

Exhibition dates: 8 November 2018 – 24 February 2019

Venue: The British Museum, London WC1B 3DG UK

List of objects proposed for protection under Part 6 of the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (protection of cultural objects on loan).

Copper-alloy lion cauldron attachment, with inscription of Sarduri II

Inv. Nr. 2783-79

Copper-alloy, Karmir Blur, ancient Teishebaini, actual Armenia, 8th century BC

Height: 130mm

Width: 47mm

Lent by: History Museum of Armenia, 4 Republic Square, Yerevan, Armenia



Provenance: Excavated in 1957 by the Joint expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR and State Hermitage headed by B. B. Piotrovsky. In the care of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR from 1957 to 1987, when it was handed to the History Museum of Armenia.

Publications:

PIOTROVSKY, B.B. (1959), Vanskoye tsarstvo (Urartu) [The Kingdom of Van (Urartu)]. Moscow (in Russian), p. 178, ill. 41.

PIOTROVSKY, B.B. (1960), Bronzovye izdeliya iz raskopok na Karmir-blure, Bronze Objects from the Excavations of Karmir-Blur], IIKNV. Moscow-Leningrad, p. 119-122 (in Russian). P. 120-121, ill. 1.

PIOTROVSKY, B.B. (1962), Iskusstvo Urartu (VIII-VII vv. do n.e.) [The Art of Urartu: 8th-7th c. BC]. Leningrad (in Russian). p. 65, ill. 37.

PIOTROVSKY, B.B. (1970), Karmir-blur (albom) [Karmir-Blur (album)]. Leningrad, 1970 (in Russian). Ill. 64-65.

Ed. MERHAV R. (1991), Urartu, a Metalworking Center in the First Millennium B.C.E, exhibition catalogue, The Israel Museum, Jerusalem. p.235, fig. 11.

ARUTYUNIAN, N.V. (2001), Korpus urartskikh klinoobraznykh nadpisej [The Corpus of Urartian Cuneiform Inscriptions]. Yerevan (in Russian). P. 284, text no. 287.

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (2011), History and Culture of Urartu, Saint Petersburg, (in Russian), p. 385, ill.22.

SALVINI M. (2012), Corpus del testi urartei, Vol. IV, Roma, p.53,B 9-24.

Exhibitions:

1995, Armenien, Wiederentdeckung einer alten Kulturlandschaft, Museum Bochum, Bochum (catalogue in German, p. 104, no. 16)

2007, Ararat. Splendeurs de l'Arménie Antique, Musée de l'Arles et de la Provence antiques, Arles (catalogue in French, p. 82, no.4)

2008, U Podnozhiya Ararata [At the Foot of Ararat], State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (catalogue in Russian, p. 82, no 41)

2014, From Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 375, no 196)

2017, Armenia and Iran: Memory of the Land, National museum of Iran, Tehran (catalogue in Persian, p. 104, no. 128)

Bronze bowl with busts of sirens

Inv. Nr. 3146-143

Copper-alloy, Lori Berd necropolis (near Stepanavan). Actual Armenia, 7th-6th century BC

Height: 175mm

Width: 316mm (with handles)



Lent by: History Museum of Armenia, 4 Republic Square, Yerevan, Armenia

Provenance: Excavated in 1989 during official excavations of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, headed by archaeologist S. Devejyan. Then in the care of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR from 1989 to 1996 for study. Stored in the History Museum of Armenia from 1996 to 2012, before being registered in the collection. Handed over to the Museum by archaeologist S. Devejyan.

Exhibitions:

1996, Arménie: Trésors de l'Arménie ancienne des origines au IV^e siècle, musée Dobrée, Nantes (catalogue in French, p. 144-145, no. 126)

2017, Armenia and Iran: Memory of the Land, National museum of Iran, Tehran (catalogue in Persian, p. 135, no. 202)



Bronze decorated shield of Rusa 1st, son of Sarduri II

Inv. Nr. 2303-10

Copper-alloy, Karmir Blur, ancient Teishebaini, actual Armenia, 7th – 6th century BC

Height: 230mm

Width: 620mm

Diameter: 270mm

Lent by: History Museum of Armenia, 4 Republic Square, Yerevan, Armenia

Provenance: Official excavations by the Joint expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR and State Hermitage headed by B. B. Piotrovsky in 1963. In the care of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR from 1963 to 1970, when it was handed to the History Museum of Armenia by the joint expedition.

Publications:

ARUTYUNIAN, N.V. (2001), Korpus urartskikh klinoobraznykh nadpisej [The Corpus of Urartian Cuneiform Inscriptions]. Yerevan (in Russian), p. 310, no 396.

SALVINI M. (2012), Corpus del testi urartei, Vol. IV, Roma, p.56, B10-1.

Exhibitions:

1995, Armenien, Wiederentdeckung einer alten Kulturlandschaft, Museum Bochum, Bochum (catalogue in German, p. 76, no. 44)

1996, Arménie: Trésors de l'Arménie ancienne des origines au IVE siècle, musée Dobrée, Nantes (catalogue in French, p. 134, no.109)

2002, Örményország kincsei, Titkok az Ararátról [Armenian Treasures, Secrets of Ararat], Károlyi Palace, Budapest (catalogue in Hungarian, p.181, no. 72)

2007, Ararat. Splendeurs de l' Arménie Antique, Musée de l'Arles et de la Provence antiques, Arles (catalogue in French, p. 115, no. 57)

2015, From Assyria to Iberia, at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 88-89, no. 31)

2017, Armenia and Iran: Memory of the Land, National museum of Iran, Tehran (catalogue in Persian, p. 81, no. 76)



Bronze decorated helmet of Arguishti 1st

Inv. Nr. 2010-42

Copper-alloy, Karmir Blur, ancient Teishebaini, actual Armenia, 786BC-764BC

Height: 300mm

Diameter: 290mm

Lent by: History Museum of Armenia, 4 Republic Square, Yerevan, Armenia

Provenance: Official excavations by the Joint expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR and State Hermitage headed by B. B. Piotrovsky in 1050. In the care of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR from 1950 to 1956, when it was handed to the History Museum of Armenia in 1956.

Publications:

PIOTROVSKY, B.B. (1952), Karmir-Blur II (rezultaty raskopok 1949-1950 gg.) [Karmir-Blur II: results of excavations in 1949-1950], Yerevan (in Russian), p. 49-50, insert p. 40

MELIKISHVILI, G.A. (1960), Urartskie klinoobraznye nadpisi [Urartian Cuneiform Inscriptions], Moscow (in Russian), no. 148

PIOTROVSKY, B.B. (1962), Iskusstvo Urartu (VIII-VII vv. do n.e.) [The Art of Urartu: 8th-7th c. BC]. Leningrad (in Russian). p. 70-71, ill. 44-47.

ARUTYUNIAN N.V. (2001), Korpus urartskikh klinoobraznykh nadpisej [The Corpus of Urartian Cuneiform Inscriptions], Yerevan (in Russian), p. 220, no. 221

SALVINI M. (2012), Corpus del testi urartei, Vol. IV, Roma, p. 36, B8-10

Exhibitions:

1970, L'art arménien de l'Ourartou à nos jours, Musée des Arts décoratifs, Paris (catalogue in French, no. 56)

1996, Arménie, entre Orient et Occident, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris (catalogue in French no. 15)

1996, Arménie: Trésors de l'Arménie ancienne des origines au IV^e siècle, musée Dobrée, Nantes (catalogue in French, p. 132, no.107)

2002, Örményország kincsei, Titkok az Ararátról [Armenian Treasures, Secrets of Ararat], Károlyi Palace, Budapest (catalogue in Hungarian, p.181, no. 73)

2007, Ararat. Splendeurs de l'Arménie Antique, Musée de l'Arles et de la Provence antiques, Arles (catalogue in French, p. 114, no. 56)

2008, U Podnozhia Ararata [At the Foot of Ararat], State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (catalogue in Russian, p. 84-85, no. 43)

2015, From Assyria to Iberia, at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 89, no. 30)

2016, Armenia: The Legend of Being, The State Historical Museum, Moscow (p. 100-101, no 62)

2017, Armenia and Iran: Memory of the Land, National museum of Iran, Tehran (catalogue in Persian, p. 77, no. 69)



Bronze Quiver of Sarduri II, Depicting Cavalry and Chariot

Inv. Nr. 2303-7

Copper-alloy, Karmir Blur, ancient Teishebaini, actual Armenia, 8th century BC

Height: 690mm

Width: 110mm

Depth: 90mm

Lent by: History Museum of Armenia, 4 Republic Square, Yerevan, Armenia

Provenance: Official excavations of the joint expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR and State Hermitage headed by B. B. Piotrovsky in 1948. Handed over to the History Museum of Armenia by the joint expedition in 1987.

