Viktor V. Mokroborodov. "Kindyktepa: a temple of the mid-first millennium BC in Southern Uzbekistan"

Michele Minardi

Electronic version

URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/49887>

DOI: 10.4000/abstractairanica.49887

ISBN: 1961-960X

ISSN: 1961-960X

Publisher:

CNRS (UMR 7528 Mondes iraniens et indiens), Éditions de l'IFRI

Electronic reference

Michele Minardi, "Viktor V. Mokroborodov. "Kindyktepa: a temple of the mid-first millennium BC in Southern Uzbekistan", *Abstracta Iranica* [Online], Volume 40-41 | 2019, document 17, Online since 30 December 2019, connection on 27 April 2021. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/49887> ; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4000/abstractairanica.49887>

This text was automatically generated on 27 April 2021.

Tous droits réservés

Viktor V. Mokroborodov. "Kindyktepa: a temple of the mid- first millennium BC in Southern Uzbekistan"

Michele Minardi

REFERENCES

Viktor V. Mokroborodov. "Kindyktepa: a temple of the mid-first millennium BC in Southern Uzbekistan" in J. Lhuillier and N. Boroffka (eds.). *A Millennium of History. The Iron Age in southern Central Asia (2nd and 1st Millennia BC). Proceedings of the conference held in Berlin (June 23-25, 2014). Dedicated to the memory of Viktor Ivanovich Sarianidi*. Berlin, 2018, p. 343-351

- 1 Kindyktepa is a site located within the Bandykhan Oasis in the Surkhandarya region of today's southern Uzbekistan. The site was fully investigated between 2005 and 2010 by a joint Uzbek-German team led by N. Boroffka and L. Sverchkov. The paper outlines the results of their work. The rectangular structure excavated at Kindyktepa consists of a monumental ceremonial building. It has a main hall with four central pillars and two long, narrow, rectangular rooms that give its design a spiral-shaped or labyrinthine form. The structure has endured four different stages, of which three involved architectural development (the third was a post destruction renovation) and the fourth was a post abandonment stage. The ceramic material unearthed at the site is of Yaz III typology. According to Mokroborodov, during the 4th century BC, and since its earliest stage, the building was a temple of Zoroastrian character, more specifically a "fire temple". The discussion relative to the debate regarding fire temples is barely outlined, and the references to it are not up to date (the seminal work by Schippmann

in 1971 and Litvinskii and Pichikyan in 2000 contributed to, and did not end, a still ongoing, complex debate that is here left unmentioned).

AUTHORS

MICHELE MINARDI

Centre of Classical and Oriental Archaeology, Moscow