

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

Telif hakkı
koruması
bulunan eser

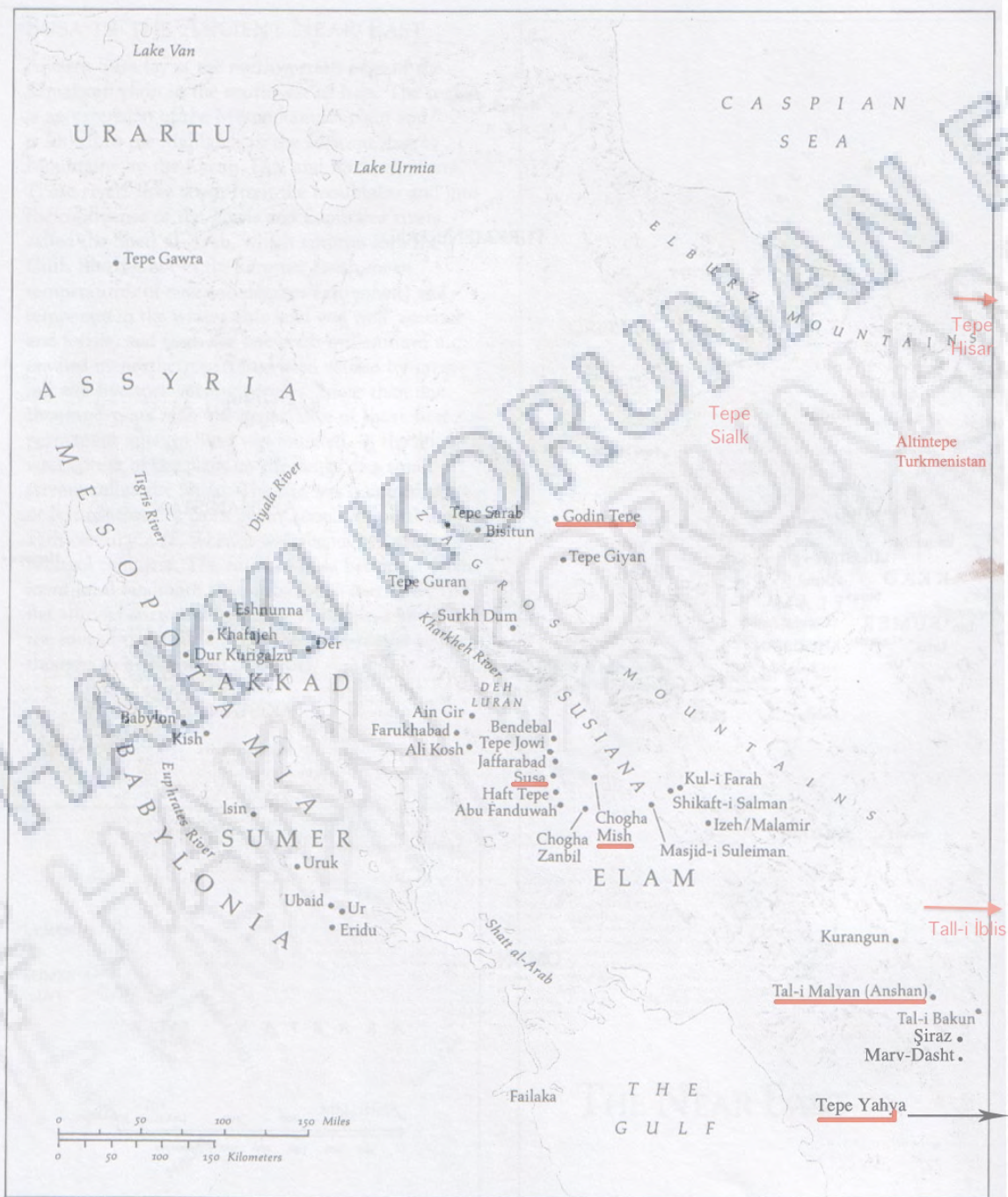
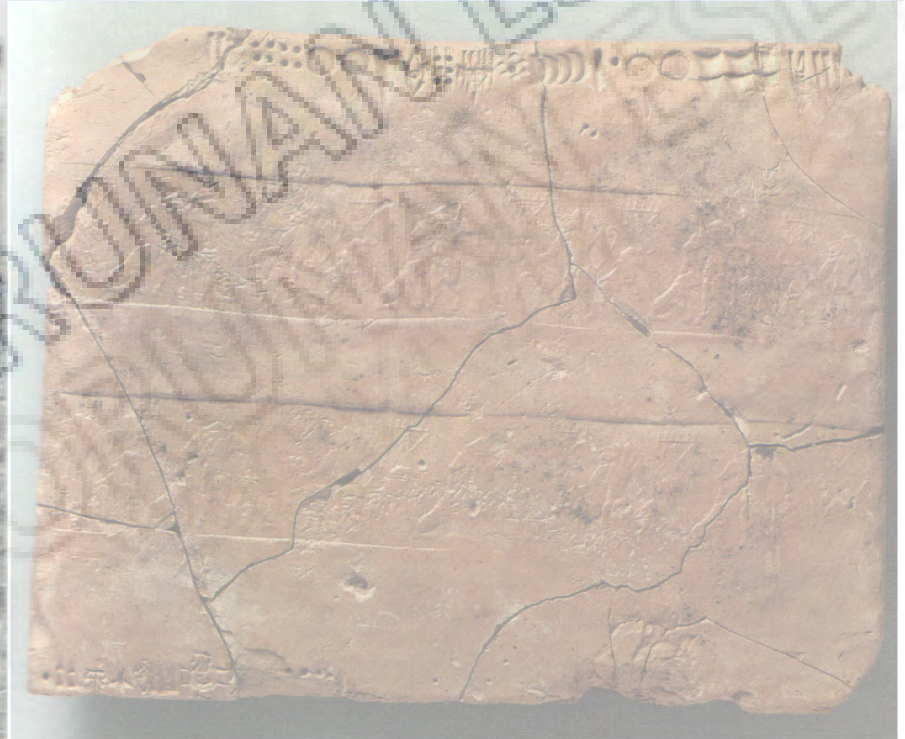
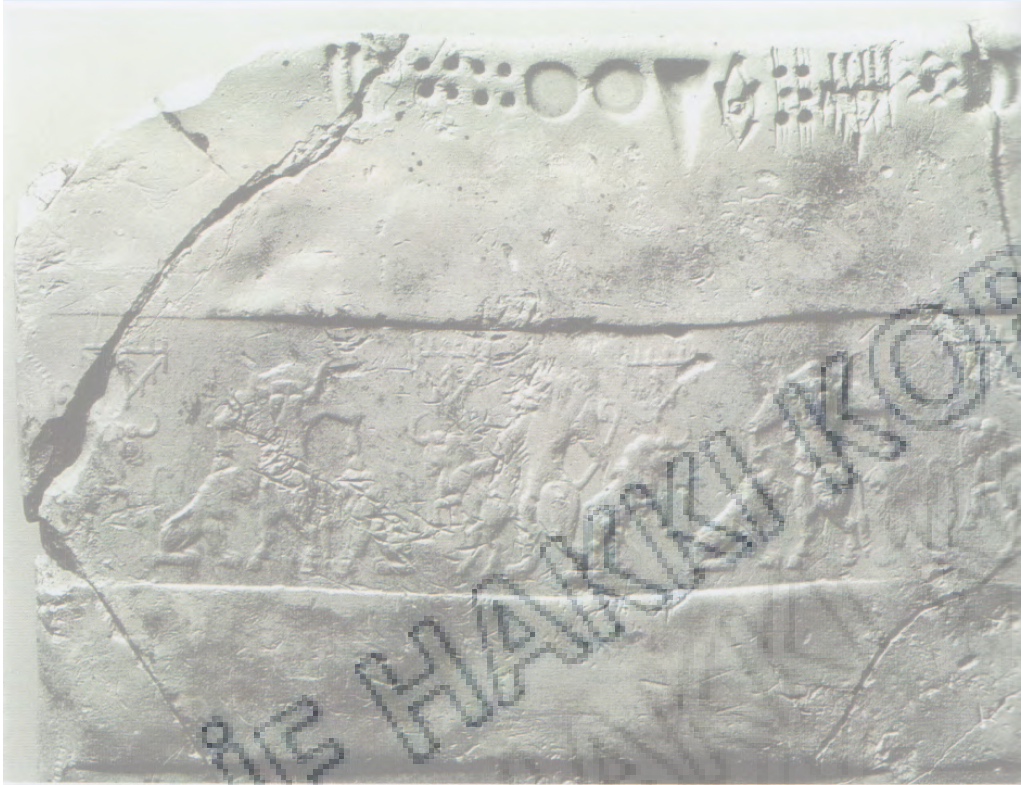


