

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



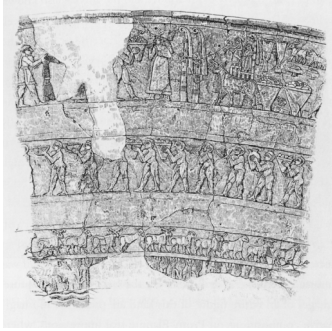
Vision, visuality and the cult image: Mesopotamia in the Early Bronze Age
 March 3, 2008

Site of sight, rite of sight, the right to sight (R. Holod): approaching visual cultures of the ancient past

Renata Holod's 40 Second Lecture.

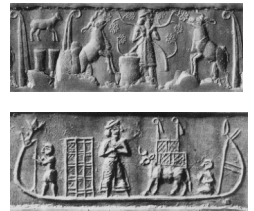
- The situated nature of the act of seeing. The idea that the experience of seeing is very much defined by the nature of locality, preconditioned by the cultural-spatial aspects of place.
- Seeing as a ritualized act. The idea of the spectacle and the spectacular.
- The politics of vision- hidden treasures.

uruk/warka: urban drama?



Uruk (Warka) Vase. 3300-3000 B.C.:
 Late Uruk period- Excavated from the Eanna Precinct
 Alabaster, carved. Iraq Museum Baghdad

uruk/warka: representations of a ruler-priest?



uruk/warka: boulder with the relief representation of a lion hunt

women

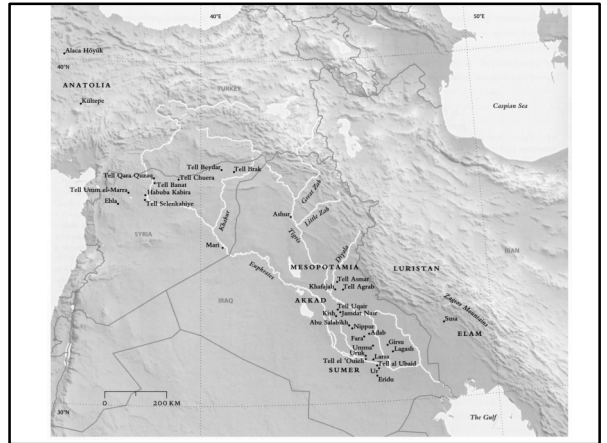
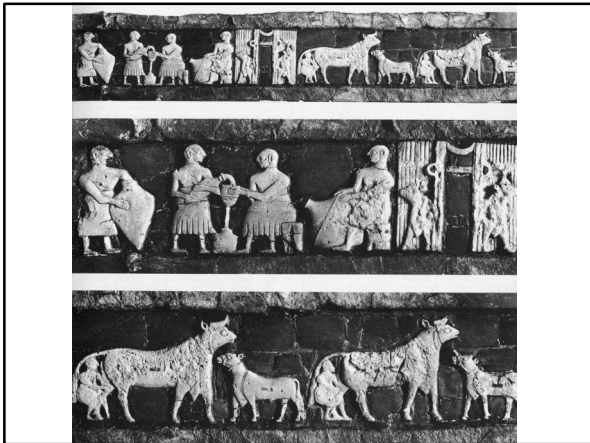
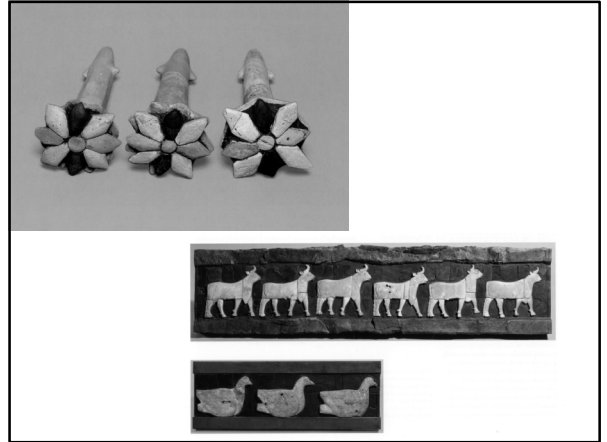
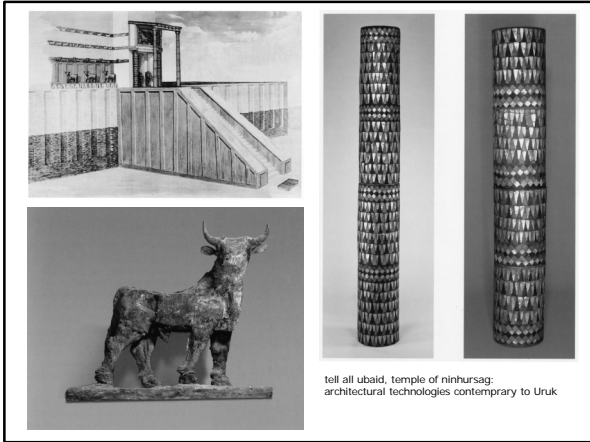
men