Publications:

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1955), Karmir-Blur I (rezultaty raskopok 1939-1949 gg.) [Karmir-Blur I: results of excavations in 1939-1949], Yerevan, (in Russian), p. 37, fig. 26

PIOTROVSKY, B.B. (1962), Iskusstvo Urartu (VIII-VII vv. do n.e.) [The Art of Urartu: 8th-7th c. BC]. Leningrad (in Russian). p. 71.

ARUTYUNIAN N.V. (2001), Korpus urartskikh klinoobraznykh nadpisej [The Corpus of Urartian Cuneiform Inscriptions], Yerevan (in Russian), p. 285, no. 289

SALVINI M. (2012), Corpus del testi urartei, Vol. IV, Roma, p. 49, B9-11

Exhibitions:

1996, Arménie: Trésors de l'Arménie ancienne des origines au IV^e siècle, musée Dobrée, Nantes (catalogue in French, p. 133, no.108)

1996, Arménie: entre Orient et occident, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris (catalogue in French, no. 15)

2002, Örményország kincsei, Titkok az Ararátról [Armenian Treasures, Secrets of Ararat], Károlyi Palace, Budapest (catalogue in Hungarian, p.181, no. 74)

2007, Ararat. Splendeurs de l'Arménie Antique, Musée de l'Arles et de la Provence antiques, Arles (catalogue in French, p. 113, no. 55)

2008, U Podnozhya Ararata [At the Foot of Ararat], the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (catalogue in Russian, p. 86-87, no. 44)

2015, From Assyria to Iberia, at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 88, no. 29)

2016, Armenia: The Legend of Being, The State Historical Museum, Moscow (p. 101, no.63)

2017, Armenia and Iran: Memory of the Land, National museum of Iran, Tehran (catalogue in Persian, p. 85, no. 80)

Bronze figurine of warrior

Inv. Nr. 2468-2



Copper-alloy, Paravakar, Tavush region, actual Armenia, 9th century BC

Height: 100mm

Width: 44mm

Length: 185mm

Lent by: History Museum of Armenia, 4 Republic Square, Yerevan, Armenia

Provenance: Found during agricultural work in 1967, when a specialist from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR identified the object and studied it at the Institute. Handed over to the History Museum of Armenia in 1971 by archeologist St. Yesayan, Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR.

Publications:

YESAYAN S.A., MNATSAKANIAN A.O. (1970), Nakhodki novykh bronzovykh statuetok v Armenii [Finds of New Bronze Statuettes in Armenia], Sovetskaya arkhologia [Soviet Archeology], no. 2, p. 157-168 (in Russian). p. 158, fig. 1/3.

YESAYAN S. A. (1976), Ancient culture of the tribes of North-East Armenia, 3rd-1st millennium BC, Yerevan (in Russian), p.238.

YESAYAN S.A. (1980), Skulptura drevnej Armenii [The Sculpture in Ancient Armenia], Yerevan (in Russian), p. 37, table 56-2.

Exhibitions:

1995, Armenien, Wiederentdeckung einer alten Kulturlandschaft, Museum Bochum, Bochum (catalogue in German, p.86, no.75)

1996, Arménie: Trésors de l'Arménie ancienne des origines au IV^e siècle, musée Dobrée, Nantes (catalogue in French, cat. 147, p.160)

2002, Örményország kincsei, Titkok az Ararátról [Armenian Treasures, Secrets of Ararat], Károlyi Palace, Budapest (catalogue in Hungarian, no. 84)

2007, Ararat. Splendeurs de l'Arménie Antique, Musée de l'Arles et de la Provence antiques, Arles (catalogue in French, p.108, no.49)

2008, U Podnozhiya Ararata [At the Foot of Ararat], State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (catalogue in Russian, p.122, no. 76)

2016, Armenia: The Legend of Being, The State Historical Museum, Moscow, p.91, no 48

2017, Armenia and Iran: Memory of the Land, National museum of Iran, Tehran (catalogue in Persian, p.65, no. 53.)

Bronze sculpture of a chariot with warriors

Inv. Nr. 2468-9



Copper-alloy, Paravakar, Tavush region, actual Armenia, 9th century BC

Height: 65mm

Width: 65mm

Length: 87mm

Lent by: History Museum of Armenia, 4 Republic Square, Yerevan, Armenia

Provenance: Found during agricultural work in 1967, when a specialist from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR identified the object and studied it at the Institute. Handed to the History Museum of Armenia in 1971 by archaeologist S. Yesayan, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR.

Publications:

YESAYAN S.A., MNATSAKIAN A.O. (1970), Nakhodki novykh bronzovykh statuetok v Armenii [Finds of New Bronze Statuettes in Armenia], Sovetskaya arkhologia [Soviet Archeology], no. 2, p. 157-168 (in Russian). p. 160, fig. 1/1.

YESAYAN S. A. (1976), Ancient culture of the tribes of North-East Armenia, 3rd-1st millennium BC, Yerevan (in Russian), p.238.

YESAYAN S.A. (1980), Skulptura drevnej Armenii [The Sculpture in Ancient Armenia], Yerevan (in Russian), p. 41, table 59/12.

Exhibitions:

1995, Armenien, Wiederentdeckung einer alten Kulturlandschaft, Museum Bochum, Bochum (catalogue in German, p.86, no.73)

1996, Arménie: Trésors de l'Arménie ancienne des origines au I^{er} siècle, musée Dobrée, Nantes (catalogue in French, cat. 154, p.164)

2008, Armenia: The Legend of Being, The State Historical Museum, Moscow (p. 80)

2017, Armenia and Iran: Memory of the Land, National museum of Iran, Tehran (catalogue in Persian, p.65, no.52.)



Silver goblet with the image of riders

Inv. Nr. 3166-114

Silver, Necropolis of Lori Berd, region of Stepanavan, actual Armenia, 7th – 6th century BC

Height: 107mm

Width: 93mm

Lent by: History Museum of Armenia, 4 Republic Square, Yerevan, Armenia

Provenance: Official excavations of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR headed by archaeologist S. Devejyan in 1990. Then in the care of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR from 1990 to 1996 for study. It was stored in the History Museum of Armenia from 1996 to 2014, when it was registered in the collection.

Exhibitions:

1996, Arménie: Trésors de l'Arménie ancienne des origines au IV^e siècle, musée Dobrée, Nantes (catalogue in French, cat. 123, p.144)

2007, Ararat. Splendeurs de l'Arménie Antique, Musée de l'Arles et de la Provence antiques, Arles (catalogue in French, p.136, no.82)

2017, Armenia and Iran: Memory of the Land, National museum of Iran, Tehran (catalogue in Persian, p.131, no.207.)

Statuette of goddess Arubani

Inv. Nr. 1242

Copper-alloy, Darabey fortress, province of Van, actual Turkey, 8th – 7th century BC

Height: 250mm

Width: 55mm

Thickness: 42mm

Lent by: History Museum of Armenia, 4 Republic Square, Yerevan, Armenia



Provenance: Found in 1907 in the Darabey Fortress according to Ghevond Aramyan, who owned the object and sold it to the History Museum of Armenia in 1936. Purchased from Ghevond Aramyan, a former inhabitant of Van in 1936.

