

II. Ancient Mesopotamia
The Cradle of Civilization
Part II

DU1701 Periods of Art History I



Terracotta relief with Gilgamesh and
Enkidu fighting against Humbaba (?)
Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin



Votive relief, terracotta, Irak, 13,5 x 11 cm,
Akkadian period, ca. 2,255–2,219 BCE
Musées royaux d'art et d'histoire, Brussels



Kudurru (stele) of King Melishipak I (1186–1172 BCE), from Iraq
Musée du Louvre, Paris



Wall plaque, from Ur, Iraq,
ca. 2500 BCE
British Museum, London



Libatio

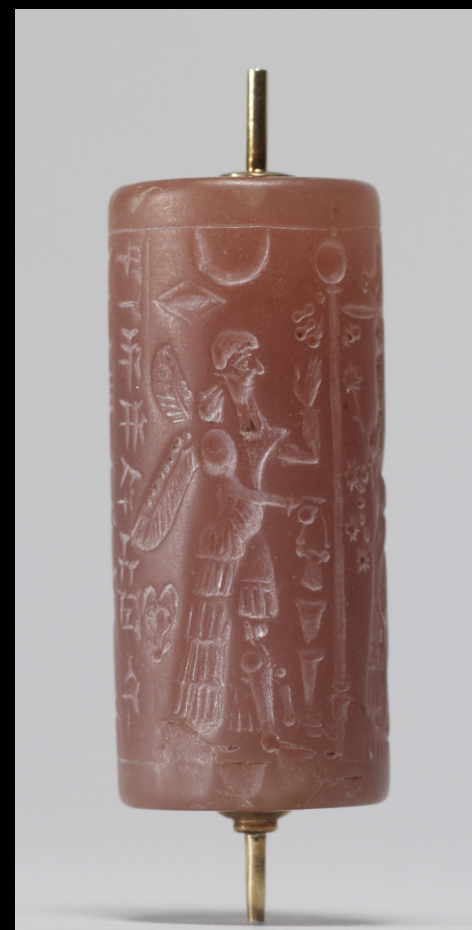
Incised shell inlay,
from Ur, c. 2600-
2500 BCE /
British Museum,
London

Libation to a goddess, limestone, Early Dynastic
III, c. 2500 BCE, found in Telloh (ancient
Girsu) / Musée du Louvre, Paris





Cylinder seal with royal worshiper before a god on a throne, hematite, ca. 1820–1730 BCE
Metropolitan Museum, New York





Cylinder Seal, from Ur, Iraq, lapis lazuli, 4,2 cm
long, diameter 2,6 cm, ca. 2,600–2,450 BCE
Penn Museum, Philadelphia



Sumerian cylinder seal with heroes dominating lions, chalcedony, Akkadian, ca. 2400–2200 BCE
British Museum, London

