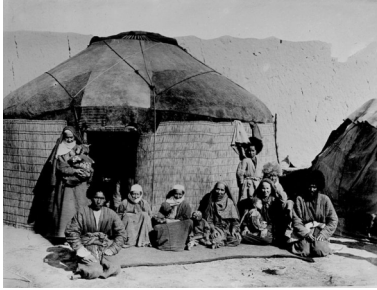


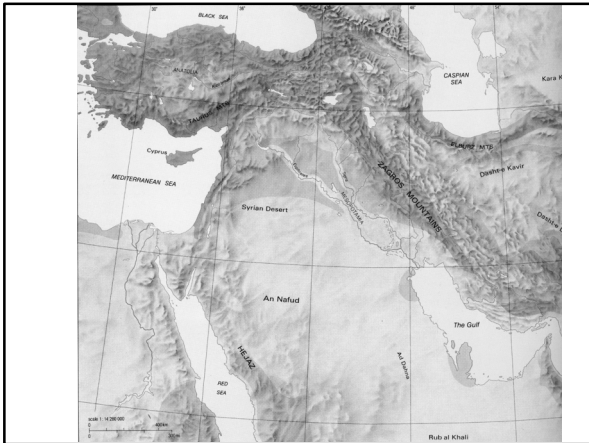
arch 1600, archaeologies of the near east  
 joukowski institute for archaeology and the ancient world  
 spring 2008



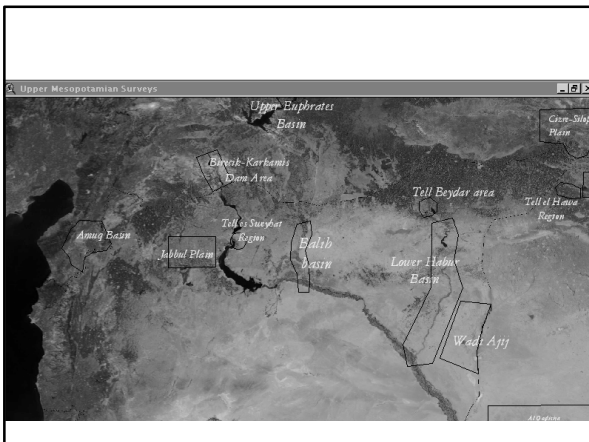
Cities and nomads along the Euphrates: Syria in the Middle Bronze Age  
 March 16, 2008

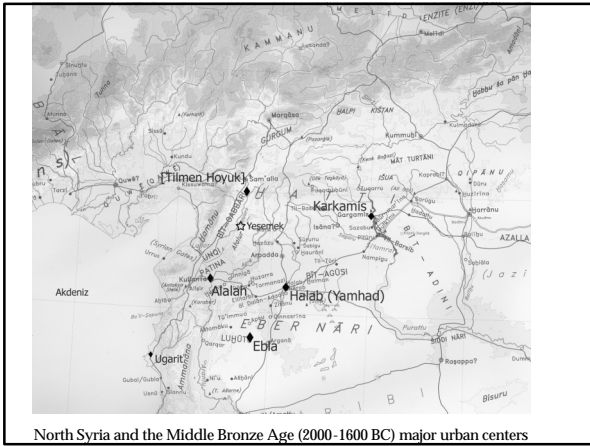


Traces of pastoralism?

