

**Chapter 1 : KAFTARI WARE “ Encyclopaedia Iranica**

*This volume provides us with the first detailed view of the functioning of the Middle Elamite Empire outside Susiana. The excavation encompassed a segment of a larger building that must have served as a focus for the servants of the Elamite state in Anshan. Even though the function of the excavated.*

Remains of the site consist of a gently mounded area of about ha extending to the west and the south, and a relatively flat area of about 70 ha with limited archeological remains, but dotted with a few smaller mounds to the east. These areas are encircled with remains of the ancient city wall. The highest point of the site, the area adjacent to Operation EDD Carter, to the west, is about 10 m above plain level. Fereyduun Tavallali of the Archeological Service of Iran briefly tested the site in 1961. The site was recorded in 1962 by William Sumner during his survey of the Kor River basin. Sumner, 1962, p. 10. A University of Pennsylvania expedition directed by Sumner explored the site from 1962 to 1964. Sumner, 1964, pp. 1-10. This expedition carried out topographic, proton magnetometer, and probabilistic surface sampling surveys of portions of the site. Sumner, 1964, pp. 1-10. The Kur River Basin Sequence. The site seems to have started out as a Neolithic hamlet, as evidenced by a handful of Jari sherds from surface surveys. Occupation seems to have expanded during the following Shamsabad and Bakun phases which, based on a considerable number of Bakun sherds in disturbed contexts at Operations EE16 and Z46, appears to have been near the center of the site. The nature of Lapui occupation at the site is unclear, as the only evidence for this phase is sherds from the surface and basal layers at Operation TTW1 Abdi, 1964, p. 10. By the Banesh phase ca. 2200 B.C., it appears that at least two distinct settlements coexisted at the site: While the ABC occupation shows evidence for elite residence with a number of superimposed levels of monumental architecture with sumptuary material. Sumner, 1964, p. 10. Evidence from TUV shows a more domestic occupation involved in household-related and craft activities. Nicholas, 1964, p. 10. Inference regarding social differentiation in various Banesh occupations finds further support in the faunal remains from operations ABC and TUV that show a marked difference in access to animal products. Zeder, 1964, p. 10. Evidence for social and economic differentiation, as well as a massive wall built around the site towards the end of the Banesh phase, have been interpreted as signs of an emerging political formation. Zeder and Blackman integrating sedentary agriculturalists and nomadic pastoralist in the region. Sumner, 1964, p. 10. The outcome of this political formation is unclear, but it seems safe to assume that it was responsible for laying the foundation of the Elamite state. Recent studies Miller and Sumner, 1964; Alden et. al. 1964 coincides with references to Anshan in Mesopotamian sources. Hansman, 1964, p. 10. A large part of the site, and perhaps areas immediately outside the city wall to the west and southwest, may have been occupied during the Kaftari phase. Excavations in several areas at the site have exposed Kaftari deposits. Nickerson, 1964, p. 10. especially in Operation GHI, where excavations yielded substantial Kaftari material other than pottery, including several architectural levels, administrative texts in Sumerian, and seals and sealings. By this time, Anshan may have become the seat of a polity that allied itself with lowland Elamites under Humban-Menanu in the battle of Halule against Assyrians, suggesting that lowland Elamites could still exert some influence in the highlands de Miroschedji, 1964; Waters, 1964. Apart from a few references in Persepolis Fortification Tablets. Sumner, 1964, b dated to the early Achaemenid period, only a handful of sherds and a column base. Abdi, 1964, fig. 1. Miller and Kamyar Abdi, eds. Sumner, Monograph 48, Los Angeles and Philadelphia, 1964, pp. 1-10. Foster, Before the Muses: Stolper, Texts from Tall-i Malyan, I. Period or Regional Style? De Meyer and E.

