Art and Science in LACMA's Cosmologies Exhibition

2024

Stephen Little

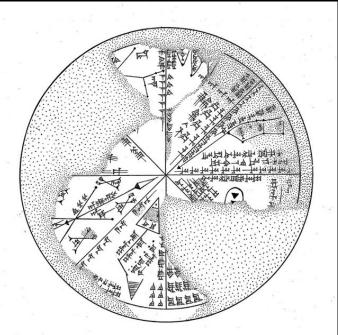


Mapping Space and Time



Neolithic Stone Circle, Nabta Playa, Nubian Desert, southern Egypt, c. 7500–5400 BCE





Tablet: Planisphere with Constellations, from the Library of Ashurbanipal

Neo-Assyrian, 650 BCE

From Kouyunjik (ancient Nineveh), Iraq

Clay; diam. 14.10 x 3.20 cm

British Museum (K.8538)

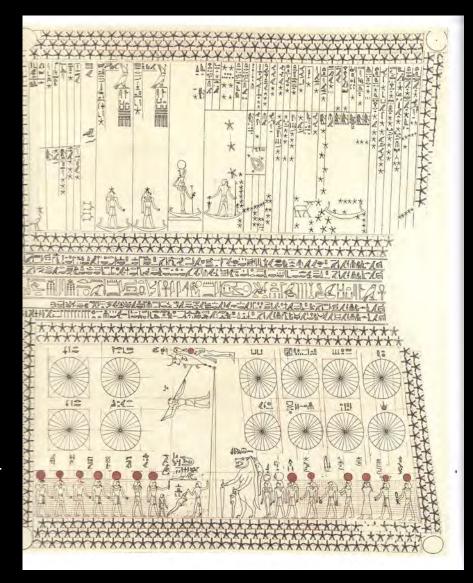
Charles K. Wilkinson (1897–1986)

Drawing of the Astronomical Ceiling Paintings in the tombs of Senenmut(Egypt, Dynasty 18, c. 1479–1458 BCE)

 $28 \ 3/4 \times 22 \ 1/4 \ in. \ (73 \times 56.5 \ cm$

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Rogers Fund, 1948 (48.105.52)

A schematic guide to the night sky that decorates a ceiling in the tomb of Senenmut (TT 353) at Deir el-Bahri



Merkhet (Device for Measuring Space and Time)

Egypt, Late Period c. 600 BCE

Bronze, electrum (gold-silver alloy), and textile

Science Museum, London, Gift of Dr. Howard Carter (1929–585)



"[The] inscription indicates it was the property of Bes, son of Khonsirtis (Khensardais var.), an astronomer priest of the god Horus of Edfu in Upper Egypt. [The device] used to layout axes of buildings and to determine the hours of the night by observing the passage of selected stars across the north-south meridian."



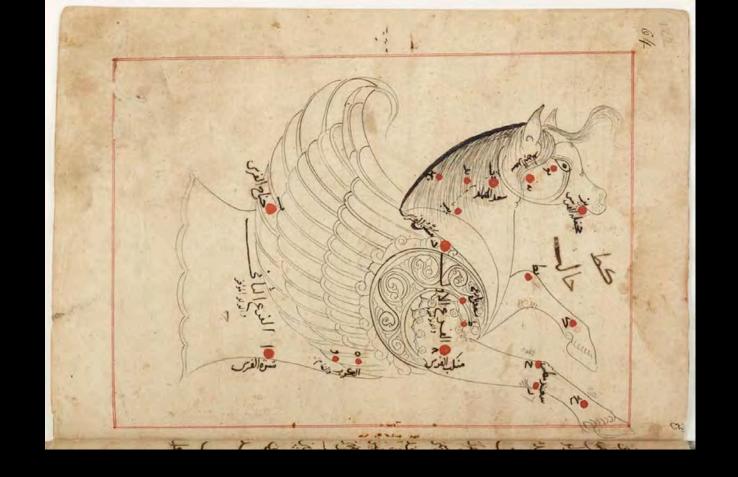
Zodiac Chart from the Osiris Chapel of the Temple of Hathor

