

Il medio Elamita II-III

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

Table 12.1 Proposed dating systems for the Middle Elamite period

	<i>Steve, Gasche and De Meyer 1980: 91-107</i>	<i>Miroschedji 1981: Tab. 2</i>	<i>Carter and Stolper 1984: Tab. 4</i>	<i>Potts 1999</i>	<i>Steve, Vallat, and Gasche 2002-03: cols. 367-368</i>
Transitional	-	-	1600-1450	-	-
ME I	1475-1325	1500-1300	1450(?) - 1330	1500-1400	1450-1400
ME II	1325-1075	1300-1000	1320-1215	1400-1200	1400-1050
ME III	-	-	1165-1120	1200-1100	-

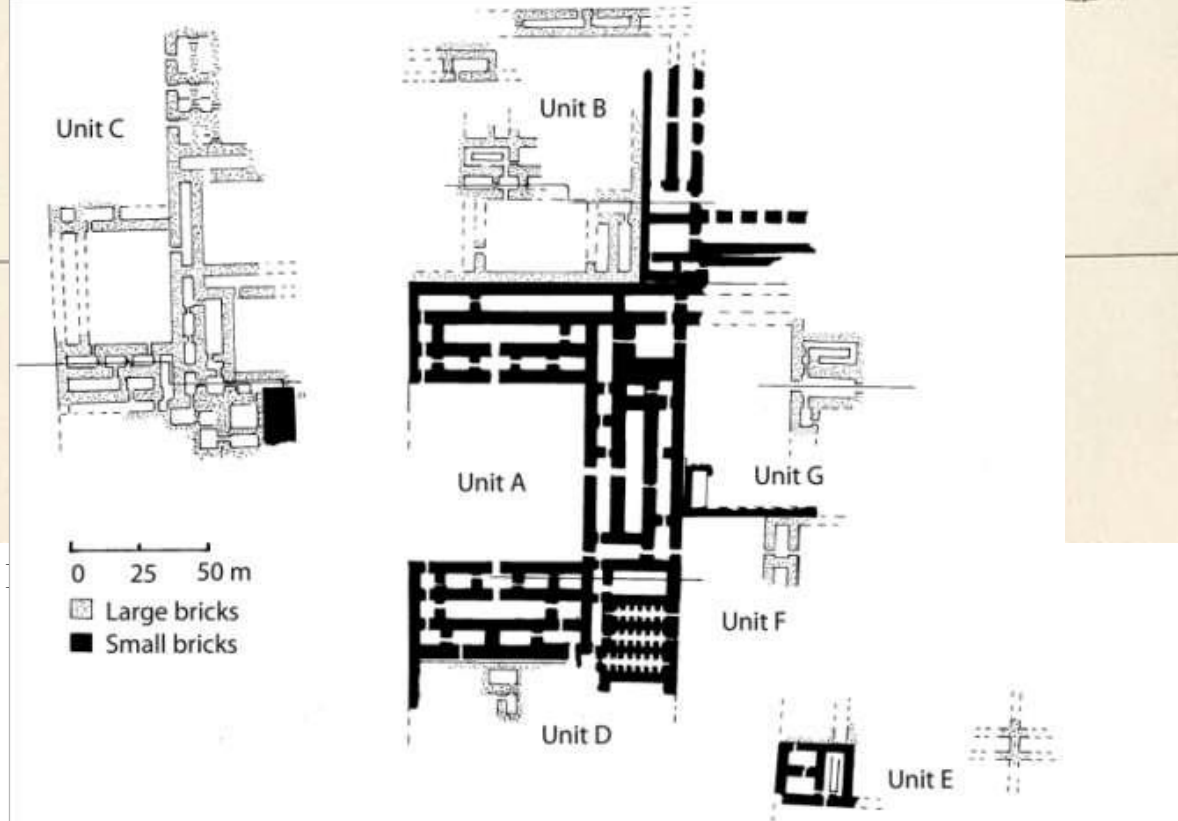
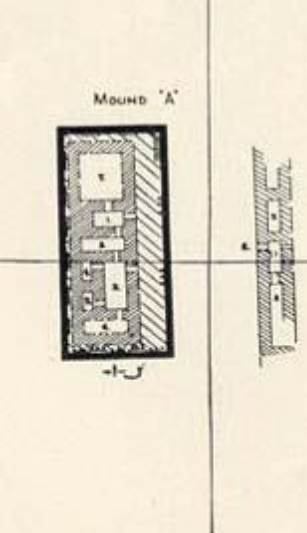
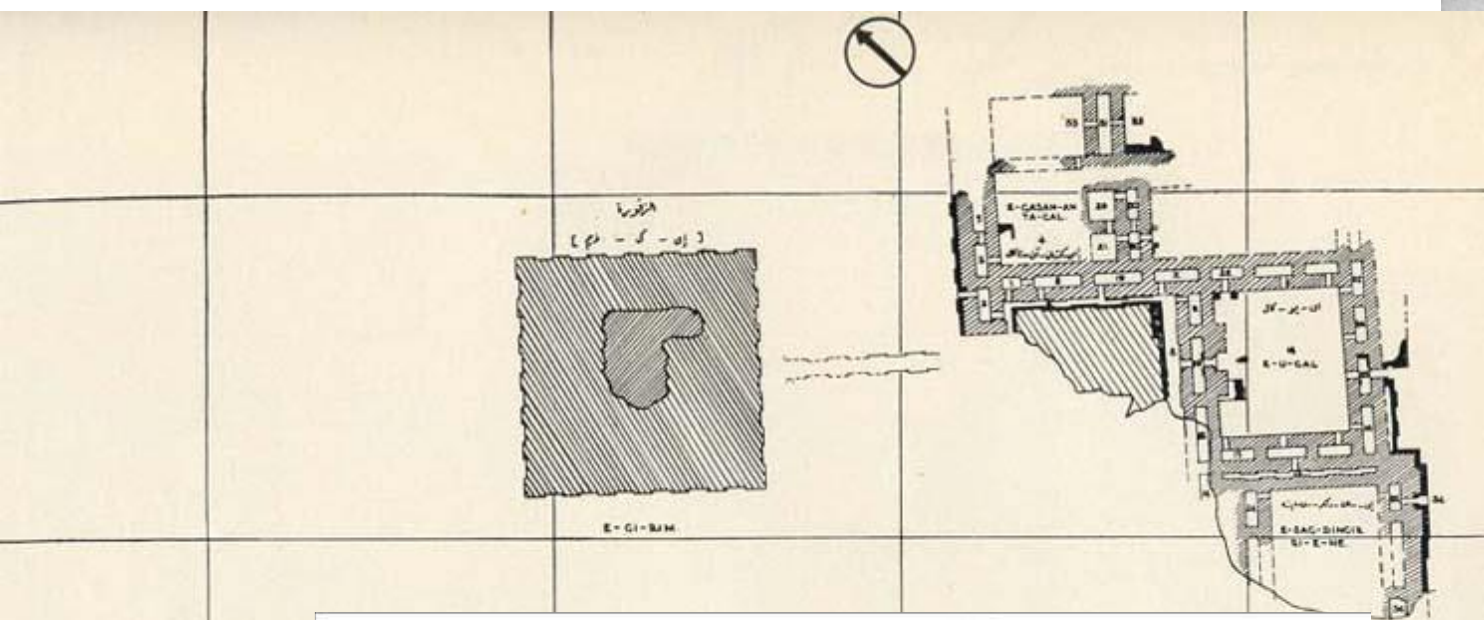
			Ammi-ditana (1683-1647)
	HETHITER		
	Hattušili I (um 1650)		Ammi-saduqa (1646-1626)
	Muršili I (1620-1595)		Samsu-ditana (1626-1595)
	Hantili I (um 1590)		
		KASSIT. DYNASTIE	(Gandaš)
	Zidanta I (um 1560)		Agum II Kakrime (um 1570)
	Ammuna (um 1550)		
	Huzziya I (um 1530)		
	Telepinu (1525-1500)		Burnaburiaš I (um 1510)
MITANNI			
Kirta			
	Aluwamna (um 1500)		
	Hantili II (um 1490)		Kaštiliaš III (um 1490)
Šuttarna I			Ulamburiaš (um 1475)
Baratarna			Agum III (um 1465)
	Zidanta II (um 1480)		
	Huzziya II (um 1470)		
Parsatatar			
	Tuḫaliya II (um 1460)		
Sauštatar			
	Arnuwanda I (um 1440)		
	Hattušili II (um 1420)		Karaindaš (um 1415)
Artatama			Kadašman-Ḫarbe I (?)
Šuttarna II			
	Tuḫaliya III (um 1400)		Kurigalzu I (um 1390)
I			
Tušratta			Kadašman-Enlil I (um 1370)
			Burnaburiaš II (um 1350)
Artatama			Karahardaš?
			Nazibugaš?
	Arnuwanda II (um 1330)		Kurigalzu II (1345-1324)
Mattiwaza			Nazimaruttaš (1323-1298)
	Muršilli II (1329)		
Šattuara			
Wašašatta			
	Muwatalli (um 1300)		Kadašman-turgu (1297-1280)
Šattuara II			Kadašman-Enlil II (1279-1265)
	Urḫi-Tešub (um 1280)		Kudur-Enlil I (1264-1256)
	Hattušili III (um 1275)		
			Šagarakti-šuriaš (1255-1242)
	Tuḫaliya IV (um 1250)		
			Kašilaš IV (1242-1235)
			(Interregnum) (1234-1228)
			Enlil-nadin-šumi/
			Kadašman-Ḫarbe II (1227-1225)
	Arnuwanda III (um 1220)		Adad-šuma-iddina (1224-1219)
	Šuppiluliuma I (um 1200)		Adad-šuma-usur (1218-1189)
1200			Melišipak



Dur Kurigalzu nuova residenza (1390)



Dur-Kurigalzu, /Aqar Quf Ziqqurat, 1400-1100 v. Chr.





Iscrizioni elamiche su mattoni, stele, e manufatti in metallo

Carte ¹⁰ ¹¹
 Iscrizioni in accadico ma principalmente in elamico

Sovrani di „Anshan e Susa“

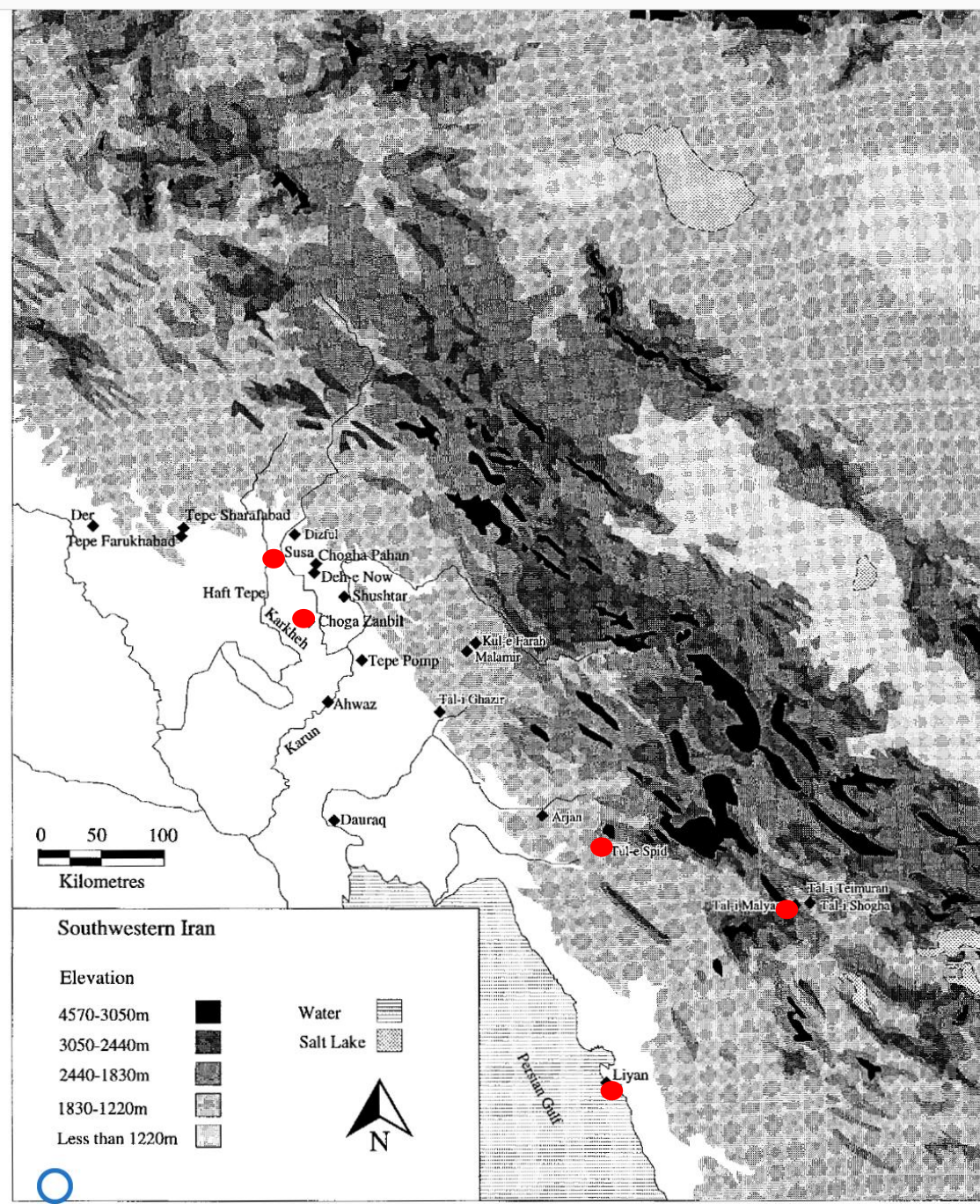
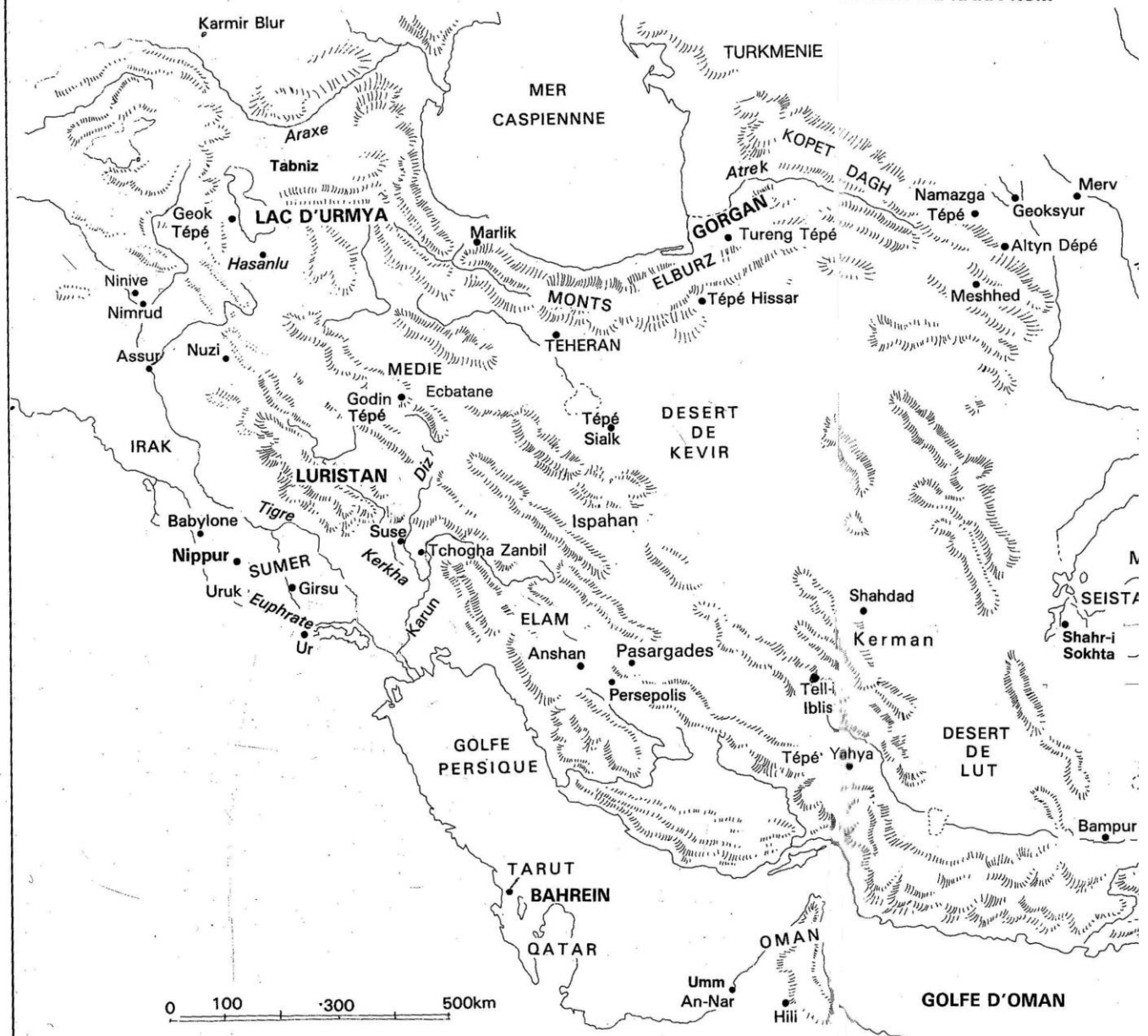
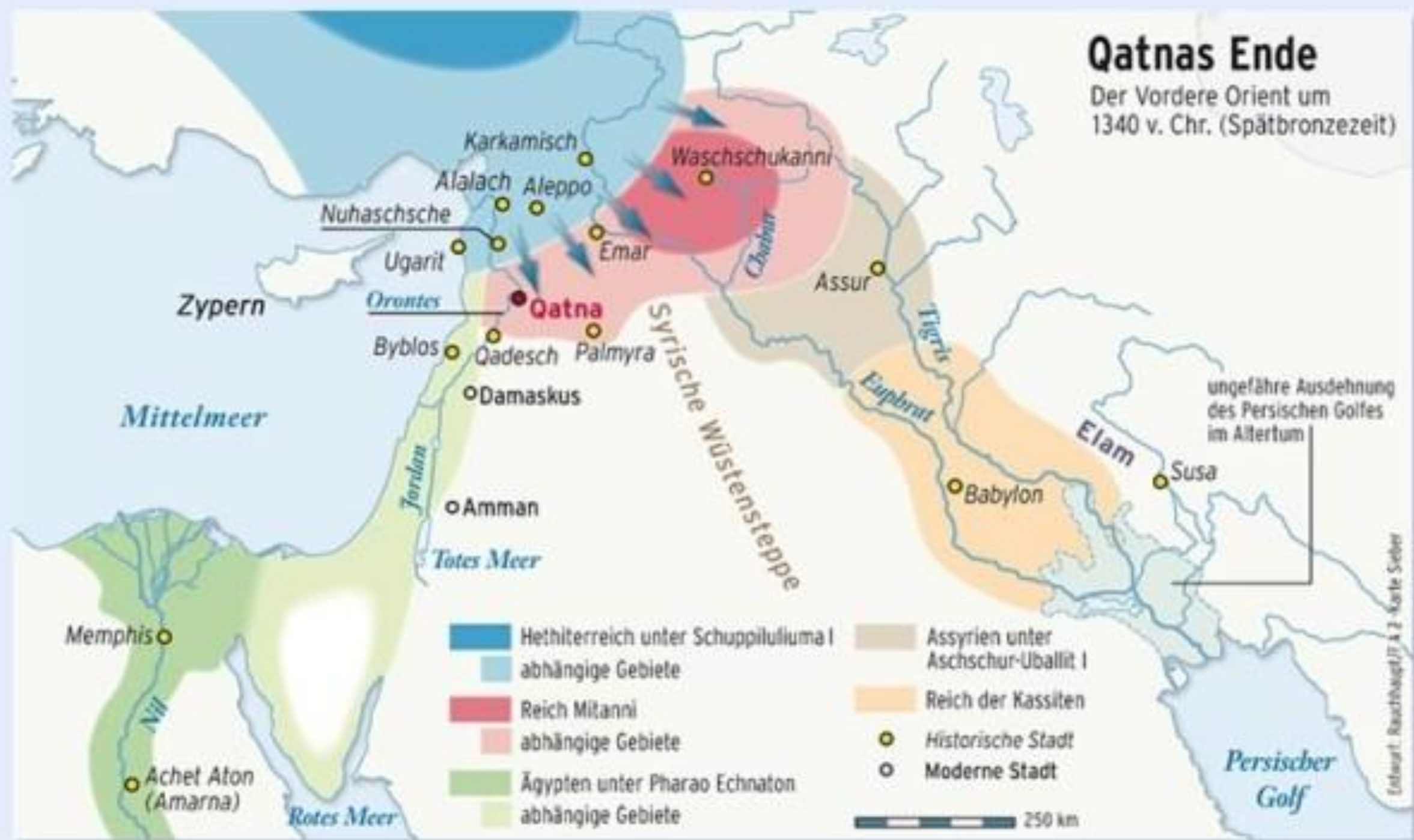
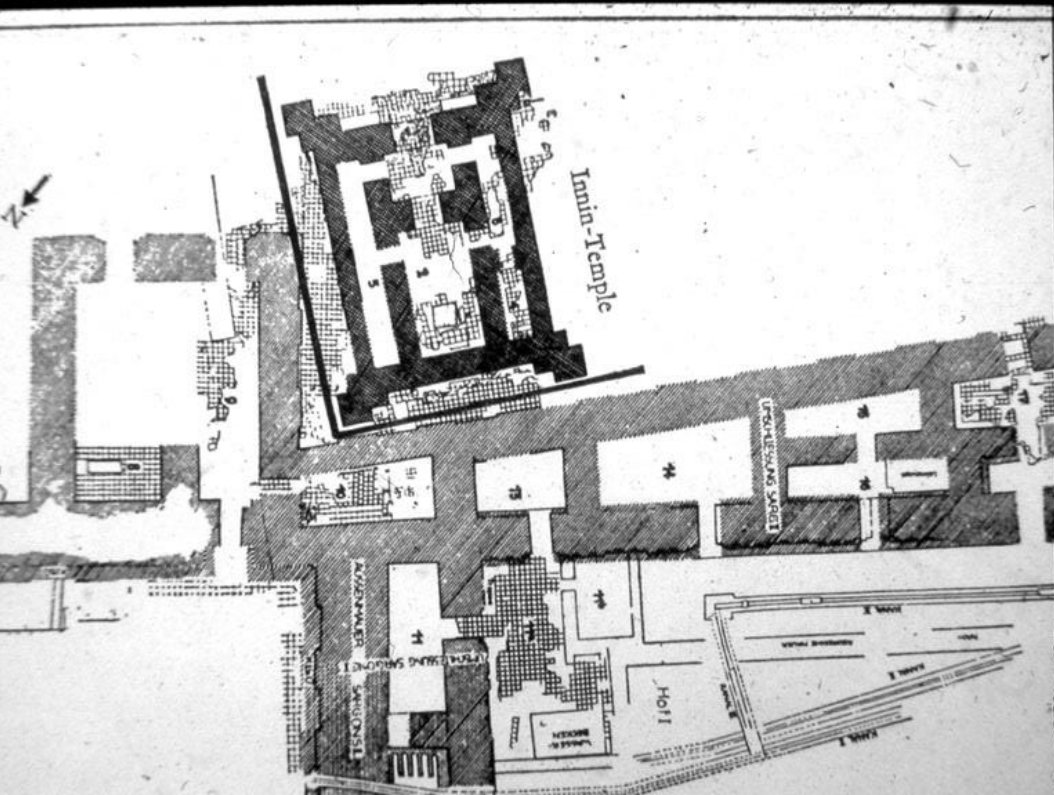


