IVORIES FROM NIMRUD (1949-1963)
Fascicule IV, 1

IVORIES FROM ROOM SW 37
FORT SHALMANESER
COMMENTARY AND CATALOGUE

by
GEORGINA HERRMANN

Published by
THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN IRAQ (LONDON)
(Gertrude Bell Memorial)
No. 1058: Head of a Boy. Some cylinders of the 'pegged' wig are still in situ on their blue 'bedding'.

No. 1176: 'Hero' and Griffin, worked in champ-levê. Only traces of the red and blue 'beddings' survive.
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IN MEMORIAM

MAX EDGAR LUCIEN MALLOWAN
Mentor and friend
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PREFACE

This fascicule is the fourth in the series concerned with the ivories from Nimrud (1949-1963). The previous volume appeared in 1973, so there has been a long gap, caused partly by the death of the first editor and author, Max Mallowan, and by the size of the task undertaken by Georgina Herrmann, who had been joint author of the previous volume.

When the School decided to restart publication of the ivory series, I suggested that one of the largest groups should be tackled first, lest circumstances later should become less favourable for such a large scale publication. The undertaking was the publication as a whole of the ivories from the great storeroom SW 37 in Fort Shalmaneser. This chamber, 30.30 metres long and 4.30 metres wide, was filled to a height between one and a half and two metres with debris of mudbrick containing the remains of ivory furniture and other small objects mixed together like a fruit cake. The furniture appears to have already been broken when it was stored there, and a convincing explanation of the possible course of events is given below.

Nearly 1,600 pieces are catalogued, and this large body of material has enabled Dr. Herrmann to identify the output of individual workshops. The ivories in the storeroom belong both to the southern tradition, exemplified by the collection from Samaria, and to the northern tradition, illustrated by finds from Hama and elsewhere in northern Syria, with a preponderance of the former. Dr. Herrmann has made out a good case for her suggestion that the ivories in SW 37 were the loot from Sargon’s campaigns in 720 B.C., in which year he sacked both Samaria and Hamath.

The School intends that a future fascicule will publish the ivories from the adjacent storeroom, SW 11/12, lying at right angles. This room was 25 metres long and filled with ivories scattered in much the same conditions. The amount of material, which is considerable, will make an interesting comparison with that from SW 37.

The preparation of this volume required three visits to Iraq, and our warmest thanks are given to Dr. Mu’ayyid Sa’id Damerji, President of the State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage, for his cooperation and help. We are also indebted to his colleagues for much assistance, generously given, particularly to Dr. Bahija Khalil, Dr. Behnam Abu-as-Soof, Sd. Abd-ul-Qadir al Tikriti, Sd. Burhan Chilmiran and Sda. Rasmeya Rashid.

Barbara Parker Mallowan
Editor, the Nimrud Ivory Project
INTRODUCTION

"Ivory spans and unites the limits of the ancient world almost more than any other substance."

The ivories found at Nimrud by A.H. Layard and W.K. Loftus in the nineteenth century, and more recently by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq and the State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage, provide most of the material for our understanding of ivory working in the first millennium B.C. in Western Asia. Since relatively few ivories have been found elsewhere, there would, without the Nimrud material, be little indication of the inventiveness and industry of the carpenters’ shops of the Levant and little to illustrate the well-known references in the Assyrian annals and the Bible.

A proper understanding of the ivory trade of the first millennium must, therefore, await the publication of all the Nimrud ivories. It is the urgency of making some of this material accessible as soon as reasonably possible that has brought this catalogue to press so relatively rapidly – although still more than twenty years after the excavations ended. The photographs were only finally assembled in November 1985 and the draft of the catalogue completed in December. Rather than spending longer preparing the Commentary, it was decided to press ahead with publication. The aims of the Catalogue are, as far as possible, to provide a first-class photographic record of the material, together with full descriptions, and to regroup the ivories into their component sets and workshop groupings. More detailed analysis must await the publication not only of the adjacent great store room, SW 12, with its very different assemblage of material, but also the ivories found throughout the Fort, and on the Akropolis. The preliminary school and workshop groupings made here will undoubtedly require amendment as more material is published.

The volume of ivory fragments found by the British School imposed severe strains on the expedition at the time and, since then, on the School’s resources. I should first like to thank the School for their generous support during the years of preparation of this volume. The President of the School and Editor of the Ivory Project, Barbara Parker Mallowan, willingly taking on Max’s mantle and sharing his love of these beautiful objects, has given unstinting guidance and help, and I am very grateful to her.

The great majority of the ivories are in the Iraq Museum, and it is a particular pleasure to thank Dr. Muayyid Said Damerji, President of the State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage, Sayyid Burhan, and Dr. Bahija Khalil al Ismail, Director of the Iraq Museum, for granting me access to the ivories, and for all the help given by members of the Museum staff. Collections of ivories are on display in numerous museums throughout Iraq, and I am grateful to the Directors of the museums in Mosul, Erbil and Babylon for allowing me to measure and photograph their ivories.

The conservation and recording of this embarrassing wealth of material is labour-intensive, expensive both in time and material. The production of this volume, the fourth in the series of Ivories from Nimrud, has depended on the contributions of many – those who excavated and conserved the ivories in the field, those in museums who have cared for them since, those who have laboured over the appalling task of photography, and scholars and friends who have helped with criticism and advice. Officials and colleagues in the following Museums have generously given of their time, both in taking ivories off exhibition and in verifying catalogue numbers, and I am truly grateful to them: The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, The British Museum, London, The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, The City Museums of Birmingham, Bolton, Bristol, and Ipswich, The Musées Royaux d’Art et d’Histoire, Brussels, The Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, The Museum of Fine Art, Boston, The Museum of Art, Cleveland, The University Museum, Philadelphia, The Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, The Nicholson Museum, Sydney and The University of Melbourne.

Dr. Kenneth Kitchen and Mr. Alan Millard of Liverpool University kindly agreed to comment on the Egyptianizing aspects of the ivories, and to describe the fitter’s marks incised on the tenons and backs. I should like to thank them both warmly for their hard work, interest and helpful comments. Assistance
on some technical aspects of the ivories was provided by Graham Morgan of the Archaeology Department of the University of Leicester, and much of Chapter Seven is based on his observations. I should also like to thank Dr. Myra Shackley of the same Department for patient help with computing problems and for her comments in Appendix 1. May Cassar of the Sainsbury Centre, University of East Anglia, has used her expertise on humidity control not only to set up a simple but effective storage system for the School's ivories, but also to suggest an economic method of achieving a controlled environment for ivories on display, described in Appendix 2. Maintaining a stable humidity is essential preventive care for ancient ivory.

Compiling this catalogue has taken many years, during which I have greatly benefited from conversations with colleagues. Their contributions have helped to shape, both consciously and subconsciously, many of the thoughts and conclusions put forward here. I should particularly like to thank Roger Moorley, whose encyclopaedic knowledge and unobtrusive support is always generously given, and John Curtis, both of whom, together with Julian Reade, have read and commented on the text. Peter Parr and the Institute of Archaeology, its Conservation Department, to whom I take many a practical problem, the Photographic Department, the Computing Department, and the Library, all gave willingly of their time and resources, and I could not have finished without any of them. The Library of the Ashmolean Museum is another haven to which I turn frequently. I should also like to thank Michael Roaf and Jeremy Black of the British School for their help and encouragement, Pru Harper, Holly Pitman and Oscar Muscarella of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Maude de Schauensee of the University Museum, Philadelphia, Marie Louise Buhl of the Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen, and Stephanie Dalley, Saphinaz Amal Naguib, Dominique Collon, Dan Barag and Tim Potts, among many others.

The ivories are extremely difficult to photograph, and the resultant negatives require careful, individual printing. The School has been exceptionally fortunate in having the services of Mick Sharp, who has spent many months not only photographing ivories himself, but also (and far worse) trying to rescue the negatives, often of indifferent quality, taken by others. He has brought a rare artistry and dedication to the task — and I am truly grateful to him. While many photographs have been taken or printed by Mick Sharp, others are the work of Peter Dorrell, J.S. Bradbury and Stuart Laidlaw, and I thank them warmly for their assistance. The task of checking the photographs and arranging the plates was undertaken by Jean Williamson, who also prepared the drawings. I am much indebted to her for her work.

Setting direct from disc, as this text has been, has its advantages — and disadvantages — and I should like to thank Jennifer Oates Finkel for proof-reading the text in an endeavour to remove some of the inevitable errors, Steve Morley of Wordsmiths for helping with the design and for setting the text, and Adrian Huett and Ross Cornish of Messers. Butler and Tanner, who actually produced the volumes.

I could never have finished this catalogue without the assistance of my wonderful word-processor, generously given me by my kind husband, Luke. His patience, understanding and support during the years is lovingly acknowledged.

The Coombes, Sibbertoft.  
April, 1986.
CHAPTER ONE

DISCOVERY, ARRANGEMENT AND TERMINOLOGY

"Fort Shalmaneser", the 'review palace' built by Shalmaneser III in the lower town at Nimrud, was excavated by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq in a series of campaigns from 1957 to 1963. Assyrian texts found in the fort describe it as an *ekal masharti*, a term defined in a prism of Esarhaddon as being "for the ordinance of the camp, the maintenance of the stallions, chariots, weapons, equipment of war, and the spoil of the foe of every kind". It is this use of Fort Shalmaneser as a storehouse for the 'spoil of the foe' that best explains the vast collections of ivories found there, for most of them must have been collected by the Assyrians on campaign. Some of the booty and tribute which they brought back was probably used, for instance the relatively small and coherent groups of ivories found in sets of rooms in Fort Shalmaneser. Other collections were gathered together and stored. Among the latter should be included the huge assemblages of ivories found in three large magazines in the South West Quadrant, SW 7, SW 11/12 and SW 37. The ivories from SW 7, consisting mainly of chairbacks stacked in rows, have already been published in *Ivories from Nimrud III*. The assemblages in SW 11/12 and SW 37 are much larger and lack the cohesion of the SW 7 collection. This fascicule describes those found in Room SW 37.

ROOM SW 37

The excavation of SW 37 began in the second half of the 1957 season, and the painstaking work of extracting the ivories from their mud-brick matrix continued in the 1958, 1960 and 1961 campaigns, by the end of which the room was completely cleared. It measured 30.30 metres in length by 4.30 metres in width, and the walls stood to a height of between 1.50 and 1.80 metres. At the north end the floor was of beaten earth, while at the south there was a pavement of burnt bricks, 45 to 48 cm. square.

As David Oates described in his preliminary report in *Iraq* 23, the fill consisted entirely of "broken mud brick, compressed and baked by the sun to a rock-like hardness. ... Distributed throughout this fill are a great many pieces of carved ivory, some forming complete plaques or segments of some larger decorative pattern, others obviously shattered in antiquity." He continued that it was "particularly significant ... that in no case did we find two components of the same series side by side in the ground, and in fact their distribution was so haphazard that we have not yet been able to identify any grouping at all." Indeed, he was forced to conclude that "the original furniture was stripped of its gold overlay ... and deliberately broken in pieces with considerable force. Further it is unlikely that this wholesale disintegration took place after the pieces had been stored in SW 37 since, had the furniture been smashed in this room, we should have found some plaques lying in their original company."

According to the excavator, "the extraordinary confusion in SW 37 may indicate that it was visited a second time by looters, although no attempt had been made, as in S.10, to burn the contents; and the occurrence of ivories throughout the fill from top to bottom suggests that they had been ranged on racks around the walls, which would indeed have been the natural method of storing such a collection of bric-a-brac."

The location of the ivories in Room SW 37 is, therefore, unlikely to be informative either in terms of defining function or original provenance. It does, however, provide a convenient starting point. The ivories were deposited there in antiquity either on one particular occasion or over a longer period of time. Their deposition cannot have been later than the destruction of the site in 614/12 B.C. and may indeed have been considerably earlier.
THE SW 37 IVORIES

The three published fascicles of ivories from Nimrud have each been assembled following different criteria. The first, Equestrian Bridle Harness, took a group of material used for a specific function. This distinctive category is easy to recognize, and examples were collected from the excavations both on the Akropolis and in Fort Shalmaneser, although the great majority came from SW 37 (see Appendix 3). The second fascicle brought together examples from all over the site decorated in the easily-recognizable Assyrian style, none of which was found in SW 37. The third fascicle, Furniture from SW 7, published the ivories found in a single room. By good chance the majority of those ivories also fulfilled the approaches used in the two earlier fascicles, for the collection was principally formed of pieces performing the same function, chairbacks, and their style was on the whole homogeneous.

The only factor that unites the SW 37 ivories is their provenance. A wide range of material, carved in a variety of styles and used for different purposes, was found in no particular order or context throughout the fill. An indication of just how haphazard the location of the ivories was is given by looking at those discovered in the 1957 season when about 150 pieces were found in the top metre of the north end of SW 37. These ivories are those registered in 1957 and 1958, those with numbers in the 6,000s registered in 1957, and 7 and 8,000s, registered in 1958. As a glance at Appendix 4 will show, these ivories are distributed fairly evenly throughout the catalogue, comprising plaques from boxes, furniture panels, pieces from statuettes and figurines, as well as two pieces of bridle harness.

More than 1,800 pieces, many of which were fragmentary, were found in SW 37. About half of these were registered between 1957 and 1961, the 6,000-10,000s, with a few being added in 1962, the 11,000s. The other half were still being conserved and recorded, when the ivory programme drew to a close for lack of funds. Work began on recording these in 1981 and continued in 1983 and 1984. These are registered as 13,000s with a few in the 14,000s. As far as conditions and availability permitted, all major pieces were recorded. It was not, however, possible to record every fragment. The sheer quantity of material discovered made such a task impracticable in the time and with the resources available. Not every ivory could be seen, for some have been distributed to museums throughout Iraq. Furthermore some pieces are just formless pieces of ivory, with all the surface flaked off, and others are too small to be ‘readable’, or are yet another small fragment of a subject frequently repeated, such as horns or legs of bulls from rows of bulls, such as Nos. 709-59, or parts of friezes of running palmettes, like Nos. 810-53, etc. This catalogue is not, therefore, a complete record of every fragment found in SW 37, which in purest terms is archaeologically desirable, and this should be borne in mind before attempting statistical analyses. The approach of this catalogue has been that of the politically possible.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE CATALOGUE

Ivory plaques and panels were principally used as a veneer, fixed to a stronger form or framework made of wood. In the absence of any obvious subdivisions, the catalogue has been arranged by grouping together those ivories fixed to their backing in the same way. There are three principal categories, though each has flexible boundaries. The first category, and in many ways the easiest to recognize, is the plaques of Sections I and II. These are either trapezoidal or more or less rectangular in form and have backs which have been deliberately roughened to strengthen the adhesive bond between plaques and their backing. They were probably used to decorate small boxes, pyxides and caskets of various shapes and sizes. The second and largest category of ivories consists of panels, either openwork or with a background, probably used to decorate pieces of furniture, perhaps beds or chairs, Sections III to XIII. These would have been fixed to their backings in a variety of ways, by tenons, by dowels, by keyhole slots, by adhesive, or by a combination of methods. The styles and techniques of carving the ivory were as varied as the methods of fixing the panels, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the panels were made in numerous different workshops, some closely related and some distant. The third, reasonably coherent category consists of
small statuettes or figurines, or parts of larger pieces, carved in the round, Sections XIX and XX. Finally there is the usual collection of furniture mouldings and miscellaneous plain pieces.

Within these three broad categories, plaques, panels and pieces in the round, the principal aim of this catalogue has been to attempt to reform sets, to try to find as many of the pieces of an object as possible. Since one of the features of the SW 37 collection is its limited range of subjects, definitely dominated by representations of the sphinx and the griffin, and another is the element of repetition almost suggesting mass-production, this is relatively simple, particularly in forming sets of plaques in Section I, see, for example, the seven plaques, Nos. 12-18, showing men kneeling to left and right.

Panels probably used as furniture veneer form the largest single group found in SW 37. Section III gathers together those panels decorated with human subjects, while Section IV covers one of the most popular subjects in the SW 37 repertoire, the winged sphinx or griffin. Again it is relatively simple to reassemble the fragments which were made in a workshop possibly to decorate a single piece or set of furniture. They can be grouped by the choice of a method of fixing the panel to its backing, and by the actual form and style of the sphinx. One interesting group which can be isolated by style and by features, such as the unusual looped scales on the lower wings, consists of more than 20 panels or fragments, Nos. 475-96.

Sphinxes, combat scenes and rows of cattle, the latter both with backgrounds and openwork, were used to decorate the long panels probably used to veneer stretchers, Section V. Section VI consists of panels decorated with stylized trees, and running palmettes, the latter so ubiquitous that these panels must have been carved by the metre, as well as varied floral motifs.

The next group of sections mostly assembles pieces with an individual style. The panels of Section VII have long been called ‘North Syrian’. They form a coherent group, both because of their distinctive, rather naive style and because they were fixed to their backing by a pegged dowel hole. The panels of Section VIII are pieces with a strong, provincial style, while those in Section IX are carved in a variety of styles, but are an unusual shape, mostly with one curving side.

While many of the motifs carved on the ivories are Egyptian in origin, nevertheless one group is more strongly indebted to the Egyptian repertoire than the others and has been labelled ‘Egyptianizing’. A few panels, Section X, are simply carved in relief, others, Section XI, were highlighted with coloured inlays. Other coloured ivories are collected in the following four sections, Sections XII-XV. The attractive panels of Section XII share many common features, they are carved in a pleasing style, are openwork, decorated with finely-worked inlays, have double frames and were fixed to their backings by tenons. The inlaid panels of Section XIII are of various shapes, long thin ones and taller wider ones, and the majority are decorated with sphinxes or griffins. Section XIV consists of plaques decorated in the champ-levé technique, when the design was cut out and inlaid, while the background was left high. Yet another colouring technique was used on the pieces of Section XV. The design was incised and painted or stained. The stain rarely survives, but sufficient traces of colour remain on some pieces to suggest that many of this group were highlighted in this way. Section XVI consists of a few pieces with simple geometric designs.

The purpose of the unusually shaped panels of Section XVII is not known. These panels, usually carved on a strongly curved section of tusk with the design on the concave face, do not have a standard shape, although all tend to have sides that swell out into deep curves. The backs are regularly plain, and the pieces were fixed by tenons or dowels at the top and bottom. The design is contained within the enlarged branches of a stylized tree, and consists of a pair of griffins, or some other motif such as a child squatting on a lotus.

Three inscribed pieces form Section XVIII. Apart from their inscriptions in Hebrew, Aramaic and Akkadian, these plaques are unfortunately plain.

Section XIX consists of human statuettes, and parts of statuettes, some small, others of considerable size. Indeed while only fragments survive, nevertheless the existence of composite, lifesize statues seems likely. The animals’ masks, figurines and parts of figurines of Section XX are similarly varied in size.
Section XXI contains moulded elements forming parts of furniture, and the final section XXII, the inevitable miscellany, mostly of plain pieces.

**TERMINOLOGY**

The division of the ivories into three principal ‘schools’ of ivory carving, the Assyrian, the North Syrian and the Phoenician, has long been accepted. Assyrian ivories are related to the standard themes and style of Assyrian art as on the reliefs and minor arts. ‘North Syrian’ ivories can be recognized by their strongly individual and powerful style, owing nothing to the canons of Egyptian art, while ‘Phoenician’ ivories incorporated motifs obviously derived from Egypt, to a greater or lesser extent, and were generally more aesthetically pleasing. Recently Irene Winter succeeded in further defining ‘North Syrian’ ivories, recognizing sub-groups within the main body. She also suggested a ‘South Syrian’ school, based at Damascus, transitional in style between the ‘North Syrian’ and ‘Phoenician’ ivories.

Both Barnett and Winter have suggested that ivory production was not confined to a few centres but was a “major industry, distinguished by a vast luxury trade in cabinet making and furniture, with workshops possibly in all the richest cities of Syria, Phoenicia and Palestine”. Such a hypothesis, which the evidence of the vast body of new material from SW 37 supports, necessitates a fresh start in the terms used to describe the various styles, terms trying to avoid too specific a geographical or ethnic basis until such time as the different schools of carving can be located with some reasonable degree of certainty. The term ‘North Syrian’ has therefore been replaced by ‘northern tradition’ and ‘Phoenician’ by ‘southern tradition’, with ‘intermediate’ covering those ivories showing influences from both northern and southern traditions.

In Chapter Two some sets of ivories have been united into larger ‘workshop groups’. These have been named by a characteristic feature of the design, such as the distinctive triple flower of the ‘triple flower’ group. In Chapter Six an attempt has been made to gather these workshop groups into larger looser groupings, called ‘traditions’ rather than ‘schools’ for it is probable that pieces belonging to a ‘tradition’ were carved in more than one centre of production. Included in the ivories of the ‘southern tradition’ are those of Sections X and XI, which form a coherent unit strongly indebted to Egyptian iconography. These ivories are still called ‘Egyptianizing’, simply as a convenient label.

**CONTRIBUTION OF THE SW 37 IVORIES**

Most of the SW 37 ivories belong to the southern tradition, only relatively few belong to the intermediate and northern traditions, or to groups which do not fit these categories. The principal contribution of the SW 37 collection is, therefore, to expand both the volume and the range of the ‘southern tradition’ of ivory carving. While it is difficult to draw up firm divisions between the groups, it is nevertheless possible to recognize coherent sub-groups within the ‘southern tradition’. The most obvious sub-group is the ‘Egyptianizing’ panels of Sections X and XI. Related to these but already reflecting a greater degree of the orientalizing taste for repetition and symmetry are the panels of the Ornate School, which may include the champ-levé plaques of Section XIV. While the majority of panels from Sections IV-VI, the Aproned Sphinx School, are only distantly related to the ‘Egyptianizing’ panels, yet they clearly belong to the ‘southern tradition’ and form a third group. The variety of detail shown on the sets of the Aproned Sphinx School indicates the accuracy of the hypothesis of multiple workshops in numerous centres, while the lack of clear divisions between the various groupings illustrates the complexity of trying to recreate the distribution and inter-relationships of these workshops.

While the main emphasis of the SW 37 collection is on ivories carved in the ‘southern tradition’, the principal schools of the ‘northern tradition’, the ‘roundcheeked and ringletted’, the ‘flame and frond’ and the ‘SW 7 chairbacks’ schools are all represented, as well as three groups transitional between the two traditions, the ‘beaky nose’ school, a group including panels with the George and Dragon motif, and the
'Lu'ash' school. The collection therefore contains a wide and representative range of material. Following the general consensus on dating and location, it seems reasonable to accept that workshops belonging to the 'northern tradition' may have been located on a series of sites between – roughly – Hamath and Gozana (Tell Halaf), and were probably carved in the ninth and eighth centuries, production ceasing as a result of the Assyrian disruption of the economy in the later eighth century. Despite the absence of firm archaeological evidence for a ninth century date for the 'southern' schools, a similar time-range seems probable with maximum production occurring during the years of wealth and independence in the ninth and eighth centuries, again either terminating or significantly decreasing as a result of Assyrian activity in the late eighth century. The workshops of the 'southern tradition' would presumably have been located on sites on the western seaboard and in Syria-Palestine. Proposing the locations of the various workshops must await fresh evidence, for the evidence we have tends to show that the provenance of a collection of ivories tells us more about diplomatic relations, illustrated by gift, booty or tribute, and distribution networks than about workshop location. A further imponderable must be the mobility of craftsmen and their ability or otherwise to adapt to the different demands of a new location and clientele.
Fig. 1: Reconstruction of a faceted stand for goblets based on Nos. 110-11.

Fig. 2: Reconstruction of a circular stand for goblets based on Nos. 153-5.
CHAPTER TWO

THE IVORIES

SECTION I, PLAQUES, Nos. 1-242

Form and Function

The plaques are relatively small, varying in shape from approximately rectangular to trapezoidal. They are either flat or strongly curved horizontally, and their backs are roughened suggesting that they were glued to a backing. They were used in sets rather than singly. The distinctive shape of these plaques suggests the original form of the objects of which they formed parts. This can be clearly seen in the pair Nos. 78 and 79 (Plate 17), which together form about a third of a circular object, considerably wider at the base than the top. When the curve at the bottom of the plaque is preserved, it is possible to estimate the circumference of the base. The estimated diameters of the majority fall between 12.0 and 14.0, or 15.0 and 18.0 centimetres. Only one piece has a smaller curvature, No. 215 with an estimated diameter of some 8.0 cm., while parts of three sets are larger, No. 90, c. 18.0-20.0 cm., Nos. 103-4, c. 20.0-22.0 cm., and Nos. 49-51 c. 24.0 cm.

Most sets consisted of ten pieces, that is five pairs of plaques, although some were made up from six or eight. While sets of curved plaques would have formed circular objects (Fig. 1), flat plaques would still have been essentially circular, although facetted, hexagonal or octagonal in form (Fig. 2). These approximately circular pieces, wider at the bottom than the top, may have been fitted with bases and lids and used as boxes or caskets. Their shape is not, however, particularly practical for use as a container, and it may be that they were left open to form an open ring base or stand. Such a stand, stable because of its wide base, might have been used for goblets. I am grateful to Dr. Stephanie Dalley for this perceptive suggestion.

Plaques vary in shape, and even the ‘rectangular’ ones tend to be slightly wider at the bottom. While some plaques are approximately rectangular, such as Nos. 6-9, and may have been used to decorate boxes, and others are obviously trapezoidal probably making up stands, see for instance Nos. 31 or 49, there are many which are intermediate, such as Nos. 57-62, and Nos. 131-9.

Subjects

Plaques were usually decorated with a single subject, the most popular of which were human figures, Nos. 6-72, and winged sphinxes, Nos. 98-126, or griffins, Nos. 127-52. The stylized tree, Nos. 163-85, was also common. Other subjects included combat scenes, either a human hero triumphant over a lion or griffin, Nos. 73-86, or a sphinx trampling a human, Nos. 87-97, scenes with strongly Egyptianizing motifs, Nos. 186-207, and a few with other animals such as bulls, Nos. 1, 2, 160-2, and a stag, No. 157.

The chosen motif, human, animal or floral, was nearly always contained within a frame. This frame might be plain, Nos. 112-13, or might take the form of a pair of floral columns, Nos. 10-11, or a stylized tree and a floral column, Nos. 34-6. Usually only half the floral column or stylized tree was shown on a plaque, the other half being carved on the adjacent plaque. Sets of plaques were decorated with the same motif, nearly always arranged in facing pairs. The kneeling figures of Nos. 12-18 knelt either to the left or the right, their hands raised to a central papyrus plant or column. This pairing is also obvious in the sphinx and griffin plaques, see for instance Nos. 103-4, 105-6 and 143-7.

While most plaques contain only a single figure, two plaques, Nos. 19 and 40, show pairs of figures grasping central floral columns. Two figures are also shown on the combat scenes, Nos. 73-97. While the same principle of pairing was certainly observed on most combat scenes, see for instance Nos. 82-3 and
95-7, it did not apply on the two magnificent plaques, Nos. 78 and 79. These two show combat scenes, one a battle between a winged hero and a lion, the other between a hero and a winged griffin. Not only are the scenes not similar, but the widths of the plaques also differ, yet nevertheless they obviously formed parts of the same object. Nos. 73, 74 and 75 also depart from the standard formula for plaque decoration. These pieces appear to be parts of a continuous narrative, quite different from the measured repetition of the usual pieces, and are probably the products of a different school.

**Multi-register Plaques, Nos. 78-80, 208-56**

Some plaques have designs carved in more than one register. Many of these, despite their second registers with floral friezes, Nos. 78-80, or a second design, Nos. 230-42, are similar in size to the standard plaques and obviously belonged to groups of plaques forming cupstands or boxes. However, a few plaques, Nos. 243-57, are decorated with between three and five registers. While Nos. 243 and 244 are much the same height as some of the taller plaques with a single design and may have been used to decorate the same type of object, the rectangular plaque, No. 247, is too tall and must have formed part of a much larger piece. It is difficult, however, to separate the five-register No. 247 from the four-register, No. 245, and even less convincing to try to separate No. 245 from No. 244. The same problem of increasing size applies to the large trapezoidal plaques, Nos. 253-7. Nos. 253-5 clearly belong in the trapezoidal plaque tradition, while the fragmentary Nos. 256 and 257 must fall outside it.

**External Parallels**

The distinctive form of the trapezoidal plaques of Section I finds no external parallel, although the subjects portrayed can be matched. Some small rectangular plaque fragments with sphinxes were found at Samaria. The fragmentary rectangular plaque with a stylized tree from Samaria is comparable to No. 179, except for the beaded feature at the top of the Samarian plaque. This beaded feature is so unlikely in such a setting that the fragment may be wrongly restored. It appears to be joined immediately above the tree. The Samaria fragments shown on Pl. Xxi, 4 and 5, are similar to No. 183, but the Samarian fragments come from rectangular plaques. None appear to be of the characteristic, trapezoidal form. The subjects shown on Nos. 38-40, but not the form, find parallels with panels from Arslan Tash.

The majority of the plaques are carefully worked and give the impression of being a more-or-less homogeneous group, with many probably carved in the same centre. They are characterized by an overall symmetry and balance, the subjects, limited in range, carefully set in the space provided. ‘Egyptianizing’ features, such as the crown, nemes headcloth, usekh collar and apron, are consistently incorporated, as well as a more specific debt in the ‘Egyptianizing’ plaques, Nos. 95-7 and 186-207. This inspiration is, however, fairly distant with frequent misunderstandings, such as the headcloth being shown in blocks as if it were a wig, see for instance Nos. 91, 107 and 119.

These plaques seem to be the work of a group of workshops producing a small luxury object to a standard pattern. The reliance on ‘Egyptianizing’ features, even at such a remove, the element of space within the plaques, as well as the symmetry and repetition of a limited range of subjects, place this group of workshops within the ‘southern’ tradition of carving, in a centre probably related to the ‘Aproned Sphinx and Griffin’ school, see Chapter Six.

**SECTION II, PYXIDES, Nos. 258-67, AND FURNITURE FITTINGS, NOS. 268-92**

The curved plaques with bulls, Nos. 258-67, formed circular pyxides, as can be seen in the restored example, ND 12151, consisting of five plaques found in SW 12 (Plate 56). Being made from several pieces, the plaques would have required mounting on a wooden form, and their backs were scored for gluing to the backing. These pyxides were almost certainly used as circular boxes, with bases and lids.
While the form of the pyxis is paralleled by examples carved in one piece from the base of a tusk and found both in the Burnt Palace and in Well AJ of the North West Palace, no parallels have been noted for the pyxides with friezes of bulls.

The strongly curved bull silhouettes, Nos. 268-77, would have been mounted on circular bands at the base and top, as shown by a find made by the State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage in Well AJ (on exhibition in the Iraq Museum) and by bull silhouettes found by Sir Max Mallowan in the Burnt Palace and the Private Houses. Mallowan suggested that they may have been “component parts of furniture, perhaps from the legs of chairs or tables”. The hemi-cylinders with scale designs, Nos. 285-91, and the relatively plain No. 292, may also have been decorative mouldings from furniture, possibly the ‘lower’ elements in a multiple fitting perhaps representing a hilly landscape.

**SECTIONS III-XIII, PANELS**

The bulk of the catalogue, Sections III to XIII, consists of nearly 900 panels, or panel fragments. These pieces are called panels to distinguish them from the plaques of Sections I and II and were probably used to veneer pieces of furniture. The panels are usually approximately rectangular in form and were fixed to their backings in different ways, by tenons, by dowels, by the frame being gripped by the surround, by keyhole slots or by adhesive. Many of the panels are openwork, that is the backgrounds were cut away leaving the design silhouetted, although some still have backgrounds. The panels were carved in relief, with the depth varying considerably from high with some elements in the round, such as the outer legs of some bulls in the long panels, Nos. 709-13, to almost flat, for instance the finely carved sphinx of No. 622. The range of subjects with which the panels were decorated is similar to that on the plaques. Once again most panels were decorated with a single motif, among which the most popular were human figures, sphinxes, griffins and the stylized tree. More complex designs involving several figures were characteristic of the ‘Egyptianizing’ panels of Sections X and XI.

Like the plaques, the panels were used in sets consisting of a number of panels often with the same motif usually arranged in the familiar facing pairs. Sets have been assembled by collecting pieces with similar subjects, with the same type of frame and attached to their background in the same way. Thus, for instance, the two griffins of Nos. 499 and 500 are similar in design and style, have plain frames and were held in place by short, stepped tenons. Similarity of size does not, however, seem to have been important. Different parts of the piece of furniture may have required larger or smaller matching panels. Although coming from panels of slightly different sizes and shapes, the panels and panel fragments of Nos. 481-96 form an obvious group. No. 481 is shorter than the otherwise almost identical No. 482, while the panels with sphinxes, Nos. 481-9, differ in width, to the unfortunately-fragmentary pieces with griffins, Nos. 492-4. These sphinxes and griffins suggest that pieces of furniture were sometimes made up of panels decorated with different subjects, as shown on the unique long panel, No. 617, with its three scenes of griffins or humans flanking trees, and a range of subjects also occurs on the distinctive panels of Section XII. It is, however, only rarely possible to link sets across the subjects. Most sets probably consisted either of series of pairs of figures, often confronting trees, see for instance Nos. 615-19, or rows of figures following each other, cf. Nos. 655 and 656. Repetition seems to have been the essence of this type of ivory decoration.

One of the aims of this chapter is to group the sets defined in the catalogue into the products of different workshops. This has been achieved by collecting particular characteristics common to a number of sets, such as the distinctive ‘triple flower’, and suggesting that pieces with these features were made in the same workshop. Such groups contain both openwork panels and those with backgrounds and are fixed in a variety of ways.
Colour

Today the plaques and panels of Sections I to X present a misleading appearance, for they appear to be essentially monochrome, whereas in fact many areas were highlighted with gold overlays. Gilding on the well-preserved examples found by the State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage in Well AJ in the North-West Palace was extensive and commonplace and can be seen on head-coverings, wigs and beards, on jewellery and clothing, on manes and wing cloisons, on floral features and on guilloche frames. In fact it seems possible that the only areas where the ivory was left visible may have been bare flesh and the background. Other colours were also applied to some ivories. The eyes of the ladies of Nos. 298-302 were excised and filled with a powdered pigment, usually Egyptian blue, and the wigs of some ‘lady at the window’ panels, see No. 400, were stained an orangey-red.

There was a much greater use of colour on the ivories of Sections XI to XV, achieved either by coloured inlays set in cloisons, Sections XI-XIV, or by staining, Section XV. These ivories have been gathered together even though, in the case of the ‘Egyptianizing’ ivories (Sections X, plain, and XI, coloured) the division seems forced, because it is possible that this specialized work was concentrated in relatively few workshops and/or centres of production. An alternative hypothesis put forward by Professor Barag is that the use of inlays may indicate a later date of production. Despite the problems, therefore, this separation of ‘monochrome’ and coloured ivories may be informative. Clearly more than one centre was able to undertake inlay work, as is shown by the technical differences, from the champ-levé of Section XIV to the fine work of Nos. 1081-4, the ‘alternate inlay’ of Nos. 1005-43, and the crude inlays of Nos. 1130-2.

SECTION III, PANELS WITH HUMANS, Nos. 293-417

The panels with human subjects are varied and fragmentary, and form few coherent sets. Among the openwork tenoned panels, only Nos. 297-301 probably formed a set – note the unusual frame. The fragments, Nos. 302 and 361-3, may have been carved in the same workshop as Nos. 297-301: compare the method of carving the wigs and the eyes excised for inlay. Other possible products of this workshop are Nos. 338-41 and 351-2, since the delicacy of carving and the excision of the eyes is similar. The openwork sphinxes, Nos. 461-3, may also have been made there.

There were only eight solid panels or panel fragments fixed by tenons, Nos. 315-23, four of which, Nos. 319-20, show a hero spearing a griffin, a motif often known as the ‘George and Dragon’. Although these four differ in size, they are similar in style and may have formed parts of the same piece of furniture. Other possible products of this workshop may include the kneeling boy of No. 315 and the fragmentary ladies of Nos. 320 and 321. Note the method of representing the garments with vertical lines and beaded hems. This workshop may belong to the ‘intermediate’ tradition, uniting features from both northern and southern traditions.

The fragmentary panels, Nos. 324-99, have roughened backs and would have been glued in position. Fragments from tall, narrow, multi-register pieces, such as Nos. 345, 358, 384 and 396, may have decorated upright side panels, perhaps belonging to chairbacks similar in form to those found in Room SW 7, while the fragment, No. 335, belongs to a panel of the standard SW 7 type.

A number of panels show male figures holding ram-headed sceptres and jugs. These are carved in a variety of styles, obviously originating in different workshops. The fragmentary panel No. 337 is a simple version of this motif, while the set Nos. 338-41, with its decorated borders, is generally more ornate and may be part of a workshop group with Nos. 297-302, 351-2 and 361-3, see above. There are considerable variations in carving the volutes of the Egyptian crown, those of Nos. 338-41 rise in long, thin and delicate curves, those of the crudely carved set, Nos. 343-48, only preserved on No. 348, rise in thick curves as extensions of the White Crown, while on Nos. 350 and 355 the volute forms an extension of the Red Crown. This misconception in even cruder pieces ends up looking like a ‘bun on a dish’: the flattened
crown worn by the human-headed sphinx of No. 477 has nearly reached this stage. Perhaps the most provincial version of the sceptre and jug motif is the fragment No. 357. The guilloche band is shown as a row of concentric circles, the crown is distantly based on the sun disc and uraeus and the wig is shown as braids of hair.

The fragmentary panels, Nos. 385-99, show ladies in long dresses. The hair of Nos. 385-7 is arranged in rows of zigzag tresses reminiscent of the wigs worn by a pair of sphinxes found by Layard in the N.W. Palace. These sphinxes can be compared with sphinxes from Samaria, and the lotus held by the lady of No. 386 can also be paralleled on Samaria panels. It is probable that these fragments were carved in the ‘beaky nose’ workshop, see below.

The ‘lady at the window’ panels vary considerably in fixing technique and detail. Some were fixed by tenons, Nos. 400-4, while others were glued, Nos. 407-8. Some consist of only part of the design, ‘insets’ usually showing just the lady, Nos. 410-17, although in one case, No. 409, the top of the balusters is included. There are also differences in the ladies, particularly in the carving of their hair, at times shown as long ringlets and at others as short, Egyptian-style wigs. No. 401 is a battered version of a standard type of ‘lady at the window’ tenoned panel represented not only by examples from elsewhere at Nimrud, both in Fort Shalmaneser and on the Akropolis, but also from Khorsabad and Arslan Tash. No. 409, with an inlaid strip under the lady, can be exactly paralleled at Arslan Tash.

Just as the SW 37 versions of the ‘sceptre and jug’ and ‘lady at the window’ panels are varied, so the rest of the panels with human subjects leave an impression of pieces broken from many different objects, gathered together and dumped in store.

**SECTIONS IV TO VI, PANELS, Nos. 418-808**

The panels of Section IV, Nos. 418-641, form a significant collection containing many sets. Most of the panels, Nos. 418-594, are openwork, although some, Nos. 595-641, have backgrounds. The sphinx or griffin is the most popular subject, although there are seventeen panels with lions or deer, Nos. 578-94. Sets of panels can also be recognized among the long panels of Section V, Nos. 642-758, which were probably used to decorate stretchers of chairs or couches. Most consist of processions of bulls, or occasionally cows with their calves, but also included are some with sphinxes and some complex combat friezes. The panels of Section VI are decorated with stylized trees and include both openwork pieces, Nos. 764-93, and those with backgrounds, Nos. 794-808. Some can be linked to the sphinx panels of Section IV.

Many Section IV and VI panels were held by tenons at top and bottom. Others were fixed by dowels or keyhole slots, by being gripped along the frames or by glue. While these varied fixing techniques help form sets, they do not provide clear-cut workshop groups. Panels with the distinctive ‘triple flower’, for instance, are held in place both by dowels, Nos. 422-59, and by tenons, Nos. 527-9, 599-601, and 778-9. The long panels of Section V, some of which may also have been made in the ‘triple flower’ workshop or a closely-related one, were generally glued into position. The choice of method of fixing must have been governed partly by the structure of the piece of which the panels formed a part and partly by the thickness of the ivory. The tall, thin, ‘triple flower’ panels, Nos. 422-59, would, for instance, have required more support than that given by tenons or grips at top and bottom, and were additionally secured by dowels or adhesive.

**The ‘Triple Flower’ Group, Nos. 422-59, 527-9, 599-601, 778-9**

The panels of this group are united by the unusual flower blooming above the wing. This consists of a central voluted palmette flower with lilies growing from the volute ends on either side, and it may be a workshop marker, for the panels of this group share many aspects of style and design. Remains of the ‘triple flower’ can be seen on No. 429 (the lily beside the crown) and more recognizably on No. 453, thus placing the tall sphinxes of Nos. 422-59 in the ‘triple flower’ group. These panels can be subdivided into
three sets. The first, Nos. 422-8, is relatively ornate with the nemes headcloth lined, the collar and apron decorated with chevrons and the wings feathered. None of this detailing occurs on the fragments of the second set, Nos. 429-38. The human-headed sphinxes of the third group, Nos. 439-47, are united not only by their method of fixing and the same simplicity of headcloth and apron, but also by a distinctive groove cut along the curve of the cheek. A more developed version of this cheek-groove occurs on the tenoned fragments, Nos. 546-7, but these pieces belong to a group found in SW 12 rather than this one from SW 37. The fragments, Nos. 449-60, mostly of hindquarters and wings, belong to both the more ornate and the plainer groups, for instance No. 450 to the more ornate Nos. 422-8, while Nos. 452-5 are comparable to the plain sphinxes of Nos. 429-47. Tall sphinxes and the ‘triple flower’ occur on the openwork panels, Nos. 527-9, and the panels with backgrounds, Nos. 599-601, the latter carved in high relief. The three sets share similar stylized trees, best preserved on No. 527. Trees of the same type also occur on the fragmentary pair of openwork panels, Nos. 778 and 779.

This distinctive flower can also be seen on some of the relatively small selection of published ivories from Room SW 12, as well as on a poorly preserved panel found at Samaria.

The ‘Pointed Ear’ Group, Nos. 501-17, 524-6, 595, 602-3, 769-71 and possibly Nos. 499-500

Fine features, eyes with drilled pupils, pointed, second ‘ears’ on the headcloths, the ends of which form characteristic ‘U’s and within which are set the detailing of the collars, the wing feathering and the papyrus flowers below the aprons unite the fragments Nos. 501-7. Many of these features also occur on the larger Nos. 512 and 513, although the main wing feathers are only outlined, not densely feathered. Whether or not the wings were feathered does not seem significant, particularly when it is remembered that wings were often covered in gold. This pair, although forming parts of a different set, were probably made in the same workshop. Other products of the workshop doubtless included Nos. 508-11 and 514-17. No. 518 may also have belonged, although the different crown, the weird form into which the headdress has developed and the absence of a collar makes this less certain.

The end of the headcloth extending around the chest to form a ‘U’ with the collar incised within it, a feature of the ‘pointed ear’ group, occurs on the solid tenoned panel, No. 595. Unfortunately the head of that sphinx is damaged, and we cannot tell if it shared the same fine features, although the eye was obviously drilled. The proportions, crowns, headcloths, wings and aprons are all comparable. The remains of the stylized tree with its double voluted branches is similar to those of the openwork tenoned panels, Nos. 769-71. These or similar panels may have been used between sphinxes of the ‘pointed ear’ group. The voluted palmette flowers on Nos. 501, 502 and 504 with their outlined voluted petals, double triangular centre and curving crown of petals are similar to those on Nos. 769-71. A complete example of such a tree is shown on the unique panel No. 602, where the tree occupies the centre of the panel and only the fronts of the flanking ram-headed sphinxes are shown. It is possible that No. 603, broken at the right edge, completed the left-hand sphinx of No. 602. Note the identical heights, voluted palmette flowers and low tenons with protruding tongues.

Other possible products of the ‘pointed ear’ workshop are the openwork fragments, Nos. 524-6. Compare the carving of the wings of Nos. 512 and 513 with No. 525, the heads and crowns of Nos. 501-14 with 524, noting the folding of the headcloth above and around the ear, and the aprons of Nos. 512-3 with 525, and once again the familiar type of voluted palmette flower. Even though the decoration around the front of the chest and the placing of the collars differ, nevertheless these pieces do seem sufficiently similar to the others to be products of the same workshop. These relatively heavy sphinxes, Nos. 524-6, find parallels with some from Arslan Tash.  

A fragment from Samaria shows part of the bottom of an openwork, tenoned panel with a stylized tree with double voluted branches, and the central sets of voluted branches on stylized trees from some Arslan Tash panels are also double. However, these trees are not closely comparable.

Although there are relatively few points of comparison, the griffins of Nos. 499-500 may also have been
carved in the ‘pointed ear’ workshop. The general placing, voluted palmette flowers and stepped tenons are similar.

*The ‘Scaley Wing’ Group, Nos. 475-95, 1127-9*

Nos. 475-95 are united by the unusual, semi-circular scales at the bases of the wings. These panels vary in size, from No. 477 measuring only 6.8 cm. high to No. 480, nearly 10 cm. high. It is possible, although unlikely, that they belonged to a single piece of furniture, for, as well as differences in feathering the wings, it would seem unlikely that human-headed sphinxes would be shown with their heads both in profile as on No. 477, and full-face, Nos. 482-3, on the same piece. However the similarity of style, details and method of fixing, together with the use of fitters’ marks, suggests that they were made in the same workshop. Related to these are the sphinxes of Nos. 1127-9, highlighted with some cloisonné decoration.

The sphinxes of the ‘scaley wing’ group share some features with those of the ‘pointed ear’ group. These include headcloths extending to enclose the collars, aprons, voluted palmette flowers, and tenoning of the panels. The two groups are obviously related and are probably products of the same school.

*The ‘Sharply-curved Collar’ Group, Nos. 461-3, 519-23, 623-34, and possibly Nos. 350 and 355.*

Slender, elongated proportions and sharply curved collars are features characteristic of the sphinxes of Nos. 519-23. Similar proportions and the unusual, curved collar also occur on a fragmentary group of panels with scratched backs, Nos. 623-34. Note also the elongated volute from the crowns of Nos. 519 and 630, a feature which occurs on a crown worn by a human figure carrying a sceptre and jug, No. 350, and on the fragment No. 355.

The hooks on the edges of the wings of the set Nos. 519-23 occur on the group with finely carved sphinxes, Nos. 461-3, as does the headcloth gradually being misinterpreted as locks of hair. The sphinxes of this set are exceptionally finely carved in high relief, but may be more closely related to some of the panels with human figures, Nos. 298-302, 338-41 and 351-2, see above, than to this group. They are some distance from the Egyptian prototype, for a rosette replaces the sun disc on the atef crowns of Nos. 462 and 463, and the headcloth has a heavy lock falling down the neck. The wide deep dowel holes drilled in the backs were presumably used to fix the panels to their backings. Associated with these are three shallow drill holes on No. 462, four shallow holes on No. 461, and an incised circle on No. 463. It may be that these served as fitters’ marks (see also Chapter Five).

*Sphinxes with Heads represented Frontally, Nos. 534-41, and possibly 596-8*

The heads of the sphinxes of Nos. 534-41 are shown turned to the front. They are crowned with sun discs and uraei and wear lappet wigs covering much of their collars. The smaller and finer Nos. 534 and 535 probably belonged to one set, and the larger, cruder Nos. 538-41 to a second set, related to the similar but more sophisticated sphinx, ND 10594, from NW 21, although the well-preserved NW 21 sphinx is wearing a simpler collar. Its unusual curving wings find parallels both with Nos. 596-8 and with the opposed, ram-headed sphinxes of Arslan Tash, and the SW 37 faces with an Arslan Tash fragment. Examples from Khorsabad of openwork winged sphinxes with heads turned frontally compare more closely with the finer Nos. 534-5, although the heads of Nos. 539-40 resemble the Khorsabad ‘lady at the window’ panels, while the body and upturned wings of the Khorsabad sphinxes are similar to the NW 21 and Arslan Tash sphinxes mentioned above. A poorly preserved fragment of a head found at Sarepta is partially comparable to the SW 37 heads.
The 'Beaky Nose' Group, Nos. 471-4, 611-4, 940-1, 1130-5, 1137-53, and possibly Nos. 393-5

The sphinxes of Nos. 471-4 form a group united by the distinctive style, features with a large eye, beaky nose, and small chin, and the fine striping of the headcloth and wings. Although only fragments survive, leaving fewer points for comparison than is desirable, it is possible that the frieze of sphinxes, seated back to back, Nos. 611-4, may have originated from the same workshop. Note the eye, the fine striping of the headcloth and the wing feathering on No. 612, and the incised ribs on No. 611.

Nos. 471-4 are similar but not identical to a set from Samaria. The features and stance of the sphinxes, the detailing and the unusual triple frames are common to both, although the Samaria set also includes plants flowering around the sphinxes. The Samaria sphinxes are similar in style to a pair on a panel found by Layard in the N.W. Palace, note the beading and feathering of the wing and the almost identical aprons. However, the headcloths or wigs are represented differently, that on the North West Palace ivory being shown as parallel lines of zig-zags. Hair shown as zig-zags occurs on some fragmentary panels with ladies, Nos. 393-5, which may also be products of the 'beaky nose' workshop: compare the large eye and small chin of No. 395 with the sphinx No. 471. Elements from the 'beaky nose' sphinxes of SW 37, Samaria and the North West Palace also occur on the unique pair, Nos. 940 and 941, showing processions of worshippers. The facial features with outlined eyes and lightly drilled pupils, the relatively large noses, and sharp, firm chins are all characteristic of the 'beaky nose group'. The crowns worn by the leading worshippers are almost certainly a version, albeit distant, of the Egyptian auef crown. They are shown as beaded helmets flanked by plumes and forming knots at the top. Similar 'crowns' can be seen on two groups of panels, one showing winged sphinxes on solid tenoned panels, Nos. 1130-5, and the other a set of openwork tenoned panels with sphinxes and griffins, Nos. 1137-53, see particularly Nos. 1148-51. These three sets, the panels with worshippers, Nos. 940 and 941, the panels with griffins and sphinxes, Nos. 1137-51, and the sphinx panels of Nos. 1130-3, may have been carved in the same or related workshops. While the provincial crowns, facial features and carving in high relief unite these sets, nevertheless the leg musculature of Nos. 1130-3 does not occur on Nos. 1137-51, and the wing cloisons are more crudely carved. However, allowing for the variations possible even within a pair like Nos. 940 and 941, the similarities outweigh the differences.

The 'Flame and Frond' Group, Nos. 561-2, 586-91, 683-8, 761 and 1370

The oryx of No. 586 and associated fragments, Nos. 587-91, belong to the same family of openwork, browsing cervine panels as a set found in NW 15. The musculature on these pieces is unusual and distinctive. In addition to the ribbing of the neck, there is a nearly complete, oval curve, often containing a 'Y', incised on the shoulder, a line with cross-indentations along the back, flame markings on the quarters and sometimes a V-shaped mark in front of the hindquarters, as well as some indications of the ribs. As distinctive as the pose of the animals and their musculature is the presence of a plant with curving branches ending in feathery fronds. Similar muscle markings occur on some fragments of combat friezes. The animals of Nos. 683-8 have indented lines along the back, curving ovals on the shoulders of Nos. 684 and 688, and flame markings on the quarters. Fragments from both types of 'flame and frond' panel, the openwork oryx and the combat scene, have been found at Hama, see Chapter Three.

Two openwork fragments from SW 37 which may belong to the 'flame and frond' group are the rampant griffin and human-headed sphinx of Nos. 561-2. They are unique in a number of ways, their upright stance, their wing feathering and the musculature on their legs and ribs, with flame markings on their thighs and plaiting along their haunches, similar but not identical to the musculature on the combat frieze and the cervine group. The unusual, beaded motif near the hocks of No. 561 can be paralleled on a Burnt Palace pyxis, S. 13. The rampant stag of No. 761 may also belong to this group, note the musculature and fronding.
This distinctive musculature has long been recognized on a group of pyxides found in the Burnt Palace at Nimrud, as well as on sculptures and ivory fragments from Tell Halaf. More recently the scope of the ‘flame and frond’ group has been expanded by discoveries made in Well AJ in the North West Palace. These include a circular openwork panel with a lion and bull, a large horn, and a pyxis. The last two have some crude cloisonné work in the wings, flowers, and frames.

**Group with Haunch-markings, Nos. 620, 622, 655, 1112-3**

No. 620 is unique. It is the only black ivory found in SW 37, the carving is crisp, and many details find no parallels. Unusual features include the headcovering, a nemes headcloth shown in the blocks of an Egyptian-style wig, the two pairs of wings framing the head, the tassel falling down the chest and in front of the right foreleg, and the markings along the back and down the haunch. The latter are paralleled on the fine, ram-headed sphinx of No. 622, and it is possible that this sphinx also had four wings, although the panel is broken at the left. Similar markings occur on the wingless sphinxes of Nos. 655, 1112 and 1113. The latter are highlighted with coloured inlays.

These five pieces deviate markedly from Egyptian prototypes. In No. 620 the carver seems to have confused a headcloth and a wig, and the tassels beside the forelegs of Nos. 620 and 622 are atypical. In No. 655 the sphinxes are walking away from, instead of towards, a version of the sacred djed, which is demoted simply to being a divider. In No. 1112 the sphinx tramples a man wearing the nemes headcloth, whereas in Egyptian iconography the sphinx, representing Pharaoh, tramples an Asiatic. Because of the unusual markings, it must be a possibility that the five panels, although varying in technique, were the products of a single workshop, a workshop no longer adhering closely to the Egyptian pro-forma.

Haunch markings occur on a fragment from a cheek-piece found in the Burnt Palace and on a relief found in the Water Gate at Carchemish. Barnett suggested that they represented folded wings. Such an interpretation seems unlikely on the ivories.

**The ‘Excised Eye’, Nos. 645-53, 709-17 and 748-58, and ‘Drilled Eye’ Groups, Nos. 668-73, 677-8, 691, 697, 700 723-38 and 743**

Panels with cattle, Nos. 701-59, can be arranged in sets and workshop groups. What presents more of a problem is whether the workshops were located in the same centre. One group, the ‘excised eye’ group, is characterized by elegantly-proportioned cattle with sweeping horns and shows affinities with the ‘triple flower’ group of the southern tradition, while others, of a more clumsy form and usually with an eye with a drilled centre, seem closer to the openwork oryx panels of the ‘flame and frond’ group of the northern tradition.

Examples of the heavier, ‘drilled eye’ group include the set Nos. 723-7. The bulls crowd the panel, are shown with two horns instead of a single, gracefully-curved horn, and the pupils of the eyes are drilled, the dewlaps are barely scalloped, and the animals are separated from each other by unusually large flowers apparently growing directly from the ground. In front of the bull of No. 723 is a fronded plant, also rather crudely carved. Similar drilled eyes occur on the bulls of Nos. 728-31, where the base of the horn is decorated with a serrated pattern, on the fragmentary Nos. 732-6 (it is assumed that all the panels of one set would have had the same type of eye, even if the head is not always preserved), on the bulls with raised heads, Nos. 737-8, and on No. 743. This distinctive treatment of the eye can also be seen on animals in combat friezes, for example Nos. 668-71, 672, 673, 677-8, 691, 697 and 700. Interestingly, the fragment No. 691 has a serrated pattern at the base of the horn and triple ribbing along the bottom of the neck musculature, as on Nos. 728-31. Bulls on two panels from Room SW 7, the bull hunt of No. 1, Panel 9, and the row of bulls, No. 104, as well as the bull frieze from the Burnt Palace, S.51 (Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. XXXV) share the proportions and drilled eyes of the SW 37 bulls, particularly Nos. 728-9 and 738-9.

The bulls of the ‘excised eye’ group, Nos. 709-17 and 748-58, are light and graceful and occupy the space
without crowding it. Their necks arch, their horns curve, overlapping the haunch of the preceding bull. Their eyes are excised for inlay with Egyptian blue, their neck musculature is sensitively drawn, and the dewlaps carefully scalloped. There are no associated plants. They form a number of sets, some such as Nos. 709-13, 748-51 and 752-6, with simple scalloped dewlaps and incised lines indicating the ribs, while others, including Nos. 714-7 and 757-8, have scalloped dewlaps outlined with rims.

Other possible products of the ‘excised eye’ workshop may be the long panels with couchant sphinxes, Nos. 645-53. Compare the frame and form of the panels of Nos. 645-9 with Nos. 709-13, the placing of the animals within the panels, their relatively graceful forms, excised eyes and incised ribs. There are also similarities between the couchant sphinxes and the sphinxes of the ‘triple flower’ group: compare the heads and the eyes excised for inlay of the ram-headed sphinxes Nos. 422-33 with Nos. 645-8, the human-headed sphinxes of Nos. 527 and 649, the lines incised on the ribs of Nos. 449, 527-9, 645-8 and 653, and the lilies above the wings of Nos. 645-9 with the lilies of the ‘triple flower’. Furthermore the extended volute at the front of the Egyptian double crown of Nos. 645-9 can be compared with that of ND 11024. The simple stylized tree of No. 647 is similar to the ‘triple flower’ tree, although lacking the bottom volutes and flowers. Other panels of this type have been found elsewhere in Fort Shalmanesar, including ND 7782 from SE 10. There are relatively few ‘cow and calf’ panels in SW 37, four silhouettes, Nos. 744-7, and eight with backgrounds, Nos. 701-8. It is hard to decide whether they belong to the ‘drilled eye’ or ‘excised eye’ group for they exhibit features from both. The silhouettes have eyes excised for inlay, fitters’ marks and were fixed by an unusual, dove-tailed slot instead of the keyhole slots of the silhouette bulls, Nos. 748-58 and ‘cow and calf’ silhouettes from Arslan Tash. The ‘cow and calf’ panels with backgrounds also find parallels with Arslan Tash, for the animals are associated with fronded plants, see Nos. 701 and 705. The presence of the plants, the relatively heavy bodies of the cows and the sketchily scalloped dewlaps probably link this group with the ‘drilled eye’ group, even though the cows’ eyes were excised. Another example of a massive animal with an excised eye associated with a fronded plant is No. 722, while the fragmentary No. 741 may also form part of this group.

Flora

Among the various representations of trees, the panels with relatively naturalistic date palms, Nos. 764-6, form a unique group. Some of the stylized trees can be linked to sphinx and griffin panels. The trees of Nos. 767-72, 775-6, and 799 are similar to the tree of No. 602 and may belong to the ‘pointed ear’ group. Relatively simple trees like Nos. 778-9 can be compared with those of the ‘triple flower’ group. Other types of tree include those carved on both sides, Nos. 781-2, and those with a cross-hatched, diamond design in the centre, Nos. 785-9, some of which were exceptionally large. No complete example of the tied, flowering tendrils of Nos. 801-2 has been found in SW 37, although they occur in both S 5 and SW 12 on tenoned panels and at Khorsabad. The large and fragmentary No. 784 is closely similar to fragments from Samaria and a complete example from Salamis.

Numerous examples and fragments of the friezes of running palmettes, Nos. 810-53, have been found at Nimrud, and similar pieces exist from other sites, including Samaria, Arslan Tash, Carchemish and Zinjirli. These pieces must have been carved by the metre, perhaps with each site having its own particular variation or series of variations on the theme of a continuous frieze. A stone relief found at Zinjirli illustrates similar pieces used to decorate stretchers of stools. There are close parallels at Samaria for the palmettes of Nos. 836-9, and for the palmettes with angled planes, Nos. 813-15 and 819, while Nos. 817-18 are comparable to some from Arslan Tash.

Alternating lotus and bud patterns, Nos. 856-67, were another popular subject for friezes, again with similar examples at Khorsabad, Arslan Tash, and Samaria. The rosette, No. 881, is also paralleled at Samaria, and by a piece from Hamath (personal communication).
SECTION VII, THE ‘ROUNDCHEEKED AND RINGLETTED’ GROUP, Nos. 888-922

The panels with humans, Nos. 888-903, and sphinxes, Nos. 904-22, have long been recognized as a group, united by a strong similarity of style as well as by an unusual method of fixing, a wide dowel hole with a deeper, drilled, central hole, a 'pegged dowel'. The group's affinities with the art of North Syria is well known, and parallels have been drawn between the ivory sphinxes and the double sphinx column bases from Zinjirli. The scope of this group was fairly limited, until the discovery of four ivories carved in this distinctive style in Well AJ of the North West Palace. Two have the pegged dowels typical of the group, one a horizontal panel with a lion, on exhibition in the Iraq Museum, and the other a silhouette of a human-headed sphinx grasping a goat, itself being devoured by two vultures. The third piece is an openwork roundel showing a lion attacking a bull, while the fourth is an ornate and richly carved piece, probably used as a container for cosmetics. Not only are there a number of sphinxes almost identical to those of Nos. 904-22 carved on the cosmetic palette, but there are also lions, sheep, goats, griffins and bulls. The 'roundcheeked and ringleted' workshop was thus capable of producing furniture panels like those from SW 37 and the Well, openwork figures and roundels, and the massive cosmetic palette.

SECTIONS X AND XI, THE ‘EGYPTIANIZING’ IVORIES, Nos. 952-1048

The ivories of Sections X and XI are heavily indebted to Egyptian traditions and iconography and are essentially different in character from the others found in SW 37. The subjects depicted are much more complicated, with complete scenes being carved on a single panel, and there is little of the repetition so typical of other ivories. Most of these ivories, those of Section XI, were richly coloured with gold and delicate inlays, although those of Section X were only overlaid with gold. The monochrome pieces, Nos. 952-73, have been catalogued first, even though this has divided pieces which are otherwise similar, for instance scenes set in papyrus thickets, the plain Nos. 968-71 from the coloured Nos. 1014-31.

Technically, the Egyptianizing ivories fall into three groups, the monochrome ivories, Nos. 952-73, those highlighted with cloisonné decoration, Nos. 974-1004, and those with cloisonné decoration, but with some modelled lines consisting of alternating sections of ivory and inlay, Nos. 1005-31. This technique, called 'alternate inlay' for want of a better term, was known in Egypt and Canaan from the 15th century onwards, see p. 40 below, and was used on typical Egyptianizing pieces, such as Nos. 1008 and 1009, and on garment borders, for instance Nos. 1032-48. Although not particularly satisfactory, ivories have been catalogued according to these technical differences in an attempt to regroup sets or products of particular workshops.

In addition to the greater complexity of subject with a complete design carved on a panel instead of built up from several pieces, there is also a greater variety of subject. In the poorly preserved No. 1015 a maned lioness suckles a pair of cubs in a papyrus thicket, with ducks flying in the upper corners. Other scenes show versions of the Isis and Horus or mother and child motif, Nos. 1018-21, or a Horus figure or child squats on a lotus flanked by deities on Nos. 994-6. In a more complex scene, Nos. 1029 and 1030, boats are paddled through reeds. Again, unlike the general run of ivories, many of the Egyptianizing ivories are unique in one way or another. It may be that more examples will be found in other rooms, it may be a reflection of a more inventive approach by the ivory carver, not confined to a limited repertoire but able to select from a wider and more varied range, or it may suggest that the ivories were used in a different way, with a series of individual scenes set like jewels instead of the repetition of the standard panels.

'Egyptianizing' panels have been found in the North West Palace and at Samaria, although no exact matches occur. The child on a lotus motif occurs once on a fragment from the North West Palace and three times at Samaria. Two of the Samaria pieces are set within the branches of stylized trees which form the sides of the curving panels, Nos. 1260-4. The examples from SW 37 are slightly different in form, and show the child squatting in a field of lotus flowers and pads, as he also does in the panel No. 1026. In the
third Samaria version, the child is placed between a pair of kneeling, falcon-headed figures, while the North West Palace fragment shows him between winged deities. The SW 37 versions, Nos. 992-6, show the child between pairs of vultures, female figures with Hathor crowns or feline-headed figures, Nos. 994-6.

The fine North West Palace panel, C.48, shows seated ladies holding was sceptres and saluting a central cartouche. Again parts of the design can be paralleled in SW 37. The fragment No. 963 shows a seated figure holding some kind of sceptre and saluting a central motif, and Nos. 995-8 show figures standing and saluting varied central elements, usually versions of the dijed column with reversed lotus base, paralleled in the North West Palace on C.52b and C.54. Squatting figures flanking a version of the dijed column occur at Samaria and in SW 37, Nos. 1003-4. Nos. 984-7 and 1008 show winged wedjat eyes flanking dijed columns, while the Samaria wedjat eyes flank a papyrus motif.

Squatting figures holding pairs of notched palm branches ending in ankh's occur both at Samaria and in SW 37, Nos. 1005-7, although again there are numerous minor variations, including the fact that the notched palm branches of the SW 37 examples are worked in the alternate inlay technique, while those at Samaria appear to be a crude imitation of that technique. However, alternate inlay does occur at Samaria. It can be seen on the panel with winged wedjat eyes. This popular motif also occurs on six panels found in Tomb 79 at Salamis, although in this case without cloisonné decoration.

This absence of identical themes and pieces can be contrasted with the precise matches that can be made with other categories of ivories found at the two sites, for instance, the ladies in long dresses of Nos. 1032-39. While still deeply dependent on Egyptian iconography, these panels form a group, which can be paralleled at Samaria and elsewhere at Nimrud. A fragment identical to Nos. 1032-4 was found at Samaria, while a crowned version similar to the fragments Nos. 1035-6 was found in SW 7. The SW 7 lady wore skirts formed of wings wrapped round her body, similar to the fragments Nos. 1039-40. Traces also survive of ladies with Hathor crowns and long dresses on the sides of No. 1043, on the front of which was carved a male figure holding a bunch of lotus flowers and an ankh. This three-sided object formed the front of a square furniture element. Partially similar pieces have been found in the North West Palace and at Zinjirli. Despite their dependence on the art of Egypt, the existence of matching panels suggests that the ladies of Nos. 1032-40 probably belong to the 'Ornate School' rather than to the 'Egyptianizing' school with its varied repertoire, see p. 50 below.

**SECTION XII, OPENWORK PANELS WITH CLOISONNÉ DECORATION, Nos. 1049-105**

The panels of Section XII are varied in subject but are united by their similarity of style and technique. They are all openwork, highlighted with cloisonné work, and where preserved, have double frames fixed by tenons. They were probably made in one workshop, or a closely related group of workshops. This group can be subdivided into three different sections:

a. figures associated with plants and decorated with polychrome inlays, Nos. 1049-85;

b. figures associated with plants and decorated with monochrome, blue inlays, Nos. 1086-94;

c. figures set in a dense, floral background and decorated with polychrome inlays, Nos. 1095-103.

It is possible to detect a number of sets within the larger group (a). The finely worked, Nos. 1081-4, may have formed one set, while the collars of a second set, Nos. 1049-54, are just modelled instead of being inlaid.

Once again, parallels can be found with Samaria. Fragments of an openwork, winged boy similar to Nos. 1086 and 1096 are illustrated on Pl. IV,1. The wing fragment with red and blue inlays on Pl. VII, 1, may come from a piece similar to those of Section XII. Two floral fragments on Pl. XVII, Nos. 6 and 3, can be compared with the trees of Nos. 1077-80, and the edges of the panels with figures set in dense, floral backgrounds, Nos. 1095-104. Two openwork, cloisonné panels, found in Tomb 79 at Salamis, are similar in technique, although there are no exact parallels. The Salamis frames are single rather than
double, and the tenons extend the width of the panels unlike the short tongued tenons of the SW 37 pieces. The Salamis tree with its wide pairs of curving branches is both finer than, and significantly different to, the simple trees of Nos. 1075-80.

SECTION XIII, CLOISONNÉ PANELS, Nos. 1106-70

Closer in feel to the Salamis panels than those of Section XII is the long cloisonné panel, No. 1107, with winged sphinxes flanking and framed by trees. The proportions of the sphinxes and the segmented continuation of the headcloths in front of their chests are similar, as are the trees with scales at the bases of the tree-trunks. Also comparable are the fragments Nos. 1108-9, note in particular the unusual long petals rising from the lily flowers.

Nos. 1111-6 are the fragmentary remains of cloisonné panels showing sphinxes striding over their enemies. The only one still relatively close to Egyptian traditions is No. 1111, where the sphinxes flank a djet column and stride over fallen Asiatics – there is also a monochrome example of a similar scene, No. 656. On No. 1114 a pair of kneeling figures, back to back, are inserted between the sphinxes. Parallels can again be found with fragments from Samaria. The small pieces illustrated on Pl. X, 3-5 show the head of an Asiatic and parts of the long overgarment with insets along the border and the feet of the fallen enemies.

The fragments Nos. 1117-20 are entirely different in style and can only be compared to the trapezoidal plaques, Nos. 78 and 79. No parallels have been found. Also without known parallels are the strange griffins and snake of No. 1125. The panels of Nos. 1127-9 may belong to the ‘scaley wing’ group and those of Nos. 1130-53 to the ‘beaky nose’ group, see pp. 15-16 above.

SECTION XIV, CHAMP-LEVÉ PLAQUES, Nos. 1171-214

The plaques and fragments of Section XIV are decorated in the distinctive ‘champ-levé’ technique, also found at Samaria. The trapezoidal plaques, or parts of plaques, Nos. 1171-5, may have formed stands for goblets, see p. 9 above. They were decorated with griffins browsing on stylized trees above a floral frieze of lotus flowers and buds. There is no exact parallel at Samaria, although Pl. XIV, 5 shows a sphinx with an Egyptian double crown in similar style, and the fragment on Pl. XV, 3 may have been broken off a similar plaque. Only the head of a griffin is preserved on the fragment, Pl. XV, 4. While the head and much of the neck are excised as usual, the comb and flowing plumes on the neck are only incised. It is possible that this is a variant technique, where only part of the design was inlaid. It may on the other hand be an incomplete piece, and, if so, would be of particular interest as it might suggest that champ-levé ivories were carved in Samaria.

The stance of the hero of No. 1176, a hero and griffin plaque, is paralleled at Samaria, Pl. XIV, 1, although both the fragmentary figure he attacks and his clothing are different. The winged figures of Nos. 1177 and 1178 do, however, have a close parallel with the fragmentary Pl. XIV, 2, the only differences being that the Samaria figure holds a lily while the SW 37 pair hold papyrus flowers.

Nos. 1171-84 and 1196-204 all belong to the Samarian school of champ-levé, where the design is simply excised and filled with colour. In the fragmentary pieces Nos. 1185-95 some elements of the design are emphasized by outlining with a raised rib, ‘ribbed champ-levé’. This is particularly clear in the ribbed outlines of the fragmentary figures on Nos. 1192 and 1193, where each element is emphasized with this raised rib. It is less obvious on Nos. 1185-7 but can be seen on the wings of Nos. 1185 and 1187 and on the floral column of No. 1186. The designs of the ‘ribbed champ-levé’ group are different from the standard series. Each piece is unique. It is unfortunate that the surviving examples are so fragmentary, for it is impossible to reconstruct their original appearance. The inlays of No. 1186 are particularly well preserved, and were moulded above the surface of the ivory. The effect would have been of modelled and
coloured figures, outlined by plain lines and set against an ivory background.

The interlocking ovals of Nos. 1206-8 are another example of the champ-levé technique. Whether Nos. 1209-14 should actually be included in Section XIV is open to question, as is the original function of Nos. 1209-13.

SECTION XV, INCISED AND STAINED, Nos. 1215-37

Decoration by incision was a widespread and common technique. Barnett suggests that "the line was filled with colour, usually black, for contrast". He also refers to stained or coloured ivories, where colour was applied to all or part of the surface. He notes that the practice was widespread in the Middle and New Kingdoms in Egypt, and that it may have spread there from Anatolia, for it occurs on the Aşemhüyük ivories. It is this latter group, the stained or coloured ivories, to which many of the ivories of Section XV belong, even though traces of staining or colouring only rarely survive. Residual traces can be seen on a sufficient number to suggest that many of the incised designs were highlighted with colour, see pp. 59-60 for further discussion of the technique.

The incised and stained ivories belonged to a variety of objects and were worked in various styles. They can be divided into a number of groups. One group consists of the Egyptianizing Nos. 1215-17, two of which belonged to pylon-shaped boxes; another of fragments from panels used to veneer furniture, Nos. 1218-29. A single fragment from a combat frieze, No. 1222, is partially similar to fragments from Hamath, see p. 33 below. Pieces decorated with incised designs were obviously suitable for use as bases, Nos. 1242-3, as for instance on the carved horn found in Well AJ, and on the oval and circular discs with simple incised motifs described as pyxis lids and found in the Burnt Palace. When the method of decoration was dictated by its function, we can expect similar pieces to be made over a wide area. Also common were floral friezes and guilloche bands. Parallels to these simple and popular designs can be found on most sites including Nimrud, Khorsabad, Arslan Tash, Hamath, and Samaria.

The Assyrian style ivories are another group of material from Nimrud decorated by incision. These are, however, different in subject and style, and in technique. The designs are more lightly scratched on the ivory and no trace of colour has been reported. Significantly, not one of this distinctive group was found in either of the big magazines, SW 11/12 or SW 37, and only one fragment in the entire SW Quadrant. The Assyrian style ivories belong to a different tradition to the incised and stained ivories of SW 37, the relations of which are in the West. The ‘Egyptianizing’ Nos. 1215-17, together perhaps with bridle harness pieces decorated in the same technique, may have been the products of a workshop working relatively close to an Egyptian pro-forma, while the furniture pieces, Nos. 1218-29 belong to the same family as the ‘Aproned Sphinx and Griffin’ School, using a repertoire based on Egyptian motifs and adapted to the Near Eastern taste for symmetry and repetition.

SECTION XVII, UNUSUALLY-SHAPED PIECES WITH STYLIZED TREES, Nos. 1251-70.

It is their unusual shape that unites the ivories of Section XVII. Most of them are strongly curved, with the design cut on the concave face: the convex backs are plain and clearly not meant to be seen. They are fixed at top and bottom. The design is regularly set within the topmost branches of a stylized tree, the branches greatly enlarged and the ivory swelling out at that point. The purpose for which these panels were used has not yet been established. The shape is not regular. It could be relatively tall, like No. 1254, or short and squat, like No. 1265. Most panels are worked in delicate cloisonné although two, Nos. 1251-2, are monochrome. The SW 37 panels were all carved on solid sections of tusk: however, fragments of two openwork pieces belonging to the same genre were found in Room X of the North West Palace.

Most designs show a pair of winged griffins, back to back, their beaks raised nibbling the fronds of the curving branches of the tree, Nos. 1251-8. An example almost identical to No. 1258 was found in Room
X of the North West Palace. Another popular subject was a child squatting on a lotus in a field of lotus flowers and pads, Nos. 1260-4. On these examples the branches of the ‘tree’ rise from the base of the panel. This design occurs in a slightly different form on a similarly shaped piece from Samaria. Other designs enclosed within the curving branches are a unique scarab beetle with the head in the form of a lady supporting her crown with raised arms, No. 1265, and a winged sphinx, No. 1266. The large curved panel with a sphinx suckling her young in a floral field, No. 1267, also almost certainly formed part of an exceptionally large example of this type of panel. A better-preserved baby sphinx was found in Well NN, see p. 28.