Figure 2. Mesopotamia and western Iran



LARGE TABLET WITH IMPRESSIONS OF
MINATING ANIMALS

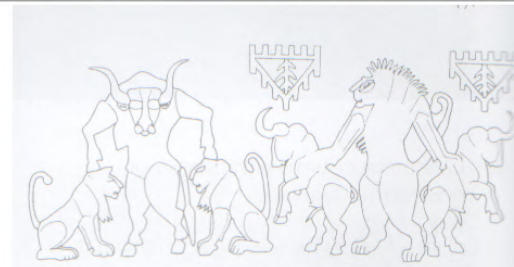
h. 8 1/2 in. (21 cm); w. 10 1/2 in. (26.7 cm)

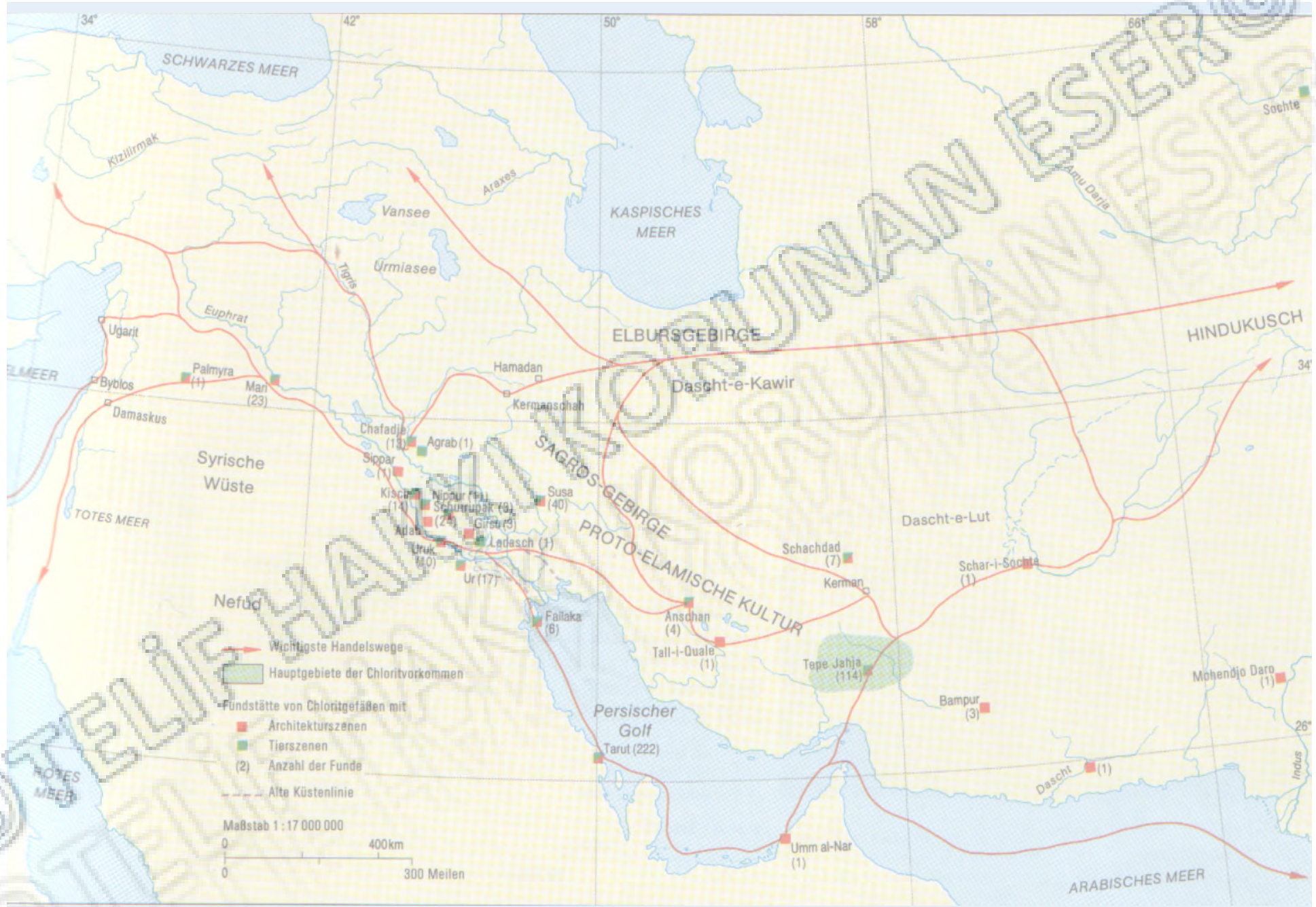
Impressed with a seal of w. 1 1/8 in. (4.2 cm)

Proto-Elamite period, ca. 3100–2900 B.C.

Sh 2807

Excavated by Morgan.

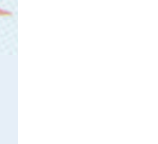




- Wichtigste Handelswege
- Hauptgebiete der Chloritvorkommen
- Fundstätte von Chloritgefäßen mit
 - Architekturszenen
 - Tierszenen
 - (2) Anzahl der Funde
- Alte Küstenlinie