Figure 7.1 Map of southwestern Iran showing the principal sites mentioned in Chapter 7.

Qatnas Ende

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

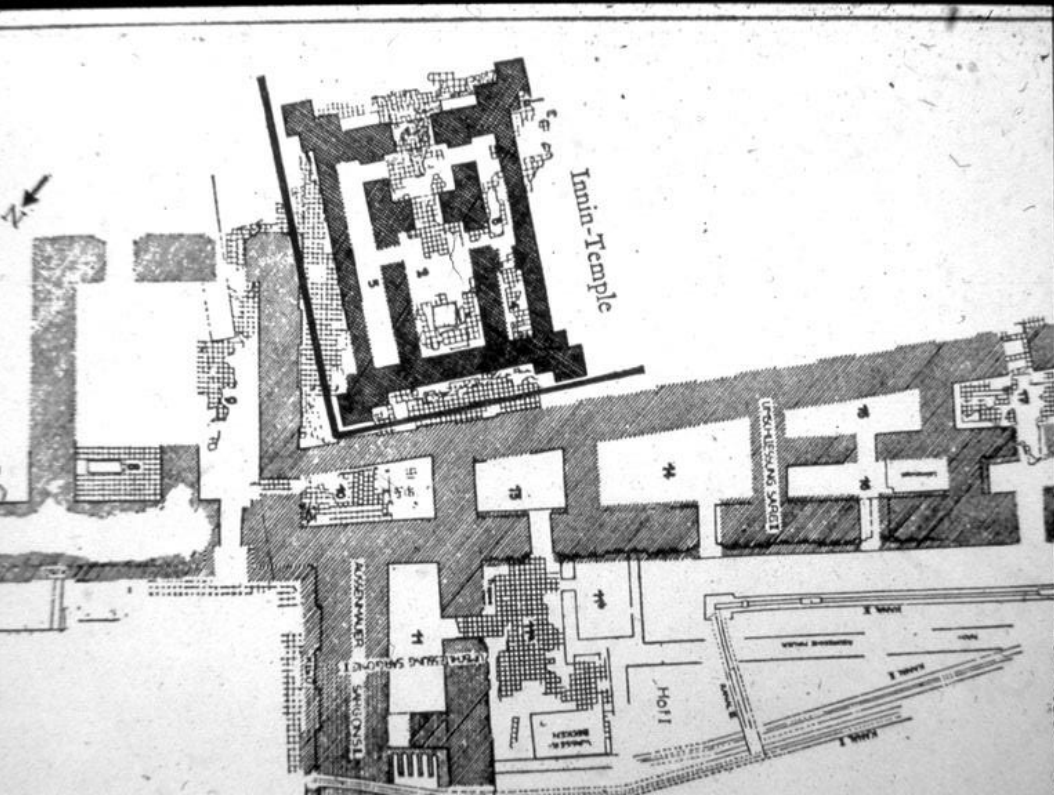




Uruk, tempio di
Karaindash (1430
a.C.) dedicato a
Inanna a *Uruk*



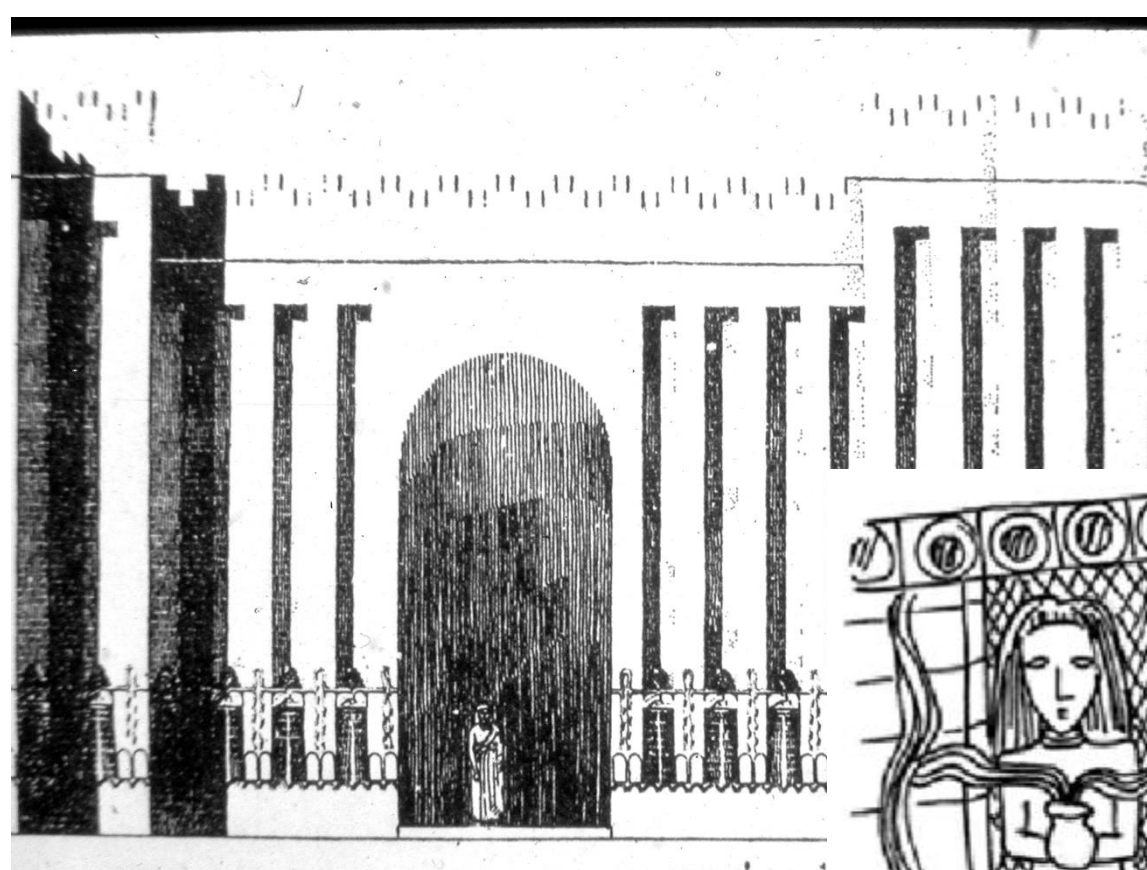
Abb. 295 M. 1:400



Uruk, tempio di Karaindash (1430 a.C.) dedicato a Inanna a *Uruk*

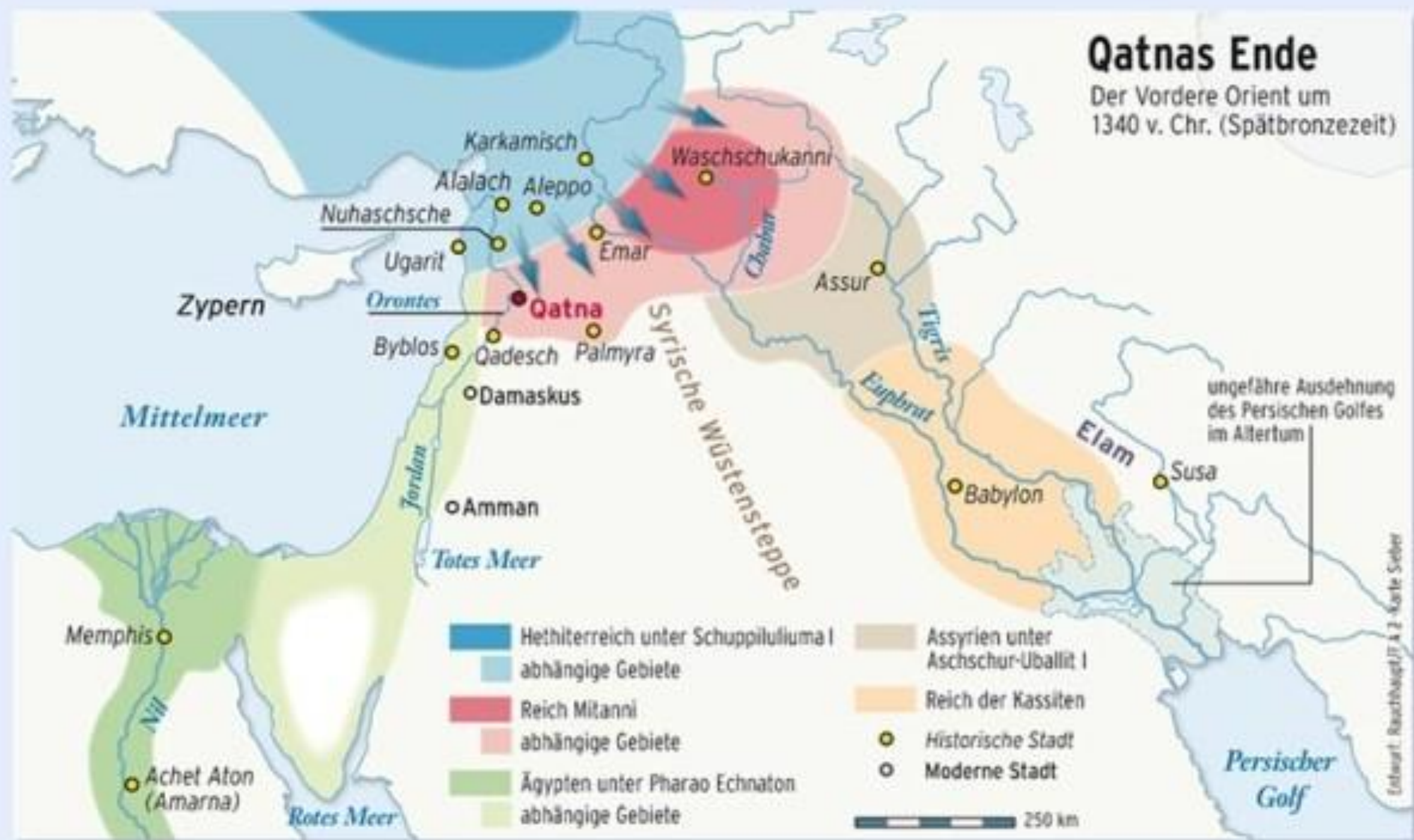


Uruk, tempio di
Karaindash dedicato a
Inanna



Qatnas Ende

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



Periodo Medio elamita

- Prima dinastia locale, Kidinuidi (da Kidinu), „re di Susa e Anshan“
 - Inshushinaksharilani (re di Susa) e Tepti Ahar (re di Susa) noti dai testi di **Haft Tepe**
- **Seconda dinastia locale, 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
- 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))

Periodo Medio elamita

- Prima dinastia locale, Kidinuidi (da Kidinu), „re di Susa e Anshan“
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I membri della famiglia reale sono indicati nelle iscrizioni ma non hanno posizione ufficiale. La posizione delle donne guadagna in questo periodo rilievo.

ME I: le donne hanno grande influenza, possono possedere beni, partecipano alle cerimonie di corte.

MEII: Humban-numena afferma di essere stata scelta come re dal dio Napirisha per la sua linea materna, dedica il tempio da lui ricostruito a se stesso e a due donne

ME III: le donne di corte vengono regolarmente citate nelle iscrizioni reali, alcune figure (Nahunte-utu) acquistano un ruolo di spicco.

Iscrizioni elamiche su mattoni,
stele, e manufatti in metallo

DESERT DE KARA KUM

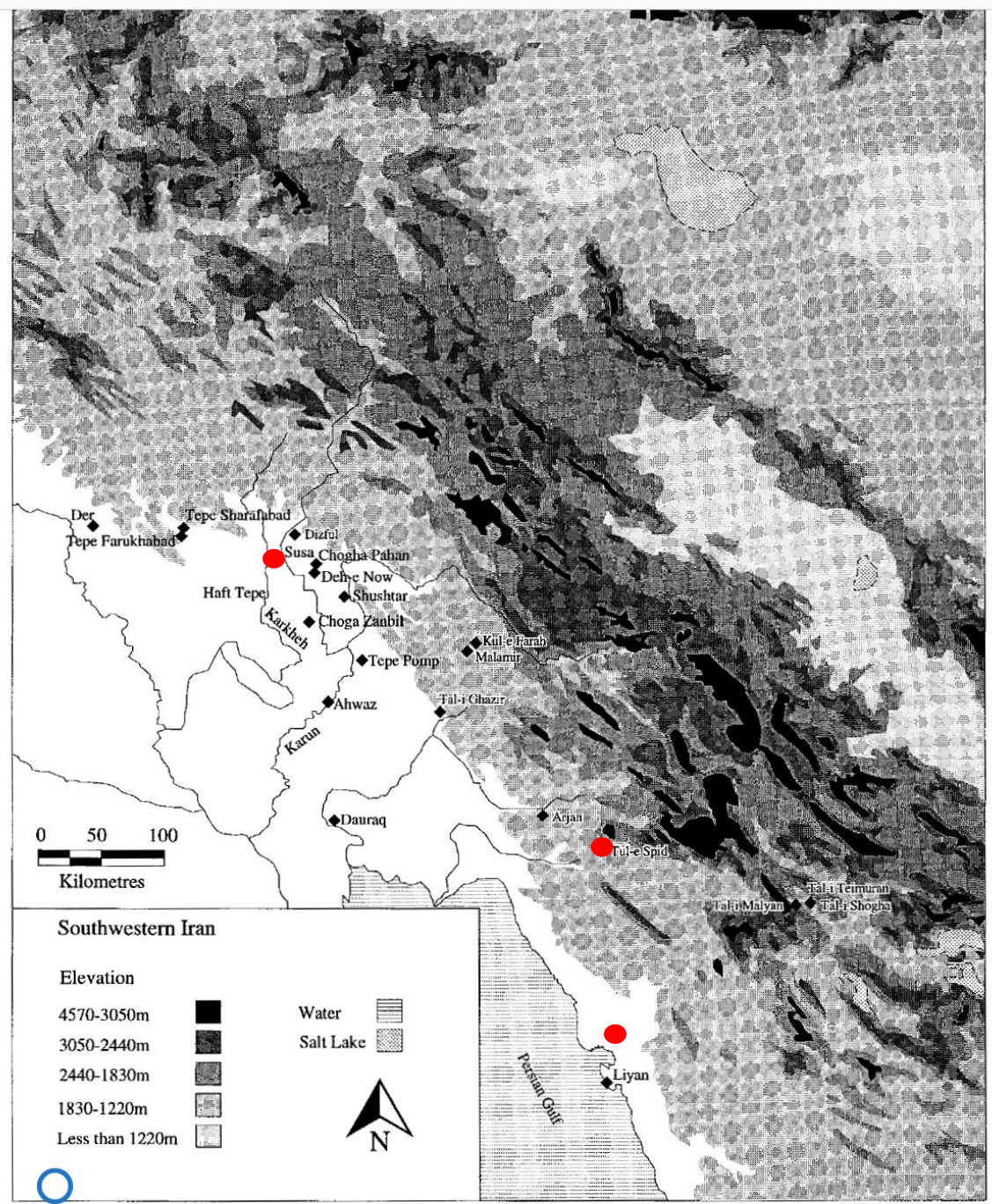
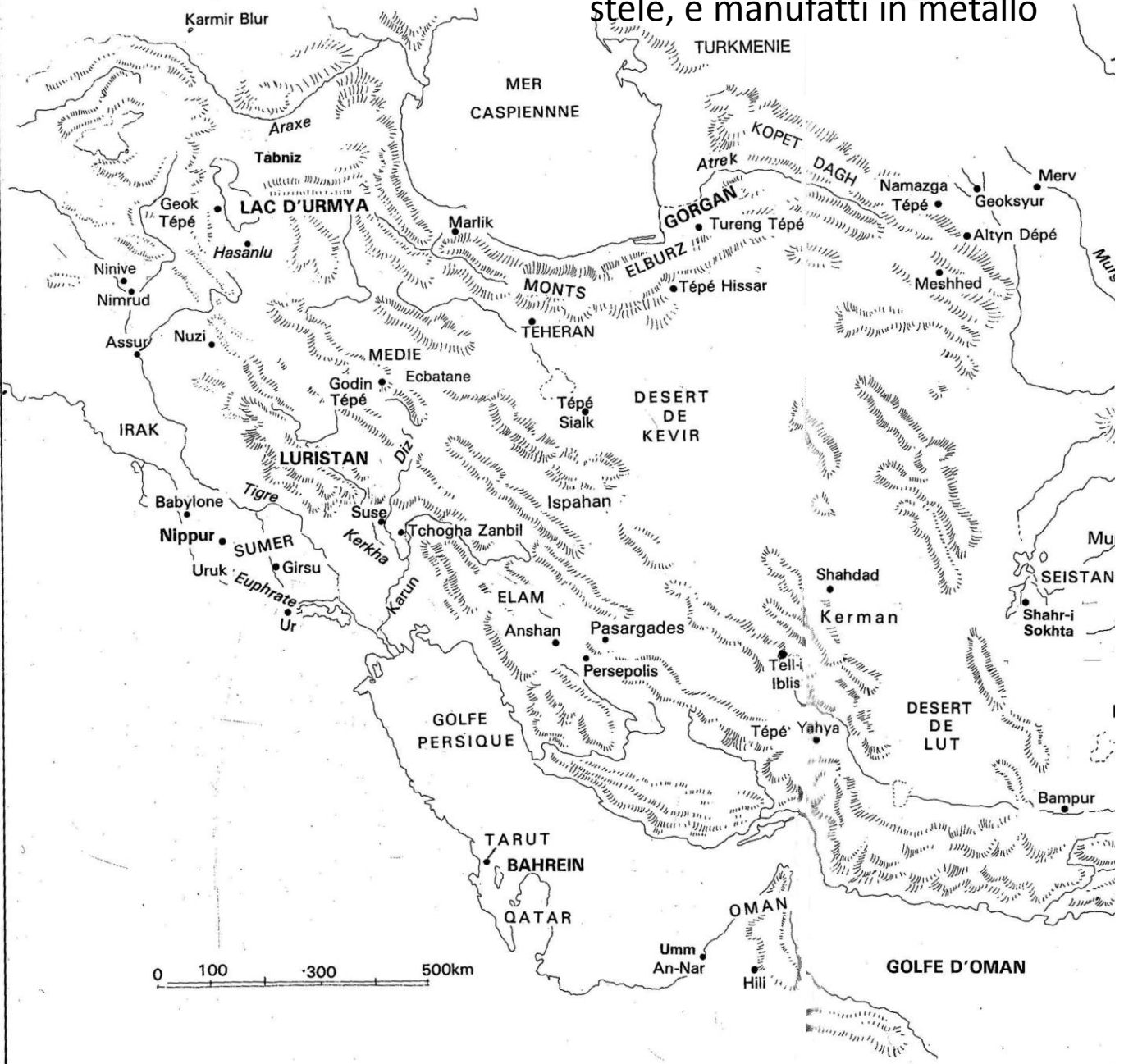
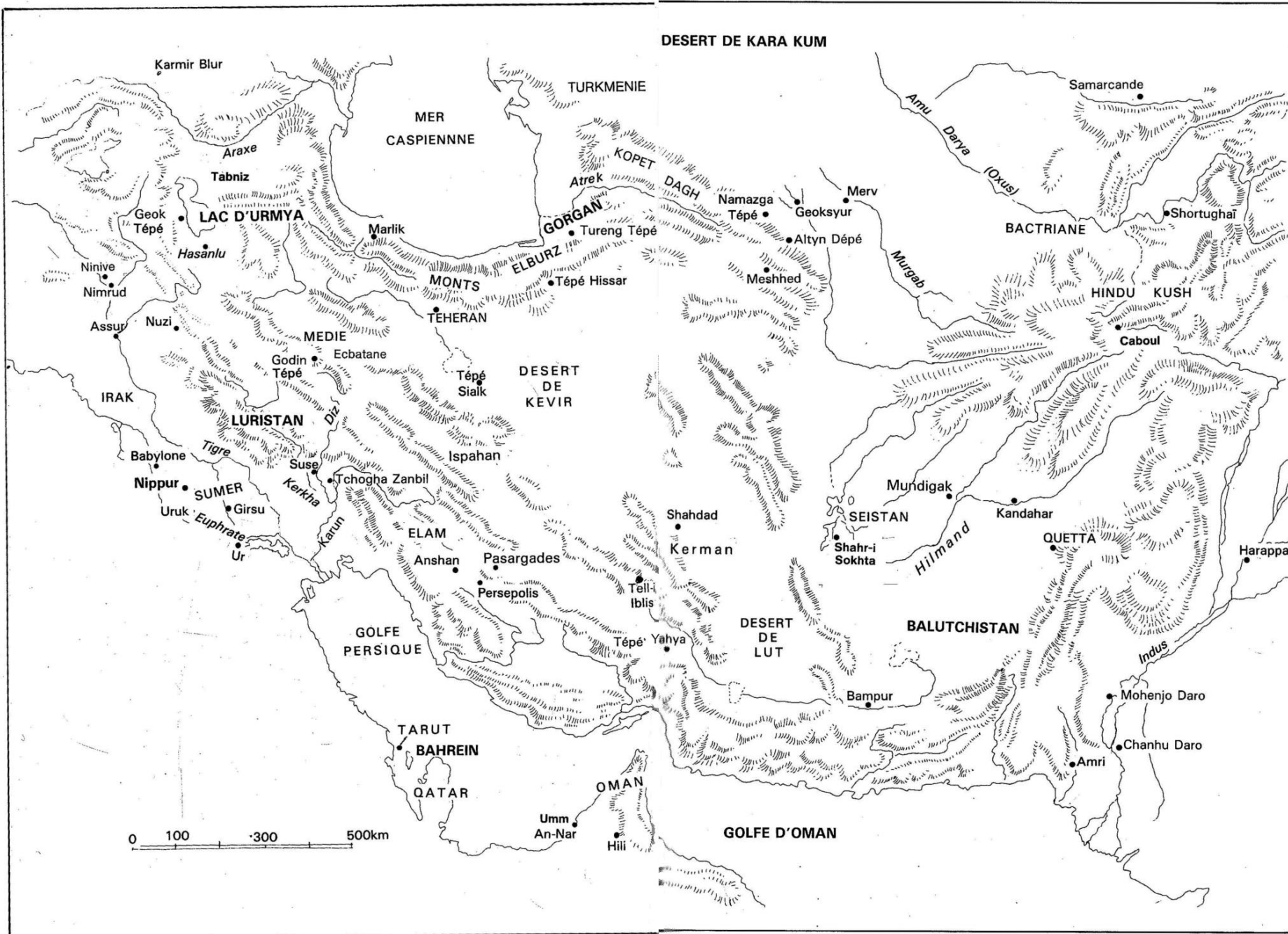


