IVORIES FROM NIMRUD (1949–1963)
Fascicule II

IVORIES IN ASSYRIAN STYLE

COMMENTARY, CATALOGUE and PLATES

by

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THE PLATES
PREFACE

This fascicule, the second in the series concerned with ivories from Nimrud (1949–63), combines both commentary and catalogue. It had originally been our intention, as announced in Fascicule I, to publish the catalogue in advance of the commentary, but we have found it possible to produce a comprehensive account rather earlier than had been expected, and fortunately have been able to benefit by an examination of the important volume entitled The Chronology of Neo-Assyrian Art by T. A. Madelung, published by the Athlone Press, University of London, in 1970. This work we were able to read in proof and, as will be seen, have benefited by frequent reference to it.

There have been considerable difficulties in examining ivories which are scattered in many different collections and situated in several countries, for although most of the material is in Iraq, there is much that is of considerable importance in Great Britain, the Commonwealth, the United States of America and elsewhere.

It would still require expensive investigation to verify the minor details to which we have occasionally referred in the text, but rather than delay publication such less important tasks may be left for future verification. When, as we expect, further comparative material becomes available and as archaeological and historical criticism makes progress from further study, it should be possible to publish a supplementary volume, if this becomes desirable and necessary. In the meantime it seems more important to proceed with further studies of the considerable quantity of first class material that still remains to be published.

It will be seen in the catalogue that over 200 ivories have here been published, and as some of the entries include groups of ivories, the actual number recorded is nearer to 250, and of those in the Assyrian Style, we may reckon that hardly anything of this class is left that requires detailed publication.

It is hoped that in the course of the next few years Mr. J. J. Orchard will furnish the commentary to his volume on the Equestrian Bridle-Harness Ornaments, which was published by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq in 1967. Two more volumes are also now being prepared by Sir Max Mallowan and Georgina Herrmann on Ivories from the Akropolis, and Selected Ivories from Fort Shalmaneser, respectively.

It is probable that at least six fascicules will be required to dispose of the bulk of this collection, and doubtless one of the later volumes will incorporate in the results of our studies some account of the special techniques used in ivory carving.

It is unnecessary to repeat the thanks which have already been expressed to the many different persons and institutions without whose help the publication of this and the previous fascicule would not have been possible. We must however once again express our profound gratitude to the generosity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the British Academy and an anonymous donor who together provided the financial impetus which has launched this series of publications.

The photographers responsible for the illustrations were: Mr. John Bradbury, Mrs. V. Conlon, Mr. Peter Dorrell and Mr. Anthony Robertson-Pearce. The drawings that accompany the photographs here are the work of Mrs. Leri Glynne Davies, Miss Marjorie Howard, and Miss Brenda Macey.

Finally, we must once again record our profound thanks to the Director General of Antiquities in Iraq and to all his colleagues both in Baghdad and in Mosul, who have given us so much of their goodwill, and of their time, in order to enable us to complete the record.

Oxford
1 October 1970

Max Mallowan
Leri Glynne Davies
COMMENTARY

CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL

Ivories in the Assyrian style, discovered at Nimrud, by successive expeditions of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq, form an obvious and well defined category. The great majority consists of flat plaques carved with incised designs of subjects and persons familiar from the the palace bas-reliefs and other stone monuments executed between the ninth and the end of the seventh century B.C. Usually the designs are cut or scratched on the ivory with a fine metal point; relief in varying degrees is common; rarely, there is a figure in the round, or nearly in the round, 189, and there are examples of relatively high, 1, and of relatively low relief, 203. Because of their dependence on the style of the Palace bas-reliefs, no one familiar with the monuments would hesitate to call these ivories Assyrian, although it is not impossible that occasionally some foreign craftsman may have been employed on their production, for Calah was a mixed city full of deported persons. But it is clear that none of these ivories need be described as Syrian or Phoenician. It is therefore most interesting to discover that this purely Assyrian art appears to belong overwhelmingly to the ninth century B.C. and to have flourished in the time of Ashurnasirpal II (883–859 B.C.), and Shalmaneser III (859–824 B.C.): to the former we have attributed the remarkable panel 1 found at the foot of his own inscribed stela outside the N.W. Palace, and to the latter it seems safe to attribute the development of a beautifully executed miniature style, 30. Evidence also points to Adad-nirari III (810–782 B.C.) as responsible for another, characteristic set of incised ivories, several fragments of which were found in his palace in the outer town north of the akropolis, 21, 66, 91, 136, 138, 177, 186. Thereafter ivory must have become rare, in consequence of the overhunting and extermination of the herds of elephants which roamed parts of Syria in the reigns of Ashurnasirpal II and his son. This conclusion is inevitable when we consider the absence of records concerning this form of chase after the reign of Shalmaneser III.

We know, however, from the inscriptions, that Adad-nirari III received a tribute of ivories in Damascus and that Sargon II also acquired many, both from Urartu and from north Syria; but records of the chase are then defective. Assyrian style ivories in the eighth century therefore became very rare, for such trophies had to be acquired from abroad.\(^1\) Now and again a few tusks doubtless reached Calah, and indeed some were held in store in the magazines of the N.W. Palace in the middle of the eighth century B.C.\(^2\)

Assyrian style ivories of the latter period are thus only a small percentage of the whole: 189 is a notable example, and in its costume and various details reflects a style not earlier than the reign of Tiglath-pileser III; 61 reflects ninth as well as eighth century traits and may be as early as Adad-nirari III; 60, 135, may be eighth century by location and 193 is certainly eighth century by style.

In determining the chronological sequences of these ivories we have been guided in the first place by the archaeological evidence of location, that is to say by the circumstances of their distribution in the various buildings which have been excavated at Nimrud. The stratigraphic evidence is, unfortunately, not useful in providing us with a terminus a quo, that is an early terminal date, because with few exceptions these precious relics were conserved until the city fell at the hands of the Babylonians and Medes, in the course of two attacks, first in 614, finally, and, this time for ever, in so far as the Assyrian Government was concerned, in 612 B.C. Indeed a large part of these trophies was found lying in the ash and debris of these terrible destructions.

THE N.W. PALACE

Chamber B (Throneroom), Court E, and room EA

Nevertheless such was the conservatism of the Assyrian Palace administration that the majority of them were discovered in or near the apartments in which they had originally been housed. This conclusion is manifestly sound because for the most part, if we classify the ivories by reference to their location in the soil, they fall into homogeneous groups, and analysis by location is found to correspond to analysis by style.

(2) Layard found several entire tusks in chamber AB of this Palace, see Layard, N & R, p. 195 and Mallowan, N & R, p. 151.
IVORIES FROM NIMRUD—2

Thus, as we have already mentioned above, we may begin with the famous ivory of Ashurnasirpal II himself, found at the foot of his inscribed stela in the open, recessed chamber EA, outside Gate E, the main exit from Chamber B, which was the throne-room of the N.W. Palace. This ivory, see catalogue 1, may well have been a component part of the king's throne and presumably must have been finished, according to the most likely evidence, by the fifth year of his reign, ca. 879 B.C. We may take it as certain that this figure represents the king himself, for not only is he represented in the familiar pose of his reliefs but he carries the ceremonial sickle with which he is armed on the statue discovered by Layard in the small temple of Belit-mâti. This historic figure had doubtless been stripped from the throne and cast aside by looters in the invading army.

The quality of carving on this impressive panel is a high achievement of the ivory cutter's art, and its most arresting feature is the subtle gradation of planes: a combination of high and low relief, for the ivory is no more than about five millimeters in thickness. It is therefore interesting to find that this relief-style is also displayed, though in less masterful fashion, by many other ivory fragments discovered in and around the same area of the N.W. Palace, notably those lying in the mud on the pavement outside Gate E, and in the throne-room B itself. These fragments had been overlooked by Layard's workmen, who failed to excavate in all places down to pavement level, and in many cases such fragments were lying on the burnt brick pavements of Ashurnasirpal. We may draw attention especially to 92-7, 103-9 from area E. This particular relief-style of ivory, so closely associated with the king's stela, may therefore with some confidence be attributed to the true founder of Calah and must represent an early stage in neo-Assyrian ivory carving. The scenes on these plaques represent long processions of persons who appear to be for the most part foreign captives or tributaries; some sets illustrate muleteers, 103, and two-wheeled carts drawn by oxen and carrying huge cauldrons, 106. Such panels may have been component parts of chairs, couches, and perhaps tables—furniture once housed in the royal apartments. This particular style with its illustrations of baggage trains and captives is not closely matched in any other part of Calah—an additional reason for assigning it to Ashurnasirpal whose property must largely have been concentrated in his own palace.

From the same area of the N.W. Palace we have another set of ivories in a more usual style, that is incised, without relief, and illustrating the king, his courtiers, ceremonial scenes, chariot warfare, genii, and in general the subjects common on the reliefs. It is not improbable that many of the fragments found on the pavement in the throne-room B should also be attributed to Ashurnasirpal, for example, 80, which illustrates a trophy similar to one shown as carried in procession on a bas-relief in the northern façade of Ashurnasirpal's throne-room—see the catalogue.

Here we may draw particular attention to 4, 5, the latter illustrating the ceremonial felling of trees on the mountains, perhaps at the scene of the king's northern triumph; probably 55, 58 and 64, highly skilled carving of battle scenes illustrating horses and chariots, from the same room, once belonged to this king. If we are right in attributing these ivories to Ashurnasirpal it may be claimed for him that there was no finer carving in this flat, low-relief style. The ivories found in throne-room B and perhaps attributable to the same monarch, e.g. 27-9, 80, 169, 172, may be examined by referring to the numbered index of find-places in Appendix i. We may note for example, 15, wherein the dress is decorated with a honeycomb or diaper pattern which was found on a wall-painting in the same room. It should, however, be remembered that for a time this king's son, Shalmaneser III, may well have continued to reside in his father's

(1) Mallon, N & R, folding plan III.
(2) This was the date assigned by D. J. Wiseman in Iraq XIV (1952), pp. 24-6. A different proposal has been made by J. A. Brinkman, 'A Political History of Post-Kassite Babylonia' in Aulaletas Orientalia, XLIII, note 143 on p. 186 where the ceremonial opening of the Palace is assigned to a date some time between 874 and 876 B.C., but the arguments for a revised date are not conclusive. It is obvious that the building of Calah was far from complete at the time when the royal apartments in the N.W. Palace were fit for habitation and it is likely that Ashurnasirpal would have wished to occupy his new capital as early as possible in his reign. Even if Sutuj was in revolt, and Hatti still untouched by the king's campaigns in 879 B.C. this state of affairs would not necessarily have deterred provincial visitors from assembling in Calah, and indeed men from Bit-Adini were known from the annals to have been settled in Calah in 879 B.C. Some of the men from the provinces may well have been deported captives. Men from Sutuj could have been present in the city equally early, Annals III, 1. Ashurnasirpal himself was in residence at Calah by 878 B.C. at the latest, Annals III, 1.
(4) The mural which depicted the same pattern was doubtless contemporary with Ashurnasirpal. A basically similar pattern continued in use in the time of Sargon but differed in that it consisted of concentric hexagons, see Gordon Loud, Khorsabad, Pt. I, in OIP, XXXVIII, pl. I.
palace, for his own, as we know from the inscriptions in Fort Shalmaneser, was not fully ready for occupation till the fifteenth year of his reign, and Ashurnasirpal's style of carving would not have abruptly ceased at his death.

It is also tempting to assign to Ashurnasirpal II the two panels of badly burnt ivory, 2, 3, the latter illustrating a king holding a cup, and discovered in the throne-room of the Nabu Temple. But here again we have to consider the possibility, even the probability, that Shalmaneser III may at the beginning of his reign have ordered carvings in his father's style, and, as we shall see below, one of the main foundations of the Ezida-Nabu Temple is associated with the name of Shalmaneser rather than his father.

EZIDA

Nabu Temple

Now that we have considered the demonstrably early ivories associated with the N.W. Palace we may turn to the building known as Ezida: the temple of Nabu—in this catalogue simply referred to as the Nabu Temple. Here there was a most important find of ivories, both in the throne-room (SEB II), and in an adjacent room on its north side NT S.4. These ivories were nearly all badly burnt in the sack and had once been closely associated with the throne-room itself. Doubtless originally they were component parts of royal furniture that had been ordered for the king himself.

The burnt remains of a throne and its decorated ivory overlay were found both on and around the dais in the throne-room, which doubtless had been reconstituted in the last days of the Assyrian empire. But on stylistic grounds it is certain that the decorated ivories in this and the adjacent apartment were made in the ninth century B.C. There is no evidence that these carvings were the work of Adad-nirari III, 819-782 B.C. whose name is pre-eminently associated with Ezida, nor do the ivories associated with that monarch in a building known as PD 5, see below, at all closely resemble these. Indeed all the designs on this group (see the list under Nabu Temple throne-room (SEB II) and NT S.4 in the index of Find-Places, Appendix 1) may be related to the art of the two greatest monarchs of the ninth century, Ashurnasirpal II and his son, Shalmaneser III. Doubtless the antique throne and furniture had been preserved in this building out of piety and regard for the great founders of Calah, under whom the power of Assyria had risen towards it zenith.

Although a hemerology from the reign of Ashurnasirpal II was found within Ezida, the son has greater claims to a close connection, for he built the Lion Gate at the entrance to the street which led into the temple and his reused bricks were found in it. Thus it seems more probable that some of the fine ivories found here once belonged to Shalmaneser III, although on component parts of the throne there are designs altogether compatible with those found on ivories of his father's reign; 184, 196, 198-202.

One set however we may with some confidence assign to Shalmaneser III, 859-824 B.C., namely a series of beautifully executed minuscule carvings, many of them found in NT S.4 adjacent to the throne-room—see especially 30, 31, which are identical in style with other minuscule carvings found in room T.10 of Fort Shalmaneser and which are closely associated with his name. The fact that this minuscule style is not found in the N.W. Palace of Ashurnasirpal II taken in conjunction with their appearance in Shalmaneser's Palace, would appear to be a conclusive argument for correlating them with his name. If no photograph or drawing can do justice to these beautiful and delicate works of art which seem to reflect a penchant of Shalmaneser for miniature work, perhaps as an innovation after the abundant megalithic bas-reliefs of his father. We need only recall the Bronze Gates of Balawat and the stone throne-base within the throne-room of Fort Shalmaneser to illustrate the smaller art of this son, no less well executed in its way than the more obtrusive lapidary work which we associate with his father's reign. The figures represented on this set of ivories illustrate for the most part courtiers in procession, in typical ninth century pose, 30, 31; identical sets of minuscule work in Fort Shalmaneser appear on 36, 37, from T.10 where inscribed evidence was also found of two contemporary princes of Hamath and Damascus—see below. These miniature carvings must have decorated much smaller objects than the furniture to which the throne-plaques had been applied. It may well be that they once adorned caskets or small boxes used by the court officials for ceremonial purposes.

IVORIES FROM NIMRUD—2

animal designs, as may be seen by reference to the reliefs in the N.W. Palace, and to the drawings on the robes of Ashurnasirpal² and his attendants, although it must be admitted that these designs are not closely comparable; nor should we forget the numerous animal designs on the bronze gates from Balawat erected by Shalmaneser III.

This conclusion concerning the antiquity of the incised sketches of animals is reinforced by the discovery in the same room of other plaques, chiefly of ninth century design, notably 84, a scene illustrating carriers of booty or tribute; the quality of this ivory and its sheeny surface was very similar to some of the plaques bearing animal designs. Other sketches of Assyrians in procession on ivories in the same room are also certainly of the ninth century, e.g. 78, which has the same fine sheeny surface as 84 and some of the plaques illustrating wild animals. So much circumstantial evidence leaves little doubt that the bulk of the incised Assyrian style ivories discovered in T.10 are of the ninth century and most probably attributable to the reign of Shalmaneser III, and an examination of the series of scenes distributed on them also leads to the conclusion that many of these plaques belonged to the same sets of furniture.

It would not be profitable to examine in further detail all the individual Assyrian style ivories found in other chambers of Fort Shalmaneser, for this has already been done in the catalogue and in those chambers where only a few or isolated examples have been found, location alone cannot tell us much about their date.

Room SE.9

The seven ivories from SE.9, however, form a group for the most part of demonstrably ninth century date: 7, banquet scenes and tributaries; 98, a castle on the edge of a mountain stream; 100, tusk bearers; 101, 102, procession and tributaries. In this chamber, however, there are two ivories which on grounds of style could be attributed to the eighth century, particularly 111, which, as reference to the catalogue will show has parallels in reliefs of Tiglath-pileser III and Sennacherib. The scratchily incised horned sheep, 134, could possibly be of the same date. These unusual specimens remind us that by no means all of the ivories from Calah were carved in the ninth century, and elsewhere we shall describe other specimens which are demonstrably not earlier than the eighth. In this part of Fort Shalmaneser there was, in any case, evidence of later occupation as well as inscriptions of the eighth and seventh century, together with a variety of other objects, both ivories and metal, some of which could be ascribed to these periods.²

Room S.30

For similar reasons the ivories from S.30 deserve our attention, because in the same chamber we found the magnificent open-work winged sphinx which has been provisionally assigned by Mallowan on stylistic grounds to the eighth, possibly even to the seventh century B.C.³ Some of the other ivories in the same room could, however, well be of the ninth century, 10, a courtier, 122, 123 a winged bull, possibly ninth, 141 a beautifully drawn spotted deer browsing on typically ninth century pomegranate and bud 'flowers'. There is, however, no compelling reason for suggesting that any of these plaques are component parts of the throne which had once been surmounted by the majestic winged sphinx mentioned above.

Room NW.5

Three ivory strip plaques were found in NW.5. A kneeling goat with the body strangely elongated, and a rosette behind it, 137, is a motif familiar both on the ivories and on the mural paintings discovered in the Palace known as PD.5, which was founded by Adad-nirari III.⁴ Another strip ivory, 162, incised on a flat surface, depicts kneeling goats and palmettes and here the subject very closely resembles a reconstituted ivory panel ND.367, now in Baghdad, not shown here, but photographed in the Illustrated London News, fig. 4, August 15, 1953—see also under the ivories from PD.5, below; this one also may reasonably be ascribed to the same period. A third panel, 163, from this same room, NW.5, is reminiscent of the archaic relief style of Shalmaneser III; this is strip work of excellent quality. It is relevant to

¹ Layard, Mon. I, pl. 5 from Chamber G.
² Mallowan, N & R, pp. 421 f., 422 f.
observe that the find-place, NW.5 was adjacent to a house that had been restored by Adad-nirari III himself, probably on an older foundation of Shalmaneser III.\(^1\) Ivoories of different dates might therefore be expected to appear in this wing.

**Room NE.50**

In our discussion of the finds from Fort Shalmaneser we must mention, lastly, the unique ivory, almost in the round, 189, from NE.50, which has been discussed at some length in the catalogue. This winged eagle-headed genie was no doubt made in the course of the last quarter of the eighth century B.C. and was one of the sets of the then rather rarely made ivories with which the Palace was endowed at that relatively late period when the latest products of craftsmanship were bestowed on the Sargonid capitals of Dur Sharrukin (Khorsabad) and Nineveh (Kuyunjik) rather than Calah. It is of particular interest that this striking winged figure carrying a bucket may not only be related to the art of Tiglath-pileser III of Assyria, but also to that of the Anatolian ivory carvers in Altin Tepe, as we now know from discoveries made by Tahsin Özgüç. The subject became a popular one outside as well as inside Assyria, as we know from designs that recur on other media; at Ziyiye, and on a bronze situla from Uruk, as well as at T. Halaf and Carchemish in N. Syria, as well as at Sakka Gözütü.\(^3\)

The find place of this figure was of particular interest, because it was a large chamber that had been used as a workshop and also contained the damaged statue ND.10,000 of Shalmaneser III, which had been brought in for repairs.\(^3\) Perhaps like the statue, this ivory also was, at the time of the sack of Calah in the hands of some craftsman who was attempting to restore an already ancient treasure to its original setting.

