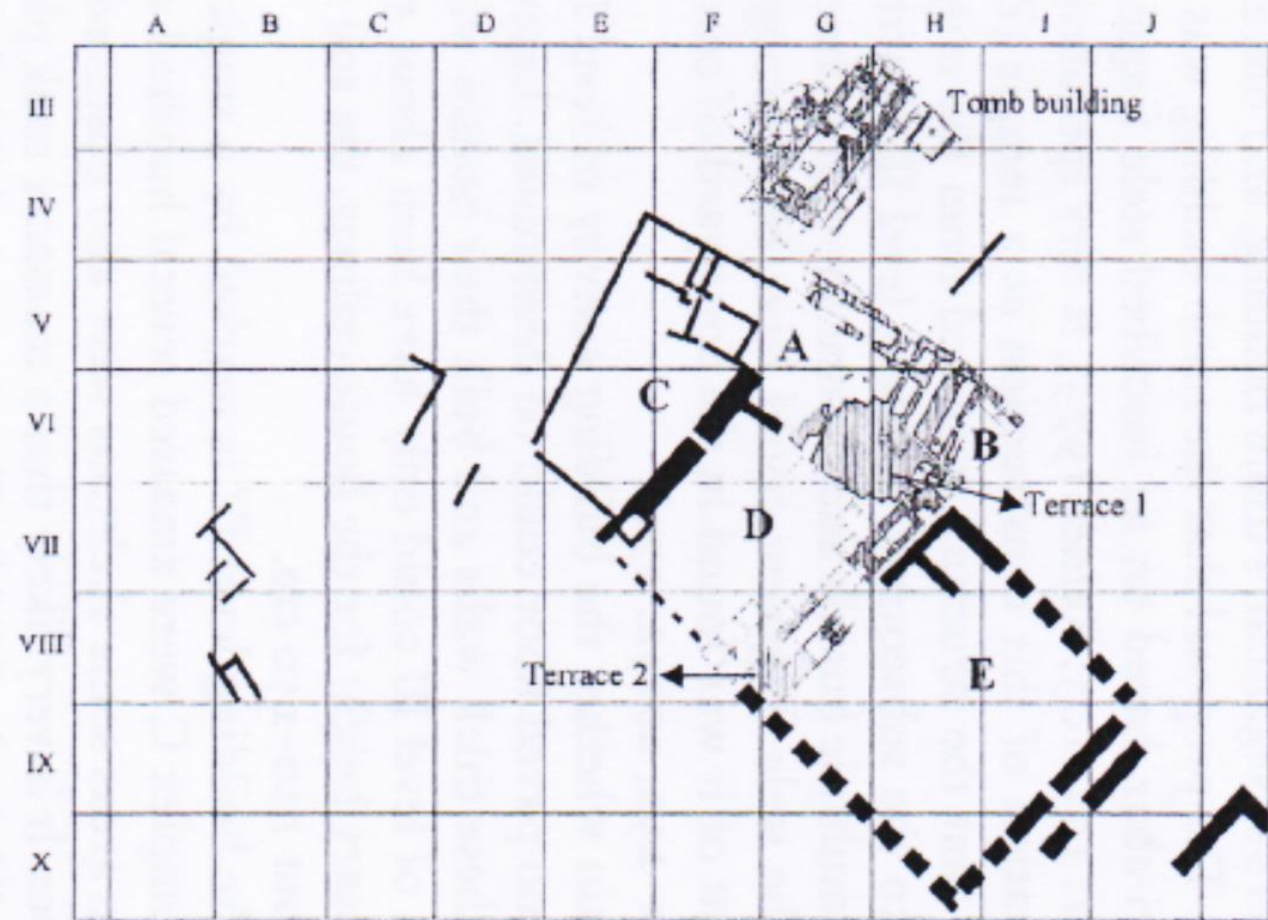
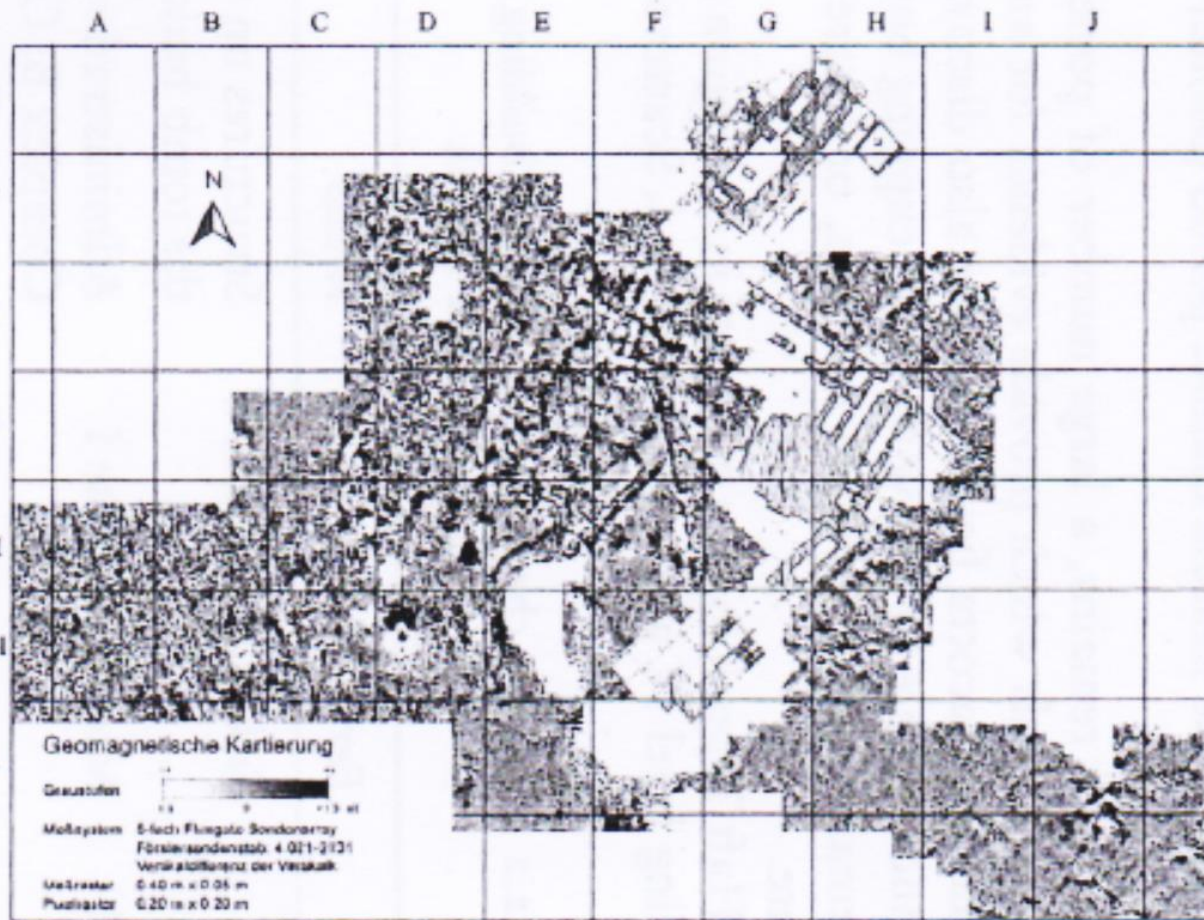
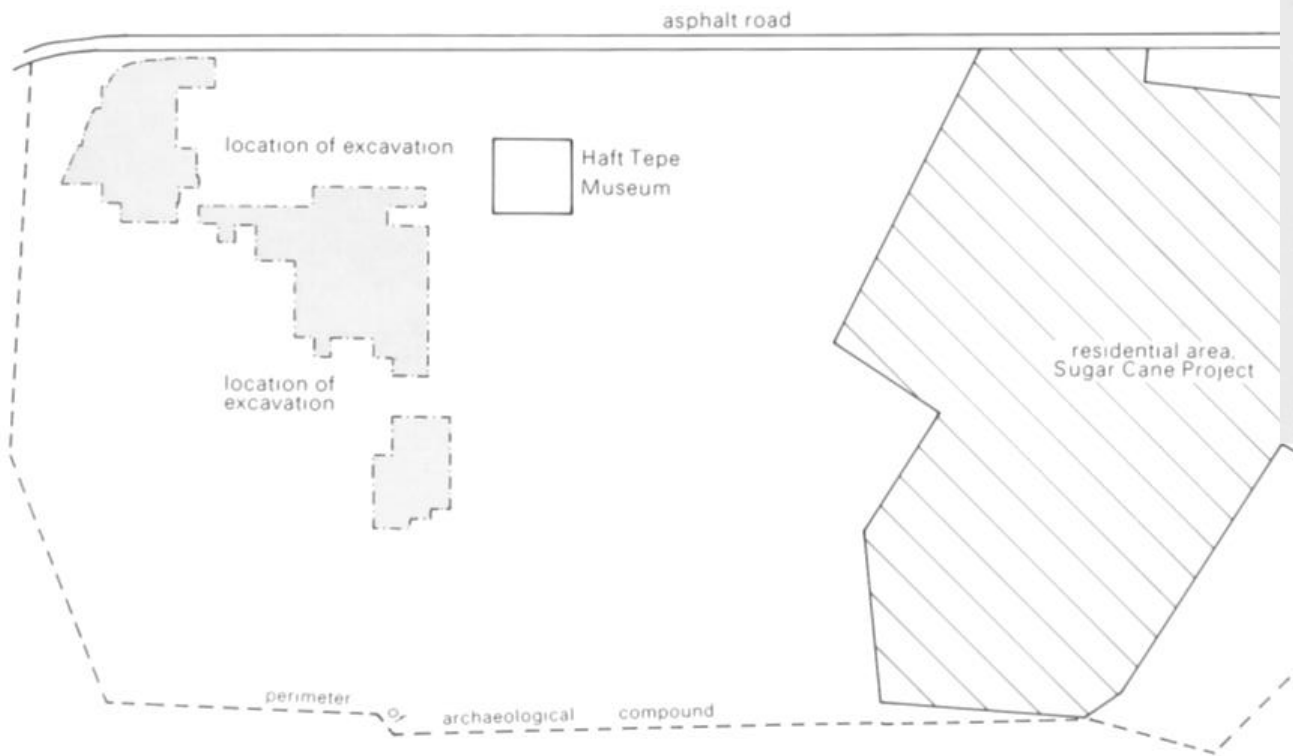


Figure 12.3 Monumental complexes at Haft Tappeh based on geophysical prospections



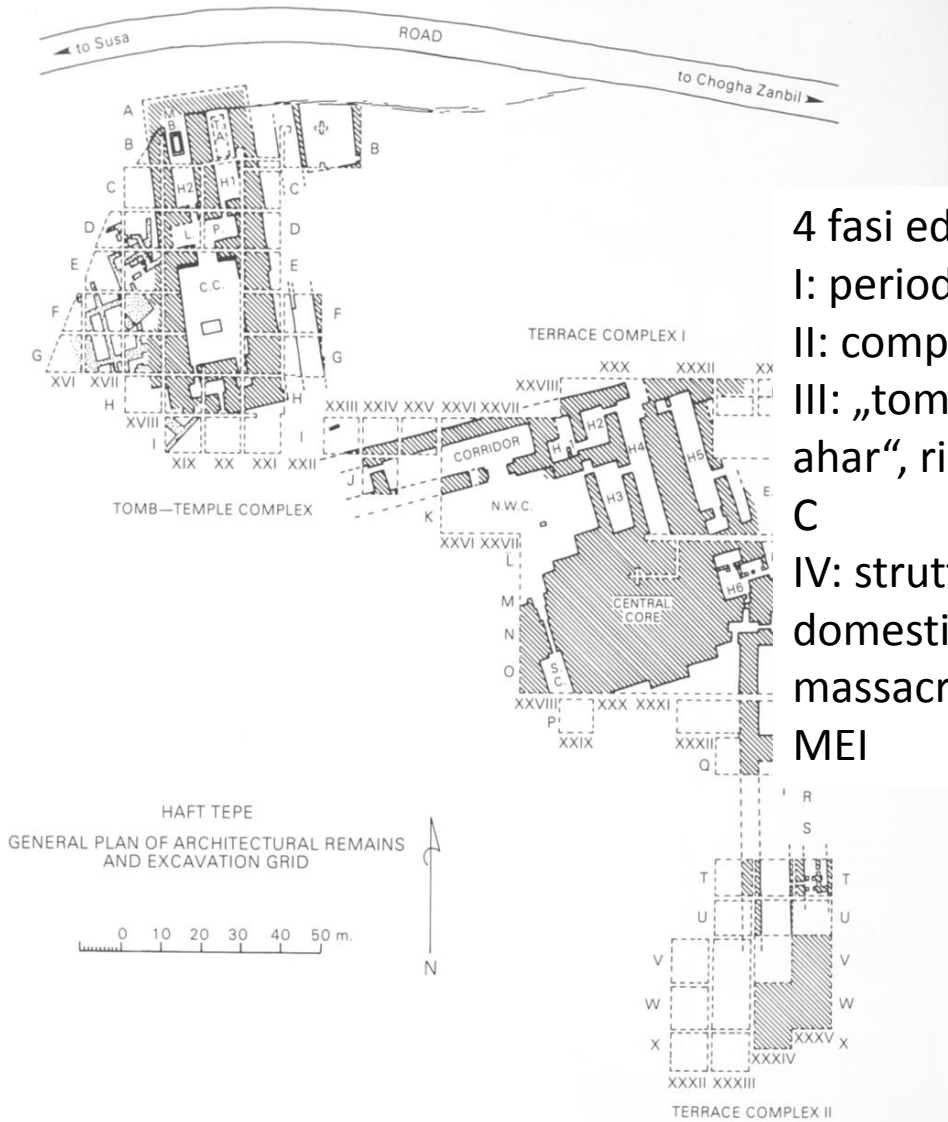
HAFTE TEPE
SITE LOCALITY

0 50 100 m



Haft Tepe archaeological remains.





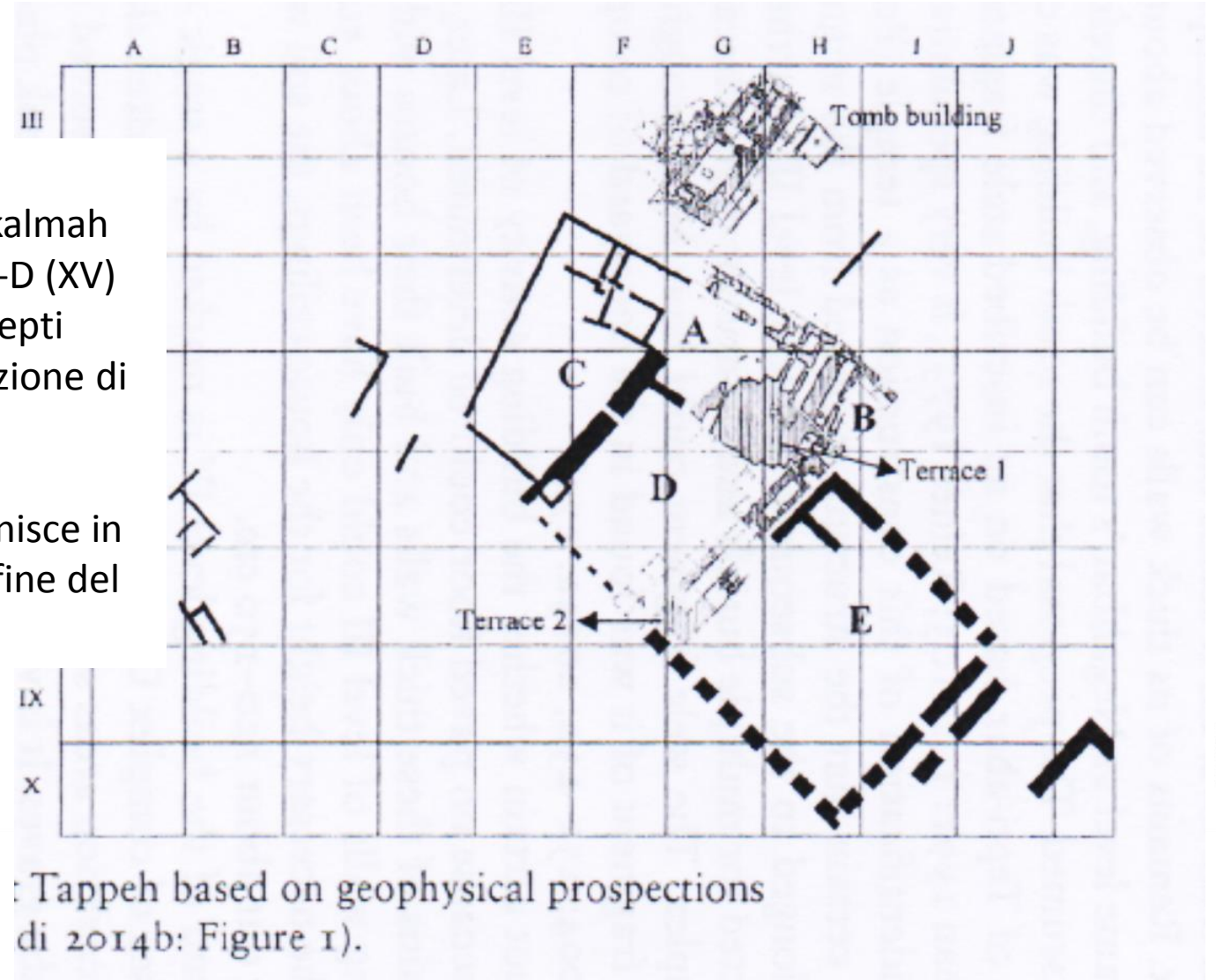
4 fasi edilizie:

I: periodo sukkalmah

II: complessi A-D (XV)