Figure 7.1 Map of southwestern Iran showing the principal sites mentioned in Chapter 7.



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



Tal-i Malyan

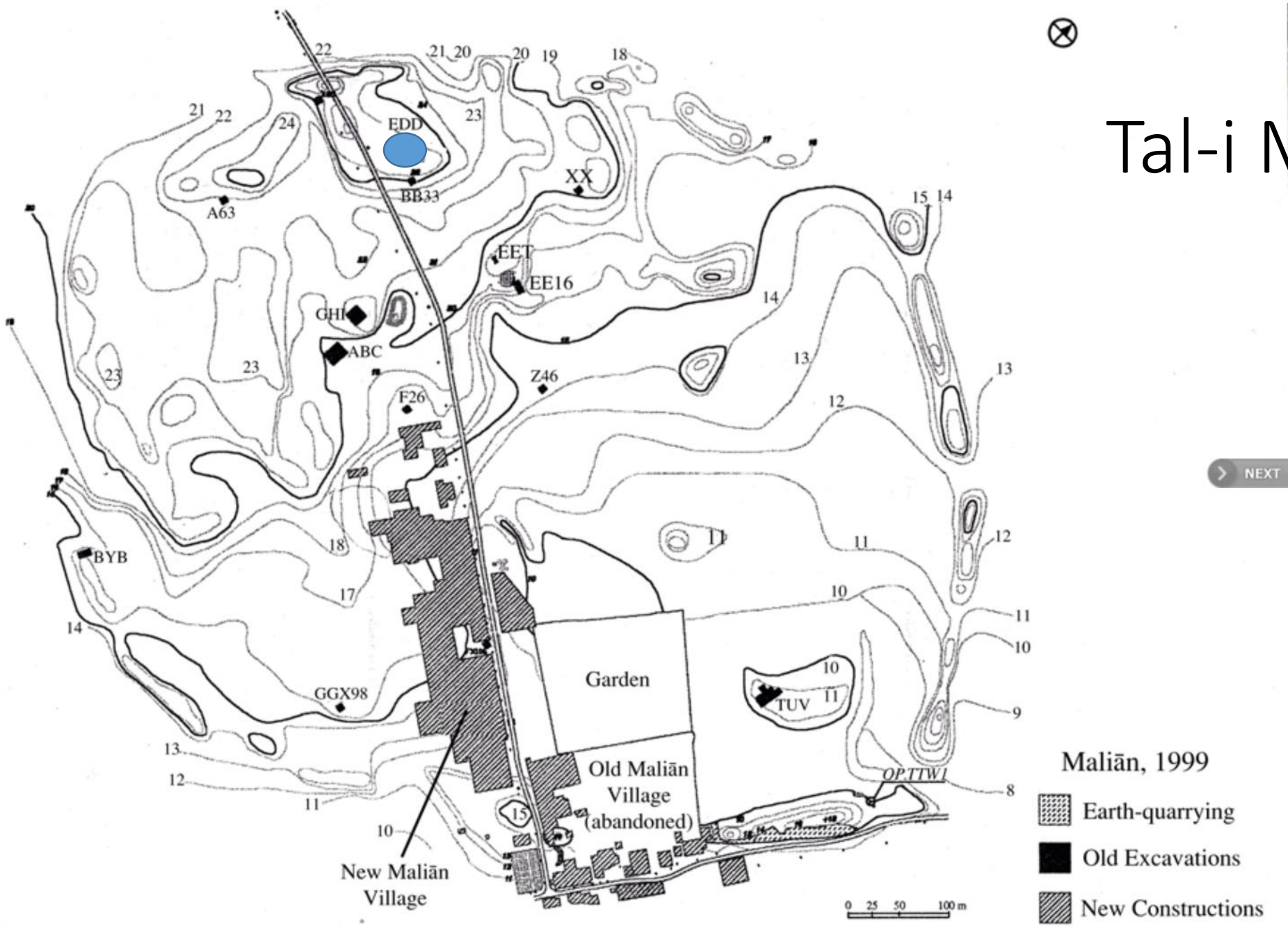
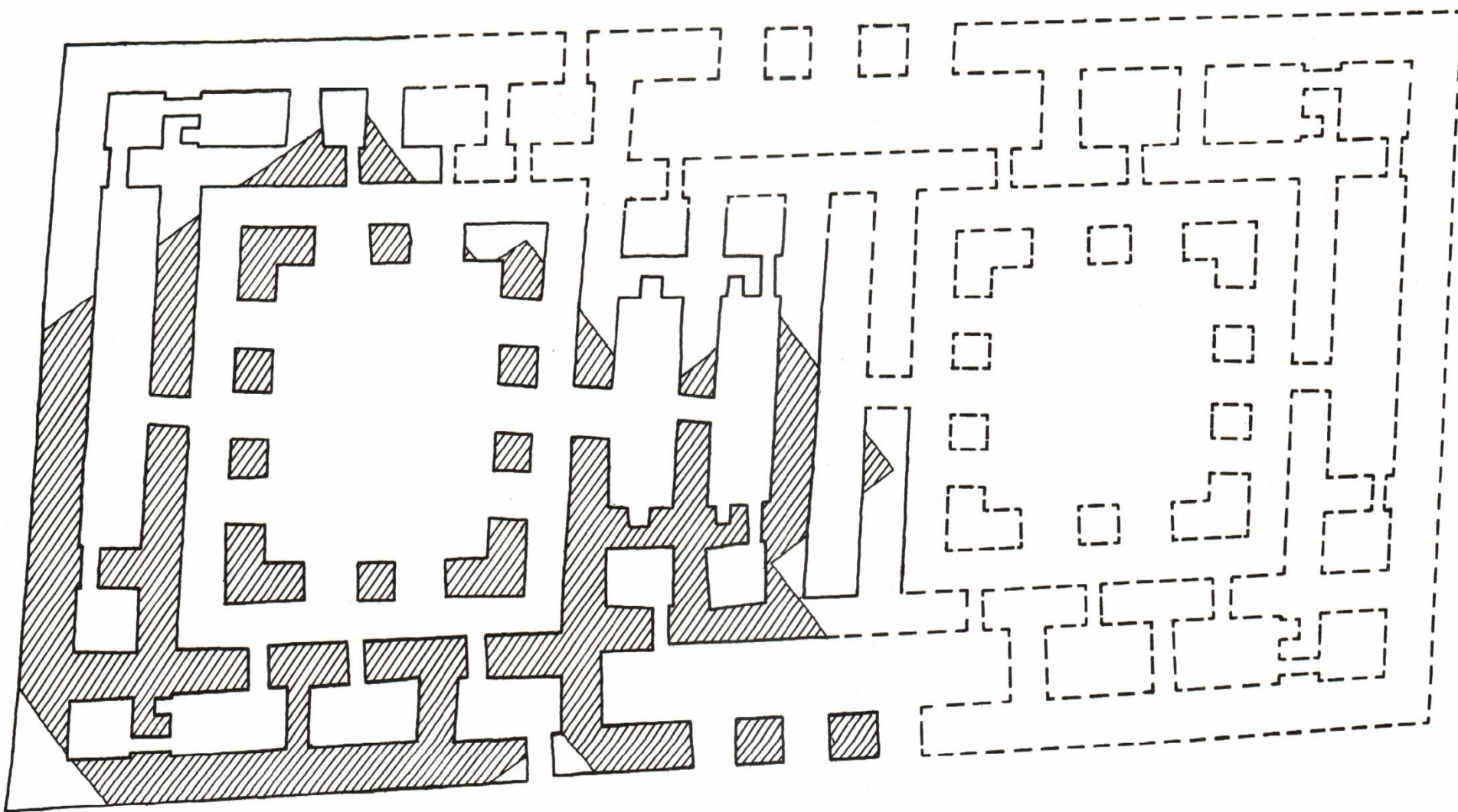


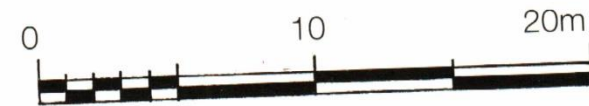
FIGURE 1. The archeological site of Ma@li`n. (Map prepared by the Fars Archeology Project.)

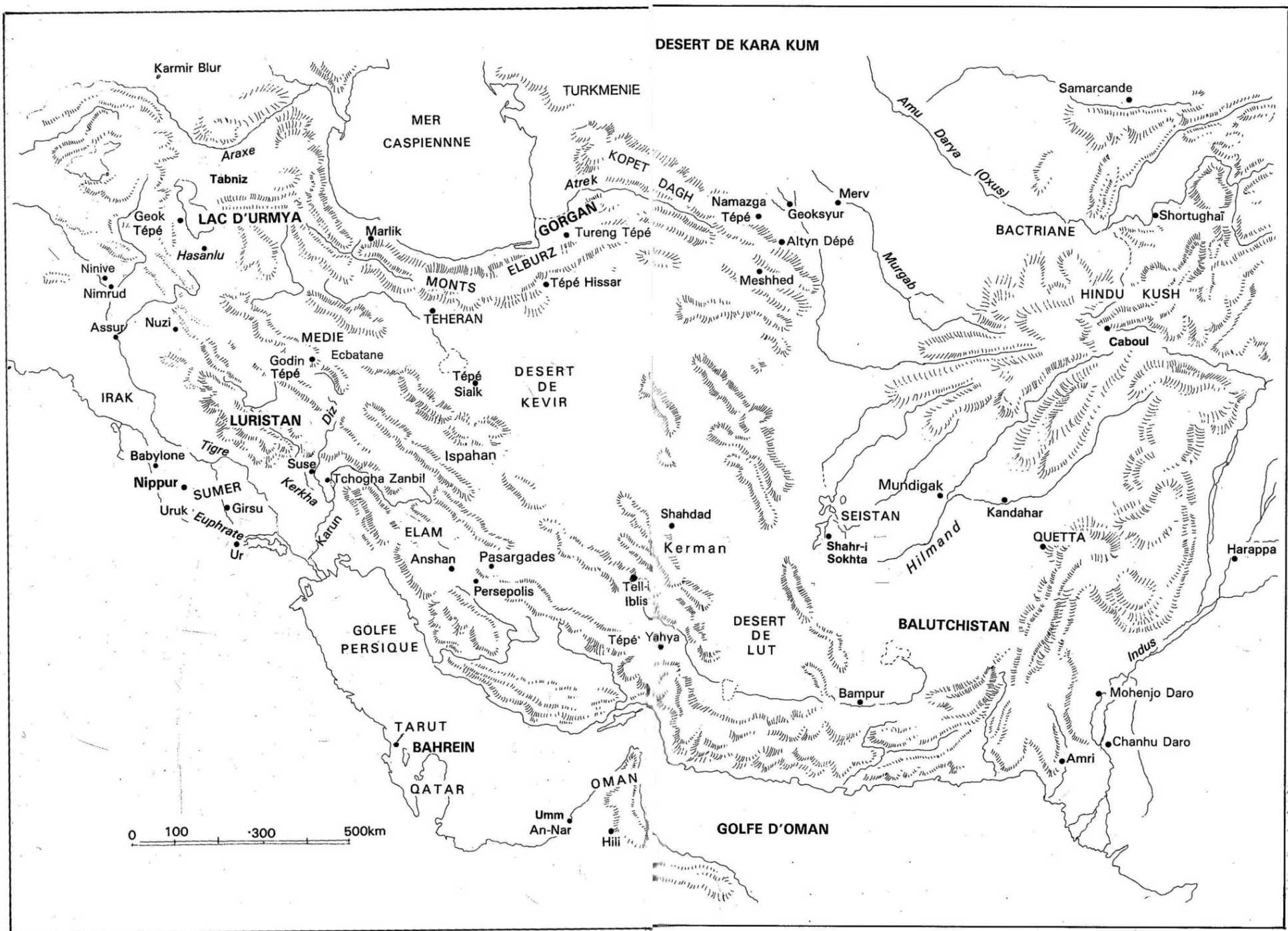
soprattutto casali e
più prossimi a quelli adottati dal grande re medioelamita a Susa. Una testimonianza completamente diversa, tanto rilevante quanto singolare, dell'attività edilizia degli ultimi Shutrukidi è emersa nei recenti scavi di Tall-i Malyan, l'antica Anzan,



