



# Conhecer melhor a cultura, o território e a história do colecionismo de um conjunto de peças exóticas da C. Estrada: Os bronzes do Luristão

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INSTITUTO TERRA E MEMÓRIA



# O LURISTÃO: O TERRITÓRIO

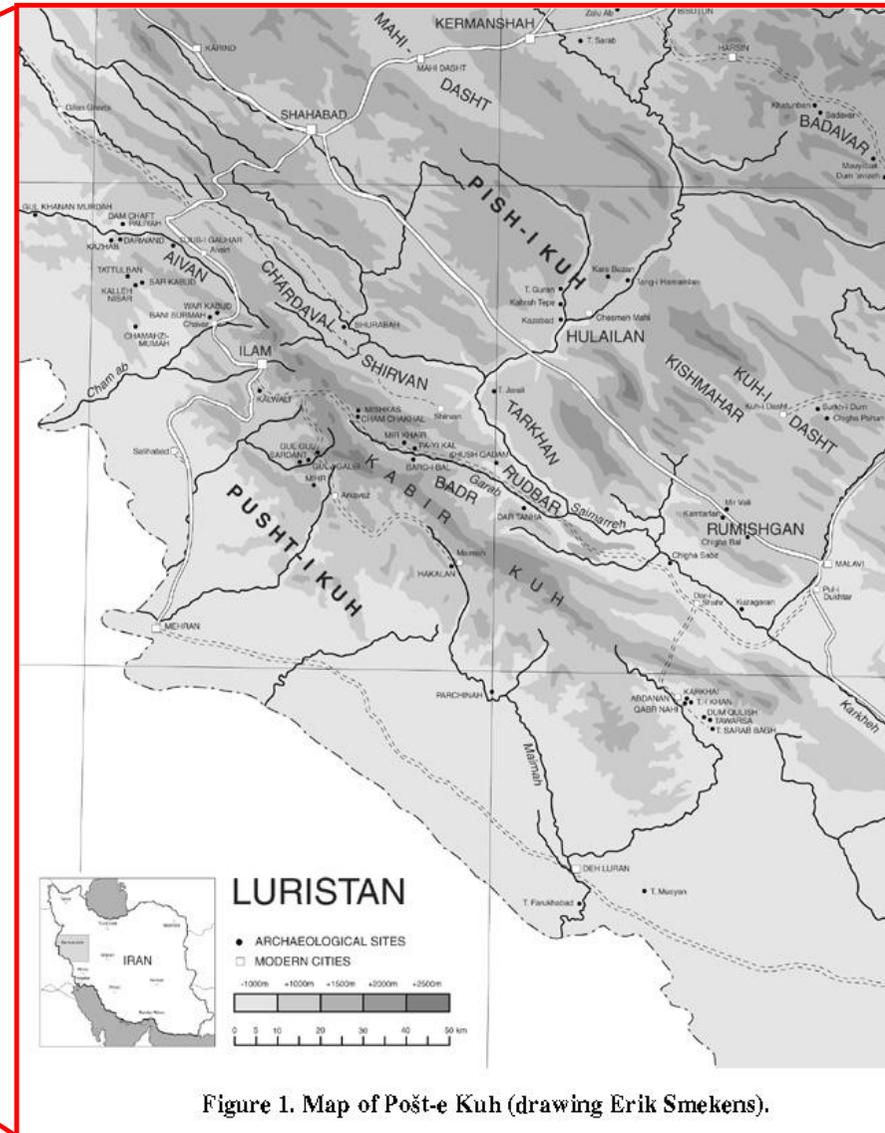


Figure 1. Map of Pošt-e Kuh (drawing Erik Smekens).



## ZAGROS MOUNTAINS

- Zard Kuh: 4548 mt.

- 1500 km extensão

Desde o Kurdistan até o estreito de Ormuz



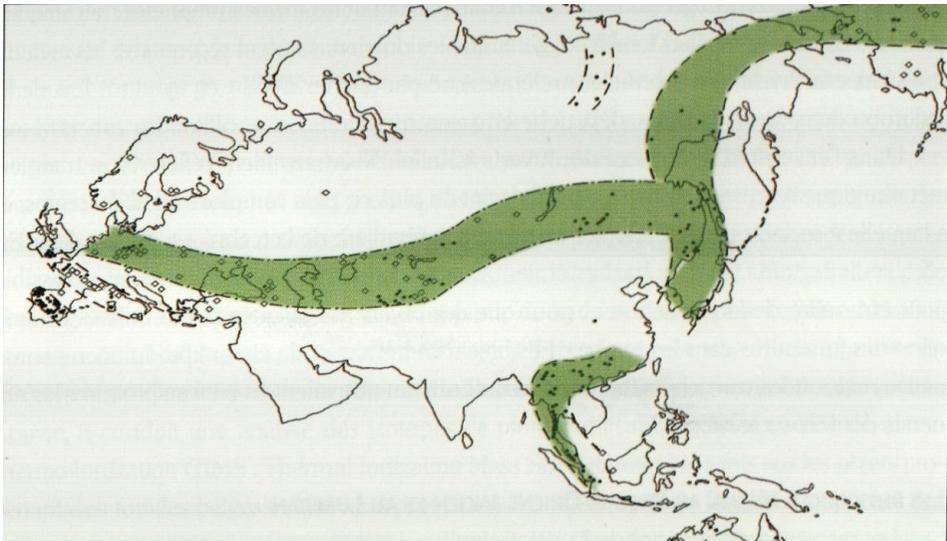


Khorramabad



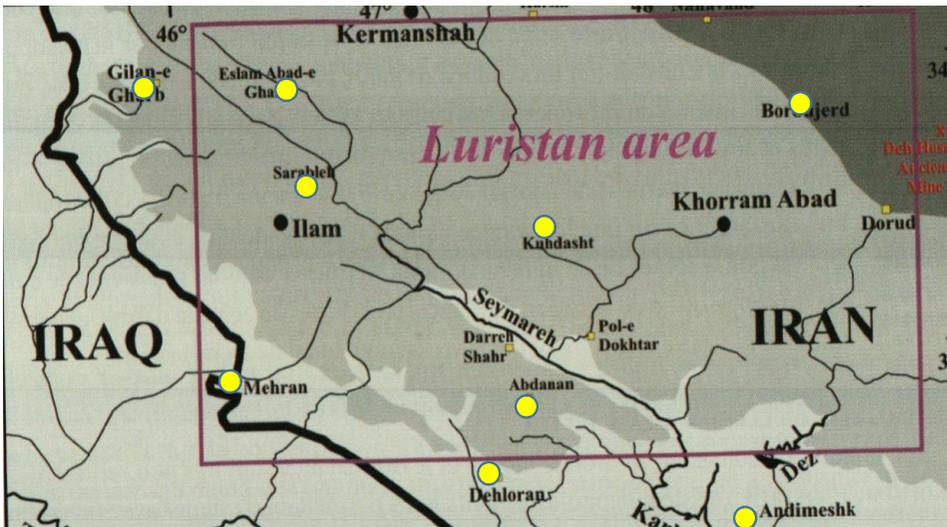
Borujerd





(Fonte: Jesus 1979)