SECTION XIX, HUMAN MASKS, STATUETTES AND PARTS OF STATUETTES, Nos. 1274-339

There are only two possible ‘masks’, Nos. 1274 and 1275, and one of these, No. 1274, may have been used as the head of a sphinx or ‘lady at the window’ panel, rather than as a mask. The rest of Section XIX are statuettes or parts of statuettes or statues, varying in size from the small bone figurine No. 1300, to lifesize composite statuettes. These fall essentially into two principal groups – those with parallels to pieces found in the Burnt Palace and Well AJ of the North West Palace, belonging to the ‘northern’ tradition, and those with a stronger ‘Egyptianizing’ element, with parallels mostly to fragments from Rooms V and W of the North West Palace, belonging to the ‘southern’ tradition.

The ‘Burnt Palace Group’, Nos. 1276-9, 1283-4, 1296-8, 1332

The small backs of heads, Nos. 1277-9, are comparable to examples from the Burnt Palace, as is the larger, fragmentary No. 1283, with a fillet of rosettes around the brow. Note the excised circles with central peg-hole – the use of pegged inlays is a hallmark of the ‘northern’ schools and can also be seen on the necklace and polos of a head carved on the end of a task from Well AJ. The poorly preserved fragment from a large head, No. 1284, also probably belongs to this group, for the heavy plaits framing the ear can be compared with those on the small head, S.193, and on the Well head.

The little statuette, No. 1296, and the fragment of feet on a pedestal, No. 1332, find parallels in pieces from Well AJ and the Burnt Palace. Apart from the fact that the SW 37 lady has her hands beside her hips instead of clasping her breasts, she is almost identical to the Well figurine, while a similar statuette from the Burnt Palace, S.211, has its hands by the hips in the same manner as the SW 37 piece, and also wears bracelets. A statuette from Toprak Kale is related to this group. The poorly preserved Nos. 1297-8 were probably parts of ‘swimming maiden’ handles, cf. S.93 from the Burnt Palace.

The ‘North West Palace Group’, Nos. 1280-1, 1285-90, 1292-5, 1302-9

There are five examples of faces, Nos. 1286-90, belonging to statuettes of the ‘North West Palace group’. These are all almost identical, with smooth rounded faces, hooked noses (preserved on No. 1290), and eyes and eyebrows deeply excised for inlay. Raised lines ran along the tops of the brows. These pieces are similar to two fragments from Rooms V and W, C.39 and C.41, and to fragments from the Burnt Palace, S.342 and S.344. Although carved on a larger scale, almost life-size, the poorly preserved fragment No. 1285 belongs to the same tradition. At the top of the head can be seen the raised ridges of the headcloth, the ridges of which would probably have been covered with gold, the valleys inlaid with blue. The three Egyptian double crowns, Nos. 1302-4, were presumably set on top of the heads. The ears, Nos. 1305-9, were sometimes carved separately.

The battered head No. 1280 with its large eyes and pursed lips and the fragment No. 1281 are reminiscent of the smiling sphinx from Well AJ. All have ‘pegged’ wigs and eyes and eyebrows deeply excised for inlay. They do not seem to belong either to the ‘northern’ or the ‘southern’ traditions, but to
have aspects of each, and were probably products of an ‘intermediate’ school.

No. 1292 is the best preserved of the statuettes, although it too is rather battered. It wore the usekh collar around its neck, and we can see part of such a collar on the top of the arm, C.42, from Rooms V and W. The pleated kilt was secured by a belt with an elaborate system of ties or an apron hanging down the front. Only traces of this complex element are preserved on No. 1292, but can be better seen on some of the openwork panels of Section XII, Nos. 1062-5. Part of a similar element is preserved on C.41 from Rooms V and W. A battered fragment of the body of a similar, though possibly more crudely carved, statuette was found in the Burnt Palace, S.314. These statuettes were made up of several pieces, the location of the various divisions doubtless being decided by the size of tusk available for carving. In No. 1292 the body and arms were carved from one piece, although the legs were jointed on separately as probably was the head. In Nos. 1293 and 1294, the heads and upper shoulders were joined on, as were the legs, while in No. 1295 only the upper body and part of one arm were carved in one piece, the head, the lower body and legs and the right arm being carved separately. Examples of arms, legs, hands and feet can be seen on Nos. 1311-39.

Perhaps the most exciting discovery among these pieces of human statuary from SW 37 is the fragment of a head, No. 1285, and ear, No. 1308, as well as the still relatively large Nos. 1284 and 1290. These pieces suggest that there were life-size statues, presumably made of ivory and wood and with gold and polychrome glass inlays. Better preserved pieces of life-size statuary have also been found in Well AJ (on exhibition in the Iraq Museum). The battered No. 1285 must once have formed part of a magnificent, highly coloured statue, the headcloth doubtless alternately gold and blue, the eyes and eyebrows also filled with blue. Even in its ruined state, the sensitivity of the modelling is obvious.

SECTION XX. LION MASKS, RELIEF PANELS, STATUETTES AND PARTS OF STATUETTES, Nos. 1340-448

Lion masks, Nos. 1340-57, must have been mass-produced, although for what purpose is not yet known. The fragments Nos. 1358 and 1359 are different in style and technique, and were part of a panel, rather than being separate silhouettes. A similar mask, though lacking inlays, was found in Room OO of the North West Palace. The same stylizations occur on the head of the lioness on the fine chryselephantine pair of plaques from Well NN, ND 2547 and 2548. Some pieces placed in Section XX are neither masks nor carved in the round but are silhouettes or are carved in high relief. The heads of most of the silhouettes of seated lions and sphinxes, Nos. 1361-5, were carved separately. Pieces like the aegis, No. 1366, or the little lion head, No. 1372, might have been used for this purpose. Nos. 1362-4 are comparable to plaques from Samaria in style and stance although the Samaria lions are set against a ‘brick wall’. A better-executed version of the ‘wall’ can be seen on No. 1368, a panel in high relief showing the body of a couchant lion.

No. 1370 is a fragment from one of the familiar oliphants with a lion holding a bowl in his outstretched paws. A larger oliphant held by a pair of lions, but carved in the same style, was found in Well AJ. The Well oliphant belongs to the ‘flame and frond’ school, as is shown by the pair of winged sphinxes flanking a stylized tree carved on the base of the oliphant, and thus links the SW 37 oliphant to the same group.

Lions carved in the round vary in size from small figurines such as Nos. 1384-6 to large beasts, the sizes of which the fragmentary lower jaw, No. 1383, the large ears, Nos. 1393-5, as well as some of the massive paws, such as Nos. 1430-6, give an indication. The actual body of these life-size lions must have been carved of wood, with ivory being used for the heads, the legs, and the paws. It is possible that the wooden form was veneered to give the appearance of an ivory body, with the mane probably covered with gold. The North West Palace fragment from a leonine head, C.63, is similar to No. 1380, while the leonine hindquarters, J.1, can be compared to Nos. 1383 and 1390.

Small ivory lions have been found on a number of sites. Couchant examples similar to No. 1384 have been found in Room J.2 of the Palace of Kilamu at Zinjiri and at Thasos, while the poorly preserved
No. 1385 crouches in a half-lying, half-sitting position, and as far as the state of preservation permits comparison is similar to better-preserved examples from Zinjirli and Samaria.\textsuperscript{40} The Zinjirli, Samaria and SW 37 examples have deep tenon slots cut down into their backs, with transverse perforations for the dowel used to secure the tenon. The relatively complete No. 1440 was the foreleg of a large sphinx with a cloisonné apron. It may have been part of a free-standing statue, or have been used as the leg of a footstool. The presence of the apron makes the former the more probable. Some of the larger paws may have been used as the feet of stools, chairs or tables.\textsuperscript{41} An elegant S-shaped leonine leg from such a stool was found at Salamis.\textsuperscript{42} Paws found in SW 37 possibly serving this purpose include Nos. 1435 and 1439. The fragmentary No. 1441 and poorly preserved but practically complete No. 1442 may have been the front and back legs of a large-scale statue of a lion or sphinx, note the unusual but identical muscle stylization on the two legs. Such a statue might have formed the side of a throne in the tradition of the one shown on the earlier sarcophagus of Ahiram and on an ivory panel from Megiddo.\textsuperscript{43}

The unique No. 1446 has been incorrectly catalogued with the wing fragments, Nos. 1445-8, because of the wing clearly depicted on it. It formed part of a vulture crown, see that worn by the lady of No. 1021. The scale and criss-cross design represent part of the vulture's body with the wing overlapping a short, Egyptian-style wig.

\textbf{SECTION XXI, FURNITURE ELEMENTS, Nos. 1452-8}

Nos. 1453-4 are almost identical to some found at Khorsabad\textsuperscript{44} and Arslan Tash,\textsuperscript{45} and their use was convincingly proposed by Von Luschan, using the evidence of a stone relief found at Zinjirli.\textsuperscript{46} These pieces formed the stretchers of stools decorated with friezes of running palmettes, similar to Nos. 810-53. In Von Luschan's reconstruction, the curving ends of pieces like Nos. 1453-4 fitted neatly over the cross-stretcher.

The massive No. 1455 must have formed part of a chair or bed leg, as may the smaller No. 1457. The palm capital, No. 1456, is paralleled by a slightly smaller version serving as part of a handle and found in the Burnt Palace\textsuperscript{47} and by a fragment, 8A 210, found at Hamath.\textsuperscript{48}
CHAPTER THREE
RELATED IVORIES

Most of the parallels pointed out in this chapter have already been noted in Chapter Two, when discussing the external parallels of the various groups of ivories. The information is repeated here, for ease of reference.

NIMRUD, THE NORTH WEST PALACE

The first ivories found at Nimrud were discovered in 1845 by A.H. Layard in Rooms A, I, V, W and X of the North West Palace.¹ More were recovered a century later by Max Mallowan in the excavations of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq from 1949 to 1952. Mallowan found ivories in Rooms V and W,² as well as in the newly-excavated east wing.³ The best finds, however, came from two wells, in Rooms NN and AB.⁴ Mallowan began work in a third well in Court AJ but was forced to abandon it, because of the danger of collapse. In 1974 the State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage was able to complete the excavation of Well AJ and found magnificent ivories, more or less complete and retaining many gold overlays.⁵ Much of the material found in Rooms A, V and W belongs to the southern tradition of ivory carving and has many links with ivories found at Samaria. Most striking among these are the ‘Egyptianizing’ panels from Rooms V and W.⁶ Parallels occur with pieces from SW 37, but as is usual in pieces of this genre, there are no duplicates. The familiar Horus on a lotus flanked by attendants of C.51 can be seen on Nos. 994-6, although the attendants differ in each of the four examples. The symmetrical composition of a pair of seated worshippers saluting a central cartouche of C.48 does not occur in SW 37 although its elements in different combinations do: seated figures on Nos. 963, 969, 1018, and 1029-30, and pairs of worshippers on Nos. 995-9 and 1002-4. The djed pillar on a reversed lotus of C.52b and C.54 occurs on Nos. 984-7 and 1008-9, and the sphinx fragments C.52a, C.53, and C.55 can be partially matched on the winged Nos. 1010 and 1267-8.⁷

The fragment, A.9, showing a lion in front of a background of papyrus,⁸ the design of which is preserved on D.1,⁹ is similar to the Egyptianizing panel of a lioness suckling her cubs in a field of papyrus, No. 1015. Indeed it seems probable that A.9 formed part of a similar design, the mane indicating that the animal was of the species lion rather than a male lion. The fragment, D.1, worked in alternate inlay and showing part of a curving field of papyrus can be paralleled on a number of pieces from SW 37, particularly Nos. 1021-8, and the monochrome Nos. 968-71. The winged youth of G.⁵ is a monochrome version of a design familiar on the panels of Section XII, see Nos. 1056-7 and 1086, and also is similar to No. 295. Although the principal face of the four-sided ivory furniture element, ND 768,¹⁰ found in Room FF, is poorly preserved, it probably showed a male figure, with ladies on the sides and is related to the more lavishly decorated No. 1043. No exact parallels can be found with the series of panels from Rooms V and W showing youths binding or grasping plants,¹¹ although the designs on the plaques Nos. 324-32 are similar. Panels showing ‘ladies at the window’ do not form a significant part of the SW 37 collection. The poorly preserved No. 401 seems closest to the North West Palace versions.¹²

Fragments from human statuettes found in Rooms V and W¹³ can also be paralleled in SW 37. The human masks C.39 and C.41 match Nos. 1286 and 1287, with 1288-90 being slightly larger versions of the same type. The arm, C.42, is similar to that carved on No. 1292, the fragment from the skirt C.44 to that worn by No. 1292, although this particular piece came from a larger statuette, and the leg fragment, C.44a, and foot C.43, can also be compared to No. 1292, although the toes are not preserved.

The curved, unusually-shaped piece, D.9,¹⁴, decorated with griffins within the enlarged branches of a stylized tree, from Room X of the North West Palace is almost identical to No. 1258 and finds parallels with other pieces from Section XVII, particularly Nos. 1254 and 1257. Among the panels with sphinxes,
the openwork fragment A.4§ is similar to many of the SW 37 sphinxes, particularly to the fragment No. 515. C.60 can be compared with Nos. 515 and 447, and the openwork wing fragment A.2 is similar to No. 453 among others. An openwork panel with a rampant, human-headed sphinx, ND 1083, found by Mallowan in Room EA^4 is reminiscent of the human-headed sphinx of No. 562, and may belong to the ‘flame and frond’ school. Another familiar North West Palace series, openwork cows and calves, is poorly represented in SW 37, with only four examples (Nos. 744-7). These were fixed by dovetail slots rather than the keyhole slots used on the North West Palace ivories, and have elaborate fitters’ marks, which the North West Palace ones lack. While cows and calves were relatively rare in SW 37, the bulls, either on panel or in silhouette, were popular (Nos. 709-43 and 748-60). None, however, parallels the stocky bull, ND 762, from Room HH, though a number of bulls were fixed to their backings by similar keyhole slots (Nos. 748-58). The damaged panel C.62, found in Rooms V and W, probably belongs to an ‘intermediate’ school transitional between the southern and northern traditions. It shows a pair of sphinxes, back to back with the remains of a stylized tree in front of one of them. This panel is related to the Samaria series of openwork sphinxes: note the beading on the wing, the wing feathering and the almost identical aprons, and the Samaria sphinxes are themselves linked to the SW 37 sphinxes of the ‘beaky nose’ group, particularly Nos. 471-4. The distinctive carving of the wig of the North West Palace ivory enables us to enlarge the ‘beaky nose’ group to include some of the panels with human subjects. Compare the features and zig-zag wigs of the adorants on No. 940 and the ladies of Nos. 386-7 and 393-5. Both Barnett and Mallowan have suggested that the ivories found in the North West Palace were deposited there in the time of Sargon.

NIMRUD, THE NORTH WEST PALACE, WELLS NN AND AJ

There are relatively few parallels with the ivories found by Mallowan in Well NN. The tiny suckling sphinx is a better preserved example of that shown on No. 1267, and the thick, twining stalks of the floral field of that piece and the similar Nos. 1269-70 can only be matched on the field of the chryselephantine plaques, ND 2547 and 2548. The carving of the lioness’ heads on those pieces, with their central discs and framing marks, is reminiscent of the lion masks (Nos. 1340-57). The four life-sized ears, ND 2229, can be compared with Nos. 1307-9.

The publication of the magnificent pieces found in Well AJ by the State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage is currently in preparation, but in the mean time we are fortunate that some were sent to an exhibition in Turin and Rome. The superbly illustrated catalogue of that exhibition, La Terra tra i Due Fiumi (Turin 1985), has made them available for comparison. The pieces which can be compared to the SW 37 ivories belong to the northern tradition of ivory carving. Three pieces extend our knowledge of the distinctive panels of Section VII, the ‘round-cheeked and ringletted’ school, Nos. 888-922. The first is the openwork no. 171, which shows a sphinx represented frontally and grasping a goat in her claws, with vultures on either side. While the subject is different, the style is identical, and the panel was fixed to its backing by the pegged dowel, characteristic of this group. The second piece, no. 170, is the extraordinary unguent palette carved on every available surface with a complex mass of animals, again obviously belonging to the ‘round-cheeked and ringletted’ school. The third piece, on exhibition in the Iraq Museum, consists of a rectangular panel decorated with a lion, similar in style to those shown on the palette, and fixed to its backing by pegged dowels.

Comparisons with another ‘school’ of material, the ‘flame and frond’ group, can be made with three other pieces from Well AJ, the first a carved horn, no. 177, the second, no. 181, an almost complete pyxis with base and lid still in situ, and the third, an openwork, circular piece, no. 178, showing a lion attacking a bull. The muscle stylizations of the bulls and lions of no. 177 can be paralleled on the fragments, Nos. 683-7. Compare the method of carving the bulls’ eyes and neck tresses, the high curving shoulders with the curves outlined, the indented lines along the tops of the backs and flame markings on the hindquarters. Compare also the eyes, rounded mouths, dotting on the faces, waving of the manes, the
Indented lines along the backs and plaiting along the bellies and hindquarters, the incised ribs and the flame markings of the lions. Identical markings can be observed on the circular, openwork lion and bull, no. 178, and on the bulls of the pyxis, no. 181. Another distinctive muscle stylization on the horn from Well AJ is the beaded design near the hocks, which can be paralleled on the openwork panels Nos. 561 and 562, the rampant griffin and human-headed sphinx. Although the stylizations on the forelegs differ slightly and there is no indented line along the backs, the ribs are indicated and there is plaiting down the haunch and flame markings on the quarters. It seems reasonable, therefore, to include this pair of panels in the 'flame and frond' school. It has already been suggested above that the openwork sphinx panel found in Room EA might also be related to Nos. 561 and 562.

**NIMRUD, THE SOUTH-EAST OR BURNT PALACE**

W.K. Loftus discovered ivories in the 'South-East Palace' in the nineteenth century, and Mallowan recovered more when he reopened Loftus' excavations in 1951-55. Mallowan found that the 'South-East Palace' consisted of two buildings, the Ezida complex and the Burnt Palace, and it was the latter building in which the ivories were discovered. The Burnt Palace was a ninth century foundation, rebuilt twice, probably by Adad-nirari III and by Sargon. Ivories may well have been deposited there by the latter monarch.

Some of the Burnt Palace pyxides belong to the 'flame and frond' school, as do some of the couchant calves once fixed to their lids. Circular bases decorated with incised, running guilloche designs and intersecting circles forming floral motifs are similar to Nos. 1237-43.

Curving bull silhouettes were found on the burnt floor of the throne room in the Burnt Palace, as well as in Room 43 of the Private Houses. The latter are similar to Nos. 268-77, and one of them, ND 3587, is still attached by its back to a circular frame. The Burnt Palace bull was attached to a curving frame by its feet. A curved procession of bulls was also found in Corridor E of the Southern Residency of Fort Shalmaneser. In this example the bulls are shown in relief against a background rather than in silhouette. Bull silhouettes on a curving frame were also found in Well AJ (on exhibition, the Iraq Museum). These pieces may have been used as furniture fittings.

Other parallels between material in the Burnt Palace and SW 37 include the triangular face-piece ornament S.146, which can be compared with some of the bridle harness face-pieces, while the head is almost identical to heads presumed to come from 'lady at the window' panels, Nos. 409-12. The backs of heads in the round, Nos. 1277-9 are similar to the back of the head S.183. The method of carving the eyes of the fragmentary frieze of bulls with lowered heads, S.51, is similar to Nos. 738-9, and the sphinx of S.65u is reminiscent of sphinxes like No. 422.

**KHORSABAD**

Comparatively few small objects were found in the American excavations from 1929 to 1933 at Khorsabad, although some ivories were discovered in Room 13 of the Nabu Temple as well as a few in Residence K. All had been severed from their backings before being buried in debris. The Khorsabad ivories cannot have been deposited there earlier than the reign of Sargon, and thus provide a welcome horizon of ivories circulating in Assyria at that time or later, although a Sargonid date is the most probable.

Nine 'lady at the window' panels, found in the Nabu Temple, are similar to, but not identical with, examples from the North West Palace and resemble the poorly preserved No. 401. Similar jewels are worn by the Khorsabad ladies and the ladies of Nos. 409-17. The Khorsabad wigs can be paralleled on the openwork sphinxes, Nos. 539-41. Fifteen openwork winged sphinxes with heads represented frontally and curving wingtips can be compared with Nos. 534-41, particularly the finer Nos. 534-7. The body of No. 534 is slightly lighter than those of the Khorsabad ivories, which in both body and wings are more closely
comparable to the panel with the opposed sphinxes from Arslan Tash. Only three fragmentary panels with winged female figures were recovered. The subject and its treatment are similar to the trapezoidal plaques, Nos. 49-52, and see also the tenoned panels Nos. 320-1. Compare also the winged youth, No. 324, particularly the crown, wig and beaded garment borders.

Other parallels with SW 37 include the poorly preserved fragment with a winged human-headed sphinx, which is generally similar to Nos. 501-17. Nos. 801-2 are slightly more sophisticated versions of the unusual plaques with intertwining branches, and the two fragments of a lotus and bud frieze in the incised and stained technique are comparable both to pieces from Arslan Tash and to the slightly coarser SW 37 examples, Nos. 1230-5. The running guilloche patterns of Nos. 71 and 72 resemble Nos. 1237 and 1242 respectively, again with Arslan Tash parallels. And finally the fragments of furniture elements can be exactly matched at Arslan Tash and in SW 37, No. 1454.

**ARSLAN TASH**

Many ivory panels were discovered in 1928 by a French expedition led by F. Thureau Dangin at Arslan Tash, ancient Hadatu, east of Carchemish. In addition to the eighth century palace of the Assyrian governor of Hadatu, they also excavated a smaller Syro-Hittite building of the bit hilani type. It was in Rooms 14 and 7 off the central court that they found the ivories, the remains of the wooden framework of a bed, measuring 1.95 by 0.96 m., in Room 14, together with traces, too poorly preserved for measurement, of a second. Also found in the room were fragments of an inscribed panel reading "... the son of 'Amma for Haza'el our Lord". Haza'el was initially identified with the Haza'el of Aram, opponent of Shalmaneser III, and the ivories thus dated to the ninth century, but an eighth century date is now generally accepted.

Twenty-one panels were decorated with pairs of youths or ladies flanking central floral motifs. Fourteen of these, Nos. 1-14, belong to a single set and show winged youths flanking small figures squatting on flowers. The closest parallels in the SW 37 corpus are the openwork No. 295 and No. 324, both unfortunately incomplete. The same subject is represented on the SW 37 plaques, Nos. 47-53, although the ladies of Nos. 49-52 are closer to Arslan Tash Nos. 15-19. Another pair in the Arslan Tash series, Nos. 20-21, shows youths standing on either side of a tied plant, with a small figure squatting on the plant. The youths and plant are comparable to those on No. 40, although on the SW 37 example there is no squatting figure. The same method of standing on one flower and grasping another is shown on Nos. 38 and 39.

The 'ladies at the window' panels, Nos. 45-51, are similar to the poorly preserved No. 401. The less standard inset panels with the balustrade inlaid with a strip of glass, Nos. 56-59, find an exact parallel with No. 409, while the little head, No. 55, is similar to No. 410, although the hair is carved differently.

There is a general similarity of subject and style between many of the Arslan Tash openwork sphinx panels and those from SW 37, Nos. 418-576. The Arslan Tash panel showing winged sphinxes flanking a tree lacks exact parallels, although the heavy body and upward-curving wings occur on Nos. 596-8, as well as on examples from Khorsabad, see above, themselves comparable to Nos. 512-3. The same heavy body but with straight wings can be seen on Arslan Tash Nos. 26 and 27. No. 28 probably belonged to the same set. Arslan Tash Nos. 23-5 share some features with Nos. 525-6: compare the curve of the horn, the proportions and the flower above the wing of Arslan Tash 25 and the SW 37 525. It is possible that Arslan Tash Nos. 29-31 formed parts of the same set as Nos. 23-25: they can be compared with No. 524, possibly part of the same set as Nos. 525-6. The Arslan Tash sphinxes with heads represented frontally are varied, No. 33 is seated, No. 34 is couchant, and No. 32 is standing. There are in addition two fragments showing just the heads, Nos. 35-6. The heads of Arslan Tash Nos. 33 and 34 are similar to the SW 37 sphinxes, Nos. 534-5: compare the features and methods of representing the wigs and collars, while the poorly preserved Arslan Tash fragment No. 35 may resemble the coarser Nos. 538-40.

Only general comparisons can be drawn between the openwork tenoned panels with stylized trees of
Arslan Tash, Nos. 97-98, and the similar panels, Nos. 767-76, and plaques, Nos. 175-9, from SW 37. However, as at Samaria and Khorsabad, the openwork panels with running palmettes, a design clearly mass produced and widely distributed, can be closely matched, compare Nos. 94-6 with Nos. 818 and 825-35.

A dozen examples of openwork cow and calf panels were found at Arslan Tash, Nos. 63-74. They are similar to Nos. 744-7, have fitters' marks but were fixed with keyhole slots rather than the dovetailed slots of the SW 37 panels. The panels with backgrounds, Nos. 75-80, can be compared with Nos. 701-8, although the form of the Arslan Tash plants is slightly different. Despite many of the eyes being excised, the heavy bodies and the presence of plants suggest that the Arslan Tash cattle probably belong to the northern tradition.

The crude and provincial Arslan Tash panels, Nos. 39-42 only find parallels in general terms, in the unusual shape of some of the panels and in the subjects depicted, not in the style. Panels with one side cut into a curve to allow for a circular inset occur at both sites, Arslan Tash Nos. 40 and 41, and SW 37 Nos. 940-1 and 942-5. A winged uraeus is placed at the base of the curve on all the examples, and each set contains figures holding ram-headed sceptres and long-necked jugs. This motif was a popular one, and is also represented on Nos. 337-57, although again carved in varying styles. The distinctive jug occurs on the plaques Nos. 23-24.

The furniture elements of Pl. XLIV, Nos. 92 and 93, can be compared with SW 37 types, as well as with similar pieces from other sites, including Khorsabad, see above. No. 93 seems identical to No. 1454.

The Arslan Tash ivories were only rarely coloured. The eyes of cattle were sometimes inlaid, strips of glass were probably inserted into some of the 'lady at the window' panels, and some ivories were coloured by staining. Examples worked in the incised and stained technique show clear traces of colour. The lotus and bud friezes of Nos. 105-7 can be matched at Khorsabad, though the SW 37 examples, Nos. 1230-4, are slightly coarser. The common running guilloche design of Nos. 108-11 is similar to the SW 37 examples, Nos. 1238-40. The ivories were dated to the ninth century, principally because of the ivory label naming 'Hazael', identified as the king of Damascus of that name who was a contemporary of Shalmaneser III, see above. However, as Winter summarized in an article in Iraq 43, the archaeological evidence is meagre and can date the building no more precisely than to the ninth to seventh centuries, although some building was probably undertaken by Tiglath Pileser III and Sargon II. The ivories find parallels with material from Khorsabad of Sargonid date and with ivories found at Nimrud and Samaria, which need not be earlier than the reign of Sargon, and the form of the Aramaic letters may be eighth century rather than ninth. The weight of evidence seems to suggest that the Arslan Tash ivories, like those at Khorsabad, should be dated to the eighth century rather than earlier. Winter lists the Assyrian kings who might have transferred ivories to Arslan Tash including Shalmaneser III, Adad-nirari III, Shalmaneser IV and Tiglath Pileser III.

HASANLU

The collection of burnt and broken ivories found at Hasanlu in North West Iran is of less relevance than we might hope. The Hasanlu ivories, both made locally and imported from North Syria and elsewhere, were found in buildings probably sacked in an Urartian raid a few years before 800 B.C. Of importance from the point of view of SW 37 are the fragments of pyxides with sphinxes of the 'flame and frond' school. Their discovery at Hasanlu indicates that this type of ivory was in circulation in the ninth century.

TELL HALAF

Ivory fragments decorated in the 'flame and frond' style were found in a shaft grave in front of the City Gate. One showed the hindquarters of a lion with the characteristic line along the back, plaiting along belly and hindquarters, and flame markings on the hindquarters. Like the Hasanlu fragments, these
fragments can be dated to the ninth century, before the town became part of the Assyrian provincial administration in the late ninth century.83

CARCHEMISH

Fragments from seven panels of openwork palmettes were found in the courtyard of the Temple of the Storm God.84 This common design is similar, but not identical, to many panels from SW 37.

ZINJIRLI

Ivories were found in the German excavations at Zinjirli, ancient Sam'al, in Building J/K, the palace built by Kilamu (fl. 840-830 B.C.) and added to by Bar-Rakib (fl. 730-720).85 The relatively small number of ivories found there were varied in style and type and cannot be closely dated because of the long life of the buildings. There are a number of parallels with material from SW 37. The three-sided furniture elements found in Room L of Building L86 are similar in form and subject but not in style, to No. 1043. Small ivory lions carved in the round can be exactly paralleled in SW 37 and at Samaria and Thasos.87 One Zinjirli paw88 is comparable to examples found at Salamis and to Nos. 1437 and 1439, while others89 are similar to Nos. 1424-34.

Among the fragments, parts of openwork chariot scenes90 are similar to Nos. 657 and 658. Compare the rosette on the chest, the scale armour and the body of the chariot with the hole at the top back and crossed quivers on the sides. The fragments of openwork animal bodies on Pl. 71, l-o are similar to No. 580.

Relevant non-ivory material from Zinjirli includes the fragment of a stone relief showing a stool,91 which both illustrates a decorative frieze of running palmettes and shows how furniture elements such as Nos. 1454 were used. A stone horse head is equipped with a bridle with blinker and frontlet.92 And finally a fragment of a clay mould, possibly part of a combat scene, shows the hindquarters of a lion, beautifully modelled, and with 'flame and frond' stylizations, including the beading near the hock.93

TELL RIFA'AT

Numerous fragments of burnt ivory were found in burnt debris in the East Gate of Tell Rifa'at, excavated by V. Seton Williams.94 Level II is considered to be Aramaean/Assyrian and the destruction tentatively dated to the eighth century. The ivories were poorly preserved. Among them was the charred forepart of a lion95 similar to one from Zinjirli.

HAMATH

The Danish Expedition to Hamath (1932-8) found some ivory fragments in and below the destruction layer in Building 5. Building 5 was located a little apart from the principal series of excavated structures but was destroyed in the same conflagration, dated to the Assyrian destruction of Hamath by Sargon in 720.96 Four groups of SW 37 ivories can be paralleled at Hamath. These are the panels with deer browsing on fronds, Nos. 586-91, one group of the series with combat scenes, Nos. 683-8, some of the incised and stained group, Nos. 1215-37, and one of the furniture mouldings, No. 1456. Also comparable are the openwork rosette, No. 881, fragments of guilloche strips and strips with rosettes, and a collection of plain discs and bosses. Many of these ivories also find parallels to pieces found in the Burnt Palace.

Similar to Nos. 586-91 of the 'flame and frond' group is a fragment with fronds and a cervine horn from an openwork tenoned panel, 8A 320,97 found in Room B. Also belonging to the 'flame and frond' group are two fragments, 8A 50298 from Room A and 8A2 from Room C. The muscle stylizations are similar to those on Nos. 683 and 684 - there is the same high, outlined shoulder, the indented line along the back, and the flame markings on the quarters. The panels' backs are striated and perforated by dowel holes,
a method of fixing also occurring on the Hamath fragments. The openwork fragment, 8A 133, carved on a thin piece of ivory and found in Room J, was another product of the ‘flame and frond’ workshop. It shows a pair of opposed winged sphinxes with similar markings on the ribs, flame markings on the quarters, plaiting along the belly and hindlegs as well as a beaded detail by the hock, a feature occurring on the SW 37 fragments, Nos. 561 and 562.

Among tiny fragments found in Building 5 were a number in the ‘incised and stained’ technique. Some, 8A 272, from Room 5, have been painstakingly pieced together to form a stylized tree, others show tiny fragments of a curl or hook from a griffin’s wing?, possibly similar to No. 1222. Larger fragments formed a guilloche strip identical to ND 1237. A modelled furniture element, 8A 210, found in Room K, is similar to No. 1456 and to pieces from the Burnt Palace. A number of tusks were also found in Building 5.

These fragments, presumably broken in the sack of Hamath in 720, must have formed part of the furnishings and equipment of a wealthy inhabitant, one who owned not only worked pieces but also tusks, raw material gathered either as an investment or to be made up at some future date. The fragments are of particular interest for they illustrate that ivories in the northern tradition were still in circulation in the late eighth century. Other dated contexts, such as Tell Halaf and Hasanlu, provide an earlier horizon.

HAZOR

The fragmentary ivory pyxis and bone tube from Hazor are not closely related to the material from SW 37.

SAMARIA

A joint Harvard-Hebrew University-Palestine Exploration Fund expedition, working at Samaria in 1932 and 1933, discovered more than 500 fragments of ivory. These fragments were found, as R.D. Barnett describes, “in a rectangular area on top of the hill amid traces of a burnt layer between some walls, possibly remains of an Israelite palace but confused with later Neo-Babylonian and Hellenistic filling material; others were found in a Roman quarry nearby. Many were half burnt, evidently in the savage destruction of their place of deposit. But they cannot be securely dated from their archaeological context.” The Samaria fragments can be linked with many pieces from SW 37.

Among the sphinx panels, links can be found with the ‘triple flower’, the ‘pointed ear’ and the ‘scaley wing’ groups. The characteristic flower of the ‘triple flower’ group occurs on a poorly preserved panel from Samaria, as well as on panels from SW 12. The half stylized tree in front of the SW 12 sphinxes, with its long bare trunk and single set of voluted branches at the top, resembles both the Samaria tree and that on Nos. 599 and 779. Links between the ‘pointed ear’ and ‘scaley wing’ groups are less convincing than that with the ‘triple flower’, but nevertheless exist. The fragment of an openwork stylized tree with pairs of upward-curving branches from Samaria is similar to those on Nos. 595 and 602. The voluted palmette flowers, their petals outlined with ribbing, occur on a fragment from Samaria and on the panels of the ‘pointed ear’ and ‘scaley wing’ groups.

The sphinxes of the ‘beaky nose’ group are closely related to openwork tenoned panels from Samaria showing sphinxes associated with flowering plants. The Samaria sphinxes are also similar in style to a sphinx found by Layard in the North West Palace.

Fragments of a combat scene from Samaria are similar to the Nimrud fragments Nos. 672-3, compare the eyes, the jaws with their rows of teeth and the manes with the hair enclosed in triangles. The bull from the unusual openwork combat scene on Pl. X, 1, with its curving horn, extended tongue, and eye totally excised for inlay is reminiscent of some of the sets of cattle, both silhouette and with backgrounds, of Nos. 701-58, compare the cows and calves of Nos. 701-7, the bulls of Nos. 709-17, 722, 744-58. The tiny fragment with a frond, Pl. VII, 11, is similar to the fronds on pieces such as No. 722.
While there are numerous Samarian parallels with the panels of SW 37, there are only a few to the plaques. The Samaria plaque with a stylized tree shown on Pl. XXI, 2, is almost identical to the trapezoidal plaque No. 179, except for the fragment at the top, showing some beading. This feature is so unusual in such a position that it may be wrongly restored. The fragmentary stylized trees of Pl. XXI, 4 and 5, are similar to but not identical with No. 183, and the similar plaques in the incised and stained technique, Nos. 1225-9. This particular method of representing a tree by offsetting pairs of voluted branches occurs in a simpler form on the plaques Nos. 169-173, 235, 245 and 250. And No. 784 is almost identical with the fragmentary ‘capital’ shown on Samaria Pl. XXII, 1.

Two types of openwork running palmettes from Samaria can be paralleled by examples from SW 37. The closest comparison is between the palmettes of Nos. 813-5 and 819 and Samaria, Pl. XX, 1 and 2, while Nos. 836-9 are a slightly shorter and plumper version of otherwise almost identical examples from Samaria, Pls. XVIII, XIX and XX, 3-5. Friezes of lotus flowers and buds occur at Samaria, Pl. XVI, and in SW 37, Nos. 856-67, of which the fragmentary No. 867 looks closest to the Samaria type.

The varied designs of the ‘Egyptianizing’ ivories of Sections X and XI find many general but no identical parallels. The child on a lotus motif of Pl. I occurs at Nimrud on the unusually-shaped elements Nos. 1260-4 as well as on the more standard Egyptianizing pieces, Nos. 994-6 and 1026. Partially similar kneeling figures to that of Pl. I, 2 can be seen on Nos. 1003-6. The Maat figure on the outstretched hand of the Samaria figure occurs on No. 1002. The figure kneeling between notched palm branches of Pl. II, 2, is similar to the more finely executed Nimrud examples Nos. 1005-6. Figures flanking a central djed column set on a reversed lotus, Pl. III, 1, can be seen on Nos. 997-9 and 1008-9. The wedjat eyes of Pl. III, 2 occur at Nimrud on Nos. 984-8 and 1008. The hieroglyphs set in rectangles of Pl. XIII, 1 are similar to those on No. 995-6 and Nos. 1035-6. The fragment of an animal, couchant to the right and with a forked tail (Pl. XIII, 11) is similar to that on No. 962 and may represent the recumbent animal of the god Seth. And the ibis head of Pl. XIII, 9, is reminiscent of the head of the strange creature of No. 1125. The fragment with the sun disc and atef plumes (Pl. XII, 11) is paralleled on No. 1008, where the motif is set on a djed column. The sphinx fragments on Pl. VII, 13 and 14 are similar to Nos. 1010-12, Pl. VII, 8, with No. 1266.

Most ‘Egyptianizing’ ivories from Samaria are decorated in the standard cloisonné technique. However, the ‘alternate inlay’ technique is used on the delicate panel with wedjat eyes, Pl. III, 2, and on the garment borders of the lady on Pl. II, 1. This lady, unlike true ‘Egyptianizing’ panels, is virtually identical to panels from SW 37, Nos. 1032-37 and 1043-4 and may belong to the ‘ornate school’! Four fragments from Samaria might have belonged to panels similar to those of Section XII: the fragment with part of the body of a winged human, Pl. IV, 1, is similar to No. 1086; the fragment with a human foot and a double frame and tenon, Pl. XII, 13, is similar to Nos. 1062 and 1069; the cloisonné fragment from a stylized tree, Pl. XVII, 6, is similar to Nos. 1077-80; and the fragment with a floral field, Pl. XVII, 3, can be compared to the floral backgrounds of Nos. 1095-1104. Other possible parallels between Samaria and pieces belonging to the ‘ornate school’ are No. 1111 and the small Samarian fragment with the legs of a sphinx trampling a fallen human foe, Pl. X, 5; and the Samaria piece illustrated on Pl. I, 1 which can be compared to the unusually-shaped pieces of Section XVII, particularly Nos. 1260-4.

The champ-levé ivories of Section XIV also find parallels with material from Samaria. The winged griffins of Nos. 1171-5 are similar to the fragmentary sphinxes of Pl. XIV, 5 and 6; the attacking hero of No. 1176 is similar to that shown on Pl. XIV, 1; the winged humans of Nos. 1177 and 1178 almost match Pl. XIV 2 and 8; and the floral friezes shown on Pl. XV are paralleled on the floral friezes of Nos. 1200-4.

The Samaria fragment showing the head of a winged griffin, Pl. XIV, 4, is only partially carved. The head, neck and body have been excised, while the comb and tresses on the neck are only indicated by incision. Other ivories with the design only roughly incised are shown on Pl. XVI, 5 and 6 and Pl. XXI, 3. These pieces may indicate that ivory was worked at Samaria itself, but more evidence is required.

Parallels also occur with some of the lions of Section XX. The unusual ‘wall’ decoration behind the seated lions of Pl. IX, 2-4, is a coarser version of that shown on Nos. 1368-9. The seated lions are similar
to No. 1363-4, and the roaring lions of Pl. IX, 1 to the poorly-preserved No. 1385.

In conclusion, convincing links can be found between the Samaria fragments and many groups of SW 37 ivories. The Samaria ivories are not homogeneous but must have come from a variety of sources, including pieces such as combat scenes, clearly not of the northern tradition, as may be the little lions, the 'beaky nose' sphinxes from the intermediate tradition, and the 'Egyptianizing' pieces, the 'ornate school' fragments, the champ-leve fragments, and panels of the 'triple flower', 'pointed ear' and 'scaley wing' groups, all belonging to schools of the southern tradition.

Until recently the Samaria material was usually dated to the ninth century because of Ahab's famous ivory house and because of the form of the inscribed letters. However, parallels with other material particularly that from Khorsabad of Sargonid date, caused Frankfort to query this early date and to prefer one in the eighth century. He has been followed by others, including Winter, who concluded that "although we cannot rule out the possibility of ivory heirlooms in existence for some hundred years before the destruction of Samaria, neither must we discount the possibility that all or part of the collection belongs to the latest possible moment, i.e. up to 720". With so many close links between the ivories of Samaria and SW 37, it must be a possibility that some of the ivories found in SW 37 originated in Samaria, booty presumably brought to Nimrud by Sargon.

SAREPTA

The American excavations (1970-72) at Sarepta, the Phoenician city near Sidon, found a few ivory fragments in Shrine I, a shrine located in an industrial area. One was an ivory head, broken off a larger panel, which probably originally formed part of a sphinx panel similar to Nos. 534-41. The head is represented frontally, wears an Egyptian-style wig, probably with the stump of a uraeus in the centre of the forehead, and a wide collar. Fragments were also found of an ivory statuette, with no direct comparisons in SW 37. The excavator dates Shrine I to the eight-seventh centuries. It is encouraging that ivory has actually been found on a Phoenician site, but this particular, poorly preserved fragment is not very informative.

SALAMIS

The ivory furniture and panels found in Tomb 79 at Salamis in Cyprus by the excavations of V. Karageorghis from 1964-1966 are important, both because of their remarkable state of preservation, and because of their style, transitional between true 'Egyptianizing' and the standard southern repertoire of symmetry and repetition. The pieces belong to the 'ornate' school. The original tomb consisted of a rectangular chamber with a large dromos and contained two burials. The ivories belonged to the initial interment, which Karageorghis dates to the last quarter of the eighth century. Discussing the ivories Karageorghis points out that "the Phoenician' character of the Salamis ivories is evident. Their similarity to the Nimrud ivories is so close that one may go so far as to suggest that they have a common origin, even from the same atelier. ... The Salamis ivories were not made in Cyprus but were imported from Phoenicia when the Island was under the political domination of the Assyrians (from 709 B.C. under Sargon II)."

Thanks to the skill with which the ivories were excavated, Karageorghis was able to recover complete items of furniture, chairs, beds, stools and chariots, and has thus given an entirely new dimension to the study of ancient furniture. Two openwork panels, found close to a chair decorated with a delicate scroll-work back, are considered by the excavator to have formed a part of it. One panel showed an elegant human-headed sphinx advancing to the left and wearing an Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headdress, usekh collar and apron. Growing between the legs is an elaborate plant. The whole was gilded and richly decorated with blue and brown inlays. This sphinx is paralleled by the pair shown advancing towards a stylized tree on the long panel No. 1107. Although the SW 37 sphinxes lack the
crown and collar, nevertheless there is the same general feel and style. In detail, the extension of the headcloth around the front of the chest and the representation of wings, headcloth and apron are closely similar. The unusual long petals growing from the lilies on the Salamis sphinx panel find parallels in two fragments from SW 37, Nos. 1108 and 1109, as well as on the seated sphinx fragment, No. 1106, which also belongs to this group. The second openwork panel shows a gilded and inlaid version of the stylized tree. Again the best parallel can be found on the long panel with sphinxes, No. 1107, although the SW 37 example lacks the double branches of the upward-curving branches. Common to both, and to the fragment No. 1109, are the scales at the bottom of the trunk, which also occur on the delicate cloisonné piece with griffins within the outward-curving branches of a tree, No. 1258, and probably on the poorly preserved No. 1254.

Found associated with a bed were three rows of ivory panels, probably originally set in a rectangular frame. The top row consists of panels of kneeling figures framed by notched palm branches and separated by stylized trees. The subject occurs at Samaria and on No. 1006 from SW 37, although the treatment is different. The central row of panels consists of a design of interlaced flowers similar to that shown only as a background on No. 1267 and on the fragments Nos. 1269 and 1270. The bottom row shows three pairs of opposed human-headed sphinxes, separated by stylized trees. The sphinxes, with their unusual flat quiffs on top of the head and plaited sidelocks are similar to those of No. 655, though the latter are tubbier than the Salamis sphinxes. They are closer, perhaps, to a panel from SW 12, ND 11023, where a pair of sphinxes approach a central cartouche.

While comparisons can be made between the Salamis bed-panels and ‘Egyptianizing’ pieces from Samaria and SW 37, nevertheless there seems to have been a ‘sea-change’ in the use of these motifs in the Salamis pieces. They have been absorbed into the standard Near Eastern repertoire and are used in the traditional way, carefully balanced and repeated, and separated from each other by floral features, in the manner of the numerous sphinx and griffin panels of Section IV from SW 37 rather than in the complex and frequently unique panels of the ‘Egyptianizing’ school. These panels are among the best examples of the ‘ornate’ school, also represented at Samaria and in SW 37.

A fine, S-shaped ivory table leg from Salamis ends in a lion paw with claws inlaid in the manner not only of many small leonine paws such as Nos. 1406-11 but also of larger paws like Nos. 1437 and 1439. Lastly, common both to Salamis, Samaria and Nimrud are large openwork ivory volutes, fragmentary at Samaria and Nimrud but complete at Salamis.
CHAPTER FOUR
EGYPTIANIZING FEATURES IN THE NIMRUD IVORIES

SYNOPTIC NOTES

By K.A. Kitchen

Ever since the pioneer excavations of the last century Egyptian features and inscriptions have been evident on the ivories recovered from Assyria. Several such features and motifs appear repeatedly on a number of pieces. Thus it may be useful to summarise here such features in conjunction with appropriate Egyptian background information.

1. CROWNS, HEADGEAR, EYE OF HORUS

A. Twin plumes with sun-disc upon spreading horns (often with two uraeus-serpents) as on No. 982 are often shown worn upon a headcloth by kings and by the god Ptah-Tatenen of Memphis, especially during the New Kingdom and afterwards. The djed-pillar wearing this headgear, as on Nos. 1002 and 1008, can also be readily paralleled in Egypt; but it is then usually personified by the addition of arms holding sceptres. A good example occurs c. 1000 B.C. under Psusennes I of the Twenty-first Dynasty, and others then and later.

B. Triple crown, especially in a boat, cf. Nos. 989, 990, 992 and 993. For kings, this crown goes back to the 14th century B.C., under Akenaten and Tutankhamun. Among gods, Horus wears it under Ramesses II in the 13th century B.C. Both uses continue into Roman times.

For the triple crown in a (solar) boat mounted on the symbol of the sun rising on the horizon, as in Nos. 992 and 993, one may compare examples to be found in the Napatan and Meroitic pyramid-chapels of Nubian kings from the 5th century onwards, drawn from earlier Egyptian usage. Nos. 989 and 990 show a simplified form of this motif. The Egyptian name of the triple crown is hmihm.

C. The Eye of Horus. Winged, bird-taloned, with uraeus-serpent at front, these are repeatedly shown flanking the Djed-pillar; see Nos. 977, 984-6, 988-9, 1008 and 1108. This precise combination of Horus-Eyes (winged, no talons or uraei) with Djed-pillar is found under Psusennes I, c. 1000 B.C. The ultimate origins in Egypt of such a motif go back a long way – cf. the pectoral engraved on the chest of Queen Nofret of the 12th Dynasty (c. 1880 B.C.), which shows Horus-Eyes over birds and flanking a Djed-pillar.

The form of Horus Eye winged and with bird’s leg and talons (but without uraeus) is already attested in Egypt under Ramesses X, c. 1100 B.C., over the entrance to his tomb behind his kneeling figures.

The Horus Eye winged with uraeus (but no taloned leg) goes back at least to Tutankhamun, and recurs under Psusennes I and later. Use of Horus Eyes in the top corners of larger scenes is a common feature here, cf. Nos. 968-70, 1019, 1021, 1023 and 1025. In Egypt, a typical scene of these flanking the god Osiris occurs c. 1280 B.C. in the tomb of Sennudjem, and also over Ramesses VII (c. 1130 B.C.) in his tomb.

A Horus Eye upon the ‘gold’ sign, nub, as on No. 984, can be paralleled in copies of the Book of the Dead.

2. DJED-PILLAR OF OSIRIS

A. Flanked by Eyes of Horus. See preceding section for references.

B. Flanked by adorers, whether men, Nos. 997 and 998, or kings, No. 1002. Partial parallels with
goddesses adoring the Djed-pillar can be found under Tutankhamun and Psusennes I.8
C. Djed-pillar in general. In its decorated form in Egypt, the pillar exhibits, typically, plain horizontal bands.9 The Djed-pillarʼs origins, and earliest cult, are disputed, but from at least the New Kingdom onwards (i.e. 1550 B.C. ff.) it had become a symbol of Osiris, the famous deity upon whom the Egyptians had come to pin their hopes for a happy afterlife. Thus the Djed-pillar could serve as a symbol of renewal of life; was something of this fact perhaps known to the ivory-designers? However, on these ivories the decoration of the Djed-pillar shows some non-Egyptian features: vertical banding, a floral foot, and in one case, No. 997, it is possible that the foreign craftsmen had reinterpreted pendant ribbons of the Egyptian representations as a pair of drooping wings with uraeus-serpents added.10

3. WORSHIP AND OFFERING SCENES
A. Man (king?) before Osiris. See details under No. 999.
B. Man offering a bunch of long-stemmed flowers, with a bouquet below. See No. 1043, which exhibits a simplified form of the kind of scene found under Ramesses II, for example.11
C. Symmetrical pairs of adorers or offerers. With Djed-pillar, see 2B above. With child on lotus, see 5 below. On No. 1003 two kneeling men adore a vertical symbol – now lost – upon a temple-like plinth. I see no parallel for this piece among other, published ivories. But from Egyptian temple-scenes it may be possible to suggest what has been lost. In New Kingdom temples there are scores of examples of such a shrine-plinth crowned by a tall lotus-flower symbol, based on a ring-shaped shen-sign just as on this ivory. In Egyptian scenes this whole device, plus a couple of lettuce-sheaves, is usually found placed behind the god Amun or Amenre in his ithyphallic form (like the god Min). Plenty of examples may be readily found in the great hypostyle hall at Karnak, in the great Theban temple of Amun.12 While such a matter is beyond formal proof, I am tempted to surmise that the ivory-carvers dropped the gross (and offensive?) figure of the ithyphallic deity, and kept the plinth/lotus symbol instead. Min-Amun was a god of generation and virility; the lotus-on-plinth may have had associations with the sun rising from the primeval water,13 and the youth on the lotus signified renewal. So such concepts of lifeʼs renewal may stand behind the adoration of the lotus-symbol on this ivory.

4. DEITIES ETC., IN BOATS
A. Boats with sun-on-horizon and triple crown, see above 1B.
B. Boats with (winged) scarab-beetle supporting sun-disc, see notes and references under No. 991.
C. Boats carrying the sun-god enthroned and steered by Thoth, the moon-god, scribe of the gods and deity of wisdom, see notes to No. 1029.

5. DIVINE CHILD UPON THE LOTUS
With the ivory-workers this motif was very popular (over a dozen examples at Arslan Tash, three from Samaria, others in C.N.I.) – and also in Egypt from the New Kingdom onwards, especially in the 1st millennium B.C. But here, the child-on-lotus is flanked symmetrically by the sacred vultures,14 or by twin goddesses, see Nos. 994-6. The child-on-lotus can be shown in a papyrus-thicket, see Nos. 1026-8.
The sun-god on the lotus – identified with the king by the uraeus on his brow – may be found as a gem of gold under Ramesses II.15 Between guardian uraeus-serpents, he appears on elaborate bracelets of the reign of Shoshenq I, c. 930 B.C.;16 the twin serpents can be goddesses. Somewhat closer to Nos. 995 and 996 is the scene on a Cleveland stela (201.14) of the same date with two winged figures of the goddess Maat as guardians.17
For similar scenes in a papyrus-thicket as setting, one should compare the faience chalices and ring studied by Tait.18 All of Taitʼs materials come from about the 22nd Dynasty, say later 10th into 9th (even
6. ISIS SUCKLING THE CHILD HORUS

In these ivories Isis performs this act either enthroned, Nos. 968-70, 1018, or with both parties standing, Nos. 1019 and 1021, and in all cases in a papyrus-thicket. In this motif the last detail is not accidental or merely decorative but represents the Delta marshes at Chemmis (eg. Akhbit), supposedly an island in the West Delta near Buto, although the precise location is elusive. There, Isis in refuge brought up the infant Horus, away from the clutches of Seth, murderer of her husband Osiris, for Horus later to regain his paternal rights in contest with Seth. Such representations, therefore, reflect the extremely popular Osiris-Isis-Horus myth, particularly in the New Kingdom and ubiquitous in Egypt from before 1000 B.C. onwards.

7. ANIMALS IN PAPYRUS THICKETS

A. (Triumphant) lions, Nos. 968 and 1015-17.
B. Sphinxes, Hathor-headed or others, Nos. 1267-9.
C. Cow and calf No. 1014. Here the cow does not look back at the calf as do examples on other ivories. I have no direct parallel to No. 1014 but not dissimilar treatments can be found.

8. FURTHER NOTES ON DEITIES

A. The robed female figures seen on Nos. 1032-8 and 1043-7, could pass for either queens or goddesses. For queens with lotus-sceptre and ankh-sign, one may compare the Silsila jubilee-stela of Ramesses II, showing two of his queens in this pose. Goddesses likewise stand in this way, holding an ankh-sign by their side, but not usually the flail or short lotus-sceptre.
B. The aegis of the goddess Bast(et) occurs on two ivories, Nos. 188 and 189. Particularly for this cat-goddess, this device became popular in the lst millennium B.C. in Egypt. The British Museum has at least three of Bastet. Statues also exist, showing Bastet with an aegis.
C. Falcon-headed god, enthroned and acknowledging a worshipper, see No. 963. This is almost certainly the sun-god, Re-Harakhti.
D. Seth occurs a few times in the form of his mythical(?) animal in the inscriptions, Nos. 95, 977, 961 and the figure on 962.

9. VARIOUS SPHINXES

A. Triumphant, Nos. 95 and 97. One may compare human-headed sphinxes subduing foes, from the
time of Tutankhamun, and similarly in the 25th Dynasty (7th century B.C.), but copied from a 5th Dynasty original of the 3rd millennium. A falcon-headed sphinx or griffin (as with Nos. 95, 97 and 644) can also be traced in triumphant pose back into the third millennium B.C. in Egypt.

10. INSCRIPTIONS

See Nos. 188-205 passim, 956-9, 974-8 and 980: most are quite short in scale. They occur either as short epigraphs accompanying figures, or else as short segments of text, now isolated. They may here be divided into several broad categories.

A. The formula of type ‘Words spoken by ...’. This can be found on Nos. 201, 203, 974, 975?, 978, 980, 981, 1035 and 1036 (miswritten). In innumerable Egyptian scenes of kings and gods, this is the standard formula to introduce the name, epithets, and sometimes a speech of the deity concerned. Although the signs are oriented the wrong way (toward, instead of from, the deity), the two examples Nos. 1035 and 1036 do conserve the classic Egyptian usage of placing such texts above and close to the deity. In several cases here, the phrase is correctly followed by a divine name or epithet (Horus, No. 980; Maat, No. 1036; Ptah, No. 979.1; the good god, No. 975; Lords of ..., No. 978), or the remains of such (cf. Nos. 981, 996, 1035 and Daughter (? of Re), No. 974). One example, No. 975, is improperly placed in a royal cartouche.

B. A related formula, “Words spoken: ‘(I) give to you’ (this or that)’. This, too, is the typical utterance of a deity to a king in innumerable scenes, and is likewise placed above and close to the deity. On the ivories, it may be found improperly (and abbreviated) in a cartouche, cf. Nos. 642, 970, and notes thereon. In any case, this formula has usually been corrupted (Nos. 204, 979) and is barely recoverable; better written is No. 981.

C. Cartouches. In Egypt, these elongated ovals with cross-tie normally enclose the name of the king (or queen); from the 2nd millennium onward and more often in the 1st, they may occasionally enclose the name of a deity. On the ivories, however, the cartouche has entirely lost its Egyptian significance, and is treated simply as a decorative frame for hieroglyphs, regardless of whether these are proper phrases or jumbled groups. There is no proven example of a royal name in hieroglyphs in any cartouche in the ivories. It should also be said that the use of cartouches containing meaningless signs goes back to Egypt itself in the 9th century B.C. in the minor arts, as (in most cases) on the faience chalices edited by Tait. But whatever mischief goes on inside their cartouches, the ivory-working craftsmen did correctly observe the external settings that cartouches might be given—e.g. setting them upon the ‘gold’ sign (nub), flanking them with uraeus-serpents, or topping them with plumes and disc.

D. Other epigraphs. These craftsmen correctly noticed the Egyptian usages of running horizontal bands of text over scenes, as on Nos. 95 and 97, and of having short columns of text in scenes, perhaps cf. No. 255, while the strips Nos. 200-5 and 957 may have come from vertical decorative texts down the margins of furnishings as was done in Egypt. However, all further analogy with Egypt proper then ends, as none of these epigraphs makes much sense, with their jumbles of phrases, random or even imaginary signs. To be fair, this can happen in Egypt’s minor arts also, though usually with signs that are individually correct or just vague, not wholly imaginary.

11. MINOR DETAILS, ORIGINS OF MOTIFS

A. Minor details. On various ivories (e.g. Nos. 1011-30 passim) the stems of plants in the thickets consist of alternating light and dark segments (others are plain, e.g. Nos. 968-70, 1018, 1267-9). This ‘alternate inlay’ technique is to be found also in Egypt in a variety of contexts going back to the New Kingdom. In the tomb-chapel (No. 65) of Imiseba in Western Thebes of c. 1100 B.C. very elaborate floral vessels were depicted, where the artificial flower-stems show this decoration, either in one colour or alternating light/dark. Queen Isis, mother of Ramesses VI (c. 1135 B.C.) wears a headress of flowers with similar stems, as does Nebtawy even earlier under Ramesses II (c. 1250 B.C.). But such stems on
both crowns and vases go right into the 18th Dynasty, from Tuthmosis III onwards, in the 15th century B.C. Besides headgear, we find such stems on vessels made not only in Egypt, but also on those brought from Canaan among the tribute presented by Palestinian or Syrian envoys and chiefs. This fact throws a question-mark over the technique: was the type of 'alternate inlay' plant stem invented in the art of Egypt or Canaan? At least it was common to both, used on these vessels, from the 15th century onwards. Hence its presence in the later ivories may arise from usage long current in both Egypt and the Levant.

B. Origins of motifs. The foregoing paragraph highlights a fact of potential importance in studying Egyptian(izing) features in early 1st millennium ivories. Not all such features were necessarily introduced into the Canaanite/Phoenician repertoire for the first time as late as the 10th or 9th centuries B.C. For example some subjects on the superb ivory bedstead panels from Late Bronze Age Ugarit represent a local adaptation of Egyptian themes, e.g. a goddess suckling the king, or the triumphant king slaying his captive foe. Again, Egyptian motifs may have penetrated the scenes on a gold bowl from Ugarit with its sphinxes and griffins. Thus it is at least possible that some Egyptianizing traits in the later ivories had been handed down in the Levant itself, and were not solely drawn from direct contacts with Egypt from the 10th century onward, ample as those may have been.

12. ORIGINS OF EGYPTIANIZING IVORIES

Did any of this considerable collection of Egyptian-influenced ivories actually originate in Egypt, i.e. were any of them carved there? Frankly, this possibility seems very doubtful indeed. It is perfectly possible that Levantine craftsmen worked in Egypt, either at such East Delta centres as Tanis or even Bubastis, or most likely at the capital, Memphis, where even Herodotus alludes to Tyrians, and where there was certainly a cosmopolitan element from at least the New Kingdom onwards. That any Egyptian craftsman carved any of these pieces seems almost impossible. Almost throughout, non-Egyptian treatment of motifs (not to mention the signs) and styles of workmanship exclude a strictly Egyptian origin. Even so fine a piece as No. 1003, rivalling Egyptian carving and style, cannot be so attributed because of the treatment of subject-matter: the plinth with shen and [lotus] is not an object of worship in Egypt. The heads in the round (Nos. 1286 and 1288) are close in inspiration to the funerary mask of Hekaheperre Shoshenq II (c. 890 B.C.) from Tanis, but even here the facial curve on the finer piece, No. 1288, raises a doubt, and the treatment of the nose on No. 1286 seems foreign to usual Egyptian usage. Such features as floral-footed Djed-pillars (No. 1009, etc.) and flattened-out Double Crown with mis-placed spiral (Nos. 95, 97 and many worse) etc., could not come from an Egyptian artisan trained in Egyptian traditions. But what of foreigners working in Egypt? Here too, I am sceptical. The one part of the ancient world where these Levantine ivories are not attested is Egypt herself. No tomb, no occupation site, no temple cache has yielded any such object yet, as far as I know.

In short, there seems to have been no market for these things in Egypt, however fond the Assyrians and Levantine princes were of them. Given the constant contacts between Egypt and the Levant from well before the 1st millennium, and the antiquity of many motifs and details (from the Egyptian parallels cited), it is entirely possible that the Egyptianizing pieces had been made outside Egypt (whether in Phoenicia or elsewhere), drawing for inspiration on Egyptian features already present in Levantine arts mineurs since the later 2nd millennium, and on numerous Egyptian objects seen in the Levant itself, obtained in the course of trade or other exchanges. If one wishes to link any of the ivory-producers more closely with Egypt, then it must be with Memphis and the East Delta. Apart from the presence of 'universal' deities such as the sun-god, Thoth, a goddess with horns and sun-disc (Isis/Hathor), we may note the mention of Ptah of Memphis in one text-fragment, and the threefold attestation of Seth. Leaving aside his malevolent role in the Osiris-myth, Seth is found in a heroic role as defender of the boat of the sun-god in the East Delta theology of Heliopolis and neighbouring districts. So, here, not surprisingly, the more specific reflections of Egyptian matters relate to expected centres and areas. Whatever the outcome may be, the ivories remain for us as a fascinating glimpse into ancient eclecticism in artistic and
perhaps commercial tastes of their time – the garbled hieroglyphs remind one forcibly of the sort of pseudo-Egyptian ‘tourist-goods’ offered for sale to the gullible in bazaars today!
CHAPTER FIVE
FITTERS’ MARKS

By A.R. Millard

About ten per cent of the ivories from Room SW 37 bear a mark of some sort which is neither part of the design nor the accidental result of processes in shaping the raw material. The variety of the marks reflects the variety of the ivories in the collection. A complete evaluation of the marks should be carried out after all the ivories from Fort Shalmaneser have been published. This chapter is an attempt to collect the information about the marks on the SW 37 fragments, and to offer a provisional interpretation. It should be noted that this study has been based upon the photographs in this volume, as the ivories themselves were mostly inaccessible to the writer.

Many of the ivories bear scratches which, although noted as ‘fitter’s marks’, may not be intended as such (e.g. No. 295) but which may have served as a means for securing an adhesive, like the groups of lines and drill holes to be seen on other examples (e.g. Nos. 544, 586, 605, 767, 768, 787, 792, 1140). Among these are a few which have small shallow drill holes sometimes arranged in a triangular pattern in groups of three (Nos. 482, 767, 846, 1177). The position of these holes, always on the reverse of the plaque, suggests that they had a role in fixing the pieces in position.

There is no doubt that the majority of the marks were deliberately made as a guide to the cabinet makers who assembled the ivories on the wooden furniture. The majority are letters of the West Semitic alphabet, but there are some which are not. Parallel lines occur on Nos. 519, 768, 787, 831, 1062, crossed parallel lines on Nos. 247, 450, 460, 757, 768, and an S-shaped mark on Nos. 779 and 794. The X-shaped crosses could be forms of the letter taw or simply cross marks (Nos. 584, 595, 755, 1388), and the V-shaped mark on pieces where its orientation is indeterminable could be the letter gimel or simply a check mark (Nos. 247, 1457, 1462, 1510). More like letters, but not actually letters, are the marks on Nos. 303, 306, 794, 1177, 1332 (tenon). There are two carefully cut marks which were obviously meaningful, the incomplete maltese cross beside a letter gimel on the tenon of No. 319 and the neatly cut human head after a letter ‘aleph on the back of the cow, No. 745. Regrettably these two marks are unique, unlike the horn found beside various letters on a series of tenons from Room NW 21, and some other repeated marks (see Iraq 24, p. 50).

SINGLE LETTERS

The most common fitters’ mark is a single letter of the West Semitic alphabet. The mark may be on the back of the ivory, occasionally on the edge, and often on the tenon – the last are indicated by (t) in the following list:

‘aleph: Nos. 85, 745, 765 (reversed), 766, 1107, 1332
beth: Nos. 315, 400, 1009, 1449
gimel: Nos. 247, 481, 586 (?), 851 (inverted), 1457, 1462, 1510
dalet: Nos. 749, 826
he: Nos. 521, 769 (inverted), 824, 1069, 1493
waw: Nos. 477 (t), 511, 836, 1490
zayin: Nos. 525, 757, 1086 (?)
heth: Nos. 449 (repeated, both with 4 bars), 754, 835 (t, single bar)
peh: Nos. 553, 574, 751
yodh: No. 604
kaph: No. 758
lamedh: No. 504 (t?)
nun: No. 817 (t)
‘ayin: Nos. 539, 621, 753, 778: with central point, Nos. 520, 1083, 1424 (these are probably not true letters)
pe: No. 817
qoph: No. 835 (t)
shin: Nos. 309 (t), 1491
taw: X-shaped, Nos. 584, 595, 755, 1388; upright, Nos. 208, 713, 1166, 1215, 1248, 1513

In some cases the marks may appear to be letters by accident, e.g. Nos. 1088 (‘aleph), 1056 (qoph), and there are incomplete marks (Nos. 463, 480, 763).

Certain letters are accompanied by vertical or horizontal strokes:

zayin preceded by three horizontal strokes: No. 831
zayin preceded by nine vertical strokes: No. 1139
theth preceded by two vertical strokes: No. 827
shin followed by two vertical strokes: No. 1055.

TWO LETTER MARKS

Two letter marks also occur on several ivories from Arslan Tash, but no sense is evident in the choice of letters in any case, although their range is limited. Two almost identical cherubs (Nos. 418-9) might seem to offer a clue to the purpose of the letters. Each has p s on the back, which could be abbreviations for ‘left side’ (pn ṣm‘l). Although the figures face in opposite directions, they could have been paired, flanking a tree. However, the fact that the combination of beth and ‘ayin appears three times, with either letter first, probably indicates that these pairs are all identifying marks and no more. Where directions are scratched on the ivories, the words are written in full (see below).

beth + gimel: No. 835
beth (reversed) + ‘ayin: Nos. 320 (t), 1495 (t)
gimel + sade: Nos 1072 (t?), 1528
daleth + lamedh: No. 1049
he + gimel: No. 839 (?)
waw + waw: No. 836
waw + shin: No. 744
‘ayin + beth (reversed): No. 752
‘ayin + gimel: No. 825
pe + shin: Nos. 418, 419
resh (?)+ nun: No. 429

GROUPS OF LETTERS

A few ivories bear more than two letters. As in the other cases, these may be purely fitters’ marks or signs for identification, but some are certainly words.

’lys’: No. 1137
glx: No. 620
ḥr? [ ḫlm? [ ]: No. 1145
ḥḥb: No. 459
ybr ? [ ]: No. 1144
$nm\$ (third n unfinished): No. 771
$sl': No. 1138
$sm\$l: No. 314

No. 510 has the lower parts of four signs, the third being $b$. No. 1257 bears four letters, the first is damaged, but could be a slightly abnormal nun, the second is perhaps pe, the third is damaged and not identified, the fourth is $\text{heth}$.

Attention should be given to Nos. 1137-8 and 1144-5, for they are all griffin plaques, and the letters in each case are scratched across the back. No. 1137 $'\text{hph}'$ is to be read as the personal name Elisha, with little doubt. The other groups of letters might be interpreted as personal names also. If they are signatures, their purpose is still obscure. Why should it be necessary to identify just these pieces out of all the carvings by their makers' names? These are not unique or outstanding examples of the carver's art, nor sections of a design which would necessarily hold central place. In the light of W. Röllig's discovery of the Aramaic words for 'below' ($b\text{hphn}$) and 'side of the throne' ($p\text{krs}'$) on two ivory cow and calf plaques from Arslan Tash$^1$ and of André Lemaire's reading of 'behind, below' ($b\text{hhr} b\text{hph}$) on an ivory from Nimrud,$^2$ the possibility that some of these groups of letters are also directions to the cabinet maker should not be disregarded. Regrettably, none fall into this category upon first inspection. However, the letters $sm\$l on No. 314 might be interpreted as 'left', although the expected form of the word would be $sm\$l'. The letters are not entirely clear, a small 'ayin might have stood after the $mem$, or the word may have been written in an Assyrian-speaking workshop where the 'aleph was not sounded.

The way the letters are scratched, whether individual letters or groups, and the forms of some of them take suggest that they are not the work of trained scribes. The single letters could easily have served as marks like the marks which are not part of the alphabet, recognizable as shapes for identifying particular pieces. They do not require any reading knowledge on the part of the carvers or the men who assembled the furniture. They functioned in the same way as the ubiquitous pot-marks of all ages and masons' marks. In this context the alphabet was simply a convenient stock of known signs.

With the names and other groups of several letters, however, the situation is different. Individuals may recognize their names as a certain arrangement of signs without being able to read others, but the directions identified by Röllig and Lemaire imply some ability to read, all the more so as the words are not very clearly written. These 'marks' are, therefore, an indication of some degree of literacy somewhere among the ivory-carvers of the Assyrian period.

The clumsiness of some of the scratched letters and their awkward stance, often conditioned by their position on the ivories, makes any attempt to assign them to specific areas risky. The Elisha griffin (No. 1137) and the companion piece inscribed $sl'$ (No. 1138) do appear to show Hebrew characteristics in their letter forms (see comment on No. 1137 below). The majority of the letters on the other pieces fall into the Aramaic class rather than the Hebrew or Phoenician (note the $\text{sade}$ on No. 1528 and the unusually upright $\text{heth}$). Dating isolated letters is open to several dangers, especially in the area of Aramaic palaeography where known inscriptions come from places many miles apart, spread over many decades. However, none of the letters shows any hint of the cursive forms which became common by the seventh century B.C. in Aramaic. The Z-shaped $\text{zayin}$, already found on the stele of Zakkur, king of Hamath, at the beginning of the eighth century, but not normal until later, is absent from the ivories, as is the typical Aramaic $\text{kaph}$ with its third 'finger' hanging from the second. The only $\text{kaph}$ in the present collection, No. 758, has a close parallel at Arslan Tash$^1$ and among the Aramaic inscriptions it finds its closest companion in the $\text{kap}$ of the Tell Fekheriyeh statue with their vertical shafts,$^5$ a text dated by its editors to approximately 850-825 B.C. Indeed, a late ninth century date would
be quite appropriate for all the 'fitters' marks' on the ivories from Room SW 37 of Fort Shalmaneser.
CHAPTER SIX
CRAFTSMEN, CENTRES AND TRADITIONS

THE IVORY CRAFTSMAN

Oscar Muscarella demonstrated that "the same artisans who carved the ivories also worked with wood and bone",1 for charred samples of ivory, bone and wood similar in style and technique were found in the debris of the construction which destroyed the Hasanlu IV settlement. This situation is not unique to Hasanlu but was foreshadowed in texts of the Ur III period at Ur,2 and Barnett had also commented on how closely allied ivory carving is to wood working.3 Neither should too sharp a dichotomy be expected between ivory/wood and stone carvers, for equestrian face-pieces are carved in gypsum as well as ivory,4 and studies have been made in recent years on the links between stone, wood and ivory carving in the minor arts.5 In this context it may be worth remembering the second century B.C. stonework at Sanchi in Pakistan, which carried an inscription that it was worked by ivory workers.6

Ivory formed only part of a box, piece of furniture or statue, not necessarily, even decoratively, the most important part, as the finished object was often richly coloured, a combination of rare woods, ivory and gold, and sometimes highlighted with colour. The ivory workshop would have needed craftsmen able to work all these different elements, the wooden frames, preparing and carving the ivory panels, the colouring with inlays or stain, and the overlaying with gold sheet. In addition to less skilled men preparing the frames, a number of craftsmen were employed carving the ivory panels, for sets exhibit sufficient marks of individuality to indicate that many hands may have been at work. This variety of carving and convention is obvious in the pair of panels, Nos. 940 and 941, which show identical processions of worshippers approaching a (missing) central element. Compare the carving of the strange crowns, the wigs, represented with distinctive zig-zag markings on the third and fourth figures of No. 941 but in blocks on the similar figures of No. 940, and the garments, shown with more beading and fringing on No. 940 than on No. 941. The duck held by the final figure on No. 940 has its head carved separately and pegged on, and a plain wing, while that held by the same figure on No. 941 is more coarsely carved, the head is attached and the wing crudely feathered. Yet another difference between the two panels is in the carving of the plants, shown with curving stalks and a twisted final flower on No. 941, but with straighter stalks on No. 940. Pieces such as this demonstrate how unnecessary was a slavish matching of detail and how much freedom was permitted in copying the pattern set up by the master. Our ancient ivory workers were not working on the equivalent of a modern production line, even though it seems probable that the ancient cabinet-maker's workshop employed a considerable labour force.

Most ivories have been found in palaces within Assyria, most, indeed, at Nimrud. Few have been found in non-palatial contexts, partly perhaps because few non-palatial/public buildings have been excavated. This question of context is of importance in considering the status and distribution of our cabinet-maker's workshops. If furniture decorated with ivory and gold was a royal prerogative, as the distribution of the finds might suggest, we would expect ivory workshops to be 'By Royal Appointment' and ivory working to be a royal monopoly. It would then be reasonable to expect a degree of control over subject, style and technique, and finished products of uniformly high quality, as is seen in the production of silver bowls during the reign of the Sasanian king, Shapur II.7 The SW 37 ivories exhibit no such uniformity but are varied in quality with more than a suggestion of mass production. More probable than any monopoly would be numerous shops competing for the luxury market, aiming to satisfy the varied tastes of the entrepreneurial merchant societies of the time, societies whose wealth was based on successful trade.
CENTRES

It is a relatively simple matter to group ivories into the sets of which they probably formed parts, as in the Catalogue, and in some cases to suggest that sets were carved in the same workshops, see Chapter Two. It is, however, more difficult to try to unite some of these relatively definite workshop groups into larger groups belonging to identifiable ‘schools’ of ivory carving. Much useful work has been done on this problem by Dr. Irene Winter, who established “that probably not just one but most of the major cultural centres in the Levant of the early first millennium B.C. were engaged in the production and exchange of luxury goods – of which ivory constituted one of the most important commodities”, a thesis now generally accepted.

