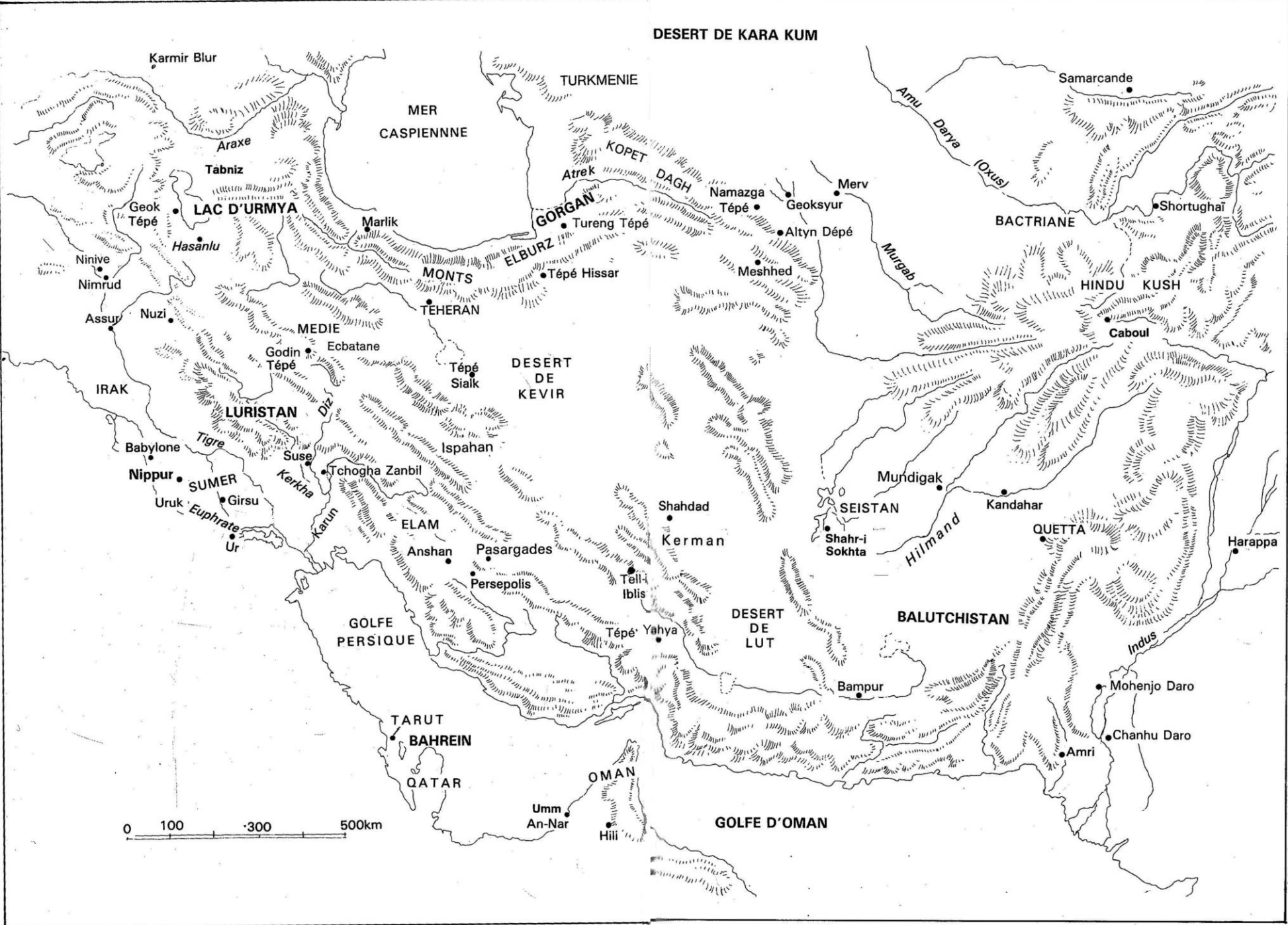


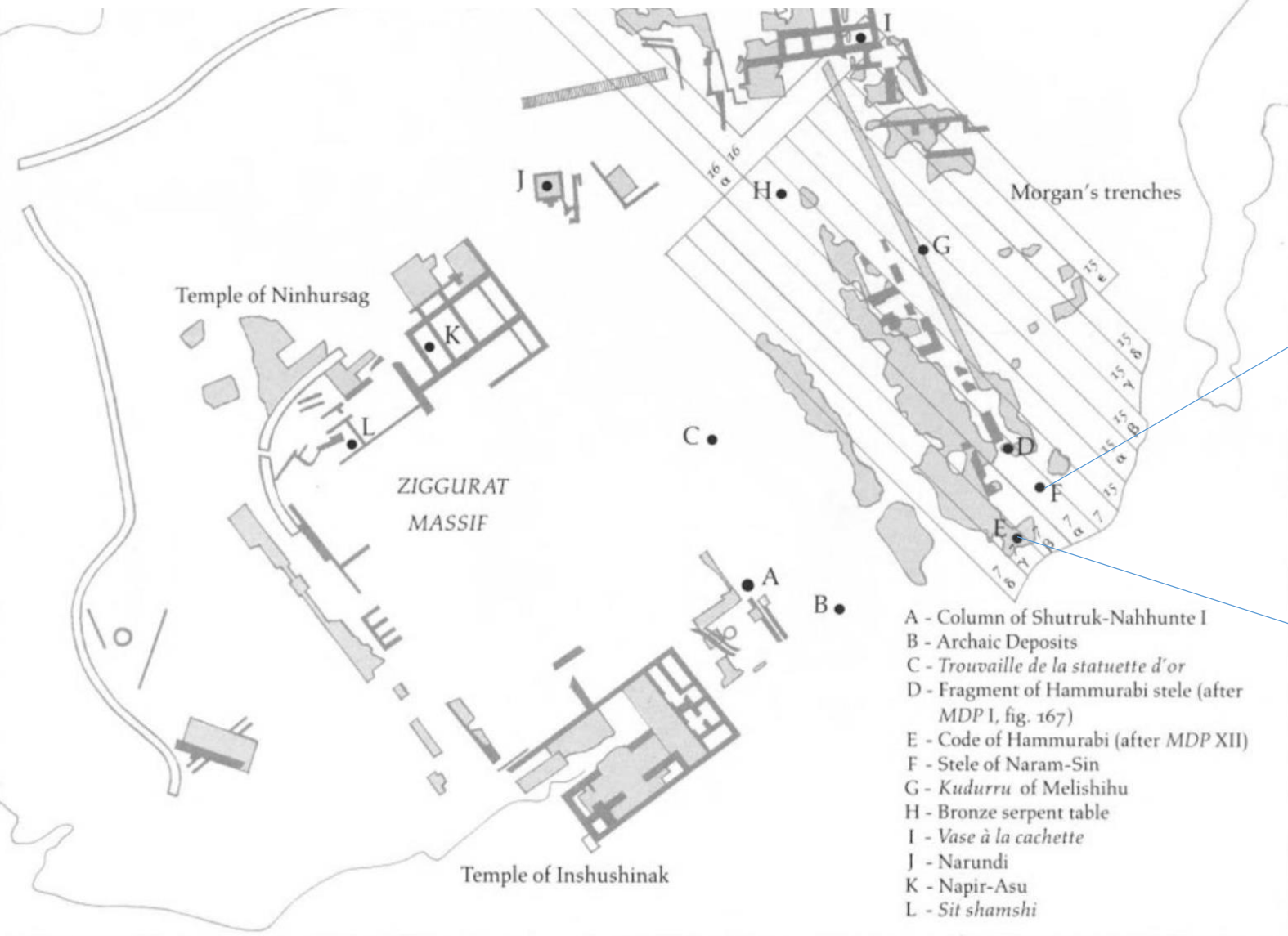
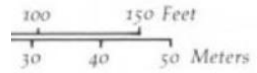
Cultura Materiale Medioelamita e gli inizi del periodo Neoelamita

Bottino di guerra, sfragistica e coroplastica

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh Konar Sandal north? Terrazza?	Uruk medio e tardo
3100-2900	Susa III	Tal-i Malyan late Banesh	Uruk Tardo/Jemed nasr
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan Konar Sandal South (Citadel and lower town)	Protodinastico I-III
2330 Protoelamita tardo	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town) Tepe Hissar IIIB (2400-2170)	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100 Paleoelamita	Puzur Ishushinak	Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town) Tal-i Malyan early Kaftari phase Tepe Hissar IIIC (2170-1900)	Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea Ascesa e caduta della terza dinastia di UR
2000 Paleoelamita	Shimashki?	Tal-i Malyan early Kaftari phase (2200-1900) Tepe Hissar IIIC (2170-1900) Chogha Mish old elamite	Periodo Isin –Larsa
1900-1600 Paleoelamita	Sukkalmah Susa, ville royale, A lev. XV-XII	Tal-i Malyan early and middle Kaftari phase (2200-1700) Kuragun, Naqsh-i Rostam Tepe Yahya IVa (1800-1400) Chogha Mish old elamite	Età di Mari Periodo paleobabilonese, Hammurabi di Babilonia
1500-1400 Medioelamita I	Haft Tepe, centro culturale di Tepti Ahar		Babilonia Cassita
1400-1300 Medioelamita II	Chogha Zambil Susa	Tal-i Malyan	Babilonia Cassita Regno Medio assiro
1300-1100 Medioelamita III	Chogha Zambil Susa (Shuthruk Nahunte)	Tal-i Malyan	Sconfitta con Nabuchadnezzar I



Shutruk-Nahhunte identifies himself as 'son of Hallutush-Inshushinak, beloved servant of Inshushinak, king of Anshan and Susa, enlarger of my realm, protector of Elam, prince of Elam'.



- A - Column of Shutruk-Nahhunte I
- B - Archaic Deposits
- C - Trouvaille de la statuette d'or
- D - Fragment of Hammurabi stele (after MDP I, fig. 167)
- E - Code of Hammurabi (after MDP XII)
- F - Stele of Naram-Sin
- G - Kudurru of Melishihu
- H - Bronze serpent table
- I - Vase à la cachette
- J - Narundi
- K - Napir-Asu
- L - Sit shamshi



- (1) Je suis Shutruk-Nahhunte, fils de Halutush-Inshushinak,
- (2) serviteur aimé de Inshushinak,
- (3) roi de Anshan et de Suse, grand du royaume,
- (4) monarque d'Elam, souverain d'Elam.
- (5) Comme Inshushinak mon dieu me l'a conseillé, j'ai pris Sippar ;
- (6) j'ai enlevé la stèle de Narâm-Sîn, je l'ai emportée et au pays d'Elam
- (7) je l'ai amenée ; aux côtés de Inshushinak mon dieu je l'ai posée.

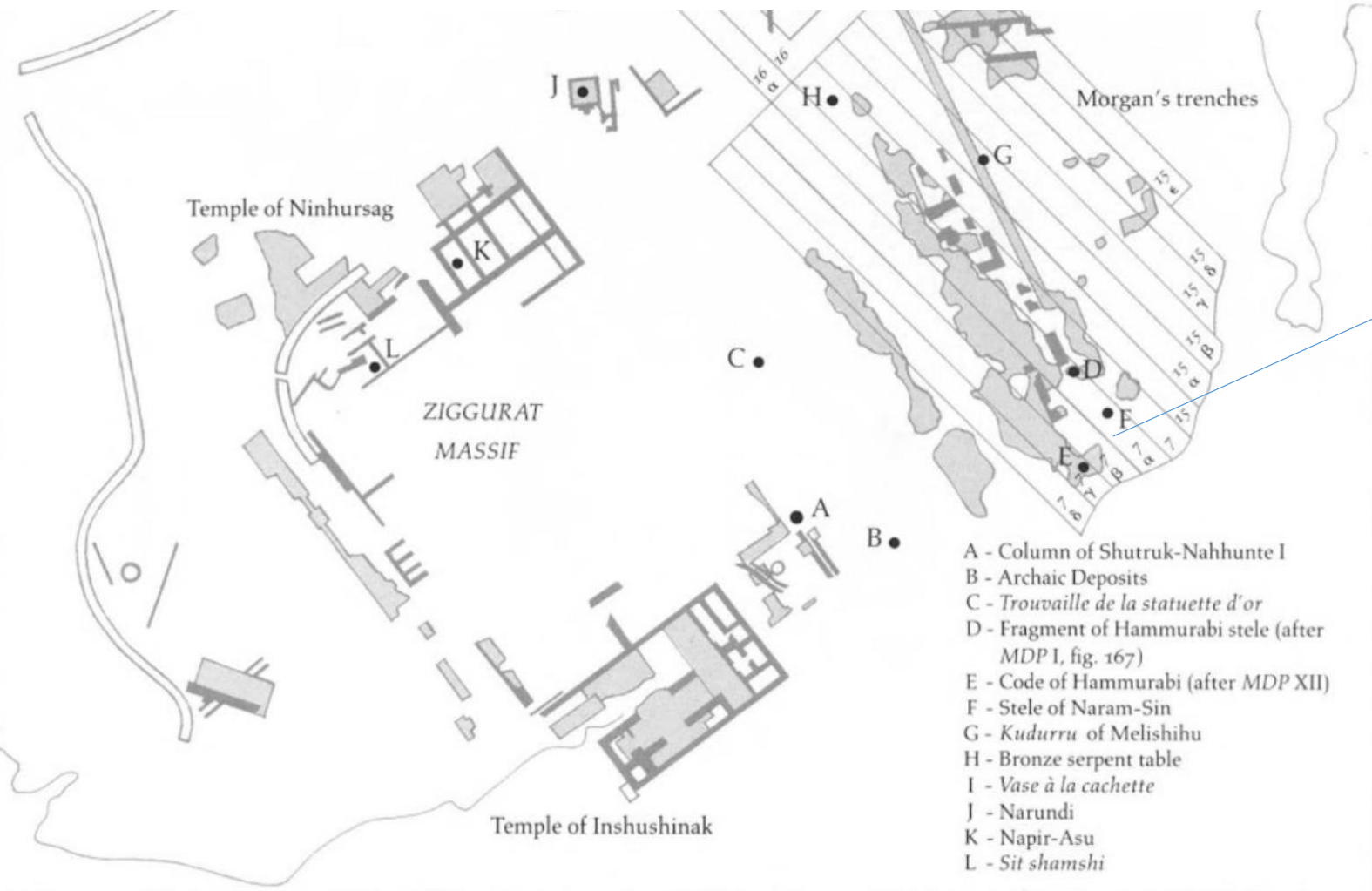
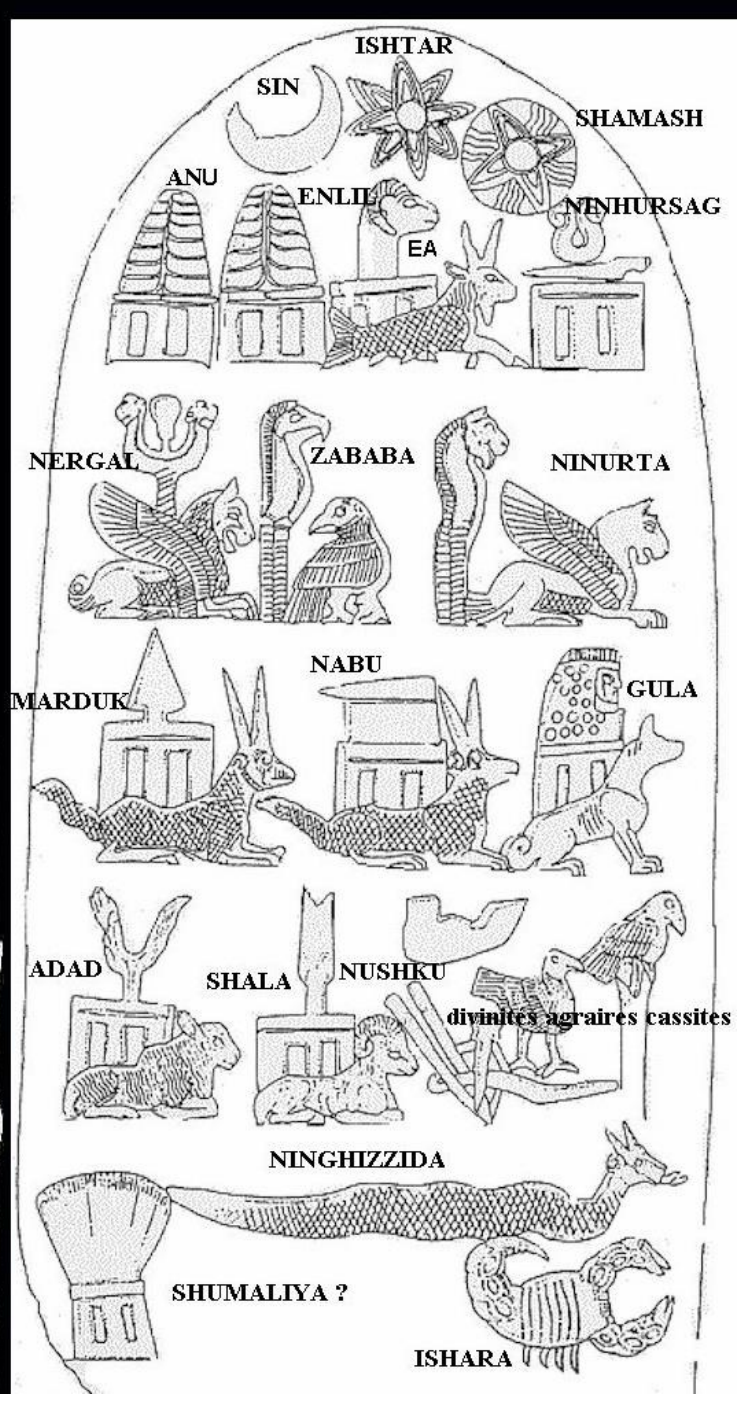
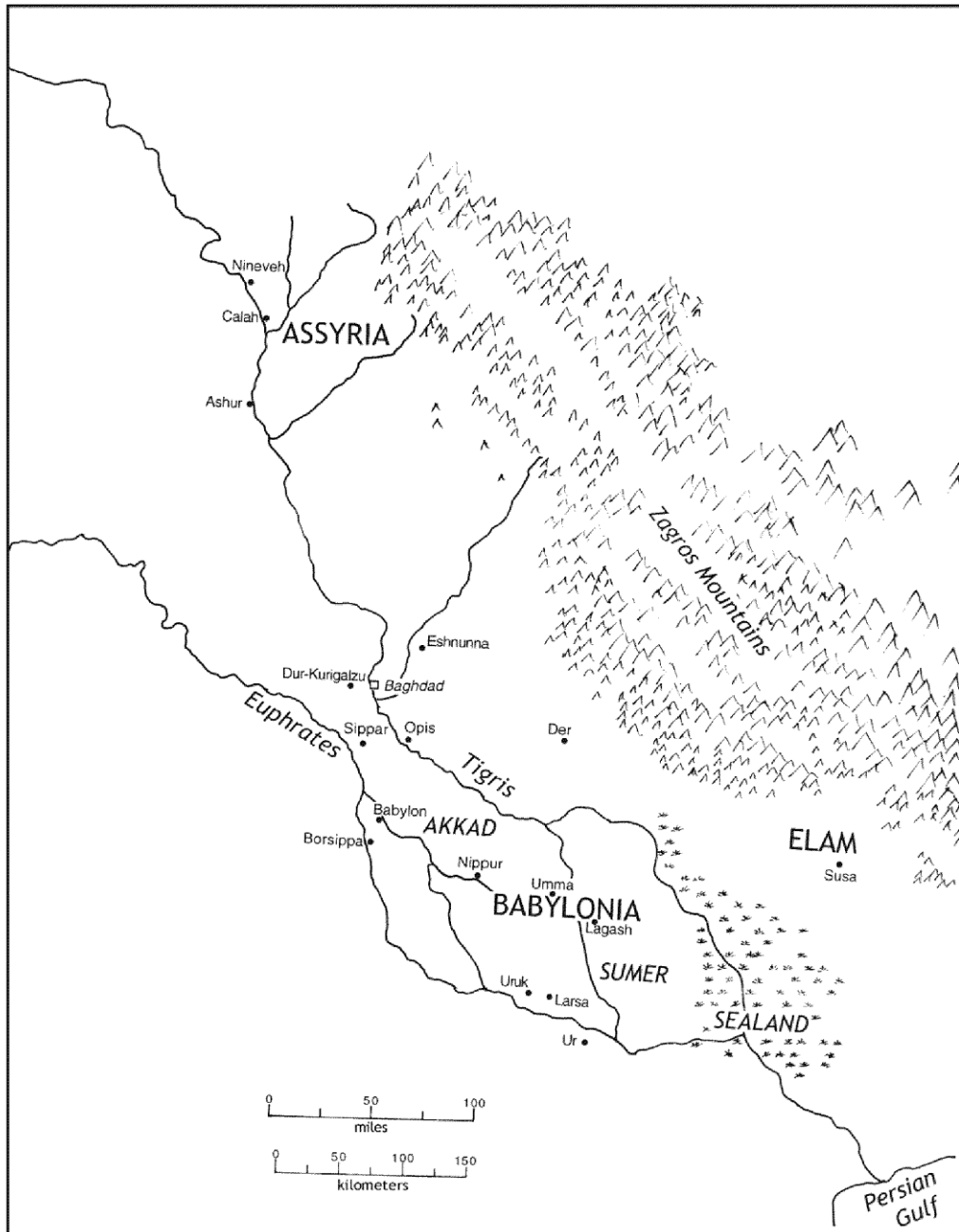


Table 7.9. Mesopotamian booty seized by Shutruk-Nahhunte and other Elamite kings which was recovered at Su

Object	'Author'	Date	Seized by	Reference
stele	Sargon	2334–2279 BC	unknown	Jéquier 1905: 9–41 = RCS 105
"	"	"	unknown	Nassouhi 1924: 65–74 = RCS 106
statue	Manishtusu	2269–2255 BC	Shutruk-Nahhunte	EKI §24a = RCS 107
stele	Naram-Sin	2254–2218 BC	Shutruk-Nahhunte	EKI §22 = RCS 109
stele	unknown	Ur III?	unknown	de Morgan 1900: Pl. 3 = RCS 110
statue	unknown	Ur III/Isin-Larsa?	Shutruk-Nahhunte	Pézard and Pottier 1926: 191–192 = RC
statue	unknown	Isin-Larsa/Old Bab.	Shutruk-Nahhunte	Scheil 1905: 12–13 = RCS 112
statue head	unknown	Old Babylonian	unknown	Frankfort 1954: 59 = RCS 113
stele (law code)	Hammurabi	Old Babylonian	unknown	de Morgan 1905: 28–29
limestone statue	Kurigalzu I or II	pre-1375 BC; 1332–1308 BC	unknown	Scheil 1939: 11–12 = MSKH Q.2.2
agate scaraboid	"	"	unknown	Scheil 1905: 30 = MSKH Q.2.105
stone tablet	Nazi-Maruttash	1307–1282 BC	unknown	Scheil 1900: 86–92 = MSKH U.2.19
sceptre pommel	Shagarakti-Shuriash	1245–1233 BC	unknown	Scheil 1933: 32 = MSKH V.2.1
<i>kudurru</i>	Kashtiliashu IV	1232–1225 BC	unknown	Scheil 1900: 93–94 = MSKH O.2.5
stone tablet	post-Kashtiliashu?		unknown	Scheil 1900: 95–96 = MSKH O.2.6
<i>kudurru</i>	Adad-shuma-usur	1216–1187 BC	unknown	Scheil 1900: 97–98 = MSKH C.22.6
"	"	"	unknown	Scheil 1905: 42–43 = MSKH R.2.6
"	Meli-Shihu	1186–1172 BC	unknown	Scheil 1900: 99–111 = MSKH S.2.6 = RC
"	"	"	unknown	Scheil 1900: 112 = MSKH S.2.7
"	"	"	unknown	Scheil 1908: 87–94 = MSKH S.2.8
"	"	"	unknown	Lampre 1900: 180 = MSKH S.2.9
stele	"	"	Shutruk-Nahhunte	Scheil 1902: 163–165 = MSKH S.5.1
<i>kudurru</i>	Marduk-apla-iddina I	1171–1159 BC	unknown	Scheil 1905: 39–41 = MSKH R.2.5
stele	uncertain	twelfth century BC?	unknown	de Morgan 1905: Pl. 99 = RCS 117

Kudurru del sovrano cassita Meli-Shihu (1186-1172 BC),





- ◆ Diffusi principalmente tra Dur-Kurgalzu e Ur. Alcuni esemplari ad Assur, Ninive e Susa si trovano fuori dall'area di distribuzione principale.

