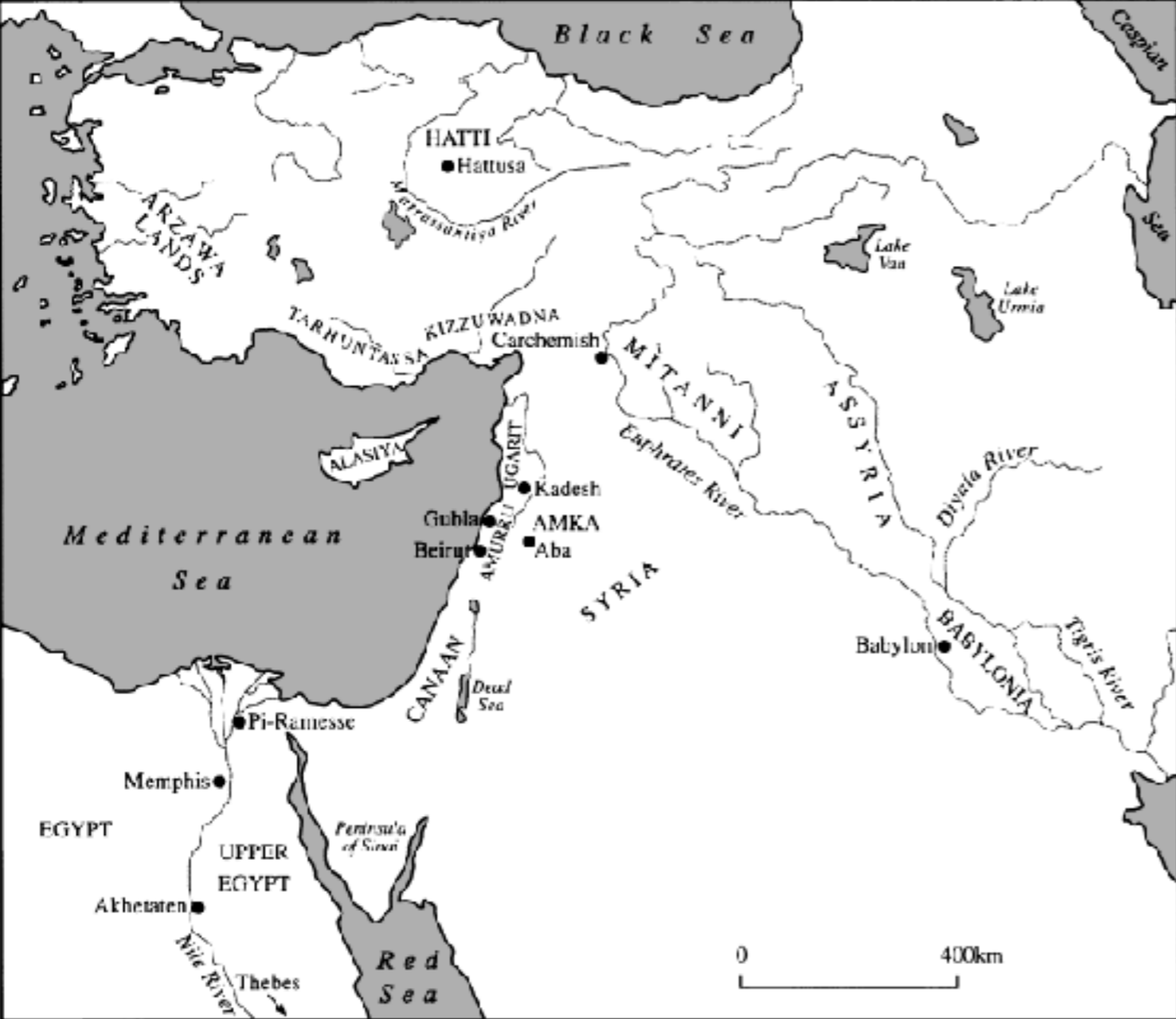


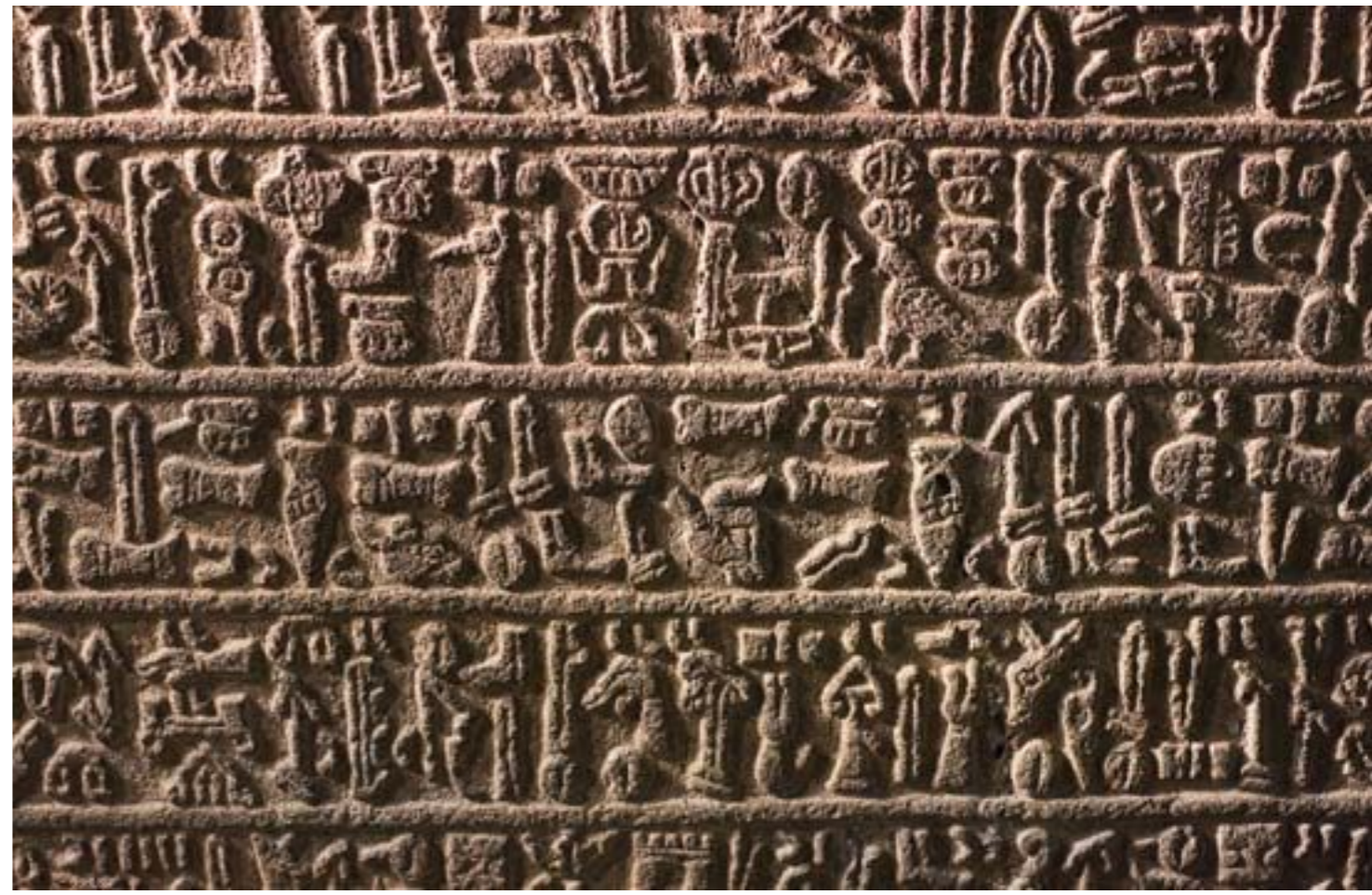
Periods of Art History I

The history of art from Prehistory to Imperial Rome

Vladimir Ivanovici

The Art of the Hittites





Hittite hieroglyphs



I (am) Katuwas, the Karkamišean Country-Lord, beloved by the gods.
[me] my sovereign Kubaba, Queen of Karkamiš, raised by the hand,
to me she always gave my enemies, but me to (my) enemies she did not give.
And I myself then [constructed] these [buildings] with luxury.
"You will cure no one, but you will cure me!"
While I was ill, I re-established Kubaba, Queen of Karkamiš.
She was good to/for/in her paternal house, and I/me [...
...] of authority (s)he/they-ed up, and the person [...
...]for Kubaba I built.
...] fathers (and) grandfathers [...
and (s)he the foremost temple [...
...] my dear wife [...
...] Kubaba of the podium [...
...] who to these orthostats [

