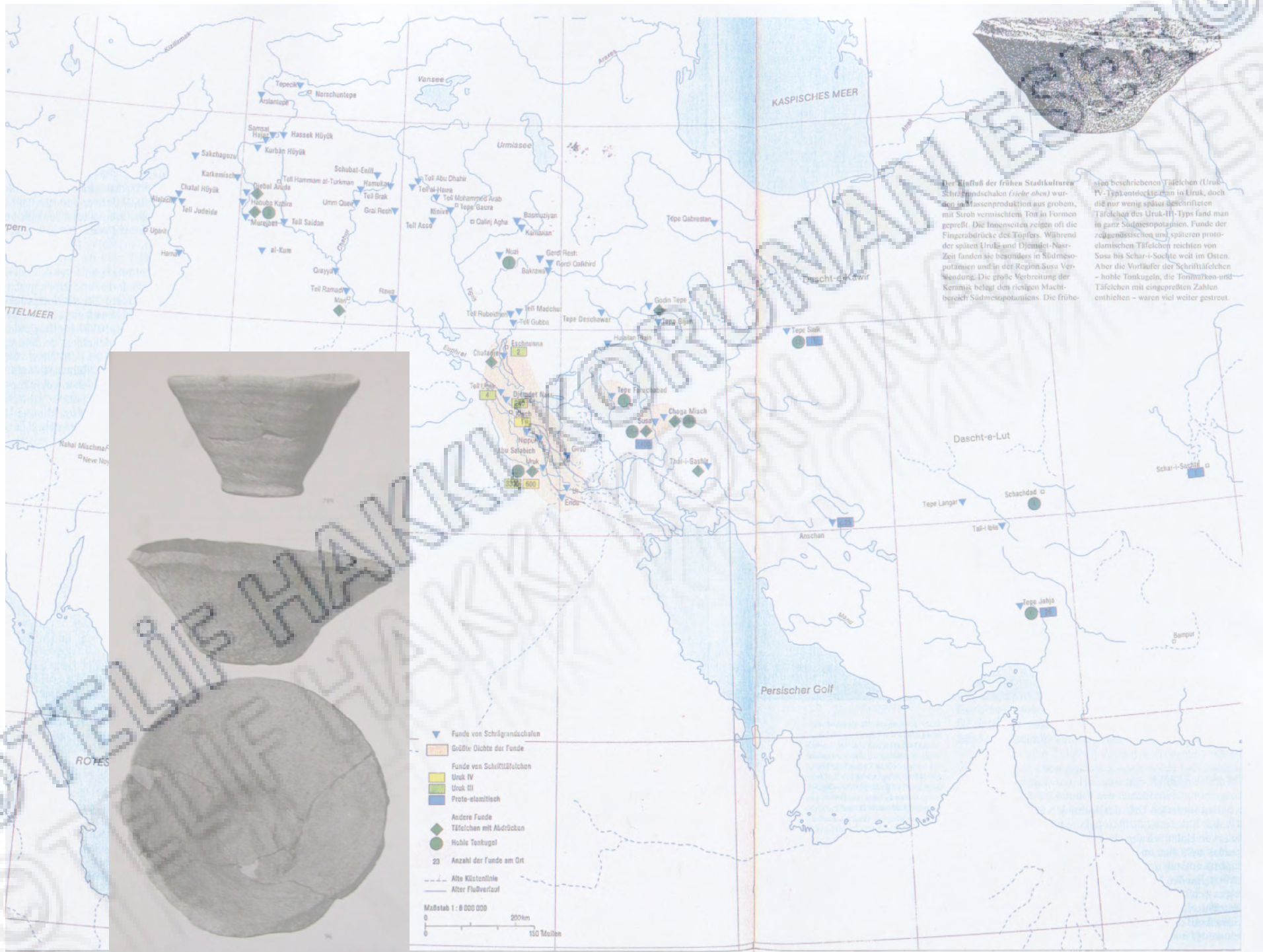


| <u>MÖ</u> | <u>Ark.Dönem</u> | <u>Tarihi Dönem</u> | <u>Mezopotamya</u> |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Ubaid |
| 4000 | Susa I | Prehistorik | E. Uruk |
| 3500 | Susa II | Protolitrit | G. Uruk |
| 3100 | Susa III | Proto-Elam | J. Nasır |
| 2900 | | | EH I |
| 2700 | Susa IV | E. Elam | EH II |
| 2600 | | | EH III |
| 2334 | | | Akkad |

| <u>MÖ</u> | <u>Ark.Dönem</u> | <u>Tarihi Dönem</u> | <u>Mezopotamya</u> |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Ubaid |
| 4000 | Susa I | Prehistorik | E. Uruk |
| 3500 | Susa II | Protolitrit | G. Uruk |
| 3100 | Susa III | Proto-Elam | J. Nasır |
| 2900 | | | EH I |
| 2700 | Susa IV | E. Elam | EH II |
| 2600 | | | EH III |
| 2334 | | | Akkad |





Der Einfluß der frühen Stadtkulturen Schrägrandschalen (siehe oben) wurden in Massenproduktion aus grobem, mit Stroh vermischten Ton in Formen gepreßt. Die Innenseiten zeigen oft die Fingerabdrücke des Töpfers. Während der späten Uruk- und Djemdet-Nasr-Zeit fanden sie besonders in Südmesopotamien und in der Region Susa Verbreitung. Die große Verbreitung der Keramik belegt den riesigen Machtbereich Südmesopotamiens. Die frühesten beschriebenen Täfelchen (Uruk-IV-Typ) entdeckte man in Uruk, doch die nur wenig später beschrifteten Täfelchen des Uruk-III-Typs fand man in ganz Südmesopotamien. Funde der zeitgenössischen und späteren proto-elamischen Täfelchen reichten von Susa bis Schar-i-Sekhté weit im Osten. Aber die Vorläufer der Schrifttäfelchen – hohle Tonkugeln, die Tonmarken- und Täfelchen mit eingepreßten Zahlen enthielten – waren viel weiter gestreut.







Warka Vase





Figure 28. Drawing of a seal impression depicting a priest-king fighting enemies before a horned building. Seal: Susa, late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C. Clay, H. 1 in. (2.5 cm). Paris, Musée du Louvre, Sb 2125



TWO FRAGMENTS OF A JAR SEALING SHOWING
GRAIN STORAGE

Unbaked clay

H. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. (3.3 cm); W. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (2.7 cm); D. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

(2 cm); and H. 1 in. (2.4 cm); W. $\frac{7}{8}$ in. (2.3 cm);

D. $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (.9 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

Sb 2027, Sb 2141

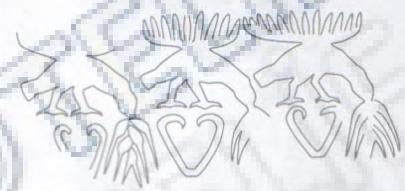


21 BULLA WITH SEAL IMPRESSIONS, CONTAINING
TOKENS

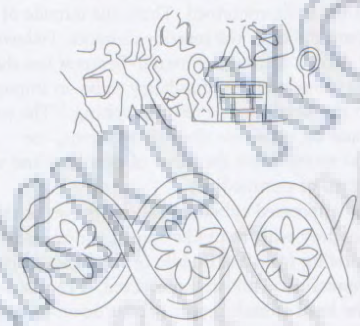
Clay

DIAM. $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. (6 cm)

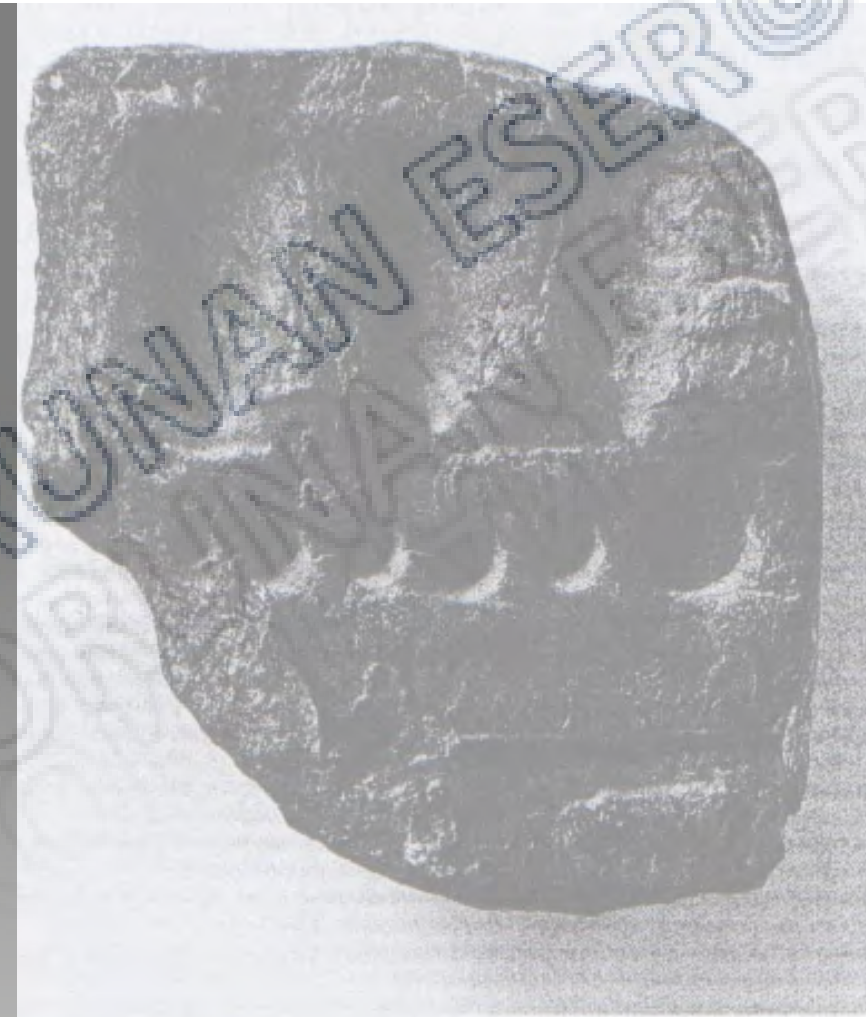
Impressions: figures, H. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.4 cm); animals,



23 BULLA WITH SEAL AND TOKEN IMPRESSIONS,
CONTAINING TOKENS
Clay, slightly baked
DIAM. 2 1/2 in. (6.5 cm)
Impression, h. 1 1/4 in. (3.1 cm)
Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.
Sb 1927
Excavated by Mecquenem.



