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Chapter 1 : ANCIENT NEAR EAST BOOKS FROM UNDNA PUBLICATIONS

MOZAN 2 THE EPIGRAPHIC FINDS OF THE SIXTH SEASON Lucio Milano with contributions by Giorgio Buccellati, Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati, and Mario Liverani *The sixth.*

Venus Tablet , E. Terqa Preliminary Reports, The Fourth Season , Giorgio Buccellati. The Rituals of the Diviner , Ivan Starr. Salinity and Irrigation Agriculture in Antiquity: Terqa Final Reports, No. Frauen in Altsumerischer Zeit , Julia M. Studies in Ishchali Documents , Samuel Greengus. Studies in Honor of Edith Porada , M. Gli Opifici di Urkesh: Paper ISBN Mesopotamia , Juris Zarens. Three periods are represented: Of the 62 Old Babylonian documents, around 20 are of administrative type management of workers, various distributions, recording of the production of fields, etc and 10 are letters. Two legal texts are particularly interesting: School texts and a literary fragment written in emesal dialect show that a high level scribal school functioned at Terqa at that time. Lastly, a fragment of a divinatory report and allusions in the letters give information on these types of activity. Among the 27 texts of the time of Hana, we find the same typology: The significance of the substantive topics covered is accorded comparable weight to the technical aspects of data processing. Special emphasis is given to a detailed documentation of programs, to be written preferably in micro supported software such as Basic and Pascal. Terqa Preliminary Reports, No. Elements pour un logiciel Assyriologique , O. Some Considerations on the Stelae of Assur , C. Leo Oppenheim, , G. A Nuzi Private Archive: Morphological Considerations , M. Review of BM 6, P. Provincial Governance in Middle Assyria , P. A Mediterranean Seascape from Khorsabad , P. Khabur Ware and Nuzi Ware , D. Assyrians in Chaldean and Achaemenian Babylonia , R. A Preface , G. Kelly-Buccellati; Thoughts about Ibla, I.

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Chapter 2 : Urkesh - Wikipedia

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For convenience, they are grouped into volumes which are closed when a total of about 100 pages is reached. Individual titles are available on a standing order basis, which can be placed with the publisher for each of the various journals. Electronic Editions, which is also distributed by Udan Publications. Giorgio Buccellati The journal *Syro-Mesopotamian Studies* is devoted to the study of the civilizations which flourished in the area characterized by the use of Sumerian and Akkadian, from late prehistory to the end of the First Millennium B. Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati Assistant Editor: They are accounts of people listed by name, profession and sometimes provenience. The language in which the texts are written is plausibly Old Akkadian, and so is a majority of personal names, but several names may be explained as Hurrian. The date is that of the later portion of the Sargonic period. Besides providing a complete philological treatment of the texts, this fascicle briefly describes the archaeological context - a stratigraphically well defined deposit within a sizeable stone building; it also provides a brief report on the work of the sixth season of excavations. An electronic version of the text portion of this monograph labeled CM E2 is available from Udan. Publication of this monograph was made possible through a grant from the National Endowment of the Humanities. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher. The archaeological context - M. Philological presentation - L. Description 29 1 Site plan of M o m 30 2 F1: Floor plan 31 3 F1: Description photo I I 1 F1: General overhead of entire unit [V6B] 2 F1: Closer view of Western portion of unit [V6C] 3 F1: Close-up view of locus with tablets [V6N] I I 4 M2 1: As the second in our sequence of official excavation reports, this monograph deals first with the broader background of the sixth season as a whole; it also takes up in some detail the issue of the general archaeological and specific stratigraphic context in which the tablets are situated. The staff included the following individuals: Crane, assistant director and archaeologist; Mario Liverani, Antone J. Kent and Federico A. Buccellati, photographers; Carla Pearson, Darlene A. Ibrahim Nan0 and Ms. Najah Touer, were also particularly helpful during our season of excavations. We wish in particular to acknowledge the warm spirit of collegiality with which we were received by Dr. Ali Abu-Assaf, the new Director General. It was in fact a great pleasure for us that during our first season in Mozan since his taking the leadership of the Directorate General, he was able to accompany the Minister of Culture of the Syrian Arab Republic, Dr. Muhammad Mustafa Miro, and with Dr. Adnan Bounni, Director of Excavations. We are always mindful of the fact that if we have been able to make a strong commitment to a long term and ambitious program of archaeological work in Syria it is due in large measure to the unqualified support that we have received over the years from the Syrian authorities, who have been unfailing in both providing every possible assistance in all practical needs and showing at the same time the greatest interest in our intellectual concerns. The official visit of the Minister and the Director General was in this respect especially symbolic coming as it did upon completion of our new Expedition House, which will allow us to implement a much more effective program of excavation and laboratory research over the coming years. One of these areas was Area F, where we anticipated that we might be able to obtain a substantial horizontal exposure of strata dated to the earliest periods of the history of the site. The reason for this assumption was based on the results of our surface ceramic collection, and on the observation that here the gradient of the tell is not very steep, thus allowing for a fairly broad excavation unit situated by the toe of the slope. Work in this unit is described briefly below by M. A second new operation labeled AS was a stepped trench chosen for just the opposite reasons. The area in question corresponds to the highest rise on the the j Mozan 2. The Epigraphic F i n k of the Sirth Season 5

