

MADDE GÖGÜS  
 MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN  
 SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN  
 18 MAYIS 1994

enclosure wall of the ziggurat was the "royal quarter" (Ghirshman, 1968, p. 49, fig. 17), accessible through a massive gate structure in the eastern city wall. It consisted of three large buildings with multiple courtyards, called "palaces" by the excavator. There was probably a fourth large building, but it has been completely eroded away. This area of the city probably served as the residence for the royal entourage.

Palaces II and III of the royal quarter were poorly preserved, and finds from them were sparse. Like the ziggurat, however, they were planned and executed on a monumental scale and date from the time of Untaş Napiriša. Palace I, the hypogeum palace, with its five vaulted underground burial chambers, remained in use until about 1000 B.C.E., possibly as a place of pilgrimage (Ghirshman, 1968, pp. 51-53, 59-74; Carter and Stolper, p. 162). Unlike Susa or Kabnak (Haft Tepe), where tombs were used for multiple burials, the underground vaults at Āl Untaş Napiriša contained only one skeleton; the rest of the bodies had been cremated. Why cremation has been attested only in the tombs of Āl Untaş Napiriša is unknown (Ghirshman, 1968, pp. 73-74). Approximately 180 m south of the royal quarter is a T-shaped sanctuary dedicated to the god Nusku.

The ziggurat and many of the buildings at Čoğā Zanbīl were well built and lavishly decorated. Baked brick, gypsum plaster, vaulting, and architectural ornament of faience and glass were extensively used (Amiet, 1966, p. 354, figs. 261-62). Further stockpiles of baked brick, bitumen, and plaster were discovered just inside the temenos wall, and huge numbers of faience knobs and tiles were stored in the rooms on the lowest stage of the ziggurat. The production of these materials and objects occurred on or near the site (Ghirshman, 1966, p. 11). Votive objects were also made and stored in the temple workshops (Ghirshman, 1966, pp. 94-99; idem, 1968, p. 43).

Āl Untaş Napiriša was designed both as a capital city and as a kind of federal sanctuary, in which the principal gods of the Elamite realm were honored. Its construction represented a radical departure from tradition and must have been intended to challenge the long-established position of Susa as the regional center. Middle Elamite rulers also built other temple cities throughout their empire, but none appears to have been either as spectacular or as short-lived as Āl Untaş Napiriša (Ghirshman, 1968, pp. 1-8, 38; Carter, 1971, pp. 188-89; Miroschedji, 1980, pp. 142-43; Vallat, 1980; Carter and Stolper, pp. 37-39, 162; Schacht, pp. 184-85).

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(ELIZABETH CARTER)

COGONDAR. See BEET.

COĞUR (also *čoğor*, *čoğür*, more commonly called *sāz* in former Soviet Azerbaidzhan), is the typical pyriform lute of the 'āšeq (q.v.), the professional minstrel of Azerbaijan. The ancestor of this instrument was probably the *tanbūr* of Šīrvān, described by 'Abd-al-Qāder b. Ġaybī Marāğī (p. 200) in 809/1405, which was very popular in Tabrīz. It was pear-shaped and had two strings tuned a second apart (as are the lowest and highest strings of the *čoğür*). With the passage of time these strings were probably doubled and tripled.

The overall length of the most common form of this instrument is about 105 cm, but there are two other, less common types, with lengths respectively of about 130 and about 70 cm (Rahmatov, pp. 20-21; Albright-Farr, pp. 29-30). The pyriform sound box is shaped from two strips of mulberry wood glued together and closed by a soundboard, also of mulberry wood; the neck, of walnut (often hollowed out), has room for ten to fourteen frets, each with a specific name (Eldarova, p. 42).

Traditionally, as the student learns from his master to play the instrument, he simultaneously learns to manufacture it according to tested and unvarying procedures (cf. Albright-Farr, pp. 33-34). He often decorates both the neck and the soundbox with shell inlays.

The 'āšeq suspends the *čoğür* around his neck by means of a strap fastened to the instrument, for he generally plays standing up and sometimes even while walking. The style of playing the *čoğür* is characterized both by the extreme mobility with which the