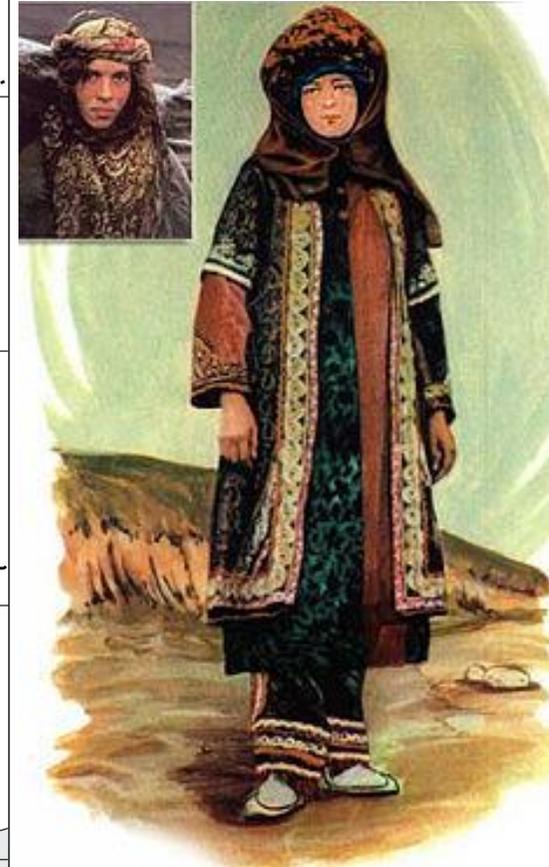
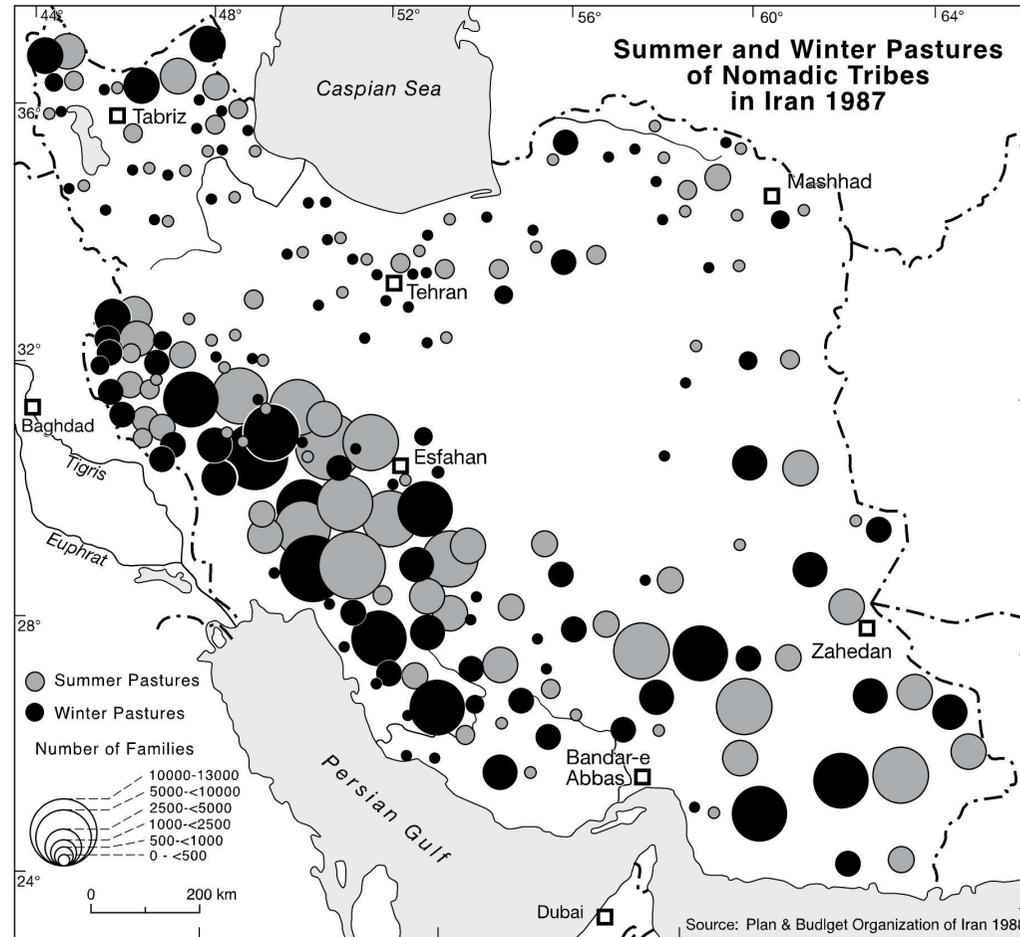
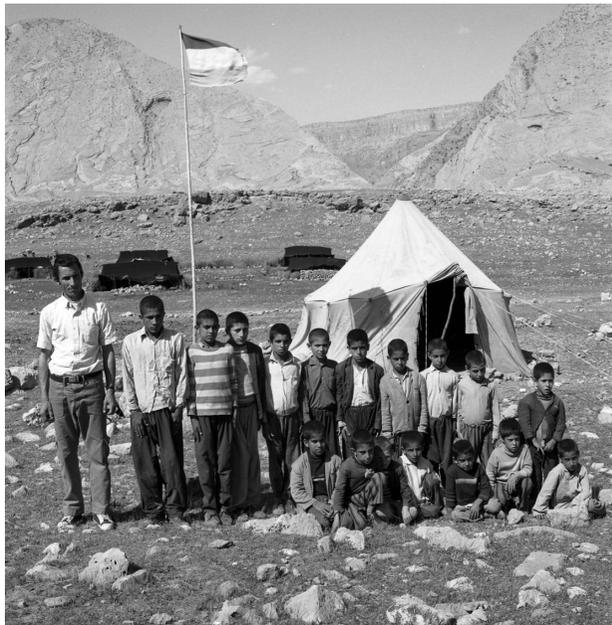
## Mina de Deh Hosein



(Fonte: Piggot 2008)



# O LURISTÃO: A ETNIA





(Fonte: Holland 1989)



# BRONZES DO LURISTÃO: Estilo canónico



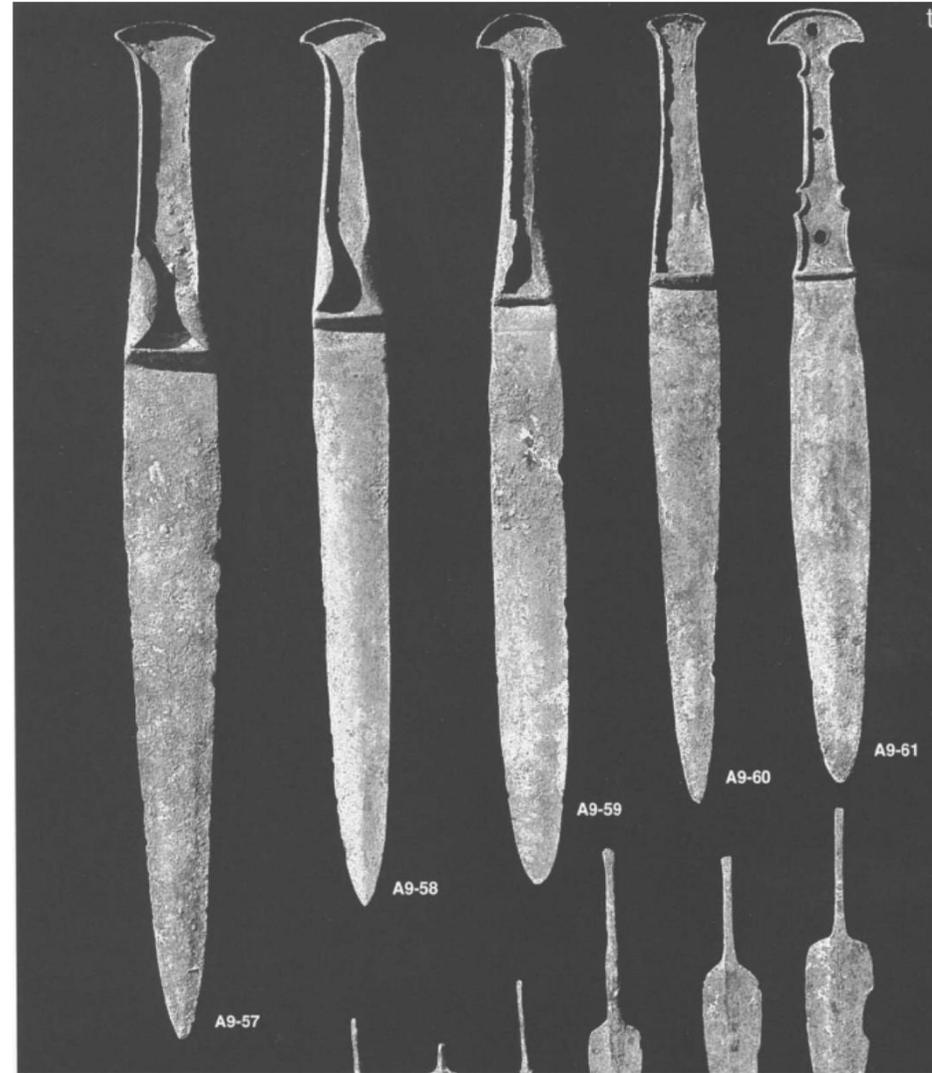
(Fonte: Engel 2008)