Maßstab 1 : 17 000 000

0 400km
0 300 Meilen



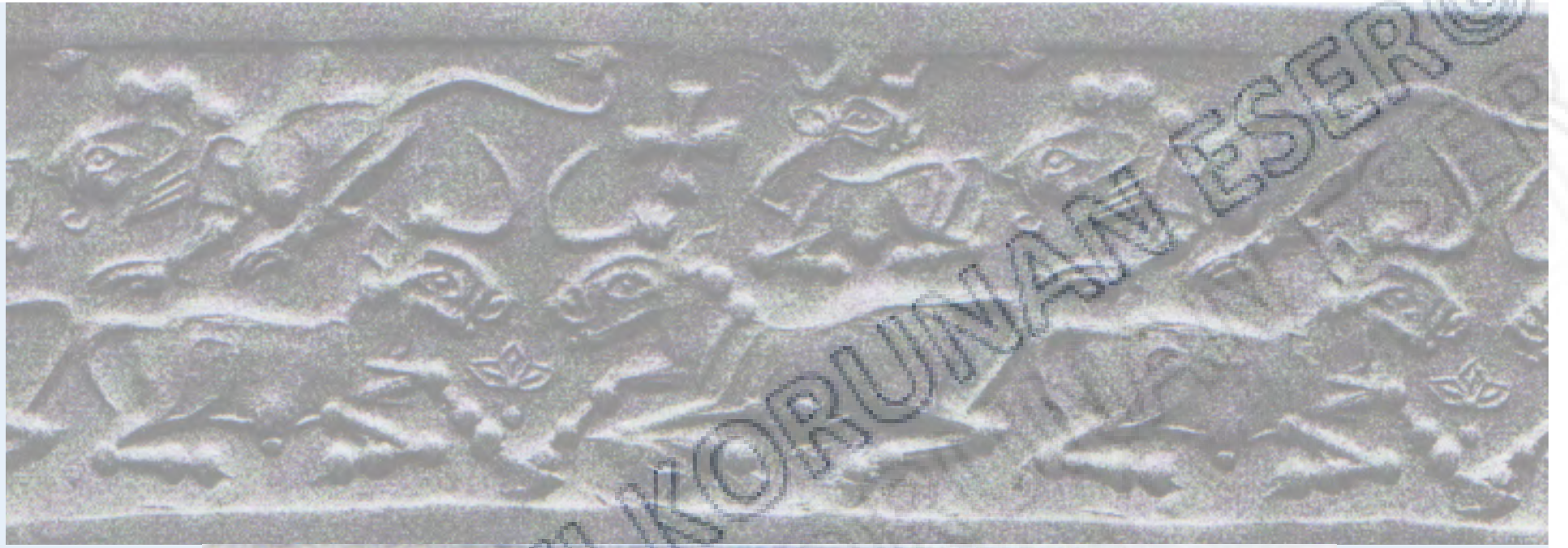


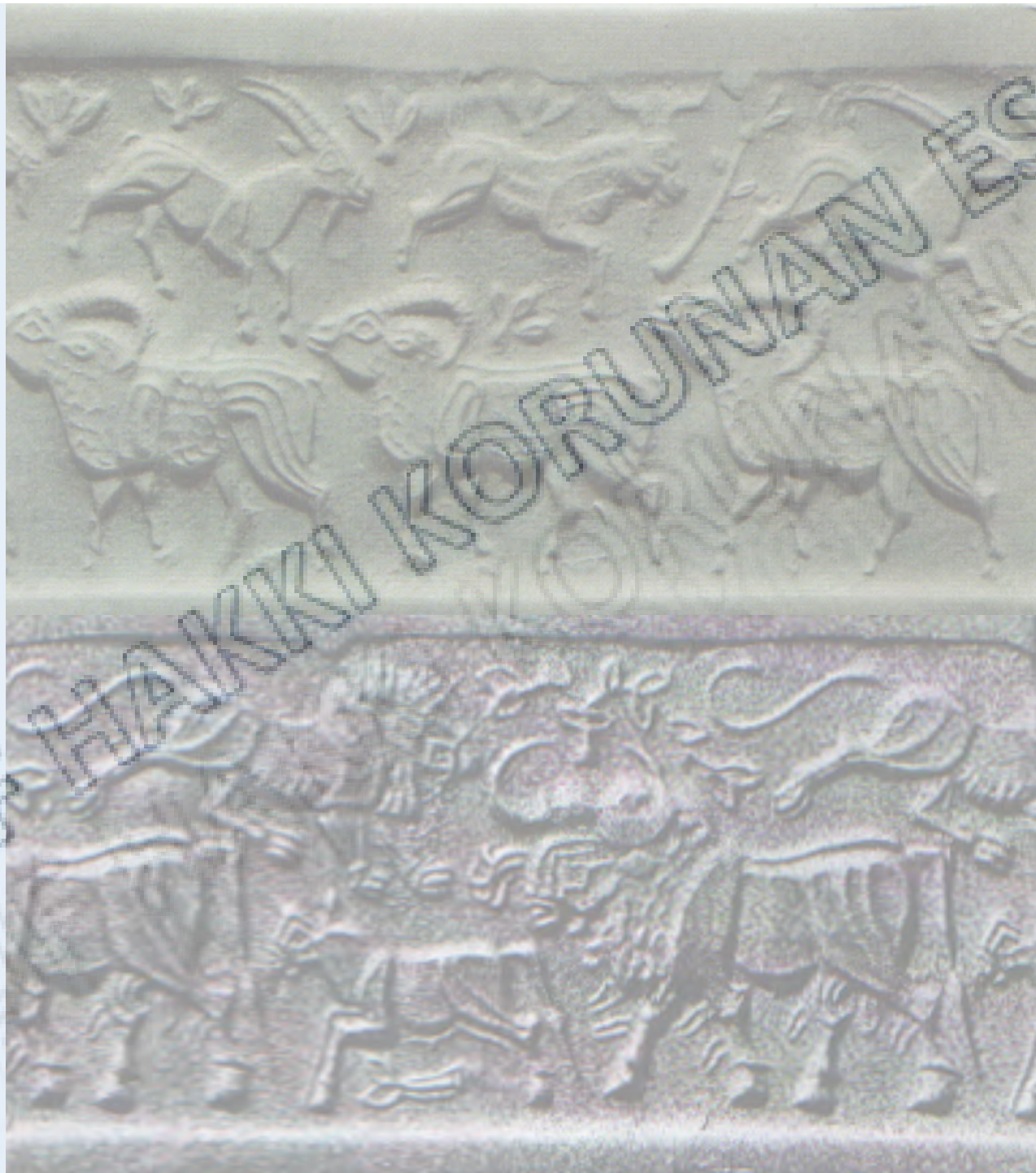
Der Einfluß der frühen Stadtkulturen Schrägrandschalen (siehe oben) wurden in Massenproduktion aus grobem, mit Stroh vermischem Ton in Keilmörtel gegipfelt. Die Innenseiten zeigen oft die Fingerabdrücke des Töpfers. Während der späten Uruk- und Uruk-III-Zeit fanden sie besonders in Südmesopotamien und in der Region Susa Verwendung. Die große Verbreitung der Keramik belegt den riesigen Machtbereich Südmesopotamiens. Die frühesten beschriebenen Täfelchen (Uruk-IV-Typ) antekedon 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 Schrifttäfelchen – hohle Tontiegel, die Tonhaken- und Täfelchen mit eingepreßten Zahlen enthielten – waren viel weiter gestreut.