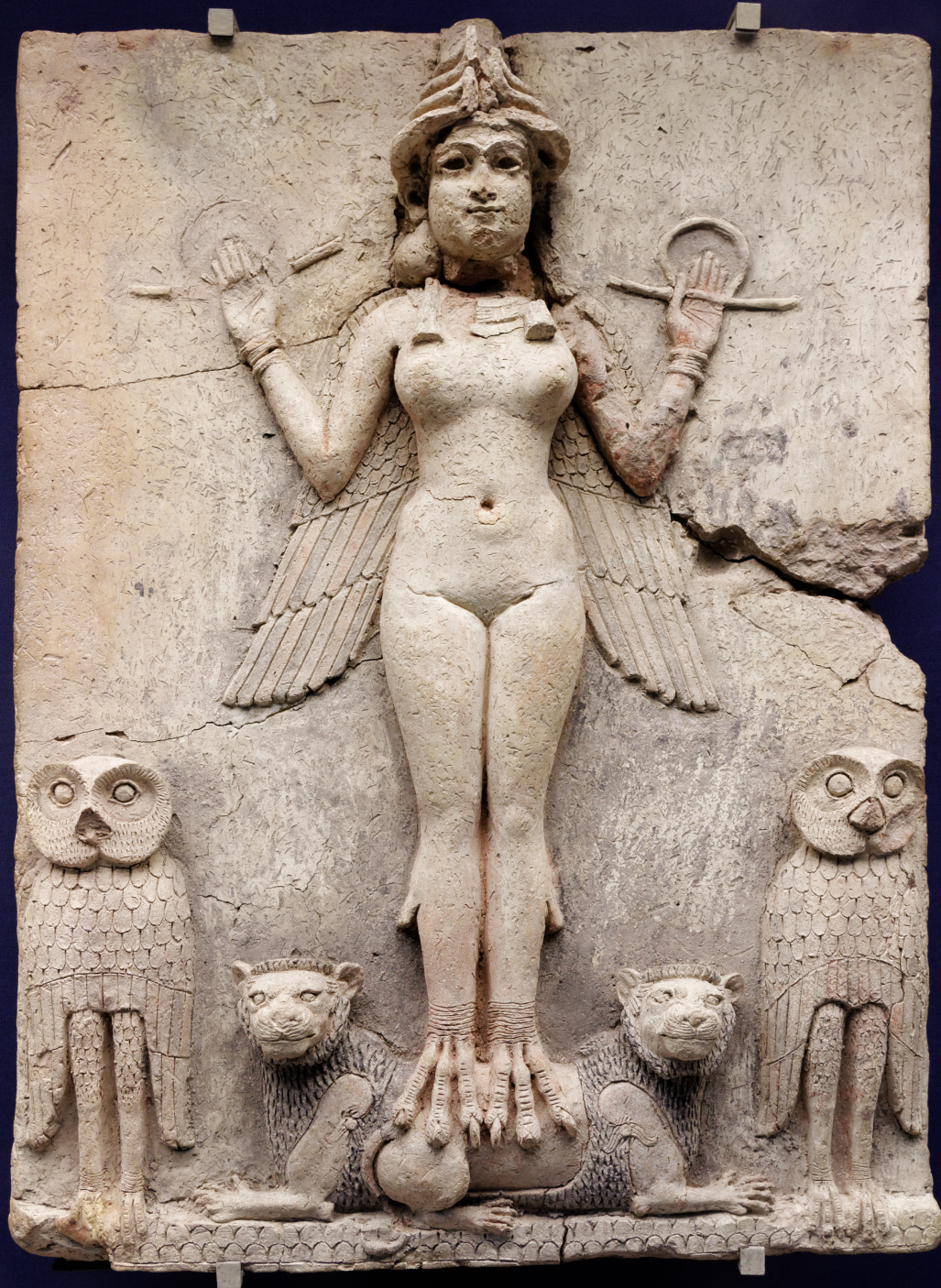


Cylinder-seal with the
sacred tree between rearing
bulls, limestone,
Mesopotamia
ca. 3000–2000 BCE
Musée du Louvre, Paris
AO 25365