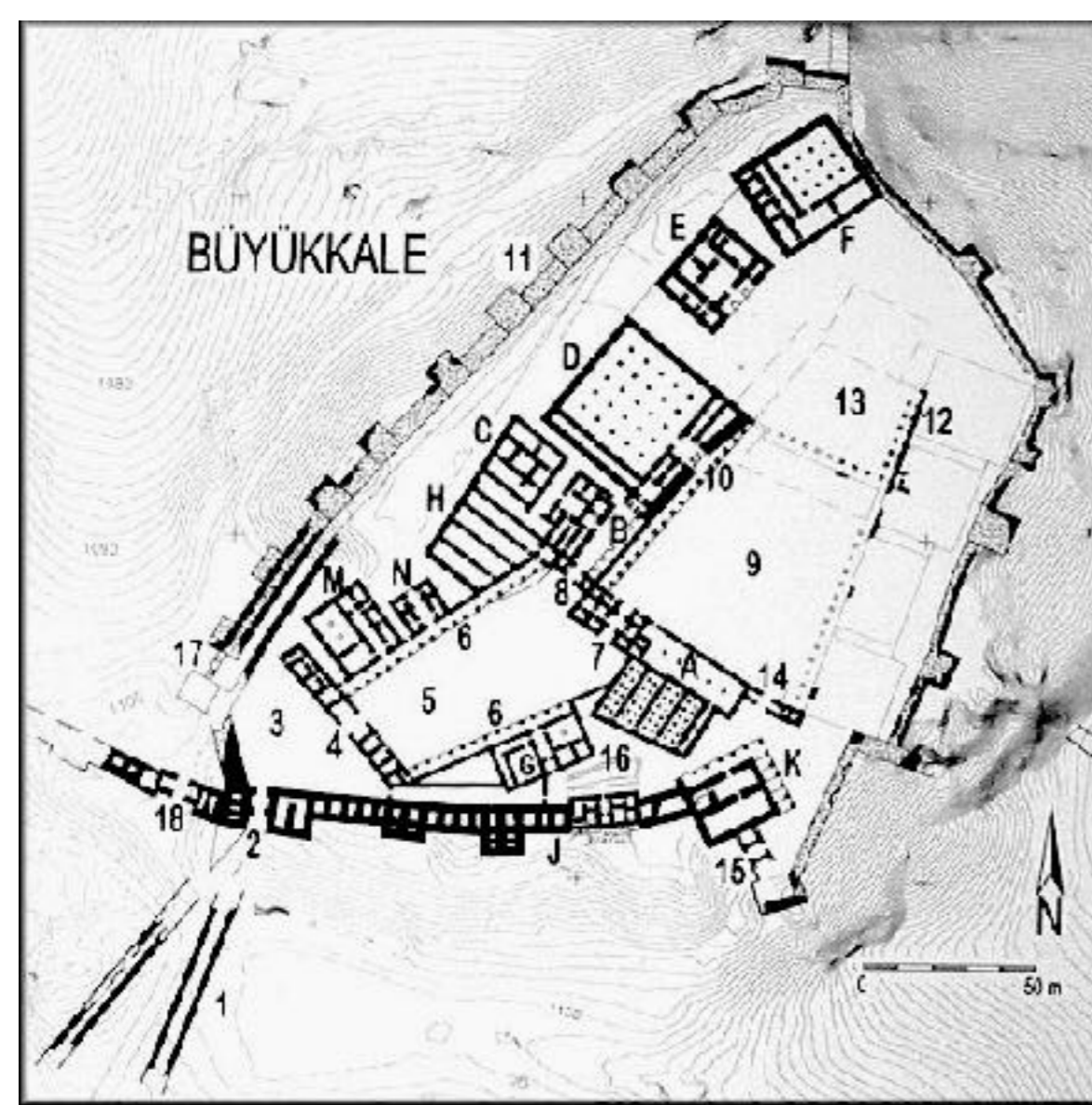
Inscribed broken basalt door jamb,
part of the eastern jamb of a gateway on the monumental stairway up to the citadel at Carchemish.