Publications:

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1940), Urartskaya bronzovaya statuetka gosudarstvennogo muzeya Armenii, [The Urartian Bronze Statuette at the State Museum of Armenia], Sovetskaya arkheologia [Soviet Archaeology], IV, p. 89-91 (in Russian)
PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1959), Vanskoye tsarstvo (Urartu) [The Kingdom of Van (Urartu)], Moscow (in Russian), p. 223
MELISHKIVILI G.A. (1960), Urartskie klinoobraznye nadpisi [Urartian Cuneiform Inscriptions], Moscow (in Russian), p.420-421
LOSEVA I.M. (1962), Nekotorye urartskie juvelimye izdeliya s izobrazheniem ritualnykh stsen (K voprosu ob ikonografii boga Khaldi i bogini Arubani), Drevnij Vostok (sbornik statej), [Some Urartian Jewellery with the Depiction of Ritual Scenes] (To the Question of Iconography of God Haldi and Goddess Arubani), Ancient East (a collection of articles), Moscow, p. 307-310, ill. 41 (in Russian)
PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1962), Iskustvo Urartu (VIII-VII vv. do n.e.) [The Art of Urartu: 8th-7th cc. BC], Leningrad (in Russian), p. 81-82, fig. 47
HMAYAKIAN S.G. (1990), Vani tagavorutyanyan petakan kronē [The State Religion in the Kingdom of Van], Yerevan (in Armenian), p. 38-39
ARUTYUNIAN N.V. (2001), Korpus urartskikh klinoobraznykh nadpisej [The Corpus of Urartian Cuneiform Inscriptions], Yerevan (in Russian), p.479-480.

Exhibitions:

1995, Armenien, Wiederentdeckung einer alten Kulturlandschaft, Museum Bochum, Bochum (catalogue in German, p.85, no.70)
1996, Arménie: Trésors de l'Arménie ancienne des origines au IV^e siècle, musée Dobrée, Nantes (catalogue in French, cat. 134, p.150)
1996, Arménie, entre Orient et Occident, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris (no. 10)
2002, Örményország kincsei, Titkok az Ararátról [Armenian Treasures, Secrets of Ararat], Károlyi Palace, Budapest (catalogue in Hungarian, p. 180, no. 69)
2007, Ararat. Splendeurs de l'Arménie Antique, Musée de l'Arles et de la Provence antiques, Arles (catalogue in French, p.129, no.75)
2008, U Podnozhia Ararata [At the Foot of Ararat], State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (catalogue in Russian, p. 76-77, no 37.)
2014, From Assyria to Iberia, at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 87, no.27)
2016, Armenia: The Legend of Being, The State Historical Museum, Moscow, (p.96-97, no 59)
2017, Armenia and Iran: Memory of the Land, National museum of Iran, Tehran (catalogue in Persian, p.79, no. 72)

Statuette of god Teisheba

Inv. Nr. 1740-1

Copper-alloy, Karmir Blur, ancient Teishebaini, actual Armenia, 8th century – 7th century BC

Height: 250mm

Width: 55mm

Thickness: 42mm



Lent by: History Museum of Armenia, 4 Republic Square, Yerevan, Armenia

Provenance: Official excavations by the Joint expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR and State Hermitage headed by B. B. Piotrovsky in 1941 and registered in the collection of the History Museum of Armenia since then. Handed over to the History Museum of Armenia by B. B. Piotrovsky after the excavation.

Publications:

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1950), Karmir-Blur I (rezultaty raskopok 1939-1949 gg.) [Karmir-Blur I: results of excavations in 1939-1949], Yerevan (in Russian), p. 68-69, fig. 41.

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1959), Vanskoye tsarstvo (Urartu) [The Kingdom of Van (Urartu)], Moscow (in Russian), p. 220-221, table 1.

MELISHKIVILI G.A. (1960), Urartskie klinoobraznye nadpisi [Urartian Cuneiform Inscriptions], Moscow (in Russian), p.442-443

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1962), Iskusstvo Urartu (VIII-VII vv. do n.e.) [The Art of Urartu: 8th-7th cc. BC], Leningrad (in Russian), p. 82

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1970), Karmir-Blur (album) [Karmir-Blur (album)], Leningrad (in Russian), ill. 27, 28

HMAYAKIAN S.G. (1990), Vani tagavorutyān petakan kronē [The State Religion in the Kingdom of Van], Yerevan (in Armenian), p. 109, pl. 41-43

ARUTYUNIAN N.V. (2001), Korpus urartskikh klinoobraznykh nadpisei [The Corpus of Urartian Cuneiform Inscriptions], Yerevan (in Russian), p.491.

Exhibitions:

1970, L'art arménien de l'Ourartou à nos jours, Musée des Arts décoratifs, Paris (no. 71)

1995, Armenien, Wiederentdeckung einer alten Kulturlandschaft, Museum Bochum, Bochum (catalogue in German, p.84, no.69)

1996, Arménie: Trésors de l'Arménie ancienne des origines au IV^e siècle, musée Dobrée, Nantes (catalogue in French, cat. 135, p.151)

1996, Arménie, entre Orient et Occident, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris (no. 11)

2002, Örményország kincsei, Titkok az Ararátról [Armenian Treasures, Secrets of Ararat], Károlyi Palace, Budapest (catalogue in Hungarian, p. 180, no. 70)

2007, Ararat. Splendeurs de l'Arménie Antique, Musée de l'Arles et de la Provence antiques, Arles (catalogue in French, p.130, no.76)

2008, U Podnozhya Ararata [At the Foot of Ararat], State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (catalogue in Russian, p. 78-79, no 38.)

2014, From Assyria to Iberia, at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 87-88, no.28)

2016, Armenia: The Legend of Being, The State Historical Museum, Moscow, (p .97, no 60)

2017, Armenia and Iran: Memory of the Land, National museum of Iran, Tehran (catalogue in Persian, p.79, no. 73)

Wall painting; two attendants

Inv. Nr. AO 23014

Tempera painting on unbaked clay, Tell Ahmar (ancient Til Barsip), actual Syria, 8th century BC

Height: 307mm

Width: 311mm

Depth: 90mm



Lent by: Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France

Provenance: Excavated between 1929-1931 by an archaeological mission of the Musée du Louvre at Tell Ahmar (formerly Til Barsip), led by François Thureau-Dangin and Maurice Dunand. Acquired by the museum in 1933 after being recorded and cleaned. In the Louvre's collections since then. Allocated to the Louvre by the Persian authorities following excavations in 1933.

Publications:

THUREAU-DANGIN, F. (1930), "Un spécimen des peintures assyriennes de Til Barsip", in *Syria*, 11-2, (in French), p.113-132, pl. XXIII

POMAREDE, V., and TRESBOSC, D., 1001 peintures au Louvre de l'Antiquité au XIXème siècle, Paris: Musée du Louvre éditions (in French), p. 26-27

Exhibitions:

1979, *De Sumer à Babylone: collection du musée du Louvre*, musée Despiauwlerick, Mont-de-Marsan (catalogue in French, no. 194)

2016, *L'Histoire commence en Mésopotamie*, Musée du Louvre, Lens (catalogue in French, p. 315, no. 391)

Bronze relief commemorating the rebuilding of Babylon by Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, followed by his mother Naqi'a

Inv. Nr. AO 20185

Copper alloy (originally gold-plated), Mesopotamia, Babylon?, 681BC-669BC, reign of Esarhaddon

Height: 330mm

Width: 310mm

Depth: 65mm



Lent by: Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France

Provenance: Purchased by Musée du Louvre in 1955.