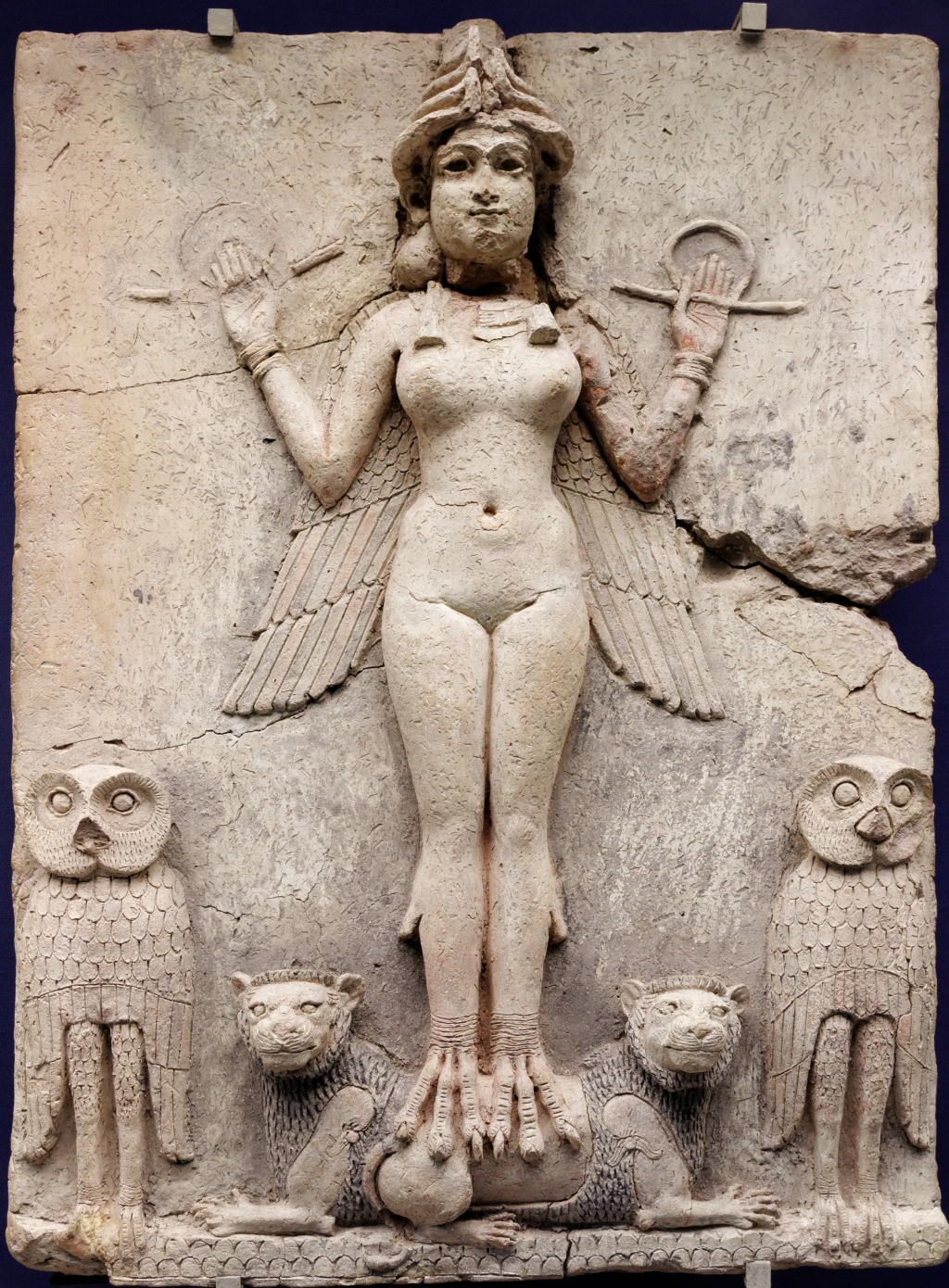


The Adda cylinder seal, greenstone, : 1,5 x 3,9 cm,
diameter: 2,55 cm, from Iraq, Sippar, ca. 2,300 BCE
British Museum, London





“Queen of the night”, Ereshkigal , Ianna/Ishtar, Lilitu?,
clay, 49,5 x 37 cm, Old Babylonian, 1,800–1750 BCE
British Museum, London





Head of a ruler, Iran (?),
copper alloy, Early Bronze
Age, c. 2300–2000 BCE /
Metropolitan Museum, New
York





Statue of King Gudea, diorite, 44 x 21,5 x 29,5 cm, neo-Sumerian, c. 2,090 BCE, from Girsu (Tello) / Metropolitan Museum, New York

[...] He (also) built the individual houses of (other) great gods of Lagaš. **For Ningišzida, his (personal) god, he built his House of Girsu.** Someone (in the future) whom Ningirsu, his god - as my god (addressed me) has (directly) addressed within the crowd, let him not, thereafter, be envious(?) with regard to the house of my (personal) god. Let him invoke its (the house's) name; let such a person be my friend, and let him (also) invoke my (own) name.

(Gudea) fashioned a statue of himself. "Let the life of Gudea, who built the house, be long." - (this is how) he named (the statue) for his sake, and he brought it to him into (his) house.