genderless figures

pig-tailed figures




performing the everyday: seal imagery of the late uruk period

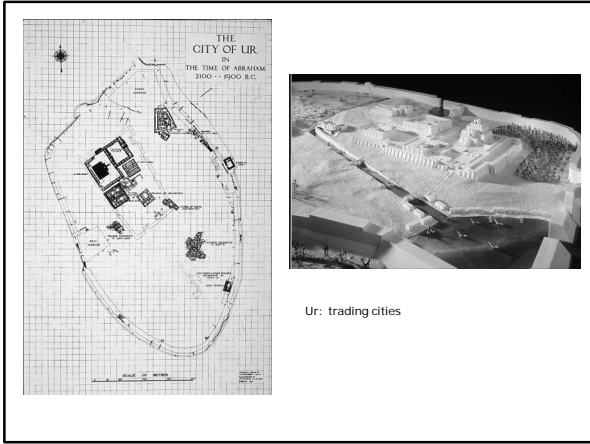
Figure 11.1. Seal imagery from the Late Uruk and Jemdet Nasr periods. The seal and other images show ritual activities involving the family, house, sacred space, temple, and the community, evidence of daily life following after Sumer 1989: 200.



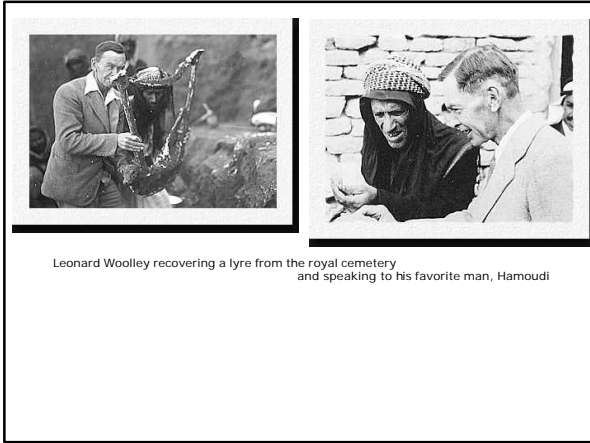
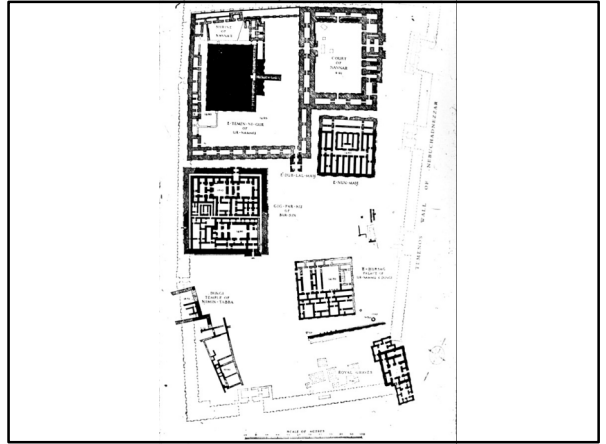
Three moments in the urban/archaeological history of Ur:

- The royal tombs of the Early Dynastic Period city (early to mid 3rd millennium BC)
- The sanctuary of Nanna complex and the massive urban construction in the city at the time of the Third Dynasty kings (late 3rd millennium BC)
- Residential neighborhoods (early 2nd millennium BC)