Ruler: Katuwa

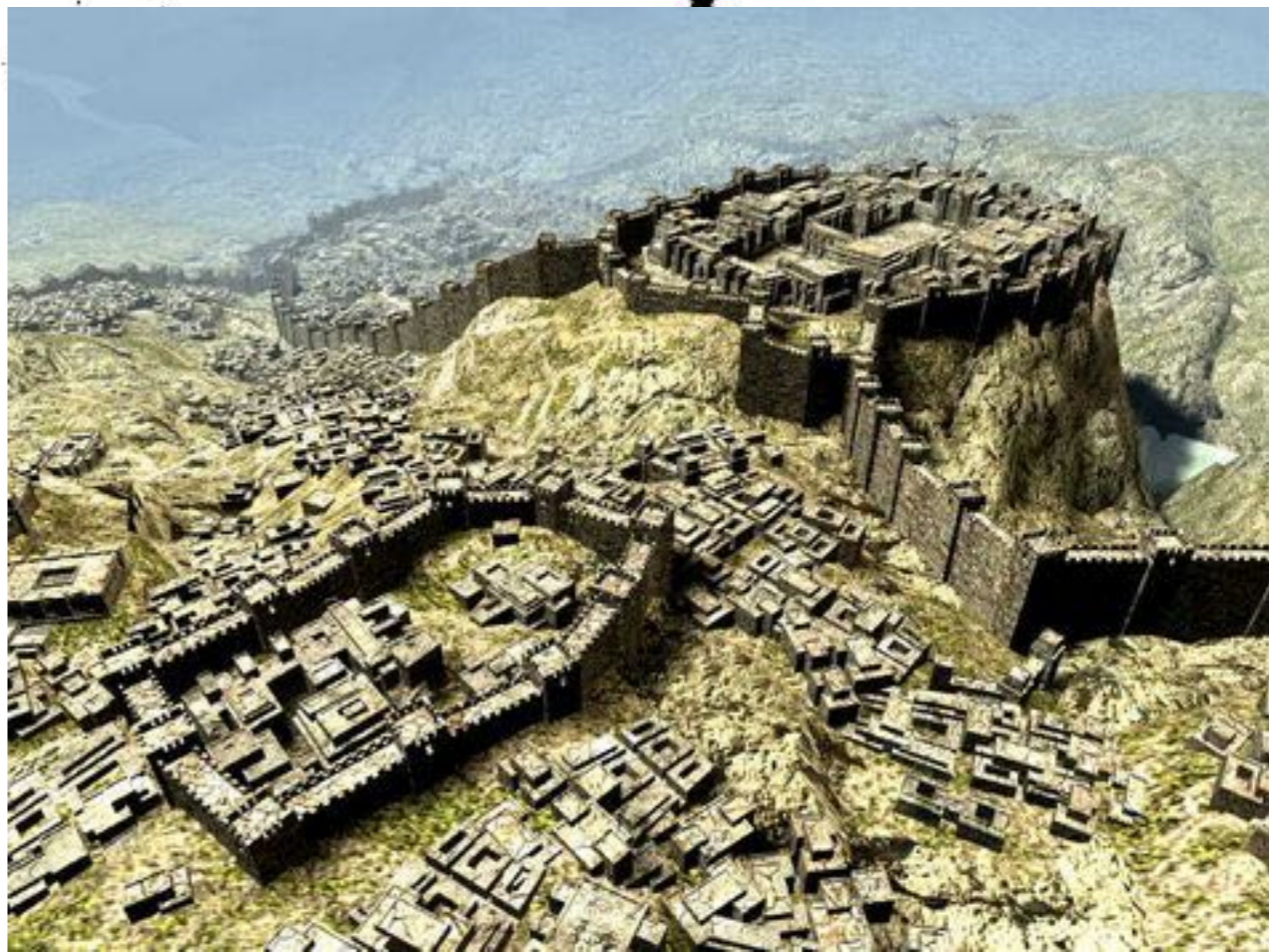