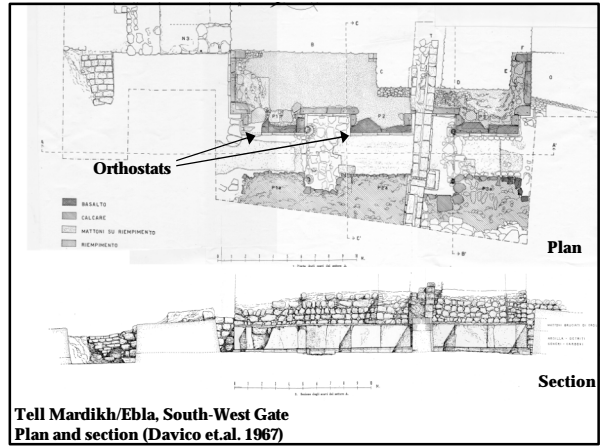


Cultures of pastoralism in the North Mesopotamian steppe

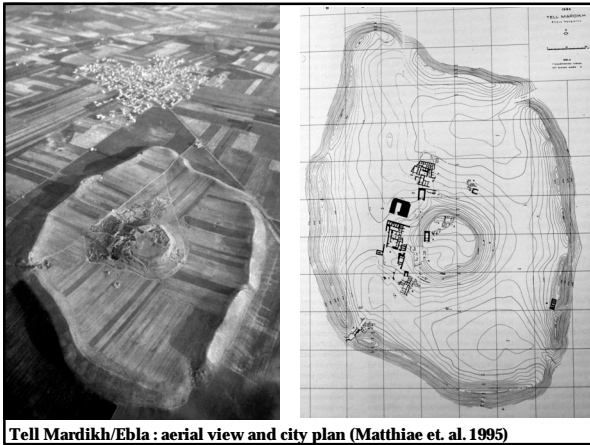




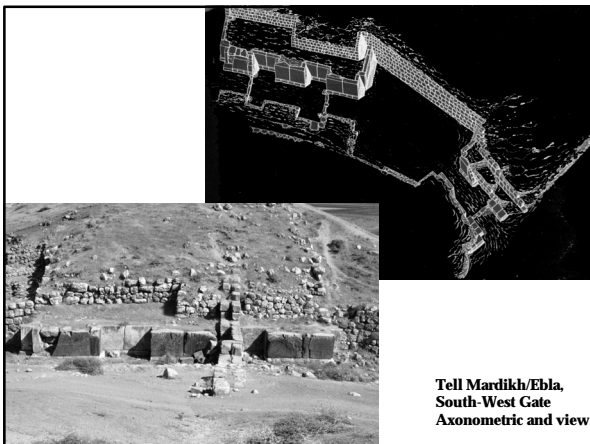
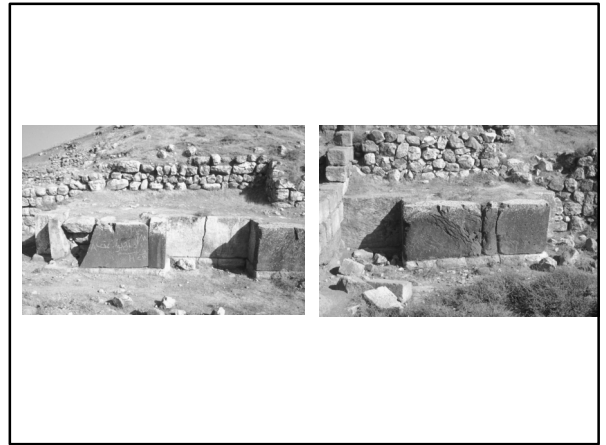
North Syria and the Middle Bronze Age (2000-1600 BC) major urban centers



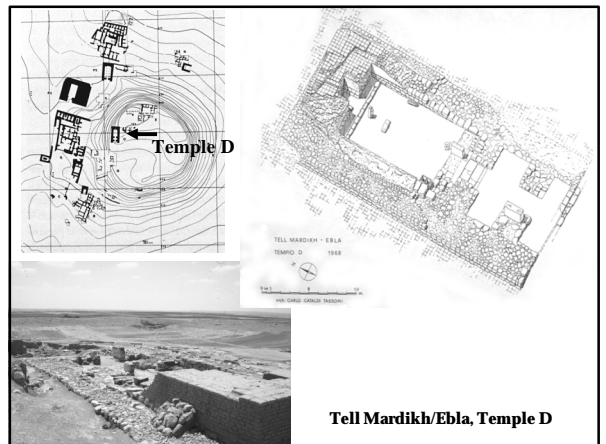
Tell Mardikh/Ebla, South-West Gate  
Plan and section (Davico et.al. 1967)



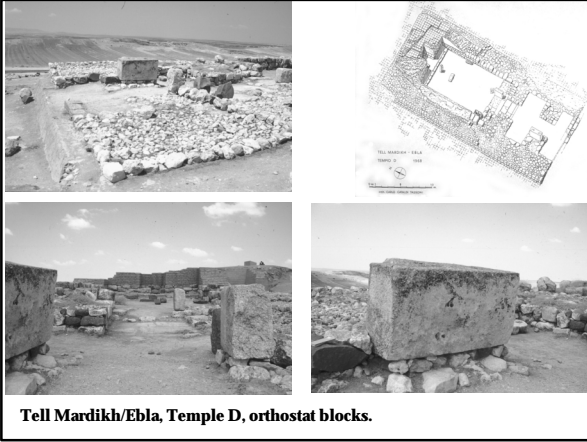
Tell Mardikh/Ebla : aerial view and city plan (Matthiae et. al. 1995)