- The *kudurrus* are characterized by their physical form, the subject of their inscriptions, and the imagery of their reliefs. The most familiar shape is an irregular, upright, free-standing stele, such as the *Caillou Michaux*; others occur in the shape of tablets or plaques. In height they range from 36 cm to almost one meter.
- Their inscriptions record donations of land, gifts of temple prebends, renewals of land tenure, purchases of land and other property, and exemptions from obligatory donations of goods and labor. Some inscriptions set down a combination of these subjects. Along with a cuneiform inscription, almost every example bears divine symbols carved in relief. A few are also sculpted with scenes, and these have been variously interpreted as reflecting either religious activity or the conferring of land privileges. K. SLANSKI, *THE BABYLONIAN ENTITLEMENT NARUS (KUDURRUS)*, BOSTON 2003
- Il più antico kudurru di secondo mill. è di fine XV secolo, il più recente di VII secolo a.C. Esistono alcune pietre con iscrizione datate al terzo millennio anch'esse chiamate Kudurru, tuttavia:
 - These stone objects have various shapes: stele, tablet, statuette, or animal figurine. Written in Sumerian or Akkadian, they record purchases of one or more plots of land by a single buyer (sometimes a king or governor). estate could be freely alienated. These early "kudurrus" have no relationship to the later MB-NB kudurrus other than that both types of document are on stone and concerned with real estate. The early texts record purchases of land and have no **curse formulae or divine symbols**.

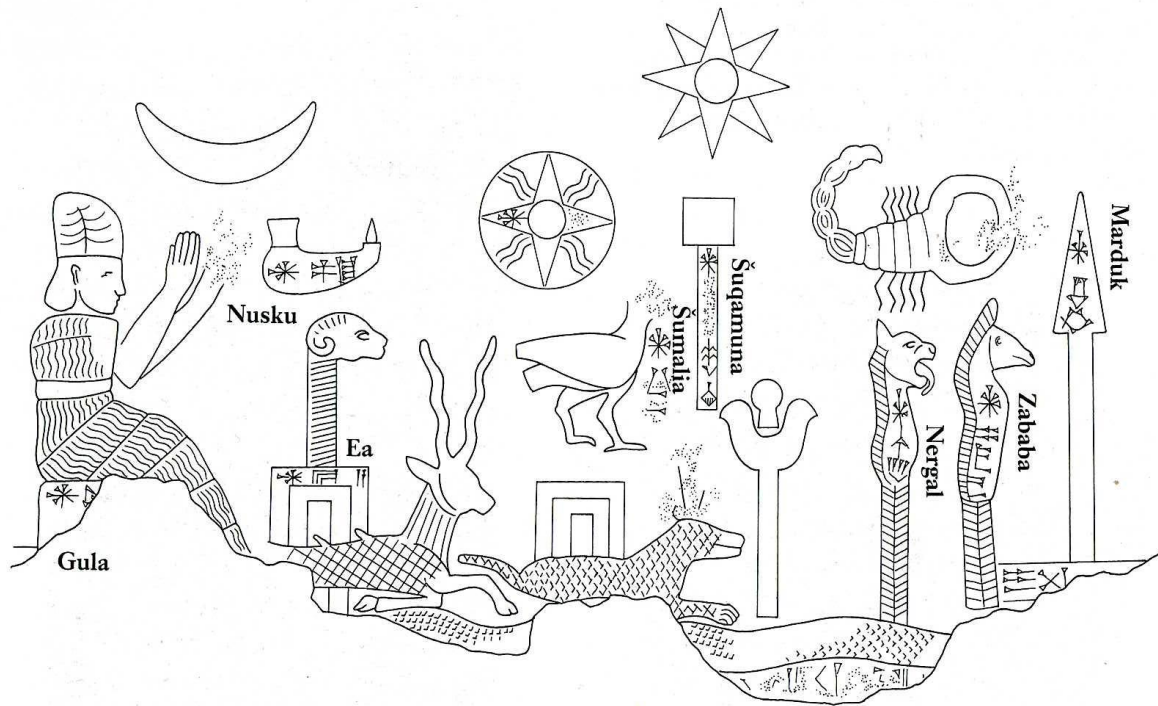
the base were figures of the sun, moon, stars, birds, and



The "Black Stone." *

- 160 pezzi inventariati nel 2003,
- 21 were found in the course of controlled archaeological excavation in Babylonia. Of these, 15 were found in temples (Larsa, Sippar, Samas temple, Borsippa, Nabu temple), two were found in what were probably workshops, three were found built into later architectural constructions, and one was found in the ruins of a Neo-Babylonian residence. (2003)

Kudurru da Susa, (gruppo 1), serie di simboli astrali in alto, animali, demoni



7 Symbols carved on a c.13th-century BC Babylonian *kudurru*-stone, inscribed with the names of the deities represented. Found at Susa, in south-western Iran, where it had been taken in antiquity as a prize of war.

Solo a Susa sono stati trovati
Kudurru con legende vicino ai
simboli

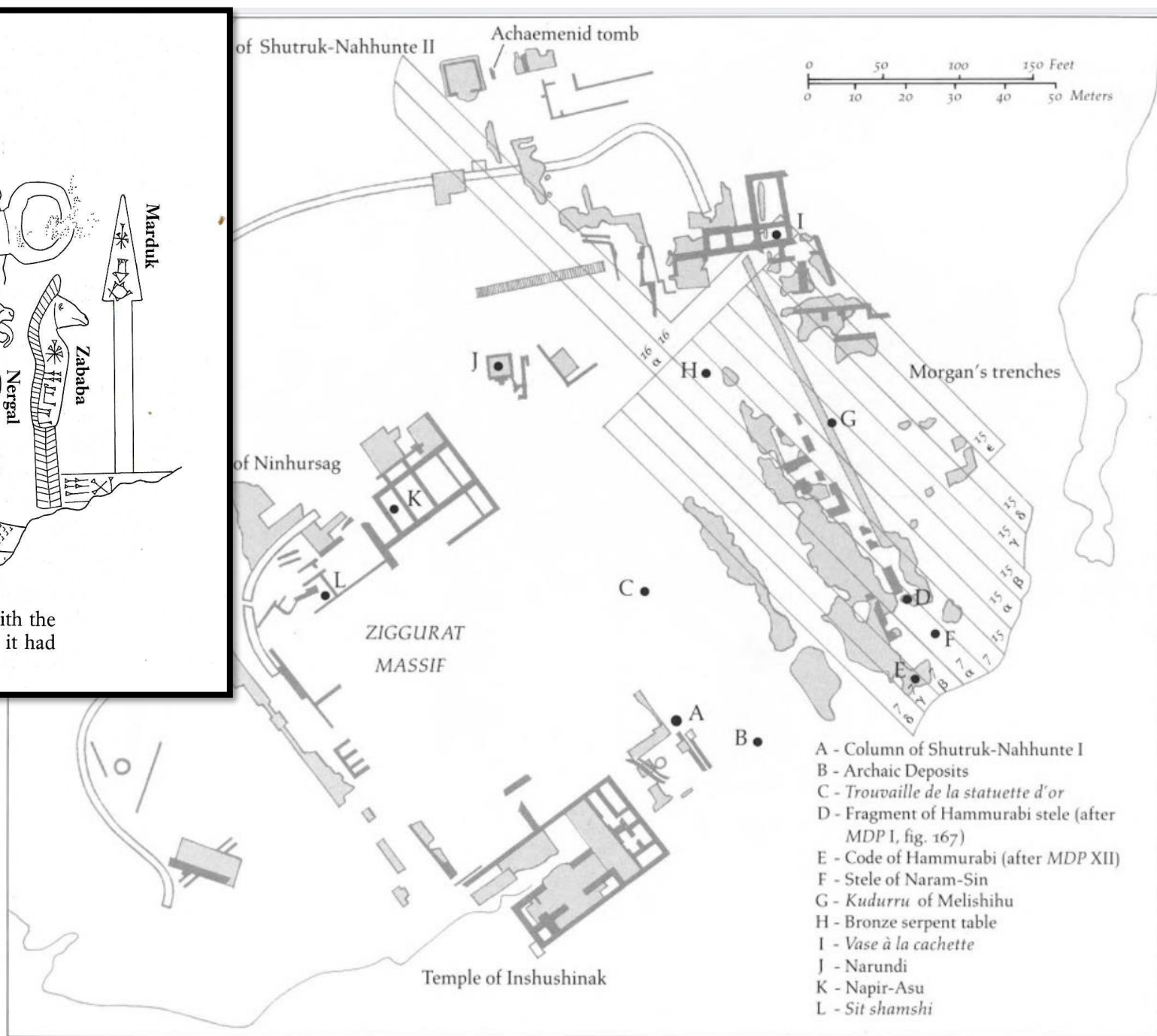
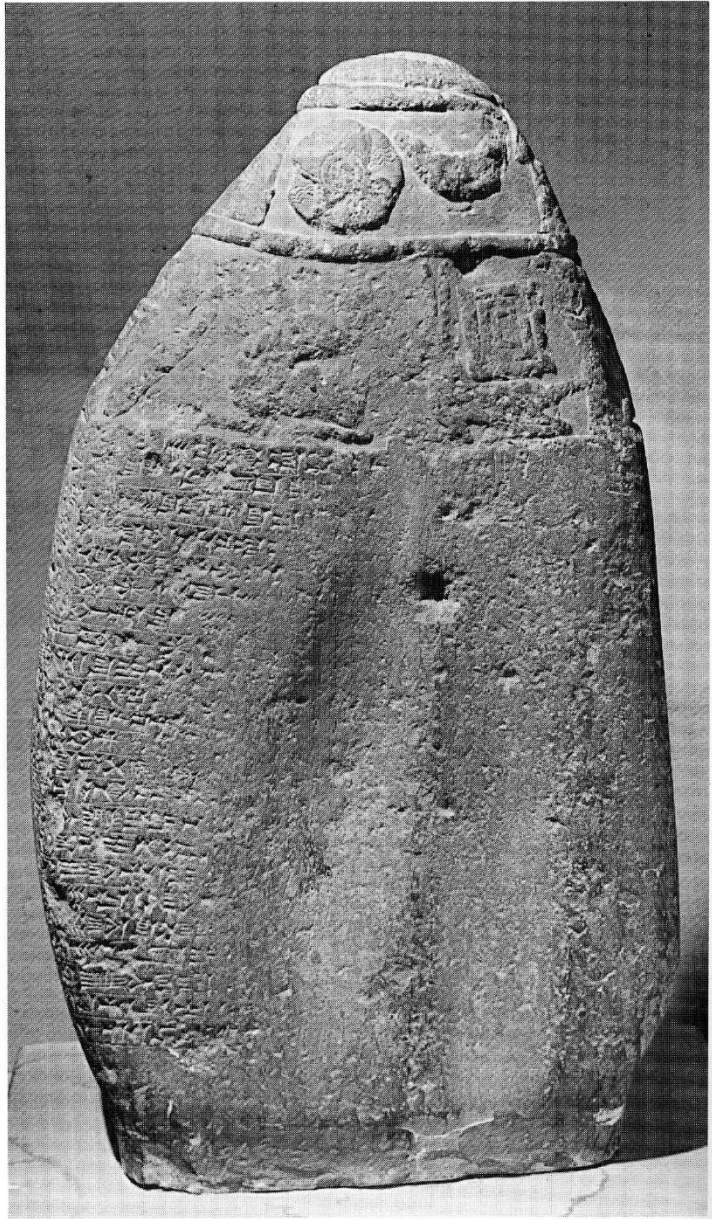


Figure 41. Site plan of the Acropole mound showing locations of major finds, by Suzanne Heim and Françoise Tallon

- Non sono documenti legali (soprattutto i più antichi non riportano una data, ne' i nomi die testimoni), ma fanno riferimento ad una procedura legale
- Fino all'XI sec. A. C. trattano solo di assegnazioni regali di terra constano di due parti
 - A. Invettiva
 - B. Testo narrativo



However many great gods whose names are inscribed, whose symbols are made manifest, and whose socles are made known upon this *naru*- May they curse him with an evil curse!
(Nazi-Maruttas *MDP* II 86, iii 16-24)



Nr. 14 Zweite Gruppe



a



b

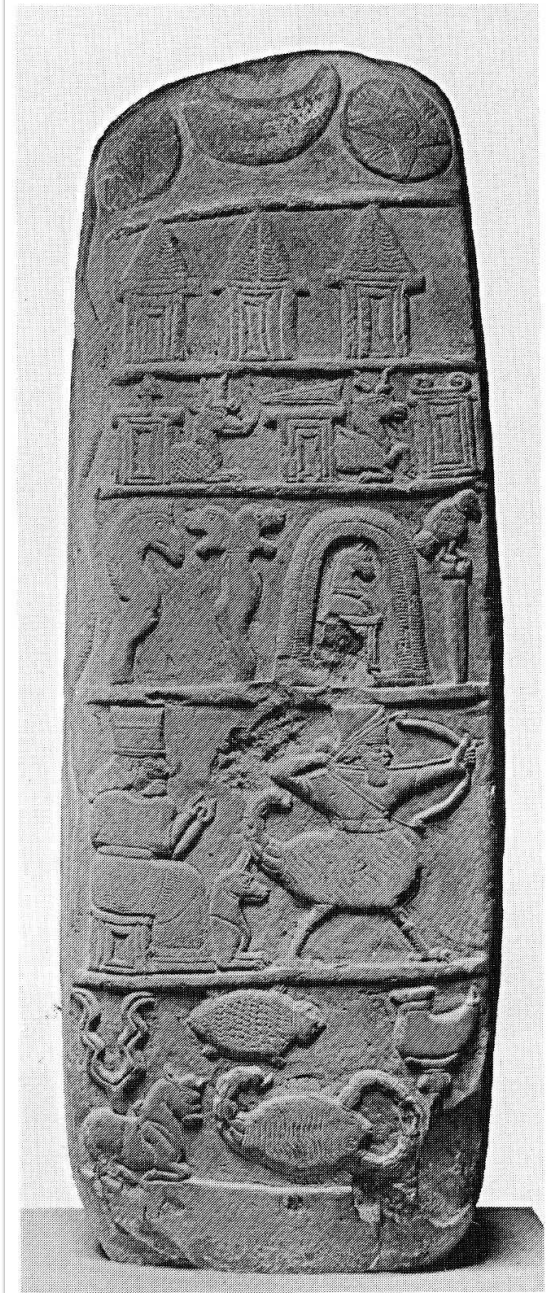


c



d





























Nr. 29 Zweite Gruppe





















a. Nr. 67 Nabû-kudurri-uṣur I.

Sechste Gruppe

Die wichtigsten Göttersymbole und -attribute*

Gottheit	Symbol	Attribut
Adad	 V	 V  L  XX
Anu	 XI	
Assur	 XI	
Ea	 XLII  XXXVI	 IL  XVI
Enlil	 XI	
Gula	 XXVI	 XXVI
Harba	 XXXII	 XXXII
Inanna	 1) siehe auch Ištar	
Iškara	 XXXVIII	
Ištar	 III	 XXIV
Ištaran	 XXXVII	
Marduk	 XII	 LI
Nabû	 XIII	 LI
Nergal	 XL  XXXIX	 XL  XXXIX

Gottheit	Symbol	Attribut
Ningirsu	 XIV	
Ninhursanga	 LVI	
Ninurta	 XXXIX  XL	 XXXIX  XL
assyr.	 2)	
Nusku	 XV	
Papsukkal	 XXXIII	
Šala	 XXII	
Šamaš	 II	
assyr.	 3)	 4) 
Sebettu	 IV	
Sîn	 I	
Šumalia	 XXXV	
Šuqamuna		
Zababa	 XLI	

King Meli-Sipak's grant to his daughter, Ijunnubat-Nanayya, and includes reference to a *nignakku* 'censer' set up and maintained before Nanayya. The relief scene depicts a king leading a woman into the presence of a seated goddess, before whom stands a censer.



kudurru stele of king melishipak i
1186 1172 bc



Figure 7.10 Babylonian stele re-cut by Shutruk-Nahhunte I, showing the Elamite king, left, before a Babylonian deity (after Calmeyer 1995b: Fig. 16).

Coroplastica

Imitazione di figurine di
età paleobabilonese
(1800-1600)



Evoluzione locale



Placchetta a stampo con
suonatore di liuto che ha sulle
spalle un bambino, argilla, altezza
9,8 cm, da Susa, XIV-XII secolo.
Parigi, Musée du Louvre

Glittica medioelamita segue gli standard mesopotamici

Faience, sigilli poco elaborati, esteso uso del trapano, iconografia (tema del banchetto e libagione; esseri demonici,) e iscrizioni simili a quelle babilonesi

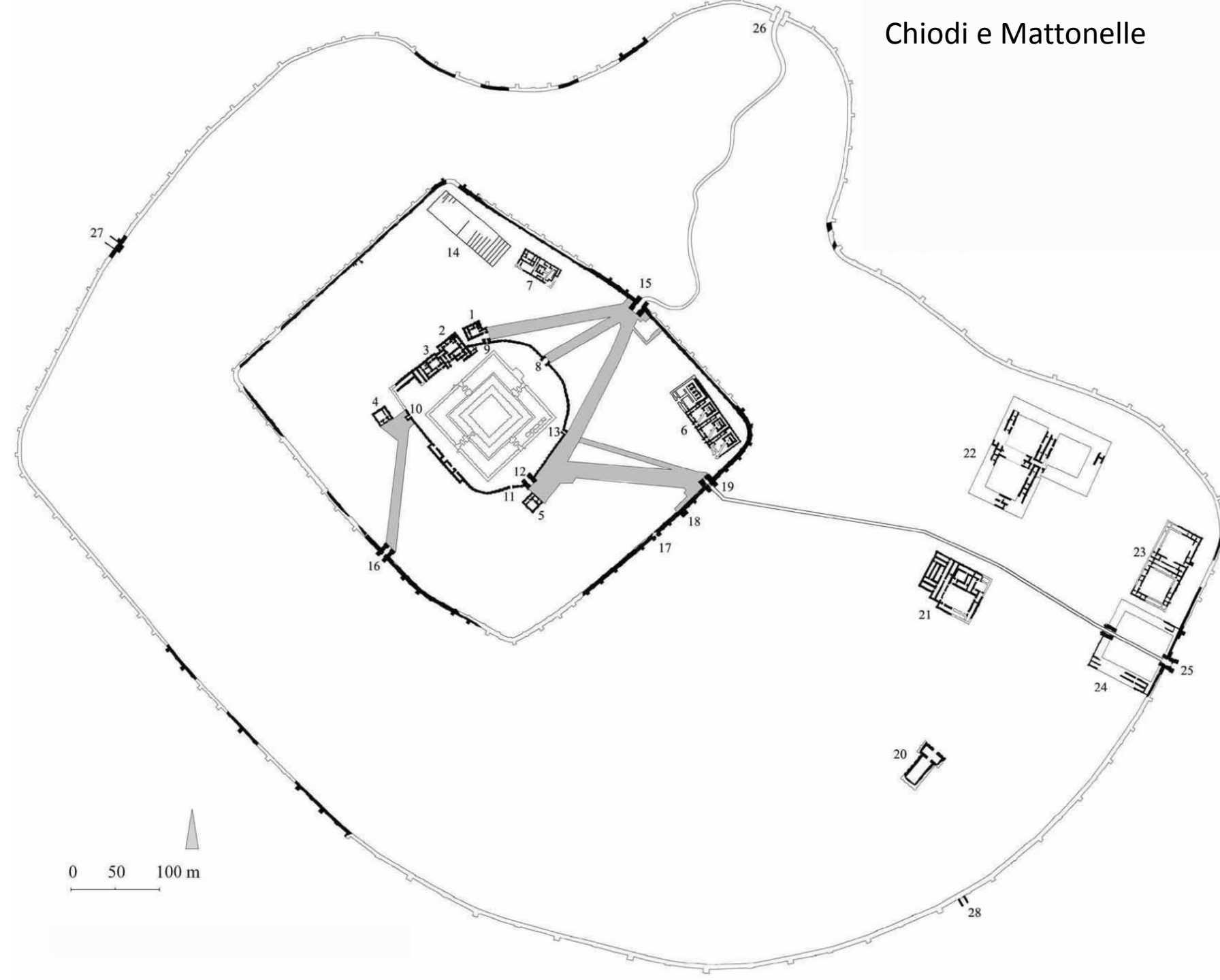
sigillo cilindrico con
banchetto e iscrizione,
cm, da Susa, XIV-XII
gi, Musée du Louvre



Peculiarità: incorniciature a sferette,
campo figurativo articolato diversamente
rispetto all'iscrizione



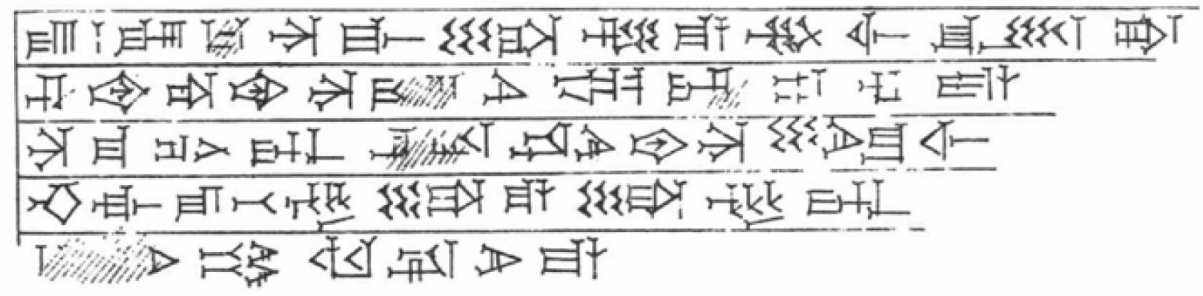
Chiodi e Mattonelle



- 1: Napiriša-Tempel
- 2: Išmeqarab-Tempel
- 3: Kiririša-Tempel
- 4: Quadratischer "Tempel"
- 5: Quadratischer "Tempel"
- 6: Tempelanlagen der Ostecke des Temenos
- 7: Hišmitik & Ruhuratir-Tempel
- 8: Nordosttor der inneren Mauer
- 9: Nordtor der inneren Mauer
- 10: Westtor der inneren Mauer
- 11: Abwasserkanal für Regenwasser
- 12: Südosttor der inneren Mauer
- 13: Osttor der inneren Mauer
- 14: Lager der Baumaterialien
- 15: Nordosttor der Temenos-Mauer
- 16: Südwesttor der Temenos-Mauer
- 17: Das kleine Südosttor der Temenos-Mauer
- 18: Turm *nur kibtrat*
- 19: Das große Südosttor der Temenos-Mauer
- 20: "Nusku"-Tempel
- 21: Gruftanlage
- 22: Palast 2
- 23: Palast 3
- 24: Torgebäude
- 25: Südosttor der Außenmauer
- 26: Nordosttor der Außenmauer
- 27: Abwasserkanal der Außenmauer
- 28: Abwasserkanal der Außenmauer

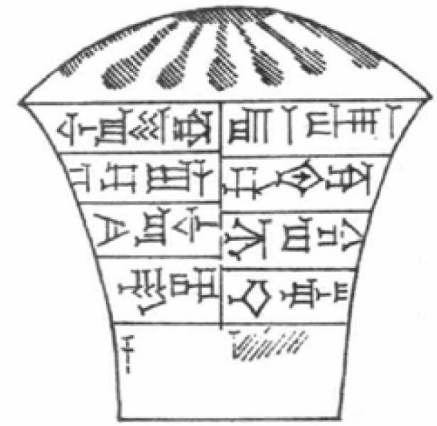


Fig. 3a-b. The glazed terracotta knob G. T-Z. 55 with inscription TZ 57 from the Ishnikarap Temple at Chogha Zanbil (Steve 1967: pl. XXI.5-6).