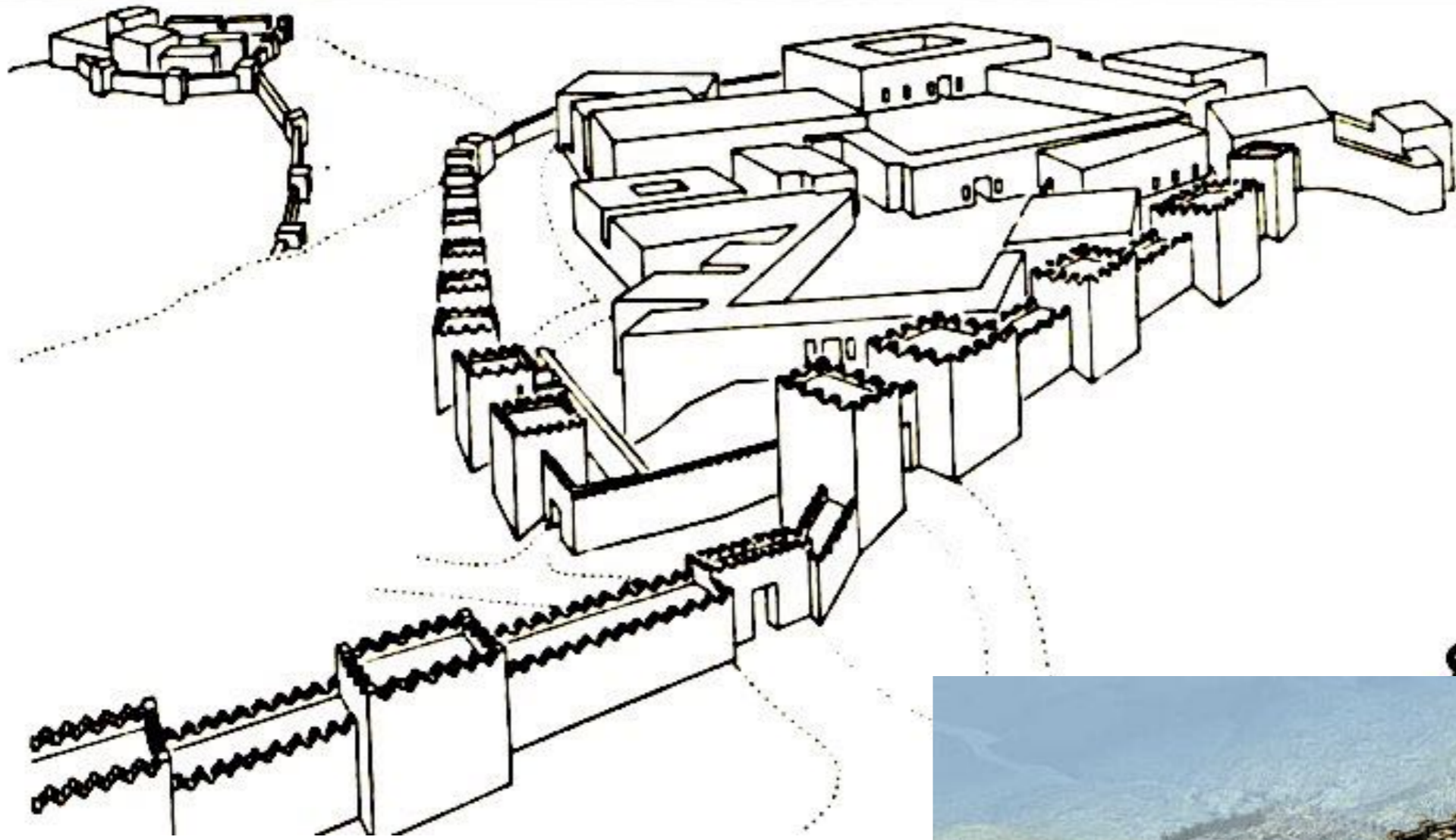
Period: Neo-Hittite, 10C BC-9C BC.