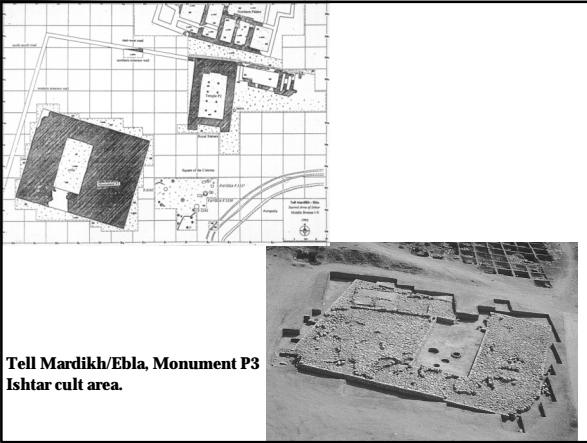
Tell Mardikh/Ebla,  
South-West Gate  
Axonometric and view



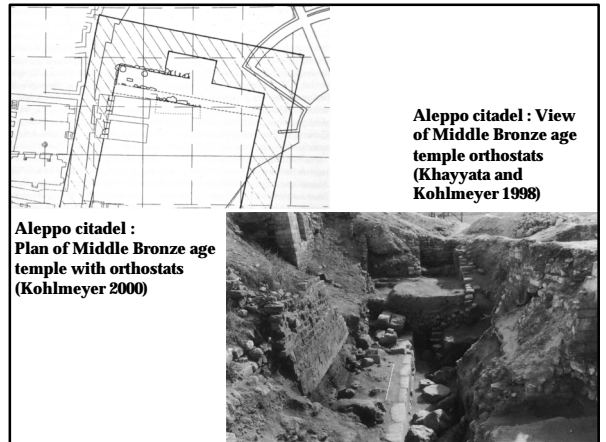
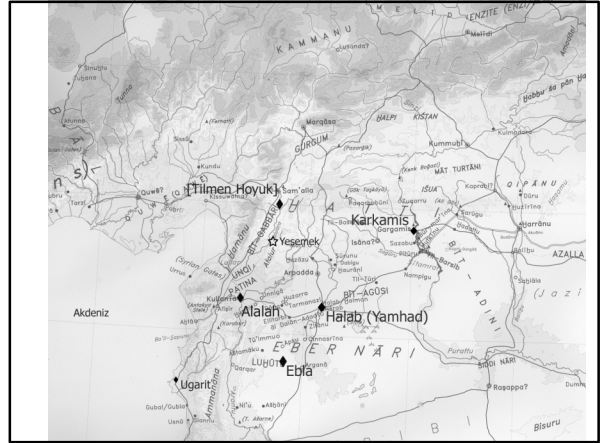
Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Temple D



**Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Temple D, orthostat blocks.**



**Tell Mardikh/Ebla, Monument P3 Ishtar cult area.**



**Aleppo citadel : View of Middle Bronze age temple orthostats (Khayyata and Kohlmeier 1998)**

**Aleppo citadel : Plan of Middle Bronze age temple with orthostats (Kohlmeier 2000)**



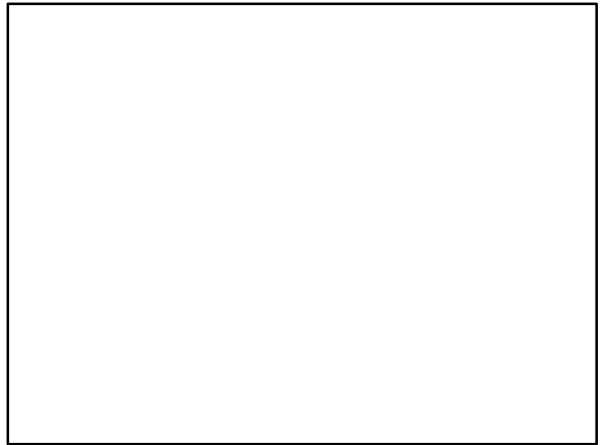
Aleppo citadel : View of Middle Bronze age temple orthostats  
(Author's photo 2002, Courtesy Kohlmeier)