Ptolemaic Period, 50 BCE

Dendara, Egypt, from Description de l'Egypte, ou Recueil des observations et des recherches qui ont ete faites en Egypte pendant l'expedition de l'armee française

Bound book; ink on paper / Paris: Impremerie Imperiale, 1817)

Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles



'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Umar al-Sufi (903–986) **The Constellation Pegasus**, from **Kitāb ṣuwar al-kawākib**(**Book of the Constellations of Fixed Stars**)

Persia, 14th century

Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris

Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Khama'iri

Astrolabe

Seville, Spain, 1226–1227 CE / 624 AH

Gilt copper alloy; 8 3/8 x 5 1/2 x 1 1/8 in. (21.28 x 13.97 x 2.86 cm)

LACMA, Gift of Carolyn Merchant (M.2003.116a-k)



The Buddha Shakyamuni at Mount Meru

(at the center of the multiple world systems)

Tibet, 1700–1800

Thangka; colors on cotton 39 1/8 x 25 5/8 in. (99.4 x 65.1 cm)

Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, The Avery Brundage Collection (B60D13+)





Mirror with Cosmological Designs

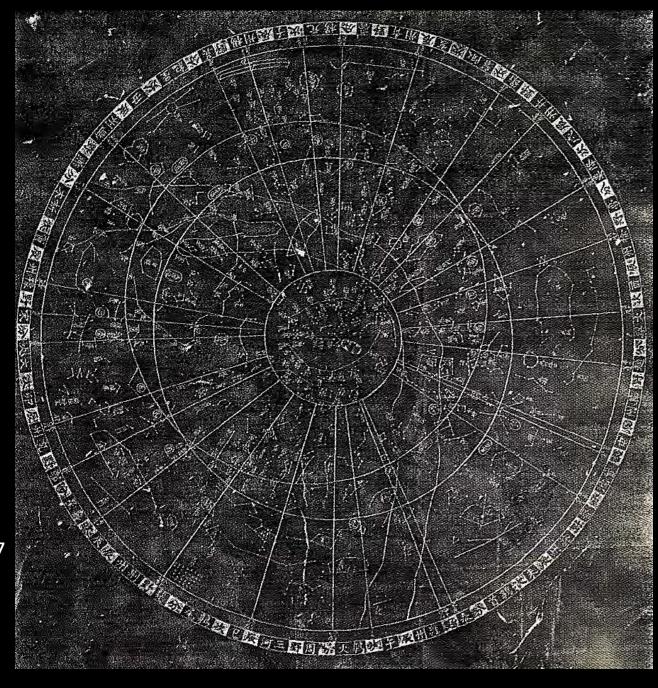
China, Tang dynasty (618–906)

Bronze; D. 26.4 cm.

American Museum of Natural History, New York, Berthold Laufer Collection (70/11671)



Star Chart
Southern Song dynasty, 1247
Confucian Temple, Suzhou,
Jiangsu Province, China





Panel with Inscription Referring to the Date of Creation

Mexico, Maya, 9th century

Limestone 52 7/10 x 18 7/10 x 3 4/5 in. (133.858 x 47.498 x 9.652 cm)

Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Anonymous gift (M.2010.115.112)

Cosmic Deities



Censer Stand with Solar Deities

Maya, 650–850 CE

Post-fire painted ceramic 42 1/2 x 24 x 8 1/2 in. (107.95 x 60.96 x 21.59 cm)

Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Anonymous gift (M.2010.115.426)

Codex Borgia (detail)