BULLA WITH SEAL IMPRESSIONS, CONTAINING
TOKENS
Unbaked clay
DIAM. 3 1/4 in. (7.8 cm)
Impressions: snakes, h. 1 1/4 in. (3.2 cm); figures,
h. 1 1/4 in. (2.9 cm)
Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.
Sb 1927
Excavated by Mecquenem.



TABLET WITH A SEAL IMPRESSION AND
MARKINGS HAVING NUMERICAL VALUE
Unbaked clay
H. 2 3/4 in. (5.8 cm); W. 2 1/2 in. (6.4 cm)
Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.
Sb 2313
Excavated by Mecquenem, 1933-39.



Figure 27. Head of a male from a statue; side and front views. Susa, ca. 3300 B.C. Stone, H. 7 in. (18 cm). Susa, Shush Museum

51 FEMALE WORSHIPER

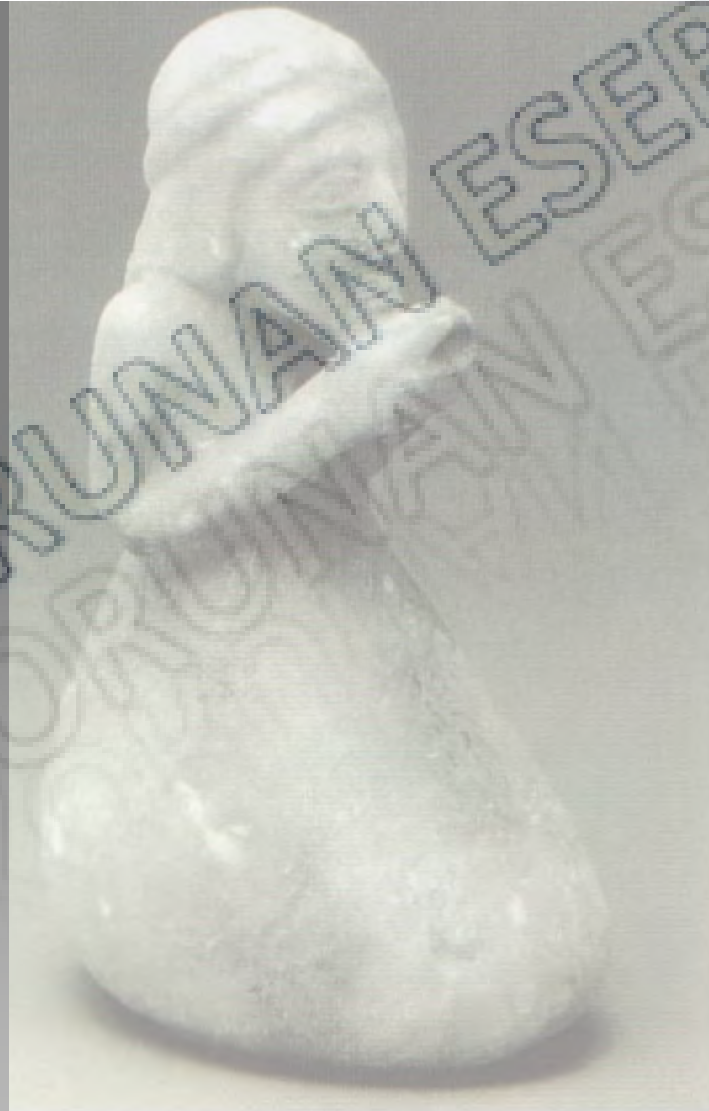
Alabaster

H. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (6.2 cm); L. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. (4.5 cm); W. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (4 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

First archaic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 70

Excavated by Mecquenem, 1909.



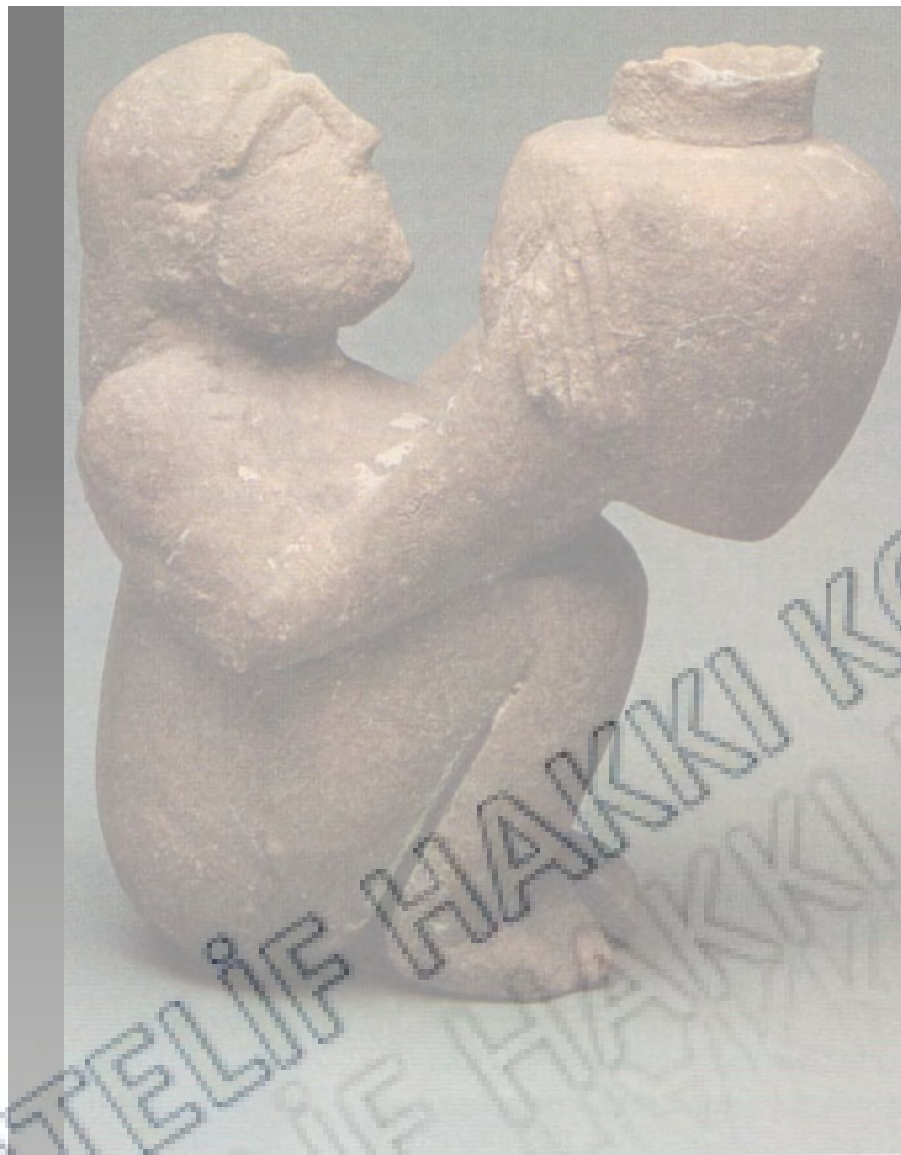
FEMALE WORSHIPER

Gypsum alabaster

H. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (11.5 cm); L. $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. (7.2 cm); W. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. (4.5 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

Second archaic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 69



32 WORSHIPER WITH A VESSEL

Alabaster

H. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (11.6 cm); L. $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. (10.5 cm); W. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (6.3 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

Second archaic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 71



MALE WORSHIPER

Yellow limestone

H. $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. (6.6 cm); W. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. (3.3 cm); D. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (1.3 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

First archaic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 72

Excavated by Mecquenem, 1909.



SEATED MONKEY

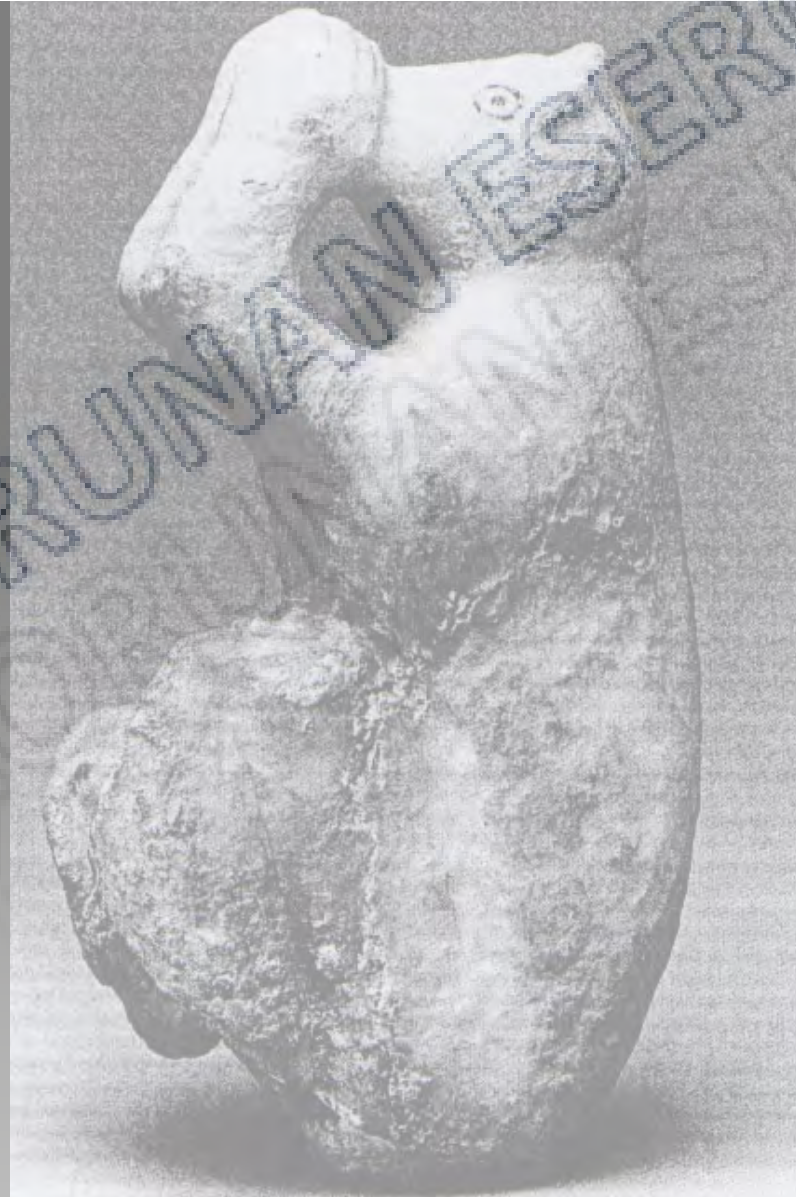
Alabaster

H. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. (13.5 cm); W. $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. (6 cm); D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (9 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

Second archaic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 119

Excavated by Mecquenem, 1909.