Assyrian inscriptions suggest that each city had a recognizable style, as Damascus today has its characteristic inlay work. In Assur-nasir-pal’s annals, the tribute of Bit Adini (Til Barsib) is recorded as including “an ivory dish, ivory couches, ivory chests, ivory thrones decorated with silver (and) gold”, while Carchemish supplied “dishes of boxwood decorated with ivory ... elephants’ tusks ... a gold couch with inlay ... objects befitting his royalty”, Patina “decorated beds with inlay, decorated couches of boxwood with inlay, many dishes of ivory and boxwood”, and Arad on the Phoenician coast “ebony, boxwood, ivory”. The later inscriptions are, unfortunately, less specific. However, while Assyrian inscriptions and the regionalism of Syria-Palestine suggest that each important city would have had its own luxury workshops, and while we can build up schools of ivory carving within the vast collections found at Nimrud, yet marrying the two is another matter. The only evidence consists of stone sculptures found in North Syria and of ivory fragments found on sites outside Assyria, those found within the Assyrian empire have to be considered to be of secondary value.

Many scholars have used the stone sculptures in an attempt to pin down particular stylizations to a given site, assuming that there was a common artistic language between artisans whether they were working in stone, metal or ivory. However, Muscarella has recently neatly summed up Kantor’s thesis that “inasmuch as the style of animal body details on North Syrian orthostat carvings is basically the same as that found on the local ninth century B.C. metalwork and ivories, which continued a tradition that began centuries earlier, the latter must have been the inspiration for the stone workers”, a thesis supported both by Porada and Ussishkin. This argument over the priority of the minor arts or stoneworking falls outside the scope of this catalogue, but it serves as a timely warning of the pitfalls of trying to establish too close a link between stonic carving and the minor arts.

Painfully little ivory material has been found within the probable area of production, the Levant. The largest collection, fragmentary and out of context, was found at Samaria, and there are a few fragments from Sarepta, Hama, Tell Rifaat, Zinjiri, Carchemish and Tell Halaf, see Chapter Three. However, even ivory fragments found on sites within the presumed area of production do not prove that they were made in that centre. Indeed all the evidence that we have goes to suggest, not surprisingly, that those wealthy enough to collect luxury items assembled a range of goods either by purchase or by gift. Fragments from Samaria, for instance, belong to the northern, intermediate and southern traditions. All that fragments on sites can document is the range of goods in use at that site at the time of the site’s destruction. If the probable cause of that destruction was Assyrian, then we have proof of the range of material which the Assyrians might have collected from that site.

THE NORTHERN TRADITION

Ivories from SW 37 belong to the three recognized schools of the ‘northern tradition’, the ‘roundcheeked and ringletted’ group, the ‘flame and frond’ group and one fragment obviously out of context from the ‘SW 7 chairbacks’ group, as well as pieces from other groups belonging to the tradition but not from a defined school.
While the ‘roundcheeked and ringletted’ school\(^n\) formed a coherent group almost certainly carved in one centre, there is little conclusive evidence for its location. Dr. Winter, comparing the sphinxes of Nos. 904-9 with the stone column bases from Zinjirli and Sakce Gözü, suggested that this group, together with the chairbacks from SW 7\(^o\) were carved in the province of Sam'al, either at Zinjirli or at Sakce Gözü, between c. 740 and 725, and this may well be correct.\(^o\) Equally, fragments of evidence link this group with Hamath. A bronze weight in the form of a couchant, human-headed sphinx, resembling the ivory examples, is inscribed in Aramaic on the base $\text{ṢQLY ḤMT}$, ‘shekel of Hamath’.\(^\text{n}\) And an uncarved ivory label, No. 1272, is inscribed in Aramaic with $\text{ḤMT}$, Hamath. This panel is similar in size to some of the sphinx panels, Nos. 904-13, and was also fixed by wide dowels, which penetrated the panel, so any central drill hole possibly once present has not survived. It is a possibility that this inscribed panel formed part of the sphinx set.

While most inscribed ivories are otherwise plain, there is one carved ivory with three letters, $\text{I'S}$, scratched on the back. This is a face-piece from a bridle found in SW 37. The three letters have plausibly been read as ‘Lu'ash’, a territory adjacent to Hamath.\(^\text{p}\) If this reading is correct, it is a possibility that ‘Lu'ash’ might indicate the place of manufacture, and thus enable us to build up a school of carving definitely sited in one city. The design of the face-piece consists of a naked lady shown frontally, grasping lions and lotuses in her hands. There is a winged sun disc and $\text{uraet}$ above her head, and she is standing on a lotus. This piece is not unique; it is one of a set of three almost identical pieces,\(^\text{q}\) and a similar piece was found in the Burnt Palace.\(^\text{r}\) Unfortunately, apart from comparisons with other items of bridle harness found in SW 37, there are few convincing links with the rest of the SW 37 assemblage. The form of the lady, though not her pose as ‘mistress of animals’, is related to some statuettes, No. 1296, the feet fragments Nos. 1331-2, the lady from Well AJ and one from the Burnt Palace,\(^\text{s}\) although the Lu'ash ladies are more elegant. Closer are comparisons with heads of some of ‘ladies at the window’, Nos. 410-3.

This school of carving, the ‘Lu'ash’ school as we may call it for the moment, is an interesting illustration of the amalgamation of motifs from north and south. The lady, obviously related to ladies of the northern tradition, such as those on Burnt Palace fan handles, is slimmer and more shapely. The inclusion of a southern form of the winged disc, with sun disc and $\text{uraet}$ again separates this school from the northern ones, and the form of lotus is related to those held by figures from the intermediate ‘beaky nose’ school, see No. 386 and the Samaria sphinx panels. It is possible that the ‘Lu'ash school’ belongs to the intermediate tradition.

Returning to schools of the ‘northern’ tradition, fragments from both types of ‘flame and frond’ piece, the combat frieze and the openwork oryx panels, were found at Hama.\(^\text{t}\) Because of these fragments, Dr. Barnett suggested that the Burnt Palace pyxies might have been made in Hamath. However, as he himself noted, pieces decorated in this style have also been found on other sites: a clay mould with part of a lion from Zinjirli, fragments of circular stone pyxies at Carchemish and Kuyunjik, and an ivory fragment and stone orthostats from Tell Halaf.\(^\text{u}\) More recently, fragments of identical ivory pyxies have been found at Hasanlu.\(^\text{v}\) On balance, therefore, as with the ‘roundcheeked and ringletted’ group, the location of the ‘flame and frond’ workshop/s cannot be decided.

While their places of manufacture cannot be determined, it is perhaps worth noting how close in style and spirit the two groups, the ‘roundcheeked and ringletted’ and the ‘flame and frond’, are. Common to both is the way the animals crowd the panels and the method of representing the wings with cross-hatching at the base and incised or inlaid feathering. There is a complete absence of any motif derived from Egypt. And perhaps more importantly, common to both groups and to no other, is the use of the centred bit used to cut the wide dowel hole with a deeper pegged centre, the pegged dowel. Pegging was also used to fix the inlays of the ‘flame and frond’ group.\(^\text{w}\) It is possible that the centred bit was a tool confined to workshops of the northern tradition.

Only one fragment, No. 335, was found in SW 37 from a chairback of SW 7 type, another school of ivory carving with parallels to the stone orthostats of North Syria.\(^\text{x}\) Material belonging to different schools in the northern tradition include some of the heads and statuettes from Section XIX, which find parallels
with material from Well AJ and the Burnt Palace, the bull papyxides of Nos. 258-67, with their bulky proportions, the cows and calves of Nos. 701-6, the bulls belonging to the ‘drilled eye’ group of bull panels of Nos. 709-60, and the combat scenes of Nos. 657-700. Other panels probably from northern workshops include the rampant griffins, Nos. 542-5, the plump rampant goats, Nos. 583-5, and the animals of Nos. 592-4, the crudely carved sphinx of No. 609, and the fragmentary banquet scenes of Nos. 946 and 947.

Fragments found at Hasanlu and Tell Halaf suggest that ivories carved in the northern schools were already circulating by the end of the ninth century, although production had almost certainly ceased by the end of the eighth century. By this time the independence of the North Syrian states had essentially been terminated, cities were physically incorporated into the Assyrian empire, and much of the population, including the craftsmen, were deported. As Dr. Winter describes, “it is precisely around this time, at the end of the eighth century B.C., that we have what appears to be a cessation of North Syrian luxury goods such as ivory and fine metal work. This production ... was integrally linked to a viable economy, and in this case had been irreparably impaired by the campaigns and policies of Sargon.” It seems probable, therefore, that most ivories carved in schools of the northern tradition were brought to Nimrud not later than the reign of Sargon, many probably by him and some almost certainly from Hamath, among other cites.

THE SOUTHERN TRADITION

Most ivories found in SW 37 belong to the southern tradition, relying on ‘Egyptian’ motifs and iconography to a greater or lesser extent. As already noted in Chapter One, it has been possible to define three subgroups within this material, the ‘Egyptianizing’ ivories of Sections X and XI, those of the ‘Aproned Sphinx and Griffin’ School, which employ a repetitive and limited range of motifs, and those of the Ornate School, transitional between the two other schools.

The ‘Egyptianizing’ panels of Sections X and XI are unique in many ways. Each panel contains a scene complete in itself instead of being made up from a number of panels. Although certain themes recur, such as sucking animals, the child on a lotus, worshippers approaching an altar, etc., there is little repetition, and there are none of the sets of panels, so characteristic of the ‘Aproned Sphinx’ school. This raises the problem of whether ‘Egyptianizing’ panels were used in sets. Since such individuality of subject and panel is not confined to those from SW 37 but occurs on pieces from the North West Palace and Samaria, it seems more probable that the panels were used in a different way.

With their close dependence on Egyptian iconography, some scholars have wondered whether these panels were actually carved in Egypt. Dr. Kitchen considers manufacture in Egypt improbable, because of the non-Egyptian treatment of aspects of design. The most likely location for the ‘Egyptianizing’ school of carving must, therefore, be somewhere within Syria-Palestine, where the art of Egypt had been at home since the second millennium. Such pieces must have been in circulation prior to the fall of Samaria.

The most obvious examples of the Ornate School are panels from Salamis, which illustrate the gradual absorption of ‘Egyptianizing’ motifs into the general Near Eastern repertoire. Instead of a scene being considered complete in itself, the essence of ‘Egyptianizing’ panels, it is repeated several times and set between frames of trees or altars. The repertoire of designs is also more limited. It is not, however, always possible to draw a firm line between the two schools. The given ladies at the end of Section XI, Nos. 1032-47, still exhibit a heavy dependence on Egyptian iconography and could be considered to represent queens or goddesses, yet the occurrence of identical or closely similar panels in Rooms SW 7 and SW 12 in Fort Shalmaneser and in Samaria separates them from typical works of the ‘Egyptianizing’ School, and they probably belong to the Ornate School. Other possible products are the elegant coloured panels of Section XII. Links to the Egyptianizing school include the similarity of spacing, style and use of colour between the boy of No. 1043 and those of Nos. 1056-8. The same elaborately tied kilt is shown on No.
1043 and Nos. 1062-5. Links to the ‘Aproned Sphinx’ school include the presence of the voluted palmette flower (Nos. 1049, 1051-2, etc.) and the similarity between the griffins, Nos. 499-500 of the ‘pointed ear’ group, and Nos. 1054-5 of Section XII. Compare their proportions, stance and curving wings.

The ‘North West Palace Group’ of statuettes may also be products of the Ornate School. The same elaborate kilt is worn by the male figures (Nos. 1043, 1062-5 and 1292-4), and the style and proportions are similar, as are the decorative techniques, the pegging of the wigs, the eyes and eyebrows excised for inlay, and the elaborate inlay on collars, wings and garments. Indeed, one possibly significant difference between ivories of the two schools may be that ‘pegged’ wigs occur on the ivories of the Ornate School and wig inlays on Egyptianizing ivories.

Comparisons with Salamis link some of the long panels with sphinxes, either associated with altars or stylized trees (Nos. 1106-10) or trampling a fallen enemy (Nos. 1111-16), to the Ornate School. Other possible products are some of the unusually shaped panels of Section XVII. The majority are highly coloured, another feature of the ‘Ornate School’, and most show the same subject, griffins enclosed within the arching branches of stylized trees, while others rely on a more ‘Egyptianizing’ range of motifs, including squatting Horus figures, sphinxes and an unusual scarab-lady. While the rich use of colour and the range of motifs link these panels to ‘Egyptianizing’ ivories, the symmetry and repetition are reminiscent of the ‘Aproned Sphinx’ school, as are the ribbed voluted palmette flowers on Nos. 1251-8.

The champ-levé pieces of Section XIV pose more of a problem and may belong to yet another school. Although these pieces exhibit the same combination of an element of repetition together with some variability and a lavish use of colour, the technique is different. While the champ-levé technique is used on the cartouches of the lady panels, Nos. 1035-6, otherwise decorated in the alternate inlay technique in the garment borders, we cannot be certain that this technique was employed on its own in Ornate School workshops. Fragments similar to the lady panels, the highly coloured panels of Section XII and champ-levé pieces were of course all found at Samaria, but that is a mixed collection. For the present, it seems reasonable to place the champ-levé ivories within the Ornate School tradition.

While panels belonging to the ‘Egyptianizing’ and Ornate Schools are among the most varied, highly coloured and attractive pieces from SW 37, nevertheless the bulk of the collection consists of furniture panels of the Aproned Sphinx and Griffin School, panels which are characterized by a desire for symmetry and balance, by an attractive use of space and by a limited repertoire, relying on frequent repetition. Colour, other than staining or gold overlaies, is only rarely applied, and the reliance on Egyptian motifs is minimal, usually confined just to crowns, headcloths, collars and aprons and the occasional sceptre. Some workshop groups have already been established in Chapter Two, such as the ‘triple flower’ group, the ‘pointed ear’ group or the ‘scaly wing’ group. A number of these share common subjects, style, proportions and technique, which may unite them in a school. The relation between the ‘triple flower’ group and the ‘excised eye’ group of the panels of Section V was already suggested in Chapter Two, as was that between the ‘pointed ear’ and ‘scaly wing’ groups. Indeed it seems probable that all four groups, together with panels of the ‘sharply curved collars’ group, were products of the same school. The sphinxes display a standard range of Egyptianizing motifs and wear headcloths which frequently form a ‘U’-shape, inside which the collar designs are incised. Many have uraei pendant from the chest. Furthermore the sphinxes are of elegant proportions, well placed within the panels. And on all the panels with flora there is a common type of voluted palmette flower, the petals of which are outlined with ribbing.

This same combination of use in sets, a limited range of Egyptianizing motifs and pleasing proportions occurs on many of the plaques of Section I, and may indicate that they too were products of workshops related to those of the Aproned Sphinx and Griffin school.

Evidence for the location of the schools and the period of production of the southern tradition is inadequate. Although examples from all the schools have been found among the fragments from Samaria, the archaeological context of those ivories is uninformative. The most probable date for the destruction of Samaria and the breaking of the ivories must have been at the time either of the successful
siege by Shalmaneser V in 722 or, two years later, during Sargon's capture of the city. If so, the Samaria fragments illustrate the range of ivory in use towards the end of the eighth century.

Ivories belonging to the southern tradition have also been found in the North West Palace, and at Khorsabad and Arslan Tash, three sites, to which we can reasonably assume that booty collected on campaign might have been distributed. While these ivories do not tell us much about their place of origin, they do help define their date. The North West Palace was restored by Sargon (721-705), who among other uses employed it as a storehouse, claiming that "the plunder of cities... I shut up therein and filled it to bursting with luxuries". A Sargonid date is also probable for the deposition of the ivories at Khorsabad. Thus, contexts that can provide dates for the southern tradition, Samaria, Salamis, the North West Palace and Khorsabad, all agree with a date in the reign of Sargon.

Since Samaria was sacked early in Sargon's reign, it must be a strong probability that the luxuries seized from that city were the source of many of the southern tradition ivories found at Nimrud and Khorsabad. While an eighth century date for the seizure of the ivories from the west and, probably, as with ivories of the northern tradition, for the cessation or diminution of their production because of the disruption of local economies, seems plausible, we lack evidence for their manufacture in the ninth century. But this does not prove that they were not already being made at that time – it is simply an argument ex silentio. The balance of probability – considering the prosperity and independence of Syria-Palestine at the time – must be that production had already begun in the ninth century.

Barnett has pointed out that the Samaria ivories are "the only ivory hoard of the Iron Age as yet found in Palestine, in spite of much excavation there, and is clear indication that the ivories were non-native, i.e. non-Palestinian work". It is, however, perhaps unwise to dismiss the possibility of a Samaritan school.

Not only is there a tradition of ivory carving in Palestine, as is illustrated by the second millennium finds at Lachish, Megiddo and more recently Pella, but ivory furniture had been introduced to Samaria in the ninth century by Jezebel, and ivory has been found at Hazor. Samaria was certainly wealthy enough to support a school of ivory carving, and its citizens had a taste for ivory furniture. But if there was a Samaritan school, which one it was is anybody's guess.

THE INTERMEDIATE TRADITION

In an article in Iraq 43 Irene Winter suggested that it should be possible to identify a 'South Syrian' school of ivory carving, one partly 'Syrian' and partly 'Phoenician' in style, a group or groups here called 'Intermediate'. Among others, she suggested that the openwork sphinx panels from Samaria, identified above as part of the 'beaky nose' group, were examples of 'hybrid possibly South Syrian work'. This group, consisting of panels from SW 37, the North West Palace and Samaria, may also include a panel, showing the hindquarters of a stocky sphinx with a triple frame; No. 551, and some fragments with human figures, Nos. 306, 385, 386-95 and 397.

Another group that may have been carved by a school of the intermediate tradition is the 'George and Dragon' group of Nos. 315-21. The powerful figures crowding the panels link the pieces to the north, while the presence of versions of Egyptian crowns on the men and collars and aprons on the griffins indicate influence from the south. Other panels which may be products of intermediate schools include Nos. 420, 538-40 and 549; and the 'Lu'ash school' discussed above also probably belongs to the intermediate tradition. However, while these ivories may have been carved in 'intermediate' schools, we still have little idea of their location amid the welter of cities capable of supporting ivory workshops, other than the possibility of Lu'ash itself.

OTHER

Two groups of ivories appear alien to those discussed above. The combat scenes on the pair of trapezoidal plaques Nos. 78 and 79 and the two fragmentary panels Nos. 1117 and 1118 are definitely
different in feel from any other ivories found in SW 37. And the outlandish figures of Nos. 923-39 also obviously belong to another school.

**THE IVORIES IN SW 37**

Little other than ivory has been found in SW 37: apart from the ivories listed in this catalogue, the bridle harness published in *I.N. I*, and a group of ivory and bone knife handle ornaments, there were numerous pieces of small glass and shell inlays, some glass vessels, some arrowheads, a few scales of iron and copper armour, some copper studs, and a few stone and metal fragments. Although the principal use of SW 37 must have been as an ivory store, it was a store, as David Oates pointed out, only of broken ivories already stripped of their gold overlays. This stripping had been so thorough that hardly a fragment of gold can be found on any of the SW 37 fragments, not on a cloison wall nor on a raised wig-peg. Its removal must have been deliberate rather than haphazardly during a sack.

Oates suggested that the broken ivories were collected from all over the site by Assyrian survivors after the sack of 614 and placed in store for later repair, and this may be correct. There is, however, an attractive, alternative interpretation of the evidence suggested by Julian Reade, that the ivories were stored on arrival at Nimrud. In the case of the SW 7 ivories he points out that these probably formed a single batch of tribute or booty, stored on arrival, and he queries how much such shipments were in fact distributed. This hypothesis fits well with the evidence from SW 37. After sorting in the vast courtyards of Fort Shalmaneser, useful pieces may have been distributed – ivories found on the Akropolis and in residential areas of Fort Shalmaneser may illustrate this range of material – while the broken remnants, already stripped of their gold, may have been stored on racks round SW 37. If this is correct, then it is possible that the provenance of the ivories does indeed reflect their origin. The material found in SW 37 might be the damaged remains of a single consignment of tribute or booty. The material is all western in origin, with strong links to fragments found at Hamath and particularly at Samaria, and it can be dated to not later than the reign of Sargon. It must be a possibility that the SW 37 collection is the remains of booty brought back from Sargon's successful Syrian campaign in 720, a campaign during which both cities were captured.

But how to explain the ‘fruit cake’ mixture of ivory and mud-brick found throughout the room? If the ivories were indeed stored in 720 or shortly thereafter, why were they not found in better order? First, the initial storage of broken material may not have been orderly, and secondly the ground may have been turned over by looters searching for treasure. Since the S.W. Quadrant was not burnt, we have no indication of when and how it fell out of use. Many of the storerooms may have been filled and abandoned some years before the fall of Nimrud. The roofs may even have fallen in. The ‘fruit cake’ effect may have been caused either during the disturbances of 614/2 or in the following years of anarchy by the activities of those whom Lady Mallowan so evocatively calls ‘human jackals’, turning over the soil in search of any useful thing. With its gold removed, broken ivory would have been of little interest.
CHAPTER SEVEN
TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

The possible sources of supply, the African elephant, the Indian or Asian elephant or the local Syrian elephant, have been extensively discussed, although there is insufficient evidence for any decision. While it is apparently easy for experts to differentiate between African and Indian ivory when it is freshly cut, this is not the case after centuries of burial. A series of tests undertaken recently by the Department of Archaeology of the University of Leicester on a wide range of samples from Nimrud failed to establish any chemical differences in the material. When fresh, African ivory is a pale blonde in colour, is harder and more brilliant and takes a finer polish than the Asian, which is denser, whiter, and more opaque. The fresh African ivory shown on Plate 422 is cut across and with the grain, showing the banded growth rings and the fine herringbone pattern in the ivory itself. Although the ancient ivory carver, like the present-day worker, might have preferred the higher quality African ivory, he presumably used whatever material was available, and it seems reasonable to assume that Syrian and African tusks formed most of the available supplies. Whether or not tusks were also imported from India is essentially a problem of long-distance trade, for we can be reasonably sure that ivory workers were not concerned in the actual import of their material, simply in its purchase from a supplier of raw materials, together with other necessary items, including woods of various types, glass and other inlaying materials, gold, bone, bronze pins, and glue.

TOOLS

Numerous toolmarks survive on the ivories, particularly on the backs. Examination under a microscope enables us to identify some tools since their profiles are different: chisels leave a flattish plane, gouges a U-shaped profile, and knives a V-shaped profile. Unfortunately the surfaces of the bottoms of the marks are often poorly preserved and eroded, and it is not always possible to be sure of their original form. Marks are, however, sometimes better preserved on burnt pieces.

While we can be reasonably certain that saws were used, both in the initial cutting up of the tusk and for preparing panels and plaques, it is difficult to find definite saw marks on the ivories, probably because the saw would only have been used at an early stage of working. Sawmarks tend to leave a series of parallel lines with a distinctive U shaped section. Some of the marks on the back of No. 595, (Plate 421, 1) may show the remains of saw marks on the smooth surface around the roughly-incised cross or fitter’s mark, as may some of the marks on the rounded back of No. 319 (Plate 72).

The most obvious toolmarks are the striations or gouges roughening the backs for adhesive. Most of these would have been cut with a knife or chisel, leaving a V section, or with a relatively worn tool, a slightly rounded V. As can be seen on Plate 421, the cuts might be deeper or shallower, and cut regularly or irregularly. The backs of Nos. 23, 24, 26, 34, 58 to 60, or 74 were quite deeply scored with regular lines, while on Nos. 45, 53 and 57 the regular lines might also be cross-gouged. The striations might be in a criss-cross pattern, such as Nos. 11, 17, or 51, the lines might be entirely random, Nos. 46, 47, 82 and 83, or the backs might be gouged, Nos. 12-16. In some sets the backs were roughened in the same way, while others varied.

Toolmarks are exceptionally well preserved on the black cow and calf from SW 12, ND 12341 (Plate 419, 3 and 4). Marks of a relatively broad chisel can be seen on the back and the fine marks of a delicate, pointed chisel, carving the central rib and the feathering of the frond, on the front. This tool tends to leave a slightly curved, pointed section. On the unburnt No. 319, the back is rounded in section, except for the flattened areas at top and bottom, which have been pared smooth with chisels up to the tenons. The back of the openwork wing, No. 1445 (Plate 384), also shows shaping with a broad-bladed chisel, some 2 cm.
in width, on the lower edge, as does the back of No. 1085 (Plate 285). Chisels were probably sharpened by sandstone, which left notches on the blade. These notches can be seen on the broad chisel strokes of Pl. 419, 4.

Chisels would have been needed not only for flattening backs but for cutting dovetails, keyhole slots and cloisons. The keyhole slot would have been cut in two operations. Initially the wider section would have been rough-drilled and chiselled out with a small flat-ended chisel, before the narrower dove-tailed slot was dug out (Plate 420, 3, 5 and 6). For cutting cloisons, a selection of narrow chisels with flat sections the widths of the cloisons would have been required. This can be seen in the long straight cloisons of the openwork wing, No. 1445 (Plate 418, 2 and 4), on the back of which we have already noticed the use of a relatively wide chisel. For the odd-shaped sections immediately above the simple cloisons (Plate 418, 4), the initial shaping would probably have been worked with a drill using a spoon bit, leaving a rounded section. Further work would have been undertaken with fine pointed chisels. As can just be seen in the poorly preserved base of some of the wing cloisons of No. 1445, and more clearly in some of the better preserved cloisons of ND 11054 from SW 12 (Plate 418, 1 and 3), the bottoms of the cloisons were lightly striated, to aid the adhesion of the inlays to the smooth surface of the ivory. In some ivories found on the Akropolis large inlays were held in situ by pegs inserted into circular depressions, pegged inlays.⁴

The small circular cloisons of Nos. 1206-8 (Plate 314, 418, 7), No. 1213 (Plate 315), and many of the animals' eyes, for instance some of the cattle of Nos. 701-60, were drilled. Drills of varying thicknesses from fine pins for Nos. 422-55 to the wide dowels of No. 923 (Plate 239) would have been required to work the dowel-holes fixing ivories to their backings. The wide dowel holes with deeper drilled centres, 'pegged dowels', of the 'round-cheeked and ringletted' panels of Section VII were cut with a centred bit (see Plate 420, 4). Bow drills were almost certainly used, for they are shown on Egyptian tomb paintings.⁵

As well as his saws, drills, chisels, gouges, files, knives and awls and some sort of vice, the ivory-worker would have needed compasses (see particularly the guilloche designs), a pointed 'style' or pencil for engraving, and abrasives or polishers.⁶ Even though some ivories are highly polished, for instance No. 1086 (Plate 284), it is difficult to identify the fine scratches from the abrasives.

CUTTING, FIXING AND JOINING

While pieces in the round would have been cut from a conveniently sized section of tusk, pyxides like those found in the Burnt Palace from a circular section from the bottom, and pieces like the curving horn from Well AJ from a hollowed out tusk,⁷ most ivories were carved on flat or curving plaques or panels. The curving plaques used to make circular stands or pyxides were cut following the growth rings of the tusk, the grooves of which can be seen in section at the tops and bottoms, while flat plaques or panels were cut across the grain, and again the cut curves of the growth rings can be seen in section.

Ivory was only rarely used on its own. It was more frequently used as a component, fixed to a backing, usually of wood. The simplest method of fixing ivory to its backing was to roughen its back and use an adhesive, and nearly all plaques and some panels had roughened backs. The adhesive used is not known. Barnett suggested a 'colloid gum',⁸ Mallowan proposed the use of bitumen because of the blackish stain found on many ivories,⁹ while Blümner in 1878 suggested fish glue.¹⁰ Killen¹¹ suggests a glue made "by boiling the bone and skins of animals in water which was allowed to evaporate, to concentrate the solution which was then cast into ingots and allowed to set. The ingots would then be broken into smaller pieces when needed and placed in a pot and reheated over a fire until the glue had returned to a viscous form. It would then have been applied to the joints of furniture and inlay by brush. A fine scene illustrating applying and heating glue comes from the 18th dynasty tomb of Rekhmire at Thebes, tomb 100." Also used in the New Kingdom as an adhesive to hold gold and silver foil to timber was gesso, a mixture of whiting and glue, or another adhesive such as gum (made from the acacia tree), to produce a fine plaster.¹²

Panels were fixed by tenons, mitreing, keyhole slots or dowelling, as well as by adhesive. Tenons were placed either at the top and bottom, for example Nos. 315-9, or at the lateral ends of long panels like No.
1107. The tenons were of varying forms; some extended most of the width of the piece and were either straight (Nos. 480, 519, 520) or sloping (Nos. 471, 481 and 482); some had protruding tongues (Nos. 499, 502, 510); others consisted of short tenons extending only part of the width of the piece, additionally held in place by dowels (Nos. 499, 527-9, 544). The fragmentary openwork panels, Nos. 418 and 419, were fixed by keyhole slots, cut vertically into the animals’ necks. The panels must have been slotted in over the mortice and slid up into position, before being further held by the frame. The openwork bull panels, Nos. 748-58, were also held by keyhole slots. The only other example of such a slot in SW 37 was on the tenoned panel, No. 1127, where it was used to attach the head. Adhesive may also have been used with some panels fixed by keyhole slots – striations are visible on the head area at the front of No. 1127 and on the back of the stag from NW 15 illustrated on Plate 420, 3, although not on the backs of the bulls. No. 466, the only panel from a group of small, finely worked, openwork panels, Nos. 466-9, to have part of its frame preserved, seems to have been held in place simply by the frame, probably mitred at top and bottom although only the mitred top is preserved. Nos. 422-57 were fastened to their backings by fine dowels, some of which were still in situ, see for instance No. 440 and 444. Some dowelled pieces were also glued in position – the backs of Nos. 439 and 443 are tightly scored. An unusual variation of a dowel fixing can be seen on the openwork fragments No. 464 and 465, the figures of which were outlined with fine dowel holes and presumably lightly pinned into position. The panels of the ‘round-cheeked and ringletted’ group, Nos. 888-922, were fixed by ‘pegged dowels’. In SW 37 the pegged dowel is confined to this group, although it occurs on other ‘round-cheeked and ringletted’ examples found in Well AJ, and is used to fix inlays and couchant calves in the round to Burnt Palace pyxides, pyxides belonging to the ‘flame and frond’ school.¹

Further analysis is required to try to establish whether some tools or techniques were characteristic of particular workshops or schools. The centred bit may be an instance of a specific tool being the hallmark of a school/schools of carving. However, the choice of method was probably usually made by other criteria, such as the structure or weight of the piece, for instance the panels of the ‘triple flower’ group, both openwork and with backgrounds, were fixed by tenons, dowels or glue.

While some pieces were cut from a single piece of ivory, larger plaques and panels consisted of several sections, joined laterally or vertically. No. 240 is an example of a plaque joined vertically. Of the bottom register, all that is shown is part of an Egyptian double crown, the rest of the design would have been carved on a separate piece. Many panels were joined laterally. Sphinx panels were often joined between the front and hindquarters, see for instance Nos. 480, 502, 510, 519 and 520. The last two are a good example of how pieces forming part of the same set were not joined in the same places, the exact location of the joins being determined by the size of ivory available. Only the faces and forelegs of a pair of sphinxes flanking a tree are carved on No. 602. This design would, therefore, have required three panels, the central panel with the stylized tree and the fronts of the sphinxes and two panels with the sphinxes’ hindquarters. Incidentally the ‘fluting’ on the left side of the back of No. 602 (Pl. 144) is caused by the surface flaking off, it was not deliberately worked. Composite panels were joined in variety of ways. They might simply be placed side by side with either straight or chamfered edges, as for instance in No. 595, or they might be held by tenons fitting into slots cut into the thickness of the ivory, as can be seen in Nos. 569 and 572. The tenons were sometimes held in situ by dowels, as on Nos. 546 and 551. Another method of joining was by dovetail slots as in the damaged 502 and the unusual No. 1127, or by dowels.

In some cases small pieces were ‘dropped in’ to larger pieces. The small heads from ‘lady at the window’ panels, Nos. 409-17, are examples of this, either pinned (Nos. 409-11) or glued into position (Nos. 415 and 417). Other small pieces, such as Nos. 1255, 1256 and 1262, must have formed patches, glued into much larger pieces.
DECORATIVE TECHNIQUES

Only a few ivories in Room SW 37, Nos. 1215-38 and 1242, and some pieces of bridle harness, were decorated by incising the design with a graver on the prepared surface of the ivory. The design was sometimes highlighted with colour, although the colour is only occasionally preserved, see staining below. Most ivories were modelled, with the background either cut down or completely cut away. The depth of relief varies from shallow to nearly in the round. No. 622 is a fine example of an exceptionally crisp carving in low relief. This elegant sphinx, carved on a panel only 0.4 cm. thick, was glued to its backing. The massive panels of Nos. 940 and 941, however, went to the other extreme and measured 2.4 and 2.8 cm. in thickness. The figures carved on these long panels were cut in high relief, with some elements nearly or wholly in the round.

Many ivory fragments from SW 37 were openwork, and most of these must have been designed to be mounted against a wooden background, the light-coloured ivory, gilded and coloured, dramatized against a darker background. Some pieces were, however, carved on both sides, for instance Nos. 586 and 1163, and may have been intended to form silhouette figures, visible from both sides. In some cases pieces, such as No. 561, are partially carved on the reverse. At first sight the panel appears to be carved on both sides, although a closer inspection of the back reveals that the carving is rudimentary. The curving plant stems were just indicated rather than modelled, and the griffin's eye and curls were marked but not the musculature or wing feathering. The line of the plant stems on a reverse must sometimes have been indicated as an aid to their correct location, see, for instance, Nos. 462, 521, 523, and 533. The delicate work of cutting away the backs of openwork ivories was begun by drilling a hole, subsequently enlarged with other tools. This can be seen on some openwork tenoned panels such as Nos. 293 and 295, where the circular form of some of the initial drill holes are preserved on the back (Plate 66).

COLOURING

Colour was applied to the ivory as overlays, as inlays and by staining. Commonest perhaps, was the overlaying of parts of the ivory with gold and, also, according to Assyrian texts, with silver, although examples of the latter have not survived. Gold was beaten to a thin sheet and then worked onto the carved surface of the ivory, probably burnished onto it with fine wooden tools. While the gold had been stripped from the SW 37 ivories, gold does survive on the frame and wig of ND 8027 from S 10 (Plate 419, 1 and 2). The gold overlays, measuring some 0.07 mm. in thickness, were worked over the actual edges of the design to aid holding, and joins were made by laying one sheet over the other. The sheets were probably additionally held in place by adhesive, which might have been a glue, or, according to Egyptian practice, a gesso. A number of fragments of gold sheet found loose in S 10 were also measured: the thickness of measurable fragments varied between 0.07 mm. and 0.09 mm.

Large areas of ivory were originally covered with gold. On the well-preserved ivories found in Well AJ gilding is preserved on the headdresses, hair/wigs, jewellery and clothing of human figures, on the beaks, headdresses, horns and neck musculature of some of the animals, and on the frames. Indeed it seems probable that the only areas of ivory remaining visible may have been the flesh areas and backgrounds. Gold overlays were also extensively used with inlaid ivories, to cover the walls of the cloisons. Some of these overlays survive on the cloisons walls of, for instance, the winged falcon-headed figure found west of Room SW 7, and on the pyxis found in Well AJ. The raised pegs of Egyptian-style wigs, such as those on Nos. 1049-51 and 1056-8, were also overlaid with gold.

There are two principal types of inlaid ivory. In one, selected areas of the modelled design are cut into compartments and highlighted by the insertion of coloured inlays: in the other the background is left high and the actual design is excavated and filled with colour. The first is wrongly but conveniently called 'cloisonné', a term correctly applied to enamelling, and the second is known as 'champ-levé', raised field,
or ‘silhouette’. In ‘cloisonné’ ivories fine walls of ivory were left high, covered with gold sheet, and filled with coloured pigments, glass or stone: the effect was similar to enamelling, but not the technique. The excavated areas of the ‘champ-levé’ ivory were filled with pastes of various colours, while the background is left in relief. When the excavated design was divided into ‘compartments’ or ‘cloisons’ as in the wings of Nos. 1176-78, the walls may have been overlaid with gold, although no example with preserved overlays has been found.

On some ‘Egyptianizing’ ivories both types of inlay decoration were used, cloisonné on the figures and champ-levé on the hieroglyphs, see, for instance No. 995. Yet another technique was employed on some of the hieroglyphs, the ‘hieroglyph’ technique. In these the hieroglyphs were left high, sometimes covered with gold, and the background was filled with inlays. Examples of this unusual technique can be seen on Nos. 974, 979 and 981: compare it with the champ-levé hieroglyphs of Nos. 975-6 and 978, all on Plate 253. Another technical difference is ‘alternate inlay’, a technique used on modelled lines such as plant stems or serpent-tails (Nos. 1005-31), when alternate segments of raised ivory were excised and filled with cylinders of glass. This technique was also used on garment borders (Nos. 1032-43).

Wigs of cloisonné ivories might consist either of a single piece of glass inlay, or of cylinders held by raised pegs of ivory. Nos. 991, 992, 995, 997 and 998 were ivories where a single glass insert was used for the wig – numerous examples of such glass wigs have survived. Alternatively the Egyptian-style wigs of, for instance, Nos. 1043, 1049-51, 1056-9, were formed of rows of raised ‘pegs’ of ivory. Set on a blue bedding between the ‘pegs’ were thin cylinders of ivory or blue glass. Most of these cylinders have fallen out, although some survive in situ in, for instance, No. 1095, and ample traces remain of the blue bedding in which the cylinders were set.

Inlays were regularly laid on a bedding of ground material, presumably mixed with adhesive prior to its insertion. In some ‘champ-levé’ pieces, such as No. 1186, this ground base actually formed the whole inlay and was modelled to form rounded, raised areas standing above the ivory background. Usually, however, all that survives is a trace of the colours of the original ground material, and both the raised and modelled ground material and the inlays are lost. One reason for the poor preservation of inlays may have been the removal of the gold covering the ‘walls’ of the cloisons.

The most commonly occurring colours of bedding material were red and blue, although yellow and green were also used. These were examined by X-ray diffraction in the Department of Archaeology of the University of Leicester. The ground blue material was Egyptian blue,23 the red was red iron oxide (haematite – Fe₂O₃); while the yellow was a yellow ochre or limonite (Fe.O₂.2H₂O).24

The most common inlay set on the bedding was glass,25 of which hundreds of pieces have been found at Nimrud. These are made of an opaque glass, frequently blue in colour, both a dark turquoise blue and a lighter blue. “These inlays were probably made by inserting ground glass into moulds, heating the moulds to a point at which the glass fuses and then removing the inlays from the moulds after cooling and polishing them. ... The perforated examples show, more clearly than the others, grinding marks; this may indicate that only their rough shape was patterned in a mould while the final form was achieved by cutting.”26 The blue glass inlays were a silica calcium glass with lead and sulphur to lower the melting point and with traces of magnesium, sodium, iron and copper. The green glass inlays were a lead silicate glass with traces of iron calcium and copper, the iron being the colouring element. Precious stones were also inlaid, although relatively rarely. An example of this is the lotus and bud frieze now in the Royal Ontario Museum, ND 7741.27

Ivories were also coloured by staining or painting selected areas with a pigment, applied as a solution or fine slurry, which penetrated the porous surface of freshly cut ivory. Unfortunately the paint is fugitive and only rarely preserved. Faint traces of a stain survive on some of the ‘incised and stained’ group, for instance one of the stylized trees, Nos. 1223 and 1224, and perhaps also on Nos. 1228 and 1229, and traces of colour can also be seen on some of the floral friezes, Nos. 1230, 1231, 1234, and 1236. Remains of colour are visible on a panel decorated with an incised design of interfaced, voluted palmettes, from Room NW 21,27 and clear traces of a yellowish stain occur on an unpublished example found in Room
SW 12, ND 13933, showing a human-headed winged sphinx couchant. Traces of colour also occur on the incised areas of some blinkers decorated with wedjat eyes. Traces of orange-brown colour were noted on ND 10800, although by 1985 the colour was no longer visible and the surface of the stained areas had deteriorated, presenting a scratched, greyish appearance (Plate 420, 1 and 2). Staining was also used on modelled ivories, for instance to colour hair or wigs, see for instance Nos. 400 and 413, and on a blinker ornament with a winged sphinx, where traces of pigment survived on the hair, the collar, and some of the wing feathers, as well as on one strand of the guilloche border which had been picked out and highlighted.

Ebonizing. Most black ivories, for instance those from T 10 and S 10, were burnt when Fort Shalmaneser was sacked. These ivories are typical burnt ivories, their colours varying, often within a single piece, from a brittle black, through browns and shades of grey to a flakey white. Many pieces have been twisted and warped by the heat of the fire and many are fragmentary. There are, however, a few examples at Nimrud of finely carved ivories, without a trace of warping, coloured to an even shiny dark brown or black, and found in unburnt contexts. One of these, No. 620, was found in SW 37, and at least two in SW 12. There is no sign of burning in the SW quadrant, and if No. 620 was accidentally burnt, then this must have occurred prior to its deposition. An alternative possibility may be that these ivories were deliberately blackened or ‘ebonized’ by the ivory-worker at the time of manufacture to give the ivories an attractive, shiny black surface. This could have been achieved by placing the carved ivories in a reducing oven and heating them until they changed colour. A possible reason for the ancient ivory carver wishing to ‘ebonize’ ivory may have been a shortage of ebony. Ebony was a rare material known in Egypt as early as the 6th dynasty, when Egyptian explorers journeyed to Nubia and brought back ebony and ivory. A relief in the mortuary temple of Queen Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari shows Egyptians removing branches from ebony trees in the land of Punt. In the 18th dynasty Amenophis III sent four ebony bedsteads with an ebony headrest, ten ebony footstools and six ebony chairs to the King of Babylon and 13 ebony chairs to the King of Arzawa. Ebony was therefore known by the end of the second millennium, and it is also listed by Assur-nasir-pal among loot from Arwad. Since Egyptian carpenters knew how to ‘ebonize’ timber, they may have also ebonized ivory, and the technology travelled to the Levant, if it was not already known there. Clearly more examples of these dark ivories from unburnt contexts need assembling.
ABBREVIATIONS


Barnett, Qedem 14: Richard D. Barnett, *Ancient Ivories in the Middle East, Qedem 14* (Jerusalem, 1982).


Turin Catalogue: *La Terra tra i Due Fiumi, Venti anni di archeologia italiana in Medio Oriente, La Mesopotamia dei tesori*, Centro Ricerche Archeologiche e Scavi di Torino per il Medio Oriente e l'Asia, (Turin, 1985).


NOTES

1 Barnett, Qedem 14, p. 1.

CHAPTER ONE
3 Ibid., p. 3.
4 Ibid., p. 5.
5 I.N. I, I.N. II and I.N. III.
6 Winter, Iraq 43, p. 110, calls this technique ‘silhouette’.
9 Barnett, Qedem 14, p. 55, and Winter, Iraq 43, p. 130.

CHAPTER TWO
1 Examples of these are Nos. 12-18, 26-7, 30-1, 33, 34-6, 39, 41, 82, 83, 85, 150, 152, 165, 187, 195 and 255.
2 Nos. 23-4, 52, 78-9, 140-1, 149, 153, 154, 164, and 170.
3 For instance, Nos. 12-18, 23-5, 26-7, 34-6, 49-51 etc.
4 Such as the unusual pair of curving plaques, Nos. 78 and 79.
5 See Nos 30-31.
6 Samaria, Pl. VII, 5-7.
7 Ibid., Pl. XXI, 2.
8 Arslan Tash, Pl. XXVI, nos. 20-1.
9 Turin Catalogue, pp. 320, 400, no. 172.
10 See, for example, Barnett, C.N.I, Pls. XVI-XXVII.
13 I am grateful to Roger Moorey for this suggestion.
16 For the chairbacks see I.N. III, pp. 3-9, and compare No. 335 with the panels of Nos. 1-18, particularly Nos. 4-7, ibid., Pls. XIV-XVII.
17 Winter, Iraq 43, p. 105.
19 Samaria, Pl. V, I, etc.
21 Khorsabad II, pp. 96-7, Pls. 51-2.
22 Arslan Tash, Pls. XXXIV-XXXV, Nos. 45-51.
23 Ibid., Pl. XXXVI, Nos. 56-9.
24 ND 11014, ND 12049 and ND 11092, Barnett, C.N.I, Pl. CXXXIII, Suppl. 24 and 30 and Pl. CXXXIV, Suppl. 23; N. & R. II, p. 597, fig. 581. See also ND 12146, ibid., p. 549, fig. 483. ND 11024 (ibid, fig. 484) is a variant form of ND 12146 and, as Mallowan noted (pp. 548-9) probably came from the same workshop. The sphinxes, kneeling figures supporting them and stylized trees are almost identical, although the voluted palmette flower above the wing lacks the flanking pair of lilies of the ‘triple flower’.
26 Arslan Tash, Pl. XXVIII, 23-5.
27 Samaria, Pl. XVII, 4.
28 Arslan Tash, Pls. XXIV., 15 and 16, XXV, 17.
29 N. & R. II, p. 528-9 and fig. 442.
30 Arslan Tash, Pl. XXVII, 22, and Pl. XXXI, 35.
31 Khorsabad II, Pls. 52-4, Nos. 42-56.
32 Ibid., Pls. 51-2, Nos. 29-37.
33 J.B. Pritchard, Sarepta, A Preliminary Report on the Iron Age (Philadelphia, 1975), pp. 26-8, Fig. 43, I.
34 Samaria, Pls. V, 1 and 2; XII, 2, 3 and 77; XVII, 1 and 2.
36 N. & R. II, p. 519, figs. 422 and 423. The seated lion panels, ND 6349 and 6350, ibid., pp. 516-7, figs. 420-1, form parts of the same set from NW 15.
37 Barnett, C.N.I, Pl. XIX.
38 For instance, S.1 – note the musculature on the lion and the furred plant, similar to those on Nos. 586-91 – S.2, S.13, S.14, S.17, etc.; Barnett, C.N.I, Pls. XIX-XXII.
40 Ibid., No. 177 on pp. 331 and 402-4.
41 Ibid., No. 181 on pp. 332 and 406-8.
42 This ivory may have been ‘ebonized’ by its maker, see p. 60.
43 Barnett, C.N.I, S.163, Pl. LXVI.
46 I.N. III, Pls. III and CV.
47 N. & R. II, p. 549, fig. 484.
48 Ibid., p. 587, fig. 556.
49 Arslan Tash, Pls. XXXVII-XL.
50 Ibid., Pls. XLI-XLII.
N. & R.II, p. 507, fig. 411, and p. 553, fig. 492.
52 Khorsabad II, Pl. 55, Nos. 60-1.
53 Samaria, Pl. XXII, 1.
54 Salaminis III, Pl. LV, no. 513.
55 A.I.S. V, Pl. 62.
56 Samaria, Pl. XIX, no. 2 and the burnt examples Pl. XX, Nos. 30-5.
57 Ibid., Pl. XX, Nos. 1 and 2.
58 Arslan Tash, Pl. XLIV Nos. 94-6.
60 Arslan Tash, Pl. XLVI, Nos. 105-7.
61 Samaria, Pl. XVI, Nos. 1-7.
62 Ibid., Pl. XXIII No. 2, top row 2nd from left.
63 See pp. 49 and 57.
64 See, for instance, Winter, Iraq 38, p. 7.
65 Turin Catalogue, No. 171 on pp. 328 and 399-400.
66 Ibid., No. 178 on pp. 330 and 404-5.
67 Ibid., No. 170 on pp. 327 and 394-9.
69 Samaria, Pl. I, Nos. 1-3.
70 Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. VIII.
71 Loc. cit.
72 Samaria, Pl. III, No. 1.
73 Ibid., Pl. III, No. 2.
74 Ibid., Pl. II, No. 2.
75 Ibid., Pl. III, No. 2.
76 Salaminis III, Pls. LXVII-LXVIII.
77 Samaria, Pl. II, No. 1.
78 ND 7580 in I.N. III, pp. 107-8, No. 88, Pl. XCV, and N. & R. II, p. 509, fig. 413. For an example from SW 12 see ND 11101, ibid., p. 528, fig. 480.
79 N. & R. I, p. 111, fig. 54.
80 A.I.S. V, Pls. 65-7.
81 Salaminis III, Pl. B.
82 Samaria, Pls. XIV and XV.
84 Turin Catalogue, no. 177, p. 405: Barnett, C.N.I., S.35-9, Pl. XXIX-XXXI.
85 Khorsabad II, Pls. 55, nos. 58-9, and 56, nos. 71-2.
86 Arslan Tash, Pls. XLVI, 105-7, XLVII, 108-11.
87 Personal communication.
88 Samaria, Pl. XVI.
89 I.N. I, Nos. 1-11, 21-4, 28-9, 31-2 and 131-2—decorated with wedjat eyes; and No. 118, a falcon-headed sphinx seated in a field of papyrus. Staining was used to colour some elements of modelled designs, for instance the hair, collar, some wing-feathers and parts of the guilloche borders of some spade-shaped blinkers: p. 20, Nos. 109-12, Pl. XX.
90 I.N. II.
91 Ibid., p. 39, no. 113, Pl. XXXII, in SW 7.
92 Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. IX, D.2, 3, 7 and 8.
93 Ibid., Pl. IX, D.9.
94 Samaria, Pl. I, 1.
95 Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. LXX, S.183.
96 Ibid., Pl. LXX, S.173, Pl. LXXI, S.175-8.
97 Ibid., Pl. LXXII.
100 Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. LXXV.
101 Ibid, W.4, Pl. CXIX.
102 Ibid., Pl. LI.
103 Ibid., Pls. VI, and XCVI-II.
104 Turin Catalogue, No. 184 on pp. 333, 410.
105 Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. VI.
106 Loc. cit.
107 Ibid., Pl. XCVI.
108 M.E.L. Mallowan, 'The Excavations at Nimrud (Kalhu), 1949-50, Ivories from the Palace', Iraq XIII, p. 18, pl. VIII:5; and Barnett, C.N.I., L.2, Pl. XIV.
109 N. & R. I, pp. 140-41, figs. 81 and 83; Barnett, C.N.I., O.1, frontispiece.
110 Samaria, Pl. IX, 2-4.
112 A.I.S. V, Pls. 64 and 65.
114 A.I.S. V, Pls. 64 and 65, and Samaria, Pl. IX, 1.
115 Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. II.
116 Ibid, Pl. CXI.
117 Drawings of such paws in furniture on Assyrian reliefs, B.Hruda, Die Kulturgeschichte des Assyriscchen Fischbildes (Bonn, 1965), Taf. 13, and note the palmettes on Nos. 12, 15 and 16.
118 Y. Karageorghis, Salaminis III, No. 249, Pls. F and L.V.
119 G. Loud, The Megiddo Ivories (O.I.P. LII, Chicago, 1939), Pl. 4.2.
120 Khorsabad II, p. 97, Pl. 56, Nos. 69-70.
121 Arslan Tash, Pl. XLIV, Nos. 92-3: 93 is almost identical to No. 1454.
122 A.I.S. V, Pl. 62.
123 Barnett, C.N.I., S. 270, Pl. LXXIX.
124 Ibid., p. 46, fig. 9.
CHAPTER THREE

1 Barnett, C.N.I., pp. 111-21, 169-90, Pls. I-XV.
6 Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. VIII.
7 Ibid., Pl. II.
8 Ibid., p. 180, fig. 76.
9 Ibid., Pl. I.
11 Ibid., Pl. III.
12 Ibid., Pls. IV-V, C.12-21.
13 Ibid., Pl. VI.
14 Ibid., Pl. IX.
15 Ibid., Pl. I.
16 N. & R. I, p. 59, fig. 22.
18 Barnett, C.N.I., p. 174, fig. 64.
19 N. & R. I, p. 110, fig. 53.
20 Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. I.
21 Samaria, Pl. V, 1-2, and see below.
23 N. & R. I, p. 127, fig. 68.
24 Ibid., pp. 140-1, figs. 81 and 83.
25 Ibid., p. 131, fig. 72.
26 Turin Catalogue, pp. 328 (colour) and 399, with a photograph of the back on p. 400.
27 Ibid., pp. 327 (colour) and 394-9.
28 Ibid., pp. 331 (colour) and 402-5.
29 Ibid., pp. 332 (colour) and 406-9.
30 Ibid., pp. 330 and 404-5.
33 These include S.1 and S.6, Barnett, C.N.I., Pls. XVII and XXI; and S.13, S.14, S.17, S.18 and S.23, Ibid., Pls. XIX-XXI and XXV, the latter being decorated with crude elision work.
34 See, for example, calves catalogued as S.362, Ibid., Pls. CI-CV.
35 Ibid., Pl. XXIX.
36 N. & R. I, p. 220, fig. 176, p. 192, figs. 125 and 126; and Iraq XVI, Pl. XXXIV.
37 N. & R. II, p. 585, fig. 551, ND 7560.
38 As in Achaemenid Iran, P.R.S. Moorey, E. Porada and E.C. Bunker, Ancient Bronzes, Ceramics and Seals. The Nasli M. Heeramannek Collection (Los Angeles, 1981), no. 428. Solomon’s bronze ‘Sea’, made by a Phoenician metalsmith, also had bull supports, cf. 1 Kings 7, 25. I should like to thank Roger Moorey for this note.
39 Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. LXIII.
40 I.N. I, Nos. 136-9, Pls. XXIX-XXX.
41 Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. LXX.
42 Ibid., Pl. XXXV.
43 Khorasabad II, p. 96.
44 Ibid., nos. 29-37, pp. 96-7, Pls. 51-52.
46 Arslan Tash, Pl. XXVII, 22.
47 Khorasabad II, nos. 38-40, p. 97, Pl. 52.
48 Ibid., no. 41, p. 97, Pl. 52.
49 Ibid., nos. 69-1, p. 97, Pl. 55.
51 Ibid., p. 97, Pl. 56.
52 Loc. cit., nos. 69 and 70.
53 Arslan Tash, Pl. XLIV, 92-3.
54 Ibid., pp. 89-90.
57 Arslan Tash, Pls. XIX-XXV.
58 Ibid., Pls. XXIV-XXV.
59 Ibid., Pl. XXVI.
60 Ibid., Pls. XXXIV-XXXV.
61 Ibid., Pl. XXXV.
62 Ibid., Pl. XXVII.
63 Ibid., Pl. XXIX.
64 Ibid., Pl. XXX.
65 Ibid., Pl. XXVIII.
66 Ibid., Pl. XXX-XXXI.
67 Ibid., Pl. XXXI.
68 Ibid., Pl. XLV.
69 Ibid., Pl. XLIV.
70 Ibid., Pls. XXXVII-XL.
71 Ibid., Pls. XLI-XLI.
Ibid., Pl. XXXII.

Winter, Iraq 43, p. 105.


Avram Tash, Pl. XLVI.

Ibid., Pl. XLVII.

Iraq 43, pp. 121-2.

Ibid, note 152.

Ibid., p. 123.

O.W. Muscarella, The Catalogue of Ivories from Hasanal, Iran, p. 1. See also Julian Reade, 'Hasanal, Gilan and Related Considerations', Archæologische Mitteilungen aus Iran 12 (1979), pp. 175-81, who suggests that Hasanal was sacked c. 820.

Musarella, ibid., pp. 120-8, and discussion pp. 193-6.


Winter, Iraq 43, p. 129: Barnett, Qedem 14, p. 50.

A.I.S. V, Ps. 65-7.


A.I.S. V, Ps. 64c: Salamis III, No. 249, Pl. LV.

A.I.S. V, Ps. 64g and 65 i-k.

Ibid., Pl. 71 ac-ak.

Ibid., Pl. 62a.


A.I.S. V, Ps. 91 and 10a.


Ibid., Pl. XXI, 15.


I am very grateful to Marie Louise Buhl for sharing her information and photographs and for some stimulating conversations.

This fragment is sketched in Barnett, C.N.I., p. 47, fig. 12.

Personal communication.

Partially shown in Barnett, C.N.I., p. 47, fig. 11.

I should like to thank Marie-Louise Buhl for these comparisons.

Barnett, C.N.I., p. 46, fig. 9.


Barnett, Qedem 14, p. 49.


Samaria, Pl. XVII, 4.

Ibid., Pl. XVII, 10.

Ibid., Pl. V, 1 and 2, with fragments from the same set shown on Pls. XII, 2 and 3 and XVII, 1, 2 and 5.


Samaria, Pl. VIII.


Barnett, C.N.I., p. 125, and see now Qedem 14, p. 49.

Frankfort, Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient (1958), pp. 188-95, particularly p. 190.


Pritchard, Sarepta, pp. 26-8, Fig. 43:1.

Ibid., p. 28, Fig. 43:2.

Ibid., p. 40.

V. Karageorghis, Salamis III.

Ibid., pp. 94-5.

Ibid., Pl. A, LXI-LXIII: the panels on Pl. B.

Ibid., Ps. C-E and LXV-LXXI.

Ibid., Ps. LXVII-LXVIII.

Samaria, Pl. II, 2.

Salamis III, Ps. LXVII and LXX.

Ibid., Ps. LXVII and LXXI.

N. & R. II, p. 547, fig. 479.

Salamis III, Ps. F and LV.

Ibid., No. 513, Pl. LV: Samaria, Pl. XXII, I: and No. 513.

CHAPTER FOUR


4. Back of the golden throne, see (e.g.) Chr. Desroches-Noblecourt, Tutankhamun (London, 1963), pl. VI opp. p. 31.


6. Two examples, Lepsius, Denkmäler V, Taf. 53b and 54b.


8. Montet, Psousennès, pL XL below.


10. Poor (but handy) sketch in Piankoff, Mythologische Papyri, p. 31, fig. 12, based on Champollion, Monumens d’Egypte et de la Nubie III, pl. CCLXXI, or Rosellini, Monumenti del Culti, pl. LXV.


12. Montet, Psousennès, p. 149, fig. 54 (bottom row) with pl. 120; also, pls. 50 below and 114. Later, Piankoff, Mythologische Papyri, fig. 31.


16. Aldred, Jewels of the Pharaohs, pl. 95 (bottom); Montet, Psousennès, pl. XL (below); and Piankoff, Mythologische Papyri, p. 61, fig. 48 below.

17. As in Aldred, Jewels, p. 17 top, fig. 23, and pl. 34 (at right and left edges).

18. This feature (winged; even with uraei) can be found in Late Period Egypt, but with the Djed-pillar already half-humanised as Osiris; cf. A.-M. Amann, Welt der Orient 14 (1983), pp. 45-62, esp. pp. 55, Abb. 8 and 56-58, Abb. 19.


22. Either Isis/Nephthys (under Tutankhamun), Aldred Jewels, pl. 96 with Osiris; or Nekhbet and cobra Udjo.

23. Aldred, Jewels, pl. 128.


25. G.A.D. Tait, Journal of Egyptian Archaeology 49 (1963), p. 135, fig. 7. On the faience spacers published, ibid., pl. XXIV (with pp. 130-1, E), Nos. 1 and 2 have child-on-god and on lotus between serpents; No. 5 has him on a lotus between winged goddesses; and No. 6 has a god and goddess flanking a ram-headed scarab on the lotus.

26. His chalice XVI (op. cit., p. 113, fig. 4, between serpent-goddesses); chalices XXIIIa, XXIV (pl. XX, 4 and 5) and the Eton ring (p. 129, D.Ii pl. XXIII,8).

27. In Samaria, p. 19, fig. 3.

28. Nelson/Murnane, Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak I/1, pl. 76, 226, etc.


31. Morenz, pp. 44-46; Allen, p. 20.

32. Morenz, pp. 47, 48 f., 49.


37. To which should be added the identically-robed figure in Samaria, pl.111, there (p. 13f.) wrongly conjectured to be Osiran.


42. Cf. W. Stevenson Smith, Interconnections in the Ancient Near East (Yale, 1965), fig. 80.

43. Bonnet, Reallexikon ... Religiongeschichte, p. 262, and fig. 66.

44. Headings Amun’s texts to Sethos I, cf. Nelson/Murnane, Great Hypostyle Hall, Karnak I/1, pl. 76, 226 etc.

45. E.g. ibid., pl. 76, line 13.

46. The notorious ‘in wbn r’ (Barnett, C.N.I., pp. 135, 177, pl. VIII) cannot be Ilu-biti/luhibi of Hamath, but is the simple phrase ‘Re raises’, slightly miswritten. The only real personal name in the hieroglyphs of the ivories (Samaria, pl. 13, 1) is inscribed within simple frame-lines, not in a cartouche, while the only West Semitic personal name in a cartouche (Barnett, C.N.I., p. 213, pl. 132) is written in West Semitic script along with a preposition and not in hieroglyphs.

47. Journal of Egyptian Archaeology 49 (1963), pls. XIXc and XXI, 1, 9. The rim-text of chalice XVI is a proper text (pl. XVII, xivlab and fig. 4), also that added in fig. 6.

48. Again, Tait, op cit., pl. XIXc, next to cartouche; and Pl. XXIV, 6—6 one text ‘Happy New Year’, the other just meaningless signs.


CHAPTER FIVE

1 See p. 15.

2 apud J. Thimme, Phönizische Elfenbeine (Karlsruhe, 1973), nos. 17, 27.


4 Arslan Tash, no. 32.


CHAPTER SIX

1 Muscarella, Catalogue of Ivories from Hasadlu, Iran, p. 203.


3 Barnett, C.N.I., p. 158.

4 I.N. I, pp. 43-5, nos. 201-216, PIs. XLIV-XLVI.


7 Both the content of the silver and the design were controlled. P.O. Harper, Silver Vessels of the Sasanian Period I, Royal Imagery (New York, 1981).

8 Iraq 43, p. 130.


11 Ibid., para. 586.


14 Muscarella, ibid., p. 204.


16 See pp. 19-20 and 28 above.

17 Published in I.N. III.


In the collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale: see Au pays de Babil et d’Assuré: 10,000 ans d’art en Syrie, Musée du Petit Palais, 26 Octobre 1983 – 8 Janvier 1984, pp. 219-20, no. 251.


21 I.N. I, nos. 137-9, p. 28. Pl. XXX.

22 Barnett, C.N.I., S.146, Pl. LXIII.

23 See p. 23 above.

24 See pp. 32-3 above.

25 See pp. 31-2 above.

26 Muscarella, ibid., Nos. 226-37, pp. 120-5, and see discussion on N. Syrian ivory carving and workshops on pp. 205-6.


29 Iraq 38, p. 19.


32 pp. 41-2 above.

33 pp. 35-6 above.

34 p. 39 above.

35 N. & R. II, p. 509, fig. 413, p. 548, fig. 480.

36 Samaria. Pl. II.1.

37 pp. 23-4 above.

38 pp. 35-6 above.

39 pp. 21-2 above.

40 p. 13 ff. above.

41 pp. 9-10 above.

42 pp. 33-5 above.


44 Barnett, C.N.I., p. 4.

45 Barnett, Qedem 14, p. 46.

46 Ibid., p. 49.

47 Iraq 43, p. 112. For discussion of the ‘beaky nose’ group see p. 17 above.

48 See Appendix 5.

49 P. 3 above.


CHAPTER SEVEN

3 See Barnett, Qedem 14, p. 15, for a discussion of primary and secondary centres.
4 Barnett, C.N.I., pp. 156-7, Pl. XX; and Qedem 14, pp. 14, 44.
5 G. Killen, Ancient Egyptian Furniture I (Warminster, 1980), p. 13, fig. 2.
6 Barnett, C.N.I., p. 158; and Qedem 14, p. 11.
8 Barnett, C.N.I., p. 156, note 2, after Plenderleith.
9 N. & R. II, p. 483. This stain is, however, probably caused by vivianite staining, see Appendix 1.
10 Barnett, Qedem 14, p. 77, note 39.
11 Killen, ibid., p. 9.
12 Loc. cit.
13 See pp. 28-9 and 49 above.
16 Killen, loc. cit.
17 Turin Catalogue, nos. 167 and 168 on p. 326, no. 181 on p. 332.
18 Ibid., no. 168 on p. 326 and no. 177 on p. 331.
19 Ibid., no. 181 on p. 332.
20 N. & R. II, p. 525, fig. 454, ND 6328.
21 Turin Catalogue, no. 181 on p. 332.
22 Moorey, ibid., pp. 188-93 and Barnett, C.N.I., p. 240.
23 I am grateful to Graham Morgan for examining the inlays and beddings, as well as for the technical observations in this chapter.
26 J.N. III, pp. 113-4, No. 107, Pl. CVIII. For another example see Barnett, C.N.I., p. 240, O.1.
27 N. & R. II, p. 529, fig. 441, ND 10613.
28 J.N. I, p. 2, no. 8, Pl. II.
29 Ibid., p. 20, no. 109, Pl. XX.
32 An openwork cow and calf, ND 12341, and an openwork tenoned panel with a double frame showing a stylized tree, ND 13877, both unpublished.
33 Killen, Ancient Egyptian Furniture I, p. 3.
34 Ibid., p. 4.
35 Grayson, Assyrian Royal Inscriptions 2, p. 141, para. 586.
36 Killen, ibid., p. 9.
THE CATALOGUE
NOTES ON THE CATALOGUE

The catalogue is divided into three principal parts, the plaques of Sections I and II, the panels of Sections III to XVII, and pieces generally in the round, Sections XIX to XX. A further division is that the ivories of Sections I to X are relatively plain, while those of Sections XI to XVII consist of ivories coloured by inlays or staining.

Within each section pieces are usually arranged initially by shape or method of fixing and then by subject. Thus the trapezoidal plaques with human subjects are described first, followed by the approximately rectangular plaques with the same subject. Among the panels, openwork panels are listed before those with backgrounds. Panels are further grouped according to the method by which they were fixed to their backgrounds, tenons, dowels, mortices or glues. Fragments too small to determine to which group they belong are placed at the ends of the relevant sections.

As far as possible, pieces are reassembled into sets by collecting those of a similar shape, method of fixing and style.

Method of Description

The first two lines of the entry give the catalogue number, the expedition field number, the plate number, the present location of the ivory and the museum number where known. Those ivories in the Iraq Museum with no number are usually those in the reserve collections. The second section covers technical information, such as the shape and state of preservation, comments on technique, and descriptions of the frames, methods of fixing and back. If no comment is made on the back, it has either not been possible to examine it, or it is not sufficiently well preserved. Where present any fitter's marks, described by Mr. Alan Millard, are inserted between this technical description and the line giving the dimensions. The third section describes the design. Comments on the Egyptianizing elements of some pieces are sometimes given by Dr. Kenneth Kitchen. These are indicated by '[K.A.K.]'. The fourth section, not regularly present, comments on other pieces belonging to a set, or outside parallels.

The measurements given in this catalogue are necessarily approximate. It has not always been possible to verify field measurements, and measurements of fragments tend to vary each time they are taken. The thickness is recorded wherever possible; if this measurement is not given this may be either because it is not preserved, or because access has not been possible.

It is difficult to describe the construction of ancient garments. Therefore the tightly-fitting 'shorts' worn by, for instance, Nos. 10, 12, 1003, etc., which are described in Egyptian art as skirts, are so described here.

With the exception of two lion masks, Nos. 1340 and 1342, each ivory is illustrated, the majority at approximately actual size. If too large for the page, the illustration has been reduced, usually by a half, and the scale indicated. The backs are also illustrated, provided that they have some feature, such as deliberate roughing or fitter's marks: it should however be noted that it has not been possible to examine every back.
SECTION I: PLAQUES, NOS. 1-257

MINIATURE PLAQUES

1. ND 7998
Iraq Museum, IM 62714
Miniature plaque, curved. Much of right side and some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Plain frame at top and sides, bottom not preserved. Convex front, flat back, mitred side. Back, criss-cross striations. H. as preserved 2.2 cm. W. at top 3.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Bull calf galloping right, head and tail in air.

2. ND 10441
Iraq Museum, IM 65332
Miniature trapezoidal plaque, curved. Bottom left corner missing, some black speckling. Plain frame on all four sides. H. 3.1 cm. W. 4.3 cm.
Bull calf galloping right, head and tail in air. Raised feature along frame below calf.

3. ND 10374
British School of Archaeology
Miniature, nearly rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, iron discolouration on head, shoulder, knee and frame. Plain frame on all four edges. Slightly mitred right side. Back smooth. H. 3.0 cm. W. at top 2.1 cm. W. at base 2.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Male figure kneeling to the left, hands raised. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, a double ribbon down the back, and a garment with loose sleeves and a thigh-length skirt, belted at the waist. Nos. 7-9 are similar in size, design and style and probably formed parts of the same set. The design on No. 9 is reversed.

4. ND 13176
British Museum
Miniature plaque, top broken off, some surface fragments missing and some grey speckling. Plain frame at sides and base. H. as preserved 1.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Winged sphinx seated to the left, head and most of wings missing. Apron on right foreleg. Tail curled up.

5. ND 7600
Iraq Museum, IM 62712
Miniature plaque with curving top and bottom edges and trapezoidal sides. Top left corner and surface fragments missing. Narrow plain frame at top and bottom, half bud column at right. Mitred right side. Back, slightly roughened. H. 2.1 cm. W. at base 2.5 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx, couchant, facing left. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headdress.

KNEELING HUMANS

6. ND 10479
Iraq Museum, IM 65349
Curved rectangular plaque. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at sides. Mitred sides. Back, flat with rough, criss-cross striations. H. 3.8 cm. W. 3.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Male figure kneeling to the left, hands raised. He wears a flattened version of the Egyptian double crown, a short, Egyptian-style wig with a double ribbon down the back, a bead collar and a thigh-length skirt with beaded hems belted round the waist.

Set of Three, Nos. 7-9

7. ND 10473
Iraq Museum, IM 65346
Curved rectangular plaque. Top left corner, edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and worn areas, some grey speckling. Traces of plain frame at sides, possibly half papyrus columns, and plain frame at base. Mitred sides. H. 4.4 cm. W. 2.8 cm.
Male figure, kneeling to the left, hands raised. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, and a garment with loose sleeves and a thigh-length skirt, belted at the waist.

8. ND 10658
Iraq Museum, IM 65400
Curved rectangular plaque. Top corners, edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling and surface pitting. Narrow raised edges on top and sides, base not preserved. H. 4.4 cm. W. 3.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Male figure, kneeling to the left, hands raised. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, rather crudely carved in zigzags, and a garment with loose sleeves and a thigh-length skirt, belted at the waist. The hems are outlined.

See comment on No. 7.

9. ND 9093
British School of Archaeology
Curved rectangular plaque, bottom left corner missing. Surface poorly preserved, heavily pitted and much of design lost. Traces of frame, probably half floral columns at sides, and of plain frame at base. Back, criss-cross striations. H. 4.5 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Male figure, poorly preserved, kneeling to the right, hands raised.

Similar, as far as the state of preservation permits comparison, to Nos. 7 and 8, see comment on No. 7.

10. ND 7808
Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, ROM 961.13.1
Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from right side, surface and edges, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus columns at sides (only traces of the right-hand frame survive). Slightly convex front, mitred sides and base. Back, striated, much discoloured and poorly preserved. H. 5.0 cm. W. at top 3.4 cm. W. at base 4.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. D. c. 12.0-13.0 cm.

Male figure, kneeling to left, arms flexed and extended in front and behind, hands grasping long-stemmed lilies. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, a beaded collar and a thigh-length skirt, fastened at the waist by a three-stranded belt. The hem on the raised right leg is beaded, that on the left has three incised lines.
This plaque is similar in design and style to No. 11, although that figure holds ankhis instead of lilies. There are also similarities of detail with No. 6, compare the wigs, collars and skirts. The three plaques may have been carved in the same workshop. The curvature of the base of No. 10 suggests that eight plaques may have been required to complete the set.

11. ND 9348  
British School of Archaeology  
Plate 1

Trapezoidal plaque. Some fragments missing and restored in wax in centre, top of right ankh, top left corner and bottom edge. Chisel marks on surface. Plain frame top and bottom, half papyrus columns at sides. Slightly convex front, mitred sides and base. Flat back with cross-striations.  
H. 5.3 cm. W. at top 4.0 cm. W. at base, 5.0 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.  
Male figure kneeling to right, arms flexed and held out in front and behind, hands grasping a looped object with a long stalk, presumably degenerate ankhis. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig and a thigh-length skirt with beaded hems, fastened at the waist by a three-stranded belt.  
See comment on No. 10.  
Set of Seven, Nos. 12-18

12. ND 9422  
City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, 124561  
Plates 2 and 3

Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from bottom right corner, top edge and surface, some surface pitting. Plain frame at top, double frame at bottom, half papyrus column at left side. Slightly convex front, mitred sides. Flat, gouged back.  
H. 6.4 cm. W. at top 3.8 cm. W. at base as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.  
Male figure, kneeling to the left, hands raised to a papyrus column. He is wearing the Egyptian double crown with ribbon down the back, and a garment with loose sleeves and a knee-length skirt, belted at the waist. A bud grows from the base of the papyrus column.  
Nos. 12-18 are similar in size, design and style and may have formed parts of the same or similar sets. To form a coherent design the plaques must have been arranged in pairs, each pair consisting of a central papyrus column flanked by kneeling figures. The backs of these pieces are roughened in different ways, compare, for instance, the irregular horizontal gouging of Nos. 12, 14 and perhaps also 13, with the neat V-shaped striations of No. 15, and the irregular striations of No. 18. This may suggest that the plaques were worked by different hands.

13. ND 9363  
British School of Archaeology  
Plate 2 and 3

Fragmentary trapezoidal plaque, the shape incorrectly made up in wax, cf. Nos. 12 and 14: much of the left side is restored, as well as the arms and left leg. Some black speckling. Plain frame at top, double frame at bottom. Slightly convex front, slightly mitred right side, left side not original. Flat back, poorly preserved, some gouging.  
H. 6.2 cm. W. at top as restored 3.8 cm. W. at base as restored 4.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.  
Male figure, kneeling to the left, hands raised, probably to a papyrus column. He is wearing the Egyptian double crown with a ribbon down the back, a garment with loose sleeves and a knee-length skirt, belted at the waist. The arms and legs of the figure and the left edge are made up in wax.  
See comment on No. 12.