(Musée des Beaux Arts, Lyon)



(Musée Cernuschi, Paris)



(Musée Royale d' Art et d' Histoire, Bruxelles)

# COLEÇÕES NO MUNDO DE BRONZES DO LURISTÃO

## Privadas

E. Graeffe Collection

M. Foroughi Collection

D. Weill Collection

Coiffard Collection

F. Godard Collection

Adam Collection

F. Savery Collection

## Em museos

National Museum of Iran (Teheran)

Ashmolean Museum (Oxford)

Metropolitan Museum (Nova Yorque)

Birmingham Museum

British Museum

Musée du Louvre

Vonderasiatisches Museum (Berlin)

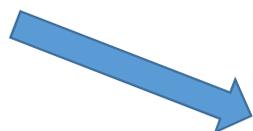
Musée Royal d'Art et D' Historie (Bruxelas)

Istanbul Arcaheological Museum

(fontes: Muscarella 1988; Khorosani 2009; Watson 2011)

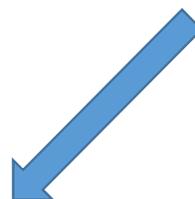
COLEÇÕES DE MUSEUS:  
O PERCURSO FORMATIVO ESTANDARD

Coleta no campo  
(Kermanshah)  
**5 peças**  
*(1931-1932)*

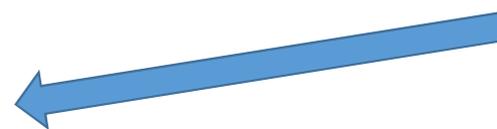


**Birmingham Museum  
and Art Gallery**

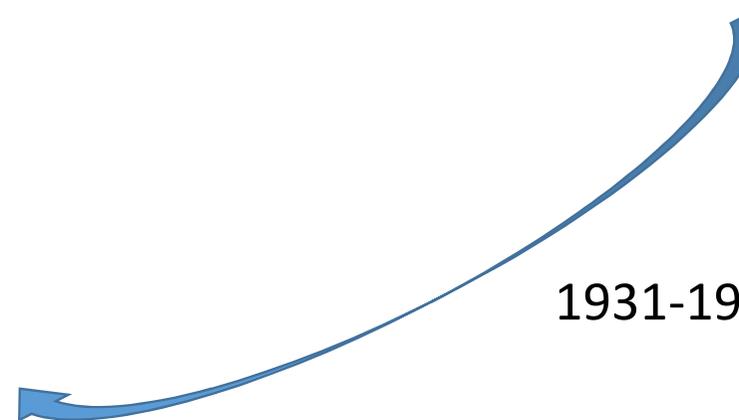
Casas de Leilões  
**1 peça**  
*(1951)*  
**13 peças**  
*(1955)*



Antiquários  
**2 peças**  
*(1948)*  
**13 peças**  
*(1955)*

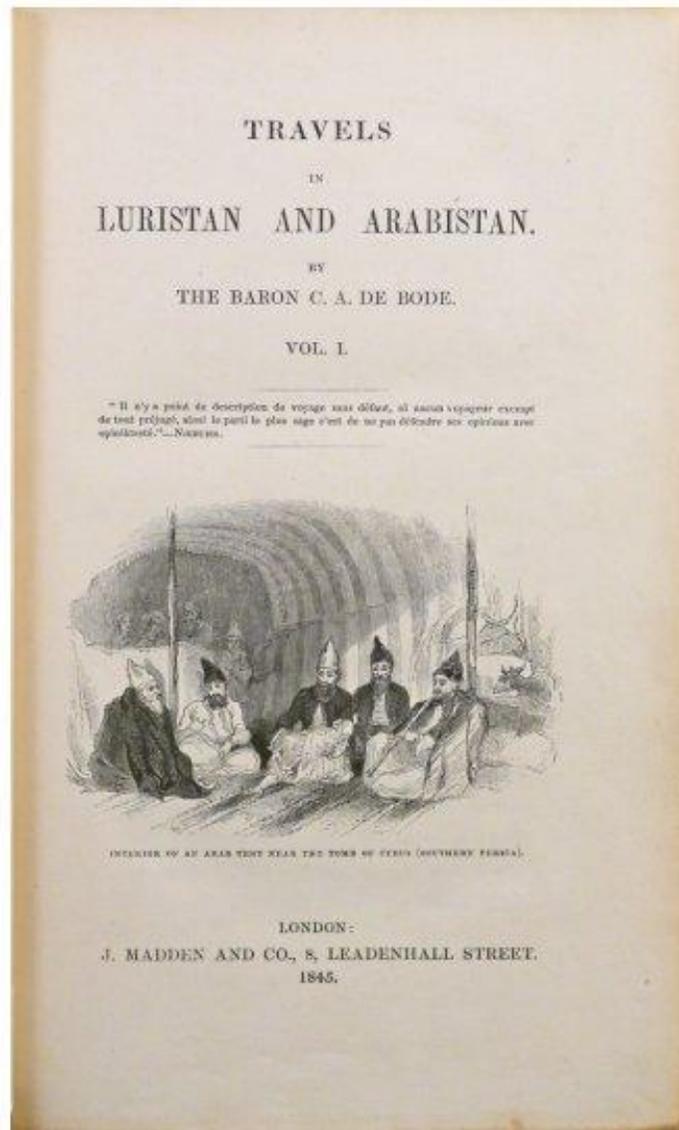


Coleção privada  
**5 peças (1948)**  
**21 peças (1982)**



1931-1933

# ARQUEOLOGIA DO LURISTÃO



1848: H. Layard em Ninive

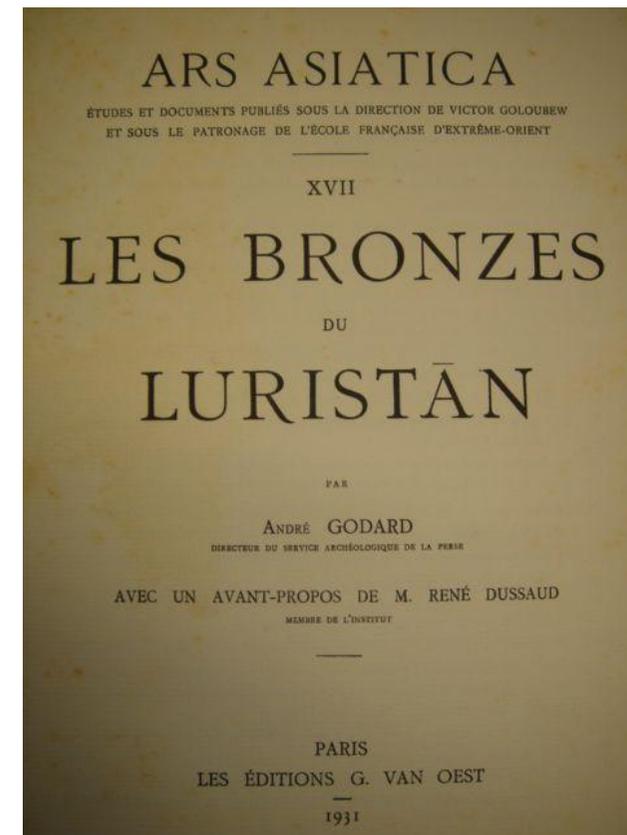
1851: W. Loftus em Susa

1854: o British Museum  
adquire um “ídolo do género  
“Mestre dos animais”