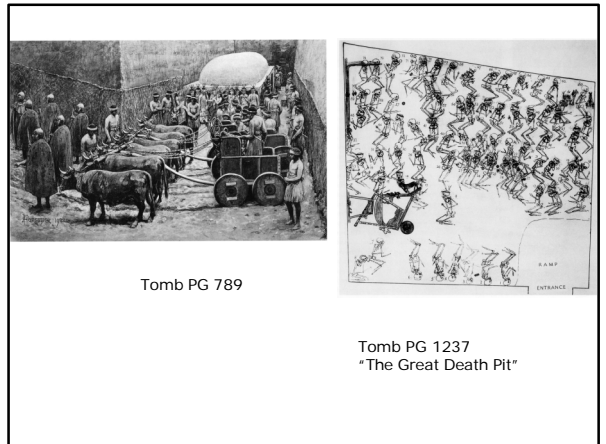
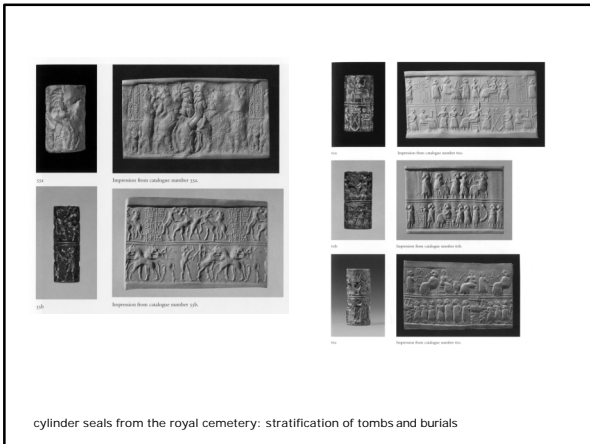
Ur: trading cities



Leonard Woolley recovering a lyre from the royal cemetery and speaking to his favorite man, Hamoudi



Figure 2. Map of the Royal Cemetery at Ur (Woolley 1934, pl. 273).



Tomb PG 789

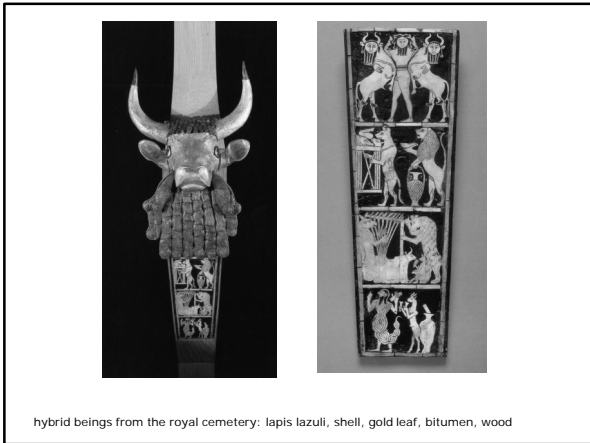
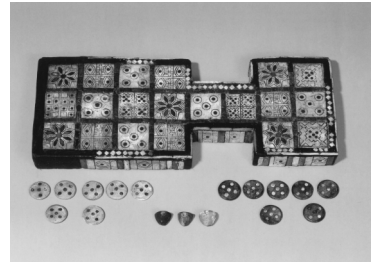
Tomb PG 1237
"The Great Death Pit"



Dagger
PG 1054



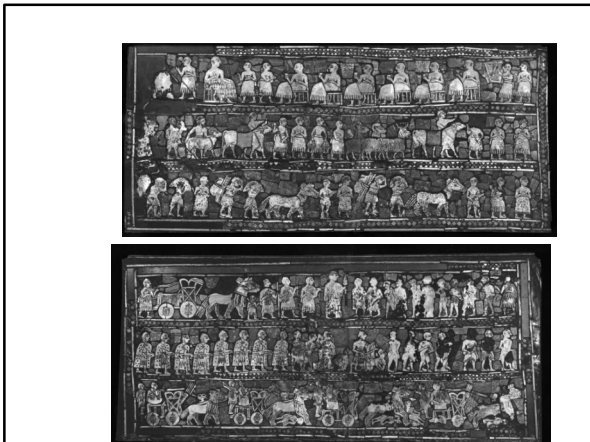
Inlaid vessel in the form of an ostrich egg
Ur PG 779 Gold, lapis lazuli, red limestone,
shell, and bitumen. Height 14.6 cm, Diameter 13 cm.