14. ND 9528  
British School of Archaeology  
Plates 2 and 3

Trapezoidal plaque, bottom left corner missing. In poor condition, surface badly worn and pitted. Plain frame at top, double frame at bottom, remains of half papyrus column at left. Slightly convex front, mitred sides. Flat back, gouged with a chisel.  
H. 6.4 cm. W. at top 3.5 cm. W. at base as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. Curvature of base, D. c. 12 cm.  
Male figure, kneeling to the left, hands raised to a papyrus column, fragmentary. He is wearing the Egyptian double crown with a ribbon down the back, and a garment with loose sleeves and a knee-length skirt, belted at the waist.  
See comment on No. 12.

15. ND 13649  
Iraq Museum  
Plates 2 and 3

Top of trapezoidal plaque, bottom broken off. Fragment missing from top left corner. Wide frame at top, trace of papyrus flower from papyrus column, cf. No. 12, at top left. Back, flat with striations.  
H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. 3.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.  
The head and chest of a male figure facing left, hands raised, probably to a papyrus column, cf. No. 12. He is wearing the Egyptian double crown with a ribbon down the back, and a garment with loose sleeves.  
See comment on No. 12.

16. ND 13087  
Iraq Museum  
Plates 2 and 3

Left side of a trapezoidal plaque, centre and right side missing. Plain frame at top, double frame at bottom, half papyrus column at side. Slightly mitred side. Flat, gouged back.  
H. 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.  
The raised hands and flexed right knee only of a male figure kneeling to the left, hands raised to a papyrus column. A bud grows from the base of the papyrus column.  
For a complete example of this plaque see No. 12.

17. ND 9423  
Iraq Museum, IM 62501  
Plates 2 and 3

Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from top left corner, centre right and surface, much grey speckling. Plain frame at top, double frame at bottom, half papyrus column at right side. Slightly convex front, mitred sides. Flat back with cross-striations.  
H. 6.5 cm. W. at top as restored 3.5 cm. W. at base 5.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.  
Male figure, kneeling to the right, hands raised to a papyrus column. He is wearing the Egyptian double crown with a ribbon down the back, a garment with loose sleeves and a knee-length skirt, belted at the waist. A bud grows from the base of the papyrus column.  
See comment on No. 12.

18. ND 7696  
Iraq Museum, IM 62729  
Plate 2

Trapezoidal plaque. Bottom left corner, surface and edge fragments missing, surface pitted and speckled with black. Plain frame at top, double frame at bottom, half papyrus
flower at top, bud and stalk at bottom from half papyrus column at right side. Slightly convex front, slightly mitred side. Flat back with criss-cross striations.
H. 6.6 cm. W. at top 3.4 cm. W. at base not preserved. Th. 0.7 cm.

Male figure, kneeling to the right, hands raised to a papyrus column. He is wearing the Egyptian double crown with a ribbon down the back, a garment with loose sleeves and a knee-length skirt, belted at the waist. A bud grows from the base of the papyrus column.

See comment on No. 12.

19. ND 9347
Iraq Museum, IM 65181
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments from top left, right and bottom edges and surface missing, surface pitted and discoloured. Plain frame at base, right edge incorrectly restored in wax. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 4.6 cm. W. at base 4.9 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

A pair of kneeling male figures flanking a central lily column, to which they raise their hands. They wear sun discs, short, Egyptian-style wigs and a garment with loose, shawl sleeves and a belted skirt, the hems of sleeves and skirts being decorated with beading. Unusual short 'sticks' slope downwards from their raised knees.

STANDING HUMANS

20. ND 9462
British School of Archaeology
H. 3.9 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Falcon-headed figure with a lappet wig advances right, left hand holding staff terminating in atef plumes, right arm held across body, hand raised. He is crowned with a sun disc and wears a kilt, belted at the waist, under a sleeved, open, ankle-length coat. A lily on a long stalk grows up behind the figure.

This plaque is crudely carved.

21. ND 10657
British School of Archaeology
Curved rectangular plaque. Fragments from top, edges and surface missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at right side and base, probably half floral column at top, top not preserved. Mitred sides. Back, flat, criss-cross striations on lower section, top not preserved.
H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. 2.9 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Male figure with raised hands advances left, top of head not preserved. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig and a garment with loose sleeves and a thigh-length skirt under an open, ankle-length overskirt, belted at the waist. A papyrus flower grows out of the floral column on the left edge.

22. ND 9349
Iraq Museum, IM 65334
Trapezoidal plaque, top damaged and made up in wax. Surface pitted and poorly preserved, some black speckling. Plain frame at sides and base. Slightly convex front, mitred sides. Flat back with criss-cross striations.

H. as restored 5.7 cm. W. at top as restored 2.9 cm. W. at base 3.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Male figure advances right, left arm held out, hand grasping a sceptre, right arm at side. Details of head poorly preserved, but he probably wears a short wig, a short, thigh-length skirt (damaged) and a sleeved overgarment with an open, ankle-length skirt, tied at the waist. The overgarment has a decorated border. The top of the sceptre, held by the figure, is damaged. Between him and the sceptre is an ankh.

Set of Three, Nos. 23-5

23. ND 10414
City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, 125/67.
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus columns at sides. Convex front, mitred sides and top. Concave back with vertical striations.
H. 5.5 cm. W. at top 3.3 cm. W. at base 4.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. D. at base c. 15.0 cm.

Male figure advances right, left hand holding out a jug containing a lily, right arm held across body, hand raised holding a lotus. He wears the Egyptian double crown with a ribbon down the back, a thigh-length skirt, belted at the waist, under a sleeved, open, ankle-length coat. The jug has a thin high neck, looped handle, round belly and high everted ring-base.

Nos. 23 and 24 are almost identical and probably formed parts of the same set. No. 25 may also be part of this set, even though the figure is falcon-headed and holds a war-sceptre.

24. ND 10347
Iraq Museum, IM 65283
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from top, edges and surface, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and base, trace of half floral column at right side and probably also at left. Mitred sides and top. Back, only partially preserved, with vertical striations.
H. 5.5 cm. W. at top 3.1 cm. W. at base 4.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Male figure advances right, left hand extending a jug containing a lily, right arm held across body, hand raised holding a lotus. He wears the Egyptian double crown with a ribbon down the back, a thigh-length skirt, belted at the waist, under a sleeved, open, ankle-length coat. The jug has a thin high neck, looped handle, round belly and high everted ring-base.

See comment on No. 23.

25. ND 10640
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque. Surface and edge fragments missing. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus columns at sides. Convex front, mitred sides, flat back with vertical striations.
H. 5.5 cm. W. at top 3.4 cm. W. at base as preserved, 4.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Falcon-headed figure with a lappet wig advances right. In the left hand he holds a war-sceptre. The right arm is held across the body with the hand raised. He is crowned with a sun disc and wears a thigh-length skirt, belted at the waist, under a sleeved, open, ankle-length coat.

See comment on No. 23.
26. ND 9461
British School of Archaeology
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some surface fragments missing and surface pitting, black speckling and discouleration. Plain frame at top and bottom, half floral column at left, and half of flower from a similar column at top right. Curved front and back with vertical striations.
H. 5.8 cm. W. at top, 2.5 cm. W. at base 3.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. Curvature of base, D. c. 12-14 cm.

Male figure advances right, left hand holding a staff crowned with plumes, right arm held across body with hand raised. He wears a short wig and a thigh-length skirt, belted at the waist, under an open, ankle-length cloak, shown behind the figure.
Nos. 26 and 27 are similar in size and style, although not identical. Like Nos. 23-5, one of the figures is falcon-headed while the other is not. They probably formed parts of the same set.

27. ND 10456
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque. Some surface fragments missing, much surface pitting and some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half lily columns at sides, Convex front, mitred sides. Flat back with vertical striations.
H. 5.8 cm. W. at top 2.6 cm. W. at base 4.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Falcon-headed figure with a lappet wig advances right, hands held out on each side, grasping papyrus flowers with long stalks. He is crowned with a sun disc and wears a thigh-length skirt, belted at the waist, under an open, ankle-length cloak.
See comment on No. 26.

28. ND 9460
Iraq Museum, IM 65237
Trapezoidal plaque, partially restored in wax: the edges and an area beside the lower leg are restored. Plain frame at all sides. Slightly curved front, mitred top, bottom and left side – right not preserved. Flat back with vertical striations.
H. 6.3 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Feline-headed, female figure with a lappet wig advances right. She wears a close-fitting, ankle-length garment with loose, elbow-length sleeves and holds an ankhi in the right hand and a sceptre consisting of a papyrus flower on a long stalk in the left. Between the figure and the sceptre is an Egyptian-style offering stand on which is laid an offering. The figure probably represents the goddess Bast or Sekhmet.

29. ND 9351
Iraq Museum, IM 65182
Trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, surface pitting and grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, Bevelled sides. Flat back, striated.
H. 7.1 cm. W. at top 4.0 cm. W. at base 5.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Male figure advances left, right arm flexed and raised, left arm held across body with hand grasping a sceptre surmounted by plumes. He is crowned with a sun disc and wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, a ribbon, a kilted skirt, belted at the waist, and a long open coat.

30. ND 10568
Iraq Museum, IM 65383
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from bottom right corner, top, edges and surface, partially restored in wax, surface pitted with some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, trace of plain narrow frame at left side. Mitred base and sides. Back poorly preserved, originally striated.
H. 7.9 cm. W. at top 3.7 cm. W. at base 5.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm D. of base, c. 14.0 cm.

Male figure advances right, right arm at side, hand clenched, left arm held out, hand grasping floral staff, only partially preserved and bud. He wears a squared version of the Egyptian double crown, a short, Egyptian-style wig, a thigh-length skirt and an open, ankle-length overskirt, belted loosely at the wrist. Both skirts have decorated hems and edges. Traces remain of the lily growing between the feet and the floral staff, which is fragmentary, cf. No. 31 for a more complete example.
Nos. 30 and 31 are similar in size, design and style and probably formed parts of the same set. Note in particular the unusual motif of a floral staff crossed by a bud on a long stalk, partially preserved on No. 30 but complete on No. 31. Once again one of the figures is falcon-headed.

31. ND 10643
Iraq Museum, IM 65392
Trapezoidal plaque. Many edge and surface fragments missing, surface pitted and deteriorated. Plain frame at top and bottom. Convex front, flat back, striated.
H. 7.9 cm. W. at top 3.5 cm. W. at base 6.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Falcon-headed figure with lappet wig advances right, right arm at side, hand clenched, left arm held out, hand grasping a floral staff and bud. He is crowned with the sun disc and wears an ankle-length skirt, either wrap-over or cut open at the front to expose the leading leg, belted at the waist. A lily grows between the bare feet and the floral staff, which consists of a lily crowned with a sun disc and plumes.
See comment on No. 30.

32. ND 9361
Iraq Museum
Top half of trapezoidal plaque, bottom broken off. Fragments missing from edges and surface, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and sides, bottom not preserved. Convex front, very thin sides, flat, striated back.
H. as preserved 5.2 cm. W. at top 4.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

The top only of a falcon-headed figure with lappet wig, facing left, right arm flexed and raised, left arm extended, the hand grasping a floral staff. He is crowned with a sun disc flanked by uraei. Of his clothes only the belt at the waist can be seen. The floral staff consists of a palmate flower crowned with a sun disc and plumes. Traces of a fragmentary papyrus (?) flower behind the figure.

33. ND 10433
British School of Archaeology
H. 6.4 cm. W. at top 3.9 cm. W. at base 4.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. D. of curve, c. 12.0-14.0 cm.
Falcon-headed figure with lappet wig advances right, left arm extended with hand holding floral staff, right arm raised. On his head is a rudimentary sun disc. He wears a shendyt-kilt, belted at the waist, under an open, ankle-length coat with loose, elbow-length sleeves. Parts of the scenes carved on the adjacent plaques are carved on the edges. On the left is part of a stylized tree, from which sprouts a papyrus flower on a long stalk; on the right, a wingtip and a voluted branch.

HUMANS AND STYLIZED TREES

Set of Three, Nos. 34-6

34. ND 10667
Iraq Museum, IM 65404

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, much black speckling. Double frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at right, half lily column at left. Slightly convex front, mitred top, base and sides. Flat back with criss-cross striations.

H. 4.6 cm. W. at top 3.2 cm. W. at base 4.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. D. of base c. 12.0 cm.

Male figure advances right towards a stylized tree, grasping with his raised left hand a papyrus flower growing from the tree, right arm at side with hand clenched. He wears a version of the Egyptian double crown with a ribbon down the back, a double collar, a thigh-length skirt under an open, ankle-length skirt with beaded edges and hems. A girdle is knotted round the waist. The half stylized tree consists of two sets of voluted branches. Papyrus and lily flowers grow from the base of the tree and from the downward-curving volutes.

Nos. 34-6 are similar in size, design and style and presumably formed parts of the same set. If the estimated curvature of their fronts is correct, ten plaques would have been required to complete the set, five pairs of panels showing figures flanking stylized trees, each pair separated from the next by lily columns.

35. ND 10563
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MFA 65.920

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some surface and edge fragments, particularly from the top edge, missing. Double frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at right, half lily column at left. Mitred top, base and sides. Flat back with criss-cross striations.

H. 4.7 cm. W. at top 3.1 cm. W. at base 3.9 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. D. of front c. 12.0 cm.

Male figure advances right towards a stylized tree, grasping with his raised left hand a flower, which grows from the tree, right arm at side with hand clenched. He is crowned with a version of the Egyptian double crown, a stomp at the front is all that survives of the volute, a long ribbon hangs down the back. A double collar rests on the shoulders. He wears a thigh-length skirt under an open, ankle-length skirt with beaded edges and hems. A girdle is knotted round the waist. The half stylized tree consists of two sets of voluted branches. Papyrus and lily flowers grow from the base of the tree and from the downward-curving volutes, fronds from the upward-curving ones.

See comment on No. 34.

36. ND 9088
British School of Archaeology

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from bottom left and top right corners and surface, surface poorly preserved, pitted and with some grey speckling. Double frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at right, half lily column at top left. Slightly convex front, mitred top, base and left side. Flat back with horizontal striations.

H. 4.7 cm. W. at top 3.0 cm. W. at base, as preserved, 3.4 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Male figure advances right towards a stylized tree, grasping with his raised left hand a flower growing from the tree, right arm at side with hand clenched. He is crowned with a version of the Egyptian double crown with a ribbon down the back, a double collar, a thigh-length skirt under an open, ankle-length, open skirt with beaded edges and hems. A girdle is knotted round the waist. The half stylized tree consists of two sets of voluted branches. Flowers, poorly preserved, grow from the base of the tree and from the downward-curving volutes.

See comment on No. 34 above.

37. ND 9529
British School of Archaeology

Fragmentary plaque, left side broken off. Fragments missing from top right corner and surface, much grey speckling, some surface pitting. Double frame at top and at bottom, half voluted palmette column at right. Slightly convex front, mitred right side. Flat back with criss-cross striations.

H. 6.2 cm. W. at top as preserved 2.5 cm. W. at base as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The front only of a figure advancing right towards half a voluted palmette column, left arm extended and flexed with hand grasping the long, curved stalk of a flower tied to the top of the column. The right hand, also grasping the stalk, can be seen on the broken edge of the panel. The raised left foot rests on a papyrus flower on a long stalk also bound to the top of the column. The figure is crowned with the sun disc, has a beaded collar and is wearing a short skirt and open, ankle-length overskirt, the hems and edges of which are beaded. A belt with pendant ties is knotted round the waist.

38. ND 7698
University of Melbourne

Curved rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus column at left.

H. 4.5 cm. W. 2.5 cm.

Male figure advances left, grasping and bending a papyrus stem with both hands, the raised foot resting on another papyrus flower. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, and a thigh-length skirt under an open, ankle-length overskirt. The branches are tied to the top of the half papyrus column.

The slightly larger No. 39 is similar in design and style. The design is similar to panels from Asrul Tash, see pp. 10 and 30. N. & R. II., p. 574, fig. 530.

39. ND 10474
City Museum and Art Gallery, Bristol, Fa 100, 88/1972

Curved rectangular plaque. Fragments missing from top left corner, right edge and surface, some surface pitting. Plain
frame at base and left side, right frame was probably part of a half papyrus column with flowering branches tied to the top, cf. No. 38. Mitred sides. Flat back with vertical striations. H. 5.7 cm. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. D. of base c. 12.0 cm.

Male figure advances right, grasping and bending a papyrus stem with both hands, the raised left foot resting on another papyrus flower. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, and a thigh-length skirt under an open, ankle-length overskirt. The hems and edges are outlined with incised lines. The papyrus stems were probably bound to the top of the papyrus column on the right edge, cf. Nos. 38 and 40.

See comment on No. 38.

40. ND 9346 Plate 8  
M.H. de Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco, 1980.54.5
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame on all four sides. Mitred sides and base. Flat back with irregular striations. H. 5.7 cm. W. at top 5.3 cm. W. at base 6.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Two male figures stand on either side of a central papyrus column, each grasping in both hands papyrus flowers on long, curving stalks, tied to the top of the column. Their raised inner feet rest on papyrus flowers on long stalks, also bound to the top of the column. They wear short, Egyptian-style wigs and short skirts under open, ankle-length skirts, with beaded edges and hems. The skirts are belted at the waist.

Panels of different form but similar design were found at Arslan Tash, see pp. 10 and 30.

41. ND 9360 Plate 8  
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 60.145.2
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some surface fragments missing, much grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half floral column surmounted by half aegis at right. Mitred right side. Back, diagonal, criss-cross striations. H. 7.1 cm. W. at top 4.1 cm. W. at base 6.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. D. of base c. 14.0 cm.

Falcon-headed figure with a lappet wig kneels to the right, hands raised. He is wearing a version of the Egyptian double crown with a beaded edge and volute at the front, bracelets on the wrists and a garment with loose sleeves with beaded hems and a loosely-belted, thigh-length skirt. In front is a short half lotus (?) column, from the base of which grows a bud. On top of the half flower is half an aegis, with the head turned to the right and crowned with a sun disc. The face would have been carved on the adjacent plaque.

The unusual stylization of the lappet wig also occurs on No. 210, which may have been carved in the same workshop.

**WINGED FIGURES**

42. ND 7684 Plate 9  
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from left side, bottom corner and surface, badly pitted. Plain frame at top and bottom, top frame decorated with incised hanging loops. Traces of half papyrus columns on edges, that on the right has a bud growing from it. Mitred sides. Back, poorly preserved but probably striated. H. 3.5 cm. W. at top 2.7 cm. W. at base not preserved. Th. 0.7 cm.

Winged male figure advances right, left arm and wing raised, right arm and wing held across body and lowered, left hand poorly preserved, right holding a lily flower. He is crowned with a sun disc and probably wore a short, thigh-length skirt and an open, ankle-length overskirt. In addition to the bud growing from the papyrus column on the right, there is another flower, probably a lily, growing from the bottom of the plaque.

Nos. 42 and 43 may have formed parts of the same set, see comment on No. 43.

43. ND 9183 Plate 9  
Iraq Museum
Curved trapezoidal plaque carved on both sides, rectangle cut out of top right corner. Fragments missing from bottom left corner, edges and surface, poorly preserved. Remains of plain frame at base and right side, half papyrus flower and a bud on left side probably belonged to a papyrus column, cf. No. 42. Back, part of a pair of wings is incised on the back, there are also faint diagonal scratches. H. 3.4 cm. W. at top as preserved 2.2 cm. W. at base as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Front: traces can be seen of a winged figure advancing left, wearing an open, ankle-length overskirt with a tail or tassel hanging down the back to the ground. The left hand on the lower wing holds a lily. A short papyrus flower grows in front of the feet. Back: part of a pair of wings is incised on the back.

The design on the front of this plaque is similar in size, design and style, as far as its state of preservation permits comparison, to No. 42 and may have formed part of the same set. The actual piece of ivory has obviously been re-used. It once formed part of the wing of a much larger piece.

44. ND 10490 Plate 9  
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 65356
Flat trapezoidal plaque. Fragments from surface and right (restored in wax) missing, some surface pitting. Plain frame on all four sides. Back, striated. H. 6.3 cm. W. at top 4.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Winged male figure advances right, left arm and wing raised, right arm and wing held across body and lowered, hands grasping papyrus flowers. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, and a thigh-length skirt under an open, ankle-length skirt. The remains of a bud and a papyrus flower can be seen growing in front of him.

45. ND 9454 Plate 9  
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque, possibly cut at the top. Some surface fragments missing and some grey discoloration. Plain frame at bottom. The front is convex, the back more or less flat, with light diagonal striations with some heavier gouges. H. 6.0 cm. W. at top 4.6 cm. W. at base 6.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm. D. of curvature of front c. 12.0-14.0 cm.

Winged male figure advances right, left arm and wing raised, right arm and wing held across body and lowered, hands grasping buds on stalks. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig and a thigh-length skirt under an open, ankle-length skirt, the hems and edge of which have decorated borders. Two papyrus flowers grow in front of the figure and an entwined lily behind.
46. ND 13089
Iraq Museum
Plate 9
Fragment from trapezoidal plaque, both sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing, surface worn and speckled with black. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, irregular striations. H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 1.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The central section of a plaque showing a winged figure advancing right. Left arm and wing raised, hand (not preserved) holding a bud, right arm and wing held across body, hand holding the stalk of another bud(?), cf. No. 45. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig. Traces survive of a thigh-length skirt under an open, ankle-length skirt. In front of the feet, a papyrus flower.

47. ND 9424
Iraq Museum, IM 65252
Plate 11
Trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, partially restored in wax, some surface pitting and grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, narrow frame at sides. Mitred base and sides. Flat back, striated. H. 6.0 cm. W. at top 4.2 cm. W. at base 5.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Winged male figure advances left, holding a papyrus flower in the raised right hand and a winged uraeus in the lowered left hand. He wears a squared version of the Egyptian double crown, a short, Egyptian-style wig with the blocks of hair indicated by light lines across the vertical rows, a double ribbon on the back, and a long open skirt over a short underskirt, both with decorated borders. A short papyrus plant grows below the wing and flowers above and below it.
A similar subject occurs at Arslan Tash, see p. 30 above.

48. ND 13088
Iraq Museum
Plate 11
Top left corner of curved trapezoidal plaque, remainder not preserved. Some surface fragments missing, much grey speckling. Plain frame at top and left side. Back, irregular striations. H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The upper body of a winged figure advancing right, left arm and wing raised, hand holding a papyrus flower, right arm and wing lowered and held across body, cf. No. 47. He wears a rather squared version of the Egyptian double crown, a short Egyptian-style wig, and a double ribbon on the back.

Set of Three, Nos. 49-51

49. ND 10521
Plate 10
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MFA 65.921
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from bottom left corner, edges, and surface, discoloured, much surface pitting and wear. Double frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at left, half papyrus column at right. Strongly mitred top and base, mitred sides. Back, poorly preserved, traces of criss-cross striations. H. 6.0 cm. W. at top 5.1 cm. W. at base as preserved 7.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. D. c. 24.0 cm.
Winged female figure advances left, right arm and wing raised, left arm and wing held across body and lowered. The left hand holds a lily, the right, a tail of a winged uraeus, crowned with a sun disc (damaged). The lady is also crowned with a sun disc, wears a lappet wig and an ankle-length skirt with a decorated hem. There is a decorated line beside her back, which may represent all that can be seen of an open, ankle-length cloak, cf. those worn by the male figures such as No. 44. In front of her grow two papyrus plants. On the left edge is half a stylized tree consisting of two sets of voluted branches and two lily flowers, one growing from the base and one from a volute end, fronds grow from the other volute ends. Behind her traces of half a papyrus column.
Nos. 49-51 are similar in size, design and style and may have belonged to the same set. Five pairs of panels would probably have been required to complete the set. A similar subject occurs at Arslan Tash, see p. 30 above.

50. ND 10668
The Manchester Museum, 1966.2
Curved trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary. Left side, bottom right corner and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Double frame at top and bottom, remains of half papyrus column at right, trace of topmost voluted branch probably from half stylized tree, cf. No. 49, at top left. Mitred top and base. Back striated. H. 6.1 cm. W. at top as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Winged female figure advances left, right arm and wing raised, left arm and wing held across body and lowered. The left hand holds a lily, the right, the tail of a winged uraeus, crowned with a sun disc. The lady is also crowned with a sun disc, wears a lappet wig and an ankle-length skirt with a decorated hem. The decorated line beside her back probably represents all that can be seen of an open, ankle-length cloak, cf. those worn by male figures such as No. 44. In front of her grow two papyrus plants, the one on the left only partially preserved. Only part of a voluted branch at the top left survives of the half stylized tree. Behind her traces survive of the half papyrus column.
See comment on No. 49.

51. ND 9535
Iraq Museum
Plate 10
Curved trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary. Right side, much of centre of plaque and top left corner, as well as many surface fragments missing. Double frame at top and bottom, remains of half stylized tree at left. Back striated. H. as preserved 6.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Of the winged female figure advancing left, only the head, and one wing and arm survive. She is crowned with a sun disc, and holds a lily in her raised right hand, and a winged uraeus, crowned with a sun disc, in her left (arm and hand not preserved). The half stylized tree on the left edge consists of two sets of upward-curving branches. Fronds grow from the volute ends and a lily from the base of the trunk. A papyrus plant grows to the right of the tree.
See comment on No. 49.

52. ND 7678
British School of Archaeology
Plate 11
Curved trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary. Fragments from top, bottom right and surface missing, surface pitted, design partly obliterated. Traces of plain frame at top and bottom, half lily column at right side. Back, poorly preserved. H. 7.3 cm. W. at top 4.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. D. of base 16.0 cm.
Winged figure advances right, left arm and wing raised, right arm and wing held across body and lowered, the left hand holds a stalk, the right, a lily on a long stalk. The figure wears
a version of the Egyptian double crown, poorly preserved, a lappet wig, and an ankle-length skirt with a beaded hem. A flower grows from the bottom right corner, probably from the bottom of the half lily column.

53. ND 9350
British School of Archaeology

Trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary and warped. Bottom left corner, right side and bottom right corner broken off, as well as many surface fragments missing and some grey speckling. Double frame at top, traces of plain frame at sides, frame at base not preserved. Back smooth.
H. 8.6 cm. W. at top as preserved 4.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Winged male figure advances left, right arm and wing raised, left arm and wing held across body and lowered. Right hand holds a papyrus flower, the left, the (damaged) tail of a winged uraeus, crowned with a miniature sun disc. The male figure is crowned with a sun disc, and a double ribbon hangs down his back. He wears a thigh-length skirt under an open, ankle-length skirt.

54. ND 7626
Iraq Museum, IM 62733

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Right side damaged, bottom right corner broken off, edge and surface fragments missing, surface pitted, grey and discoloured. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus column at left, trace of half flower at top right. Back, vertical striations with cross-gouging.
H. 5.7 cm. W. at top 4.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Winged male figure kneels to the right, left arm and wing raised, hand holding a bud, right arm and wing lowered across body, hand holding a papyrus flower. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, the blocks of hair on which are indicated by light flocks across the vertical rows, cf. No. 47. The line of a collar is lightly indicated at the base of the neck.

WINGED CIRCLING WOMEN

Pair, Nos. 55 and 56

55. ND 9364
British School of Archaeology

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Surface pitted with fragments missing, much black speckling. Plain frame at top, half papyrus flowers at top corners, presumably forming part of the flower of papyrus columns carved on the adjacent plaques. Mitred base and top. Back, poorly preserved, originally striated.
H. as preserved 4.7 cm. W. at top 2.3 cm. W. at base 3.3 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Winged female figure advances right with wings framing her skirt, her left arm flexed and held across the body, the hand holding a papyrus flower on a long, curving stalk, her right arm resting above the wing. She wears a lappet wig and a close-fitting, ankle-length garment.
Nos. 55 and 56 are similar in size, design and style and presumably formed parts of the same set.

56. ND 9430
British School of Archaeology

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Top right corner and some surface fragments missing, surface badly pitted and discoloured. Frame with raised moulding at top, half papyrus flower at top left, probably from a papyrus column carved on the adjacent plaque. Mitred top and base. Back, poorly preserved, some traces of striations.
H. 5.0 cm. W. at base 3.4 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Winged female figure advances right with wings framing her skirt, her left arm flexed and held across the body, the hand holding a papyrus flower on a long, curving stalk, her right arm resting above the wing. She wears a lappet wig and a close-fitting, ankle-length garment.

See comment on No. 55.

CIRCLING WOMEN PLAQUES

This series of small, curved, rectangular plaques, c. 5.2 cm. in height, were probably made up into circular boxes with a design of a frieze of women with linked hands. There are the remains of at least five boxes in the eleven examples recorded here. Nos. 57 and 58 may have formed parts of one set, with Nos. 59-62 making up a second. A third set may have included Nos. 67 and 68. Since the sides are cut differently No. 63 must have belonged to a fourth set. No. 64 is larger than the others, the posture of the woman is unique, and it must have formed part of a fifth set.

Pair, Nos. 57 and 58

57. ND 10661
Iraq Museum, IM 65401

Curved rectangular plaque. A few surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half lily columns at sides. Mitred sides. Back, vertical striations, with cross-gouging. Top edge striated.
H. 5.2 cm. W. at top 2.7 cm. W. at base 3.3 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Female figure advances right, arms extended, hands on lily columns at sides, the right hand linked to that of the woman in the adjacent panel. She wears a lappet wig and a loose, sleeved, ankle-length dress, horizontally pleated, revealing the contours of the body. A triangle of material can be seen pendant between the loose sleeve on the left elbow and the body.

Nos. 57 and 58 probably formed part of the same set. They are distinctive in that they have a pendant triangle of material, possibly the end of a shawl, only on one side, between the left elbow and the body, instead of on both as in the other plaques of this series.

58. ND 10662
Iraq Museum, IM 65402

Curved rectangular plaque. A few edge and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half lily columns at sides. Mitred sides. Back, vertical striations. Top edge striated.
H. 5.2 cm. W. at top 3.1 cm. W. at base 3.4 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Female figure advances right, arms extended, hands on lily columns at sides, the left hand linked to that of the woman in the adjacent panel. She wears a lappet wig and a loose, sleeved, ankle-length dress, horizontally pleated, revealing the contours of the body. A triangle of material can be seen pendant between the loose sleeve on the left elbow and the body.

See comment on No. 57.
59. ND 10432  Plates 12 and 13
Iraq Museum, IM 65327
Curved rectangular plaque. Some surface fragments missing, surface worn with some pitting, discoloured. Plain frame at top and bottom, half lily columns at sides. Mitred sides. Back, vertical striations.
H. 5.1 cm. W. at top 2.7 cm. W. at base 3.5 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.
Female figure advances right, arms extended, hands on lily columns at sides. She wears a lappet wig and a loose, sleeved, ankle-length dress, horizontally pleated, revealing the contours of the body. Triangles of material, perhaps the ends of a shawl, can be seen pendant between the loose sleeves on the elbows and the body.
Nos. 59-62 are similar in size, design and style, note the pendant triangles of material by both elbows instead of the single triangle on Nos. 57-8.

60. ND 7731  Plates 12 and 13
Iraq Museum, IM 62704
Curved rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half lily column at left side, half lily flower from lily column at top right. Mitred sides. Back, vertical striations. Top edge striated.
H. 5.1 cm. W. at top 2.7 cm. W. at base 3.3 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Female figure advances right, arms extended, left arm cut at elbow, right hand linked to that of the woman in the adjacent plaque. She wears a lappet wig and a loose, sleeved, ankle-length dress, horizontally pleated, revealing the contours of the body. Triangles of material, perhaps the ends of a shawl, can be seen pendant between the loose sleeves on the elbows and the body.
See comment on No. 59.

61. ND 10663  Plates 12 and 13
British School of Archaeology
Curved rectangular plaque. Left corners, edge and surface fragments missing, much black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, trace of half lily column at right. Mitred sides. Back, vertical striations.
H. 5.1 cm. W. 2.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Female figure advances right, arms extended, left arm cut at elbow, right hand linked to that of the woman in the adjacent plaque. She wears a lappet wig and a loose, sleeved, ankle-length dress, horizontally pleated, revealing the contours of the body. Triangles of material, perhaps the ends of a shawl, can be seen pendant between the loose sleeves on the elbows and the body.
See comment on No. 59.

62. ND 8000  Plates 12 and 13
British School of Archaeology
Curved rectangular plaque, fragmentary, bottom section broken off. Fragments from right side, top corners and surface missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top, traces of half flower at top left and of floral column at right. Mitred sides. Back, vertical striations. Top edge striated.
H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. 2.7 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Top half only of female figure advancing right, arms extended, left arm cut at elbow, right hand linked to that of the woman in the adjacent plaque. She wears a lappet wig and a loose, sleeved dress, horizontally pleated, revealing the contours of the body. Triangles of material, perhaps the ends of a shawl, can be seen pendant between the loose sleeves on the elbows and the body.

63. ND 9184  Plate 12
Iraq Museum
H. 5.8 cm. W. at top 2.5 cm. W. at base 3.1 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
Female figure advances right, left side cut by edge of plaque and arm destroyed, right arm extended. Traces remain of her lappet wig and loose, sleeved, ankle-length dress, horizontally pleated and revealing the body contours. Traces of the lily column, usually on the edge of the plaque, can be seen to her right, together with the arm of the woman on the adjacent plaque.
The figure is set further to the right than those on the preceding plaques.

64. ND 9198  Plate 12
Iraq Museum
Curved rectangular plaque, fragmentary, left side broken off. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitting and black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus column at right side. Mitred side. Back, diagonal striations.
H. 6.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Female figure advances right, with head turned back. Her left arm is extended, the hand linked to the hand of the woman in the adjacent plaque on the papyrus column. The right arm is poorly preserved but may be flexed. She wears a lappet wig and a loose, sleeved, ankle-length dress, horizontally pleated, revealing the contours of the body. Triangles of material, perhaps the ends of a shawl, can be seen pendant between the loose sleeves on the elbows and the body.
The unusual pose and size make No. 64 unique in the series.

65. ND 10445  Plates 14 and 15
Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, E.4.1963
Curved rectangular plaque. Bottom left corner, edge and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling and surface pitting. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus columns at sides. Mitred sides. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 6.7 cm. W. 4.1 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. D. of base c. 14.0 cm.
Female figure advances right with arms extended and hands on papyrus columns at sides, left hand linked to hand of woman in adjacent plaque. She wears a lappet wig. Her loose, ankle-length dress with its flowing sleeves reveals the contours of the body. The dress is made of a plain material and the edges of the sleeves are outlined. There is an additional triangle of material beside the left thigh.
The women of Nos. 65 and 66 are similar in subject and general design to the preceding eleven plaques, although they are larger, different in style and wear plain rather than striped garments. There are also similarities to the women of Nos. 71 and 72, note in particular the outlining of the hip.
66. ND 10541  Plates 14 and 15
Iraq Museum, IM 65370
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus column at right side, half flower at top left. Back, cross-cross striations.
H. 6.7 cm. W. at top 2.5 cm. W. at base 3.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Female figure advances right with arms extended, left lower arm rests on the column at the right, the hand of the woman in the adjacent plaque can be seen below the arm. She wears a lappet wig. The loose, ankle-length dress with its flowing sleeves reveals the contours of the body. The edges of the sleeves are outlined. There is an additional triangle of material beside the left thigh.
See comment on No. 65.

Pair, Nos. 67 and 68
67. ND 9199  Plates 14 and 15
British School of Archaeology
Curved trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary, bottom section broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Traces of plain frame at top, half papyrus columns at sides. Mitred sides. Back, cross-cross striations.
H. as preserved 5.9 cm. W. at top 4.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Top half only of a female figure advancing left, both arms extended, hands grasping buds growing from the half papyrus columns at the sides. She wears a lappet wig and a loose dress with flowing sleeves.
Nos. 67 and 68 are similar, as far as the poor state of preservation permits comparison, and probably belonged to the same set.

68. ND 9197  Plates 14 and 15
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary, right side broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Plain frame visible at base, half papyrus column at left. Back, cross-cross striations.
H. 6.9 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
A poorly preserved female figure advances right, both arms extended, the hands grasping buds growing from the half papyrus columns at the side (right column not preserved). She wears a lappet wig and a loose, ankle-length dress with flowing sleeves and a curving hemline.
See comment on No. 67.

69. ND 13150  Plates 14 and 15
Iraq Museum
Right side only. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half lily column with bud growing from trunk at right side. Back, cross-cross striations.
H. 4.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The front only of a female figure advancing right, left arm extended, hand grasping a bud growing from the lily column. Traces survive of her wig. Her loose, ankle-length dress has a curving hemline and is made of a striped material.

70. ND 9458  Plate 14
Iraq Museum, IM 65224
Rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame on all four sides. Slightly curved front, flat back.
H. 5.8 cm. W. 2.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Female figure standing on a voluted palmette flower and facing right. Her left arm is flexed and raised with the hand holding a papyrus flower, the right arm is at her side with the hand holding an ankhs. She is wearing a lappet wig and an ankle-length dress with a curving hem. The dress, which reveals the contours of her body, is pleated vertically on the hips and horizontally below.

71. ND 10660  Plates 14 and 15
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MFA 65.923
Rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and black speckling. In two registers: plain frame at top and between registers, half bud columns at sides of upper register, half buds at sides of lower register. Curved front, mitred sides, flat back with cross-cross striations.
H. 7.1 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
In two registers. Above: a female figure advances left, left arm at side with hand apparently clenched, right arm flexed with hand holding a papyrus flower, which falls across her shoulder. She wears a lappet wig and a loose, ankle-length dress of a flimsy material which reveals the contours of the body. Below: a voluted palmette flower flanked by half buds.
The style and design of No. 71 is partially similar to that of Nos. 65 and 66, although the lady's stance is different and it has an additional floral register. No. 72 with two floral registers is also comparable.

72. ND 10442  Plates 14 and 15
Iraq Museum, IM 65333
Rectangular panel, partially restored in wax. Fragments missing from top right, centre, edges and surface, some black speckling. In three registers: plain frame at top and between registers, half bud columns at the sides of the central register and half buds at the sides of the top and bottom registers. Curved front, mitred sides, flat back with cross-cross striations.
H. 9.2 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
In three registers. Top: a voluted palmette flower flanked by half buds. Centre: a female figure advances left, left arm at side with hand apparently clenched, right arm flexed with hand holding a papyrus flower, which falls across her shoulder. She wears a lappet wig and a loose, ankle-length dress of a flimsy material. Below: a voluted palmette flower flanked by half buds.
See comment on No. 71.

HUNTING AND COMBAT SCENES
73. ND 10508
Iraq Museum, IM 65362
Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from surface, pitted on lower half, much grey speckling on the top half. Plain frame at top and bottom. Convex front, mitred sides, flat back, striated.
H. 5.2 cm. W. at top 3.8 cm. W. at base 4.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Two male figures, shown back to back, advance to the edges of the plaque. Each holds a long spear or sword in one hand; these weapons were presumably thrust into the bellies of the
rampant animals once confronting them on the adjacent plaques. One beast’s forepaw can be seen on the right edge of the plaque, where it is grasped by the man’s left hand. The edge of the plaque cuts the right arm and leading foot of the man on the left, these would have appeared on the adjacent plaque. The men wear short, Egyptian-style wigs and garments with loose, elbow-length sleeves, thigh-length tunics and open, ankle-length overskirts, belted at the waist. The man on the left has a plain collar round the neck. A lily flower grows in front of the man on the right; just the tip of a petal can be seen on the left edge, part of a similar flower growing in front of the other man.

See p. 10 above.

Pair, Nos. 74 and 75

74. ND 10458
British School of Archaeology
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from top and left edges, bottom and surface, surface pitted and worn. Double frame at top and bottom. Mutated base and right side, left not preserved. Back, flat with vertical striations.
H. 5.9 cm. W. at top as preserved 4.0 cm. Max. W. as preserved 5.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The front of a male figure advancing right, grasping a rampant lion by the forepaw and thrusting a spear into its chest. Few details of the male figure survive. The lion rests his right forepaw on a papyrus plant. The mane markings cover his neck and chest and extend onto his back and belly. A plain, inverted U indicates the shoulder. Traces of a second papyrus flower bud can be seen between the man and the lion, and half a papyrus flower on the upper right edge of the plaque.
This plaque was part of a set which probably showed a frieze of battling humans and lions. No. 75 almost certainly formed part of the same or a similar set. Note the similar frames, markings on the lions and outlining of the papyrus flowers. See p. 10 above.

75. ND 10457
Iraq Museum
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Rectangle from top left corner and fragments from right side and surface missing. Double frame at top, trace of double frame on left bottom, but the original bottom may have been cut, or made up from a separate sliver of ivory. Mutated sides.
H. as preserved 5.7 cm. W. at base 5.5 cm.
Parts of two rampant lions carved back to back, both cut by the edges of the plaque. The lion on the left rests its right forepaw on a short papyrus flower, its left, only the elbow of which is represented on this plaque, was probably grasped by a hunter, cf. No. 74. Only the hindquarters of the lion on the right are carved on this plaque. Two papyrus flowers grow behind the lions, and a bud on the left.
See comment on No. 74.

76. ND 13646
Iraq Museum
Right side of trapezoidal plaque, left side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at bottom, traces of thin frame at side and top. Back, most of surface missing but traces of striations.
H. 5.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Lion rampant to left, forepaws not preserved. There are traces of a spear/sword between the forelegs and a lily below the forelegs. The lion’s mouth is gaping and rounded; the mane represented in diamonds on the neck, round the shoulder and along the belly.

77. ND 9527
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 67.22.5.
Trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary. Fragments missing from bottom left edge, bottom left, centre bottom, right edge and surface, some grey speckling. The preservation of the two halves of this piece differ markedly: the left side is heavily pitted and fragmentary, the right only lightly pitted. Plain frame on all four sides, narrow along top. Mutated sides and base. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 8.1 cm. W. at top 6.3 cm. W. at base 8.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
A male hunter on the right grasps a rampant lion by the left forepaw and holds a lily in the same hand. With his left hand he thrusts a spear into the lion’s belly, the point emerging behind the lion’s back. The hunter wears a squashed version of the Egyptian double crown, a short, Egyptian-style wig, a beaded collar and a sleeved and kilted skirt with decorated hem and border. The lion, standing upright and roaring, has a triangular mouth, a heavy mane and a plait of hair along the belly. He rests his right forepaw on a lily, part of a plant with a bud, the bottom of which is not preserved. Lilies grow behind the hunter and the lion.

Pair, Nos. 78 and 79

78. ND 10530
Iraq Museum, IM 65366
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Edge and surface fragments missing, surface pitted, some grey speckling. In two registers: plain frame between registers and at bottom, wide half papyrus column on right, half papyrus flower to join similar column at top left of combat scene. Mutated top, sides and base.
H. 9.6 cm. W. at top 5.8 cm. W. at base 8.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm. D. of base c. 18.0 cm.
In two registers. Above: floral frieze with voluted palmette flowers between buds. Below: winged male figure advances right, grasping a rampant lion round the neck with the left hand and thrusting a long sword into the beast’s chest with the right. The man has a straight fringe, three long, curled locks falling onto the shoulder, and a long, pointed beard. He has four wings and is wearing an open ankle-length garment, belted at the waist. The sword has a crescentic pommel. The lion’s mouth is open, the mane markings cover his neck and chest, and a plain, inverted U indicates the shoulder.
Nos. 78 and 79 have been joined. Despite their different subjects and widths, they obviously belonged to the same set. The two plaques occupy a third of the estimated circumference of c. 18.0 cm. Four more plaques would probably have been required to complete the piece. See pp. 10 and 52-3 above.
Although similar in size, design and style, No. 80, probably formed part of a different set, note the absence of the buds between the frieze of voluted palmette flowers and the presence of the frame along the top. The fragment, No. 81, is from yet another set. The four plaques were probably carved in the same workshop. This distinctive group shares some features with two inlaid panels showing combat scenes, Nos. 1117-8. The general design is similar, and the form of the sword hilt is identical.
79. ND 10696  
Iraq Museum, IM 65418  
Plate 17  
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting, much grey speckling. In two registers: plain frame at registers and at bottom, tops of half palmette columns at side. Slightly mitred sides and base. Back, traces of vertical striations. H. 9.6 cm. W. at top 4.7 cm, at base 7.7 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. D. of base c. 18.0 cm.

In two registers. Above: floral frieze with three voluted palmette flowers flanked by buds. Below: the scene is set in a mountainous landscape. Male figure, advancing right, grasps a winged griffin by the comb, twists its head and thrusts a spear or long sword into its open beak. The man's left leg is flexed, the foot on the mountain beside the griffin, the right thrusts off from the ground. The man has a fringe and three long, curled locks falling onto the shoulder, his beard is long and pointed. He wears a short pleated kilt, belted at the waist. The griffin has apparently been caught in flight. Its back legs are still high in the air, while the forequarters are pinned to the ground by the thrust of the sword, which has a crescentic pommel.

See comment on No. 78.

N. & R. II, p. 537, fig. 456.

80. ND 8063  
Iraq Museum (Nasiriyah)  
Plate 16  
Fragmentary trapezoidal plaque, left side broken off. Much of surface missing, some grey speckling. In two registers: plain frame at top, between registers and at base, trace of half palmette column at left, right not preserved. H. 9.8 cm. W. as preserved 5.0 cm.

In two registers. Above: remains of a frieze of voluted palmette flowers. Below: fragmentary remains of a winged male figure advancing right, grasping a rampant lion and thrusting a long sword into the beast's chest, cf. No. 78 for a better-preserved example of the scene. All that survives of the winged figure is part of his body, the plaited lower wing and the left leg. The outline of most of the lion survives, although much of the surface is missing. The mane markings cover his neck and chest, and a plain, inverted U indicates the shoulder.

See comment on No. 78.

81. ND 9588  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 17  
Fragment from the top left section of a curved plaque. Surface slightly pitted. In two registers: plain frame at top and between registers, half palmette column at left. Back, vertical striations. H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

In two registers. Above: floral frieze with lotus flowers separated by buds. Below: part of the head and right shoulder of a male hunter advancing left and striking downwards with a spear/sword at an animal of which only the arching wing-tips remain. The man has a straight fringe, long, curled hair and a smooth beard.

This fragment probably showed a 'hero and griffin' combat similar to that on No. 79. See also comment on No. 78.

82. ND 10446  
Middle Eastern Culture Center in Japan, Tokyo, 9090-1.  
Plate 18  
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from right edge and bottom corner and surface, some surface speckling and wear. Plain frame at base, half papyrus columns at sides. Mitred base and sides. Back, irregular criss-cross striations. H. 5.6 cm. W. at top 3.5 cm, W. at base as preserved 5.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. D. of base, c. 12.0 cm.

The scene is set in a mountainous landscape. A male figure, advancing left, grasps a winged griffin by the comb, twists its head and thrusts a spear or long sword into its open beak. The man's left foot stands on top of a small hump decorated with incised semi-circles, while the front of the griffin is pushed down onto a larger 'mountain' by the thrust of the spear and the man's right foot. The man has a fringe and shoulder-length hair and wears a short kilt or pair of shorts, belted at the waist. The griffin has apparently been caught in flight: its forequarters are pinned to the ground while its hindlegs are still in the air; the wings arch up, framing the head; the rear wing is almost totally concealed by the 'hero'.

If the estimated curvature of the base is correct, then five plaques would have been required to make up a complete set, presumably consisting of three pairs of opposed heroes and griffins. Although not forming parts of the same set, Nos. 82 and 83 are similar in style and were probably carved in the same workshop.

83. ND 9352  
Middle Eastern Culture Center in Japan, Tokyo, 9090-3.  
Plate 18  
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted and worn. Wide bevelled frame at top, narrow plain frame at base, half papyrus columns at sides. Mitred base and sides. Back, irregular deep grooves and striations. H. 5.9 cm. W. at top 3.3 cm, W. at base 5.3 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. D. of base c. 14.0 cm.

The scene is set in a mountainous landscape. A male figure, advancing right, grasps a winged griffin by the comb, twists its head and thrusts a spear into its open beak. The man's right foot stands on top of a small hump decorated with incised semi-circles, while the front of the griffin is pushed down onto a larger 'mountain' by the thrust of the spear and the man's left foot. The man has a fringe and shoulder-length hair. He wears a short kilt or pair of shorts, belted at the waist. The griffin has apparently been caught in flight. Its forequarters are pinned to the ground while its hindlegs are still in the air; the wings arch up, framing the head; the rear wing is almost totally concealed by the 'hero'.

If the estimated curvature of the base is correct, then five plaques would have been required to make up a complete set. See comment on No. 82.

84. ND 10544  
Iraq Museum, IM 65372  
Plate 19  
Curved trapezoidal plaque, bottom left corner broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling and discolouration. Wide raised borders decorated with guilloche, at top and bottom. The guilloche design is cut with compasses: each consists of a deep central hole, an inner circle and two linking semi-circles. Traces of a half papyrus column at the left side, and of a half flower at the top right. Mitred top, sides and base, top edge striated. Back, vertical striations. H. 8.2 cm. W. at top 5.7 cm, Th. 0.9 cm.

The scene is set in a mountainous landscape. Male figure,
advancing right, grasps a winged griffin by the comb, twists its head and thrusts a spear into its open beak. The man's left leg is flexed, the foot beside the griffin; the right leg is not preserved. He wears the Egyptian double crown with a volute at the front, a short, Egyptian-style wig, and a short, pleated kilt, belted at the waist. The spear has a ribbon pendant from the butt. The griffin has apparently been caught in flight: its back legs are still in the hair while its forequarters are pinned to the ground by the thrust of the spear.

85. ND 9884  Plate 18
Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio, 68.45.
Curved trapezoidal plaque, right side broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Carved in high relief. Plain frame at top and bottom, half palmette column at left side. Slightly mitred base and left side, right not preserved. Back, a few light striations and a fitter's mark. Fitter's mark: the letter 'aleph' is inscribed, inverted, on the back.
H. 6.5 cm. Max W. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. D. of base c. 14.0 cm.
Winged male figure, advancing left, grasps a winged griffin by the comb, twists its head and thrusts a spear or long sword into its open beak. He is crowned with a sun disc and wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, and a pleated shendyt kilt, belted at the waist. The raised left arm holding the spear or sword and the left leg are not preserved. Only the front of the griffin survives: the left foreleg is on the ground, the right is raised and rests on a voluted palmette flower growing from the ground. A short apron with a beaded edge hangs between the forelegs. A lily grows between the voluted palmette flower and the half voluted palmette column, from which a second lily grows.
Nos. 85 and 86, while obviously not belonging to the same set, are similar in style and design and may have originated in the same workshop. Note the posture of the 'heroes' with the griffins shown walking beside them rather than pinned to the ground, and compare the carving, which is in relatively high relief, of the wigs, kilts and wings.

86. ND 6377  Plate 19
Iqra Museum, IM 60532.
Curved trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary. Fragments missing from bottom left, centre bottom, edges and surface, surface pitted with some black speckling. Double frame at top, traces of wide frame at base, half stylized tree at left. Mitred base and sides. Back, vertical striations.
H. 8.5 cm. W. at top 5.9 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Winged male figure, advancing left, grasps a winged griffin by its comb, twists its head and thrusts a spear into its open beak. Only traces of the crown, probably a sun disc, cf. No. 87, survive. The man wears a short, Egyptian-style wig and a shendyt kilt, belted at the waist. The griffin raises its right foreleg and rests it on a flower growing from the ground in front of it, traces survive of an apron hanging from the right elbow. The half stylized tree consists of two sets of voluted branches with fronds and papyrus flowers growing from the volutes.
See comment on No. 85.

SPHINXES STRIDING OVER FALLEN ENEMIES

87. ND 10561  Plate 20
City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, 451'65g.
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from centre bottom, edges and surface, some black speckling and surface pitting. Plain frame at base, half papyrus column at left, traces of narrow frame at right. Mitred sides and base. Back, deep vertical striations.
H. 5.5 cm. W. at top 5.8 cm. W. at base 7.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx, advancing left, strides over a prostrate male figure. The sphinx wears an Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, ushekh collar and an apron hanging from the raised right elbow. The right foreleg is raised and rests on the head of the male figure, a feather rises from the foreleg. The male figure faces right and is resting on his elbow, wrist and side, the right hand rests on the edge of the panel. The knees are raised under the sphinx's belly. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig. At the top left of the plaque there is a raised rectangle.

The feather rising from the sphinx's knee probably represents the feather of Maat, representing truth/justice. It also occurs on Nos. 88, 94 and the set, Nos. 95-7. Although there are minor differences in details such as the wing feathering, the similarities in the positioning and carving suggests all five plaques were carved in the same workshop.

In Egyptian iconography the winged sphinx, representing Pharaoh, always strides over a fallen Asiatic, and the scene represents Pharaoh triumphant over his enemies. In these examples the sphinx strides over a fallen Egyptian. This group is another example of the haphazard amalgamation of Egyptianizing motifs. [K.A.K.]

88. ND 10543  Plate 20
Iraq Museum, IM 63371.
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments from bottom edge, bottom right corner and surface missing, partially restored in wax, some black speckling. Plain frame on all four sides. Mitred sides and base. Back, vertical striations.
H. 6.0 cm. W. at top 5.3 cm. W. at base as preserved 6.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx, advancing right, strides over a prostrate male figure. The sphinx wears an Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth decorated with vertical lines, ushekh collar and an apron hanging from the raised left elbow. The left foreleg is raised and rests on the head of the male figure, a feather rises from the foreleg. The male figure faces left and is resting on his elbow, lower arm and side, the left hand rests on the edge of the panel. The knees are raised under the sphinx's belly. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig and a plain collar round the base of the neck.
See comment on No. 87.

89. ND 13083  Plate 21
Iraq Museum
Left side of trapezoidal plaque, right side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and bottom, trace of half flower, probably from floral column, at top left but surface damaged. Strongly mitred base. Back, vertical striations with diagonal gouges.
H. 5.9 cm. W. at top as preserved 2.3 cm. W. at base as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The headquarters of a winged sphinx advancing right and striding over a recumbent figure, of which only a flexed lower leg is preserved.

90. ND 7680
Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, ROM 959.91.6
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Bottom right corner and some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and grey speckling. Thin plain frame at top (fragmentary) and wider plain frame at bottom, half papyrus columns at sides. Mitred base and sides. Back, roughly striated. H. 6.6 cm. W. at top 6.1 cm. W. at base as preserved 7.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm. D. of base c. 18.0-20.0 cm.
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx, advancing left, striding over a prostrate male figure. It wears an Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth decorated with vertical lines but no collar. A rudimentary plain ‘apron’ is indicated in front of the left foreleg. The right foreleg is raised, barely touching the head of the male figure. The male, facing left, rests on his elbows, lower left arm and side, the right lower arm is flexed and rests on the edge of the plaque. The knees are raised under the sphinx’s belly. He has a pointed beard and long hair, shown in blocks.

91. ND 9195
British School of Archaeology
Curved trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary. Much of top right corner, parts of centre and bottom and large areas of surface missing. Plain frame at base, traces of a half papyrus column at left and of frame at right, probably also a half papyrus column. Mitred base and sides. Back, surface pitted, traces of fine vertical striations. H. 6.5 cm. W. at base 7.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx, advancing right, striding over a prostrate male figure. There are traces of an elongated version of the Egyptian double crown. The nemes headcloth is carved in blocks as if it were a wig. The sphinx’s left foreleg is raised and rests on the head of the male figure, which is almost totally obliterated. Traces remain of the bearded head, facing right, and of the flexed left arm with the hand resting on the edge of the plaque.

92. ND 13084
Iraq Museum
Right side of trapezoidal plaque, left side broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half lily plant with two flowers at right. Mitred base. Back, irregular striations. H. 6.9 cm. W. at top as preserved 2.1 cm. W. at base as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The front only of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right towards a lily plant and striding over a prostrate male figure. The sphinx wears a squashed version of the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, carved with blocks of hair as if a wig, cf. Nos. 91 and 93. Incised lines on the chest may represent a collar; the beginning of the wings can just be seen. An apron decorated with chevrons hangs at an angle from the raised left elbow. The foreleg rests on the man’s head. The man lies on his side and rests on the fingers of the left hand, the right is raised to the trunk of the tree. He is wearing a version of an Egyptian-style wig and a short loin-cloth, undecorated except for lines round the edges.

93. ND 6341
Iraq Museum, IM 60515
Curved plaque, sides damaged. Surface pitted and poorly preserved with many fragments missing and much of design obliterated, some grey speckling. Traces of frame at base. Base mitred. H. 6.7 cm. W. as preserved 7.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx advances left, striding over a prostrate male figure. The sphinx wears an Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth decorated with vertical lines and some cross-flicking, to represent the blocks of hair of a wig. The sphinx’s right foreleg is raised and rests on the head of the fallen figure, of which little survives. He rests on his elbows and stomach and faces to the left. He may have been bearded with long hair. A plant grows between the sphinx’s legs and a lily flower above the wings. In front of the sphinx a lily flower and a bud, perhaps growing from a floral column at the side of the plaque, not preserved.

94. ND 10707
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MFA 65.918
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Top and fragments from edges and surface missing, surface pitted, discoloured and much speckled with black. Plain frame at bottom. Strongly mitred base and mitred sides. The front of the plaque is curved, the back flat with the sides sloping towards the edges. Back, poorly preserved, criss-cross striations. H. 7.7 cm. W. at top 6.0 cm. W. at base 8.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx, advancing right, striding over a prostrate male figure. The sphinx wears an Egyptian double crown (damaged) upon the nemes headcloth decorated with lines, waekh collar and apron decorated with chevrons. The sphinx’s left foreleg is raised and rests on the head of the male figure, a feather rises from the paw. The fallen man faces right and rests on his side, right hand and left elbow with his left hand resting on the edge of the plaque. The knees are raised under the sphinx’s belly. The man wears a short, Egyptian-style wig. His lower body is poorly preserved.

For the plume rising from the knee, see comment on No. 87.

Set of Three, Nos. 95-7
95. ND 10644
Iraq Museum, IM 65393
Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments from top and bottom left corners, centre left and surface missing, some surface pitting, much grey speckling. In two registers: plain frame between registers, at sides and base. Base sloping to front. Back, striated. H. 8.0 cm. W. at top 5.7 cm. W. at base of design 7.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
In two registers. Above: a broad band of large hieroglyphs. Below: a winged, falcon-headed sphinx, advancing right, striding over a prostrate male figure. The left foreleg rests on the head of the male, the feather of Maat (truth/justice) rises from the paw. The sphinx is wearing the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, and an apron with an incised vertical line. The male figure faces right, rests on his side and left elbow with the left hand resting on the edge. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig. The knees are raised under the sphinx’s belly.

The hieroglyphs read from right to left. They are mainly unrelated, partly miswritten signs seemingly ending with a
phrase applicable to a king: 'Lord, beloved of (the god) Seth'.
The text on this piece is matched visually by the superficially
similar-looking text on No. 97, see below. [K.A.K.]

Only the three plaques, Nos. 95-6, have an upper register with
hieroglyphs. They are similar in size, design and style and
must have belonged to the same set. This set may have come
from the same workshop as Nos 87, 88 and 94, see comment
on No. 87.

Right to left:
ḥml (??) ḫš (??), SNAKE, nb mry(y) Sḥḥ
bring, as like (??), ... Lord, beloved of Seth.

96. ND 7983
Iraq Museum, IM 62667

Plate 23

Trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary, top and much of top right
corner not preserved and partially restored in wax. Some edge
and surface fragments missing, surface pitted and poorly
preserved centre bottom, much grey speckling. In two
registers: plain frame between registers and at sides and base.

Base sloping forwards.

H. as preserved 7.8 cm. W. at base 7.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

In two registers. Above: traces of only two illegible hiero-
glyphs survive at the top left, cf. No. 95. Below: a winged,
falcon-headed sphinx advances left, striding over a prostrate
male figure. The right foreleg rests on the head of the fallen
figure, a feather rises from the paw. The sphinx is wearing
the Egyptian double crown, damaged, upon the nemes headcloth
and an apron with incised vertical lines. The male figure faces
left, rests on his side and right elbow with the right hand
resting on the edge. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig. The
knees are raised under the sphinx's belly.

See comment on No. 95.

97. ND 9196
Iraq Museum

Plate 23

Plaque, fragmentary and with design almost obliterated. Top
and bottom left and most of surface missing. In two registers:
traces of frame at top, right side, between registers and at
H. 8.0 cm. W. at top as preserved 6.3 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

In two registers. Above: the remains of a broad band of
hieroglyphs. Below: traces of the body, tail and hindlegs of a
winged sphinx once advancing left, probably striding over a
prostrate male, see trace of flexed lower leg in front of
sphinx's right hindleg, and cf. the similar, though better
preserved No. 95.

Left to Right:
... mry(y) Sḥḥ? (?), ḫpry mry(y) B3ṭḥ?
...beloved of [Seth?]?, beloved of Khepyr,
or Khepyr, Bast?

The hieroglyphs read from left to right. On Nos. 95 and 97 the
craftsman has correctly orientated his texts to match the
direction of the figures. He has also chosen groups of signs
that look alike, but are not in fact identical. On No. 97, the
initial group is lost, then a possible 'beloved of [Seth?]' like No.
95, plus the scarab beetle for the god Khepyr(y), and a vertical
sign that looks like the vessel used to write the name of the
goddess Bast, but which could just be a vertical form of the
horizontal mry sign already present on Nos. 95 and 97.

See comments on Nos. 95 and 87.

SPHINXES: TRAPEZOIDAL PLAQUES

98. ND 9428
Iraq Museum, IM 65200

Plate 23

Curved plaque. Some edge and many surface fragments
missing, surface pitted, discoloured, with some black speck-
H. 3.9 cm. W. at top 4.2 cm. W. at base 4.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx, wings framing the head,
advances right. It wears an Egyptian double crown upon the
nemes headcloth, the udekḥ collar and an apron with chevrons.

99. ND 10550
British School of Archaeology

Plate 23

Trapezoidal plaque. Fragment missing from bottom left and
surface, some black speckling and discolouration. Plain frame
at sides and base, the top may have been cut. Sharply mitred
H. 4.7 cm. W. at top 5.1 cm. W. at base 6.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances left. The face is
damaged. It is wearing a squashed version of the Egyptian
double crown upon the nemes headcloth, the udekḥ collar and
an apron decorated with vertical bands of chevrons.

100. ND 7727
Iraq Museum, IM 62699

Plate 24

Curved plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing,
some surface pitting, grey speckling and discolouration. Plain frame
H. 4.8 cm. W. at top 4.0 cm. W. at base 4.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances left. It wears the
Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, which
extends around the front of the chest, and a plain apron.
Traces can be seen of the designs on the left and right edges
from adjacent plaques, but it is not possible to determine what
they are. They do not seem to represent parts of sphinxes.

101. ND 9427
British School of Archaeology

Plate 24

Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from bottom corners
and surface, surface discoloured blackish-brown. Plain frame
at top and bottom. Mitred base and sides. Flat back with
diagonal criss-cross striations.
H. 4.8 cm. W. at top 4.0 cm. W. at base 4.8 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances left. It wears the
Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth and a plain
(damaged) apron. The beginning of the design of the adjacent
plaque can be seen on the right edge.
102. ND 9191
British School of Archaeology

Fragmentary plaque, sides broken off, probably originally trapezoidal. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and black speckling. Narrow plain frame at top, wider frame with lightly incised horizontal line at base. Sharply mitred base. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 4.8 cm. W. at top as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances right. It wears a squashed version of the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, the usekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical bands of chevrons.

Pair, Nos. 103 and 104

103. ND 9357
British School of Archaeology

H. 5.9 cm. W. at top 4.6 cm. W. at base 6.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm. D. of base, c. 20-22 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances right. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, represented as blocks of hair, the usekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of segments.

Although carved on plaques of slightly different widths, the proportions and ‘feel’ of Nos. 103 and 104 are similar, and they probably belonged to the same set.

N. & R. II, p. 569, fig. 519.

104. ND 9089
British School of Archaeology

Slightly curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments from centre, upper left and bottom corners and surface missing, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus column at left. Mitred base and slightly mitred right side. Back, vertical striations with some gouging.
H. 5.9 cm. W. at top 5.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. D. of base c. 20 cm.

Winged human-headed sphinx, poorly preserved, advances left. It wears the Egyptian double crown (damaged) upon the nemes headcloth (worn), the usekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of segments.

See comment on No. 103.

Pair, Nos. 105 and 106

105. ND 10426
Iraq Museum, IM 65324

Trapezoidal plaque. Many fragments missing from top right corner, centre, edges and surface overall, surface poorly preserved. Plain frame at top and bottom. Convex front, mitred base, flat back with criss-cross striations.
H. 5.7 cm. Max. W. as preserved 6.1 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances right. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth and apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. Traces survive of the usekh collar.

Nos. 105 and 106 are similar in size, style and design and may have belonged to the same set.

106. ND 9482
Iraq Museum, IM 65259

H. 5.9 cm. W. at top as restored 4.9 cm. W. at base as restored 6.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Winged falcon-headed sphinx advances left. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, the usekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons.

See comment on No. 105.

107. ND 9481
British School of Archaeology

Plaque, fragmentary, left side broken off. Fragments missing from edges and surface, some grey speckling and discoloration. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, vertical striations.
H. 5.5 cm. W. at top 4.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances right. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, represented as blocks of hair, and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. The tail and most of the hindquarters are not preserved. A papyrus plant grows between the legs and flowers under the belly and above the wing.

108. ND 13643
Iraq Museum

H. 4.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, the usekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. A plant grows behind the front legs, and a lily flowers above the wing.

109. ND 13642
Iraq Museum

Trapezoidal plaque, left side broken off. Fragments missing from surface. Plain frame top and bottom. Back, poorly preserved with traces of vertical striations.
H. 5.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The hindquarters of a winged sphinx advancing left. A papyrus plant grows in front of the hindlegs and flowers below the belly and above the wing.

Pair, Nos. 110 and 111

110. ND 7795
Iraq Museum, IM 62195

Trapezoidal plaque. Lower right edge broken off, restored in wax. Fragments from edges and surface missing, surface pitted and speckled with grey. Plain frame at sides. Mitred base and sides.
H. 5.8 cm. W. at top 4.5 cm. W. at base as restored 7.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances left. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, with an
unusual inverted U shape in front of the ear, the usekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical bands of chevrons. A papyrus plant grows between the legs and flowers under the belly and above the wing.

Nos. 110 and 111 are similar in the size and shape of the plaque, the style and general design, compare the way the plants and wings are carved. They probably belonged to the same set, even though one sphinx has a human and the other a falcon head.

111. ND 10638  Plate 26
Iraq Museum, IM 65390
H. 5.9 cm. W. at top 4.5 cm. W. at base as preserved 6.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Winged falcon-headed sphinx advances right. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headdress, the usekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical bands of chevrons. A papyrus plant grows between the legs and flowers under the belly and above the wing.

See comment on No. 110.

Pair, Nos. 112 and 113

112. ND 10472  Plate 27
Iraq Museum, IM 65345
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments from top left corner, edges and surface missing, some black speckling. Plain frame on all four sides. Mitred base and sides. Back, irregular striations.
H. 7.1 cm. W. at base 8.3 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances right. It wears a squashed version of the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headdress and an apron decorated with vertical bands of chevrons. A lily plant grows between the legs and flowers under the belly and above the wing.

Nos. 112 and 113 are similar in shape, size, style and design. Compare the active position of the sphinxes and the carving of the plants. They probably belonged to the same set, despite one sphinx having a human and the other a ram's head.

113. ND 7609  Plate 27
Iraq Museum, IM 62187
Curved trapezoidal plaque, right side broken off. Edge and surface fragments missing, much black speckling. Plain frame at top, left side and base. Mitred base and sides. Back striated.
H. 7.1 cm. Max. W. as preserved 7.2 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Winged, ram-headed sphinx advances left. It wears a squashed version of the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headdress, the plain usekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. A lily plant grows between the legs and flowers under the belly and above the wing.

See comment on No. 112.

114. ND 10545  Plate 27
Iraq Museum, IM 65373
Curved trapezoidal plaque, left side broken off, partially restored in wax. Fragments missing from centre, edges and surface, some surface pitting and discoloration. Plain frame at top and bottom. Mitred base. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 7.6 cm. W. at top as restored 5.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances left. It wears the Egyptian double crown, poorly preserved, upon the nemes headdress and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. A lily plant grows between the legs and flowers under the belly and above the wing.

115. ND 10455  Plate 27
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from bottom corners and surface, some black speckling and discoloration. Double frame at top, plain frame on other three sides. Mitred sides. Back, deep vertical striations.
H. 5.6 cm. W. at top 4.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances right. It is crowned with a sun disc upon the nemes headdress and wears an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. The eye is shown by an incised circle with a central drilled hole. A papyrus plant grows between the legs and flowers between the hindlegs and above the wing.

For a plaque similar in design and style but with an extra register, see No. 116. Compare the double frame and the carving of the eyes and wings.

116. ND 9455  Plate 27
British School of Archaeology
Plaque, fragmentary, made up in wax. Large fragments are missing from the bottom corners and a smaller piece from the centre top, some black speckling. In two registers: plain frame at sides and base, double frame between registers. Mitred sides. Flat back with vertical striations.
H. 7.2 cm. W. at top 4.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

In two registers. Above: a running frieze consisting of two lotus flowers flanked by buds. Below: a winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances left. Of the legs, only the inner hindleg is preserved. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headdress. A plant grows between the legs and flowers under the belly and above the wing.

For a plaque similar in design and style but with only one register, see No. 115.

117. ND 13660  Plate 26
Iraq Museum
Fragment of plaque, broken on three sides. Plain frame at base. Back with vertical striations.
H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 1.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Apron decorated with rows of chevrons and forelegs of a sphinx(?) advancing left.

SPHINXES WITH URAEI

118. ND 10645  Plate 28
Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, 0.3482
Curved trapezoidal plaque, large fragment from bottom right corner broken off. Fragments from surface missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus column at right, half papyrus flower from column at top left. Mitred base and left side. Flat back with vertical striations.
H. 4.9 cm. W. at top 4.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances left, wings outspread
on either side of the face. The sphinx is crowned with a sun disc upon the nemes headcloth and wears an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. Suspended from the chest is a winged uraeus crowned with a sun disc.

119. ND 9355
Iraq Museum, IM 65185
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and black and grey speckling. Plain frame on all four sides, wider at base. Mitred base and sides. Back, criss-cross striations, striated edges.
H. 5.8 cm. W. at top 5.6 cm. W. at base 8.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx advances left. It wears a rudimentary version of the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, represented as blocks of hair, and a plain apron. The right foreleg is raised and rests on the head of a winged uraeus which rises in front of the sphinx. In the top left corner is a small raised rectangle.

COUCHANT SPHINXES
120. ND 10637
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 61.197.2
Curved plaque with slightly tapering sides. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling and discolouration. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus columns at sides. Mitred sides and base. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 4.3 cm. W. at top 3.9 cm. W. at base 4.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx couchant to right. Its forepaws are represented as human arms with hands raised against side of plaque. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown with a double volute at the front upon the nemes headcloth.

For other examples of couchant sphinxes with their forelegs shown as arms see Nos. 644-53.

121. ND 13645
Iraq Museum
Curved trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary. Top, right side and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at base and perhaps at left side, though since the top is missing it is possible that it was a floral column. Convex front, flat back with deep criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx couchant to left. Its forepaws are represented as human arms with hands raised against side of plaque. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth.

122. ND 13641
Iraq Museum
H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The front of a winged, falcon-headed sphinx couchant to right. The wings frame the head. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth and the usekh collar.

RECTANGULAR PLAQUES WITH RAMPANT SPHINXES
123. ND 10639
British School of Archaeology
Nearly rectangular plaque. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and black speckling. Plain frame at top, right side and bottom, half papyrus column at left. Slightly convex front, mitred sides and flat back with criss-cross striations.
H. 4.6 cm. W. at top. 2.7 cm. W. at base 2.8 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances left, both forepaws standing on a papyrus flower growing out from the half papyrus column, which forms the left edge. It is crowned with a sun disc upon the nemes headcloth and an apron. There are no feather markings on the wings.

No. 123 is similar in design and style to Nos. 124-6 but is smaller.

Set of Three, Nos. 124-6
124. ND 9354
Iraq Museum, IM 65184
Nearly rectangular plaque. Fragments missing from edges and surface, some surface pitting and grey-black speckling. Plain frame at top, traces at right side and base, half lily column at left side. Mitred sides. Flat back with criss-cross striations.
H. 5.4 cm. W. at top 3.2 cm. W. at base 3.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances left, both forepaws standing on a papyrus flower growing out from the half papyrus column, which forms the left edge. It is crowned with a sun disc upon the nemes headcloth, and wears a plain usekh collar and apron. There is no feathering on the wings.

Nos. 124-6 are similar in size, design and style and probably belonged to the same set. They are slightly larger than the similar No. 123.

N. & R. II, p. 569, fig. 516.

125. ND 9192
British School of Archaeology
Curved, nearly rectangular plaque. Fragments missing from top left, edges and surface, some surface pitting. Traces of plain frame on all four sides, that on the left was probably half a papyrus column, although the flower is not preserved. Mitred sides, flat base. Back, poorly preserved, traces of striations.
H. 5.3 cm. W. 3.3 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances left, both forepaws standing on a papyrus flower growing out from the half papyrus column, which forms the left edge. The sun disc set upon the nemes headcloth is not preserved. It wears a plain usekh collar and apron. There is no feathering on the wings.

See comment on No. 124.

126. ND 10548
Iraq Museum, IM 63375
Curved, nearly rectangular plaque. Fragments missing from top right, edges and surface, much surface pitting, some black speckling. Traces of plain frame on all four sides, that on the right was probably a half papyrus column although the flower is not preserved, cf. No. 124. Mitred sides. Back striated.
H. 5.4 cm. W. 3.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances right, both forepaws standing on a papyrus flower growing out from the half papyrus column, which forms the left edge. It is crowned with a sun disk upon the nemes headcloth, a plain uskh collar and apron. There is no feathering on the wings.

The design on No. 126 is reversed. See comment on No. 124.

NEARLY RECTANGULAR PLAQUES WITH RAMPANT GRIFFINS

127. ND 7736
British School of Archaeology

Rectangular plaque. Top left and bottom right corners and some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top. Slightly convex front, sharply mitred sides and flat back with cross-cross striations.
H. 3.5 cm. W. 2.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Rampant winged griffin advances left, stretching up to top left corner. The left forepaw rests on a papyrus flower rising from the ground, the right foreleg is raised, the paw resting on a bud growing on a stalk. A short plain apron hangs from the right elbow. Wingtips, tail and right hindleg are cut by right edge.