Publications:

PARROT, A., and NOUGAYROL, J., (1956) "Asarhaddon et Naqi'a sur un bronze du Louvre", in *Syria*, 33-1, (in French) p. 147-160

NOUGAYROL, J. (1957), "Portrait d'une Sémiramis au musée du Louvre", in *Revue des Arts*, 3, (in French) p. 98-104

BORKER-KHLAN, J. (1982), *Alt Vorderasiatische Bilstellen und Vergleichbare Felsreliefs*, Mayence, Philipp von Zabern, (in German) p. 213-214, no.220

BRAUN-HOLZINGER, E. A. (1984), *Figürliche Bronzen aus Mesopotamien*, Munich, C. H. Beck, (in German) p. 105, no. 356

BRINKMAN, J. A. (2008), "Babylone à l'ombre de l'Assyrie. Sources historiques", in exhibition catalogue *Babylone*, musée du Louvre, Paris, (in French) p. 131

THOMAS, A. (2016), *La Mésopotamie au Louvre: De Sumer à Babylone*, Paris: Louvre éditions (in French), p. 76

Exhibitions:

1982, *Naissance de l'écriture: cunéiformes et hiéroglyphes*, Galeries nationales du Grand Palais, Paris (catalogue in French, no. 136)

2016, *L'Histoire commence en Mésopotamie*, Musée du Louvre, Lens (catalogue in French, p. 328, no. 405)

Stele representing the storm god Adad wielding lightning

Inv. Nr. AO 13092

Basalt, Arslan Tash (ancient Hadatu), actual Syria, 744BC-727BC reign of Tiglath-Phileser III

Height: 1360mm

Width: 540mm

Depth: 420mm



Lent by: Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France

Provenance: Official excavations of the Louvre in 1928 by an archaeological mission of the musée du Louvre, led by F. Thureau-Dangin, and A. Barrois. Allocated to the museum shortly after being recorded and cleaned.

Publication:

HERBERT, N. (ed.) (2014), *The Aramaeans in Ancient Syria*, Handbook of Oriental Studies, vol. 106, Leiden, Boston: Brill, pl. XI

ORTHMANN, W (1975), *Der Alte Orient* (PKG 18), Berlin, fig. 217

Exhibitions:

2002, *Taureaux, image et culte dans la Méditerranée ancienne*, Museu D'Historia de la Ciutat, Barcelona

2014, *An Oriental Adventure. Max von Oppenheim and his Discovery of Tell Halaf*, Kunst und Ausstellungshalle, salle d'exposition, Bonn

Copper alloy furniture fitting; deity and mythical beast

Inv. Nr. AO 1500

Copper alloy, formerly gold plated, Toprakkale, Eastern Anatolia Region, Van (province), Turkey, Late 8th century BC or early 7th century BC



Height: 148mm
Width: 104mm

Lent by: Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France

Provenance: Purchased from a dealer known in the acquisition records as 'Schultz', in 1885.

Publications:

WARTKE, R. B. (1993), *Urartu, das Reich am Ararat*, Mainz am Rhein, Philip von Zabern, p. 72, pl. 26 (in German)

AMIET, P. (1977), *L'art antique du Proche-Orient*, Paris: Editions d'art Lucien Mazenod, p. 314, pl. 137, p. 420, no. 666 (in French)

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1967), *Urartu, The Kingdom of Van and its Art*, London: Evelyn Adams & Mackay, p. 31, fig. 18 a

BARNETT, R. D. (1954), "The Excavations of The British Museum at Toprak Kale near Van: Addenda", in *Iraq*, 16, p. 14, no.5

BARNETT, R. D. (1950), "The Excavations of The British Museum at Toprak Kale near Van", in *Iraq*, 12, p. 21, pl. XVIII

HEUZEY, L. (1891), *Les origines orientales de l'art: recueil de mémoires archéologiques et de monuments figurés. Antiquités chaldéo-assyriennes*, Paris: E. Leroux, pl. 9 (in French)

Exhibitions:

1996, Arménie: Trésors de l'Arménie ancienne des origines au IV^e siècle, musée Dobrée, Nantes (catalogue in French, no. 111, p. 135)

1991, Urartu, A Metalwork Centre in the First Millennium BCE, The Israel Museum, Jerusalem (p. 173, p. 254-256, p. 280-281, no. 6, p. 291, no. 1)

1982, Urartu, een vergeten cultuur uit het bergland Armenië, Centrum voor Kunst en Cultuur, Sint-Pietersabdij, Gand (catalogue in Flemish, p. 186, no. 139)

Carved stone victory stele

Inv. Nr. Sb 5

Basalt, Susa, Iran, 8th century BC – 7th century BC



Height: 500mm
Width: 590mm

Lent by: Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France

Provenance: Excavated in the 1900s by an archaeological mission of the musée du Louvre, led by Jacques de Morgan. Allocated to the Louvre by the Persian authorities following excavations. In the Louvre's collections since then.

Publication:

AMIET, P. (1966), *Elam*, p. 535-537., fig. 410A, B, and C

Bitumen compound relief of lady spinning.

Inv. Nr. Sb 2834

Bitumen, Susa, Iran, 8th century BC – 6th century BC

Height: 93mm

Width: 130mm

Lent by: Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France

Provenance: Excavated in 1900 by an archaeological mission of the musée du Louvre, led by Jacques de Morgan. Allocated to the Louvre by the Persian authorities following excavations. In the Louvre's collections since then.



Publications:

CONNAN J., DESCHESENE O. (1996), *Le bitume à Suse : collection du Musée du Louvre*, Éditions de la Réunion des Musées nationaux, Elf Aquitaine Production, p. 227, fig. 34 ; pp. 339-340, cat. n 431 (in French)

ROAF M. (1991), *Atlas de la Mésopotamie et du Proche Orient antique*, Brepols, p. 130 (in French)

HROUDA, B. (1990), "Zur Bedeutung des Fisches in der 'spät-hethitischen' Kunst: religiöse oder nur profane Darstellung?" In Paolo Matthiae, Maurits van Loon, and Harvey Weiss, eds., *Resurrecting the Past: A Joint Tribute to Adnan Bounni*, Istanbul and Leiden, p. 112 (in German)

AMIET, P. (1988), *Suse: 6000 ans d'histoire*, Paris: Editions de la Réunion des Musées Nationaux, p. 112, no. 69 (in French)

PORADA, E. (1975), "Iranische Kunst", in Orthmann, *Der Alte Orient* (PKG 18), Berlin, p. 386, pl. 296a (in German)

CALMEYER, P. (1973), *Reliefbronzen in babylonischem Stil*, Munich, p. 203 (in German)

AMIET, P. (1966), *Élam, Auvers-sur-Oise: Archée*, p. 540 no. 413 (in French)

MORGAN, J. (1900), "Recherches archéologiques", in *Mémoires de la Délégation en Perse I* (excavations report), p. 160 (in French)

Exhibitions:

2015, *Assyria to Iberia: at the Dawn of the Classical Age*, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 81, no. 23)

1992, *The Royal City of Susa: Ancient Near Eastern Treasures in the Louvre*, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 200, no. 141)

Decorated glazed brick with fantastic animals

Inv. Nr. Sb 3352

Glazed composition, Susa, Iran, Neo-Elamite, c. 8th c. BC

Height: 180mm

Width: 205mm

Depth: 23mm

Lent by: Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France

Provenance: Excavated in 1927 by an archaeological mission of the musée du Louvre, led by by Roland de Mecquenem. Allocated to the Louvre by the Persian authorities following excavations in 1927. In the Louvre's collections since then.