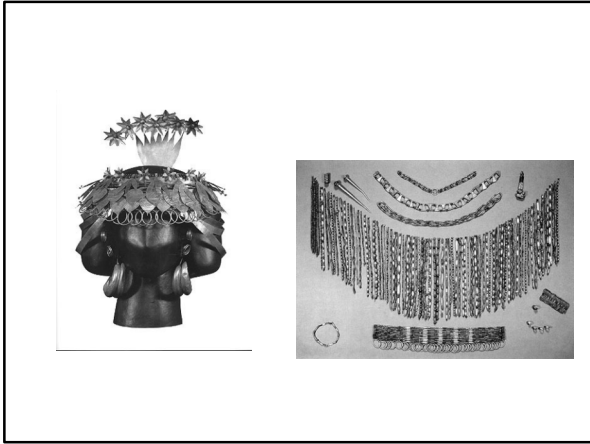


hybrid beings from the royal cemetery: lapis lazuli, shell, gold leaf, bitumen, wood



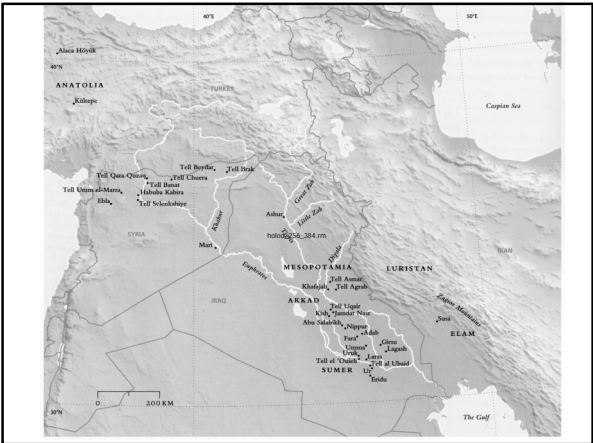
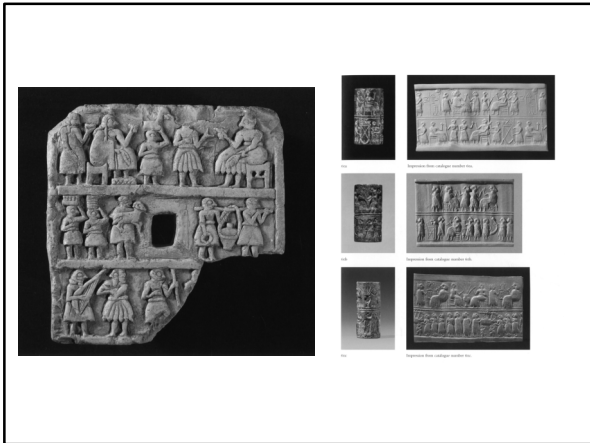
"The Standard of Ur" PG 779



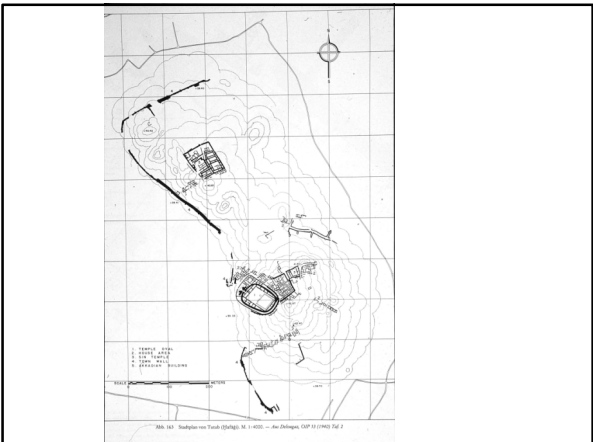


Wreath. Found in the "Great Death Pit" at Ur.
Gold, lapis lazuli and carnelian. L. 42.7 cm.

"Great Death Pit" at Ur.
Gold, lapis lazuli and carnelian. L. 33.1 cm.



Early Dynastic I. 2950-2750 BC.
 Early Dynastic II. 2750-2600 BC.
 Early Dynastic IIIa. 2600-2450 BC
 Early Dynastic IIIb. 2450-2350 BC.



	Temple Oval	Houses	Sin Temple	Nintu Temple
Early Dynastic IIIb (ca 2450-2350 BC)	III (Third building period; House D is abandoned)	1 2	Abandoned	Abandoned
Early Dynastic IIIa (ca 2600-2450 BC)	II (Second building period; House D is open to outside of compound, wallless official residences)	3 (the construction of the Wall and quarter)	X	VII
Early Dynastic II (ca 2750-2600 BC)	I (First Building Period; House D is included in the temple complex)	4 5 6 (major rebuilding after destruction in association with make room for Temple Oval)	IX VIII (major rebuilding and innovations in construction technique)	VI V (major rebuilding)
Early Dynastic I (ca 2950-2750 BC)	Residential neighborhood in the area prior to the construction of Temple Oval	7 (organic growth of residential area or farm)	VII VI	IV III II
Protoliterate period (Late Uruk period Nasr)		11-12	L-V	I