Mexico, Aztec, early 16th century

Rome, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana

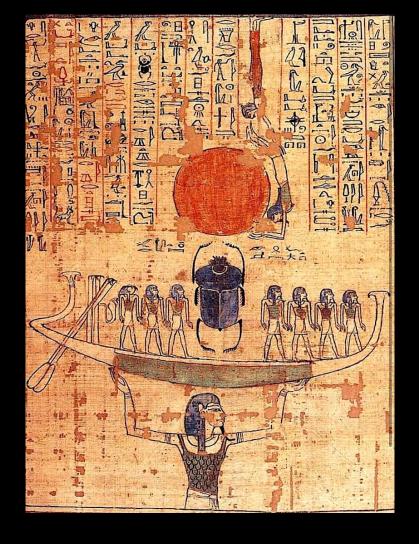
This page symbolically illustrates the transformation of the planet Venus taking place during the inferior conjunction in the month of the winter solstice.





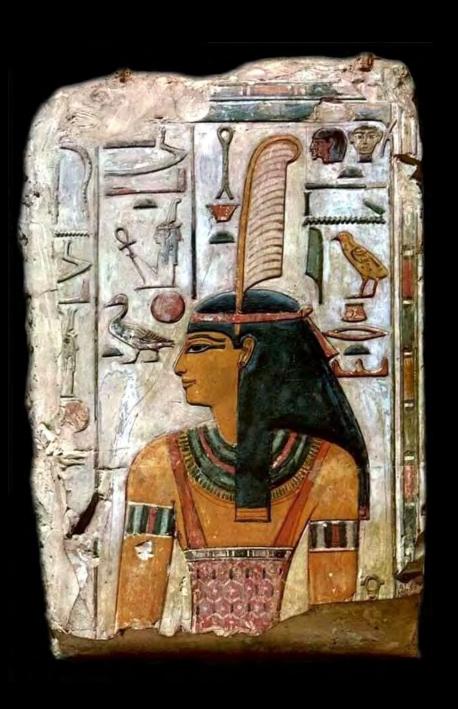
Inanna (Ishtar), Goddess of Love and War, with her Deputy, the Goddess Ninshubur, a Lion, and the Planet Venus (Inanna's celestial manifestation)

Iraq, Akkadian, ca. 2334–2154 BCE
Cylinder Seal Impression
Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago



Nun, the Primordial Being, Lifting the Solar Barque, from the Book of the Dead of Anhay [Anhai]

Egypt, 20th dynasty (1189–1077 BCE)
Ink and colors on papyrus
46 x 65 cm
British Museum (EA10472 / 1888,0512.222.1)



Ma'at, Goddess of Cosmic Order and Justice

Egypt, New Kingdom, 19th Dynasty, reign of Seti I (c. 1290–1279 BCE)

Painted limestone bas-relief;

H. 74 cm.

National Archaeological Museum of Florence, Palazzo della Crocetta (SA FI 42469)