From Edzard, Dietz-Otto. 1997. *Gudea and his Dynasty. The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods* vol. 3/1, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, pp. 57-58.



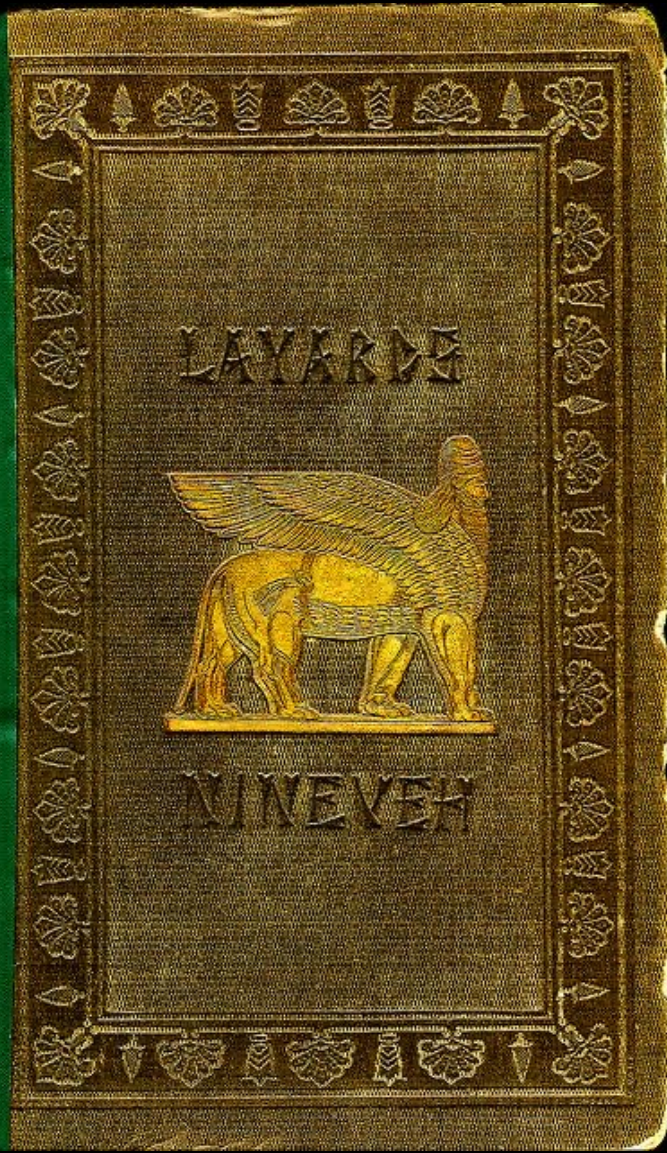
Statue of King Gudea, diorite, 44 x 21,5 x 29,5 cm, neo-Sumerian, c. 2,090 BCE, from Girsu (Tello) / Metropolitan Museum, New York





Victory stele of Naram-Sin, king of Akkad, Akkadian period, ca. 2250 BCE / Musée du Louvre, Paris