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

Tavolette amministrative, arrivo e smistamento di beni

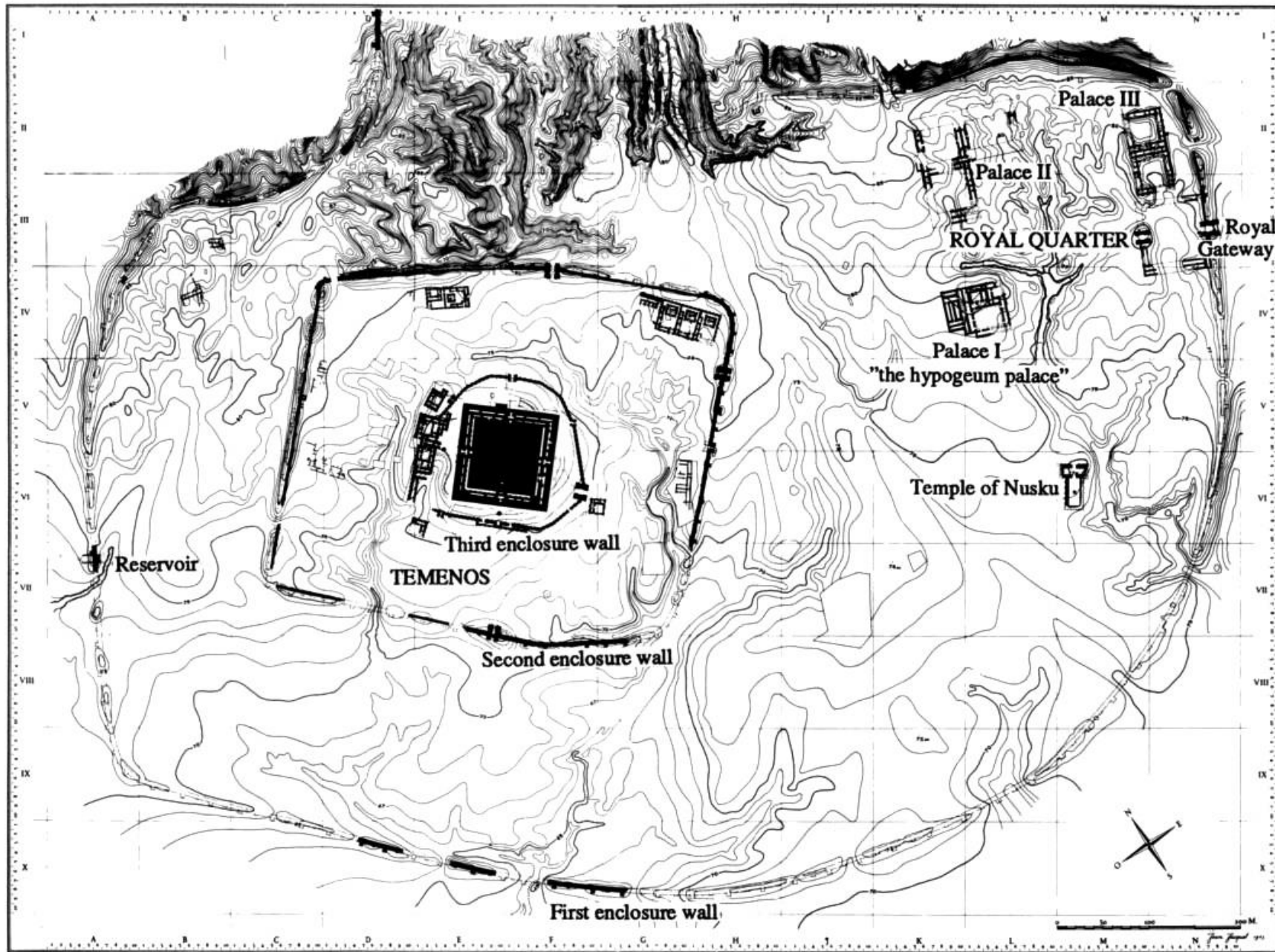




Al Untash/
 Dur Untash/
 Chogha
 Zambil



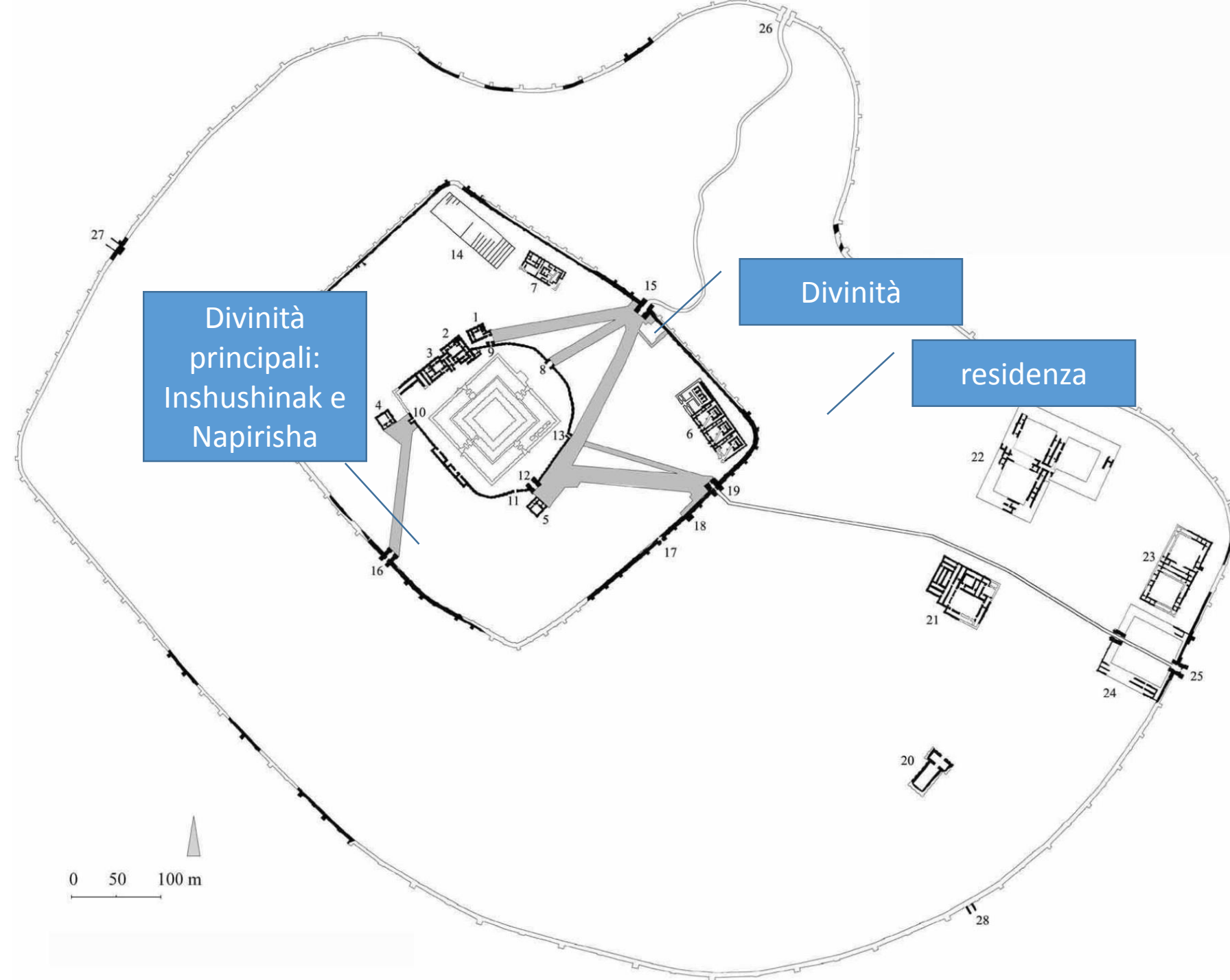
- Building Level 3 (12-11 sec. A.C.)
- Building Level 2 (10-9 sec. A.C.)
- Building Level 1 (8-7 sec. A.C.)



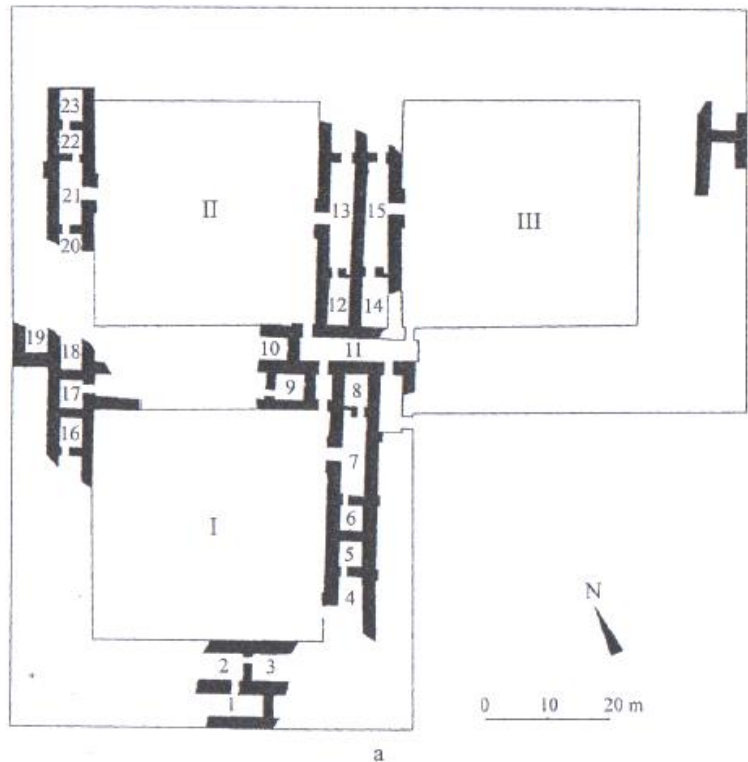
Cinta esterna 1700 m.



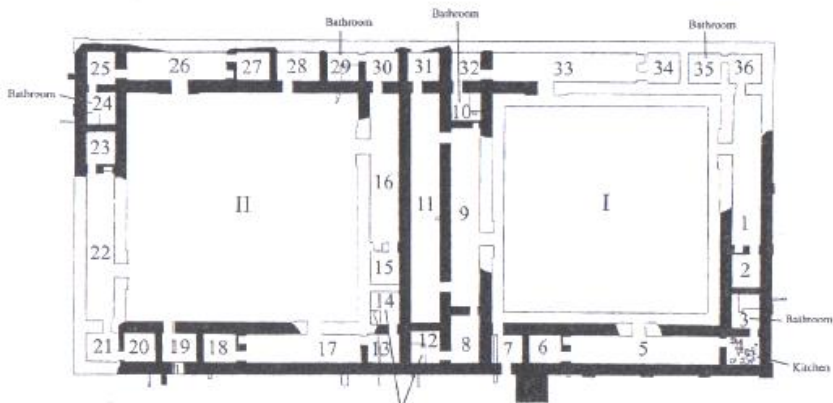
Figure 6. Topographic plan of Čoġā Zambil. After Ghirshman, 1996, plan I.



- 1: Napiriša-Tempel
- 2: Išmeqarab-Tempel
- 3: Kiririša-Tempel
- 4: Quadratischer "Tempel"
- 5: Quadratischer "Tempel"
- 6: Tempelanlagen der Ostecke des Temenos
- 7: Hišmitik & Ruhuratir-Tempel
- 8: Nordosttor der inneren Mauer
- 9: Nordtor der inneren Mauer
- 10: Westtor der inneren Mauer
- 11: Abwasserkanal für Regenwasser
- 12: Südosttor der inneren Mauer
- 13: Osttor der inneren Mauer
- 14: Lager der Baumaterialien
- 15: Nordosttor der Temenos-Mauer
- 16: Südwesttor der Temenos-Mauer
- 17: Das kleine Südosttor der Temenos-Mauer
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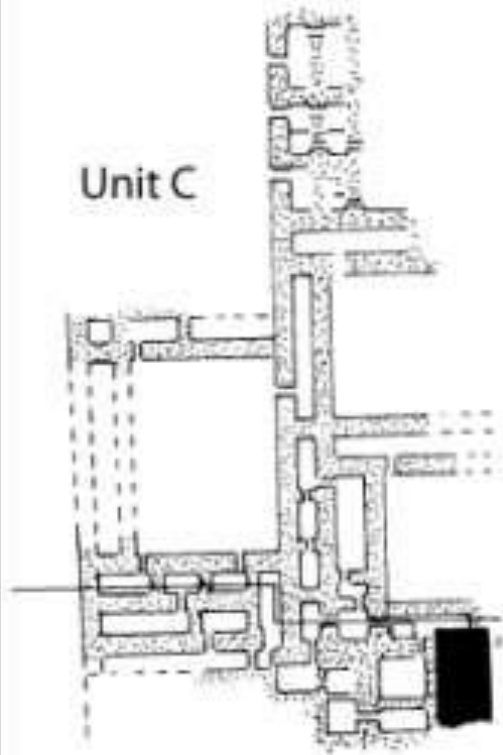


a



b

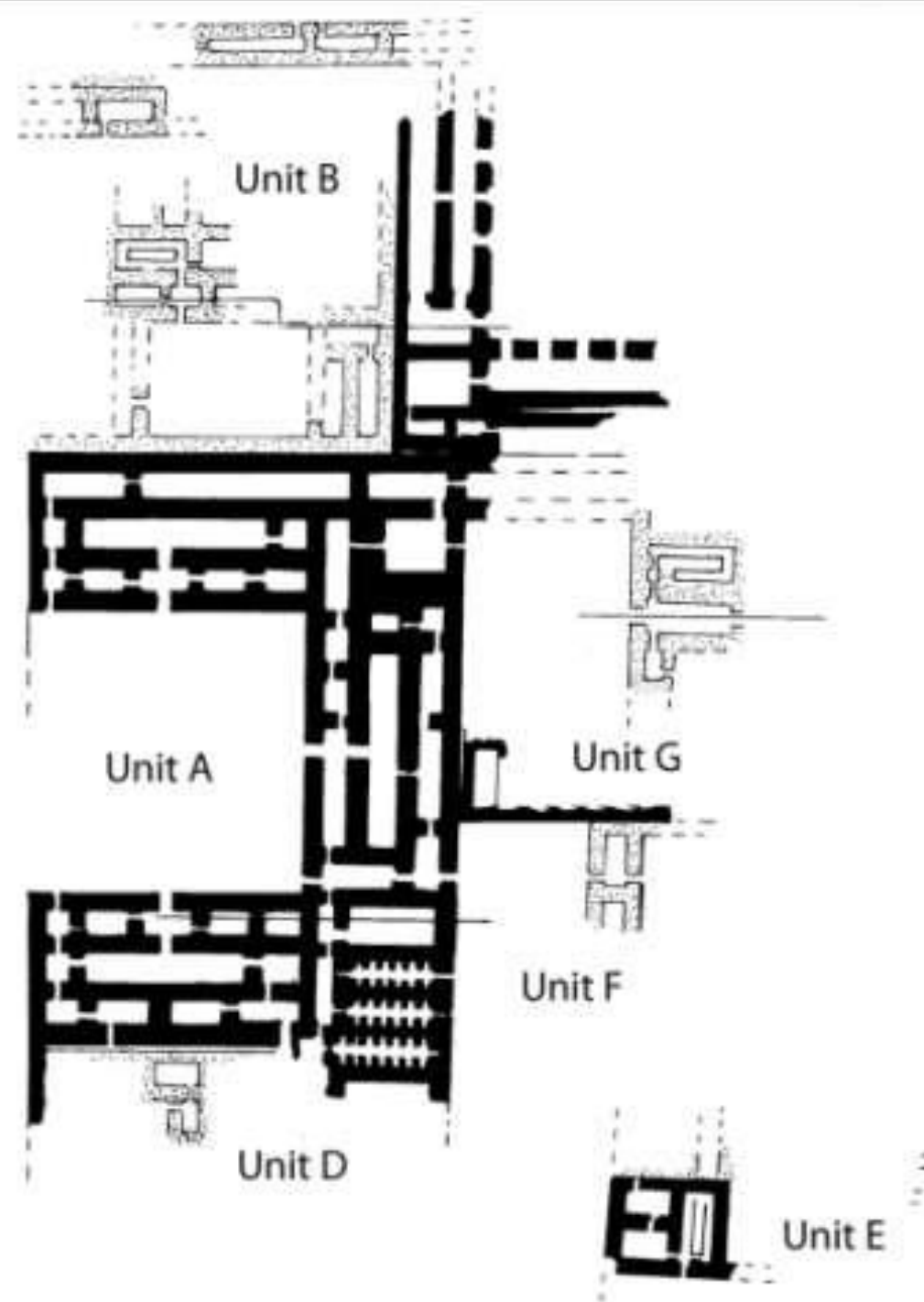
Figure 25.5 Palaces at Chogha Zanbil; a: The reconstruction of the Palace 2 and preserved dwelling on the southeast of the courtyard I (after Mofidi-Nasrabadi 2013; Figs. 114–115); b: The ground plan of the Palace 3 at Chogha Zanbil (after Mofidi-Nasrabadi 2012a; Figure 15).



0 25 50 m

Large bricks
Small bricks

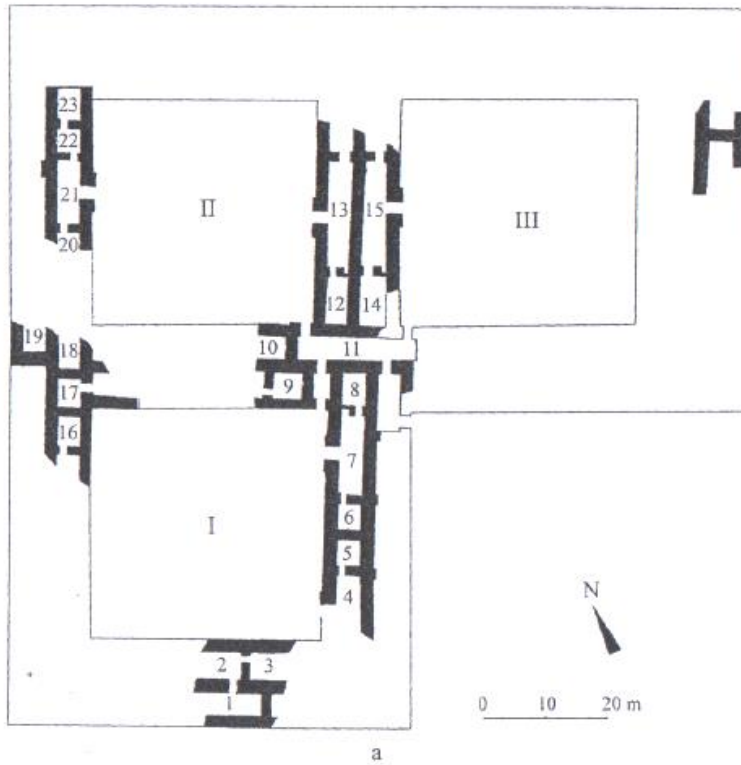
Palazzo di Aqar kuf
(Medopotamia)