*This book provides summary data on the archaeological excavations of Banesh Period (ca. B.C.) levels in Operation ABC at Tal-e Malyan, site of the Elamite royal city of Anshan. These levels cover the critical centuries when complex urban life evolved in Mesopotamia and Iran. Sumner.*

Kaftari ceramics were named and first characterized by Louis Vanden Berghe, pp. It is notable that Kaftari vessels only appear at Persian Gulf sites in deposits that date between circa and BCE Petrie et al. Carter, ; see below. The Kaftari ceramic assemblages that have been recovered from Tall-e Malyan are primarily comprised of vessels made from two distinct wares: Of these, the Kaftari painted buff ware is particularly distinctive, displaying parallel groups of fine brown bands that are separated by wavy lines and other more elaborate motifs, including hatching, vegetal or zoomorphic elements, the most distinctive of the latter being the depiction of a bird, which appears in various forms and typically faces left see FIGURE 1 and FIGURE 2. A burnished grey ware has also been observed, with the vessel body showing incised and punctate decoration with white in-filled circles Sumner, , p. Similar vessels have also been recovered from the Diyala, Central Zagros, southern Mesopotamia and Susa in early 2nd millennium BCE deposits, suggesting that it was a widely traded ware at this time E. Here, the chronological and economic significance of Kaftari ceramics will be outlined. Kur River basin and Tall-e Malyan. Tall-e Malyan was the location of the ancient city of Anshan, which was the highland capital of Elam at the time when the Kaftari ceramic assemblage was in use. During the Kaftari period, Tall-e Malyan reached its greatest extent, with an occupied area of ha, enclosed by a wall encircling ha Sumner, p. At this time, Tall-e Malyan appears to have been the largest in a four-tier settlement hierarchy that spread throughout the Kur River Basin, and is characterized by Kaftari ceramics Sumner, , p. The year span during which Kaftari ceramics were in use has been divided into Early, Middle, and Late phases, primarily on the basis of the stratigraphy at Tall-e Malyan, and the observation that there was a relative increase through time in the proportions of Kaftari buff ware over Kaftari red-slipped ware Nickerson, , pp. Analysis of the radiocarbon dates from these phases suggests that they can be dated as follows: Although Early, Middle, and Late Kaftari period deposits have been excavated at Tall-e Malyan, most of the known excavated material was recovered from Late Kaftari period deposits see Petrie et al. While subsequent analysis has shown that it is possible to establish a relative sequence of vessel forms Petrie et al. The development of the Kaftari assemblage before BCE remains somewhat obscure, and it was only with the publication of the H5 sounding that it became clear that there was a transition from the early-mid 3rd millennium BCE Late Banesh phase ceramics to the Early Kaftari ceramics, at least at Tall-e Malyan see Miller and Sumner, , pp. This observation was seemingly confirmed by the H1s sounding Alden et al. Outside of the Kur River basin, diagnostic Kaftari ceramic vessels and fragments have been recovered from the late phases at Tal-i Nokhodi Goff, , which is located on the plain of Pasargadae, a relatively short distance to the east of the Tall-e Malyan. This material has been attributed to the Early Kaftari period Sumner, p. In both cases, there is clear evidence for a break in occupation between the Banesh and Kaftari period occupation Petrie et al. Sites on the Persian Gulf. Inscriptions from the site suggest that was under the sway of the sukkalmahs of Susa and Anshan Potts, , p. It is notable that Barbar type ceramics from Bahrain and soft stone vessels from the Oman Peninsula were also recovered R. Carter, ; Potts, , p. Kaftari ceramic vessels found in single and multiple inhumation burials in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates have also been dated to circa BCE see Petrie et al. In these contexts, the Kaftari ceramics are typically only one component of extremely varied tomb assemblages that show connections between Mesopotamia, Iran, the Persian Gulf polities, the Indus Valley and Bactria e. Although there is no doubt that Tall-e Malyan was the location of the city of Anshan, the precise limits of the land of Anshan are not clear. There is a correspondence between the distribution of the Kaftari ceramics in the Kur River basin and the evidence for the settlement hierarchy centered at Tall-e Malyan, which might indicate that the land of Anshan extended to the limits of the Kur River basin Sumner, , p. However, it is not precisely clear how far beyond the basin it may have extended. This might also be true for Mamasani Petrie et al. Chronological and Economic Significance. While the Kaftari ceramic assemblage was in use