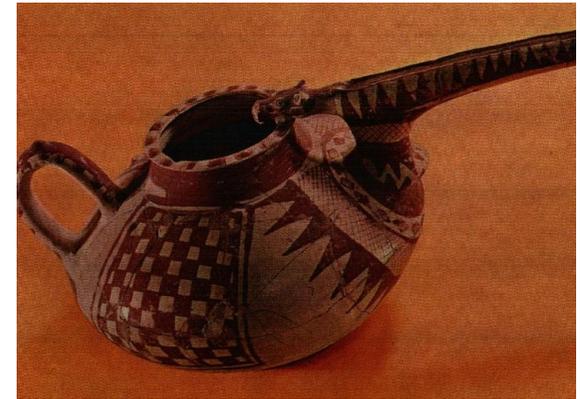
1918-1929: saem as primeiras  
publicações sobre os bronzes  
ditos da Arménia, ou da Capadócia,  
ou Cimérios

1929: o camponês de Harsin.....

1931: A. Godárd publica



1933, 1934, 1937:  
R. Ghirshman em Tepe Sialk



## Expedições de H. Schmidt no Luristão: 1934-35; 1937-38



(Fonte: Holland 1989)



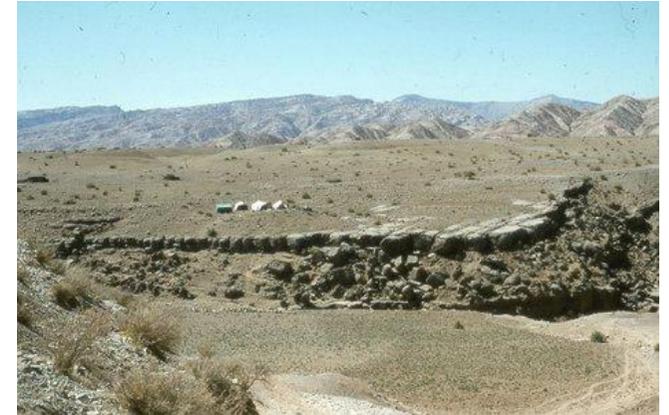
(Fonte: Overlaet 2005)

Missão Arqueológica belga de L. Vanden Berghe  
1965-1979



Kalleh-Nisar 1967-68

( fonte: E. Haerinck, B. Overlaet 2008)



Parchinah 1971-1973

( fonte: E. Haerinck, B. Overlaet 1996)



Chamahzi Mumah 1974-1975

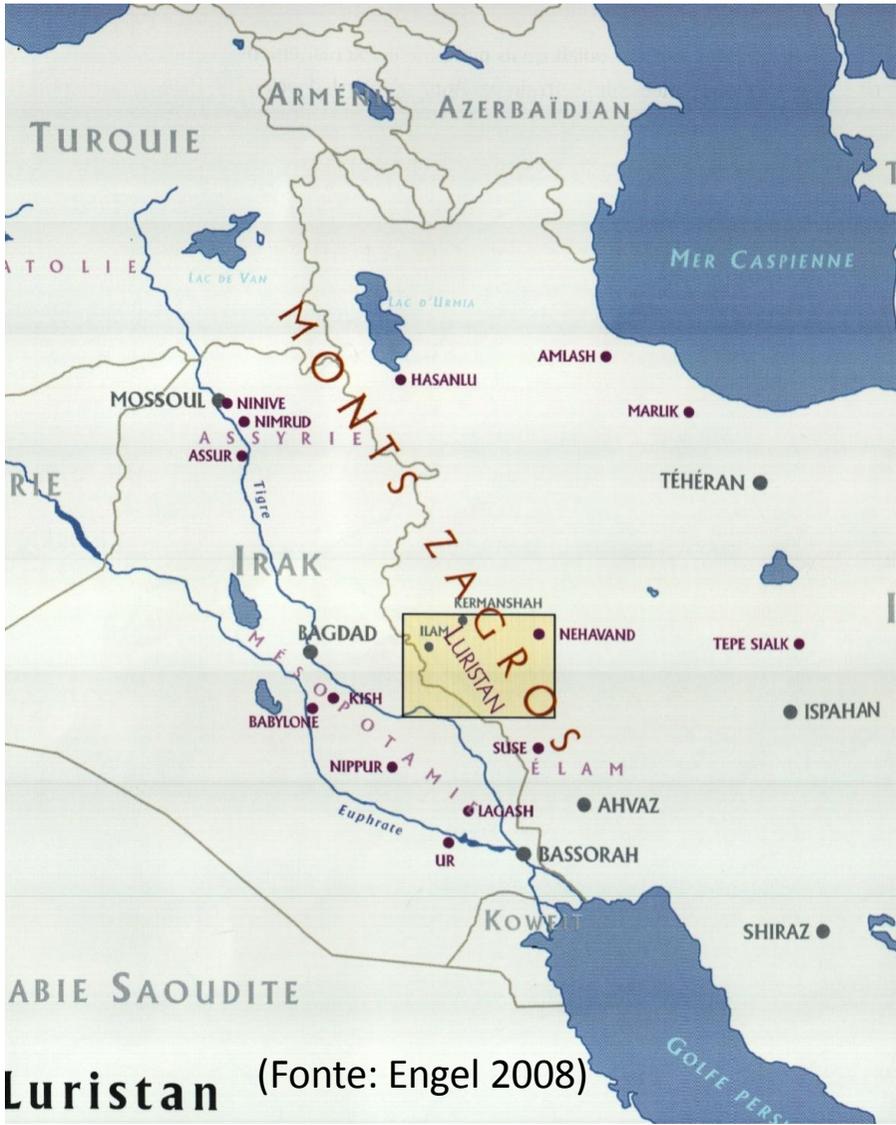
( fonte: B. Overlaet 2008)



## War Kabud (1965)

(Fonte: Haerink, Overlaet 2008)

# A CRONOLOGIA NO LURISTÃO



| B.C. | Pusht-i Kuh     | NW-Iran<br><small>Dyson 1989</small> | Elam  | Mesopotamia  |  |
|------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
|      |                 |                                      |   | Assyria  | Babylonia  |
| 1400 | Late Bronze Age | Iron I<br>Hasanlu V                  | Middle Elamite period<br>Ige-Halki 1400-1380  | Mittani period   | Kassite period   |
| 1300 |                 |                                      | Untash-Napirisha 1340-1300  | Middle Assyrian period<br>Adad-Nirare I 1305-1274<br>Salmanasar I 1273-1244<br>Tukulti-Ninurta I 1243-1207 | Bumaburiash II 1359-1333<br>Kurigalzu II 1332-1308   |
| 1200 | Iron IA         | Has. IVC                             | Shutruk-Nakhunte 1190-1155<br>Kutir-Nakhunte 1155-1150<br>Shilhak-Inshushinak 1150-1120 | Assur-Dan I 1178-1133  | Kudur-Ellil 1254-1246<br>Shagarakti-Shuriash 1245-1233<br>Kashtiliash IV 1232-1225                   |
| 1100 |                 |                                      | Iron IB   | Iron II  | Tiglath-Pileser I 1114-1076  |
| 1000 | Iron IIA        | Has. IVB                             |   |  | Neo-Assyrian period<br>Assurnasirpal II 883-859<br>Salmanasar III 858-824<br>Adad-Nirare III 810-783 |
| 900  |                 |                                      | Iron IIB  | Has. IVA   |  |
| 800  | Iron IIB        | Has. IVA                             |   |  | Neo-Elamite period<br>Shutruk-Nakhunte II 716-699  |
| 700  |                 |                                      | Iron III  | Has IIIB<br>Iron III   |  |
| 600  |                 |                                      |   |  |  |