Brahma, the God of Creation

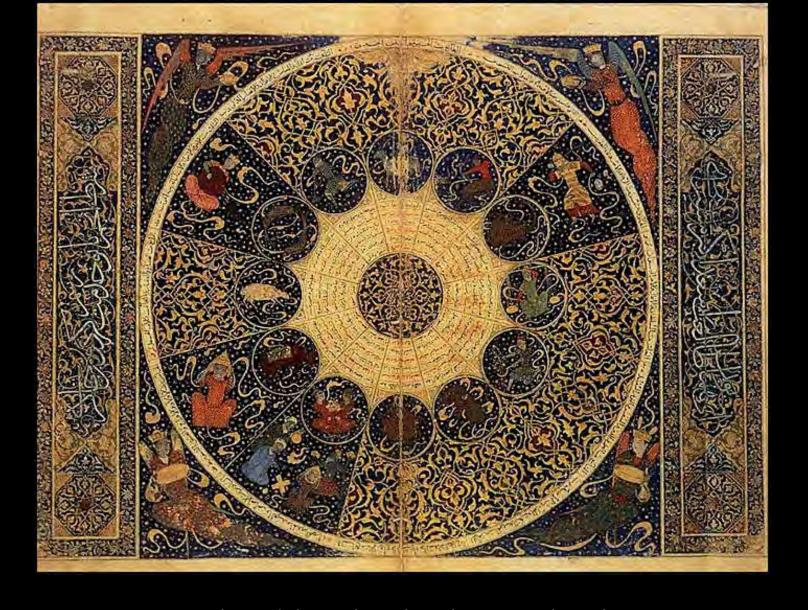
Indonesia, Central Java, 9th century

Volcanic stone (andesite) 45 3/4 x 17 1/2 x 12 1/2 in. (116.2 x 44.45 x 31.75 cm)

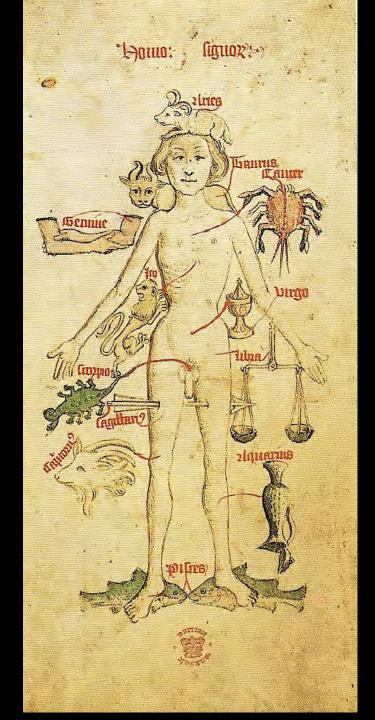
LACMA, Gift of the 2000 Collectors

Committee
(M.2000.30)

Astronomy and Astrology



Mahmud ibn Yahya ibn al-Hasan al-Kashi **Zodiac Chart /** Persia, 1411
Wellcome Library, London



The Astrological Body, from the Guild-Book of the Barber-Surgeons of York

England, 15th century

British Library, London (MS Egerton 2572, f. 50v)

Twelve Deities of the Chinese Zodiac

Ming dynasty, 1454

Hanging scroll; ink and colors on silk

Musée Guimet, Paris



Cosmology and Power

Stela of Shamshi-Adad V

Neo-Assyrian, 824–811 BCE

From the Temple of Nabu at Nimrud, Iraq

Limestone; 195.24 x 92.54 x 71.96 cm

British Museum (118892)





Coronation Stone of Motecuhzoma II (Stone of the Five Suns). Mexico, Aztec, 1503. Basalt, $55.9 \times 66 \times 22.9$ cm. The Art Institute of Chicago, Major Acquisitions Fund (1990.21) This sculpture conflates cosmic and historical time, with glyphic carvings of the four previous suns (or eras) at the four corners of the monument, with the current sun (4 Movement) depicted in the center. The monument marks the coronation of Motecuhzoma II in 1503 CE, and thus his central place in the cosmic order of birth, death, and regenesis.

The Rise of Modern Cosmology

Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528)

Imagines coeli septentrionales cum duodecim imaginibus zodiaci, 1515

Etching; 48.4 x 44.1 cm

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England

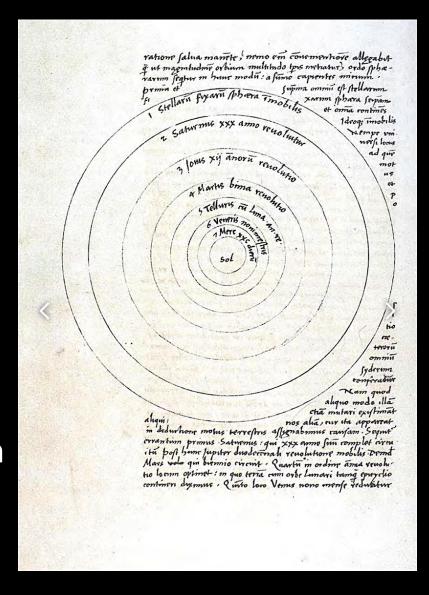
Print depicting the northern sky with twelve images of the Zodiac. In the four corners are the authorities on whom the constellations are based: Aratus Cilix (Aratus of Soli), Ptolemaeus Aegyptus (Ptolemy), M Mamlius Romanus (Marcus Manilius), and Azophi Arabus ('Abd al-Rahman al-Sufi).