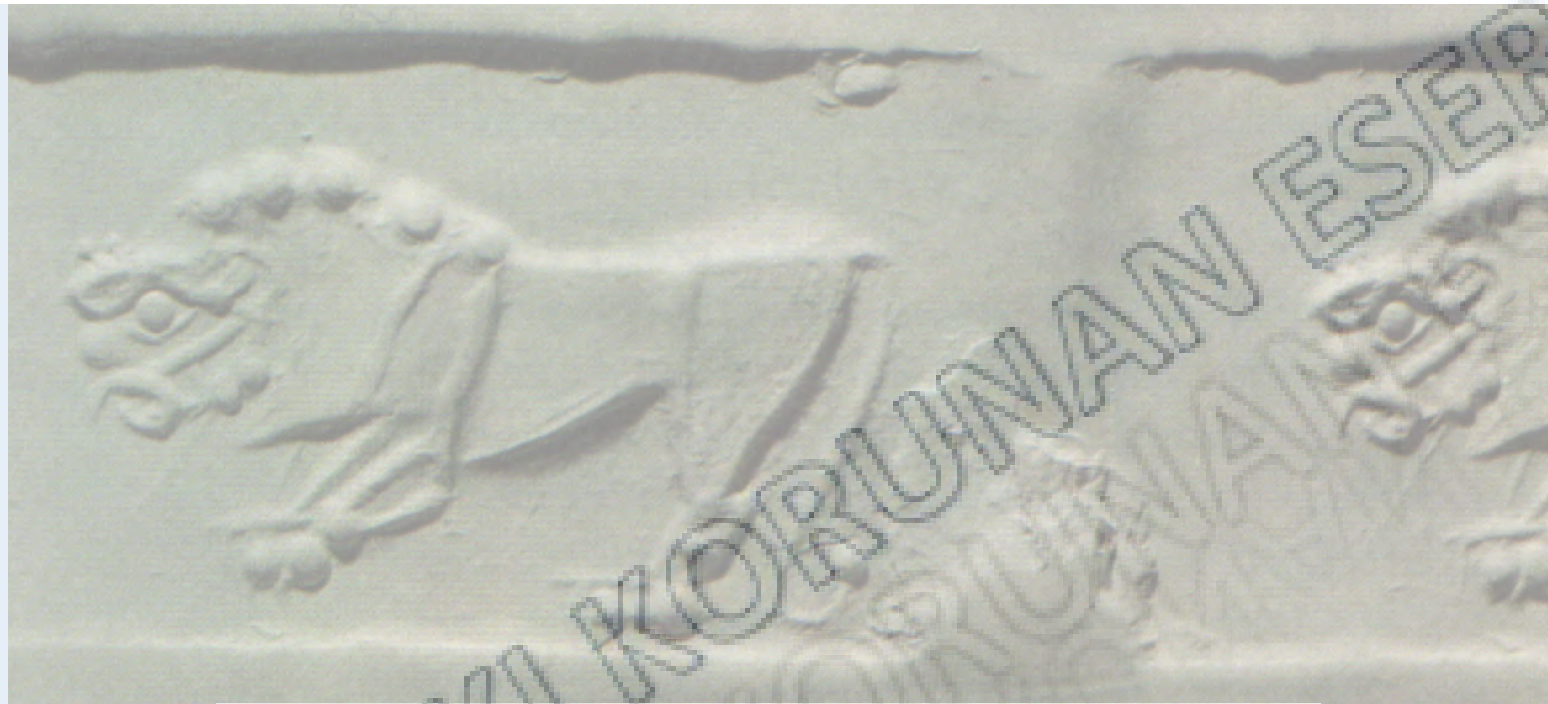
- ▼ Funde von Schrägrandschalen
- Größe Dichte der Funde
- Funde von Schrifttäfelchen
- Uruk IV
- Uruk III
- Proto-elamitisch
- ◆ Andere Funde
- ◆ Täfelchen mit Abdrücken
- Hohle Tontiegel
- 23 Anzahl der Funde am Ort
- - - Alte Küstenlinie
- Alter Flußverlauf

Maßstab 1 : 800 000
 0 200km
 0 150 Meilen

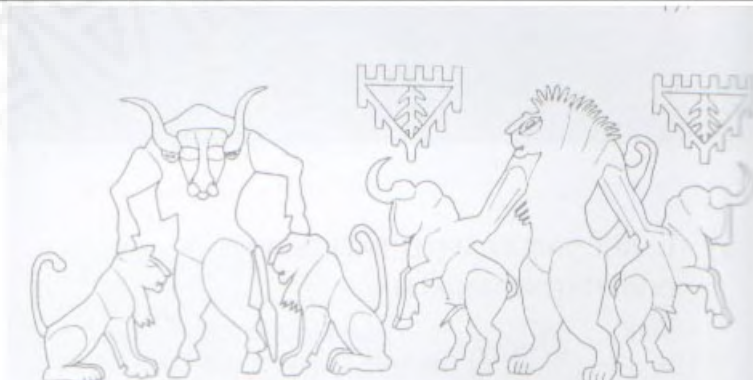
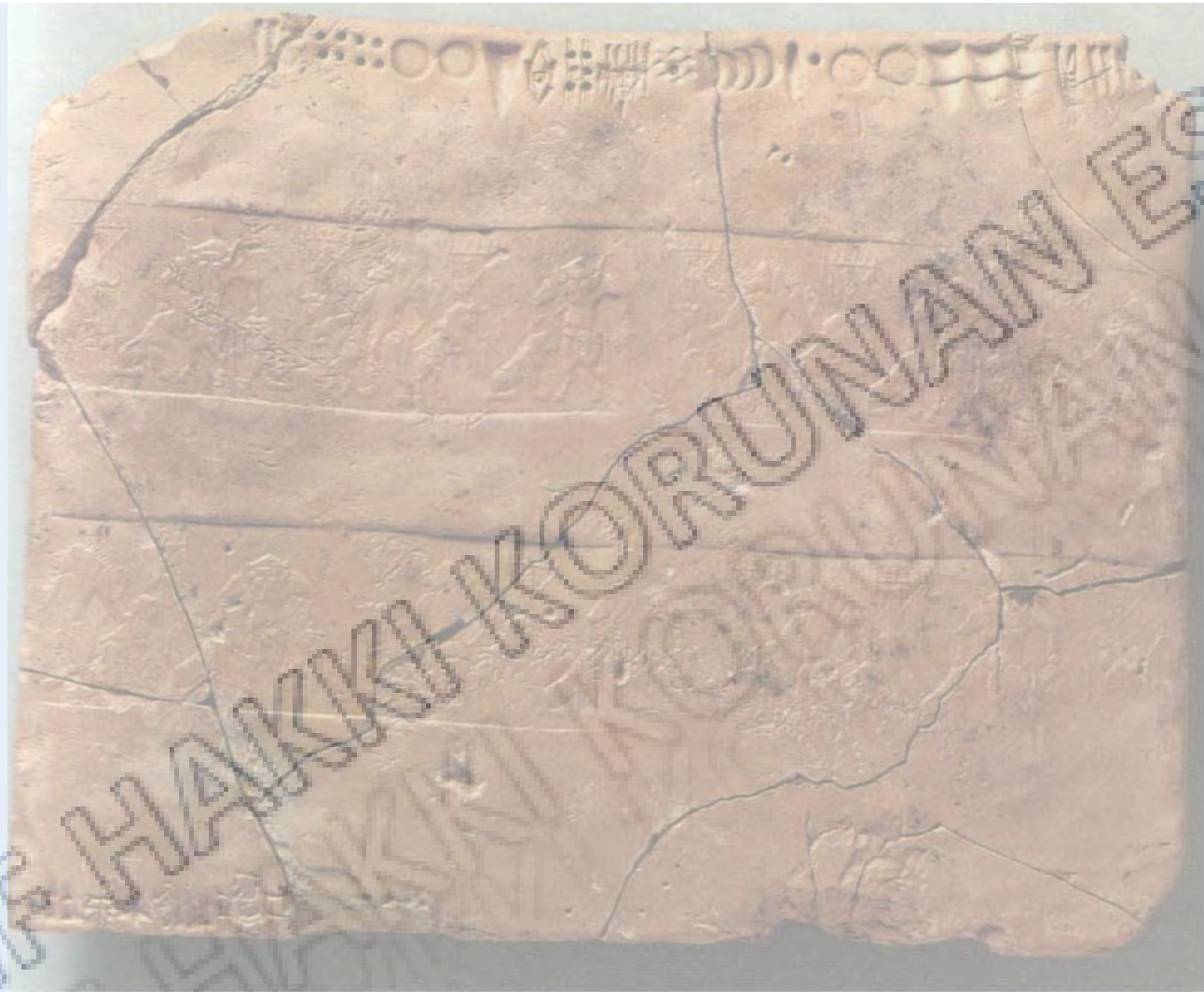














TABLET WITH IMPRESSION OF ...



