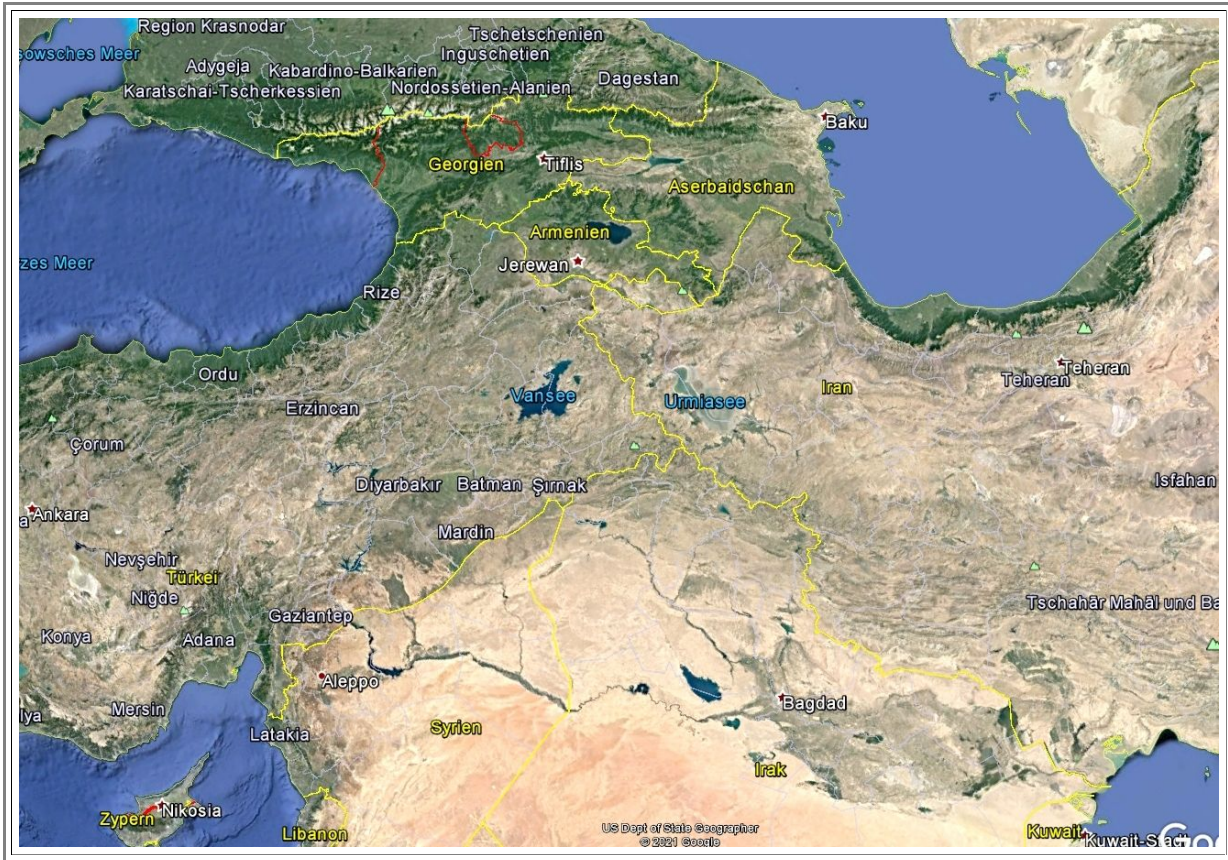


Large Pictures

[Home](#)

Science

First a large-scale map showing the modern borders of the countries in the general region.-
Wer essentially have (north) Iran, Aserbaijan, Georgia, Armenia and Turkey.



Another map covering a lot of territory showing the important powers around 1300 BC



The region at large during - roughly - 1300 BC

Source: Wikipedia, from its article about the (unimportant) Amorite kingdom Amurru, established c. 2000 BC, in a region spanning present-day western and north-western Syria and northern Lebanon.