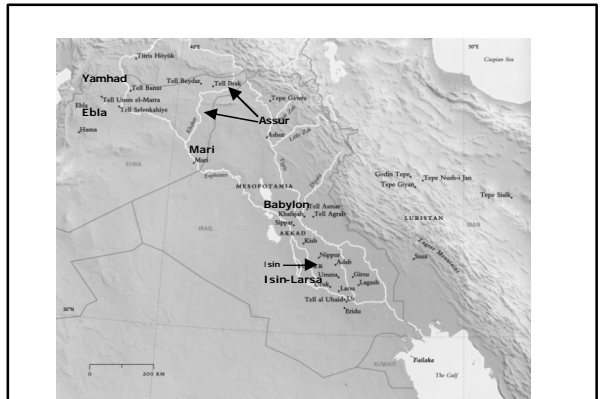
Aleppo citadel: Temple of the Weather God, Orthostat relief.  
(Kohlmeier 2000)



Aleppo citadel : View of Middle Bronze age temple orthostats  
(Author's photo 2002, Courtesy Kohlmeier)



Aleppo citadel: Early Iron age rebuilding of the temple of the Weather God  
with carved orthostats. (Kohlmeier 2000)

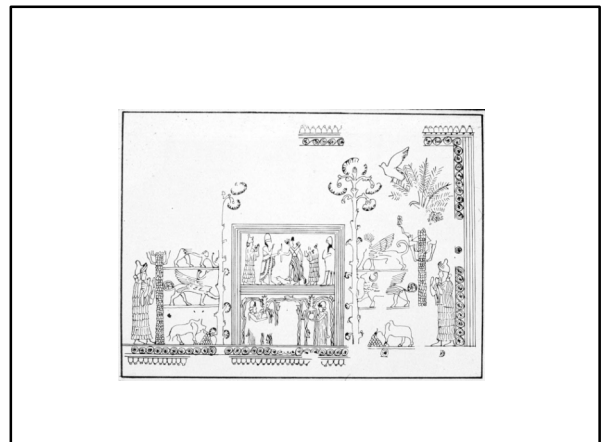
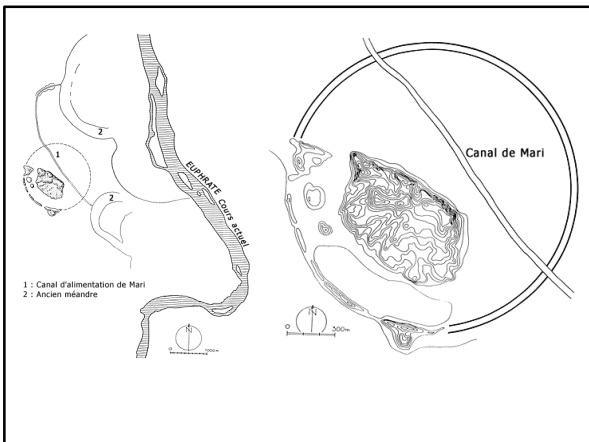
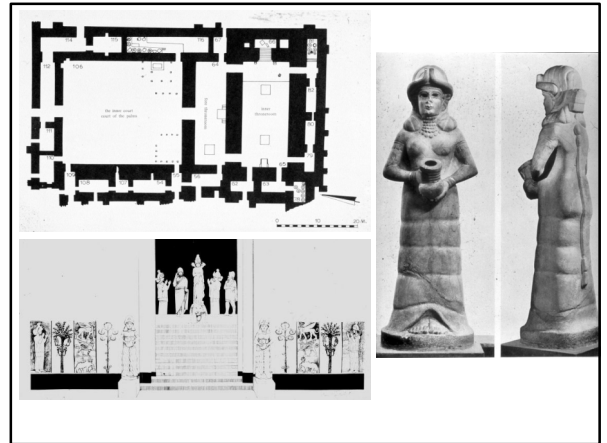
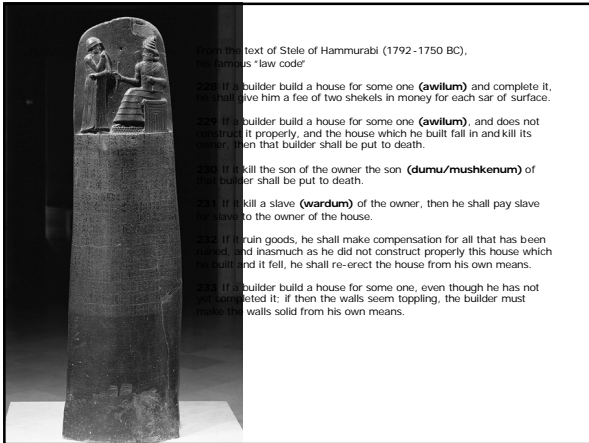
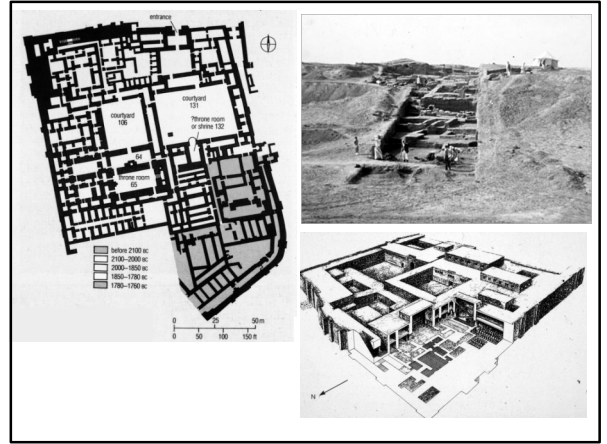