Nicolaus Copernicus (Mikołaj Kopernik, 1473–1543)

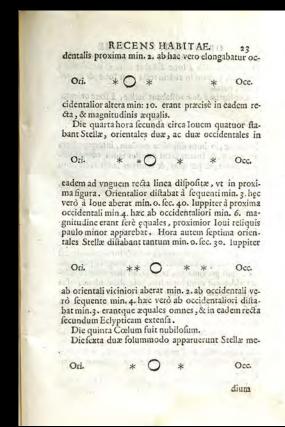
Diagram of a Heliocentric Solar
System from
De revolutionibus orbium
coelestium
(The Revolutions of the Celestial
Spheres), 1543

Printed in Nuremberg, Holy Roman
Empire
Bound book, ink on paper



Houghton Library, Harvard





guod tertio loco à nobis fuit observatum, estipsiusnet LACTEL Circuli effentia, seu materies, quam Perfoicilli beneficio adcò ad fenfum licet intueri, ve & altercationes omnes, qua per tot facula Philosophos exerucia runt ab oculata certitudine dirimantur, nosque à verbolis difoutationibus liberemur. Elt enim GALAXY Anihil aliud, quam innumerarum Stellarum coaceruatim confitarum congeries, in quamcunq; enim regionem illius Perspicillum dirigas, statim Stellarum ingens frequentia se se in confpectum profert, quarum complures fatis magna, ac valde confricus videnturifed exiguarum multitudo prorfus inexplorabilis eft. At cum non tantum in GALAXYA lacteus ille candor, veluti albicantis nubis spectetur, sed complures consimilis coloris arcolæ sparsim per æthera subtulgeant, fi in illarum quamlibet Specillum connertas Stellarum constipatarum

PLEIADVM CONSTELLATIO.

Title page

Observations of the orbits of Jupiter's four largest moons

The Pleiades

Galileo Galilei (1564–1642)

Sidereus nuncius (The Starry Messenger)

Pisa, 1610
Printed book, ink on paper
Houghton Library, Harvard

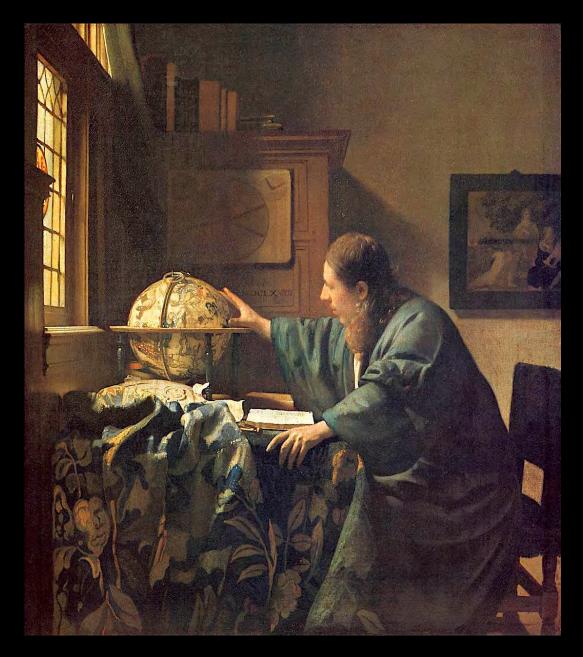
Johannes Vermeer (1632–1675)