(Fontes: Overlaet 2003, 2005)



| Cronol. Absoluta     | Crono relativa        | Acontec. Políticos Mesopotâmia   | Acontec. Ambientais                    |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| séc. XVI             | Idade do Bronze Final | Os Casitas, provenientes do Luristão, invadem Babilónia  |  |
| 1300/ 1250-1150 a.C. | Ferro 1A              | Fim da dinastia Casita em Babilónia (1155 a.C.); domínio Elamita em Babilónia;                   | Intensas precipitações, deflorestação  |
| 1150-900 a.C.        | Ferro 1B- 2A          | Crise do reinado do Elam; Apogeo de Babilónia com Nabucodonosor (1125-1103 a.C.)                 | Equilíbrio                             |
| 900– 800/750 a.C.    | Ferro 2B              | Impero neo- assírio; Reinado de Urartu; campanhas de Assurbanipal III no Luristão (881-879 a.C.) | Arrefecimento e precipitações intensas |
| 800/750-650 a.C.     | Ferro 3               | Reinado neo-elamico  | Equilíbrio                             |

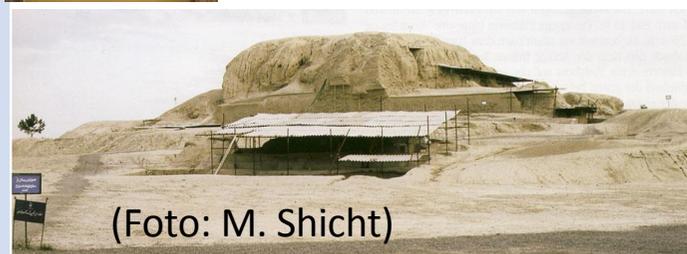


(Fonte: Liverani 2008; )

# OS CONTEXTOS NO LURISTÃO

Teppe Sialk

| Cronologia     | Vestígios  |
|----------------|--|
| 6000-5500 a.C. | Primeira ocupação-<br>Colina Norte   |
| 3900 a.C.      | Segunda ocupação-<br>colina sul  |
| 2900 a.C.      | Construção da ziqqurat<br>na colina sul/ necrópole<br>A                                |
| 900 a.C.       | Invasão desde do Irão<br>interno/ necrópole B<br><br>(Fonte: <i>Shahmirzati 2005</i> ) |



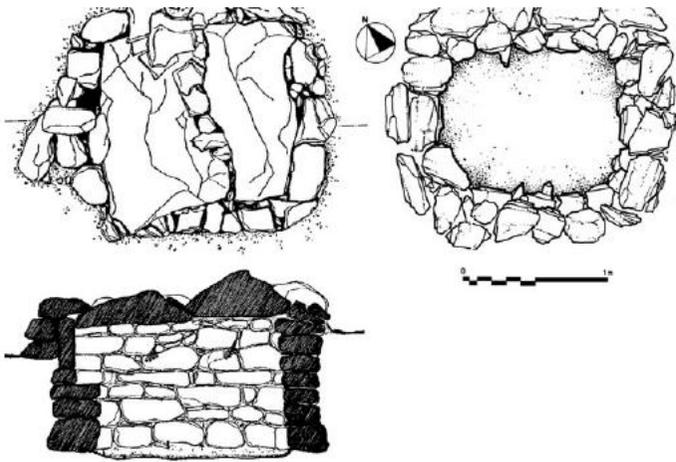
# AS NECROPOLES

IDADE DE FERRO Ia  
1300-1150 a.C.



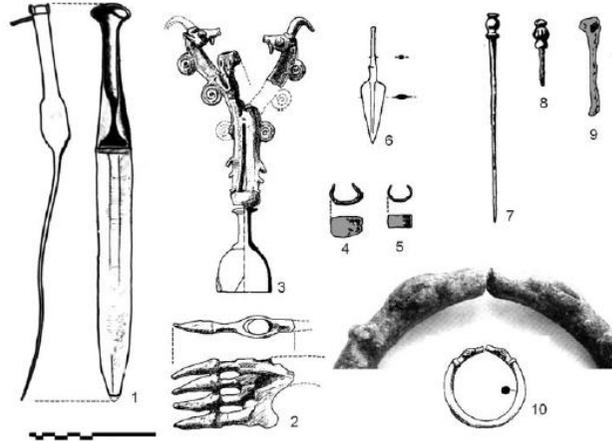
*Kutal-i-Gulgul*

(Fonte: Engel 2008)



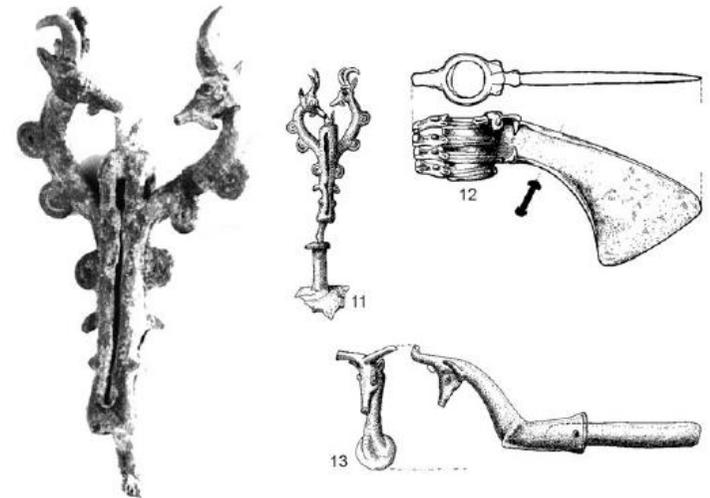
Pl. 5. Iron Age IB-IIA. Collective tomb 17 at Bard-i Bal.