Figure 29. Antelope. Iran(?), Proto-Elamite period, ca. 3000 B.C.
Silver, H. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ 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)





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LOT 30 (of 136)

Jump to:

[PREVIOUS LOT](#)



LOT 30

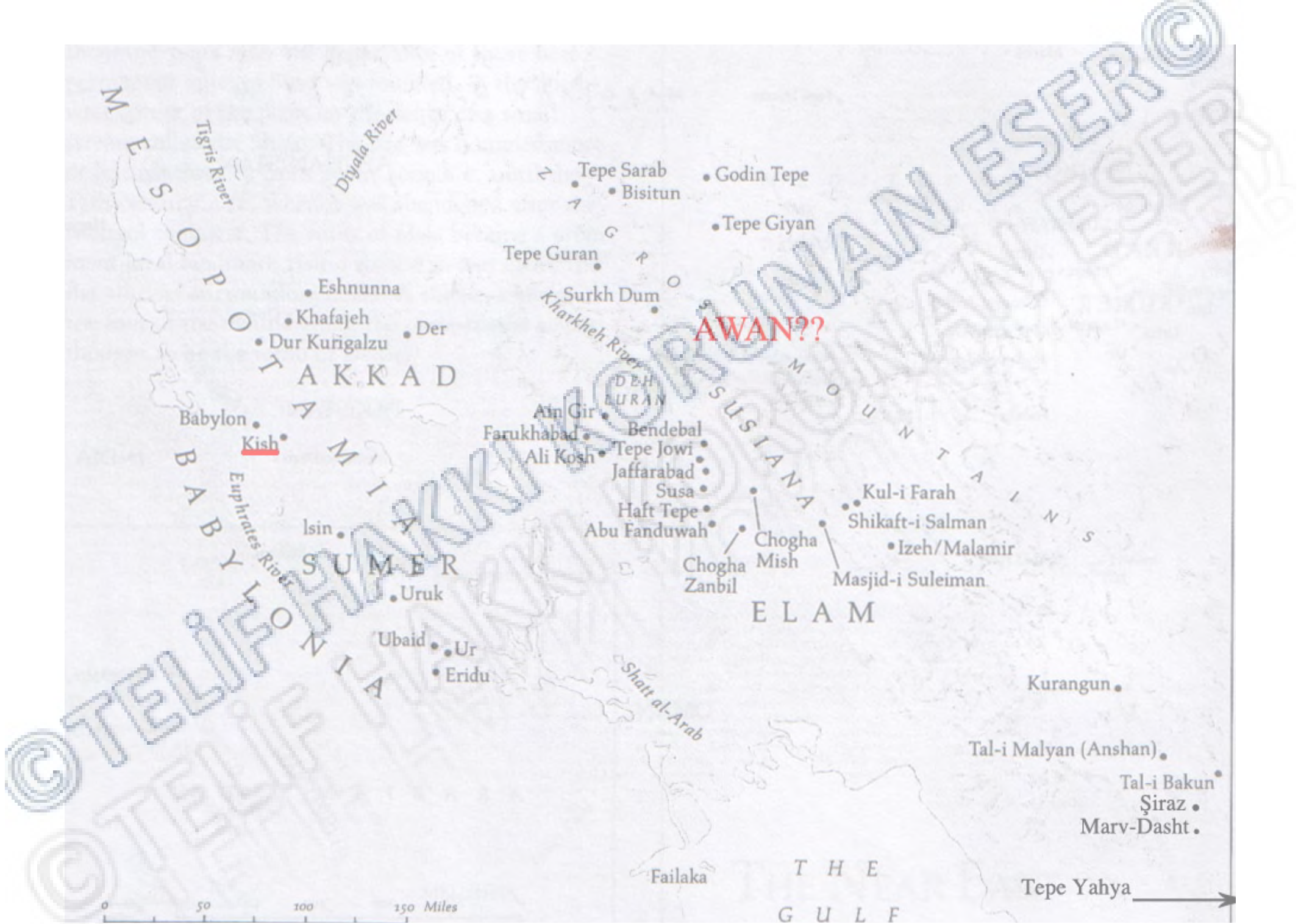
*PROPERTY OF A CHARITABLE TRUST ESTABLISHED BY
THE MARTIN FAMILY*

1-

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

, CIRCA 3000-2800 B.C.

14,000,000—18,000,000 USD



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
Kharkheh River

AWAN??

DEH LURAN

Ain Gir
Farukhabad
Ali Kosh
Bendebal
Tepe Jowi
Jaffarabad
Susa
Haft Tepe
Abu Fanduwah

Chogha Zanbil
Chogha Mish

E L A M

Kul-i Farah
Shikaft-i Salman
Izeh/Malamir
Masjid-i Suleiman

Kurangun

Tal-i Malyan (Anshan)