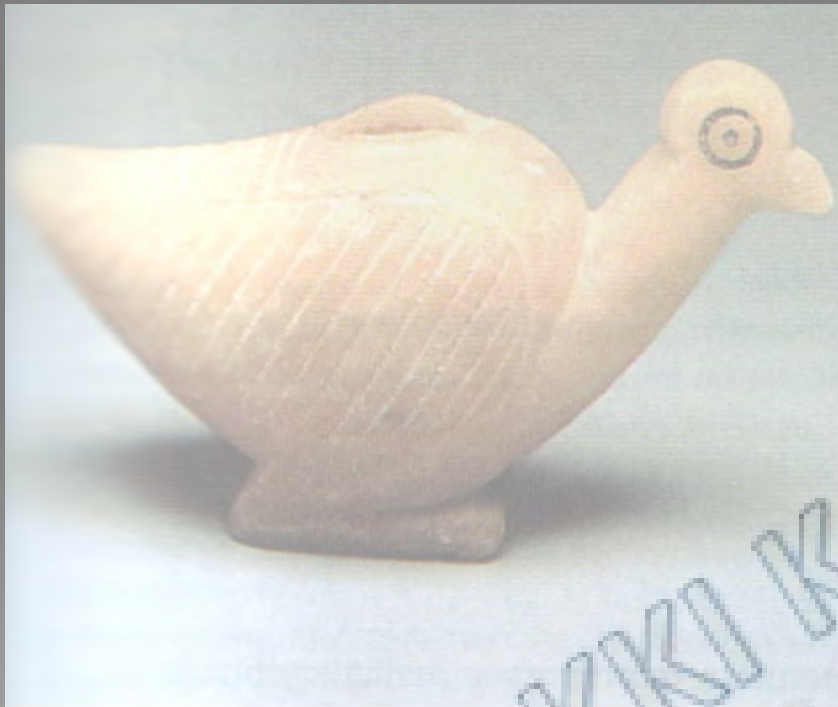
SITTING BEAR

Alabaster; gray paste inlay

H. 4 cm. (10 cm); L. $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. (6 cm); W. $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. (3.6 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

Inventory: Sb 119.



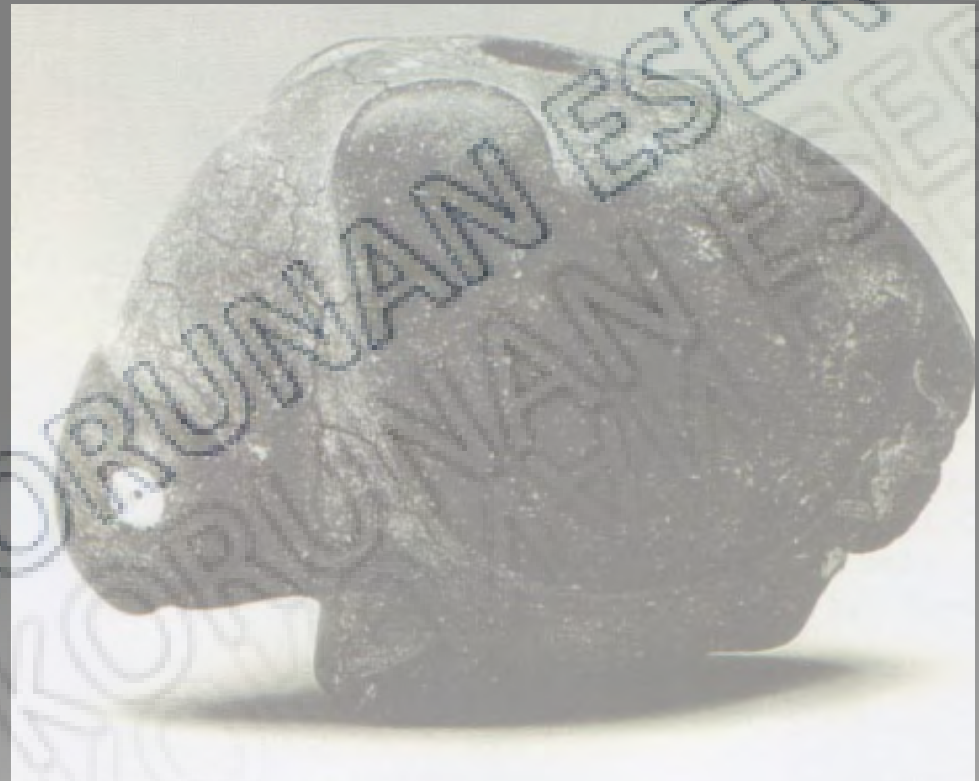
BIRD-SHAPED VESSEL

Alabaster, bitumen(?)

H. 2 1/4 in. (5.8 cm); L. 4 in. (10.2 cm); W. 1 1/4 in. (4.5 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

Archaeic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 301
Described by Mecquenem, 1909.



37 BIRD

Bitumen compound; shell inlay

H. 2 1/4 in. (7 cm); L. 4 1/8 in. (10.5 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

Acropole; Sb 2918

Excavated by Mecquenem, 1934.



30 SMALL VESSEL WITH TWO NECKS

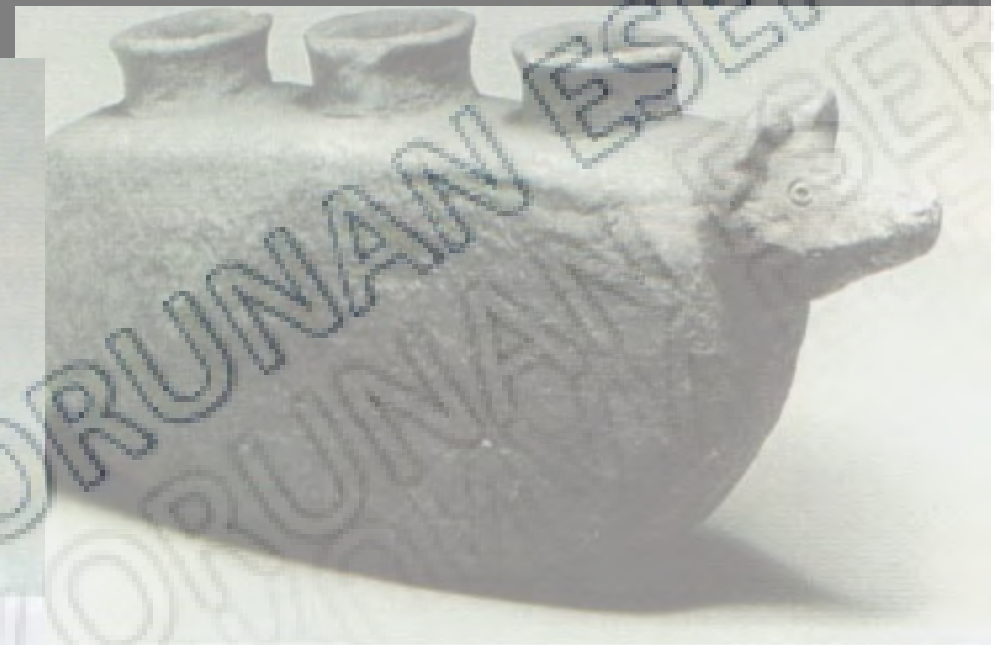
Painted alabaster

H. $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. (6 cm); L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (10.7 cm); W. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.5 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

First archaic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 4005

Excavated by Mecquenem, 1909.



5 VESSEL WITH THREE NECKS AND AN ANIMAL HEAD

Alabaster, bitumen(?)

H. 3 in. (7.7 cm); L. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. (16 cm); W. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (4.2 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

Second archaic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 3030

Excavated by Mecquenem, 1909.



VESSEL IN THE SHAPE OF A BAG

Alabaster

H. $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. (6.7 cm); W. $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. (7.2 cm); D. 2 in.
(5.2 cm)

Late Uruk period, ca. 3300 B.C.

Second archaic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 3012

Excavated by Macquenon, 1900

| <u>MÖ</u> | <u>Ark.Dönem</u> | <u>Tarihi Dönem</u> | <u>Mezopotamya</u> |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Ubaid |
| 4000 | Susa I | Prehistorik | |
| | | | E. Uruk |
| 3500 | Susa II | Protolitrit | G. Uruk |
| 3100 | Susa III | Proto-Elam | J. Nasır |
| 2900 | | | EH I |
| 2700 | Susa IV | E. Elam | EH II |
| 2600 | | | EH III |
| 2334 | | | Akkad |



7 MONSTROUS FELINE

Gray marble

H. 2 in. (5.1 cm); L. 3 3/8 in. (7.9 cm); W. 1 1/4 in. (3.2 cm)

Proto-Elamite period, ca. 3000–2900 B.C.

First archaic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 11



HEADLESS STATUETTE OF A RESTING BOVINE

White marble

H. 1 1/8 in. (3.4 cm); L. 2 1/4 in. (5.7 cm); W. 1 in. (2.5 cm)

Proto-Elamite period, ca. 3000–2900 B.C.

First archaic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 11

Excavated by Mecquenem, 1909.



DEAD BIRD

White marble

H. 1 1/8 in. (4.9 cm); W. 1 1/8 in. (3 cm); D. 1 1/2 in. (3.7 cm)

Proto-Elamite period, ca. 3000–2900 B.C.