**PRIVATE HOUSES ON THE AKROPOLIS**

**TW.53**

We may now return to the Akropolis for a brief mention of the ivories found on the site of the private houses, TW.53. Location is not helpful here as an aid to chronology, for the fragmentary ivories found must for the most part have been acquired at a relatively later period by wealthy merchants or courtiers from dismantled, damaged, or even looted furniture. Many pieces could clearly be dated on grounds of style to the ninth century; for example, 6, the dramatic scene in which the king of Assyria appears to return in triumph to the sound of music from a victorious campaign, and is either leaving, or about to enter, his city. Two other ivories from the site are of particular interest, because one of them is almost certainly of the eighth century B.C., 125, a spirited but rather conventional drawing of a bull on a lozenge-shaped plaque, clearly in the style of Sargon's painted murals at Khorsabad and of eighth century paintings at Til Barsip. It is possible, though more doubtful, that the running bustard, 157, from the same later period: both plaques are pieces of unusual shape, small components of furniture.

**DOMESTIC WING OF THE N.W. PALACE ON THE AKROPOLIS**

**Room HH**

One more room on the Akropolis is of particular interest on account of its association with the name of Sargon, 722–705 B.C., namely room HH in the N.W. Palace. Here two incised ivories in the Assyrian style were found, 60 and 135. The former illustrates a triangular object comparable with a horse's bit carved on a relief of Sennacherib at Nineveh, see details in the catalogue. The latter, 135, which illustrates a kneeling goat, could be either of the ninth or of the eighth century B.C., for it is at present difficult to distinguish criteria that may help us to determine the date of the goat and palmette motifs which doubtless continued for long periods with few discernible changes in design. However that may be, it is relevant that two clay docketed dated 715 and 717 B.C.\(^4\) respectively, were found in the same room and confirm the conclusion adduced on grounds of style that the first of these two ivories, 60, is not earlier than the eighth century and may be later.

\(^1\) Mallowan, N & R, p. 402.
\(^2\) Mallowan, N & R, p. 594 and references in notes 203, 204 on p. 662.
\(^4\) Mallowan, N & R, p. 113.
IVORIES FROM NIMRUD—2

Well NN in the N.W. Palace

To the same period approximately we have, on grounds of style, assigned the beautifully carved fan-handle or fly-whisk, 203, which was discovered deep down in the well NN of the N.W. Palace, at the S.E. end of it, in the domestic wing. The form of the 'maypole' or 'palmette tree' is reminiscent of trees carved on a table carried by Sargon's courtiers on a bas-relief at Khorsabad, and is also comparable with open-work ivories, to which we have already referred, from S.5 in Fort Shalmaneser—see the reference in the catalogue. This fine ivory confirms the suspicion that some of the other superb carvings discovered in the same well, notably the famous chryselephantine plaques and the Mona Lisa, are also attributable to the reign of Sargon 722–705 B.C.

THE PALACE OF ADAD-NIRARI III

P.D.5

This general survey of the Assyrian style ivories by reference to their location in the soil leads us finally to the palace of Adad-nirari III at the north end of Calah in the outer town, a building which we have already mentioned several times above. Here, in various chambers was discovered a series of fragments of flat ivories, many of them miniatures, carved in a style which paid close attention to fine detail. The subjects include the head of a courtier 21, minuscule fragments from chariot and processional scenes, and men carrying situlae or buckets, armed with swords in voluted scabbards 66, a kid held in the hand, 91. Note also the kneeling ibex 136, part of a similar panel to the one from the same building shown in the Illustrated London News, of August 15, 1953, fig. 4, to which we have already referred. Kneeling goat and stylised pomegranate trees 138, a small fragment of a cone bearer 177, and possibly part of a winged bull, 186, come from the same building. All of these pieces are blackened by the smoky fires which consumed so many of the buildings in the final sack at the end of the seventh century B.C. All of these carefully drawn, spirited designs are by the hand of a craftsman whom we associate with this Palace and no other; they have ninth century traits and we may perhaps discern in them rare examples of Assyrian ivory carving of Adad-nirari III, whose work we have also occasionally ventured to see in other buildings—see the references above, e.g. 61.

SUBJECTS AND STYLISTIC CRITERIA

It will have been apparent on perusing the 46 plates of ivory illustrations accompanying the text that the great majority of carvings were of subjects which figure commonly on the bas-reliefs of the royal palaces. Oddly enough, however, the ivory carver did not, so far as we know, copy, or slavishly imitate any particular relief, and we have been unable to point to any scene that is exactly depicted elsewhere, either on the obelisks, or on the Bronze Gates of Balawat, or on stelae, or on the reliefs. Evidently therefore, the ivory carvers were allowed freedom to execute in their own way the stock scenes familiar in the palaces, war scenes, chariots, prisoners, processions, genii and the like. But none the less the artist was bound by the contemporary canons of armament, of costume, and of pose, and the development of the ivory carver's art therefore closely followed that of contemporary sculpture. As has been seen, by reference to these canons of style, as well as to finds associated with specific royal names, it would appear that much the greater number of these incised ivories may be attributed to the reign of Ashurnasirpal II, and his son, Shalmaneser III, a lesser number to Adad-nirari III. Carvings of the eighth century and later periods are, as we have demonstrated rare, doubtless because of the scarcity of ivory at the time and the shift of the court away from Calah.

GENERAL

In considering the criteria of stylistic development we have been closely guided by the important survey of Neo-Assyrian art, by T. A. Madhloom. Brief mention of some of the salient features of the artistic criteria which may be used as a guide in dating Assyrian sculpture should prove valuable in connection with our preceding description of the incised ivories, and we may now attempt a summary account of them.

(1) Op. cit. folding plan III.
(2) Op. cit. vol. I, cover and colour plate II opp. p. 128; pls. 71, 81–4, and 85, for both faces of the ivory here discussed.
CHARIOTS AND HARNESS

9th century

Wheels are six-spoked except for foreign chariots on reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II, which are shown with eight or more spokes.

Cab has open framework before time of Ashurnasirpal II, is panelled during and after his reign. The upper edge is straight, does not rise towards the back.

An elliptical shaft first appears in reign of Tukulti-Ninurta II as does a supporting rod running from front of cab to horses’ shoulders.

Yoke has animal-head terminals. Daggert-like projections occur above withers. In reign of Ashurnasirpal II a fan-shaped ornament is added to yoke.

Quivers on cab are diagonally crossed; in reign of Shalmaneser III one quiver is sometimes shown in a vertical position with the second quiver slung across it.

A lance is slung obliquely at back of chariot; in reign of Ashurnasirpal II it is often shown in a holder decorated with a beaded face.

A shield is also suspended at the back of the chariot; it is either spiked or decorated with a lion’s head, or both.

Bridle consists of three straps connected to the bit which is in form of a double wedge. Oval ornament is often shown at the side.

Tassel decorating horses’ foreheads is single. Ornament on top of their heads consists either of a crest of feathers or of three separate feathers set into a semi-circular mount. A fringed streamer is sometimes added.

Pendant side-ornament on reins has fringes which are always divided into three separate clusters of tassels in reigns of Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III. An animal head decorates the top of this ornament.

There are no known representations of chariot scenes between the reigns of Shalmaneser III and Tiglath-perleser III. (Note that ivory No. 6 in this fascicule may date from this period.)

Reign of Tiglath-perleser III

Wheels are eight-spoked.

Cab is rectangular at the front, not rounded as in the ninth century. The sides are usually decorated with concentric squares, perhaps Armour plating. The back of the cab rises up to a hump.

Shaft continues to be elliptical but a second type of shaft is also introduced: simple rod with loop near cab.

Quivers are not now crossed but are slung vertically at the front of the cab, at each corner.

Lance and shield are sometimes retained, sometimes omitted; their omission may be regarded as a new feature.

Bit is no longer in the form of a double wedge but is either a simple bar or slightly curved. The oval ornament is now replaced by a rosette.

Tassel decorating horses’ foreheads is now multiple. Ornament on top of heads consists of a much higher plume made up of two or three superimposed tassels.

Pendant side-ornament on reins is now sometimes decorated with more than one row of tassels; animal head at the top is now omitted.

After the reign of Tiglath-perleser III, the shield and lance are discarded altogether (except in North Syria). The elliptical shaft and the yoke with animal-head terminals also disappear.

Reign of Sargon II

Yoke is of a new type with curved components now that four horses exert equal pull.

Ornament on top of horses’ heads takes on new form: feathered crest curving forward.

Quivers are usually shown vertically slung at the front of cab; reliefs show two exceptional cases of quivers both slung vertically at the front and crossed at the side on the same chariot.
IVORIES FROM NIMRUD—2

Reign of Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal

*Shaft* now disappears altogether.

*Wheels* are very large; sometimes shown as taller than a man in the reign of Ashurbanipal. The rims are usually studded with nails.

*Pendent side-ornament* is sometimes discarded but when shown, it is decorated with multiple rows of small fringes.

*Ornament on top of horses' heads* may consist of superimposed tassels, multiple tassels, a curved feathered crest or feathers in a lunate crest. Extra reins are attached to the horse on the off side as an aid to turning.

*Bit* is usually crescentic but sometimes takes the form of a bar with twisted body and rings at both ends, or is decorated with animal figures.

The number of horses and men attached to a chariot does not appear to constitute a very firm dating criterion owing to inconsistencies which occur in the same reign. However, Madhloom makes the following points: although the reliefs show two or three horses up to the reign of Sennacherib (when two or four horses are shown), the evidence furnished by representations of unattached yokes suggests that in fact the Assyrians used either two or four horses.

The number of reins and plumes shown would seem to be quite inconsistent in relation to the number of horses.

There would seem to be greater consistency in the number of men shown in the chariots:

- Ashurnasirpal I (White Obelisk): 2 men
- Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III: 2 or more, usually 3 men
- Sargon II: 3 and on two reliefs, 4 men (Botta I, pl. 58; II pl. 92).
- Sennacherib: 3 men
- Ashurbanipal: 4 men

The manner in which horses' tails are dressed does not provide a firm basis for dating but again the following points are made by Madhloom: in the ninth century, tails are usually shown reaching to the ground, loose at the bottom but tied in the middle. On the bronze gates of Shalmaneser III, however, horses both of Assyrians and of foreign tributaries are shown with tails looped up. In the reign of Tiglath-pileser III, looped-up tails are adopted on a large scale but are restricted to riding horses. From the reign of Tiglath-pileser III to that of Ashurbanipal, tails are more usually shown looped up but are also shown long, loose and tied in the middle.

**Dress**

Kilts or short tunics in the reign of Tiglath-pileser III sometimes have a vertical fringed border hanging down between the knees in a sort of *fish-tail*. This is a feature which never occurs in the ninth century. It continues in the reigns of Sargon, Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal. In the reigns of the two former kings it takes the form of long tassels.

A design of concentric squares is characteristic of the reign of Tiglath-pileser III but is also found during Sargon's reign.

*High boots and stockings* are introduced in the reign of Sargon.

*Sandals* provide a guide to dating: in the ninth century, the heel-pieces are long, extending about three-quarters of the way along the foot; in the reign of Tiglath-pileser III the heel-piece extends about half-way; in the reign of Sargon and later, the heel-piece only covers the heel itself.

**Hairstyle**

In the ninth century, the hair is worn longish and protrudes obliquely in a fan shape. In the reign of Sargon, the hair rests on the shoulder instead of protruding at an angle; it is sometimes fan-shaped but the new style of cubic short bunches is more usual. After Sargon, cubic bunches are standard.

**The King's Polos**

In the ninth century, the polos has a fillet around the base, usually with a rosette in the middle; there is sometimes a decorative band around the upper edge. In the reign of Tiglath-pileser III, the polos may be as above but a new type
is also introduced, with a fillet around the base and two upper bands of decoration. From now on the polos becomes higher and more elaborate. In Sargon's reign, even the cone on the top is embellished with bands of decoration, while the whole is lavishly decorated with rosettes. (Note that the feathered polos occurs on the reliefs only from the reign of Tiglath-pileser III onwards but is already shown on seals in the ninth century.)

**FILLETS OF APOTROPAIC FIGURES**

All seem to be decorated with rosettes. The bandeau itself may be plain, rope-like or it may resemble a row of coiled springs. In the early ninth century, a fringed streamer is attached but in the reign of Tiglath-pileser III a tassel replaces the streamer; this tassel is retained in subsequent reigns.

**SHIELDS**

*Flat, round, with central handle.* Found from mid-Assyrian period onwards. In the reign of Tiglath-pileser III, it is decorated with concentric ridges; in Sargon's reign these ridges are lavishly decorated. From the reign of Sargon onwards, large round shields with varying wickerwork (?) patterns appear.

*Round with ridged rim and central boss:* Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III.

*Round, convex with everted rim:*
  - plain: up to and including reign of Tiglath-pileser III
  - spiked: Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III
  - spiked with lion's head: Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III

*Conical:* Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal.

*Tower shield:* Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal.

*Rectangular, slightly curved in section:* appears on the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II and Sargon.

*Siege shields resembling palisades occur from ninth century onwards.* In the ninth century they are rectangular. In the reign of Tiglath-pileser III, the top is sometimes curved and tapers to a point but an angular projection at the top is characteristic. In the reign of Sargon, sometimes rectangular, as in the ninth century, but sometimes curved at the top. In the reigns of Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal, siege shields are always curved and pointed at the top.

**BowS**

Ninth century: the ends are usually in the form of a knob although duck terminals also occur but they are used in a purely decorative capacity and not to secure the bow string.

Tiglath-pileser III—Ashurbanipal: duck terminals are now standard and are used to secure the bow string.

Ashurbanipal: in addition to duck terminals, lion terminals occur, but only on the royal bow.

**MACES**

*Spherical with knob and lanyard:* occur during the ninth century and in the reign of Tiglath-pileser III. In the reign of Sargon, the knob is large and decorated with animal heads. In reign of Ashurbanipal, the knob is cross-hatched.

In the reign of Esarhaddon (SinjerlI) the mace is pear-shaped with a knob of superimposed ridges.

*Ball shaped mace with tassel on end of staff: ninth century—Sargon.*

*Rosette mace with lanyard:* Ashurnasirpal II; possibly Tiglath-pileser III also.

*Knob shaped like a bud:* unique example in reign of Sennacherib.

**QUIVERS**

The base may be U-shaped or rectangular from the ninth century down to the reign of Sargon but from the reign of Sennacherib onwards, the base is always U-shaped. From the reign of Tiglath-pileser III onwards, quivers have covers from which tassels or fringes hang; in the reigns of Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal the tassels are multiple. From the reign of Sargon onwards, a rod is attached to one side of the quiver to stiffen it and to hold the rings of the quiver strap. In the reigns of Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal the quiver cover ends in a bird head.
SWORDS

Characteristic of sword sheaths of the ninth century are the double volutes at the lower end. These double volutes may occasionally be seen after the ninth century but only on the swords of nobility or gods; there appear to be no examples of double volutes at all after the reign of Tiglath-pileser III. Sometimes, ninth century sword sheaths are decorated at top and bottom with double lions’ heads; this fashion began to disappear after the ninth century but occurs in the late eighth and seventh centuries on sword sheaths of the nobility and gods.

BULLS

Madhloom does not discuss in detail the stylistic development in representations of bulls. Indeed, comparisons between reigns are difficult in the absence of bulls executed in the same technique. It is hazardous to compare stone or ivory sculptured in relief with that which is engraved or painted: for example, cross-hatched zones of decoration seem to occur in the latter techniques but not in the former.

However, a few stylistic features may be noted. In the reign of Ashurnasirpal II, bulls are depicted in a lively, naturalistic fashion with dewlaps, muscles etc. clearly indicated. The horns are shown as one and in profile, curving up or down. When a group of bulls or other animals is shown, the patterns made by their legs are irregular and haphazard.

Bulls depicted on the monuments of Shalmaneser III tend to be unnatural and wooden. Patterns formed by the legs of a group are artificially regular. Two curious and distinctive features would appear to be confined to this reign: the front legs of bulls and other animals tended to be elongated out of proportion; horns are sometimes shown frontally, resembling a crescent moon. Horns are also shown as a single straight horn in profile.

In the reign of Tiglath-pileser III, there is a tendency towards greater naturalism: there is a greater variety in poses.

In the reigns of Sargon and Sennacherib, bulls are drawn with great assurance and form beautiful, fluid patterns but they seem to have lost something of the robust vitality of those of the ninth century.

It is perhaps worth noting that disproportionately large bulls (and other game) would seem to be a characteristic feature of 8th century chariot scenes found in the regions peripheral to Assyria (see Madhloom pp. 31–2).

It should be noted that bulls shown on some of our ivories (e.g. Nos. 122, 123) are comparable with bulls on some of the Urartian monuments. See, for example, B. B. Piotrovskii, Isskusstvo Urartu (Leningrad, 1962), figs. 61 & 62 (Adilcevaz relief); fig. 38 (shield of Arghisht I); figs. 39 & 40 (shield of Sarduri II). Piotrovskii maintains that Urartu adopted the form of ninth century Assyrian royal historical inscriptions but retained this ninth century form throughout until the sixth century. The same may apparently be said of artistic forms and this has led to Urartian material of the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. being dated much earlier on the analogy of comparable ninth century Assyrian material.

The similarity between the bulls on the ivories mentioned above and Urartian representations of bulls, together with Piotrovskii’s comment, would seem to confirm that they are of the ninth century B.C.

PLANTS AND TREES

An exhaustive study of Assyrian representations of plants and trees, both on the stone monuments and on the ivories has not yet been undertaken, though many casual references occur in the various authorities to whom we have referred. Without going into detail it would however appear that on these ivories the plant designs, notably the palmettes and the pomegranate trees are distinctive of the ninth century which set the stereotyped mode of floral representation.

It is also apparent that the stylised Assyrian trees and floral designs of the ninth century were mainly derived from the art of the Egyptian New Kingdom, as may be seen by comparison with the iconography of Tell el Amarna. For convenient reference see Hélène Daithée, Le Palmier-dattier et les arbres sacrés dans l’iconographie de l’Asie occidentale ancienne, Paris (1937); also E. Bonavia, The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments, Westminster (1894). The transmission of these designs was doubtless effected through artists working in the Nile Delta in the tenth and the ninth centuries B.C. Further extensive excavation of one of the water-logged cities, such as Tanis in this part of Egypt, may eventually make good this gap in our evidence. On this subject see the discussion in Mallowan, N & R, II, pp. 474–5.
In the eighth century the Sargonids appear to have lost interest in the ancient floral shorthand. There is perhaps a tendency to naturalism from the time of Tiglath-pileser III, a tendency which becomes increasingly pronounced up to and including the reign of Ashurbanipal.

It would, however, be unsafe without further study to advance any fixed chronological conclusions on this subject, for it would seem likely that from time to time Sargonid artists may have reproduced plant designs of their own which were based on antique models.

TRIBUTARIES

The permutations in the costume of tributaries and in the items of tribute as illustrated on the ivories in this catalogue (Nos. 67–86, 93–7, 99–102) are nearly all closely paralleled on the ninth century monuments of Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III, though not in precisely the same combinations. The one possible exception is No. 99a which shows a tributary wearing laced boots; the latter do not seem to be illustrated on the known Assyrian monuments before the reign of Sargon II. It should also be noted that a relief of Tiglath-pileser III (Barnett and Faulkner, pl. LXX) shows tributaries clad in similar costumes to those of the ninth century; however, their hairstyle is neither the somewhat fan-shaped bunch nor is it turned back and under a fillet as is usual in the ninth century, but is drawn into a short, compact bunch.