Set of Three, Nos. 128-30

128. ND 10649
British School of Archaeology

Nearly rectangular plaque. Some surface fragments missing and surface pitting. Plain frame at top and bottom. Slightly convex front, mitred sides and flat back with cross-cross striations.
H. 4.7 cm. W. at top 2.5 cm. W. at base 2.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Rampant, winged griffin advances right, stretching up to nibble a frond. The right forepaw rests on a papyrus flower rising from the ground. The left foreleg is raised, foreshortened and touches the edge of the plaque. A short plain apron hangs from the left elbow.

Nos. 128-30 are similar in size, design and style and probably belonged to the same set.

129. ND 10415
Iraq Museum, IM 65317

Rectangular plaque. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Plain frame at top and bottom. Slightly convex front, mitred sides and flat back with cross-cross striations.
H. 4.6 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Rampant, winged griffin advances right, stretching up to nibble a frond. The right forepaw rests on a papyrus flower rising from the ground. The left foreleg is raised, foreshortened and touches the edge of the plaque. A short plain apron hangs from the left elbow.

See comment on No. 128. There are slight differences in the carving of the comb.

130. ND 6324
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 58.31.5

Nearly rectangular plaque. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Plain frame at top and bottom. Slightly convex front, mitred sides and flat back with cross-cross striations.
H. 4.7 cm. W. at top 2.4 cm. W. at base 2.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Rampant, winged griffin advances left, stretching up to nibble a frond. The right forepaw rests on a papyrus flower rising from the ground. The right foreleg is raised, foreshortened and touches the edge of the plaque. A short plain apron hangs from the left elbow.

See comment on No. 128. The design on No. 130 is reversed. Note slight differences in the carving of the comb and tresses. This piece was found in the top fill.

Set of Four, Nos. 131-4

131. ND 7688
British Museum, London, BM 132695

Nearly rectangular plaque. Fragments missing from bottom left corner and surface, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and right side. Front and back, back with irregular striations.
H. 5.9 cm. W. at top 3.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Rampant, winged griffin advances right, stretching up to touch frame. It rests the right forepaw on a papyrus flower growing from the bottom right. The left foreleg is raised, the paw extending onto the frame. An apron decorated with a chevron design hangs from the left elbow.

Nos. 131-4 are similar in size, design and style and probably belonged to the same set. No. 131 lacks the narrow frame on the left shown on the other plaques, and the wing feathering is carved slightly differently.

Barnett, C.N.I., Supp. 47, p. 236, Pl. CXXXIX.

132. ND 10648

Iraq Museum, IM 65395

Nearly rectangular plaque. Fragments missing from right side, edges and surface, some surface pitting and wear, some grey and black speckling. Plain frame at top and sides. Flat front and back. Back, poorly preserved, traces of striations.
H. 6.0 cm. W. at top 3.2 cm. W. at base 3.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Rampant, winged griffin advances right, stretching up to touch frame. It rests the right forepaw on a papyrus flower growing from the bottom right. The left foreleg is raised, the paw extending onto the frame. An apron decorated with a chevron design hangs from the left elbow.

See comment on No. 131. Note the narrow frame on the left, and the different method of carving the wing feathering. No. 132 has only two tresses on the neck rather than the usual three.

133. ND 10431
British School of Archaeology

Nearly rectangular plaque. Fragments missing from top left and surface, surface slightly pitted in some areas, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and sides. Flat front and back, slightly mitred right side. Back, irregular, cross-cross striations and some possible fitter’s marks.

Fitter’s marks: deep gouges on the sides, a < and parts of other marks carved into the back.
H. 5.9 cm. W. 4.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Rampant, winged griffin advances right, stretching up to touch frame. It rests the right forepaw on a papyrus flower growing from the bottom right. The left foreleg is raised, the paw extending onto the frame. An apron decorated with a chevron design hangs from the left elbow.

See comment on No. 131. The frame on three sides and the wing feathering is similar to No. 132, although there are three
rather than two tresses. Note the incised lines marking musculature on the hindlegs.

134. ND 9425 Plate 31
British School of Archaeology

Nearly rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some grey discolouration. Plain frame at top and sides. Flat front and back, slightly mitred sides. Back, irregular criss-cross striations, black stain.
H. 6.0 cm. W. at top 3.5 cm. W. at base 3.9 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Rampant, winged griffin advances left, stretching up to touch frame. It rests the left forepaw on a papyrus flower growing from the bottom left. The right foreleg is raised, the paw extending onto the frame. An apron decorated with a chevron design hangs from the left elbow.

See comment on No. 131. The design on No. 134 is reversed, the wing feathering is carved a little differently, and the wingtips extend onto the frame.

Pair, Nos. 135 and 136

135. ND 9353 Plate 30
Iraq Museum, IM 65183

Flat rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame on all four sides. Back, some gouging.
H. 3.5 cm. W. 2.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Rampant, winged griffin advances right, stretching up to nibble at the stalk of a stylized plant. The griffin rests its right forepaw on a papyrus flower growing from the bottom of the plant, while the raised left foreleg rests on a bud. An apron with vertical lines hangs from the left elbow.

Nos. 135 and 136 are comparable in size, design and style and probably belonged to the same set. Note the exceptionally tall plumes of the comb, the rib striations and the unusual form of the flowering plant.

136. ND 10651 Plate 30
Iraq Museum, IM 65396

Flat rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and discoloring, black stain on left frame. Plain frame on all four sides. Back, striated and gouged.
H. 3.5 cm. W. 2.9 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Rampant, winged griffin advances left, stretching up to nibble at the stalk of a stylized plant. The griffin rests its left forepaw on a papyrus flower growing from the plant, while the raised right foreleg rests on a bud. An apron with vertical lines hangs from the right elbow.

See comment on No. 135. The design of No. 136 is reversed. Note slight differences in the carving of the flowering plant, the plumes of the griffin's comb and the apron.

Pair, Nos. 137 and 138

137. ND 10652 Plate 30
Iraq Museum, IM 65397

H. 4.4 cm. W. at top 3.8 cm. W. at base 4.3 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Winged griffin advances left, stretching up to the top left. The left foreleg stands on a small knob. The right foreleg is raised, the paw resting on what is probably a branch of a stylized tree, which would have been carved on an adjacent plaque. Part of a lily flower, also presumably from this tree, can be seen below the paw. Parts of a similar branch and lily can also be seen on the right edge of the plaque.

Nos. 137 and 138 are similar in size, design and style and probably belonged to the same set.

138. ND 10653 Plate 30
Iraq Museum, IM 65398

Nearly rectangular plaque. Fragments from bottom right and surface missing, surface pitted overall. Plain frame at bottom.
Curving front, mitred sides and flat back.
H. 4.4 cm. W. at top 3.9 cm. W. at base 4.2 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Winged griffin advances left, stretching up to the top left. The left foreleg stands on a small knob. The right foreleg is raised, the paw resting on what is probably a branch of a stylized tree, which would have been carved on an adjacent plaque. Part of a lily flower, also presumably from this tree, can be seen below the paw. Part of a lily can also be seen on the right edge of the plaque.

See comment on No. 137.

139. ND 10539 Plate 31
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 65369

Curved nearly rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame on all four sides. Base mitred to lean outwards rather than inwards as is usual. Back, lightly striated with fitter's marks.
Fitter's marks: a letter zayin, an elongated resh and a rectangle.
H. 5.6 cm. W. at top 3.9 cm. W. at base 4.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Winged griffin advances right, beak stretched up to nibble a bud growing from the top left corner. The griffin's right forepaw stands on one papyrus bloom and the raised left paw rests on a second, both growing from a plant in the bottom left corner. An apron hangs from the raised left elbow.

This piece is unusual, both because of the fitter's marks on a striated back and because of the direction in which the base is mitred.

TRAPEZOIDAL PLAQUES

Pair, Nos. 140 and 141

140. ND 7728 Plate 32
Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, 0.26.49

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from left edge and surface. Plain frame at top and bottom, frame at top is decorated with a row of incised scallops. Mitred base and sides. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 4.8 cm. W. at top 3.9 cm. W. at base 4.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. D. of base c. 18.0 cm.

Winged griffin advances left, beak stretched up to touch a frond in the top left corner, right forepaw raised. An apron decorated with vertical petals hangs from the elbow. A voluted palmette flower grows from bottom left corner.

No. 140 is comparable in size, design and style to the poorly preserved No. 141, note the unusual upper frame decorated with incised scallops. The two pieces probably belonged to the same set.
141. ND 9091

Ira Museum

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from left edge and surface, which is poorly preserved and pitted. Plain frame at top and bottom, frame at top is decorated with a row of incised scallops. Mitred sides and base.
H. 5.0 cm. W. at top 3.2 cm. W. at base 4.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. D. of base 6.0 cm.

Winged griffin advances left, beak stretched up, presumably to touch a frond, which is not preserved. The right forepaw is raised, the left stands on a frond. An apron hangs from the right elbow. Traces survive of a voluted palmette flower growing from bottom left corner.

See comment on No. 140. The griffins are similar but not identical. No. 141 has two plumes and tresses instead of three; the left forepaw stands on a papyrus flower rather than the ground; and the wing featherings differ.

142. ND 7687

Ira Museum, IM 62774

Curved trapezoidal plaque, edges damaged, restored in wax. Some surface fragments missing, much grey speckling. Traces of frame on all four sides. Mitred sides and base. Back, poorly preserved, remains of vertical striations.
H. 6.2 cm. W. at base 5.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Winged griffin advances right, beak stretched up to nibble a frond. It rests the right forepaw on a papyrus flower, the left forepaw is raised with a vertically-divided apron hanging from the elbow. A plant grows between the legs, a papyrus flowers under the belly, a lily above the wing.

Set of Five, Nos. 143-7

143. ND 10647

Ira Museum, IM 65394

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some fragments missing from edges, some surface pitting and areas speckled with black. Plain frame on all four sides. Mitred base and sides. Back, diagonal, criss-cross striations.
H. 6.8 cm. W. at top 5.4cm. W. at base 7.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Winged griffin advances right, beak stretched up to nibble a frond growing from the frame at top right. It rests the right forepaw on a papyrus flower growing from the bottom. The raised left forepaw rests on a second papyrus flower growing out of the right frame. An apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons hangs from the left elbow. The plumes of the comb and tresses consist of double rather than single locks. It wears an ornate collar.

Nos. 143-7 are similar in size, design and style and probably belonged to the same set. The griffins rest their front feet on papyrus blooms growing from the frame, have double rather than single locks of hair, and the wing featherings are similar.

An unusual feature of this set is that four of the griffins wear collars: that of No. 143 is more ornate than the simple bands of Nos. 144, 145, and 147. The surface of No. 146 is poorly preserved in the collar area.

144. ND 9193

Ira Museum

Curved trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary, the lower right corner and much of the left side broken off. Many edge and surface fragments missing, surface worn. Mitred base, right side and top. Plain frame on the three surviving sides. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 7.0 cm. W. at base as preserved 5.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Winged griffin advances right, beak stretched up to nibble a frond growing from the frame at top right. It rests the right forepaw on a flower growing from the bottom. The raised left forepaw rests on a second flower growing out of the right frame. An apron hangs from the left elbow. The plumes of the comb and tresses consist of double rather than single locks. It wears a simple collar. The tail and rear Hindleg are not preserved.

See comment on No. 143.

145. ND 10558

Ira Museum, IM 65378

Trapezoidal plaque. Bottom right corner and many edge and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Traces of frame on top, right side and base, left side not preserved. Mitred base and right side. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 6.8 cm. W. at top 5.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Winged griffin advances left, beak stretched up, left side of plaque not preserved. It rests the left forepaw on a flower growing from the bottom. The right forepaw is raised, an apron hangs from the left elbow. The plumes of the comb and tresses consist of double rather than single locks. It wears a simple collar.

See comment on No. 143.

146. ND 9090

Ira Museum

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from top left, centre right, edges and surface; surface poorly preserved, particularly the head and neck. Plain frame on all four sides. Mitred base, sides and top. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 7.0 cm. W. at top as preserved 4.6 cm. W. at base 7.1 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Winged griffin advances left, beak stretched up. It rests the left forepaw on a flower growing from the bottom. The right forepaw is raised, an apron hangs from the left elbow.

See comment on No. 143. The wings of Nos. 145 and 146 curve upwards.

147. ND 9194

British School of Archaeology

Curved plaque, fragmentary, most of the sides broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame top and bottom. Mitred base. Back, diagonal, criss-cross striations.
H. 6.7 cm. W. at top as preserved 4.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Winged griffin advances left, beak stretched up. Forelegs, wingtips and hindquarters not preserved. The plumes of the comb and the tresses consist of double rather than single locks. It wears a simple collar.

See comment on No. 143.

148. ND 13644

Ira Museum

H. 6.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Front of griffin advancing left, beak stretched up to top of stylized tree. Right forepaw raised, resting on fronds, left paw standing on papyrus flower growing from tree. An apron hangs from the right elbow. The unusual tree consists of a single, downward-curving volute with fronds in the centre; a papyrus flower grows from these fronds and continues to the top of the plaque.

149. ND 10546 Plate 34
Middle Eastern Culture Center in Japan, Tokyo, 9090-6
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half lily column grows up left side, stopping at the wing. Sharply mitred base, slightly mitred sides and top. Back, poorly preserved with traces of criss-cross striations.
H. 7.8 cm. W. at top 5.0 cm. W. at base 7.8 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. D. of base c. 18.0 cm.
Winged griffin advances right, stretching up to nibble a frond apparently sprouting from the frame in the top right corner. The griffin rests its right forepaw on a papyrus flower growing from the frame at the base. The left leg is raised, the paw resting on a flower on a stalk, most of which was carved on the adjoining plaque. An apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons hangs from the left elbow. A plant with palmette and lily flowers grows between the legs.

GRIFFINS AND TREES
150. ND 9472 Plate 36
British School of Archaeology
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from top left, centre right, edges and surface, much black speckling and discolouration of surface. Traces of double frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at left. Slightly mitred base and sides. Back, poorly preserved and discoloured with traces of horizontal striations.
H. 4.4 cm. W. at top 4.2 cm. W. at base 4.9 cm. Th. 1.1 cm. D. of base c. 14.0 cm.
Winged griffin advances left towards a stylized tree, beak stretched up, left forepaw standing on a flower (fragmentary), right forepaw resting on a voluted branch of the tree. A short apron, decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and outlined with beading, hangs from the griffin’s right elbow. The half stylized tree consists of two sets of voluted branches, fronds grow from the outer, upward-curving volutes, lily and papyrus flowers from the downward-curving volutes.

151. ND 10546 Plate 36
British School of Archaeology
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from bottom left corner, frame at top and surface, surface speckled with black and some brown discoloration. Plain frame along top, half stylized tree at right, trace of half bud column at left. Mitred top, base and sides. Back, irregular criss-cross striations.
H. 5.4 cm. W. at top 4.7 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged griffin advances right, stretching up to nibble a bud growing from a stylized tree, right forepaw standing on a papyrus flower, left resting on a flower growing from the tree. An apron, with deep vertical lines, hangs from the raised left elbow. A lily flower grows between the griffin and the tree. The half tree consists of two pairs of voluted branches, a papyrus flower and a bud grow from the upward-curving, voluted branches.

Aprons, divided vertically, can also be seen on Nos. 140 and 156.

152. ND 10650 Plate 36
Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, surface discoloured, some pitted areas. Plain frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at left, half bud column at right. Sharply mitred base and sides. Back, poorly preserved, traces of striations and gouges.
H. 5.6 cm. W. at top 4.1 cm. W. at base 6.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. D. of base c. 14.0 cm.
Winged griffin advances left towards a stylized tree, beak stretched up. Left forepaw stands on a papyrus flower, right forepaw rests on a voluted branch. An apron, decorated with vertical lines, hangs from the raised right elbow. The half tree consists of two sets of voluted branches, a papyrus grows from the base, a bud from the lower, downward-curving volute and fronds from the other volute ends.

Set of Three, Nos. 153-5
153. ND 10469 Plate 35
Iraq Museum, IM 65344
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge fragments missing, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at right, trace of half bud column at left. Mitred sides and base, with front of base also bevelled. Back, vertical striations.
H. 6.5 cm. W. at top 5.4 cm. W. at base 8.3 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. D. of base c. 17.0 cm.
Winged griffin advances right, beak stretched up to nibble a frond of the tree. The right forepaw stands on a papyrus flower growing on a long stalk from the base of the tree. The raised left forepaw rests on a flower growing from a volute. An apron, decorated with vertical rows of rudimentary chevrons, hangs from the left elbow. The half tree consists of two pairs of voluted branches with lily and papyrus flowers and fronds growing from the volute ends.
Nos. 153-5 are similar in size, design and style and probably belonged to the same set. Note in particular the comb, plumes and wing feathers of the griffins and the flowers and volutes of the trees. The complete set presumably consisted of three pairs of plaques, each pair showing a central stylized tree flanked by griffins, with bud columns separating the pairs.

154. ND 10559 Plate 34
British School of Archaeology
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from bottom left corner, edges and surface, much surface pitting and discolouration. Plain frame at top and bottom, remains of half stylized tree at right, and half bud column at left. Mitred base and sides. Back, poorly preserved with traces of vertical striations.
H. 6.4 cm. W. at top 5.4 cm. W. at base as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm. D. of base c. 16.0 cm.
Winged griffin advances right, beak stretched up to nibble a frond of the tree. The right forepaw stands on a papyrus flower growing on a long stalk from the base of the tree. The raised left forepaw rests on a flower growing from a volute. An apron, decorated with vertical rows of rudimentary chevrons, hangs from the left elbow. The half tree consists of two pairs of voluted branches and has lily and papyrus flowers and fronds.
growing from the volute ends.
See comment on No. 153.

155. ND 10483
Museum and Art Gallery, Bolton, A.2.2/1964
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from lower centre and surface, some grey speckling and discolouration. Plain frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at left, half bud column at right. Sides and base lightly striated, right side mitred, base strongly mitred, with a narrow mitre in the opposite direction, forming an unequal V. Back, traces of vertical striations.
H. 6.4 cm. W. at top 5.9 cm. W. at base 8.3 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Winged griffin advances left, beak stretched up to nibble a frond of the tree. The left forepaw stands on a papyrus flower growing on a long stalk from the base of the tree. The raised right forepaw rests on a voluted branch. An apron, decorated with vertical rows of rudimentary chevrons, hangs from the right elbow. The half tree consists of two pairs of voluted branches and has a lily and fronds growing from the volute ends.
See comment on No. 153. The griffin of No. 155 rests its raised paw directly on the branch, rather than on a flower.

156. ND 9426
Iraq Museum, IM 65199
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, much grey speckling. Wide frame at top, decorated with a guilloche, cut at the top, above a double, moulded frame; half bud column at left, half stylized tree at right, double frame at base. Mitred top, sides and base. Back striated.
H. 6.7 cm. W. at top 5.7 cm. W. at base 8.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Winged griffin advances right, beak stretched up to touch the uppermost branch, right forepaw standing on a papyrus flower growing out on a long stalk and left foreleg raised and resting on a voluted branch of the stylized tree. An apron, decorated with vertical lines, hangs from the left elbow. The half tree consists of two pairs of voluted branches, lily and papyrus flowers grow from the base of the tree, and fronds, lily and papyrus flowers from the volute ends. A papyrus flower also grows from the half bud column behind the griffin.

Pair of Fragments, Nos. 157 and 158

157. ND 13082
Iraq Museum
Left side of trapezoidal plaque, right side broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Double frame at top, plain frame at base, half bud column at left. Mitred base and side. Back, irregular striations.
H. 7.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The hindquarters of a winged sphinx/griffin advancing right, right hind paw missing. The angle of the body suggests that the beast was standing on a flower.
Nos. 157 and 158 are similar in size, design and style.

158. ND 13081
Iraq Museum
H. 7.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The hindquarters of a winged sphinx/griffin advancing right. The angle of the body suggests that the front paw was standing on a flower.
See comment on No. 157.

STAGS AND CATTLE

159. ND 10664
Iraq Museum, IM 65043
Curved rectangular plaque. Left side, bottom right corner and surface fragments missing, surface speckled with black and discoloured. Plain frame at top, bottom and right side. Convex front, mitred sides, flat back with criss-cross striations.
H. 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
A stag advancing right, head up, antlers spread.

160. ND 10665
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque. Some surface fragments missing, surface heavily blackened and discoloured. Plain frame at top and bottom, and, vertically, slightly right of centre between the two calves. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 3.4 cm. W. at top 2.3 cm. W. at base 3.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
On the left the front half and on the right the back half of a pair of calves, both galloping to the right. This plaque must have been part of a frieze of galloping calves.

161. ND 13092
Iraq Museum
Curved plaque. Fragments missing from edges and surface, surface heavily pitted, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top, right side and bottom. Mitred side, flat back, striated.
H. 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The front half of a calf galloping to the right, head in air.

162. ND 13654
Iraq Museum
Left side of a plaque, right side broken off. Surface fragments missing, surface pitted and worn. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus column at left. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 3.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The hindquarters of a cow advancing right.

STYLIZED TREES

163. ND 9368
Iraq Museum, IM 65236
Curved trapezoidal plaque, partially restored in wax. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame on all four sides. Curved front and back, slightly mitred sides. Back, vertical striations and some gouges.
H. 5.0 cm. W. at top 3.7 cm. W. at base 4.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Stylized tree. One set of upward-curving branches springs from the trunk. Buds grow from the upward-curving volute ends and from the base of the trunk, fronds grow from the downward-curving volutes. Five central petals grow from the centre of the voluted branches, from the top of which, unusually, a lily flower grows.
164. ND 10517
British School of Archaeology

H. 5.4 cm. W. at top 4.4 cm. W. at base 6.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. D. of base c. 18.0 cm.

Stylized tree. Two sets of four upward-curving voluted branches spring from the trunk. Fronds grow from the volutes of the upper set and papyrus flowers and buds from those of the lower set. Two palmette flowers grow out from the base of the tree. Four petals in the centre of each set of voluted branches.

165. ND 10675
British School of Archaeology

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from bottom left and surface, some surface pitting, much black discolouration. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus columns at sides. Mitred base and sides. Back, vertical striations.
H. 5.8 cm. W. at top 5.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. D. of base c. 12.0 cm.

Stylized tree. Two sets of four upward-curving branches spring from the trunk. Fronds grow from the volutes of the upper set and from both sets of downward-curving volutes, buds and lilies grow from the upward-curving volutes of the lower set. Papyrus flowers grow out from the base of the tree. Four petals grow from the centre of the top set of branches.

No. 165 and the slightly larger No. 166 are similar.

166. ND 9366
Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, 0.3008

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from top left, sides, bottom and surface, made up in wax. Plain frame at top and bottom, narrow frame at left, right made up in wax. Mitred base, sides not preserved. Back, flat with criss-cross striations.
H. 6.7 cm. W. at top as restored 5.8 cm. W. at base as restored 7.5 cm.

Stylized tree. Two sets of four upward-curving voluted branches spring from the trunk, fronds grow from all the volute ends except the central pair from which lilies grow. Voluted palmette flowers grow out from the base of the tree.

See comment on No. 165.

167. ND 7599
Iraq Museum, IM 65189

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from bottom right corner, edges and surface, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, traces of frame at left. Mitred top, left side and base. Back, striated.
H. 7.7 cm. W. at top 4.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Stylized tree. Two sets of four upward-curving voluted branches spring from the trunk. Lilies grow from the upward-curving volutes of the lower set, and fronds from most of the other volute ends. Voluted palmette flowers grow from the base of the trunk.

Nos. 167 and 168 are similar and probably belonged to the same set.

168. ND 9534
Iraq Museum

Max. H. as preserved, 6.5 cm. W. at top 5.0 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Stylized tree, base of trunk and most of the palmette flowers growing from the trunk not preserved. Two sets of four upward-curving voluted branches spring from the trunk, fronds grow from upper volute ends and lilies from the lower set.

See comment on No. 167.

TREES WITH 'VOLUTED' TRUNKS

169. ND 10673
British School of Archaeology

H. 4.0 cm. W. at top 3.2 cm. W. at base 3.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Stylized tree consisting of two voluted branches, which act as the trunk of the tree and support another pair of voluted branches. Fronds grow from some of the volute ends. Three petals grow from the centre of the top set of voluted branches, while pairs of petals rest on the bottom volutes.

There are five examples of this version of a stylized tree where the trunk is formed by two half branches, Nos. 169-73. On No. 183 a series of these unusual trees are set one above the other.

170. ND 10672
Iraq Museum, IM 65406

H. 5.8 cm. W. at top 4.2 cm. W. at base 6.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. D. of base c. 16 cm.

Stylized tree consisting of two voluted branches, which act as the trunk of the tree and support another pair of voluted branches. Fronds grow from the volute ends. Three petals grow from the centre of the top set of voluted branches, while pairs of petals rest on the bottom volutes.

See comment on No. 169. If the estimated curvature of the base is correct, then eight plaques would have been required to make up a set.

171. ND 7997
The University of Melbourne, Australia

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some fragments missing from left side and surface, lower surface pitted. Plain frame at sides and base.
H. 4.8 cm. W. at base 6.6 cm.

Stylized tree consisting of two voluted branches, which act as the trunk of the tree and support another pair of voluted branches. Fronds and papyrus flowers grow from the volute ends. Three petals grow from the centre of the top set of voluted branches, while pairs of petals rest on the bottom volutes.

See comment on No. 169.
172. ND 9367
Iraq Museum
Plate 39
Trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary. Bottom corners and many surface fragments missing, surface heavily pitted and discououred. Plain frame at base. Convex front, flat back with criss-cross striations. H. 5.0 cm. W. at top 5.1 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Stylized tree consisting of two voluted branches, which act as the trunk of the tree and support another pair of voluted branches. Fronds and papyrus flowers grow from the volute ends. Three petals grow from the centre of the top set of voluted branches; only traces of the petals resting on the bottom right volute are preserved.
See comment on No. 169.

173. ND 10671
Iraq Museum, IM 65405
Plate 39
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and black speckling. Plain frame all round. Mitred base and sides. Back, gouged. H. 7.2 cm. W. at top 6.0 cm. W. at base 8.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Stylized tree consisting of two voluted branches, which act as the trunk of the tree and support another voluted branch. Fronds and lily flowers grow from the volute ends. Three petals grow from the centre of the top set of voluted branches, and pairs of petals rest on the bottom volutes.
See comment on No. 169.

NARROWER PLAQUES WITH TREES

174. ND 7798
British Museum, London, BM 13296
Plate 40
Nearly rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Plain frame at top and all four sides. Slightly convex front, mitred sides, flat back. Back, poorly preserved, traces of criss-cross striations. H. 5.2 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Stylized tree consisting of one set of voluted branches, from the ends of which buds grow. Lily flowers grow out from the base of the tree. There are six long petals in the centre.
C.N.I., Suppl. 10, p. 232, Pl. CXLII.

175. ND 10674
Iraq Museum, IM 65407
Plate 40
Stylized tree consisting of two sets of voluted branches. Fronds or papyrus flowers grow from the volute ends and lily flowers from the base of the trunk. Four petals grow from the centre of the top set of branches.

176. ND 10551
British School of Archaeology
Plate 40
Curved, nearly rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and base. Mitred base and sides. Back, vertical striations. H. 6.2 cm. W. at top 2.3 cm. W. at base 2.7 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Stylized tree. Two sets of upward-curving voluted branches spring from the trunk. Fronds grow from the downward-curving volutes, while half palmate flowers grow from the lower set of upward-curving volutes and probably buds from the upper set. Fragmentary flowers also grow from the base of the trunk. There are four petal sets in the centres of the branches.

177. ND 10481
Iraq Museum, IM 65351
Plate 40
Nearly rectangular plaque. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Plain frame on all four sides. Convex front, mitred sides, flat back. Back, striated. H. 5.8 cm. W. at top 3.7 cm. W. at base 4.2 cm.
Stylized tree. Two sets of voluted branches spring from the trunk. Fronds, buds and lily flowers grow from the volute ends, and lily flowers from the base of the trunk. Petals grow in the centres of the branches.

178. ND 10512
Iraq Museum, IM 65364
Plate 40
Plaque, bottom right corner broken off. Fragments from surface missing, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and base. H. 7.3 cm. W. 3.8 cm.
Stylized tree. Two sets of voluted branches spring from the trunk. Fronds and lily flowers grow from the volute ends. Petals grow in the centres of the branches.

179. ND 9371
Iraq Museum, IM 65248
Plate 40
Trapezoidal plaque, bottom corners broken off, restored in wax. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Back, striated. H. 8.5 cm. W. at top 2.9 cm. W. at base as restored c. 4.0 cm.
Stylized tree. Two sets of voluted branches spring from the trunk. Buds grow from the trunk and from the lower set of upward-curving volutes, fronds from the other volute ends. There are five petals in the centres of the branches.
For a similar plaque see Samaria, Pl. XXI, 2, and see p. 10.

180. ND 13628
Iraq Museum
Plate 41
Top of plaque, bottom section broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Plain frame at top. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. at top 2.2 cm.
The top of a stylized tree. The remains of two sets of voluted branches survive. From the volute ends grow buds and half palmate flowers. Four or five petals grow from the centres of the branches.

181. ND 13627
Iraq Museum
Plate 41
Top of plaque, bottom section broken off. Many fragments from left edge and some from surface missing. Plain frame at top. Back, irregular striations. H. as preserved 4.9 cm. W. at top 3.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The top of a stylized tree. The remains of two sets of voluted branches survive. From the volute ends grow fronds and papyrus flowers. Four petals grow from the centre of the top branches.
182. ND 9369
British School of Archaeology
Bottom of plaque, top section and much of right side broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Plain frame at base. Mitred base and sides. Back and base lightly striated. H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The bottom of a stylized tree. The remains of two sets of voluted branches survive. A frond growths from the surviving volute end, and leafs from the base of the tree. Four petals grow from the centre of the branches.

183. ND 9463
British School of Archaeology
Rectangular plaque, top broken off. Fragments missing from top left, bottom right, edges and surface, surface pitted, discoloured with grey speckling. Plain frame at bottom. Back, some vertical striations. H. as preserved 8.1 cm. W. 2.1 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
A version of a stylized tree consisting of five rows of voluted branches with central petals. The branches in the second and fourth rows are offset so that halves of two sets are shown and the half branches act as the supports for the complete branches above.
For a similar plaque see Samaria, Pl. XXI, 4 and 5, and p. 10.

184. ND 7613
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, surface worn, some grey speckling. Plain frame at base, half papyrus columns at sides. H. 11.2 cm. W. at top 2.2 cm. W. at base 3.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Stylized tree. Four sets of voluted branches sprout from the trunk. Fronds, buds and papyrus flowers grow from the volute ends. Petals grow in the centres of the branches.

185. ND 13101
Iraq Museum
Fragment of plaque, top, right side, and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Back, striated and gouged. H. as preserved 6.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
Part of the left side of a stylized tree with the remains of three sets of branches. Fronds grow from the ends. Petals rise from the centres of the branches.

ASSORTED ‘EGYPTIANIZING’ PLAQUES

Pair, Nos. 186 and 187

186. ND 10636
British School of Archaeology
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Surface and edge fragments missing, particularly from the top left corner, some black speckling. Double frame at base, half papyrus columns at sides (flower at top left not preserved). Mitred top, base and sides, top edge striated. Back, vertical striations. H. 4.2 cm. W. at top 2.9 cm. W. at base 4.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
An aegis, probably of the goddess Bastet, lioness-headed, crowned but probably a disc and Israel, a lappet wig and large pectoral.

Similar, perhaps identical features to the aegis on No. 189, although less faithful in forms. [K.A.K.]
Nos. 186 and 187, despite their different motifs, may have belonged to the same set. They share the same unusual double frame at the base.

187. ND 9365
Iraq Museum
Trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary, large fragment missing from top left corner, made up in wax. Fragments missing from edges and surface, surface pitted and poorly preserved. Double frame at base, traces of frames at sides. Convex front, mitred sides, flat back with vertical striations. H. 4.3 cm. W. at base 5.1 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
A four-winged scarab beetle. Wings on left, left foreleg and disc held in front forelegs not preserved. Disc held between hindlegs.
No. 188 is a better preserved example of this design, although that beetle is holding an ankh, and see also No. 230. See comment on No. 186.

188. ND 10634
Iraq Museum, IM 65388
Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, surface worn, much black speckling and discoloration. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus columns at sides. Mitred sides and base. Back, criss-cross striations. H. 5.1 cm. W. at top 3.6 cm. W. at base 4.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. D. c. 14.0 cm.
Four-winged scarab beetle grasping a sun disc between its forelegs and an ankh between its hindlegs.

189. ND 7726
Iraq Museum, IM 62194
Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from edges and surface, partially restored in wax, some surface pitting, much grey speckling. Plain frame on all four sides. Mitred sides. Convex front, flat back. H. 6.3 cm. W. at top 3.5 cm. W. at base 4.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
An aegis, probably of the goddess Bastet: lioness-headed, crowned with a disc and Israel, a lappet wig and pectoral. The aegis rests on a row of papyrus columns and buds.
On this aegis, see Chapter Four, paragraph 8b. [K.A.K.]

190. ND 7695
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary. Fragments missing from top and bottom right corners, left and bottom edges and surface, pitted and worn, some grey speckling. Half lily columns at sides, flower on right side not preserved. H. 4.8 cm. W. at base as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Two creatures, out of scale, one above the other, both advancing right. Above, a horse or donkey; below, a grasshopper/locust.
Pseudo-hieroglyphic segment. [K.A.K.]

191. ND 10454
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque, right side broken off. Much of the surface
of the top and right side missing, edges damaged, some black speckling. Plain frame on left side and base. Mitred left side, right not preserved. Back, criss-cross striations. 
H. 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The Egyptian hippo-headed goddess Taueret (Thuatis), patroness of childbirth and motherhood. She faces right, her left foot is extended towards some object, now largely missing.

Part of popular cults more than of 'official' religion. [K.A.K.]

For other examples of Taueret see No. 964.

192. Nd 10540

British School of Archaeology

H. 6.2 cm. W. 2.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

A ram-headed deity, crowned with a sun disc, squats to the right on papyrus and bud columns. Ribs round the shoulders doubtless indicate a collar, those round the knees, the hem of a skirt. The object rising from the knees is obscure, perhaps the papyrus sign.

The deity most probably represents Amenre, less likely Arsaphes. For a small figure in the British Museum with a papyrus sign on its knee see the Larousse, *Egyptian Mythology*, p. 47. [K.A.K.]

193. Nd 7596(?)

Iraq Museum, IM 62697

Plaque. Some surface pitting. Plain frame at top, left side and bottom. Back, some gouges. 
H. 5.8 cm. W. 2.6 cm.

A falcon-headed deity, crowned with a sun disc, squats to the right on lotus and bud columns. Ribs round the shoulders probably indicate a collar. The object rising from his knees may represent a papyrus sign, see No. 192.

194. Nd 13653

Iraq Museum

Bottom left corner of plaque. Plain frame at bottom, and possibly a fine one at left. Back, criss-cross striations. 
H. as preserved 4.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Bottom left corner of plaque showing a squatting figure facing right, similar to those shown on Nos. 192 and 193. The head and lower legs are not preserved. The figure wears the usual long wig, but no collar.

195. Nd 10485

Iraq Museum, IM 65533

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus columns at sides. Mitred base and sides. Back, striated.
H. 7.5 cm. W. at top 3.4 cm. W. at base 4.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. D. c. 13.0 cm.

Male figure faces right and squats on a lotus flower flanked by bud. The left hand is raised to the mouth, the right hand holds a flail over the right shoulder. He has short hair, no side-lock, and appears to wear only a belt round the waist. The flail consists of the crook and flail, deformed into a single object.

**PLAQUES WITH PSEUDO-HIEROGLYPHS**

196. Nd 10633  
Plate 43  
Iraq Museum, IM 65387

H. 3.8 cm. W. at top 3.7 cm. W. at base 4.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Random signs; individual signs transliterated.

Panel of hieroglyphs, simply a jumble of signs, not a connected text. Their values are given, so far as possible. [K.A.K.]

197. Nd 9092  
Plate 43  
British School of Archaeology

Curved plaque. Fragments from top right corner and surface missing, surface pitted and speckled with grey. Narrow plain frame at top, half lily columns at sides (flower at top right not preserved). Mitred base and sides. Back, diagonal striations.
H. 5.0 cm. W. at base 4.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

First sign perhaps corruption of Winged Disc with pendent uraei. Second sign is the š3s crown. Third sign is a non-Egyptian curl. Not a text.

Pseudo-hieroglyphic segment. Their values are given, so far as possible. [K.A.K.]

198. Nd 9473  
Plate 44  
Iraq Museum, IM 65228

Plaque. Fragments missing from top left, edges and surface; right side broken off, surface cracked and discoloured. Carving thin and flat. Plain frame at top, left side and bottom. Back, poorly preserved, probably smooth.
H. 5.7 cm. W. as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Poorly carved plaque with versions of hieroglyphs, totally obscure. [K.A.K.]

199. Nd 10635  
Plate 44  
Iraq Museum, IM 65389

Rectangular plaque. Some surface fragments missing, a little black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom, half papyrus
columns at sides. Back, lightly striated. H. 5.9 cm. W. 2.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

First sign, perhaps error for 𓁝; second, perhaps bꜣ bird; discs, one for sun-disc (as elsewhere on these ivories), and the other, the determinative sign of 'city'. Hence, looks at first like a place-name, "Kha-ba", but is almost certainly an arbitrary group.

Vertical panel of hieroglyphs between papyrus stems. [K.A.K.]

Set of Four, Nos. 200-3

200. ND 10630

British School of Archaeology

Trapezoidal plaque. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Sharply mitred base. Back, striated. H. 7.5 cm. W. at top 1.7 cm. W. at base 3.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

From top to bottom, read:

\[ \text{ng r mn w3 s n p3} \]

god who is in the barque, ... the (sic).

Hieroglyphic segment, with a phrase and three isolated signs. [K.A.K.]

Nos. 200-3 are similar in size and style and probably belonged to the same object.

201. ND 10493

British School of Archaeology

Trapezoidal plaque. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted and speckled with black. Plain frame at top and bottom. Sharply mitred base. Back, diagonal striations and gouges. H. 7.8 cm. W. at top 1.8 cm. W. at base 2.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

From top to bottom, read:

\[ \text{nb13 nr hmy-r nsw(?) n d} \]

lord of the land, god, city-governor(?), ...

Hieroglyphic segment, with two phrases, a word and two isolated signs. [K.A.K.]

See comment on No. 200.

202. ND 10492

Iraq Museum, IM 65357

Plate 44

Trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Plain frame at top and bottom. Mitred sides and strongly mitred base. Back, diagonal striations and cross-gouging. H. 7.5 cm. W. at top 1.8 cm. W. at base 2.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

From top to bottom, read:

\[ \text{s3t-R =3/3h sn ?} \]

Daughter of Re, ..., ??.

Middle signs yield no sense; last two double ellipses are not identifiable.

Hieroglyphic segment, with isolated signs following the possible group 'Daughter of Re', common epithet of Maat, goddess of truth/justice. [K.A.K.]

See comment on No. 200.

203. ND 9431

British School of Archaeology

Plate 44

Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments from top edge and surface missing, surface pitted. Plain frame at top and bottom. Mitred base. Back, diagonal striations. H. 7.7 cm. W. at top 1.8 cm. W. at base 2.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

From top to bottom, read:

\[ \text{dRt-Hr ? q3-mdw-hblyn-r nms(?) mrt1} \]

Re-Horus, gives /words spoken by/chief of crafts? pool?

Hieroglyphic segment. Re-Horus (sun-god) is certain; verb 'give' is possible. Following sign-group (as indicated) can be read in either of two ways, and the last three signs would be a corrupt writing of mrt, 'pool'. [K.A.K.]

See comment on No. 200.

Set of Four, Nos. 204-7

204. ND 10632

British School of Archaeology

Trapezoidal plaque. Some surface and edge fragments missing, surface pitted and speckled with black. Plain frame at base, half lily columns at sides. Mitred base and top. Back, vertical striations. H. 9.4 cm. W. at top 2.0 cm. W. at base 3.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Hieroglyphic segment, series of disjointed words and phrases. 'Shoulder', uncertain; reading of last three birds as rekhyt, 'people', could be supported by assuming omission of r, and hatched circle as kh. [K.A.K.]

Nos. 204-7 are similar in size and style and probably belonged
to the same set. They are more finely worked than the previous set.

From top to bottom, read:
\[ \text{\textit{d(d mdw d(l.n.f?) (r)m ntw}} \]
(Words) spok(esa): (f?) give .. shoulder?
\[ \text{\textit{hfr-nrw, lhwty, nb ... ryt}}(?) \]
Horus of Gold, Thoth, lord of the people(?)

Hieroglyphic segment. Again, a series of unconnected phrases, words and individual signs. 'Lord of Ninsu' (the present-day Ahnas, just south from the Fayum) would be the epithet of the local ram-headed deity Herishef or Anuaphes, not of Horus. [K.A.K.]

See comment on No. 204.

205. ND 10491
British School of Archaeology

Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from top left corner, edges and surface, surface pitted and speckled with black. Plain frame at base, half lily columns at sides (flower at top left not preserved). Mitred base and top. Back, vertical and diagonal striations.
H. 9.3 cm. W. at base 3.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

From top to bottom, read:
\[ \text{\textit{hfr-nrw m(nj) (2 sun-discs?) d}} \]
appearing, becoming, god (in) barque
\[ \text{\textit{nb nfr-nfr hry}} \]
Lord of Ninsu (Heracleopolis), Horus, brought.

Hieroglyphic segment, of similar type to Nos. 200-5. 'Menkheperre' was the pre-nomen of the famous conquering pharaoh Tuthmosis III (15th century B.C.), and it is used for its talismanic value on numerous scarab-amulets for several centuries after his death. Some such source may lie behind this example. [K.A.K.]

See comment on No. 204.

207. ND 9373
Iraq Museum, IM 65249

Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from centre left edge, edges and surface, some grey speckling. Plain frame at base, half lily column at left and half lily flower at top right. Mitred base. Back, smooth.
H. 9.3 cm. W. at top 2.0 cm. W. at base 3.3 cm.

From top to bottom, read:
\[ \text{\textit{sw y (flanking SNAKE) m*; DOUBLE}} \]
\[ \text{\textit{CURL; \$i/ik k3 2 x ngr (disc/crescent)}} \]
(Simply a miscellany of unrelated signs.)

Hieroglyphic segment, with series of unrelated signs. [K.A.K.]

See comment on No. 204.

206. ND 10631
Iraq Museum, IM 65386

From top to bottom, read:
\[ \text{\textit{nbw nfr Hr.w (rsw)-bity Mn-jrp-r}} \]
gold, may live Horus; King of (Upper &)
\[ \text{\textit{Lower Egypt, Menkheperre}} \]
m w ngy (animal-determinative &
sun-disc) elephant? I
\[ \ldots \ldots \text{live (rest unconnected).} \]

PLAQUES WITH GUILLOCHE BORDERS

208. ND 9480
British School of Archaeology

Curved rectangular plaque. Fragments missing from centre right edge and surface. Raised frame at top decorated with a guilloche design. Mitred sides. Back, criss-cross striations and a fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: a deep cross.
H. 4.9 cm. W. at top 2.6 cm. W. at base 2.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Winged figure, wearing a feline headdress, advances right, left arm and wing raised, right arm and wing held across body and lowered. Both hands grasp objects, the left a feather, the right a lily flower. The figure wears the Egyptian double crown, a wig and a long skirt decorated with a line of beading round the hem.

Nos. 208-10 have raised frames at the top, decorated with a guilloche design. Their varying sizes makes its unlikely that they formed parts of the same set, but they may have been made in the same workshop.
Slightly curved plaque. Top right corner and fragments from right edge and surface missing, some grey speckling. Raised frame at top decorated with a guilloche design. Mitred sides. Back, poorly preserved, lightly striated.

H. 5.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Rampant, winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances right, right forepaw resting on a flower growing from the right corner, left forepaw raised. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth and an apron. At the top right a carving branch, probably from a stylized tree.

See comment on No. 208.

Rectangular plaque. Fragments missing from sides and surface, some grey speckling. Raised frame at top, decorated with a guilloche design, half lily column at left. Back, flat and lightly striated.

H. 6.3 cm. W. 3.4 cm.

Male figure, wearing a falcon headdress, kneels to the left, hands raised. He is wearing the Egyptian double crown, a lappet wig and a garment with loose shawl sleeves and a close-fitting skirt, loosely belted. The hems of the sleeves are decorated with beading.

See comment on No. 208. The unusual stylization of the lappet wig also occurs on No. 41, which may have been carved in the same workshop.

PLAQUES WITH TWO REGISTERS

Rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, particularly from the lower register. In two registers: plain frame at base and between registers but not at the top. Curved front, flat back. Back, poorly preserved, originally striated.

H. 4.9 cm. W. 3.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

In two registers. Above: male figure, wearing a falcon headdress, advances right, holding in the left hand a bud on a long stalk. The right arm is flexed, the hand raised. He wears a short kilted skirt, belted at the waist, and a sleeved, open, ankle-length cloak or coat. A papyrus flower on a long wavy stalk grows up behind him. Below: a frieze of lily flowers, little of the surface of which survives. There was probably once a bud between the flowers, cf. No. 212.

Musées Royaux d’Art et d’Histoire, Brussels, 0.3478

Rectangular plaque. Fragments from top right corner, right edge and surface missing. In two registers: plain frame at top, bottom and separating the registers, traces of narrow plain frame at sides. Curved front, flat back, with irregular striations.

H. 5.7 cm. W. 2.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

In two registers. Above: male figure, facing right and squatting on a lappet flanked by buds. The hair is rendered in diagonal striations. The left hand is raised to the mouth. The right arm is flexed, the hand resting on the chest. He wears a short skirt, shown as diagonal striations. Below: a floral frieze of alternate lily flowers and buds.

The carving is relatively crude and the design, based on the Egyptian Infant Horus, cf. Nos. 994-6, is misunderstood.

Plate 46

Iraq Museum

Plaque, cut or broken at the top. Some surface edge and fragments missing, surface pitted and worn. In two registers: plain frame between registers. Mitred left side. Flat back, with criss-cross striations.

H. as preserved 3.6 cm. W. 1.9 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

In two registers. Above: the lower body of a male figure kneeling to the left, head and raised hands not preserved, arms flexed and raised. He wears a garment with loose, shawl-like sleeves and a tightly-fitting skirt. Below: part of a running frieze of lily flowers and buds.

Plate 46

British School of Archaeology

Rectangular plaque. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. In two registers: plain frame at top, between registers and bottom. Convex front, flat back with diagonal striations.

H. 4.7 cm. W. 2.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

In two registers. Above: a winged sphinx seated to the right. The face is destroyed. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth and an apron. Below: a running frieze of lotus flowers separated by buds.

Plate 47

Iraq Museum, IM 65227

Strongly curved plaque, top left corner broken off and made up in wax. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. In two registers: plain frame at top and between registers. Mitred sides. Back, criss-cross striations.

H. 4.7 cm. W. 4.2 cm. Th. 0.9 cm. D. 8.0 cm.

In two registers. Above: a pair of winged, falcon-headed sphinxes, back to back, advancing outwards. The head, neck and shoulders of the sphinx on the left are not preserved. The one on the right has a sun disc upon the nemes headcloth. Both wear aprons. Below: a running frieze of lotus flowers and buds.

Pair, Nos. 216 and 217

Plate 47

Iraq Museum, IM 65187

Strongly curved plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting in lower right section. In two registers: plain frame at top and between registers, half papyrus column at right side, half bud column at left. Mitred sides. Back, flat, with criss-cross striations.

H. 5.6 cm. W. 4.3 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

In two registers. Above: a winged griffin advances right towards four papyrus and bud flowers, on the lowest of which it rests its raised left foreleg. The right stands on a flower just emerging from the ground. The griffin feeds on a bud apparently growing from one of the papyrus columns. Below: a running frieze of voluted palmette flowers and buds.

Nos. 216 and 217 are similar in size, design and style and may have formed parts of the same circular box.
217. ND 9182
Iraq Museum
Curved plaque, fragmentary, left side broken off. Fragments from bottom left and surface missing, some surface pitting and grey speckling. In two registers: plain frame at top and between registers. Mitred sides. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 5.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

In two registers. Above: three papyrius and bud flowers fill the right side of the plaque, the left of which is not preserved. Traces can be seen on the left edge of the wingtip and hindquarters of an animal, probably a griffin, advancing left.
Below: the remains of a running frieze of voluted palmette flowers and buds.

See comment on No. 216.

218. ND 7697
Iraq Museum, IM 62709
Plate 47
Plaque, fragmentary, top broken off. Many fragments from right side, bottom left corner and surface missing, some grey speckling. In two registers: plain frame between registers and at bottom. Mitred sides. Back, vertical and diagonal striations.
H. as preserved 6.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

In two registers. Above: a winged sphinx, head missing, advancing left. It wears a nemes headcloth, collar and apron.
Below: a running frieze of voluted palmette flowers and buds.

219. ND 9370
British School of Archaeology
Plate 48
Plaque, fragmentary, bottom right corner broken off. Fragments missing from edges and surface, surface discoloured, badly pitted and poorly preserved. In two registers: plain frame between registers and at sides. Mitred sides. Back, poorly preserved, traces of vertical striations.
H. 8.0 cm. W. at top 3.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

In two registers. Above: a running frieze consisting of a finely carved lotus flower in the centre, flanked by two half lily flowers with voluted petals. Below: a stylized tree consisting of numerous branches, tied together near the top and twining both upwards and downwards. Each branch ends in a flower.

For other examples of stylized trees with twining branches, see Nos. 801 and 802.

Set of Three, Nos. 220-2

220. ND 10656
British School of Archaeology
Plate 48

Trapezoidal plaque. Top right corner and some surface and edge fragments missing. In two registers: plain frame between registers and at sides and base. Mitred sides. Back, poorly preserved.
H. 8.6 cm. W. at top as preserved 3.7 cm. W. at base 5.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

In two registers. Above: a running frieze consisting of a central lotus flower and flanking half buds. Below: winged male figure advances right towards a flowering plant. His left wing and arm are raised, the hand grasping a papyrus flower, the right wing and arm are lowered, the hand holding a feather. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, a beaded collar and an open, ankle-length skirt, exposing the leading leg. The hem of the skirt is decorated with beading. On the right is half a lily plant, with a papyrus flower folding gracefully downwards beside it.

Nos. 220-2 are similar in size, design and style and probably belonged to the same set. The ribbons hanging down the backs of Nos. 222 and 223 are absent on No. 220.

221. ND 8001
Nicholson Museum, Sydney, 59.08
Plate 47
Trapezoidal plaque, bottom left corner broken off. Fragments from top corners and surface missing, surface pitted and speckled with black. In two registers: plain frame between registers and at sides and base. Mitred sides.
H. 8.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm.

In two registers. Above: a running frieze consisting of a central lotus flower flanked by half buds. Below: winged male figure advances right towards a flowering plant. His left wing and arm are raised, the hand grasping a papyrus flower, the right wing and arm are lowered, the hand holding a feather. He wears a short wig, a beaded collar, a double ribbon down the back, and an open, ankle-length skirt, exposing the leading leg. The hem is decorated with beading. On the right is half a lily plant, with a papyrus flower folding gracefully downwards beside it.

The wig is sketchily carved: see comment on No. 220.
N. & R. II, p. 556, fig. 495.

222. ND 10655
Iraq Museum, IM 65399
Plate 48
H. 8.6 cm. W. at top 3.5 cm. W. at base 4.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

In two registers. Above: a running frieze with a central lotus flower flanked by two half buds. Below: winged male figure advances left towards a flowering plant. His right wing and arm are raised, the hand grasping a papyrus flower, the left wing and arm are lowered, the hand holding a feather. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, a beaded collar, a double ribbon down the back and an open, ankle-length skirt, exposing the leading leg. The hem is decorated with beading. On the left is half a plant with lily and papyrus flowers.

The papyrus flower grows from the plant rather than separately. See comment on No. 220.

223. ND 10642
Iraq Museum, IM 65391
Plate 48
Rectangular plaque. Some surface fragments missing, particularly at top left, some grey speckling. In two registers: plain frame between registers and at base. Curved front, mitred sides and base, flat back with horizontal striations.
H. 6.9 cm. W. 3.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

In two registers. Above: a running frieze consisting of a central voluted palmette flower flanked by two half buds. Below: a winged, falcon-headed sphinx seated to the right. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, a rudimentary collar and an apron.

Nos. 223-6 are similar in size, design and style and could have formed parts of the same set, despite their varying subjects, although it seems more probable that they did not. The edges of the lower registers vary and would not have formed a coherent series: No. 223 has no frame, No. 224 has plain frames and Nos. 225 and 226 have half palmette columns. They were all presumably made in the same workshop.
224. ND 10482  
British School of Archaeology  
Plate 49  

Rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and black speckling. In two registers: plain frame between registers and at sides and base of bottom register. Curved front, mitred sides and base, flat back with criss-cross striations.  
H. 6.9 cm. W. at top 3.0 cm. W. at base 3.3 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.  

In two registers. Above: a running frieze consisting of a central voluted palmette flower and two flanking half buds. Below: a stylized tree, consisting of a single pair of voluted branches springing from the trunk. There are four central petals.  
See comment on No. 223.

225. ND 9469  
Iraq Museum, IM 65226  
Plate 49  

Rectangular plaque, fragmentary, bottom half poorly preserved and partially made up in wax. Many surface fragments missing. In two registers: plain frame between registers and at base, half papyrus columns at sides of lower register. Curved front, mitred sides, flat back with criss-cross striations.  
H. 7.0 cm. W. 2.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.  

In two registers. Above: a running frieze consisting of a central voluted palmette flower flanked by half buds. Below: a stylized tree, consisting of a figure squatting to the left. The figure is crowned with a sun disc, may be wearing a falcon headdress, and has a long feather resting on the knees.  
See comment on No. 223.

226. ND 13636  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 49  

Rectangular plaque, fragmentary, left side and bottom broken off. Surface and edge fragments missing. In two registers: plain frame between registers, half papyrus column at right in bottom register. Back, criss-cross striations.  
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.  

In two registers. Above: a running frieze consisting of a central voluted palmette flower flanked by half buds, fragmentary. Below: only the tops have survived of alternate papyrus and bud columns. The whole plaque may have been filled with floral columns, or there may have been an animal occupying the left side, cf. for example, No. 216.  
See comment on No. 223.

227. ND 13635  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 49  

Rectangular plaque, top broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. In two registers: plain frame between registers and at sides. Back, vertical striations.  
H. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. 2.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.  

In two registers. Above: the lower section of a running floral frieze with a central flower, probably a lotus, flanked by half buds. Below: a stylized tree, consisting of one set of voluted branches. There are three central petals, and lily flowers grow from the bottom of the trunk.  

228. ND 8066  
British School of Archaeology  
Plate 48  

H. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. at base 6.1 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.  

In two registers. Above: all that survives of the design are traces of flowers at the bottom left and the outline of a paw resting on a palmette. Below: a running frieze consisting of two lotus flowers flanked by buds.  
Nos. 228 and 229 may belong to the same set, for, as far as can be seen, they are similar in size, design and style.

229. ND 13637  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 48  

Curved plaque fragment, top broken off. Some surface pitting. In two registers: plain frame between registers and at bottom. Mitred sides and base.  
H. as preserved 4.9 cm. W. 5.7 cm. D. 12.0 cm.  

In two registers. Above: nothing of the design survives. Below: a running frieze consisting of two lotus flowers flanked by buds.  
See comment on No. 228.

230. ND 10484  
Iraq Museum, IM 65352  
Plate 49  

Trapezoidal plaque, fragments from top and bottom left corners broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. In two registers: plain frame on all four sides and between registers. Convex front, mitred sides, flat back with criss-cross striations.  
H. 6.2 cm. W. 3.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.  

In two registers. Above: a four-winged scarab beetle, holding discs between its fore and hind feet. Below: stylized tree, consisting of one set of four upward-curving and two short downward-curving voluted branches. Fronds grow from the volute ends, and lilies from the base of the trunk. The lily on the left is only partially preserved. There are five central petals.

231. ND 9537  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 49  

Curved trapezoidal plaque, fragmentary, large fragment from lower left side broken off. Fragments from right edge and surface missing. In two registers: plain frame between registers and on all four sides. Mitred sides. Back, criss-cross striations.  
H. 6.2 cm. W. at top 2.8 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.  

In two registers. Above: the atesis of a goddess, flanked by two volutes. Below: the front half only (back not preserved) of a winged, falcon-headed sphinx, couchant and facing to the right. The front legs are shown as human arms, raised and resting against the side of the plaque. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown upon the names headcloth.  
For similar sphinxes see Nos. 644-53.

232. ND 10488  
British School of Archaeology  
Plates 50 and 51  

H. 6.0 cm. W. 2.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
In two registers. Above: a bull-calf advances right, head and tail held high. Below: a male figure kneels to the right, hands raised. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig with a ribbon down his back, and a close-fitting skirt, loosely belted and with a beaded hem.

Pair, Nos. 233 and 234

233. ND 10480 Plates 50 and 51
Iraq Museum, IM 65350

Rectangular plaque. Fragments from bottom left corner and surface missing, some surface pitting. In two registers: plain frame on all four sides and between registers. Convex front, mitred sides, flat back, striated.
H. 7.1 cm. W. 3.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

In two registers. Above: a bull-calf advancing right, with head and tail held high. Below: a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right, the forepaws standing on a palmette flower growing from the right corner. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, a plain collar and an apron decorated with chevrons.

Nos. 233 and 234 are similar in size, style and design, and probably belonged to the same set. While the sphinxes of the lower register face each other, the calves at the top walk in the same direction.

234. ND 9358 Plates 50 and 51
Iraq Museum, IM 65212

Rectangular plaque, partially restored in wax. Fragments missing from top left, centre left and surface. Some surface pitting and grey speckling. In two registers: plain frame on all four sides and between registers. Convex front, uneven back, mitred sides. Back, diagonal cross-cross striations.
H. 7.0 cm. W. 3.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

In two registers. Above: a bull calf advancing right with head held high, tail not preserved. Below: a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left, the forepaws standing on a palmette flower growing from the left corner. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, a plain collar and an apron.

See comment on No. 233.

235. ND 10554 Plate 50
Iraq Museum, IM 65376

Curved rectangular plaque, fragmentary, top and bottom right corners broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. In two registers: plain frame between registers and at bottom, traces of narrow frames at sides.
H. 7.5 cm. W. 3.1 cm.

In two registers. Above: a male figure kneels to the right, hands raised. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, a beaded collar and a thigh-length skirt, belted at the waist and with a decorated hem. Below: a stylized tree consisting of two voluted branches, which act as the trunk, supporting another pair of voluted branches. Fronds grow from the volute ends. There are four central petals and pairs of petals on the lowest volutes on the edges.

For a similar form of stylized tree, see Nos. 169-73.

236. ND 9459 Plate 50
Iraq Museum, IM 65255

H. 7.6 cm. W. at top 3.2 cm. W. at base 3.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

In two registers. Above: a bull calf advancing right, head and tail held high. Below: winged male figure advances right, holding a papyrus flower in the raised left hand, and a winged uraeus in the lowered right hand. He wears a flattened version of the Egyptian double crown, a short, Egyptian-style wig, a double ribbon, a beaded collar, and an open, ankle-length skirt, exposing the leading leg. At the bottom right is a short papyrus plant, with one flower above and one below the lower wing.

The fragmentary No. 238 may have formed a pair with No. 236.

237. ND 10641 Plate 50
British School of Archaeology

H. 7.6 cm. W. at top 3.2 cm. W. at base 3.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

In two registers. Above: a bull calf advancing right, head and tail held high. Below: a male figure, crowned with a sun disc and wearing a falcon headdress, advances left. The right hand is raised, the left grasps a drooping papyrus plant growing in front of him. He wears a long skirt, cut-away in front, with beaded edges. The skirt is loosely belted.

238. ND 13091 Plate 50
Iraq Museum

The top of a curved plaque, lower section broken off. Surface worn, with some fragments missing. In two registers: plain frame at top, sides and between registers. Mitred sides. Back, flat, with cross-cross striations.
H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. 3.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

In two registers. Above: a bull calf advances right, head and tail held high. Below: the head, chest, arms and wing of a winged male figure facing left. The right arm and wing are raised (most of arm not preserved), the hand (not preserved) holding a papyrus flower. Only the stump of the lowered left arm is preserved. He wears a squashed version of the Egyptian double crown, and a short, Egyptian-style wig with a ribbon hanging down the back.

No. 236 may have formed a pair with this plaque.

PLAQUES WITH WINDOWS

239. ND 10341 Plate 51
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 61.197.7 (on loan to the Detroit Institute of Arts)

Curved plaque. Some surface fragments missing, slight grey speckling. In two registers: plain frame around top and bottom registers with wide plain bands separating the two registers and at the bottom. Mitred sides. Back, deep gouge marks.
H. 9.0 cm. W. 3.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

In two registers. Above: a recessed window and balcony of the ‘lady at the window‘ type, although the lady is missing. The balustrade is supported by two incised papyrus columns. Below: a winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances right. It
wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons.

**240. ND 10478**

British School of Archaeology

Curved plaque. Fragments from bottom left and surface missing, some grey speckling. In two registers: plain frame at bottom of top register and top of bottom register with a wide plain band between. Mitred sides, base striated. Back, some irregular striations and gouging. H. 5.7 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

In two registers. Above: a recessed window and balcony of the 'lady at the window' type, although without the lady. The balustrade is supported by two incised papyrus columns. Below: part of an Egyptian double crown and a triangle at the right which may have been the tip of a wing. The rest of the design must have been carved on another piece.

**241. ND 10444**

Iraq Museum, IM 65334

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from the edges. Plain frame at sides, a wide plain band between frames at bottom. Mitred sides. Back, gouged. H. 5.0 cm. W. at top 3.5 cm. W. at base 4.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

A triple recessed window and balcony of the 'lady at the window' type although without the lady. The balustrade is supported by two incised papyrus columns.

**242. ND 7614**

Iraq Museum, IM 62703

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, particularly from bottom edge. Plain frame at sides and base. Mitred sides and base. Back, criss-cross striations. H. 4.6 cm. W. at top 5.0 cm. W. at base 5.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. D. c. 12.0 cm.

A recessed window and balcony of the 'lady at the window' type, although without the lady. The balustrade is supported on two, lightly incised papyrus columns.

**MULTI-REGISTER PLAQUES**

**243. ND 9456**

British School of Archaeology

Vertical plaque. Fragments missing from edges and surface, some surface pitting and grey speckling. In three registers: plain frame at top and between registers, narrow strip at bottom. Mitred sides. Back, diagonal, criss-cross striations. H. 10.5 cm. W. at top c. 1.9 cm. W. at base 2.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

In three registers. Top: a winged griffin advancing left, beak stretched up, left forepaw resting on a papyrus flower, right forepaw (missing) raised. The long tresses consist of double rather than single locks. There is an apron hanging from the raised forepaw. Centre: a row of alternating papyrus flowers and buds, half buds at the edges. Bottom: a winged, falcon-headed sphinx seated to the right. It wears an Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth and an apron decorated with a chevron design.

See p. 10 above.

**244. ND 9374**

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, AM 1960.1216

Vertical plaque, bottom right corner broken off and restored in wax. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling and discolouration. In three registers: plain frame on all four sides and double frame between registers. Back, lightly striated.

H. 11.0 cm. W. 3.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

In three registers. Top: male figure advancing right, right arm at side, left arm held out, hand grasping a papyrus staff surmounted by sun disc and plumes. He wears a squashed version of a sun disc on his head, a short, Egyptian-style wig, and a garment with a shawl-sleeve and an open, ankle-length skirt, belted at the waist. The edges of the sleeve and skirt are decorated. Centre: a running frieze consisting of two papyrus flowers separated by a bud. Bottom: a winged, falcon-headed sphinx advancing right, forelegs not preserved. It wears a sun disc upon the nemes headcloth. Above the wings, a papyrus flower.

See p. 10 above.

**245. ND 8003**

Iraq Museum, IM 61891

Vertical plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and grey speckling. In four registers: plain frame on all four sides and between registers. Back, rough striations. H. 14.5 cm. W. at top 3.1 cm. W. at base 3.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

In four registers. First register: a bull calf with raised tail advancing right. Second register: a stylized tree consisting of two voluted branches acting as trunk of the 'tree' and supporting another pair of branches. Fronds grow from the volute ends. The central petals are poorly preserved: pairs of petals rest on the bottom volutes. Third register: a male figure kneels to the left with hands raised. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, a double ribbon down the back, a beaded collar, and a short skirt, which has beaded hems and is belted at the waist. Fourth register: a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left, its forepaws resting on a flower growing up in the left corner. Traces remain of an Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth. Between the forelegs is an apron decorated with chevrons.

See p. 10 above.

**246. ND 13640**

Iraq Museum

Vertical plaque, fragmentary, left side, and much of right broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Remains of three registers: plain frame at base, right side and between registers. Back, criss-cross striations. H. as preserved 10.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

In three registers. Top: part of a male figure kneeling to the left, face, most of arms and leading leg not preserved. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, a double ribbon down the back, and a short skirt, loosely belted and with a beaded hem. Centre: part of a running frieze probably of alternate lotus flowers and buds. All that survives is part of a lotus flower. Bottom: a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right, its forepaws resting on a flower. It wears an Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth. Raised lines across the shoulder probably indicate a collar. Between the forelegs is an apron.
247. ND 10659 Plate 53
Iraq Museum, IM 65876 (Erbil)
Vertical plaque, bottom right corner broken off. Fragments missing from edges and surface, much discolouration, some grey speckling and surface pitting. In five registers: plain frame at sides, double frame between registers. Back, vertical striations, with two fitter’s marks, one near the top, the other near the bottom.
Fitter’s marks: double crossed lines near the top, the letter ‘gimel’ near the bottom.
H. 20.6 cm. W. 3.3 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
In five registers. First register: a male figure advances right, right arm at his side, left held out, the hand grasping a papyrus sceptre surmounted by a pair of plumes. Between the figure and the sceptre is a bud. He wears the Egyptian double crown, a short, Egyptian-style wig, and a garment with a high round neck, a short, fitted sleeve on the right arm, and a loose, shawl-sleeve on the left. The garment is tied at the waist and cut open from the thigh to reveal the leading leg. The garment borders are decorated. Second register: a kheker frieze, or row of buds resting on sun discs. Third register: a winged, falcon-headed sphinx advancing right, its right forepaw standing on a papyrus flower, the left raised and resting on another flower. It wears a sun disc upon the nemes headcloth and has an apron hanging from the left elbow. A bud can be seen between the head and wing, growing from a stalk behind the forelegs. Fourth register: a frieze of alternating papyrus flowers and buds. Fifth register: a male figure advances right, left arm grasping a papyrus sceptre surmounted by a pair of plumes, right arm and hand raised to the plumes. A bud grows from lower down the sceptre. He wears a sun disc, a short, Egyptian-style wig, and a garment with a high round neck, shawl-sleeves, tied at the waist, and cut open from the thigh to reveal the leading leg. The garment borders are decorated.
See p. 10 above.

248. ND 10669 Plates 52 and 53
British School of Archaeology
H. as preserved 12.4 cm. W. 2.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
In five registers. First register: only the stalks are preserved of a frieze of alternating flowers and buds, cf. fifth register. Second register: a bull calf advancing right. Third register: a running frieze of a central lotus flower flanked by two half buds. Fourth register: a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right, both forepaws standing on a papyrus flower growing from the side. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, a collar and an apron. Fifth register: a frieze of alternating papyrus flowers and buds.

249. ND 9457 Plates 52 and 53
Iraq Museum, IM 65205
H. as preserved 11.2 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
In five registers. First register: an aegis with a lion’s head turned to the left. The lion was probably crowned with a sun disc and uraeus, of which only the tail of the uraeus survives. The aegis or collar rests on a fan of ‘petals’. Second register: a running frieze of alternating papyrus flowers and buds. Third register: a winged scarab beetle, with a falcon headress, holds a sun disc between the forelegs and a shen sign between the hindlegs. Fourth register: a running frieze of alternating lily flowers and buds. Fifth register: a winged, human-headed sphinx seated to the left. It is crowned with a sun disc and wears a headcloth, represented as hair. The lower parts of the sphinx are poorly preserved.

250. ND 7733 Plate 54
British School of Archaeology
Vertical plaque, top and bottom left corner broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. In four registers: plain frame between registers. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 10.6 cm. W. 3.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
In four registers. First register: design not preserved. Second register: traces remain of a lotus and bud frieze, cf. bottom register. Third register: a stylized tree consisting of two voluted branches, the ‘trunk’ of the tree and supporting another pair of voluted branches. There are three central petals rising from chevrons, and petals rest on the bottom volutes. Fifth register: a lotus and bud frieze consisting of a central lotus flower flanked by buds. Only the bud on the right survives.

251. ND 10489 Plate 54
Iraq Museum, IM 65355
Vertical plaque, top and bottom broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling and pitting. In three registers: narrow frame at sides and plain frame between registers. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 5.2 cm. W. 2.6 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
In three registers. Top: the upper part is broken off, and all that survives are the legs of a bull calf advancing left. Centre: a male figure kneels to the right, hands raised. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, and a garment with a high round neck, shawl-sleeves and a short skirt, loosely belted at the waist. The stomach is bare. Bottom: only the upper part of this register survives. The tips of the petals of a lotus blossom are preserved.

252. ND 13650 Plate 54
Iraq Museum
Fragment from left side of plaque, top, bottom and right side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at left and part of frame at top. Back, striated.
H. as preserved 3.3 cm. W. as preserved 1.3 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
All that survives are the bent knee and flexed, raised arms of a male figure kneeling to the left. The line of his skirt can be seen on the right thigh. For a similar figure see No. 251.

MULTI-REGISTER TRAPEZOIDAL PLAQUES

253. ND 9359 Plate 55
Iraq Museum, IM 65247
Trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from top right corner, upper left side, edges and surface, some black speckling. In two registers: plain frame at top and sides, double frame between registers, wide frame decorated with half a running guilloche design at base.
In two registers. Above: a winged, human-headed sphinx advances right, striding over a flattened stylized tree. The sphinx wears a sun disc upon the nekhef headdress and an arreus skirt with vertical lines. The tree consists of four upward-curving and two short, downward-curving voluted branches. Frons grow from the upward-curving ends and lies from the downward-curving ones. Below: a winged male figure, wearing a falcon headdress, advances right. In the raised left hand he holds a lily, in the right a winged arreus, also supported on a short papyrus column. He is wearing an ankle-length open cloak with a long tail (?) at the back over a thigh-length striped skirt. A lily grows behind the figure.

See p. 10 above.

254. ND 10461 Plate 54
British School of Archaeology


H. 12.6 cm. W. at top 5.5 cm. W. at base as preserved 8.4 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

In two registers. Above: a combat between a man and a lion. The man, on the left, strides to the right and grasps the right forepaw of the rampant lion with his right hand. His right arm is held down behind him, the hand grasping the front of a spear which passes beneath his body and thrust into the lion's chest. The man's head is poorly preserved. He wears a short skirt and long, open overskirt, belted at the waist. Between the contestants is a short 'tree' with papyrus flowers (only one preserved). The lion rests its left forepaw on the tree. Its mouth is open and teeth bared. The mane is decorated with incised chevrons, and there are cross-cross lines lightly incised along the edge of the belly. Below: a winged sphinx advances left, striding over a male figure lying between its legs. The sphinx's wings frame the head, the surface of which is not preserved. The bearded figure rests on its elbows and stomach. His left foot is raised in front of the leading hindleg. In front of the sphinx is a winged arreus, crowned with a sun disc.

255. ND 10562 Plate 55
British Museum, London, BM 132946

Curved trapezoidal plaque. Many edge and surface fragments missing. In three registers: plain frame at top, bottom and between registers, traces of frame at sides of top register, and of half papyrus columns at sides of bottom register. Mitred base and sides. Back, poorly preserved.

H. 13.3 cm. W. at top 4.0 cm. W. at base 8.4 cm. Th. 1.6 cm. D. c. 12.0 cm.

In three registers. Top: a four-winged scarab beetle, falcon-headed and with human arms and hands, which help to support the Osiride crown. The crown consists of a pair of horns, a sun disc flanked by atef feathers, and a pair of uraei, themselves crowned with sun discs. The scarab's feet grasp a sun disc and rest on a lotus blossom flanked by a pair of buds. To the left of the lotus is a bird, to the right a seated animal, perhaps a dog. Centre: a row of four birds of different types walking to the left. The birds on the edges are only partially shown. Bottom: two male figures advance towards the centre. Between them is a monkey, facing right. Above the monkey is a rectangle with incised hieroglyphs. The man on the left is poorly preserved. He wears a falcon headdress, is crowned with a sun disc and uraeus, and wears a short pleated skirt, belted at the waist, and an open, ankle-length skirt with a curving hem. His arms are raised. The face of the man on the right is also poorly preserved. He wears an ibis headdress, is crowned with a crescent and lunar disc, and is wearing the ushkh collar, a shendyt kilt, and a loose-sleeved, open coat or cloak, ankle-length with a curving hemline. He is carrying a pen in his raised right hand and a roll in his lowered left one. The monkey has its left paw raised to his mouth.

Simply pseudo-signs, other than n at top, and s and crown n at bottom.

The hieroglyphic text is gibberish!

The figure on the left may represent the Sun-god, Re-Harakhte, and the one on the right the Moon-god, Thoth, shown carrying his pen and papyrus as god of Wisdom and Writing. These two deities are also shown together on Nos. 1029 and 1030. The monkey in this context reminds one of the baboon as a sacred animal of the god Thoth. [K.A.K.]

Barnett, C.N.I., Suppl. 44, p. 236, Pl. CXXXVIII.

FRAGMENTS WITH GRIFFINS

256. ND 13546 Plate 55
Iraq Museum

Fragment from vertical element, sides and bottom broken off. Surface poorly preserved front and back. In three registers: plain frame at top and between registers. Deep drill hole, poorly preserved, in thickness of ivory at top.

H. as preserved 22.4 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. as preserved 3.0 cm.

In three registers. Top: traces remain of the head, crest, neck, chest and possibly wing of a rampant griffin to the left. Traces on the left may represent the remains of a stylized tree. Centre: the design is not preserved. Bottom: traces of the body and hindlegs of a winged animal with raised neck and tail advancing left.

The griffin on No. 257 may be similar to that of the top register. See p. 10 above.

257. ND 13318 Plate 55
Iraq Museum

Fragment, sides and bottom broken off. Very poorly preserved, much of surface flaked off, some grey speckling and iron stains. Plain frame at top. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 10.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.6 cm. Th. 1 cm.

Part of the crest, head, and neck of a rampant griffin to the left. Eye drilled.