Publications:

AMIET, P. (1988), *Suse: 6000 ans d'histoire*, Paris: Editions de la Réunion des Musées Nationaux, p. 115, fig. 72 (in French)

PORADA, E. (1975), "Iranische Kunst", in Orthmann, *Der Alte Orient* (PKG 18), Berlin, p. 387, pl. 35 (in German)

AMIET, P. (1972), *Glyptique susienne: Des origins à l'époque des Perses achéménides*, Mémoires de la Délégation en Perse 43, p. 273, no. 2 (in French)

MOOREY, P. R. S. (1971), *Catalogue of the Ancient Persian Bronzes in the Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford, p. 124

AMIET, P. (1967), "Éléments émaillés du décor architectural néo-élamite", in *Syria* 44, 1967 p. 31, no. 2, 33

AMIET, P. (1966), *Élam, Auvers-sur-Oise: Archée*, no. 383 (in French)

PORADA, E. (1965), *The Art of Ancient Iran: Pre-Islamic Cultures*, New York, p. 68-69, pl. 14 bottom, p. 76, 78

PORADA, E. (1964), "Nomads and Luristan Bronzes: Methods proposed for a Classification of the Bronzes", in Mellink, *Dark Ages and Nomads, c. 1000 BC: Studies in Iranian and Anatolian Archaeology*, Istanbul, p. 29, fig. 3c, 30

MECQUENEM, R. (1943), "Fouilles de Suse, 1933-1939: Archéologie susienne", *Mission de la Délégation en Perse* 29, p. 38-39 fig. 31 (3)

MECQUENEM, R. (1928), "Choix d'intailles susiennes" in *Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie orientale* 25, p. 170-171, fig. 1

Exhibitions:

1992, *The Royal City of Susa: Ancient Near Eastern Treasures in the Louvre*, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 206, no. 144)

Silver mask and hands of female statuette with eyes made of shell and ivory

Inv. Nr. Sb 6597, Sb 6598, Sb 6599



Silver, ivory, shell, Susa, Iran, Neo-Elamite (8th c.-middle 6th c. BC)

Height: 62mm (Mask) 32mm (each hand)
Width: 42mm (Mask) hands: 40mm (each hand)

Height: 62mm (Mask) 32mm (each hand)
Width: 42mm (Mask) hands: 40mm (each hand)

Height: 62mm (Mask) 32mm (each hand)
Width: 42mm (Mask) hands: 40mm (each hand)

Lent by: Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France

Provenance: Excavated in 1903 by an archaeological mission of the musée du Louvre, led by Jacques de Morgan. Allocated to the Louvre by the Persian authorities following excavations in 1903.

Publications:

AMIET, P. (1988), *Suse: 6000 ans d'histoire*, Paris: Editions de la Réunion des Musées Nationaux, p. 119, fig.75 (in French)

AMIET, P. (1966), *Élam, Auvers-sur-Oise: Archée*, p. 527, fig. 404 (in French)

Ceramic wig embedded with gold-coated nails

Inv. Nr. Sb 2835



Ceramic; copper-alloy; gold, Susa, Iran, Neo-Elamite (8th c.-middle 6th c. BC)

Height: 115mm
Width: 120mm

Lent by: Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France

Provenance: Excavated in 1903 by an archaeological mission of the musée du Louvre, led by Jacques de Morgan. Allocated to the Louvre by the Persian authorities following excavations in 1903.

Publications:

AMIET, P. (1966), *Élam, Auvers-sur-Oise: Archée*, p. 528-9, fig. 405 (in French)

Exhibitions:

2005, *Faïences. Faïences de l'antiquité. De l'Égypte à l'Iran*, Louvre, Paris

Pyxis decorated with griffins and bulls

Inv. Nr. Sb 2810

Glazed ceramic, Susa, South-West Iran, 9th c. BC- 8th c. BC

Height: 170mm

Width: 124mm



Lent by: Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli, 75001 Paris, France

Provenance: Excavated in 1935 during official excavations of the Mission en Perse commissioned by the Louvre, led by Roland de Mecquenem. Allocated to the Louvre by the Persian authorities following excavations in 1935.

Publications:

MECQUENEM, R. (1920), "Rapport sur la campagne de fouilles de la Mission de Susiane", manuscript, Archives du Département des Antiquités Orientales, Musée du Louvre (report in French), 1934-35, p. 7

MECQUENEM, R. (1922), "Journal", manuscript, Archives du Département des Antiquités Orientales, Musée du Louvre (journal in French), March 28th 1935

MECQUENEM, R. (1943), "Fouilles de Suse, 1933-1939: Archéologie susienne", in Mission de la Délégation en Perse 29, Paris, p. 3-161 (in French), p. 35-36, fig. 28

PORADA, E. (1965), The Art of Ancient Iran: Pre-Islamic Cultures, New York, p. 70-72, fig. 46

AMIET, P. (1966), Élam, Auvers-sur-Oise (in French), p. 498-499, fig. 375

MECQUENEM, R. (1980), "Les fouilleurs de Suse", in Iranica Antiqua 15, p. 43

AMIET, P. (1988), Suse: 6000 ans d'histoire, Paris (in French), p. 112, fig. 68

Exhibitions:

1992, The Royal City of Susa: Ancient Near Eastern Treasures in the Louvre, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 207-208, no. 145)

2015, From Assyria to Iberia, at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 82, no. 25)

Siren cauldron attachment

Inv. Nr. ДБ-16003

Copper alloy, Alishar, in actual Armenia, 8th - 7th century BC

Height 300mm

Width: 240mm



Lent by: State Hermitage Museum, Palace Square, 2, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia, 190000

Provenance: Found by chance by a group of Kurds in a rock tomb on the right bank of the Aras river, opposite the Cossack frontier post of Alishar in 1858. Was then acquired from the discoverers by the military governor of Yerevan who donated it to the State Hermitage Museum in 1859. In the collections of the State Hermitage Museum since 1859.

Publications:

Exhibition catalogue (1991): Urartu, A Metalwork Centre in the First Millennium BCE, 1991, Jerusalem: The Israel Museum, p. 232, fig. 8.1b

PIOTROVSKY, B. B. (1969), Ourartou, Genève, pl. 103-105

AZARPAY, G. (1968), Urartian Art, Los Angeles, pl. 36

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1967), Urartu, The Kingdom of Van and its Art, London: Evelyn, Adams & Mackay, fig. 59, p. 82-83

Exhibitions:

1982, Urartu, een vergeten cultuur uit het bergland Armenië, Centrum voor Kunst en Cultuur, Sint-Pietersabdij, Gand (catalogue in Flemish, p. 210, no. 181)

Decorated bronze quiver

Inv. Nr. ДБ-17762

Copper alloy, Karmir Blur, Armenia, 8th century BC

Length: 655mm



Lent by: State Hermitage Museum, Palace Square, 2, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia, 190000

Provenance: Found during B. B. Piotrovsky excavations at Karmir Blur in 1946. Allocated to the State Hermitage Museum by the USSR government and entered the Hermitage collection in 1950 after being cleaned and studied.

Publications:

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1970), Karmir Blur, Leningrad: Aurora Art Publisher, cat. 122

Winged figure; part of throne fitting.

Inv. Nr. ДВ-16002 (DV-16002)

Copper alloy, stone, Toprakkale, Turkey, 7th century BC

Height: 160mm



Lent by: State Hermitage Museum, Palace Square, 2, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia, 190000

Provenance: Found by chance by K. Kamsarakan in 1884 in Toprakkale, Russian Vice-Consul in Van after the Russian-Turkish War of 1877-1878. Was then bought by the Hermitage in 1885 from Fedor Bermshtam. In the Hermitage's collections since 1885.

Publications:

Exhibition catalogue (1982): Urartu, een vergeten cultuur uit het bergland Armenië, Centrum voor Kunst en Cultuur, Sint-Pietersabdij, Gand (catalogue in Flemish, p. 100)

AZARPAY, G. (1968), Urartian Art, Los Angeles, pl. 53

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1967), Urartu, The Kingdom of Van and its Art, London: Evelyn, Adams & Mackay, fig. 15, p. 28, pl. 2 and 3

BARNETT, R. D. (1954), "The Excavations of The British Museum at Toprak Kale near Van: Addenda", in Iraq, 16, 1, p. 13-14, fig. 16, pl. III.2

PIOTROVSKY, B. B. (1939), Urartu, pl. 19

PIOTROVSKY, B. B. (1944), Istoria I Kult'ura Urartu, p. 32-33, fig. I, 2

Bronze Bowl Decorated with Cuneiform Name of King Sarduri II

Inv. Nr. ДВ-17753 (DV-17753)

Copper Alloy, Karmir Blur, Armenia, 8th century BC

Diameter: 195mm



Lent by: State Hermitage Museum, Palace Square, 2, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia, 190000

Provenance: Found during B. B. Piotrovsky excavations at Karmir Blur in 1949. Was then allocated to the State Hermitage Museum by the USSR government and entered the Hermitage collection in 1950 after being cleaned and studied.