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High Mound, where our ceramic survey had resulted in the largest concentration of later material. Another important consideration for the choice of this area was its particular topographic configuration: The trench was so laid out that it followed the slope in this particular direction, ending in its lowest part with a fairly large and level area, not much higher in elevation than the level of the Outer City, but still well within the projected perimeter of the inner City Wall. Our expectation was to obtain thereby a complete stratigraphic sequence for the occupational history of the site, with the possibility of further horizontal excavation where the stratigraphy would warrant it. The results did indeed match very closely our expectations. From small private houses of the Nuzi period at the top, and through sizeable brickwork remains of the Khabur period, we came, about half way through the slope, to late third millennium strata, and began to excavate at the bottom of the trench a large structural complex of the mid third millennium, which appears to be a relatively well preserved public building. We are currently working on the publication of a preliminary monograph which will be devoted entirely to this trench. The first two are a new topographical survey of the site, including a much finer coverage of the Outer City, and the geophysical survey, which had been started in 1933 by J. A. H. H. and by J. A. A geo-morphological survey of the immediate environs of the site was begun by B. Marcolongo, who also plans to continue his work at the site in 1934. We intend to resume it in the season since we are working on a two year cycle, according to the current policies of the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums. Publication of the temple excavations is thus postponed until after that date. We are especially grateful to Lucio Milano for the speed and competence with which he has prepared this material for publication. This find is clearly sufficiently important to warrant immediate publication in this form. To be sure, no one more than Milano himself is aware of the fact that the discovery of additional tablets may significantly increase our understanding of these documents; and given the fact that the tablets came from the very top layers of a deposit contained within a well preserved building, we may in fact expect that future excavations in this area may yield additional epigraphic finds of the same nature. And yet both the degree of definition which is already possible at this juncture, and the significance of the finds in themselves, are such that we felt immediate publication was needed within the official sequence of the Mozan reports. The tablets published here represent the northernmost cuneiform epigraphic finds of the third millennium excavated to date. The Naram-Sin inscription of Pir Hiiseyn is the only one coming from a location even farther to the north, but this text was not found in an excavation, and doubts have been raised as to whether it was found in or even near its original emplacement, or was brought there in later times, see references cited in Birkner-Klahn, p. The Epigraphic Finds of the Sixth Season 7 ministrative, influence, suggesting perhaps that the Akkadian kings had succeeded in securing not only the lower funnel of the Khabur where Brak was the major center, but also the upper plains in the piedmont region of Mozan. The presence of Hurrian onomastic elements in our tablets is however even more significant. Nevertheless, our data do provide some meaningful new evidence for the presence of Hurrian linguistic elements in this region at this date. Conversely, the total absence of Amorite names provides a strong intimation as to the presumed absence of such a linguistic element. This is in line with the thesis advanced in Mozan I as one of the research objectives of our excavations, to the effect that the Khabur plains were an early Hurrian enclave. What the overall influence of the Hurrian linguistic element may have been, how far back in time the Hurrian scribal tradition extended first clearly attested in the Tishat inscriptions, how widespread the Akkadian cultural and administrative presence was - these are clearly questions that cannot be answered at this stage. But the very fact that we can pose them in such detail is indicative of the significance of our epigraphic finds from Mozan, and of the interest and determination with which we will pursue this particular set of problems in our future work at the site. Through the sixth season Spring 1933, we have excavated major deposits with a significant corpus of ceramics from: In the Obl grave a substantial corpus of late Ninevite V vessels was found including the large pointed base, globular bowls with deeply grooved designs Fig. As will be demonstrated in detail in the publication of this pottery, on which I am currently working, it appears that the contents were placed in this tomb at a point late in terms of the Ninevite V and Scarlet ware tradition at least in our area and early in the Metallic ware tradition. This then