Possibly similar in style to the openwork tenoned panelfragments Nos. 542-4, compare the carving of the eye and what remains of the crest and lock.
SECTION II: PYXIDES, NOS. 258-92

PLAQUES WITH BULLS

These curved plaques once formed circular pyxides, as illustrated on Plate 56, an example reconstructed from five plaques found in SW 12, see pp. 10-11 above. The bulls' heads are lowered and their horns, carved on the next plaque, overlap the hindquarters of the bull in front. Their eyes are excised for inlay. Their outer legs are sometimes in the round.

258. ND 10680  
Iraq Museum, IM 65410  
Curved plaque, bottom left corner and right side broken off. Fragments from edges and surface missing, some black speckling and discolouration. Plain frame at top and bottom. Bull advances to left. Back, horizontal striations.  
H. 4.0 cm. W. 5.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

259. ND 9538  
British School of Archaeology  
H. as preserved 4.9 cm. W. 7.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Pair, Nos. 260 and 261

260. ND 7608  
Nationalmuseet, Antiksmalingen, Copenhagen, 14.600.4  
H. 4.8 cm. W. 6.4 cm.

Nos. 260 and 261 are similar in size, design and style and probably belonged to the same set. Note the proportions of the bulls and the carving of the necks and horns.

261. ND 7681  
Iraq Museum, IM 62737  
Curved plaque. Fragments from edges and surface missing, much grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Bull advances to right. Note the small head and two horns on the hindquarters. Mitred sides.  
H. 4.9 cm. W. 5.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. D. c. 14.0 cm.

See comment on No. 260.

262. ND 8041  
Iraq Museum, IM 62738  
H. 5.1 cm. W. 7.5 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

263. ND 9644  
Iraq Museum  
Curved plaque, top left corner and left side broken off. Top edge damaged, many surface fragments missing including most of bull's legs, surface worn and speckled with black. Plain frame at top and bottom. Bull advances to left. Back, horizontal striations.  
H. 5.3 cm. W. 7.2 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. Curvature: D. 12.0 cm.

264. ND 10397  
Iraq Museum, IM 65312  
Curved plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Bull advances to right. Note unusual raised edge along top of back.  
H. 5.3 cm. W. 6.8 cm.

265. ND 9439  
Iraq Museum, IM 65254  
Curved plaque. Fragments missing from top edge, restored in wax, and surface, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top, bottom frame unusually wide and decorated with a border of rectangular cloisons. Bull advances to right. Back, horizontal striations.  
H. 5.6 cm. W. 7.6 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. D. c. 11.0 cm.

266. ND 10499  
Iraq Museum, IM 65359  
H. 5.5 cm. W. 7.3 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. D. c. 12.0 cm.

267. ND 10679  
Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, E.31963  
H. 5.6 cm. W. 7.7 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. D. c. 16.0 cm.

BULL SILHOUETTES

These strongly curved silhouettes are carved three-quarters in the round. They were fixed by the tops of their backs and their hoofs to circular bands, see p. 11. Their backs are smooth and concave. Of the damaged silhouettes found in SW 37, the horns, legs and tail are usually broken off. The bulls' heads are lowered, their eyes excised for inlay, and their face and neck musculature incised.

268. ND 10681  
Iraq Museum, IM 65411  
Bull silhouette advances to the right. Surface fragments missing and surface discoloured.  
H. as preserved 2.9 cm. W. as preserved 6.7 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

269. ND 10682  
British School of Archaeology  
Bull silhouette advances to the right. Surface fragments missing and surface discoloured.  
H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

270. ND 9188  
British School of Archaeology  
Bull silhouette advances to the right. Some surface fragments missing, grey speckling and pitting. The head is relatively smaller and the body bulkier than in the preceding examples. For a similar example see No. 271. A dowel hole is drilled
down into the top of the neck, instead of the animal being
fixed directly to the band at the top. H. as preserved 2.8 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

271. ND 10683 Plate 60
Iraq Museum, IM 65412
Bull silhouette advances to the right. Some surface fragments missing, surface speckled with grey and discoloured. The head is relatively smaller and the body bulkier than in the preceding examples, cf. No. 270. H. as preserved 3.3 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

272. ND 10504 Plate 60
Iraq Museum, IM 65361
Bull silhouette advances to the right. Some surface fragments missing, surface much speckled with grey. Criss-cross pattern on nose, heavily incised neck musculature. H. as preserved 3.3 cm. W. as preserved 6.9 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

273. ND 9650 Plate 60
British School of Archaeology
Bull silhouette advances to the right, head and neck missing, but tail preserved. Surface pitted, with some grey speckling. Top flat. H. as preserved 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 6.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

274. ND 10366 Plate 61
British School of Archaeology
Bull silhouette advances to the right, front of face, top of neck, hindquarters and legs missing. Some surface pitting. Heavy neck musculature and outlined dewlaps, ribs indicated. H. as preserved 2.9 cm. W. as preserved 6.4 cm. Th. 2.1 cm.

275. ND 13488a Plate 61
Iraq Museum
Bull silhouette advances to the left, poorly preserved with head, neck, legs and tail missing. Surface pitted. In high relief. Back, poorly preserved, with remains of key-hole slot. H. as preserved 3.3 cm. W. as preserved 9.3 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

276. ND 13488b Plate 61
Iraq Museum
Bull silhouette advances to the right, poorly preserved, many surface fragments missing, in addition to horns, legs and tail. High relief. H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

277. ND 9701 Plate 61
British School of Archaeology
Bull silhouette advances to the left, poorly preserved with much of head, legs and part of hindquarters missing. The surface is badly deteriorated. H. as preserved 3.3 cm. W. as preserved 6.2 cm. Th. as preserved 1.3 cm.

PLAQUES WITH STAGS AND A BOVID
Set of Four, Nos. 278-81

278. ND 7729 Plate 62
British School of Archaeology
Curved plaque. Fragments missing from bottom right corner, edges and surface, some surface pitting, much grey discouloura-

tion. Plain frame at top. Stag with lowered head grazing to the right. Back of hindquarters and tail carved on adjacent panel. Back, horizontal striations. H. 3.8 cm. W. 5.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. Curvature: D. c. 16.0 cm. Nos. 278-81 are similar in size, design and style and probably belonged to the same set.

279. ND 9087 Plate 62
Iraq Museum
Curved plaque. Fragments missing from edges and surface, surface pitted and worn. Plain frame at top. Stag, with lowered head, grazing to the right. Left side mitred. Back striated. H. 3.5 cm. W. at top 5.7 cm. W. at base 6.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. Curvature: D. c. 20.0 cm. See comment on No. 278.

280. ND 9531 Plate 62
Iraq Museum
Curved plaque, fragmentary, broken in two. Fragments missing from top and bottom right corners, centre, left edge and surface, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top. Stag, with lowered head, grazing to the right. Back striated. H. 3.5 cm. W. of main fragment as preserved 4.9 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. See comment on No. 278.

281. ND 13175 Plate 62
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom right of curved plaque, no original edges. Trace of frame at top. The lowered head of a stag grazing to the right. Back smooth. H. as preserved 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. See comment on No. 278.

282. ND 13254 Plate 62
Iraq Museum
Curved plaque, fragmentary, top right corner, sides and much of bottom broken off. Plain frame at top, and trace at bottom. Stag, with lowered head, grazing to the right. Antlers and lower legs not preserved. Eye incised, neck musculature indicated. Remains of some leaves under the belly. Dowel hole at top left under tail and a second behind foreleg. D. 0.3 cm. Dowel holes also cut down into ivory from top. H. as preserved 4.6 cm. W. as preserved 6.3 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

283. ND 13466 Plate 62
Iraq Museum
Curved fragment from bottom of plaque, top and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Wide frame at bottom decorated with a guilloche and perforated by a dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm. A second dowel, damaged, is drilled vertically into the thickness of the ivory from the base. H. as preserved 6.8 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Design consists of a bovid advancing right, with head turned back and right hindleg raised to scratch nose. The neck, chest, part of head, leading foreleg, top of the back and hindquarters are not preserved. The stem of a plant can be seen between the legs. Behind the left hindleg is the nose of a second bovid, licking the first one's hoof. An unusual piece.
PLAQUES WITH URAEI AND SCALE PATTERNS

284. ND 10684 Plate 61
British School of Archaeology
Curved plaque. Some surface fragments missing, much greyish-black speckling. A row of five uraei, represented frontally, crowned with horns and discs. Mitred sides. Back, slightly striated horizontally. Ledge cut along bottom. H. 4.9 cm. W. at top 7.8 cm. W. at base 7.1 cm. Th. 2.1 cm.

Unique.

285. ND 9442 Plate 63
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 60.145.10
Hemi-cylindrical plaque. One side damaged, some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and black speckling. Decorated with three zones of ornament. Above and below, forming borders, are narrow plain frames enclosing rows of circles, excised for inlay, of which no trace remains. Each circular hole, D. 0.8 cm., has a deeper, central peg hole. The spaces between the circles are filled with simple floral motifs. Between these borders is a continuous scale pattern, arranged in three rows. Mitred sides. L. 18.5 cm. H. 9.6 cm. Th. 2.5 cm. D. c. 14.0 cm.
Nos. 285 and 286 are similar and may have formed parts of the same object. See p. 11 above.
N. & R. II, p. 593, fig. 574.

286. ND 13110 Plate 63
Iraq Museum
Fragment from hemi-cylindrical plaque. Sides broken off, many edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Decorated with three zones of ornament. Above and below, forming borders, are narrow plain frames enclosing rows of circles, excised for inlay, of which no trace remains. Each circular hole, D. 0.8 cm., has a deeper, central peg hole. The spaces between the circles are filled with simple floral motifs. Between these borders is a continuous scale pattern, arranged in three rows. Mitred sides. Similar to No. 285, see comment.
L. as preserved 7.6 cm. H. 9.8 cm. Th. 2.2 cm. D. c. 14.0 cm.

287. ND 9168 Plate 65
Iraq Museum, IM 69975 (Mosul)
Fragment from hemi-cylindrical plaque, sides broken off or damaged. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Decorated with three zones of ornament. Above and below, forming borders, are pairs of narrow plain frames enclosing rows of circles, D. 0.6 cm., excised for inlay, of which no trace remains. The spaces between the circles are filled with simple floral motifs. Between these borders is a continuous scale pattern, arranged in three rows. See comment on No. 285.
L. as preserved 10.5 cm. H. 8.4 cm. Th. 2.3 cm.

288. ND 9169 Plate 63
British School of Archaeology
Fragment from hemi-cylindrical plaque, left side broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Decorated with three zones of ornament. Above and below, forming borders, are pairs of narrow plain frames enclosing rows of circles, excised for inlay, of which no trace remains. Each circular hole, D. 0.8 cm., has a deeper, central peg hole. Between these borders is a continuous scale pattern, arranged in three rows. See comment on No. 285. L. as preserved 8.0 cm. H. 9.9 cm. Th. 2.9 cm.

289. ND 13356 Plate 65
Iraq Museum
H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

290. ND 9689 Plate 64
Iraq Museum, IM 62080
Hemi-cylindrical plaque, right side broken off, left side and bottom damaged. Many edge and surface fragments missing, poorly preserved. Decorated with three zones of ornament. Above and below, forming borders, are narrow plain frames enclosing rows of circles, excised for inlay, of which no trace remains. The spaces between the circles are filled with simple floral motifs. Between these borders is a continuous scale pattern, arranged in ten rows. A large dowel hole, D. 1.5 cm., perforates the piece in the centre. Left side mitred, base flat. Back, faceted and smooth, where preserved. See comment on No. 285.
L. as preserved 13.3 cm. H. 11.3 cm. Th. 2.6 cm. D. 16.0 cm.

291. ND 13122 Plate 65
Iraq Museum
Fragment of hemi-cylindrical plaque, sides broken off. Bottom left corner and surface fragments missing, surface badly splintered, much of design not preserved. Decorated with three zones of ornament. Wide borders at top and bottom, decorated with a guilloche band between narrow, triple frames. Between these borders is a continuous pattern of overlapping semi-circles, lightly incised. A large dowel hole, D. 1.3 cm., perforates the piece at the top left. See comment on No. 285.
L. as preserved 8.7 cm. H. 9.4 cm. Th. 3.5 cm. D. 16.0 cm.

292. ND 10686 Plate 65
British School of Archaeology
Plaque, approximately hemi-cylindrical, slightly narrower at one end. Fragments missing from edges and surface. A rectangular slot is cut out of one side. A horizontal dowel hole cuts into the piece from the centre of the slot. Two dowel holes, D. 0.2 cm., perforate the plaque to the right of the slot. Remains of other dowel holes can be seen on the upper edge. The surface is plain except for narrow, incised and drilled guilloche borders. Mitred sides. Back, pitted, originally smooth. See p. 11 above.
L. 6.5 cm. H. 4.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

SECTION III: PANELS WITH HUMANS, NOS. 293-417

OPENWORK TENONED PANELS

293. ND 10452 Plate 66
Iraq Museum, IM 65338
Openwork tenoned panel. Some surface fragments missing, much black speckling and discoulouration. Plain frame at top and bottom, half voluted palmette columns at sides. Tenons at top and bottom extend about half of width of frame. Six dowel
holes, D. 0.2 cm., with traces of a seventh, perforate the panel. Back uneven.

H. with tenons 7.5 cm. H. of panel 5.3 cm. W. 4.3 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Male figure, wearing a feline headdress, represented frontally. His hands reach out to grasp the stalks of papyrus flowers, growing up the sides of the panel. He wears a garment with shawl-like sleeves and a short skirt of a striped or pleated material. His chest is bare. Squatting at his feet on either side and facing towards him are two monkeys, their hands held to their mouths. Empty cartouches, surmounted by atef plumes rest on his shoulders and the papyrus flowers.

Nos. 293 and 294 share some features, note the similar size, frames formed of half voluted palmettes and papyrus flowers.

294. ND 13440
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, left side and part of top broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and bottom, half voluted palmette column at right. Partial tenon at bottom. H. with tenon as preserved 5.9 cm. H. of panel 5.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm.

The body of a winged male figure advancing left, the head, raised right arm and wing, and part of the lowered left arm and wingtip are not preserved. He wears a lappet wig, short skirt and long, open overskirt. A papyrus flower grows behind him. See comment on No. 293.

295. ND 13426
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, top right corner broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tenon at bottom. Back smooth, with incisions, possibly the remains of an earlier design. H. with tenon as preserved 9.2 cm. H. of panel 8.9 cm. W. 4.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Winged male figure, head not preserved, advancing left. The right arm and wing are raised, the left arm and wing held down across the body. The left hand holds a voluted palmette flower. The object in the right hand is not identifiable. He wears the uskh collar and an open ankle-length skirt with decorated borders. Voluted palmette flowers grow above and below the left wing. A ram-headed Maat figure, crowned with a sun disc, squats on a flower between the wings.

296. ND 9435
Iraq Museum, IM 65215
Openwork tenoned panel, top and right side broken off. Head, hands, part of chair and plant, part of tenon, and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at base. Tenon extends part of width of panel at base. Back smooth with fitter's marks on back of tenon.
Fitter's marks: 'Z-shaped zayin and dalath, four punch holes. H. with tenon as preserved 10.6 cm. H. of panel as preserved 9.5 cm. W. as preserved 8.0 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Female figure, head and hands missing, seated to the left. She wears a collar and a garment with loose, shawl-sleeves and an ankle-length skirt, apparently worn under a thigh-length skirt, of a pleated or striped material. The pleats of the shorter skirt are finer than the others. The hems and borders are decorated. Below the sleeve by the knee is a shawl-end of a plain material with a decorated border. She sits on an Egyptian-style chair with a rectangular base, decorated with a scale pattern and an ankh in the corner, for a similar chair see No. 963. The footstool has voluted feet. On the right edge, the stem of a plant.

297. ND 9478
Plate 67
City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, 133/61.
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top frame, left edge and surface, surface pitted and poorly preserved. Wide frame with narrow raised rims at top and bottom. Stump of tenon survives on top edge, tenon extends most of the width of the panel at the bottom. Back, poorly preserved, two small holes, D. 0.2 cm., drilled in the back of the tenon. H. with tenons as preserved 23.8 cm. H. of panel 21.4 cm. W. as preserved 8.3 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

Bearded male figure advances left. Only the stump of the raised right arm survives, the left is held at his side, the hand holding an ankh. He has long hair and a long pointed beard. He wears a short, fringed, knee-length skirt, decorated with a chequered design, and an ankle-length overgarment, hanging from the shoulders and open at the front. It is made of a pleated material and has beaded and fringed, or herring-bone patterned borders.

No. 297 may form part of the set of ladies with long dresses, Nos. 298-301, note the similar wide, ribbed frames, and may belong to a workshop group including Nos. 361-3, 338-41, 351-2 and 461-3, see p. 12 above.

Set of Four, Nos. 298-301
298. ND 13605
Iraq Museum, IM 74855
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Wide frame with narrow raised rims at top. Remains of deep tenon. Back smooth with large iron stain. H. with tenon as preserved 11.0 cm. H. of panel as preserved 9.8 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Lady advances right, arms, lower legs and feet broken off. She wears a lappet wig, the uskh collar and a long, loose robe. Traces remain of the shawl-like sleeves. It is made of a pleated or striped material, which reveals the contours of the body, and is decorated with vertical and horizontal bands. Traces remain of an ankh held in the lowered right hand. A papyrus flower grows at the right.

Nos. 298-301 are similar in size, design and style, although there are the usual minor differences in the carving of the wig and garments. The wide, ribbed frame also occurs on No. 297, and it is possible that they all formed parts of the same set or were cut in the same workshop. Other possible products of this workshop group are Nos. 302, 361-3, 338-41, 351-2 and 461-3, see p. 12 above.

299. ND 13604
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, sides and bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top and surface. Eye excised for inlay. Wide frame with raised rims at top. Stump of tenon survives. Back, smooth, with the stems of the plant modelled. H. as preserved 9.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
Lady advances right, left arm and feet broken off. She wears a lappet wig, the usekh collar and a long, loose robe, made of a material with wavy stripes and decorated with vertical and horizontal banding. The decorated strip at the right may fall from a shawl-like sleeve. She holds an ankhs in her right hand. Beside her are three papyrus flowers, the stalks of which are carved on the back.

See comment on No. 298.

300. ND 13461 Plate 68
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, fragmentary, sides and bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top and much of surface, iron stains. Eye excised for inlay. Wide frame with raised rims at top. H. as preserved 9.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.5 cm.
Lady advances left, arms, much of lower garment, feet and sides of panel broken off. She wears a lappet wig, the usekh collar and a loose robe made of a material with wavy stripes and decorated with vertical and horizontal banding. The right arm was probably flexed and raised.

See comment on No. 298.

301. ND 13463 Plate 68
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, top, bottom and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
Lady advances left, lower right arm, left hand and feet broken off. She wears a lappet wig, the usekh collar and a loose robe with shawl sleeves, made of a material with wavy stripes and decorated with vertical and horizontal banding. The left arm is held across the body, flexed and the hand raised, while the right arm was probably also flexed.

See comment on No. 298.

302. ND 13462 Plate 68
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, top, bottom and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay.
H. as preserved 9.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Winged lady advances left, wingtips, most of right arm, lower skirt and feet broken off. She wears a lappet wig, the usekh collar, and a close-fitting, long garment, belted at the waist. Above the left wing it is made of a strip of material, below, the stripes are broader and decorated with chevrons. Only the stump of the raised right arm and wing survive, of the lowered left arm and wing, the arm is preserved, but only the lower wing. The lady holds the stalk of a plant in her left hand.
No. 302 is similar in style to Nos. 298-301 and was probably carved in the same workshop. Compare the carving of the wig, faces and eyes, and see comment on No. 298.

303. ND 10311 Plate 69
Iraq Museum, IM 65266
Openwork panel, fragmentary, most of frame at top and bottom broken off. Left hand, stalk of plant and some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Dowel, D. 0.2 cm., perforates panel through neck. Back smooth, with fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: an unknown symbol, see Iraq 24, p. 50, Fig. 2h.
H. as preserved 8.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Lady, facing left, raises her closed right hand in front of her face. Her left arm is at her side, hand missing. She wears a lappet wig and a long, close-fitting robe. There is a flower by her right hip.

OPENWORK FRAGMENTS

304. ND 13459 Plate 69
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Eye of man and animal excised for inlay.
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Male figure shown frontally, with head turned to right, lower legs missing. He wears a short Egyptian-style wig and a short, pleated skirt. Both arms are flexed, the hands grasping the legs of a deer, perhaps an ibex, carried on his shoulders. The head of a second animal can be seen on the right arm.

305. ND 13265 Plate 69
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing.
H. as preserved 5.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm.
The head and chest only of a male figure facing right and wearing a falcon headdress, the usekh collar and a belted skirt of a striped material. The skirt is only partially preserved. The belt has pendant ties.
The crinkly hair of the wig is unusual, cf. Nos. 393-5.

306. ND 13152 Plate 69
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, poorly preserved, top, right side and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Eye drilled. Back, smooth with fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark in the form of an arrowhead.
H. as preserved 12.2 cm. W. as preserved 12.2 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
Winged male figure advances right, left arm and wing raised, right arm and wing, only partially preserved, lowered and held across body. The right hand is grasping the tail of a winged uraeus, balanced between the wings. He wears a tall crown, only partially preserved, decorated with vertical bands of beading, probably a version of the Egyptian double crown, and an open, ankle-length skirt of a striped material with beaded and fringed borders, over which can be seen the beaded and fringed border of a short skirt. He may be wearing armlets on his right arm and bracelets on his lower left arm. At the bottom right corner are the remains of a flower or bud.
For a similar profile with sloping forehead and receding chin, see No. 397. It is a possibility that these two panels belong to the 'beaky nose' group, see p. 16 above.

307. ND 13456 Plate 70
Iraq Museum
Fragment of openwork, tenoned panel. Only part of the top tenon and frame, and the head survive. Eye excised for inlay.
Plain frame at top, with deep partial tenon. Back smooth, with trace of fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: trace, broken, on back and trace on edge.
H. with tenon as preserved 4.9 cm. H. of panel as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
The head only of a male figure advancing left, wearing a version of the Egyptian Blue Crown with an uraeus at the front. Behind, part of a flower with elongated central petals.
Nos. 307 and 308 are similar.

308. ND 13157  Plate 70
Iraq Museum
Fragment of openwork, tenoned panel. Only part of the top frame and tenon stump, and the head survive. Eye excised for inlay. Plain frame at top. H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
The head only of a male figure advancing left, wearing a version of the Egyptian Blue Crown. The stump at the front is probably all that survives of an uraeus, cf. No. 307. There is a second stump at the back.

309. ND 13396  Plate 70
Iraq Museum
Fragment of openwork, tenoned panel. Only part of the top tenon and frame and part of the head survive. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Remains of tenon with part of fitter's mark incised on front. Fitter's mark: the letter shin H. with tenon as preserved 5.7 cm. H. of panel as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.5 cm.
Part of the head only of a figure, with long hair, facing left.

310. ND 8036  Plate 70
British School of Archaeology
Openwork fragment, broken at top and bottom. Carved on both sides. Some surface pitting and discolouration on side with head facing right. Eyes excised for inlay. H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Male head, carved on both sides. He wears an Egyptian-style wig.

311. ND 13398  Plate 70
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment from top of panel, broken at right side and bottom. Surface pitted. Eye drilled. Plain frame at top. H. as preserved 3.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The head only, front of face missing, of a male figure facing right. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig.

312. ND 13443  Plate 70
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, top, part of left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Back smooth. H. as preserved 6.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The body only, head, right arm, lower left arm and legs broken off, of a male figure advancing left. The left arm is lowered and held across the body. He is wearing an usethe collar, a long open coat with shawl sleeves, made of a pleated or striped material with beaded borders, and a short under-skirt.

313. ND 13159  Plate 70
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, top, parts of sides and bottom broken off. Some surface discolouration.

314. ND 13160  Plate 70
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, top, parts of sides and bottom broken off. Much of the surface flaked off. Back, smooth with fitter's marks.
Fitter's marks: three lightly scratched letters, the second and third not quite clear in the photograph, probably to be read sm.
H. as preserved 10.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.3 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
The body only, head, right arm and lower legs missing, of a male figure advancing left. Few details of dress survive. He is wearing a collar, a shendyt kilt of a striped material with beaded and fringed borders, and an open overskirt of the same material. The garment is tied with a sash at the waist. His left arm hangs at his side. He holds an ankh.

TENONED PANELS

315. ND 10557  Plate 72
Iraq Museum, IM 65377
Tenoned panel. Edges damaged and made up in wax. Surface poorly preserved in upper right section, large iron stain in bottom right corner. Plain frame on all four sides. Tenons at top and bottom probably extended the width of the panel, top tenon perforated by dowel hole, D. 0.2 cm. Fitter's mark on front of bottom tenon. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth.
Fitter's mark: letter beth.
H. with tenons 7.7 cm. H. of panel 5.7 cm. W. 4.4 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
Male figure kneels to the left, arms flexed and hands raised. The head and upper body is poorly preserved. He wears a garment with shawl sleeves and a short skirt of striped material with beaded hems, loosely belted at the waist.
Possibly carved in the same workshop as Nos. 316-9 and 320-1, see p. 12 above.

Four 'George and Dragon' Panels, Nos. 316-9
316. ND 10471  Plate 71
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 61.197.11
Tenoned panel. Fragments missing from tenons, top left corner and surface, some black speckling. Plain frame on all four sides. Only part of top tenon, perforated by a dowel hole, D. 0.2 cm., and stumps of bottom tenon, which extended the width of the panel, survive. Back, slightly curved, with flat areas cut to tenons at top and bottom.
H. with tenons as preserved 9.9 cm. H. of panel 8.7 cm. W. 5.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Male figure, advancing right, grasps a winged griffin by the comb, twists its head and thrusts a spear or long sword into its beak. His raised left foot rests on the griffin's neck. He is wearing a provincial version of the Egyptian double crown, with a chevron design on the crown of Upper Egypt and the crown of Lower Egypt extending forwards to form a thick
volute. His hair is arranged in twisted ringlets. He wears a pleated tunic with short sleeves and a short kilted skirt. The hems and edges of this garment are beaded, and the edge of the kilt fringed. The belt around the waist forms a volute at the right edge. The sword has a crescentic pommel. The griffin has apparently been caught in flight. Its forequarters are pinned to the ground, while the hindquarters are still in the air. Its wings frame the ‘hero’. It wears the usekh collar, and the bottom edge of its apron can just be seen.

While Nos. 316-9 are similar in subject and spirit, there are slight differences in size and in some minor elements, compare, for instance, the carving of the hair. However, the general similarities in the decorated crowns of Upper Egypt and the heavy volutes rising from the front, the clothing of the heroes, and the double locks and feathering of the wings of the griffins suggest that they were carved in the same workshop. Another feature which strengthens this probability is that all four have tenons extending the width of the panels, and also two of the panels examined, Nos. 316 and 319, share an unusual form of the back, which is curved, except for flattened areas at the top and bottom sloping down to the tenons. Despite their slightly varying sizes they probably belonged to the same or similar sets of panels. Other possible products of this workshop include Nos. 315 and 320-1, see p. 12 above.

N. & R. H., p. 587, fig. 559.

317. ND 10552 Plate 71
Iraq Museum, IM 65471
Tenoned panel, partly restored in wax. Fragments missing from centre left, centre, centre bottom right, tenons and surface, lower section deteriorated and in poor condition. Plain frame at top, at the sides the ivory curves up to the edges. Fragmentary tenons at top and bottom. Back, poorly preserved, edges bevelled.
H. with tenons as preserved 10.4 cm. H. of panel 8.8 cm. W. 5.3 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Male figure, advancing left, grasps a winged griffin by the head and thrusts a spear or long sword into its beak. His raised right foot rests on the griffin’s neck. He is wearing a provincial version of the Egyptian double crown, with a heavy volute at the front. His hair is arranged in twisted ringlets. He wears a pleated tunic with short sleeves and a short kilted skirt. The hems and edges of this garment, as far as the state of preservation allows comment, are beaded, and traces remain of the fringing at the edge of the kilt. The belt round the waist forms a volute at the edge. The sword has a crescentic pommel and the blade passes behind rather than in front of the hero’s body, cf. also No. 318, and compare No. 316. The griffin is poorly preserved. It has apparently been caught in flight, its forequarters are pinned to the ground while the hindquarters are still in the air. Its wings frame the ‘hero’. Traces survive of the collar and apron.

See comment on No. 316.

318. ND 10416 Plate 71
Iraq Museum, IM 65318
Tenoned panel. Fragments missing from tenons, top left corner, centre right edge and surface, some black speckling. Plain frame on all four sides. Tenons at top and bottom, damaged, probably extended the width of the panel. Back, poorly preserved, edges slightly bevelled.
H. with tenons as preserved 12.1 cm. H. of panel 10.3 cm. W. 5.6 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

Male figure, advancing left, grasps a winged griffin by the comb, twists its head and thrusts a spear or long sword into its beak. His raised right foot rests on the griffin’s neck. He is wearing a provincial version of the Egyptian double crown, with a chevron design on the crown of Upper Egypt and the crown of Lower Egypt extending forwards to form a volute. His hair is arranged in twisted ringlets, tied at intervals. He wears a pleated tunic with short sleeves and a short kilted skirt. The hems and edges of this garment are beaded and the edge of the kilt fringed. The belt around the waist forms a volute at the edge. The sword has a crescentic pommel. The griffin has apparently been caught in flight. Its forequarters are pinned to the ground, while the hindquarters are still in the air. Its wings frame the ‘hero’. It wears a beaded collar round its neck, the usekh collar, and an apron decorated with rows of chevrons.

See comment on No. 316 above. The griffin’s beaded collar is unusual, cf. No. 470.

319. ND 10695 Plates 71 and 72
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MFA 66.917
Tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top left corner and surface, some black speckling. Plain frame on all four sides. Tenons at top and bottom extend only part of the width of the panel, the upper tenon is perforated by a central doweled hole, D. 0.3 cm., the lower tenon has two fitter’s marks on the front. Back, smooth and slightly curved, sloping to tenons.
Fitter’s marks: the letter gimel and a cruciform design (Iraq 24, p. 51, fig. 2f).
H. with tenons 11.0 cm. H. of panel 9.3 cm. W. 7.4 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Male figure, advancing right, grasps a winged griffin by the comb, twists its head and thrusts a spear into its beak. His raised left foot rests on the griffin’s right foreleg. He is wearing a provincial version of the Egyptian double crown, from the front of which rises a heavy volute. His hair is arranged in twisted ringlets. He wears a pleated tunic with short sleeves and a short kilted skirt. The hems and edges of the garment are beaded, and the kilt-edge beaded and fringed. The belt around the waist curves up into a volute at the right. The pommel of the sword is poorly preserved. It has a ‘cast-on’ hilt, and the blade a central mid-rib, cf. No. 1118.

The griffin has apparently been caught in flight. Its forequarters are pinned to the ground, while the hindquarters are still partially in the air, though one hindleg rests on a flower. The sword strikes a collar with three strands round its neck. It also wears the usekh collar and an apron with vertical rows of chevrons. A plant with palmette and voluted palmette flowers grows in front of the hero’s back foot. Another palmette flower appears in the top right corner of the panel.

See comment on No. 316. No. 319 is wider than the other panels. The plant and the sword striking the griffin’s throat rather than its beak are unusual. The griffin has three rather than two locks, the eyes are outlined, and it has a second collar round its neck.

WINGED FIGURES
Pair, Nos. 320 and 321

320. ND 9733 Plate 72
British School of Archaeology
Tenoned panel, fragmentary, left side and top left corner broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some pitted areas and grey discolouration. Plain frame at top, right side and bottom. Tenons at top, broken, and bottom extend width of
panel, bottom tenon is perforated by a dowel hole and has two fitter's marks on the front. Back smooth.
Fitter's marks: the letters zayin ('z' shaped) and 'ayin.
H. with tenons 10.6 cm. H. of panel 9.3 cm. W. 5.2 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Winged lady advances left, her right arm and wing raised, hand missing, once grasping a flower (?), the fronds of which can be seen at the top left. Her left arm and wing is lowered and held across her body, the hand grasping a bunch of flowers. She is crowned with a flattened sun disc and uraeus, and wears a wig, probably derived from the lappet wig, and a sleeved, ankle-length pleated robe, the hem of which is beaded. A long, herring-bone tassel or plait hangs down her back. In front of her grows a plant with voluted palmette and papyrus flowers.

Nos. 320 and 321 are similar and may have belonged to the same set. Such panels may have been placed next to each other, with the various floral elements forming a rudimentary stylized tree or floral column, cf. No. 322, or they may have been separated by an additional panel with a tree, from which the flowers grew. They may have been made in the 'George and Dragon' workshop, together with Nos. 315-9, see p. 12 above.

321. ND 9484 Plate 72
Iraq Museum, IM 65230
Panel, fragmentary, sides and top right corner broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and bottom.
H. as preserved 10.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm.

Winged lady advances right, her left arm and wing raised, hand missing, her right arm and wing lowered and held across body, hand grasping a bunch of flowers. She is crowned with a sun disc and uraeus, the front of which survives but not the tail. She is wearing a lappet wig and a sleeved, ankle-length, pleated robe, the hems of which are beaded. A long, herring-bone tassel or plait, fragmentary, hangs down her back. She has two bangles on her right wrist. In front of her feet grow voluted palmette and papyrus flowers, and traces of the stalk survive of another flower between the wingtips.
See comment on No. 320.

322. ND 9486 Plate 73
M.H. de Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco, 1980,54,2
Tenoned panel, left side broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Double frame at top and bottom, trace of frame at right. Tenons at top and bottom extend part of width of panel. Back, smooth with fitter's mark. Fitter's mark: a small rectangle is scratched on the back and a notch in the side.
H. with tenons 12.2 cm. H. of panel 10.9 cm. W. 9.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

A pair of winged ladies flank a lotus plant. Only the front of the lady on the left is preserved. Their inner wings and arms are raised, the wings touching (the raised left arm and hand of the lady on the left are not preserved), their outer wings and arms are lowered, the wingtips touching the stem of the plant. They hold flowers, probably lotuses, although much of the surface is poorly preserved. The lady on the left is crowned with a sun disc and uraeus and has a beaded headband round the brow. Her hair falls in ringlets, two in front of the ear and three behind. She wears a sleeved and pleated, ankle-length robe, raised at the front and side to show the bare toes. The partially-preserved lady on the left was, almost certainly, dressed identically. The plant between them has a short stem with a large, single lotus flower and smaller flowers from the base. Resting on the central flower is an oval element, now plain but with two drill holes, into which some decorative element was doubtless once fixed. Above this rises a pair of small volutes.

No. 322 is related in subject and style to Nos. 320-1 but may have been carved in a different workshop. Note the differences in the frames, the treatment of the hair and garments, and the absence of the heavy plait or tassel down the back.

323. ND 13405 Plate 73
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges, from centre top of panel. Some surface fragments missing. Double frame at top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 1.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Part of the crown and head only of a lady facing left. She is crowned with a sun disc and has her hair arranged in ringlets with a beaded band round the brow.
This fragment is similar to No. 322 and may have belonged to the same set.

PANELS WITH SCRATCHED BACKS
Set of six similar pieces, Nos. 324-9

324. ND 14009 Plate 74
Iraq Museum, IM 74869
Panel, right side broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and left side, wide plain frame at base. Remains of narrow tenon or ledge at top. Back, striated and gouged.
H. 10.8 cm. W. as preserved 6.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Winged male figure advances right, left arm and wing raised, hand holding a stalk with two lilies, right arm and wing lowered across body, hand holding the tail of a winged uraeus, crowned with a sun disc. He wears a flattened version of the Egyptian double crown, short, Egyptian-style wig, double ribbon down the back, beaded collar and a long skirt with a beaded edge, open at the front to expose the leading leg. Above and below the lower wing tip are lily flowers.

Nos. 324-8, and the slightly larger 329, are similar in subject, design and style and may have been carved in the same workshop. The unusual gouged and striated back of No. 324 also occurs on No. 328. For partially similar panels, see Arslan Tash, Pls. XIX-XXV.

325. ND 13433 Plate 74
Iraq Museum
Panel fragment, broken at top and bottom. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at right. Back striated.
H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 5.1 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

The head, upper chest and arms only of a winged male figure facing left. The right arm and wing are raised, the hand holding a papyrus flower. Only the stump of the lowered left arm survives. He wears a version of the Egyptian double crown, a short, Egyptian-style wig and a beaded collar. Below the wing can be seen the sun disc and a trace of the wing of a winged uraeus balanced between the wings, cf. No. 324.

See comment on No. 324.
326. ND 13427
Iraq Museum
Panel fragment, broken at sides. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Back striated. H. 9.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Fragment probably showing a winged youth facing left, holding a papyrus flower in the raised right hand, and with a winged uraeus between the wings, cf. No. 324. All that survives are parts of the wings, the raised right hand, holding a stalk, most of the uraeus, and a papyrus flower at the bottom left. The uraeus is crowned with a sun disc.
See comment on No. 324.

327. ND 13445
Iraq Museum
Top left corner of panel, broken at right and bottom. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Back, striated. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Fragment probably showing a winged youth facing left, holding a papyrus flower in his raised right hand and with a winged uraeus between the wings, cf. No. 324. All that survives is part of the raised right wing and arm, with the hand holding the flower, and part of the wing and head, crowned with a sun disc, of the uraeus.
See comment on No. 324.

328. ND 13455a
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Back, striated and gouged. H. as preserved 2.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Fragment probably showing a winged youth facing left, cf. No. 324. All that survives is part of the chest and part of the raised right wing and arm. The youth wears a beaded collar round the neck.
See comment on No. 324.

329. ND 13435
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Back striated.
H. as preserved 5.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Fragment probably showing a winged youth facing right, cf. No. 324. Only the raised left arm and wing survive. There is a beaded band round the upper arm.
See comment on No. 324.

Set of Three Similar Fragments, Nos. 330-2

330. ND 13439
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top right of panel, broken at left side and bottom. Some surface fragments missing, poorly preserved. Plain frame at right.
H. as preserved 6.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Part of a winged figure facing left, lower wings and arms missing. The right arm and wing were raised, the left held across the body and lowered. The figure wears an Egyptian double crown, a lappet wig, and a sleeved garment of a pleated material. The hem of the sleeve is beaded.
Nos. 330, 331 and probably 332 are similar in size, design and style.

331. ND 13442
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top left of panel, broken at top, right side and bottom. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at left. Back striated.
H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 1.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The head and upper body only of a figure, probably winged, facing right. The stump of the left arm and wing(?) are raised, those of the right, lowered. The figure wears an Egyptian double crown and a sleeved garment of a pleated material. The hem of the sleeve is beaded.
See comment on No. 330.

332. ND 13163
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of panel, top and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Trace of narrow plain frame at bottom. Dowel hole near centre bottom. Back worn, originally striated.
H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The panel probably originally showed two opposed winged figures, holding palettes and facing a stylized tree. Of the figure on the left only the right lower arm and hand holding a palette flower, part of the wing and the front of the leading leg survive. The figure was dressed in an ankle-length robe, striped or pleated, with a beaded border. Of the figure on the right only the wingtip, and possibly the leading foot are preserved. The tree has a straight trunk. Palmette flowers grow out from the base of the trunk.
See comment on No. 330.

333. ND 13492
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Back striated.
H. as preserved 1.9 cm. W. as preserved 5.9 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Fragment showing part of the lower body only of a winged figure advancing right. The figure wears an open coat decorated with an unusual scale design and with a fringed edge, over a short tunic with a pleated and fringed skirt.
This piece is finely carved.

334. ND 13191
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Trace of frame at bottom. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 8.8 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of the lower wing, arm and leading leg of a winged figure advancing left. Lines round the ankle may indicate the hem of some close-fitting robe. The heel of a sandal is shown on the foot.

MALE FIGURE OF SW 7 TYPE

335. ND 9750
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges, some surface fragments missing. H. as preserved 15.1 cm. W. as preserved 8.5 cm.
Male figure faces right, left arm, right hand and lower legs missing. He has shoulder-length, curled hair and a long, curled beard. He wears a long coat with short sleeves. The coat,
fastened by a wide belt, opens below the waist to reveal a short skirt. It is made of a banded material with decorated borders. The skirt is kilted. The right arm is extended across the body and was likely grasped a plant stem.

No. 335 is closely comparable to many of the panels decorating chair-backs from Room SW.7, see *L.N. III*, particularly the central panels of No. 1, Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 12. This fragment, the only one of its type found in SW 37, is clearly out of context. See pp. 32 and 49 above.

**336. ND 10534**  
*Plate 76*  

Rectangular panel, fragmentary, right side broken off. Fragments missing from top and left edges, centre and bottom, top frame and surface, some surface pitting. Plain frame at top, left side and bottom. A wide dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm., perforates the panel near the bottom left corner. Back, vertical striations and gougings.

H. 10.5 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Feline-headed figure, with lappet wig, advances left. The right arm is flexed, the hand raised, the left, held down across the body, probably grasps the pole of the sceptre, though this pole is not preserved. He is crowned with a sun disc and uraeus, both poorly preserved, and wears an ushekh collar and a garment apparently consisting of one shawl-like sleeve over the right arm, a short skirt, belted at the waist, and a curving overskirt which leaves the legs exposed. All the garments are made of a pleated or striped material. He wears beaded bracelets on both wrists. The sceptre terminates in a lotus flower, crowned with a sun disc and nabet feathers. Squatting on a lotus flower growing in front of the figure is a monkey, facing left. Its right paw is raised to the mouth, perhaps feeding, while the left hand holds something, perhaps a bunch of dates. The monkey's long tail hangs down behind the plant.

**FIGURES WITH SCEPTRES AND JUGS**

**337. ND 10494**  
*Plate 76*  
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MFA 65.922

Rectangular panel, right side broken off. Fragments missing from edges and surface, some iron stains on head, hand and skirt. Plain frame at top and bottom. Top and bottom edges slightly mitred. Back striated, groove in lower back.

H. 8.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Male figure advances right, holding a jug in the lowered left hand and a short sceptre in the raised right hand. He wears an Egyptian double crown, with a double ribbon down the back, and a short, Egyptian-style wig. His garment has a beaded collar, loose, shawl-like sleeves, a thigh-length undertunic and an open, ankle-length overskirt, fastened by a belt knotted at the waist. The edges and hems of all the garments are decorated with a wide incised border and loops. The jug held in the left hand has a tall, thin neck and base, a rounded body and a curving handle. The sceptre in the right hand terminates in a ram's head crowned with a sun disc. Below the jug is a single palmette flower, probably growing from a tree no longer preserved on the right of the panel.

*Set of Four, Nos. 338-41*

**338. ND 7992**  
*Iraq Museum*  
IM 62727

Rectangular panel, top right corner broken off. Many edge and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Eye inlaid. Wide frame at top, decorated with a row of uraei shown frontally, frame with guilloche at base. Back, vertical striations.

H. 13.0 cm. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Male figure faces left, left hand at side holding a jug. Right arm flexed and raised, hand holding a sceptre, probably ram-headed. He wears an Egyptian double crown, with a ribbon down the back, an ushekh collar and a short skirt of a striped or pleated material with a decorated hem, under which is a second longer skirt with a sloping hem, of a striped material with a looped border. The skirts are fastened at the waist by a belt with ties.

Nos. 338-41 are similar in size, design and style and probably belonged to the same set. They all have wide upper frames decorated with rows of uraei, and show finely carved figures with similar versions of the Egyptian double crown. This set may be part of a workshop group with Nos. 297-302, 351-2, 361-3 and 461-3, see p. 12 above.

**339. ND 9485**  
*British School of Archaeology*

Rectangular panel, fragmentary, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Eye excised for inlay. Wide frame at top, decorated with a row of uraei shown frontally.

H. as preserved 10.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The head and body of a male figure facing right, left hand and legs missing. His left arm hangs at his side, the hand probably once held a jug or juglet, cf. No. 338, his right is held across his body and raised, the hand holding a sceptre. He wears the Egyptian double crown, with a double ribbon down the back, an ushekh collar and a short skirt of a striped or pleated material with a decorated hem. The skirt is fastened at the waist by a belt with three ties. The short sceptre held up in the right hand was almost certainly ram-headed and probably crowned with a sun disc. The raised area to the upper right of the sceptre, the surface of which is not preserved, probably once showed part of a flower, cf. No. 341.

See comment on No. 338.

**340. ND 13430**  
*Iraq Museum*


H. as preserved 6.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The head and upper body only of a male figure facing left. The left arm, only the upper part of which survives, hangs at his side, his right is flexed and raised, the hand holding a sceptre. He wears the Egyptian double crown, poorly preserved, with a double ribbon down the back, and an ushekh collar. In his raised right hand traces survive of the sceptre. At the top left the raised area probably once represented a half-palmette flower.

See comment on No. 338.

**341. ND 13446a**  
*Iraq Museum*

Fragment from top left corner of panel, right side and bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top edge and surface. Wide frame at top, decorated with a row of uraei represented...
frontally above a plain frame. Back, poorly preserved, probably striated. H. as preserved 4.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Of the design all that survives is a half voluted palmette flower, a ram-headed sceptre crowned with a sun disc, and the volute from an Egyptian double crown, cf. Nos. 338-40.

342. ND 13156
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edge. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Back, light vertical striations. H. as preserved 7.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
Part of a male figure facing left, part of crown, left side and legs missing. Right arm flexed and raised, hand broken off. The figure wears an Egyptian double crown, only partially preserved, an ushekh collar and a striped or pleated skirt, fastened at the waist. Traces remain of pendant belt ties. The edge of the skirt is decorated.

Six Similar Fragments, Nos. 343-8

343. ND 13446b
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. All that survives is a double frame, consisting of guilloche border above a row of uraei represented frontally and crowned with sun discs. Of the design, perhaps a trace of a volute from an Egyptian double crown is preserved. Back striated. H. as preserved 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 1.3 cm.
Nos. 343-8 may belong to the same set. As far as the fragments permit comparison, they all seem to share similar borders decorated with guilloche and/or rows of uraei, and show parts of similar, rather coarsely-carved figures with sceptres and jugs. Compare, for instance, the skirts of Nos. 345-7.

344. ND 13457
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges, of vertical panel. Some surface fragments missing. In two registers, separated by a wide border consisting of a guilloche band above a row of uraei, represented frontally and crowned with sun discs. Back striated. H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Traces of two registers survive. Above: two feet, facing each other, with between them the stump of a plant, cf. No. 346 for a slightly more complete version. Below: all that survives is part of a voluted palmette flower.
See comment on No. 343.

345. ND 13410
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. In two registers, separated by a wide border consisting of a guilloche band above a row of uraei, represented frontally and crowned with sun discs. Back striated. H. as preserved 7.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Fragment of vertical panel. Above: the leg and open overskirt of a male figure advancing right. The garment is made of a pleated or striped material with a banded and decorated border. Below: part of an Egyptian double crown.
See comment on No. 343.

346. ND 13429
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Probably in two registers separated by a wide frame, decorated with a guilloche. Back striated. H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm.
The remains of two male figures flanking a plant and holding buds in their lowered hands. Of the figure on the left only his lower left arm and the bud survive. Of the figure on the right, his lowered hand and bud and his legs survive. His thigh-length skirt is apparently worn over an open skirt, with a sloping hem. Both are made of a pleated or striped material with decorated borders. Separating the two figures is a tall stalk.
See comment on No. 343.

347. ND 13158
Iraq Museum
Panel fragment, broken at top. Some surface fragments missing. Back striated. H. as preserved 7.7 cm. W. 4.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Male figure, head and left hand missing, advances left. The left arm is flexed, held across the body and raised, the right is at the side and holds a jug with long thin neck, oval body and flaring base. In the jug are three 'petals'. He is wearing an ushekh collar, triple ribbons down the back, a short kilted skirt and an open, ankle-length skirt with a sloping hem. This skirt is shown under the short skirt on the rear leg, but on top of it beside the leading leg. Both skirts are made of a striped or pleated material and the borders are decorated with a band of chevrons. The sash at the waist is ribbed and ends in a volute.
See comment on No. 343.

348. ND 13154
Iraq Museum
Fragment from side of panel, top, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Wide frame decorated with rows of uraei at top, plain frame at right. Back striated. H. as preserved 7.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Only the head and upper body of a male figure facing left survive. He wears an unusual version of the Egyptian double crown in which the White Crown extends forwards to form a volute, an ushekh collar, poorly preserved, and a belted skirt of a pleated material. His left arm is raised and held across his body, the lower arm, and the right arm, missing.
See comment on No. 343.

349. ND 13164
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. In two registers. Possible trace of plain frame at top, double frame between registers. Back, vertical striations. H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
In two registers. Above: a row of 'leaves' rising vertically from discs, possibly a misunderstanding and reversal of a frieze of uraei crowned with sun discs. Below: all that survives is part of the head and chest of a falcon-headed figure facing left. He is crowned with a flat-topped sun disc. A tress from the lappet wig can be seen.
Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from bottom left and surface, partially restored in wax. Frame at bottom decorated with a guilloche band. A large dowel hole, D. 1.2 cm., perforates the panel halfway up the left edge. Back, poorly preserved, striated.

H. 12.8 cm. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Male figure advances right, holding a jug in the lowered left hand and a short sceptre in the raised right hand. He wears a version of the Egyptian double crown, with a heavy volute at the front and a decorated White Crown, an usukh collar, a short skirt and a second, open skirt, both of a pleated or striped material with looped borders. The longer skirt with a sloping hem appears to pass under the skirt on the right hip, but to hang free in front of the left leg. Although partially obscured by the dowel hole, the skirt was belted at the waist, the belt ending in a volute. The feature above the ram-headed sceptre is poorly preserved. There are traces of a plant growing up the right edge and probably flowering above the jug, which has a tall neck, a slim body and an everted foot. Some petal-like features rise from the jug, cf. No. 347.

The heavy volute from the crown also occurs on Nos. 355, 519 and 630. The latter two belong to the ‘sharply curved collar’ group, see p. 15 above.

Pair, Nos. 351-2


H. as preserved 11.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Male figure advances left, holding a juget in his lowered left hand and a sceptre in his raised right hand. His lower right leg and foot are missing. He wears the White Crown of Upper Egypt, from the top of which hangs a long ribbon, an usukh collar and a short skirt over an open skirt with a sloping hem, both made of a pleated or striped material. The skirts are held by a belt with three ties. The sceptre terminates in a ram’s head, crowned with a sun disc. The juget has a long thin neck with a cut-away spout and an everted base. Behind the left elbow can be seen part of a lotus flower.

The fragment No. 352 is similar to No. 351, compare the carving of the left arms and hands, particularly the elongated thumbs, the legs and the juglets. These pieces may have been made in the same workshop as Nos. 297-302, 338-41, 361-3 and 461-3, see p. 12 above.

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, vertical striations.

H. as preserved 5.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Fragment showing the lower body only of a male figure advancing left, holding a juget in his lowered left hand. All that is preserved are parts of the long open skirt with a sloping hem worn with a short skirt, both made of a pleated or striped material and with decorated borders. Of the belt, only the ends of the belt-ties, six in all, survive. The juget has a long thin neck with a cut-away spout and an everted base.

See comment on No. 351.

Fragment from bottom left corner of a panel with sloping sides, narrower at the bottom, top and right side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Wide frame at bottom and left side, decorated with a guilloche design which continues unbroken round the corner. The left edge of the panel, only partially preserved, was also decorated with a running guilloche.

H. as preserved 6.9 cm. W. as preserved 4.6 cm. Th. as preserved 0.9 cm.

The fragment of the scene is enigmatic. It shows the leading leg of a figure advancing left. The figure is wearing a striped or pleated garment which reaches the calf. The leg is shown behind a ‘table’, of which we see one leg and part of two horizontal stretchers. The foot of the table leg is shown behind the toes of the figure. A raised rib, perhaps the stalk of a plant, runs beside the left side.

Fragment, broken at top and sides. Some surface fragments missing. In two registers. Plain frame at bottom and wide frame with guilloche between registers. Back, irregular striations.

H. as preserved 7.8 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

In two registers. Above: all that survives are the remains of two feet facing left. Bottom: a frieze of alternating lotus flowers and buds.

Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Back striated.

H. as preserved 5.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Only part of the head of a male figure facing left, and parts of a ram-headed sceptre and a flower survive. The male figure is wearing a version of the Egyptian double crown, with the Red Crown extending forwards to form a heavy volute. Traces can be seen of his right arm, the hand of which held the sceptre, cf. No. 350. Part of the sceptre is preserved, as are traces of the voluted palmette flower at the top left.

As far as can be seen, No. 355 is similar to No. 350, although rather more coarsely carved. Note the unusual form of the crown, which also occurs on Nos. 350, 519 and 630. The latter two belong to the ‘sharply curved collar’ group, see p. 15 above.

Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Back striated.

H. as preserved 5.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Part of the head and left shoulder only of a figure facing left. He wears an Egyptian double crown with a chevron design on the White Crown, a double ribbon down the back, and a collar.

Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off.
Some surface fragments missing. Wide frame at top decorated with a row of incised circles with a central dot. Back, poorly preserved, probably striated. H. as preserved 5.7 cm. W. as preserved 3.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The head and upper body of a male figure facing left, the legs broken off. The right arm is flexed and raised, holding up a ram-headed sceptre; the left is lowered across the body, holding a jug. The figure is crowned with a version of a sun disc, with pairs of 'petals' at the sides. He is bearded and wears a wig of twisted ringlets, a sleeved, thigh-length tunic, and an open overskirt, belted at the waist. The tunic is made of a pleated or striped material. The edges of the sleeves and of the overskirt are beaded.

A provincial version of the 'sceptre and jug' design.

FRAGMENTS WITH HUMANS AND PLANTS

358. ND 13432  Plate 82  Iraq Museum

Fragment from vertical panel, broken at top and bottom. Fragments missing from sides and surface. In two registers. Plain frame at right and between registers. Large dowel hole, broken, perforates panel at bottom left. Back, vertical striations. H. as preserved 10.1 cm. W. 4.1 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

In two registers. Above: only the feet of a human figure facing left and the stalk of a plant are preserved. Below: the head and body of a male figure facing left. His right arm is flexed, the hand grasping the stalk of a papyrus flower. His left arm hangs at his side. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, a collar and a kelved skirt of a pleated or striped material, belted at the waist. The edges of the skirt are beaded.

359. ND 13153  Plate 82  Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Eye drilled for inlay, traces of inlay remain. Trace of plain frame on right edge. H. as preserved 14.9 cm. W. as preserved 5.6 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Male figure faces right, lower arms, lower leading leg and back leg missing. The right arm is flexed and raised, hand missing. He wears a lappet wig with a circular ornament decorated with a cross on his right temple, a beaded collar, and a garment with short, shawl-like sleeves, a thigh-length skirt and a second, long, open skirt, made of a striped or pleated material with decorated borders. The long belt ties include a pair of uraei. A voluted palmette plant grows up in front of the figure.

360. ND unregistered  Plate 82  Iraq Museum (Mosul)

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, smooth. H. as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Body of male figure facing left, head, raised right hand, lower body and legs missing. He wears a short-sleeved tunic, belted at the waist. In his left hand he holds a bunch of lily flowers.

Set of Three, Nos. 361-3

361. ND 13155  Plate 83  Iraq Museum

Panel fragment, broken at sides and bottom. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Plain frame at top. Back striated. H. as preserved 5.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm.

At the top, a version of the winged disc, under which a male figure kneels to the left. His lower right arm, knees and feet are missing. The winged disc consists of a central disc, oval in form, with raised ribs at the sides. The figure wears a lappet wig, an ushekh collar and a short, pleated skirt, belted at the waist. His left arm is flexed, the hand raised in front of the mouth, the right stretches forward.

Nos. 361-3 are similar in size, design and style. Note the unusual form of the winged discs and the carving of the faces and wigs. They are partially similar to the ladies of Nos. 298-302, compare the faces in particular. Other possible products of this workshop may be Nos. 297, 331-3, 351-2 and 461-3, see p. 12 above.

362. ND 13395  Plate 83  Iraq Museum

a. Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Eye excised for inlay. Trace of plain frame at top. At the top, a version of the winged disc, under which a male figure faces to the right. Only the head of the figure survives. The winged disc consists of a central disc, oval in form, with raised ribs at the sides. The figure wears a lappet wig. Back striated. H. as preserved 2.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

b. Fragment, no original edges. The legs only of a male figure kneeling to the right clad in a pleated skirt, belted at the waist. Back striated. H. as preserved 2.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

See comment on No. 361.

363. ND 13493  Plate 83  Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. The hips and legs only of a male figure kneeling to the left clad in a pleated skirt, belted at the waist. H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

See comment on No. 361.

364. ND 13165  Plate 83  Iraq Museum

Panel, fragmentary, carved on both sides with unrelated scenes. The first scene was carved on a vertical rectangular panel. When this design was no longer required, the surface was roughly levelled and another design, set horizontally, carved on the former back of the panel. H. as preserved 9.4 cm. W. as preserved 5.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

The first design, cut vertically. Large fragment missing from top left edge, bottom cut into a curve. Much of surface planed off when ivory re-used. Eye drilled. Plain frame at top. The design shows a male figure to the waist. He is facing left, left arm held across body, hand raised, right arm not preserved. He wears an Osiride crown, consisting of atef feathers flanked by uraei set on ram's horns, a short, Egyptian-style wig, an ushekh collar, a double ribbon down the back, and a garment with loose, shawl-like sleeves tied by a sash at the waist.

The second design, cut horizontally, has a large fragment missing from the top left and fragments missing from the bottom edge and surface, which is speckled with grey. The right side is curved and has a raised edge. The scene shows a male figure, head missing, kneeling to the left facing a stylized
tree, of which only one upward-curving branch survives. Behind the figure is a plant with two twisted branches, one with a palmette flower and one with a bud, damaged. Both arms are raised in front. He wears a garment with loose, shawl-like sleeves and a close-fitting skirt, tied at the waist. The garment is made of a striped or pleated material. A double ribbon hangs down the back.

365. ND 13090
Iraq Museum
Panel fragment, left side broken off. Surface poorly preserved with many fragments missing. Plain frame at top, right side and bottom.
H. 7.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The poorly preserved remains of a male figure kneeling to the left, the left side broken off. Traces remain of the Egyptian double crown with ribbons down the back, of the left arm held across the body, and of a pleated skirt, belted at the waist.

366. ND 13389
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations and some gouging.
H. as preserved 3.3 cm. W. as preserved 8.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
All that survives are the heads and shoulders of two male figures, back to back. Both outer arms were probably raised, while the arms adjacent to each other probably hung at their sides. Traces can be seen of crowns on their heads. They were short, Egyptian-style wigs, ribbons down their backs and, perhaps, high-necked tunics.

367. ND 13400
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Carved on both sides. Some surface fragments missing and some pitting of front. Plain frame at top of front. Back, poorly preserved.
H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Front: the head of a male figure facing left, wearing an Egyptian-style wig. Behind him a raised element above the top of a bud. Back: the remains of a plant design, perhaps the stalks of flowers and buds.

368. ND 13444
Iraq Museum
Top left corner of panel, right side and bottom broken off. Plain frame at top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The head and part of the chest of a male figure facing right, other side of chest, arms and lower body broken off. He wears an Egyptian double crown, short, Egyptian-style wig and double ribbon down the back.

369. ND 13181
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top left corner, sides and bottom broken off. Surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and left side. Mitred edge. Back, smooth with remains of fitter’s mark.
Fitter’s mark: a rectangle divided diagonally.
H. as preserved 4.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.5 cm
The head and shoulders of a male figure facing right, left arm raised, right arm lowered across body. Lower arms and lower body not preserved. He is wearing a sun disc flanked by ankhi, a short, Egyptian-style wig, a double ribbon down the back and an xeshet collar.

370. ND 13454
Plate 85
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off.
Plain frame at top with mitred edge.
H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 1.1 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of the head, chest and arm of a male figure facing left. He wears a high crown, mostly missing, and has the right arm flexed with the hand resting on the waist.

371. ND 13341
Plate 85
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing.
Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Fragment with human head only, front of face, top of hair and neck missing. Head, facing left, with hair arranged in twisted braids.

372. ND 13455b
Plate 85
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing.
Back striated.
H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 3.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of the chest of a male figure with an xeshet collar.

373. ND 13451
Plate 84
Iraq Museum
Bottom left corner of panel, top and right side broken off.
Some surface fragments missing. Trace of plain frame at bottom. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The lower body, left foot missing, of a male figure advancing right. He is wearing a short skirt and an open overskirt made of a striped or pleated material with beaded borders.

374. ND 13449
Plate 84
Iraq Museum
Bottom left corner of tenoned panel, top and sides broken off or damaged. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted.
Plain frame at base. Back, poorly preserved but smooth where existing.
H. with tenon as preserved 6.8 cm. H. of panel as preserved 6.5 cm. W. as preserved 5.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Part of the chest and lower body, left foot only preserved, of a male figure advancing right and wearing a garment with shawl sleeves, belted at the waist, with a short skirt and an open overskirt, made of a striped or pleated material with decorated borders. Behind him a plant, perhaps a lotus.

375. ND 13151
Plate 85
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom right corner of panel, top and left side broken off. Many surface fragments missing, design poorly preserved. Plain frame at right side and base. Back, cross-crown striations.
H. as preserved 8.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Part of the long open skirt and back foot of a standing figure advancing left. All that survives are traces of the skirt of a striped material with looped border and open curving side, the tassel hanging down the back, and the back foot wearing a sandal with straps over the instep and toe.

376. ND 13453 Plate 85
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm.
Part of the lower body and legs only of a male figure advancing left. He is wearing a short skirt and an open overskirt, made of a striped or pleated material with decorated borders.

377. ND 13450 Plate 84
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of panel, sides and top broken off. Surface poorly preserved and pitted. H. as preserved 5.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Part of the leading left leg of a male figure advancing right. Behind the leg part of the open overskirt with beaded and fringed borders.

378. ND 13452 Plate 84
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom left corner, top and right side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Back, criss-cross striations. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Part of the lower body and legs of a male figure advancing right, most of leading leg missing. He is wearing a plain, long, open overskirt.

379. ND 13162 Plate 84
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of panel, top and part of right side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Narrow frame at sides, wider plain frame at base. Back, diagonal, criss-cross striations. H. as preserved 4.7 cm. W. 3.1 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
The lower body of a male figure advancing left. He is wearing a calf-length skirt with a sloping hem, open at one side.

380. ND 9620 Plate 85
British School of Archaeology
Bottom section of panel. Top left corner and much of surface missing. Plain frame at base. Back, striated with iron stains. H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 8.2 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Part of a design showing a figure approaching a plant stem or standard? All that survives are a leg advancing left and the stem/stem. The lower leg and foot appear to be human, but, the leg above the knee, appears to be animal. There is the stump of a tail.

381. ND 13491 Plate 87
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back striated. H. as preserved 6.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Fragment of an elaborate and unusual garment consisting of a wide and richly-decorated collar and a robe of a pleated or striped material decorated with vertical bands. The collar consists of three bands, one decorated with chevrons, one with a scarab beetle and other features, and the third with a running diamond design. The vertical bands on the robe are decorated with chevrons. At the bottom left is a bird, facing right, with wings stretched forward, feet perhaps resting on a string, and a sun disc on its head. It may have been an appliqué motif attached to the robe. The feature to the left of the bird is of uncertain significance.

382. ND 9160 Plate 86
Iraq Museum, IM 69974
Rectangular panel, possibly broken at right. Surface pitted, some black speckling. Carved in high relief. The piece is perforated by three dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm. Back, poorly preserved but probably smooth. H. 2.9 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Two calf-length boots, carved in high relief, advancing right. They are set on a raised band. The sole and heel are inset on the left boot.

383. ND 13497 Plate 86
Iraq Museum
Bottom of trapezoidal panel, considerably narrower at the bottom than the top, top broken off. Some surface fragments missing. In two registers. Plain frame at sides, and frame decorated with a fine line of beading between the registers. Two dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., one each side of the lotus at the bottom. Back, smooth. H. as preserved 3.7 cm. W. at base 1.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
In two registers. Above: a pair of feet advancing left. Below: a single reversed lotus flower.

384. ND 13460 Plate 87
Iraq Museum
Fragment of vertical panel, broken at top and bottom. Many surface fragments missing. In two registers. Plain frame at sides, wide frame between registers with row of droplets between narrow plain bands. H. as preserved 7.7 cm. W. 5.0 cm.
In two registers. Above: the leg of a figure advancing right, dressed in a short skirt and a long open skirt with a sloping hem. Below: a winged male figure shown frontally, lower legs not preserved. He is crowned with the horns and sun disc, and wears a lappet wig and short skirt, belted at the waist. His left hand grasps the tail of an uraeus, crowned with a sun disc. His right arm is only partially preserved. Lily and papyrus flowers grow above the wings.

385. ND 7597 Plate 86
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, AM 1959.210
Fragment, top and sides not preserved. Surface worn. Very finely engraved. Wide frame at base with ribs. H. as preserved 6.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm.
Lady faces left, playing a lyre. Nearly all the flat background has been cut away or broken off. She wears a shoulder-length wig of crinkly hair and a long, loose garment of a striped material with decorated edges and hems similar to that worn by the lady on No. 1032. The lyre is of Syrian type.
Unique. For other crinkly wigs, see Nos. 305, 386-7 and 393-5. The latter may belong to the 'beaky nose' workshop, see p. 16 above.

N. & R. II, p. 574, fig. 531.
386. ND 13189
Iraq Museum
Fragment from left side of panel, top, bottom and right side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at left. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 6.5 cm. W. as preserved 5.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of the body of a lady standing to the right, head, neck, leading side and feet not preserved. All that survives is a long wavy or crinkly tress of hair hanging down to her waist, a trace of a collar with chevrons, and one side of a long garment of a striped material with a border decorated with diagonal lines. One hand can be seen against her hip holding a lotus flower.
No. 387 may come from a similar panel but with the lady reversed. Possibly part of the ‘beaky nose’ group, see p. 16 above.

387. ND 13394
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Double frame at top. Back straited.
H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 1.8 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
Fragment from head of lady facing left. All that survives are: part of her high polos, part of her face and part of her long wavy or crinkly hair, see comment above.

388. ND 13188
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of tenoned panel, top broken off. Fragments missing from sides, bottom and surface. Traces of wide frames decorated with guilloche on sides. Traces of tenon on bottom edge. Back, not preserved.
H. as preserved 14.4 cm. W. as preserved 9.8 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
The body of a lady preserved only from the waist down, standing to the right. She wears a long robe made of a wavy, striped material. This robe is decorated with curving bands sewn onto the garment and with a fringed band round the hem. The bands are decorated with rows of rosettes. Traces survive of a foot in the bottom left corner. The end of a stalk can be seen on the skirt at the upper right.

389. ND 13393
Iraq Museum
Two fragments, no original edges. Lightly straited backs. They probably show fragments of skirts similar to that worn by the lady of No. 388.
a. Probably from hem of skirt. Fringed and decorated band, beginning of curving decorated band and trace of striped material.
H. as preserved 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 1.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
b. Part of wavy, striped material and decorated band from a skirt.
H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

390. ND 13392
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Lightly straited back.
H. as preserved 5.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Part of the head of a lady facing right. All that survives are part of the back of her head, her ear and her hair arranged in high curls above a band decorated with rosettes, and in curls and a plait on either side of the ear.
This fragment may have belonged to a panel like No. 388.

391. ND 13182
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Lightly straited back.
H. as preserved 8.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Fragment from a robe similar to that worn by the lady of No. 388. The position of the remains of the hand and stalk at the top left suggest that the lady was facing left rather than right. Only part of the skirt made of a wavy, striped material, survives. It is decorated with curving bands and with a fringed band round the hem. The bands are decorated with rows of rosettes.
The carving of No. 391 is flatter and finer than that of No. 388.

392. ND 13190
Iraq Museum
Fragment, top and right side broken off, cut at bottom. Fragments missing from right edge and surface. Trace of frame on left edge. Upper edge badly restored. Lightly straited back.
H. as preserved 7.1 cm. W. as preserved 5.1 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The lower part of a human figure, probably female, facing right. She wears a long robe of striped material, decorated with curving bands, and with a wide border round the hem, decorated with lines of beading framing a plait design. Below the hem are two shapeless legs or ankles. The upper edge of the fragment has been wrongly joined.

393. ND 13390
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 2.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Part of the head of a lady facing right. She has her hair arranged in rows of curls round the top of her head and in long, tightly-waved or crinkled tresses behind.
For other crinkled wigs, see Nos. 305, 385-7 and 393-5. Some of these pieces probably belong to the ‘beaky nose’ workshop, see p. 16 above.

394. ND 13391
Iraq Museum
Fragment from right side of panel, top, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, iron stain. Plain frame at right. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 5.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Fragment from back of head and upper arm of a figure facing left. Only an ear and hair arranged in tightly-waved or crinkled tresses falling down onto the body and framing the upper arm survive.
See comment on No. 393.

395. ND 13387
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, broken at top and bottom, piece at top right may be incorrectly restored. Some surface fragments
LADIES AT THE WINDOW

400. ND 9433
British School of Archaeology

Tenoned panel. Fragments missing from face, edges and tenons. Colouring: traces of orange-yellow colouring on the hair. Plain frame on all four sides. Tenons, perforated by dowel holes, extend most of the width of the panel at the top and bottom. Remains of fitter’s marks on fronts of tenons and back. Back, poorly preserved, lightly scratched. Fitter’s marks on back: perhaps including the letter beth. H. with tenons 8.6 cm. H. of panel 7.0 cm. W. 6.2 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

A ‘lady at the window’. The face has not survived. She has long hair arranged in ringlets and wears hoop earrings with pendant droplets. The ‘window’ consists of a double recessed frame. The sill is supported on a balustrade of four columns with voluted capitals.

See p. 13 above.

401. ND 13094
Iraq Museum

Tenoned panel, fragmentary, left side and bottom right corner broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface cracked, some black speckling, poorly preserved. Plain frame at top, right side and bottom. Tenons partially preserved at top and bottom, fitter’s mark on front of bottom tenon. Back smooth. Fitter’s mark: only traces survive.

H. with tenons 12.0 cm. H. of panel 9.9 cm. W. as preserved 6.4 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

The centre and right side of a ‘lady at the window’. The top of the head is damaged. She has her hair in long ringlets and wears hoop earrings. The ‘window’ consists of a double recessed frame and sill supported on a balustrade, the columns of which are poorly preserved but probably originally voluted.

Similar tenoned panels were found in the North West Palace (Barnett, C.N.I., Pls. IV-V, C. 12-21), Khorsabad (Khor sa bad II, Pls. 51-52) and Arslan Tash (Arslan Tash, Pls. XXXIV-XXXVI), and see p. 13 above.

402. ND 13095
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top of openwork tenoned panel, sides and bottom broken off. Surface preservation poor. Triple frame at top. Tenon extends width of panel as preserved. Back smooth.

H. with tenon as preserved 4.8 cm. H. of panel as preserved 3.8 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

The poorly preserved head of a lady represented frontally, hair parted centrally and drawn back behind the ears.

The pair of similar fragments, Nos. 402 and 403, belonged to openwork ‘lady at the window’ panels.

403. ND 12657
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top of openwork panel, probably tenoned, tenon, sides and bottom broken off. Surface preservation poor. Triple frame at top.

H. of panel as preserved 3.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm.

The poorly preserved head of a lady represented frontally, hair parted centrally.

See comment on No. 402.
404. ND 13655  
Iraq Museum

Left side of a tenoned panel, possibly originally openwork. Plain frame at top, left side and bottom. Tenons, perforated by fine dowel holes, extend width of panel, as preserved, at top and bottom. Back, poorly preserved. H. with tenons 7.9 cm. H. of panel 5.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm.

Part of the recessed frame and a single baluster from a 'lady at the window' panel.

405. ND 9618  
British School of Archaeology

An openwork 'baluster' from a 'lady at the window' panel, broken at the top. Some surface fragments missing. Tenon at base.
H. with tenon as preserved 2.9 cm. H. of baluster 2.3 cm. W. 1.1 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

406. ND 9617  
British School of Archaeology

An openwork 'baluster' from a 'lady at the window' panel, broken at top. Some surface fragments missing.
H. with tenon as preserved 5.0 cm. H. of baluster 4.2 cm. W. 1.2 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

407. ND 9613  
Iraq Museum, IM 69988

Rectangular panel, right side only, left side carved separately. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface speckling. Plain frame at top, right side and bottom. Three dowel holes, D. 0.4 cm., drilled into the thickness of the left side. Back, irregular horizontal striations.
H. 9.6 cm. W. 4.9 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

The right half of a 'lady at the window'. The lady wears her hair smooth over the top of the head and in ringlets below the ear, which has a hoop earring. The 'window' consists of a double recessed frame and sill supported on a balustrade with two voluted columns.

408. ND 13656  
Iraq Museum

Top left corner only, some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and right side. Back striated.
H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

All that survives of the 'lady at the window' panel is part of the window's recessed frame.

409. ND 10427  
City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, 451'65.c

Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from centre, right edge, bottom and surface, surface pitted and discoloured. Raised frame at top and sides, and raised frame for 'sill' of baluster: this 'sill' was probably inlaid. Vertical dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm., in the thickness of the panel behind the face.
H. 5.8 cm. W. 5.1 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

An inset belonging to a 'lady at the window' panel, consisting of a single thin frame of the window, a wide sill and three voluted balusters. In the window is the head of a lady, hair drawn smoothly over the head and arranged in ringlets under the ear. She wears a rectangular ornament with three droplets on top of her head and ornate earrings consisting of a hoop with pendants.

This panel is almost identical to examples from Arslan Tash, Arslan Tash, PI. XXXVI, Nos. 56-59. Barag considers that this simple strip is an early form of inlay, Anatolian Studies 35, p. 165. See also pp. 13 and 30 above.

410. ND 10417  
Iraq Museum, IM 65319

Rectangular panel. Some surface fragments missing, some iron stains. Dowel holes are drilled at an angle in each of the upper corners, and in the centre of the bottom edge.
H. 2.8 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 2.0 cm.

A lady's head, represented frontally, from a 'lady at the window' panel. The hair is arranged smoothly over the head and in long tresses under the ears. She wears a small, flat, circular cap, from which depends a rectangular ornament with five pendants, and ornate earrings consisting of a hoop with three pendants.

411. ND 13096  
Iraq Museum

H. 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

A lady's head, represented frontally, from a 'lady at the window' panel, right side not preserved. The hair is arranged smoothly over the head and in long tresses under the ear. She wears a wide rectangular ornament with five pendants on her forehead, and probably earrings, a trace survives in her damaged right ear. The panel was probably partially covered by the frame of the window: there are striated lines at the top and bottom.

412. ND 13149  
Iraq Museum

Rectangular panel, fragmentary, top and right side broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Pupils of eyes drilled.
H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

A lady's head, represented frontally, from a 'lady at the window' panel, right side not preserved. The hair is arranged smoothly over the head and in long tresses under the ear. She wears a wide rectangular ornament with pendants on her forehead and an elaborate hooped earring with droplets.