The Astronomer

c. 1668

Oil on canvas; 20×18 in. $(51 \times 45 \text{ cm})$

Musée du Louvre, Paris



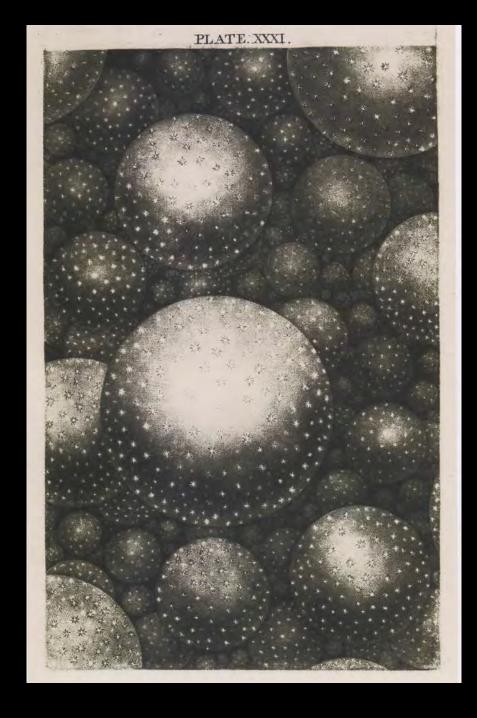
Thomas Wright (1711–1786)

Universe with Multiple Star
Systems,
from the book, An Original
Theory or New Hypothesis of the
Universe

1750

Mezzotint

Wolbach Library, Harvard University, Cambridge MA

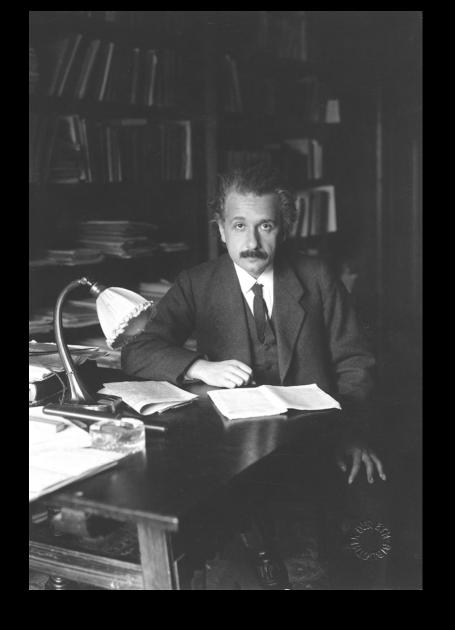


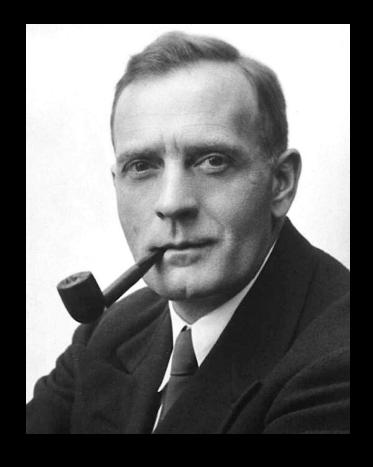


Saturn

1875

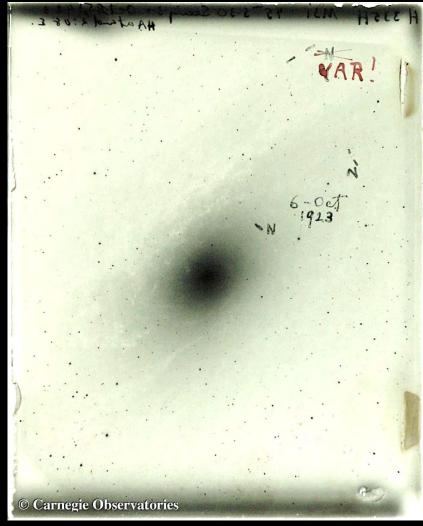
Charcoal on paper
US Naval Observatory, Washington, DC





Albert Einstein (1879–1955)