First archaic deposit, Acropole, trench 26; Sb 10;

Excavated by Mecquenem, 1909.

| <u>MÖ</u> | <u>Ark.Dönem</u> | <u>Tarihi Dönem</u> | <u>Mezopotamya</u> |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Ubaid |
| 4000 | Susa I | Prehistorik | E. Uruk |
| 3500 | Susa II | Protolitrit | G. Uruk |
| 3100 | Susa III | Proto-Elam | J. Nasır |
| 2900 | | | EH I |
| 2700 | Susa IV | E. Elam | EH II |
| 2600 | | | EH III |
| 2334 | | | Akkad |

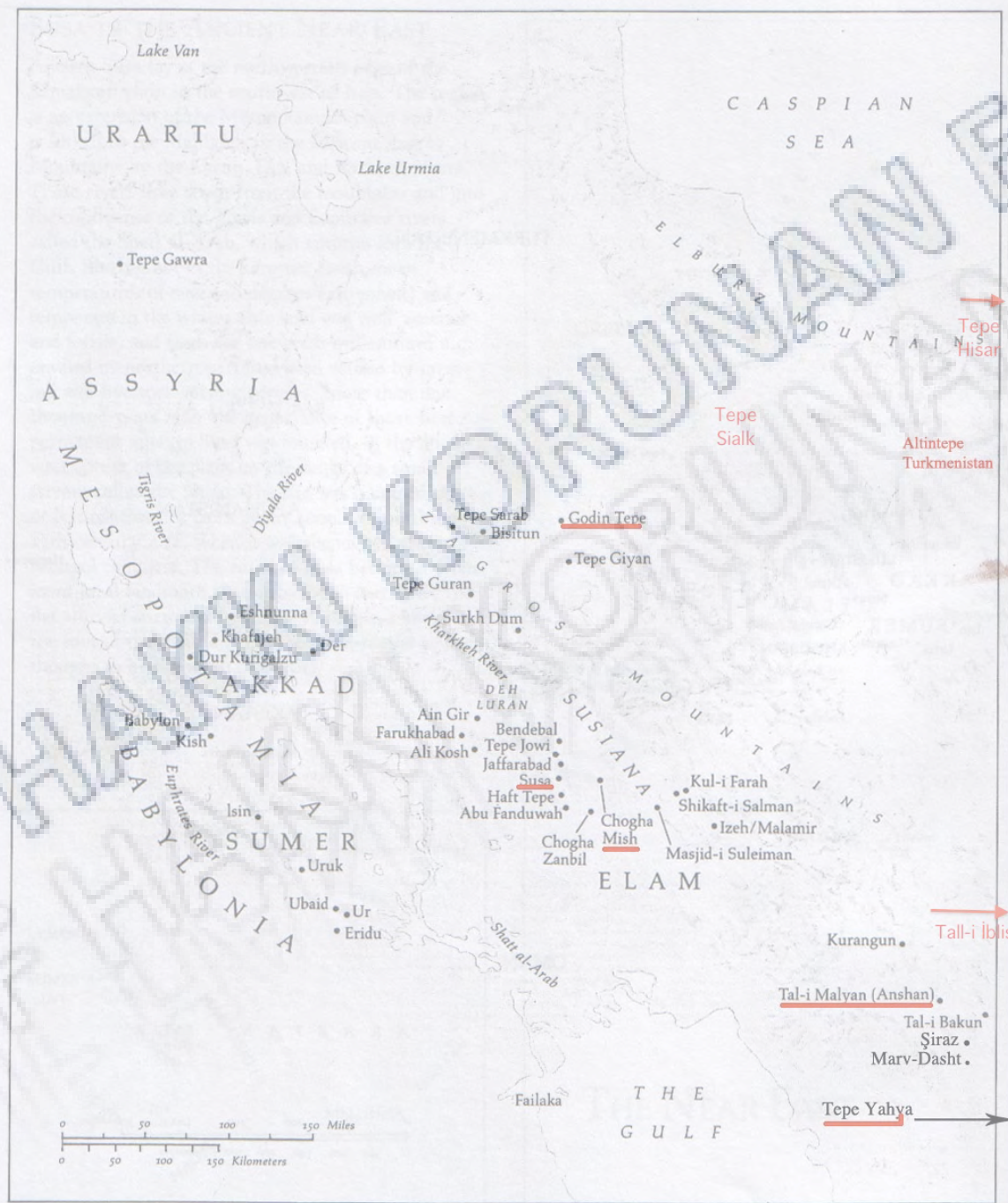
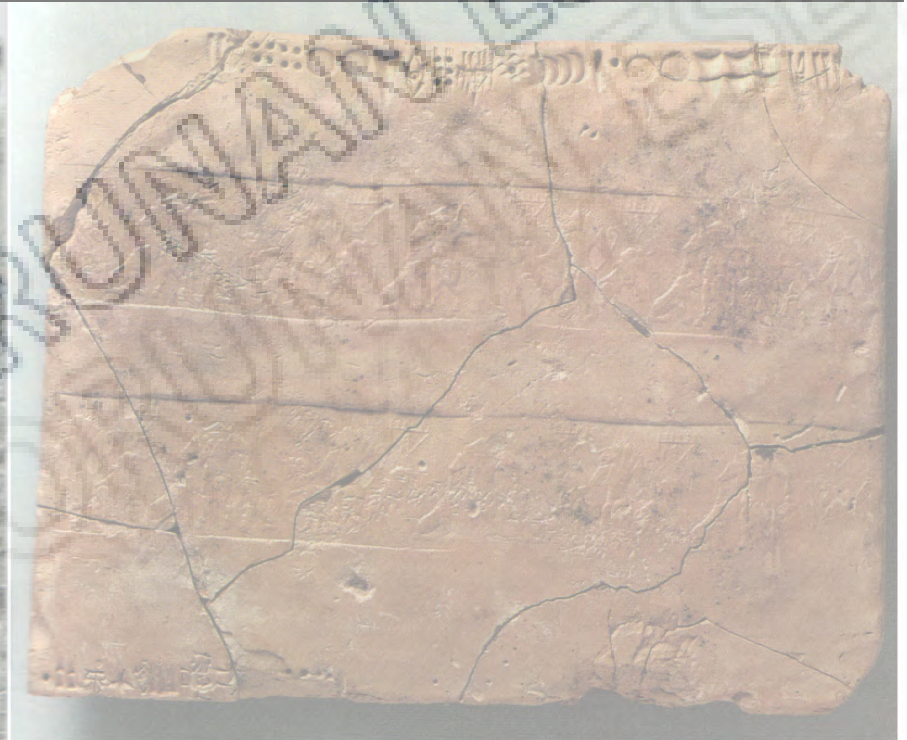
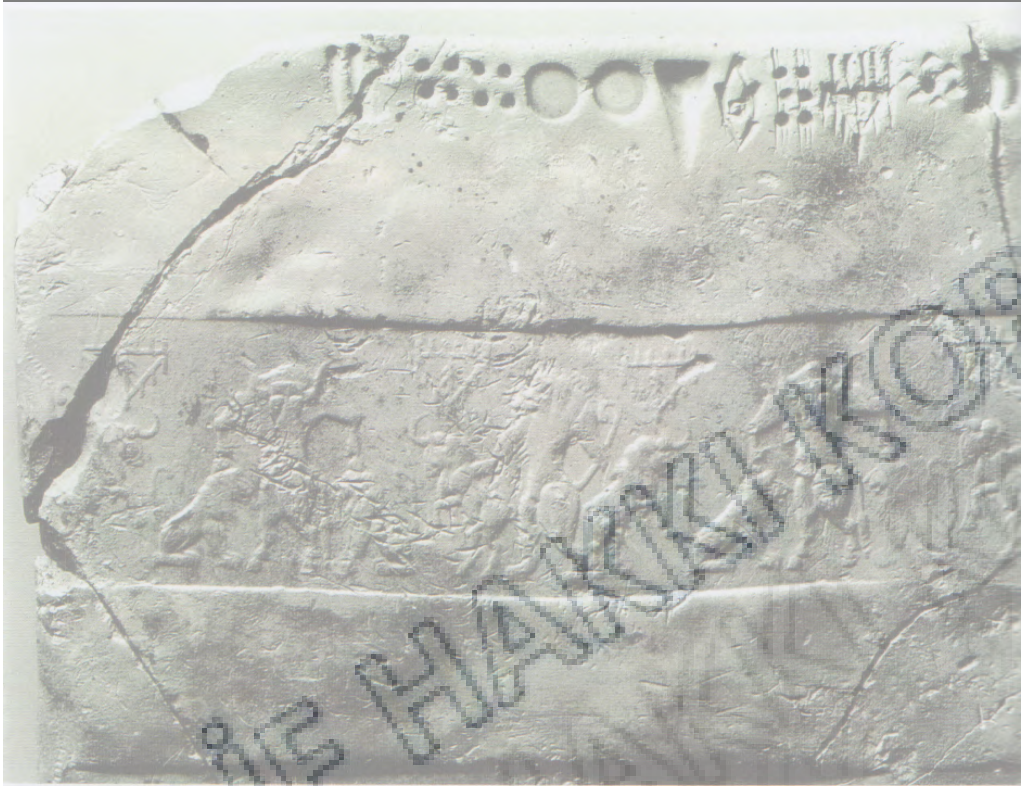
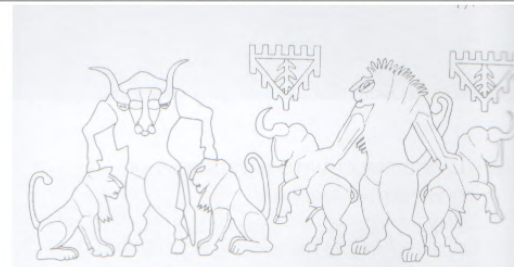