III: „tomba di tepti ahar“, ricostruzione di C

IV: strutture domestiche, finisce in massacro alla fine del MEI



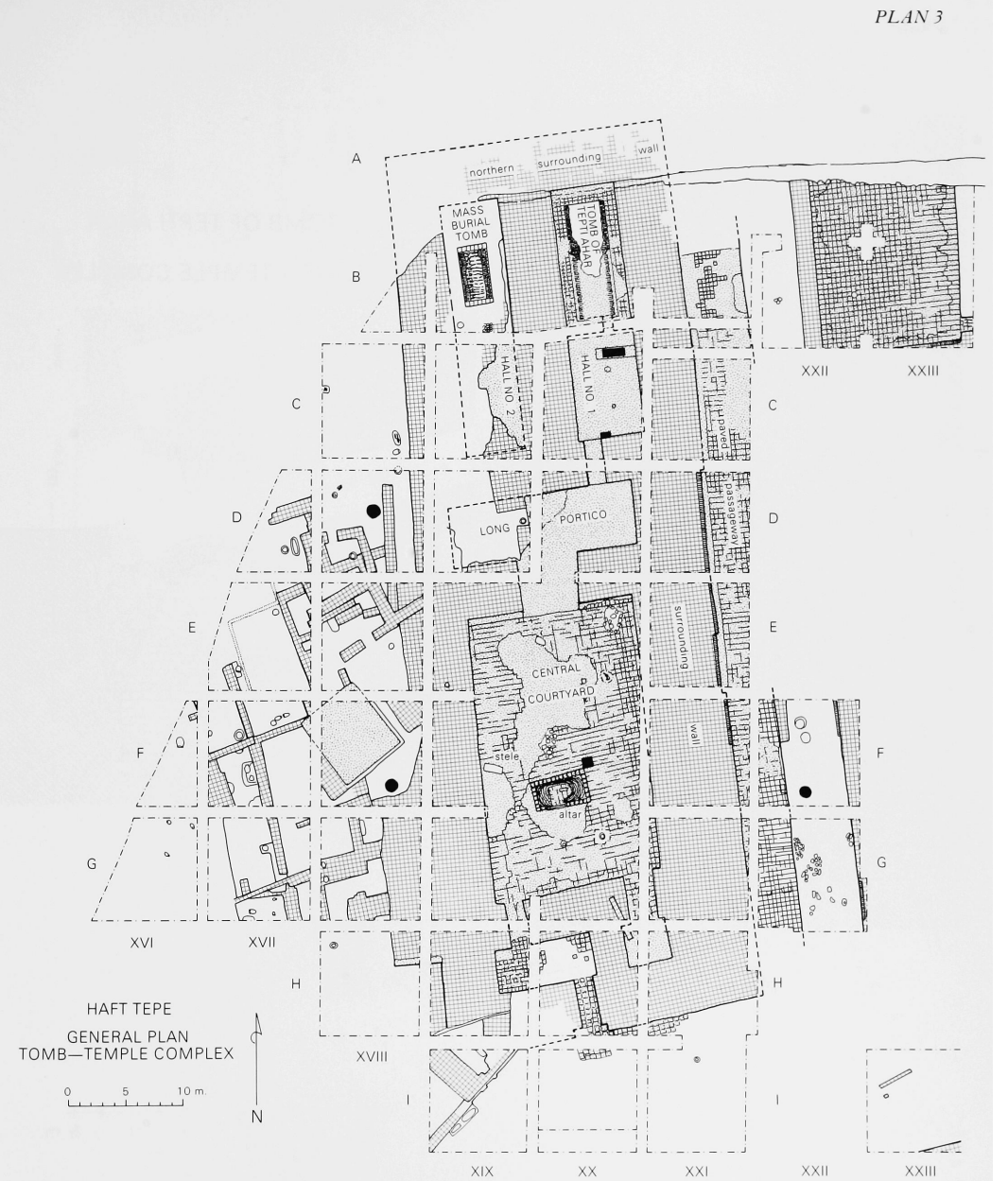
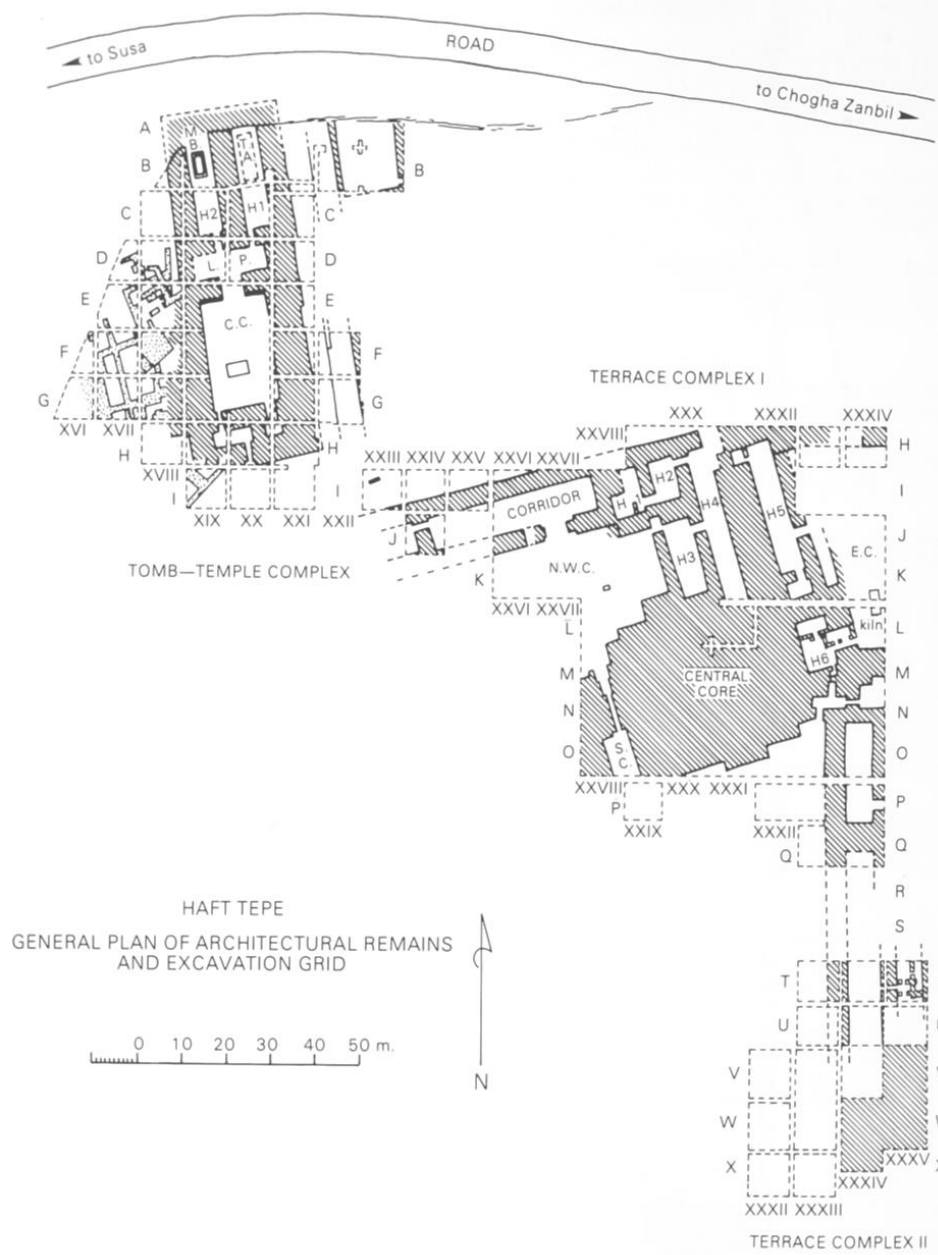
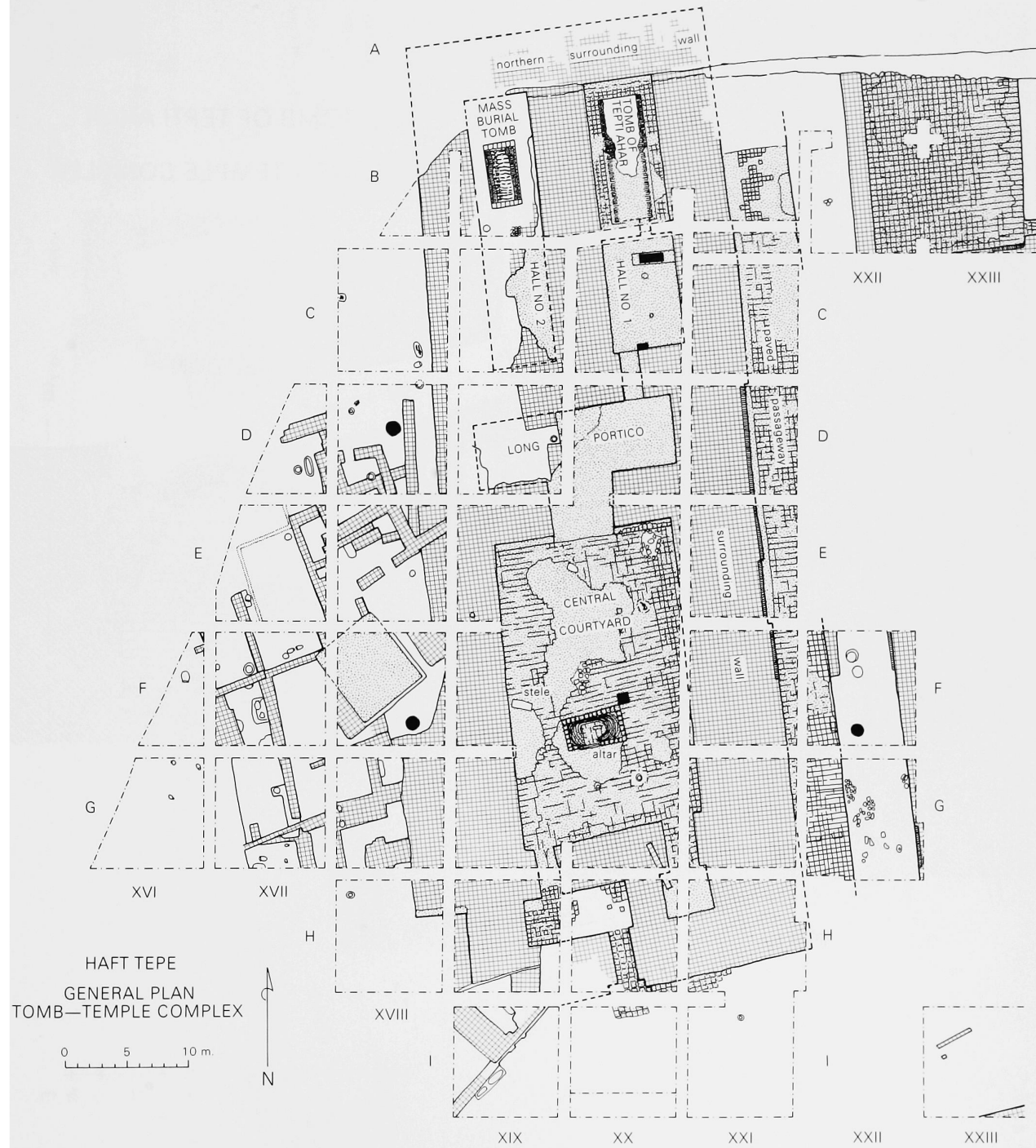


PLATE 52



Stele 1, di Tepti-ahar



Stele 1, di Tepti-ahar

- 1–19 obligation of the six guards of the house – Kuk-Allatu, Kuk-eshru, Iribamma,
- Agunannu, Attameten and Irib-Adad – to sacrifice specified amounts of flour, beer and sheep per month or year as *terru shetru* offerings, and at the festivals of Abu and Tashritu
- 20–27 summary of the above plus additional amounts to be sacrificed before the chariot of Inshushinak and the *saparru*-wagon of Tepti-ahar
- 28–31 summary of offerings plus sheep for the festivals of Abu, Kirawashir, Tashritu and the chariot
- 31–38 summary of funerary offerings to be made by the six guards
- 39–46 further duties of the guards, admonition against negligence
- 47–55 duties of the women of the guards

Stele 1, di Tepti-ahar

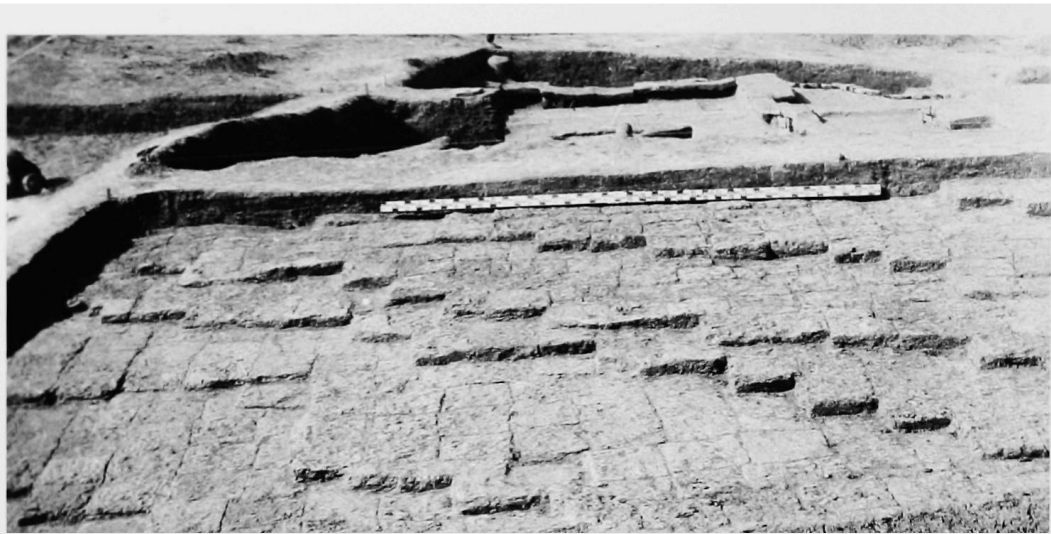
- 47–55 duties of the women of the guards

“le quattro mogli delle guardie dell’edificio non devono compiere la cerimonia dello *zilluhti*, non devono togliere l’oro dalle statue, le loro vesti devono essere legate con nastri, dopo essere entrate devono abbracciare i piedi delle divinità protettrici e intermediarie, devono accendere le torce e fare la guardia. Gli *Hasha*, i *kiparu*, il sacerdote principale, le guardie e il sacerdote della casa devono sigillare la casa davanti alle donne; all’alba dopo che hanno controllato (la statua del) re, le divinità protettrici e intermediarie, possono uscire e andare”



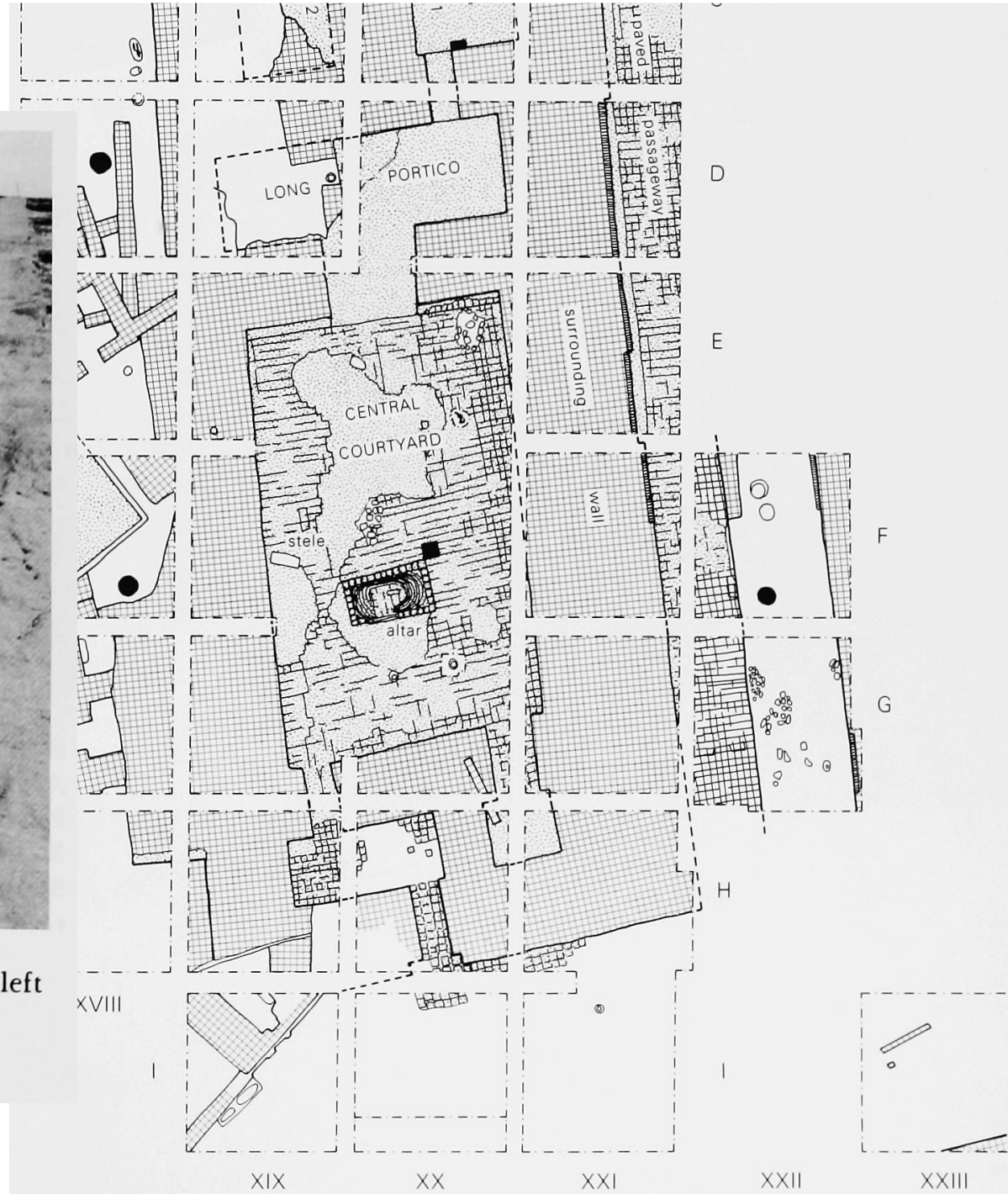
A. Central Courtyard: southeast wall, looking west in E XXI.







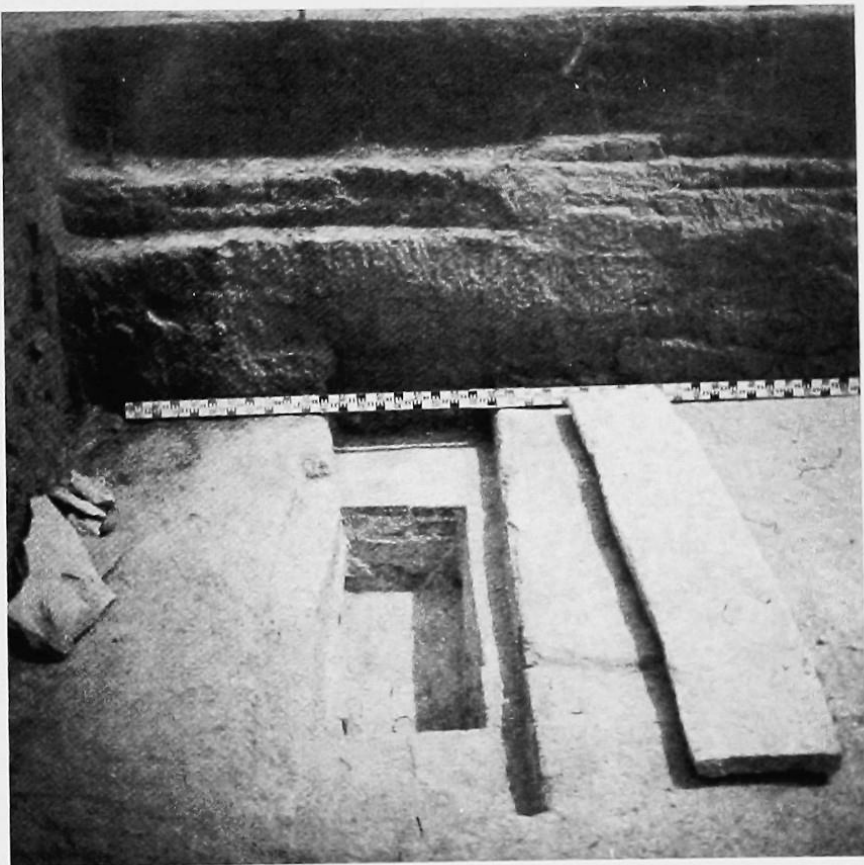
B. Central Courtyard: looking northwest, showing two stone stela fragments (left center), ruined platform (center), and brick paving in E, F, G XIX-XX.



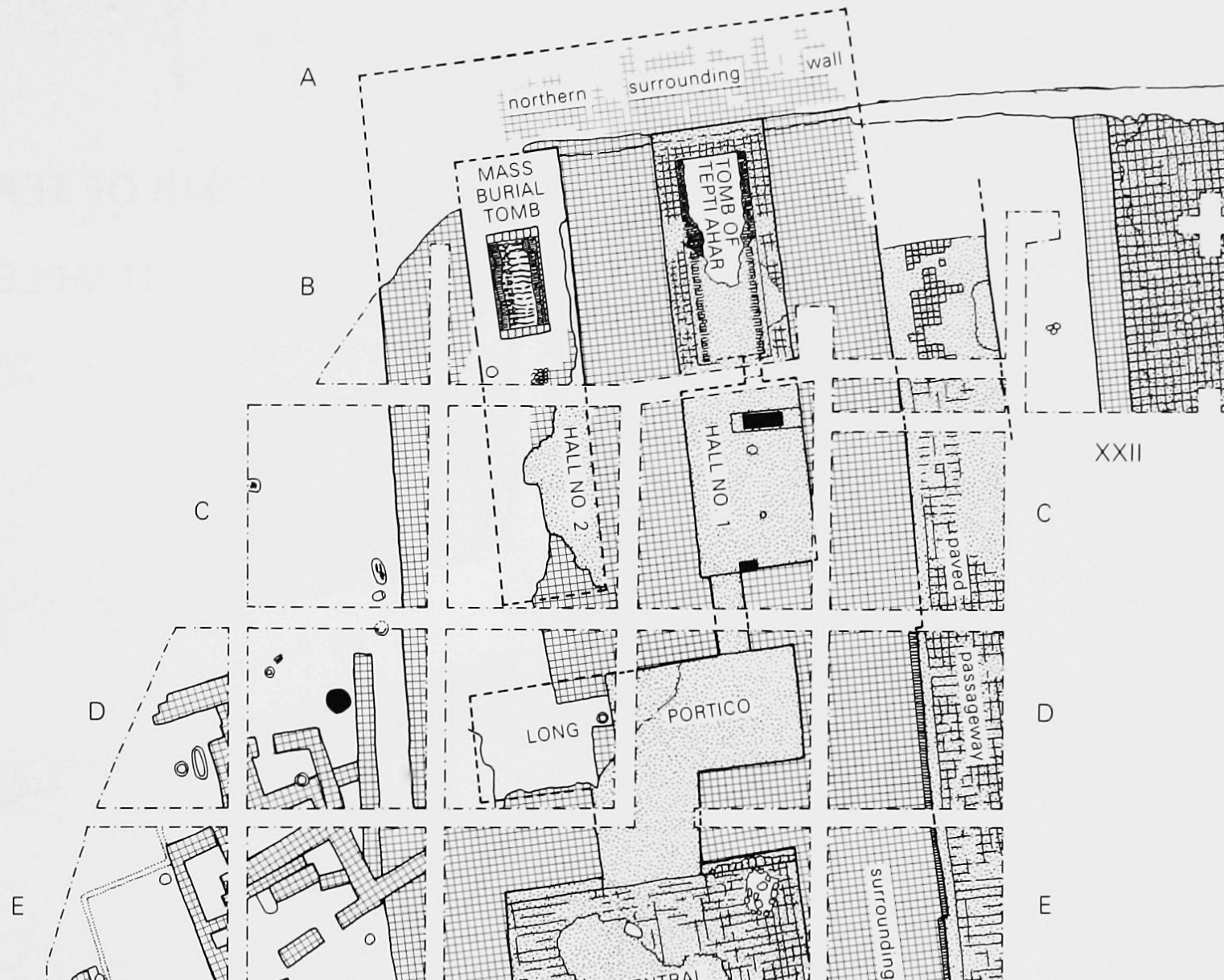


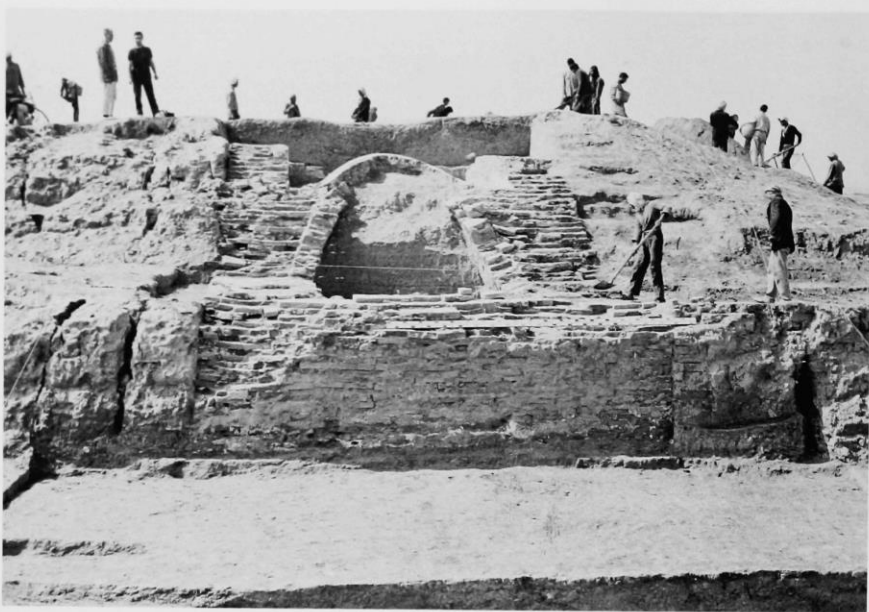
A. Central Courtyard: ruined platform (foreground), looking northwest across two stone stela fragments in F XX.