It would be superfluous to list in detail all the parallel items of tribute as shown on the monuments and on the ivories; though items of particular interest have been noted in the relevant catalogue entries. However, a glance at the following illustrations of tributaries on the ninth century monuments would indicate the resemblances between the illustrations on stone and ivory respectively:

Reign of Ashurnasirpal II

1. Reliefs from N.W. Palace at Nimrud
   Budde, ASBM, pls. XX, XXVII.
2. Broken Obelisk, BM 118800 and ND 3219
   Gold, Stones, pl. 6
   Mallowan, N & R, I, pl. 118.
3. Fragments of Limestone Vase, ND 5335 and BM 91582 from N.W. Palace at Nimrud
   Mallowan, N & R, I, pl. 119
   Layard, N & B, p. 358.

Reign of Shalmaneser III

1. Thronebase from Fort Shalmaneser
2. Black Obelisk
   Hall, ASBM, pl. XXIII, p. 38.
3. Bronze gates from Balawat in British Museum.
   King, pls. XIII–XIV, XXII, XXV–XXVIII, XXXI, LXII.

Any attempt at precise identification of the tributaries on the ivories would be invalidated by the many small variations and inconsistencies which are shown on the monuments, even in illustrations of tributaries identified by inscription as being from the same locality. For example, the men of Qalparunda of Unqi as shown on the bronze gates of Shalmaneser III (King, pls. XXV–XXX) are shown wearing three different types of costume all of which differ from the garments worn by men of Unqi on the thronebase. On the latter, some Unqians wear long, fringed garments and floppy hats or turbans; others wear simple short tunics with caps (attire more suited to the arduous task of carrying heavy beams); a third group—men in charge of horses—wear a simple but long tunic with a cap. On the former, Unqians are all shown bareheaded, some in short tunics with zigzag border at the hem and some in long plain tunics with double band at the hem and with an over-tunic apparently divided at the sides; their leader, however, wears a fringed garment.
Furthermore, Uncians on the thronebase wear boots with upturned toes while on the bronze gates they would seem to be barefoot.

These variations in dress may be the result of the exigencies of weather conditions; of varying fashions; or simply of inconsistency on the part of the sculptor.

Items of tribute brought by deputations from the same locality as illustrated on different monuments show a similar variation; indeed, the illustration and accompanying inscription rarely correspond exactly. It is perhaps worth noting that Chaldaean tributaries never seem to be shown wearing floppy hats or turbans, nor do they favour boots with upturned toes.

Thus most of the tributaries shown on the thrones wearing floppy hats or turbans, long fringed garments and boots with upturned toes are likely to be from Syria or Anatolia. A further possibility is that some are Medes. The similarity between tributaries illustrated on some of the ivories and those depicted on the bronze container in which the Ziwiyê treasure was found (Godard, *Le Trésor de Zimiyê*, fig. 5; and Culican, *The Medes and Persians*, fig. 16) has already been noted by Mallowan (*N & R*, p. 250 and note 31).

Finally it should be observed that there is some doubt about the identification of the headgear which has been variously described as floppy hat or turban. In some cases the artist may have intended to represent cloth folded round the head in the fashion of a turban. On the other hand in those cases where the individuals concerned appear to be mountaineers or people living in a cold climate it is more probable that we see the artist’s impression of the felt caps still commonly worn by peasants, shepherds and the like in the northern hills and plains.
NOTES TO THE CATALOGUE

General Arrangement: The ivories have been divided into broad categories by subject matter and have been arranged in the following order: those showing the king engaged upon various activities (Pls. I–V); courtiers and officials (Pls. VI–XV); military and chariot scenes (Pls. XVI–XIX); tributaries and captives (Pls. XX–XXXI); animals (Pls. XXXII–XXXIX); divine and apotropaic figures (Pls. XL–XLV); a ritual scene and a clay impression of an ivory fragment (Pl. XLVI).

In some cases, several fragments have been grouped together under one ND field number. These sometimes represent the surviving fragments of a given object. In other instances they represent fragments of the same type which were found in the same locality and were grouped under one number for convenience. The ivory remains of a large object such as a bed or throne may thus sometimes be represented by several groups, but it is no longer always possible to define the original grouping and arrangement of the fragments. Not all the fragments in a given group are necessarily illustrated, in which case a note is made in the text.

Method of Description: In the first paragraph of each catalogue entry, technical information is given: ND number, present location; definition of object; dimensions; state of preservation.

Abbreviations used to indicate present location are as follows:

I of A Institute of Archaeology, London
B Iraq Museum, Baghdad
BM British Museum
Ashmolean Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Toronto Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto
Sydney Nicholson Museum, Sydney

It should be noted that these locations are based on information available at time of publication. Objects said to be in the Institute of Archaeology, London are objects allocated to the Expedition; a few of these may subsequently have been allocated to other Institutions.

In all cases, dimensions are maximum dimensions of the object as preserved. The thickness has been given where possible but in some cases it has been omitted since restoration in wax or perspex has made it impossible to measure with any degree of accuracy.

The second paragraph of the catalogue entry consists of a description of the scheme of decoration, a commentary on style and subject matter and a discussion of comparative material; a date is given where possible.

There follows the find-spot which may conveniently be ascertained in Mallowan, N & R, where maps and plans are published in a separate folder. The following find-spot abbreviations have been used:

F.S. = Fort Shalmaneser, followed by room number as on plan VIII in the Folder published with Mallowan, N & R.
N.T. = Nabu Temple. N.T.4 = Nabu Sanctuary. N.T.5 = Tashmetum Sanctuary. N.T.S. 3.4 etc. = rooms in north wing of Ezida: temple of Nabu. See Folder mentioned above, plan VI.
N.W. Palace = Plan III in Folder mentioned above.
T.W.53. = Town Wall houses excavated on the acropolis in 1953; room numbers are given. See plan on pl. 120, opposite p. 184, in Mallowan, N & R, I.

References to other publications, where applicable, occur at the end of each catalogue item.
CATALOGUE

1. ND. 1082. (B). Rectangular plaque, carved in relief. Face, back of headdress and four tassels on fringe of garment restored in wax. (The photograph on Pl. I shows ND. 1082 before restoration.) Pierced by dowel holes. H. 27.2 cm., W. 7.5 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.

King Ashurnasirpal II, facing right. He is clad in a ceremonial costume consisting of a short-sleeved, belted, embroidered tunic fringed at the hem, over which is wound a fringed shawl with embroidered border. A comparable costume is worn by the same king on reliefs (see, for example, Budge, ASBM, pl. XXXV; see also Madillow, p. 67 and pls. XXXV, 2–3). He wears a mitre with upper band of decoration, a rosette-decorated fillet with lappets and surmounted by a cone (see Madillow, p. 74); embossed or embroidered sandals; plain bangles on his wrists. He holds a bowl in his right hand and the bird-headed sickle of Ninurta in his left. The bowl is a regular attribute of the king when engaged in ceremonial involving libations but is usually represented alone or in conjunction with a bow. The sickle is comparable with that carried by Ashurnasirpal on the statue found by Layard at the entrance to the temple of Belit-nāti, but the combination of sickle and bowl on this ivory is unique. Dowel holes indicate that the panel was originally backed on wood, and in Iraq XIV, p. 23 there was a suggestion that it may originally have been the lid of a box or casket; but in the light of subsequent discoveries in room S.W. 7 of Fort Shalmaneser we may with some confidence infer that the panel was overlaid on a couch, or more probably a throne.1 If so we may have before us the only surviving remnant of Ashurnasirpal’s throne which must originally have stood on the throne base at the east end of room B, directly behind gate E, near which this ivory was found. This ivory differs from the panels carved in relief in an Assyrian style from the Nabu temple and Fort Shalmaneser. Here we have a type of flat or low relief in several subtly graduated planes. The freehand impression of the floral decoration on the garment is in effective contrast to the sharp definition of the curls and hair of the beard, and to the tassels of the skirt. This is doubtless the work of a master craftsman or ummau appointed by royal warrant, and may also reflect an earlier style of carving current in the reign of Ashurnasirpal II and distinct from that of his son Shalmaneser III. This panel was found lying at the foot of the stela of Ashurnasirpal II and behind it, in the recess or bay EA outside gate E which gave direct access to the throne room B of the N.W. Palace. (See Mallowan, N & R, folding plan III.) It was embedded in ash and mud and underlay a pile of mud-brick which had fallen from the top of the adjacent wall. The ash and surrounding debris bore witness to the sack of Calah which had taken place in 614–612 B.C. A second, open-work ivory, ND. 1083, was found in the debris close to it, but is not necessarily contemporary. (See Mallowan, N & R, I, p. 59 and pl. 22.) The burnt brick pavement on which it lay was the upper of two contiguous pavements contemporary with Ashurnasirpal II and his son Shalmaneser III.

N.W. Palace, Room EA

Parrot, A. Nineveh and Babylon, p. 149 and pl. 183.

2. ND. 4251. (BM). Fragmentary rectangular plaque, incised. Now embedded in wax. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt grey and much warped. H. (excluding wax) c. 15.2 cm., W. 6.0 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.

A king is shown facing right, holding a bowl in his right hand. His costume is comparable with that worn by Ashurnasirpal on ND. 1082 above, except for the addition of a sword in voluted scabbard, and a rosette (?)

(1) It has, however, to be borne in mind that in the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II there is no evidence of a throne with high back, as is the case with the couches and chairs from Fort Shalmaneser. This king, on the reliefs, sits on a backless stool. However, an ivory plaque of the 9th century B.C., ND. 7576, No. 7 on Pl. V does illustrate a king seated on a throne with high back.

Pl. I

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple, Throne-room (SEB II) (See Mallowan, N & R, folding plan VI, where the field location SEB II has been discarded in favour of throne-room).

Pl. II

3.

ND. 4198. (B). Fragmentary rectangular plaque, incised. Much broken and burnt black. H. of largest fragment 12·0 cm., W. 3·7 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.

A king is shown, facing left. He holds a bow in his left hand while his right hand is raised and must originally have held a libation bowl. He wears ornate bangles on his wrists. Borders of palmette and lotus buds.

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple, Throne-room (SEB II)

Pl. III

4.

ND. 17156. (B). Two fragments of a plaque, incised. Dowel hole in upper fragment. H. of lower fragment 3·0 cm., W. 6·9 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.

A vassal or captive, with a fillet encircling his head (compare for example a prisoner on a relief of Ashurnasirpal, 

Budge, ASBM, pl. XX, 2), kisses the foot of an Assyrian king who stands with his bow resting on the ground before him and with right hand raised, presumably holding either a bowl or arrows. (Compare also top two registers of Face A of the Black Obelisk and bronze gates (King, pl. LVII) both of Shalmaneser III; a relief of Ashurnasirpal II, Budge, ASBM, pl. XX, 1). Behind the king is an attendant, armed with quiver and sword, who holds a sunshade.

9th century B.C.

N.W. Palace, Room B

Pl. IV

5.

ND. 1715b. (B). Group of fragments, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. of fragment (a) 3·2 cm., W. 10·0 cm., Th. 0·25 cm.

These fragments illustrate the felling of trees which are shown growing from conventionalized hummocks, perhaps representing mountains. One fragment (5a), shows an Assyrian clad in an elaborate robe and sandals—perhaps a high official or the king himself—leading a procession of barefoot officials; he wields a socketed axe backed with three prongs. Other fragments show: an Assyrian in a kilt, armed with sword in voluted scabbard, assisting another in holding ropes slung around a tree trunk (5b); an Assyrian with a bill-hook (5c); another, dressed in a kilt decorated with a step design, felling a tree (5d) (compare the kilt with those worn in reliefs of Ashurnasirpal by Assyrian soldiers or auxiliaries, Budge, ASBM, pl. XVI, 1 = Layard, Mon. I, pl. 22 and Budge, ASBM, pl. XXIV, 1 = Layard, Mon. I, pl. 19; those worn by enemy soldiers, Budge, ASBM, pl. XIV, 2 = Layard Mon. I, pl. 27 and Budge, ASBM, pl. XV, 1 = Layard, Mon. I, pl. 26. See also Madelbaum, pp. 70, 89); officials clad in long robes and armed with swords in voluted scabbards (5e). The felling of trees is shown in a drawing by Layard of a relief which was found on wall (s) of the S.W. Palace of Tiglath-Pileser III probably taken thence from the N.W. Palace of Ashurnasirpal. (See Barnett & Falkner, p. 25 and pl. CXIV). Layard’s drawing shows a simpler axe than the three-pronged type depicted on the ivory.

The felling of trees is also shown on the bronze gates of Shalmaneser III (King, pl. VIII) where Assyrian soldiers are destroying the date palm plantation of an Urartian city as part of military policy following conquest. In the scene shown on the ivory, the fact that high officials are involved may imply that the first blow in such an operation was struck by the king or military leader, as symbolic of conquest. Alternatively, the iconography on this ivory may be interpreted as the portrayal of a ritual scene, such as may occur later in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II on rock carving executed to his order in the Wadi Brissa (Lebanon)—See Henri Pognon, 

Les inscriptions babyloniennes du Wadi Brissa (1887). According to A. T. Olmstead, History of Palestine and Syria to the Macedonian Conquest (1931), p. 513. ‘On one (side of the rock face) Nebuchadnezzar stands before a cedar, on the other he wards off a springing lion, a motif which is repeated on the near-by Mount Akrum.’

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IVORIES FROM NIMRUD—2

See further, F. H. Weissbach, Die Inschriften Nebukadnezzars II im Wadi Birsā und am Nahr El-Kelb, in W.V.D.O.G. Heft 5, Leipzig (1906). Taf. 1 illustrates the carving of the king and a lion rampant, and p. 3 describes one of the carvings as representing a man wearing a high crown, facing left and standing in front of a tree which has shed its leaves. This interpretation of the now eroded relief needs further confirmation and it is true there is no suggestion that the tree is being felled; but the conjunction of king and tree is interesting.

9th century B.C.

N.W. Palace Room B

Mallowan, M. E. L. I.J.N. 28 July (1951), fig. 12 on p. 136 (fragments a and d only).
Mallowan, M. E. L. Nimrud and its Remains, 1, p. 62 and pl. 24 (fragments a and d only).
Hrouda, B. Die Kulturgeschichte des Assyrischen Flachbildes (Bonn, 1965), Taf. 59, No. 2 (fragments a only).
Falkner, M. AFO XVI (1952–3), Abb. 7 on p. 136 (fragments a and d only).

6.

ND. 3599. (Met. Mus. N.Y.). Two fragments of a pyxis, slightly curved, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 4.8 cm., W. of larger fragment (following curvature) 8.0 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.
A walled city or fortress with great gate; on the crenellated battlements are women clashing cymbals, perhaps in honour of the heavily armed figure on the right who may be either returning triumphant with a victorious army or setting forth on a campaign. His accoutrements include sword in voluted scabbard, mace with lanyard, bow and spiked shield.

Similar cities or fortresses are shown in varying geographical contexts on the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II (Budge, ASBM, pls. XIII, 1–2, XXIV, 1) and the bronze gates of Shalmaneser III (King, pls. XXIV–V, XXX, XXXVII, XLIV, XLIX).

9th century B.C.

T.W. 53, Room 43. (Mallowan, N & R, plan opp. p. 184.)

Mallowan, M. E. L. I.J.N. 22 August (1953), figs. 5 and 7 on p. 297.
Mallowan, M. E. L. Nimrud and its Remains, 1, p. 194 and pl. 132.
Hrouda, B. Die Kulturgeschichte des Assyrischen Flachbildes, Taf. 50, nos. 3–4 (described as ‘Ashurnasirpal II?’).

7.

ND. 7576. (I of A). Fragmentary strip, incised. Restored in wax. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 2.8 cm., W. 15.7 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
A banquet scene: a king is seated before a table, a bowl in his right hand. An attendant with fly-whisk stands ready to replenish the king’s bowl from a long-handled vessel (compare No. 8 below and references thereon). Behind the king are two members of his bodyguard armed with bow, maces and swords in voluted scabbards. To the right are other banqueters seated on either side of tables. The banqueter nearest to the king, who wears a fillet with long lappets, is presumably a prince or high official such as the turtamu.1 On the extreme left stands an attendant with fly-whisk poised over a pot-stand.

A somewhat similar scene is shown on the bronze gates of Shalmaneser III (E. Unger, Zum Bronzetermin von Balawat, Taf. 1, 3). Compare also pot-stands shown on a relief of Ashurnasirpal II (Budge, ASBM, pl. XVI, 1) and on the bronze gates of Shalmaneser III (King, pl. XXXV, upper register).

9th century B.C.

F.S. SE.9

8.

ND. number not identified. (I of A). Fragmentary strip, incised. Restored in wax. Extremely pitted and worn. H. c. 3.0 cm., W. 15.5 cm.
Some of the figures are obliterated and it is now only possible to discern a small part of this scene which would seem to show a king, with bow resting on the ground in the usual manner, receiving a procession of officials,

(1) For discussion of the turtumu, see D. Oates in Iraq, XXV (1963), p. 15; Madhloom, p. 76; J. Reade in Iraq, XXIX (1967), pp. 45, 46.
the first of whom holds a long-handled vessel comparable to that shown on No. 7 above. (This vessel, though impossible to make out in the photograph, is clearly visible under a microscope.) Such vessels are depicted on the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II (for example, Layard, Mon. I, pl. 5; Stearns, pl. 4; Budge, ASBM, pl. XXX, ending in an animal's head). To the right, a horse (or horses?), perhaps one of a pair drawing the king's chariot. 9th century B.C.

Provenance unknown

Pl. V

9. ND. 17158. (B). Fragmentary rectangular plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 3·8 cm., W. 2·6 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
Two elaborately dressed, beardless courtiers, facing right. Both wear heavy necklaces with the tassels hanging down at the back of their necks, and bangles on their wrists. The one visible earring is of a type commonly seen on the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II. Little of the second courtier is visible: he grasps a stole in his left hand and probably held a fly-whisk in his raised right hand. This figure may be compared, for example, with the attendant on reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II (Budge, ASBM, pl. XXX; Stearns, pl. 4) and on the bronze gates of Shalmaneser III (King, pl. LIII, lower register); in these instances the stole is clearly visible, worn over the left shoulder; it would seem to be a specific part of the regalia of an attendant with fly-whisk. On the ivory the sword pommel of the second figure is visible. Compare the diaper or honeycomb pattern with Nos. 15, 184, 198-9 below. Compare also the garment of the king and his attendant on a relief of Ashurnasirpal II (Stearns, pl. 66). A similar pattern was found on fragments of wall painting of Ashurnasirpal from throne room B in the N.W. Palace at Nimrud. See Iraq, XIV, p. 10 and illustration of the painting in I.L.N. 28 July, 1951, fig. 2 on p. 134. Note that the wheel described as eight-spoked in that article is in fact six-spoked with a horizontal shaft visible through the spokes. Compare also the honeycomb pattern on a cloth over the horse's back and on the canopy of the king's tent (reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II) in Layard, Mon. I, pls. 30, 32.

9th century B.C.

N.W. Palace, Room B

Pl. VI

10. ND. 7743. (I of A). Fragmentary rectangular plaque, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 10·7 cm., W. 2·5 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.

Design in two registers separated by a guilloche and a pomegranate and bud border. Above: part of the robe and sandals of a courtier facing left. Below: a beardless courtier wearing a rosette bangle and an earring of a type found from the ninth century onwards (Mathlouthi, p. 91).

9th century B.C.

F.S., S30

Pl. VI

11. ND. 2293. (a) (Ashmolean). Fragmentary rectangular plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 5·0 cm., W. 3·2 cm., Th. 0·3-0·4 cm.