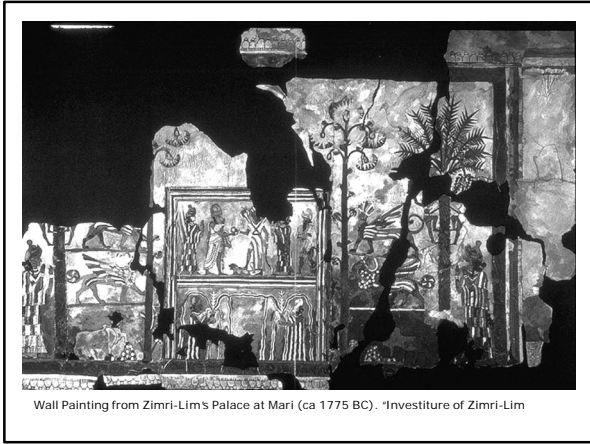
Middle Bronze Age/Old Babylonian Period in Mesopotamia (2000-1600 BC)



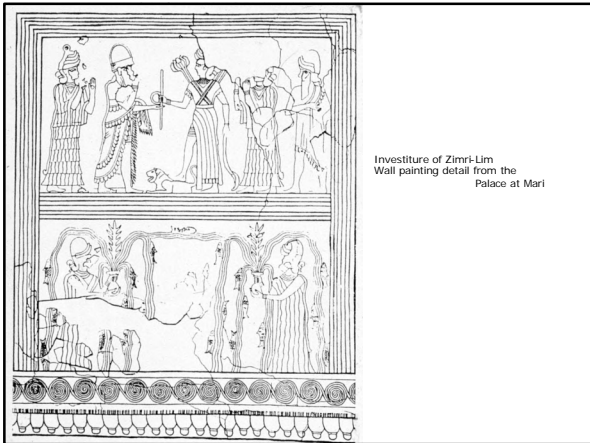


Stele of Hammurabi (1792-1750 BC), and his famous 'law code' Louvre Museum

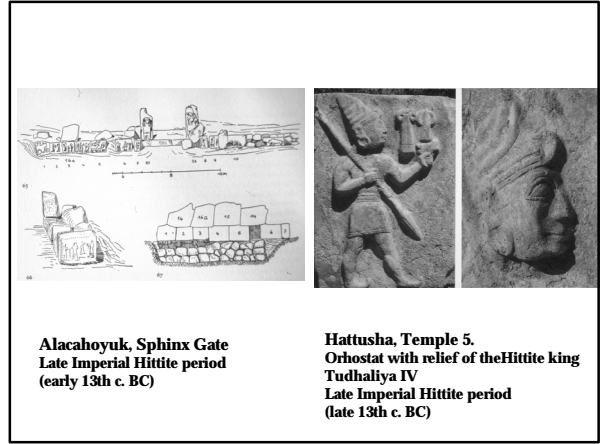
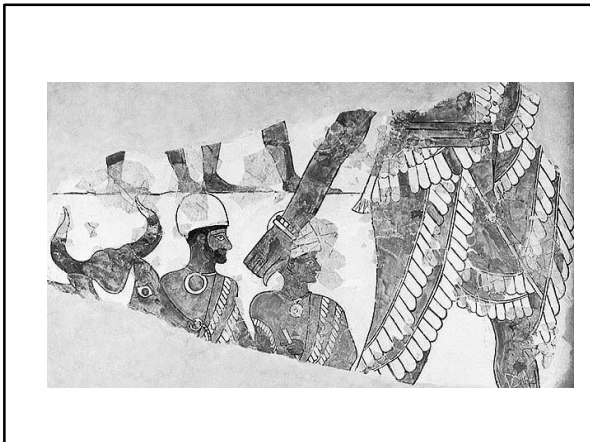