Unit E

I palazzi

Palazzo 2: tre domicili indipendenti



Palazzo 3: otto domicili indipendenti

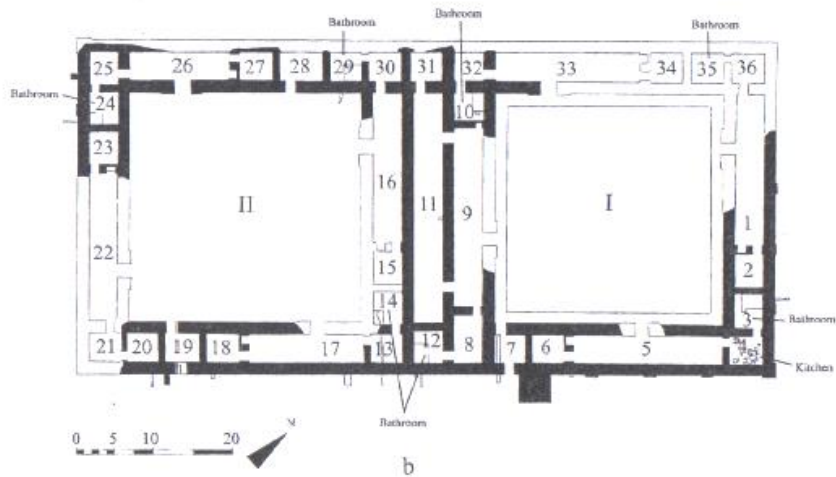
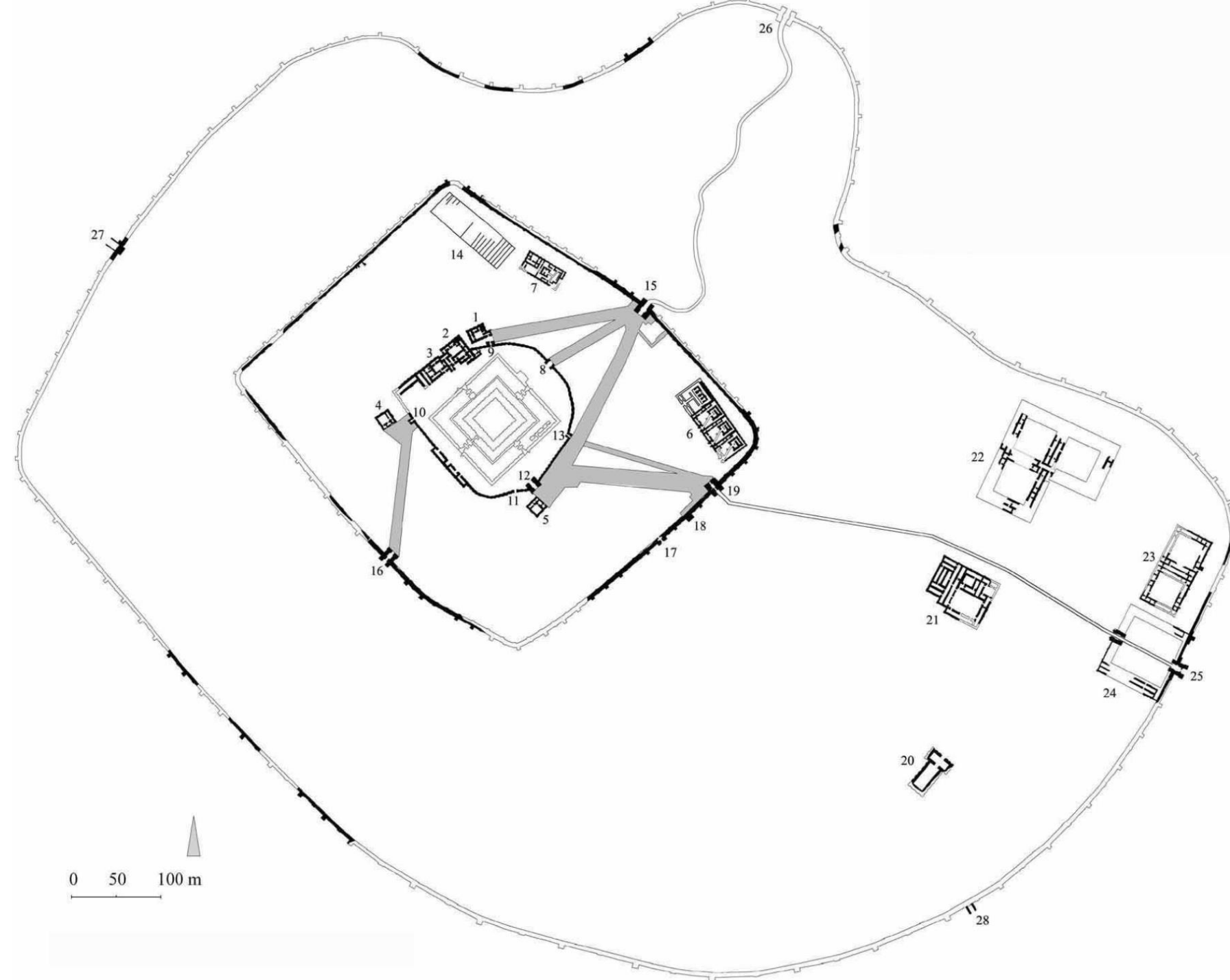
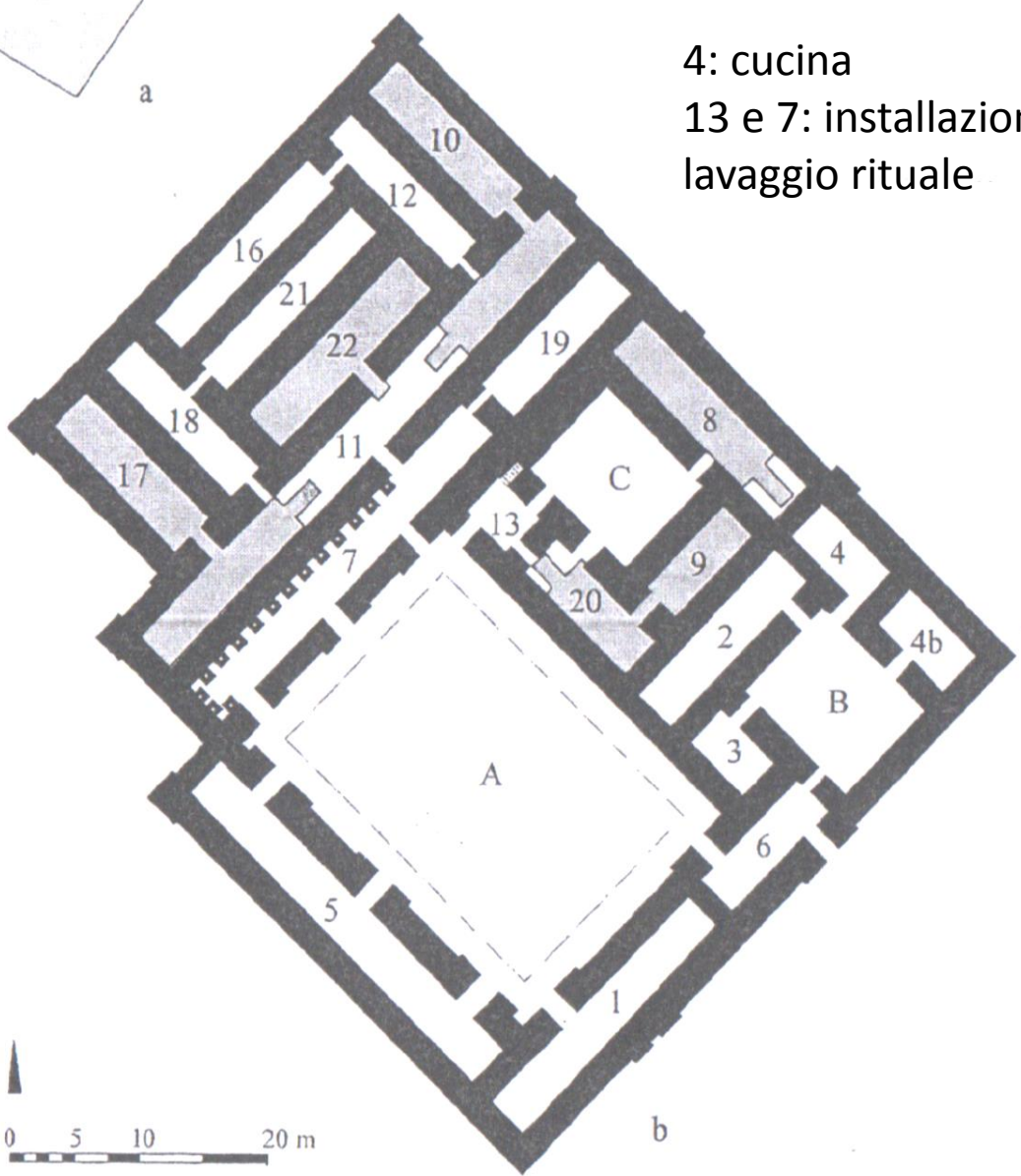


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5 10 m



4: cucina
 13 e 7: installazioni per lavaggio rituale

Struttura funeraria

Figure 25.10 Tomb buildings from the Middle Elamite period.
 a: Haft Tappeh (modified after Negahban 1991: Pls. 3-4);
 b: Chogha Zanbil, underground tombs are marked in grey (after Mofidi-Nasrabadi 2013: Figure 131).

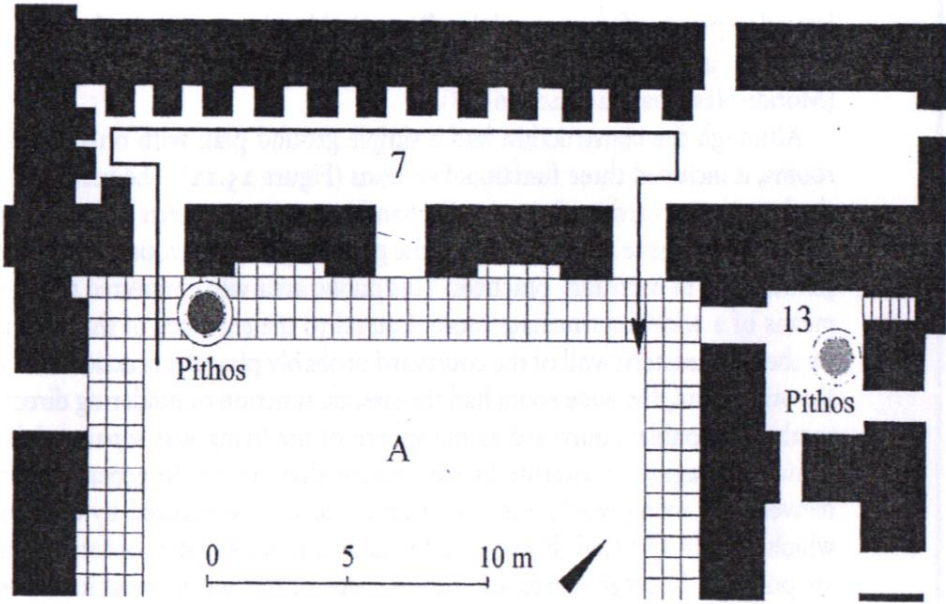
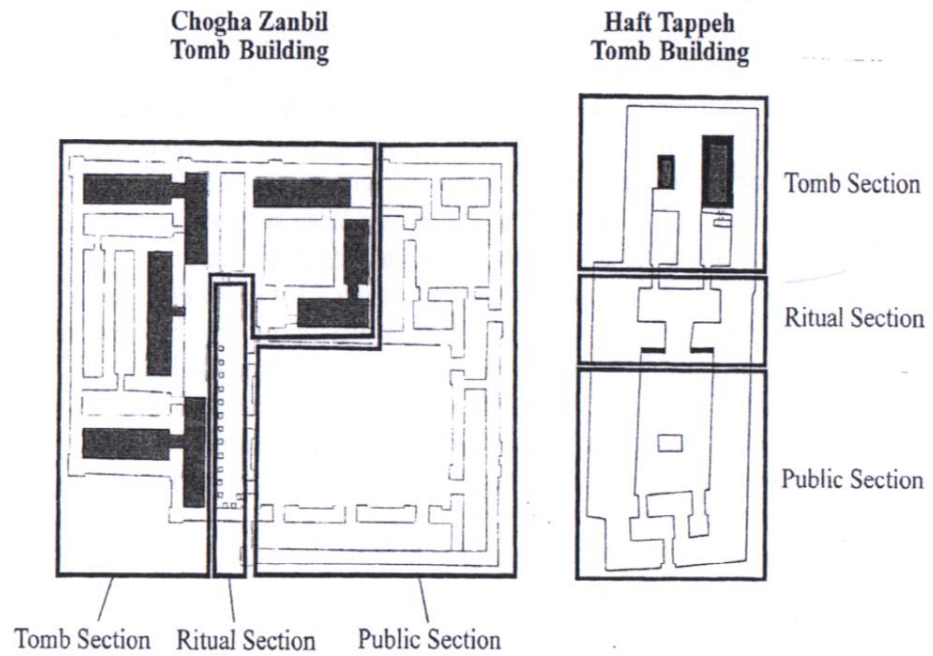


Figure 25.11 Reconstruction of the path taken during the mortuary ceremony (after Mofidi-Nasrabadi 2013: Figure 136).





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

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

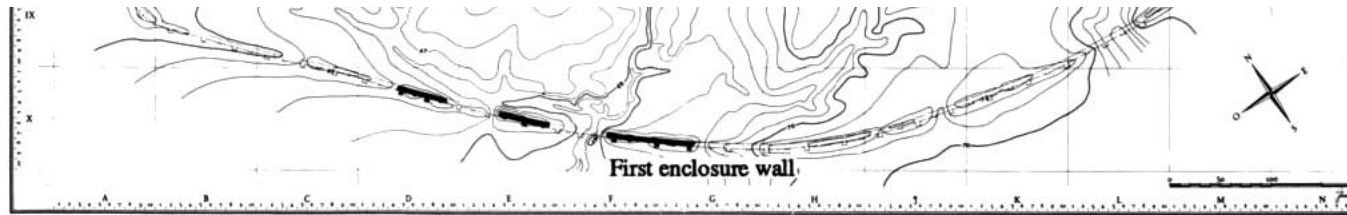


Figure 6. Topographic plan of Čogā Zanbīl. After Ghirshman, 1996, plan I.

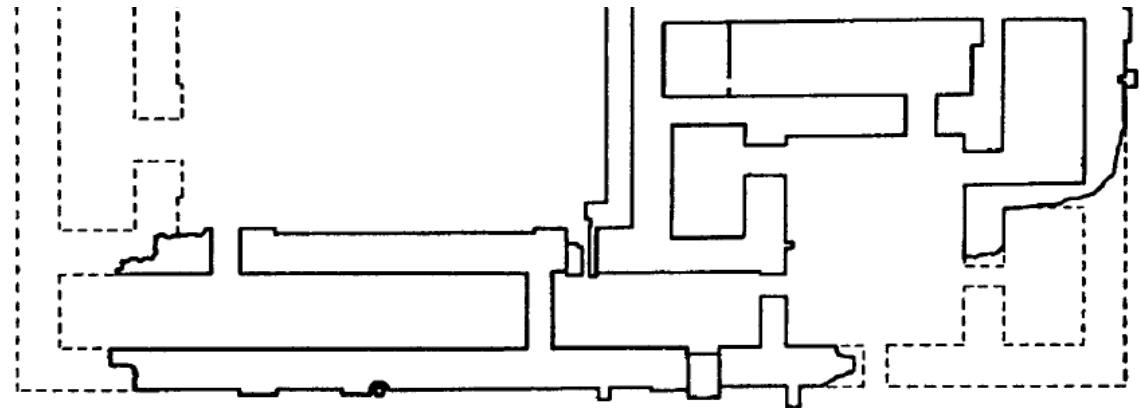
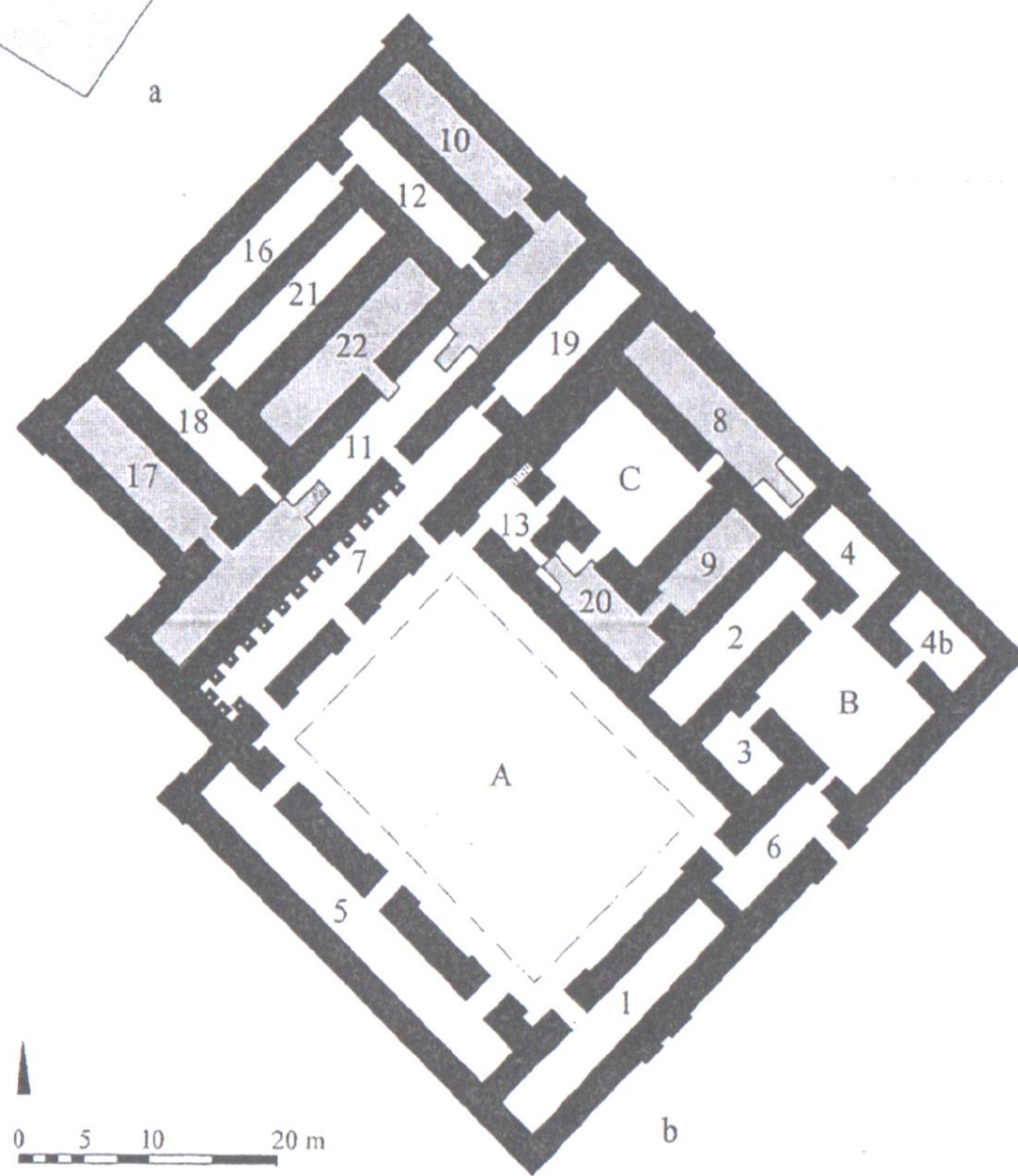


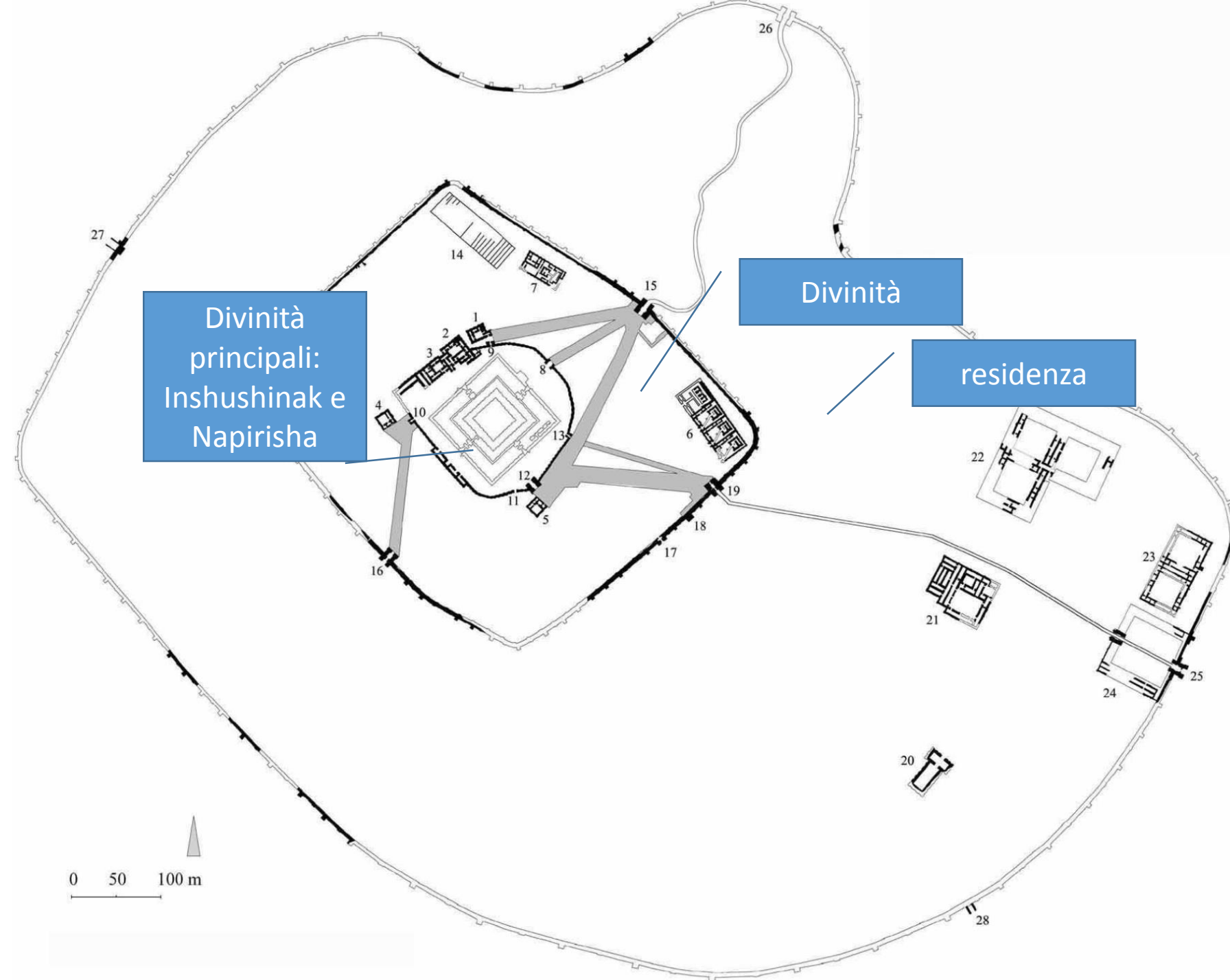
Figure 7.8. Plan of the palace hypogeum at Čogā Zanbīl (after Mallowan 1970: Fig. 6)