An Assyrian courtier facing right. He wears an earring with conical tip similar to a type common on the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II; an example of this type was found in the palace of Adad-nirari III at Nimrud (Mallowan N & R, I, pl. 28). He also wears a necklace (?) and carries a stole.

9th century B.C.

N.W. Palace, Room B

Pl. VI

12. ND. 3266. (B). Fragment, incised. H. 2·6 cm., W. 1·5 cm., Th. 0·25 cm.

A bearded Assyrian facing right, right arm raised. He wears an earring similar to that seen on No. 11 above. Part of an inverted palmette above. Carelessly drawn. Possibly part of No. 14, with which it was found, or of a similar plaque.

9th century B.C. (?)
IVORIES FROM NIMRUD—2

N.W. Palace, ZT.25 (See N & R, folding plan III, ceremonial hall on top left hand corner of plan). Pl. VI

Design in two registers with a crenellated border at the top. Above: two beardless Assyrian courtiers facing right, one with a fly-whisk and stole (compare No. 9 above). The voluted sword scabbard of the second is visible. Below: two bearded and one beardless Assyrian courtiers facing left. A part of the skirt is left undecorated in the manner of Sargon's reliefs at Khorsabad, but hairstyle and voluted sword scabbard suggest a 9th century date.
s.s., s.4 (Mallowan, N & R, folding plan VIII.)

14. ND. 3266. (B). Fragmentary rectangular plaque, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 10.3 cm., W. 4.7 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
Design in two registers separated by a border of inverted palmettes. Above: three bearded, helmeted warriors facing left; they are heavily armed with bows, swords in voluted scabbards, round wickerwork (?) shields and maces with lanyard and rosette decoration. A quiver is visible behind the shoulder of the first (unfortunately omitted from the drawing).
Below: three courtiers, one bearded, facing left. The voluted sword scabbard of one is clearly visible. Careless drawing with cramped and ill-proportioned figures; compare No. 12 above.
In Iraq XVI, this piece was assigned to the 7th century B.C., probably wrongly, for the voluted sword scabbard and mace with rosette are characteristically 9th century B.C.

N.W. Palace, ZT.25. (See No. 12.)

15. ND. 1715k. (B). Fragment, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. The incised surface has flaked off the lower part of the ivory, leaving a feathery, herringbone pattern; this is the natural appearance of the decayed ivory. H. 9.5 cm., W. 5.0 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.
An Assyrian courtier facing left, holding a mace with rosette top in his right hand. The upper part of his garment is decorated with a honeycomb pattern; see No. 9 above and comment thereon; see also Nos. 184, 198a below.
9th century B.C.
N.W. Palace, Room B

16. ND. number not identified. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Restored in wax. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 8.4 cm., W. 5.0 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
Two Assyrian courtiers facing left. Both carry swords; the voluted scabbard of one is visible. Above, a cross-hatched, crenellated border.
9th century B.C.
Provenance unknown

Three elaborately robed Assyrian courtiers, at least two of whom are bearded, facing right. Apparently bare-footed. They carry swords in voluted scabbards. Probably a cross-hatched crenellated border above.
9th century B.C.
Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)
18. ND. 2501 (?) (I of A). Two fragments of a plaque, incised. H. of larger fragment 5.0 cm., W. 2.0 cm. An Assyrian courtier facing left. The hilt of his sword is visible. (Note that the smaller fragment is wrongly placed in the photograph.)
_N.W. Palace, Room F (?)_  
_Pl. VII_

19. ND. 4197. (B). Fragment, incised. H. 2.0 cm., W. 1.5 cm. Head of a bearded Assyrian, facing right.  
_Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)_  
_Pl. VIII_

20. ND. 4251. (B). Fragment, incised. H. 1.2 cm., W. 3.4 cm. Head of an Assyrian, facing right.  
_Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)_  
_Pl. VIII_

21. ND. 3637. (I of A). Fragment, incised. H. 3.3 cm., W. 1.5 cm., Th. 0.4 cm. Burnt black. Head of an Assyrian facing left. He wears a necklace and earrings with triple arm.  
_Passage in PD. 5. (A partially excavated building of Adad-nirari III situated in the outer town, north of the Acropolis. See Iraq XVI (1954) p. 152, plan on Pl. XXXV, room 3. This and associated fragments of ivory were therein tentatively attributed to the reign of that monarch)._  
_Pl. VIII_

22. ND. 4198. (B). Fragmentary rectangular panel, incised. Restored in wax. H. 20.1 cm., W. 5.0 cm. Pierced by dowel holes; a bronze nail was found _in situ_ in the upper border. Burnt black. An Assyrian courtier, facing left. He carries a mace with rosette head, a bow, a quiver and a sword in voluted scabbard. He wears earrings with triple arm.  
9th century B.C.  
_Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)_  
_Pl. VIII_

23. ND. 4194 and 4201b and 4240. (I of A). Fragmentary rectangular panel, incised. Restored in wax. Burnt black. H. as restored 20.5 cm., W. 5.0 cm. An Assyrian courtier, facing left. In his left hand he grasps the stole over his left shoulder; in his right he holds a fly-whisk. He is armed with sword in voluted scabbard. He wears a rosette bangle. Guilloche and palmette borders.  
9th century B.C.  
_Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)_  
_Pl. IX_

24. ND. 4199. (B). Fragmentary rectangular panel, incised. Restored in wax. Burnt black. H. as restored 20.0 cm., W. 4.7 cm. An Assyrian courtier, facing right. Guilloche and palmette borders. (The drawing shows the actual design on the extant ivory; there is no specific evidence for the reconstruction incised in the wax of the restored piece as illustrated in the photograph).  
9th century B.C.  
_Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)_  
_Pl. IX_
IVORIES FROM NIMRUD—2

25. ND. 2295. (Ashmolean). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 5·3 cm., W. 6·0 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
A procession of three Assyrians moving right. The first who is bearded, seems to grasp a staff (?). He is followed by two beardless Assyrians who carry maces with rosette tops and bows.
(The two small fragments shown on the right in the photograph have become detached from the ivory.)
9th century B.C.
N.W. Palace, Room B

26. ND. 8037 (I of A). Fragment, incised. H. 5·3 cm., W. 2·5 cm., Th. 0·4 cm.
A bearded Assyrian, facing right. He is armed with bow, quiver and spiked shield. Above, guilloche and palmette border.
9th century B.C.
F.S., S.16

27. ND. 2293(a). (Ashmolean). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 12·3 cm., W., 4·3 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
Two Assyrians clad in short kilts, facing left. The more visible of the two is armed with a sword in voluted scabbard; a quiver; a mace with rosette top and lanyard (?) (the sketchy curved lines at the end of the mace stem probably represent this but they have not been inserted in the drawing). In his left hand he grasps the curved stem of some object; one would expect a bow as on No. 28, for example, but the curved stem does not extend downwards. Below a fragment of palmette border.
9th century B.C.
N.W. Palace, Room B

28. ND. 2293(t). (Ashmolean). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Surface badly laminated and pitted. H. 12·3 cm., W. 4·5 cm., Th. 0·5 cm.
Two Assyrians, one bearded, facing left. The more visible of the two is armed with a bow, a mace with rosette top and an elaborately decorated quiver. Above, palmette and guilloche border.
9th century B.C.
N.W. Palace, Room B

29. ND. 17150 (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. H. 5·0 cm., W. 10·0 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
A procession of four Assyrians moving right. Clad in short kilts, they are armed with swords in voluted scabbards.
9th century B.C.
N.W. Palace, Room B

30. ND. 4249. (B). Group of fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt; fragment (b) is also warped through burning. H. of fragment (e) 5·0 cm., W. 2·5 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
These fragments are not all carved to the same scale and may thus possibly have formed part of different objects, although fragment (e) shows two registers carved to different scales. However, they are all carved in the same fine miniature style; superb examples of minuscule craftsmanship, in a technique which we may perhaps attribute to Shalmaneser III. Compare No. 31 in the same style. For the most part, they show Assyrian courtiers in procession: the courtier on fragment (a) may be holding a stole draped over his shoulder, but the upper part is not visible; he may be holding a staff though the stem would appear to be pliable. The courtier on fragment (f) may be armed with a sword; the one on fragment (h) may be grasping a mace and raising his
right hand. Fragments (a) and (b) also show Assyrians; these are bearded and appear to wear a twisted fillet around their heads; one holds a mace in his left hand.

9th century B.C.

_Nabu Temple, NTS.4 (SEB IV)_ (see plan, _Mallowan, N & R_, I, p. 232). _Pl. XI_

Mallowan, M. E. L. _Nimrud and its Remains_, I, p. 226 (fragments (b) and (c) only), p. 255.

31. ND. 4249 (?) (BM). Two fragments of a plaque, carved in relief. (The two fragments form a join but are too much warped to be stuck together.) Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt black and warped. H. (together) c. 4.2 cm., W. 2.6 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.

Design in two registers: above, feet and fringed garment of a figure facing left; below, a beardless Assyrian courtier facing left. Fine, miniature style; compare group of fragments No. 30.

9th century B.C.

_Nabu Temple, NTS.4 (SEB IV) (?). _Pl. XII_

32. ND. 17151. (BM). Fragment, incised. H. 2.6 cm., W. 4.0 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.

A procession of three Assyrians moving to the left. One is bearded, a second is beardless and wears a triple fillet around his head. The third, half turns and raises his left hand as if to introduce a file of tributaries.

9th century B.C.

_N.W. Palace, Room B _Pl. XII_

33. ND. 7667. (B). Fragment of inlay (?), incised. H. 3.9 cm., W. 1.0 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.

Two Assyrian courtiers facing right. A necklace and an earring with conical tip are visible.

_F.S., S.5_ _Pl. XII_

34. ND. 3611. (I of A). Fragment, incised. H. 2.5 cm., W. 5.5 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.

Three Assyrian courtiers facing right. One voluted sword scabbard is visible.

9th century B.C.

_T.W.53, Room 43. (For plan, see Mallowan, N & R, I, opp. p. 184.) _Pl. XII_

35. ND. 4192 (?). (B). Fragment, incised. Burnt grey. H. 1.2 cm., W. 3.0 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.

An Assyrian courtier facing right; armed with mace and sword in voluted scabbard.

9th century B.C.

_Nabu Temple, Throneroom (SEB II) (?)_ _Pl. XII_

36. ND. 12274. (I of A). Group of fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt black. H. of fragment (a) 2.1 cm., W. 2.0 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.

A procession of Assyrians facing right. (a) shows a courtier armed with sword in voluted scabbard who grasps the stole passing over his left shoulder in his left hand, while his right hand is raised and probably held a fly-whisk. (b) shows a courtier holding a staff in one hand and raising the other in greeting. (c) and (d) show armed men with bows, quiver, mace and round shield. (e) shows a courtier with hands clasped (?). Fine minute style of carving.

9th century B.C. Probably carved in the reign of Shalmaneser III.

_F.S., T.10. (See folding plan VIII in Mallowan, N & R, I, chamber on S.W. side of throneroom.)_ _Pl. XII_

37. ND. 12279. (B). Group of three fragments, carved in relief. Burnt grey and black. H. of fragment (a) 1.2 cm., W. 1.9 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
Three Assyrian courtiers facing left; the hands of a fourth are visible.
9th century B.C.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XII

38. ND. 12281. (I of A). Fragment, carved in low relief. Burnt grey. H. 0.5 cm., W. 3.4 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.
Two men facing each other and clasping hands (?). To the right, a plant (?).
F.S., T.10

Pl. XIII

39. ND. 12280. (B). Fragment, carved in low relief. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt black. H. 2.0 cm., W. 2.1 cm.,
Th. 0.2 cm.
An Assyrian (?), facing left. The base of a mace (?) is visible.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XIII

40. ND. 12270. (I of A). Two fragments, carved in relief. Burnt grey. H. of fragment (a) 1.4 cm., W. 3.2 cm.,
Th. 0.3 cm.
Part of a procession of Assyrian courtiers facing right. Fragment (b) probably shows a courtier with stole and
fly-whisk facing the king whose bow is visible (compare, for example, Stearns, pl. 66; Mallowan, N & R, I,
pl. 211). Fragment (a) is difficult to make out in detail; it shows two pairs of courtiers; one of each pair has
his hands clasped in the usual formal manner; the second figure in each pair has one hand extending
downwards, while the other seems to be clenched.² It is possible, but not certain, that a voluted sword scabbard is
depicted in the extreme right hand corner.
9th century B.C.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XIII

41. ND. 12271. (B). Three fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt grey. H. of fragment (a)
0.6 cm., W. 2.3 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
A procession of Assyrians moving left. Fragment (a) shows a figure clad in a short kilt walking behind a chariot
with a six-spoked wheel; one quiver slung on the side of the cab is visible. Fragment (b) shows the king with
lappeted headdress followed by three courtiers, the first of whom carries a bow and holds a fly-whisk (?) over
the king; the second carries a bow while the third carries bow, mace and quiver. Fragment (c) shows the knees
of two short-kilted figures.
9th century B.C.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XIII

(a) 0.8 cm., W. 2.1 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
A procession of male figures moving right. Those on fragment (a) could be Assyrians. Those on fragment (b)
are clad in short kilts decorated with a zig-zag and a step pattern which in other contexts appear to be worn
both by Assyrians and foreigners (see, for example, No. 5 in this catalogue and the references thereon); the
fact that the men shown here carry situae and sacks or wineskins would suggest that they are tributaries.
Fragment (c) shows a bearded man and part of an elaborately decorated object, possibly the shoulder of an
Assyrian's garment.
9th century B.C.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XIII

(t) The clenched fist of one of the courtiers of the second pair has been inaccurately drawn, with fingers
extended.
43. ND. 12257. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Burnt black. H. 2·8 cm., W. 2·0 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
Two Assyrian courtiers, facing right, one bearded. The sword of one is visible. Note the ‘herringbone’ hair (compare Nos. 47, 52, 53, 54 below). The garment of the second is unusual in that it is decorated with a diaper pattern and a sash with herringbone pattern.
9th century B.C.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XIV

44. ND. 12258. (B). Fragment, incised. Burnt black. H. 1·5 cm., W. 1·3 cm., Th. 0·1 cm.
A bearded Assyrian courtier facing left.
9th century B.C.
F.S. T.10

Pl. XIV

45. ND. 12259. (B). Fragment, incised. Burnt black. H. 1·8 cm., W. 1·4 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
A bearded Assyrian courtier facing right, hands clasped.
9th century B.C.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XIV

46. ND. 12250. (B). Fragment, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole which penetrates the head and is evidence of refixing in antiquity. Burnt black. H. 2·6 cm., W. 1·4 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
Two Assyrian courtiers facing left; the sword of one is visible.
9th century B.C.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XIV

47. ND. 12258. (B). Three fragments, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt grey, and warped.
A procession of Assyrians moving right, possibly part of the same strip as No. 53 below. Note the ‘herringbone’ hair (compare Nos. 43, 52, 53, 54). Crenellated border.
9th century B.C.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XIV

48. ND. 12252. (B). Two fragments, incised. Burnt black. H. of fragment (b) 3·1 cm., W. 2·3 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
Both fragments show men in Assyrian dress, apparently kneeling, (a) facing right, (b) facing left. The figure on (b) has both arms raised.
9th century B.C.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XIV

49. ND. 12253. (B). Three fragments, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt black. H. of largest fragment 4·2 cm., W. 2·5 cm., Th. 0·4 cm.
Part of a procession of Assyrian courtiers facing right. Border of cross-hatched crenellations.
9th century B.C.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XIV

50. ND. 12181. (B). Fragment, incised. Burnt grey and warped. H. 2·2 cm., W. 2·1 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
An Assyrian courtier facing right, armed with sword; in front of him is visible the voluted sword scabbard of a second courtier.
9th century B.C.
F.S., debris against East Wall

Pl. XIV
51. ND. 4197. (B). Fragment, incised. H. 3.7 cm., W. 2.2 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
An Assyrian courtier facing left, armed with sword in voluted scabbard.
9th century B.C.
_Nabu Temple, Throne room (SEB II)_

52. ND. 12255. (B). Three fragments, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt black. H. of largest fragment 2.7 cm., W. 5.6 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
A procession of Assyrian courtiers moving right. Some are bearded, all are armed with swords. Note 'herringbone' hair (compare Nos. 43, 47, 53, 54).
9th century B.C.
_F.S., T10_  
_Pl. XIV_

53. ND. 12254. (B). Group of fragments, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt grey. H. of fragment (c) 2.2 cm., W. 1.5 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
A procession of Assyrian courtiers moving right. Some are bearded. Note the 'herringbone' hair (compare Nos. 43, 47, 52, 54). Some are armed with swords; the scabbard on the right hand edge of fragment (c) seems to be voluted. Crenellated borders.
9th century B.C.
_F.S., T10_  
_Pl. XIV_

54. ND. 12256. (I of A). Group of fragments, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt grey. H. of fragment (a) 2.5 cm., W. 8.4 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
A procession of Assyrian courtiers facing right. Some are bearded. Note the 'herringbone' hair (compare Nos. 43, 47, 52, 53). All are armed with swords.
9th century B.C.
_F.S., T10_  
_Pl. XV_

55. ND. 1715a. (Met. Mus. N.Y.). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Badly laminated and pitted. H. 2.9 cm., W. 7.7 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
Part of a battle scene: an Assyrian archer stands in a chariot, with the driver beside him. He is armed with a sword in voluted scabbard. To the left is part of a similar figure, also with sword in voluted scabbard. The row of arcs along the lower left hand edge of the plaque is probably the upper edge of the yoke pole (compare the upper profile of the yoke pole of a chariot of Tukulti-Ninurta II, _Andrae, Farbige Keramik_, pl. 7; also on one of Ashurnasirpal II, _Budge, ASBM_, pl. XII, 1). A javelin is fixed diagonally to the back of each chariot; one has a pennant; the form of the javelin head is comparable with those of Tukulti-Ninurta II (_Andrae, loc. cit._) and Ashurnasirpal II ( _Budge, ASBM_, pl. XII, 2; XXII, 2).
On the right are two horses furnished with bits in the form of a double wedge, in 9th century style (again compare those of Tukulti-Ninurta II and Ashurnasirpal II cited above).
Trapped between the horses of the third chariot and the second chariot is a bearded enemy soldier wearing a distinctive helmet with feathered (?) crest; his right hand is raised in a typical gesture of entreaty or submission. The enemy trapped between Assyrian chariots is a stock motif, compare for example _Budge, ASBM_, pls. XIV-XV (Ashurnasirpal II) and _King_, pls. XLI, top, XLII, top left (Shalmaneser III). Above the head of the enemy soldier hangs the limp arm of a victim of the battle, also a stock image on the reliefs (compare _Budge, ASBM_, pl. XV). See also Nos. 58 and 64 below, with which this piece may be associated.
9th century B.C.
_N.W. Palace, Room B_  
_Pl. XVI_

56. ND. 12273. (I of A). Two fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt grey. H. of fragment (a) 1·5 cm., W. 1·8 cm., Th. 0·4 cm.
Fragment (a) shows a chariot cab with six-spoked wheel and quivers crossed diagonally at the side. Behind it stands a long-robed figure. Fragment (b) shows an Assyrian in his chariot. Around his waist is a girdle not unlike that worn by a winged genie on a relief of Ashurnasirpal II (Stearns, pl. 8). The details on the right are difficult to interpret, for some details are now obliterated: the hand is clearly visible on the ivory, but it is difficult to account for its position, unless it belongs to a man walking alongside the chariot. The curved attachment is presumably the extremity of the yoke-pole.
9th century B.C.
F.S., T.10
Pl. XVI

57. ND. 3610. (B). Fragment, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. Surface pitted. H. 2·5 cm., W. 8·5 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
An arm with rosette bracelet at the wrist and stylized markings on the hand. Border of rosettes. The rectilinear design on the main portion of the panel is not easy to explain: a box (?) less probably a musical instrument (?). Possibly a trial piece.
T.W. 53, Room 43
Pl. XVI

58. ND. 1715 (?). (BM). Fragment, incised. Surface badly laminated and pitted. H. 3·0 cm., W. 4·8 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
(The ND. number of this ivory has been lost but it was accessioned in the British Museum as coming from the 1951 campaign at Nimrud. It is similar in style and condition to Nos. 55 and 64 in this catalogue and it seems likely that it belongs to the same group of fragments. In the field catalogue, 1715a is described as 'chariot scenes'.)
The scene appears to consist of an Assyrian archer on horseback, accompanied by a second horseman who controls both horses, moving to the left. The archer, who is drawing his bow, also carries shield, quiver and sword in voluted scabbard. The design on the area on the left hand side of this scene is now obliterated. The position of the arms of the second man is reminiscent of chariot drivers as seen on stone and bronze reliefs (Budge, ASBM, pls. XIV, XV, 2; Barnett, Assyrian Palace Reliefs, pl. 167) rather than of horsemen accompanying mounted archers (Budge, ASBM, pl. XV, 1; Barnett, op. cit. pl. 167). However, the position of the horse in the foreground and the fact that the archer carries a quiver on his person probably indicates that this was not part of a chariot scene.
To the right is a stylised tree, comparable with those on the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II (compare Budge, ASBM, pl. XVIII, 1).
9th century B.C., reign of Ashurnasirpal II.
N.W. Palace, Room B (?)  Pl. XVI

59. ND. 1715i. (B). Fragment, incised. Surface pitted. H. 1·5 cm., W. 4·0 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
An Assyrian, armed with a sword slung on a baldric, facing left. His left arm is raised, possibly introducing a file of tributaries. The position of the sword is unusual.
N.W. Palace, Room B  Pl. XVI

60. No ND. number. (B). Fragment, incised. H. 1·7 cm., W. 2·5 cm., Th. 0·5 cm.
An Assyrian (?) facing left and possibly leading a horse. The triangular object below his hand is not unlike part of a bit illustrated in Rawlinson, Ancient Monarchies, II, fig. 3; see also Layard, Mon. I, pl. 72, a relief of Sennacherib from Nineveh.
8th century B.C. (?)  N.W. Palace, Room III  Pl. XVI
61.  ND. 5395. (B). Fragmentary plaque, together with 8 loose fragments, carved in relief. Burnt grey and warped. Partly restored in wax. H. of (a) as restored c. 2-8 cm., W. 17·5 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.