Publications:

PIOTROVSKY B.B. (1952), Karmir Blur II, Yerevan, p. 54

Relief fragment: two musicians in front of a palm tree

Inv. Nr. VA 00967

Gypsum, Nineveh, Iraq, c. 650BC

Height: 370 mm

Width: 180 mm



Lent by: Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz bundesunmittelbare Stiftung des öffentlichen Rechts vertreten durch den Präsidenten dieser vertreten durch den Generaldirektor der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin Herr Prof. Dr. Michael Eissenhauer, Stauffenbergstraße 41, D - 10785 Berlin

Provenance: Excavated in 1854-1855 in Nineveh by an official archaeological expedition of the British Museum, led by Hormuzd Rassam and William Kennett Loftus, between 1855 and 1858. Sold in 1858 to the Vorderasiatisches Museum.

Publications:

BARNETT, R. (1966), *Sculpture from the North Palace of Ashurbanipal at Nineveh*, London: British Museum Publications, pl. LXIV b

GADD, C.J. (1936), *Stones of Assyria*, London, Chatto and Windus, p. 219

Stele with inscription of the Assyrian Queen Liballi-Scharrat

Inv. Nr. VA 08847, Ass 15756/8

Stone, Ashur (actual Qal'at Sharqat), Iraq, 668 – 627 BC

Height: 560 mm

Width: 550 mm

Depth: 150 mm



Lent by: Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz bundesunmittelbare Stiftung des öffentlichen Rechts vertreten durch den Präsidenten dieser vertreten durch den Generaldirektor der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin Herr Prof. Dr. Michael Eissenhauer, Stauffenbergstraße 41, D - 10785 Berlin

Provenance: Excavated in 1909 by an archaeological mission of the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft (German Oriental Society). Excavations led by Walter Andrae. Allocated to the Vorderasiatisches Museum following excavations after being recorded and cleaned in 1914.

Publications:

SVARD, S. (2015), *Women and Power in Neo Assyrian Palaces*, State Archives of Assyria Studies 23, Helsinki, The Neo Assyrian Text Corpus Project

MACGREGOR, S. L. (2012), *Beyond Hearth and Home. Women in the Public Sphere in Neo-Assyrian Society*, State Archives of Assyria Studies 21, Helsinki, The Neo Assyrian Text Corpus Project, p. 87-93

ANDRAE, W. (1913), *Die Stelenreihen in Assur*, Leipzig: J.C. Hinrichs, p.6-8, pl. X (in German)

Exhibitions:

2016, *L'Histoire commence en Mésopotamie*, Musée du Louvre, Lens (catalogue in French, p. 329, no. 406)

Relief fragment: two musicians (?) in front of a table

Inv. Nr. VA 00969

Gypsum, Nineveh, Iraq, Circa 650 BC



Height: 290 mm

Width: 270 mm

Lent by: Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz bundesunmittelbare Stiftung des öffentlichen Rechts vertreten durch den Präsidenten dieser vertreten durch den Generaldirektor der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin Herr Prof. Dr. Michael Eissenhauer, Stauffenbergstraße 41, D - 10785 Berlin

Provenance: Excavated in 1854-1855 in Nineveh by an official archaeological expedition of the British Museum, led by Hormuzd Rassam and William Kennett Loftus. Owned by William Kennett Loftus between 1855 and 1858, sold in 1858 to the Vorderasiatisches Museum. In the museum's collection since then.

Publications:

BARNETT, R. (1966), *Sculpture from the North Palace of Ashurbanipal at Nineveh*, London: British Museum Publications, pl. LXIV b

Exhibitions:

2017, Niniveh, Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden (p. 303-308)

Statuette of a griffin

Inv. Nr. VA 775r

Copper alloy, Toprakkale, ancient Rusahinili (dealer information), in actual Turkey, 8th – 7th century BC

Height: 21.2 mm

Width: 5.2 mm

Length: 18.2 mm

Weight: 3.2kg



Lent by: Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz bundesunmittelbare Stiftung des öffentlichen Rechts vertreten durch den Präsidenten dieser vertreten durch den Generaldirektor der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin Herrn Prof. Dr. Michael Eissenhauer, Stauffenbergstraße 41, D - 10785 Berlin

Provenance: Bought from the dealer 'Devgantz' in Geneva in 1886. In the Vorderasiatisches Museum's collections since then.

Publications:

WARTKE, R. (1992), *Das Vorderasiatische Museum*, Mainz: Zabern, p. 246-247, no. 193 (in German)

WARTKE, R. (1990), *Toprakkale: Untersuchungen zu den Metallobjekten im Vorderasiatischen Museum zu Berlin*, Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, pp. 24-34, 43-44, pl. II, 1-3 (in German)

MEYER, G. R. (1970), *Denkmäler im Vorderasiatischen Museum zu Berlin*, Leipzig, pl. 132 (in German)

AZARPAY, G. (1968), *Urartian Art and Artifacts*, Los Angeles, pl. 54

PIOTROVSKY, B. B. (1967), *Urartu*, London, p. 28, fig. 16, pl. 10 and 11

VAN LOON, M. N. (1966), *Urartian Art*, Istanbul, pl. XV

BARNETT, R. D. (1950), "The Excavations of the British Museum at Toprak Kale near Van", in *Iraq*, vol XII, pl. XVIII, no. 1

Exhibitions:

2014, *Assyria to Iberia: at the Dawn of the Classical Age*, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 90-91, no. 34)

2005, *Masterpieces of the Museum Island, "Visions of the Divine in the Sanctuary of Art"*, National Museum, Tokyo

2005, *Masterpieces of the Museum Island, "Visions of the Divine in the Sanctuary of Art"*, City Museum, Kobe

1982, *Urartu, een vergeten cultuur uit het bergland Armenië*, Centrum voor Kunst en Cultuur, Sint-Pietersabdij, Gand (catalogue in Flemish, p. 185, no. 138)

Statuette of Standing Man; Urartian

Inv. Nr. VA 00774

Copper alloy, limestone and traces of gold foil, Toprakkale, ancient Rusahinili (dealer information), in actual Turkey, 8th - 7th century BC



Height: 360 mm

Width: 135 mm

Length: 80 mm

Weight: 5kg

Lent by: Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz bundesunmittelbare Stiftung des öffentlichen Rechts vertreten durch den Präsidenten dieser vertreten durch den Generaldirektor der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin Herrn Prof. Dr. Michael Eissenhauer, Stauffenbergstraße 41, D - 10785 Berlin

Provenance: Bought from the dealer 'Devgantz' in Geneva in 1886. In the Vorderasiatisches Museum's collections since then.

Publications:

WARTKE, R. (1992), Das Vorderasiatische Museum, Mainz: Zabern, p. 245, no. 192 (in German)

WARTKE, R. (1990), Toprakkale: Untersuchungen zu den Metallobjekten im Vorderasiatischen Museum zu Berlin, Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, pp. 24-34, 43, pl. I, 1-4 (in German)

AMIET, P. (1977), L'Art antique du Proche-Orient, Paris, p.308, pl. 133

MEYER, G. R. (1970), Denkmäler im Vorderasiatischen Museum zu Berlin, Leipzig, pl. 131 (in German)

PIOTROVSKY, B. B. (1967), Urartu, London, pl. 12 a-b

VAN LOON, M. N. (1966), Urartian Art, Istanbul, pl. XVI

BARNETT, R. D. (1950), "The Excavations of the British Museum at Toprak Kale near Van", in Iraq, vol XII, pl. XX

Exhibitions:

2014, Assyria to Iberia: at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 92, no. 36)

1982, Urartu, een vergeten cultuur uit het bergland Armenië, Centrum voor Kunst en Cultuur, Sint-Pietersabdij, Gand (catalogue in Flemish, p. 187, no. 141)

Column base with sphinx

Inv. Nr. VA 03017

Dolerite, Sama'al (actual Zincirli), in modern Turkey, 8th century BC



Height: 990 mm

Width: 860 mm

Length: 1380 mm

Lent by: Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz bundesunmittelbare Stiftung des öffentlichen Rechts vertreten durch den Präsidenten dieser vertreten durch den Generaldirektor der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin Herr Prof. Dr. Michael Eissenhauer, Stauffenbergstraße 41, D - 10785 Berlin

Provenance: Bought from the Deutsche Orient Komité (German Oriental Society) before 1896, in the Vorderasiatisches Museum's collections since then.