Hittite cuneiform writing



Hattuşa





The Lions and Sphinxes Gates, Hattuşa



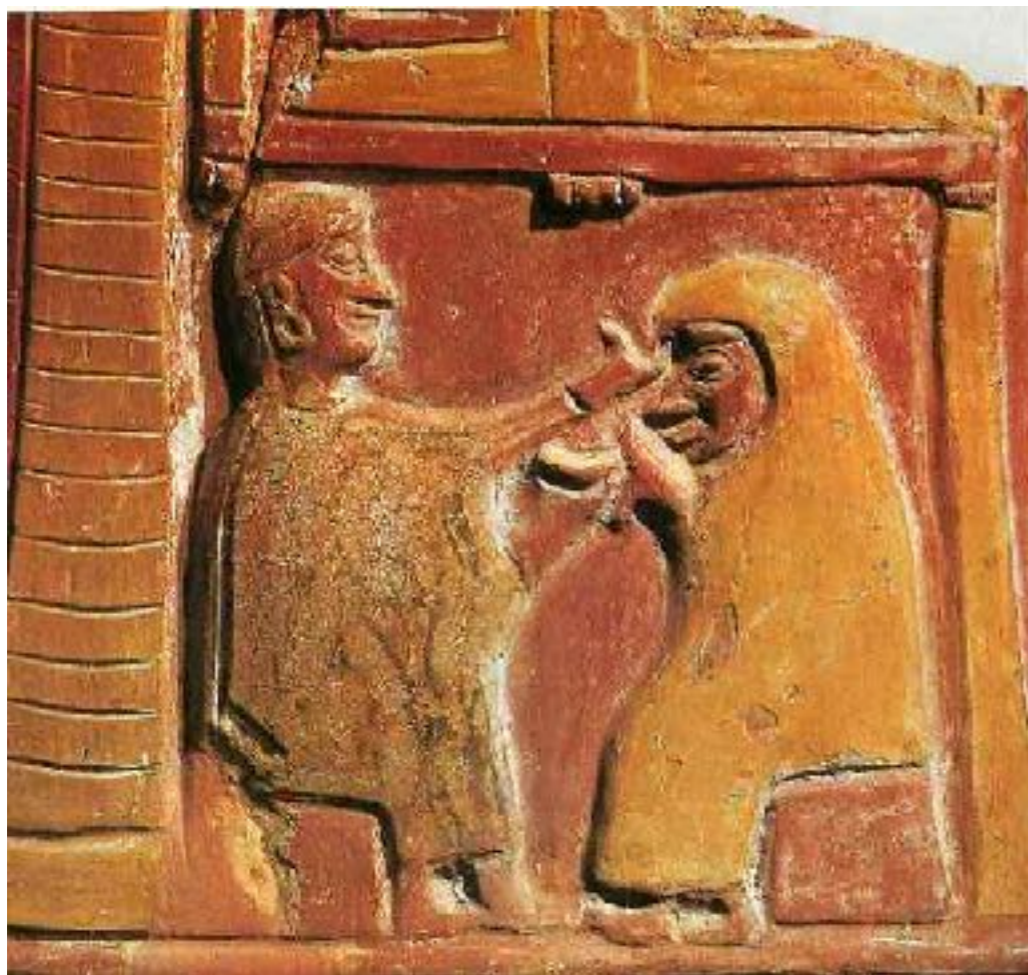
Cyclopean masonry



The Green Stone, Hattuša



Daily life





Above: Woman carrying child and pulling an animal.
Domestic or sacrifice scene.



Right: Neo-Hittite relief with large figure on left, wearing a long gown and playing double pipes; small central figure with pair of rattles; figure on right wearing a short skirt or kilt and dancing with both hands clasped overhead.
10thC BC.



Neo-Hittite relief with two figures walking; a hieroglyphic inscription frames them.





Yazılıkaya



Yazılıkaya relief with the twelve gods of the underworld.