Edwin Hubble (1889–1953)



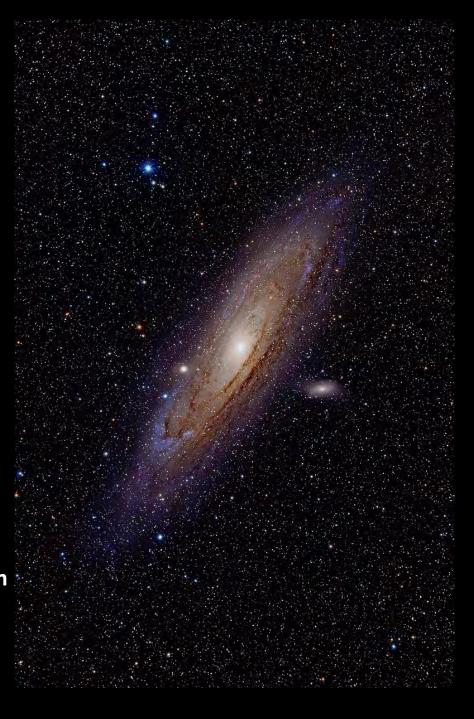
Edwin Hubble,

Glass plate negative identifying a variable star in the Andromeda Galaxy

October 6, 1923

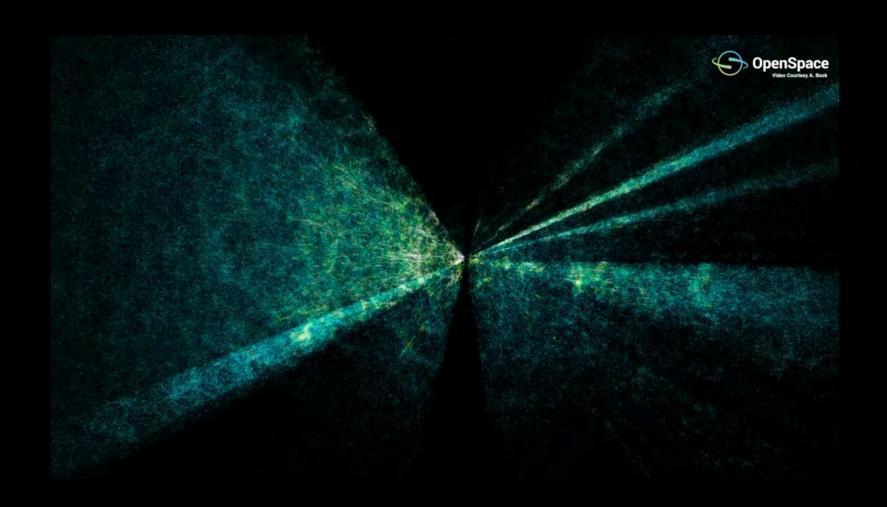
Carnegie Observatories,

Pasadena





The Hubble eXtreme Deep Field (2012) NASA



Sloan Digital Sky Survey Map of Galaxies

(Screen shot from Juna Kollmeier's TED Talk Video)

LACMA:

Michael Govan, CEO and Wallis Annenberg Director
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Head, Chinese, Korean, and South and Southeast Asian Departments
Nancy Thomas, Senior Deputy Director, Curator, Egyptian Art, and Curatorial Coordinator, Art
of the Pacific

Julia Burtenshaw, Assistant Curator, Art of the Ancient Americas Alyce de Cartaret, Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow, Art of the Ancient Americas

Collaborating staff and Institutions:

Dr. Edwin C. Krupp, Director, Griffith Observatory, Los Angeles
Dr. John S. Mulchaey, Crawford H. Greenewalt Chair and Director, Carnegie Observatories,
Pasadena

Dr. Juna Kollmeier, Astrophysicist and Director of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, Carnegie Observatories, Pasadena

Erica Clark, Strategic Initiatives Coordinator, Carnegie Observatories, Pasadena