413. ND 10418  
The Manchester Museum, Manchester, 1966.3

Rectangular panel, top right corner broken off. Some surface fragments missing, iron stains on chin and top left corner. Traces of orange paint on the hair at the left. Pupils of eyes drilled. Mitered left side. Back, smooth with trace of fixing hole at centre right.
H. 3.6 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

A lady's head, represented frontally, from a 'lady at the window' panel. The top of the head is slightly hollowed and smooth, possibly for the addition of a crown or cap. In front of this hollowed area is a rectangular ornament with four pendants. She wears a short, Egyptian-style wig and ornate earrings consisting of a half-hoop with three droplets.
Fragment, representing the head only of a lady from a 'lady at the window' panel. Most of the surface has flaked off, but not preserved. The lady wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, cf. No. 413. Traces remain of the rectangular jewel with pendants on her forehead and of the hoop earrings with droplets. H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm.

Fragment, representing the head only of a lady from a 'lady at the window' panel, left side of head broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Back, criss-cross striations. The lady wears a short, Egyptian-style wig with a rectangular jewel on the top of the head, cf. No. 413. H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Fragment of a lady's head represented frontally, probably from a 'lady at the window' panel. No original edges, very poorly preserved. Traces remain of a short, Egyptian-style wig with a central jewel. H. as preserved 2.3 cm. W. as preserved 1.9 cm.

Rectangular panel, right side broken off. Surface poorly preserved with many fragments missing and much pitting. Traces of orange staining on wig. Pupils of eyes drilled. Raised frame at top, left side and bottom. Back poorly preserved, trace of striations. H. 3.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.4 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

The centre of a 'lady at the window' panel, consisting of a frame of the window, and in the window the head of a lady. Her hair is arranged in braids on the left, and in the centre of her forehead she wears a rectangular jewel with pendants.

SECTION IV: MOSTLY SPHINXES AND GRIFFINS, NOS. 418-641

OPENWORK PANELS

Openwork panel, fragmentary, bottom broken off. Most of stylized tree, sphinx's tail, lower legs and surface fragments missing, discoloured. Double frame at top, remains of half stylized tree at right. Back smooth, with keyhole slot and fitter's marks. Fitter's marks: on edge of frame at top, two right-angled corners, one inside the other; on back of wing, letters pe, shin inverted. H. as preserved 9.8 cm. W. 8.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing right towards a stylized tree. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nenekh headcloth, the stela collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. All that remains of the half tree is part of a volute and two of the central petals. Little has survived of the plant once growing up between the sphinx's legs, only a stump of a stalk below the belly and two voluted palmette flowers above the wing. Nos. 418 and 419 are similar, as far as the state of preservation permits comparison. Compare the carving of the headcloth, collar, apron and wings and note the use of keyhole slots. See p. 57 above.

Fragment of openwork panel, top, sides and bottom of panel broken off. Surface poorly preserved with fragments missing, some black speckling. Back smooth with keyhole slot and fitter's marks. Fitter's marks: letters pe, shin inverted. H. as preserved 10.3 cm. W. as preserved 7.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The front, head missing, of a winged sphinx advancing left. It wears the nenekh headcloth, the stela collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. Of the plant once growing between the legs only two palmette flowers and various stumps of stalks survive.

See comment on No. 418.

Openwork panel, bottom of panel broken off. Fragments from lower left side, right side and surface missing. Plain frame at top, half stylized tree at left. Drill hole possibly for dowel between wingtip and tree, but possibly simply to cut away background. Back, striated horizontally. H. as preserved 4.7 cm. W. as preserved 6.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right, lower legs missing. It is crowned with a sun disc, outlined with a misunderstood version of the uraeus, upon the nenekh headcloth. It wears the stela collar and a fringed apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. A stump from the beard survives on the chin, and a version of the uraeus, damaged, is suspended from the chest. The stalk of a plant growing up between the legs and the palmette flowers above the wing survive. At the left side, behind the sphinx, are the remains of a half stylized tree, the voluted branches and central petals at the top, the end of another voluted branch near the tail and a palmette flower growing from it.

The work of this piece is relatively crude and the Egyptianizing elements misunderstood. No. 421 is slightly larger than No. 420, but is similar in style and method of fixing.

Openwork panel, fragmentary, consisting of part of the frame, a lily flower and part of a wing. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The wing of a winged sphinx(? ) advancing left, above which flowers a lily.

See comment on No. 420.

Set of Seven Fragments, NOS. 422-8

Fragment of openwork panel, only head, chest and forelegs of sphinx preserved. Some surface fragments missing, some
black speckling. Eye excised for inlay. Back smooth, piece probably fixed by dowel through eye.
H. as preserved 6.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

The front of a winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing left. It wears the nemes headcloth, the usbekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. The paws are not preserved. Of the uraeus once suspended from the chest, only part of the body survives.
Nos. 422-8 are similar in style and are carved on thin pieces of ivory, fixed by dowels. Nos. 429-58 are generally similar in style to Nos. 422-8 but are plainer, exhibiting fewer details. They are also carved on thin ivory fixed by dowels. Although Nos. 422-8 and 429-58 obviously belonged to different sets, they were all probably carved in the same workshop. The remains of the distinctive flower with a central voluted palm leafed by lilies, the ‘triple flower’, on No. 453 may be a workshop marker, see pp. 13-14 above. Such a flower also occurs on Nos. 527-9 and 599-601. Other possible products of this workshop include Nos. 778-9.

423. ND 8054 Plate 95
Iraq Museum, IM 62762
Fragment of openwork panel, top and bottom broken off. Top of head, lower legs, uraeus once pendant from chest and surface fragments missing, some black stains. Back, poorly preserved, traces of striations. Three narrow dowel holes pierce the panel, one through the sphinx’s eye, one through the lower collar and one at the top of the left foreleg.
H. as preserved 10.1 cm. W. 3.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The front of a winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing left. No crown survives, head damaged. It wears the nemes headcloth, the uraeus collar and an apron decorated with chevrons. Only the stump of the tail of the uraeus once suspended from the chest survives.
See comment on No. 422.

424. ND 13233 Plate 95
Iraq Museum
Fragment of openwork panel, top and bottom broken off. Much of head, lower legs, body and surface fragments missing, surface and back poorly preserved.
H. as preserved 9.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Part of the front of a winged, ram-headed sphinx (head missing) advancing left. It wears the nemes headcloth, the uraeus collar, poorly preserved, and an apron decorated with chevrons.
See comment on No. 422.

425. ND 13328 Plate 94
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, only sphinx’s head preserved. Eye excised for inlay. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The head of a ram-headed sphinx with nemes headcloth facing right.
See comment on No. 422.

426. ND 13262 Plate 94
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, only part of sphinx’s head and neck preserved. Eye excised for inlay. Back, light vertical striations.
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Part of the head and neck of a ram-headed sphinx with nemes headcloth facing right.
See comment on No. 422.

427. ND 13261 Plate 94
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of sphinx’s head, neck and chest preserved. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of the head, neck and chest of a ram-headed sphinx with nemes headcloth and uraeus collar facing left.
See comment on No. 422.

428. ND 13377 Plate 94
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of sphinx’s chest and leading foreleg preserved. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.9 cm. W. as preserved 1.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Part of the front of a sphinx advancing right. Some of the nemes headcloth, uraeus collar and apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons can be seen, as can part of the tail of the uraeus suspended from the chest.
See comment on No. 422.

Set of Ten, Nos. 429-438
429. ND 9593 Plate 96
Iraq Museum (Erbil)
Openwork panel, fragmentary. Some of the upper frame, top left section, parts of stylized tree and wing missing. Carved in low relief. Eye excised for inlay. Double frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at left. Fixed by dowel holes at lower left edge, in base of wings, through eye and crown: pins remain in wing and crown. Back smooth, two fitter’s marks. Fitter’s marks: perhaps the letters rēš and nṯm.
H. 14.3 cm. W. 5.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The front of a winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing left towards a half stylized tree. It is crowned with the Egyptian double crown, with stumps at the front belonging to a volute and an auru, upon the nemes headcloth. It wears a plain apron. Of the tree, only part of the smooth trunk, one downward-curving volute near the base and a voluted palm tree growing from just above the volute survive. One lily flower, from a ‘triple flower’, cf. Nos. 453 and 527, survives behind the crown.

No. 429 is the best preserved example of a large group of openwork panels of winged, ram-headed sphinxes, carved on relatively thin pieces of ivory and fixed by dowels. The sphinxes are simply represented, with smooth crowns, headcloths and aprons. The similarly worked Nos. 430-46 were probably carved in the same workshop and may have belonged to the same set. The more ornate Nos. 422-8 and 447-8 may also have been products of this workshop, as may the fragments Nos. 449-57. Parts of the distinctive ‘triple flower’, a central voluted palm tree flower flanked by lilies, can be seen on Nos. 429 and 453. This flower also occurs on Nos. 527-9 and 599-601 and may be a workshop marker, see pp. 13-14 above.
430. ND 8055  
British School of Archaeology
Openwork fragment, the head, neck, part of the chest and one foreleg are all that survive. Some grey speckling. Eye excised for inlay. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 9.4 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The head, chest and part of the left foreleg of a winged, ram-headed sphinx facing right. Part of the plain headcloth and apron survive, as do the beginnings of the wing markings.
See comment on No. 429.

431. ND 8045  
British School of Archaeology
Openwork fragment, only part of the head, neck and chest survive. Speckled with grey. Eye excised for inlay. Back, poorly preserved.
H. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The head and chest of a ram-headed sphinx facing right. Trace of the crown and part of the plain headcloth preserved.
See comment on No. 429.

432. ND 13256  
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, only the head survives. Eye excised for inlay. Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 2.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The head only of a ram, probably a ram-headed sphinx, facing right.
See comment on No. 429.

433. ND 13249  
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of head and neck survive. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Part of the head and neck of a ram-headed sphinx with a plain headcloth facing right.
See comment on No. 429.

434. ND 13365  
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of the head, neck and part of wing and body survive. Surface pitted. Wing edge chamfered.
H. as preserved 5.4 cm. W. as preserved 3.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of the head, neck, wing and body of a winged, ram-headed sphinx with plain headcloth facing right.
See comment on No. 429.

435. ND 13248  
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of crown, head, neck and chest survive. Surface pitted and speckled with grey. Eye excised for inlay.
H. as preserved 7.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Part of the head, neck and chest of a winged, ram-headed sphinx facing right. Traces remain of the Egyptian double crown and the plain headcloth.
See comment on No. 429.

436. ND 13364  
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of neck, wing and body survive. Wing has chamfered edge. Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 5.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of the neck and body of a winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing right. Some of the plain headcloth survives.
See comment on No. 429.

437. ND 13338  
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of neck and body survive.
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 1.9 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of the neck with curling ram's horn and body of a winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing right.
See comment on No. 429.

438. ND 13277  
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, only leading leg and apron survive. Dowel hole behind foreleg. Chamfered edge of apron. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 9.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The leading foreleg and plain apron of a sphinx(? ) advancing left.
See comment on No. 429.

Set of Eight, Nos. 439-46

439. ND 13312  
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, fragmentary, part of top frame and bottom of panel broken off. Surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Trace of frame at top. Dowel hole at top in crown, D. 0.2 cm. Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 9.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right. The sphinx has an Egyptian double crown, plain headcloth, collar and apron, and may have had an uraeus suspended from the chest. An uraeus lies along the top of the headcloth. The sphinx has a distinctive ‘grooved cheek’ and an Osiride beard.
Nos. 439-46 form a group of openwork panels, carved on thin pieces of ivory, with winged, human-headed sphinxes with ‘grooved cheeks’. They may have formed a set with the ram-headed sphinxes above, or they may only have been carved in the same workshop, probably the ‘triple flower’ workshop, see pp. 13-14 above. Note the unusual plainness of the headcloths and aprons, where preserved. The fragments Nos. 447 and 448 also have the cheek groove but came from a different set. See comment on No. 429.

440. ND 13363  
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, the head and body survive. Two dowels, one in the head, the other in front of the wing. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 7.5 cm. W. as preserved 4.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The head and body of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right. It has a grooved cheek, an Osiride beard, and
a plain headcloth and collar. An uraeus was probably suspended from the chest.

See comment on No. 439.

441. ND 13222  
Plate 98  
Iraq Museum

Fragment of openwork panel, top, right side and most of bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Double frame at base. Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 11.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of the front of a human-headed sphinx with grooved cheek, Osiride beard, plain headcloth and apron, advancing right.

See comment on No. 439.

442. ND 13259  
Plate 98  
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, head only.
H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 1.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Head only of a human-headed sphinx with grooved cheek and stump of Osiride beard, facing right.

See comment on No. 439.

443. ND 13245  
Plate 99  
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, head, neck and chest only preserved. Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 7.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Head, neck and chest only of a winged, human-headed sphinx facing left. It has a grooved cheek and the stump of a beard. It wears an Egyptian double crown (damaged), plain headcloth and collar.

See comment on No. 439.

444. ND 13244  
Plate 99  
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, head, neck and chest only preserved. Dowel hole above ear, pin still in situ. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.8 cm. W. 3.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Head, neck and chest of a winged, human-headed sphinx facing left. It has a grooved cheek and Osiride beard. A trace of the crown survives. The sphinx has a plain headcloth and collar. A stump survives of the uraeus once suspended from chest.

See comment on No. 439.

445. ND 13246  
Plate 99  
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, part of head, neck and chest survive. Surface pitted. Dowel hole behind ear. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 6.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of head, neck and chest of human-headed sphinx with a grooved cheek facing left. It wears the Egyptian double crown, plain headcloth and collar.

See comment on No. 439.

446. ND 13260  
Plate 99  
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, head only preserved. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Head of human-headed sphinx with a grooved cheek facing left. It wears a plain headcloth.

See comment on No. 439.

447. ND 13247  
Plate 99  
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, head and chest preserved. Back striated, with shallow dowel hole, D. 0.2 cm.
H. as preserved 4.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The head and chest of a human-headed sphinx with a grooved cheek facing left and wearing the nemes headcloth and usesh collar.

No. 447 is slightly different from Nos. 439-446 in that, while it has the same distinctive grooved cheek, the headcloth and collar are decorated, the headcloth with incised lines, the collar with rows of chevrons. It is comparable to the slightly more ornate group, Nos. 422-8, particularly No. 422.

448. ND 13353  
Plate 99  
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, head only. Back poorly preserved.
H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Head only of human-headed sphinx with a grooved cheek facing right.

No. 448, although still having a grooved cheek, cf Nos. 439-7, is different. It is smaller and the headcloth is decorated with incised lines.

449. ND 8049  
Plate 100  
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, most of the hindquarters and wing. Left side chamfered. The piece is pierced by two dowel holes in the wing. Back, poorly preserved, with two fitter's marks.
Fitter's marks: both as letter keih with four bars.
H. as preserved 10.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The body and hindquarters of a winged sphinx (?) advancing left.

450. ND 13331a  
Plate 100  
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, hindquarters and part of bottom frame. Some surface pitting. Double frame at base. Back, lightly scratched, fitter's mark on back and second on frame at base.
Fitter's marks: double crossed lines.
H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The hindquarters of a winged sphinx (?) to the right. Most of wing and tail not preserved. Wing feathering decorated with chevrons.

451. ND 13331b  
Plate 100  
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, part of hindquarters of sphinx (?) to right only. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

452. ND 13378  
Plate 101  
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top right of openwork panel. Double frame along top, part of half stylized tree at right. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.3 cm. W. as preserved 5.0 cm.

Top right corner of panel showing the top of an Egyptian double crown and the top of stylized tree, consisting of part of one set of voluted branches and two central petals.

453. ND 13243
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top right of openwork panel. Double frame at top, presumably cut. Dowel hole in wingtip, D. 0.3 cm. H. as preserved 4.9 cm. W. as preserved 5.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Top right section of panel, showing the wings and tail of a sphinx (?) advancing left, together with most of a ‘triple flower’, the voluted palmette flower in the centre and the flanking lily on the right, although the lily on the left is not preserved.

See comment on No. 429.

454. ND 13242
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of wings and hindquarters. Chamfered left edge with rectangular tenon slot. Back smooth. H. as preserved 8.9 cm. W. as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

The hindquarters (wingtip, tail and part of legs missing) of a winged sphinx (?) advancing left.

455. ND 13250
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment of wing. Chamfered left edge. Dowel hole.
H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

456. ND 13268
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, wingtip and curve of tail only, perforated by dowel near top. Trace of plain frame at top.
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

457. ND 13333
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, wing only, perforated by dowel near tip.
H. as preserved 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 7.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

458. ND 13329
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of wing and body only. The curl at the end of the headcloth can be seen on the wing. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 4.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

459. ND 13334
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of wing and body only. The curl of the headcloth can be seen on the wing. Much grey speckling.
Back, smooth with three fitter’s marks.
Fitter’s marks: letter he with four bars, letter het, part of he.
H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

460. ND 13386
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, of part of wing. Design incised rather than modelled. Back, smooth with fitter’s mark.
Fitter’s mark: double crossed lines.
H. as preserved 2.3 cm. W. as preserved 5.0 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Set of Three, Nos. 461-3
Plate 103

461. ND 9738
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, fragmentary, top and bottom broken off. Surface pitted. The carving is exceptionally fine and delicate. Eye excised for inlay, traces of blue remain. Back, smooth, four shallow drill-holes form a square above a larger drill-hole, possibly a fitter’s mark.
H. as preserved 8.6 cm. W. as preserved 9.4 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Winged, human-head sphinx advancing right. It wears the Egyptian double crown (damaged) with the stump of a volute from the front, upon the nemes headcloth, an usekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a beaded fringe.

Note the fringe on the forehead under the headcloth, the three plain hooks on the upper edge of the wings and the unusual angle of the collar. The two wings are separated by a channel. Nos. 461-3 are similar in size, design and style and in the method of fixing. Plain hooks on the wings also occur on Nos. 519 and 521, the group with ‘sharply curved collars’ (see p. 16 above) and on the cernunnos panels, Nos. 1137-45. Some of the hooks on the latter group are outlined with a raised rib. In this set the ‘Egyptianizing’ elements are misunderstood, see particularly the crowns and headcloth of Nos. 462-3. These panels may be more closely related to some panels with human subjects, Nos. 297-302, 338-41 and 351-2 (see p. 12 above) than to the ‘sharply curved collars’ group.

462. ND 13194
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of head, neck, chest, apron, wing and body survive. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. The carving is exceptionally fine and delicate. Eye excised for inlay, traces of the light blue/turquoise inlay survive. Back smooth, except for the raised ribs where the stems of plants, now missing, crossed behind the sphinx. Three small shallow drill-holes, above larger deeper hole, D. 0.3 cm, possibly a fitter’s mark.
H. as preserved 9.7 cm. W. as preserved 7.5 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Winged, ram-headed sphinx facing left. Top and side of crown, front of head and horns, lower forelegs, wingtips and hindquarters missing. The crown, as preserved, consists of a version of the the atef crown with a twelve-petalled rossette instead of a sun disc at its base, the whole set on branching horns of which only the stamps survive. The curved horns of the ram are decorated with incised lines. The neck is covered with fine lines, representing the nemes headcloth, and there is a long lock falling down to the shoulder and ending in a curl. The collar is decorated with three rows of chevrons and ends in a row of beading and pendant droplets. The apron was decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a beaded fringe.

See comment on No. 461.

463. ND 13349
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, poorly preserved. Much of surface missing. Crown, part of head and neck only. Back, smooth, with wide dowel hole, next to which is incised a fitter’s mark.
Fitter’s mark: perhaps letter ‘ayn

Plates 102 and 103
H. as preserved 8.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Part of head, crown and neck only of ram-headed sphinx facing right. This fragment is similar to the better preserved No. 462, although more of the unusual crown survives. It appears to have been a version of the atef crown with the addition of a many-petalled rosette at its base, although the branching horns below, cf. No. 462, are not preserved.
See comment on No. 461.

464. ND 9732 Plates 104 and 105
British School of Archaeology
Openwork fragment, wings, body and upper sections of the hindlegs, together with some plant fragments survive. Some surface pitting and black speckling. Finely carved feathering. Trace of frame at wingtip. Numerous small dowel holes, D. c. 0.3 cm. outline the wing, body and legs. Two dowel holes, D. c. 0.3 cm. are drilled into the thickness of the wing and body, for the attachment of the forequarters. Back, surface pitted, originally smooth.
H. as preserved 17.2 cm. W. as preserved 9.6 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
The hindquarters of a winged sphinx(?), tail and lower legs missing, advancing left. Fragments of the plant which once grew in front of the legs include three voluted palmette flowers and some stumps of stalks.
This unusual method of fixing by fine pins outlining the carved elements occurs only on Nos. 464 and 465.

465. ND 13384 Plates 104 and 105
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, only a wingtip and trace of flower survive. Back, poorly preserved, three small dowel holes and two slightly larger ones, all except one around the edges of the wing.
H. as preserved 6.5 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Only the wingtip survives of a large openwork winged sphinx(?) advancing left, similar in size, design, style and method of fixing to No. 464.

Set of Four, Nos. 466-9

466. ND 13201 Plate 104
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, fragmentary, bottom broken off. Edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top, the outer edge of which is mitred, making the back of the panel higher than the front. Since there are no signs of tenons or dowels, the panel must have been slid into position and held by the mitred edges. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 5.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left, legs and tail missing. The crown is poorly preserved, perhaps a sun disc and uraeus? It has an Osiride beard and wears the nemes headcloth and uskh collar. Above the wing, a voluted palmette flower.
Nos. 466-9 are similar in size, style and design and presumably formed parts of the same set. The method of fixing, apparently using just the mitred edges of the frame, is unusual, see p. 57 above.

467. ND 9488 Plate 104
Iraq Museum, IM 65231
Openwork fragment, head, wings, body and upper legs survive. Some surface pitting. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.7 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right, lower legs missing. The crown is damaged. The sphinx has an Osiride beard and wears the nemes headcloth, uskh collar and apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a beaded fringe.
See comment on No. 466.

468. ND 9464 Plate 105
Birmingham City Art Gallery and Museum, 129'61.
Openwork fragment, much of head, wings, body and upper legs, together with some plant fragments survive. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted in some areas, some black speckling. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. as preserved 6.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left. The crown, poorly preserved, may have been a sun disc and uraeus. The sphinx has an Osiride beard and wears the nemes headcloth, the uskh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a beaded fringe. Above the wing, the remains of a voluted palmette flower between the legs and the stump of a stalk.
See comment on No. 466.

469. ND 13533 Plate 105
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of the head, neck, wings and body survive.
H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 5.2 cm.
Part of the head and body of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right. It has an Osiride beard, nemes headcloth, and uskh collar.
See comment on No. 466.

470. ND 10302 Plate 106
Iraq Museum, IM 65463
Openwork panel, tenoned bottom right corner and surface fragments missing, some repairs in wax. Plain frame at top and bottom. Fragmentary tenon, perforated by a dowel hole, extends width of frame at bottom. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth.
H. with tenon as preserved 6.8 cm. H. of panel 6.1 cm. W. 3.1 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
Winged griffin advancing left, beak stretched up, forelegs standing on palmette flower. The griffin wears a beaded 'dog-collar' round its neck, a wide, three-row collar of droplets and an apron with a beaded edge. A voluted palmette flower blooms between the griffin's legs.
The ivory of this piece is exceptionally thick, the griffin seems somewhat cramped, and the presence of collars is unusual. Other griffins with collars include those of the 'George and Dragon' set, Nos. 316-9 - No. 318 even wears two collars, like No. 470. They are not, however, otherwise comparable. Nos. 316-9 probably belong to an 'intermediate' school, while No. 470 seems more 'northern' in style.
Set of Four, Nos. 471-4

471. ND 10325 Plate 106
Metropolitan Museum of Art, MMA 61.197.3.
Openwork panel, top broken off. Parts of crown, wing, left foreleg, tail and surface fragments missing. Triple frame at bottom. The ivory of the frame is thicker than that of
the sphinx. Tenon extended most of the width of the panel and had a sloping edge. Back smooth.
H. with tenon as preserved 8.0 cm. H. of panel as preserved 7.4 cm. W. 4.9 cm. Th. of frame 1.0 cm. Th. of sphinx 0.6 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right. It wears the Egyptian double crown (damaged) upon the nemes headcloth and an apron decorated with a herringbone design.

Nos. 471-4 share similar facial features, with a large eye, pronounced nose and small firm chin, and the headcloth and wings are worked in the same way: they probably form parts of the same set. Other pieces which might have been made in this workshop, the 'beaky nose' group, include Nos. 611-4, 940-1 and 1130-33, and perhaps Nos. 593-5, see p. 16 above. A similar, though not identical, panel to No. 471 was found at Samaria: Samaria, Pl. V.1, and see p. 52 above. Compare the triple frame, style of carving, facial features, method of decorating the headcloth and carving the wing-featherings. A panel from the North West Palace may also be a product of this workshop, Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. I, C.62.

472. ND 13319
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of head, neck and front of body survive. Some surface fragments missing.
H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The head and forequarters of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right. The crown is not preserved. It wears the nemes headcloth and an apron, both decorated with incised vertical lines.

See comment on No. 471.

473. ND 13374
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, only the head and forequarters survive.
H. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left. It wears the Egyptian double crown, damaged, upon the nemes headcloth.

See comment on No. 471. The nose of this example is particularly pronounced.

474. ND 13404
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, poorly preserved, head and part of neck only. Much iron staining. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 3.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Head only of a human-headed sphinx looking left. Traces remain of the headcloth with incised lines.

See comment on No. 471.

Set of Five, Nos. 475-9

475. ND 13310
Iraq Museum
Fragment of openwork, tenoned panel, sides and bottom broken off. Surface worn. Plain frame at top. Stump of tenon survives on the frame.
H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

The forequarters and part of the body of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right, lower legs missing. It wears the nemes headcloth, the ushekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. Voluted palmette flowers flower under the apron and above the wing.

Note the ribbed scales at the base of the wing, the facial features and the general style, all of which are comparable to those of No. 476 and to the slightly larger panels and fragments, Nos. 477-9. These pieces probably belonged to the same set. The unusual ribbed wing-scales also occur on the sphinxes, No. 480-9, and the griffins, Nos. 492-3, and it seems possible that all these pieces were made in the same workshop, the 'scaley wing' workshop, see p. 15 above. The inlaid panels No. 1127-9 also share similarities with this group - compare particularly Nos. 481 and 482 - and may have been carved in the same workshop.

476. ND 13370
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of the head, the wing and the body survive. Surface worn. 
H. as preserved 3.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.7 cm.

Winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing right, part of head, legs and tail not preserved. The crown is not preserved, though the nemes headcloth and ushekh collar are. Only traces survive of the plant which bloomed above the wing.

See comment on No. 475.

477. ND unregistered
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 74670
Openwork, tenoned panel, bottom right section broken off. Top right and bottom left corners, and edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and bottom. Remains of tenon with tongue probably extending width of panel at bottom, top tenon not preserved. Dowel hole drilled through stem of plant behind foreleg. Back smooth, with fitter's mark on tenon. 
Fitter's mark: letter waw.
H. as preserved with tenon 7.6 cm. H. of panel 6.8 cm. W. as preserved 6.2 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left, hindquarters missing. The sphinx wears a squashed version of the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, the ushekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. A plant with entwined stems grows behind the foreleg, the voluted palmette and palmette flowers bloom above the wing, under the belly and between the forelegs.

See comment on No. 475.

478. ND 13345
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of top tenon and frame, and the forequarters survive. Surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top.
H. as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm.

The front of a human-headed sphinx facing right. The crown was probably a squashed version of the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, see No. 477 above. It wore the ushekh collar and an apron decorated with incised lines.

See comment on No. 475.

479. ND 13358
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, parts of top tenon and frame, flower
above wing, and wing and body survive. Surface pitted and poorly preserved. Plain frame at top. Back poorly preserved, remains of stem of plant.
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Part of the wing and body of a winged sphinx (?) advancing right: trace of flower above wing.

See comment on No. 475.

480. ND 9594
Iraq Museum (Nasiriyah), IM 69985
Plate 107
Openwork, tenoned panel. Fragments missing from bottom frame and tenon, plants and surface, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tenons, probably once extending width of panel, at top and bottom. Trace of fitter's mark on front of bottom tenon.
Fitter's mark: diagonal line bending to left from short vertical, not clear enough to identify.
H. with tenons 11.2 cm. W. 5.9 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The front of a winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing right. The sphinx is crowned with a sun disc flanked by irdoni upon the nemes headdress and wears the usekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. An uraeus crowned with a sun disc, is suspended from the chest. A plant grows up on the lower left edge, voluted palmette flowers bloom below and above the sphinx.
Part of the 'sapeake wing' group, see comment on No. 475 and p. 15 above.

Set(?) of Nine, Nos. 481-9

481. ND 9596
Iraq Museum
Plate 108
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top and bottom frames and tenons, tail, lower legs, plant stems and surface, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top, extending most of width of panel, and at bottom, broken. The bottom tenon has a fitter's mark on the front. Head area striated and perforated by a large dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm., for the attachment of the head, carved separately. Back smooth.
H. with tenons 9.0 cm. H. of panel 7.3 cm. W. 6.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged sphinx, head attached separately and now missing, advancing left. The sphinx wears the usekh collar, shown frontally, an apron, decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and outlined with beading, and an uraeus, crowned with a sun disc, pendant from the chest. A plant grows between the legs, and voluted palmette and palmette flowers bloom above and below the sphinx.

Although varying in size, the panels and fragments, Nos. 481-9 are similar and may well have formed parts of the same set. The positions of the collars suggest that the heads were shown frontally. Heads like Nos. 490 and the fragment 491 were probably used. The size of No. 490 would suggest that it belonged to a slightly larger piece than No. 481, such as No. 483. See also comment on No. 475 and p. 15 above.

482. ND 10555
British School of Archaeology
Plate 108
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top frame, right foreleg, left hindleg, tail and surface. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tenon, broken at top, once extended most of width of frame, at bottom, sloping tenon along most of frame. Head area striaed and perforated by dowel hole for the attachment of the head, carved separately. Back, smooth, with bevelled sides. Fitter's mark: four punch (?) marks on Fitter's mark: four punch (?) marks on lower frame.
H. with tenons as preserved 9.7 cm. H. of panel 8.4 cm. W. 6.8 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged sphinx advancing to the left, head and crown attached separately and now missing. It wears the usekh collar, shown frontally, and an apron, decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and outlined with beading. An uraeus crowned with a sun disc is suspended from the chest. A plant grows between the legs, and voluted palmette and palmette flowers bloom above and below the sphinx.

See comments on Nos. 475 and 481.

483. ND 13359
Iraq Museum
Plate 109
Openwork fragment, part of top tenon and frame, head, chest and body survive. Plain frame at top. Head area striated and perforated by a wide dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm., for the attachment of the head, carved separately. Back smooth.
H. with tenon stump as preserved 6.9 cm. H. of panel as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The head, chest and part of the body of a winged sphinx, head attached separately, advancing left. It wears an usekh collar, shown frontally, and an apron, only partially preserved, with a beaded edge and a row of chevrons.

See comments on Nos. 475 and 481.

484. ND 13241
Iraq Museum
Plate 109
Openwork fragment, the wings and body survive. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting, iron stain on wing. Back, smooth, with bevelled edges.
H. as preserved 7.0 cm. W. as preserved 6.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Most of the chest, body and wings of a winged sphinx advancing right. It wears an usekh collar, shown frontally, and an apron with vertical rows of chevrons and beading. Part of the head, crowned with a sun disc, and the tail of the uraeus, once suspended from the chest, survive.

See comments on Nos. 475 and 481.

485. ND 13360
Iraq Museum
Plate 109
Openwork fragment, the wings and body and one flower survive. Some surface fragments missing. Two dowel holes in the right edge between the leg and the collar and the trace of a third at the top must have held the adjoining panel. Back, poorly preserved.
H. as preserved 10.4 cm. W. as preserved 5.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Most of the chest, wings and body of a winged sphinx advancing right. The usekh collar, shown frontally, and apron, decorated with chevrons and beading, are only partially preserved. A voluted palmette flower blooms below the sphinx's belly.

See comments on Nos. 475 and 481.

486. ND 13316a
Iraq Museum
Plate 109
Openwork fragment, part of front of sphinx only. Some
surface fragments missing and some pitting. Head area striated with part of dowel hole, cf. Nos. 481 and 483. Back, lightly striated. H. as preserved 5.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Part of the roughened head area, the ushekh collar, shown frontally, part of the apron and most of the uraeus suspended from the chest of a sphinx advancing left

For complete versions see Nos. 481-4. See comments on Nos. 475 and 481.

487. ND 13316b Plate 109
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment of part of apron of sphinx advancing left, as above. H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 1.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

488. ND 13332 Plate 108
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, parts of collar, wings and body of sphinx facing left, cf. Nos. 481-4. Back smooth. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

489. ND 13361 Plate 108
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, parts of collar and wings of sphinx, facing left, cf. Nos. 481-4. H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm.

490. ND 9186 Plate 109
British School of Archaeology
Openwork front of human head, virtually complete. Carved in high relief. Back, lightly striated with dowel socket, D. 0.4 cm. H. 3.2 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Human head, shown frontally. The head, crowned with a sun disc, has a wig with hair tied in ringlets.
This head was probably attached to a panel with a sphinx with head shown frontally, such as Nos. 481-9 above. Although the complete examples, Nos. 481-2, are too small, this particular head might have belonged to a panels of similar size to the fragments, Nos. 483-7. See comment on No. 481.

491. ND 13339 Plate 109
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment from head similar to No. 490 above. Only part of the right side of the head survives. H. as preserved 2.8 cm. W. as preserved 1.1 cm.

Pair of Panels, Nos. 492 and 493

492. ND 13320 Plate 110
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, sides and bottom broken off. Leading leg and hindquarters of griffin, and surface fragments missing, iron stain on chest. Plain frame at top. Stump of tenon at top. H. as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 3.7 cm.

Winged griffin with raised beak facing right, hindquarters and legs missing. The griffin wears an apron with vertical rows of chevrons and a beaded edge. One voluted palmette flower survives above the wing, the rest of the plant is missing.

Nos. 492 and 493 form a pair. Although they show griffins instead of the sphinxes of Nos. 481-9, their stylistic affinity leaves little doubt that they formed part of the same set, or at least were made in the same workshop. Compare the carving of the wing scales and feathering, and the decoration of the aprons, and see comments on Nos. 475 and 481.

493. ND 13315
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, sides and bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top and surface. Plain frame at top, with remains of tenon. H. as preserved 7.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm.

The forequarters of a winged griffin advancing right, with beak upstretched. Part of the apron with vertical rows of chevrons and a beaded edge survives, as do traces of voluted palmette flowers by the foreleg.
See comments on Nos. 475, 481 and 492.

494. ND 13362 Plate 110
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, wings, and parts of the chest and body survive. Back smooth. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 6.1 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The wings, part of the chest and leading leg and part of the body of a winged sphinx (?) advancing right. The fat curl at the base of the wing, instead of the two finer ones usual for griffins, see Nos. 492 and 493, suggests that this is a fragment of a panel showing a sphinx.
No. 494 is similar in style to the preceding panels, see comments on Nos. 475 and 481.

495. ND 13330 Plate 110
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, showing the base of the wings, body and parts of the legs of a winged sphinx or griffin advancing left, and one voluted palmette flower. See comments on Nos. 475 and 481. H. as preserved 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm.

496. ND 13342 Plate 110
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of the wings, poorly preserved, and back of a winged sphinx or griffin advancing left. See comments on Nos. 475 and 481. H. as preserved 4.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

497. ND 13308 Plate 111
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, fragmentary, bottom broken off. Most of top frame and tenon, and many surface fragments missing, surface poorly preserved. The top of the back wing of this exceptionally thick piece was carved separately, jointed in and held by a dowel at the top. The stump at the front may be the remains of a tenon. H. as preserved 7.8 cm. W. as preserved 5.3 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.

Winged sphinx/griffin, head, tail and lower legs missing, advancing right, left foreleg raised. The remains of a curl can be seen in front of the wing.
This piece is unusual for its thickness, and for the space left between the raised wings.
498. ND 13344  Plate 110
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment from bottom of tenoned panel, top and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at base. Short perforated tenon. Back, remains of original carving. H. as preserved 3.6 cm. W. as preserved 5.1 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Front: all that survives is the base of the trunk of a tree, a hummock decorated with a scale pattern, the stalk of a plant and the foot of a lion. Back: the remains of some hieroglyphs, a trace over r.
The ivory of this piece was reused.

Pair, Nos. 499 and 500

499. ND 9465  Plate 111
Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, 0.3009
Openwork tenoned panel, partially restored in wax, parts of bottom frame, hindquarters and tail made up in wax. Some black speckling, iron stains on head and comb. Plain frame at top and bottom. Partial tenon, perforated by dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm., at top, partial stepped tenon at bottom. Back smooth. H. with tenons 10.7 cm. H. of panel 9.0 cm. W. 7.4 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged griffin advancing right, beak stretched up to nibble a lily in the top right corner. The right forepaw stands on a papyrus flower growing from a plant once rising in front of the griffin, and presumably cut on an adjacent panel. The raised left forepaw rests on a lily, also once growing from this plant. An apron with vertical rows of chevrons hangs from the elbow. A second plant grows between the griffin's legs, and voluted palmette and lily flowers bloom above and below the griffin.
No. 499 is similar in size, design and style to the fragmentary No. 500 and to a panel from SW 12. ND 11077 (unpublished). Possibly made in the 'pointed ear' workshop, see p. 14 above.

500. ND 10516  Plate 111
Iraq Museum, IM 65469
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, top frame and bottom left corner broken off. Fragments from sides and surface missing, partially restored in wax. Plain frame at bottom with stepped tenon extending part of width of frame. Back smooth. H. as preserved with tenon 9.5 cm. H. of panel as preserved 8.2 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged griffin advancing left, crest, wingtips and lower foreleg missing, head and wings damaged. The beak is stretched up to nibble a flower, not preserved, and the right foreleg is raised, once resting on a flower, poorly preserved. An apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons hangs from the elbow. A plant with voluted palmette and lily flowers grows between the griffin's legs and blooms both above (flowers not preserved) and below the body.
See comment on No. 499.

Set of Seven, Nos. 501-7

501. ND 10301  Plate 112
Iraq Museum, IM 65264
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary. Parts of top and bottom frames and tenons, left side, part of right side and surface fragments missing, some pitted areas. Plain frame at top and bottom. Remains of tenons at top and bottom. The bottom tenon has a tongue perforated by a dowel hole, damaged. Pupil of eye drilled. Back, smooth, but poorly preserved. H. with tenons as preserved 11.1 cm. H. of panel 10.1 cm. W. as preserved 7.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The front and inner hindleg of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right among voluted palmette and papyrus flowers. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth with an uraeus rising from the front, and an uskh collar and apron. A stump remains of the Osiride beard, and an uraeus was probably once pendant from the chest, cf. No. 502. A plant grows between the legs, voluted palmette flowers bloom above the wing and below the belly and a papyrus flower under the apron.
No. 501 is one of a relatively large group of panels or panel-fragments, of varying sizes probably forming a single set. In addition to a general similarity of design and style, Nos. 501-7 are distinguished by the unusual plain 'petal' above the ear on the nemes headcloth, the decoration of crown, headcloth and collar, the drilled pupils of the eyes and the lean features. Similar in style but not so closely linked, are Nos. 508, 512-3 and 524, probably products of the same workshop but parts of different sets. Other pieces which may have been carved in the 'pointed ear' workshop are Nos. 499-500, 595, 602-3 and 769-71, see p. 14 above.

502. ND 9606  Plate 112
Fine Arts Museum, San Francisco, 1980.54.1
Openwork tenoned panel. Parts of frames and tenons, left side and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Narrow tenons at top and bottom, with a raised tongue on the top tenon. Two tenon slots, poorly preserved, cut in the back for the attachment of the hindquarters. Pupil of eye drilled. Back smooth. H. with tenons 10.9 cm. H. of panel 10.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth with an uraeus, an uskh collar, and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a fringe of droplets. A stump on the chin suggests that the sphinx was once bearded. An uraeus crowned with a sun disc set within a crescent is suspended from the chest. A voluted palmette flower rises above the wing, and a papyrus flower blooms under the apron.
See comment on No. 501.

503. ND 13204  Plate 113
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment. Head and forequarters survive, but not lower legs. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Pupil of eye drilled. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth, with a fitter's mark. Fitter's mark: a +. H. as preserved 8.4 cm. W. as preserved 5.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx facing left. Front of head, lower forelegs, wingtips, hindquarters and associated plants missing. The sphinx wore the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, the uskh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a fringe of droplets. The remains of a papyrus flower bloom below the apron.
See comment on No. 501.
504. ND 13587
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, top frame and tenon, right and left sides, much of bottom frame and tenon broken off. Surface fragments missing, iron stain on body. Trace of plain frame at bottom. Tenon at bottom with fitter’s mark on front.
Fitter’s mark: letter _lamed_.
H. as preserved with tenon 10.8 cm. H. of panel 9.9 cm. W. as preserved 8.9 cm.
Part of the head and front of the body of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right. It wears the Egyptian double crown, fragmentary, upon the nemes headcloth and the _usekh_ collar. The left foreleg and apron are not preserved. A plant with a voluted palmette flower grows behind the right foreleg.
See comment on No. 501.

505. ND 13203
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, head and chest only survive. Some surface fragments missing. Pupil of eye drilled. Back smooth. H. as preserved 7.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The head, neck and chest of a winged, human-headed sphinx facing right. It wears the Egyptian double crown, damaged, upon the nemes headcloth with an _uraeus_ rising from the front, and an _usekh_ collar. The stump of the Oisiride beard is preserved.
See comment on No. 501.

506. ND 13532a
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, only the head and chest survive. Surface poorly preserved. Pupil of eye drilled. Back smooth. H. as preserved 5.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The head and chest of a human-headed sphinx facing left. It wears the Egyptian double crown, fragmentary, upon the nemes headcloth, and an _usekh_ collar.
See comment on No. 501.

507. ND 13532b
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of neck and chest only. Back smooth. H. as preserved 5.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The neck and chest only of a sphinx advancing left and wearing a nemes headcloth and an _usekh_ collar.
See comment on No. 501.

508. ND 9590
Cleveland Museum of Art, Ohio, 68.46
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top right corner, sides and surface, some surface pitting and black speckling. Trace of plain frame at top, plain frame at bottom. Stump of tenon at top, sloping tenon at bottom extending width of panel, but broken at left edge. Tenon slot cut into shoulder, 1.4 x 0.3 cm., with an iron pin still in situ at the top. Pupil of eyedrilled. Back smooth. H. with tenons as preserved 16.5 cm. H. of panel 15.2 cm. W. 5.6 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
The front of a human-headed sphinx advancing right. It wears a version of the Egyptian double crown, decorated with rows of chevrons, upon the nemes headcloth, the _usekh_ collar and an apron with vertical rows of chevrons and a fringe of droplets. A stump is all that survives of the Osiride beard, and only part of the _uraeus_ suspended from the chest is preserved. A voluted palmette flower grows between the forelegs, and half a lily, the other half being carved on the adjoining panel, can be seen behind the sphinx’s crown.
While No. 508 shares a number of similarities with the ‘pointed ear’ group, see p. 14 above, there are also differences, note, for instance, the decoration of the crown, the form of the ‘petal’ above the ear, and the voluted palmette flower instead of the papyrus under the apron. It may have been made in the same workshop, but formed part of a different set, or might have been carved by a different craftsman.

509. ND 13591
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment from the centre top of a panel. Many surface fragments missing. Remains of plain frame. Back smooth. H. as preserved 7.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Part of the wing and body only of a sphinx(? ) advancing left. Above the wing, remains of voluted palmette flowers.
Part of the ‘pointed ear’ group, see p. 15 above.

510. ND 9592
Middle Eastern Culture Center, Tokyo, 9090-2
Openwork tenoned panel. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and bottom. Narrow tenons with protruding tongues extend most of the width of the panel at top and bottom. Back, smooth with fitter’s marks. Fitter’s marks: parts of four letters, ‘ayin, x, beth and beth(?).’ H. with tenons 11.2 cm. H. of panel 9.9 cm. W. 5.6 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right. It wears the Egyptian double crown (damaged) with the stump of an _uraeus_ at the front, upon the nemes headcloth, the _usekh_ collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a fringe of droplets. It either has a pronounced ear-lobe, or wears a small circular earring, and has an Osiride beard. An _uraeus_ crowned with a sun disc is suspended from the chest. The pupil of the eye is marked by a triangular chisel(? ) indentation. A voluted palmette flower rises between the forelegs, another blooms between the wing and the head, and a stalk grows along the wing.
The features of No. 510 are exceptionally smooth and ‘soft’. Part of the ‘pointed ear’ group with Nos. 499-517, 524-6, 595, 602-3 and 769-71, see p. 14 above.

511. ND 13590
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of the head and front of the body only. Some surface fragments missing. Back smooth with fitter’s mark. Fitter’s mark: letter _waw_ and vertical strokes. H. as preserved 8.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.7 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Part of the head and forequarters of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left. The crown is not preserved. The sphinx wears the nemes headcloth, the _usekh_ collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons.
512. ND 10300
University Museum, Philadelphia, Pa. 65.3.2.
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, parts of the upper tenon and frame and bottom of panel broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface badly damaged in central area, some grey speckling. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame partially preserved at top. Remains of tenon at top. Back, where preserved, smooth.
H. of panel as preserved 10.7 cm. W. as preserved 11.3 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx with an Osiride beard advancing right. It wears an ornate version of the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, the ushekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a fringe of beaded droplets. All that remains of the uraeus once suspended from the chest are part of the tail and the sun disc with which it was crowned. Traces of a flower survive above the wings.
Nos. 512 and 513 probably formed parts of the same set, note the similar fluted decoration of the 'White Crown', the ribbed lines on the 'Red Crown', the sharply angled 'petals' above the ears, the incised lines on the curve round the chest, and the decoration of the collars and aprons, as well as the general proportions and style of the sphinxes. They were probably carved in the 'pointed ear' workshop with Nos. 499-517, 524-6, 595, 602-3 and 769-71, see p. 14 above. 

513. ND 10569
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 65472
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, top of panel broken off. Wingtip, tail, and parts of the hindlegs, plants and lower frame missing, some black speckling. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at base. The tenon along the bottom has two tongues. Back, not examined, but, according to the field register, there are two fitter's marks.
H. with tenon as preserved 12.0 cm. H. of panel as preserved 11.1 cm. W. as preserved 10.0 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth, the ushekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a fringe of beaded droplets. There are traces of the Osiride beard and the tail of the uraeus once suspended from the chest. A voluted palmette flower blooms under the apron.
See comment on No. 512.

514. ND 13536
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of head and shoulder only. Some surface fragments missing. Pupil of eye drilled. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 6.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
The head and part of shoulder only of a human-headed sphinx facing right. It wears the Egyptian double crown (fragmentary) upon the nemes headcloth and the ushekh collar.

515. ND 13537
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of back of head and chest only. Large iron stain.
H. as preserved 4.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm.
Part of the head and chest of a human-headed sphinx facing left and wearing the nemes headcloth and ushekh collar.

516. ND 13346
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of front of sphinx. Many surface fragments missing. Little of the back survives, some light striations.
H. as preserved 8.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.5 cm.
The front, poorly preserved, of a winged, human-headed sphinx facing right. The crown is not preserved. It wears the nemes headcloth, the ushekh collar and an apron.

517. ND 13401
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of head and neck of human-headed sphinx facing right and wearing the nemes headcloth.
H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 1.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

518. ND 9607
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, bottom broken off. Part of upper frame and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Narrow tenon along frame with raised tongues at both ends. Slot, 1.4 cm. wide, in thickness of ivory at side. Back smooth.
H. with tenon as preserved 11.3 cm. H. of panel as preserved 10.5 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left, the lower legs are broken off. A stump of the Osiride beard survives. The sphinx is crowned with a sun disc and uraeus upon the nemes headcloth, and wears an apron decorated with vertical lines, but no collar.
The features of this sphinx are smooth and rounded. Note the unusual decoration of the headcloth and apron, and the absence of the collar.

Set of Five, Nos. 519-23

519. ND 9591
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary. Top left corner, bottom right corner and surface fragments missing, surface pitted, iron stain on wing. Plain frame at top and bottom, half voluted palmette column at right. Tenons exceed the width of the panel at top and bottom. A dowel, D. 0.5 cm., in the thickness of the ivory at the side held the adjacent panel. Back, originally smooth, now pitted, trace of stalk passing behind apron. Possible fitter's mark of three oblique parallel strokes.
H. with tenons 12.2 cm. H. of panel 11.1 cm. W. 6.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right towards a stylized tree. It has an Osiride beard and wears the Egyptian double crown with an exaggerated volute at the front, upon the nemes headcloth, the ushekh collar and an apron decorated with chevrons and a fringe. Note the three plain hooks on the upper edge of the wing. Voluted palmette flowers bloom under the sphinx's beard and behind the crown.
Nos. 519-23 may all have formed part of the same set. Note the elongated proportions, the aristocratic heads, the sharply curved ushekh collars, and the three fine plain hooks on the wings. Similar, sharply curved collars also occur on a group of solid panels with striated backs, Nos. 623-34, see particularly Nos. 623, 625 and 628. No. 630 has an Egyptian double crown with an exaggerated volute at the front, cf. No. 519. They may
have been carved in the same 'sharply curved collar' workshop, see p. 15 above. The hooks on the wings also occur on the finely carved Nos. 461 and 462.

520. ND 9605  Plate 116 and 117
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, left side broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Traces of frames at top and bottom. Tenons extended the width of the frames as preserved. Two dowel holes were cut into the top, a tenon slot 1.3 cm. wide in the centre and another dowel hole at the base. Back, smooth, with fitter's mark.  
Fitter's mark: a circle, central dot and short vertical line.  
H. as preserved 13.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 1.2 cm. 
The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left, poorly preserved. It wore the Egyptian double crown, only traces of which survive, upon the nemes headdress, the usoekh collar and an apron decorated with divided chevrons and a chevron fringe. Remains of a flower, probably a voluted palmette flower, grow behind the wing. Stumps of stalks can be seen between foreleg and belly.  
The relatively horizontal method of carving the lines on the headdress and the sharply curved collar are similar to those on the slightly smaller No. 519, see comment above.

521. ND unregistered  Plate 116 and 117
Iraq Museum (Mosul) 
Openwork fragment, head, neck, wings and forequarters survive. Surface fragments missing. Back originally smooth, now pitted. Trace of fitter's mark.  
Fitter's mark: perhaps letter he at 45 degree angle.  
H. as preserved 8.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm. 
The front of a winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing right. The crown and lower legs are not preserved. It wears the nemes headdress decorated with incised vertical lines and ending in a curl, and the usoekh collar. The apron is poorly preserved.  
See comment on No. 519. There was doubtless some confusion in the carver's mind between a headcloth and locks of hair, cf. also Nos. 522 and 523.

522. ND 13195  Plate 116
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of head, neck, wings and body survive. Surface fragments missing. Remains of dowel hole in the thickness of the body for the attachment of the hindquarters. Back smooth.  
H. as preserved 6.3 cm. W. as preserved 5.8 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. 
Part of the head and front body, legs not preserved, of a winged, ram-headed sphinx facing left. Only a stump of a horn of the crown survives. The sphinx wears the nemes headdress, decorated with incised vertical lines and a lock of hair falling down the neck onto the shoulder. A trace of the collar survives.  
See comments on Nos. 519 and 521.

523. ND 13193  Plate 116 and 117
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, the front only, crown and lower legs not preserved, of a sphinx. Some surface fragments missing. Dowel hole, D. 0.4 cm., cut into the thickness of ivory, and edge strung for the attachment of the hindquarters. Back, smooth, with raised stem of plant growing behind apron.  
H. as preserved 9.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 1.1 cm. 
The front of a winged, ram-headed sphinx facing left. Only stumps of the branching horns of the crown survive. The sphinx wears the nemes headdress decorated with groups of incised vertical lines and with a long lock of hair falling onto the shoulder, the usoekh collar and an apron, poorly preserved, with vertical rows of separated chevrons.  
See comments on Nos. 519 and 521.

524. ND 7679  Plate 118
British School of Archaeology
Openwork fragment, the head and the front of the sphinx survive. Top of crown, lower legs and surface fragments missing, some discoloration. Pupil of eye drilled. Back smooth.  
H. as preserved 8.6 cm. W. as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. 
The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right. It wears the Egyptian double crown (damaged), with a stump at the front from the volute, upon the nemes headcloth, the usoekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and with a beaded fringe. The curve of the chest is decorated with a scale pattern edged at the top by a line of beading.  
The unusual decoration on the curve of the chest is paralleled on the more coarsely carved No. 525.

525. ND 13305  Plate 118 and 119
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned plaque, fragmentary, much of top, bottom and sides broken off. Part of sphinx's head, lower legs, tail and some of the plant missing, as well as surface fragments. Remains of plain frame at top and bottom, stump of tenon at top. Pupil of eye drilled. Back, smooth with fitter's mark.  
Fitter's mark: letter zayin.  
H. as preserved 11.6 cm. W. as preserved 9.4 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. 
Winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing left, front of head, lower left foreleg and hindleg, right hindleg and tail missing. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown, damaged, upon the nemes headcloth, the usoekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a beaded fringe. The curve of the chest is decorated with a scale pattern edged at the top with a line of beading. Of the plant once growing up, only two voluted palmette flowers survive, one below and one above the wing.  
The unusual decoration of the chest is paralleled on No. 524, although this larger panel is more coarsely carved. Note the outlining of the vertical rows on the apron and the raised ribs of the wing feathering. The angle of the collar is also unusual. For a similarly proportioned sphinx see Arslan Tash, Pl. XXVIII, 25, see p. 30 above.

526. ND 13200  Plate 119
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, head and part of neck only. Many surface fragments missing, surface slightly pitted. Pupil of eye drilled. Back smooth.  
H. as preserved 7.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm. 
The head and neck of a ram-headed sphinx facing left. On its head, an Egyptian double crown, damaged, and on the neck traces of the nemes headcloth.  
Similar in style to No. 525.
Openwork tenoned panel, right side broken off, some restoration in wax. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and grey and black speckling. Double frame at top and bottom. Two short tenons at top and bottom. H. with tenons 10.5 cm. H. of panel 9.0 cm. W. as preserved 10.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Winged human-headed sphinx advancing right towards a stylized tree, on the other side of which is the leading left foot presumably of a second sphinx also advancing to the tree. The sphinx has an Osiride beard and wears the Egyptian double crown, damaged, upon the nemes headcloth, the usesh collar and apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. The curve of the front of the chest is decorated with incised lines. A straight-stemmed plant with voluted palmette flowers grows between the sphinx's legs to the top of the panel. The 'triple flower' blooming above the wing consists of a central voluted palmette flower with lilies growing out of the volute ends. The tree in front of the sphinx consists of two sets of voluted branches, the bottom set consisting of a pair of short, downward-curving volutes and voluted palmette flowers and the top set with fronds growing from the volute ends and between the volutes. There are three central petals.

The double frame and short tenons of No. 527 occur on the larger Nos. 528 and 529 and the ‘triple flower’ on Nos. 527 and 528. The three pieces were probably made in the same workshop, perhaps for the same set. Other products of the ‘triple flower’ workshop include Nos. 422-59, 599-601 and 778-9, as well as panels found in SW 12 and one from Samaria, see pp. 13-14 above.


Openwork tenoned panel, bottom left corner broken off. Top left corner, part of left frame, part of bottom frame, tip of tail and lower right hindleg and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Double frame at top, left side and bottom. A short tenon projects above the top frame, the bottom tenon is broken, but was probably also short. H. with tenons 17.3 cm. W. 6.9 cm.

The hindquarters of a winged sphinx(?), advancing right. A plant with voluted palmette flowers and a ‘triple flower’ grows in front of the hindlegs.

See comment on No. 527.

Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, top and parts of left and bottom frames broken off. Tail of sphinx, plant and surface fragments missing. Double frame at left and bottom, top not preserved. Short tenon perforated by a dowel hole at bottom. Tenon slot and dowel in side for attachment of front. H. as preserved with tenon 19.5 cm. H. of panel as preserved 18.3 cm. W. c. 9.8 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

The hindquarters of a winged sphinx(?), advancing right. Note the ‘petal’ marks at the end of the wing scales.

See comment on No. 527. The ‘petals’ on the wings also occur on the similarly proportioned Nos. 530, 531 and 533, which may all have formed parts of the same set.
537. may have belonged to the same set. The other sphinxes with turned faces, Nos. 538-41, while related in design, are more coarsely carved and probably formed parts of a different set. Compare for example the carving of the hair, which on the latter group apparently consists of long locks tied at frequent intervals rather than the ‘pegged’ appearance of the former panels. Compare also the decoration of the collars. Similar panels were found at Khorsabad (Khorsabad II, Pls. 52-4). See pp. 15 and 29-30, and p. 35 for a battered head from Sarepta.

535. ND 13309
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, only part of the tenon, frame and head survive. Many surface fragments missing. Pupsils of eyes drilled. Plain frame at top with tenon extending width of frame as preserved.
H. with tenon as preserved 5.2 cm. H. of panel as preserved 4.7 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
The head, turned full-face, and part of the collar of a human-headed sphinx. The sphinx is crowned with a sun disc and uraeus, only a stump of which survives, and wears an Egyptian-style wig and ushekh collar, only partially preserved.
See comment on No. 534.

536. ND 13529
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, only part of frame, stump of tenon and head survive. Many surface fragments missing. Pupils of eyes drilled. Plain frame with stump of tenon at top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
The head, turned full-face, of a human-headed sphinx, crowned with a sun disc, probably with an uraeus, and with an Egyptian-style wig, only partially preserved.
See comment on No. 534.

537. ND 13530
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, head only, full-face, probably of a human-headed sphinx. Pupils of eyes drilled. See comment on No. 534.
H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm.

538. ND 9611
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, much of top and bottom and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Pupils of eyes drilled. Narrow plain frame at top and bottom. A wide tenon extends the width of the surviving frame at the top, and a narrow one at the bottom. There are dowel holes in the thickness of the collar and the wing for the attachment of the adjacent plaque. Back smooth.
H. with tenons as preserved 14.6 cm. H. of panel 13.2 cm. W. as preserved 6.5 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.
The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx, with head turned full-face, advancing left. The sphinx is crowned with a sun disc flanked by uraei, only partially preserved. It wears a long, Egyptian-style wig, which partially covers the ushekh collar, sides damaged. The apron is decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and has a decorated border. Suspended from the chest is an uraeus, only partially preserved and crowned with a sun disc. A flower blooms under the apron and the stump of stalk rises above the collar.

539. ND 13306
Iraq Museum
Fitter's mark: 0.
H. as preserved 12.0 cm. W. as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. 2.1 cm.
Winged human-headed sphinx, with head turned full-face, advancing right. The sphinx is crowned with a sun disc, flanked by uraei, only partially preserved, and wears a long, Egyptian-style wig, which partially covers the ushekh collar. The apron is decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and has a decorated border. Of the uraei once suspended from the chest, only the sun disc crowning it survives. Remains of palmette flower below apron.
See comment on No. 538.

540. ND 13230
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, head and part of front of sphinx only survive. Many surface fragments missing. Pupils of eyes drilled.
H. as preserved 12.3 cm. W. as preserved 6.8 cm. Th. 2.2 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx, with head turned full-face, advancing left. Surface of crown damaged. The sphinx wears a long, Egyptian-style wig, which partially obscures the ushekh collar. The apron is decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. Of the uraei suspended from the chest, the head and sun disc survive.
See comment on No. 538.

541. ND 13531
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of top tenon, frame and head only survive. Much of surface missing. Pupil of eye drilled.
Remains of frame at top and tenon extending width of frame, as preserved. Back smooth, where preserved.
H. as preserved with tenon 6.7 cm. H. of panel as preserved 6.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm.
Part of head, turned full-face, of a sphinx advancing left. The sphinx is crowned with a sun disc and wears a long, Egyptian-style wig, partially covering the ushekh collar.
Although smaller, No. 541 is similar to Nos. 538-40, see comment on No. 538.

Set of Four, Nos. 542-5

542. ND 11135
Iraq Museum, IM 65555
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, bottom broken off. Part of top frame and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top, half stylized tree, broken, at right, bottom not preserved. Short tenon perforated by dowel, D. 0.5 cm., at top. Back, poorly preserved.
H. with tenon as preserved 11.4 cm. H. of panel as preserved 10.6 cm. W. as preserved 8.8 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

The head, wings, body and upper legs of a rampant winged griffin facing right and feeding on a stylized tree. The beak stretches up to nibble a frond, not preserved, the wings arch up over the head, the left foreleg is raised, the paw resting on a lily. Only part of the half stylized tree survives, one set of voluted branches with fronds growing from the volute ends and two central petals at the top, and a lily flower.

Nos. 542-5 probably formed parts of the same set. Compare the method of carving the curls and the angle of the arching wings.

543. ND 11136 Plate 124
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, bottom broken off. Parts of the top frame and plant and surface fragments missing, surface pitted with black speckling. Plain frame at top. The stump of a short tenon survives on the top frame. Back smooth.
H. with tenon as preserved 11.3 cm. H. of panel as preserved 10.8 cm. W. as preserved 7.3 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.
Rampant winged griffin, legs missing, facing left, beak stretched up, wings arching over head and right foreleg raised. Lily flowers bloom behind the wing.
See comment on No. 542.

544. ND 13213 Plate 125
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, bottom and sides broken off. Part of top frame, beak, tail and legs of griffin, any associated plants, and surface fragments missing, surface cracked, large greyish-black stains. Plain frame at top, with short tenon, perforated by dowel, D. 0.3 cm. Back, short, numerous light incisions.
H. with tenon as preserved c. 12.3 cm. H. of panel as preserved 10.9 cm. W. as preserved 9.3 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.
Rampant winged griffin, facing left, legs and tail missing. The beak is upstretched, and the wings arch over the head. Stump of stalk above back.
No. 544 is slightly larger than but similar in style to Nos. 542 and 543, see comment on No. 542.

545. ND 12358 Plate 124
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, only the neck and body of a winged griffin, rampant to left, survive. See comment on No. 542. H. as preserved 4.8 cm. W. as preserved 7.9 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Set of Three, Nos. 546-8
546. ND 9589 Plate 126
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 69983
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, top and much of bottom broken off. Fragments from edge of face, lower left foreleg and surface missing. The eyebrow and a curving line from temple to chin are cut in a shallow groove, presumably to receive an inlay, the pupil of the eye is drilled. Remains of frame perforated by a dowel hole and with tenon stump at bottom. Tenon slot in side, 1.1 × 0.3 cm., perforated by dowel, D. 0.2 cm., in situ. Back smooth.
H. as preserved with tenon 19.5 cm. H. of panel as preserved 18.5 cm. W. as preserved 6.8 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left. It wears the Egyptian double crown, only partially preserved: a volute probably rose from the stump at the front. The nemes headdress is bound with a fillet around the brow and has an uraeus waving down along the top, the tail ending on the wing. The headcloth, decorated with incised lines, extends into a curve around the front of the chest. The sphinx wears the ushek collar and an apron with vertical rows of chevrons.

Nos. 546-8 probably form parts of the same set, compare the proportions, the curve around the chest, the collar and the apron. The inlaid grooved cheeks of Nos. 546 and 547 may be a workshop marker: panels with tall and elegant sphinxes with this distinctive feature occur frequently in SW 12, although only rarely in SW 37, see Nos. 439-48.

547. ND 7598a Plate 126
Iraq Museum, IM 62662
Openwork fragment, head and chest only. Surface slightly pitted. A curving line running from the temple to chin was cut in a shallow groove, presumably for inlay. Pupil of eye drilled. A narrow dowel hole, D. 0.1 cm. was cut into the thickness of the stump at the front of the crown, for the attachment of the volute once rising from it. A wider and deeper dowel hole, D. c. 0.3 cm., is cut into the thickness of the ivory at the back of the crown. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 11.7 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

The head, neck and chest of a human-headed sphinx advancing right. On the head part of an Egyptian double crown with a stump for a volute at the front, at the back a dowel hole for fixing the rest of the crown. The sphinx wears the nemes headdress, damaged, bound with a narrow fillet around the brow and extending around the chest, and the ushek collar. It has an Osiride beard. The background between the beard and neck is not cut away.
See comment on No. 546.

548. ND unregistered Plate 126
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 74846
Openwork fragment, top, left side and bottom broken off. Crown, bottom left edge of apron, lower forelegs and surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Remains of tenon slot in side, perforated by dowel in situ.
H. of panel as preserved 12.2 cm. W. as preserved 7.3 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

The front of a winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing left. The crown is broken off. It wears the nemes headdress, extending around the chest, and the ushek collar. The apron is decorated with vertical rows of chevrons.
See comment on No. 546.

549. ND 9729 Plate 127
Iraq Museum, IM 76087
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, part of top and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, chest badly pitted. The frame at the top has two lines incised along the lower edge. The tenon extends the width of the frame as preserved. Two tenon slots, W. 1.2 cm., are cut into the thickness of the wing. Back smooth.
H. with tenon as preserved 15.6 cm. H. of panel as preserved 15.0 cm. W. 8.8 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left,
most of legs missing. It wears a fan-like headdress consisting of six petals upon the names headcloth. A stump on the front of the headcloth suggests that it once had an araeus rising from it. There are traces of an ushekh collar, poorly preserved, and a fragment at the bottom probably represents all that remains of an apron. A stump of a plant stalk rises above the wing.

This piece is relatively heavy and coarse in style. The fan-like headdress is unique.

**550. ND 13379**
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment of chest of sphinx(?), to the right, with part of araeus suspended from it. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

**551. ND 9597**
British School of Archaeology

Openwork panel, top broken off. Some surface fragments missing, large iron stain on wing, smaller stains on tail, body and leg. Top frame not preserved, triple frame at base, with stump of tenon extending half the width of the frame. Wide tenon slot, 1.7 x 0.5 x 2.1 cm, cut in thickness of ivory in left side. The tenon was held in place by a dowel, still in situ and visible on the wing. Back, poorly preserved, large iron stains, originally smooth with dowel to hold tenon in situ.
H. as preserved 13.9 cm. W. 4.9 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

The hindquarters of a winged sphinx/griffin advancing left. A plant stalk grows between the hindlegs, passes behind the body and wing but is broken off at the top.

The proportions of this piece are unusually tubby.

**FRAGMENTS**

**552. ND 13381**
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment of top frame and wings. Some surface fragments missing. Wings only of sphinx(?) to the left. Remains of double frame at top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.6 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

**553. ND 13380**
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment of part of top frame, stump of tenon, plant stalks and wings. Some surface fragments missing. Wings of sphinx(?) to right. Plain frame at top, with stump of tenon extending width of frame as preserved. Back, originally smooth, now pitted, with fitter's marks. Fitter's marks: letter tekh and curving indentations.
H. as preserved 7.5 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

**554. ND 13383**
Iraq Museum

H. with tenon as preserved 6.8 cm. H. of panel as preserved 5.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

**555. ND 13348**
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment of part of frame, tenons, wings and a few pieces of plant. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top with remains of tenon. Back, smooth, with possible fitter's mark, illegible, lightly incised.
H. as preserved c. 9.3 cm. W. as preserved 9.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

The wings of a sphinx(?) advancing left. A lily flower and a frond survive below the wing on the edge of the panel, but only stumps of stalks above the wing.

**556. ND 13528**
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, head, body and stumps of legs only. Much of surface missing. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 2.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Miniature, winged human-headed sphinx to left. Remains of Egyptian double crown. Hair arranged in ringlet on chest and long, curled lock on shoulder.

**557. ND 13368**
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, only the wings, body and upper legs together with some floral fragments survive. Much of surface missing. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.8 cm. W. as preserved 7.5 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

The body and wings, poorly preserved, of a winged sphinx advancing right. Part of the apron with vertical rows of chevrons and a border, a voluted palmette flower above wing, and traces of a lily below the apron survive.

**558. ND 13498**
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment of the head and part of the front. Eye excised for inlay. Back striated.
H. as preserved 6.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The head and part of the front of a griffin(?) advancing left, with head turned full-face. Top and sides of head not preserved. Traces of two thick plait frames the face. Around the chest an ushekh collar, and traces of an apron with vertical rows of chevrons survive.

**559. ND 13376**
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment of head and part of the front. Surface, poorly preserved, iron stains. Eyes excised for inlay.
H. as preserved 5.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm.

The head and part of the front of a human-headed sphinx advancing left, with head turned full-face. It wears a lappet wig, framing the face and falling forward onto the chest. Traces survive of an incised collar and an apron.

**560. ND 13270**
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, poorly preserved, of the head and part of the chest.
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm.

The head, represented frontally, and part of the chest of a winged, falcon-headed sphinx, once advancing to the left. The ends of the wig can be seen on the ushekh collar, shown frontally.
Openwork fragment, top, bottom and right side broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some pitting. Pupil of eye drilled. Back, partially carved, with details of the eye, locks, and plant stalk. Surface pitted. H. as preserved 16.0 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

Winged griffin, rampant, facing right, tip of beak, tail and paws missing. Standing on hindlegs, right forepaw resting on some floral element, not preserved, left foreleg raised. The beak is open, the wings, marked with feathers at the base, curve upwards, the ribs are indicated by incised lines. The leg muscles are unusually represented. Note the double loop pattern and herring-bone design on the foreleg and the flame markings and beading on the hindlegs. Traces remain of the branches of a tree growing around the griffin.

The unusual method of carving the wing feathering and leg musculature is repeated, as far as the poor state of preservation permits comparison, on No. 562, a rampant, human-headed sphinx. The two pieces presumably formed parts of the same set. The musculature on this pair link them with the 'flame and frond' group consisting of Nos. 586-91, 683-8 and 761, as well as examples from Well A J., the Burnt Palace and Hamath, see p. 16 above.

N. & R. II, p. 592, fig. 570.

562. ND 8050
Iraq Museum (Erbil), IM 62763
Openwork fragment, top, sides and bottom broken off. Surface, poorly preserved, pitted with grey speckling and discoloured. Pupil of eye drilled. H. as preserved 14.3 cm. W. as preserved 5.6 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx, rampant, facing left. Part of head, chest, raised foreleg, left forepaw, wingtips, tail and lower hindlegs missing. The sphinx was standing on its hindlegs, the left foreleg probably resting on a floral element. It is wearing a conical hat with a beaded border and surmounted by a knob, poorly preserved. The hair is arranged in a ringlet falling in front of the large ear and a long curled lock falling onto the shoulder.

See comment on No. 561.

563. ND 13366
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment of forequarters of griffin, with parts of head, wings and forelegs missing. Some surface fragments missing. Pupil of eye drilled. H. as preserved 5.9 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm.

Part of the front of a rampant winged griffin facing right. The head is missing. A long plain lock ending in two curls lies along the neck. A trace survives of an apron with herring-bone pattern. The base of wing is plain and is outlined with beading.

The poorly preserved fragments Nos. 563 and 564 probably formed parts of the same set. Note in particular the unusual beading at the base of the wings.

564. ND 13314
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, head, wings and body of griffin and some plant fragments survive. Much of surface poorly preserved, some iron stains. Holes drilled in bottom of locks. Trace of triple frame at top. H. as preserved 10.7 cm. W. as preserved 6.8 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Winged griffin, rampant, facing left. Beak, tail and legs missing. The head, poorly preserved, is stretched up. The base of the wing is plain and outlined with beading. The fronds of a plant survive below the wing, stalk stumps above.

See comment on No. 563.

565. ND 13589
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, parts of neck and chest, forelegs and wings survive. Poorly preserved with many surface fragments missing. Back smooth. H. as preserved 13.8 cm. W. as preserved 5.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Part of front of winged griffin(?), rampant, facing right. Head and neck not preserved. Left foreleg raised, wings arch up over head. Glued next to the right foreleg is part of a volute, probably wrongly restored.

566. ND 13375
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, parts of head, shoulder, wing and foreleg survive. Surface pitted and poorly preserved front and back. H. as preserved 9.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Part of front of winged sphinx advancing right, front of head and chest and leading foreleg missing. Remains of Egyptian double crown upon names headcloth survive.

567. ND 13367
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, neck and front of body only. Surface poorly preserved front and back. H. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The neck and front of body of a winged ram-headed sphinx (curve of horn preserved) advancing right. It wears the names headcloth and the usekh collar.

568. ND 13369
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, back of body and part of wing preserved. Surface pitted and worn, iron stain. Trace of frame and tenon stump(?) at top. H. as preserved 7.9 cm. W. as preserved 5.3 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Part of the hindquarters only of a winged sphinx/griffin advancing right, part of wing and hindlegs not preserved.

569. ND 13307
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of front only. Surface of head and neck and lower legs missing. Carved in high relief. Deep dowel hole, D. c. 0.7 cm., cut down into top of head: rectangular tenon slot cut into thickness of ivory at back, 1.1 x 0.6 cm.

H. as preserved 13.6 cm. W. as preserved 5.2 cm.

The front of a winged, ram-headed(?) (note form of surviving head) sphinx advancing right. Nothing survives of any crown or headcloth. The apron, however, was decorated with vertical rows of chevrons.
Couchant Sphinxes, Lions or Deer

570. ND 13336
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, apron only. Surface pitted. Smooth back with scratches, perhaps a fitter’s mark?
H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Only the apron, decorated with vertical rows of chevrons, and the edge of the left foreleg from a sphinx advancing right survive.

571. ND 13321
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, carved on both sides, nearly in the round, part of neck, wings and middle of body with leg stumps survive. The surface of the body is stippled, the marks presumably being made with the point of a chisel?
H. as preserved 9.1 cm. W. as preserved 5.6 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.
Part of the neck, wings and body of a winged sphinx carved on both sides. The hair on the neck is carved in thick corkscrew curls. The top of the foreleg is outlined with a raised rib.

572. ND 13324
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of the wings and hindquarters only. Many surface fragments missing, some iron stains. Back, smooth, poorly preserved. Two tenon slots, 1.3 x 0.4 cm., cut into the thickness of the ivory of the back and wing.
H. as preserved 16.0 cm. W. as preserved 9.6 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
Part of hindquarters of large winged sphinx or griffin advancing right. The ribbing of the wing-feathering is lightly raised.
The unusual wing-feathering is similar to that on No. 549, and to the fragments Nos. 573 and 574.

573. ND 13326
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, trace of frame and wingtips only. Surface lightly pitted, some iron stains. Trace of plain frame. Tenon slot, 1.7 x 0.4 cm., cut in thickness of edge. Wing edge chamfered.
H. as preserved c. 11.4 cm. W. as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.
The wingtips of a sphinx or griffin to the right and the stump of a stalk.
See comment on No. 572.