contemporaneously with the Ur III, Shimashki and Suktalmah period in Khuzestan, the best parallels between the ceramics used in the two regions date to the Suktalmah period circa BCE E. It should, however, be noted that the parallels with Susa are for undecorated vessels Petrie et al. The appearance of Kaftari ceramic vessels in settlement and tomb contexts in other parts of the Persian Gulf is particularly interesting, as it suggests that the polities of southwest Iran were actively engaged in trade and interaction with the other Persian Gulf polities during the late 3rd and early 2nd millennia BCE. The lack of Kaftari vessels in the Persian Gulf after c. Surveys of Political History and Archaeology, 25, Berkeley, , pp. Vallet, Paris, , pp. Idem, Excavations at Anshan Tal-e Malyan: The Second Millennium Settlements: The Bronze Age Pottery, with contributions by J. Asgari Chaverdi, and M. Potts, The Archaeology of Elam: The Secrets of Tell Abraq, London, Surveys of Political History and Archaeology, Berkeley, , pp. D Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, Negahban, Tehran, , pp. I and II, Chicago, , pp. Alamdari Trench A , A. Selected Ceramic, Steatite, and Textual Evidence: December 15, Last Updated: April 19, This article is available in print.

### Chapter 3 : Malyan (Anshan) - theinnatdunvilla.com

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The approximate Bronze Age extension of the Persian Gulf is shown. It was one of the early capitals of Elam from the late 4th millennium BC. Later, in the 7th century BC, it became one of the early capitals of Persia. History Before , when it was identified as Tall-i Malyan,[1] Anshan had been assumed by scholars to be somewhere in the central Zagros mountain range. During the Proto-Elamite period late fourth millennium BC , this becomes one of the main cities of the Elamite region, thanks to its location on important trade routes. It also featured a number of subsidiary villages and campsites. Comprehensive studies of Banesh plant Miller and animal Zeder , remains show that Banesh people focused on intensive cultivation of wheat and herding of sheep. Some craft activity, particularly ceramic and some stone vessel manufacture, was concentrated in specialized villages, at least earlier in the period Alden In the main center, however, other craft activity, specifically copper processing, is attested only as small production areas in domestic contexts Nicholas At various times, Anshan provided, in its own right, the source for a number of Elamite dynasties that sometimes competed for extent and influence with other prominent Elamite cities. Manishtushu claimed to have subjugated Anshan, but as the Akkadian empire weakened under his successors, the native governor of Susa , Kutik-Inshushinak , a scion of the Awan dynasty , proclaimed his independence from Akkad and captured Anshan some scholars have speculated that the name Awan is an alternate form of Anshan. Following this, Gudea of Lagash claimed to have subjugated Anshan, and the Neo-Sumerian rulers Shulgi and Shu-Sin of Ur are said to have maintained their own governors over the place. However their successor, Ibbi-Sin , seems to have spent his reign engaged in a losing struggle to maintain control over Anshan, ultimately resulting in the Elamite sack of Ur in BC, at which time the statue of Nanna , and Ibbi-Sin himself, were captured and removed to Anshan. From the 15th century BC, Elamite rulers at Susa began using the title "King of Anshan and Susa" in Akkadian texts, the toponyms are reversed, as "King of Susa and Anshan" ,[8] and it seems probable that Anshan and Susa were in fact unified for much of the "Middle Elamite period". The last king to claim this title was Shutruk-Nahhunte II ca. For another century during the period of Elamite decline, Anshan was a minor kingdom, until the Achaemenids in the 6th century BC embarked on a series of conquests from Anshan, which became the nucleus of the Persian Empire. The most famous conqueror who rose from Anshan was Cyrus the Great. Archaeology The site of Anshan covers around hectares. It had been occupied since ca. The main feature is a low flat-topped mound of about hectares running 4â€”6 meters in height. On three sides are the remains of a city wall 5 kilometers in length dating from the Late Banesh and Kaftari periods. Finds at Tall-i Malyan included primarily Proto-Elamite and Middle Elamite cuneiform tablets, seals, and a pottery sequence important to dating the chronology of the region. The most notable find was a building brick of Elamite king Hatelutus-Insusinak which confirmed that the site was indeed Anshan. No records or publications of that effort appear to exist, though some artifacts ended up in the Persepolis Museum. Scientific excavation began in with a team, led by William Sumner, from the University of Pennsylvania and Ohio State University after a survey in Most recently, Tal-i Malyan was excavated by Kamyar Abdi in Kermanshah ; Mallowan p. Bakhtiari territory cited in Mallowan p.