Publications:

NAUMANN, R. (1971), *Architektur Kleinasien von ihren Anfängen bis zum Ende der hethitischen Zeit*, Tübingen: Wasmuth, fig. 140, p. 138 (in German)

ORTHMANN, W. (1971), *Untersuchungen zur Späthethitischen Kunst*, Bonn: Habelt Verlag, p. 546, pl. 63e (in German)

Statue of a scorpion bird man

Inv. Nr. TH B 10

Basalt, Tell Halaf (ancient Guzana), Syria, Early 9th century BC



Height: 1610 mm

Length: 2020 mm

Width: 410 - 520 mm

Weight: <2500kg

Lent by: Christopher Freiherr von Oppenheim , Büro CvO , St.-Apern-Str. 20 , 50667 Köln (on permanent loan to the Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin)

Provenance: Excavated in 1912 by Max Freiherr von Oppenheim with authorisation of the Ottoman authorities. Later allocated to the Max Freiherr von Oppenheim-Stiftung following excavations in 1927. On permanent loan at the Vorderasiatisches Museum since 7 March 2012.

Publications:

CHOLIDIS, N. and LUTZ, M. (2010), Tell Halaf. Im Krieg zerstörte Denkmäler und ihre Restaurierung, Tell Halaf V, Berlin: De Gruyter, pp.196-205, 424-425, pl. 48-53 (in German)

Museum guide (1934), Führer durch das Tell Halaf-Museum, Berlin, pl. 2 (in German)

VON OPPENHEIM, M. F. (1931), Der Tell Halaf: Eine Neue Kultur im Alttesten Mesopotamien, Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus (in German)

Exhibitions:

2014, Assyria to Iberia: at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 98, no. 37)

2014, Abenteuer Orient. Max von Oppenheim und seine Entdeckung des Tell Halaf, Kunst und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Bonn (catalogue in German, p. 128-129, no. 105)

2011, Die geretteten Götter aus dem Palast vom Tell Halaf, Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin (catalogue in German p. 387)

Statue of seated woman

Inv. Nr. TH B 1

Basalt, Tell Halaf (ancient Guzana), Syria, Early 9th century BC

Height: 1920 mm

Width: 820 mm

Depth: 1000 mm

Weight: <3000kg



Lent by: Christopher Freiherr von Oppenheim , Büro CvO , St.-Apern-Str. 20 , 50667 Köln (on permanent loan to the Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin)

Provenance: Excavated in 1912 by Max Freiherr von Oppenheim with authorisation of the Ottoman authorities. Later allocated to the Max Freiherr von Oppenheim-Stiftung following excavations in 1927. On permanent loan at the Vorderasiatisches Museum since 7 March 2012.

Publications:

CHOLIDIS, N. and LUTZ, M. (2010), Tell Halaf. Im Krieg zerstörte Denkmäler und ihre Restaurierung, Tell Halaf V, Berlin: De Gruyter, pp.196-205, 424-425, pl. 48-53;210-219, 425, pl. 55-59 (in German)
Museum guide (1934), Führer durch das Tell Halaf-Museum, Berlin, pl. 1 (in German)

VON OPPENHEIM, M. F. (1931), Der Tell Halaf: Eine Neue Kultur im Alttesten Mesopotamien, Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus (in German)

Exhibitions:

2014, Assyria to Iberia: at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 94, 99, no. 38)

2014, Abenteuer Orient. Max von Oppenheim und seine Entdeckung des Tell

Halaf, Kunst und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Bonn (catalogue in German, p. 145, no. 181)

2011, Die geretteten Götter aus dem Palast vom Tell Halaf, Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin (catalogue in German p. 41, 113, 260)

Bronze cauldron with orientalising motifs

Inv. Nr. Sal T.79/202

Bronze, Salamis, Cyprus, First burial period

Height: 71cm (max incl decoration)

Diameter: 920 mm



Lent by: Cyprus Museum, Museum 1, Nicosia, Cyprus

Provenance: Official excavations of tomb 79 in Salamis in 1966 by Vassos Karageorghis from the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. Allocated to the Cyprus Museum's collection in 1966.

Publications:

NIKOLAU, K. (1969), "Archaeology in Cyprus, 1966-1969", in Archaeological Reports, no. 15, p. 44, fig. 6

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1969), Salamis in Cyprus. Homeric, Hellenistic and Roman, London: Thames and Hudson, pl. I and p. 91, fig. 27

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1999), Excavating at Salamis in Cyprus: 1952-1974, Athens: The A.G. Leventis Foundation, p. 145, fig. 184

Exhibitions:

2014, From Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 188, cat. 76a)

Bronze chariot standard

Inv. Nr. Sal T.79/240

Bronze, Salamis, Cyprus, 750-600 BC Cypro-Archaic I period

Height: 503 mm

Width: 300 mm



Lent by: Cyprus Museum, Museum 1, Nicosia, Cyprus

Provenance: Official excavations of tomb 79 in Salamis in 1966 by Vassos Karageorghis from the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. Allocated to the Cyprus Museum's collection in 1966.

Publications:

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1999), Excavating at Salamis in Cyprus: 1952-1974, Athens: The A.G. Leventis Foundation, p. 168, fig. 226

Exhibitions:

2014, From Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 188, cat. 75a)

Bronze decorated chariot fitting- decorated with Ishtar holding a lion in each hand

Inv. Nr. Sal T.79/ 155+162

Bronze, Salamis, Cyprus, 750-600 BC Cypro-Archaic I period

Height: 515 mm

Width: 300 mm

Depth: 80 mm



Lent by: Cyprus Museum, Museum 1, Nicosia, Cyprus

Provenance: Official excavations of tomb 79 in Salamis in 1966 by Vassos Karageorghis from the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. Allocated to the Cyprus Museum's collection in 1966.

Publications:

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1973), Salamis vol. 5, Excavations in the Necropolis of Salamis III (Text and Plates), Nicosia: Department of Antiquity, Cyprus, no. 155, p. 21, Pl. CCLXXII (drawing);

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1969), Salamis in Cyprus. Homeric, Hellenistic and Roman, London: Thames and Hudson, fig. 49

Exhibitions:

2014, From Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 188, cat. 75d)

Bronze decorated horse frontlet

Inv. Nr. Sal T.79/ 165

Bronze, Salamis, Cyprus, 750-600BC Cypro-Archaic I period

Height: 500 mm

Width: 112 mm

Depth: 87 mm



Lent by: Cyprus Museum, Museum 1, Nicosia, Cyprus

Provenance: Official excavations of tomb 79 in Salamis in 1966 by Vassos Karageorghis from the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. Allocated to the Cyprus Museum's collection in 1966.

Publications:

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1973), Salamis vol. 5, Excavations in the Necropolis of Salamis III (Text and Plates), Nicosia: Department of Antiquity, Cyprus, no. 165, p. 23, Pl. CCLXXI (drawing);

Exhibitions:

2014, From Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 188, cat. 75d)

Bronze decorated horse frontlet

Inv. Nr. Sal. T.79/215

Bronze, Salamis, Cyprus, 750-600BC Cypro-Archaic I period

Height: 475 mm

Width: 100 mm

Depth: 30 mm



Lent by: Cyprus Museum, Museum 1, Nicosia, Cyprus

Provenance: Official excavations of tomb 79 in Salamis in 1966 by Vassos Karageorghis from the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. Allocated to the Cyprus Museum's collection in 1966.