Design in two registers, separated by a guilloche border, shows processional scenes. Above, a file of Assyrian soldiers and officials, walking in pairs and followed by chariots, advance to the left. Below, two processions of Assyrians confront one another. On the right, a high official raises his right hand in greeting; behind him is an attendant with fly-whisk, together with other attendants armed with bow and mace, and bearded, helmeted soldiers armed with bow, mace and shield.

The loose fragments show heads of Assyrians, one with helmet (e); one with bow (f); one with quiver (?) (g); one with round shield (h); and one showing a forearm gripping an unidentifiable object (i). The large fragment (b) shows an Assyrian in a chariot, whip in hand.

This plaque is of particular interest as it would seem to present a combination of 9th and 8th century features (see Mallowan, loc. cit. below; see also Madilloo, p. 17, who refers to the chariot type seen on this ivory as one 'which exhibits transitional stylistic features conceivably adopted at this period', i.e. the period between Shalmaneser III (859–824 B.C.) and Tiglath-pileser III (745–727 B.C.), for which evidence of Assyrian chariot types is at present lacking.

Ninth century features exhibited on the ivory include the six-spoked wheel; the comparatively simple ornament on the horses' heads which consists of plumes set in a semi-circle (compare Budge, ASBM, pl. XIV, 2, Ashurnasirpal; King, pl. XV, Shalmaneser III).

Eighth century features include the fringed end of a girdle (?) hanging down from the short kilt of the soldiers (compare Barnett & Falkner, pls. LXXXIX, XCIV); the pattern of dots and squares on their garments (compare op. cit. pl. XCIV); the similar pattern on the chariot cab (compare op. cit. pl. LXXXII); the shape of the chariot cab and the single, vertically suspended, quiver at the front (compare op. cit. pl. LXXXII); the fringed end at the back of the chariot on fragment (b) is reminiscent of that on reliefs of Tiglath-pileser III (compare op. cit. pls. LXXXI–III); the helmets are closer in outline to the funnel-shaped helmets of Tiglath-pileser III and Sargon II than to the pointed helmets of Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III.

Some features—such as the 'duck' terminals on the bows, the pendent ornament on the reins—are found both in the 9th and 8th centuries B.C. The relief style conforms with a technique which we have elsewhere attributed to the reign of Shalmaneser III, but since some of the iconographic details indicate a later date it is reasonable to suggest that this plaque may have been executed to the order of Adad-nirari III (810–782 B.C.), who founded the Ezida-Nabu Temple wherein this ivory was found. Alternatively we may consider the name of Shamshi-Adad V (824–810 B.C.) whose name has occurred on an ivory label, see Mallowan, N & R, II, pl. 576 on p. 596.

N.T. 14. Ezida: Temple of Nabu. (See Mallowan, N & R, folding plan VI.)

Mallowan, M. E. L., Nimrud and its Remains, I, pp. 279–82, p. 282–3. (Pl. 263 is a reconstructed drawing and incorporates some, but not all of the fragments which were associated with the main panel at the time of discovery. The restored drawing on the extreme left hand side of the panel is not based on firm evidence and is hypothetical. The photograph in Mallowan, N & R, pl. 262, was taken before the addition of various fragments which have now been incorporated as shown in the more recent photograph reproduced here.)

62.  ND. 5612. (B). Three fragments of a plaque, incised. Burnt grey and warped. H. of largest fragment 5·8 cm., W. 7·0 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.

A chariot scene: two Assyrian soldiers wearing pointed helmets and armed with bow, quiver, mace with lanyard and a sword in voluted scabbard walk behind a chariot apparently drawn by two horses led by a third soldier who is also armed with a sword in voluted scabbard. The chariot shows typical 9th century features: a six-spoked wheel; a spiked shield with lion's head; the harness and trappings are of 9th century type though the pomegranate finial at the end of the knob on the yoke-pole is unusual. Note the rosette on the side of the cab.

A third small fragment shows a soldier, facing left, holding up a helmet (?).

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple, Throne-room (SEB II)
63. ND. 3612. (I of A). Fragment, incised on both sides. H. 2·0 cm., W. 5·7 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.

On one side, an Assyrian armed with sword leads a horse caparisoned in 9th century style. To the right there is an object which may be a voluted scabbard carelessly drawn. On the other side, two Assyrians armed with swords (one with a volute on the scabbard?), advance to the right; one of them holds a staff (?). The inept and sketchy execution of the design, and the fact that the ivory is engraved on its two sides suggests that this is a trial piece.

9th century B.C.

T.W.53, Room 43

Pl. XVIII

64. ND. 17151. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Surface badly laminated and broken. H. 3·7 cm., W. 9·3 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.

Horses in battle: one of them, ridden barefoot, crashes on its haunches, as on a relief of Ashurnasirpal II (Budge, ASBM, pls. XVII, 2; XVIII, 1). The tasselled, elliptical ornament has no parallel on extant sculpture, but a drawing by Layard of a relief from the S.W. Palace of Tiglath-pileser III which probably originally belonged to the N.W. Palace of Ashurnasirpal II (Layard, Mons. I, pl. 32; Barnett & Fullner, p. CXV) is somewhat similar in arrangement. In the latter, the ornament hangs on the horse's neck and is separate from the reins, whereas on the ivory it seems to form part of the rein. However, the poor condition of the ivory precludes a satisfactory description. The 'stitched' effect along the outline of the horse is distinctive (compare No. 140 below; Layard, Mons. II, pl. 30; compare also Godard, Le Trésor de Zimiyel, figs. 66 and 69). This ivory was found in association with Nos. 55 and 58 above which also depict battle scenes; it is possible that they originally formed part of the same panel: they are similar in style and condition.

9th century B.C.

N.W. Palace, Room B

Pl. XVIII

65. ND. 4109. (B). Three fragments, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt grey and warped (the two fragments in (a) join but are too much warped to be stuck together). H. of (a) c. 3·9 cm., W. c. 5·7 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.

Part of a procession: (a) shows an Assyrian soldier armed with quiver and sword in voluted scabbard leading a pair of horses; to the right is a second Assyrian also carrying quiver and sword. Fragment (b) shows part of a chariot with harness of 9th century type.

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple, Throneroom (SEB III)

Pl. XIX

66. ND. 3637. (I of A). Group of 13 fragments, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt black and grey. H. of (a) 4·2 cm., W. 6·5 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.

Fragment (a) shows part of a chariot of which the elaborately decorated elliptical yoke-pole is visible, together with the stay joining the yoke-pole and the cab, the diagonally crossed quivers on the side of the cab, the driver's whip and part of his fringed garment, and two of the tassels on the ornament pendant from the horse's reins. Fragment (b) shows a hand grasping a vessel by the handle (?); (c) a winged disc; (d) a hand holding a situla (?); (e) hands holding mace and bow (f); (g) and (h) part of the extremity of a yoke-pole (?); (i) voluted sword scabbard and a hand; (j) difficult to identify, possibly a man facing right and kneeling (l); (j) bull's head in proximity to a horse's nose (?) on the left—note the arrows in the bull's neck, as in Layard, Mons. I, pl. 48, 6 (Ashurnasirpal II); (k) six-spoked wheel with part of shaft; (l) a bull's head; (m) goat's (?) head, facing right, with tip of horn visible. There are many other associated fragments which are too small or too much damaged to illustrate and to interpret. It is therefore difficult to reconstitute the iconography, but the scene originally may have illustrated a bull hunt and processions of tributaries.

9th century B.C. Possibly to be associated with Adad-nirari III (810–782 B.C.), in whose palace these fragments were found.

PD.5, Passage. (See also No. 21.)

Pl. XIX

29
67. ND. 4193. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Restored in wax. Burnt black. H. 8.0 cm., W. as restored 68.0 cm., Th. 2.5 cm.

The king, accompanied by his attendants and bodyguard, receives four of his officers; the first of them carries a fly-whisk and stole; the last of them, with a gesture of the left hand, introduces a file of tributaries. To the left is the royal tent and chariot. The king holds a bowl in his right hand and an axe in the left; the latter is unusual.

The tributaries wear long fringed garments, floppy hats or turbans and high boots with upturned toes; they are obviously mountain-dwellers and may be Syrians or Medes. (Compare No. 76, part of the same scene; compare also Nos. 69–76, 78, 84–6, 99–102 and see discussion in Commentary.) Their leader makes the customary submissive gesture, while his companions carry a vessel covered with a cloth (?), a vase, two-handled vessels and square packages, which appear to be heavy and solid, possibly ingots.

Chariot trappings, voluted scabbards carried by all the Assyrians, hairstyle, type of tributary all indicate a 9th century date; the diagonally crossed quivers on the chariot are usual on the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal, and crossed weapon-carryers occur on the bronze gates of Shalmaneser III. (King, pl. XIII, lower register.)


Pls. XX-XXI

68. ND. 4195b. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Burnt black. H. 9.5 cm., W. as restored c. 20.0 cm., Th. 2.5 cm.

Five Assyrian officers; the gesture made by the last of them indicates that he is introducing a file of tributaries. Compare Nos. 67, 69, and see discussion in Commentary.

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple, Throne-room (SEB II). (Plan in Mallowan, N & R, p. 232.)


Pls. XX-XXI

69. ND. 4195a. (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Burnt black. H. 8.0 cm., W. as restored c. 20.0 cm., Th. 2.5 cm.

A scene comparable with that shown on No. 67 above: the king, accompanied by his attendants, receives four officers who introduce a file of tributaries. The king holds a bow in his left hand. The tributaries wear long fringed garments, fillets around their heads, and high boots with upturned toes; their costume is appropriate to mountain-dwellers and they may be Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 70–6, 78, 84–6, 99–102 and see discussion in Commentary.) The leader makes a submissive gesture while his companions carry a vase, two-handled vessels, square packages and a tray of ingots or cinnabar.

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple, Throne-room (SEB II)

Pls. XX-XXI

70. ND. 4213. (BM). Fragment, incised. Burnt black. H. 3.9 cm., W. 3.1 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.

Two bearded tributaries dressed in embroidered garments and floppy hats or turbans, advancing right: possibly Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–76, 78, 84–6, 99–102 and see discussion in Commentary.) Border of cross-hatched crenellations. Possibly associated with Nos. 71–4 below.

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple. NTS.4 (SEB IV)

Pl. XXII

71. ND. 4213 (?). (BM). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt black. H. as restored 10.6 cm., W. 5.0 cm., Th. c. 0.5 cm.
Part of two tributaries dressed in fringed and embroidered garments, floppy hats or turbans and shoes with upturned toes, advancing right: possibly Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–70, 72–6, 78, 84–6, 99–102 and see discussion in Commentary.) One carries a two-handled cauldron. Borders of cross-hatched crenellations. Possibly associated with Nos. 70, 72–4.

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple, NTS. 4 (SEB IV) (?)  

Pl. XXII

72.  


Two tributaries dressed in fringed and embroidered garments, floppy hats or turbans and shoes with upturned toes, advancing right: possibly Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–71, 73–6, 78, 84–6, 99–102 and see discussion in Commentary.) They carry elephant tusks. Possibly associated with Nos. 70–1, 73–4.

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple, Throne-room (SEB IV)  

Pl. XXII

73.  

ND. 5602. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Burnt black. H. as restored 8.4 cm., W. 5.0 cm.

Two tributaries dressed in fringed and embroidered garments and floppy hats or turbans, advancing right: possibly Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–72, 74–6, 78, 84–6, 99–102 and see discussion in Commentary.) Probably associated with Nos. 70–2, 74.

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple, Throne-room (SEB IV)  

Pl. XXII

74.  

ND. 4196 and 4197. (B). Fragmentary panel, incised. Restored in wax. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt black. H. as restored 29.4 cm., W. 5.0 cm.

Design in at least four registers separated by borders of cross-hatched crenellations. Tributaries dressed in fringed and embroidered garments, floppy hats or turbans and shoes with upturned toes, advancing left: possibly Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–73, 75–6, 78, 84–6, 99–102 and see discussion in Commentary.) Their tribute includes wine skins, leather bottles (?) or pouches (?), pieces of furniture and bundles of planks, presumably of precious wood. Possibly associated with Nos. 70–3.

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple, Throne-room (SEB IV)  

Pl. XXIII


Mallowan, M. E. L. Nimrud and its Remains, I, pl. 223.

75.  

ND. 7752. (B). Fragmentary panel, incised. Bottom fragment H. 6.3 cm., W. 3.2 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.

Design in at least three registers separated by guilloche and palmette borders. Tributaries dressed in fringed garments, floppy hats or turbans and boots with upturned toes, advancing left: possibly Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–74, 76, 78, 84–6, 99–102 and see discussion in Commentary.) Their tribute includes a situla with knob base, square packages and small sacks.

9th century B.C.

F.S., S.16  

Pl. XXIII

76.  


Tributaries dressed in fringed garments, floppy hats or turbans and boots with upturned toes, advancing left: possibly Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–75, 78, 84–6, 99–102 and see discussion in Commentary.)
IVORIES FROM NIMRUD—2

Their tribute includes a tray of earrings or ingots, a folded cloth (?), a tall vase with pedestal base and two-handled dish. Compare Nos. 67–9, obviously part of the same scene. Compare No. 80 for the cruciform object illustrated on an ivory from Throne Room B of the N.W. Palace.

9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)  
Pl. XXIV

Mallowan, M. E. L. Nimrud and its Remains, I, p. 215, p. 259 and note 31 on p. 350 with references to comparable figures from Ziwiyê and on the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III.
Wiseman, D. J. Iraq XX (1958), pl. VI, 1.
Madhlool, T. A. The Chronology of Neo-Assyrian Art (London, 1970), pl. LV, No. 8 (one figure only) and p. 72.

77.  
ND. 4249. (B). Fragment, carved in relief. Burnt grey. H. 1.4 cm., W. 2.5 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
A tributary wearing a floppy hat or turban, advancing left, carrying a sack.
9th century B.C.

Nabu Temple. NTS.4 (SEB IV)  
Pl. XXIV

78.  
ND. 8011. (B). Two fragments, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Surface pitted. H. 2.0 cm., W. 5.0 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
A procession of tributaries dressed in fringed garments and floppy hats or turbans advancing left; possibly Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–76, 84–6, 99–102 and see discussion in Commentary.) They are led by two Assyrians, both armed with sword in voluted scabbard and one of whom has a bow and seems to be holding a mace (?). The first tributary makes a gesture of homage or submission, thumbs pointing upwards; the second appears to be carefully holding some object (compare a tributary on No. 84); the third carries a wineskin.
9th century B.C.

F.S., S.4–5  
Pl. XXIV

79.  
ND. number not identified. (B). Fragment, incised. Burnt black. H. 1.4 cm., W. 1.9 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
Head of a bearded man, wearing a fillet.

Provenance unknown  
Pl. XXIV

80.  
ND. 2293(3). (Ashmolean). Three fragments, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. First fragment H. 1.2 cm., W. 3.5 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
Three tributaries wearing fillets decorated with a central circle, advancing left. Their tribute includes lengths of cloth (?), an earring or ingot (compare No. 76 above), and a cauldron (?). The fragment showing the latter is difficult to interpret: the cauldron would appear to be suspended from ropes (?).
Comparable cruciform objects are depicted on 9th century reliefs. Compare for example a relief of Ashurnasirpal II found by Layard outside Gate D which gave access to Throne Room B where this ivory was found. (Iraq XV (1953), pl. III, 2; Layard, Moun., I, pl. 41.) There it is brought by a N. Syrian (? tributary.
Compare also the thronebase of Shalmaneser III (Mallowan, N & R, II, pl. 371, a, f, g) where these cruciform objects are carried by N. Syrian and Chaldaean tributaries.
Cruciform earrings of comparable type are depicted on the reliefs from the reign of Ashurnasirpal II to that of Sargon but the closest parallels to the type illustrated on this ivory are to be found on reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II (Madhlool, p. 91 and pl. LXXIX.a).
9th century B.C.

