



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Depicting Myth on a Vat from Iraq Museum

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Abstract

The study includes a pottery vat currently in the Iraqi Museum. The first excavations were by the American excavations of the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago. The Oriental Institute conducted extensive on four mounds: Khafajah, Tell Asmar (ancient Eshnunna), Tell Agrab, and Ishchali. The two vats elaborately decorated in relief with decorations humans, as well as animals (scorpion, snake, wild donkey). Were found in a shrine of the Larsa period at Tell Asmar, and it were engraved with exceptionally decoration were found, one inverted over the other, in the corner of a room in a small building at Tell Asmar. The study of the vat was important because of its location in the temple and the small bones it contained. The study of the vat and the inscriptions, showed that probably dates back to the early Dynasty III, or Akkadian period, Gudea, and to the early Larsa period. The myth of Ninurta may be, as in an Assyrian myth, or Tishpak myth. It may also have a connection with the Gutian war, which Utu-Hegal mentions as scorpions and mountain serpents.

Keywords

vat, pottery, myth, tell, asmar

Session

4. The materiality of inscribed and figurative objects

Workshop

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