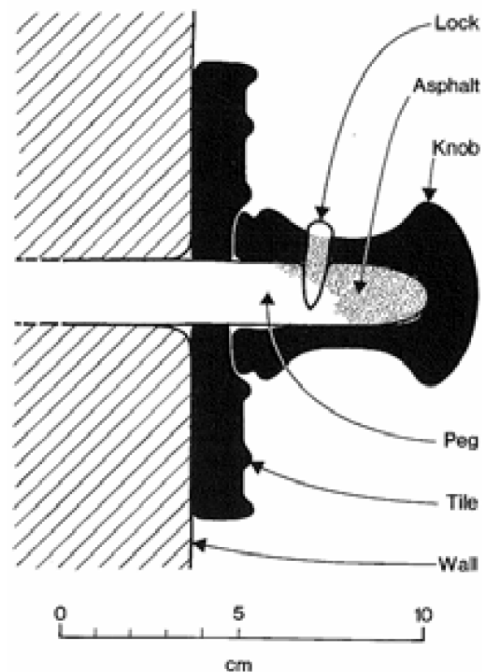
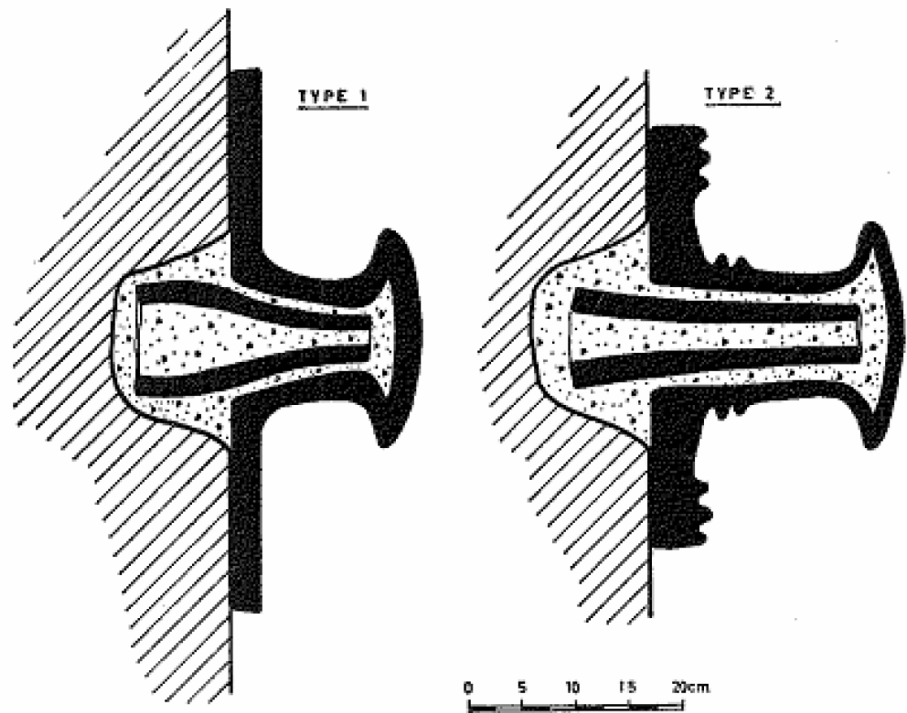
a

I Untash-Napirisha (1340-1300) made (*huta-h*) a *like muši-ta*.
 I gave (= dedicated) it to Ishnikarap of the Siyan-kuk.
 Inshushinak, coming? (*lupe-n-r*) and? sending? (*li-n-r*) (it?) for
 him(self)
 (*li-e*),¹³.. may make (his) declaration? ¹⁴ (*turu-š-ne*).¹⁵



b

Fig. 4a-b. Drawing of TZ 57 (Steve 1967: 100).



 MUR
  TERRE CUITE
  PLÂTRE

Fig. 7a-b. Reconstruction of tile knob and wall attachment:
 a. From Chogha Zanbil (Ghirshman 1966: 75, fig. 44);
 b. From Tall-e Malian (Carter 1996: fig. 31).

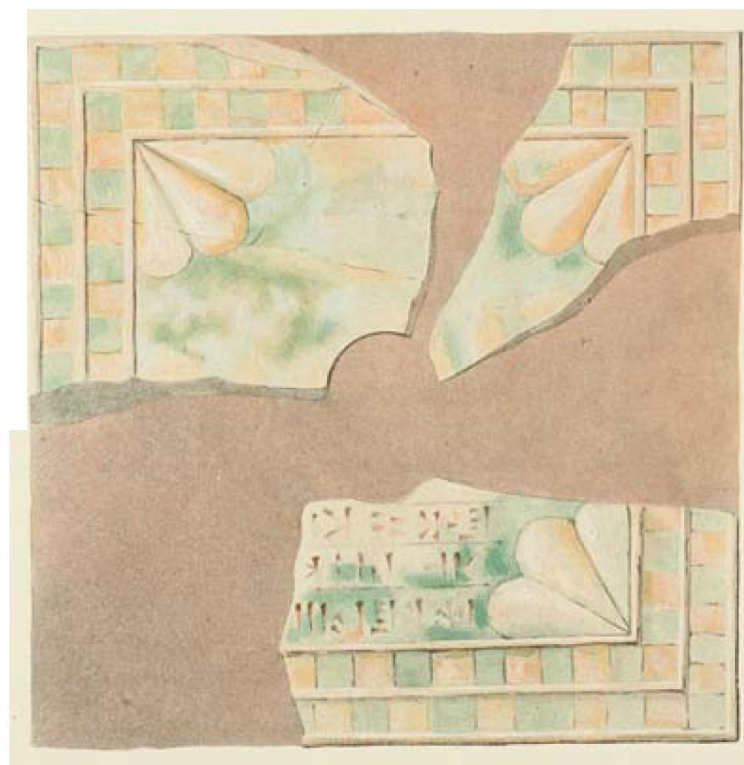


Fig. 17. Tile with central hole and inscription of Shutruk-Nahunte (II)
 from Susa (Jéquier 1900: pl. VI)

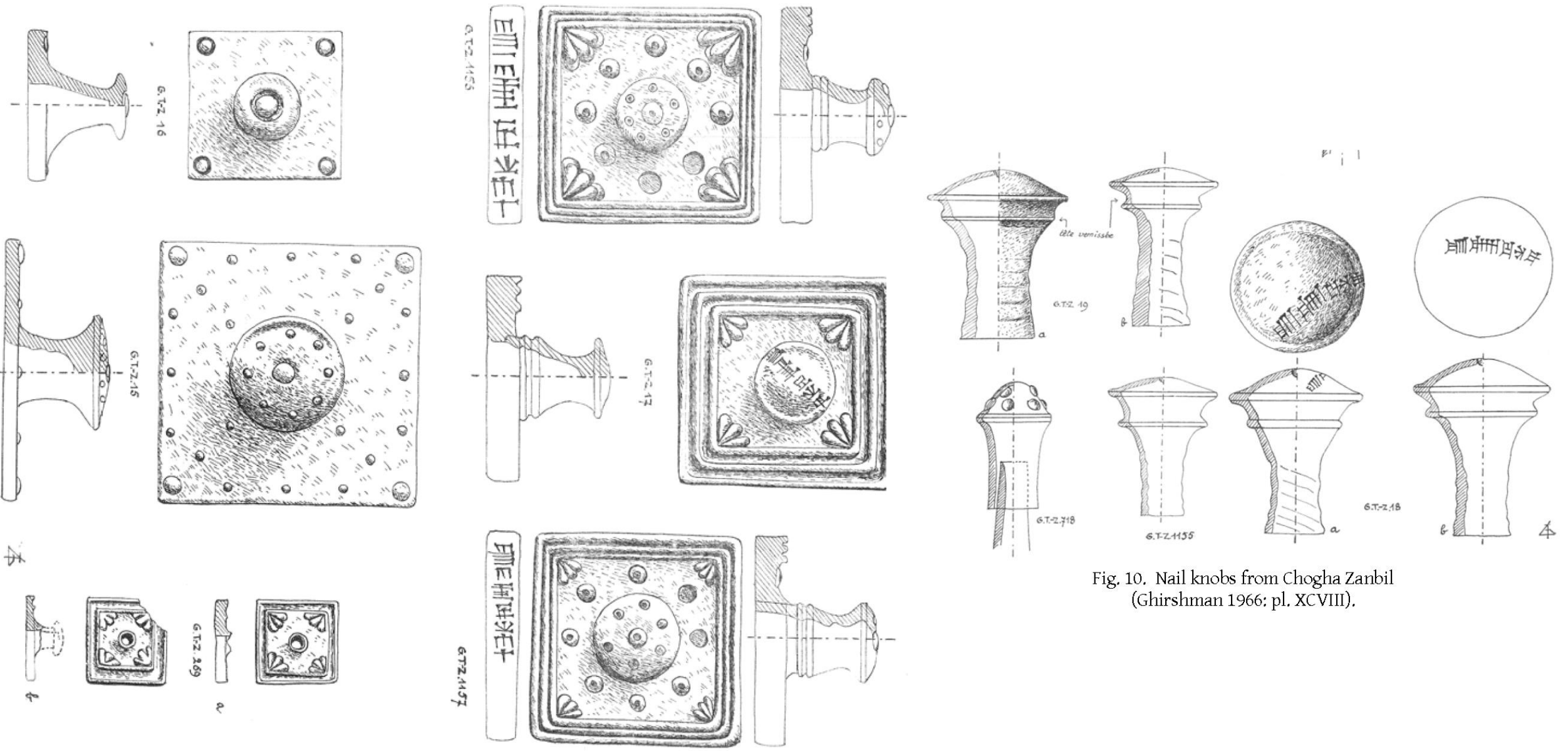


Fig. 10. Nail knobs from Chogha Zanbil (Ghirshman 1966: pl. XCVIII).

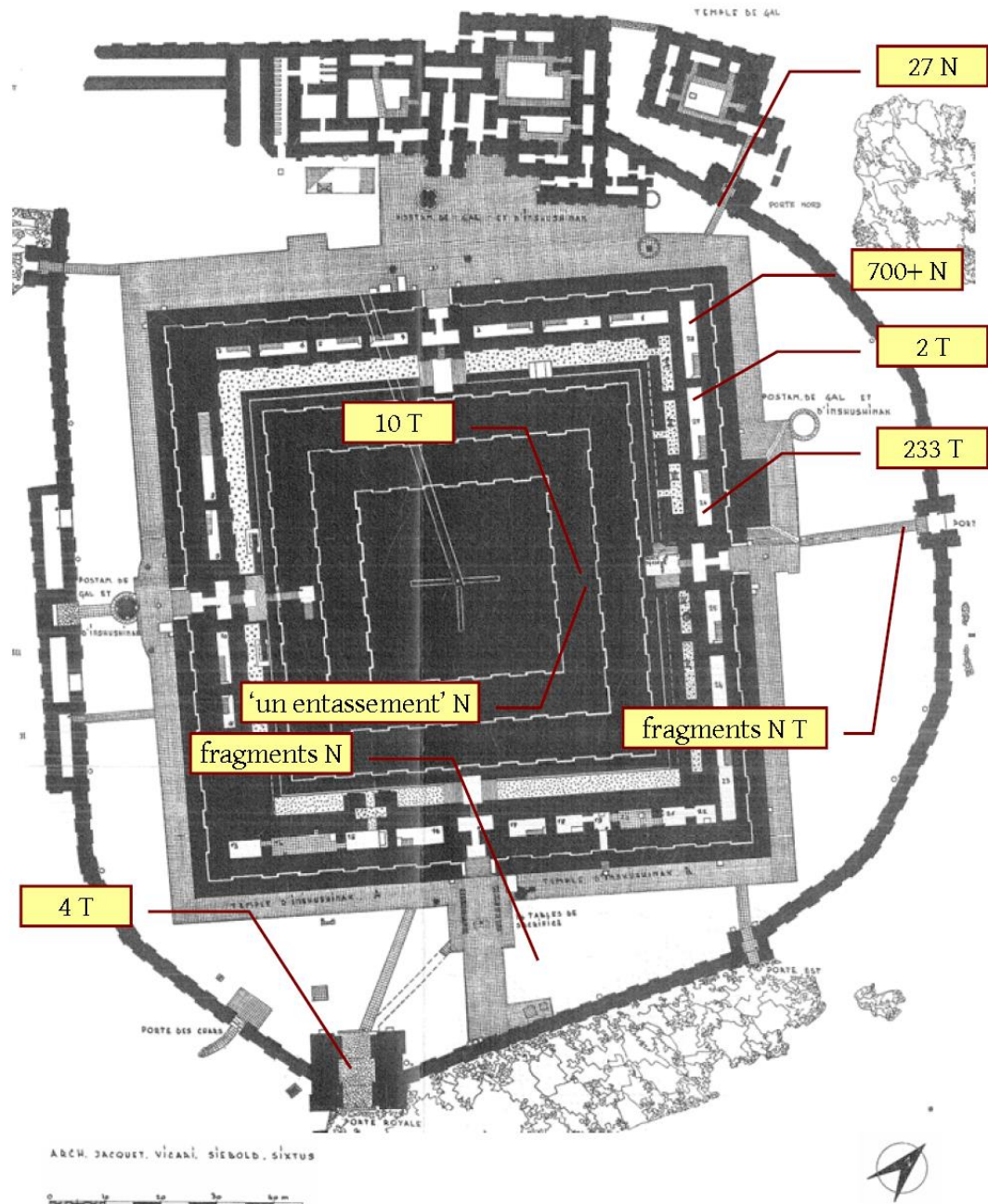


Fig. 8. Plan of the ziggurat of Chogha Zanbil and neighbouring areas (Ghirshman 1966: plan III) with the known find spots of nail (N) and tile (T) knobs.



Fig. 11. Heap of nail knobs blocking the north gate of the inner circle of wall of Chogha Zanbil (Ghirshman 1966: pl. XLIX.1).

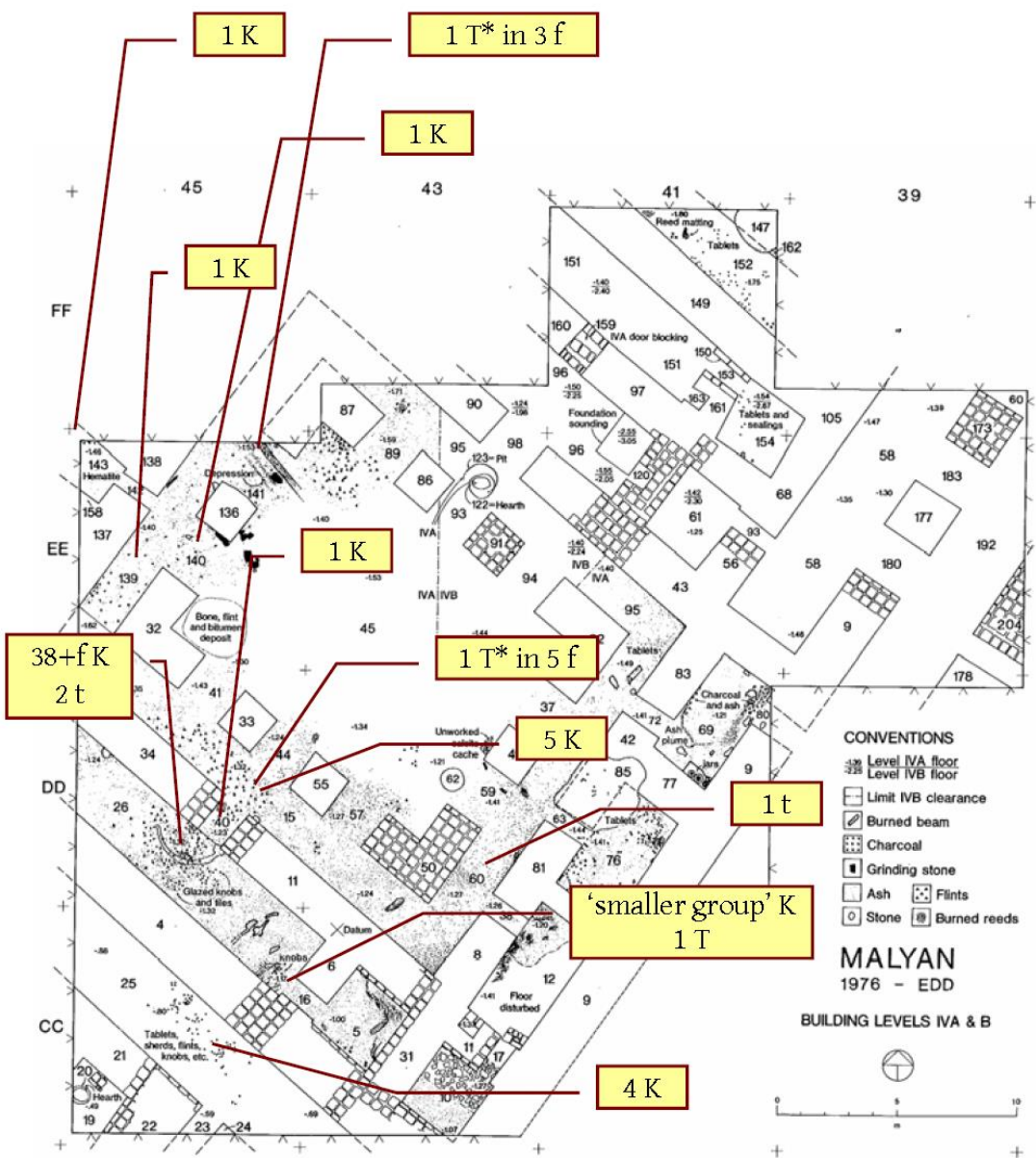


Fig. 30. Plan of levels IVA and B of the Middle Elamite building of Tall-e Malian (Carter 1996: fig. 9) with find spots of knobs (K) and tiles (T: large format; t: small format) (f: fragments; *: probably the same tile).

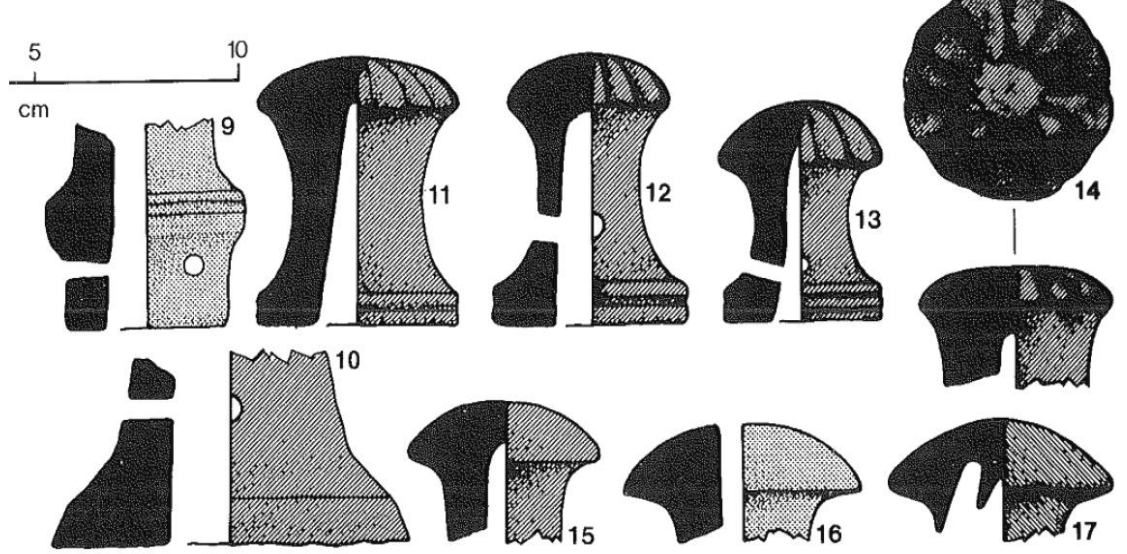


Fig. 31. Knobs from the Middle Elamite building of Tall-e Malian (Carter 1996: fig. 30.9-17).

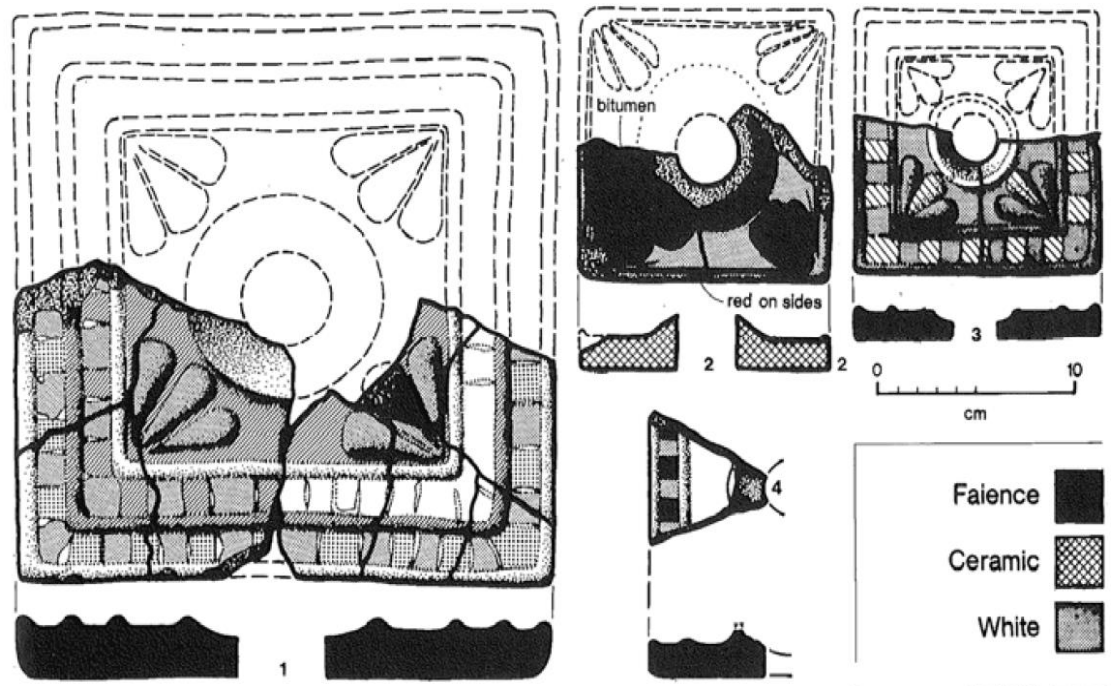


Fig. 32. Tiles from the Middle Elamite building of Tall-e Malian

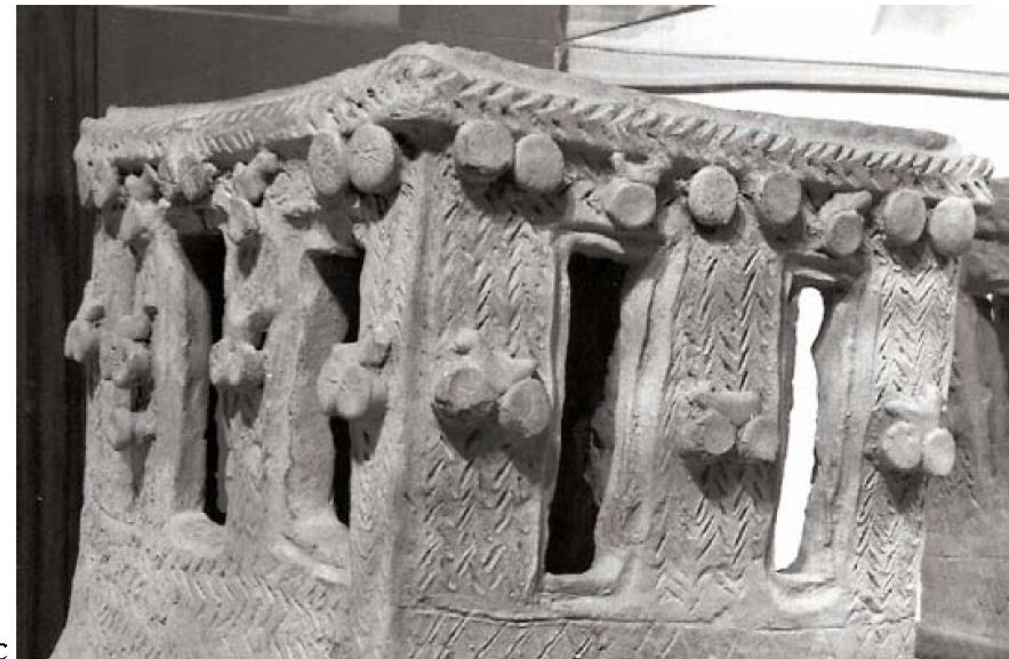
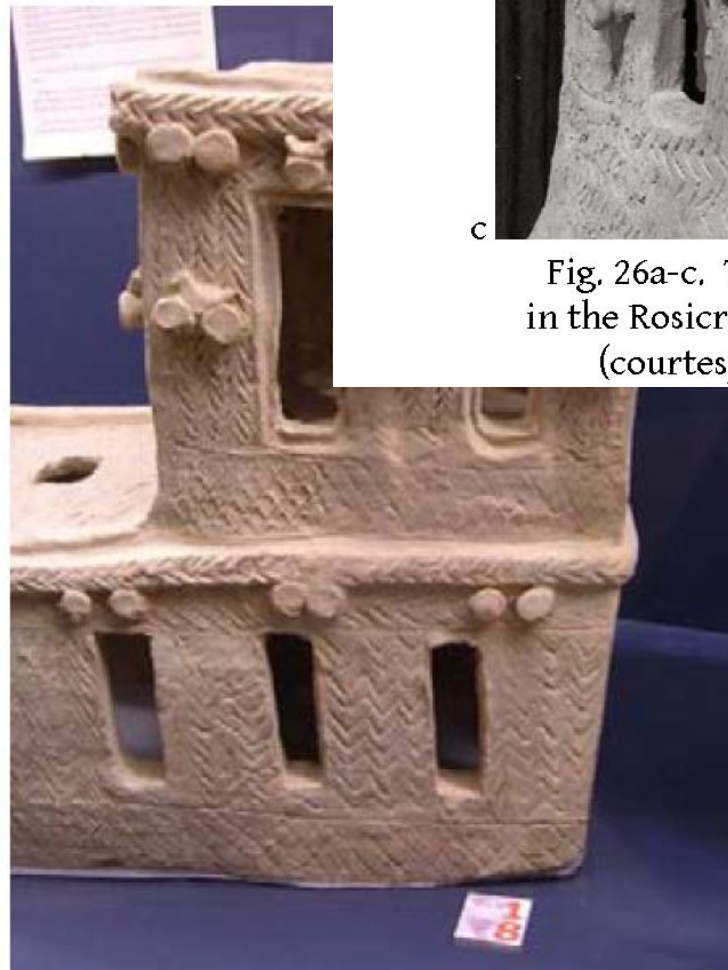


Fig. 26a-c. The architectural model Mul. 168 = RC 2084 in the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum, San Jose, California (courtesy of the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum):

b

La fine del medioelamita e la conquista di Nebuchadnezzar I

Nebuchadnezzar I (1125–1104 BC), fourth king of the Dynasty of the Sealand, the Babylonian king prayed to Marduk saying, ‘Have mercy on me, in despair and prostrate, Have mercy on my land, which weeps and mourns . . . How long, O lord of Babylon, will you dwell in the land of the enemy?’