Baynes, del

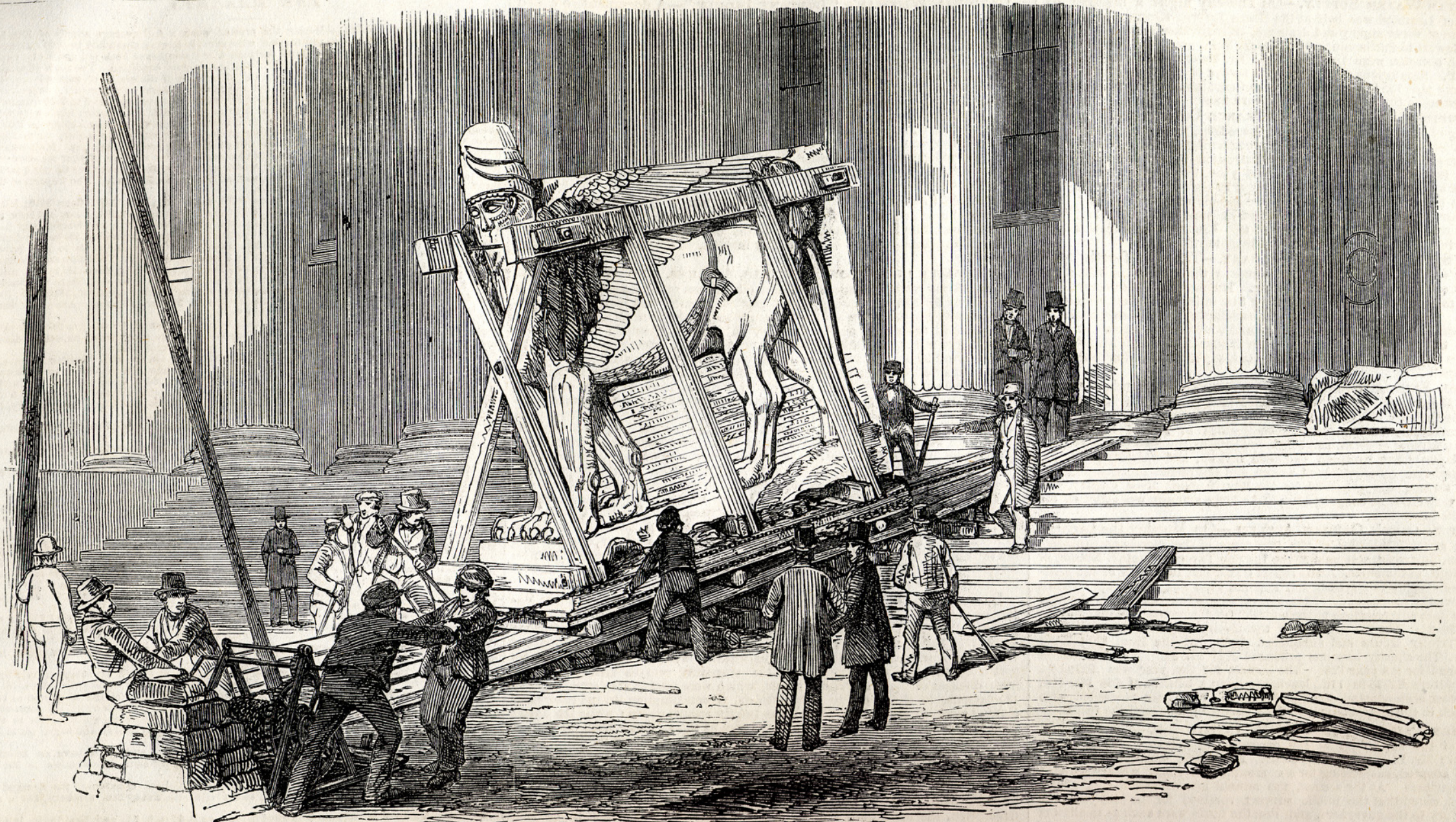
L. Gruner, dir.

Winckelmann & Sons, lith.

Plate 1 - The Palaces of Nimroud Restored
From a Sketch by James Fergusson, Esq.

*The Palaces of Nimroud
restored, 1853, after
James Fergusson*





RECEPTION OF NINEVEH SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



Lamassu, neo-Assyrian, c. 883–859 BCE, gypsum alabaster, Mesopotamia, Nimrud (ancient Kalhu) excavated in the 1840s by Sir Austen Henry Layard
Metropolitan Museum, New York