## IDADE DE FERRO Ib-IIa 1150-900 a.C.



### *Bard-i-Bal*

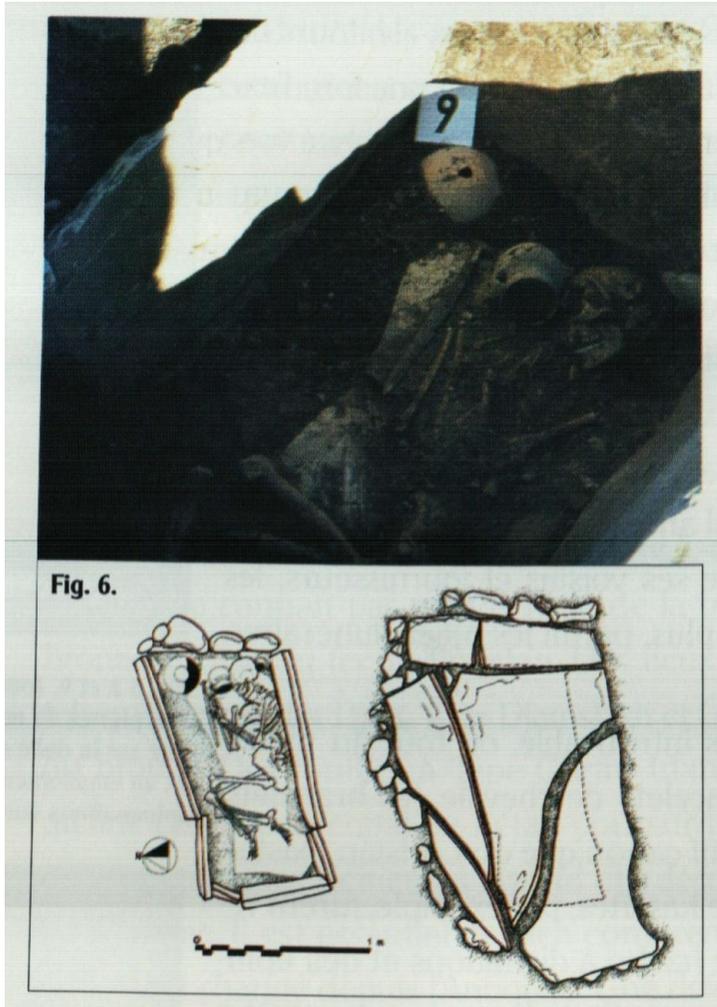
### *Kutal-i-Gulgul*



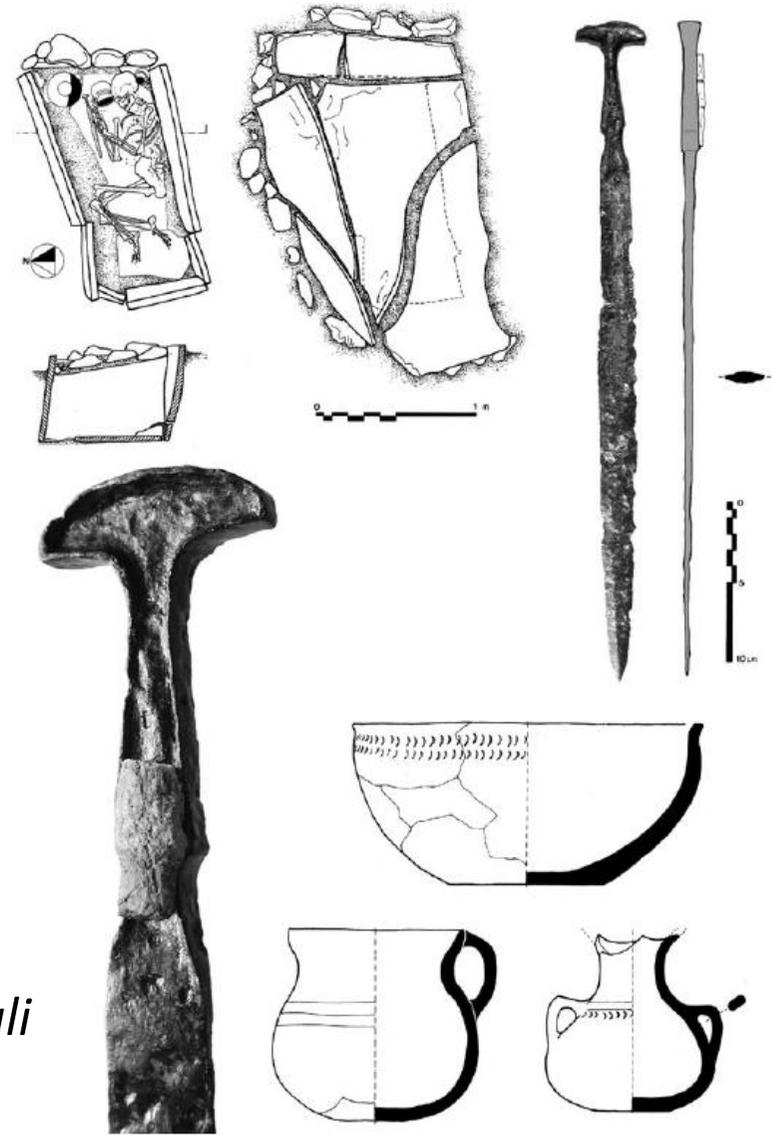
(Fonte: Overlaet 2005)

IDADE DE FERRO IIb  
900-800 a.C.

*Pusht-I-Kuh*



(Fonte: Engel 2008)

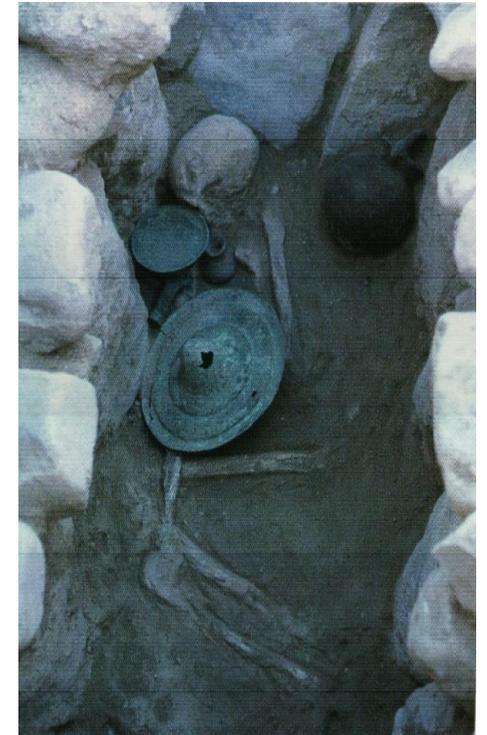


*Tepe Kalwali*

(Fonte: Overlaet 2005)

IDADE DE FERRO III  
800-650 a.C.

*Chamahzi Mumah*



(Fontes : Engel 2008; Haerink, Overlaet 2008)

## Anomalias nos bronzes do Luristão

### PASTICHES



Exposição Internacional  
do Arte Persa,  
Londres 1931  
(Fonte: Engel 2008)



Coleção Godard  
*Fonte: Overlaet 2008*

### VENDAS SEPARADAS



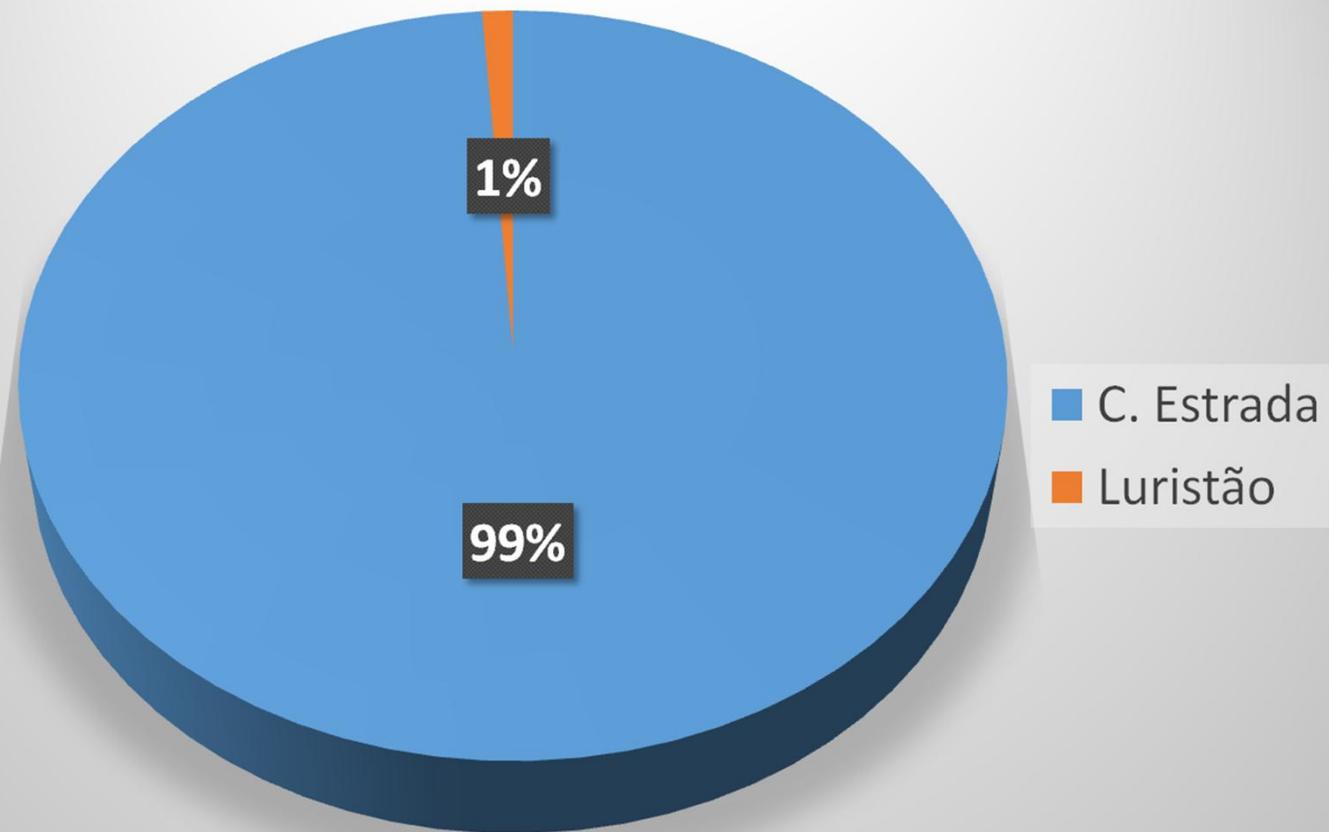
Musée du Louvre (A)  
Musée Royale d' Art et d' Histoire (B)  
(Fonte: Engel 2008)