Wall Painting from Zimri-Lim's Palace at Mari (ca 1775 BC). "Investiture of Zimri-Lim"



Investiture of Zimri-Lim  
Wall painting detail from the  
Palace at Mari

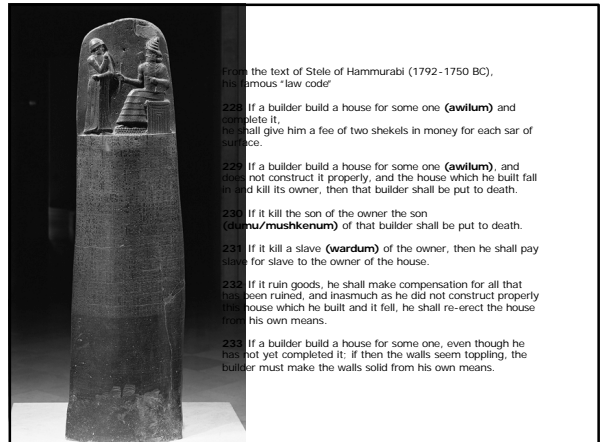


Alacahoyuk, Sphinx Gate  
Late Imperial Hittite period  
(early 13th c. BC)

Hattusha, Temple 5.  
Ornament with relief of the Hittite king  
Tudhaliya IV  
Late Imperial Hittite period  
(late 13th c. BC)

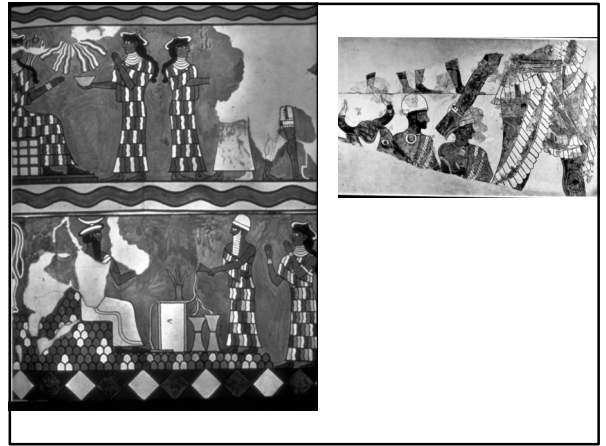


Stele of Hammurabi (1792-1750 BC),  
and his famous "law code"  
Louvre Museum

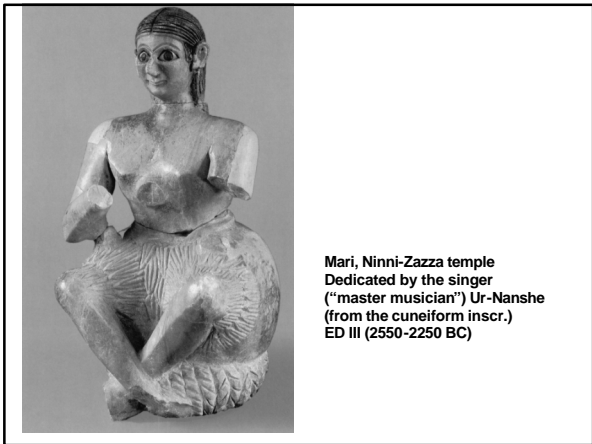


From the text of Stele of Hammurabi (1792-1750 BC),  
his famous "law code"

- 228. If a builder build a house for some one (**awilum**) and complete it, he shall give him a fee of two shekels in money for each sar of surface.
- 229. If a builder build a house for some one (**awilum**) and does not construct it properly, and the house which he built fall on and kill its owner, then that builder shall be put to death.
- 230. If it kill the son of the owner the son (**dumu/mushkenum**) of that builder shall be put to death.
- 231. If it kill a slave (**wardum**) of the owner, then he shall pay slave for slave to the owner of the house.
- 232. If it ruin goods, he shall make compensation for all that has been ruined, and inasmuch as he did not construct properly the house which he built and it fell, he shall re-erect the house from his own means.
- 233. If a builder build a house for some one, even though he has not yet completed it: if then the walls seem toppling, the builder must make the walls solid from his own means.