C. Temple Hall no. 1: partly opened covered passageway leading down to the Tepti Ahar tomb chamber at the north end of the hall, looking east in B, C XX.

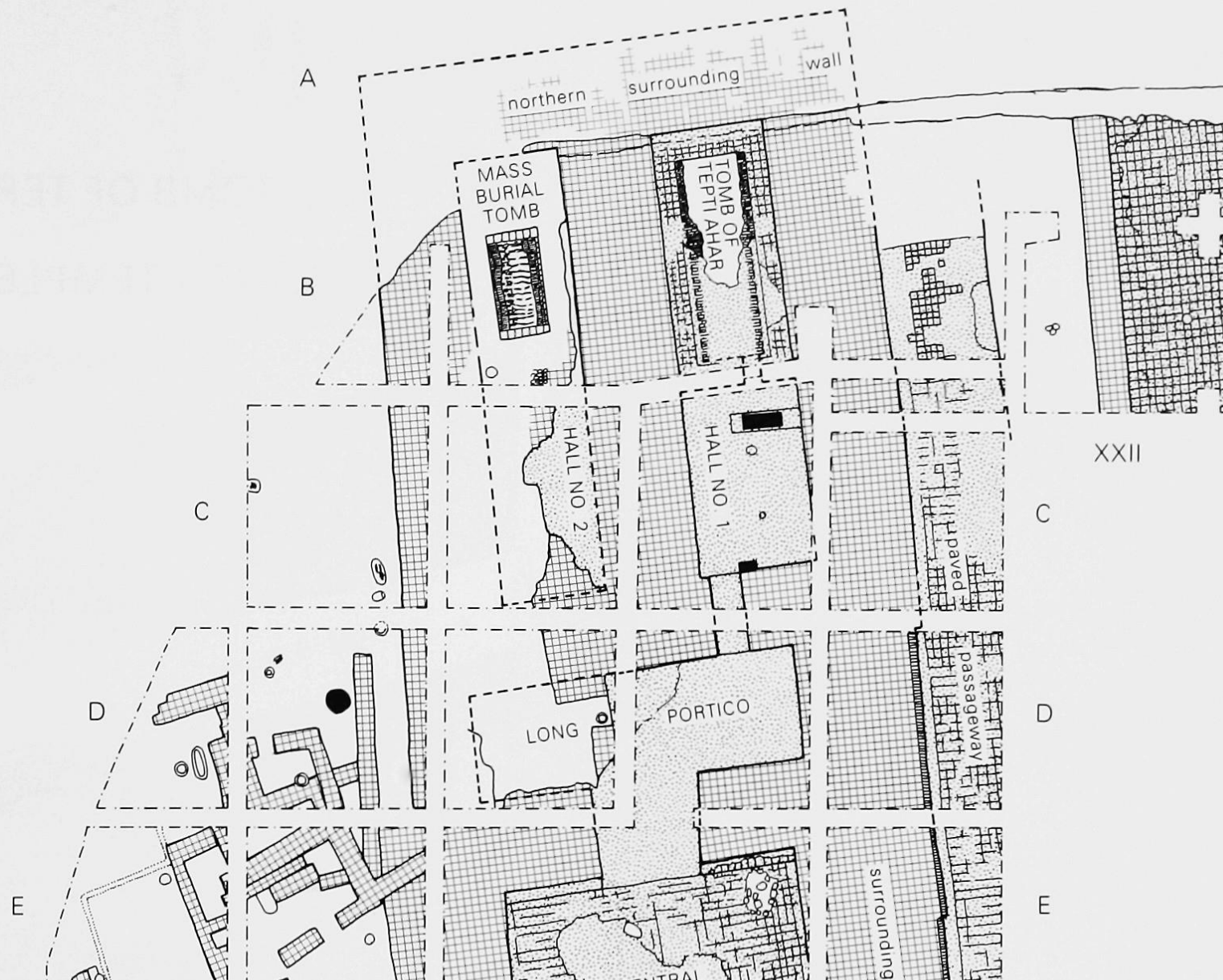


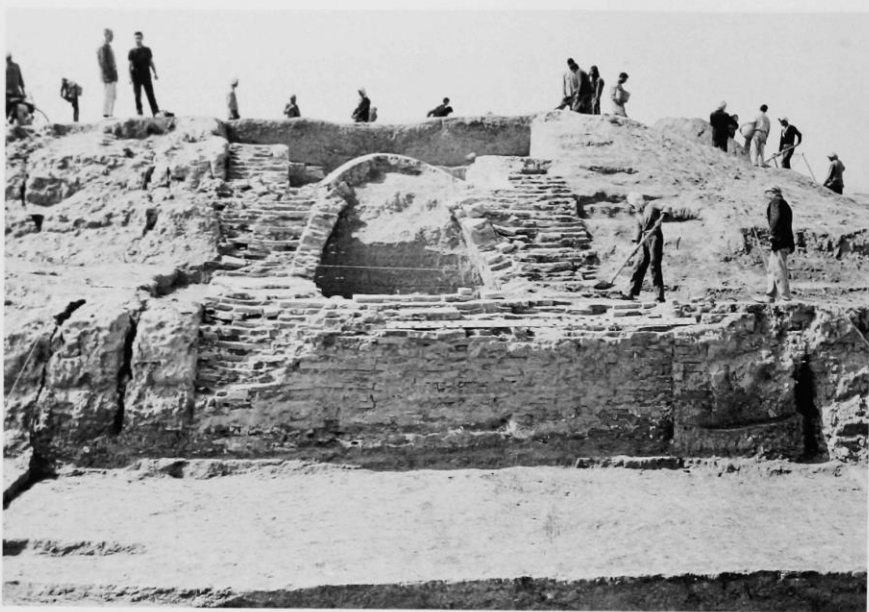


A. Vaulted Tomb of Tepti Ahar: north end showing back wall, remaining brick vault and side wall in A, B XX.



B. Vaulted Tomb of Tepti Ahar: south end of tomb chamber showing passage to Hall no. 1, remaining vault, and burial platform in B XX.





A. Vaulted Tomb of Tepti Ahar: north end showing back wall, remaining brick vault and side wall in A, B XX.



B. Vaulted Tomb of Tepti Ahar: south end of tomb chamber showing passage to Hall no. 1, remaining vault, and burial platform in B XX.



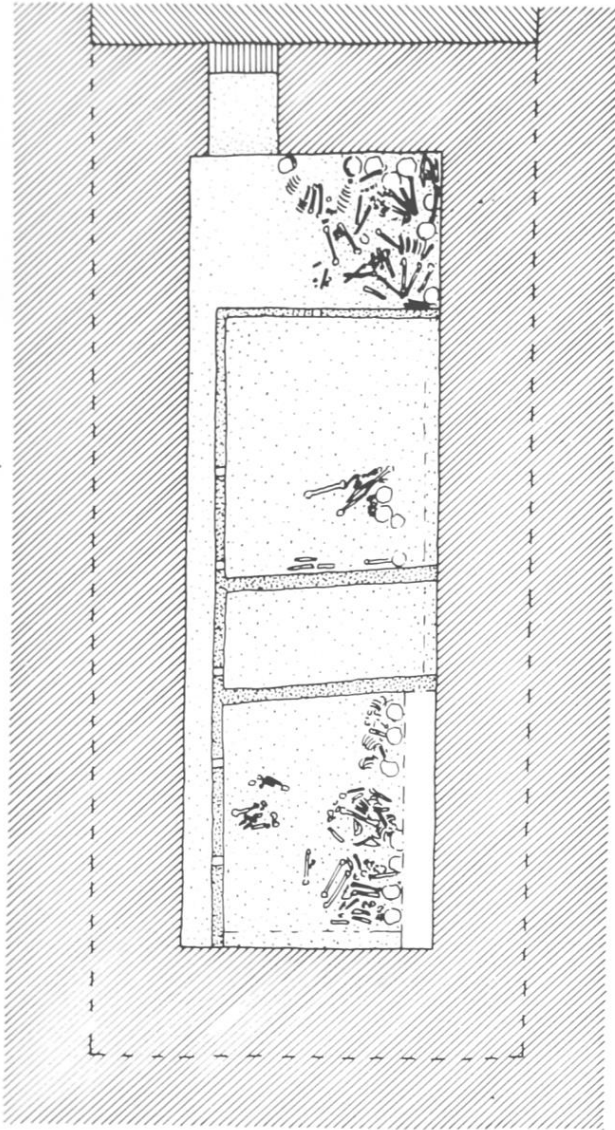


A. Vaulted Tomb of Tepti Ahar: north end showing back wall, remaining brick vault and side wall in A, B XX.

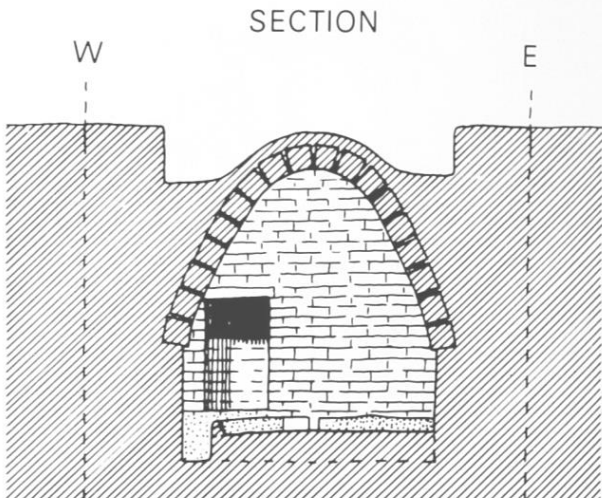


B. Vaulted Tomb of Tepti Ahar: south end of tomb chamber showing passage to Hall no. 1, remaining vault, and burial platform in B XX.

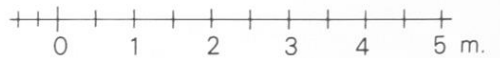
20 individui, due dei quali collocati nella piattaforma a nord e sette a sud oca



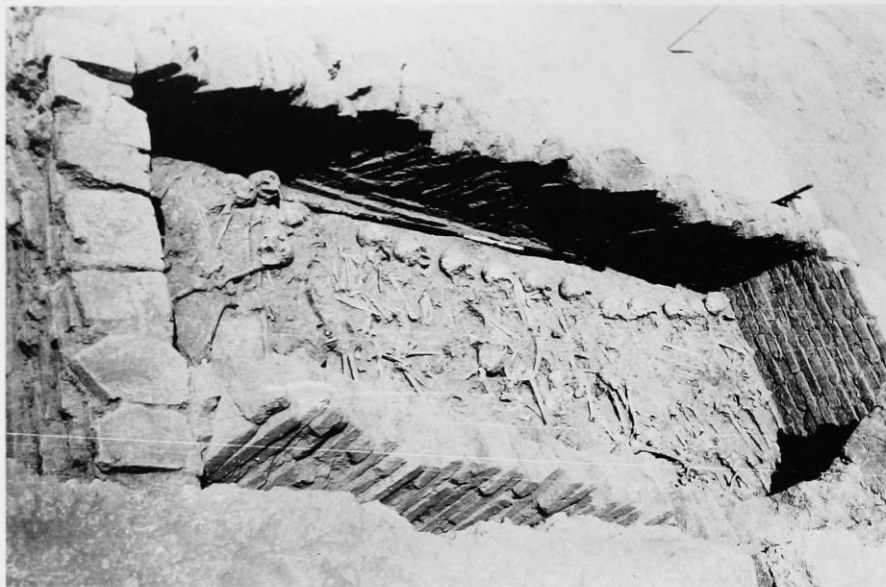
TOMB OF TEPTI AHAR
TOMB—TEMPLE COMPLEX



PLAN



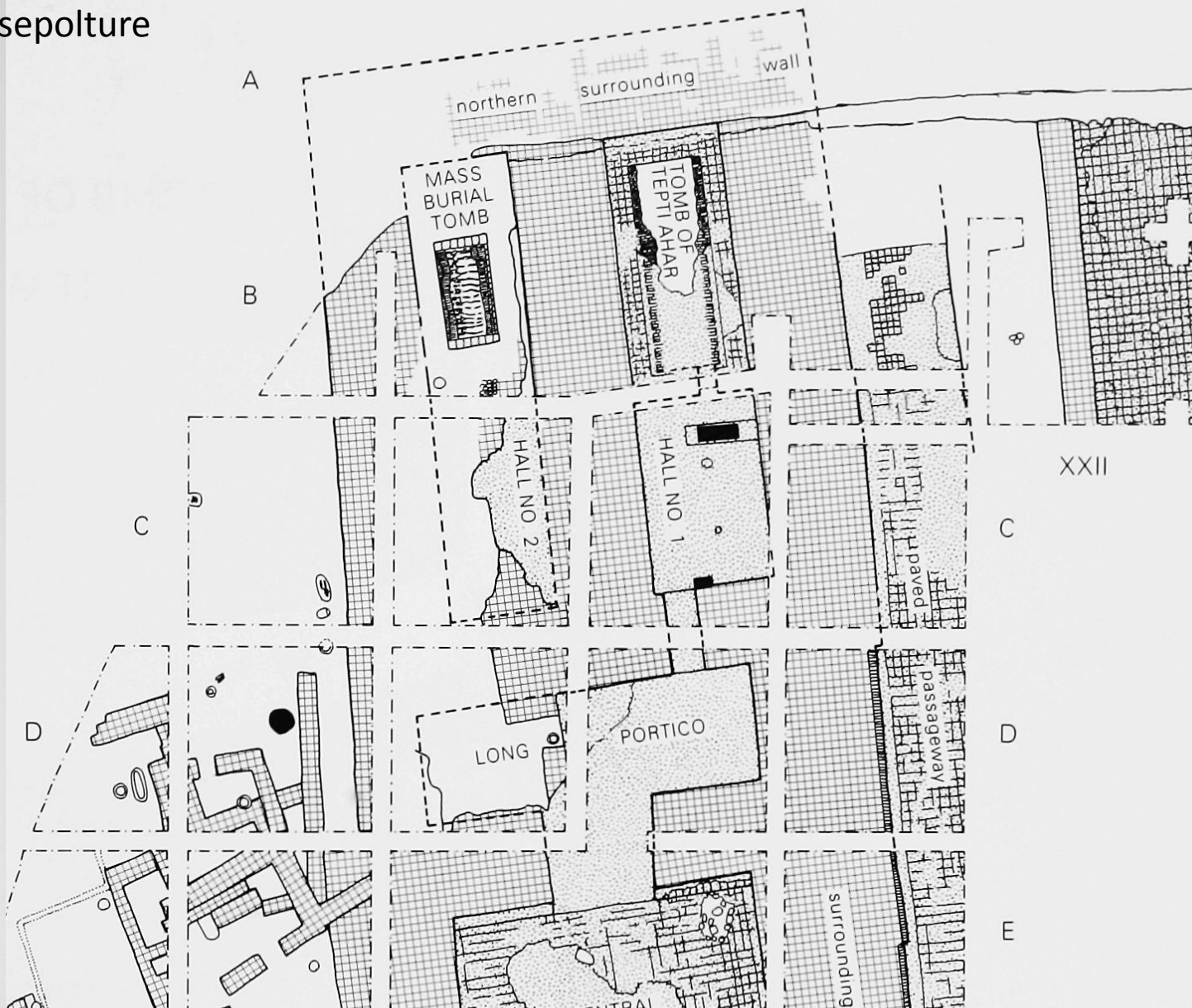
23 sepulture



A. Vaulted Mass Burial Tomb: general view looking north showing remaining vaulting, north end wall (top), entrance blocking (bottom), and *in situ* burials in B XIX.

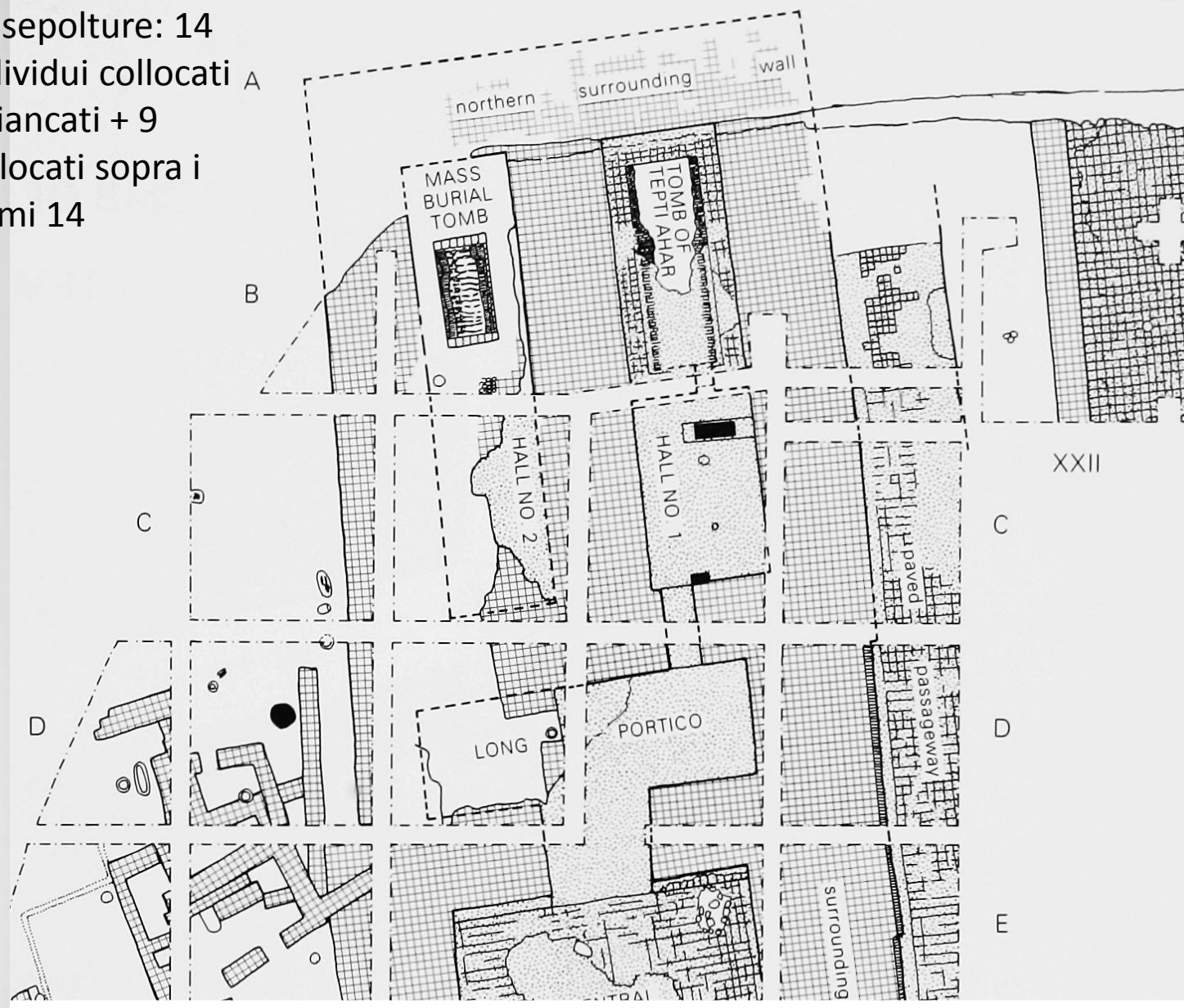


B. Vaulted Mass Burial Tomb: detail of skeletons arranged along the east side of the tomb facing north in B XIX.

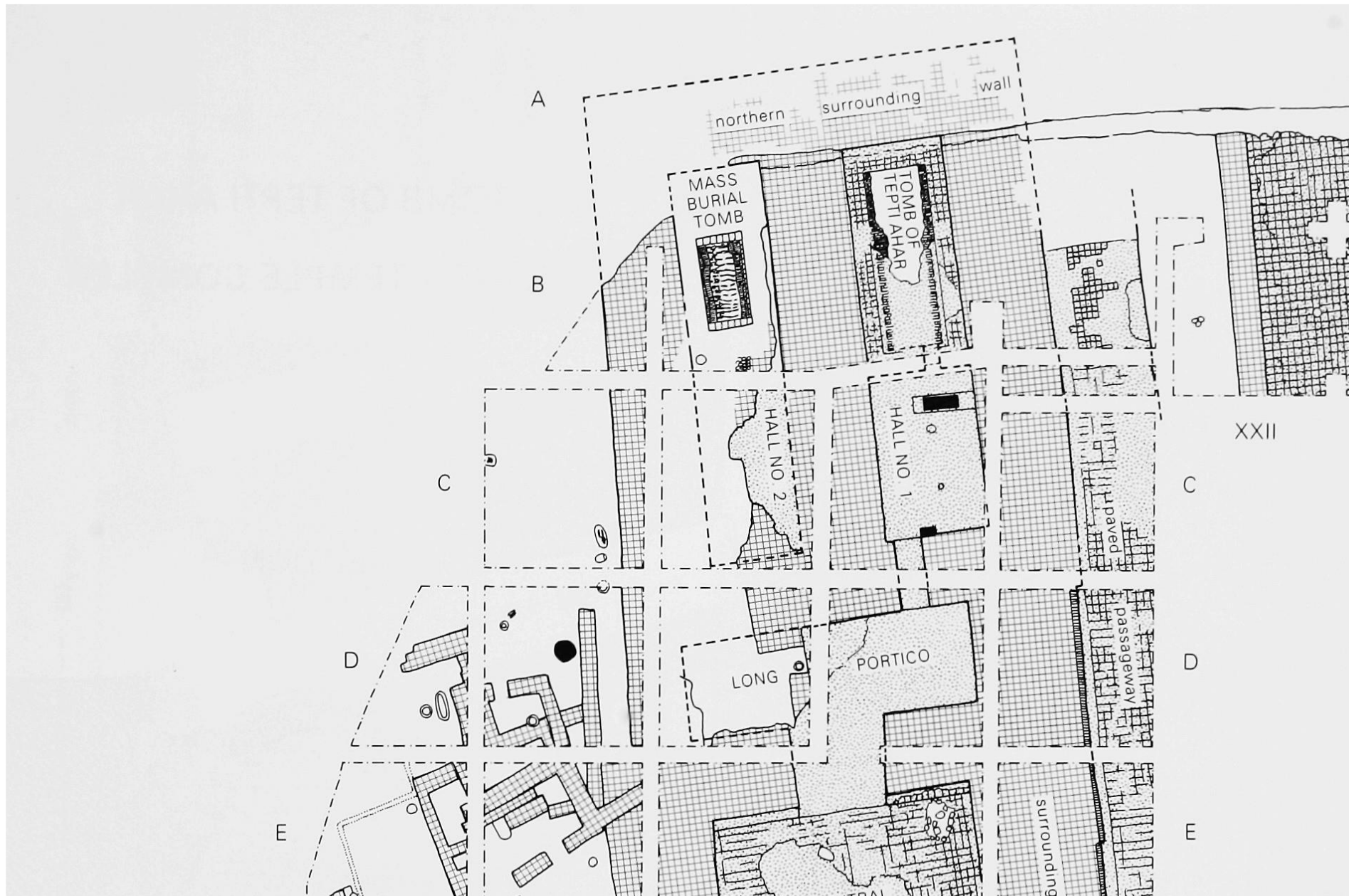




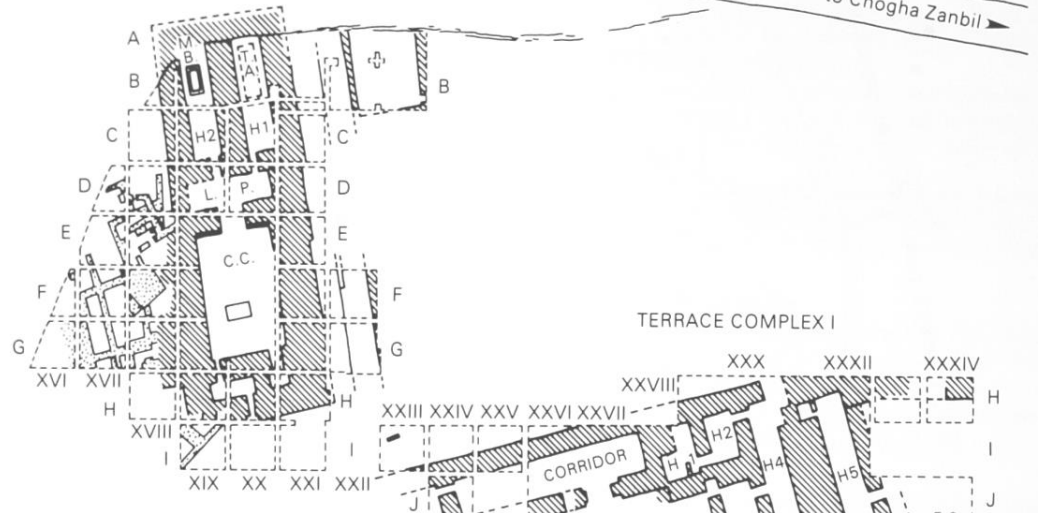
21 sepolture: 14
 individui collocati
 affiancati + 9
 collocati sopra i
 primi 14