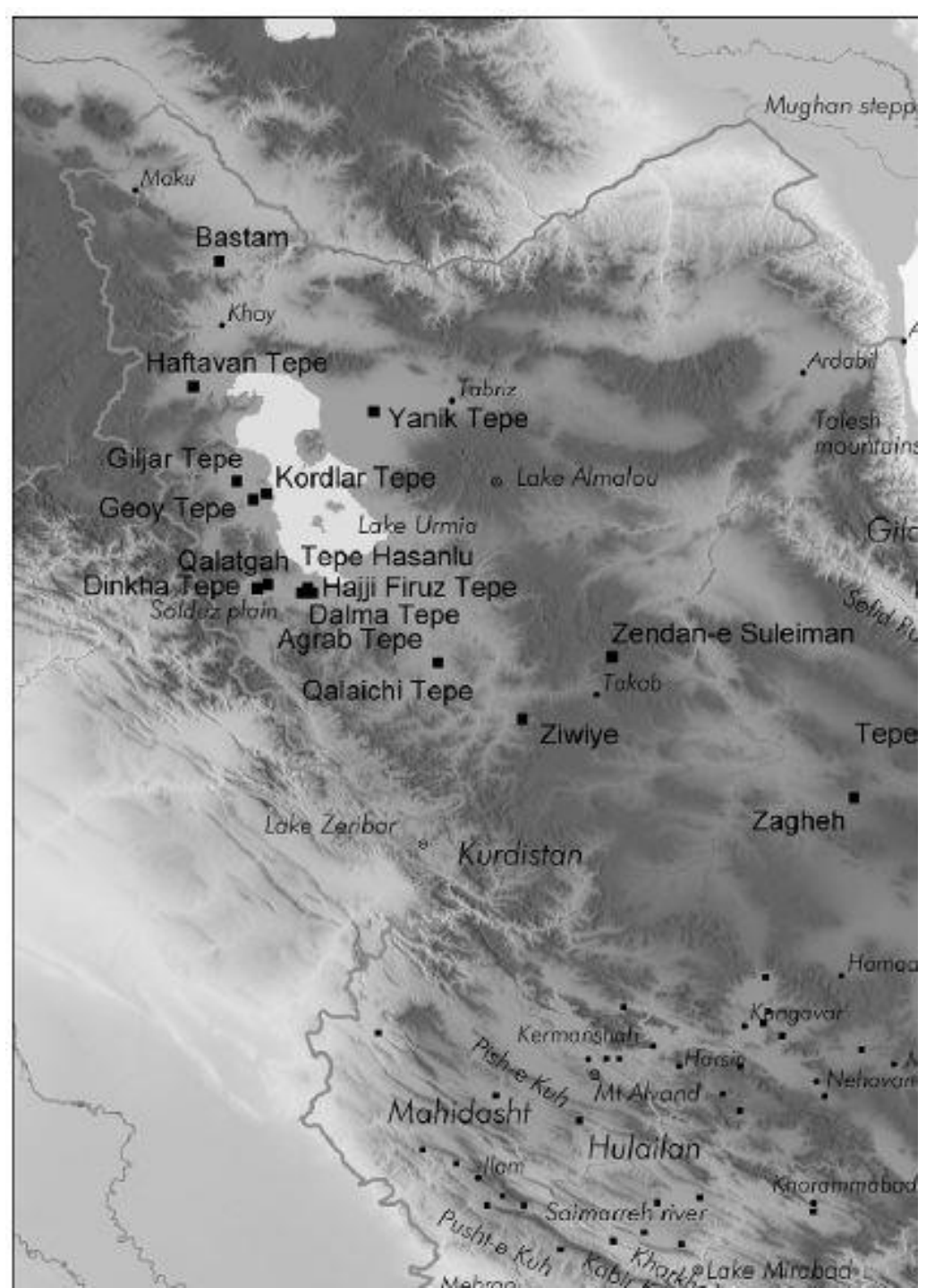
Ever since Kutir-Nahhunte’s removal of the cult statue of Marduk from the Esagila at Babylon, the Elamites had enjoyed apparent superiority over their Babylonian neighbours, even if they had not chosen to colonize and dominate them outright. The poem just cited tells us that Marduk, heeding Nebuchadnezzar’s prayer, commanded him to, ‘Take me from Elam to Babylon. I, lord of Babylon, will surely give you Elam’. This was the beginning of the end for Hutelutush-Inshushinak.

‘Both kings met there and made battle. Between them a conflagration burst out, the face of the sun was darkened by their dust, whirlwinds were blowing, raging was the storm’. When the dust cleared, ‘Huteludish, king of Elam, retreated and disappeared. Thus king Nebuchadnezzar triumphed, seized Elam, and plundered its possessions. According to a much later text in the form of a letter from Nebuchadnezzar to the citizens of Babylon, Hutelutush-Inshushinak ‘abandoned his strongholds, and disappeared’



Iran nordovest

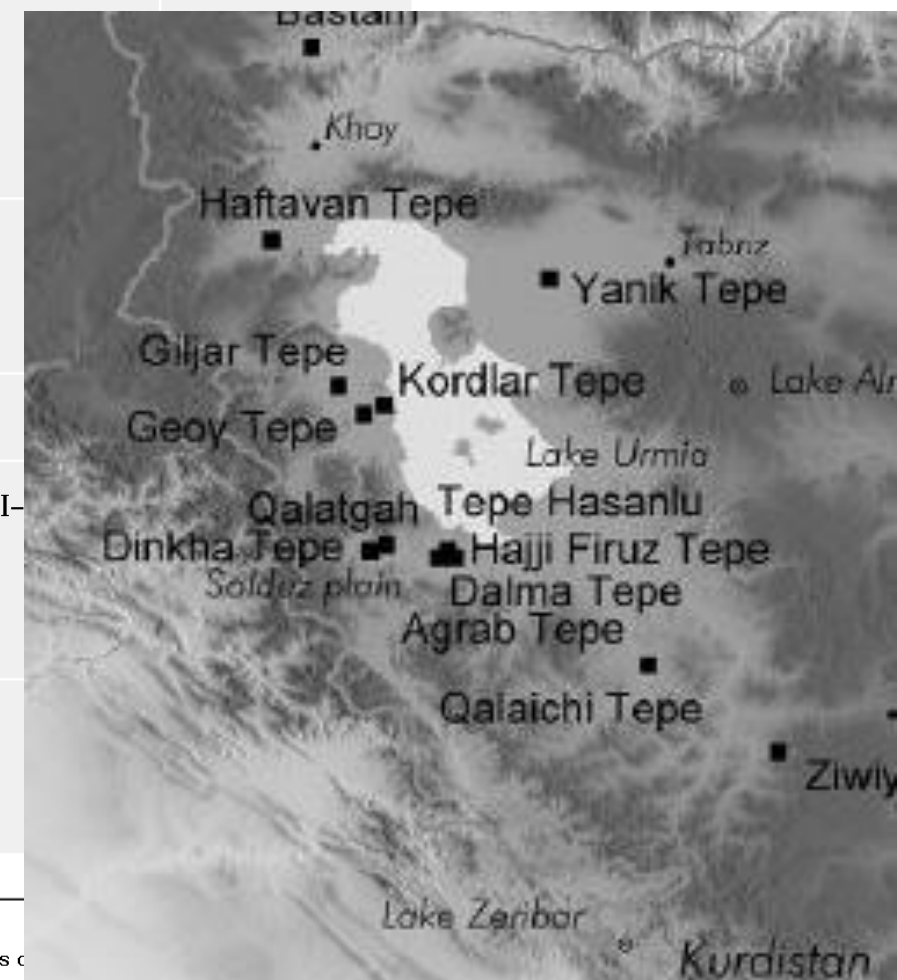
Il sito di Hasanlu, livelli V-III



The Late Bronze and Early Iron Age in Northwestern Iran

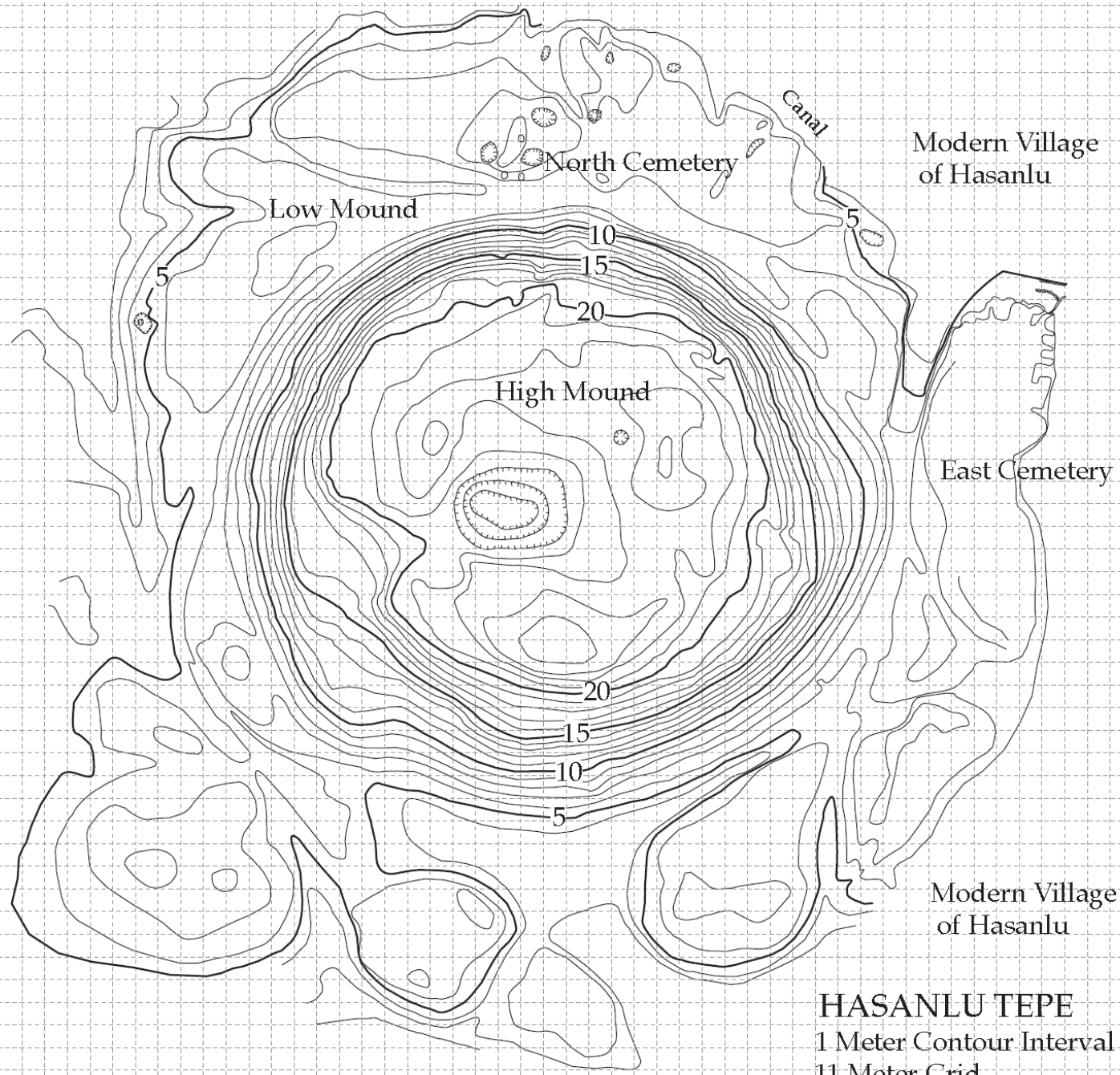
Table 17.1 Periodization of northwestern Iran in the second and first millennia BC.

BC	Period	Horizon	Hasanlu	Dinkha	Geoy	Kordlar	Haftavan
550–300	Achaemenid Iron IV	Classic Triangle Ware	IIIa/II	—	—	—	—
800–550	Iron III	Late Buff Ware/ Ziwiye Ware	IIIb	—	—	—	—
	Iron III (Urartian)	Late Buff Ware/ Urartian	IIIc	—	—	—	—
1050–800	Iron II	Late MBW	IVb	II	Geoy A	IIb-I	—
1250–1050	Iron I	Middle MBW/ Painted Ware (North)	IVc	Late III	Geoy B	IV/III-	—
1450–1250	“Later Late Bronze”	Early MBW/ Painted Ware (North)	Late V	III	Geoy B	IV	—



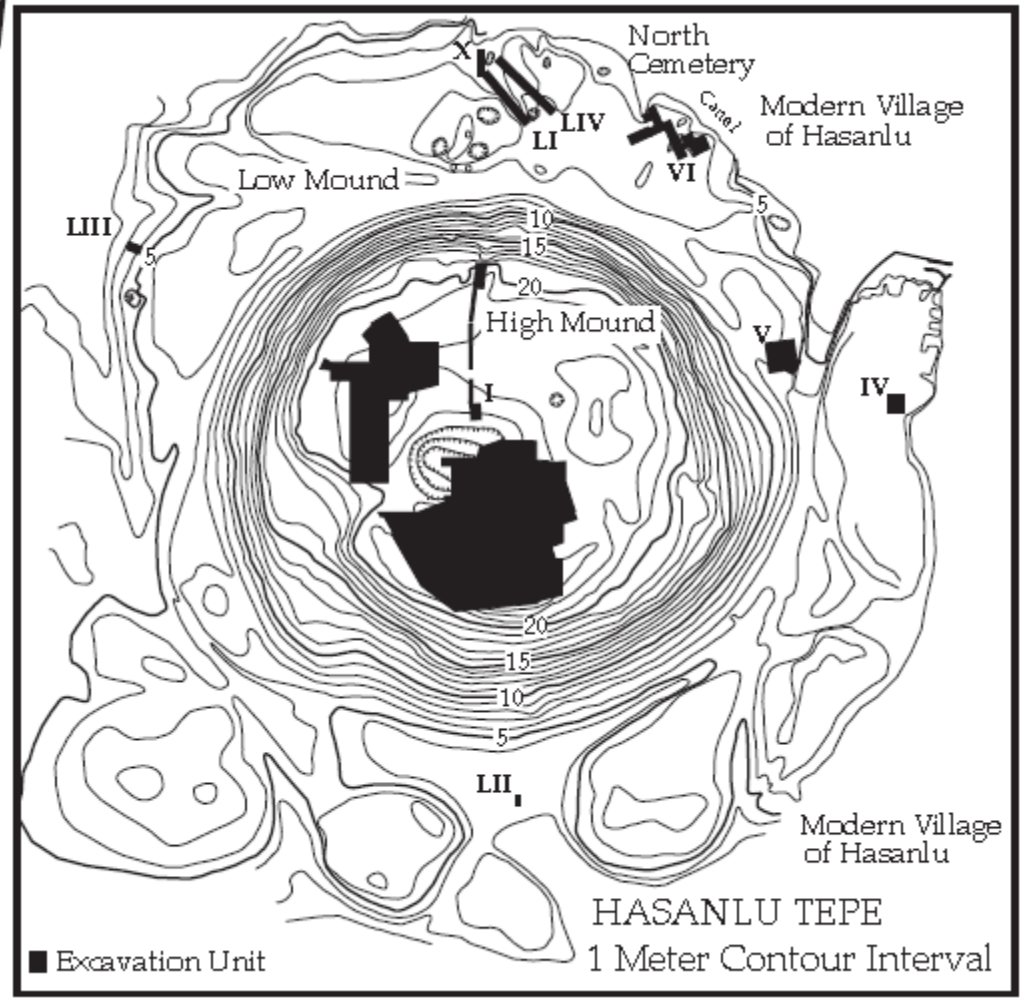


5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55



HASANLU TEPE
1 Meter Contour Interval
11 Meter Grid

YY
ZZ
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z
AA
BB
CC
DD
EE
FF
GG
HH
J
KK
LL
MM
NN
OO
PP
QQ
RR
SS
TT
UU
VV
WW



HASANLU TEPE
1 Meter Contour Interval

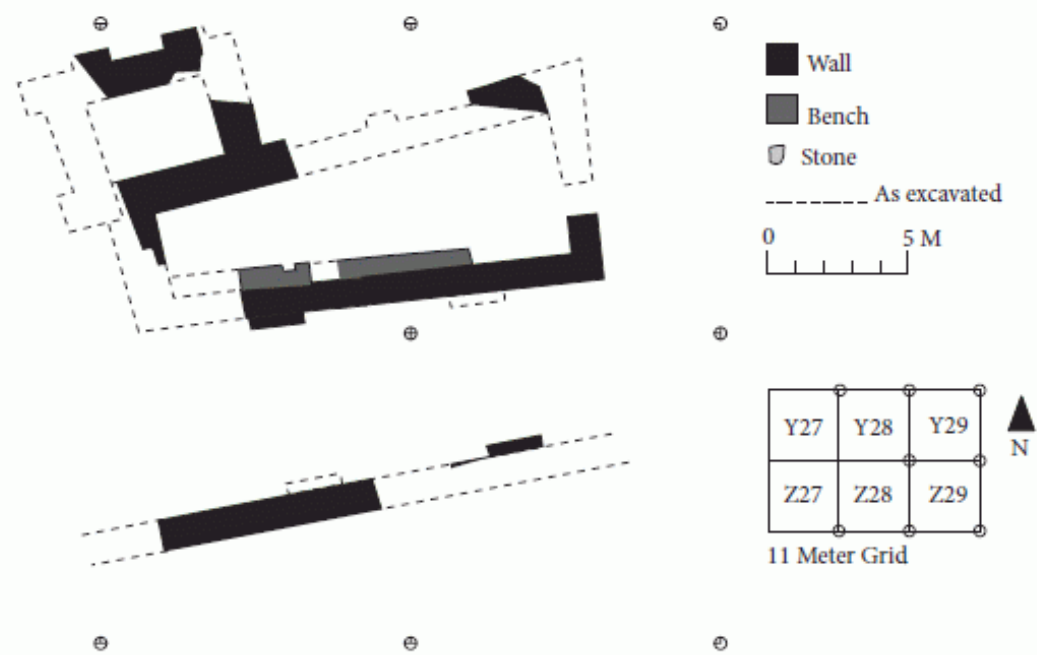
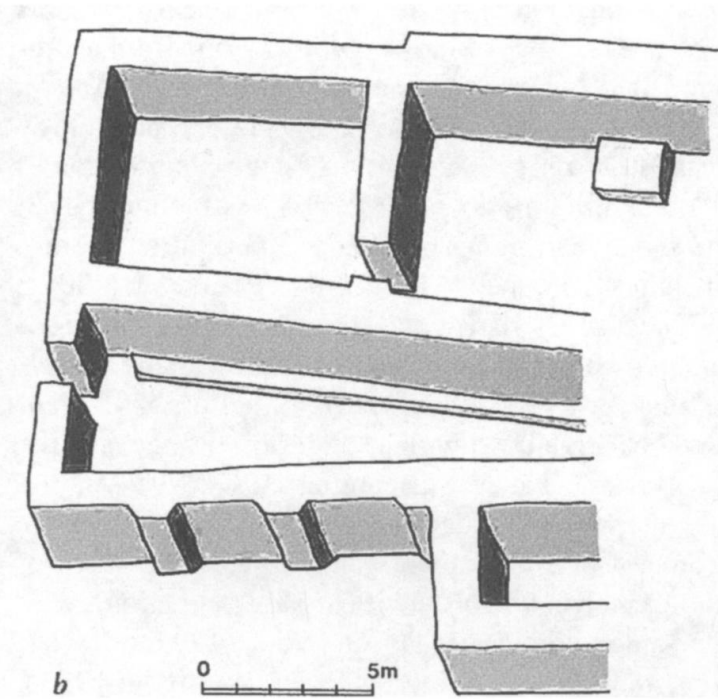
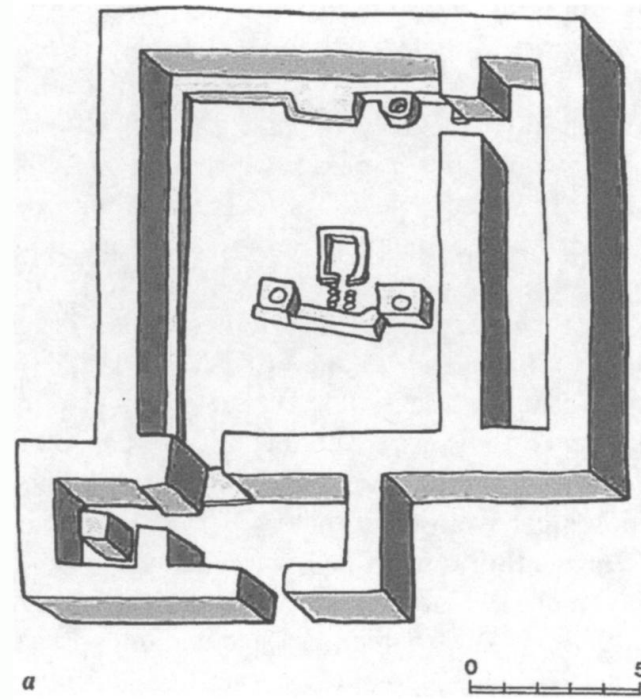
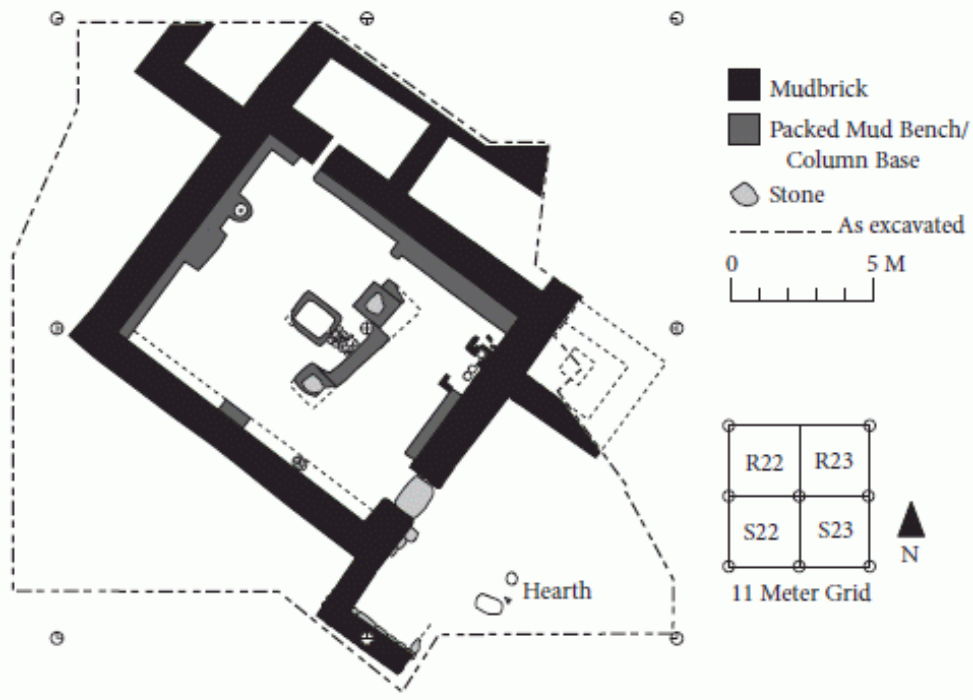


Figure 17.6 Hasanlu V. Upper: The RS22–23 LBA columned hall structure. Lower: The YZ27–29 LBA internal gate. (1450-1250)

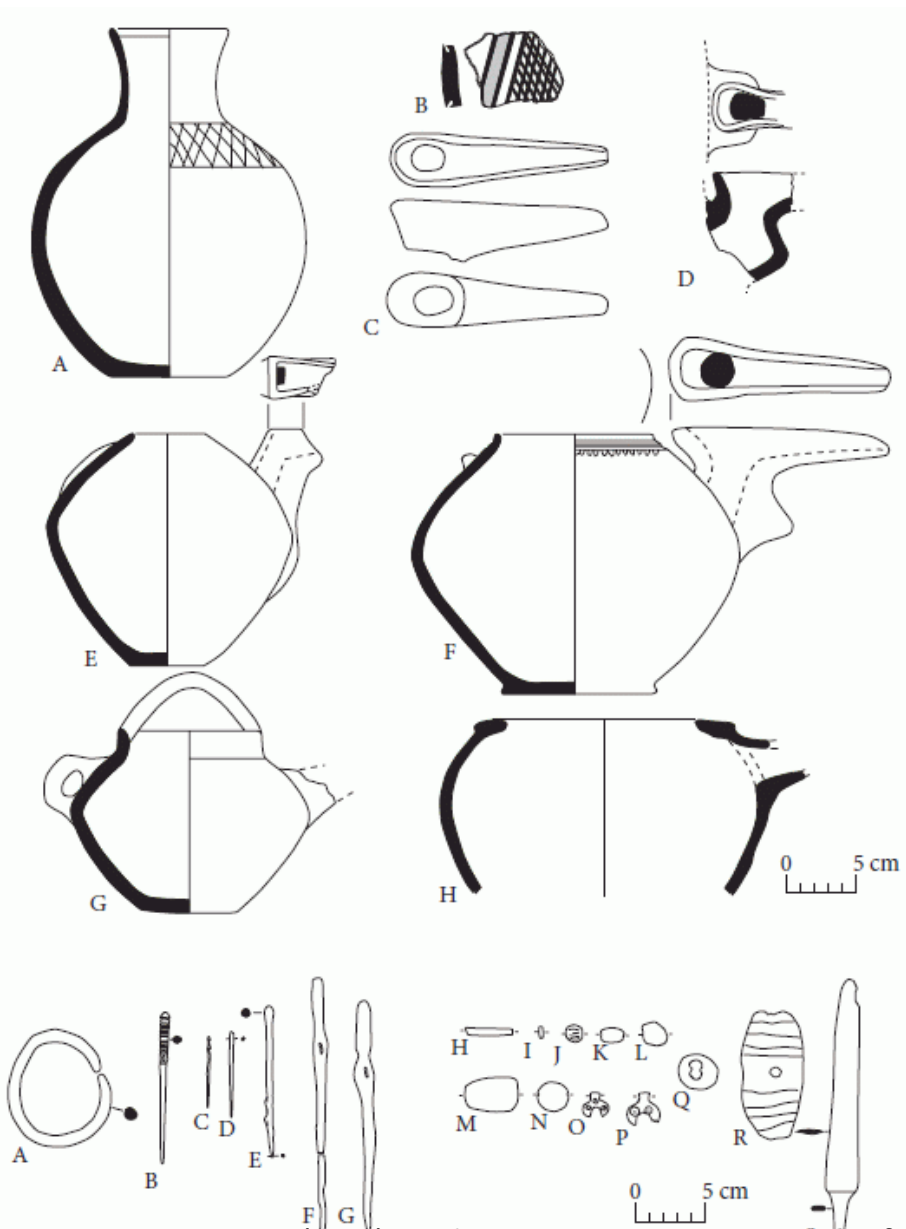


Figure 17.3 Upper (A–H): Early Late Bronze Age ceramics from Dinkha (D, H), Dinkha graves (E–G), Hasanlu High Mound (B–C) and Hasanlu graves (A). MBW: C–H; Pattern–burnish MBW: A; Urmia Ware: B. Lower (A–S): Early Late Bronze Age objects from Dinkha graves (A, D, S), Hasanlu graves (E–G) and Geoy Tepe Tomb K (B, C, H–R). Copper/bronze: A–G, Q, S; stone: I, L, M, P, R.