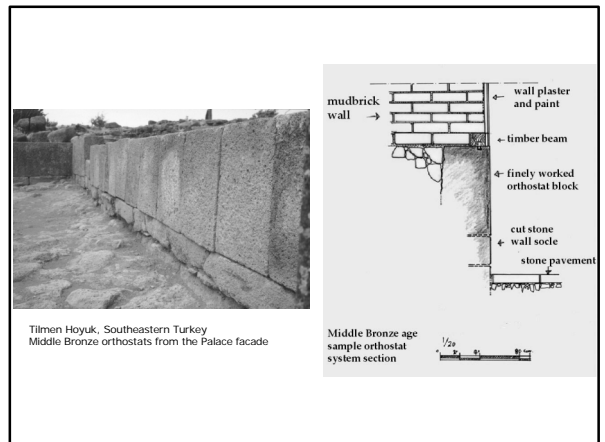
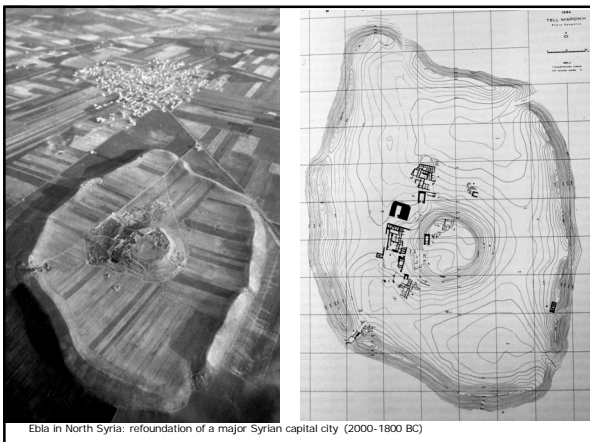
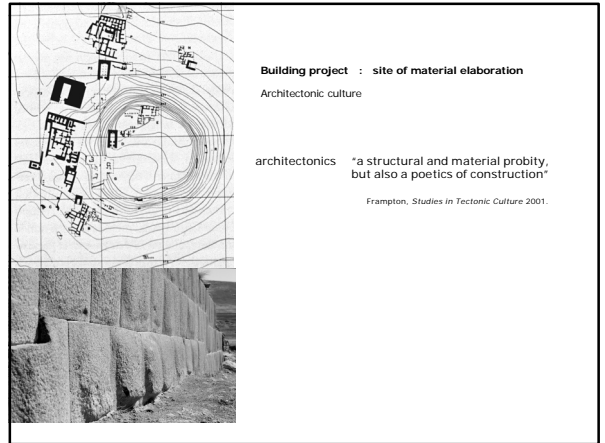
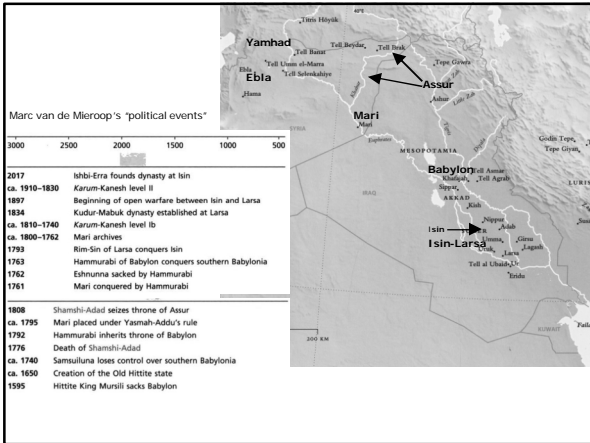
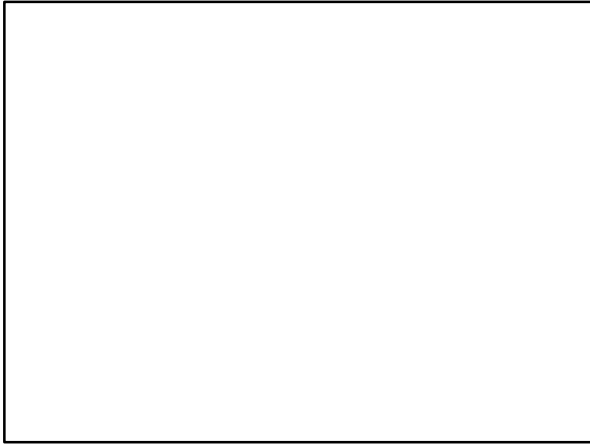


Mari sculpture from Early Dynastic Ishtar and Ninni-Zaza (INANNA-ZA.ZA) temples (ca 2500-2250 BC). Mostly gypsum.



