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RESTITUTION OF WORKS OF ART TO COUNTRIES VICTIMS OF
EXPROPRIATION

Note verbale dated 25 November 1977 from the Permanent Mission of
Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the speech of the representative of Iraq at the 65th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 11 October 1977, during the discussion of agenda item 26, which referred to the list of Iraqi arts found in museums in various countries. 1/

The Permanent Mission of Iraq kindly requests the Secretary-General to distribute the attached list as an official document of the General Assembly.

1/ See A/32/PV.65, p. 6.

ANNEX

List of antiquities held by various world museums

A. American museums

1. Marble Sumerian statue of a man carrying a vase. Third millenium B.C. Discovered in Diala (Tell Asmar), it is now in the Museum of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.
2. Head of a Sumerian man, possibly Gudea, found in Tello and now exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum.
3. Sound box of a harp from Ur, decorated with four scenes; first half of the third millenium B.C. Discovered at Ur, it is now exhibited in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.
4. Statue of a worshipper from Ur, decorated with four scenes. First half of the third millenium B.C. Oriental Museum, University of Chicago.
5. Head of a man from Bismaya. Second half of the third millenium B.C.
6. Head of a woman, usually identified as that of the goddess Ningal. Late third millenium B.C. Discovered at Ur, it is now in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.
7. Stele of Urnammu, found at Ur. Late third millenium B.C.
8. Winged bull from Khorsabad.
9. Scene of a procession with two harp players. First half of the third millenium B.C. Found at Adab (Bismaya). Now in the Chicago Museum.

B. Berlin Museum

1. Head of a woman from Asshur.
Sumerian.
2. Statue (with lower part missing) of King Ningirsu, found at the temple of Tello; end of the third millenium B.C.
3. Head of a woman, made of black diorite, from Tello. Late third millenium B.C.
4. Stele of Gudea. Ruler of the city being presented by the god Ningishzida. Found at Tello. Late third millenium B.C.

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5. Brick walls from Warka decorated with sculpture of gods, from the Cassite era. Fifteenth century B.C. Found at the temple of Kara-Indash.
6. Altar of King Tikulti Ninurta I. Thirteenth century B.C. Found at Asshur.
7. (Arabic illegible). (Second half of the second millenium B.C.) Found at Asshur. The plaque is broken and shows signs of repair.
8. Glazed brick frieze from Asshur representing a man, possibly the king, worshipping a god standing on a podium. The top part of the frieze shows symbols of Assyrian deities, with the likeness of a locust carved in front of the face of the god. First millenium B.C.
9. A ritual vessel the surface of which is decorated with the likeness of a god and a female demon. Eighth or seventh century B.C.
10. Boundary stone of Marduk. Eighth century B.C.

C. The Louvre

1. Stone head of a woman, found at Tello. Second half of the third millenium B.C.
2. Head of Gudea, wearing a headdress, with broken nose and lips. Circa 2300-2200 B.C.
3. Small statue of Gudea, seated. Twenty-second century B.C.
4. Small slab decorated in relief, portraying Ur-Nanshe, found at Tello. First half of the third millenium B.C.
5. Mace-head of King Mesilim, found at Tello. First half of the third millenium B.C.
6. Stele of the vultures of King Bannatum, from Tello. First half of the third millenium B.C.
7. Silver vessel of King Entemena, found at Tello. First half of the third millenium B.C.
8. Collection of torsos and heads (with and without headdress) of Gudea, from Tello. Late third millenium B.C.
9. Headless statue of King Ur-Ningirsu found at Tello, the bottom part decorated with a band of relief sculpture. End of the third millenium B.C.
10. Statue of a woman, possibly Gudea's wife, with a headband, made of black diorite. Late third millenium B.C.

11. Ritual vase of Gudea, the surface of which is decorated with likenesses of serpents. Found at Tello. Late third millenium B.C.
12. Stele of Hammurabi. Thirteenth century B.C. Found at Susa, Iran.
13. Winged bull from Khorsabad.
14. Stone slab from Khorsabad, decorated with the likeness of Gilgamesh carrying a cub in his left hand. Eighth century B.C.
15. Stone slab decorated with the likeness of Sargon II carrying a sacrificial mountain goat in his left hand.
16. Assyrian wall panels from Khorsabad and Nineveh.
17. A wall panel from Kuyunjuk, showing prisoners of war and animals. Seventh century B.C.
18. Sculptured relief representing King Esarhaddon. Seventh century B.C.

D. British Museum

1. Stone vessel decorated on the outside with sculptured relief representing the hero Gilgamesh with oxen and birds. Early third millenium B.C. Probably found at Warka.
2. Sumerian statue from Tell-al-Ubaid. Third millenium B.C.
3. Standard of Ur, consisting of six panels, inlaid with lapis-lazuli and ivory, in two sections of three panels each, one section showing war scenes and the other peace scenes. First half of the third millenium B.C.
4. Bronze statue of a calf, found in the frieze of the Tell-al-Ubaid Temple. First half of the third millenium B.C.
5. Bronze plaque, with an eagle with outspread wings in the centre, topped by a frieze from Tell-al-Ubaid. First half of the third millenium B.C.
6. Boundary stone (Kudurru) of King Nebuchadnezzar I. Twelfth century B.C.
7. Stone stele of King Asshur Nassirpal found at Nimrud. Ninth century B.C.
8. Headless statue of King Shalmanezar III found at Asshur. Ninth century B.C.
9. Asshur Banipal's library, found at (the ruins of) his palace in Kuyunjuk, containing more than 25,000 clay tablets dealing with various fields of knowledge, and arts and sciences. Now stored in the British Museum. Seventh century B.C.

10. A number of wall panels from the palaces of Nimrud, and similar panels from the palaces of Kuyunjuk in Nineveh and Khorsabad. The importance of these panels derives from the fact that they would help complete the repair work being carried out by the Iraqi Directorate of Antiquities in these two Assyrian cities.

11. Statue of King Asshur Nassirpal II, from Nimrud. Ninth century B.C.

12. Headless statue of nude woman from the eleventh century B.C.

13. Winged bull from Nimrud and a winged lion. Ninth century B.C.

14. Bronze gates from Balawat (Imgur-Enlil), decorated with various war scenes.

E. Italy

Head of King Sargon II from Khorsabad. Eighth century B.C. Now at the Museum of Turin.

F. Istanbul

Statue of King Shalmaneser III, found at Nimrud. Ninth century B.C.

G. Denmark

Statues of Gudea, now at the Copenhagen Museum. Twenty-second century B.C.

H. These are other antiquities which have been stolen only recently from our country:

(i) Museum of West Berlin

1. Stone cylinder seal (3.9 centimetres in length) carved with the likeness of a cow, a man and a serpent, representing an ancient religious scene.

2. A stone, greenish-grey cylinder (height 33 centimetres, diameter 17 centimetres), with a sculptured relief of a man and serpents, representing a Sumerian religious scene.

3. Copper vase (12 centimetres in height) decorated with religious scenes of birds, lions and human figures.

4. Copper tumbler (3.4 centimetres in height), decorated on the outside with ornamental designs.

(ii) Jerusalem Museum in the Occupied Territories

5. Rock sculpture from the early second millenium, consisting of three sections:
- (a) first section: the goddess Ishtar;
 - (b) second section: a king paying homage to the goddess Ishtar;
 - (c) third section: explanatory cuneiform inscriptions in Babylonian.