N.W. Palace, Room B  
Pl. XXIV

81. No ND. number. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Burnt grey and warped. H. 1.5 cm., W. 1.6 cm., Th. 0.1 cm.
A tributary (?) with a floppy hat; the fact that he has no beard is unusual.
9th century B.C. (?)
Nabu Temple, Throneroom (SEB II)
Pl. XXIV

82. ND. 3345. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Surface pitted. H. 5.8 cm., W. 1.5 cm.,
Th. 0.3 cm.
A tributary (?) wearing a floppy hat or turban, facing left. Crenellated border.
9th century B.C. (?)
TW 53, Room 12. (Part of a cache found under the pavement of a private house on the acropolis, together
with a lunate gold earring, with penannular wire holder, ND. 3345. This was probably a 9th century
treasure preserved in a level to be dated after 700 B.C.)
Pl. XXIV

83. ND. number not identified. (I of A). Fragment incised. Burnt grey and warped. H. 2.0 cm., W. 1.5 cm.,
Th. 0.1 cm.
A bearded tributary wearing a floppy hat or turban, facing right.
9th century B.C. (?)
Nabu Temple, Throneroom (SEB II)
Pl. XXIV

84. ND. 7744. (B). Two fragments of a plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 3.9 cm., W. (together) 22.2 cm.,
Th. 0.3 cm.
A procession of tributaries dressed in fringed garments, floppy hats or turbans and shoes with upturned toes:
possibly Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69-76, 78, 85-86, 99-102 and see discussion in Commentary.)
The tribute includes elephant tusks; an ornate, cushioned stool with foliate leg (compare No. 80e and a relief
of Ashurnasirpal II, Layard, Mon. I, pl. 5), slung on a pole; metal vessels and/or ingots with handles; a tall
vase; sacks; an object carefully carried, perhaps a casket with a lid.
9th century B.C.
F.S., S.4
Pl. XXV

W. 24.0 cm.
A procession of three men dressed in a fringed robe, floppy hat or turban and boots with upturned toes—
attire usually associated with tributaries. One carries a large bird and leads a bull and bull-calf; another leads
a horse and carries what appears to be a bridle with wedge-shaped bit, similar to that on the horse he is leading.
This scene may represent a typical procession of tributaries. (See Introduction for general note on tributaries.)
However, Mallowan (N & R, pp. 267-9) suggests that the men may be tributaries or priests offering gifts
to the god Nabu on the occasion of his festival; this interpretation agrees with the location of the plaque within
the precincts of Ezida and the Nabu temple. Vieyra (R.A. 53) suggests that this is a pre-sacrificial scene with
the animals representing divine symbols: Ninurta (bird); Sin (bull-calf); Adad (bull); Shamash (horse).
Compare the bulls illustrated on the basalt obelisk of Ashurnasirpal II (BM. 118800) from Nimrud (J. B.
Pritchard, The Ancient Near East in Pictures, pl. 350 on p. 119) and on reliefs of the same reign (Budge, ASBM,
pl. XXIII, 2) which resemble the animals on the ivory much more closely than do those depicted on the Black
Obelisk of Shalmaneser III, or on his bronze gates (King, pl. XL). Cross-hatched crenellated borders above
and below. The plaque was repaired in antiquity and bronze nails were ruthlessly driven through the face in order to fix it to a wooden backing (Mallowan, loc cit. pl. 256, bottom of p. 268).

9th century B.C.

*Nabu Temple, Throne room (SEB II)*

Mallowan, M. E. L. *IIAN*, 28 January (1956), figs. 20–1 on p. 130.

86. ND. number not identified. (B). Twelve fragments, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt grey and black; warped. H. of fragment (a) 3-5 cm., W. 1-9 cm., Th. 0-1 cm.

Part of a procession of Assyrians and tributaries. The garments of the former are seen on fragments (j) and (k). The tributaries are dressed in embroidered, fringed garments and shoes with upturned toes (a, d, f) (compare Nos. 71–4, 85) and are possibly Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–76, 78, 84–5, 99–102 and see discussion in Commentary.) Their tribute includes lengths of cloth (?) (a); situlas (d, g, h); furniture (e, f), including a stool with leg with foliate decoration comparable to that shown on No. 84 (compare a relief of Ashurnasirpal II, Layard, *Mons.* 1, pl. 5). They also bring models of their cities as a token of submission (h, e). These exceptionally thin, fine miniature pieces are comparable in style and condition with Nos. 81 & 83 and possibly have the same origin.

9th century B.C.

*Nabu Temple, Throne room (SEB II)*

87. ND. number not identified. (B). Fragment, incised. Burnt grey. H. 2-0 cm., W. 2-5 cm., Th. 0-1 cm.

A horizontal harp, the string-carrier decorated with a finial in the form of a bull’s head. See also the wooden terminal in the shape of a ram’s illustrated in Mallowan, *N & R*, I, pl. 228 on p. 255, there suggested to have been the head of a sceptre.

9th century B.C.

*Nabu Temple, Throne room (SEB II)*

88. ND. number not identified. (B). Fragment, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt grey. H. 1-4 cm., W. 1-6 cm., Th. 0-1 cm.

A horizontal harp with the string-carrier in the form of a human arm; the end of the baton usually held in the player’s right hand is visible. Compare Budge, *ASBM*, pl. XIX, 1–2 (Ashurnasirpal) and King, pl. I (upper register) (Shalmaneser III).

9th century B.C.

*Nabu Temple, Throne room (SEB II)*

89. ND. number not identified. (B). Fragment, incised. Burnt grey. H. 1-9 cm., W. 2-5 cm., Th. 0-1 cm.

The upper part of a table? Compare Rawlinson, *Ancient Monarchies* II, fig. on p. 211, incorrectly said to be taken from the illustration by Layard (*Mons.* II, pl. 36) of a relief from the palace of Sennacherib at Nineveh. However the Layard plate in question shows a table with a plain vertical stem, not a segmented one as illustrated by Rawlinson. The original sculpture is now lost. Tables of this form with no vertical stem or with a plain vertical stem are shown on bronze and stone reliefs from the 9th century B.C. onwards (e.g. Budge, *ASBM*, pl. XVI, 1; King, pl. XXIX; Layard, *Mons.* I, pl. 77).

*Nabu Temple, Throne room (SEB II)*
90. ND. 4193 (?). (B). Fragment, incised. Burnt grey. H. 4·0 cm., W. 3·2 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
A deer seen against a pattern of wings; probably part of a winged human headed figure clasping a deer in one arm: compare, for example, a relief of Ashurnasirpal II (Gadd, Stone, pl. 1b).

_Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)_

_Pl. XXVI_

91. ND. 3637. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Burnt grey. H. 2·1 cm., W. 1·7 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
A kid clasped in a hand, in the manner seen on the reliefs. (See, for example, Budge, _ASBM_, pls. XXVI–II.) Possibly period of Adad-nirari III (810–782 B.C.). (See also Nos. 21 & 66.)

_P.D. 5_

_Pl. XXVI_

92. ND. 1057. (B). Group of four fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. Slightly curved. H. of fragment (b) 2·3 cm., W. 7·1 cm., Th. 0·35 cm.
Part of a battle or siege scene: (a) shows a six-spoked wheel; (b) a walled city or fortress with crenelated battlements and towers with narrow embrasures; (c) a soldier ascending a ladder set against the wall of a city; (d) lower part of a cart with solid wheels. Comparable in style and condition with Nos. 93–7; all these may originally have decorated the same object.

9th century B.C.

_N.W. Palace, Floor of Court, outside Gate E_

_Mallowan, M. E. L. Nimrud and its Remains_, I, pl. 26 (fragment b only) and p. 62.

93. ND. 1051. (B). Group of three fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. Slightly curved. H. of fragment (a) 2·4 cm., W. 6·5 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
Part of a procession of Assyrians and tributaries. The latter are bearded, wear floppy hats and, in one case at least, shoes or boots with upturned toes. They carry situlae, two-handled vessels and tridents; a tributary dressed in similar garb and carrying a two-handled vessel and trident may be seen on part of the thronebase of Shalmaneser III showing the tribute of Qalparunda of the land of Unqi (Amuq plain in north Syria), see _Mallowan, N & R_, II, pl. 371, panel a, extreme right. Similar shallow, two-handled vessels are depicted on Nos. 67, 69, 76 below and as tribute on a relief of Ashurnasirpal II (Budge, _ASBM_, pl. XX, 2). See discussion on tributaries in _Commentary_. Comparable in style and condition with Nos. 92, 94–7.

9th century B.C.

_N.W. Palace, Floor of Court, outside Gate E_

_Mallowan, M. E. L. Nimrud and its Remains_, I, pl. 26 (fragments a and c only; note that fragment c has now been correctly reconstituted) and p. 62.

94. ND. 1049. (B). Fragment, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 3·2 cm., W. 11·0 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
A file of naked male captives advancing left; hands bound behind their backs. Behind them, a bearded man turns to pour water (?) into a bowl held by a long-haired female (?) figure dressed in long robes; following him are two similar figures, one of whom appears to have lengths of cloth (?) suspended from his girdle. At the extreme right is a soldier armed with bow and staff (?). Comparable in style and condition with Nos. 92–3, 95–7.

9th century B.C.

_N.W. Palace, Floor of Court, outside Gate E_

_Mallowan, M. E. L. I.L.N. 28 July (1951), fig. II on p. 136._
_Mallowan, M. E. L. Nimrud and its Remains_, I, pl. 26 and p. 62. (Note that this fragment is there shown tentatively joined to No. 95b; however, close inspection reveals no specific evidence to support this.)
95. ND. 1049. (B). Group of three fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. H. of fragment (b) 3.2 cm., W. 11.8 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.

Part of a procession of bearded tributaries clad in long, fringed garments and shoes or boots with upturned toes; they carry square packages, situlae, bundles of poles presumably of precious wood, long-necked vessels. The tributary on fragment (a) makes a gesture of submission. See discussion in Commentary on tributaries. Comparable in style and condition with Nos. 92-4, 96-7.

9th century B.C.

N.W. Palace, Floor of Court, outside Gate E

Pl. XXVII

Mallowan, M. E. L. Nimrud and its Remains, I, pl. 26 and p. 62. (Note that fragment (b) is there shown joined to No. 94; close inspection reveals no specific evidence to support this.)

96. ND. 1050. (Ashmolean). Group of five fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. H. of fragment (d) 3.2 cm., W. 8.7 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.

Part of a procession of bearded tributaries clad in long, fringed robes and shoes and boots with upturned toes; they carry sacks, bowls, situlae and trays of objects. Fragment (c) shows a soldier armed with lance (?) and a waisted or figure of 8 shield. See discussion on tributaries in Commentary. Comparable in style and condition with Nos. 92-5, 97.

9th century B.C.

N.W. Palace, Floor of Court, outside Gate E

Pl. XXVIII

97. ND. 1058. (I of A). Group of three fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. H. of fragment (a) 1.1 cm., W. 4.1 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.

Part of a procession of bearded tributaries clad in long garments; the vertical decorated strip on the garment shown in fragment (b) is comparable with that on a fragment found by Layard in Room I of the N.W. Palace: Layard, Monuments of Nineveh I, pl. 89, fig. 8; Rawlinson, Ancient Monarchies I, p. 463; Barnett, Catalogue of the Nimrud Ivories in the British Museum, pl. XII, B I, p. 170-1; D. de Mertensfeld, pl. CXI, 1014; Layard, Mon. I, pl. 54, fourth register from top of Black Obelisk. Fragment (a) shows a figure in short kilt marching in the mountains. Comparable in style and condition with Nos. 92-6. (Note that these fragments are in too poor a condition to be photographed. There are 27 other tiny fragments which were found with those illustrated and are in the same style. They show the legs of men, horses and cattle moving right and left; none of these fragments join and they are in too bad a condition to be illustrated.)

9th century B.C.

N.W. Palace, Courts E and EA (outside Gate E)

Pl. XXVIII

98. ND. 7571. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Restored in wax. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. (excluding wax) 2.1 cm., W. 2.4 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.

A walled city or fortress with great gate and crenellated battlements; in the foreground, stylized mountains and water. Compare, for example, a relief of Ashurnasirpal II (Barnett & Falconer, pl. CXX) and the bronze gates of Shalmaneser III (King, pls. VIII, XIII).

9th century B.C.

F.S., SE. 9

Pl. XXVIII

99. ND. 12277. (I of A). Group of four fragments, carved in relief. Burnt black. H. of fragment (a) 2.7 cm., W. 1.2 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.

Part of a procession of tributaries clad in long, fringed robes and laced boots with upturned toes, perhaps Syrians or Medes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69-76, 78, 84-6, 100-2 and see discussion in Commentary.) Laced boots
are not worn before Sargon according to Madhboom, p. 69, but other ivories in this style from T.10 are dated to the 9th century, see for example, No. 41 above. They carry a sack (?) or vessel (?) and a length of cloth (?) or pole (?).

9th or 8th century B.C.

F.S., T.10

100.


An Assyrian official armed with sword in voluted scabbard introduces a procession of bearded tributaries clad in long, fringed robes and with fillets around their heads. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–76, 78, 84–6, 99, 101–2 and see discussion in Commentary.) Their leader makes the usual gesture of submission, thumbs pointing upwards. They carry elephant tusks, situlae with handles, square packages and trays of earrings or ingots in the form of earrings. Compare panel (a) on the thronebase of Shalmaneser III in Mallowan, N & R, II, pl. 371.

9th century B.C.

F.S., SE.9

Pl. XXIX

101.

ND. 7574. (Toronto). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. H. 2.7 cm., W. 8.3 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.

Part of a procession of bearded tributaries clad in long, fringed robes. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–76, 78, 84–6, 99–100, 102 and see discussion in Commentary.) They carry large, two-handled cauldrons and a tray laden with objects. Possibly part of same strip as No. 102 below; both may originally have decorated the same object as did No. 100 above which is similar in style and condition.

9th century B.C.

F.S., SE.9

Pl. XXIX

102.

ND. 7574. (Toronto). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. H. (as extant) 2.4 cm., W. 6.5 cm.

Four Assyrian officials precede and introduce a file of tributaries of whom only the leader survives and makes the usual gesture of submission. (Compare Nos. 67, 69–76, 78, 84–6, 99–101 and see discussion in Commentary.) He wears a long, fringed robe and a fillet. Three of the Assyrians are armed with swords in voluted scabbards. The second wears a fillet with long, fringed lappet while the fillet of the third has no lappet: they may represent the turtum and rab sa 'res. Possibly part of the same strip as No. 101 above; both may originally have decorated the same object as did No. 100 above, which is similar in style and condition.

9th century B.C.

F.S., SE.9

Pl. XXIX

103.

ND. 1055. (B). Fragmentary plaque, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 3.3 cm., W. 16.0 cm., Th.

0.4 cm.

A procession of muleteers, stick in hand, urging on their heavily-laden pack animals. The beast in the middle appears to flounder (a careful examination of the object has confirmed that the surface here, though badly broken, has been correctly reconstituted). Pack mules are shown on the bronze gates of Shalmaneser III (King, pl. XXIII), Syrian campaign, but they do not show any particular points of similarity.

Comparable in style and condition with No. 104 below and probably part of the same strip.

9th century B.C.

N.W. Palace, Court E

Pl. XXX

Mallowan, M. E. L. Nimrud and its Remains, I, p. 62 and pl. 23. (This ivory has been freed of wax and reconstituted since this photograph was taken.)

IVORIES FROM NIMRUD—2

104. ND. 1055. (B). Fragment, carved in relief. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 2·3 cm., W. 7·0 cm., Th. 0·4 cm.
A muleteer and pack-animal. Comparable in style and condition with No. 103 above and probably part of
the same strip.
9th century B.C.
N.W. Palace, Court E

105. ND. 1056. (B). Fragment, carved in relief. H. 2·8 cm., W. 5·5 cm., Th. 0·6 cm.
Part of a file of pack-mules. Girths fastened in V-form, comparable with those of Nos. 103-4 above.
9th century B.C.
N.W. Palace, Court E

H. 2·5 cm., W. 13·5 cm., Th. 0·5 cm.
Part of a file of long-robed men and bullock carts with six-spoked wheels, laden with large two-handed
cauldrons. Similar cauldrons are used by men preparing food in the Assyrian camp on a relief of Ashurnasirpal
II (Budge, ASBM, pl. XVI; Layard, Mons. I, pl. 30). They are often brought to Assyria as tribute: see, for
example, a relief of Ashurnasirpal II (Budge, ASBM, pl. XX, 2; Layard, Mons. I, pl. 24) or the thronebase
of Shalmaneser III (Mallowan, N & R, II, pl. 371, panels a and f). (Note that the ivory is in too poor a
condition to be photographed.)
9th century B.C.
N.W. Palace, Court E and EA.

107. ND. 1054. (BM). Fragmentary plaque, carved in relief. Pierced by a dowel hole. Slightly curved. H. 3·0 cm.,
W. 10·0 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
9th century B.C.
N.W. Palace, Court E


108. ND. 1055. (B). Fragmentary plaque, carved in relief. H. 2·3 cm., W. 10·5 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
A double file of horses advancing right. Comparable in style with Nos. 107, 109.
9th century B.C.
N.W. Palace, Court E

Pl. XXXI

109. ND. 1055. (B). Group of two fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. H. of fragment (b) 3·3 cm.,
W. 6·5 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
A file of horses advancing right. Comparable in style to Nos. 107-8.
9th century B.C.
N.W. Palace, Court E

Pl. XXXI

110. ND. 12264. (I of A). Group of three fragments, carved in relief. Burnt grey. H. of fragment (a) 0·65 cm.,
W. 3·9 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
Part of a procession of bearded men with horses advancing right. Some men appear to carry sacks; one wields
a stick.
9th century B.C.
P.S., T.10

Pl. XXXI
111. ND. 7575. (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored with wax. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 3·0 cm., W. 12·5 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
Part of a double file of cattle and horned sheep with a drover clad in a long fringed robe and wielding a stick. Fine carving which reproduces in spirited fashion an impression of movement and crowding; the artist has caught one of the bulls in the act of bending the head downwards. Processions of cattle representing captured spoil occur on the reliefs of Tiglath-pileser III and Sennacherib and in each case a sheep and a bull appears with head bent downward. See Smith, ASBM, pls. XI, LV. The style differs in character from other incised plaques and may possibly indicate a date later than the ninth century.
8th century B.C. (?)  
F.S., SE.9  
Pl. XXXI

112. ND. 4200. (Ashmolean). Fragmentary plaque, incised. H. 7·0 cm., W. 10·2 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
A kneeling winged bull confronting a floral circle: presumably one of a pair of bulls opposed. Note the compass-drawn circle. The date of this piece is difficult to determine: winged bulls in conjunction with floral motifs occur in Assyrian reliefs as early as the reign of Ashurnasirpal (for example, on embroideries, see Layard, Mous. I, pls. 8, 43-5, 47-8); they are also seen in reliefs and wall painting from Khorsabad (for example Botta I, pl. 33; O.I.P. XL, p. 90; Parrot, Nineveh and Babylon, pl. 341) and wall paintings from Til Barsip (for example, Parrot, Nineveh and Babylon, pl. 342). Stylistically however, this robust and sensitive drawing of a bull relates it to those seen on the monuments of Ashurnasirpal (for example Budge, ASBM, pl. XII, I and the examples cited above) rather than those of Sargon. The 'curls' outlining the cheek of the bull are paralleled on the embroideries of Ashurnasirpal. The conclusion previously expressed, Mallowan, N & R, I, pp. 270-1 should therefore perhaps be modified.
Probably 9th century B.C.  
Nabu Temple, NT.5  
Pl. XXXII
Found under deep destruction debris on the brick pavement of the sanctuary of Tashmetum, wife of the god Nabu.
Mallowan, M. E. L. I.L.N. 21 January (1956), fig. 2 on p. 97.
Harden, D. The Phenicians, pl. 68, p. 185.