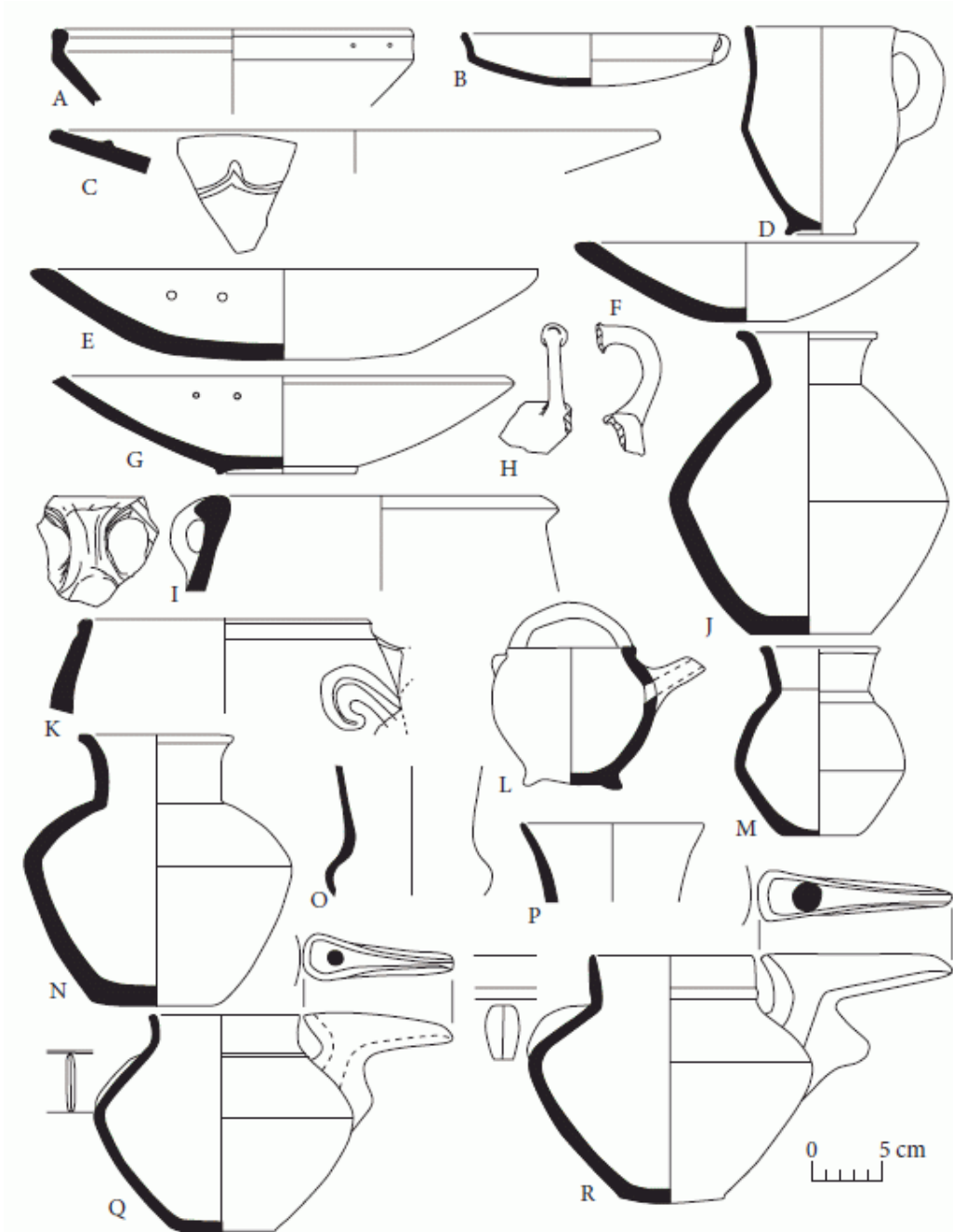


Figure 17.4 Later Late Bronze Age MBW Ceramics from Hasanlu High Mound (A–C, H, I, K, O, P), Dinkha graves (E–G, J, L–N, Q, R), and Hajji Firuz graves (D).

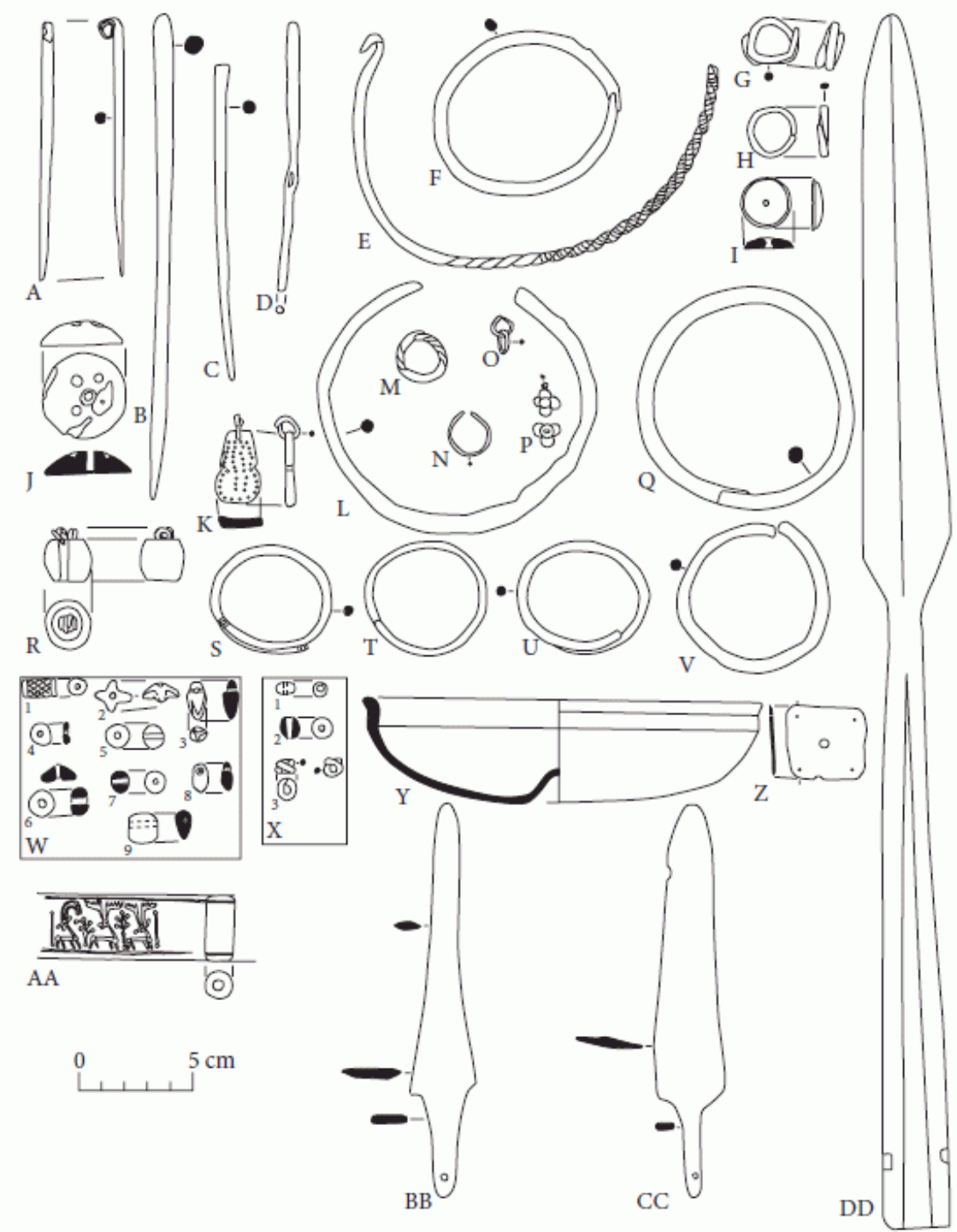


Figure 17.5 Later Late Bronze Age objects from Dinkha graves. Copper/bronze: A–H, L, Q–V, Y, Z, BB–DD; calcite: I; stone: J, W6; bone: K; gold: N–P; faience: W1–3, AA; paste: X1; glass: W4–5; carnelian: W7–9, X2.

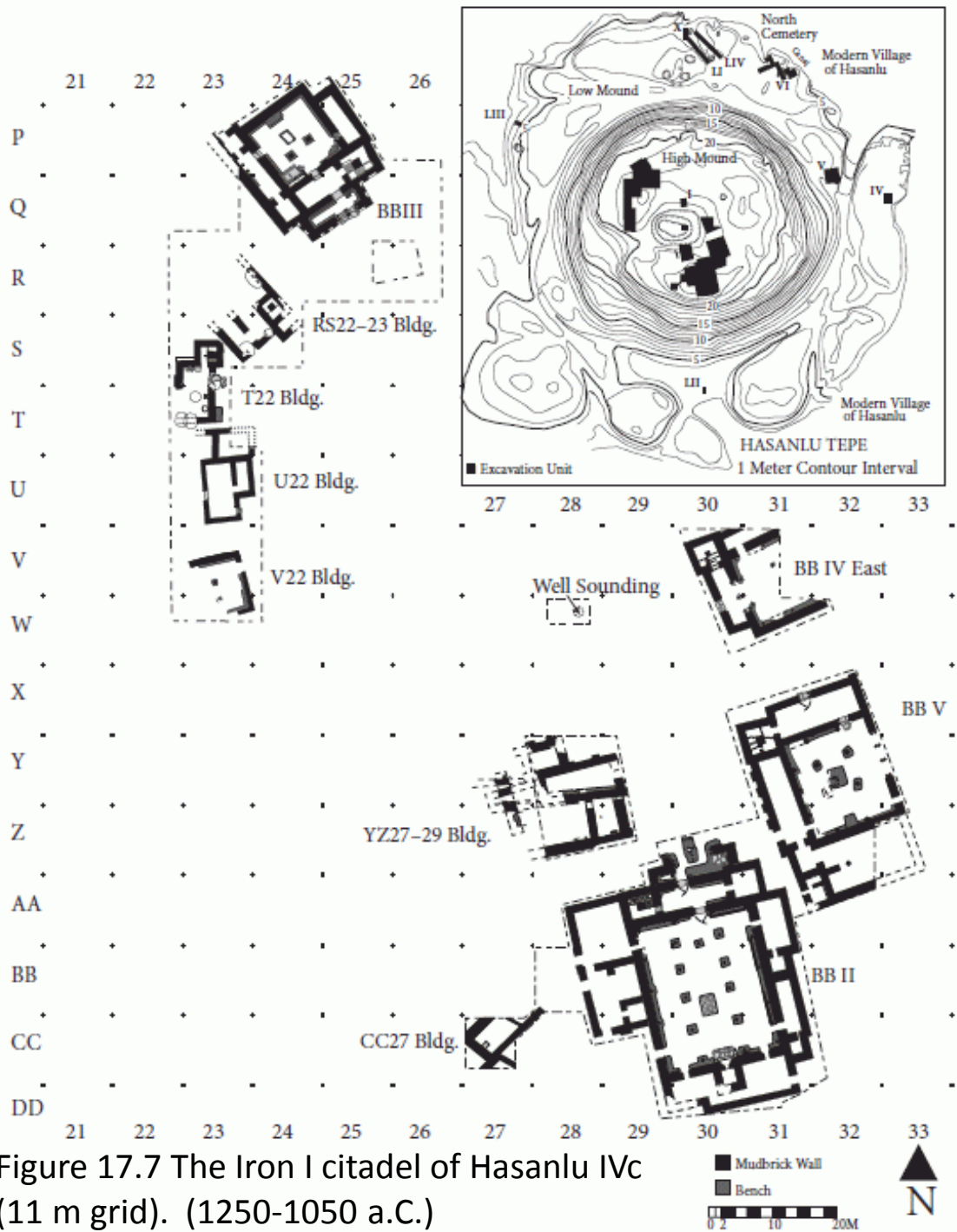


Figure 17.7 The Iron I citadel of Hasanlu IVc (11 m grid). (1250-1050 a.C.)

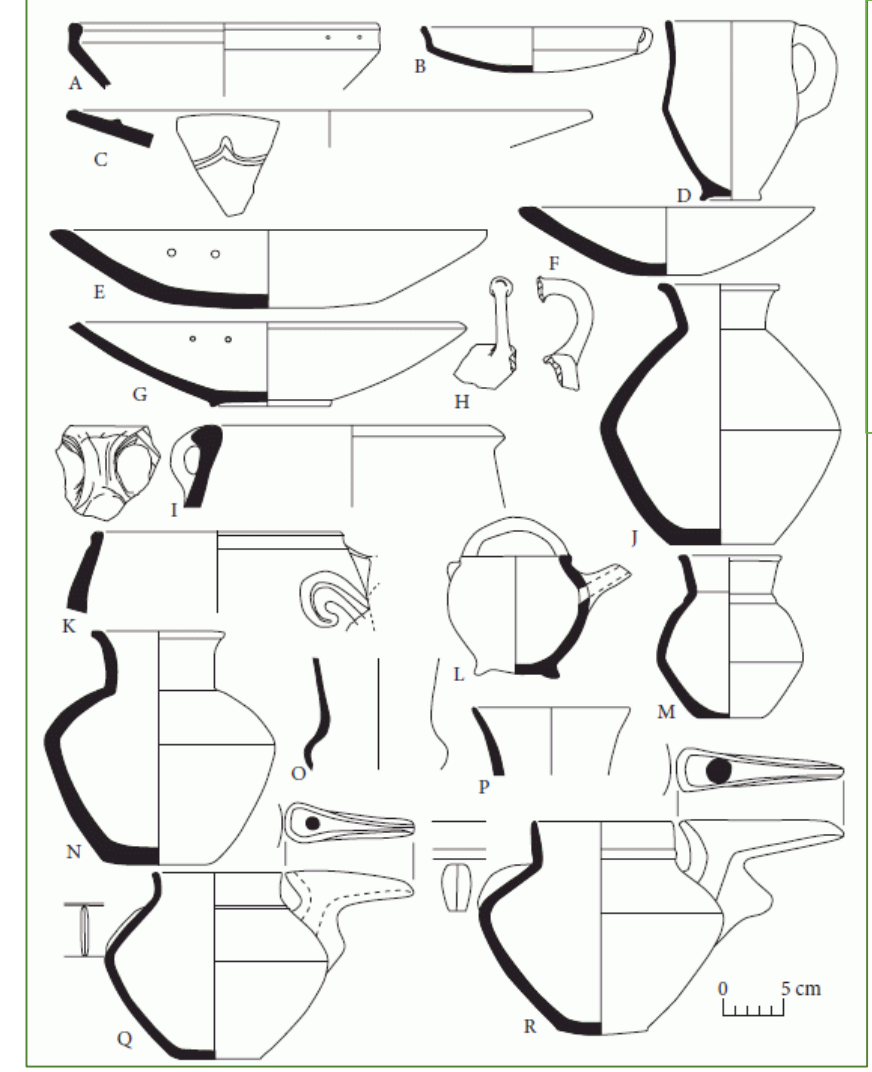
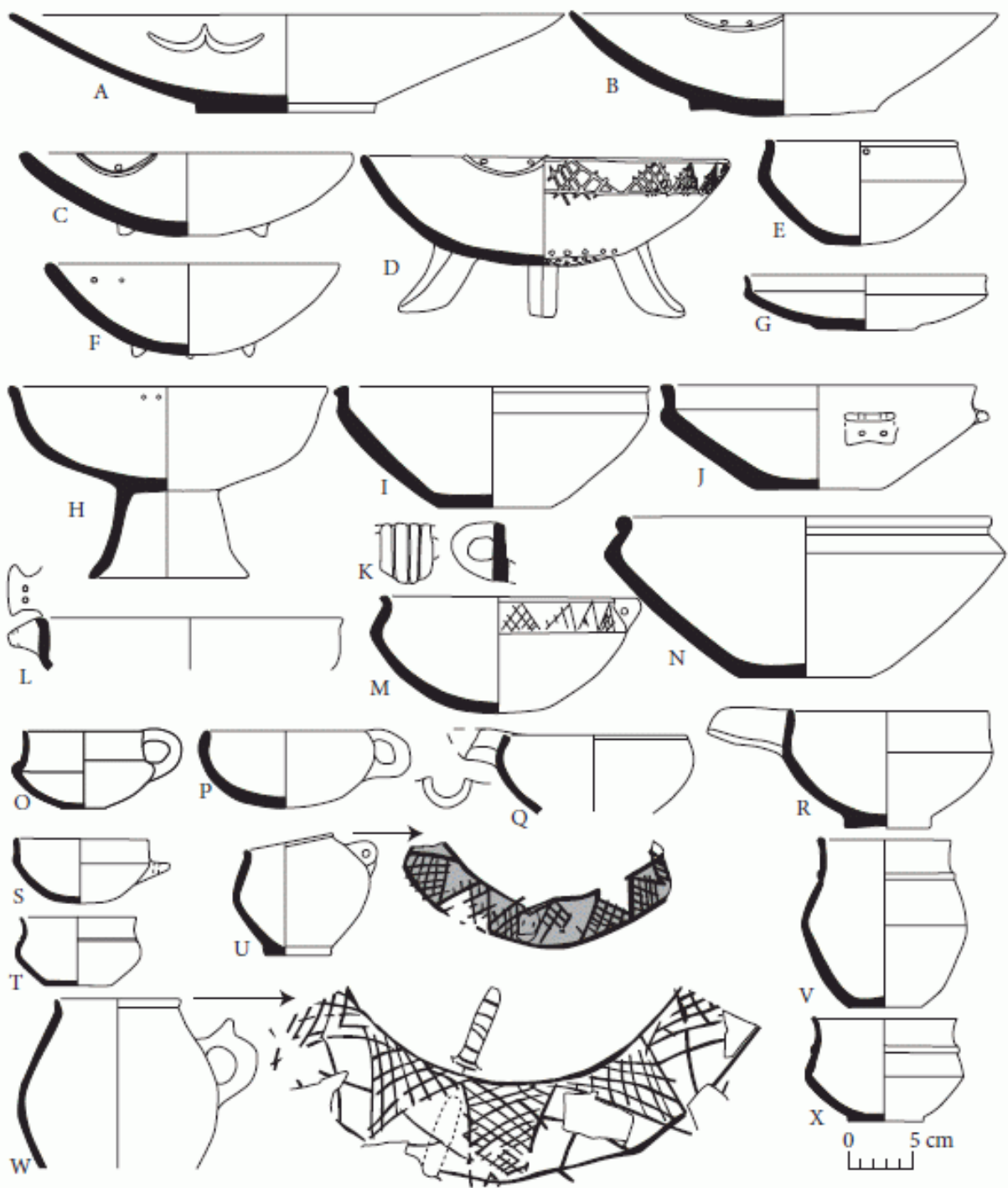


Figure 17.4 Later Late Bronze Age MBW Ceramics from Hasanlu High Mound (A–C, H, I, K, O, P), Dinkha graves (E–G, J, L–N, Q, R), and Hajji Firuz graves (D)

Figure 17.8 Iron I ceramics from Hasanlu High Mound (A, G, K, L, Q, T, V, X), Hasanlu graves (E, J, O), Dinkha graves (C, F, N) and Kordlar (B, D, H, I, M, P, R, S, U, W). MBW: A–T, V, X; Kordlar Painted Ware: U, W.

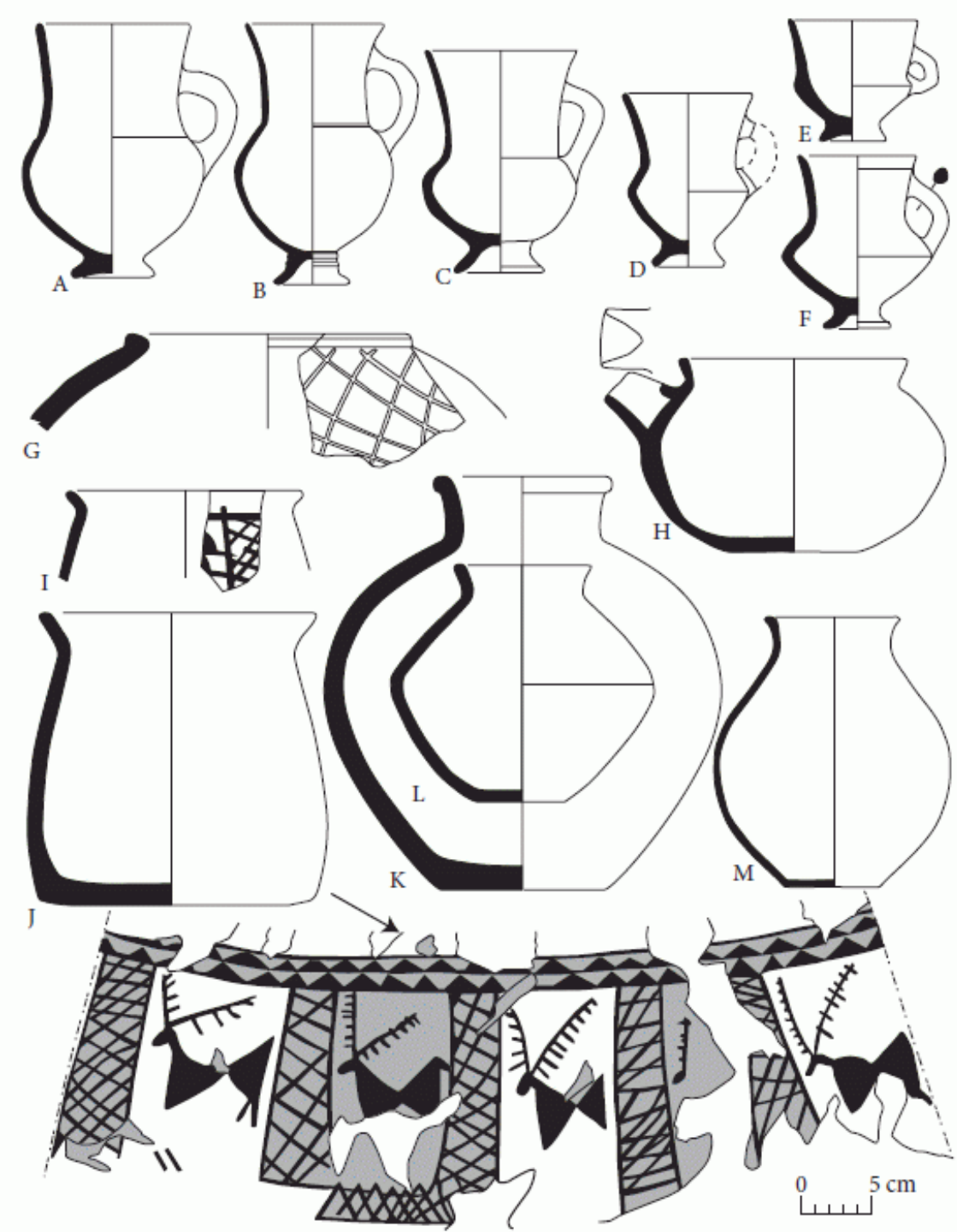


Figure 17.9 Iron I ceramics from Hasanlu High Mound (G, H, K, M), Hasanlu graves (F), Dinkha graves (C, D, L), Geoy (I) and Kordlar (A, B, E, J). MBW: A–F, H, J–M; Pattern-Burnish MBW: G; Kordlar Painted Ware: I, J.