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Home» Excavations at Anshan (Tal-e Malyan) Excavations at Anshan (Tal-e Malyan) The Middle Elamite Period University of Pennsylvania Press, Author(s).

History[ edit ] Before , when it was identified as Tall-i Malyan, [1] Anshan had been assumed by scholars to be somewhere in the central Zagros mountain range. During the Proto-Elamite period late fourth millennium BC , this becomes one of the main cities of the Elamite region, thanks to its location on important trade routes. It also featured a number of subsidiary villages and campsites. Comprehensive studies of Banesh plant Miller and animal Zeder , remains show that Banesh people focused on intensive cultivation of wheat and herding of sheep. Some craft activity, particularly ceramic and some stone vessel manufacture, was concentrated in specialized villages, at least earlier in the period Alden In the main center, however, other craft activity, specifically copper processing, is attested only as small production areas in domestic contexts Nicholas At various times, Anshan provided, in its own right, the source for a number of Elamite dynasties that sometimes competed for extent and influence with other prominent Elamite cities. Manishtushu claimed to have subjugated Anshan, but as the Akkadian empire weakened under his successors, the native governor of Susa , Kutik-Inshushinak , a scion of the Awan dynasty , proclaimed his independence from Akkad and captured Anshan some scholars have speculated that the name Awan is an alternate form of Anshan. Following this, Gudea of Lagash claimed to have subjugated Anshan, and the Neo-Sumerian rulers Shulgi and Shu-Sin of Ur are said to have maintained their own governors over the place. However their successor, Ibbi-Sin , seems to have spent his reign engaged in a losing struggle to maintain control over Anshan, ultimately resulting in the Elamite sack of Ur in BC, at which time the statue of Nanna , and Ibbi-Sin himself, were captured and removed to Anshan. From the 15th century BC, Elamite rulers at Susa began using the title "King of Anshan and Susa" in Akkadian texts, the toponyms are reversed, as "King of Susa and Anshan" , [8] and it seems probable that Anshan and Susa were in fact unified for much of the "Middle Elamite period". The last king to claim this title was Shutruk-Nahhunte II ca. For another century during the period of Elamite decline, Anshan was a minor kingdom, until the Achaemenids in the 6th century BC embarked on a series of conquests from Anshan, which became the nucleus of the Persian Empire. The most famous conqueror who rose from Anshan was Cyrus the Great. Archaeology[ edit ] The site of Anshan covers around hectares. It had been occupied since ca. The main feature is a low flat-topped mound of about hectares running 4â€”6 meters in height. On three sides are the remains of a city wall 5 kilometers in length dating from the Late Banesh and Kaftari periods. Finds at Tall-i Malyan included primarily Proto-Elamite and Middle Elamite cuneiform tablets, seals, and a pottery sequence important to dating the chronology of the region. The most notable find was a building brick of Elamite king Hatelutus-Insusinak which confirmed that the site was indeed Anshan. No records or publications of that effort appear to exist, though some artifacts ended up in the Persepolis Museum. Scientific excavation began in with a team, led by William Sumner, from the University of Pennsylvania and Ohio State University after a survey in Most recently, Tal-i Malyan was excavated by Kamyar Abdi in Kermanshah ; Mallowan p. Bakhtiari territory cited in Mallowan p.

## Chapter 5 : Malyan Excavation Reports, Volume III | William M. Sumner

Anshan (Sumerian: ð€-ð'•ð€- Anzan), modern Tall-i Malyan (Persian: ØªÙ„, Ù…Ù„ÙœØ§Ù† â€Ž), was an ancient city. The site is located 46 km north of Shiraz, in the Beyza/Ramjerd plain, in the province of Fars in the Zagros mountains, south-western Iran.

## Chapter 6 : Excavations at Anshan (Tal-e Malyan) | Elizabeth Carter, Ken Deaver

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