113. ND. 8023. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. 3·5 cm., W. 4·5 cm.
Hindquarters of a bull advancing right. Bold, sweeping line drawing. Compare Nos. 128-33.
9th century B.C. (?)  
F.S., S.5  
Pl. XXXII

114. ND. 7581. (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. H. 6·5 cm., W. 4·9 cm., Th. 0·4 cm.
A bull facing right. In the field, part of his upraised tail? Summarily executed, but the drawing is bold and forceful; perhaps a preliminary sketch or a trial piece.  
F.S., SW.7  
Pl. XXXII

115. ND. 4249. (B). Fragmentary (probably circular) plaque, incised. Burnt black. H. 3·0 cm., W. 1·5 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
Hindquarters of a cow or bullock, advancing left.  
9th century B.C.  
Nabu Temple, NTS.4 (SEB IV)  
Pl. XXXII
116. ND. 12263. (I of A). Two fragments of a plaque, carved in relief. Burnt grey. H. of larger fragment 2·8 cm., W. 1·35 cm., Th. 0·4 cm.
Part of a bull facing left.
9th century B.C. (?)  
F.S., T.10

117. ND. 12263. (I of A). Fragment, carved in relief. Burnt grey. H. 1·5 cm., W. 1·1 cm., Th. 0·5 cm.
Forelegs of a bull (?) facing right. Comparable in style and condition with No. 116 above.
9th century B.C. (?)  
F.S., T.10

118. ND. 368. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. H. 2·6 cm., W. 1·8 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
A figure with human body and asinine head (perhaps a mask), facing right, possibly dancing. It has been suggested that this is a bull-headed figure and may represent an ashipu priest (Mallowan, op. cit. below), but the rendering of the head is asinine rather than bovine. It may be noted that asses are among the animals shown engaged in human activities on the shell plaque decorations of lyres from the ‘Royal Cemetery’ at Ur. The extremely deeply incised outline is curious: this may have been a preliminary stage of cutting out in relief or even cutting out altogether as inlay; if so this piece is unfinished. Comparable in style and technique with No. 119 below.
N.W. Palace, Room V, Layard’s dump  
Mallowan, M. E. L. Iraq XIII (1951) pl. VI, 3 and p. 17.

119. ND. 368. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 2·5 cm., W. 3·6 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
A bull advancing left; two volutes above and below; the indented band across the neck and foreleg would seem to be accidental. Comparable in style and technique with No. 118 above. Possibly unfinished.
N.W. Palace, Room V, Layard’s dump
Mallowan, M. E. L. Iraq XIII (1951), pl. VI, 4 and p. 17.

120. ND. 4249. (I of A). Fragment, carved miniature in relief. Burnt black. H. 1·5 cm., W. 1·9 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
Hindquarters of a bull advancing right. The form of the tail is unusual. Comparable in style and condition with No. 121 below.
9th century B.C.
Nabu Temple, NTS.4 (SEB IV)

121. ND. 4249. (I of A). Fragment, carved in relief. Burnt black. H. 1·1 cm., W. 1·2 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
Foreleg of a bull advancing left. Comparable in style and condition with No. 120 above.
9th century B.C.
Nabu Temple, NTS.4 (SEB IV)

Design in two registers separated by a guilloche border. Above, traces of sandalled feet and robe; below, a winged bull. Comparable with 8th century Urartian designs said by Piotrovskit to be archaistic. See Commentary and No. 186.
9th century B.C. (?)  
F.S., S.30

Mallowan, M. E. L. Nimrud and its Remains, II, pl. 567. (The suggestion therein, that the figure in the upper register represents an armed warrior, is based on insufficient evidence.)
123. ND. 8020. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. H. 4·5 cm., W. 4·4 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
A winged bull facing left. Guilloche border above. Probably part of a plaque similar to No. 122 above.
9th century B.C. (?)  
_F.S., S.30_  
Pl. XXXIII

124. ND. 8013. (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 3·6 cm., W. 3·8 cm., Th. 0·4 cm.
A bull advancing left, head turned back.
9th century B.C. (?)  
_F.S., S.4_  
Pl. XXXIII

125. ND. 3600. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. D. (tip to tip) 4·7 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
A bull facing right, feet braced, tail curving over back. The pose is closely similar to that of bulls on wall paintings of the 8th century from Khorsabad (Loud and Altman, Khorsabad II, p. 90) and Til Barsip (Thureau-Dangin, _Til Barsip_, pl. XLVII; _Parrot, Nineveh and Babylon_, p. 342). The cushion-shaped plaque is also paralleled in 8th century wall decorations (_loc. cit._ and _Mallowan, N & R_, II, pl. 308).
8th century B.C.  
_T.W.-53, Room 43_  
Mallowan, M. E. L. _Nimrud and its Remains_, I, pl. 129  
Pl. XXXIII

126. ND. 8167. (Met. Mus. N.Y.). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Pierced by dowel holes. Slightly curved. H. 4·0 cm., W. 5·4 cm., Th. 0·5 cm.
A kneeling bull, facing left.
9th century B.C.  
_F.S., S.5_  
Mallowan, M. E. L. _Nimrud and its Remains_, II, pl. 566.  
Pl. XXXIII

127. ND. 7764. (B). Fragmentary strip, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt black. H. 2·0 cm., W. 15·0 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
Winged bulls kneeling on either side of clumps of stylized 'pomegranate flowers'.
9th century B.C.  
_F.S., SE.10_  
Pl. XXXIII

128. ND. 7975. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. 2·3 cm., W. 3·5 cm., Th. 0·15 cm.
Two onagers advancing right. Comparable in style with Nos. 129–30. The background is consistently whiter in appearance than the incised figures and the border: this suggests that the background may originally have been stained. Compare No. 130.
9th century B.C. (?)  
_F.S., S.4_  
Pl. XXXIV

129. ND. 7666. (Sydney). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Slightly curved. H. 3·9 cm., W. 7·6 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
Two onagers advancing right. Comparable in style with Nos. 128, 130.
9th century B.C. (?)  
_F.S., S.4_  
Pl. XXXIV

130. ND. 7975. (B). Two fragments of a plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. of upper fragment 1-2 cm., W. 4·3 cm., Th. 0·2 cm. Two oxen advancing right. The background may have been stained, compare No. 128 above. Comparable in style with Nos. 128-9. 9th century B.C. (?) F.S., S.4-5  

Pl. XXXIV

131. ND. 2502. (B). Fragment, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 1·6 cm., W. 5·0 cm., Th. 0·3 cm. A horned sheep, facing right. Find place uncertain (dump)  

Pl. XXXIV

132. ND. 7747. (B). Two fragments of a plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. of larger fragment 3·8 cm., W. 4·7 cm., Th. 0·2 cm. A horned sheep advancing right. 9th century B.C. (?) F.S., doorway between S.16 and Passage D  

Pl. XXXIV

133. 1660. (B). Fragment, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 2·7 cm., W. 4·9 cm., Th. 0·3 cm. A kneeling doe, facing right. 9th century B.C. (?) N.W. Palace, Room B  


Pl. XXXIV

134. ND. 7572. (I of A). Plaque, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 2·3 cm., W. 3·5 cm., Th. 0·5 cm. A kneeling horned sheep, facing right. 9th century B.C. (?) F.S., S.E.9  

Pl. XXXIV

135. ND. number not identified. (B). Fragment, incised. H. 2·5 cm., W. 5·5 cm., Th. 0·4 cm. A kneeling goat facing left, and a stylized palmette. 9th or possibly 8th century B.C. (?) N.W. Palace, Room III  

Pl. XXXIV

136. ND. 3637. (B). Fragment, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt black. H. 2·3 cm., W. 4·5 cm., Th. 0·3 cm. A kneeling ibex, facing right. The pointed decoration at the throat is comparable with that on No. 139 below. 9th century B.C. Possibly period of Adad-nirari III. P.D.5  

Pl. XXXIV

137. ND. 10519. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 2·1 cm., W. 7·5 cm., Th. 0·2 cm. A kneeling goat, body strangely elongated, and a circular floral motif. 9th century B.C. (?) Possibly period of Adad-nirari III. F.S., NW.5  

Pl. XXXIV

138. ND. 3637. (B). Fragment, incised. Burnt black. H. 2·2 cm., W. 3·7 cm., Th. 0·1 cm. Hindquarters of a kneeling goat (?) facing right, and a clump of stylized pomegranate and bud flowers. 9th century B.C. Possibly period of Adad-nirari III. P.D. 5  

Pl. XXXIV
139. ND. 7978. (B). Four fragments of strip, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. of fragment (c) 2·2 cm., W. 5·9 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.
   Ibex kneeling on either side of trees of stylized pomegranate flowers. The pointed decoration at the throat is comparable with that on No. 136 above.
   9th century B.C.
   F.S., S.5
   Pl. XXXIV

140. ND. 7742. (I of A). Fragmentary strip, incised. Restored in wax. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 2·3 cm., W. 10·5 cm., Th. 0·4 cm.
   A spotted deer kneeling before a clump of stylized pomegranate and bud ‘flowers’. On the right, hindquarters of another kneeling cervid; the ‘stitched’ outline is comparable with that shown on No. 64 above. Compare also Godard, *Le Trésor de Zimiyé*, figs. 66 and 69.
   9th century B.C.
   F.S., S.30
   Pl. XXXIV

   An oryx facing left, kneeling before a palmette.
   9th century B.C. (?) 
   F.S., S.4
   Pl. XXXIV

142. ND. 7973a. (Met. Mus. N.Y.). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Slightly curved. H. 3·7 cm., W. 15·2 cm., Th. 0·2–0·3 cm.
   A spotted fallow (?) deer and an ibex advancing left, separated by a double vertical line. Comparable in style and composition with No. 143 below.
   9th century B.C. (?) 
   F.S., S.4–5
   Pl. XXXV

143. ND. 7973. (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Slightly curved. H. 3·0 cm., W. 15·0 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
   A spotted fallow (?) deer and another cervid advancing left, separated by a double vertical line. Comparable in style and composition with No. 142 above.
   9th century B.C. (?) 
   F.S., S.4
   Pl. XXXV

144. ND. 8023. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. 3·5 cm., W. 4·3 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
   A gazelle (?) advancing left.
   9th century B.C. (?) 
   F.S., S.4–5
   Pl. XXXV

145. ND. 7973. (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Pierced by a dowel hole. Slightly curved. H. 2·8 cm., W. 4·0 cm., Th. 0·2 cm.
   A gazelle advancing left.
   9th century B.C. (?) 
   F.S., S.4–5
   Pl. XXXV

43
IVORIES FROM NIMRUD—2

146. ND. 7973b. (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Pierced by a dowel hole. Slightly curved. H. 3.7 cm., W. 1.0 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
Two gazelles advancing left, separated by a double vertical line.
9th century B.C. (?) 
F.S., S.4–5
Pl. XXXV

147. ND. 8006. (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Slightly curved. H. 3.5 cm., W. 5.0 cm., Th. 0.15 cm.
An ostrich running to the left. Comparable in style with Nos. 147–52 below.
9th century B.C. (?) 
F.S., S.4 
Pl. XXXVI

148. ND. 8024. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. 3.7 cm., W. 5.3 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
An ostrich running to the left. Comparable in style with Nos. 147, 149–52. The ostrich itself and the upper border are more glossy in texture and more yellow in colour than the background, which is flaking off to reveal a white under-surface. This may imply either that the background was originally stained, or that the glossy surfaces were originally polished in order to make them stand out; compression of the surface through polishing would render it less susceptible to deterioration. Compare pl. XXXIV, Nos. 128, 130 above; Nos. 150, 152 below.
9th century B.C. (?) 
F.S., S.4 
Pl. XXXVI

149. ND. 8006. (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. Pierced by dowel holes. Slightly curved. H. 3.5 cm., W. 5.0 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
An ostrich running to the left. Comparable in style with Nos. 147–8, 150–2 below.
9th century B.C. (?) 
F.S., S.4
Pl. XXXVI

150. ND. 8006. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. 1.5 cm., W. 5.0 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
An ostrich running to the left. Comparable in style with Nos. 147–9, 151–2. Differences in surface suggest staining or polishing, see remarks on No. 148 etc. above.
9th century B.C. (?) 
F.S., S.4
Pl. XXXVI

151. ND. 7751. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. 3.8 cm., W. 5.3 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
An ostrich running to the left. Comparable in style with Nos. 147–50, 152.
9th century B.C. (?) 
F.S., S.4–5
Pl. XXXVI

152. ND. 8006. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. 1.6 cm., W. 3.5 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
An ostrich running to the left. Comparable in style with Nos. 147–51. Differences in surfaces suggest staining or polishing; see remarks on No. 148 etc. above.
9th century B.C. (?) 
F.S., S.4
Pl. XXXVI

(1) Information supplied by Miss Nan Shaw.
153. ND. 8006. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. 1.2 cm., W. 2.5 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
   An ostrich running to the right.
   9th century B.C. (?)  
   F.S., S.4  
   Pl. XXXVI

154. ND. 8006. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. 2.0 cm., W. 1.9 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
   An ostrich running to the left.
   9th century B.C. (?)  
   F.S., S.4  
   Pl. XXXVI

155. ND. 8006 (?). (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Slightly curved. H. 1.9 cm., W. 2.3 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
   An ostrich running to the left.
   F.S., S.4 (?)  
   Pl. XXXVI

156. ND. 3636. (B). Fragment, carved in relief. H. 0.8 cm., W. 2.8 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
   Hind leg and tail of large bird (a bustard?) running to the right.
   T.W. 53, Room 43  
   Pl. XXXVI

157. ND. 3623. (B). Fragmentary plaque of lunette-shape, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 3.7 cm., W. 3.5 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
   A large bird (bustard?) running to the left. The bird in many respects resembles that represented on the robes of a figure from chamber G in the N.W. Palace, but there is a difference for here no wing protrudes in front of the neck and the markings of the pinions appear to be dissimilar. (Layard, Mous. I, pls. 43, No. 5, perhaps representing a bustard, and 47 No. 1, more like an ostrich.) The quality of the drawing differs from that of the ostriches, Nos. 147-52, as well as the shape of the plaque. It is also possible that the running birds represented in relief on the side of an ivory tray, from the Burnt Palace, should be identified as bustard rather than ostriches, see Mallowan, N & R, I, pl. 172. The evidence from the monuments, the seals and from painting is that the ostrich was freely represented in Assyria between the 9th and the 7th centuries B.C. A classic example of an ostrich on a seal impression is the pair on the seal of Urzana king of Muššar, a nominal vassal of Sargon II, who wrote an arrogant letter to the king of Assyria shortly before 714 B.C. The ostriches thereon are lively drawings executed with spirit; see F. Thureau-Dangin, Huitièrne Campagne de Sargones, Paris (1912), p. XII. Ostrich on a glazed vase from the N.W. Palace at Nimrud, probably 7th century B.C., see Mallowan, N & R, I, p. 119, pl. 61.
   8th century B.C. (?)  
   T.W. 53, Room 43  
   Pl. XXXVI
   Mallowan, M. E. L. Nimrud and its Remains, I, pl. 130 and p. 194. (Perhaps therein incorrectly described as an ostrich, a bird which appears to be represented on bas-reliefs of Ashurnasirpal, see also Nos. 147-55, above.)

158. ND. number not identified. (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. Slightly curved. H. 1.4 cm., W. 2.6 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
   A bird (vulture?) advancing right.
   Provenance unknown  
   Pl. XXXVI

159. ND. 8006. (B). Fragmentary, probably lunette-shaped plaque, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 3.4 cm., W. 2.0 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.
   A bird (vulture?) facing right.
   F.S., S.4  
   Pl. XXXVI
160. ND. 12350-1. (I of A). Group of 16 fragments, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. of fragment (a) 4·8 cm., W. 5·8 cm., Th. 0·5 cm.

Fragment (a) shows a winged monster, of a type usually referred to as a horned lion, striding to the right. The horned lion occurs on Assyrian seals of the 9th to early 8th century B.C. See B. Parker in *Iraq* XVII (1955), pp. 110-11; *C.A.N.E.S. 689*; *Realexikon der Assyriologie* Bd. 3, Lieferung 7, p. 489, no. 93; A. Moortgat, *V.R.* 595 dated 876 B.C. but seals of this type are known as late as 789 B.C. It occurs on the rock reliefs of Sennacherib at Balawat as the mount of both Adad and Assur, R.A. XXI (1924), pp. 185-97; other fragments show the human head of a lamassu (?) (d) and parts of the bodies, wings and lionine paw of lamassu or monsters. The dotted circle decoration which appears on several of the fragments may be compared with that on ivories incised in Assyrian style, possibly from the excavations of Loftus or Rassam at Kuyunjik and tentatively dated by Barnett to the 8th century B.C. (*CNI*, pl. XIII, T.11a-b; pl. CXVIII, T.24; pls. CXVI-II, T.25a-b). It also occurs on an ivory of unrecorded source (*CNI*, pl. CXXI, V.5 and on panels from Nimrud dated by Barnett to the 8th century B.C. (*CNI*, pl. CXIII.)

9th-8th century B.C. 

*F.S., T.10* 

Pl. XXXVI

161. ND. 10610. (B). Group of seven fragments of strip, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 1·8 cm., total W. 42·4 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.

Goats kneeling on either side of stylized palmettes.

9th century B.C. (?) 

*F.S., NW.21* 

Pl. XXXVIII

162. ND. 10519. (I of A). Group of five fragments of strip, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 2·5 cm., W. 72·0 cm., Th. 0·5 cm.

Goats kneeling on either side of stylized palmettes The herringbone decoration at the throat is comparable with that on an ivory plaque from the N.W. Palace found by Layard (*Barnett, CNI*, pl. XII, H.1a. Compare also *Godard, Le Trésor de Zimiyê*, figs. 66 and 69.) As found, this fragmentary strip was pierced at intervals by six dome-headed bronze dowels 2·3 cm. long; a rectangular slot was cut out of the left hand side of its lower edge. It was found lying parallel with a similar but undecorated strip, also pierced by bronze dowels and with a rectangular slot cut out of its lower edge on the right hand side. The strips were 4 cm. apart, with the dowels pointing towards each other: obviously nailed on to either side of the same piece of wood.

9th century B.C. (?) 

*F.S., NW.5* 

Pl. XXXVIII

163. ND. 10498. (B). Fragmentary strip, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 2·0 cm., total W. 31·0 cm., Th. 0·3 cm.

Goats kneeling on either side of clumps of stylized pomegranate and bud flowers.

9th century B.C. 

*F.S., NW.5* 

Pl. XXXIX

164. ND. 12267. (I of A). Group of five fragments, carved in relief. Burnt grey. H. 1·9 cm., total W. 18·1 cm., Th. 0·15-0·3 cm.

Goats kneeling on either side of stylized palmettes.

9th century B.C. 

*F.S., T.10* 

Pl. XXXIX
165. ND. 12266. (I of A). Group of seven fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt grey. H. 1.5 cm., total W. c. 15.0 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
Goats kneeling on either side of stylized palmettes.
9th century b.c.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XXXIX

166. ND. 12268. (B). Group of six fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt black. H. 1.7 cm., total W. c. 15.5 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
Goats kneeling on either side of stylized palmettes.
9th century b.c.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XXXIX

167. ND. 12269. (B). Group of five fragments, carved in relief. Burnt grey. H. 1.2 cm., total W. c. 9.8 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
Goats (?) kneeling, presumably on either side of palmettes or the like.
9th century b.c.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XXXIX

168. ND. 12265. (B). Group of two fragments, carved in relief. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt black. H. 1.7 cm., total W. c. 5.0 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
Goats kneeling on either side of stylized palmettes. The larger fragment has a narrow vertical channel cut into the centre of the reverse, possibly for securing a border above.
9th century b.c.
F.S., T.10

Pl. XXXIX

169. ND. 17150. (Ashmolean). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 3.1 cm., W. 10.8 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.
A kneeling figure dressed in short kilt and long mantle (comparable with those worn by winged genii on the reliefs) and horned mitre, is shown grasping two kneeling bulls by the ear, one in front, one behind him. Similar but not identical scenes are shown in the embroideries on reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II: see for example Layard, Mon. I, pl. 8 (a kneeling, winged figure in horned helmet holding two bulls by the tail); pl. 9 (a kneeling, winged figure in horned helmet holding a lion by the hind leg); pl. 44, 1 (a standing, winged figure in horned mitre with winged horses); 44, 3 (running, winged figure in horned mitre with sphinxes); 47, 2 (standing figure in horned mitre with goats); 48, 1 (standing figure with bulls).
9th century b.c.
N.W. Palace, Room B

Pl. XL

170. ND. 3506. (Ashmolean). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Restored in wax. A V-shaped piece has been excised from the top. H. 11.3 cm., W. 7.5 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
A four-winged female figure clad in a tight-fitting garment with long skirt which divides at the front to reveal her legs; she perhaps represents the succubus lili or lilith. A comparable figure is depicted on the decorated border of the garment of a winged genie on a relief of Ashurnasirpal II from the N.W. Palace at Nimrud and illustrated by Layard in Mon. I, pl. 37 where the drawing is however not strictly accurate: an enlargement both of his drawing and of the original sculpture is to be found in O. E. Römer, 'Die Reliefs der Assyrischen Könige. 2. Die Assyrischen Reliefs in Kopenhagen' (APo 16 (1952-3), 231 ff.), Taf. 25-6. The original is in a worn condition but the figure would appear to be wearing a horned crown. Another, similar figure is shown on a clay plaque of 'Egyptian blue' found at Nimrud by Layard (Layard, Nineveh and Babyl. p. 337), but
probably not earlier than 8th–7th century B.C. The squared compartments on the corselet are in a style which became fashionable in the reign of Tiglath-pileser III; see Madkloom, pls. XLV, 1, 2; LX, 1, 2.