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means that Obl represents the earliest third millennium deposit thus far excavated at Mozan. It is not, however, the earliest third millennium deposit extant at Mozan since surface sherds of earlier Ninevite V incised ceramics have been found. In fact it was especially this earlier material which gave us the impetus to excavate in Area F1 see below 2. Between this deposit and the next chronological segment of the pottery chronology there is probably a short gap since the city wall burnt deposit f16 in Area K1 does not overlap with the material from the tombs. This, however, may also be due to the nature of the burnt deposit and the fact that a limited range of types was found there Mozan I, pp. The ceramics from this burnt deposit are dated partly through comparison with other sites but also by the date of the seal impressions on the door sealings Mozan I, pp. Storage vessels with plastered interiors and some of the Simple ware shapes overlap the ceramics found in Temple BA. Most of the ceramics from the Temple BA are from the Simple ware tradition but a significant proportion is Metallic ware. This is also true for the vessels in the storerooms in Area F1. Some overlap of types may be seen in the decorated storage vessels but confirmation of this awaits the restoration of the F1 material. Certainly both the Simple ware and the Metallic ware of these rooms are somewhat different in both shape and manufacturing technique from that of the wares excavated in Temple BA. Already we have a progression of types from the city wall through this new deposit in the F1 storerooms. In general, the earliest spouted vessels have short spouts attached to the shoulders of small, squat jars while the later examples have longer spouts on taller, somewhat larger jars. The vessels found in situ in the two storerooms of Area F1 are an important step in this direction. If these storeroom vessels do indeed also turn out to be dated by the tablets published here, then we will have a secure anchor for the later part of the Sargonic period. Discovered on the surface of the tell by J. Ericson during his work on the geo-physical survey, it came from the an area immediately west of the Temple BA. It was assigned the field number To date, this is the only other epigraphic find demonstrably from Mozan⁶ A reading of the few signs remains uncertain. The best interpretation is the one which has been offered privately by W. Hallo, whom we wish to thank for his kindness in sharing his insight with us. Four such squares were originally opened in order to obtain an area of 10 by 10 meters, eventually enlarged for practical needs to cover a total area of 10 by The area selected for excavation is located on the left i. The absolute elevations of F1 from ca. Barbara Cifola, and Miss Alessandra Asteriti. When the tablets were found, Lucio Milano acted also as epigraphist. In the present report ,all the f- and i- numbers refer to the season MZ6 and the area F1. Buccellati in Mozun I, pp. Roobaert in Mozun I, pp. The Epigraphic Finds of the Sixth Season 11 though certainly low in absolute terms presence of Ninevite 5 fragments in the north-western portion of the mound. The slope of the gully was only partly modelled by erosion, and basically stood on a terraced structure clearly adapted to a slope already existing in the mid-third millennium B.

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The high mound covers about 18 hectares and rises to a height of 25 meters, with 5 sub-mounds. The high mound is surrounded by a mudbrick city wall that was roughly 8 meters wide and 7 meters high. Agatha Christie, his wife, wrote that they chose not to continue at the site because it seemed to have Roman material. Excavations at Tell Mozan began in and have been conducted for at least 17 seasons up to the present time. A small sounding was done in J1 to clarify the transition between Mittani and Khabur. The excavations have been assisted at various times by other groups including the German Archaeological Institute. Important structures excavated include the royal palace of Tupkish, an associated necromantic underground structure Abi, a monumental temple terrace with a plaza in front and a temple at the top, residential areas, burial areas, and the inner and outer city walls. This system marries the advantages of both the database and prose type approaches, in that elements are individually linked across both stratigraphy and typology, and yet remain tied in a more synthetic whole through the narrative of the archaeological record. Another focal point of research at the site is the application of conservation. This system protects the monument while still allowing a detailed inspection of the primary document as originally unearthed. The same system affords an overview of the architectural volumes as perceived by the ancients. A sizeable lab in the field research facility allows the conservators to give the best possible on-site care while interacting with the excavations. An extensive storage facility has been established where more than 10,000 objects and samples of non-museographic quality are available for further study. A detailed catalog indexes these finds. Special emphasis is placed on documenting the concrete types of contact which are observed in the ground. This is done with great detail at the level of each individual feature. From this evidence is automatically derived a complete depositional history of all elements in contact. The strata are conceived as segments of this continuum in which a single depositional moment can be reconstructed. The phases are periods that are culturally identifiable on the basis of typological and functional analysis. Horizons are the broad chronological subdivisions based on comparative material and as they can be linked to the general historical understanding. Owen on the occasion of his 65th birthday October 28 edited by Gernot Wilhelm, pp. Bonetti, Conservation at the core of archaeological strategy. The case of ancient Urkesh at Tell Mozan. Urkesh and the Hurrians: Akkermans and Glenn M. Schwartz, The Archaeology of Syria:

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Figure 2 F1: Floor plan Mozan 2. The Epigraphic Finds of the Sixth Season 31 c c I \ 32 L. Milano [SMS Figure 4 Third millennium epigraphic finds from Northern Syro-Mesopotamian sites Figure 5 1: Obverse (?) (1:1) Mozan 2.

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j Mozan 2. The Epigraphic Find of the Sixth Season 5 High Mound, where our ceramic survey had resulted in the largest concentration of later material. Another important consideration for the choice of this.