Figure 2. Mesopotamia and western Iran

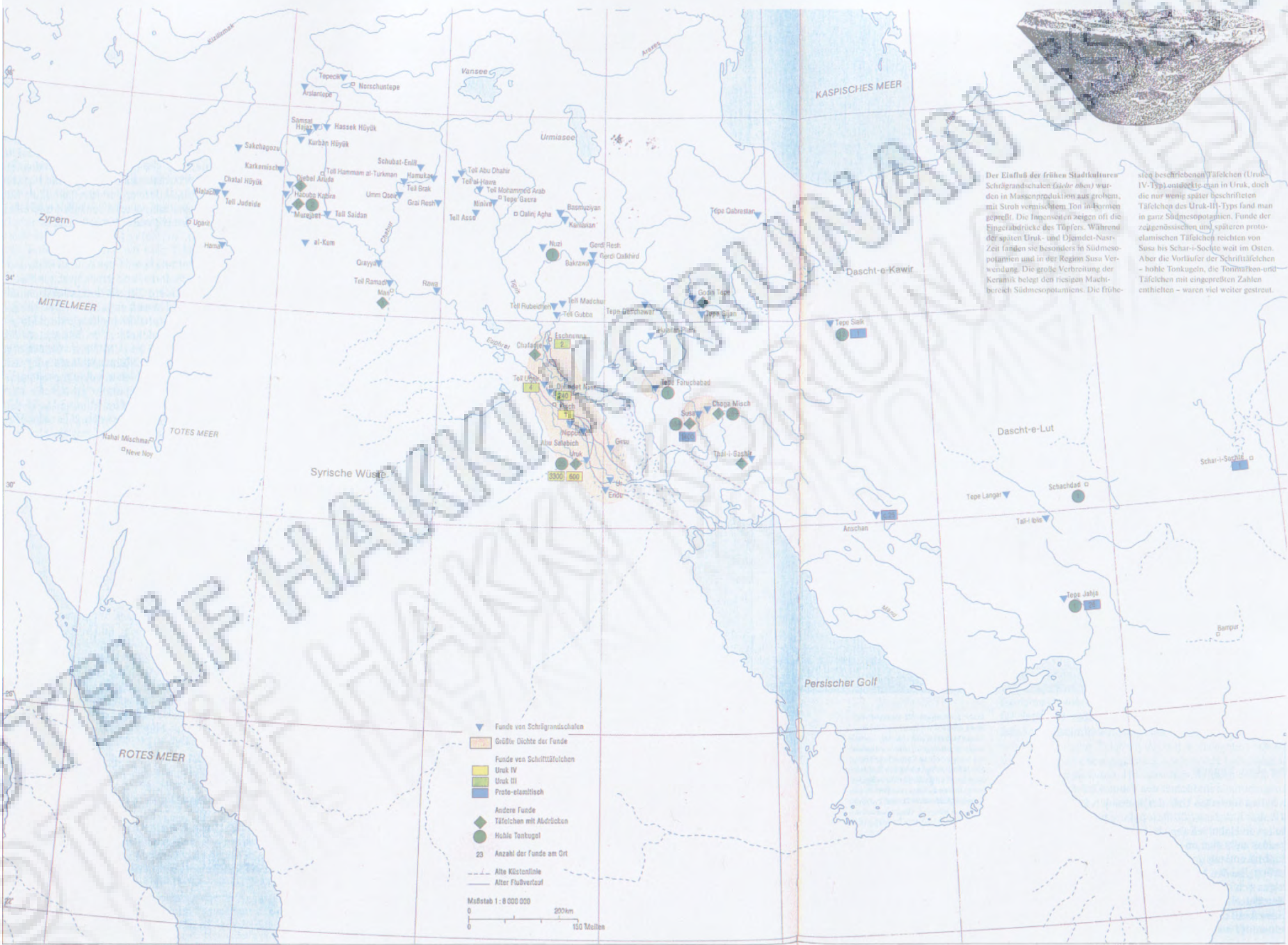


LARGE TABLET WITH IMPRESSIONS OF
MINATING ANIMALS

h. 8 1/2 in. (21 cm); w. 10 1/2 in. (26.7 cm)
Impressed with a seal of h. 1 1/8 in. (4.2 cm)
Proto-Elamite period, ca. 3100–2900 B.C.
Sh 2807
Excavated by Morgan.





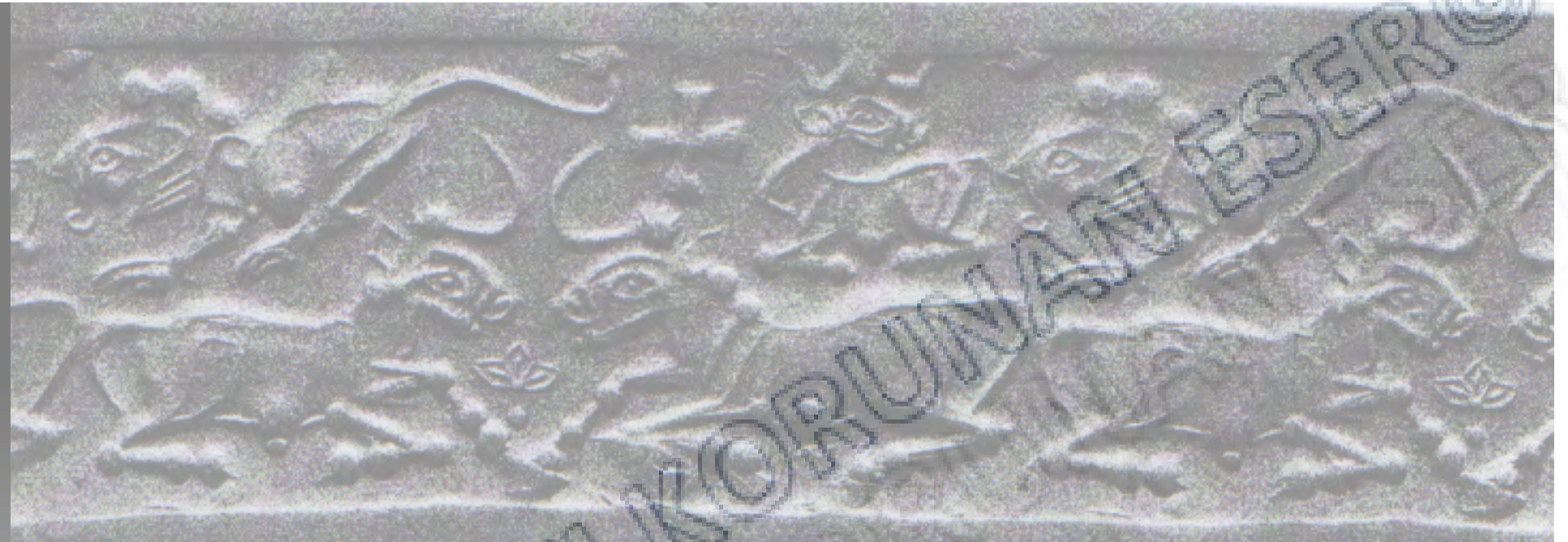


Der Einfluß der frühen Stadtkulturen Schrägrandschalen (siehe oben) wurden in Massenproduktion aus grobem, mit Stroh vermischem Ton in Keilschrift gegpreßt. Die Invention zeigen oft die Fingerabdruck des Täflers. Während der späten Uruk- und Djudjet-Nars-Zeit fanden sie besonders in Südmesopotamien und in der Region Susa Verwendung. Die große Verbreitung der Keramik belegt den riesigen Machtbereich Südmesopotamiens. Die frühest beschriebenen Täfelchen (Uruk IV-Typ) antworteten in Uruk, doch die nur wenig später beschrifteten Täfelchen des Uruk-III-Typs fand man in ganz Südmesopotamien. Funde der zugehörigen und späteren proto-elamischen Täfelchen reichen von Susa bis Schar-i-Schahit weit im Osten. Aber die Vorläufer der Schrifttäfchen – hohle Tongegen, die Tonstempel- und Täfelchen mit eingepreßten Zahlen enthielten – waren viel weiter gestreut.

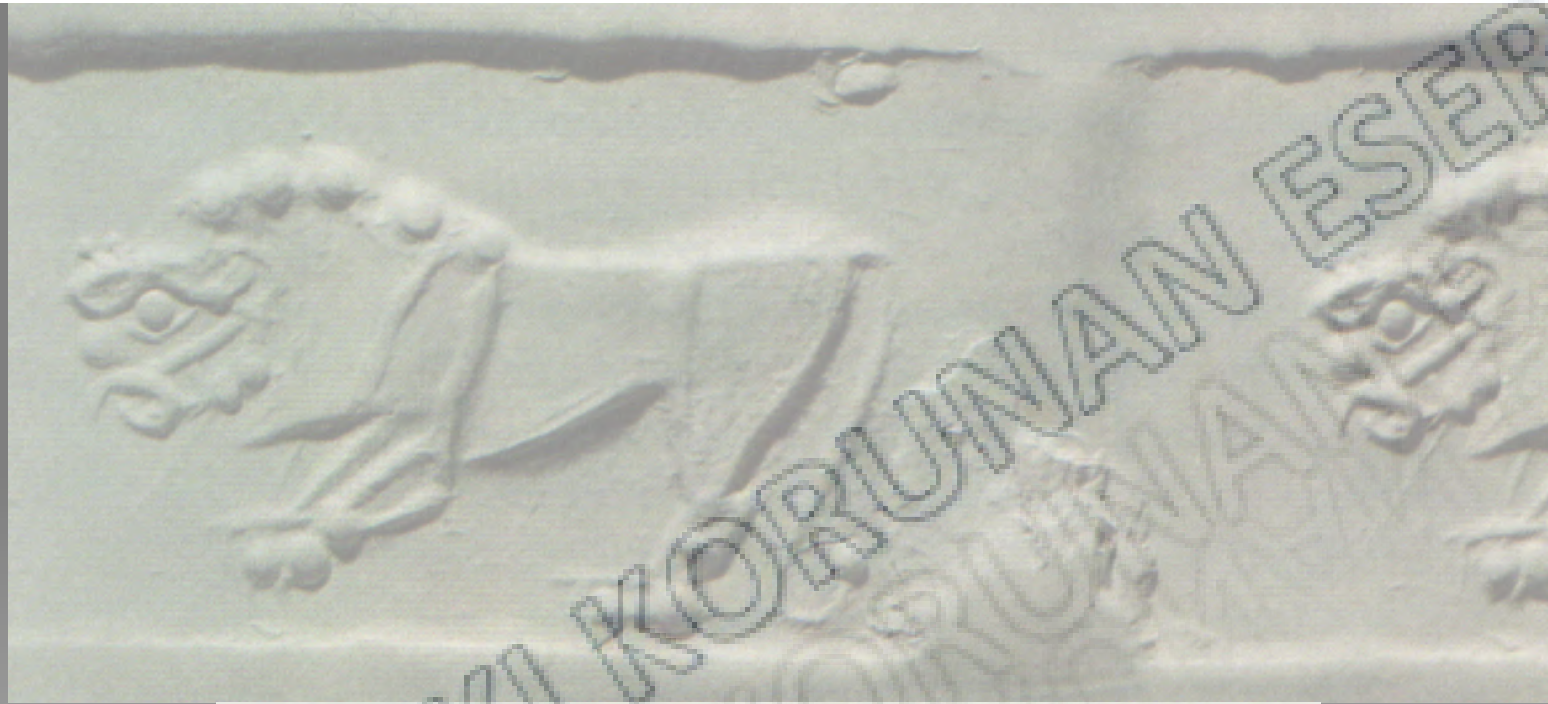
- ▼ Funde von Schrägrandschalen
- Größe Dichte der Funde
- Funde von Schrifttäfchen
- Uruk IV
- Uruk III
- Proto-elamitisch
- ◆ Andere Funde
- ◆ Täfelchen mit Abdrücken
- Hohle Tongegen
- 23 Anzahl der Funde am Ort
- Alte Küstenlinie
- Alter Flußverlauf