Tal-i Bakun
Şiraz
Marv-Dasht

Shatt al-Arab

Failaka

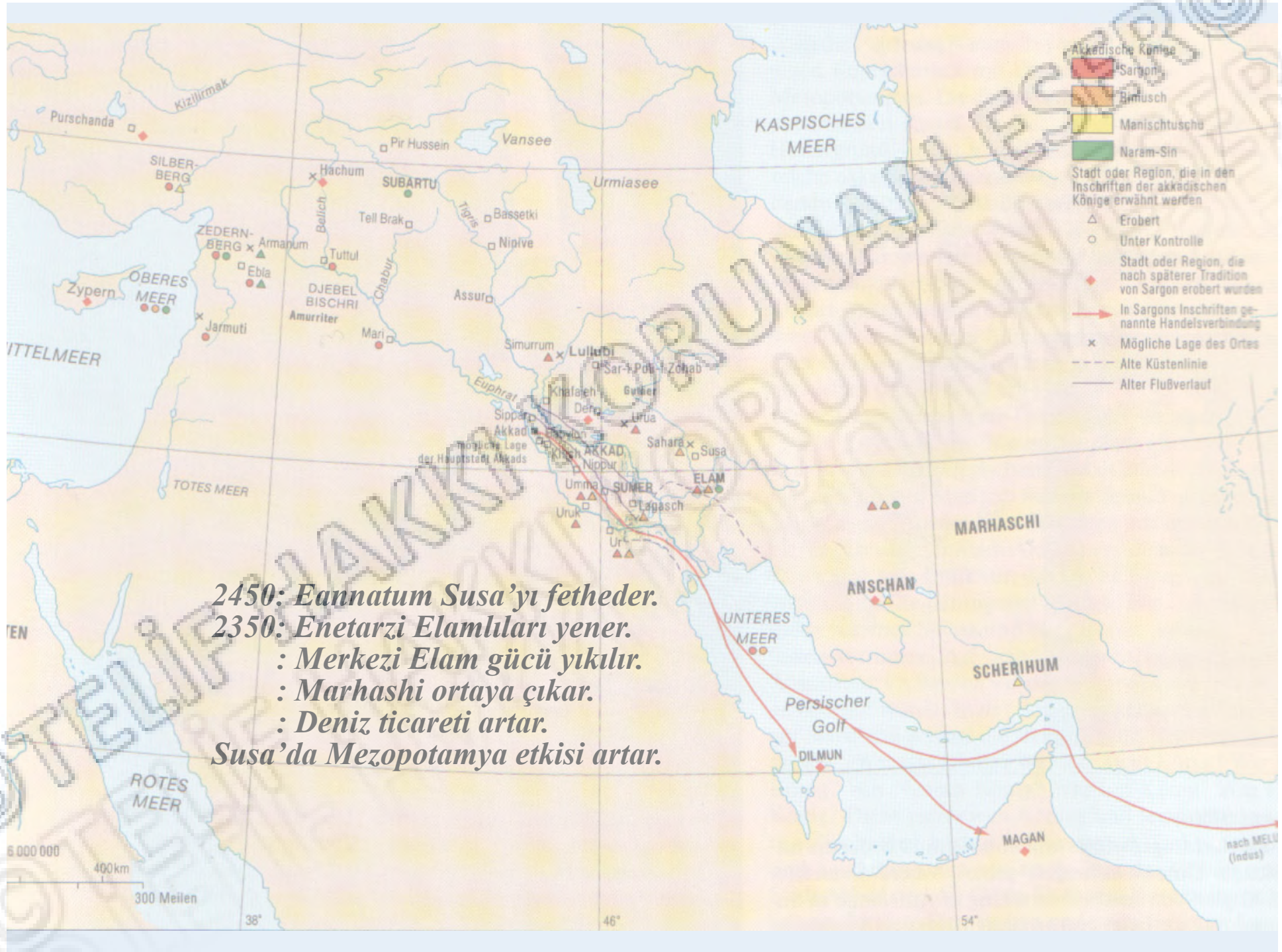
T H E
G U L F

Tepe Yahya

0 50 100 150 Miles

<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.



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



*2450: Eannatum Susa'yı fetheder.
2350: Enetarzi Elamlıları yener.
Merkezi Elam gücü yıkılır.
Marhashi ortaya çıkar*

Akkad hanedanı:

Sargon

Rimush: Elam ve Marhaşi

Maništushu,; Elam+ Anshan

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



WORSHIPER

Alabaster

H. $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. (14.8 cm); W. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. (5.7 cm); D. $1\frac{1}{8}$ 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. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (31 cm); W. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (23.5 cm); D. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

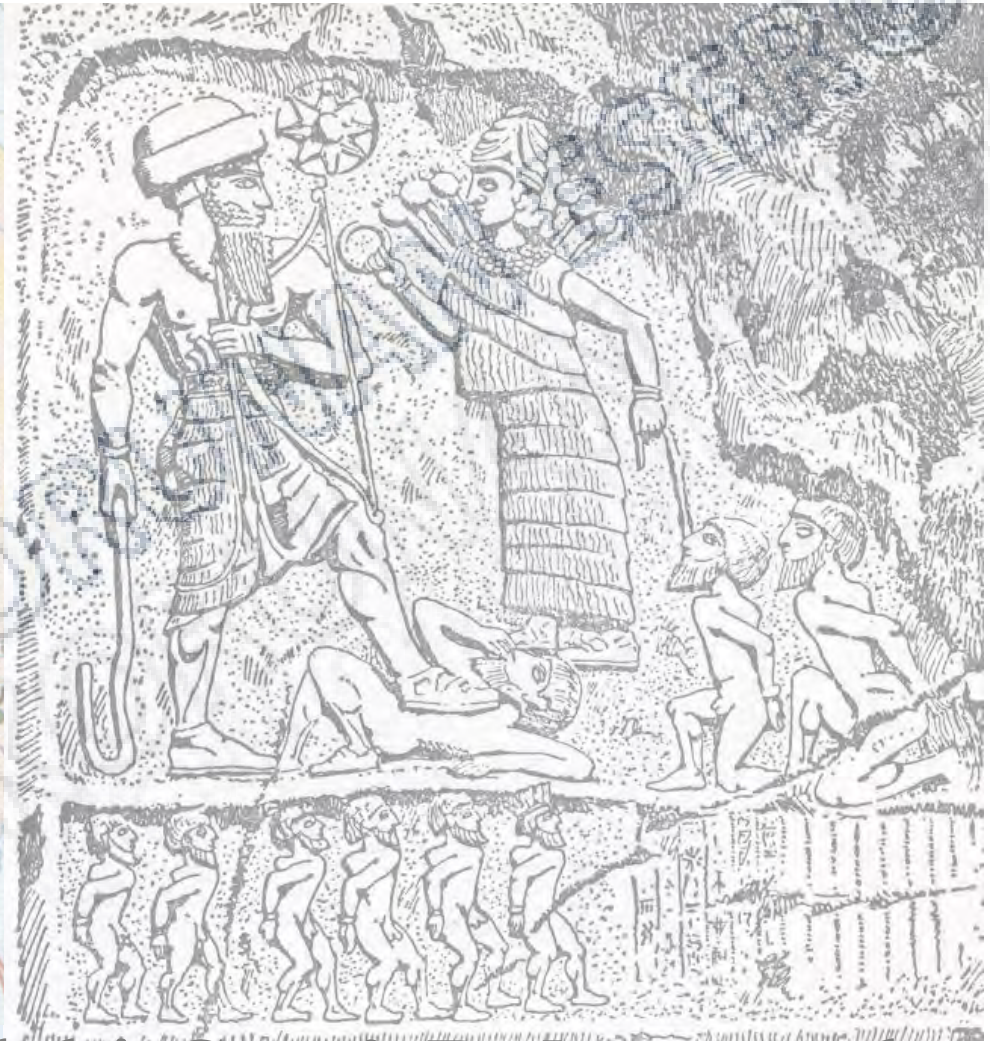
(13 cm)

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



Kirmenşah yakınlarındaki **Sar-i Pul anıtında** Akkad metinlerine göre Elam'ın kuzeyine lokalize edilen **Lullubi** kavminin kralı **Anubanini**, tanrıça **İnana (Pinikir)**'nın 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

Geç Elam Kralı Shutruk-Nahhunde (ca. 1158)
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