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Relief with Gods at the Yazilikaya Sanctuary 12th - 13th century BC.



Fig. 5. Royal couple worship Storm God represented as bull, relief from Alaca Höyük. Photo: Feza Toker of Ekip Film





© Z. Radovan, Jerusalem

Hittite gods



Winged deity
Period: Hittite Empire
Date: ca. 14th–13th century B.C.
Geography: Anatolia
Culture: Hittite
Medium: Bronze, gold
Dimensions: 4.09 x 1.8 cm



Black basalt stela of the goddess Kubaba in low relief holding a mirror and standing beneath a winged sun-disc. 9th ct BCE.



Seated goddess with a child

Period: Hittite Empire

Date: ca. 14th–13th century B.C.

Geography: Central Anatolia

Culture: Hittite

Medium: Gold

Dimensions: H. 4.3 cm, W. 1.7 cm, D. 1.9 cm



Hittite priests



Hittite priest-king ?



Relief from Hattusas, the “King's gate” depicting a God or King wearing kilt and ceremonial headdress.



Vessel terminating in
the forepart of a bull
Period: Hittite Empire
Date: ca. 14th–13th century B.C.
Geography: Central Anatolia
Culture: Hittite
Medium: Silver
Dimensions: 18 x 12 x 21 cm



Vessel terminating in the forepart of a stag
Period: Hittite Empire
Date: ca. 14th–13th century B.C.
Geography: Central Anatolia
Culture: Hittite
Medium: Silver, gold inlay
Dimensions: H. 18 cm