Maßstab 1 : 600 000
 0 200km
 150 Meilen

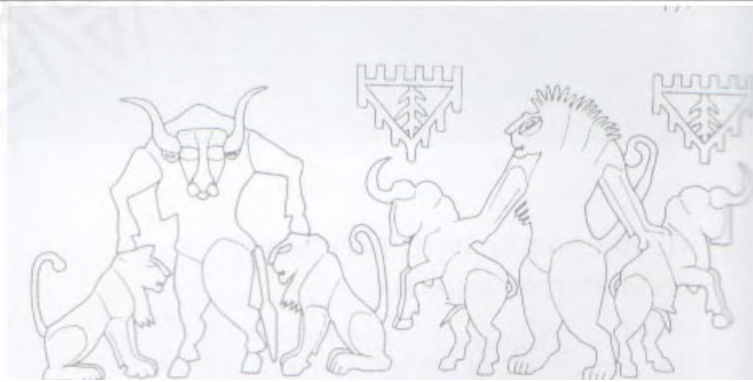
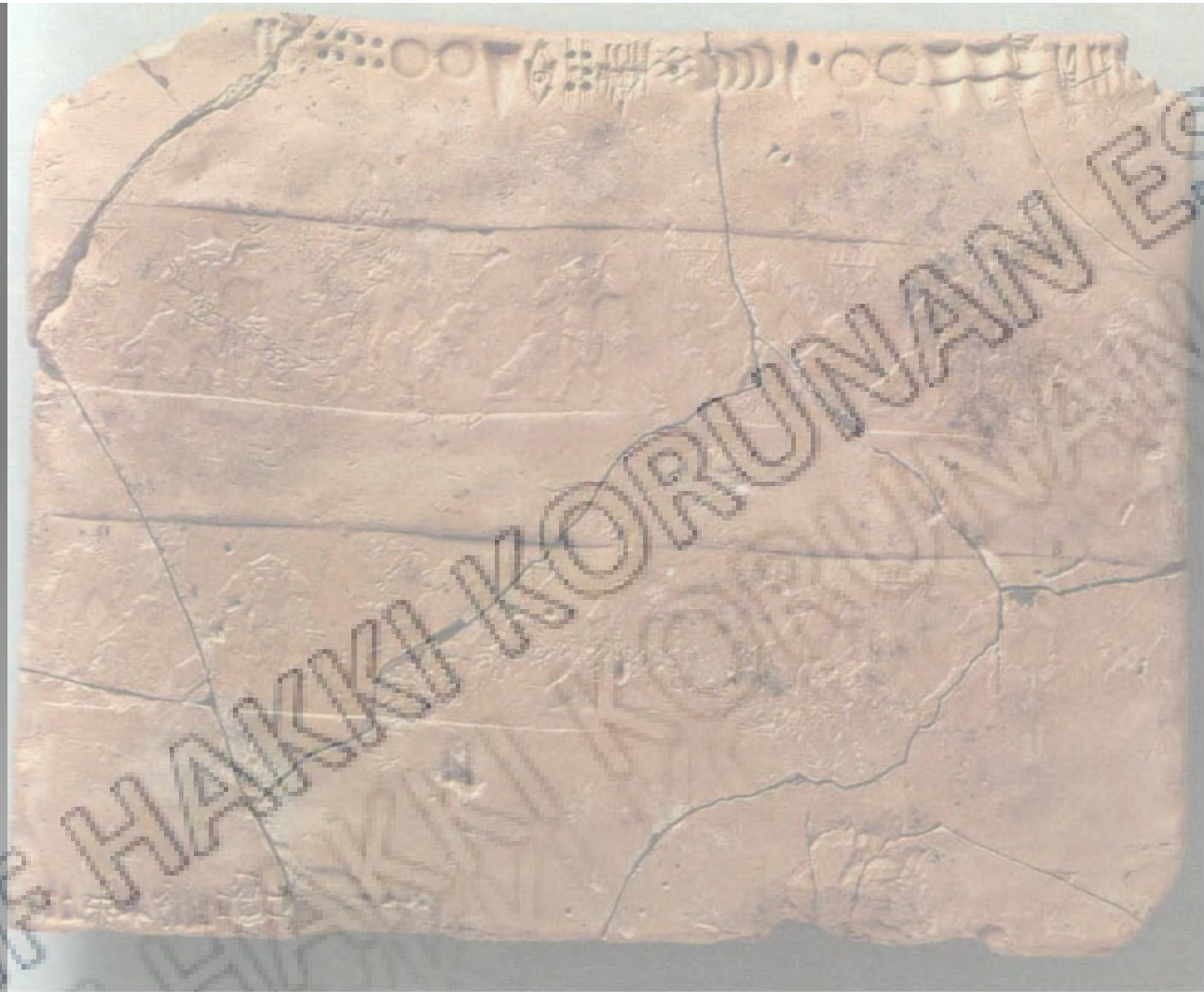














TABLET WITH IMPRESSION OF ...



Figure 29. Antelope. Iran(?), Proto-Elamite period, ca. 3000 B.C.
Silver, H. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (11.1 cm). The Metropolitan Museum of Art,
Rogers Fund, 1947 (47.100.89)

Iran(?), Proto-Elamite period, ca. 3000
B.C. Silver, H. 6⅞ in. (16.3 cm). The
Metropolitan Museum of Art, Pur-
chase, Joseph Pulitzer Bequest, 1966
(66.173)





© TELİF HAKKI KORUNAN ESER ©





© TELİF HAKKI KORUNAN ESER ©

LOT 30 (of 136)

Jump to:

Go

[PREVIOUS LOT](#)



LOT 30

*PROPERTY OF A CHARITABLE TRUST ESTABLISHED BY
THE MARTIN FAMILY*

1-

**A MAGNESITE OR CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE FIGURE OF
A LIONESS, ELAM**

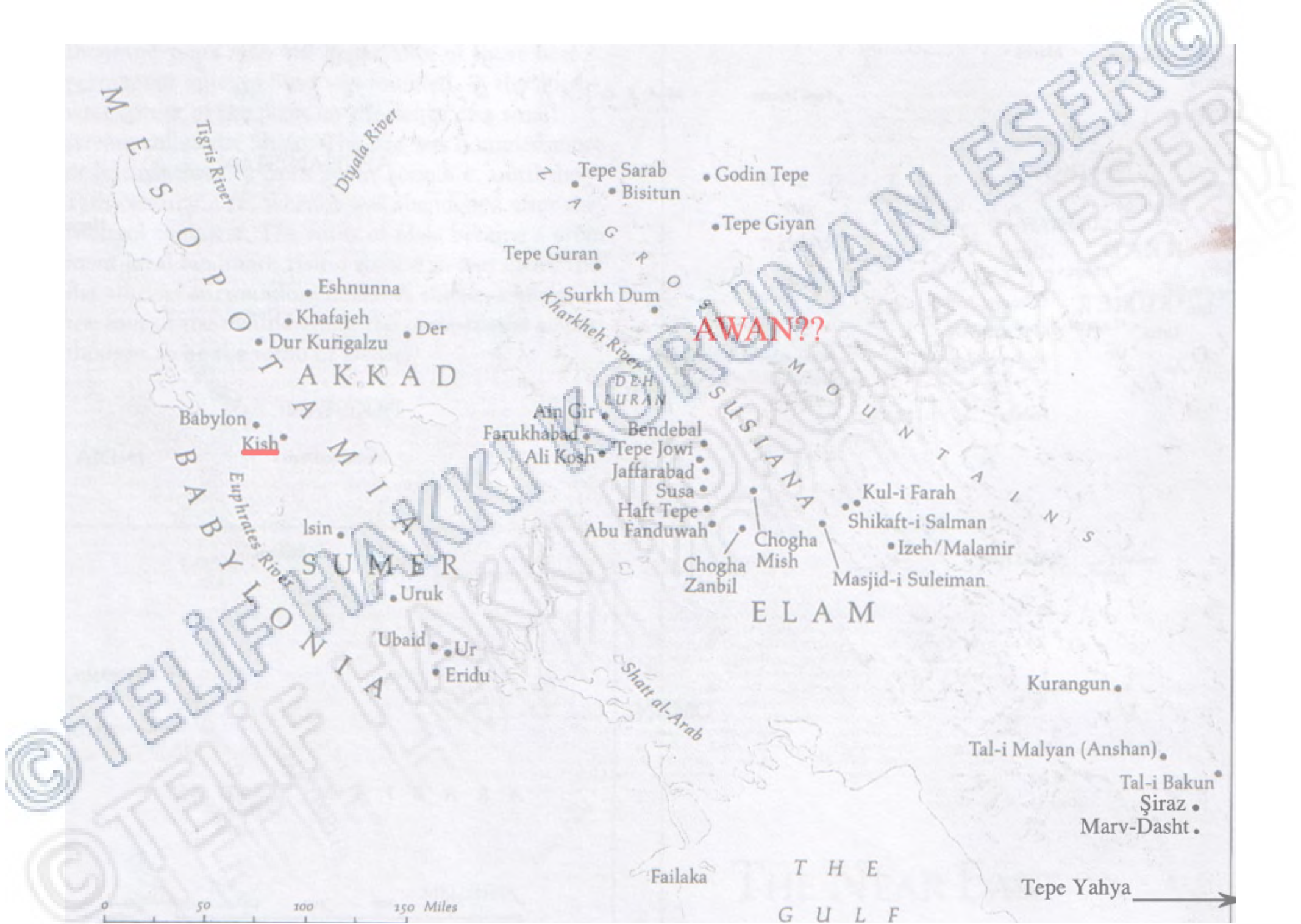
, CIRCA 3000-2800 B.C.

14,000,000—18,000,000 USD

[PLACE BID](#)

| <u>MÖ</u> | <u>Ark.Dönem</u> | <u>Tarihi Dönem</u> | <u>Mezopotamya</u> |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Ubaid |
| 4000 | Susa I | Prehistorik | E. Uruk |
| 3500 | Susa II | Protolitrit | G. Uruk |
| 3100 | Susa III | Proto-Elam | J. Nasır |
| 2900 | | | EH I |
| 2700 | Susa IV | E. Elam | EH II |
| 2600 | | | EH III |
| 2334 | | | Akkad |

E. Elam, Porada'ya göre M.Ö. 1500'lere kadar devam eder.



M E S O P O T A M I A

Tigris River

Diyala River

Eshnunna
Khafajeh
Dur Kurigalzu
Der

Babylon

Kish

B A B Y L O N I A

Euphrates River

S U M E R

Isin

Uruk

Ubaid

Ur

Eridu

Tepe Sarab
Bisitun

Godin Tepe

Tepe Giyan

Tepe Guran

Surkh Dum

AWAN??