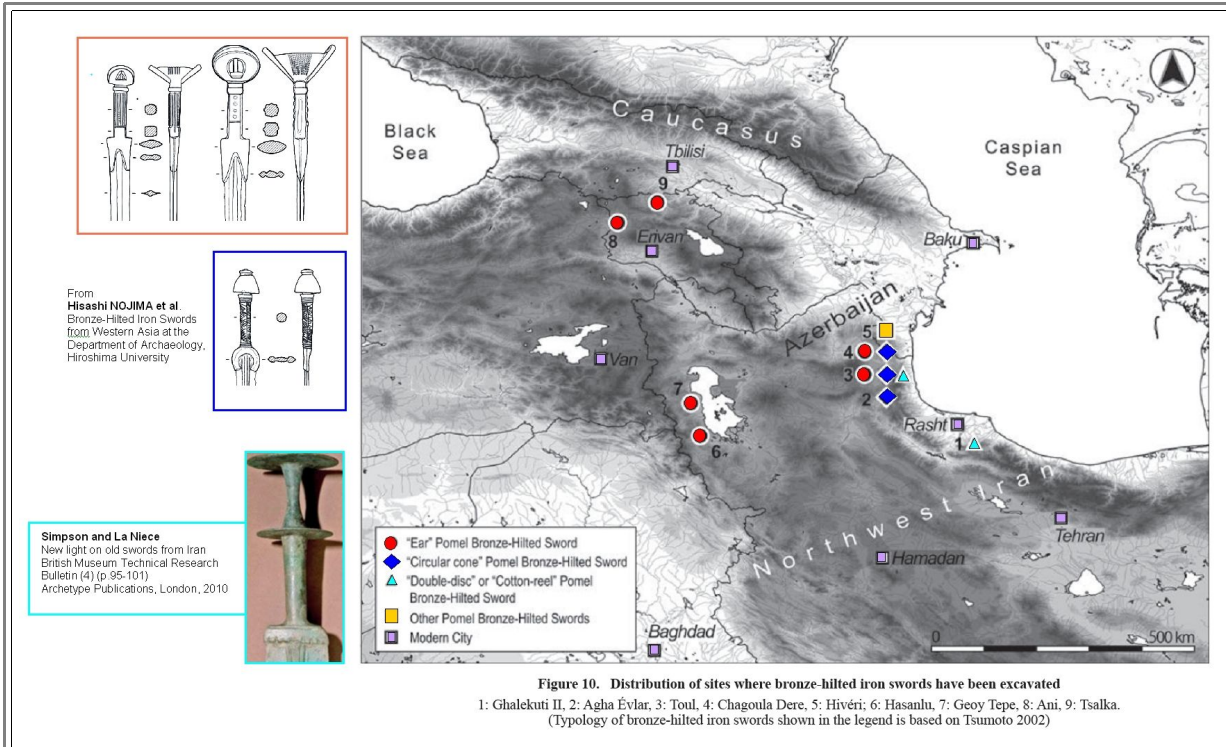
▶ A picture of Hassanlu as seen today.



Hasanlu today

Source: Internet page: Visit Iran, Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts (MCHT)

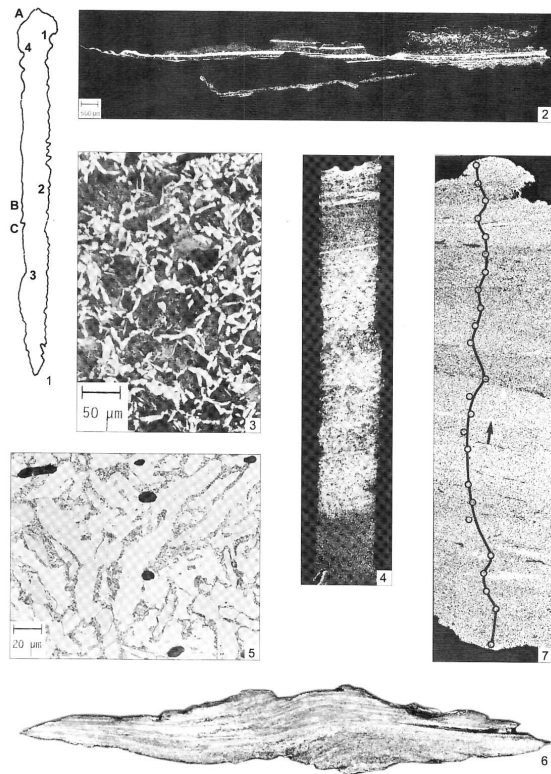
The following map shows where bi-metal swords have been found in scientific excavations. The map and the two pictures on top are from the papers cited. The added color and composition was my work. The authors actually did not use the term "circular cone bronze pommel" in their paper nor did they ever refer to "double disc" pommels in the text. That's why I included a picture from a different paper. The reference given in the picture captions would probably be of interest but is only available in Japanese, it seems.