Struttura funeraria

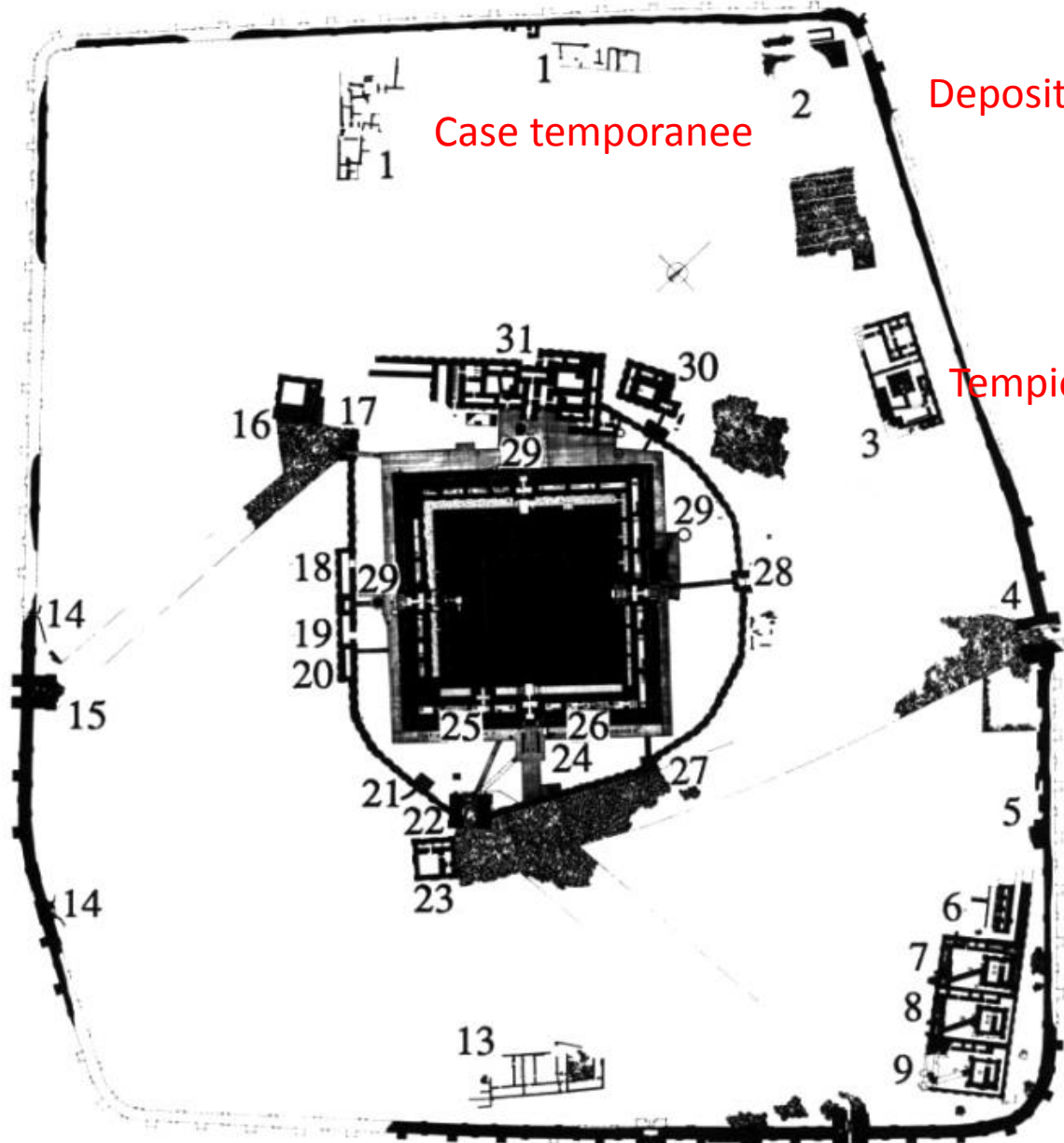


- Tomba III: resti di cremazione parziale di tre individui, solo due giare
- Tomba II: cinque individui (cremazione)
- Tomba IV: piattaforma in mattoni sulla quale ceneri e ossa bruciate raccolti in tessuto di lana rosso con un bracciale
- Tomba V:

Figure 25.10 Tomb buildings from the Middle Elamite period.
a: Haft Tappeh (modified after Negahban 1991: Pls. 3-4);
b: Chogha Zanbil, underground tombs are marked in grey (after Mofidi-Nasrabadi 2013: Figure 131).



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Case temporanee

Depositi di intonaco e bitume

Tempio di Hishmitik e Ruburatir

Deposito di mattoni

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

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

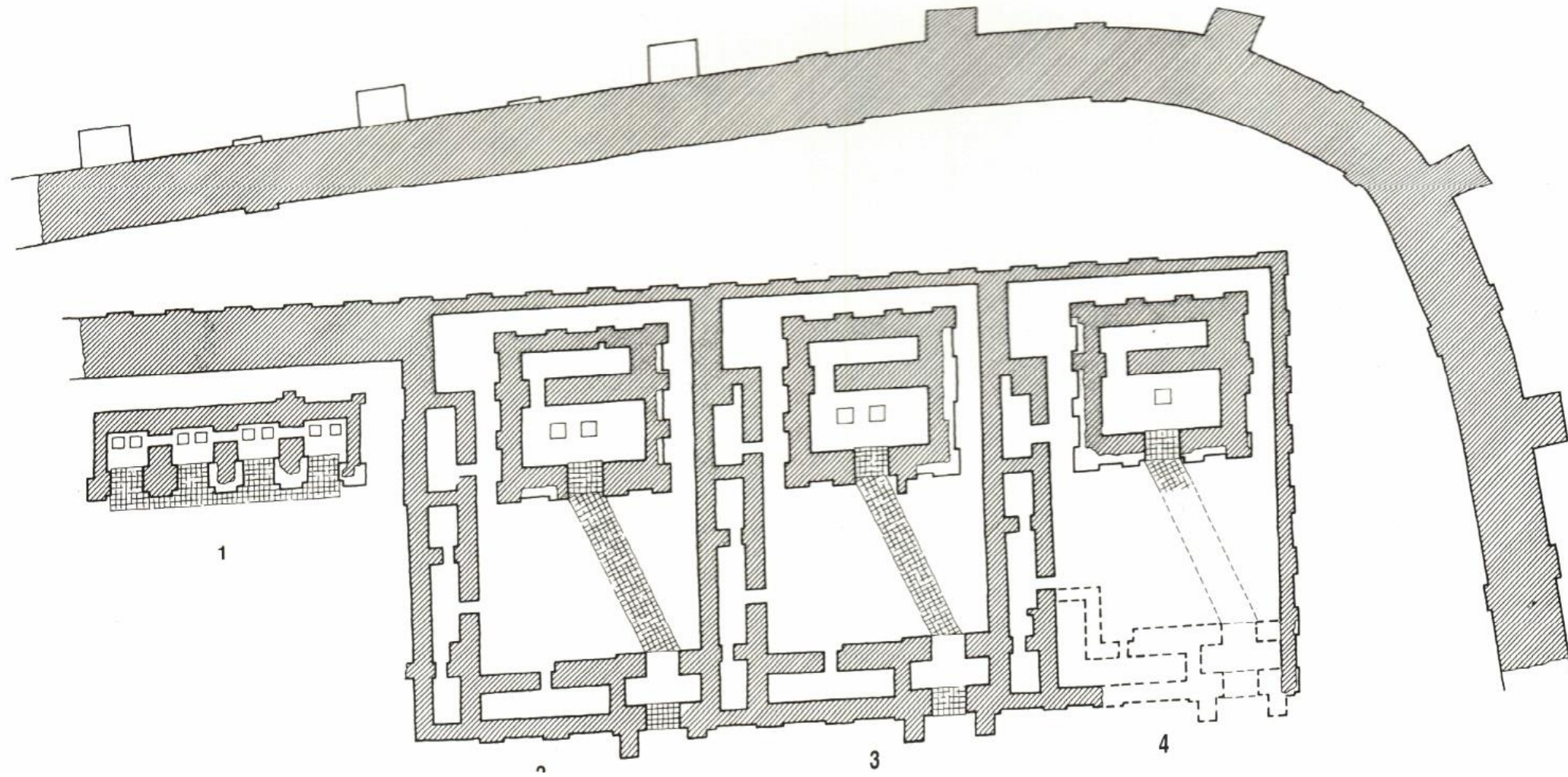
- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----|----|
| 1. Temporary habitations | 12 | 11 | 10 |
| 2. Deposit of plaster and bitumen. | 17. West gate | | |

da vani adibiti certo a servizi e magazzini, dentro alla quale era un edificio interno

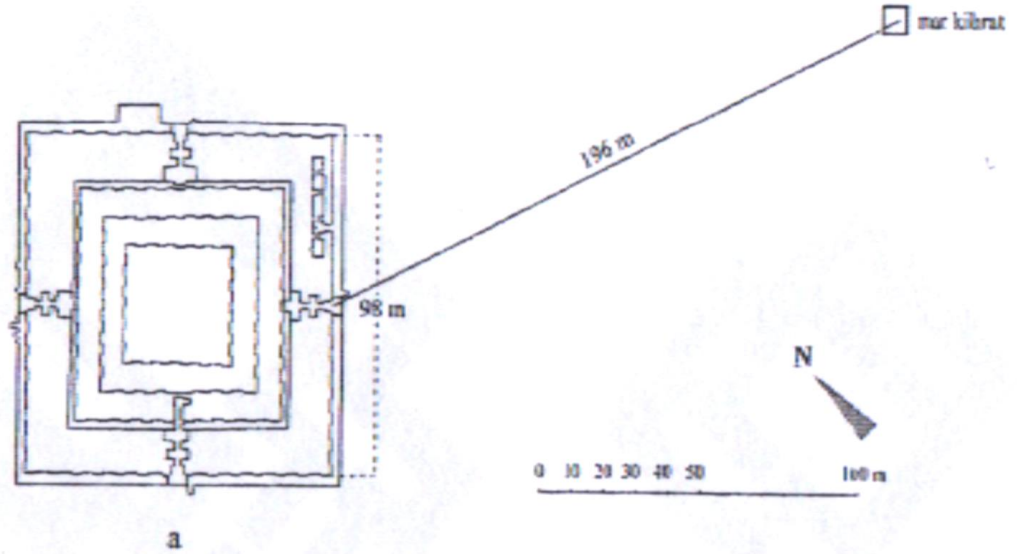
Pianta dei templi situati nell'angolo
est del grande recinto sacro
di Tchoga Zanbil, l'antica Dur
Kutash, XIV secolo.

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

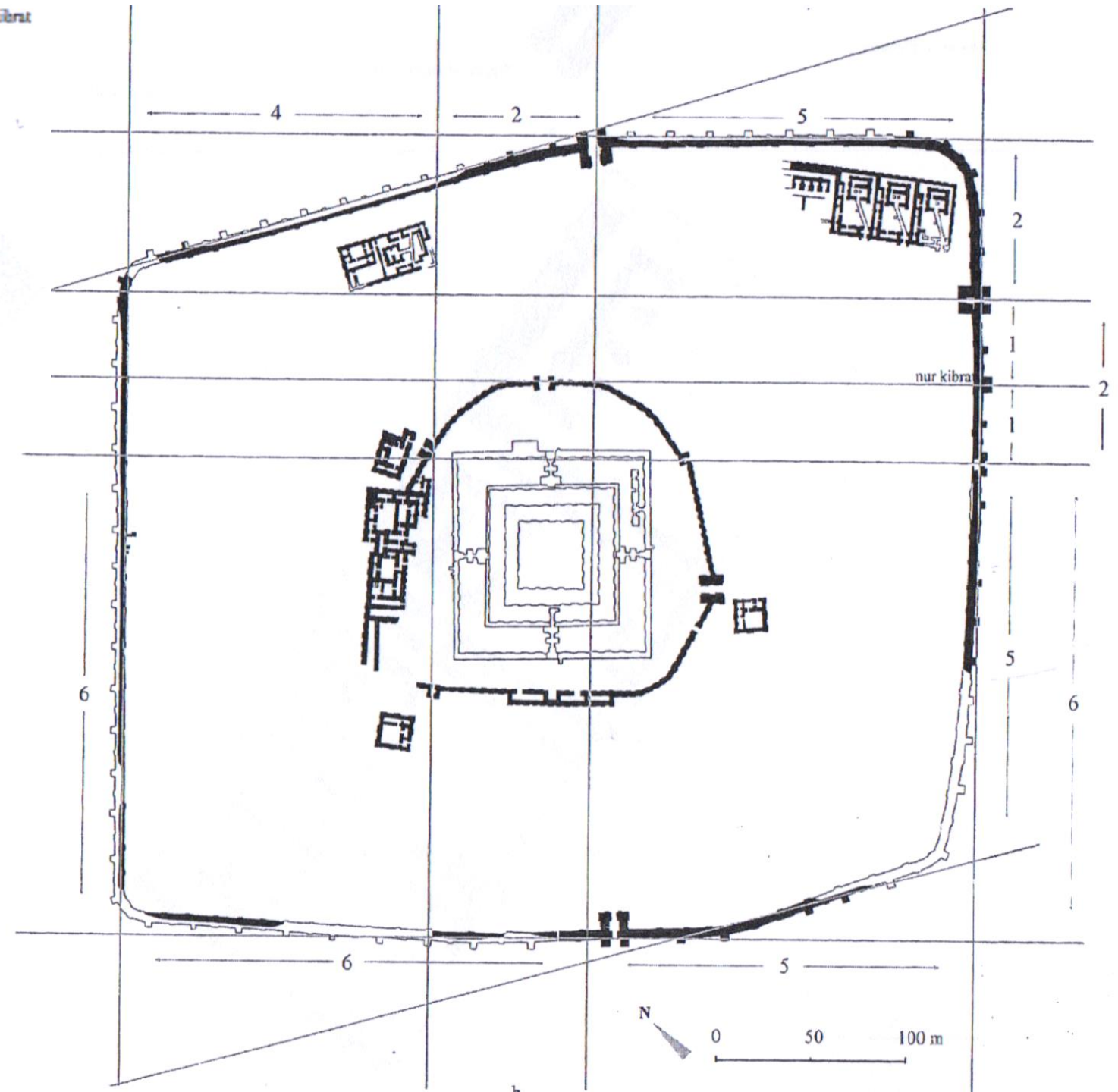
10 20m

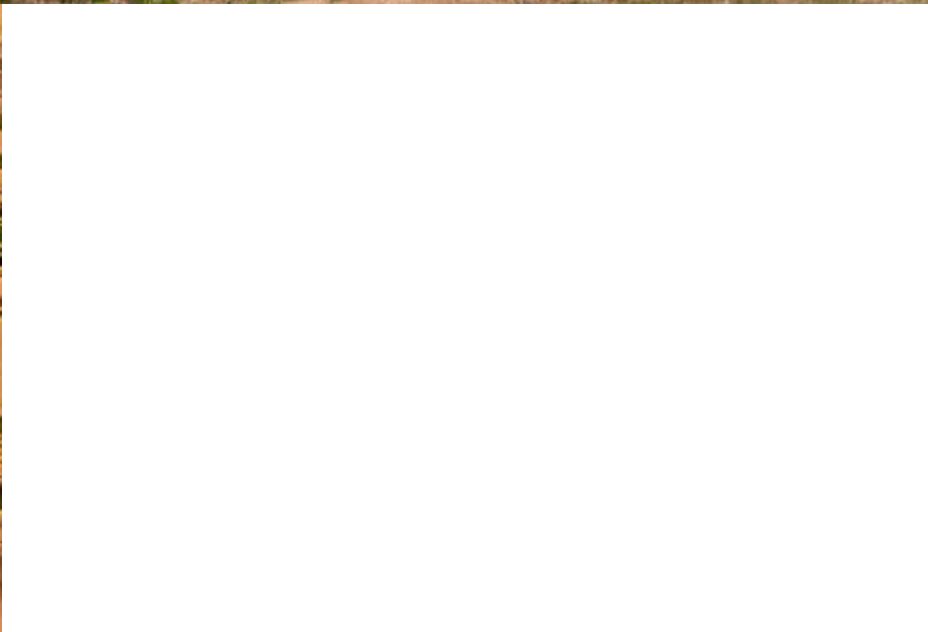
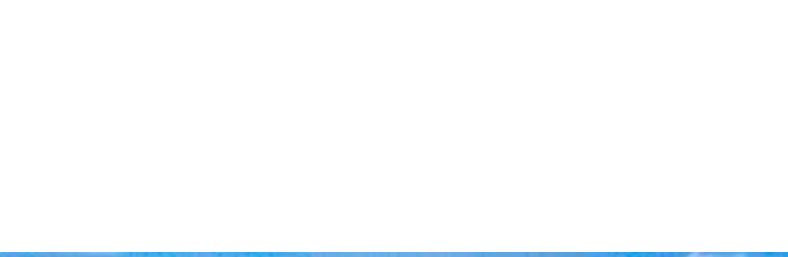


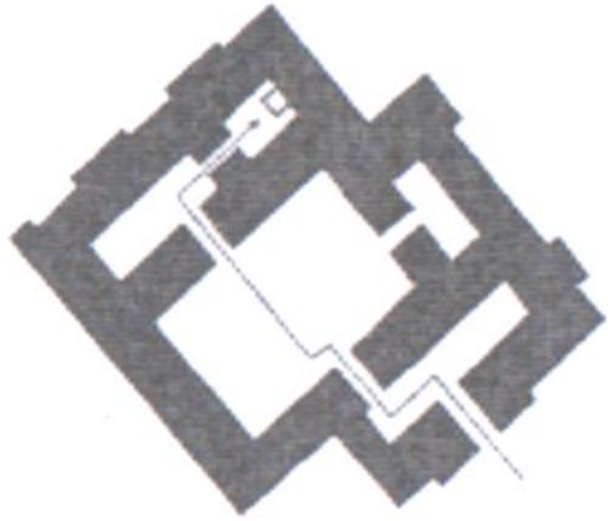
1. Tempio di Napratep (group of gods)
2. Tempio di Shimut e Bedet Ali
3. Tempio di Adad e Shala
4. Tempio di Pinkir