### FALSOS PUROS



Private collection  
<http://www.collector-antiquities.com>

### C. Estrada\_ Acervo Permanente M.I.A.A.





ADEREÇOS



ORNAMENTOS



VASOS



ARMAS

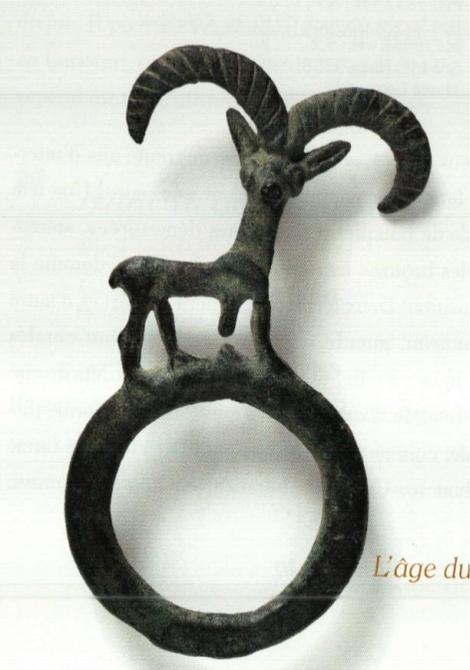
ADEREÇOS



CE04673

Musée Cernuschi, Paris

Sécs. IX- VIII a.C.:



L'âge du





CE00401

Museo Nazionale di  
Arte Orientale



CE00651

British Museum

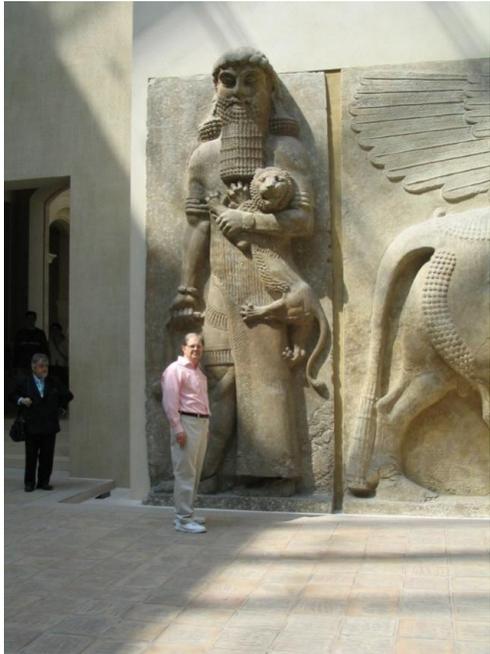
IX-VIII séc. a.C:



Bâle,  
Antikenmeseum

## O TEMA DO MESTRE DOS ANIMAIS

### O MITO MESOPOTÂMICO DO GHILGAMESH



Musée du Louvre  
(Reinado néo-Assírio  
721-705 a.C.)



### A SIMBOLOGIA DO MESTRE DAS FEIRAS

igulato  
estro  
nella  
lori  
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enti  
ione  
ra un  
dini<sup>41</sup> e  
ia delle oasi,



fig. 10

Bactriana,  
Final do III milénio a.C.

(fonte:  
*Winkelmann 2004*)

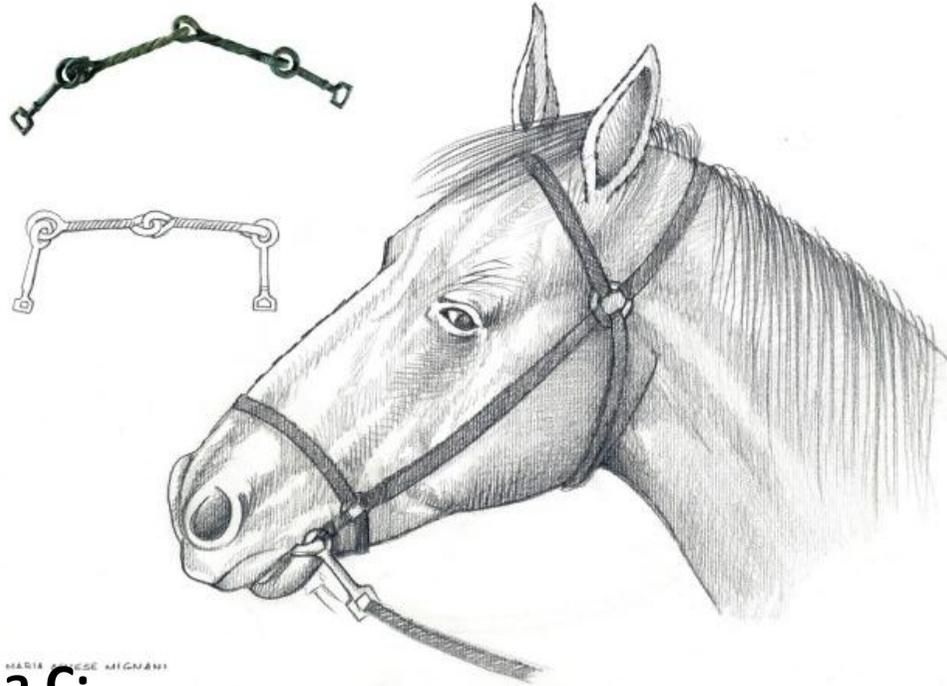


Archaeologische  
Staatssammlung,  
Munich



CE00250

British Museum **IX-VIII séc. a.C:**



Fonte: Maria Agnese Mignani

Museo Nazionale di Arte Orientale **VII séc. a.C:**



ORNAMENTOS



CE00524

IX-VIII séc. a.C:



Fig. 9. Nos. 27, 20, 24, 22

Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery

ARMAS



CE03335

LURISTÃO



Início do II milénio a.C.:

Musée du Louvre,  
Paris



Louvre-31

ELAM



National Museum of Iran,  
Teheran



CE03324

**Meados do II milênio a.C.:**



CE03325

**Evolução do modelo em Final do II milênio a.C.:**

Coleção Kervorkian, Paris (fonte Pigott 2008)