- Assenza di corredo, probabilmente tutte le sepolture hanno avuto luogo nella fase finale di uso della struttura e dopo la distruzione delle Aree I-III

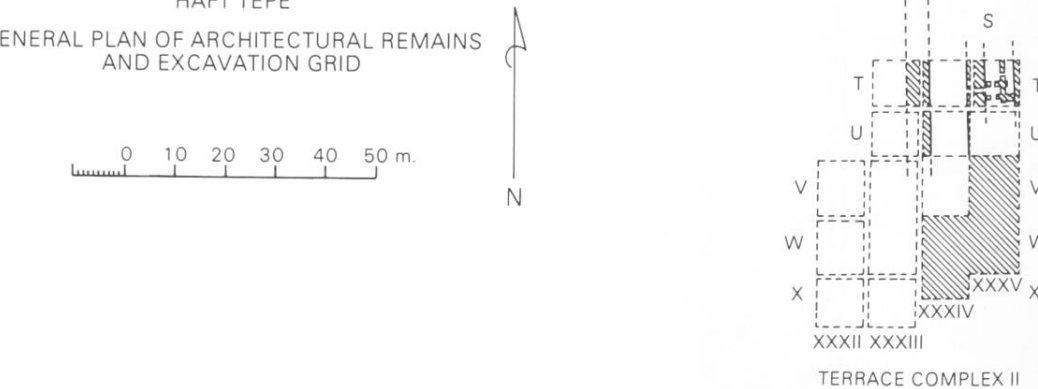
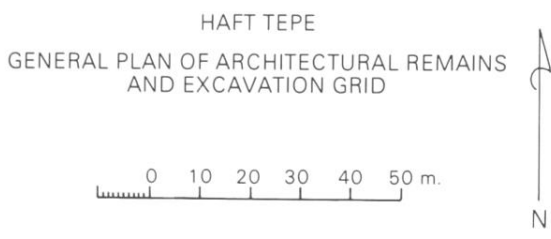


to Susa ← ROAD → to Chogha Zanbil

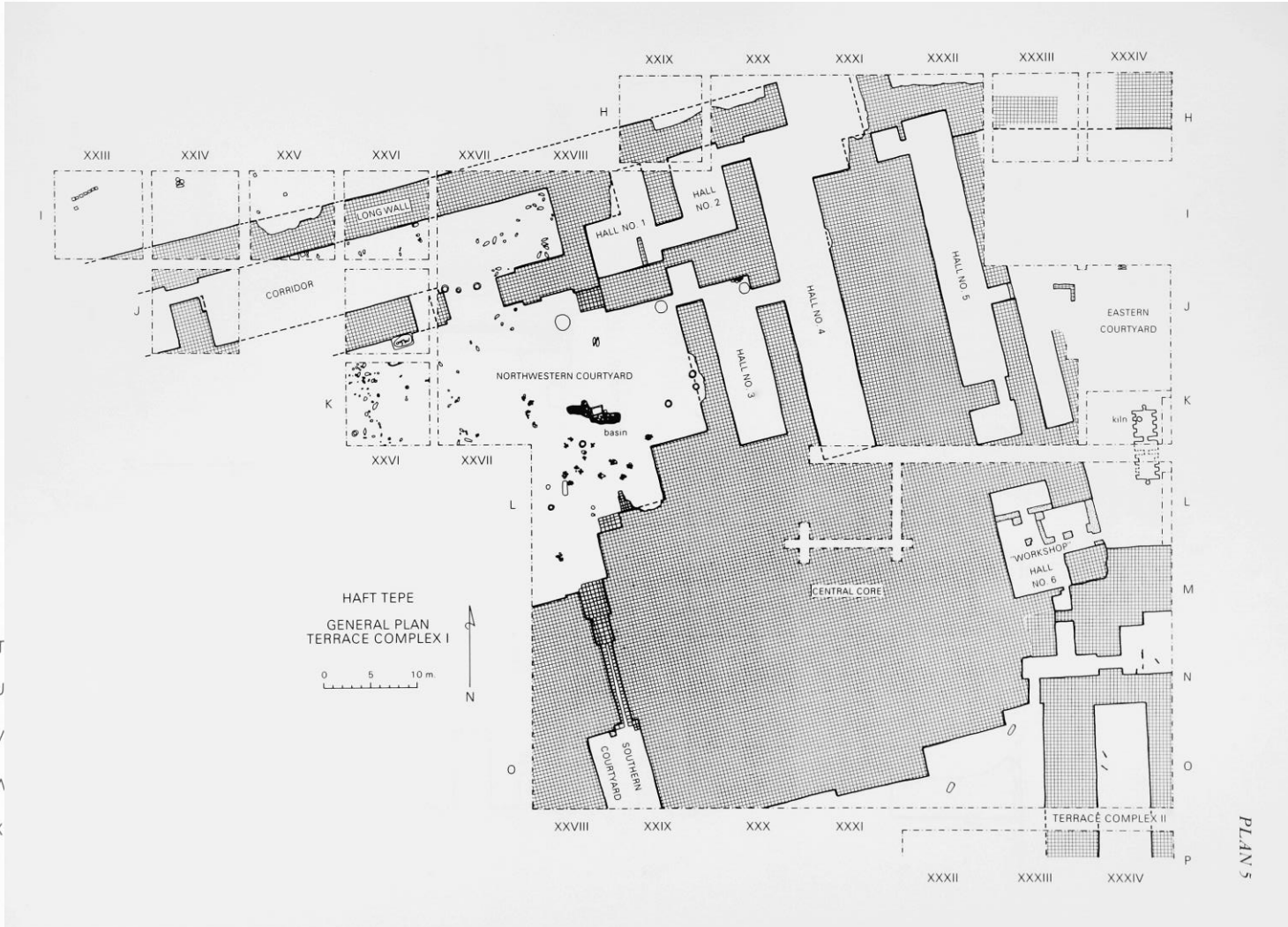


TERRACE COMPLEX I

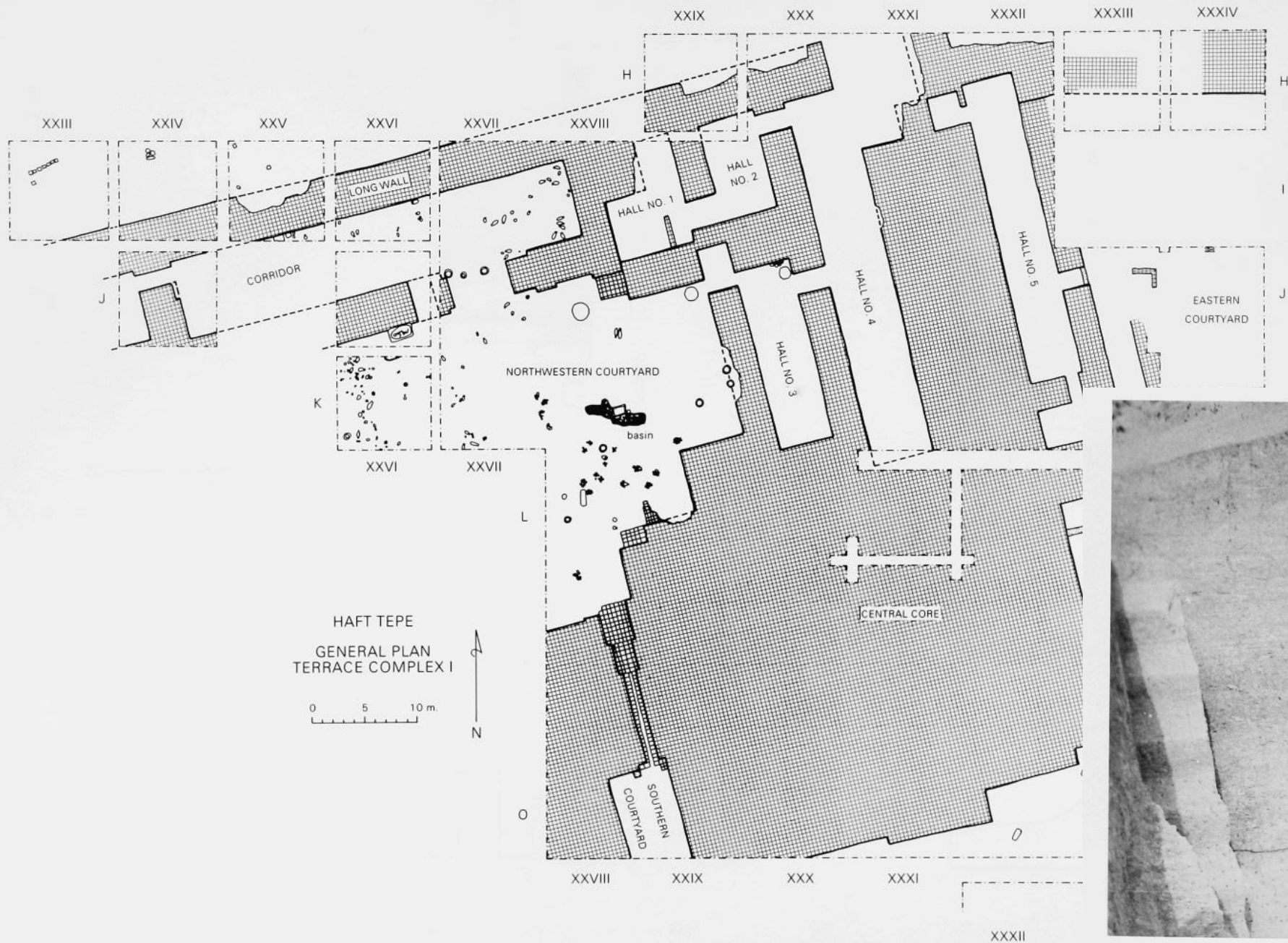
TOMB—TEMPLE COMPLEX



TERRACE COMPLEX II



HAFT TEPE
GENERAL PLAN
TERRACE COMPLEX I



B. Hall no. 4: brick side wall and southern end of the hall in K XXXI.

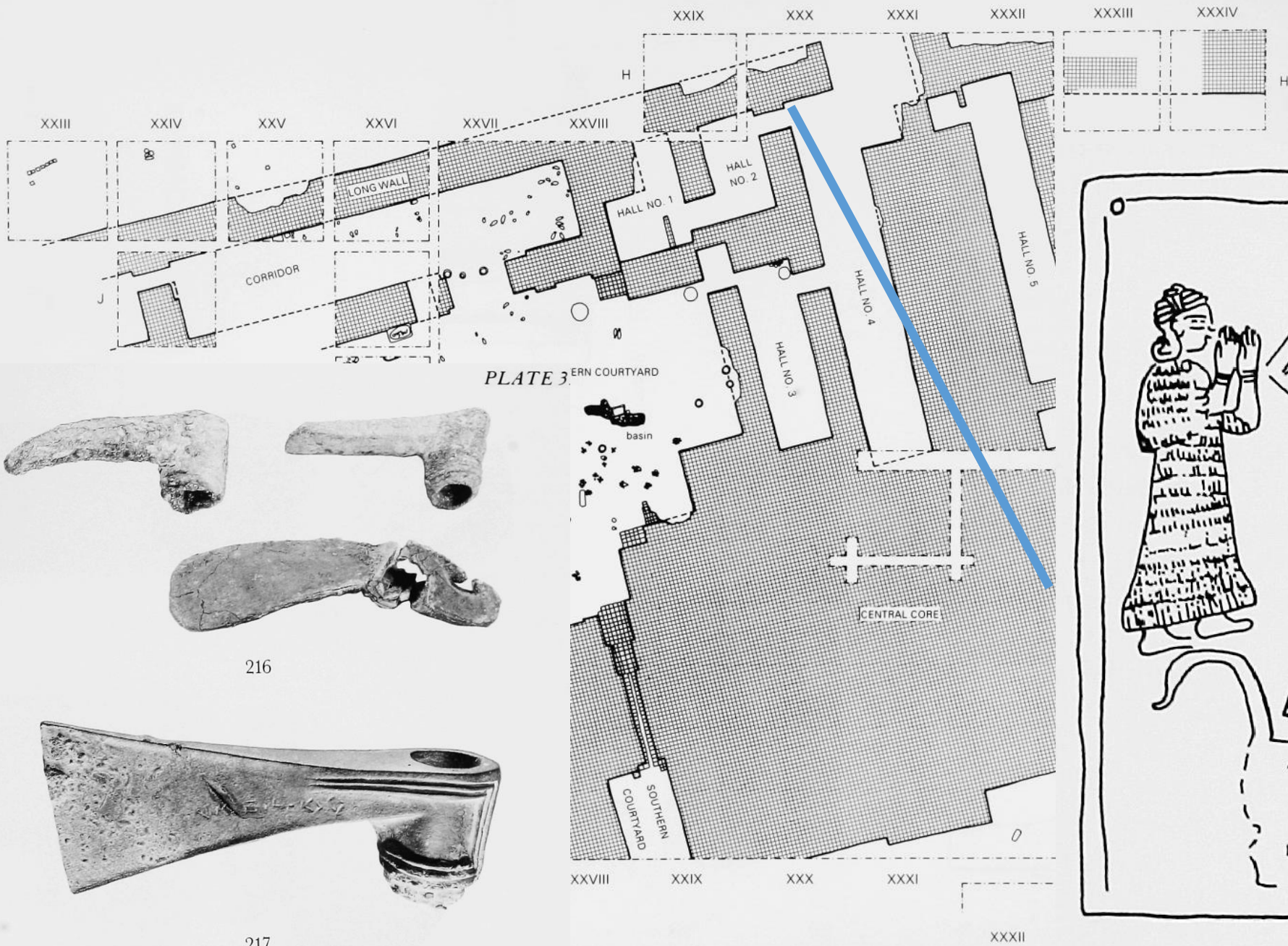


PLATE 3. ERN COURTYARD

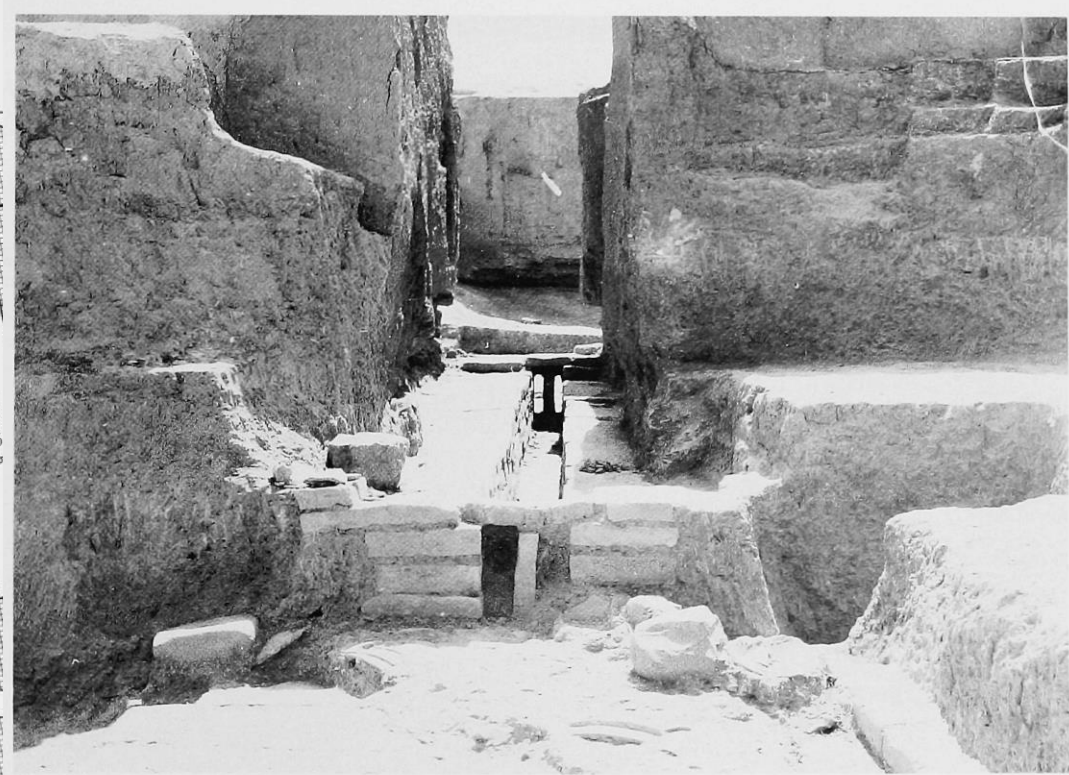
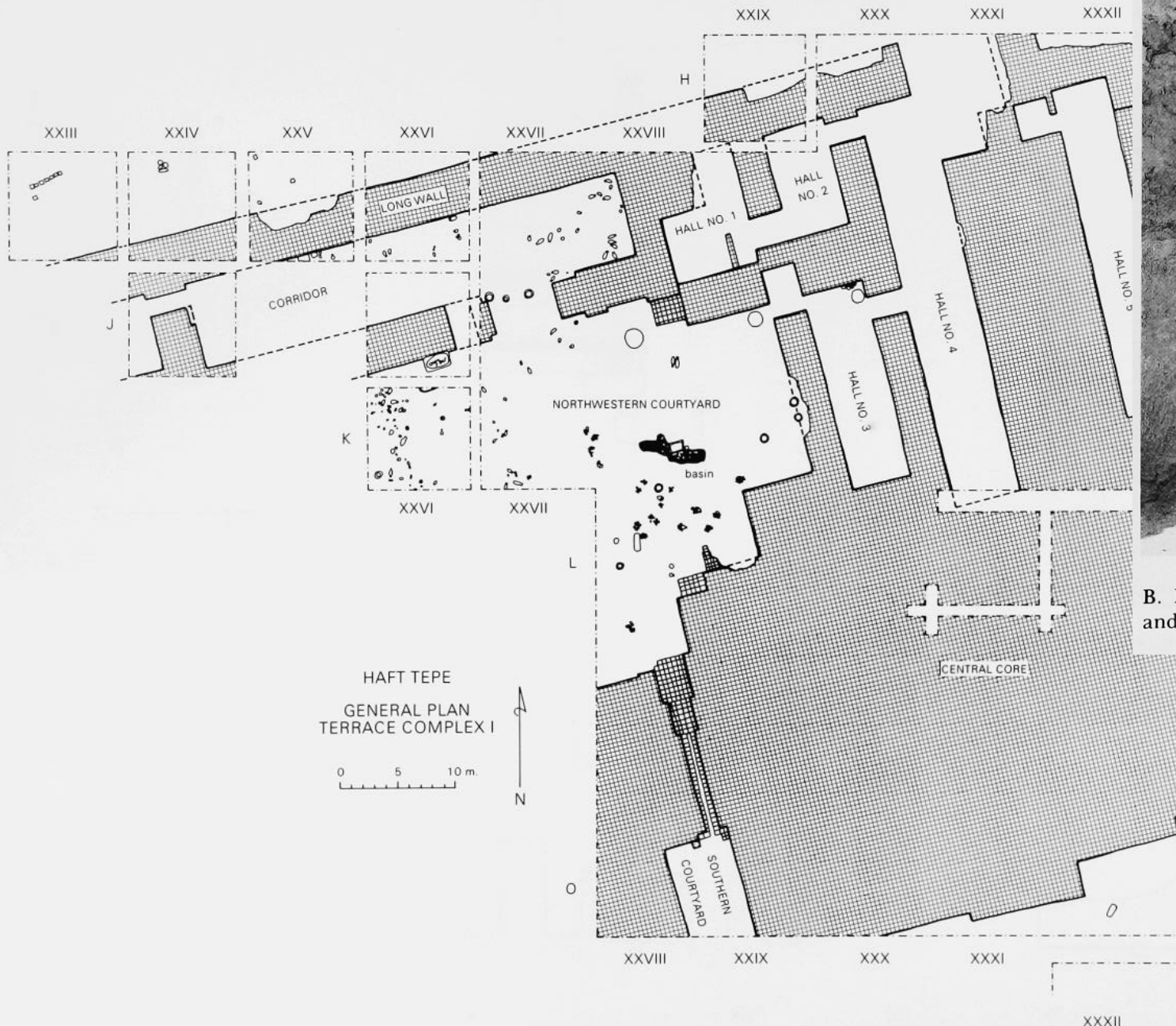