9th or possibly 8th century B.C. (?)  
*T.W. 53, débris*  
Pl. XL

Mallowan, M. E. L. *J.L.N.* 22 August (1953), fig. 6 on p. 297.
Mallowan, M. E. L. *Nimrud and its Remains*, I, pl. 135 and p. 194 (there the plaque is illustrated as restored on the analogy of *Carchemish* III, pl. B40; the restoration is however partly incorrect and in any case the comparison would not appear to be justifiable, for the Carchemish figure, a winged nude goddess, must represent a different divinity).

171. ND. 5611. (B). Two fragments, carved in relief. Burnt grey and warped. H. 4.0 cm., W. 5.0 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
The god Assur (?) within a winged disc: the raised right hand is a familiar gesture, but the god usually holds a bow or ring in the other hand. This piece is clumsily executed: it may be the work of an inferior craftsman or may be unfinished. Although the motif is basically Assyrian, the rendering of it here gives the impression of an unfamiliar motif copied and not entirely understood, namely the god holding the circle at his right hand represented above the figure of the king at the east end of the throne-room in the N.W. Palace: *Layard, Mon.* I, pl. 25. If so, this could be provincial work under Assyrian influence rather than a purely Assyrian piece. On the other hand the craftsman may have been reluctant to complete the execution of detail for fear of fracturing what must have originally been a large ivory; this figure could have been the top, central portion of a bedhead.
9th century B.C. (?)  
*Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)*  
Pl. XL


172. ND. 1715 (h ?). (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. H. 4.0 cm., W. 2.5 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
The god Assur with bow, within winged disc, comparable though not identical with a bas-relief from the south wall of the same room, *Layard : Mon.* I, pl. 21.
9th century B.C.  
*N.W. Palace, Room B*  
Pl. XL

173. ND. 4235. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. H. 3.5 cm., W. 3.5 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
A winged, human-headed genie in horned mitre, facing right, a cone in his raised right hand. Above, crosshatched border.
9th century B.C.  
*Nabu Temple, Tashmetum Sanctuary NT.5*  
Pl. XLI

174. ND. 10420. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt grey. H. 6.0 cm., W. 3.5 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
A winged human-headed genie wearing a short kilt, long mantle and horned mitre with fleur-de-lys ornament, facing left; he holds a cone in his right hand and a situla in his left.
9th century B.C.  
*F.S., NW.18*  
Pl. XLI

175. ND. 7646. (B). Fragment of inlay (?) incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 3.5 cm., W. 3.5 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
A winged human-headed genie in a horned (?) mitre, facing left.
*F.S., SE.8*  
Pl. XLI
176. ND. number not identified. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. 1.5 cm., W. 3.3 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
Head of a genie (?) wearing a mitre with three horns, facing right.
_Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)_
Pl. XLI

177. ND. 3637. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt black. H. 2.7 cm., W. 0.8 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
A hand holding a cone, presumably part of a winged genie.
9th century B.C., possibly Adad-nirari III.
P.D. 5
Pl. XLI

178. ND. 3636a. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 1.8 cm., W. 5.0 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
A horned mitre with fleur-de-lys ornament.
_T.W. 53, Room 43_
Pl. XLI

179. ND. number not identified. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. H. 5.8 cm., W. 2.7 cm.,
Th. 0.5 cm.
A winged genie facing right, a cone in his right hand.
_Provenance uncertain_
Pl. XLI

180. ND. 8013. (I of A). Group of three fragments, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. of fragment (c) 5.3 cm.,
W. 4.5 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.
Fragment (a) shows a border of guilloche and palmettes below which is the wing tip and top of the mitre of a
winged genie.
Fragment (b) shows a similar border below which is visible part of a winged genie facing right.
Fragment (c) shows two registers separated by a similar guilloche and palmette border. Above, the sandalled
feet of figures facing left. Below, the head of a winged genie in horned mitre facing left.
9th century B.C.
_F.S., S.4_
Pl. XLI

181. ND. 4198 (?). (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Burnt black. H. 5.5 cm., W. 4.3 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
Part of a winged genie dressed in short kilt and long mantle, facing left.
9th century B.C.
_Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II) (±)_
Pl. XLII

182. ND. 4198 (?). (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Burnt grey. H. 5.5 cm., W. 6.0 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
Part of a figure dressed in short kilt, facing right. Many of the lines apparently visible in the photograph are
in fact the result of damage or of lamination; the outer line of the calf of the right leg appears to be a mistake
on the part of the carver.
9th century B.C. (?)
_Nabu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II) (±)_
Pl. XLII

183. ND. 4213 (?). (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Burnt grey and warped. H. 7.5 cm., W. 3.5 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
Part of a winged genie dressed in short kilt and long mantle, facing right. Palmette and guilloche borders.
_Nabu Temple, NTS. 4 (SEB IV) (±)_
Pl. XLII
Part of a winged figure dressed in short kilt and long mantle, facing left and holding situla. Below, a diaper or honeycomb pattern; see No. 9 above and comment thereon; see also No. 15; compare Nos. 198–200 below.
9th century B.C.
_Nabu Temple, Throneroom (SEB II)_

185. ND. 3336. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt grey. H. 1.9 cm., W. 1.7 cm., Th. 0.1 cm.
A human-headed winged sphinx, paw raised, facing right. A similar creature is shown on the embroideries in the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II, see Layard, _Menc.,_ I, pls. 6; 8; 42, 1; 44, 3; 44, 5; 44, 8. Compare a shell sphinx, _Mallowan, N & R_, II, pl. 326; lion with upraised paw on seal impression of Adad-nirari III, _op. cit._ pl. 453. See also No. 187.
9th century B.C.
_T.W. 53, Room 43_

186. ND. 3637. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole, Burnt grey. H. 2.4 cm., W. 1.5 cm., Th. 0.1 cm.
Part of a winged bull (?) facing right. Elaborately decorated with feathers and curls. See No. 122.
9th century B.C., possibly Adad-nirari III.
_P.D. 5_

187. ND. number not identified. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. Burnt grey. H. 1.7 cm., W. 1.9 cm., Th. 0.1 cm.
Part of a human-headed winged sphinx in horned mitre, paw raised, facing left. Compare No. 185 above and references therein.
9th century B.C.
_Nabu Temple, Throneroom (SEB II)_

188. ND. number not identified. (Location at present uncertain.) Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by a dowel hole. H. c. 8.6 cm., W. c. 3.7 cm.
An eagle-headed genie facing right, right hand raised and presumably holding a cone. Above, palmette border.
9th century B.C.
_P. provenance uncertain; possibly N.W. Palace, Court E_

189. ND. 10328. (B). Fragmentary plaque, carved ajouré. H. 11.7 cm., W. 6.0 cm.
A winged, eagle-headed genie, dressed in short kilt, facing left, left hand holding a situla and right hand raised, presumably holding a cone. Around its neck is an elaborate seven-stranded necklace. The arrangement of the hair in two large locks is at variance with the 9th century style, but is paralleled on monuments of the 8th century. The most remarkable figures for comparison are three discovered at Altin Tepe, an ancient Urartian settlement, situated 20 km. from Erzincan, on the highroad from Erzerum to Sivas, see _Tahsin Özgüç, Altintepe II_ (Ankara, 1969), figs. 36, 37 on p. 39, pl. B, nos. 3, 4 opp. p. 80, and a fragment of a similar winged genie, fig. 32 on p. 40 and pl. XLIX, No. 13—discussion on p. 79; also _Anatolia VII_ (1963), pl. XVI. These figures were found within the precincts of the temple and it seems likely that both temple and three tombs which contained the treasure must have been more or less contemporary. The terminal dates for the tombs are, according to Özgüç, Sarduris II (760–733 B.C.), Rusus I (732–714 B.C.) and Argisits II (713–679 B.C.), p. 71. It is therefore
not unlikely that these Altintepe ivories belong to the last quarter of the 8th century B.C. (letter from Özgüç to Mallowan, dated March 14th, 1970). It is of course well known that there was an ancient tradition of ivory carving in Anatolia that went back to the Imperial Hittite period; but this type of winged genie carrying situla or bucket appears to be a specifically Assyrian subject. The difference in treatment between the Altintepe and Nimrud specimens is therefore particularly interesting; note the angular cut of the wings on the former, in contrast with the more natural curve of the Assyrian. Costumes, feathers and hair are also differently treated.

On the Altintepe specimens the scaling of the wings differs, but comes near to wing markings on ivory plaques from Nimrud, see for example Nd. 7994, in Mallowan, N & R, II, pl. 385, opp. p. 490. It is also to be noted that the beaks on the Altintepe figures are open, but closed on the Nimrud specimen—probably a relatively late trait, for the open beak was normal under Ashurnasirpal II. For discussion on griffins and other monsters in Assyria, see Madelung, The Chronology of Neo-Assyrian Art, p. 105 ff., where this type of figure is described as a griffin-demon. The different treatment of a similar subject in Urartu and Assyria respectively suggests that the ivory cutters at work in the various capital cities of the Middle East tended to represent any subject that had become popular, in the idiom best suited to the milieu in which they were employed. The problem of deciding on the craftsman's nationality is more difficult and is touched on in the Commentary. For ivory genii found at Toprak Kale, see Barnett, C.N.I. pl. CXXXI, p. 13-14. Compare also a gold pectoral from Ziwiyah (Goudar, Le Trésor de Ziwiyah, fig. 25); bronze situla of Luristan type, Contenau, MAO IV, fig. 211.

A relief from Sakcha Gobitzi is probably contemporary with Bar-rekkub and corresponding monuments at Zinjirli (Bessert, Anatolien, No. 884).

The fishtail fringe hanging below a hem does not occur on Assyrian reliefs until the reign of Tiglath-pileser III; in later reigns it becomes a tasseled cord.

8th century B.C., reign of Tiglath-pileser III, or c. 730-720 B.C.

F.S., NE.30 (a chamber used as a workshop for repairs, Mallowan, N & R, II, p. 401).


An eagle-headed genie facing left, one in raised right hand.

9th century B.C.

F.S., SE.1

191. ND. number not identified. (I of A). Fragment, incised. Burnt grey. H. 2-0 cm., W. 3-8 cm., Th. 0-2 cm.

An eagle-headed genie facing right, one in raised hand.

9th century B.C.

Dump.

192. ND. 12182. (B). Fragment, carved in relief. Burnt grey and warped. H. 1-6 cm., W. 2-2 cm., Th. 0-2 cm.

An eagle-headed genie facing left. Comparable in style and condition with No. 194 below. Note that the beak is open instead of closed as on No. 189 above.

9th century B.C.

F.S., T.10

193. ND. 5395. (B). Two fragments of a plaque, carved in relief. Burnt grey and warped. H. of larger fragment 1-75 cm., W. 2-0 cm., Th. 0-2 cm.

An eagle-headed genie dressed in short kilt with fishtail fringe, facing left. In his left hand is visible the stem of a weapon (the remainder is lost owing to the flaking of the surface of the ivory). Eagle-headed genii, winged
and without wings, are shown on the embroideries of garments on the reliefs of Ashurnasirpal II wielding various weapons and confronting human-headed sphinxes (Layard, *Mon. I*, pls. 45, 1; 48, 3; 49, 4). The fish-tail fringe hanging below the hem of the kilt is comparable with that shown on No. 189 above.

8th century B.C. (?)  
*Nabu Temple, NT.14*  
*Pl. XLIII*

194. ND. 12183. (B). Fragment, carved in relief. Burnt grey and warped. H. 3.5 cm., W. 0.7 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.  
Head of an eagle-headed genie facing right (?). Comparable in style and condition with No. 192 above.  
9th century B.C. (?)  
F.S., T.10  
*Pl. XLIII*

195. ND. number not identified. (I of A). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Burnt grey. H. 3.5 cm., W. 4.0 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.  
A winged genie dressed in kilt (?) and long mantle, facing right, situla in left hand and presumably a cone in raised right hand.  
9th century B.C. (?)  
Provenance unknown  
*Pl. XLIII*

196. ND. 4213 (?). (B). Fragment, incised. Burnt grey and warped. H. 4.5 cm., W. 3.0 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.  
A winged genie dressed in short kilt and long mantle, facing right.  
9th century B.C. (?)  
*Nabu Temple, NTS.4 (SEB IV) (?)*  
*Pl. XLIII*

197. ND. 4234. (B). Fragment, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt grey. H. 3.0 cm., W. 4.5 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.  
An eagle-headed genie facing right, cone in raised hand.  
9th century B.C.  
*Nabu Temple, Tashmetum Sanctuary, NT.5*  
*Pl. XLIII*

Design in two registers, with guilloche and palmette borders. Above, a winged genie dressed in short kilt and long mantle and horned mitre with fleur-de-lys ornament, faces right. He holds a situla in his left hand and a cone in his raised right hand. Below, a winged eagle-headed genie dressed in short kilt and long mantle, also carrying situla and cone, faces right. Honeycomb pattern on lower end. See No. 9 and comment therein; see also Nos. 15, 184, 199. Comparable in style and condition with Nos. 184 above and 199-200 below; it may form a pair with No. 200 which is decorated with the same figures in inverse direction. It is of interest to note that a similar arrangement of figures is shown on stone reliefs flanking the entrance to the temple of Ishtar belit mâtî, as excavated by Layard. See Layard, *Nineveh and Babylon*, illustration facing p. 348. See also Gadd, *Stones of Assyria*, pl. 5 and p. 146.  
9th century B.C.  
*Nabu Temple, Throne room (SEB II)*  
*Pl. XLIV*


199. ND. 4199c. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt black. Restored in wax. Half-cylindrical at one end: a chair-arm. H. as restored c. 30 cm., W. c. 5.0 cm., Th. 1.2 cm.
Design in two registers, with guilloche and palmette borders. Above, a winged genie dressed in short kilt and long mantle (head missing), facing right. Below, a winged eagle-headed genie dressed in short kilt and long mantle, carrying situla and cone, facing right. Honeycomb pattern on lower end. See No. 9 and comment thereon; see also Nos. 15, 184 and 198 above and 200 below. Also comparable with stone reliefs, see references quoted under No. 198 above.

9th century B.C.

Ndubu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)  
Vieyra, M. 'La Plaque des Tributaires de Kalah.' In R.A. 53 (1959), 205 f.


Design in two registers, with guilloche and palmette borders. Above, a winged genie dressed in short kilt and long mantle and horned mitre with fleur-de-lys ornament, faces left. He holds a situla in his left hand and a cone in his right. Below, a winged eagle-headed genie dressed in short kilt and long mantle, also carrying situla and cone, faces left. A palmette motif decorates the dowel hole on the side of the curved end. Comparable in style and condition with Nos. 184, 198-9 above, it may form a pair with No. 198 which is decorated with the same figures in inverse direction. Also comparable with stone reliefs, see references quoted under No. 198 above.

9th century B.C.

Ndubu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)  
Vieyra, M. 'La Plaque des Tributaires de Kalah.' In R.A. 53 (1959), 205 f.

201. ND. 4194a. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Pierced by dowel holes. Burnt black. Restored in wax. Curved at lower end: a chair-arm. H. 17-0 cm., W. 5-0 cm., Th. 0-6 cm.

Design in two registers, with guilloche and palmette borders, and a scale pattern at the lower end. Above, a winged eagle-headed genie dressed in short kilt and long mantle, faces left, holding a situla in the left hand and a cone in the right. Below, a kneeling bull facing left. Comparable in style and condition with No. 202 below.

9th century B.C.

Ndubu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)  
Mallowan, M. E. L. I.L.N. 28 January (1956), fig. 18 on p. 130. 
Vieyra, M. 'La Plaque des Tributaires de Kalah.' In R.A. 53 (1959), 205 f.

202. ND. 4199c. (B). Fragmentary plaque, incised. Burnt black. Restored in wax. Curved at lower end: a chair-arm. H. 17-0 cm., W. 5-0 cm., Th. 0-6 cm.

Design in two registers, with guilloche and palmette borders, and a scale pattern at lower end. Above, a winged eagle-headed genie dressed in short kilt and long mantle, faces left, holding a situla in the left hand and a cone in the right. Below, a kneeling bull facing left. Comparable in style and condition with No. 201 above.

9th century B.C.

Ndubu Temple, Throne Room (SEB II)  
Vieyra, M. 'La Plaque des Tributaires de Kalah.' In R.A. 53 (1959), 205 f.
IVORIES FROM NIMRUD—2

203. ND. 2218. (Met. Mus. N.Y.). Handle of fan or fly-whisk, carved in relief on both sides. Traces of a dowel hole in the base. The three cylinders at the top have been hollowed to accommodate bristles or quills. H. 10-0 cm., W. 3-3 cm., Th. 1-0 cm.

Identical scene on both sides: a pair of human figures kneeling on either side of a stylized ‘palmette tree’. They touch its fronds with their right hands and hold the ends of the fillets which bind its trunk with their left hands. This scene may represent some ritual connected with the New Year Festival.

Below, a triple volute.

The hairstyle of the figures, with its cubic bunch of closely curled hair and its fillet, is comparable with that shown on reliefs of Sargon and his successors (Mulhaupt, pp. 85–6; Budge, ASBM, pl. XXIX, Sargon; Barnett, Assyrian Palace Reliefs, pl. 105, Ashurbanipal). The tree may be compared with some of Sargonid date from Khorsabad (Loud, Khorsabad I, fig. 41, p. 34; pl. 55, No. 63) and another on an ivory from Nimrud (Mallowan, N & R, pl. 411). See also the open-work triple volutes, in op cit. pl. 22, not later than 8th century, possibly earlier, associated with a sphinx and found behind the stela of Ashurnasirpal II.

The triple volute may be compared with that on the handle of a fly-whisk on a relief of Sennacherib (Layard, Mon. II, pl. 23, double volute).

Late 8th–7th century B.C., probably Sargonid, possibly from the reign of Sargon himself.

N.W. Palace, Well NN

Mallowan, M. E. L. I. L. N. 16 August (1952), fig. 29 on p. 256.

Pl. XLVI

204. ND. 12261. (B). Clay sealing. H. 5-6 cm., W. 4-3 cm.

Clay impression, possibly accidentally made from an ivory plaque and string in juxtaposition. The design consists of a file of Assyrian courtiers with a border of cross-hatched crenellations below; compare Nos. 44–54, which include some ivories found in the same room and illustrated on pls. XIV–XV. Note the impression of the dowel.

9th century B.C.

F. S., T. 10

Pl. XLVI
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APPENDIX I

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PLATES
PLATE XV

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