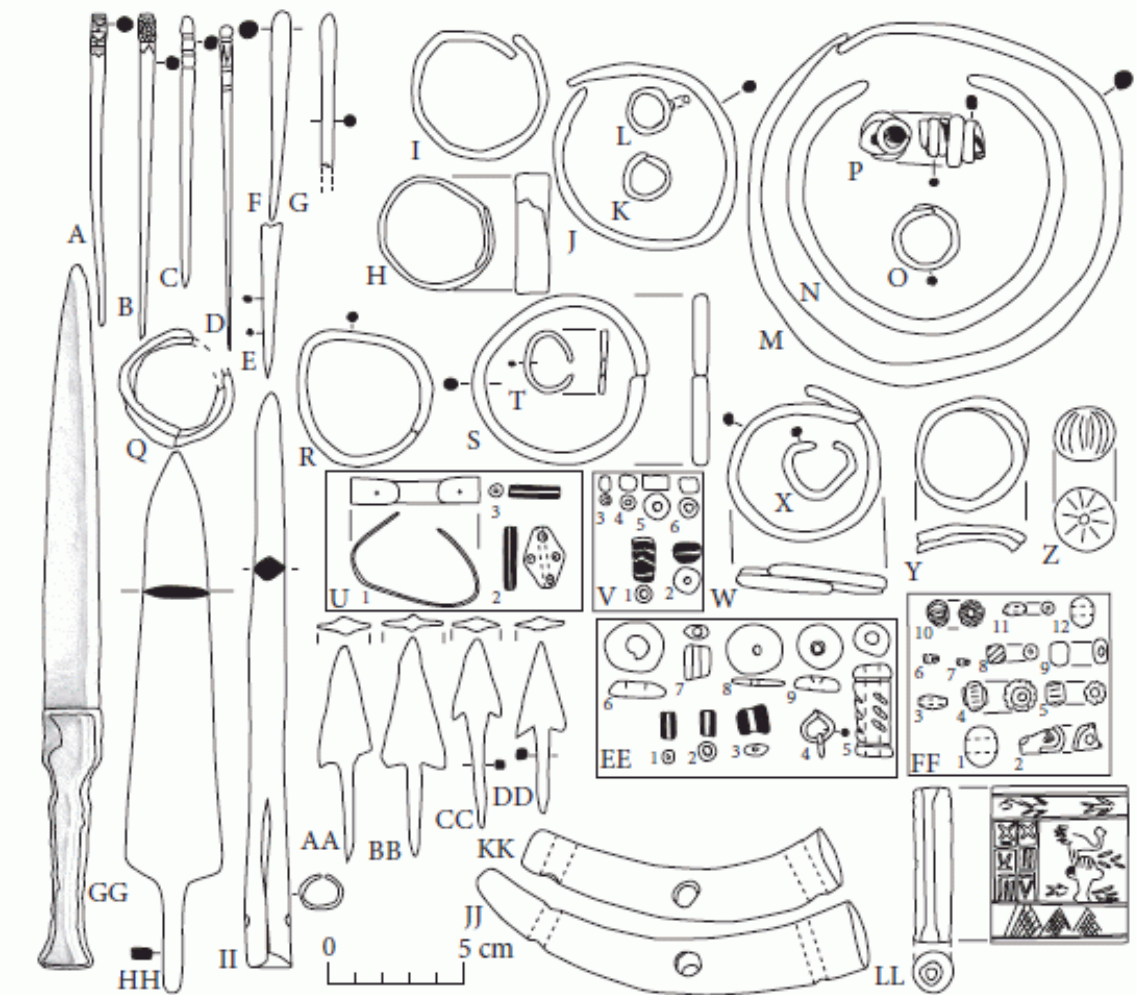
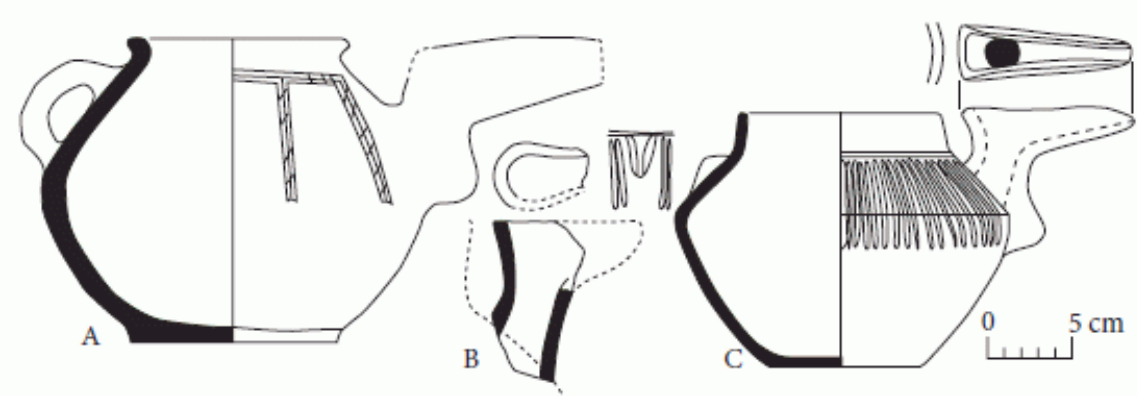


Figure 17.10 Upper: Iron I MBW Ceramics from Kordlar (A), Hasanlu (B) and Dinkha (C); Lower: Iron I objects from Hasanlu Graves (D, F, G, I, Q, S–V, Y, Z, EE, GG, LL), Dinkha graves (A–C, E, H, J–P, R, W, X, FF, HH) and Kordlar (AA–DD, II–KK).
 Copper/bronze: A–U1, W–Y, AA–DD, GG–II, EE4, FF1; glass V1–4, EE1–3, FF2; Frit V5, EE5, LL; glazed frit: V6; Egyptian blue: FF3–4; paste: Z, FF5–12; shell: EE6–7; stone EE8–9; antler: JJ, KK.

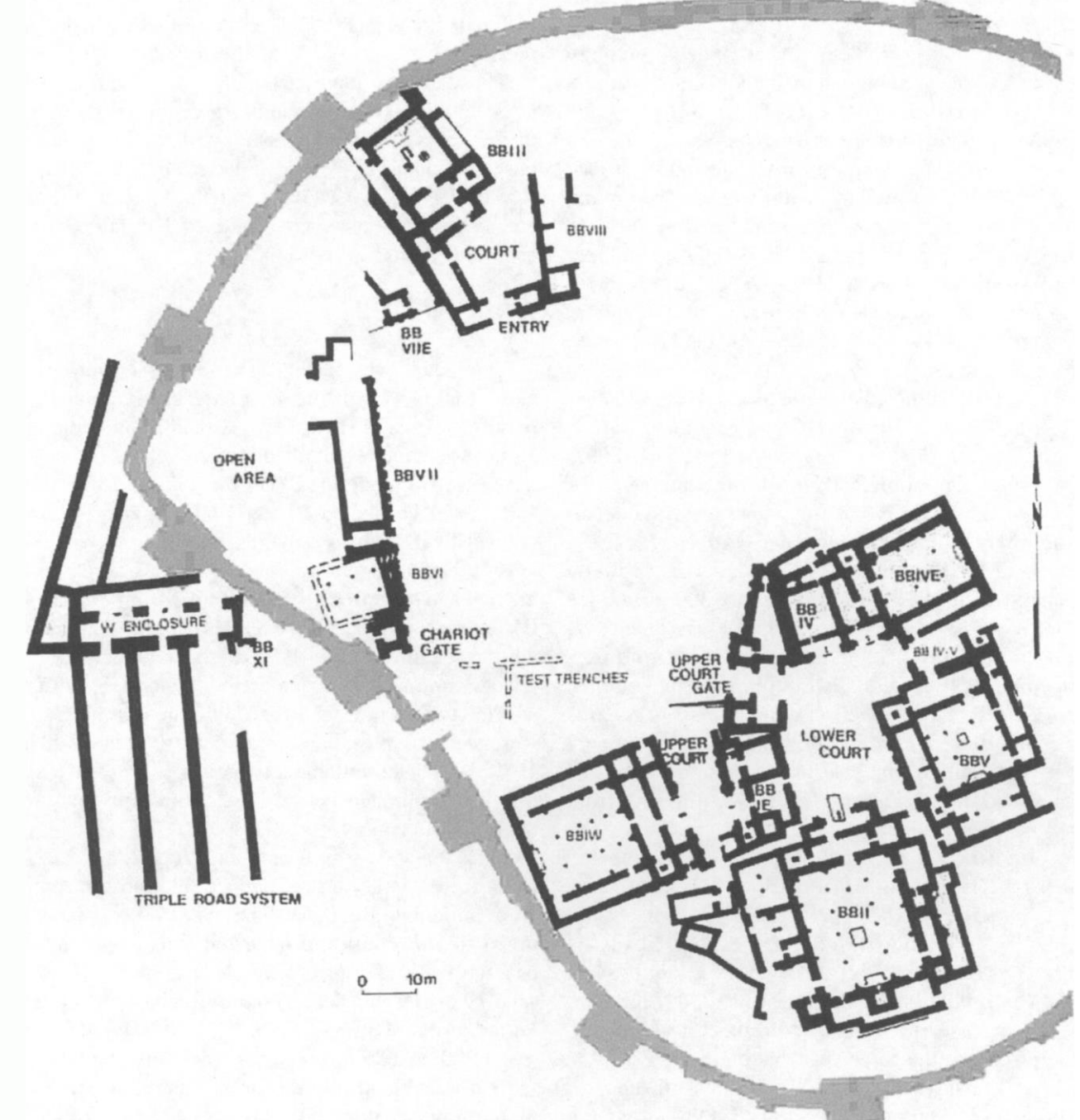
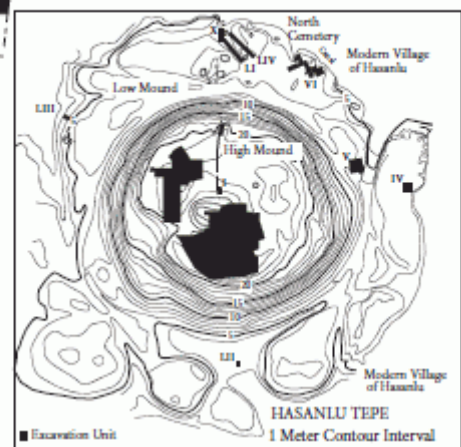
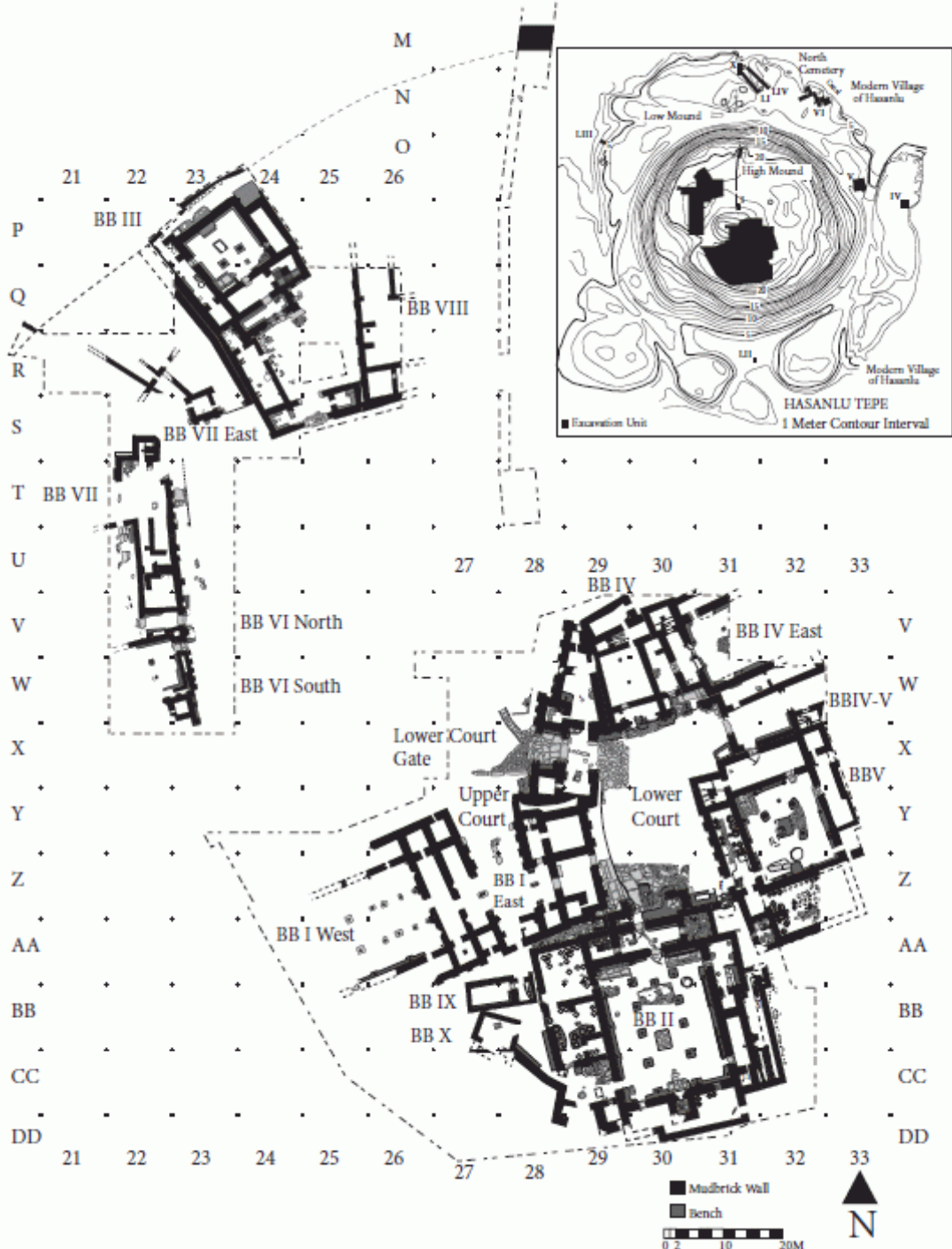


Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).



Distruzione incendio datata alla fine del IX secolo a.C.

246 scheetri trovati all'interno die vano, con ferite visibili



Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).

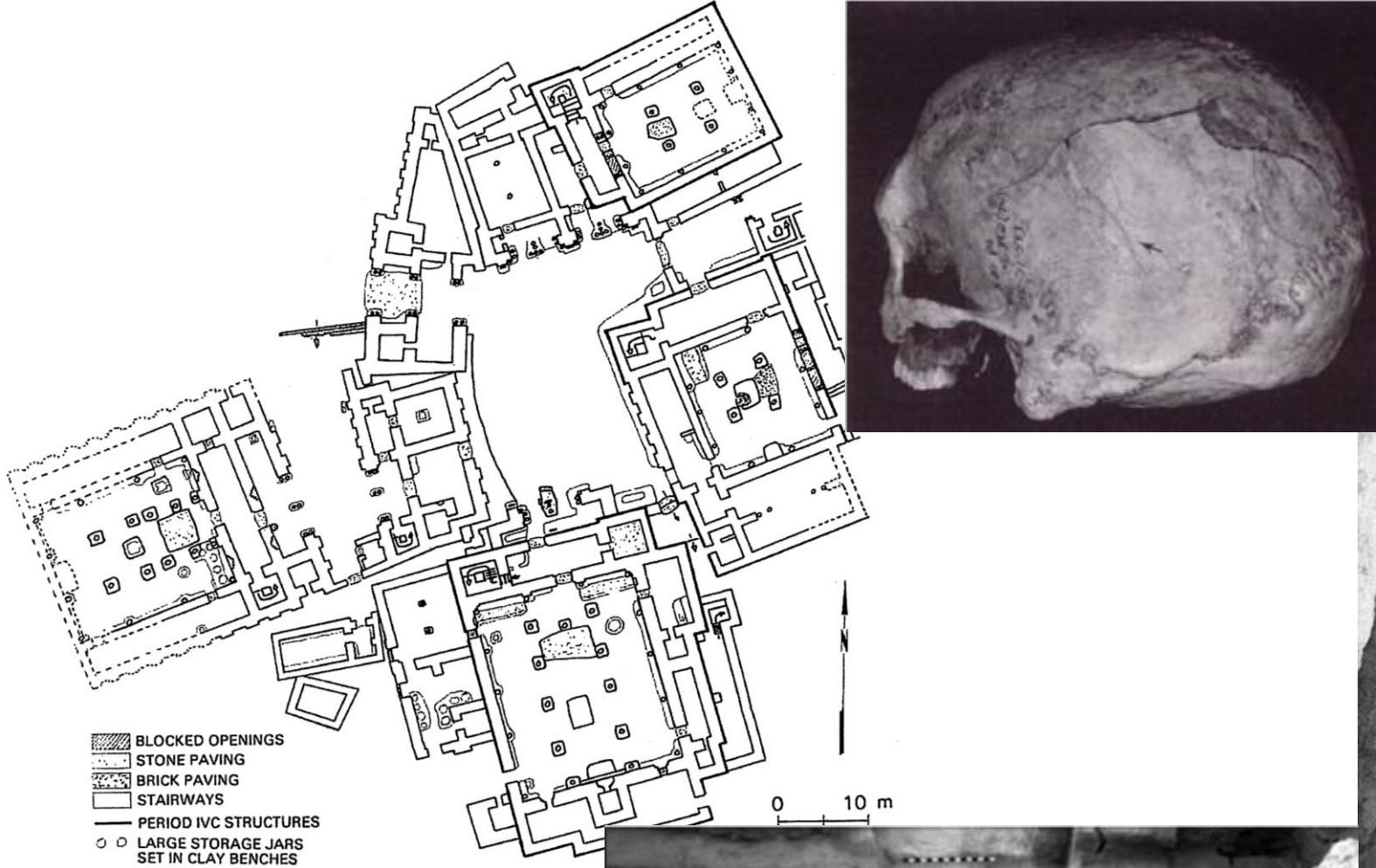


Fig. 3. Plan of Hasanlu IV (courtesy of the Hasanlu Project).



Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).

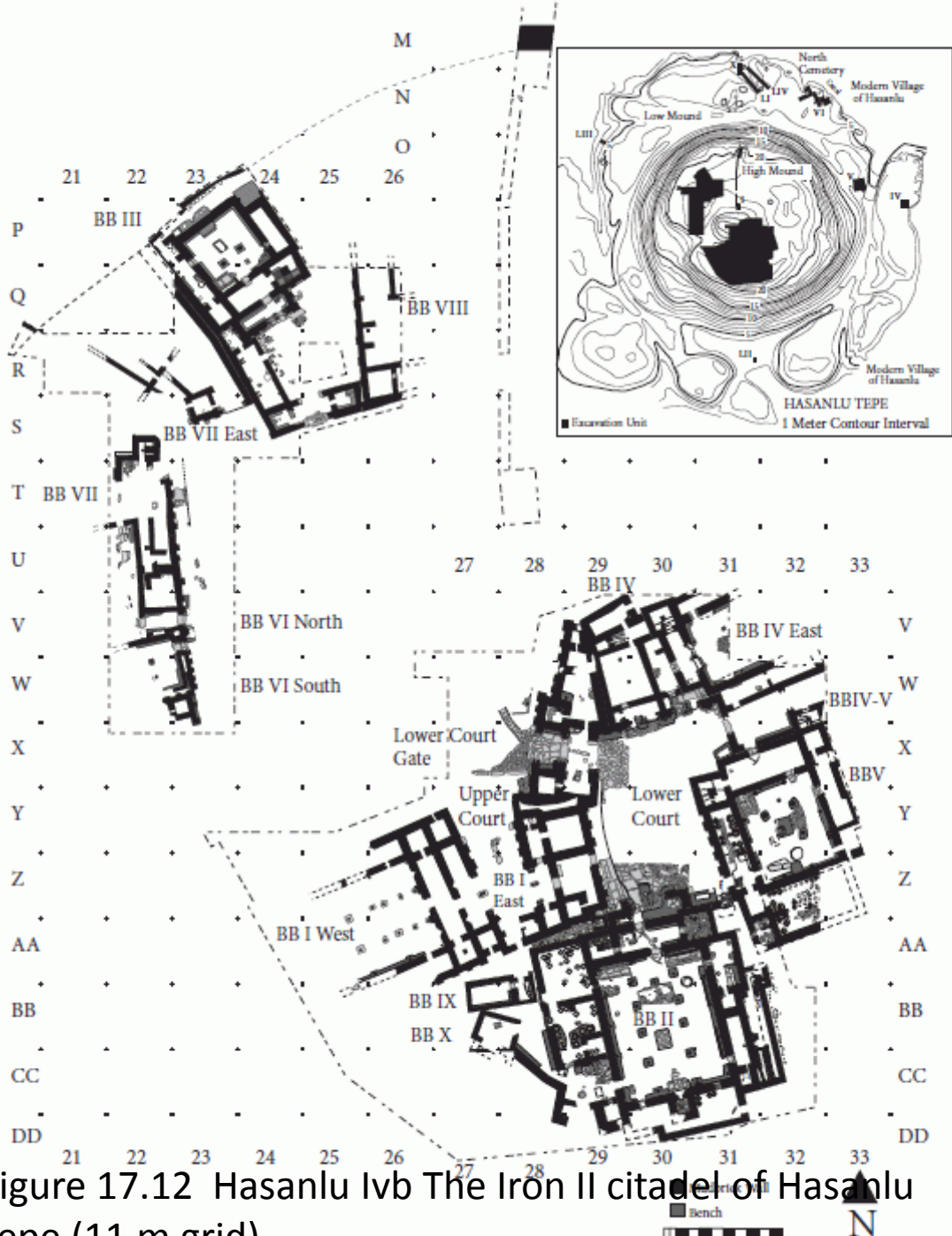


Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).