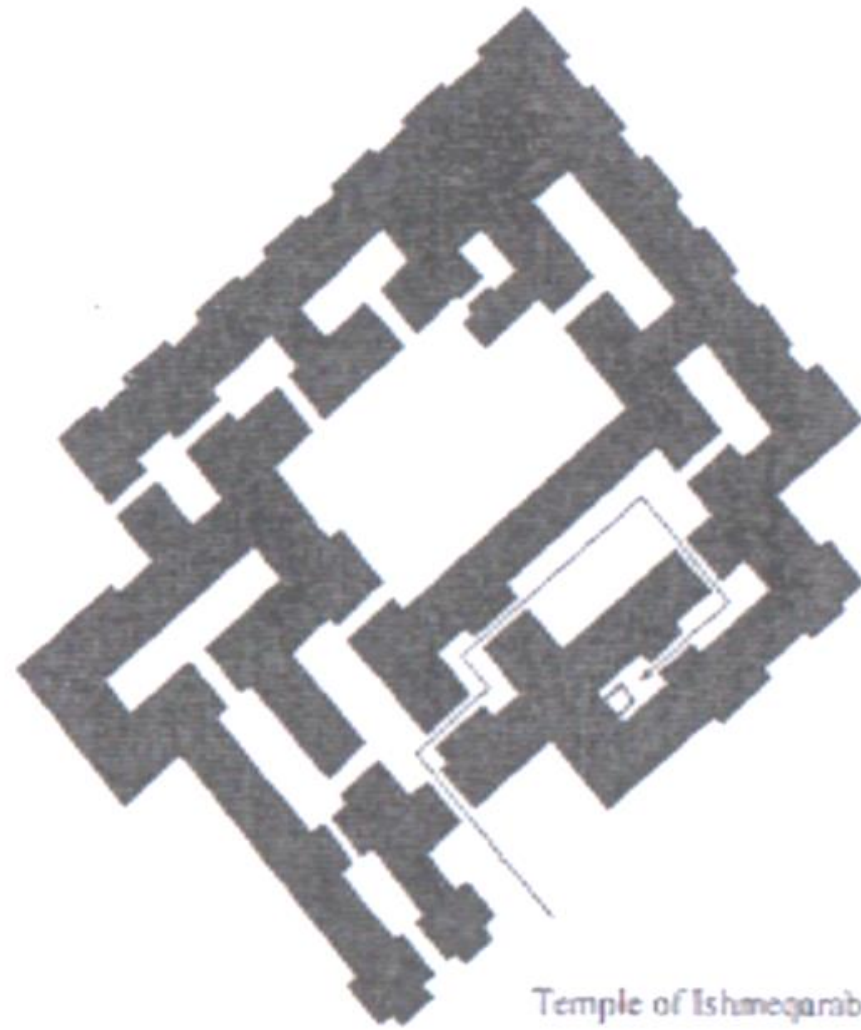
Nur Kibrat: luce del mondo



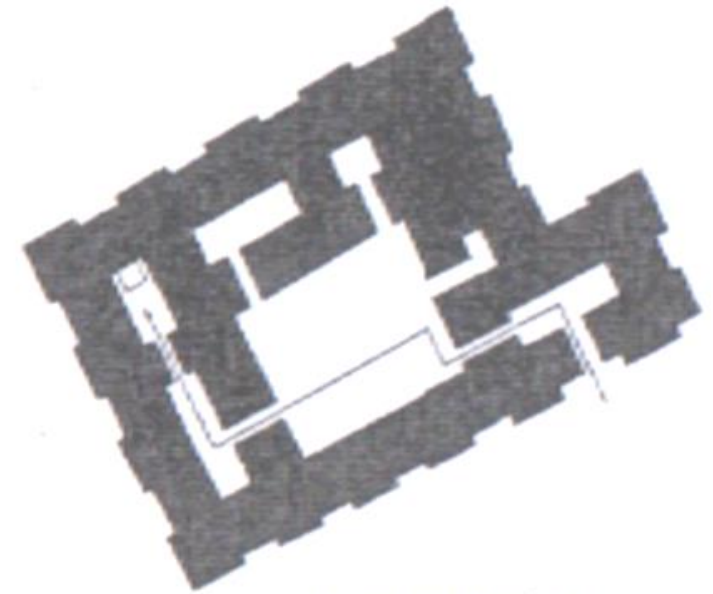




Temple of Kiritisha



Temple of Ishmeqarab



Temple of Napirisha



Diverse categorie di strutture templari a seconda dell'accessibilità della cella

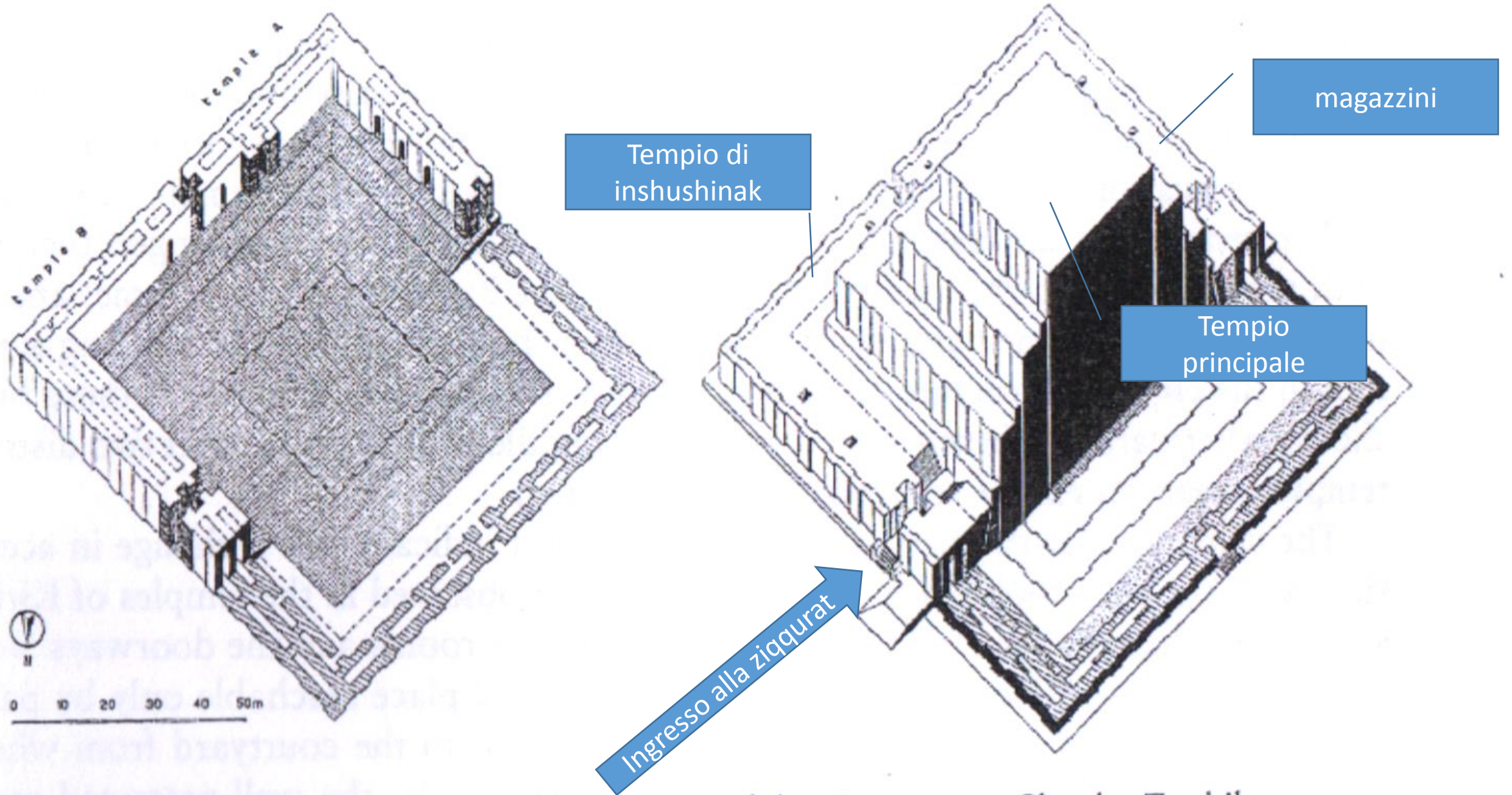
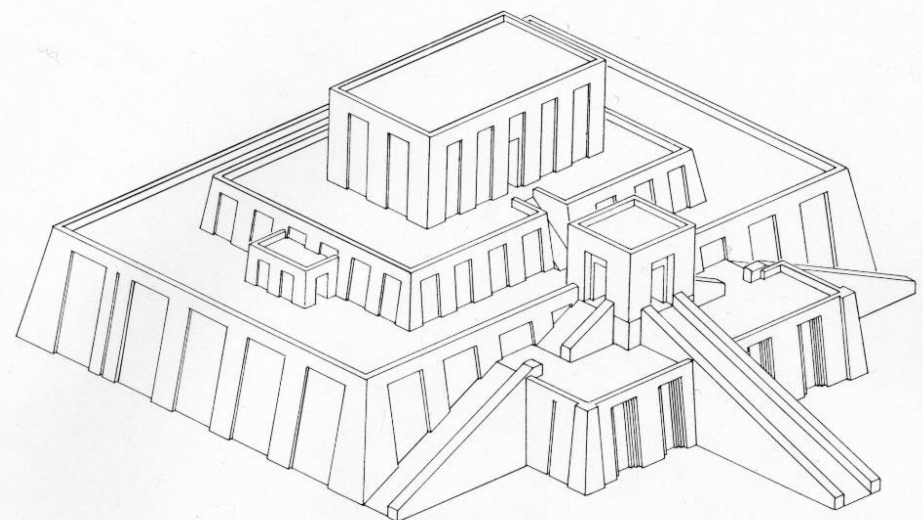
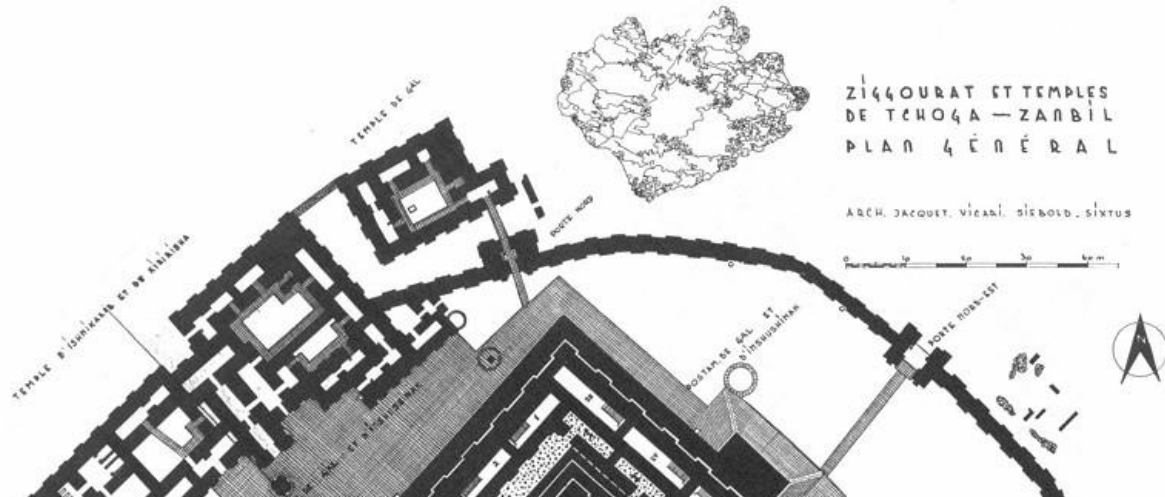
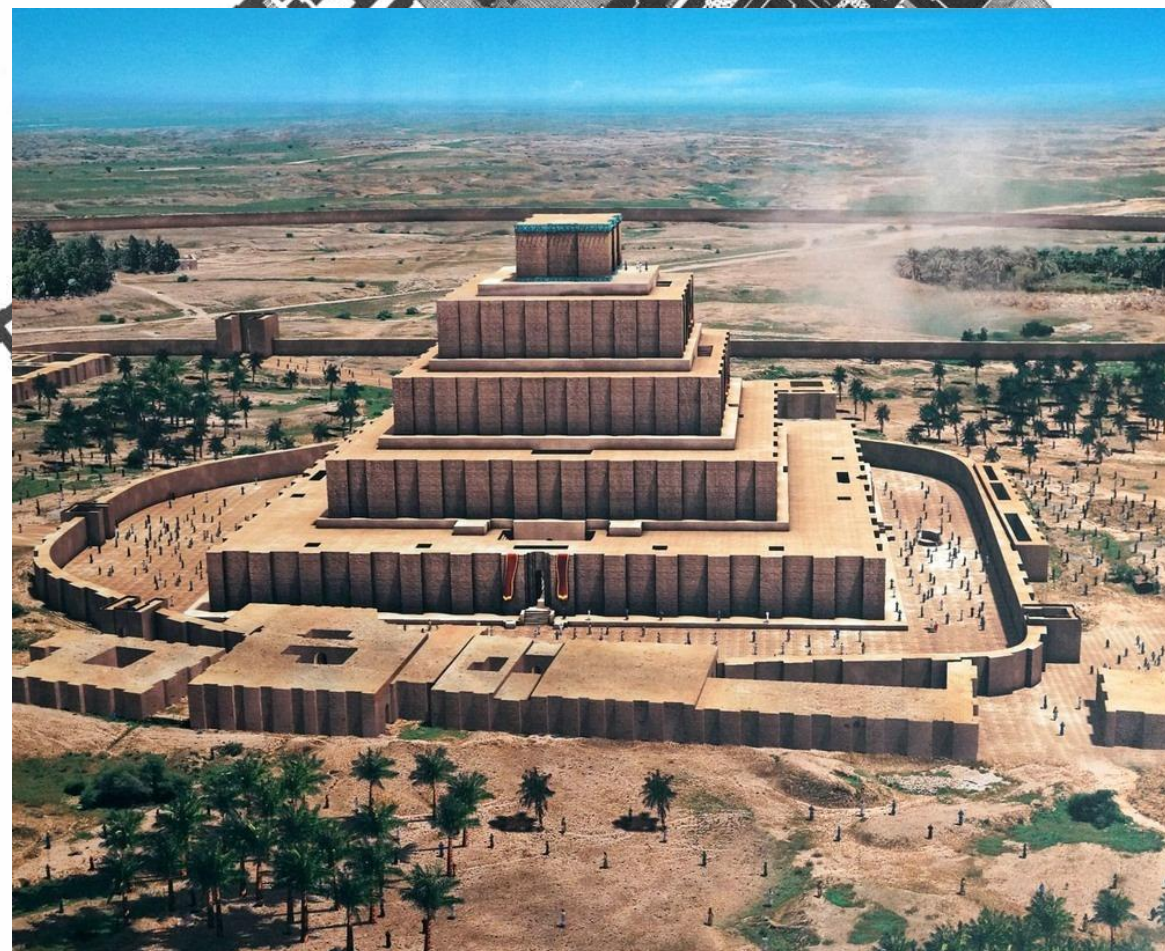


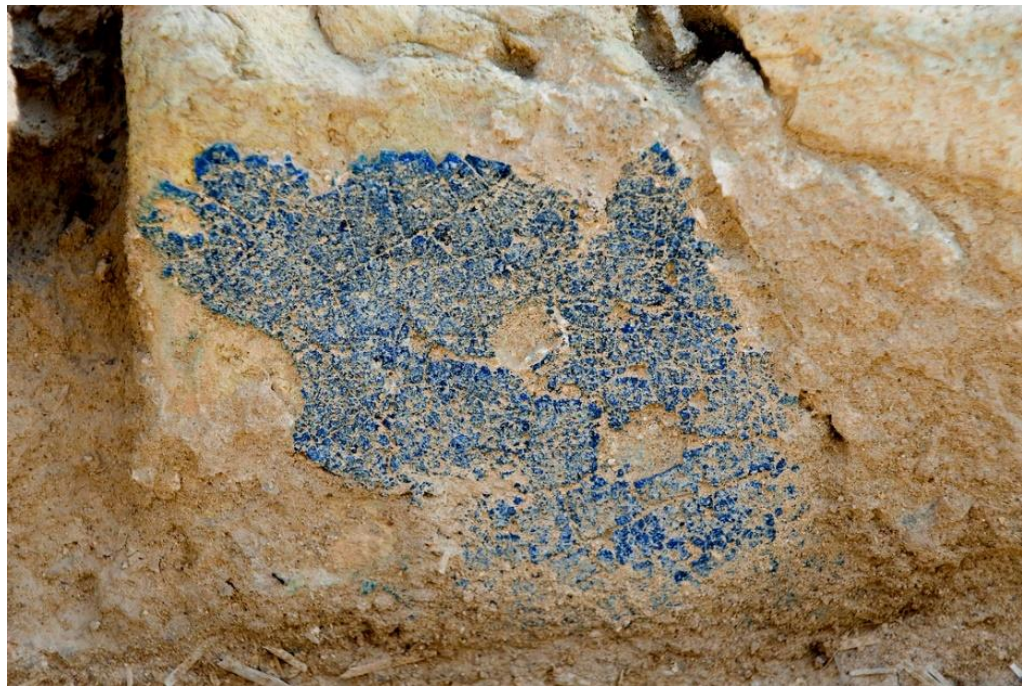
Figure 25.14 Two building stages of the ziqqurat at Chogha Zanbil (after Ghirshman 1966: Figs. 27 and 29).



7 Ur, Ziqurrat des Urnammu um 2100 v. Chr., Rekonstruktionsvorschlag.



Dur-Kurigalzu, Ziqurrat, 1400-1100 v. Chr.



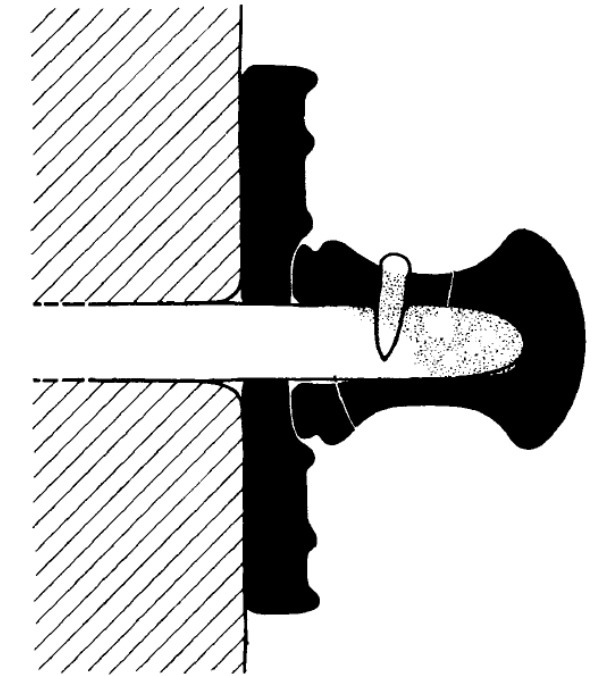
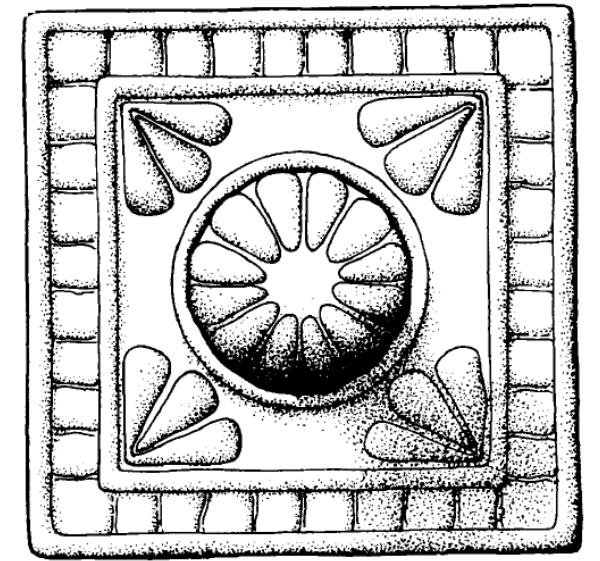
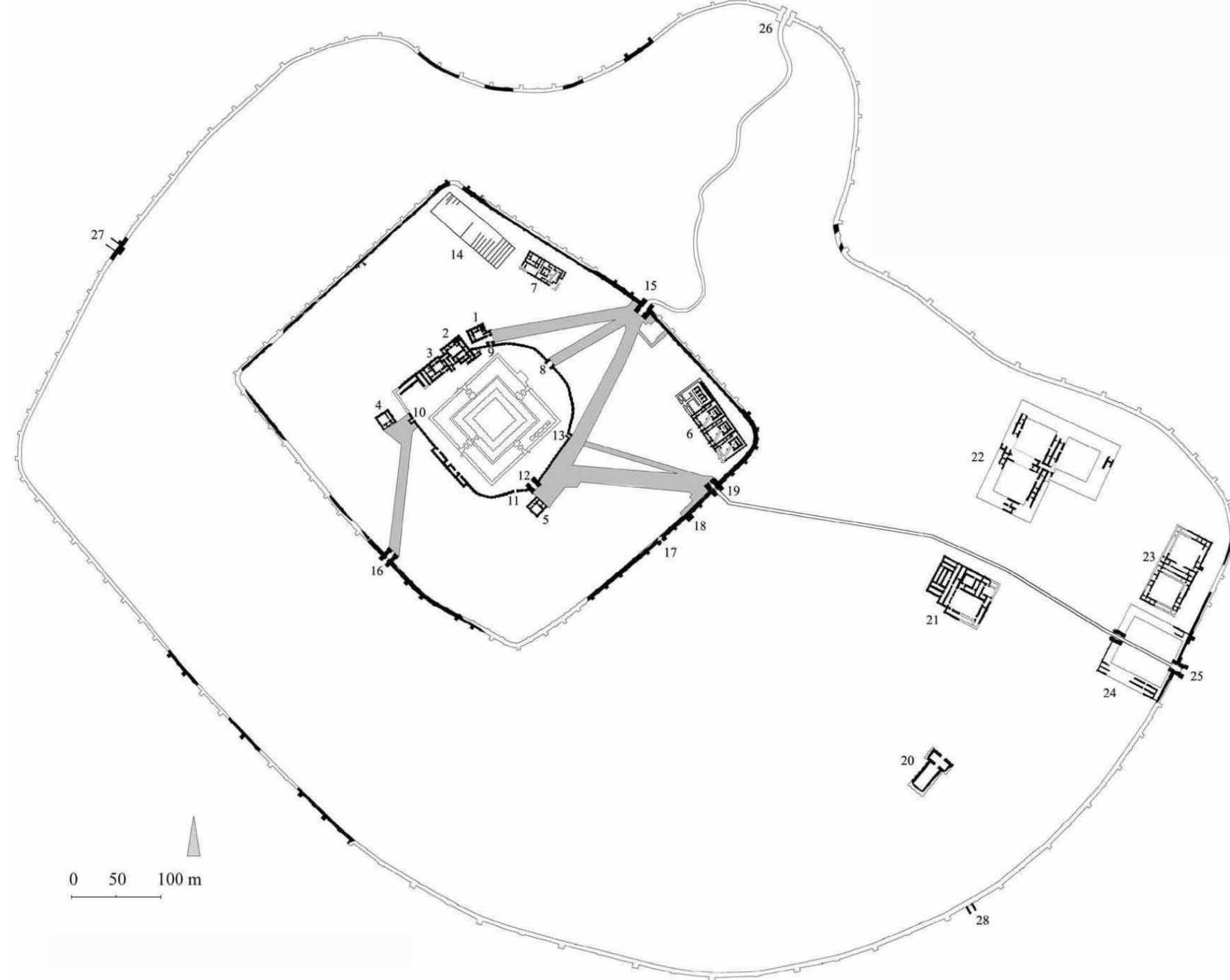


Figure 7.13 A glazed wall plaque from Tal-i Malyan (after Carter 1996: Fig. 31).