216

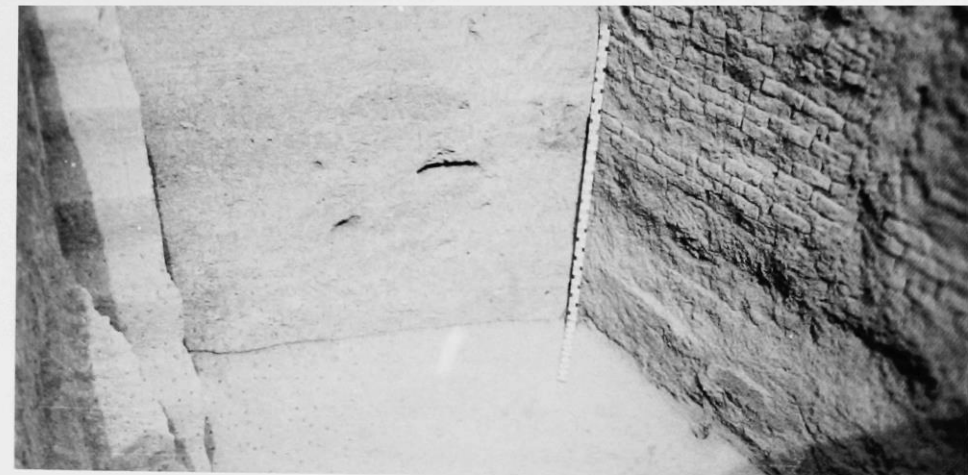
217



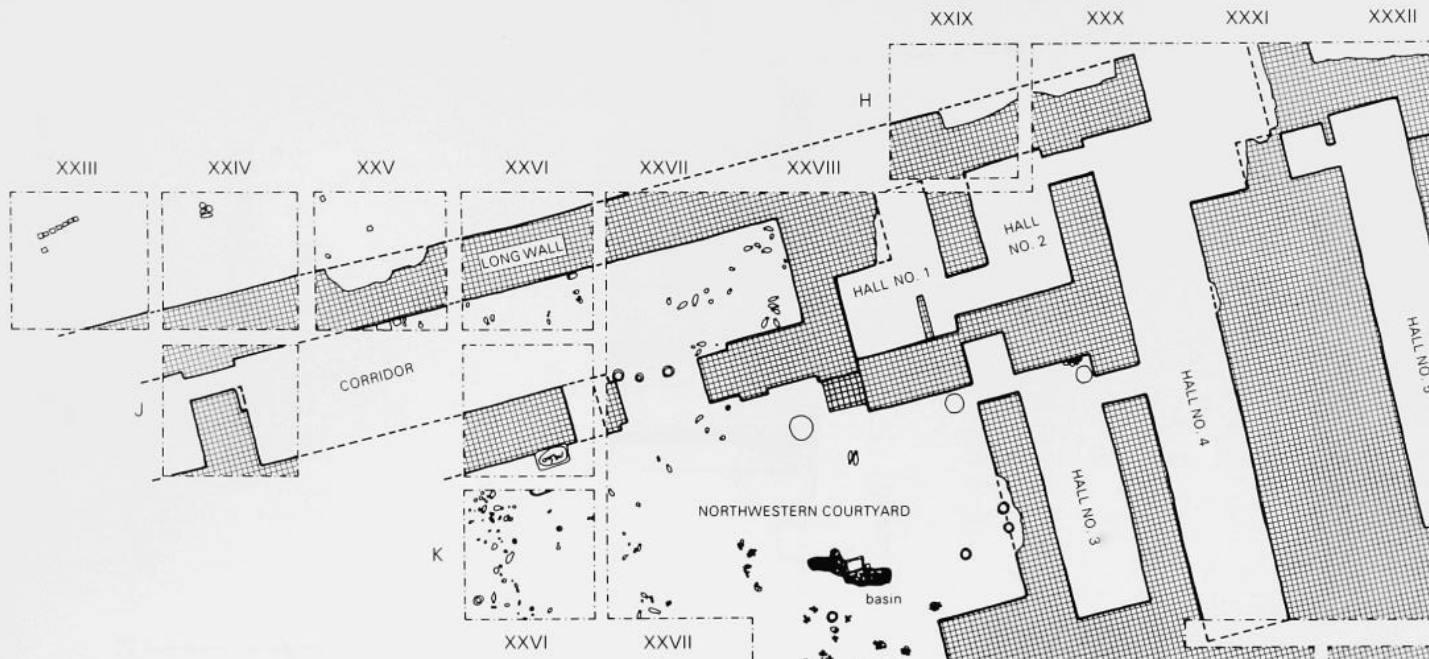
Ill. 48



B. Passageway: from the northwest courtyard to the southern courtyard looking southeast and showing the brick drain in M, N, O XXVIII.



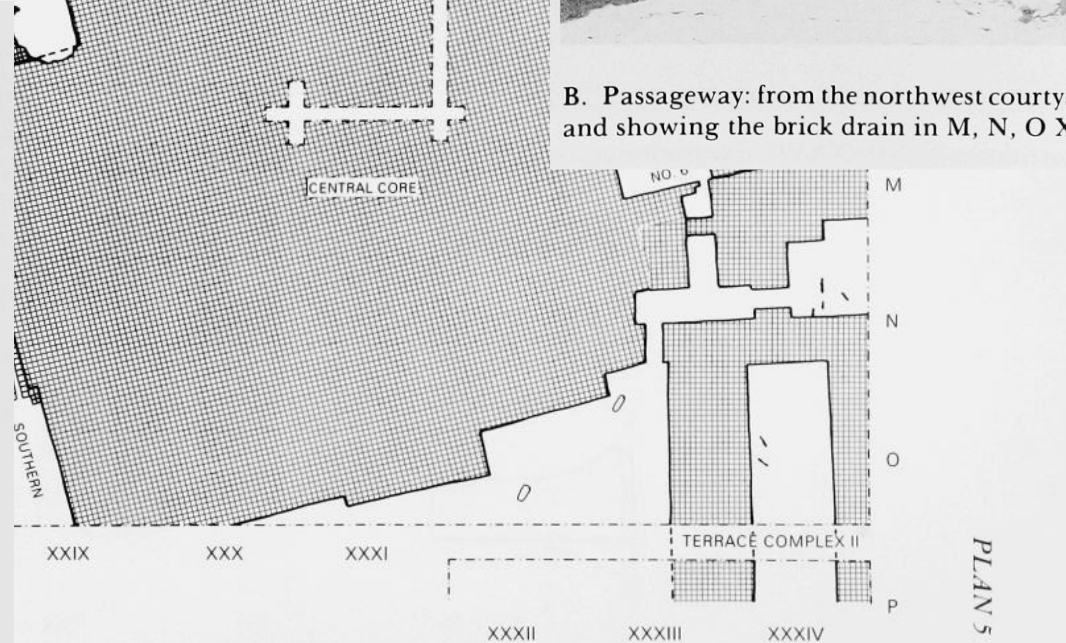
B. Hall no. 4: brick side wall and southern end of the hall in K XXXI.



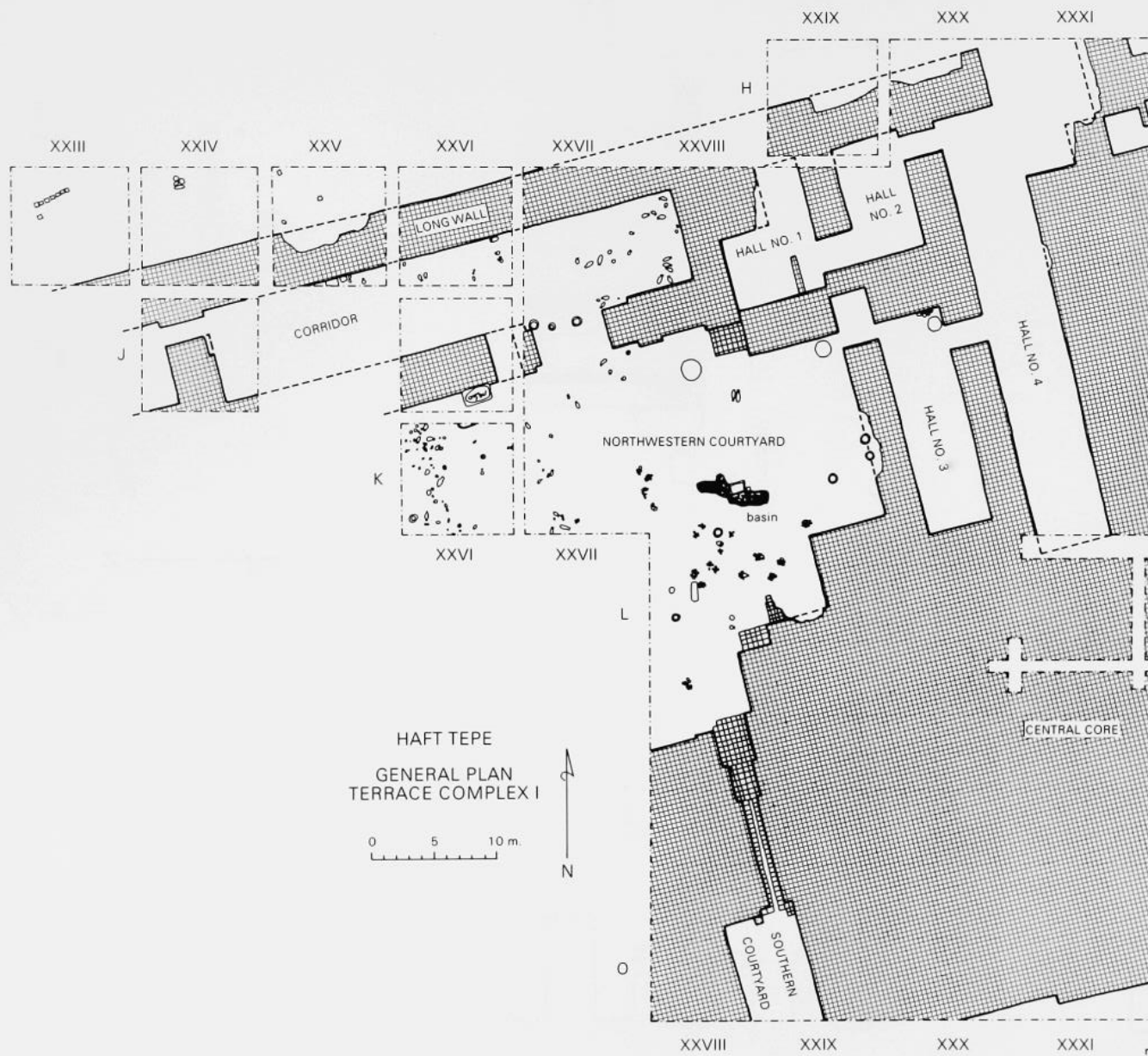
B. Passageway: from the northwest courtyard to the southern courtyard looking southeast and showing the brick drain in M, N, O XXVIII.



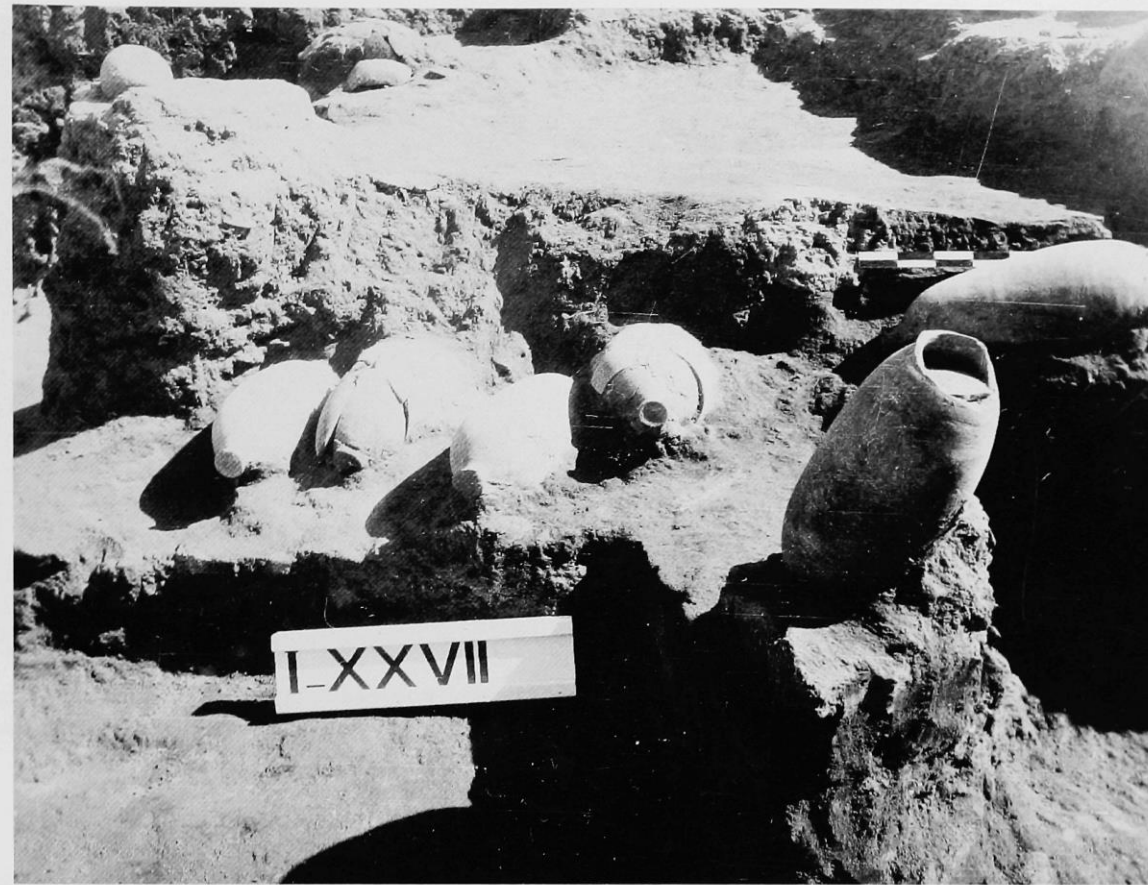
A. Northwest Courtyard: basin and sherd fill looking southeast in K XXVIII.



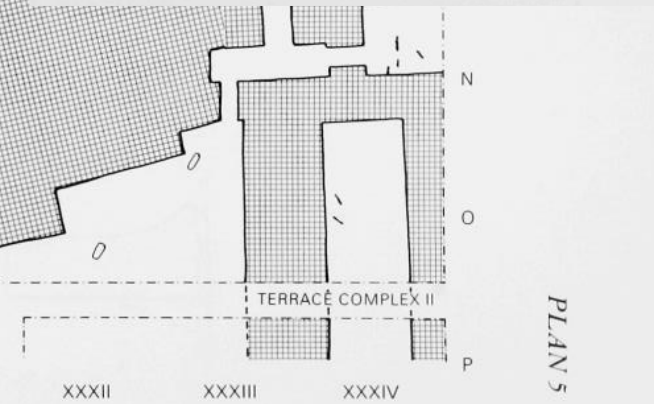
PLAN 5



HAFT TEPE
 GENERAL PLAN
 TERRACE COMPLEX I



A. Corridor: pottery jars in fill at the eastern end of the corridor in I XXVII.





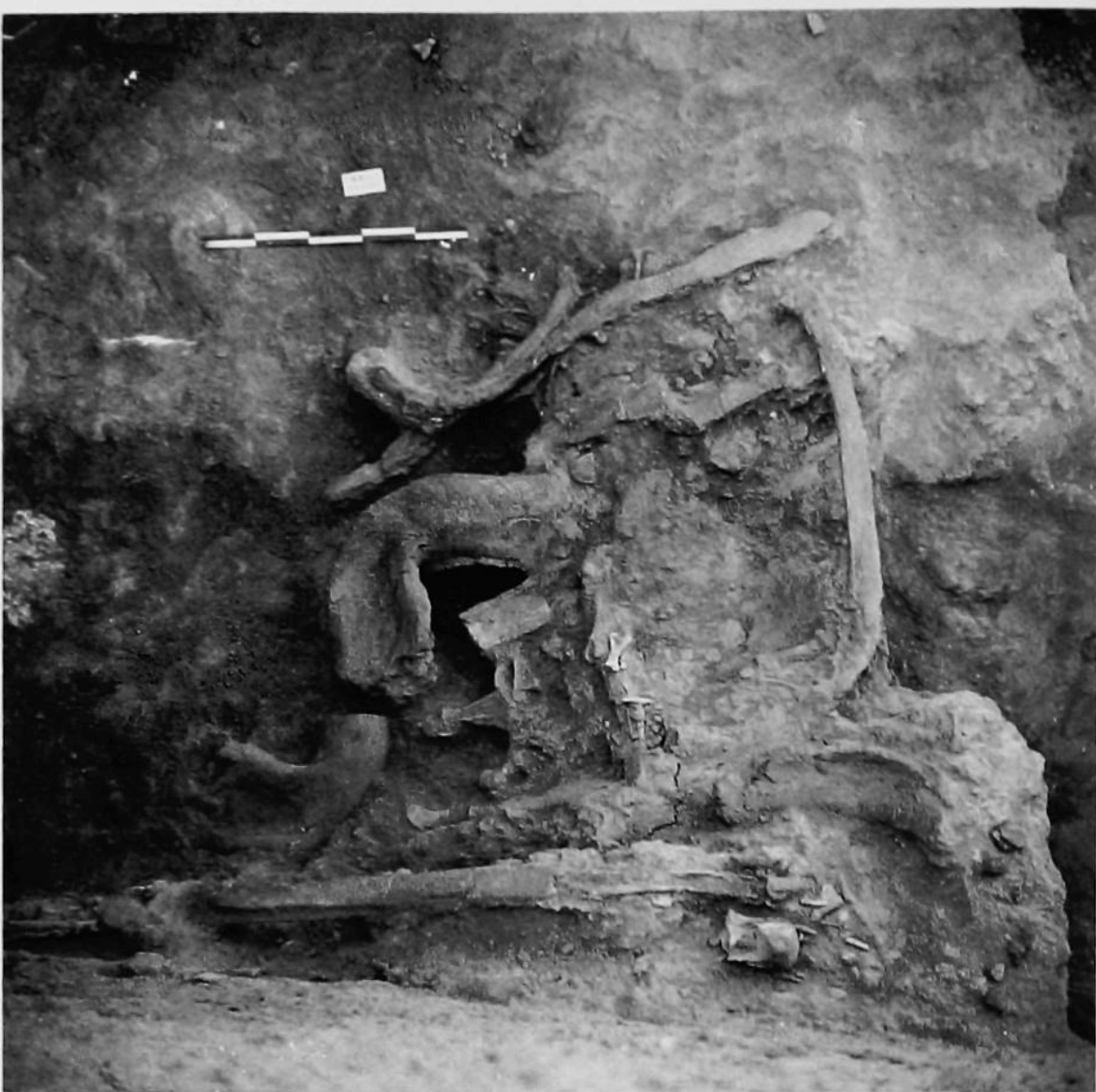
B. Central Core: seen from the northeast showing Hall no. 5 and its entrance (lower left) in J XXXII.



HAFT TEPE
 GENERAL PLAN
 TERRACE COMPLEX I

0 5 10 m.