Hittite sun disk



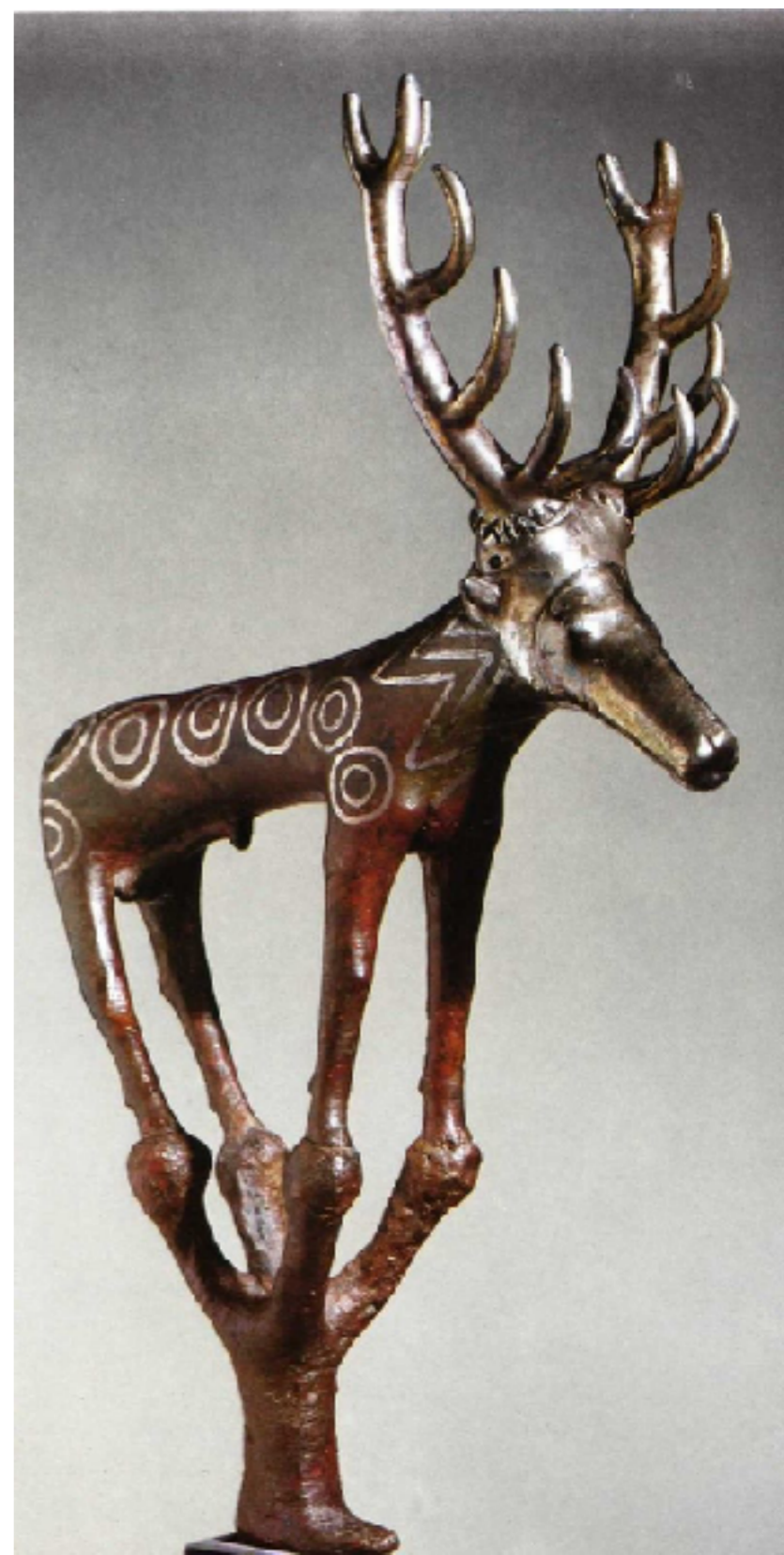
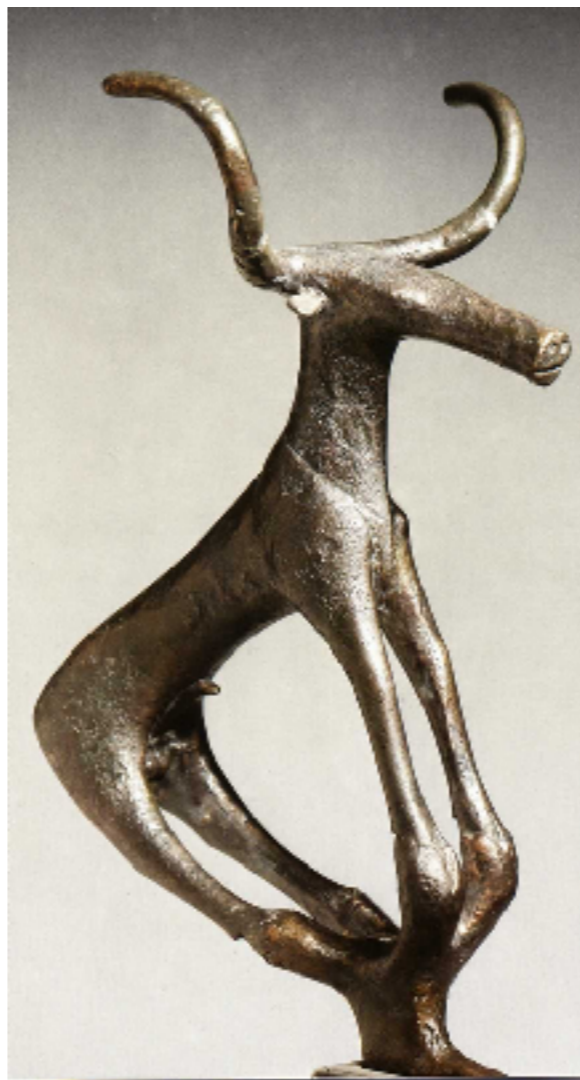
Hittite ceremonial standard

Late Hittite relief sculpture of a Bull. 9th Cent B.C.





Neo-Hittite Orthostats from Palace Temple of the Aramaean city of Tell Halaf in northeastern Syria. The Orthostats depict mythical animals and figures that have magical properties. 9th ct. BCE.







Hittite 'cosmogram', from the spring-shrine of Eflatun Pinar. The Storm-god of Hatti and the Sun-goddess of Arinna (supreme deities of the Hittite pantheon) are framed by symbols of the heavens (winged sun-disks) and the earth (mountain-gods), while genii and bull-men support the sky. In the outskirts of the Land of Hatti, c. 1200 BCE.