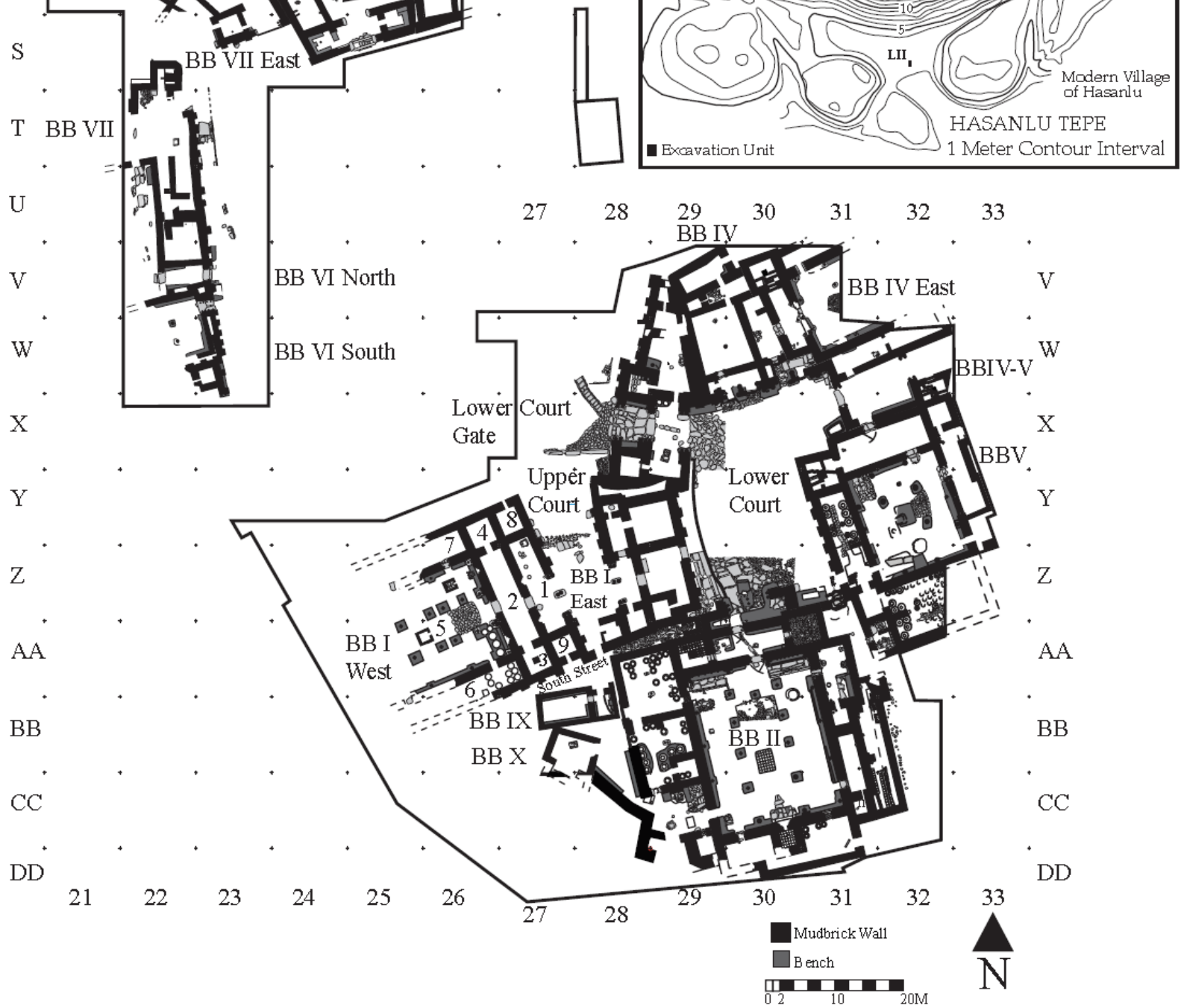
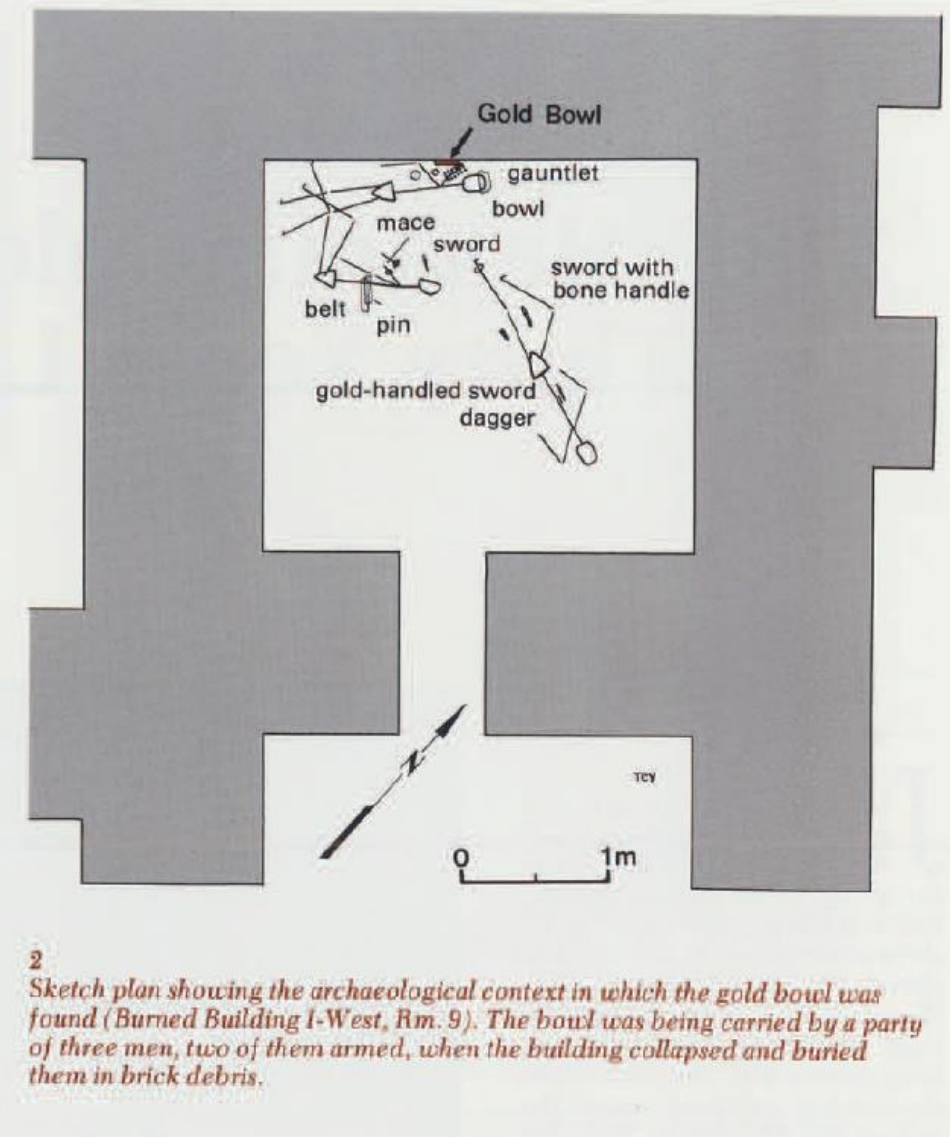
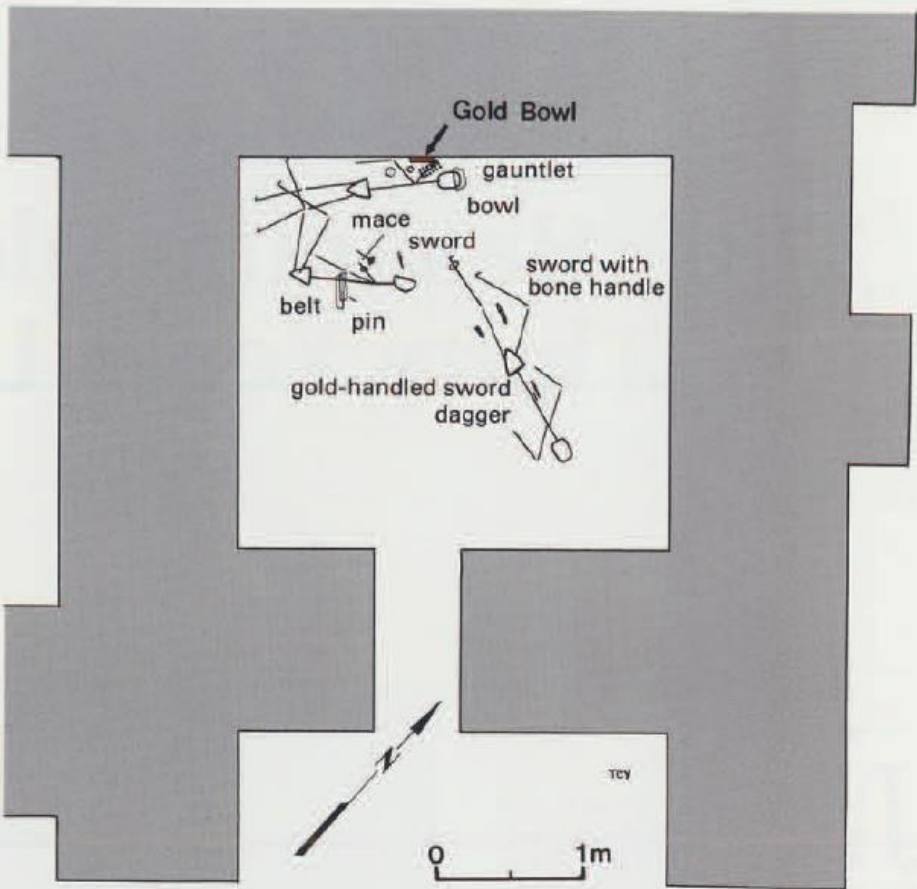
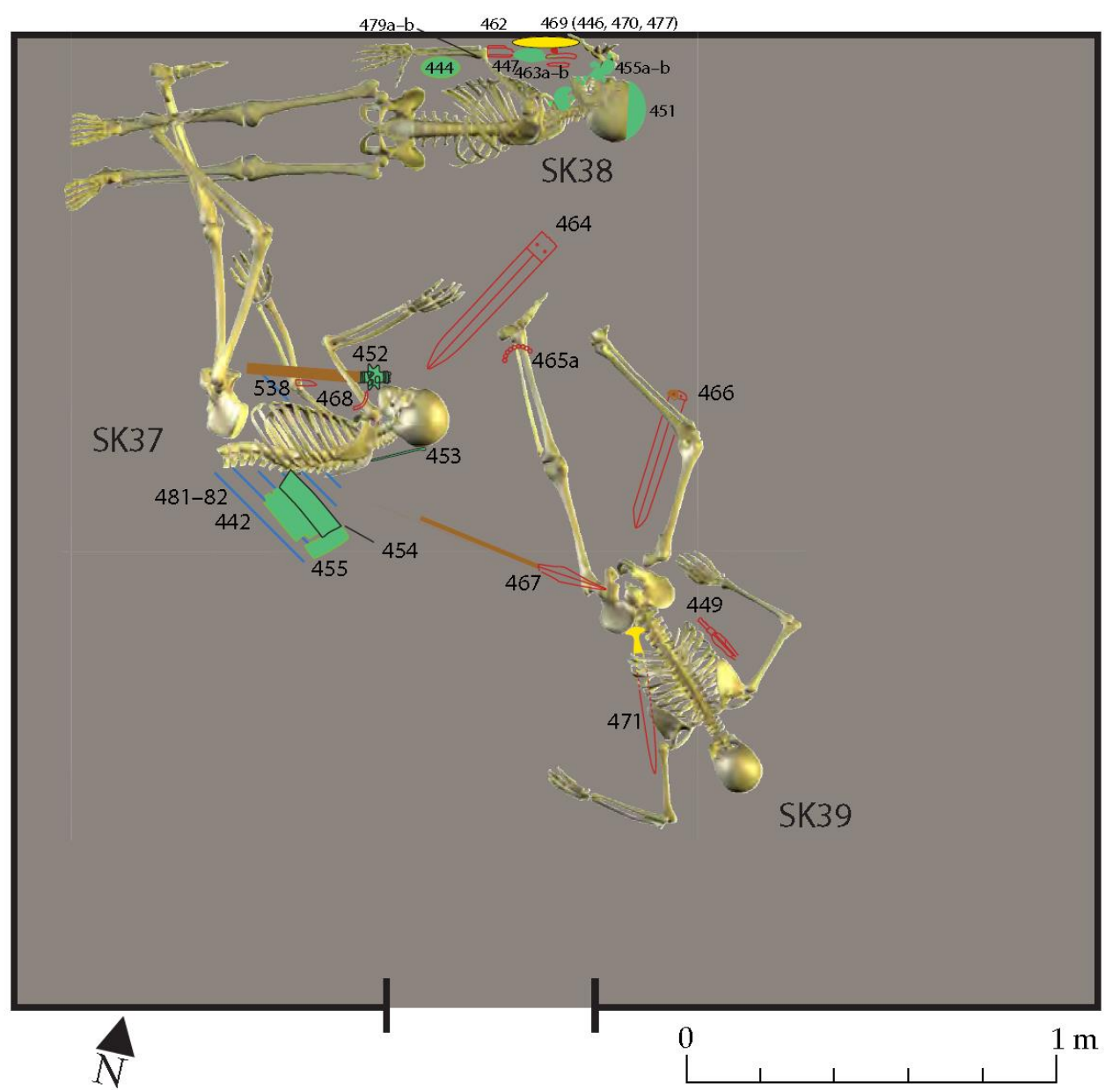


Figure 17.12 Hasanlu Ivb The Iron II citadel of Hasanlu Tepe (11 m grid).



2 Sketch plan showing the archaeological context in which the gold bowl was found (Burned Building I-West, Rm. 9). The bowl was being carried by a party of three men, two of them armed, when the building collapsed and buried them in brick debris.



Legend for materials and fragments:

- Textile Fragments (represented by blue diagonal lines)
- Iron (represented by a red square)
- Wood (represented by a brown square)
- Gold (represented by a yellow square)
- Copper/Bronze (represented by a green square)

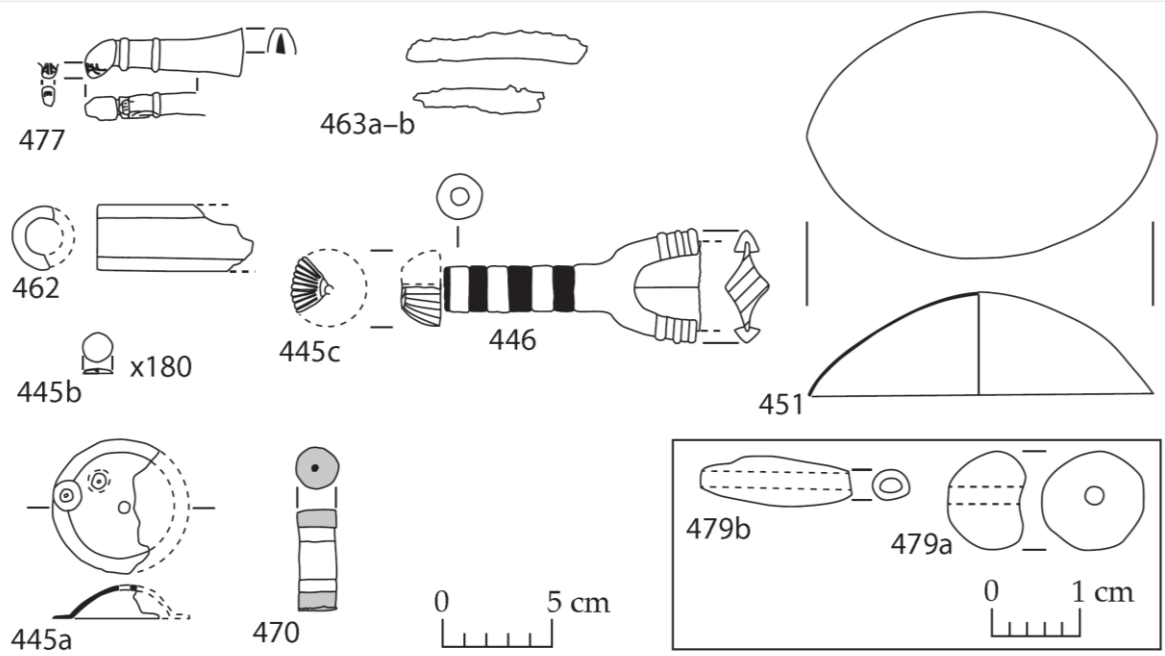
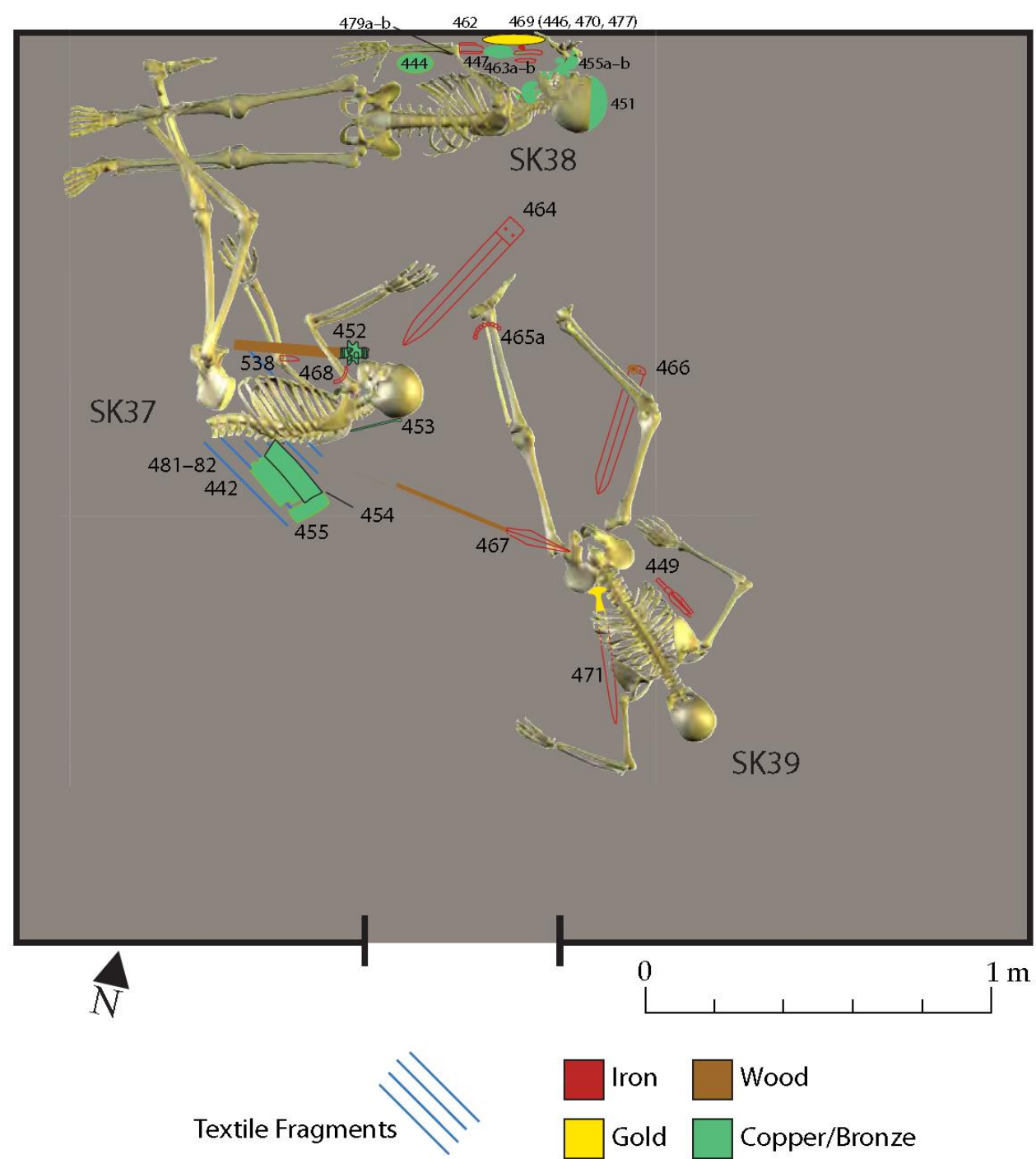
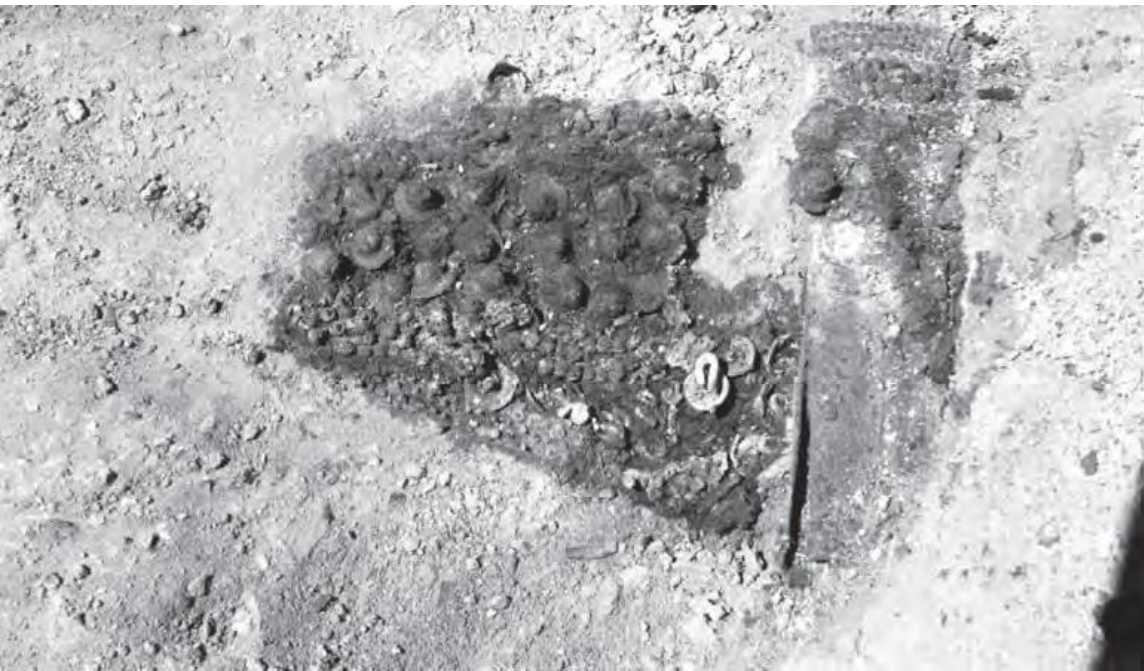