N

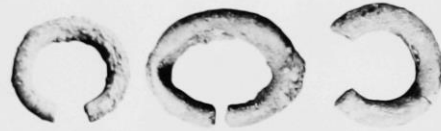
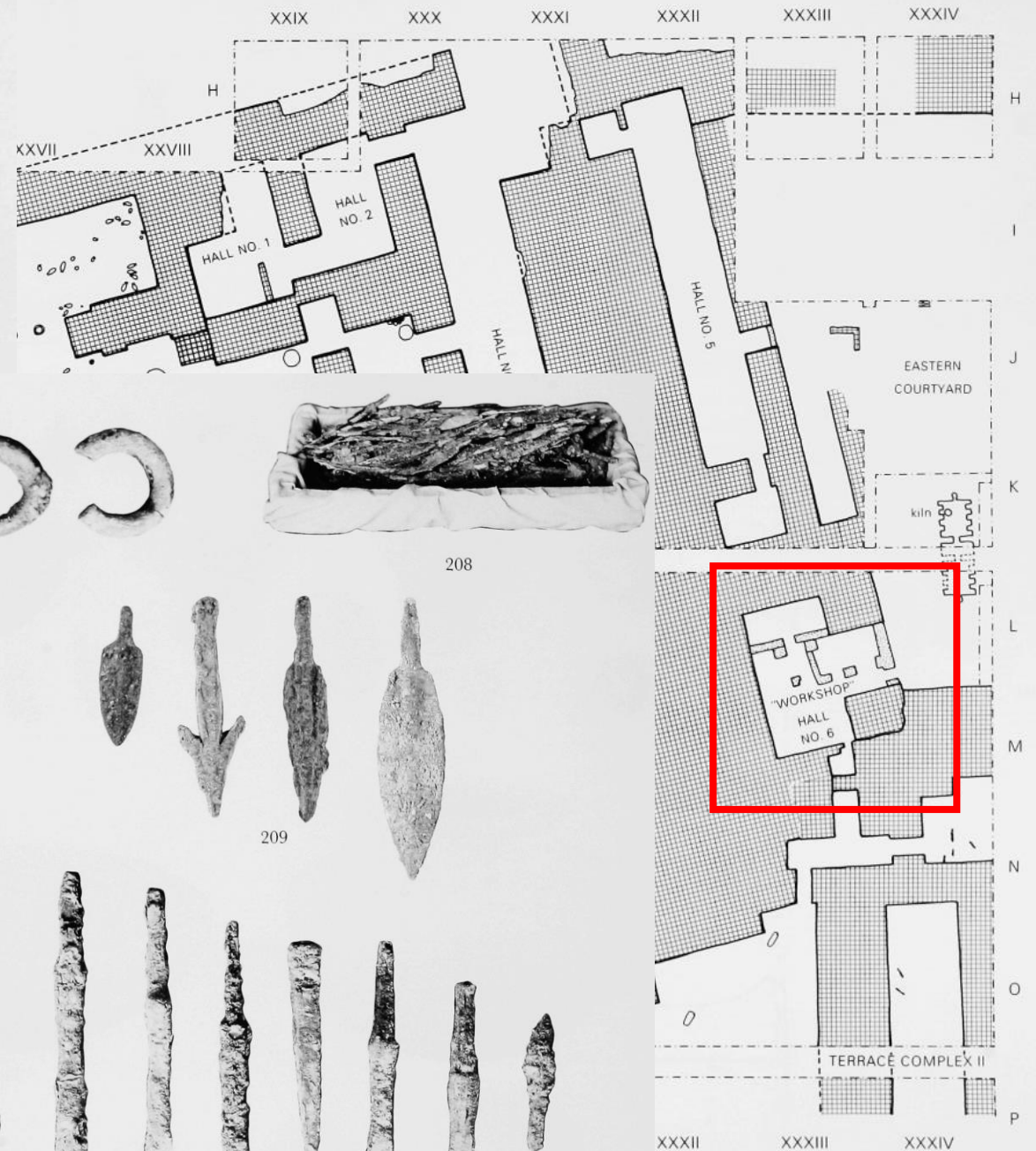
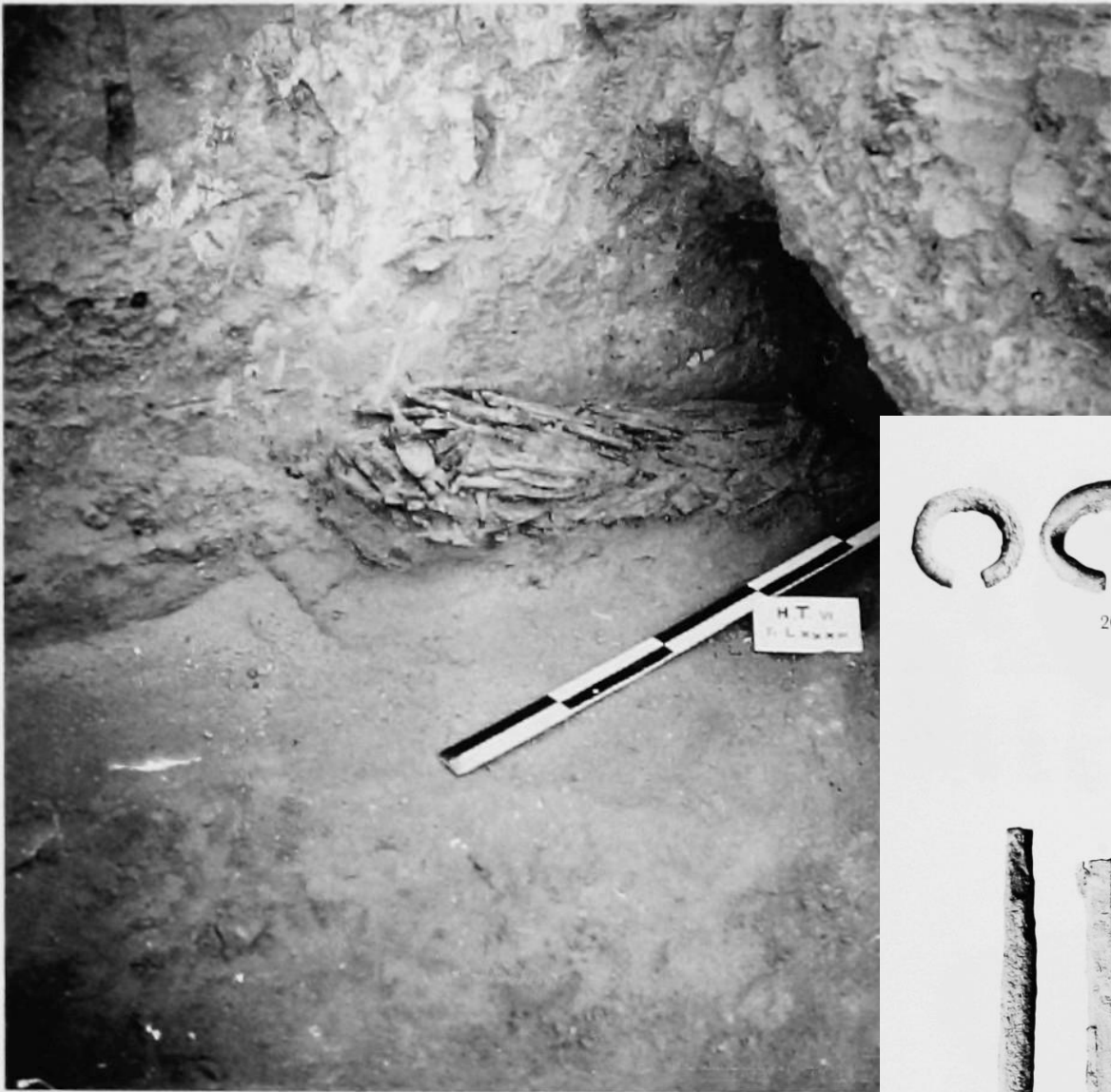


B. Hall no. 6: bones of an elephant partially excavated in the northwest corner of the northeast room of Hall no. 6 in L XXXIII.

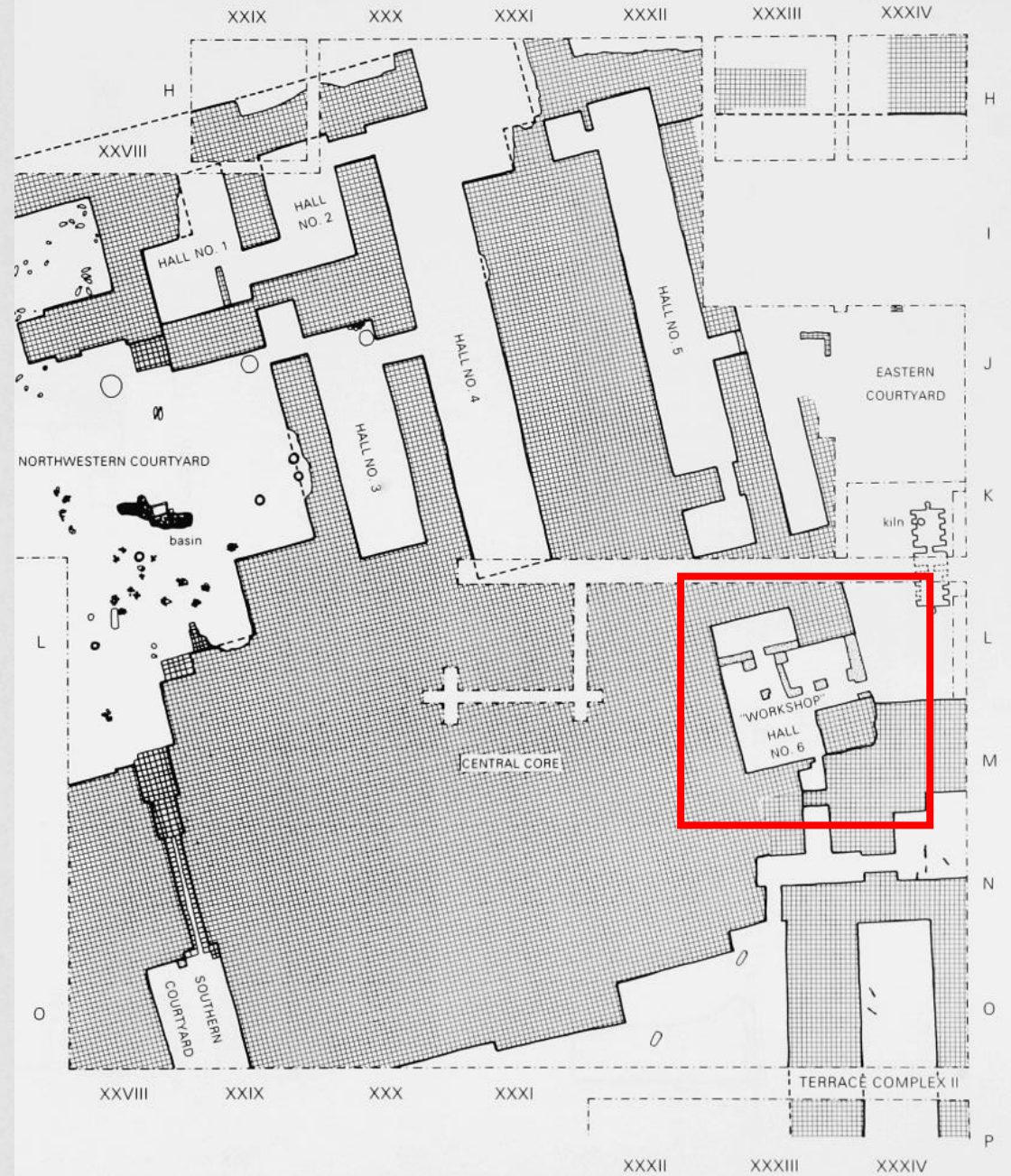


C. Hall no. 6: pile of bronze arrowpoints in northwest corner of the northeast room in L XXXIII.





C. Hall no. 6: pile of bronze arrowpoints in corner of the northeast room in L XXXIII.



D. Hall no. 6: statue head *in situ* in the northwest corner of the main room of Hall no. 6, in L XXXIII.



167



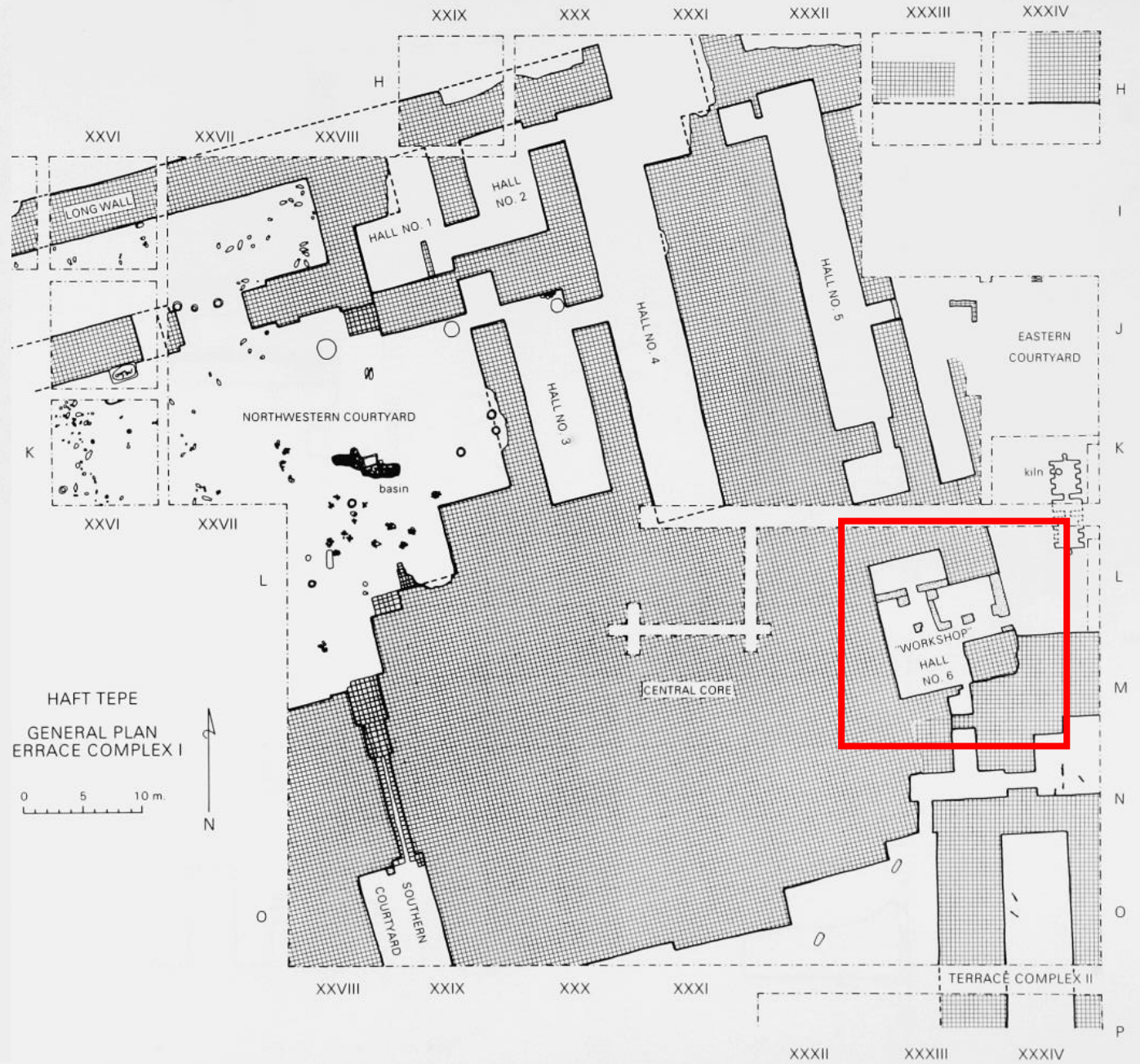
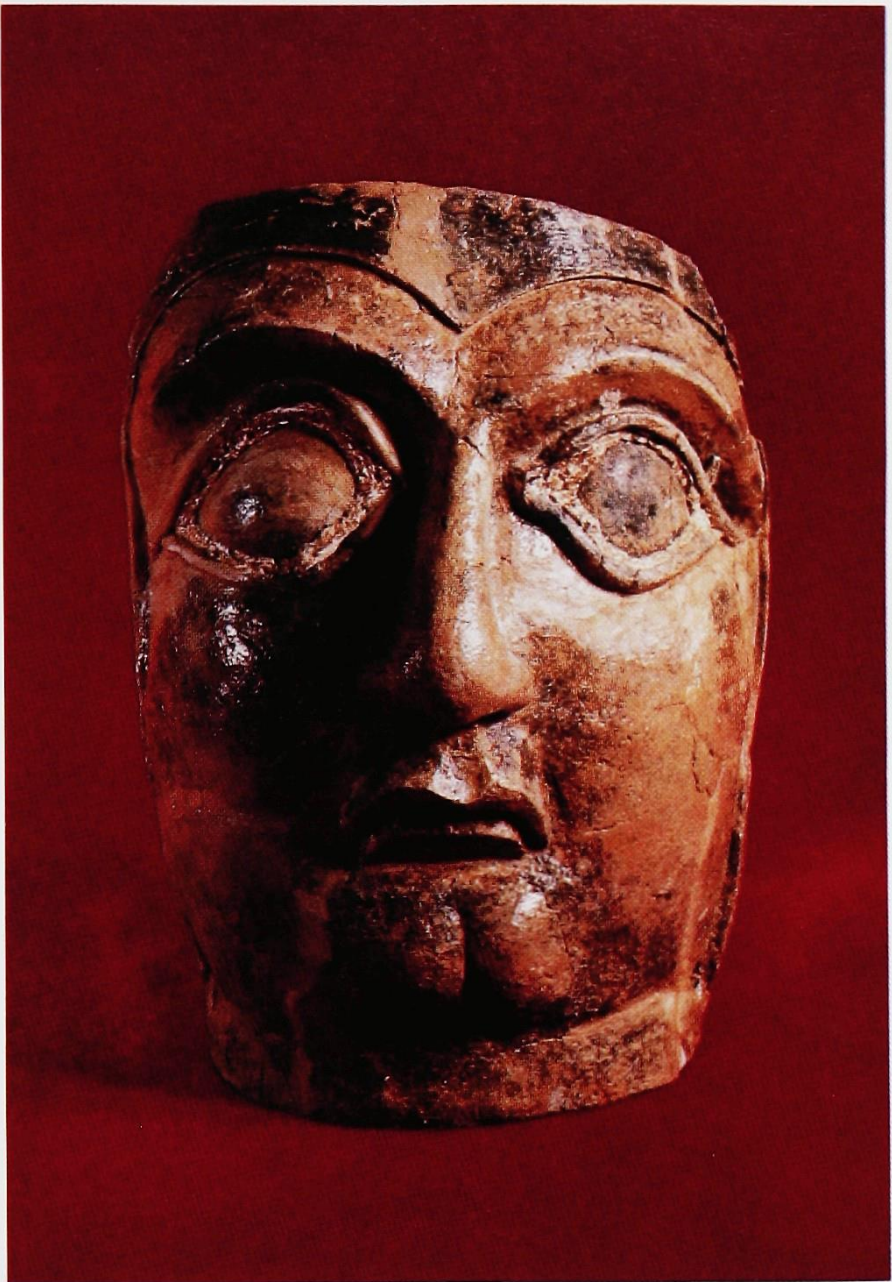
168



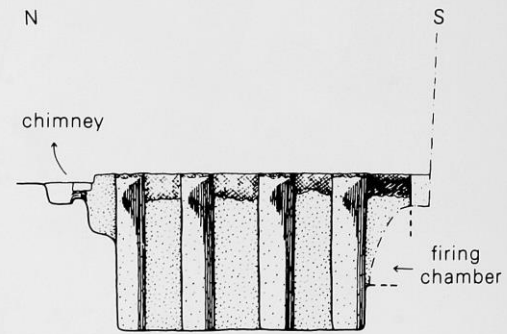
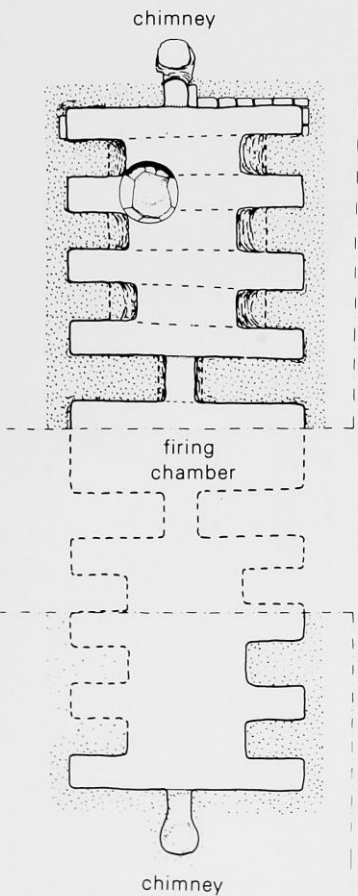
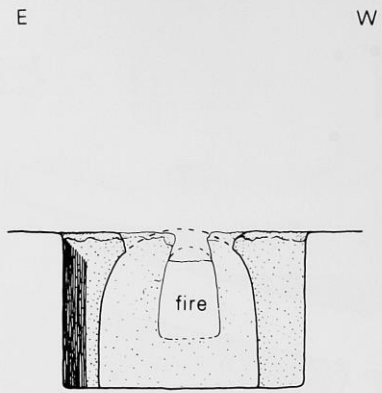
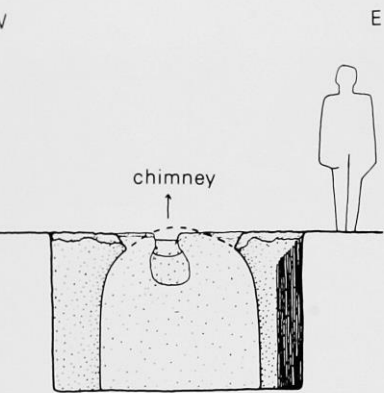
169