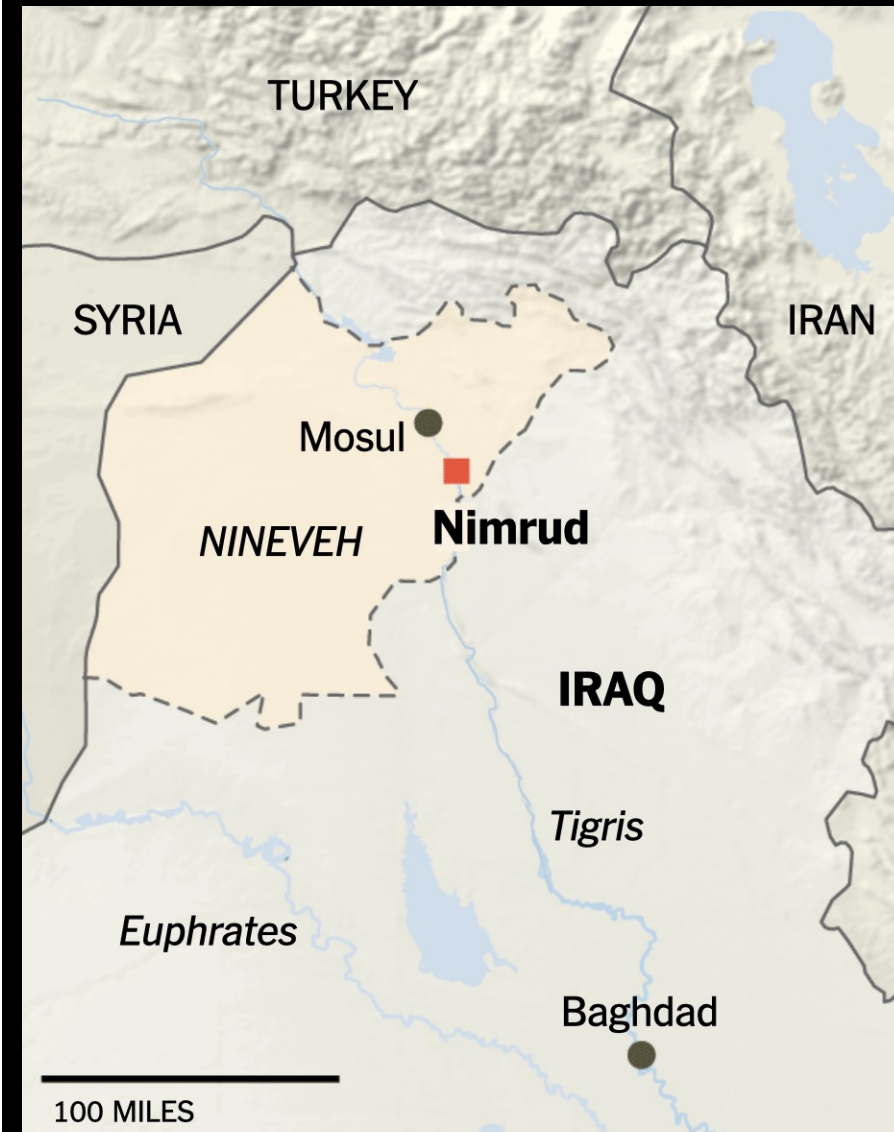


Lamassu, neo-Assyrian, reign of Sargon II, c. 721-705 BCE, from Khorsabad, ancient Dur Sharrukin, Iraq, excavated in 1843-44 / Musée du Louvre, Paris

ISIS Attacks Nimrud, a Major Archaeological Site in Iraq



Iraqi workers cleaning a statue of a winged bull at Nimrud in 2001. The country's Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities said Thursday that Islamic State militants had damaged the archaeological site with heavy vehicles. Karim Sahib/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images



New York Times, March 5, 2015





Transport of cedar timber, north facade of the main courtyard of the
Dur-Sharrukin Palace (Iraq), stone, 38 x 49 x 32 cm, c. 700 BCE
Musée du Louvre, Paris



Gate of All nations, (also Gate of Xerxes),
ca. 490–480 BCE, ruins of Persepolis, Iran



Plate 1 - The Palace of Nebuchadnezzar
From a Sketch by James Terry and Co.