Mari, Ninni-Zazza temple Dedicated by the singer ("master musician") Ur-Nanshe (from the cuneiform inscr.) ED III (2550-2250 BC)

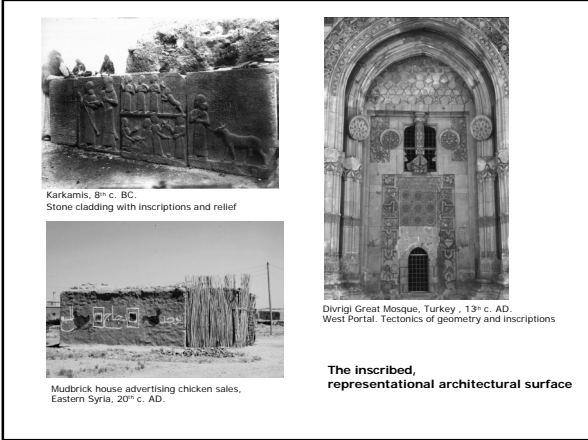






**Nimrud/Kalhu**, Northwest Palace of Assur-nasir-apli II West Wing, gypsum orthostat (Curtis and Reade 1995)

**Aleppo/Haleb**, Possibly from Temple of the Weather God Basalt orthostat, Aleppo Museum garden

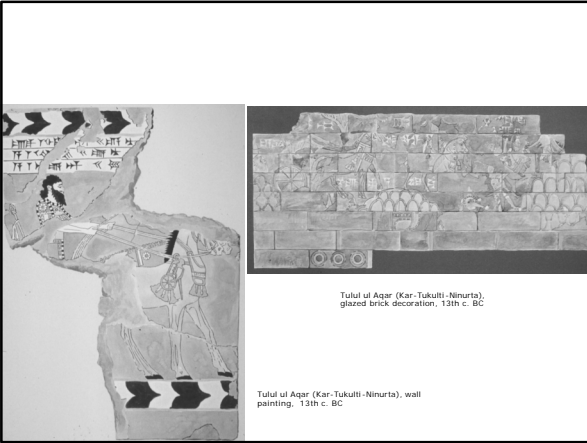


**Karkamis**, 8<sup>th</sup> c. BC. Stone cladding with inscriptions and relief

**Mudbrick house** advertising chicken sales, Eastern Syria, 20<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

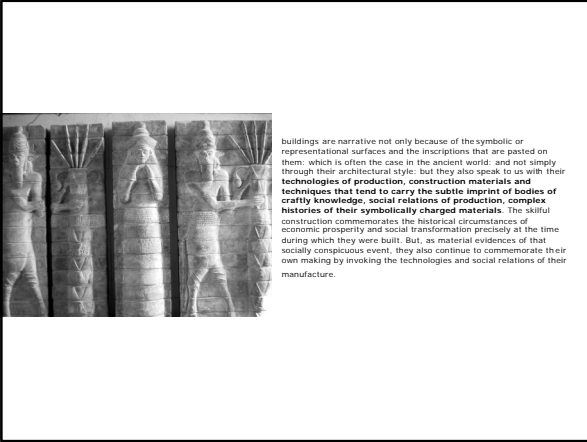
**Divrigi Great Mosque**, Turkey, 13<sup>th</sup> c. AD. West Portal. Tectonics of geometry and inscriptions

**The inscribed, representational architectural surface**



**Tului ul Aqar (Kar-Tukulti-Ninurta)**, glazed brick decoration, 13th c. BC

**Tului ul Aqar (Kar-Tukulti-Ninurta)**, wall painting, 13th c. BC



buildings are narrative not only because of the symbolic or representational surfaces and the inscriptions that are pasted on them, which is often the case in the ancient world; and not simply through their architectural style; but they also speak to us with their technologies of production, construction materials and techniques that tend to carry the subtle imprint of bodies of crafty knowledge, social relations of production, complex histories of their symbolically charged materials. The skillful construction commemorates the historical circumstances of economic prosperity and social transformation precisely at the time during which they were built. But, as material evidences of that socially conspicuous event, they also continue to commemorate their own making by invoking the technologies and social relations of their manufacture.