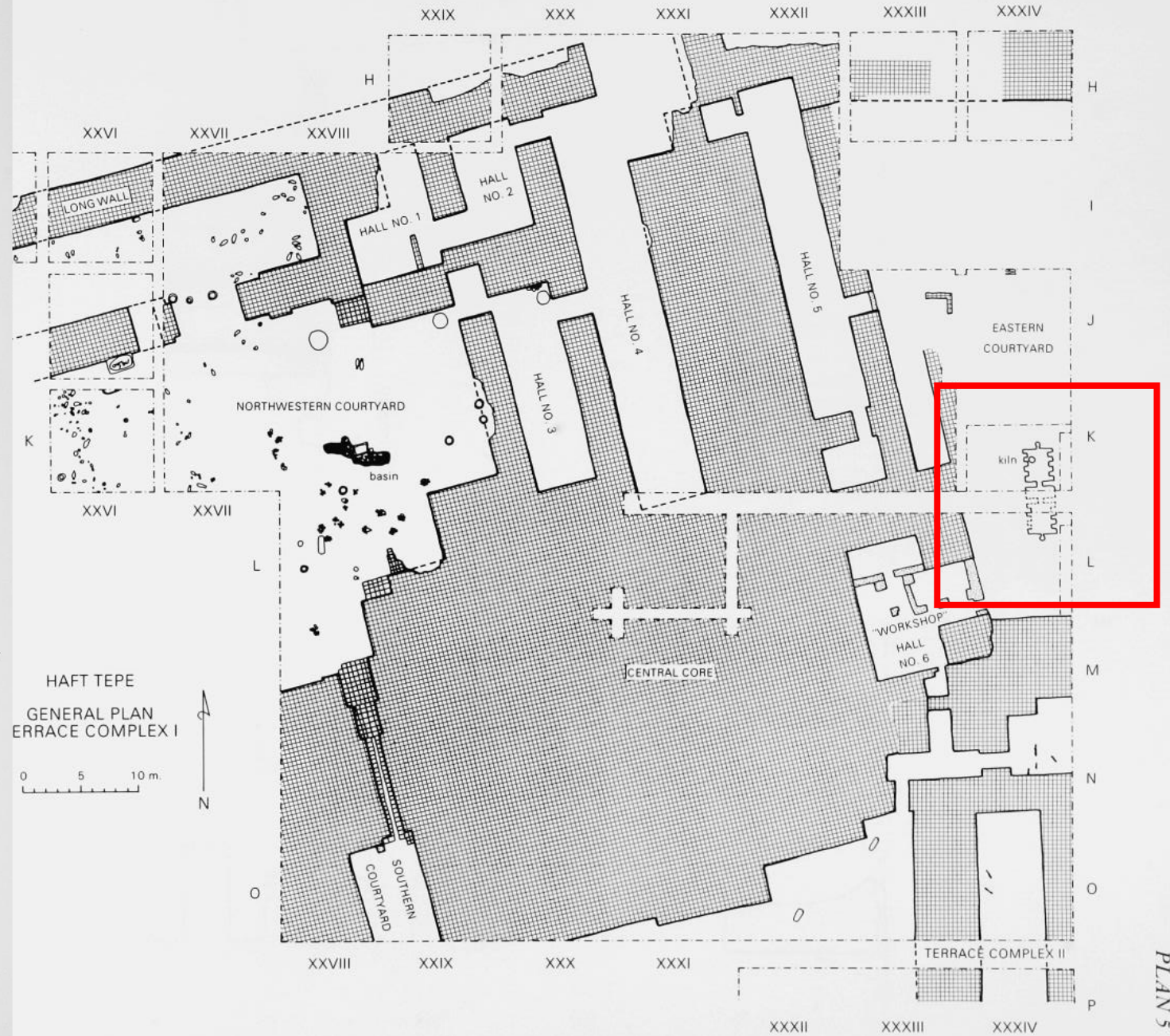
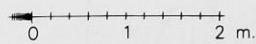
PLAN 5



PLAN 5

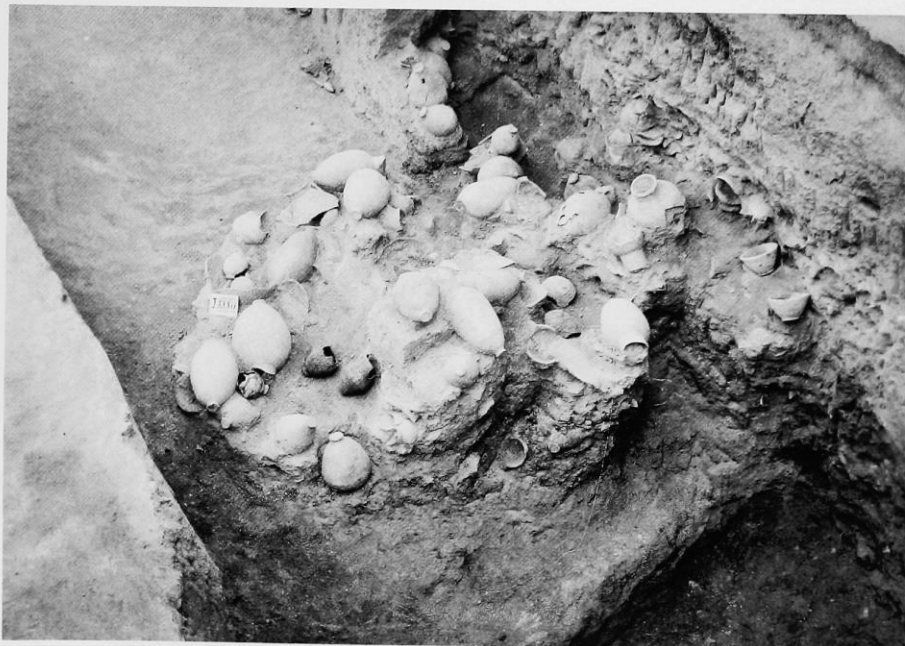


KILN
TERRACE COMPLEX I

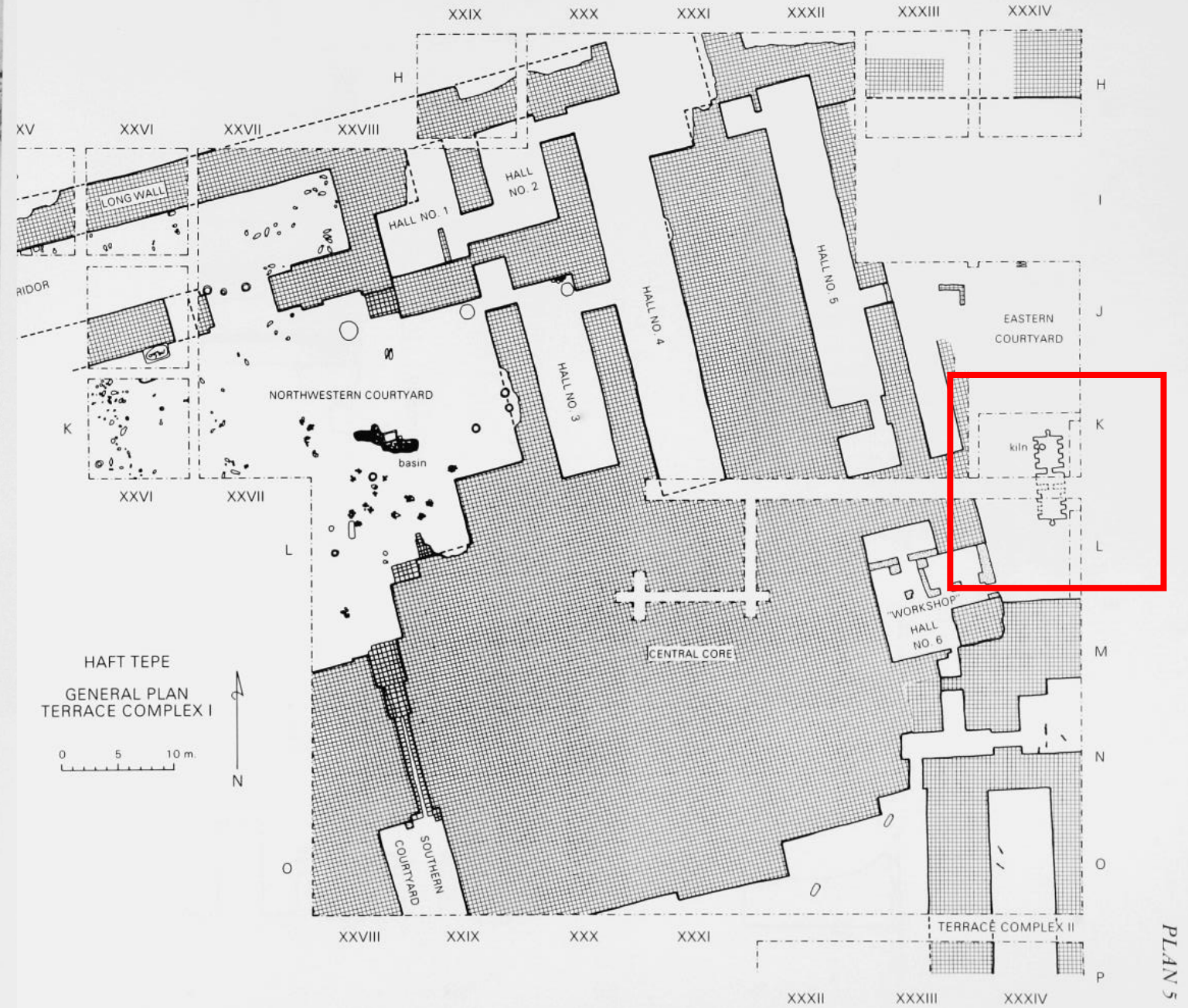


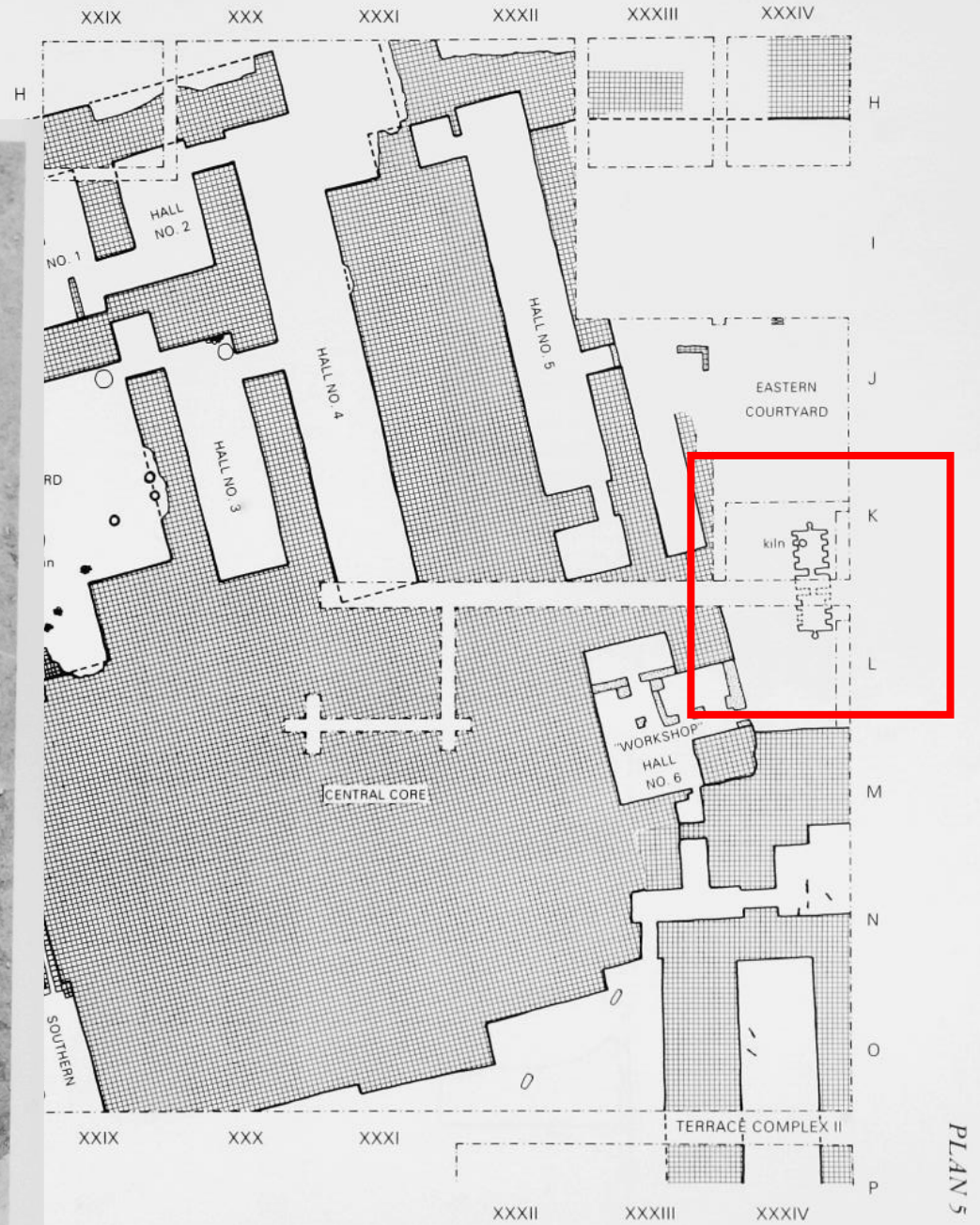


A. Kiln: northern compartment; in the Eastern Courtyard just north of Hall no. 6 in K XXXIV. Chimney (lower right); firing chamber (top left).



B. Kiln: pottery found north of the kiln in the Eastern Courtyard in I XXXIV





Kiln: pottery found north of the kiln in the Eastern Courtyard in J XXXIV.



170



171



172



173



174



175



176



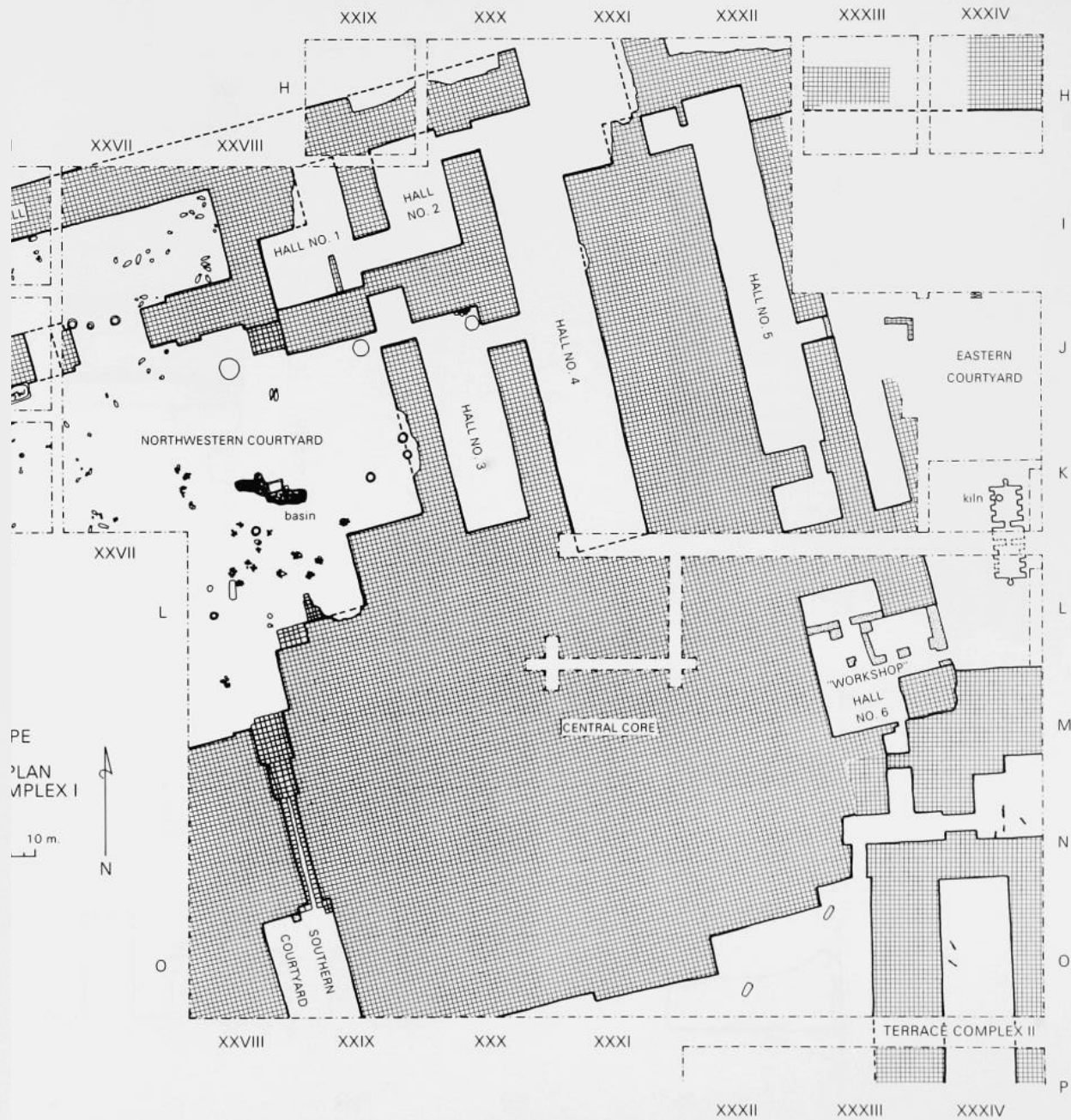
177



178



179



PLAN 5



200



201



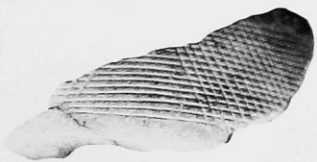
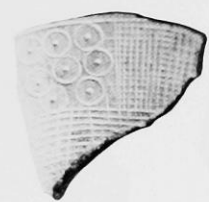
202



203



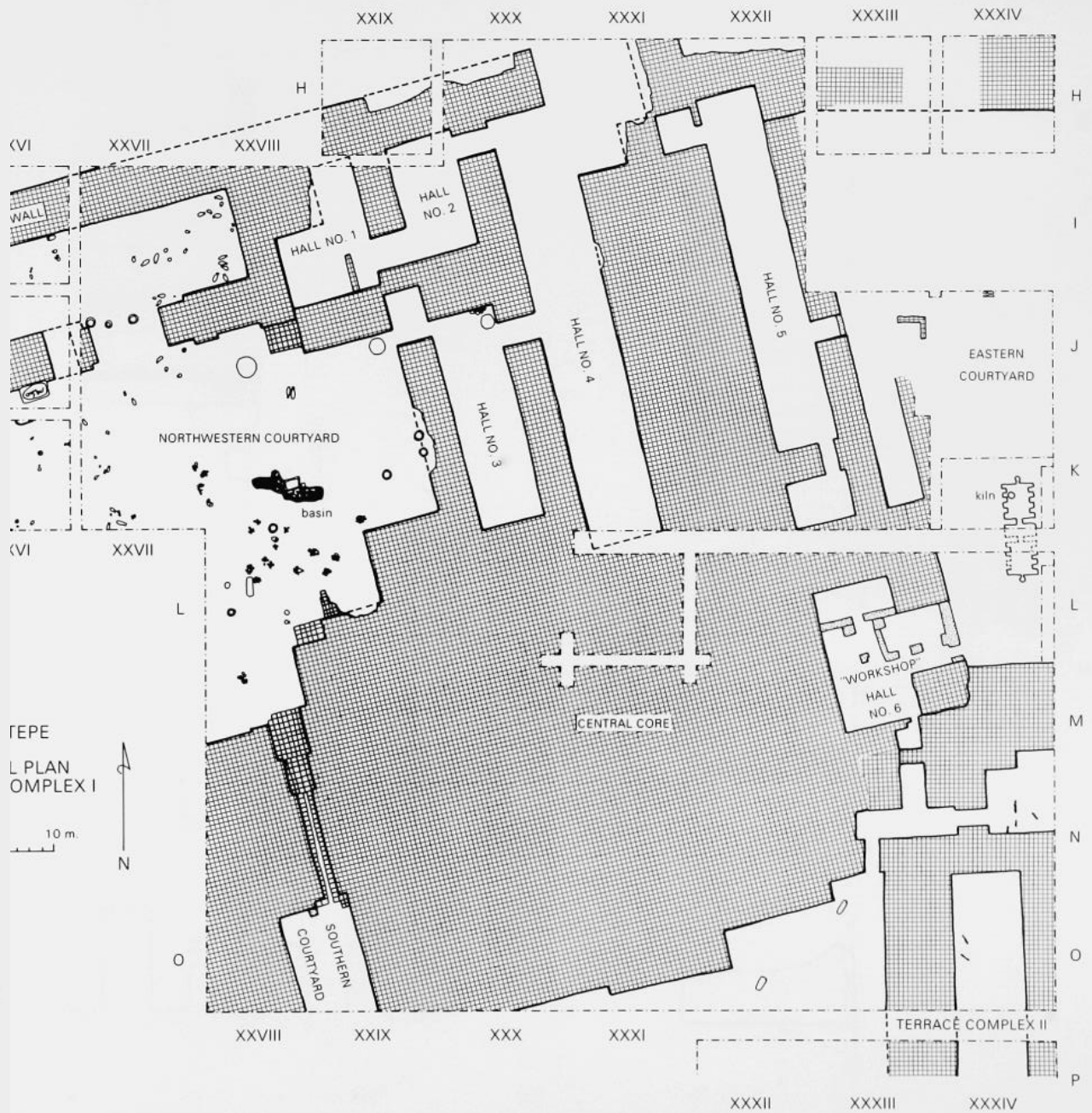
204



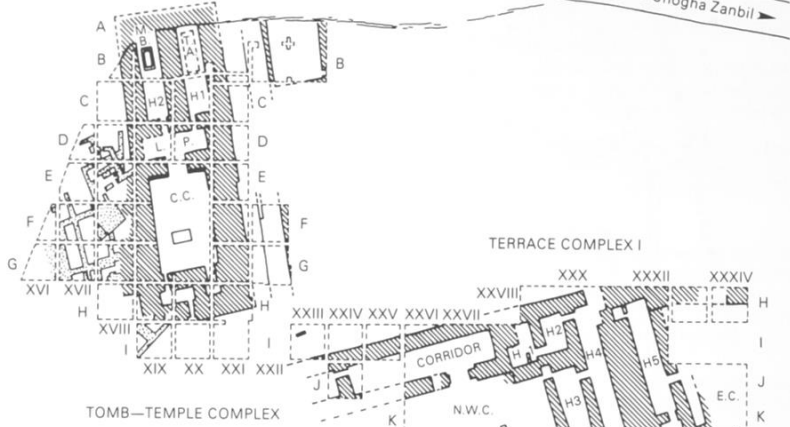
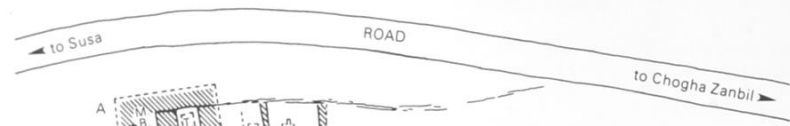
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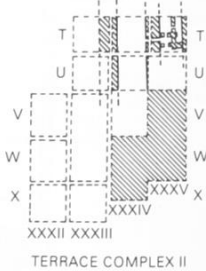
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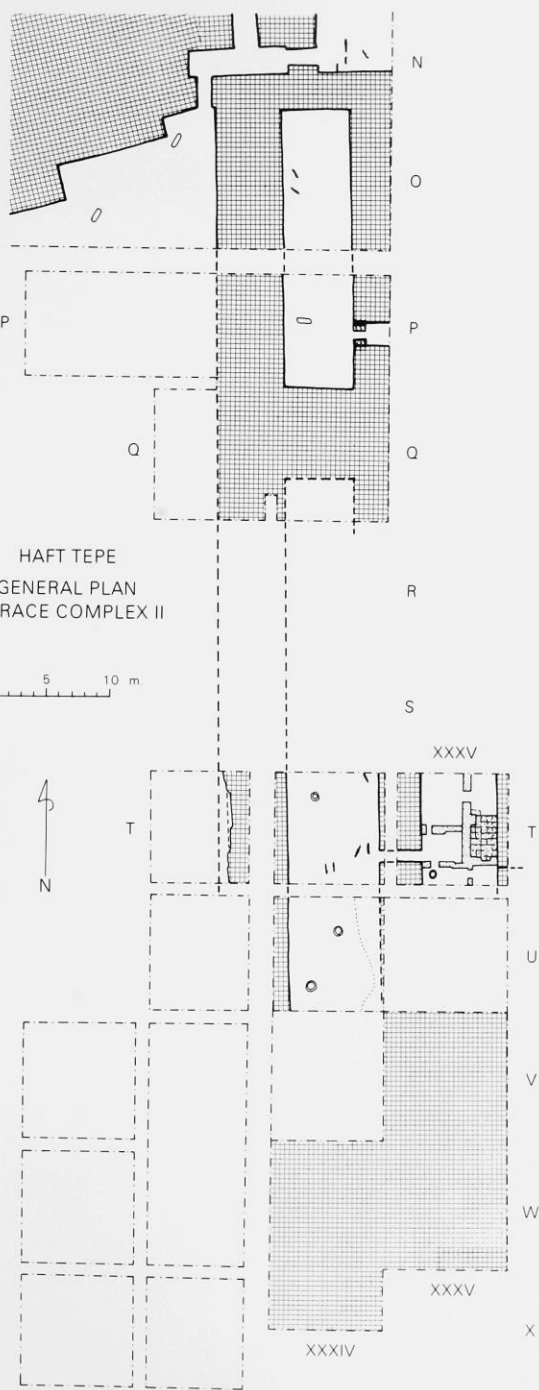
PLAN 5