Figure 10



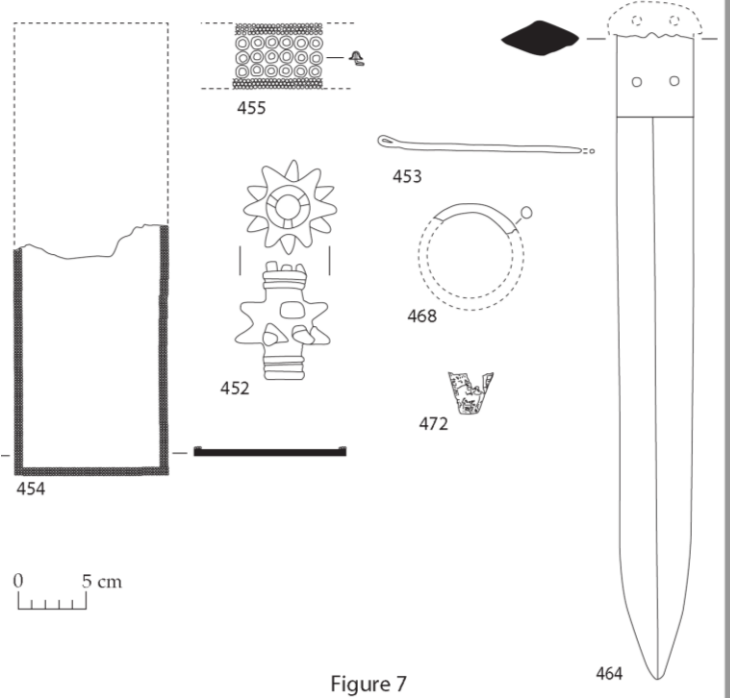


Figure 7

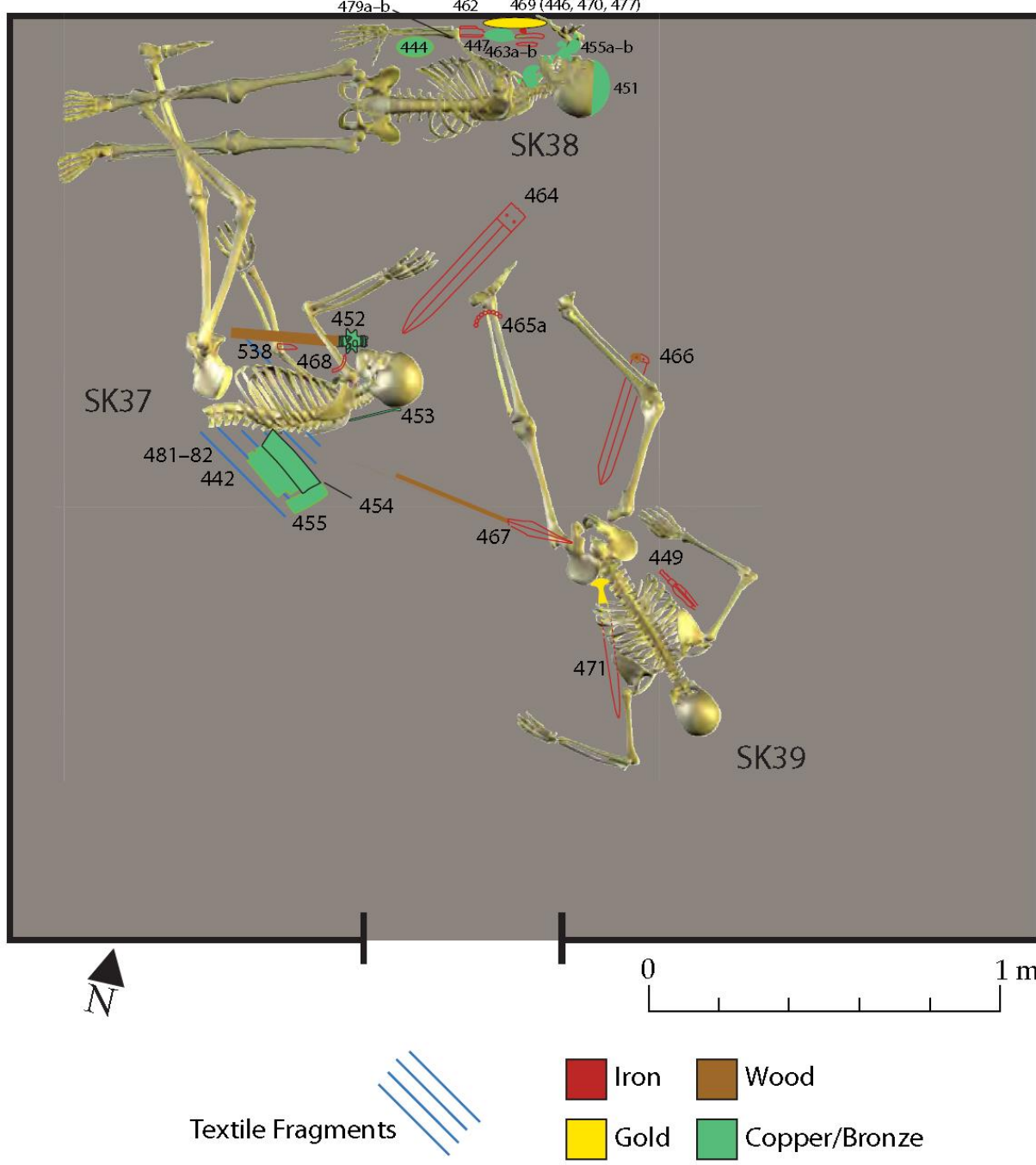


Figure 6

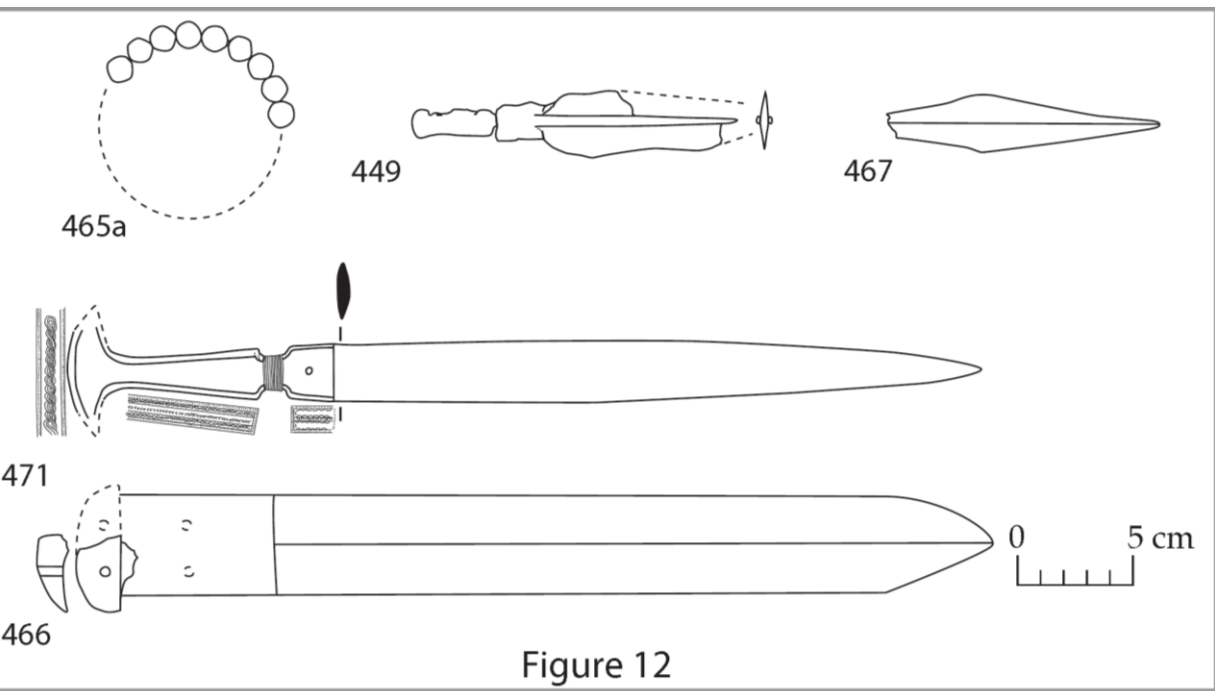


Figure 12

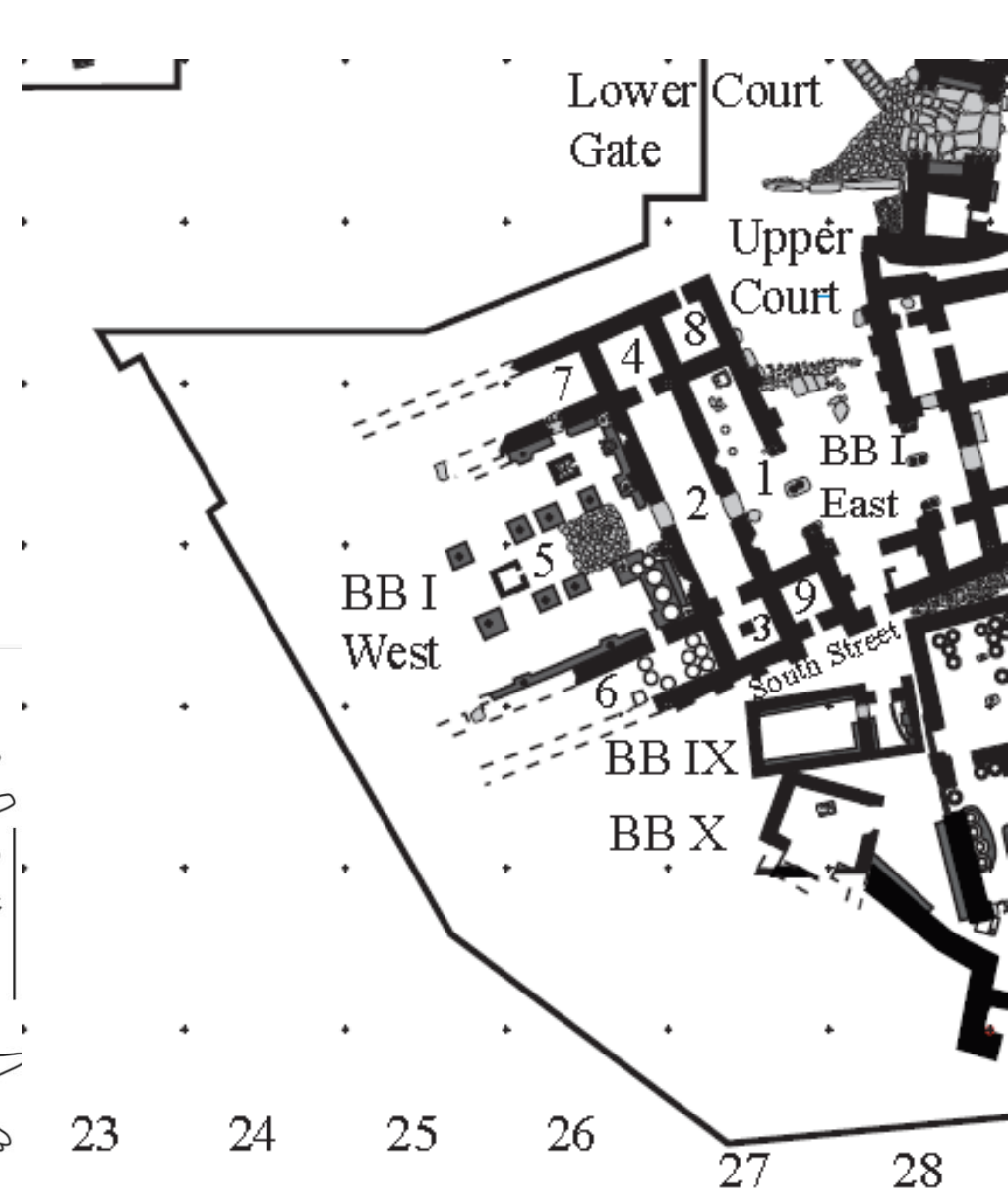
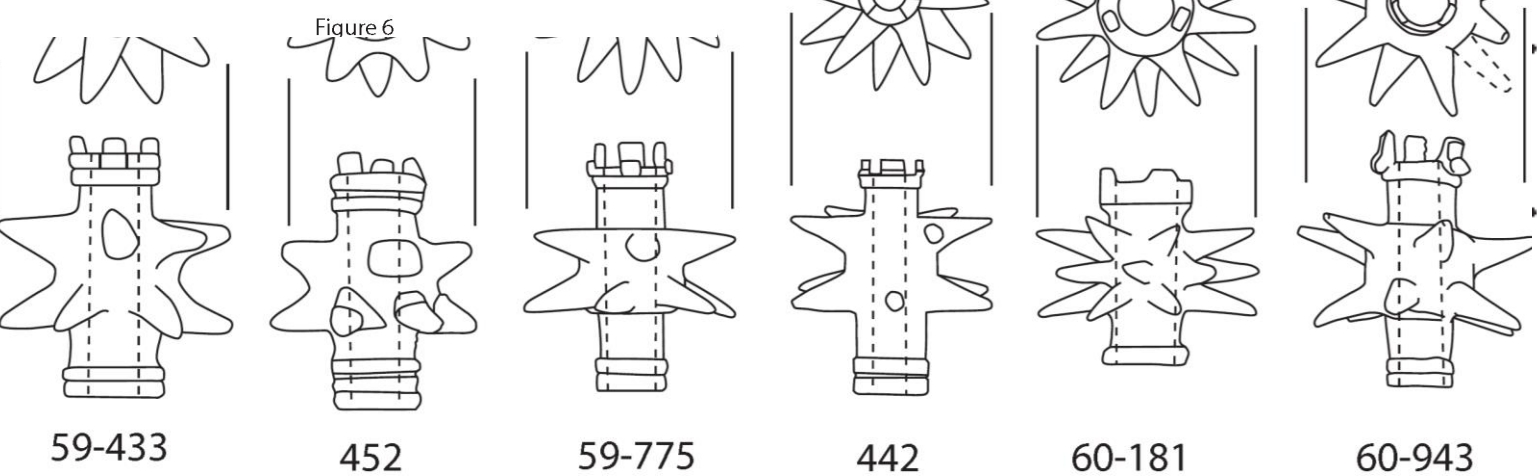
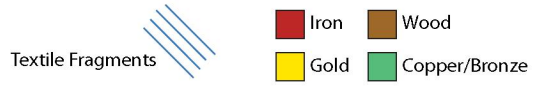
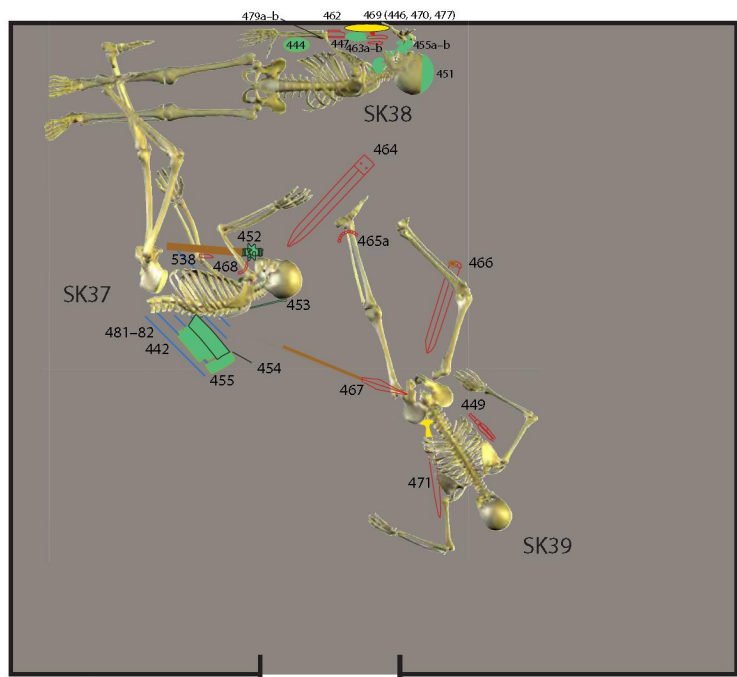
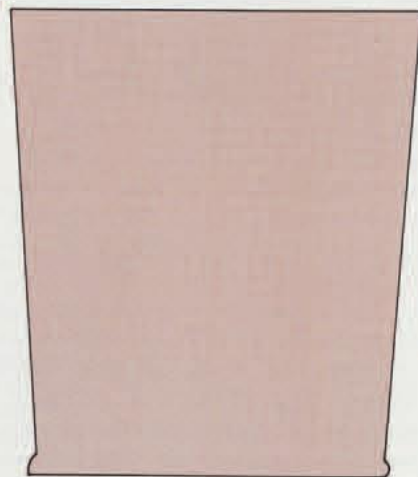


Figure 13b. Hasanlu Tepe: Copper/ bronze spiked mace heads from the terminal Ivb destruction in the vicinity of, or associated with, enemy combatants killed in the building collapses of BBIW and BBII



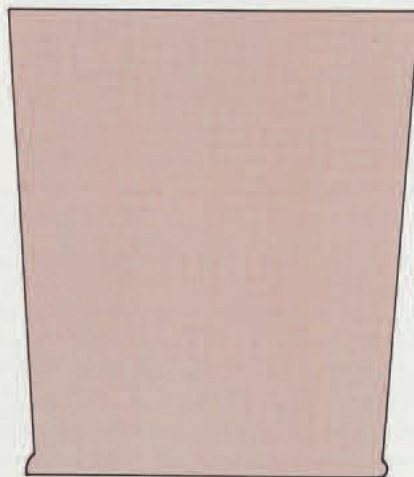
3
Reconstruction of the original shape
of the gold bowl (HAS 58-469); ht.
ca. 20 cm, rim diameter ca. 18 cm,
base diameter ca. 15 cm.



7
Silver beaker from Hasanlu, presumably of local manufacture. The scenes of warfare may be attributed to Assyrian contact. Ht. 17.0 cm. (HAS 58-427; Musée Iran Bastan, Tehran. Photo courtesy of the Hasanlu Project)

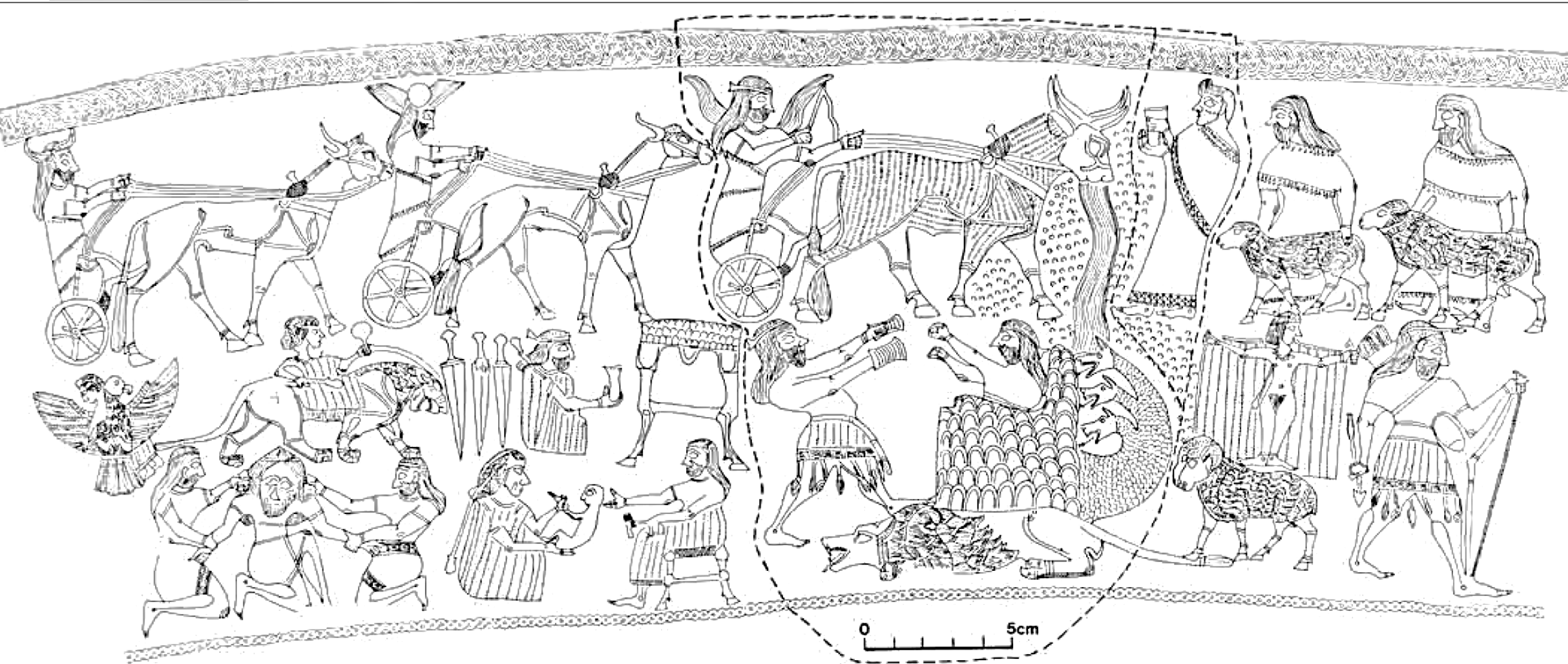


8
Gold beaker from a grave at the site of Marlik near the Caspian Sea. Ht. 17.5 cm. (Grave no. 26; Musée Iran Bastan, Tehran; photo courtesy of Ezat O. Negahban)



3
Reconstruction of the original shape of the gold bowl (HAS 58-469); ht. ca. 20 cm, rim diameter ca. 18 cm, base diameter ca. 15 cm.

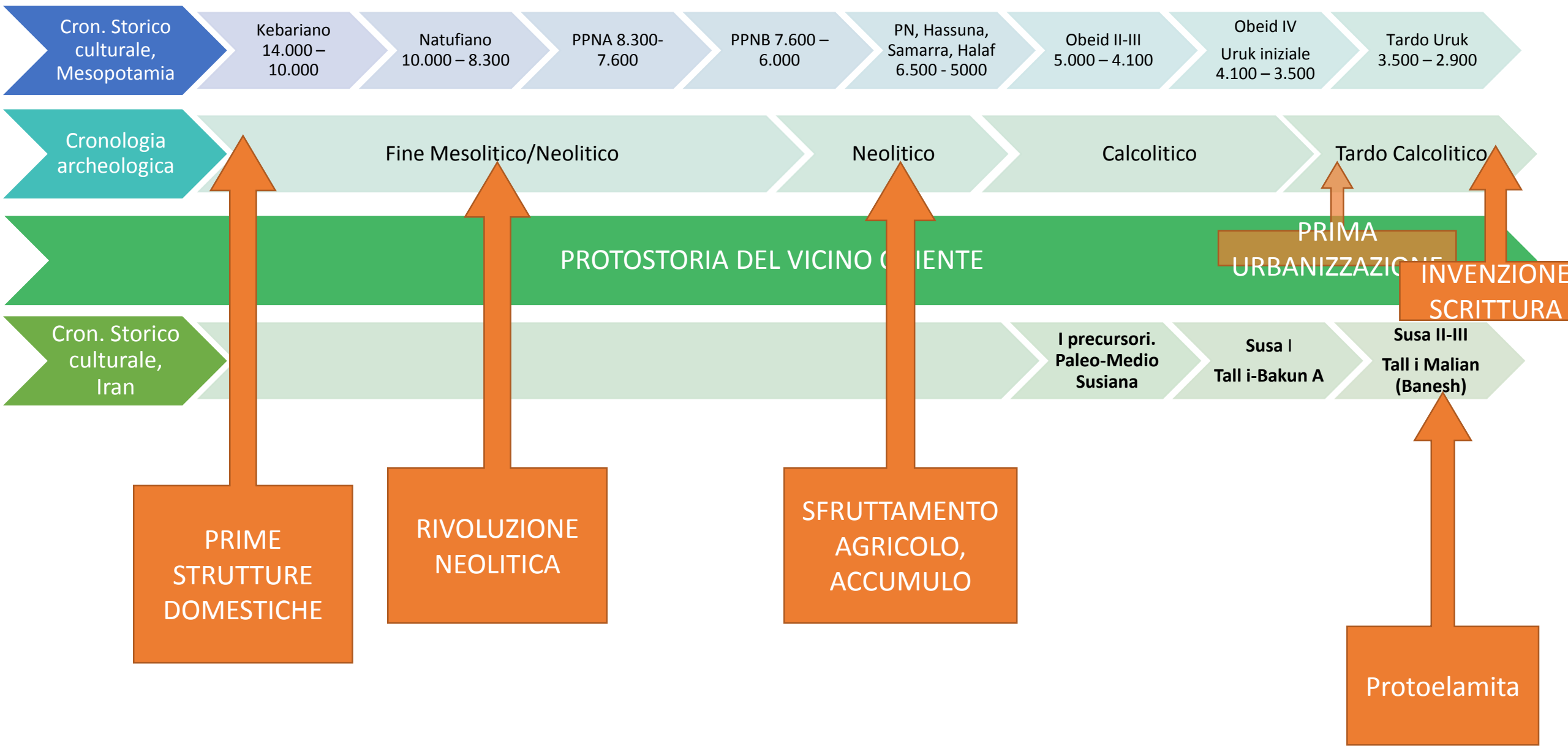


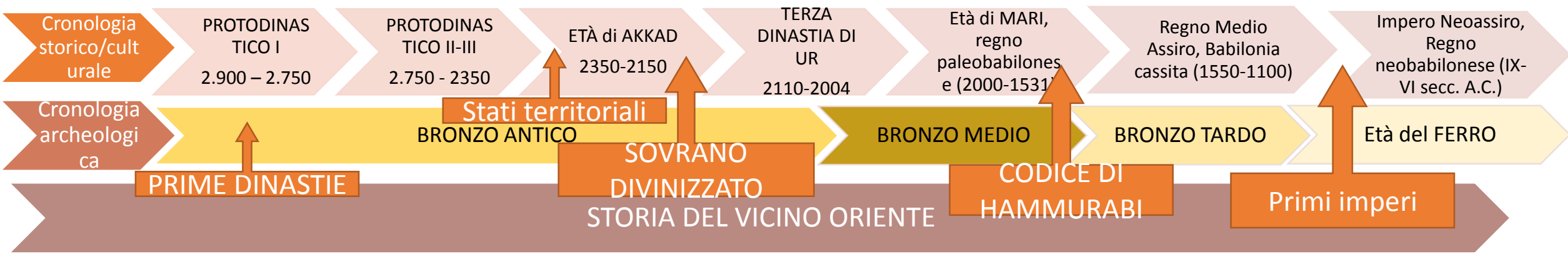


6

The decorative scheme of the Hasanlu bowl, based upon the 1974 drawing by M.T.M. de Schauensee. Highlighted area suggests the focus of the bowl's decorative scheme. (Courtesy of the Hasanlu Project)

Data (a.C.)	Lowland	Highland	Mesopotamia
4300	Susa I	Tal-i-Bakun A III-IV	Ubaid III-IV
3800-3100	Susa II	Tal-i Bakun A (Lapui) Tal-i Malyan early Banesh Konar Sandal north? Terrazza?	Uruk medio e tardo
3100-2900	Susa III	Tal-i Malyan late Banesh	Uruk Tardo/Jemed nasr
2900-2350	Susa IIIc, Susa IVa	Godin Tepe III Abbandono di Tal-i Malyan Konar Sandal South (Citadel and lower town)	Protodinastico I-III
2330 Protoelamita tardo	Susa IVb	Conquista accadica Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town) Tepe Hissar IIIB (2400-2170)	Impero di Akkad Conquista di Susa
2100 Paleoelamita	Puzur Ishushinak	Konar Sandal South (Citadel and Lower town) Tal-i Malyan early Kaftari phase Tepe Hissar IIIC (2170-1900)	Caduta di Akkad, dinastia Gutea Ascesa e caduta della terza dinastia di UR
2000 Paleoelamita	Shimashki?	Tal-i Malyan early Kaftari phase (2200-1900) Tepe Hissar IIIC (2170-1900) Chogha Mish old elamite	Periodo Isin –Larsa
1900-1600 Paleoelamita	Sukkalmah Susa, ville royale, A lev. XV-XII	Tal-i Malyan early and middle Kaftari phase (2200-1700) Kuragun, Naqsh-i Rostam Tepe Yahya IVa (1800-1400) Chogha Mish old elamite	Età di Mari Periodo paleobabilonese, Hammurabi di Babilonia
1500-1400 Medioelamita I	Haft Tepe, centro culturale di Tepti Ahar	Hasanlu V (1450-1250)	Babilonia Cassita
1400-1300 Medioelamita II	Chogha Zambil Susa	Tal-i Malyan Hasanlu V (1450-1250)	Babilonia Cassita Regno Medio assiro
1300-1100 Medioelamita III	Chogha Zambil Susa (Shuthruk Nahunte)	Tal-i Malyan Hasanlu V (1450-1250), IVc (1250-1050)	Sconfitta con Nabuchadnezzar I
1100-800 Neoelamita I	Susa Ville Royale graves	Hasanlu IVb (1050-800) Hasanlu Iva (effimero)	Impero neoassiro (900-612 a.C.)





Susa IIIc-IVa
Tall i-Malyan
Cultura Jiroft
Luristan
Sistan

Puzurinshushnak
Elamita Lineare

Shimashki

Sukkalmah

Stato territoriale di Susa e Anshan

Centri culturali