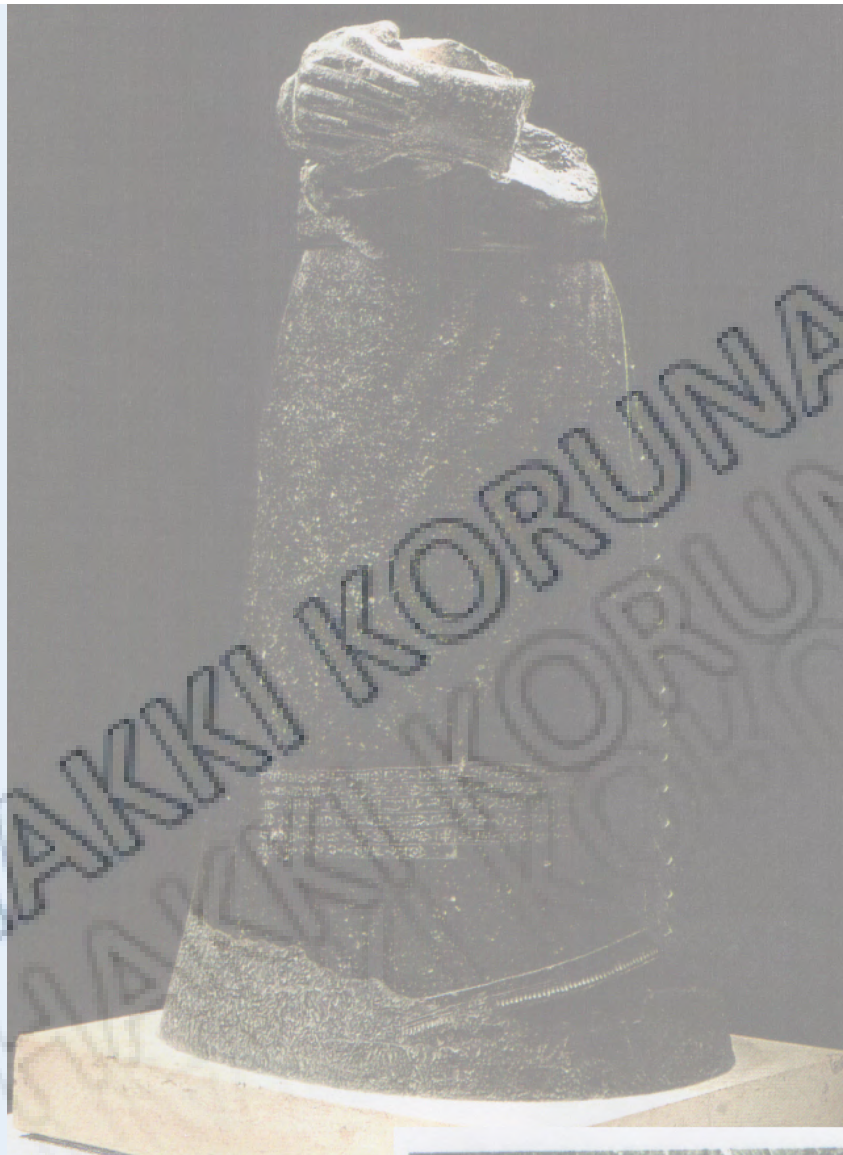
Diorite

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

ite
4 3/8 in. (88 cm); w. 21 3/8 in. (55 cm)
adian period, ca. 2260 B.C.
pole; Sb 47, hands Sb 9099
vated by Morgan; hands excavated by
quenem, 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. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, Akkادلardan Susa ve Anshan'ı alır.

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

Susa'yı tekrar geri alır.

Puzur-İnshushinak, 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)*



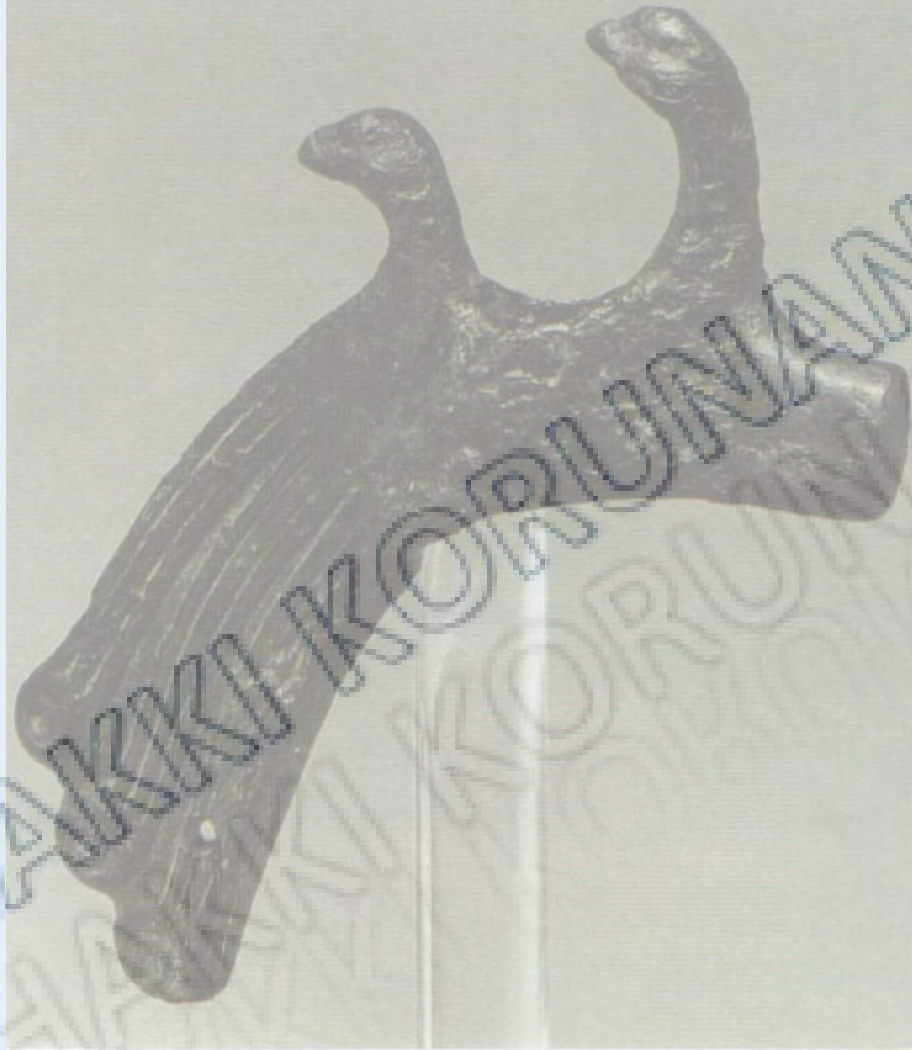
Figure 32. Fragment with snake and inscription. Acropole mound, Susa, reign of Puzur-Inshushinak, ca. 2100 B.C. Limestone, H. $20\frac{3}{8}$ in. (51.9 cm). Paris, Musée du Louvre, Sb 6733



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

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GEÇ III. BİN ve
ERKEN II. BİNE
AİT ESERLER:



56 HAMMER DEDICATED BY SHULGI

Inscribed in Sumerian

Bronze

H. $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. (12.3 cm); L. $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. (11 cm)

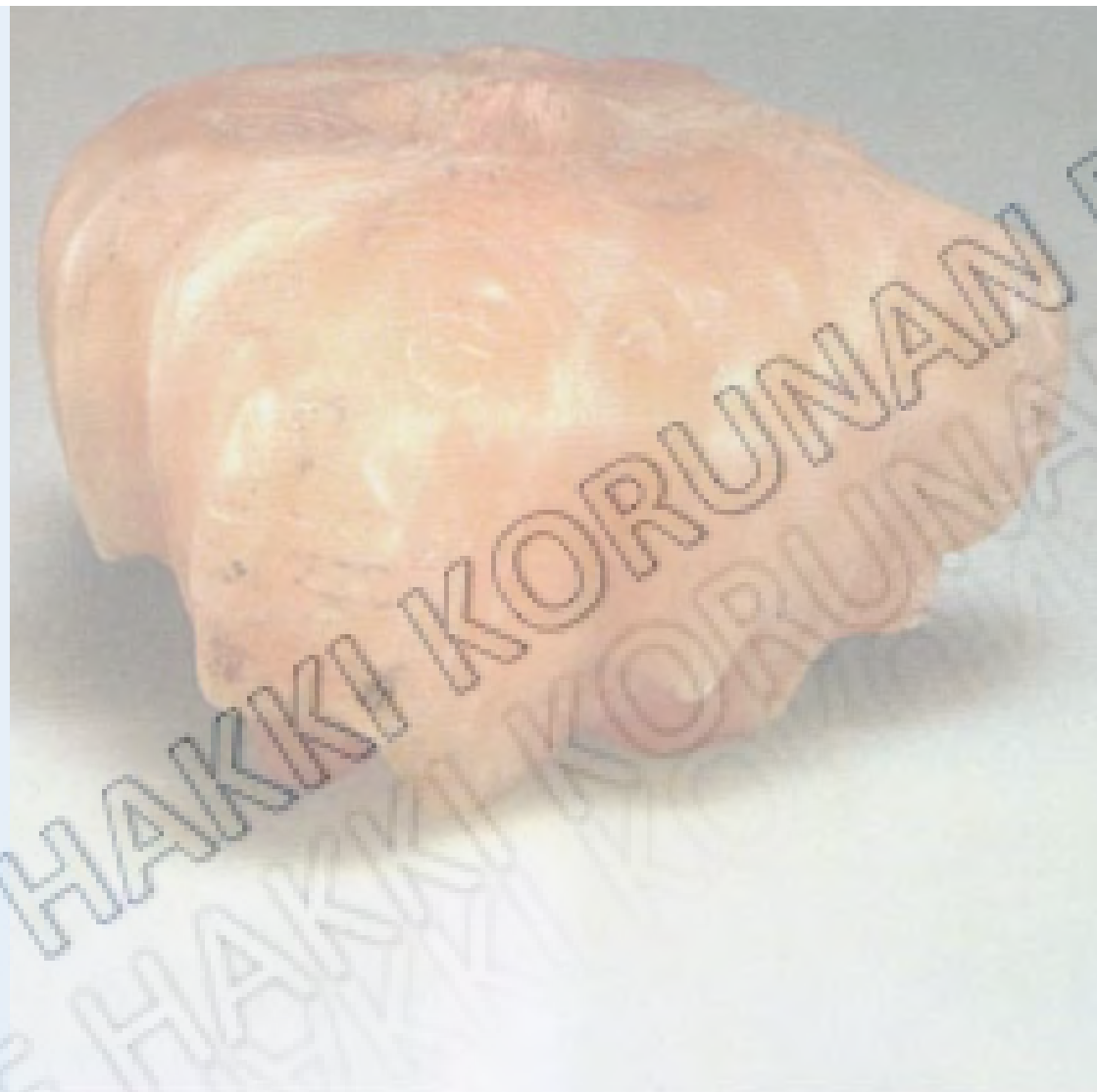
Third Dynasty of Ur, reign of King Shulgi