The Hanging Gardens of Babylon represented
in a 1572 print by Philips Galle



Ivory panels ca. 800 BCE, from Fort Shalmaneser, Room SW7, Nimrud, 24.79 x 9.3 x 0.51 cm, Neo-Assyrian Metropolitan Museum, New York





Ivory panel, with traces of polychromy, ca. 900–700 BCE, excavated at Nimrud, Iraq
British Museum, London



Carved panel depicting Ashurbanipal and his queen in a garden. The head of Ashurbanipal's enemy hangs from a tree on the far left, Nineveh, Iraq, ca. 645–640 BCE



Relief depicting a harpist and lyre player with tame lion beneath palms and pine trees. North Palace, Nineveh, Iraq, ca. 645–640 BCE

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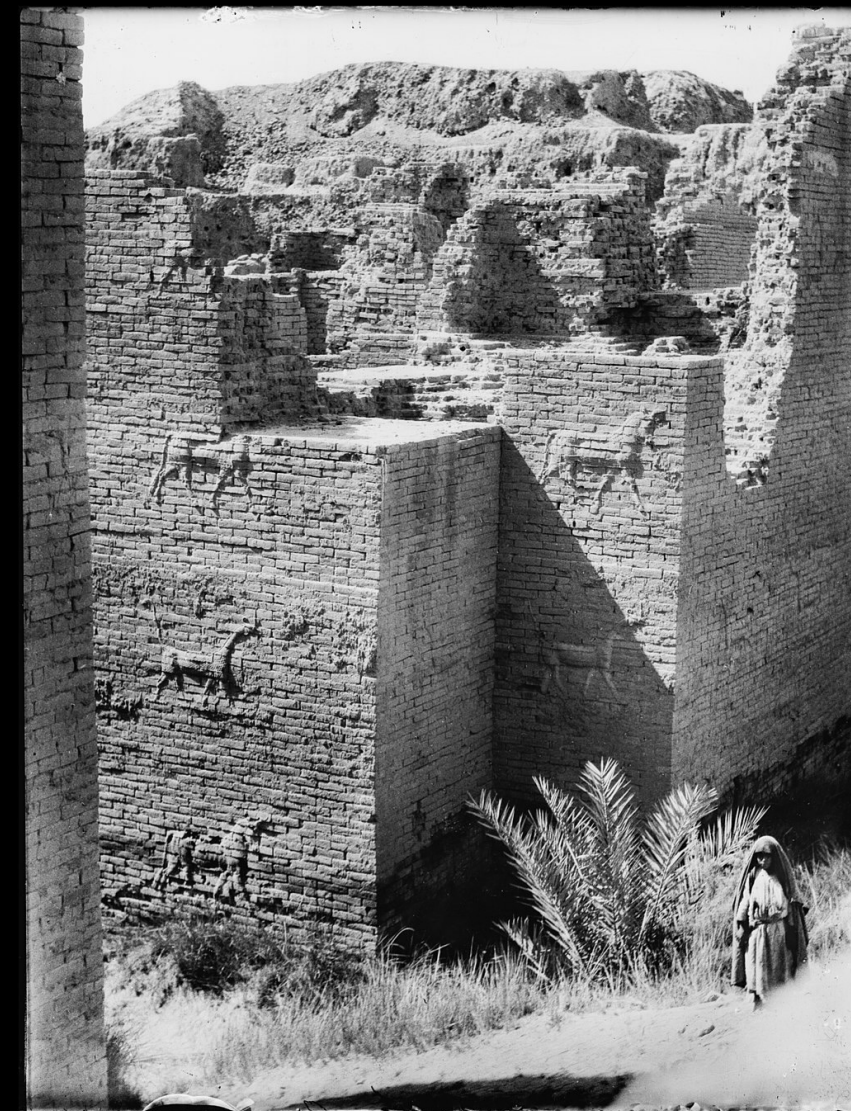
Ashurbanipal,
hunting lions,
gypsum relief,
North Palace of
Nineveh (Iraq), c.
645-635 BCE /
British Museum,
London





Ishtar Gate,
reconstruction, glazed
bricks, under King of
Babylon
Nabuchodonosor II,
c. 575 BCE, Iraq /
Pergamon Museum,
Berlin





The remains of the Ishtar Gate at the beginning of the excavations, Babylon, 1902 / © Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Vorderasiatisches Museum, Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft



Wooden boxes waiting for their transport to Berlin, Babylon 1927

© Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Vorderasiatisches Museum