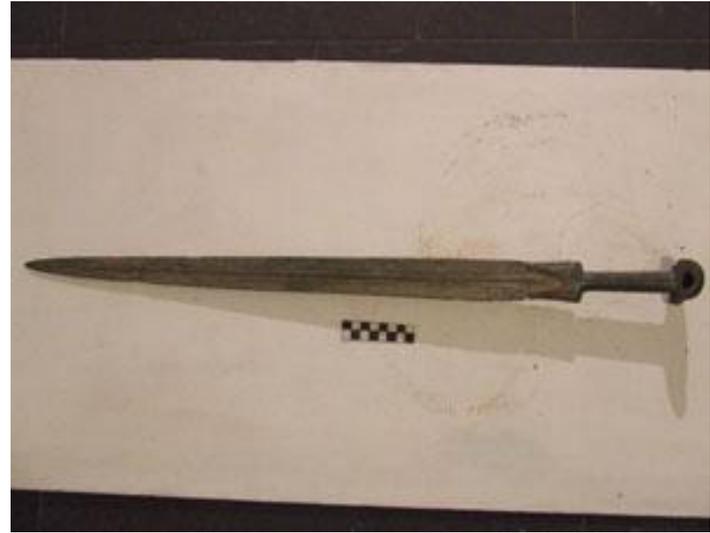
Bonyâd Museum, Irão



ARMAS



CE02480



CE02944

Sécs. X-IX a.C:

Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery



British Museum,  
comprada ao Sr. Hakoumoff em 1904  
(fonte: Simoson, la Niece 2010)





CE02480

**Sécs. X-VIII a.C:**

British Museum





CE02485



CE02490

**Sécs. X-VIII a.C:**

National Museum of Iran- Teheran



Museum of Natural History- Washington

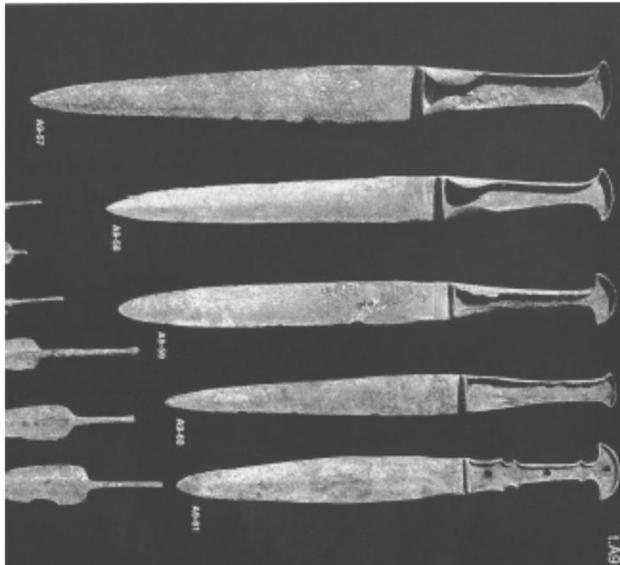
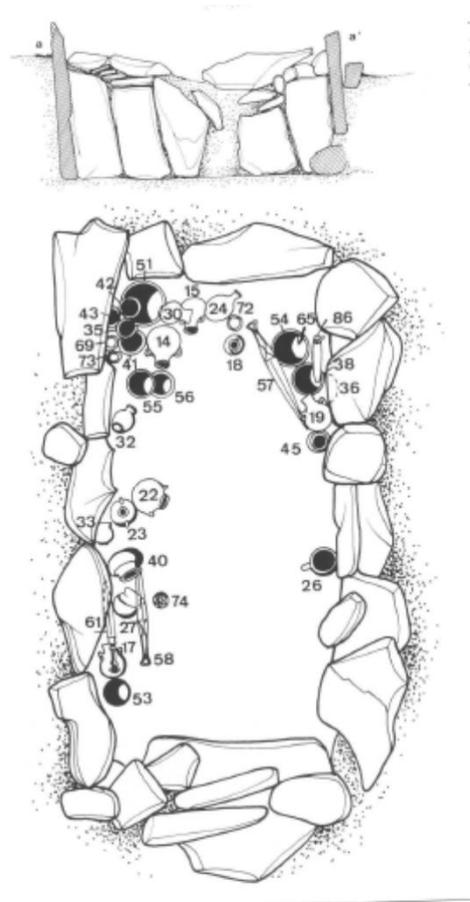




## Sécs. X-IX a.C.:

CE02481

Kutal-i-Gugul  
Grave A9



Fonte: Overlaet 2003



CE00935

IX-VIII séc. a.C:

Musée Royal d' Arts et d' Histoire  
Bruxelas

Rietbergmuseum,  
Zurich



35

Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery



VASOS

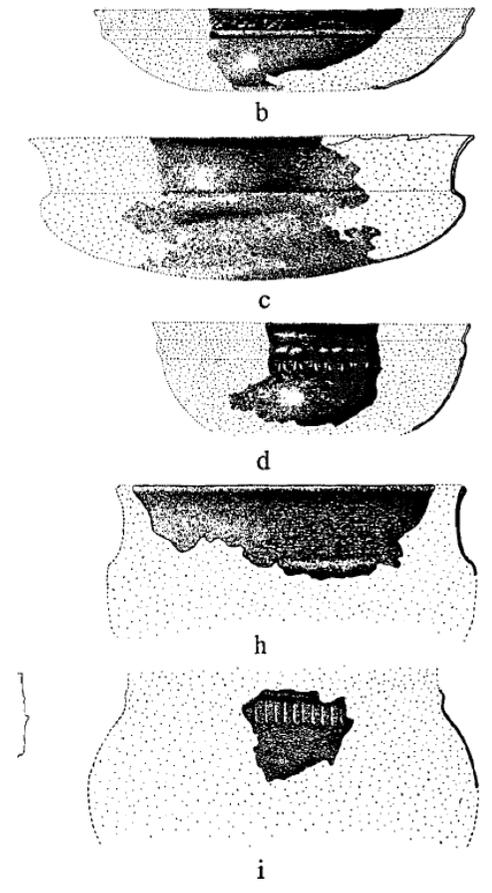
XI-VIII séc. a.C:



CE00997



CE01001



Surk Dum-I-Luri  
(Fonte: Holland 1989)



CE01003



CE01005



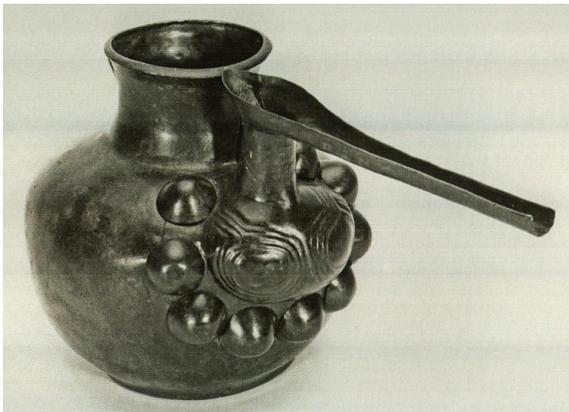
CE01008

Teppe Sialk  
I Milénio a.C.



**VIII- VII séc. a.C:**

Arkaeologischemuseum,  
Frankfurt-am-Main



Rietbergmuseum,  
Zurich



Musée du Louvre  
II Milénio a.C.



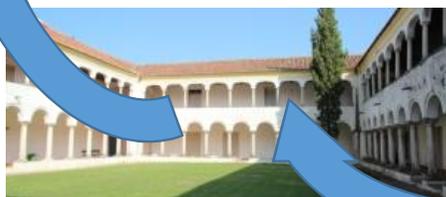
## QUAL O VALOR DOS BRONZES DO LURISTÃO DA COLEÇÃO ESTRADA



### HISTÓRIA DO COLECIONISMO



### CONHECER O MUNDO E AS SUAS CIVILIZAÇÕES ATRAVÉS DAS COLEÇÕES DO M.I.A.A.



### TROCA ENTRE MUESOS

**OBRIGADO**