(2094–2047 B.C.)

Sb 5634

Found in a ribbed sarcophagus, chantier no. 1,

Uruk, Iraq



● MOTTIVE MACE WITH MASTIFF HEADS

● *Orange alabaster*

● H. 2 1/2 in. (7 cm); L. 2 1/2 in. (6.5 cm)

● C. 2100–1900 B.C.



58 ELAMITE GOD
Copper and gold
H. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (17.5 cm); W. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (5.5 cm)
Ca. 2000 B.C.
Sb 2823
Probably excavated by Morgan.



Back view

STATUETTE OF A FEMALE
Shell
h. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. (9.4 cm); w. $1\frac{1}{8}$ (4 cm)
Beginning of the 2nd millennium B.C.
Acropole; Sb 2746



FIGURE OF A SEATED MONKEY

calcite

h. 1 1/8 in. (4.7 cm); w. 1 1/8 in. (3 cm)

1st millennium B.C.(?)



62 BOWL WITH BISONS, TREES, AND HILLS

Bituminous limestone

H. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (9 cm); DIAM. $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. (18 cm)

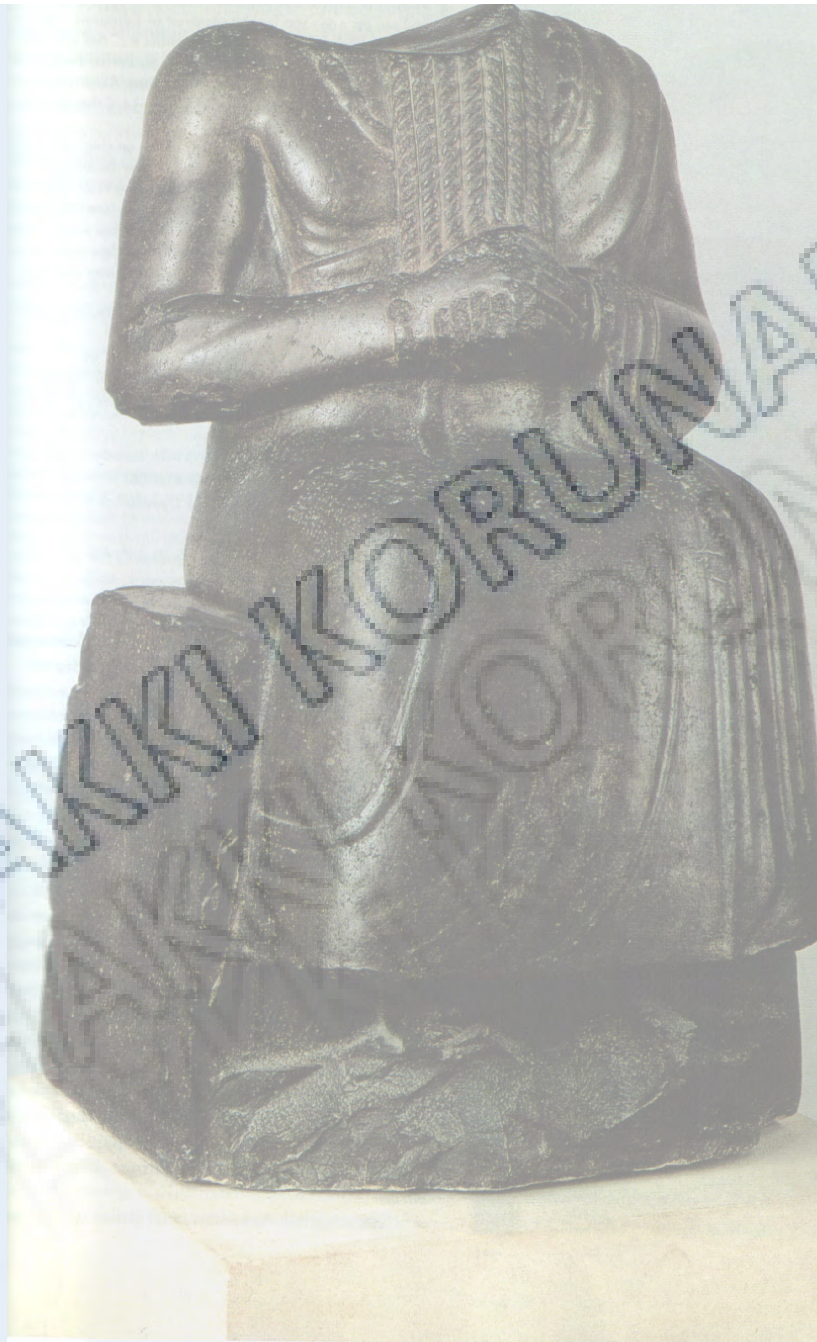
Ca. 2100–2000 B.C.



110 TOP OF A STELE WITH SCENE OF A LIBATION
BEFORE A GOD
White limestone
H. 26 3/8 in. (67 cm); W. 24 3/8 in. (62 cm)
Late 3 rd millennium B.C.
Acropole trench 7 (lower fragment); Sb 7
Excavated by Morean. 1898 (lower fragment).



Figure 47. Detail of a stele depicting the Mesopotamian ruler Ur-Nammu pouring a libation before the god Nanna. Ur, Iraq, Ur III period, ca. 2112-2095 B.C. Limestone; entire stele, H. 9 ft. 11 in. (302 cm). Philadelphia, University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, B16676



111 STATUE OF A SEATED RULER
Inscribed in Akkadian and Elamite
Diorite
H. 35 in. (89 cm), W. 20 1/2 in. (52 cm)
Late 3rd-early 2nd millennium B.C.
ca. 21



112 STATUE OF A STANDING RULER
*Inscribed in Akkadian and Elamite
Diorite*
H. 24 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (62 cm); W. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (26 cm)
Early 2nd millennium B.C.