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

Periodo Medio elamita

- Prima dinastia locale, Kidinuidi (da Kidinu), „re di Susa e Anshan“
 - Inshushinaksharilani (re di Susa) e Tepti Ahar (re di Susa) noti dai testi di **Haft Tepe**
- **Seconda dinastia locale, 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
- 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))

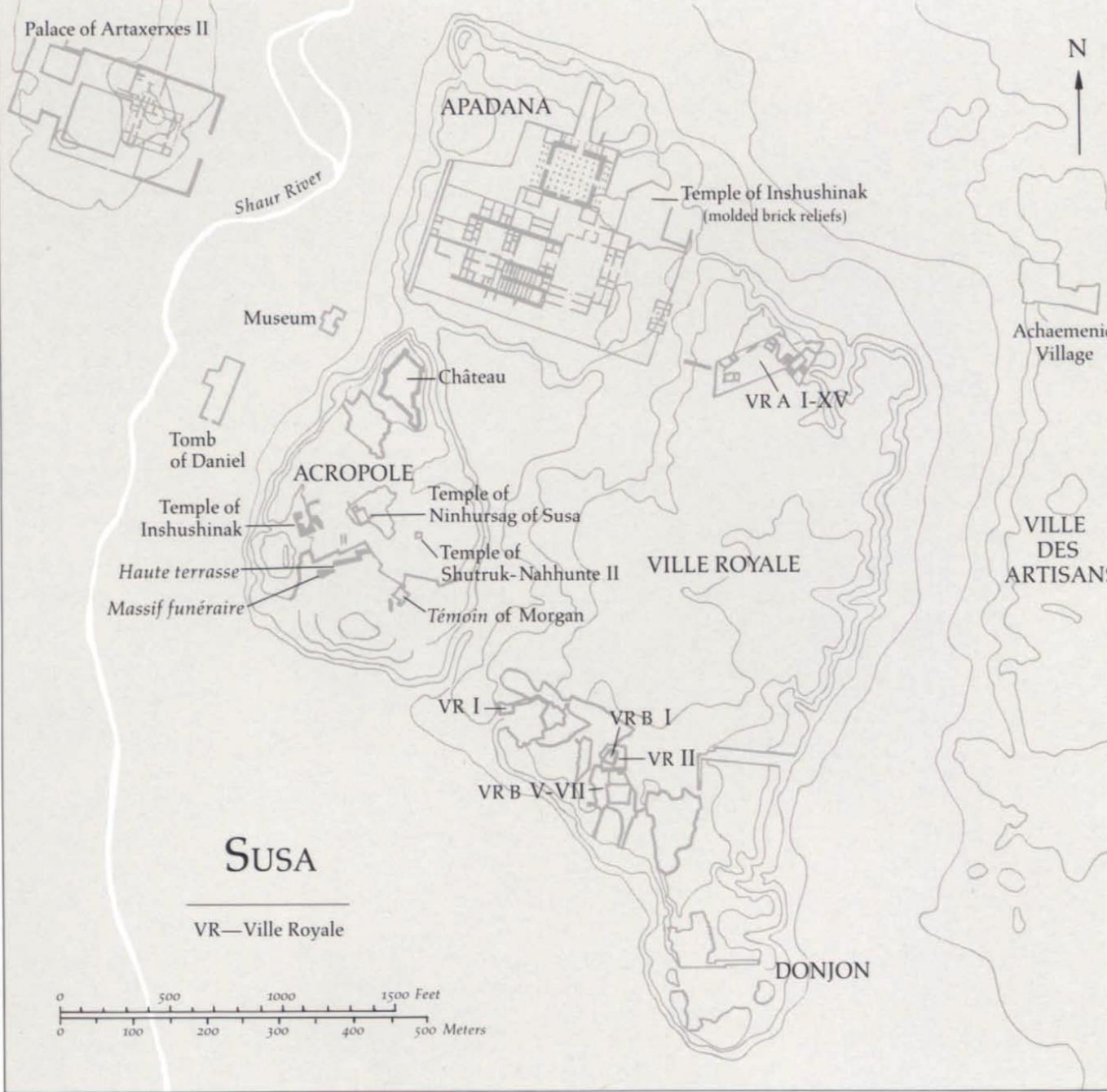
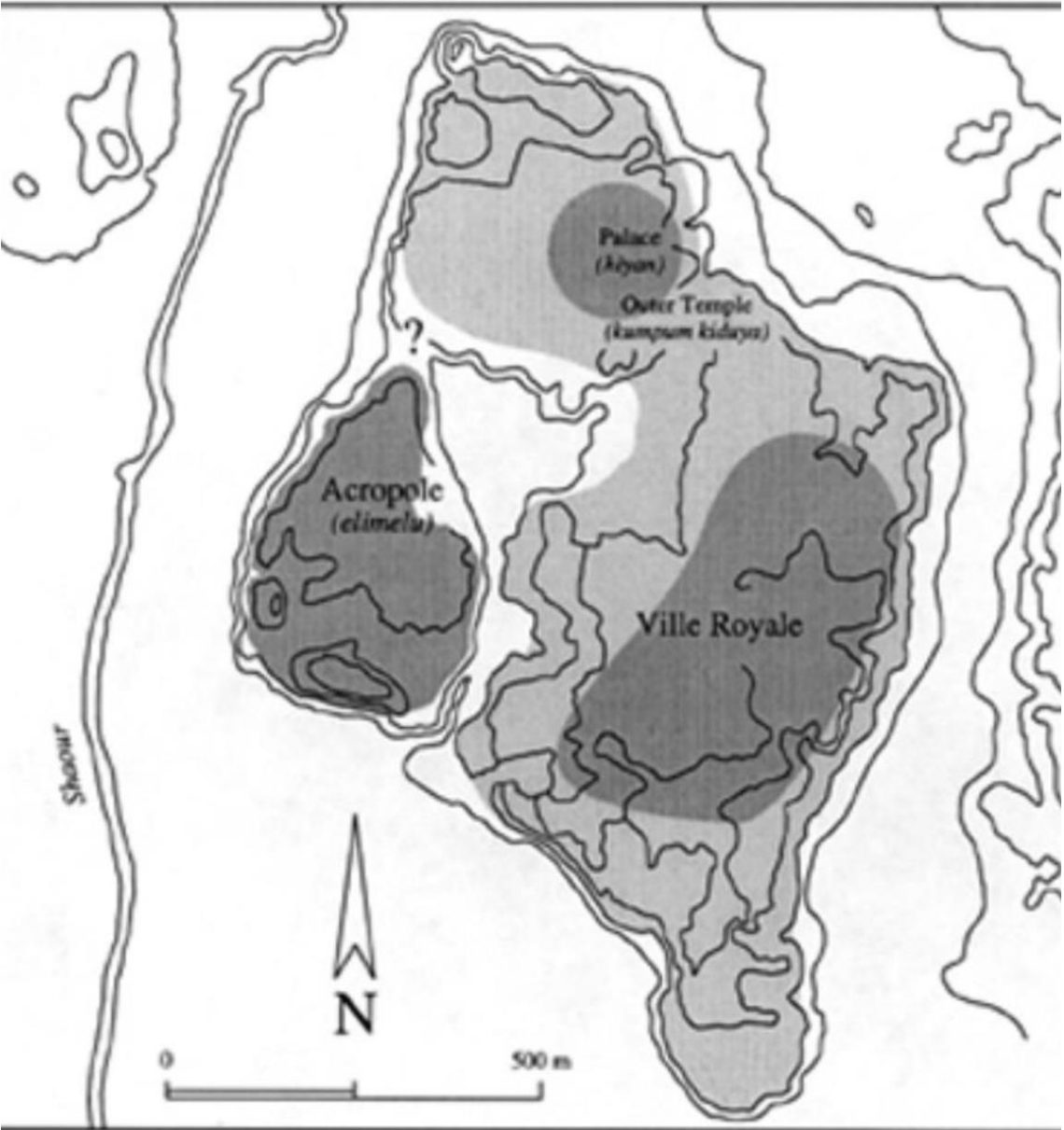
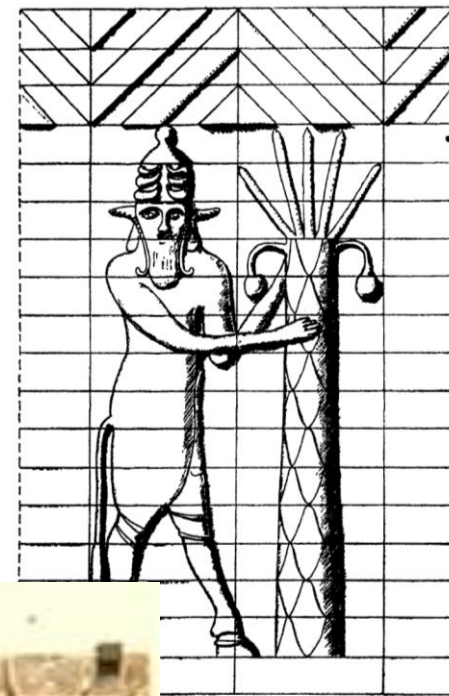


Figure 1. Map of Susa in the Elamite period.

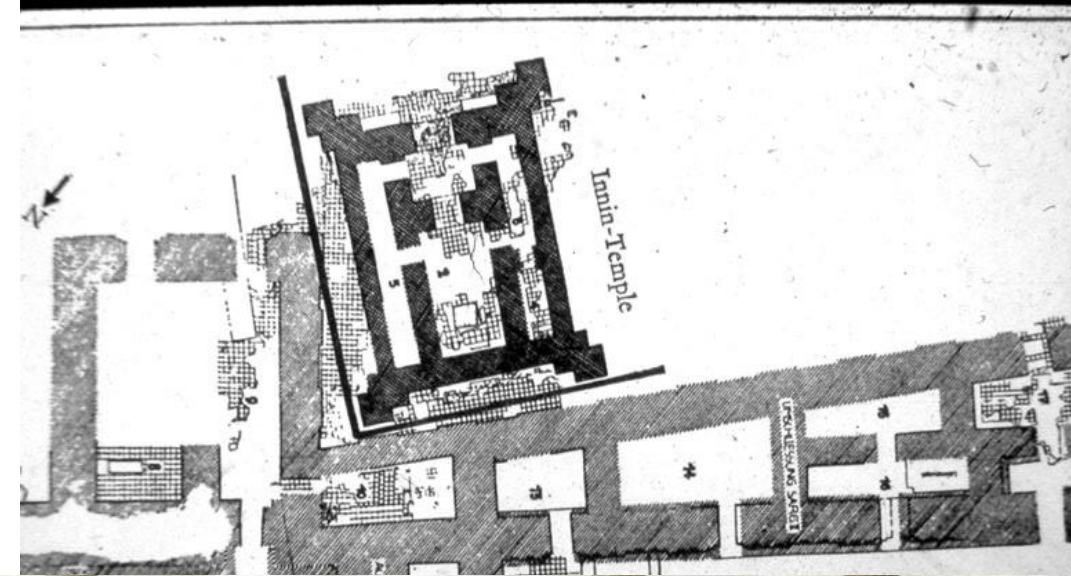
Susa, area dell'Apadana, decorazione architettonica



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



Uruk, tempio di
Karaindash (1430
a.C.) dedicato a
Inanna a *Uruk*



Susa, area dell'Apadana





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

Stele di Untash Napirisha,

2,62m

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



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



Inshushinak e Untash Napirisha

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



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



Inshushinak e Untash Napirisha

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

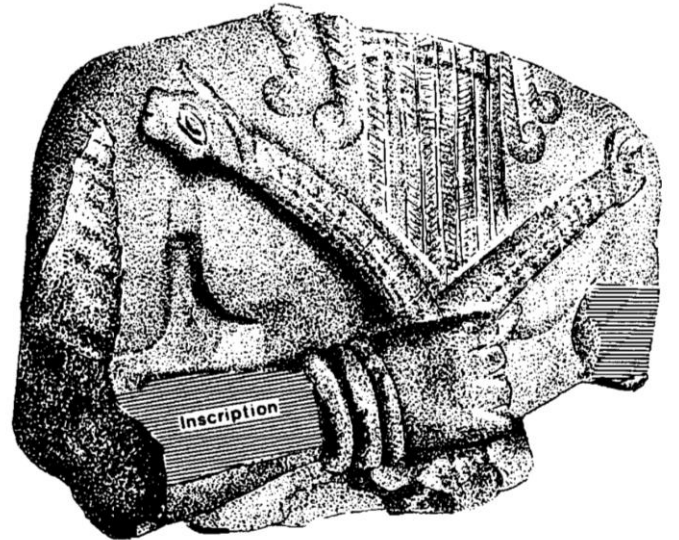


Figure 41. Reconstruction of the stele of Untash-Napirisha by Pierre de Miroschedji



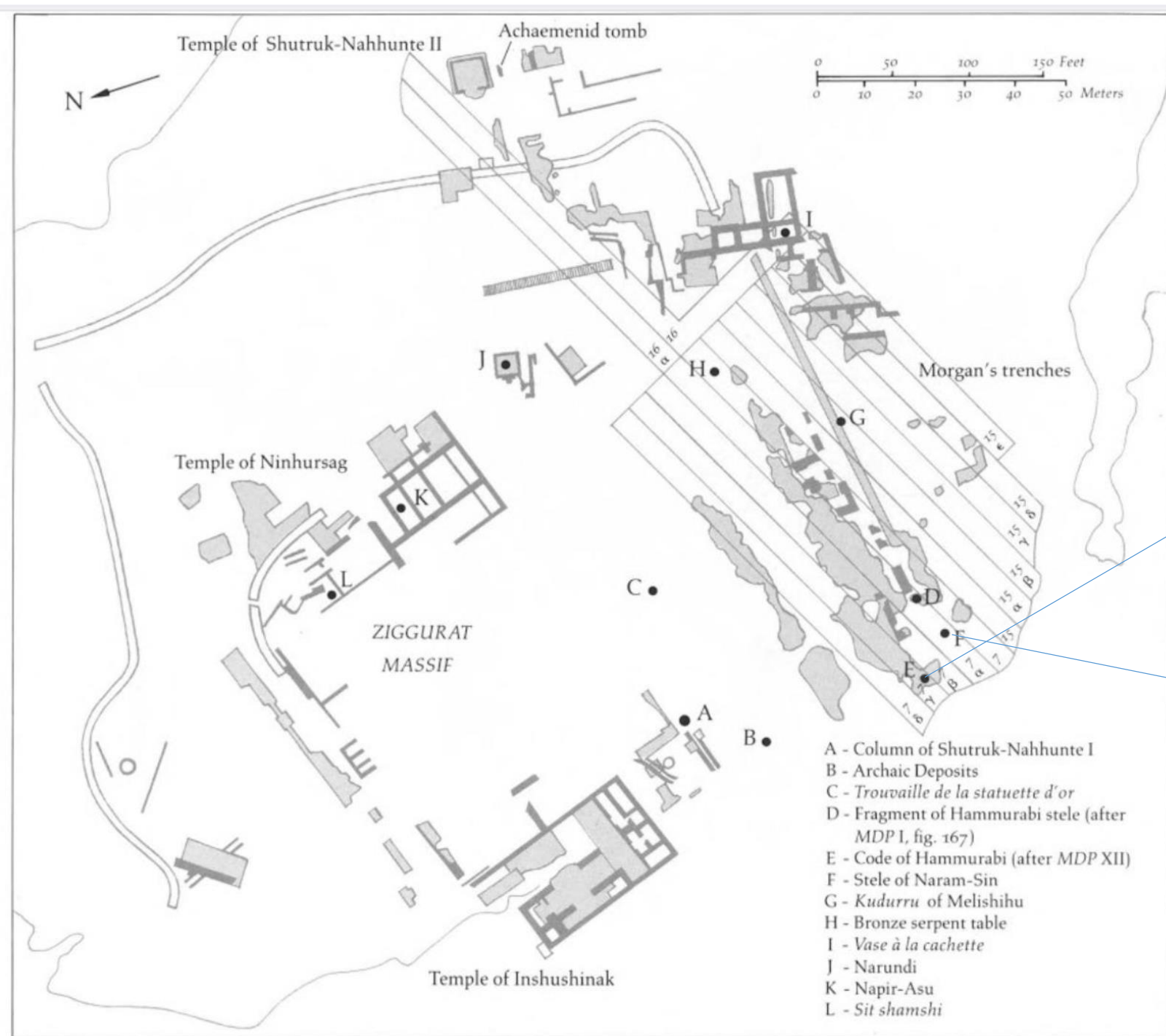
irisha

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



Periodo Medio elamita

- Prima dinastia locale, Kidinuidi (da Kidinu), „re di Susa e Anshan“
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 - Imprese edilizie fino in Fars
 - 12 spedizioni verso ovest (assiria, Diyalah, Mesopotamia meridionale)





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



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



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

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



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

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



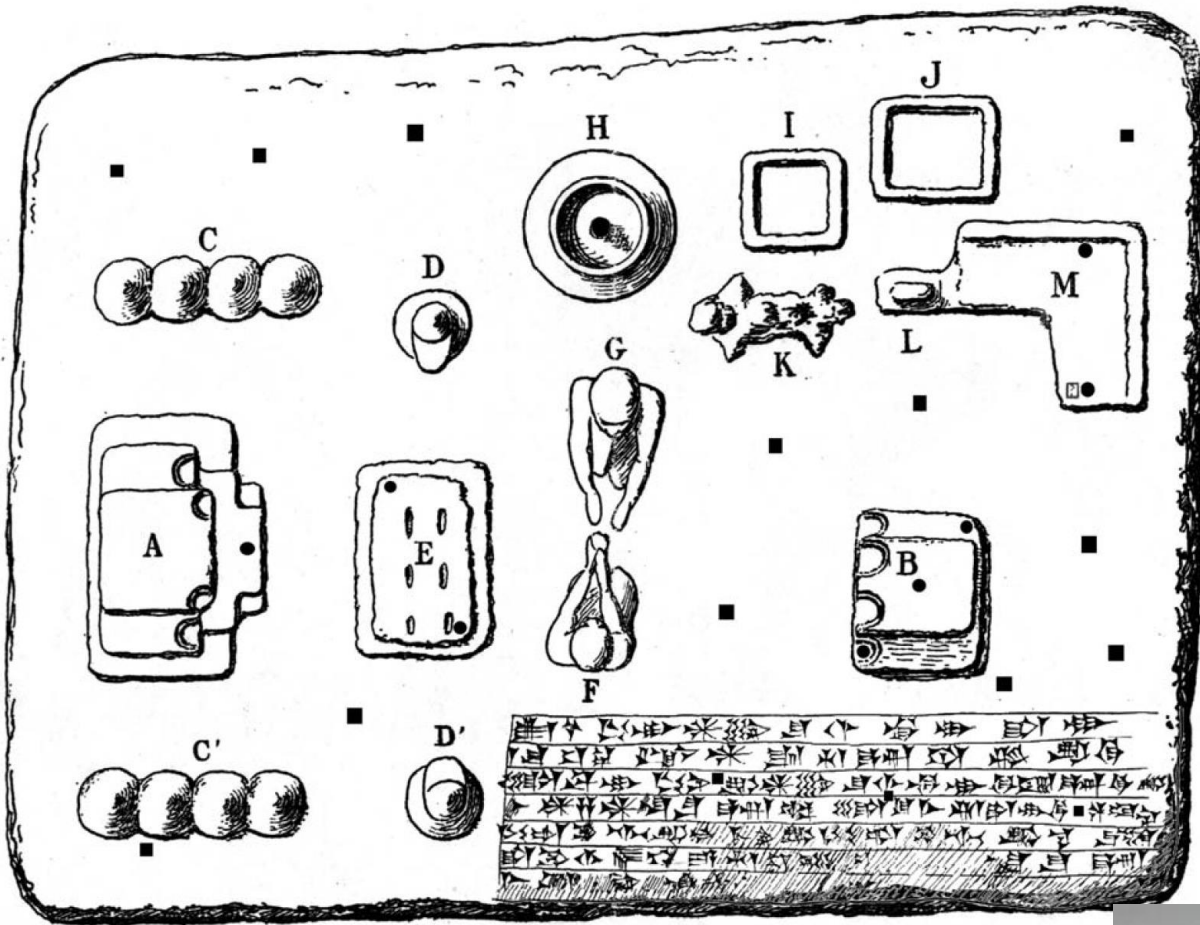


FIG. 200

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

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

Based on the evidence in Tallon & Hurtel 1992.