Where hilts of bi-metal swords were found.

Source: [Hisashi NOJIMA et al.](#) Bronze-Hilted Iron Swords from Western Asia at the Department of Archaeology, Hiroshima University

The picture below shows the relevant page of [Pleiner's book](#) with details of the "[Singen](#)" sword



Pl. VIII: Piling of mild steel bands. Singen, SW Germany, sword blade of the 9th/8th century BC. 1 Sampling; 2 piled texture along the cutting-edge in specimen 4; 3 pearlite and ferrite network in a carbon-richer zone of specimen 2; 4 specimen 3 - bands of P-rich (dark) and P-poor (light) iron, etched after Oberhoffer; 5 Widmannstätten with globular pearlite; 6 blade cross-section B with the main split weld marked; 7 the same, ferrite and ferrite-and-pearlite structures. After Boll *et. al.*

[Link to text](#)

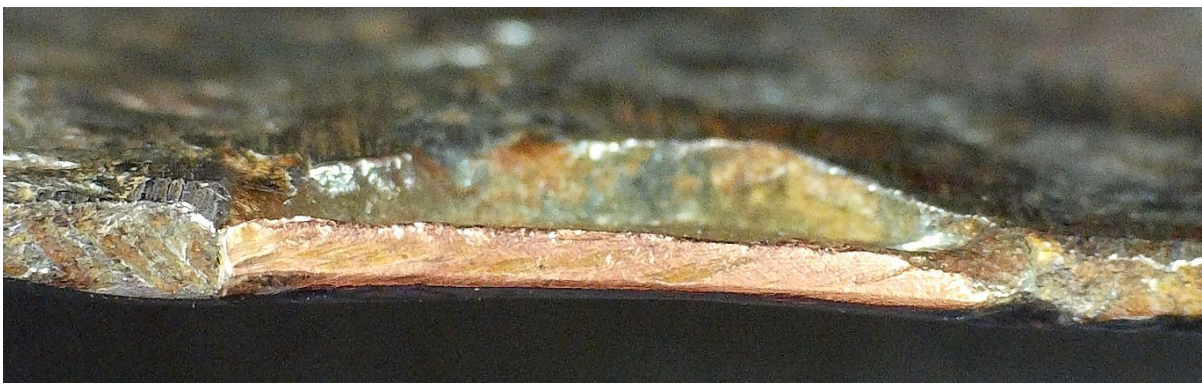
Source: [Pleiner's book](#)

Here are a few large size pictures showing the edge repair of the Luristan type I sword



The smaller bronze inset

[Link to text](#)



The smaller inset edge-on. The golden color makes clear that it is bronze

[Link to text](#)



The smaller inset seen from the other side

[Link to text](#)



The larger inset.

[Link to text](#)

Here is another picture of the Luristan bronze figure shown in the Teheran Museum plus a very similar figure I ran across recently



A rather similar sculpture that turned up in the antique trade. The ANAVIAN GALLERY features it as well as Phoenix Ancient Art in Switzerland. No useful details were given [1\)](#)

Another picture of the Luristan sculpture

[Link to text](#)

- 1) Product Description Cast in bronze, probably in a mold, this statuette is virtually flat, almost like a relief. The back is slightly hollow, with no detail. It was therefore intended to be seen frontally: it was probably a votive image, which faced the viewer and would have been placed in front of a wall or an altar. The warrior is standing upright, dressed in a long tunic crossed on the chest and held by a thick belt. With his right hand, the man holds the short and sharp dagger that is suspended from his belt. Despite its charm, this statuette is characterized by simple and essential shapes. The anatomical details expressing the senses are highlighted on the round face: the knob-like eyes, the prominent nose, the small horizontal mouth; only the ears are not represented. A semicircular headgear, with an edge striped vertically, would have indicated the social rank of the figure. The style and typology are closely related to the famous bronze examples of Luristan (modern-day western Iran). This work has an excellent parallel in a slightly larger statuette, barely more elaborate, which might represent a warrior-god.