Publications:

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1973), Salamis vol. 5, Excavations in the Necropolis of Salamis III (Text and Plates), Nicosia: Department of Antiquity, Cyprus, , no. 192, 215, p. 24, 28, Pl. CCLXIX (drawing)

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1969), Salamis in Cyprus. Homeric, Hellenistic and Roman, London: Thames and Hudson, fig. 48

Exhibitions:

2014, From Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (p. 188, cat. 75c)

2013, Ancient Cyprus: Cultures in Dialogue, Royal Museums of Art and History, Brussels (p. 239, fig. 236)

Bronze figure: fitting from a chariot

Inv. Nr. Sal. T.79/129

Bronze, Salamis, Cyprus, 750BC -700BC Early Cypro-Archaic I period

Height: 300 mm

Width: 130 mm

Depth: 110 mm



Lent by: Cyprus Museum, Museum 1, Nicosia, Cyprus

Provenance: Excavated in tomb 79 in Salamis in 1966 by Vassos Karageorghis from the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. Allocated to the Cyprus Museum's collection in 1966.

Publications:

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1973), Salamis vol. 5, Excavations in the Necropolis of Salamis III (Text and Plates), Nicosia: Department of Antiquity, Cyprus, p. 24, Pl. CCLVII (drawing)

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1969), Salamis in Cyprus. Homeric, Hellenistic and Roman, London: Thames and Hudson, fig. 45

Exhibitions:

2013, Ancient Cyprus: Cultures in Dialogue, Royal Museums of Art and History, Brussels (p. 241, fig. 238)

Bronze fitting in form of lion head

Inv. Nr. Sal T.79/ 221/4

Bronze, 750-600BC Cypro-Archaic I period

Height: 130 mm

Width: 970 mm

Depth: 104 mm



Lent by: Cyprus Museum, Museum 1, Nicosia, Cyprus

Provenance: Excavated in tomb 79 in Salamis in 1966 by Vassos Karageorghis from the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. Allocated to the Cyprus Museum's collection in 1966.

Publications:

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1973), Salamis vol. 5, Excavations in the Necropolis of Salamis III (Text and Plates), Nicosia: Department of Antiquity, Cyprus, no. 221/1, p. 32, Pl. CCLXI (drawing)

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1969), Salamis in Cyprus. Homeric, Hellenistic and Roman, London: Thames and Hudson, fig. 37-38

Exhibitions:

2013, Ancient Cyprus: Cultures in Dialogue, Royal Museums of Art and History, Brussels (p. 243, fig. 239)

Bronze breastplate decorated with Assyrianizing motifs

Inv. Nr. Sal. T.79/164

Bronze, Salamis, Cyprus, First burial period

Height: 350 mm

Width: 470 mm

Depth: 120 mm



Lent by: Cyprus Museum, Museum 1, Nicosia, Cyprus

Provenance: Official excavations of tomb 79 in Salamis in 1966 by Vassos Karageorghis from the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus. Allocated to the Cyprus Museum's collection in 1966.

Publications:

Exhibition catalogue: 2014, From Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (fig. 3.6, p. 119)

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1973), Salamis vol. 5, Excavations in the Necropolis of Salamis III (Text and Plates), Nicosia: Department of Antiquity, Cyprus, no. 164/184, p. 23-24, Pl. CCLXXVIII (drawing)

KARAGEORGHIS, V. (1969), Salamis in Cyprus. Homeric, Hellenistic and Roman, London: Thames and Hudson, p. 86, fig. 22

Gilded silver bowl with Egyptianizing motifs

Inv. Nr. 20368

Silver, Cerveteri (ancient Caere), Italy, 675-650 BC

Height: 37 mm

Diameter: 194 mm



Lent by: Museo Gregoriano Etrusco (Musei Vaticani), Vatican City

Provenance: Excavated in April 1836 during excavations undertaken with regular permission of the Pontifical State, by Alessandro Regolini and Vincenzo Galassi. The object, with all the grave-goods from the same tomb, were purchased by the excavators in 1838 after the objects were cleaned and studied, and then donated and displayed in the Gregorian Etruscan Museum (Vatican Museums). In the collections of the Gregorian Etruscan Museum since 1838.

Publications:

SANNIBALE, M. (2003), "Museo Gregoriano Etrusco." In Francesco Buranelli and Maurizio Sannibale, Vaticano 3. Museo Gregoriano Etrusco, pp. 35-214. Milano: FMR., pp. 58-59, fig. a p. 72 (in Italian)

MARKOE, G. (1985), Phoenician bronze and silver bowls from Cyprus and the Mediterranean. University of California Publications in Classical Studies 26. Berkeley: University of California Press, pp. 194-196, 292-293, E6

CRISTOFANI, M., and MARTELLI, M., eds. (1983), L'oro degli Etruschi. Novara: Istituto Geografico De Agostini., p. 264, n. 40 (in Italian)

RATHJE, A. (1980) "Silver relief bowls from Italy." *Analecta Romana Instituti Danici* 9, pp. 7-46., p. 10, B10, fig. 17

STRØM, I. (1971), Problems Concerning the Origin and Early Development of the Etruscan Orientalizing Style, Odense: Odense University Press, pp. 124, 126, fig. 77

PARETI, L. (1947), La Tomba Regolini-Galassi del Museo Gregoriano Etrusco e la civiltà dell'Italia centrale nel sec. VII a.C. *Città del Vaticano: Tipografia poliglotta vaticana.*, pp. 314-315, no. 323, pl. XLIV (in Italian)

Exhibitions:

2014, From Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (M. Sannibale, Bowl with Egyptianizing motifs, cat. 193, pp. 322-323)

2008, Príncipes etruscos. Entre Oriente y Occidente, La Caixa, Barcelona and Madrid, (catalogue in Spanish, M. Sannibale, "Pátera fenicia", pp. 92-93, n. 31)

2003, Sea Routes...From Sidon to Huelva. Interconnections in the Mediterranean 16th – 6th c. BC., Museum of Cycladic Art, Athens (M. Sannibale, "Cypro-Phoenician phiale", p. 439, n. 747);

Bronze Cauldron with lion head attachments

Inv. Nr. 20207

Bronze, Cerveteri (ancient Caere), Italy, 675-650 BC

Height: 375mm

Width: 330 mm



Lent by: Museo Gregoriano Etrusco (Musei Vaticani), Vatican City

Provenance: Excavated in April 1836 during excavations carried with regular permission of the Pontifical State, by Alessandro Regolini and Vincenzo Galassi. The object with all the grave-goods from the same tomb were purchased by the excavators in 1838 after the objects were cleaned and studied, and then donated and displayed in the Gregorian Etruscan Museum (Vatican Museums). In the collections of the Gregorian Etruscan Museum since 1838.

Publications:

SANNIBALE, M. (2003), "Museo Gregoriano Etrusco." In Francesco Buranelli and Maurizio Sannibale, Vaticano 3. Museo Gregoriano Etrusco, pp. 35-214. Milano: FMR., pp. 57-58, fig. a p. 67 (in Italian)

MARUNTI, M. G. (1959), "Lebeti etruschi." Studi Etruschi 27, pp. 65-77., p. 68, n. 7, tav. XIIa (in Italian)

PARETI, L. (1947), La Tomba Regolini-Galassi del Museo Gregoriano Etrusco e la civiltà dell'Italia centrale nel sec. VII a.C. Città del Vaticano: Tipografia poliglotta vaticana, p. 234, n. 196, tavv. XX-XXI (in Italian)

Exhibitions:

2014, From Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (M. Sannibale, "Cauldron with lion attachments", cat. 195, pp. 324-325)

2008, Príncipes etruscos. Entre Oriente y Occidente, La Caixa, Barcelona and Madrid (catalogue in Spanish, M. Sannibale, "Lebes con prótomos", p. 88, n. 27)