Kharkheh River

DEH LURAN

Ain Gir

Farukhabad

Ali Kosh

Bendebal

Tepe Jowi

Jaffarabad

Susa

Haft Tepe

Abu Fanduwah

Chogha Zanbil

Chogha Mish

Masjid-i Suleiman

Kul-i Farah

Shikaft-i Salman

Izeh/Malamir

E L A M

Kurangun

Tal-i Malyan (Anshan)

Tal-i Bakun

Şiraz

Marv-Dasht

Shatt al-Arab

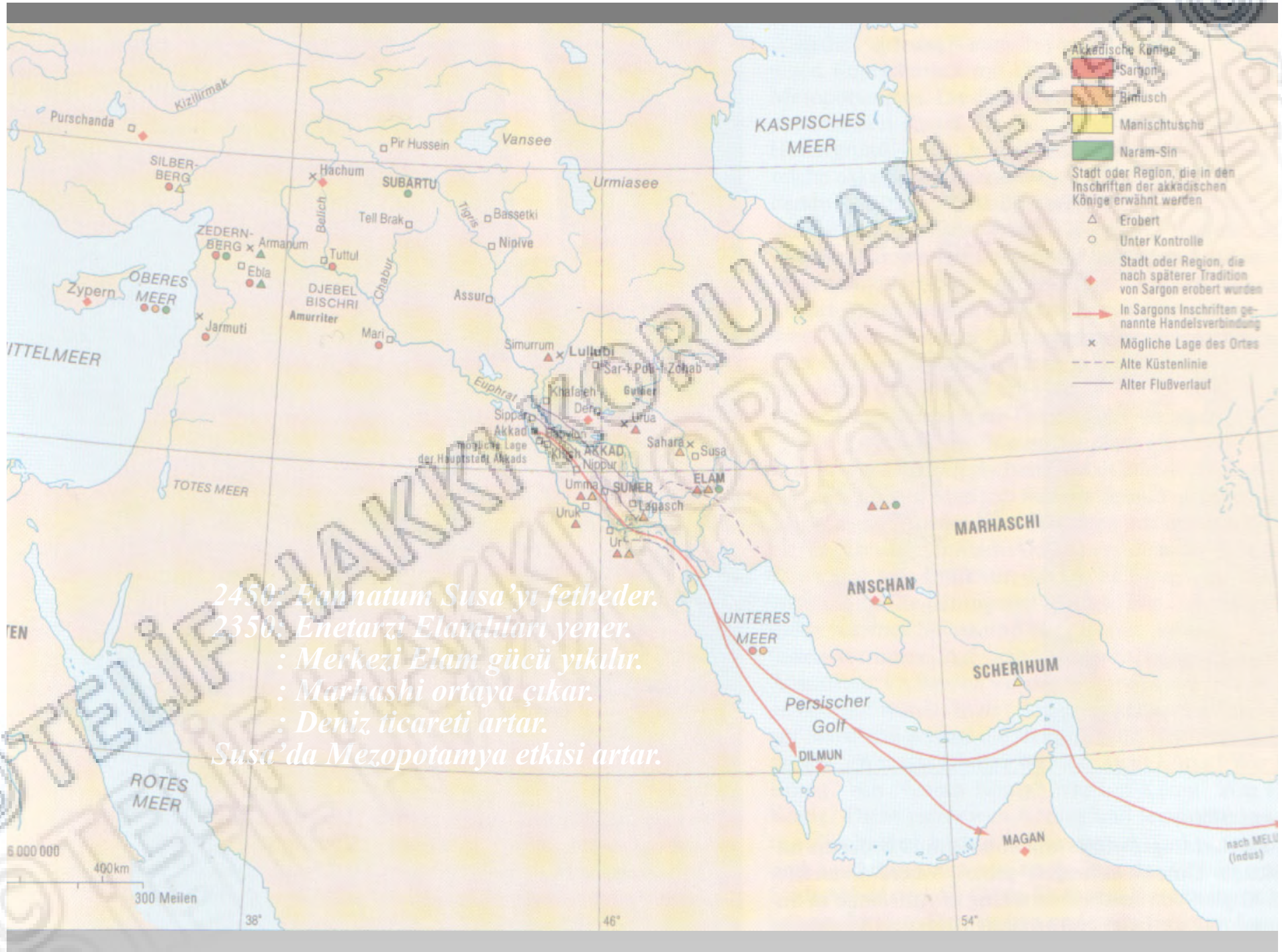
Failaka

T H E

G U L F

Tepe Yahya

0 50 100 150 Miles



2450: Ennatum Susa'yı fetheder.
 2350: Enetarzi Elamlıları yener.
 : Merkezi Elam gücü yıkılır.
 : Marhashi ortaya çıkar.
 : Deniz ticareti artar.
 Susa'da Mezopotamya etkisi artar.



WORSHIPER

Alabaster

H. 5⁷/₈ in. (14.8 cm); W. 2¹/₄ in. (5.7 cm); D. 1⁵/₈ in. (4 cm)

Ca. 2900–2334 B.C.



PLAQUE WITH BANQUET AND ANIMAL COMBAT
SCENES

Alabaster

H. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. (17 cm); W. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. (16 cm)

Ca. 2750–2600 B.C.

Acropole, temple of Ninhursag; Sb 41

Excavated by Morgan and Mecquenem, 1908.



52 PLAQUE WITH MALE FIGURES, SERPENTS, AND QUADRUPED

Bitumen compound

H. $9\frac{7}{8}$ in. (25 cm); W. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. (21.5 cm); D. $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. (8.5 cm)

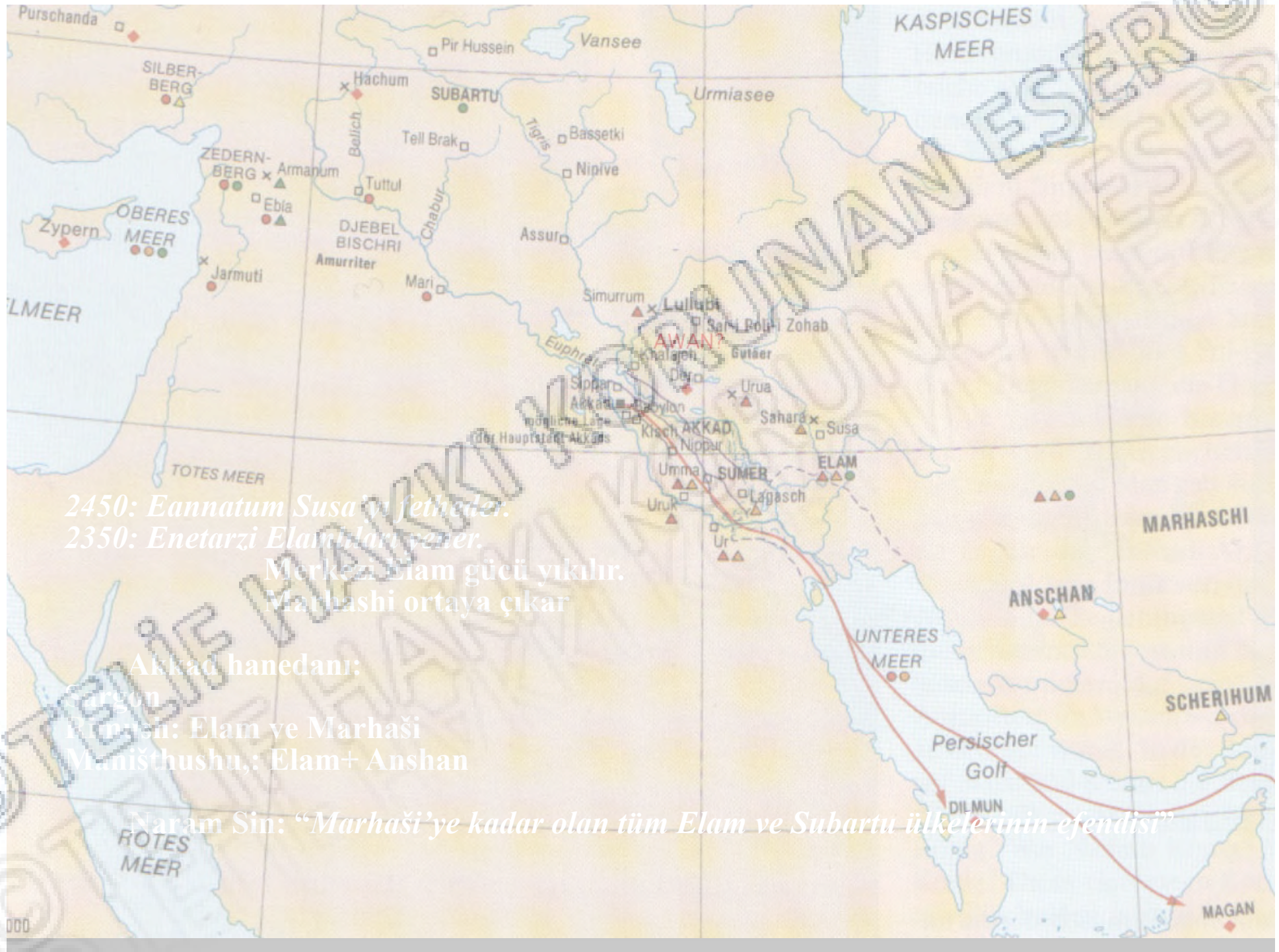
Ca. 2600–2500 B.C.

Acropole, temple of Ninhursag; Sb 2724



53 STATUE OF ESHPUM
Alabaster; shell and bitumen inlay
Inscribed in Akkadian
 H. 12¼ in. (31 cm); W. 9¼ in. (23.5 cm); D. 5⅞ in.
 (13 cm)
 3rd millennium B.C.
 Sb 82
 Excavated by Morgan.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Ma-an-iš-tu-šu | Manishtushu |
| LUGAL | King |
| KIŠ | of Kish |
| Eš ₄ -pum | Eshpum |
| ÌR-su | his servant |
| a-na | to |
| ^d Na-ru-ti | Narundi |
| A.MU.NA.RU | donated ³ |



2450: Eannatum Susa'yı fetheder.

2350: Enetarzi Elam'ı fetheder.