HAFT TEPE
GENERAL PLAN OF ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS
AND EXCAVATION GRID



HAFT TEPE
GENERAL PLAN
TERRACE COMPLEX II



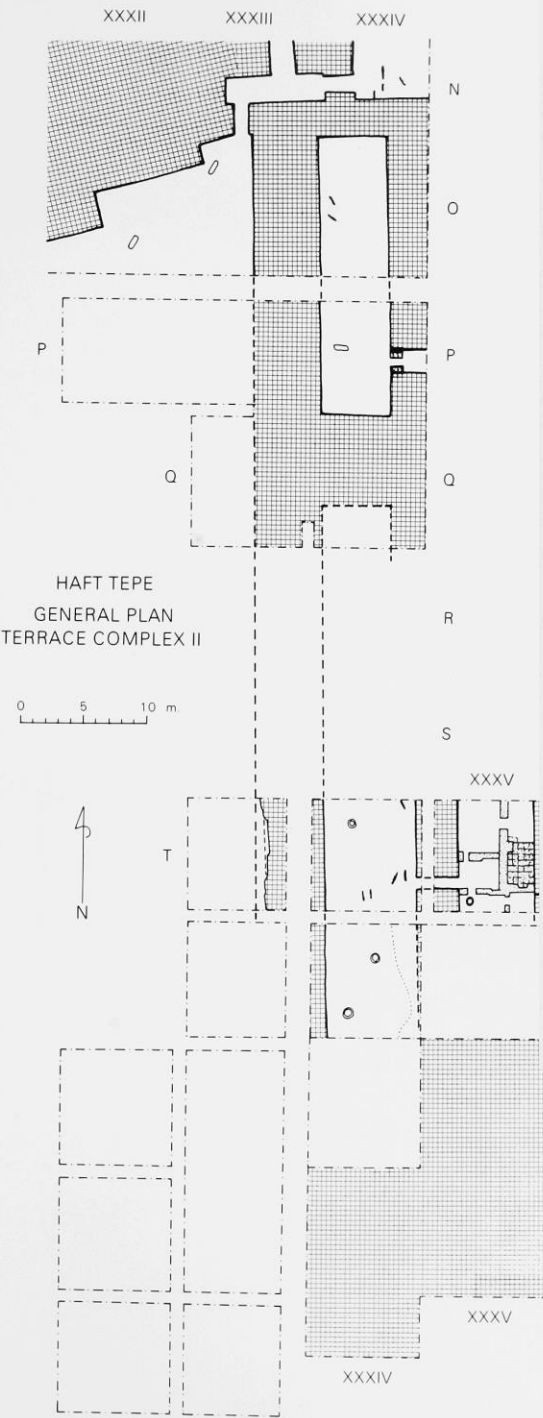
TERRACE COMPLEX II



A. Central Core: general view from Terrace Complex I looking southeast.



B. Central Core: excavations looking south from P-Q XXXII-XXXIII.



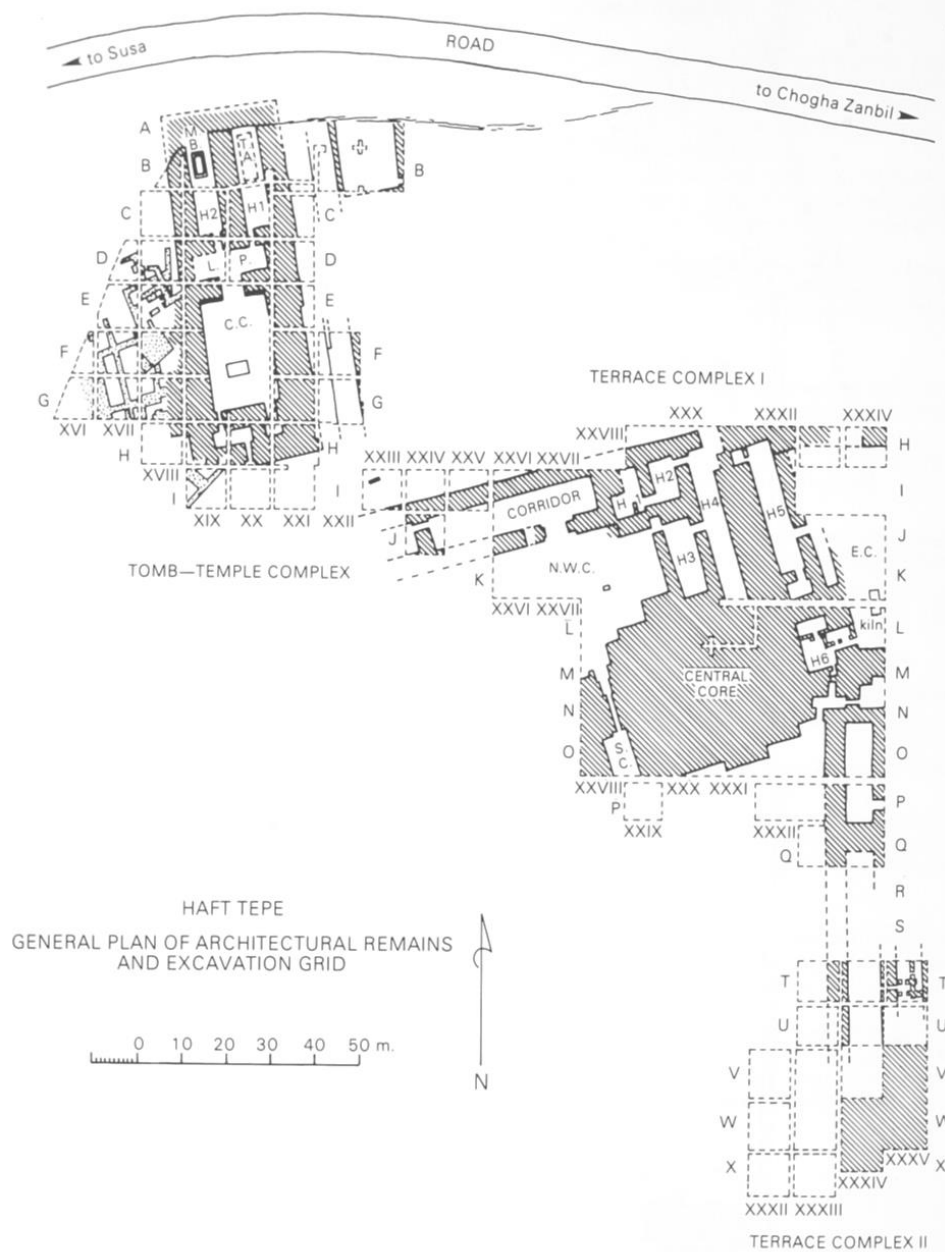
N, O, P XXXIV Hall: burned roof timbers on the floor at the south end in P XXXIV.



A. Central Core: general view from Terrace Complex I looking southeast.



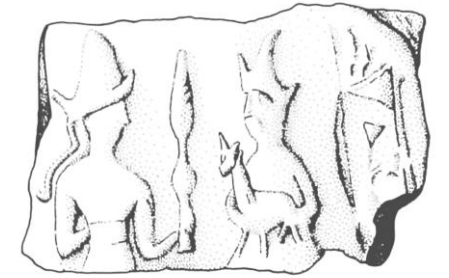
B. Central Core: excavations looking south from P-Q XXXII-XXXIII.



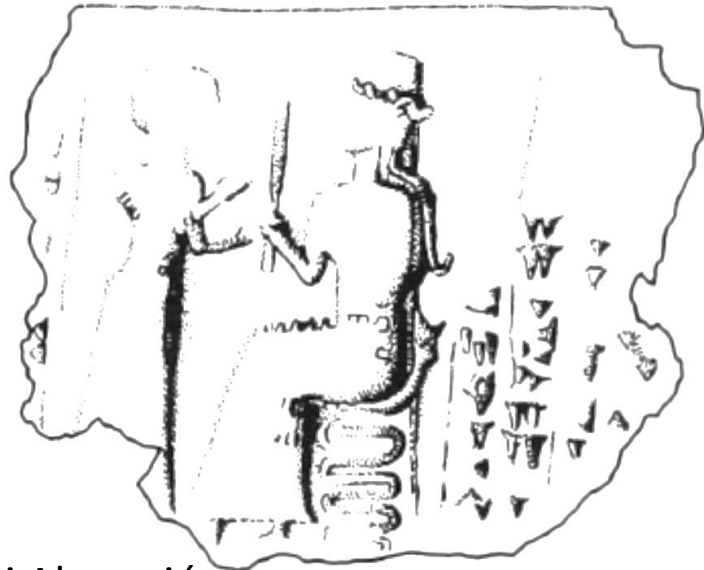
- 22 Tombe „medioelamite“ in terra o ceramica scavate dentro il complesso C e il complesso amministrativo in area aperta, con corredo.

300 impronte di sigillo

Tepti-a[har],
Roi de Suse etd'Anz[an]
servitjeur de Kirwasir
(et) d'Insusinak.
Puissent-ils
dans la bonne grace de
leur coeur
Le reconnaitre aussi
longtempsqu'il vivra(?)



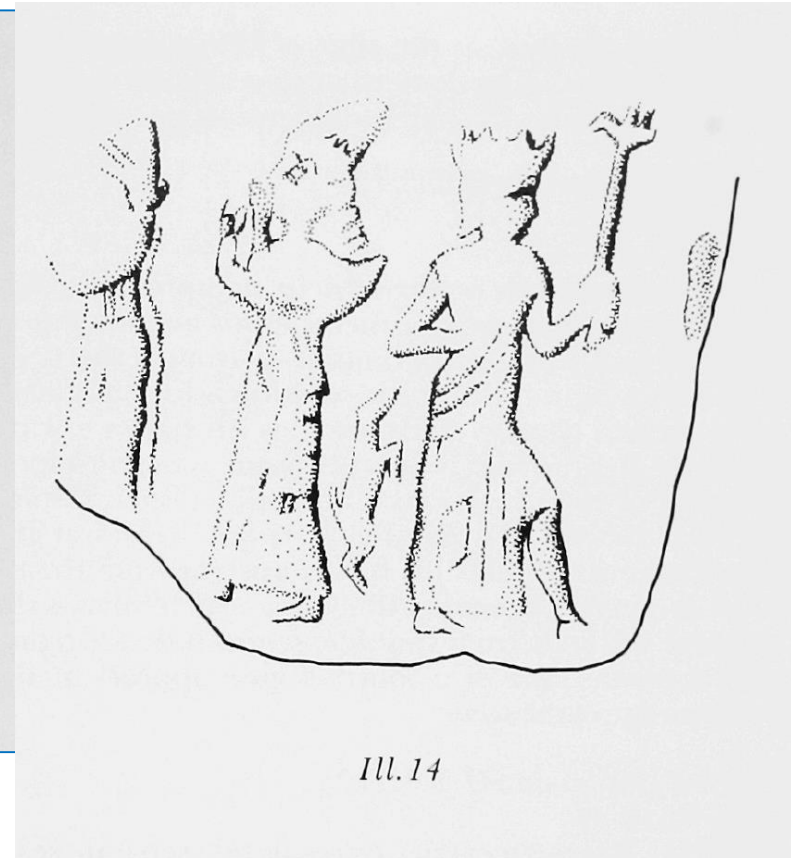
III.6



Sigillo di Tepti Ahar, piú
frequentemente usatto sulle
tavole amministrative III.31 |
Audience scene



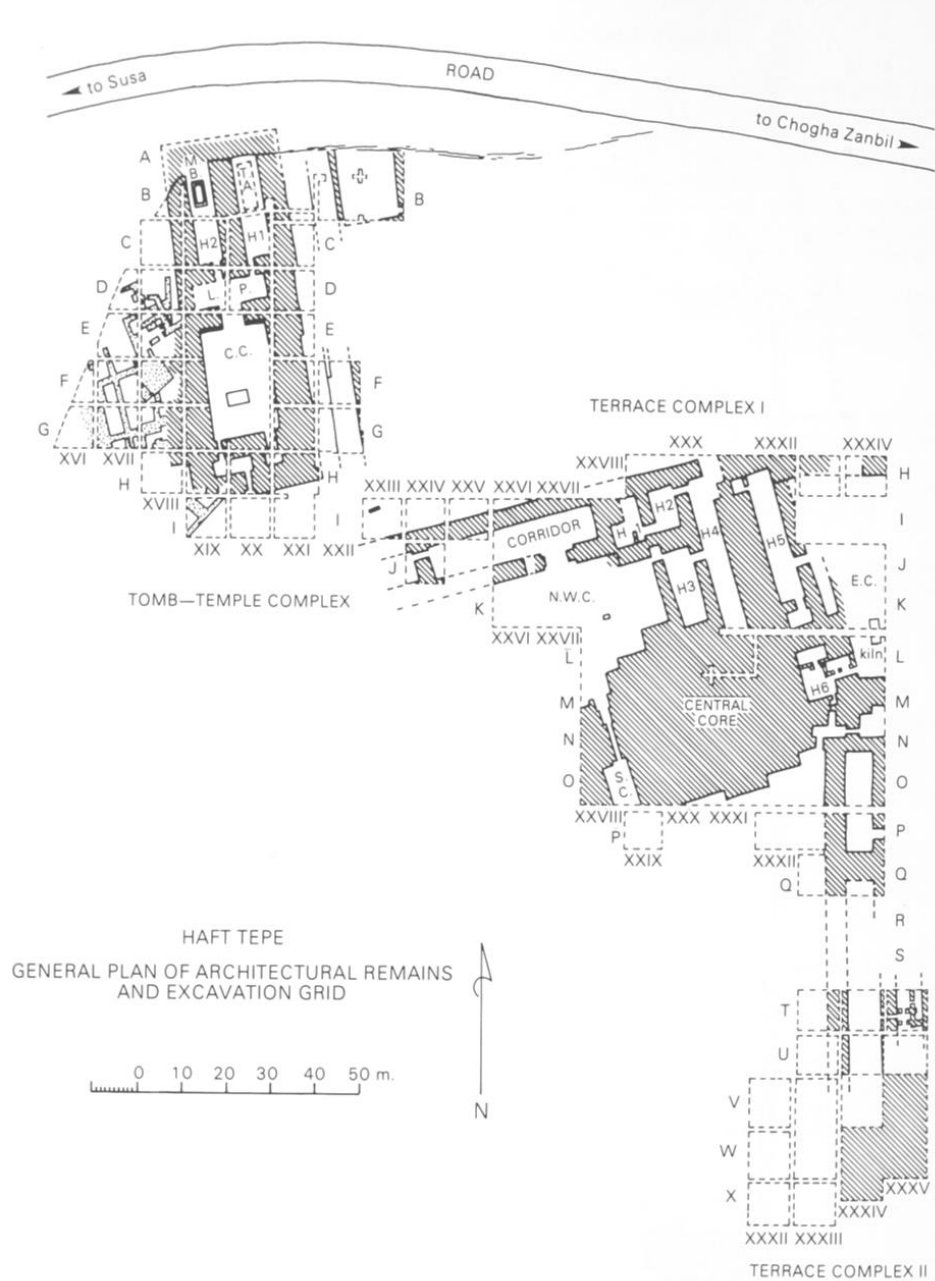
III.9



III.14

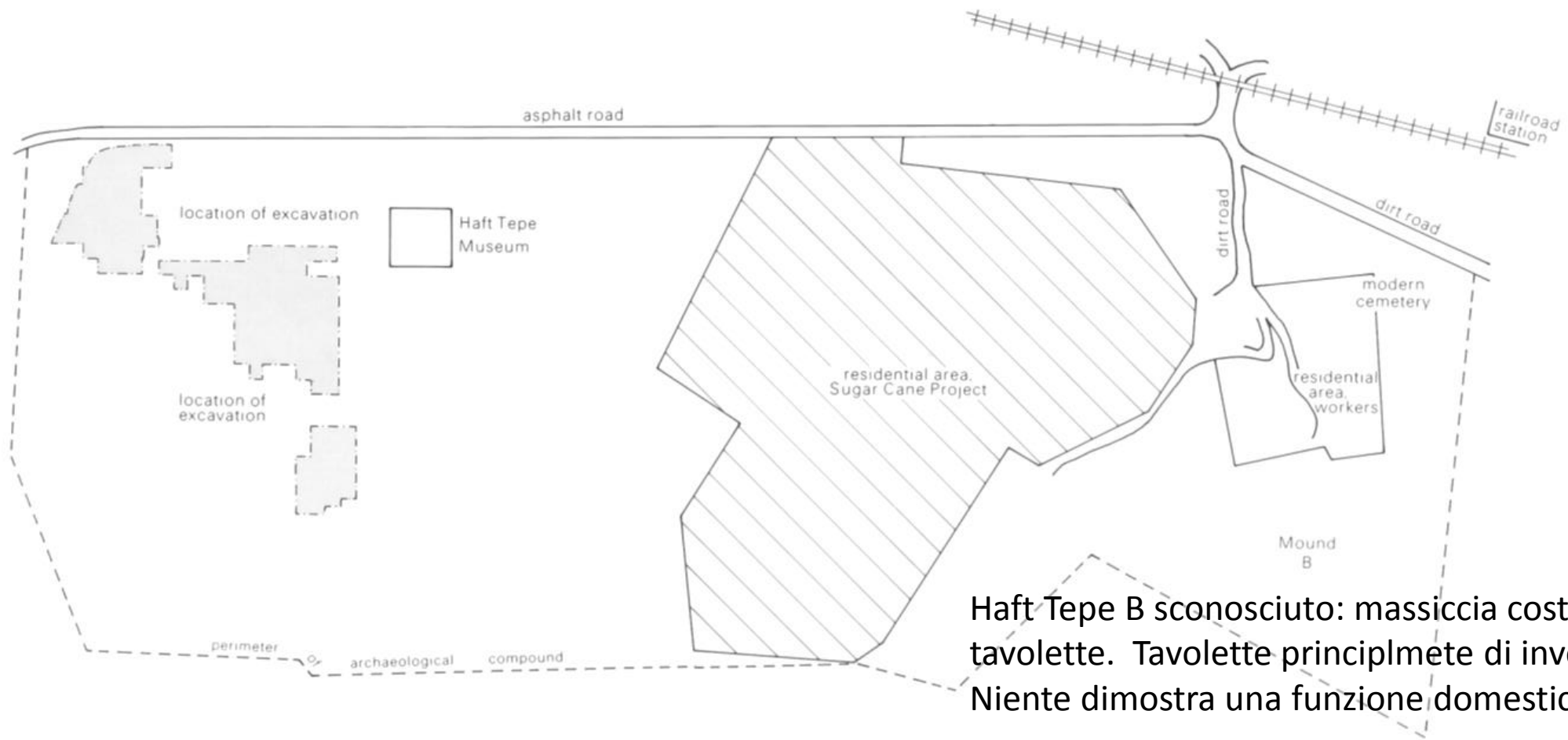
III.5

326 Seal Impression *H.T.S. 22*
Plate 41; III. 31
Audience scene



4000 frammenti di tavolette cuneiformi (accadico)

- “temple precinct”: ampio range di attività legate all’artigianato, inclusa la produzione ceramica, statuaria, e altro artigianato dedicato a produrre beni per le divinità, la classe sacerdotale e i dipendenti del tempio.
- Il tempio incorporava una scuola scribale (tavolette di esercitazioni) e un gruppo di scriba accanto a sacerdoti, alcuni dei quali erano esperti in aruspicina



Haft Tepe B sconosciuto: massiccia costruzione e tavolette. Tavolette principalmente di inventario
 Niente dimostra una funzione domestica.