Merkezî Elam gücü yıkılır.
Marhashi ortaya çıkar

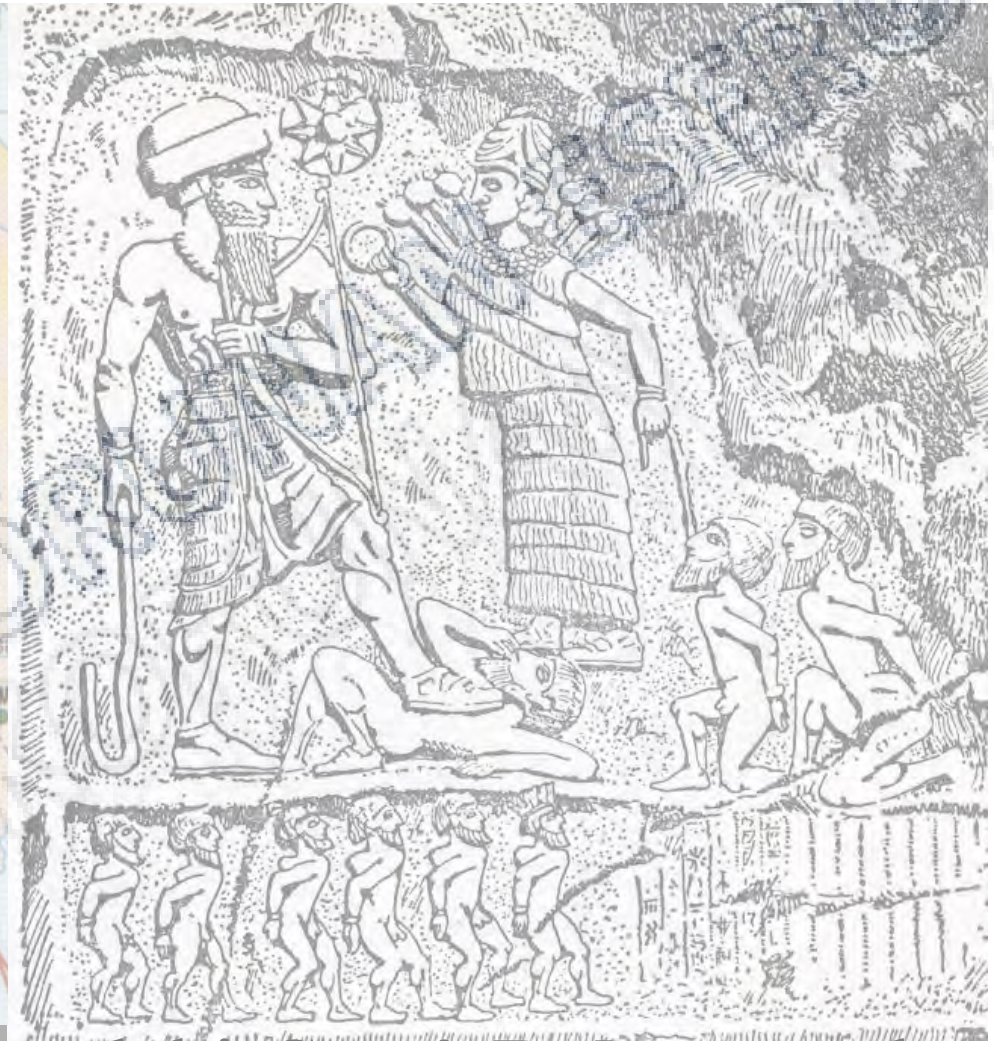
Akkad hanedanı:

Sargon

Maniştuşu: Elam ve Marhaşi

Maniştuşu: Elam+ Anshan

Naram Sin: "Marhaşi'ye kadar olan tüm Elam ve Subartu ülkelerinin efendisi"



Kirmenşah yakınlarındaki **Sar-i Pul anıtında** Akkad metinlerine göre Elam'ın kuzeyine lokalize edilen **Lullubi** kavminin kralı **Anubanini**, tanrıça **İnana (Pinikir)**'nin yardımıyla yendiği düşmanlarının üstünde zafer geçişinde resmedilmiştir.



Etana mitosunda kartal yılan yavrularına saldırır ve yılan da güneş tanrısı Şamaş'ın tavsiyesine uyarak bir öküzün leşine saklanarak, leşi yemeye gelen kartala saldırır.



Modern impression

CYLINDER SEAL WITH SNAKE GOD AND
WORSHIPER

Shell

H. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (2.8 cm); DIAM. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (1.3 cm);
string hole $\frac{3}{16}$ in (.5 cm)

Akkadian, ca. 2254–2154 B.C.

Donjon; Sb 1055

tarafından Susa'ya getirilen Akkad eserleri:



105 FRAGMENT OF A VICTORY STELE

Diorite

H. 18 1/8 in. (46 cm); W. 13 3/4 in. (35 cm)

Akkadian period, reign of Sargon, ca. 2300 B.C.

Acropole, Sb 3



Drawing of fragments of a stele of Sargon I. Stele found on the Acropole mound, Susa;
1. 2334–2279 B.C. Diorite, H. 36 in. (91 cm). Paris, Musée du Louvre, Sb 1



106, two views

106 FRAGMENT OF A VICTORY STELE

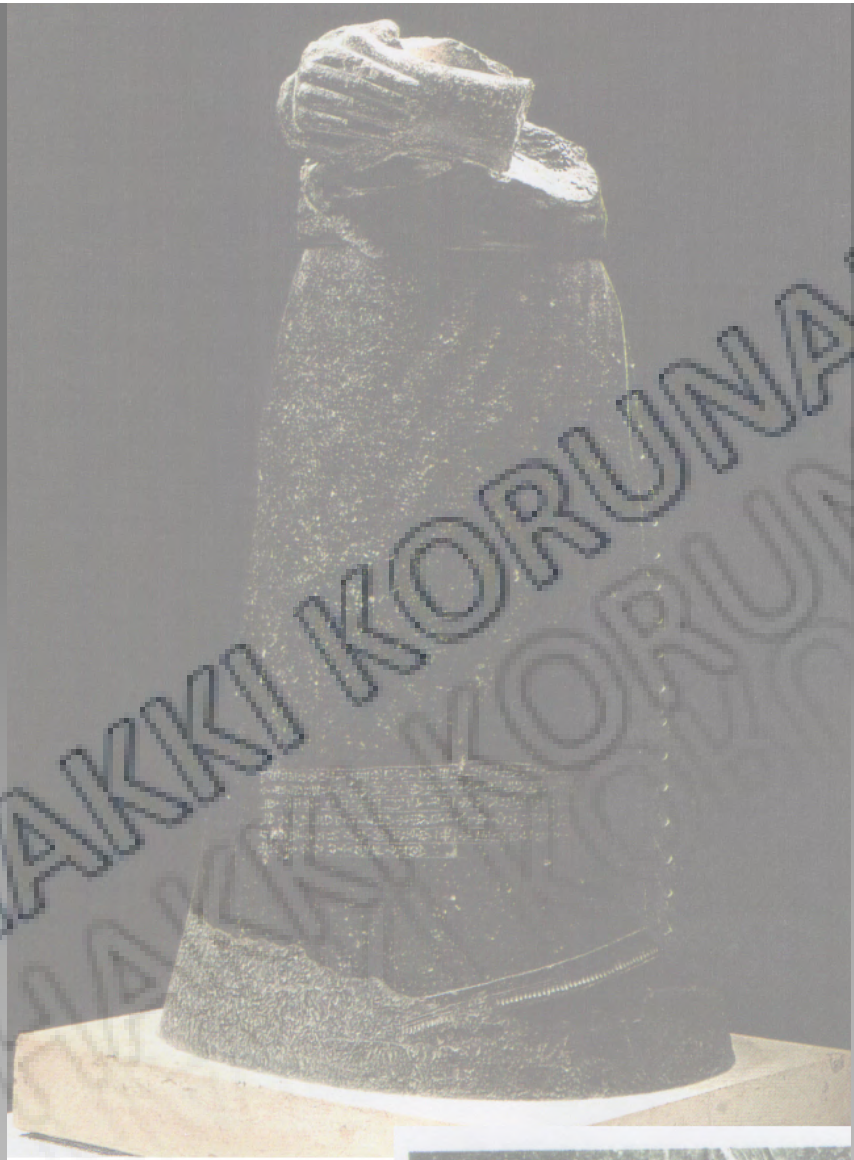
Diorite

H. $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. (54.7 cm); W. $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. (26 cm)

Akkadian period, reign of Sargon, ca. 2300 B.C.

Acropole; Sb 2

Excavated by Morgan.



STATUE OF MANISHTUSHU
Bronze
H. 4 3/8 in. (88 cm); w. 2 1/8 in. (55 cm)
Sumerian period, ca. 2260 B.C.
Found at Lagash; excavated by Morgan; hands excavated by
Fouquet, 1924





108 TRIBUTE BEARER

Diorite

H. $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. (10 cm); W. $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. (10 cm)

Akkadian period, ca. 2260 B.C.

Acropole; Sb 45

Excavated by Morgan.



VICTORY STELE OF NARAM-SIN
Limestone
H. 6 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (200 cm); W. 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (105 cm)
Akkadian period, ca. 2254–2218 B.C.
Acropole; Sb 4
Excavated by Morgan, April 6, 1898.
(See the Conservation Report, pp. 285–86.)

Awan Kralı

Akkad ile çağdaş Awan hanedanı

Puzur-Inshushinak, hanedanın son kralı.

Puzur-Inshushinak, Akkadlardan Susa ve Anshan'ı alır.

Ancak, daha sonra Ur kralı Shulgi (2094-2047)

Susa'yı tekrar geri alır.

Puzur-Inshushinak, büyük boy heykeltraşlık eseri ve çok sayıda anıt bırakan ilk Susa kralıdır. Awan kralı olarak Susa kral listesinde yer alan Puzur-Inshushinak, aynı zamanda Lagash kralı Gudea (2100) ve III. Ur'un ilk kralı Ur-Nammu (2112-2095) ile de çağdaştır.



55 STATUE OF THE GODDESS NARUNDI/NARUNTE
*Inscribed in cuneiform Akkadian and linear Elamite
Limestone*

H. 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (109 cm); w. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (47 cm); d. 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
(45 cm)

Ca. 2100 B.C.

Sb 54, the body, found in the temple located south of
the Ninhursag temples; excavated by Morgan, 1907.
Sb 6617, the head, found in 1904. The statue, broken
in antiquity, was reassembled in 1968.



54 VOTIVE BOULDER OF PUZUR-INSHUSHINAK
Inscribed in linear Elamite
Limestone, traces of bitumen
H. 22¼ in. (56.5 cm); W. 15½ in. (39 cm); D. 24¼ in.
(62.5 cm); hole, DIAM. 3⅞ in. (10 cm)
Ca. 2100 B.C.
Acropole; Sb 6
Excavated by Morgan.
*Approximate reconstructed dimensions of the
boulder: H. 25¼ in. (65 cm); D. at least 31½ in.
(80 cm)*



Figure 32. Fragment with snake and inscription. Acropole mound, Susa, reign of Puzur-Inshushinak, ca. 2100 B.C. Limestone, H. $20\frac{3}{8}$ in. (51.9 cm). Paris, Musée du Louvre, Sb 6733



Reconstruction showing joining of lion fragment (Sb 177)
stone of votive boulder. Fragments: Acropole mound, Susa,
Pazur-Inshushinak, ca. 2100 B.C. Limestone, H. 25 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Paris, Musée du Louvre, Sb 6 and Sb 177

© TELIF HAKKI KORUNAN ESER ©