574. ND 13385
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of wing and body only. Back, smooth with fitter’s mark, only partially preserved. Fitter’s mark: letter teh.
H. as preserved 7.9 cm. W. as preserved 1.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Part of wing and body of sphinx(?) to right. A trace at the top right survives of what may be the edge of a collar portrayed frontally. A fragment of a stalk survives above the wing.
See comment on No. 572.

575. ND 7737
Plate 134
British School of Archaeology
Openwork panel. Some restoration in wax, particularly of frame. Surface poorly preserved, heavily pitted. The head was carved separately and fixed to the panel by a rectangular slot.
H. 5.7 cm. W. 8.5 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
Winged sphinx couchant to left, wings framing head, carved separately and turned frontally. The sphinx is crowned with a sun disc(?), the surface of which is damaged. It is lying in a field of papyrus flowers.

576. ND 8043
Iraq Museum, IM 62735
Plate 134
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, top left section broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top, right side and bottom. Stump of tenon at bottom. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth.
H. as preserved 7.2 cm. H. of panel 6.8 cm. W. 5.9 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
The hindquarters of a winged sphinx couchant to left. The end of nemes headcloth can be seen on wing. The tail is wrapped round hindquarters.

577. ND 13354
Iraq Museum
Plate 135
Openwork tenoned panel, poorly preserved. Much of surface of front and back missing. Tenons at top and bottom.
H. as preserved 8.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm.
Lion, seated and represented frontally, wearing an ushekh collar with a beaded edge. All that can be seen from the front is the outline of the ears, the edges of the collar and the outline of the front legs. From the side the flexed back legs can be seen, tucked underneath, with the tail wrapped over them and appearing between the forelegs.

578. ND 9443
Plate 135
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 60.145.7
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, bottom broken off. Part of top tenon and frame, parts of frames at sides and lower legs of lion missing, partially made up in wax. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Remains of triple frame at top and sides. A tenon, perforated by two dowel holes, D. 0.6 cm., projects from the right side of the top frame. Back pitted.
H. with tenon as preserved 7.5 cm. H. of panel as preserved 6.0 cm. W. 6.0 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
Lion, advancing left, turns its head and sniffs back over its shoulder. Its forequarters are lower than its hindquarters. Lower legs and end of tail not preserved.

579. ND 13269
Plate 135
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment of tenoned panel, sides and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Plain frame with tenon at top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.4 cm. W. as preserved 1.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
A lion, head represented frontally, seated to the left on a lotus flower. Hindquarters missing. Remains of a disc between ears.
British School of Archaeology

Openwork fragment, only head, neck and body, and plant stems survive. Surface pitted, iron stains on head and haunches. Face carved separately. A square tenon slot, 0.3 × 0.3 cm., is cut into the head for the attachment of the face, see No. 582 for a head, slightly too large to fit No. 580. Two shallow dowel holes in the top corners may have aided the fixing. Back, the stems of a plant are indicated on the animal's back, which is otherwise slightly curved and smooth.
H. as preserved 4.3 cm. W. as preserved 6.2 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.
The head and body of a deer advancing to the right with the head raised and turned frontally. The tips of the horns and ears are broken off, as are the tail and legs. Stems of a plant survive on the back. Additional stumps on the neck, shoulder and haunch may also have been stalks.
A similar but slightly smaller head than No. 582 would have been required to complete this piece. No. 581 is a larger version of No. 580.

Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, front of animal only. Horns, legs and front of face not preserved. Two shallow dowel holes for fixing face.
H. as preserved 8.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.
The head, neck and shoulders of a deer advancing to the right, with the head raised and turned frontally. The tips of the horns and ears are broken off, as are the lower legs.
Similar to the smaller No. 580.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 61.197.13

Animal's head, carved in the round, with a rectangular tenon at the back for attachment to a figure such as No. 580. The eyes are deeply hollowed out for inlay, none of which survives.
The mouth is open with the tongue protruding.
L. with tenon 2.2 cm. L. of head 1.6 cm. W. 1.8 cm. H. 1.4 cm.

Set of Three, Nos. 583-5

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 61.19.7

Openwork tenoned panel, top broken off. Part of right side and surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay, traces of blue paste remain. Plain frame at bottom. Tenon, damaged, probably extended most of the width of the panel. Remains of dowel hole(?), D. 0.3 cm., beside back, though this could possibly be the beginning of entwined stems as on the left.
Back smooth. Mitred left edge.
H. with tenon as preserved 15.8 cm. H. of panel as preserved 14.5 cm. W. 7.5 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

A plump, bearded goat, the horns of which are broken off, rears to the left and is supported by the entwined stalks and leaves of a stylized plant. Its tail is tucked around its hindquarters. It nibbles one of the long, lanceolate leaves near the top. A second stylized plant grew in front of the back foot and behind the animal's back.
The battered fragments Nos. 584 and 585 are similar.
N. & R. II, p. 541, fig. 464.

Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, head, most of neck, shoulders and legs broken off. Surface pitted, iron stain. Back, smooth with fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: a deeply-scored, rough X.
H. as preserved 10.5 cm. W. as preserved 4.3 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The body only of a plump bearded goat, rearing up to right, and similar to No. 585.

Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, head, most of neck, shoulders and legs broken off. Surface poorly preserved front and back. Trace of fitter's mark on back, not illustrated.
H. as preserved 9.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
The body only of a plump bearded goat, rearing up to left, and similar to No. 585.

Iraq Museum (Erbil), IM 65784

Openwork tenoned panel. Carved on both sides. Some plant stalks and surface fragments missing, some iron staining on both sides. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at left. Tenons, perforated by dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., extend part of width of panel at top and bottom. Back carved. Three shallow drill holes on back of upper frame, possibly a fitter's mark.
H. with tenons as preserved 14.6 cm. H. of panel 12.2 cm. W. 8.0 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Carved on front and back. An oryx rears to the left and is supported on the foliage of a shrub growing from the foot of the stylized tree. The oryx is eating a leaf or frond. The shoulder is outlined and contains a Y mark, a line is incised along the back and there are flame markings on the hindlegs and muscles on the legs. The half stylized tree consists of one set of voluted branches at the top, with fronds growing between the branches and from the volute ends, and has two central fronds. A plant, consisting of numerous branches ending in leafy fronds, grows from the base of the tree across the panel behind the oryx.
The poorly preserved fragments, Nos. 588 and 589, belonged to similar panels, and the battered fragments, Nos. 587, 590 and 591, are related in style. Other similar, but not identical, pieces have been found in two rooms in the NW quadrant, NW 15, see N. & R. II, p. 519, figs. 422 and 423, 6379 and ND 6314, for a stag and an oryx with heads turned back to browse on fronds growing behind them, and NW 21, ibid., p. 527, fig. 435, ND 10582, and fig. 439, ND 10590, grazing stags. These panels belong to the 'flame and frond' group, see p. 16 above.
N. & R. II, p. 545, fig. 471.

Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, part of head, neck and body with the upper sections of two legs of the animal, and some plant stems survive. Carved on both sides. Surface fragments missing. Back carved.
H. as preserved 6.7 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
The body of a deer(?), advancing right, with long neck pushed back and head raised. The stump of the right foreleg is raised. It is difficult to establish the original position of the animal. The neck is decorated with incised lines, the shoulder outlined with curving lines, and there are flame markings on the hindquarters. A plant grows behind the animal, a trunk is carved on the back of the head.

See comment on No. 586.

588. ND 13238
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of neck, body and top of hindlegs survive. Carved on both sides. Some surface pitting and iron stains on hindquarters. Back carved.

H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 5.8 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

The body of a deer(?) advancing right. The position of the surviving stumps of the legs suggests that the animal was rampant, cf. No. 586. The neck is decorated with incised lines, a Y pattern adorns the shoulder, and there are flame markings on the hindquarters. The stem of a plant grows behind the animal.

See comment on No. 586.

589. ND 13237
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of the neck, body and stumps of legs survive, together with the stalk of a plant. Carved on both sides. Much surface damage. Back carved.

H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 6.5 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

The body of a deer(?) advancing left, probably rampant. Little of the original surface remains. The musculature preserved on the back is similar to that on No. 587.

See comment on No. 586.

590. ND 13257
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, body of animal only. Some surface pitting. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 5.3 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Body of deer(?) with curving lines and Y marking, reversed, on shoulder, and neck and ribs with incised lines.

See comment on No. 586.

591. ND 13239
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of head, neck and body, together with plant stalks, preserved. Carved on both sides. Some surface fragments missing.

H. as preserved 6.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

The front of a stag, with part of head and legs missing. The stag advances to the right, with head turned to browse on foliage behind it, cf. ND 6379 from NW 15 (N. & R. II, p. 519, fig. 422) for a complete example. The eye is outlined, the ear lies back on the neck, the neck is decorated with incised lines and two ribs running along the centre, the shoulder with curving lines and Y markings. The plant growing behind the stag divides in two.

See comment on No. 586.

Pair, Nos. 592 and 593

592. ND 13231
Plate 140
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, top, sides and part of bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Perforated tenon extends width of panel at bottom as preserved. H. as preserved 12.5 cm. W. as preserved 9.4 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.

An ungulate advancing left with head turned to browse on foliage, not preserved, once growing behind it. Much of the surface of the head, the horns, ears, chest and leading foreleg and part of the haunches, hindlegs and tail not preserved. The neck is decorated with incised lines, the shoulder muscle is modelled. The trunk of a tree, with a scale pattern at the base and outlined edges, grows between the legs.

Similar to No. 593.

593. ND 13232
Plate 140
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, top, sides and part of bottom not preserved. Most of surface missing. Trace of triple frame at bottom. Perforated tenon extends width of panel at bottom as preserved. H. as preserved 9.6 cm. W. as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

The body of an ungulate advancing left, head, chest and leading foreleg, and hindquarters and one hindleg not preserved. Shoulder muscle modelled. Remains of muscle markings on foreleg. The trunk of a tree, with a scale pattern at the base and outlined edges, grows between the legs.

Similar to the better preserved No. 592.

594. ND 13255
Plate 140
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, part of the head, neck and body, together with a plant stem preserved. Carved on both sides. Some surface fragments missing on front, little of surface of back preserved. Eye perforated.

H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 12.3 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

The head, neck and body of an ungulate advancing left, head stretched forward. Muzzle, neck and ribs decorated with incised lines, shoulder modelled. Remains of plant stems on back of head.

PANELS WITH BACKGROUNDS

595. ND 9600
Plate 141
British School of Archaeology

Tenoned panel, both sides damaged. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at top and bottom, remains of half stylized tree at right. Narrow tenons with tongues at the ends extend width of panel at top and bottom. Back, smooth with fitter's mark and bevelled edges. Fitter's mark: large, lightly incised X. H. with tenons 10.9 cm. H. of panel 9.2 cm. W. as preserved 6.7 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

The front of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right towards a stylized tree. It wears a version of the Egyptian double crown, with a volute at the front, upon the nemes headcloth, the usekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. An uraeus crowned with a sun disc
rises from the sphinx’s forehead, and a second, wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, is suspended from the chest. Traces remain of the sphinx’s Osiride beard. The half tree consists of two sets of upward-curving voluted branches. Voluted palmette flowers grow from the bottom and from half way up. Another blooms above the sphinx’s wing.

Possibly part of the ‘pointed ear’ group with Nos. 501-17, 602-3, 769-71 and perhaps 499-500, see p. 14 above.

Set of Three, Nos. 596-8

596. ND 9598
British School of Archaeology
Tenoned panel. Fragments missing from tenons, bottom right corner and surface, some surface pitting, iron stain. Plain frame at top, left side and bottom. Tenons, damaged, at top and bottom, extended part of width of panel. Two tenon slots cut into the thickness of ivory in the right side, 1.0 x 0.3 x 0.7 cm. Back smooth.
H. with tenons as preserved 11.4 cm. H. of panel 9.7 cm. W. 5.0 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

The hindquarters of a winged sphinx or griffin advancing right. The wings curve up at the tips. A plant with thin, twining stems rises in front of the leading hindleg. Voluted palmette and papyrus flowers and a bud bloom around the legs, by the tail and above the wing.

Nos. 596-8 are similar, as far as the poor state of preservation of the last allows comparison, and probably belonged to the same set. Compare the upward-curving wingtips, the proportions of the bodies, and the plants.

597. ND 9599
British School of Archaeology
Tenoned panel. Fragments missing from bottom tenon and surface, poorly preserved. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top and bottom extend width of piece. Two tenon slots, 0.7 cm. wide, are cut into the thickness of ivory in the body. Back smooth.
H. with tenons 11.1 cm. H. of panel 9.6 cm. W. 4.5 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

The hindquarters of a winged sphinx or griffin advancing right. The wings curve up at the tips. A plant with thin, twining stems rises in front of the leading hindleg. Voluted palmette and papyrus flowers, some poorly preserved, bloom around the legs, by the tail and above the wing.

See comment on No. 596.

598. ND 9608
British School of Archaeology
Tenoned panel. Top right corner, some edge fragments and much of surface missing. Plain frame at bottom and probably also at top but not visible. Tenons at top and bottom extend the width of the panel. Two tenon slots, L. 0.8 cm., are cut into the thickness of ivory on the left side. Back, smooth with iron stains.
H. with tenons 11.4 cm. H. of panel 9.5 cm. W. 4.8 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

The poorly preserved remains of the hindquarters of a winged sphinx or griffin advancing left. As far as the poor state of preservation permits comparison, No. 598 appears to be similar to Nos. 596 and 597.

Set of Three, Nos. 599-601

599. ND 9737
British School of Archaeology
Tenoned panel, fragmentary, bottom left corner and right side broken off. Surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Carved in high relief. Plain frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at left. Tall tenon extends along part of panel at top. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth. H. with tenon as preserved 11.1 cm. H. of panel 9.8 cm. W. as preserved 8.4 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances left towards a stylized tree. The hindquarters have not survived. It wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemesis headcloth, which ends in a curl on the wing, the uskh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. There are traces of incised lines on the curve of the chest. The half stylized tree consists of a single set of voluted branches at the top, with fronds growing from the volute ends and two central petals. A flower, damaged, grows from halfway up the smooth trunk. Above the wing is the distinctive ‘triple flower’, consisting of lilies growing from the volute ends of the voluted palmette flower.

Nos. 599, 600 and the slightly larger 601 probably belong to the same set, compare the high relief, the carving of the headcloth, collars and wing feathering and the ‘triple flower’ above the wings. This last feature also occurs on some openwork panels, Nos. 422-29 and 527-29. These panels were probably made in the same workshop, see pp. 12-14 above.

600. ND 9722
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 72808
Tenoned panel, fragmentary, much of tenons, sides and some of the bottom of the panel broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface in poor condition. Carved in high relief. Plain frame at top and bottom. Stump of tenon on top frame. H. as preserved 9.6 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances right, part of hindquarters missing. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemesis headcloth, which ends in a curl on the wing, the uskh collar and an apron, the surface of which is not preserved. The curve of the chest is decorated with incised lines. A ‘triple flower’ blooms above the wing.

See comment on No. 599.

601. ND 7986
City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, 2'59
Tenoned panel, fragmentary, sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted in some areas, some black speckling. Carved in high relief. Plain frame at top and bottom, traces of half stylized tree at left. Tenons at top and bottom extend only part of width of frame. Back smooth. H. with tenons 13.4 cm. H. of panel 11.6 cm. W. as preserved 8.5 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Winged, ram-headed sphinx advances left towards a stylized tree, little of which survives. The sphinx’s left hindleg and part of the tail are missing. It wears a high version of the Egyptian double crown, surface damaged, upon the nemesis headcloth, the uskh collar and an apron decorated with vertical bands of chevrons. The curve of the chest is decorated with incised lines. A plant grows between the legs, most of the flowers blooming above the wing are too damaged for recognition, although one lily does grow out of a volute end, almost certainly part of a ‘triple flower’, cf. Nos. 599 and 600. Of the
stylized tree, only part of one set of voluted branches and two central petals at the top, and a voluted palmette flower growing from the trunk survive.

See comment on No. 599.
N. & R. II, p. 571, fig. 522.

602. ND 9604 Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio, 68.47.

Tenoned panel. Fragments missing from bottom corners, edges, bottom tenon and surface, some surface deterioration and black speckling, iron stain on sphinx's sun disc and horns. Pupils of eyes drilled. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tongued tenons, perforated by dowel holes, D. 0.5 cm., extend width of panel at top and probably also at bottom (corners not preserved). Back, smooth, with fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: a lightly incised circle.
H. with tenons 15.0 cm. H. of panel 11.9 cm. W. 9.0 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

The design consists of a stylized tree flanked by a pair of ram-headed sphinxes. Only a little of the front of the sphinx on the left is carved on this panel, and little more of the front of the sphinx on the right. The rest of the sphinxes would have been carved on adjacent panels. The tree consists of two sets of four upward-curving voluted branches. Fronds grow from the inner volutes and from the lower, downward-curving volutes. Lily, papyrus and voluted palmette flowers grow in profusion from the petals at the centre top of the tree, from the ends of the outer volutes and the upper, downward-curving volutes and from the base of the trunk. The ram-headed sphinxes flanking the tree are crowned with sun discs framed by branching horns and uraei, also with sun discs. They have Osiride beards and wear nemes headdresses, nekh collars and aprons decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and fringes of droplets (not all of this is visible on the sphinx on the left). Suspended from the chests were winged uraei, crowned with Egyptian double crowns, from the front of which rise volutes.

There are minor differences in the carving of the two sphinxes, cf. the eyebrows and horns. The curve of the chest of the sphinx on the right is decorated with incised lines while that of the other is left plain, and the suspended uraeus on the left has two spread wings rather than the single, downward-curving wing of that on the right. This illustrates the variety of detail on a single piece. A similar or greater degree of variety doubtless occurred on pieces within a set. No. 603 may have joined this piece, compare the tenoning and frames, proportions and flowers.

These panels may have been made in the 'pointed ear' workshop, see p. 14 above.
N. & R. II, p. 543, fig. 467.

603. ND 9719 Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 72083

Tenoned panel, right side broken off. Fragments missing from edges and surface, some worn and pitted areas. Plain frame at top, left side and bottom. Tongued tenons at top and bottom, probably extending width of panel.
H. with tenons 14.5 cm. H. of panel 11.9 cm. W. as preserved 6.3 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

The headquarters of a winged sphinx advancing right, the front was either carved on a separate panel or broken off. The end of the nemes headcloth can be seen on the wing. Note the pair of 'petals' at the beginning of the wing-feathering. A plant grows between the sphinx's legs and voluted palmette flowers bloom between the legs and above the wings.

No. 603 may join No. 602, see comment above.

604. ND 13325 Plate 144
Iraq Museum

Fragment of tenoned panel, sides and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, iron stain. Carved in high relief. Trace of frame at top. Stump of tenon at top. Smooth back with fitter's mark, broken.
Fitter's mark: letter yodh.
H. as preserved 9.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.
Part of panel, poorly preserved, showing part of the headquarters of a winged sphinx or griffin advancing right.

605. ND 13601 Plate 143
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Much of surface missing back and front. Four dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., perforate the panel through the curled volutes of the stylized tree. Back originally smooth with remains of fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: two converging lines.
H. as preserved 6.9 cm. W. as preserved 5.6 cm.

The design originally consisted of a pair of griffins flanking a stylized tree. All that survives are traces of the stylized tree with two sets of voluted branches only partially preserved, and with double fronds growing from the downward-curving volutes. Of the griffin on the right the head and neck, resting on the downward-curving voluted branch and part of the leading foreleg, also resting on the tree survive. The griffin has long curled tresses on a feathered neck. Of the griffin on the left only traces of his forepaw resting on the tree survive.

606. ND 13522 Plate 144
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges, from the chest of a sphinx or griffin. Note the heavy curled lock, the unusual muscle stylization on the shoulder and the beaded 'dog-collar' round the neck.
H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm.

607. ND 6447 Plate 144
Iraq Museum, IM 60544

a. Part of top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Trace of frame at top. The front only of a winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left. It wears a crude version of the Egyptian double crown with the headcloth represented as a wig, and a plain apron. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 1.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
b. Fragment from top right of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Double frame at top. Wingtips only of sphinx (?) advancing left.
H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 1.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

608. ND 13543 Plate 144
Iraq Museum

Panel, fragmentary, left side and bottom of panel broken off. Most of surface missing, iron stain. Plain frame at top and right side. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.9 cm. W. as preserved 5.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The body and upper hindlegs only of a winged creature
advancing left.

609. ND 13202
Iraq Museum
Panel, fragmentary, right side and bottom broken off. Surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and left side, trace under hindleg at bottom. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 9.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx, face poorly preserved, advances right, leading foreleg and lower legs missing. The hair is arranged in a 'cap' of short, twisted curls round the top of the head and a long lock falling onto the shoulder. There are three fronds or leaves above the wing, and a plant with lily flowers grows behind the sphinx.

610. ND 10666
British School of Archaeology
Panel. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back striated.
H. 5.5 cm. W. 4.6 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The headquarters only of two winged sphinxes or griffins, back to back, part of a long panel.

Set of Four Fragments, Nos. 611-4

611. ND 13313
Iraq Museum
Fragment of panel, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 8.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
The remains of two winged, human-headed sphinxes, probably seated back to back. Of the sphinx on the left, the crown, if worn, is not preserved. Traces remain of a headcloth, ending in a curl on the wing and decorated with incised lines. No collar or apron appears to be worn. Above the wing is a voluted palmette flower with the petals shown as fronds. Of the sphinx on the right, only parts of the wings and tail survive.

No. 611 may have formed part of the same set as 612, compare the flower, headcloth as preserved and wing feathering, as 613, compare the feathering and the flower, and perhaps also the small fragment 614. These fragments may belong to the 'beaky nose' group with Nos. 471-4, 940-1, 1130-5, 1137-53 and perhaps 393-5, see p. 16 above.

612. ND 13371
Iraq Museum
Fragment of panel, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some iron stains. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 8.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The remains of two winged, human-headed sphinxes, probably seated back to back, cf. No. 611. Of the sphinx on the left only the wings survive, of that on the right, the crown, head and part of the wing are preserved. It is wearing the Egyptian double crown, only partially preserved, and a headcloth decorated with incised lines. Between the head and the wing is a voluted palmette flower with deep drill holes in the centres of the volute ends.
See comment on No. 611.

613. ND 13372
Iraq Museum
Plate 144
Fragment of panel, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, light, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.3 cm. W. as preserved 5.2 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The head, neck and part of wing only of a winged sphinx advancing right. Traces can be seen of the crown at the top of the panel. The headcloth is decorated with rows of beading. Between the head and the wing is a voluted palmette flower with deep drill holes in the centres of the volute ends.
See comment on No. 611.

614. ND 13373
Iraq Museum
Plate 145
Fragment, no original edges. Surface poorly preserved.
H. as preserved 2.1 cm. W. as preserved 5.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The wingtips only of two creatures back to back. Between them a volute and a volute end, both with deep drill holes in the volute ends, see comment on No. 611.

615. ND 13411
Iraq Museum
Plate 146
Part of panel, broken at right. Top left corner, edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back striated.
H. 6.3 cm. W. as preserved 8.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Parts of a pair of griffins advancing towards a stylized tree. Of the griffin on the left, only the front survives, of that on the right, the front and wings are preserved, but the hindquarters have been broken off. Both griffins have beaks upstretched to nibble fronds, both inner forelegs are raised and rest on voluted branches, both have aprons hanging from the raised elbows, and their outer forelegs stand on palmette flowers growing from the base of the tree. The tree consists of two sets of voluted branches, with lilies growing from the upper set of downward-curving volutes and fronds from the other volute ends.

616. ND 13412
Iraq Museum
Plate 146
Fragment, no original edges, some surface fragments missing.
Back striated.
H. as preserved 3.6 cm. W. as preserved 5.6 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The neck, wing and tail only of a griffin, rampant to the left. Behind it traces of two sets of voluted branches, and a bud growing from a downward-curving volute end of a stylized tree.

617. ND 10709
Iraq Museum, IM 65425
Plate 147
Long panel, right side and bottom left corner broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some grey-black speckling. Double frame along base. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 6.0 cm. L. as preserved 23.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Three scenes, each consisting of a pair of animals or humans flanking stylized trees, separated from each other by papyrus and bud columns. On the left a pair of winged griffins with upstretched beaks. Their further forelegs rest on the upward-curving voluted branches of the stylized tree, while their nearer forelegs stand on papyrus flowers, growing from the
base of the tree. Aprons hang from the elbows of their raised forelegs. Voluted palmette flowers grow between their legs and papyrus flowers above their wings. The tree is of an unusual type and consists of only one set of voluted branches more or less in the centre. Papyrus flowers and buds grow from the trunk below the voluted branches, and the top of the tree consists of a voluted palmette flower. The central scene shows a pair of kneeling male figures, their hands raised to the tree. They wear the Egyptian double crown, from the fronts of which rise volutes and from the backs of which hang ribbons, necklaces with droplets, garments with shawl sleeves, and short skirts belted at the waist. The tree consists of two sets of voluted branches, with fronds growing from the volute ends except for the uppermost, from which lilies bloom. There are four central petals. Less than half of the scene on the right survives. It was probably identical to that on the left. The position of the only surviving griffin is similar to that of the griffin in the first scene. Papyrus flowers bloom between its legs and above the wings.

618. ND I3602 Plate 146
Ira Museum
Fragment from bottom of long panel, most of top and both sides broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at bottom. Striated and gouged back.
H. as preserved 2.5 cm. W. as preserved 11.7 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
Although only a little of the scene survives, it seems probable that it once showed a scene similar to that on the left of No. 617, a pair of rampant griffins flanking a central tree. No trace survives of the griffin(?) on the left, only the papyrus flower on which one forepaw would presumably have rested. Of the tree, part of the trunk, two voluted palmette flowers growing out from the base and two fronds from a set of downward-curving voluted branches survive. Of the griffin(?) on the right, his outer forepaw, resting on a papyrus flower and the leading hindleg only are preserved.

619. ND I0547 Plate 147
Ira Museum, IM 65374
Panel. Fragments missing from centre top, left edge, edges and surface, much surface pitting. Plain frame at left and bottom. Back striated.
H. 5.5 cm. W. 13.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Two winged, human-headed sphinxes advance towards a central stylized tree. Both sphinxes probably wore a squared version of the Egyptian double crown, though the crown and head of the sphinx on the left is not preserved. nemes headdress, ushekh collars and aprons decorated vertically with rows of chevrons. Uraei crowned with sun discs are suspended from their chests. Papyrus plants grow between their legs and above their wings. The central tree consists of two sets of voluted branches, with fronds growing from most of the volute ends, although buds grow from the upper set of downward-curving ends, and lilies from the base of the tree.

620. ND I3302 Plate 148
Ira Museum, IM 74832
Panel, fragmentary, left side broken off. Many fragments missing from top and bottom edge, top right and bottom corners and surface. Burnt an even, shiny black, no sign of warping. Double frame at top and bottom, edge of stylized tree at right. Tenon stumps at top, remains of tenon extending width of panel at bottom. Back, horizontal striations with three fitter's marks.
Fitter's marks: letters gin, lamedh and perhaps waw.
H. with tenon as preserved 5.9 cm. H. of strip 5.6 cm. W. as preserved 9.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Two winged sphinxes, back to back, with wings, tail and hindlegs touching. Of the sphinx on the left, only part of the wings and hindquarter survive. Note the muscle stylization along the back and the beaded 'tassels' down the hindquaters. The sphinx on the right is human-headed and has four wings, two in front of the face and two behind. It wears an Egyptian double crown with a volute rising from the front, upon the nemes headdress, covered with a cross-cross pattern, the ushekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a long, pleated tassel next to the right foreleg. A pattern is marked along the top of the back, and beaded tassels on the quarters. On the inside of the left hindleg is a form of flame marking. In front of the sphinx is a winged uraeus, crowned with a sun disc. Remains of voluted palmette flowers can be seen above the wings of both sphinxes and between their hindlegs. On the right edge of the panel is the edge of a stylized tree, showing parts of two sets of voluted branches and a voluted palmette flower.

No. 620 is exceptionally finely worked. It is burnt to a bright, shiny black overall, with no trace of warping. The eveness of the black makes one wonder whether this ivory has been deliberately 'ebonized', see p. 60 above. No. 620 is the only black ivory found in SW.37, a room in which there are no traces of burning. Nos. 620 and 622 share a number of unusual features. They both have the apron tassel and the markings along the back and tassels on the hindquaters. There are, however, differences in the working.

621. ND 9700 Plate 148
Ira Museum
Panel. Fragments missing from top left corner and surface, some surface pitting. Plain frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at right. Back, vertical striations with two fitter's marks.
Fitter's marks: lightly incised triangle, circle and square and another on the left edge of the panel.
H. 8.4 cm. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The front of a ram-headed sphinx advancing right. The crown is poorly preserved but may represent the auef crown with a central sun disc and two plumes set on a pair of branching horns. The sphinx wears a nemes headdress, an ushekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. The wing-marking is unusual, lacks feathering on the base and the upper edge is beaded. The half tree consists of one set of voluted branches at the top and a lily growing from the base.

622. ND 9602 Plate 149
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 67.22.2
Panel, fragmentary, left side broken off. Part of right side and many edge and surface fragments missing, some surface deterioration, grey speckling and discoloration. Finely carved in low relief on a thin panel. Triple frame at top and bottom. Back, lightly striated.
H. 11.1 cm. W. as preserved 8.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Winged, ram-headed sphinx advances left, front of head, chest and leading leg not preserved. It wears a composite crown, consisting of branching horns and uraei, crowned with sun discs (only the horn and the uraeus on the right is preserved), a central sun disc, above which is the crown of Upper Egypt, itself unusually flanked by a pair of uraei, enclosed within another pair of plumes, the whole topped by another sun disc. The sphinx wears the nemes headdress, the ushekh collar and an
apron decorated with vertical lines and fine chevrons, and with a long pleated tassel adjacent to the left foreleg. Three raised bands, also with incised chevrons, run along the top of the back, and three tassels hang down the hindquarters.

This unique piece is exceptionally finely carved and contains many unusual features, including the form of the crown, the apron tassel and the raised lines and tassels along the back. Similar, but not identical, tassels on the apron and quarter can be seen on No. 620. The muscle stylization along the back and the tassels on the hindquarters occur on Nos. 638 and 655.

Set (?) of Twelve Fragments, Nos. 625-34

623. ND 9720
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 72084
Plate 150
Panel, fragmentary, sides broken off. Many edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Eye excised for inlay. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 11.2 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The front of a winged, ram-headed sphinx advancing left. The elaborate crown consists of the crown of Upper Egypt, flanked by plumes and set on a pair of branching horns. The sphinx wears a nemes headcloth, an ushekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical bands of chevrons and a beaded fringe of chevrons. Volute palmette flowers bloom in front of the chest and above the wing.

The sharply curved form of the collar is unusual, as is the apron apparently wrapping round the leading foreleg instead of leaving the edge revealed. Other fragments which may form part of the same set are Nos. 624, a better preserved version of the head and crown; 625, compare the collar; 626, 627, 628, compare the apron, and the plants of 625 and 626; 628, compare the collar and the voluted palmette flower; note the flowers of 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, and 634 all share the angle of the wing and feathering. This group of fragments is rather loosely linked, yet nevertheless seems to share a common style and method of fixing. If the suggestion that they formed parts of the same set is correct, then we have in this group fragments of a long strip of panels showing sphinaxes, both with ram and human heads, flanking plants. The form of collar links this group with Nos. 461-3 and 519-23 and to others of the ‘sharply curved collar’ group, see p. 15 above.

624. ND 13311
Iraq Museum
Plate 151
Top right corner of panel, bottom and left side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Trace of frame at top. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 4.8 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The crown and head only of a ram-headed sphinx advancing right and wearing an elaborate crown, consisting of the White Crown of Upper Egypt flanked by plumes and set on a pair of branching horns. One voluted palmette flower blooms behind the crown.

See comment on No. 623.

625. ND 13588
Iraq Museum
Plate 150
H. 11.2 cm. W. as preserved 8.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances right, part of face and crown, wingtips, leading foreleg and rear hindleg damaged or missing. It wears the Egyptian double crown with a stump at the front, probably all that survives of a volute. Traces remain of the nemes headcloth. The ushekh collar is sharply curved. Of the apron, only part of the fringe decorated with chevrons survives. A lily flower blooms in front of the hindleg.

See comment on No. 623.

629. ND 13639
Plate 152
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Only part of the central trunk of a tree and a pair of voluted palmette flowers survive.

See comment on No. 623.
630. ND 13499 Plate 153
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges apart from a trace of a plain frame at the top. Back striated.
H. as preserved 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 7.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Only part of the crown and top of the head of a sphinx (?) advancing right, and a voluted palmette flower survive. The crown is a version of the Egyptian double crown, damaged, with an elongated volute, upon the nemes headcloth. See comment on No. 623.

631. ND 13317 Plate 152
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Surface pitted and with some fragments missing, some iron stains. Back striated.
H. as preserved 2.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The head only of a human-headed sphinx (?) advancing right and wearing the nemes headcloth. See comment on No. 623.

632. ND 13592 Plate 153
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of panel, no original edges except for traces of plain frame at the top. Some surface fragments missing. Back striated.
H. as preserved 2.9 cm. W. as preserved 16 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Part of the wings only of a pair of sphinxes (?), back to back. At the top left above the curve of the wing, a voluted palmette and a lily flower. See comment on No. 623.

633. ND 13593 Plate 153
Iraq Museum
Fragment from panel, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing, surface poorly preserved. Back, poorly preserved, traces of striations.
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. as preserved 10.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Part of the wing and the tail only of a winged sphinx (?) advancing right. Between the tail and the wing are traces of flowers. See comment on No. 623.

634. ND 13594 Plate 153
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Back, poorly preserved, striated.
H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 9.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Part of the wing only of a sphinx (?) advancing right, and above it a lily flower. See comment on No. 623.

635. ND 13323 Plate 154 and 155
Iraq Museum
Fragment from left side of panel, right side and bottom broken off. Surface pitted and holed, iron stain. Plain frame at top. Back striated.
H. as preserved 11.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Part of the hindquarters only of a winged sphinx (?) advancing right. The lower hindlegs are not preserved. Both wingtips are carved, no feathering is indicated on the inner wingtip.

636. ND 13347 Plate 154 and 155
Iraq Museum
Fragment of panel, top and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Double frame at bottom. Back striated.
H. as preserved 10.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Part of the hindquarters only of a winged sphinx (?) advancing right. Only one hindleg and parts of the tail and wings survive. In front of the hindleg part of a voluted palmette flower.

637. ND 13208 Plate 154 and 155
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Curved in low relief on a thin piece of ivory. Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 11.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
Parts of the headcloth, collar, one foreleg and the beginning of the wings of a winged sphinx (?) facing left. The usbek collar is relatively plain, decorated with raised lines and a row of pendant droplets.

638. ND 13540 Plate 154
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface pitting and fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 5.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The body and part of the hindquarters only of an animal advancing left. The triangular incised pattern on the body may represent a wing (?), or some unusual stylization leading into the tassels hanging down on the quarters. Part of the trunk of a tree can be seen in front of the leading hindleg. Cf. No. 622 for tassels on the hindquarters, but a different stylization on the back.

639. ND 13350 Plate 154 and 155
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 5.3 cm. L. as preserved 11.3 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Fragment showing a large wing of a creature probably facing right. Note the three hooks on the wing. Above and below traces of volutes and petals, probably from a stylized tree.

640. ND 13545 Plate 154 and 155
Iraq Museum
Fragment from edge of panel, top, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Left side angled and mitred. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 5.7 cm. L. as preserved 10.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of a finely-feathered wingtip, probably from a long panel with a winged disc, cf. I.N. III, No. 1, Panel 3, and Nos. 99, 101c and 102b.

641. ND 13357 Plate 154 and 155
Iraq Museum
Panel, fragmentary, broken at sides and bottom. Some surface
fragments missing. Panel perforated by dowel, D. 0.3 cm. Back striated. H. as preserved 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. Wingtips only of creature facing right.

SECTION V: LONG PANELS, NOS. 642-763

SPHINXES

642. ND 9375
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, AM 1960.1215

Rectangular panel. Right side, top and bottom edges damaged, surface in poor condition in some areas, with fragments missing, some restoration in wax. Plain frame at top and sides, probably originally on all four sides, bottom restored. Left side strongly chamfered, right side also probably chamfered but not preserved. Back, cross-struck striations. H. 3.8 cm. W. of back as restored 9.5 cm. W. of top 9.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

A pair of winged, human-headed sphinxes sit on either side of a cartouche. They wear nemes headdresses, usek collars and armlets decorated with vertical lines and fringes. The central cartouche is surmounted by a disc and plumes.

In cartouche, d. y ë. Possibly bungled for *d(4) m(w) [ñ(9)] W(ê) ë
i.e., "Words spoken by Osiris",
written:

The signs in this cartouche may be a bungled abbreviation for the common phrase introducing a speech by a deity (here Osiris), cf. Chapter Four, para. 10A for this type of text. [K.A.K.]
The fragment, No. 643, came from a similar panel.

643. ND 13271
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top left corner of panel, right side and lower section broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and left side. Left side strongly chamfered. Back striated. H. as preserved 2.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

The head, neck, upper shoulder, part of wing and tail of a winged, human-headed sphinx sitting to the right, probably facing a cartouche, cf. No. 642. The sphinx wears a nemes headdress. Of the cartouche only a trace of a plume survives. See comment on No. 642.

644. ND 10313
University Museum, Philadelphia, Pa. 65.3.3

Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from bottom right, tenon, part of back and surface. Plain frame on all four sides, with a groove on the right side. Stump of tenon on right side, on the left edge two vertical grooves. Back, incised vertical gouges or short striations, two large iron stains. H. 3.4 cm. W. with tenon stump 6.0 cm. W. of panel 5.9 cm. Th. 1.2 cm. Grooves on left edge, 0.6 cm and 1.0 cm.

Winged, falcon-headed sphinx, couchant to the left, the forelegs represented as human arms, flexed and raised. The sphinx wears a sun disc with uraeus, a nemes headdress, and a collar, indicated by two raised ribs.

Pair, Nos. 645 and 646

645. ND 9603 Plate 156
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 67.22.3

Panel, fragmentary, sides broken off or damaged. Fragments missing from sides, top frame, centre bottom and surface. Eyes excised for inlay. Plain frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree, fragmentary, at left. Back, irregular striations. H. 4.6 cm. W. as preserved 15.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Two winged, ram-headed sphinxes, couchant back to back. They wear versions of the Egyptian double crown with elongated volutes rising from the front, nemes headdresses and usek collars. Their forelegs are shown as human arms, flexed and raised, the hands of the sphinx on the left are only partially preserved. Lily flowers grow above their wings. On the left side are the remains of a half stylized tree, only two of the central petals and a voluted branch survive.

Nos. 645 and 646 are similar in size, design and style and probably formed parts of the same set. Also comparable are the slightly larger Nos. 647 and 648 and the panels with human-headed sphinxes, Nos. 649 and 650. These panels may have been carved in the same workshop as the castle of the "excised eye" group, which itself may be related to the "triple flower" group, see p. 18 above.

646. ND unregistered Plate 157
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 74801

Panel, fragmentary, sides broken off. Part of top, top left and bottom right corners and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Eye excised for inlay. Plain frame at top and bottom, trace of stylized tree at top right. Back, horizontal striations. H. 4.6 cm. W. as preserved, max., 13.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Two winged, ram-headed sphinxes, couchant back to back, the head and front of the body of the sphinx on the left is not preserved, nor are the forelegs, or forearms, of the sphinx on the right. The sphinx on the right wears a version of the Egyptian double crown with an elongated volute at the front, a nemes headdress, and an usek collar. A lily blooms above the wing. Of the sphinx on the left, part of the headdress and most of the collar survive. Of the stylized tree on the right, only part of a voluted branch and two central petals survive.

See comment on No. 645.

Pair, Nos. 647 and 648

647. ND 9483 Plate 156
British Museum, London, BM 132918

Panel, fragmentary and restored in wax at top, right side and bottom. Surface cracked and discoloured in some areas, with fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Plain frame at top, bottom and right side, mostly restored, although traces of the original frame survive, a half stylized tree at left. Tenon at right side extends over half the height of the panel. Back, horizontal striations. H. 5.3 cm. W. with tenon 8.4 cm. W. of panel 7.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Winged, ram-headed sphinx, crouching to the left. The forelegs are shown as human arms, flexed, and with the hands raised to the stylized tree. The sphinx wears a version of the Egyptian double crown with an elongated volute at the front, the *nemes* headcloth and an *usekh* collar. The tree consists of a single set of voluted branches, and two central petals.

No. 647 probably formed part of the same set as No. 648. See also comment on No. 645.

*C.N.I.*, Supplement 37, p. 235, Pl. CXXXIII.

648. ND 13219  
Iraq Museum

Fragment of panel, parts of top, bottom and left side broken off. Surface poorly preserved, pitted, with many surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Plain frame at bottom and half stylized tree at right. Back striated. H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Winged, ram-headed sphinx, crouching to the right. The forelegs are shown as human arms, flexed, and raised towards the stylized tree. The sphinx wears a crown, poorly preserved, and a *nemes* headcloth. Traces of the collar survive. Of the tree, part of the trunk and one voluted branch survive.

See comments on Nos. 645 and 647.

Pair, Nos. 649 and 650

649. ND 9713  
Iraq Museum, IM 72082

Panel, fragmentary. Fragments missing from bottom left, top centre left, centre right and surface, surface pitted. Pupils of eyes drilled. Plain frame with incised horizontal line at top, plain frame at bottom, half stylized trees at sides. Back striated. H. 5.2 cm. W. 16.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Two winged, human-headed sphinxes, crouching back to back. Their forelegs are shown as human arms, flexed and raised to the stylized trees (the arms of the sphinx on the left are not preserved). They wear versions of the Egyptian double crown with elongated volutes at the front, *nemes* headcloths, and *usekh* collars. Lilies bloom above the wings. The stylized trees are poorly preserved, and only the upper section survives on the left. They appear to consist of a plain trunk with a single set of voluted branches at the top, enclosing central petals.

Note the sharp angle of the headcloth above the ear. The poorly preserved fragment, No. 650, appears to be similar in style and probably formed part of the same set. Also comparable in style and subject are Nos. 645-8 above, see comment on No. 645.

650. ND 8087  
British School of Archaeology

Fragment, top and right side broken off. Surface badly deteriorated and darkened. Plain frame at bottom and possibly at left side, though this is more likely to be the trunk of a stylized tree, cf. No. 649. H. as preserved 4.8 cm. W. as preserved 7.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The head, wings and forequarters of a winged, human-headed sphinx, crouching to the left. The forelegs are shown as human arms, flexed and raised. Traces survive of the *nemes* headcloth and a *usekh* collar.

See comment on No. 649.

Set of Three, Nos. 651-3

651. ND 13216  
Iraq Museum

Bottom of panel, top broken off. Many fragments from edges and surface missing, surface deteriorated and cracked. Plain frame at bottom and left side, though the latter may be the trunk of a stylized tree, see above. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 21.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Three winged, human-headed sphinxes, crouching to the left, one behind the other. Their forelegs are shown as human arms, flexed, the hands holding up the stalks of plants. The top of the panel showing the tops of the heads, the crowns and the wingtips is not preserved. Traces survive of headcloths, and all probably wore *usekh* collars, although traces of the collar only survive on the sphinx on the right. The sphinxes are divided from each other by plain trunks, probably belonging to stylized trees, see trace of voluted branch on edge of No. 652.

Nos. 651-3 probably formed parts of the same set.

652. ND 13218  
Iraq Museum

Fragment from bottom right section of panel, top and left side broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing, iron stains on edges. Wide plain frame at base and narrow frame at right, possibly the trunk of a half stylized tree, see No. 652. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 7.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Part of lower front of winged, human-headed sphinx, crouching to the right. The forelegs are shown as human arms, flexed, with the hands holding the stalk of a flower, bloom not preserved. The top of the head and wings are broken off. The bottom of the *nemes* headcloth survives, as does the collar decorated with chevrons.

See comment on No. 651.

653. ND 13217  
Iraq Museum

Bottom left section of panel, top and right side broken off. Fragments from bottom left corner and surface missing. Plain frame at bottom, a half stylized tree, poorly preserved, at left. Back, cross-cross striations. H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 7.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx, crouching to the left. The forelegs are shown as human arms, flexed, with the hands raised. Any crown worn is not preserved, though traces remain of the headcloth and the *usekh* collar. In front of the sphinx are traces of a half stylized tree with one set of branches at the top.

See comment on No. 651.

654. ND 13220  
Iraq Museum

Fragment from bottom right section of panel, top and left side broken off. Some fragments from edges and surface missing. Plain frame at right side and bottom. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

The hindquarters only of a winged sphinx(?), crouching to the left.
655. ND 13010  Plate 160
Iraq Museum

Right side of panel, left broken off. Part of tenon and many surface and edge fragments missing, surface pitted and splintered. Plain frame at top, bottom and right side. The tenon on the right edge, fragmentary and perforated by a dowel hole, extended the height of the panel. Back smooth. H. 5.5 cm. W. as preserved with tenon 14.1 cm. W. of strip as preserved 12.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Two sphinxes advance left. Of the leading sphinx only the hindquarters, decorated with four diagonal lines, and a raised tail, are preserved. The second sphinx is human-headed. The hair is arranged in a fringe at front and back and has the sidelock of childhood curling down the cheek. It wears the uskh collar. Hair or muscles are indicated along the top of the back and four lines incised diagonally on the quarters. Behind the sphinxes on the right is a form of djed-pillar, the base formed of a reversed lotus, cf. Nos. 1008 and 1009. Set on top is a semi-circular object rather like that on the offering stand on No. 999.

In this example the djed pillar seems to function not as a sacred symbol but as an offering-stand or as a divider.

K.A.K.

The muscle stylization on the sphinxes occurs on Nos. 620 and 622.

656. ND 10706  Plate 160
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 61.197.8

Tenoned panel, fragmentary, right side broken off. Many fragments missing from bottom left, top right, tenon and surface, some surface pitting and black speckling. Plain frame at top, left side, and bottom (right side not preserved). Part of tenon at left.

H. 8.3 cm. L. with tenon as preserved 19.5 cm. L. of strip as preserved 18.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Two winged, falcon-headed sphinxes (the head of the sphinx on the right is not preserved) advance right, one behind the other, stepping on and over two bearded male figures. The sphinxes are crowned with sun discs (not preserved on right) upon nemes headcloth and wear uskh collars. There is a raised plain area above the raised forelegs of the sphinxes, perhaps a misundertood or vestigial apron? The raised forelegs rest on and close around the men's heads. They each stand on one of the men's feet and on their bellies. The fallen men are shown in an awkward position, resting on their backs, left elbows and lower arms and feet, their heads are turned to look forward, their knees flexed. Their right arms rest along their bodies, the hands on the raised knees. Their long hair is bound with fillets and ends in two locks, one straight and one curled, by the ears, their beards are long and straight. They wear sleeved, ankle-length garments of a striped or pleated material, belted at the waists.

N. & R. II, p. 570, fig. 521.

COMBAT SCENES

657. ND 10316  Plate 161
British Museum, London, BM 132939

Openwork panel, fragmentary, right side and bottom of panel broken off. Fragments missing from top left and surface. Eyes excised for inlay. Frame at top, consisting of a row of circles within plain frames. Top edge lightly striated. Back smooth. H. as preserved 6.1 cm. W. as preserved c. 11.2-10.6 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

The scene probably originally showed a two-horse chariot with two charioteers, a driver and a hunter. The head, left arm and lower body of the driver are still extant, although the surface of the upper body is poorly preserved. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig and is apparently wearing a short skirt made of a material decorated with squares and dots. The hunter, leaning out of the back of the chariot, is represented only by part of his skirt, made of the same material as that worn by the driver. Only one of the pair of horses is preserved. The bridle consists of a headpiece, browband and throatlash and triple cheek-piece attached to the long mouthguard of the bit. Part of the rein survives on the neck. A fringed disc hangs on the shoulder. The horse's middle is protected by a cover, probably consisting of rows of scale armour. The chariot has a yoke pole, a cab closed with a shield at the back, and a quiver and arrows slung on the side. The wheel was probably originally eight-spoked, traces of five survive.


658. ND 13490  Plate 161
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, surface worn front and back. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. as preserved 4.9 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

A fragment from a hunting scene in a chariot. All that survives are the tail of the horse, part of the cab of the chariot, and the stumps of three figures. The driver leans forward, the one in the centre looks forward and is dressed in a garment belted at the waist and made of a material with an incised diamond pattern, while the third figure is in the back of the cab. The horse's tail overlaps the cab. Across it a spear (?) held by the hand of the third figure. The cab rises slightly at the back and has a similar circular fitting, damaged, at the top back to that of the cab of No. 657. The cab is closed by an outward-curving shield with a protruding boss in the centre in the form of an animal's head with gaping mouth. Held in a container on the side of the cab are the tops of two quivers. Traces on the wheel suggest that there were originally six spokes.

659. ND 10344  Plate 161
Iraq Museum, IM 63282

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations.

H. as preserved 6.3 cm. W. as preserved 7.9 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Fragment from a hunting scene with a chariot. All that survives are the tail of the horse or horses, two charioteers, one driving the horses, one holding a bow on his chest, and the hand of a third figure, presumably following on foot and holding two arrows. Apart from a trace of his wig, the head of the driver is missing. He is wearing a long, coat-like garment, belted at the waist, with short sleeves. The material is patterned with beaded diamonds. Apart from traces of the wig, neck and chin, the head of the archer is also not preserved. His left hand, carved rather large, rests on the left shoulder of the drvier, his right arm is flexed, holding the bow on his chest. He wears a similar garment to that of the driver. Leaning in the rear of the chariot is a lance with a long, ribbed, foliate blade. The side of the chariot is decorated with a double, beaded border, and it is closed with a shield with a central boss. Traces of two spokes survive, there were probably eight. Projecting below the shield at the back of the
cab is the head of an ibex or stag, presumably part of the day's bag. The left hand is all that survives of the third figure, presumably on foot behind the chariot. It is holding two javelins or arrows.

For a similar cab, see Barnett, C.N.I., S.1 on Pl. XVIII.

660. ND 13388
Iraq Museum

Fragment from upper right edge of panel, top, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Wide frame at right decorated with a guilloche band. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 5.1 cm. W. as preserved 7.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Part of the head and body of a hunter or warrior advancing left. His hair or wig is arranged in a large bunch on his shoulder. He is wearing a tunic with round neck and short sleeves. It is made of a material decorated with beaded and incised diamonds and the edges are beaded. He wears a baldric and sword.

Probably part of a hunting scene including fragments like Nos. 659 and 661.

661. ND 13496
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Back horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Fragment showing only the raised right arm of a hunter? The short sleeve of the garment suggests he was wearing a tunic similar to that worn by No. 660. It is made of the same diamond-patterned and beaded material. In his hand the end of the shaft of a spear?

662. ND 13406
Iraq Museum

Fragment from left side of panel, top, right side and bottom broken off. Plain frame at left.
H. as preserved 1.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Part of the head, right shoulder and arm only of a hunter facing right. He appears to have curly hair, and his upper body may be bare. His right arm is flexed the hand holding an arrow on the drawn string of a bow, otherwise not preserved.

663. ND 13399
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Much of surface missing. Back striated.
H. as preserved 7.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Part of the head and raised hand only of a figure facing left. The elongated fingers of the hand are similar to those of the archers of Nos. 659 and 662.

664. ND 13494
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Much of surface missing. Back striated.
H. as preserved 6.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.8 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Parts of a pair of struggling males. Of the slightly better preserved figure on the left, only his lower body and his upper thighs survive. He is wearing a short belted kilt of a striped material. Across the kilt can be seen the blade of the sword, with which he is presumably attacking the second figure. His leading leg appears to be locked round the leading leg of his victim. Only this entwined leg survives of the second figure.

665. ND 13565
Plate 163
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Surface fragments missing, and surface pitted. Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 2.5 cm. L. as preserved 8.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Part of a hunting scene, of which all that survives is a human hand clutching a spear, which is being thrust into the back of the neck of a presumably rampant lion, facing right.

666. ND 13185
Iraq Museum

Fragment from bottom of panel, top and sides broken off. Surface pitted with fragments missing. Wide frame at bottom decorated with incised circles containing rosettes, the centres perforated by dowel holes. Back, cross-cross striations.
H. as preserved 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 5.8 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

A male figure kneels to the left and strikes a lion with a long sword. Only the lower body survives. He is wearing a short kilted skirt, with a fringed edge and hem decorated with chevrons. The lion appears to be seated or in a begging position, its tail curled round its haunch.

667. ND 11138
Iraq Museum, IM 65554

Panel, broken at sides. Large fragments from centre bottom, bottom right and surface missing, surface discoloured. Plain frame at top and bottom. Edges striated. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 4.2 cm. L. as preserved 14.1 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

A pair of lions, one on the left and the other on the right, attack a central bull. Both lions stand on their hindlegs (the hindlegs of the lion on the right are not preserved), their forelegs grasping the bull, their jaws sinking into him. Their tails hang between their legs. The lion on the right is impaled on the bull's horn. The lower hindlegs of a third lion can be seen on the left edge of the panel, presumably the beginning of a repeat of the scene. The bull stands with lowered head to the right. His head is grasped between the forepaws of one lion, the second grips his hindquarters. The bull's legs are only partially preserved. The details of the eyes, manes and musculature are modelled.

Four Similar Pieces, Nos. 668-71

668. ND 10320
Plate 162
Iraq Museum, IM 65271

Panel. Fragments missing from edges and surface. Plain frame at left. The edges at the top and bottom partially follow the curves of the backs of the struggling animals. Pupils of eyes drilled. Stump of a tenon on the right side. Three dowel holes are drilled vertically into the ivory at the top and the bottom. Back, slightly angled to tenon.
H. 4.8 cm. L. with tenon 21.8 cm. L. of panel 21.4 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

A complex, running combat frieze consisting of two bulls struggling to the right. Each is attacked by a winged griffin, whose beak tears at its chest, and by a lion, which is itself impaled on a bull's horn. The hindquarters of the griffin
attacking the bull on the left are shown at the top left. The lion in the centre has his back legs on the left-hand bull and bites the haunches of the leading bull. The scene would have continued on an adjacent panel.

Nos. 668-70 were fixed in the same way, with, in addition to the tenon of 668 and the striated backs of 669 and 670, dowels drilled vertically into the ivory at the top and bottom. These three pieces, together with the fragment 671, are similar in style. Note the unusual method of outlining the eye and drilling the pupil, the wing feathering, mane markings and the lightly indicated V's on the haunches. They probably formed parts of the same set and may have been carved in the 'drilled eye' workshop, see p. 177 above. Partially similar V's can be seen on Nos. 674 and 675.

669. ND 13109 Plate 162
Iraq Museum, IM 74839
Fragment from right side of panel, top, bottom and left side broken off. Surface fragments missing. Trace of dowel hole drilled vertically. Back striated.
H. as preserved 4.8 cm. W. as preserved 8.1 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Part of a complex, running combat frieze consisting of a lion, a bull and a griffin. The lion, with twisted head, is tearing at the bull's stomach. The bull appears to be falling across the panel. Only the head of the griffin survives, resting on the lion's flank.
See comment on No. 668.

670. ND 13555 Plate 162
Iraq Museum
Top right corner of panel, left side and bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top edge and surface. Top edge partially folded, the cut of the animals' bodies. Pupils of eyes drilled. Fixed by two dowels, D. 0.5 cm., drilled vertically. Joined to adjacent panel at right by two finer dowels, D. 0.3 cm.
H. as preserved 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Part of a complex, running combat frieze showing parts of a griffin, a bull and a lion, at the left the griffin with the bull's tail overlapping its neck, at the top right the hindquarters of the lion, below the bull.
See comment on No. 668.

671. ND 13553 Plate 162
Iraq Museum
H. as preserved 2.6 cm. L. as preserved 12.4 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Fragment from a complex, running combat frieze with parts of a winged griffin, lion and bull.
See comment on No. 668.

672. ND 13106 Plate 164
Iraq Museum, IM 74815
H. 5.5 cm. L. as preserved 14.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Part of a complex, running combat frieze with parts of a winged griffin and a lion attacking a prone bull. The griffin, whose wing lies along the top of the panel, has two curled tresses and is tearing at the bull's chest. The lion sinks its fangs into the bull's belly. The bull is lying on its back, its forelegs in the air.

For similar fragments, see Samaria, Pl. VIII, 1-3.

673. ND 13107 Plate 164
Iraq Museum, IM 74814
Top left section of panel, broken at right and bottom, top edge damaged. Some surface fragments missing. Pupils of eyes drilled. Plain frame at top.
H. as preserved 5.7 cm. L. as preserved 16.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Part of a complex, running combat frieze. Two lions sink their jaws into the hindquarters of a bull, struggling to the right. The hindquarters of a third lion, probably impaled on the bull's horn, can be seen at the top right.
See comment on No. 672.

674. ND 13557 Plate 165
Iraq Museum
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. L. as preserved 21.1 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
Part of a complex, animal combat scene, poorly preserved, with only parts of the bodies of the animals surviving. On the left a lion, with head and neck outstretched, sinking its jaws into the hindquarters of what looks like a bull forced to its knees, presumably by the onslaught of some animal, not preserved, on the right. Another creature attacks the belly of the lion from below.
Note the inverted V-markings on the first lion's haunches. They are similar to those on Nos. 671 and 675.

675. ND 13560 Plate 165
Iraq Museum
Fragment from left edge of panel, top, bottom and right side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Uneven, sloping, wide, triple frame at left. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 3.3 cm. L. as preserved 6.9 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
Only the hindquarters of an animal tilting downwards sharply to right survive.
Note the V-markings on the haunch, cf. No. 674. For a similar frame see No. 676.

676. ND 13251 Plate 165
Iraq Museum
Fragment from right edge of panel, top, bottom and left side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Wide, sloping, triple frame at right. Three dowel holes drilled into bottom edge, two D. 0.3 cm., one D. 0.2 cm. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 5.8 cm. L. as preserved 5.6 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Only the hindquarters of an animal, perhaps a lion, advancing left, tail between hindlegs, survive.
A similar frame occurs on No. 675. These sloping frames suggest that the panels may have been trapezoidal in form.

677. ND 13223 Plate 166
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of panel, top and sides broken off.
Fragments missing from bottom right and surface. Pupil of eye drilled. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 2.8 cm. L. as preserved 11.3 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. Part of a running combat frieze. The bull lying on its back to the left is attacked by a lion and a griffin? Of the lion on the left part of his hindquarters and lower jaw can be seen, of the griffin(?) on the right, only his elongated claws.

678. ND 13556 Plate 166
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Much of surface missing. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at top. H. as preserved 2.6 cm. L. as preserved 9.3 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. Part of a running combat frieze, of which only part of the head and body of a lion to the right survives.

679, ND 13108 Plate 167
Iraq Museum, IM 74827
Panel, sides broken off. Surface slightly pitted with fragments missing. Inlaid: wide frame at top and bottom decorated with an inlaid guilloche design, the centres of the guilloche consisting of drilled circles. Back striated. H. 6.1 cm. L. as preserved 9.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm. Part of a complex, running combat frieze. A bull, head not preserved, lies on its back with forelegs folded. Its belly is attacked by the head of a griffin and a lion's paw can be seen on its hindquarters. The griffin appears to wear some kind of beaded headcloth.

Nos. 679 and 680 share the same distinctive frame and headcloth on the griffin, were presumably made in the same workshop, and may have formed parts of the same set.

680. ND 13226 Plate 167
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom(?) of panel, sides and top broken off. Surface fragments missing. Inlaid: wide frame at bottom, decorated with an inlaid guilloche design, the centres of the guilloche consisting of drilled circles. Back striated. H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. Part of a running combat frieze. The head and chest of a griffin wearing a beaded headcloth and apparently attacking an animal, only the legs of which are preserved.

See comment on No. 679.

681. ND 13558 Plate 167
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of panel, sides and top broken off. Surface fragments missing. Wide frame at bottom decorated with a guilloche design. Panel perforated by dowel holes. Back, striated. H. as preserved 2.5 cm. L. as preserved 9.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. Part of a running combat frieze. All that survives is a bull's hoof, a lion's paws and a plaited herringbone design.

682. ND 13485 Plate 166
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of panel, sides and top broken off. Surface fragments missing. Wide frame at bottom decorated with a guilloche design. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 2.3 cm. L. as preserved 16.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. Possibly part of a running combat frieze. All that survives are some bovine hooves.

Group of Five, Nos. 683-8

683. ND 13414 Plates 168 and 169
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 5.0 cm. L. as preserved 12.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. Probably part of a hunting scene rather than an animal combat scene, for the lion, springing to the left, has an arrow embedded in his chest. The top of the lion's head and most of his legs are missing. One paw can be seen above his head, the other forepaw extended forwards. He has a snarling mouth, lines of plaited herring-bone along his foreleg, belly and hindquarters, and flame markings on his haunches. Falling down behind his back is another animal, of which only part of his body and one hindleg survive. The form of the hoof suggests that it was bovine.

There are similar muscle stylizations on Nos. 683 and 684, note the lions' manes, plaiting along the belly and flame markings. Similar markings can also be seen on the winged animal of No. 686. A humped shoulder, like that of the bull of No. 684, occurs on the poorly preserved piece, No. 688. The small fragments of Nos. 685 and 687 may also belong to this group. Their distinctive musculature links these pieces to the 'flame and frond' group, see pp. 16-17 above. A similar fragment from a combat frieze was found in Hamu, Barnett, C.V., p. 47, fig. 11, and p. 32 above.

684. ND 13647 Plates 168 and 169
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Panel perforated by two dowel holes. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 6.0 cm. L. as preserved 20.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. Part of an animal combat scene. On the left a humped bull, probably being forced to the ground by the lion springing from the right and sinking his jaws into his neck. The bull's tail and most of his legs are missing. His hump is outlined, and he has flame markings on his haunches. The lion, of whom only the head and the front of his body is preserved, has one paw on the bull's neck. His top of his head and his belly are outlined with a plaited herring-bone design and his face has rows of dots.

See comment on No. 683.

685. ND 13648 Plates 168 and 169
Iraq Museum
Three fragments, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Backs striated.
a. Entwined legs of a lion and a bull. Note the stylization on the lion's foreleg, similar to that on No. 683. H. as preserved 1.2 cm. L. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm. b. A bull's horn lies against a lion's neck. H. as preserved 1.7 cm. L. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. c. A horn on part of a lion's neck. H. as preserved 2.0 cm. L. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. See comment on No. 683.
686. ND 13465  Plates 168 and 169
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing, particularly on the right, where the design is not preserved. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 6.1 cm. L. as preserved 13.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The body and upper legs only of a winged griffin(?) possibly springing right, note stance of the two upper legs preserved. On the right edge traces only of the outline of the upper jaw, chest and leading leg of a lion(?) sinking its jaws into the neck of the griffin. A plant grows between the griffin's legs, the stalk can be seen below and traces of a leaf(?) above the wing. Note the unusual chest marking, outlined with beading and with curls and feathering, the plated herring-bone along the belly and down the hindquarters, and the flame markings on the haunches.
See comment on No. 683.

687. ND 13409  Plates 168 and 169
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 3.8 cm. L. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Fragment showing only part of the forequarters of a griffin(?), note the unusual chest marking partially similar to No. 686 above, and perhaps part of another beast attacking it, with a neck(?) decorated with lines of beading, cf. Nos. 679 and 680.
See comment on No. 683.

688. ND 13559  Plate 170
Iraq Museum
Left side of panel, right side and much of bottom broken off. Surface poorly preserved with many fragments missing, discoloured. In high relief. Wide plain frame at left, plain frame at top. H. as preserved 8.2 cm. L. as preserved 19.6 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.
Part of a complex, running combat frieze. On the left the massive figure of a humped bull advancing right: on the right, traces of an attacking lion.
For a similar humped bull with, as far as the state of preservation allows comparison, similar markings particularly on the unusual hump, see No. 684. See also comment on No. 683.

689. ND 13086  Plate 170
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, surface worn. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 4.7 cm. L. as preserved 8.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Part of a complex frieze of battling animals. The lion's body is twisted, the head grasping the griffin's throat. The griffin's head is thrust back, baring its neck. Only the heads of the two creatures and part of the griffin's wing survive.

690. ND 13224  Plate 171
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 3.3 cm. L. as preserved 5.4 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Part of a complex frieze of battling animals. All that survives is the head of a griffin attacking a lion's leg. The scaly base of the griffin's wing is preserved.

691. ND 13476  Plate 171
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Pupil of eye drilled. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 4.3 cm. L. as preserved 10.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Part of a complex frieze of battling animals. All that survives are the lowered head and neck of a bull, part of the hindleg of a creature attacked by the bull, perhaps a griffin(?) because of the wing feathers above, and the leg of another creature crossing the bull's chest.

692. ND 13351  Plate 171
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. H. as preserved 6.9 cm. L. as preserved 3.3 cm.
Part of an animal combat scene? All that survives are the forequarters, head missing, of a winged creature facing left. Unusual beading on the neck and strange stylization of wing.

693. ND 13061  Plate 171
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back striated. H. as preserved 2.8 cm. L. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Part of a complex frieze of battling animals. All that survives are the neck and chest of a lion attacking some other creature.

694. ND 13550  Plate 172
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 2.5 cm. L. as preserved 5.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of a complex frieze of battling animals. All that survives are the head and forequarters of a lion attacking a bull, of which only the head and neck are preserved. The lion's head is turned full-face, and the bull's horn pierces the lion's neck.

695. ND 13551  Plate 172
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 1.8 cm. L. as preserved 3.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of a complex frieze of battling animals. All that survives are the head and forequarters of a lion attacking the back of a bull.

696. ND 13274  Plate 172
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, light striations. H. as preserved 3.3 cm. L. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Part of a complex frieze of battling animals. All that survives are the head of a lion and part of the hindquarters of another creature, perhaps a bull. The lion's mouth is drilled deeply. There is a line of beading, perhaps from a wing(?) above the lion's head. Note the crossed lines on the hindleg.
697. ND 13554
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Much of surface missing and poorly preserved, iron stain. H. as preserved 4.0 cm. L. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 0.9 cm. Part of a complex frieze of battling animals. All that survives are the head and neck of a lion, biting the back of a bull, of whom only the top of the hindquarters is preserved.

698. ND 13552
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 3.0 cm. L. as preserved 5.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. Part of a complex frieze of battling animals. All that survives are the head and neck of a lion, biting the neck of a bull, of whom only part of the forequarters is preserved.

699. ND 13486
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. L. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. Part of a complex frieze of battling animals. All that survives are the head and neck of a lion, biting the back of a bull, and part of the chest and leading foreleg of a lion, wrapped round the bull.

700. ND 13225
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Pupils of eyes drilled. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 3.5 cm. L. as preserved 6.7 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. Fragment from complex frieze of battling animals. All that survives are the head and neck of a lion, attacking the back of a bull, of whom only part of the back and end of the tail are preserved. The lion's head is turned full-face. There is a possible trace of a wing in the upper left corner.

CATTLE

701. ND 10677
Iraq Museum (Nasiriyah), IM 65409

Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from top left corner and surface, much black discolouration. Eyes excised for inlay. Plain frame at top and bottom. H. 5.0 cm. L. 11.5 cm. A cow, standing to the right, turns her head back to lick the tail of her suckling calf. The calf faces the opposite direction. Note musculature above eyes and criss-cross markings on nose. A plant, probably with ribbed leaves, grows in front of the cow.

For a discussion on whether the panels with cows and calves belong to the ‘excised eye’ or ‘drilled eye’ groups, see p. 18 above. The panels Nos. 722 and 741 may also form part of this intermediate group.

702. ND 9178
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 69978

Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from centre bottom edge and surface, surface pitted and discoloured. Eyes excised for inlay. Plain frame at top, left side and bottom. Tenon at left. Back, poorly preserved, originally with horizontal striations. H. 5.0 cm. L. with tenon 16.1 cm. L. of panel 15.5 cm. Th. 1.1 cm. A pair of cows stand to the right, the head and chest of the one on the right was carved on the adjacent panel. The cow on the left turns her head back to lick the tail of her suckling calf. The calves face in the opposite direction.

703. ND 7689
Nicholson Museum, Sydney, 59-14

Rectangular panel, sides broken off. Fragments missing from top and bottom edges and surface, surface pitted. Eyes excised for inlay. Plain frame at top and bottom. H. 5.0 cm. L. as preserved 11 cm. Parts of two cows suckling their calves and standing to the left. Of the leading cow, only her hindquarters and the head of her calf are preserved. Of the following cow, her forequarters, with her head turned to lick the tail of her calf, survive. Only the head is missing of this calf.

704. ND 9179
British School of Archaeology

Rectangular panel. Bottom right corner and many surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Eyes excised for inlay. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, the top, bottom and left edges are bevelled, that on the right is straight, the surface is lightly striated. H. 5.4 cm. L. as preserved 8.8 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. A cow, standing to the right, tail and lower legs not preserved, turns her head back to lick the tail of her suckling calf. The calf, preserved only in outline, faces the opposite direction.

705. ND 13169
Iraq Museum

Fragment, top and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Back striated. H. as preserved 4.4 cm. L. 12.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. Part of the head and body of a cow standing to the right with head turned back to lick her suckling calf. Of the calf, only the top of the head and the top of the rump and tail survive. In front of the cow a plant with twisted stems ending in lanceolate leaves.

706. ND 13170
Iraq Museum

Fragment from bottom of panel, top and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Wide plain frame at bottom. Back striated. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. L. 12.3 cm. Th. 0.8 cm. The legs of three cows standing to the left and most of a calf survive. Of the leading cow, only one hind hoof is preserved. Of the cow in the centre all four lower legs survive, as does nearly all the calf, suckling to the right. Of the third cow only the leading hoof is preserved.
Fragment, no original edges. Surface fragments missing, poorly preserved. Eye excised for inlay.
H. as preserved 3.2 cm. L. as preserved 7.8 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
Only the body of a cow with turned head standing to the left from a cow and calf panel.

Bottom of panel, top broken off. Surface fragments missing, poorly preserved. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 3.5 cm. L. 9.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The legs only of a cow standing to the left, and most of the body of her calf, sucking to the right.

Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from top and bottom edges and surface, some grey speckling. Eyes excised for inlay. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, traces of horizontal striations.
H. 4.3 cm. L. 17.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Two bulls with lowered heads advance left, part of a continuous frieze of bulls. The horn tips are carved beside the rumps of the preceding animals, thus the horn tips of the leading bull is missing, while that of the bull following can be seen on the rump of the second bull.
The bulls of Nos. 709-13 probably belonged to the same set. Their eyes are excised for inlay and their neck musculature and scalloped dewlaps are similar. Almost identical bull silhouettes include Nos. 748-51 and 752-5. The taller bulls of Nos. 714-17 with scalloped dewlaps outlined with rims were also probably products of the same 'excised eye' workshop, together with the sphinxes of Nos. 645-53, see pp. 17-18 above.

Top of rectangular panel, bottom and left corner broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and grey speckling. Eyes excised for inlay. Plain frame at top and right side. Back, diagonal striations.
H. as preserved 3.3 cm. L. 16.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The bodies, legs only partially preserved, of two bulls with lowered heads advancing left, part of a continuous frieze of bulls. The horn tip of the second bull is carved beside the rump of the preceding animal. This section is the right end of a long continuous panel.
See comment on No. 709.

Rectangular panel, right side broken off. Many edge and surface fragments missing, surface preservation poor. Eye excised for inlay. Plain frame at top and bottom.
H. 4.0 cm. L. as preserved 8.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
A bull with lowered head strides to the right, horn and most of tail missing, part of a continuous frieze of bulls. The horn tip of the following bull is carved beside the rump.
See comment on No. 709.

Rectangular panel, broken at right. Fragments missing from bottom left corner, edges and surface, particularly from the bull on the left, iron stain. Eyes excised for inlay. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, diagonal striations.
H. 4.4 cm. L. as preserved 13.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Two bulls with lowered heads advance left, part of a continuous frieze of bulls. The horn tips of the leading bull would have been carved on the adjacent panel, while that of the bull following can just be seen on the rump, damaged, of the second bull.
See comment on No. 709.

Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from bottom edge and surface, which is poorly preserved. Eyes excised for inlay. Plain frame at top, left side and bottom. Two dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., on frame at left, a third dowel hole with the dowel still in situ in the neck of the leading bull. Back, poorly preserved, horizontal striations with a fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: +.
H. 4.3 cm. L. 17.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Two bulls with lowered heads advance left, part of a continuous frieze of bulls. Many details, such as horns, legs and musculature, not preserved. Trace of a plant, consisting of a voluted palmette flower on a short thick stalk, in front of the leading bull. This panel would have formed the left edge of the frieze.
See comment on No. 709.

Set of Four, Nos. 714-7

H. as preserved 5.3 cm. L. as preserved 10.0 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Bull, horns, tail and much of legs missing, with lowered head advances left, part of a continuous frieze of bulls, note the horn tip of the following bull on the rump. This bull has crisp-cross markings on the nose and a raised edge to the scalloped dewlaps.
The bulls of Nos. 714-17 have crisp-cross markings on the nose and a raised edge to their scalloped dewlaps. They presumably formed parts of the same set. These distinctive traits also occur on two of the bull silhouettes, Nos. 757-8. They may have been carved in the 'excised eye' workshop, see comment on No. 709 and pp. 17-18 above.

H. as preserved 5.3 cm. L. as preserved 10.0 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
The head and forequarters only of a bull with lowered head
advancing left, probably part of a continuous frieze of bulls. This bull has criss-cross markings on the nose and a raised edge to the scalloped dewlaps.

See comment on No. 714.

716. ND 13470  Plate 179
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. L. as preserved 7.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

A bull with lowered head advances right, probably part of a continuous frieze of bulls. The top of the back, horns, back of the hindquarters and lower legs are missing. This bull has criss-cross markings on the nose and a raised edge to the scalloped dewlaps. Some lines in the form of a rough rectangle are incised on the hindquarters.

See comment on No. 714.

717. ND 13471  Plate 179
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 4.2 cm. L. as preserved 10.1 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

A bull with lowered head advances right, probably part of a continuous frieze of bulls. The top of the back, horns, back of the hindquarters and lower legs are missing. The tip of the horn of the following bull can be seen on the rump. This bull has criss-cross markings on the nose and a raised edge to the scalloped dewlaps.

See comment on No. 714.

718. ND 8064  Plates 178 and 179
Iraq Museum, IM 62734
Top of panel, left side and bottom broken off. Top edge fragmentary, some surface fragments missing, surface deteriorated with some grey speckling. Trace of plain frame at top. Back striated.
H. as preserved 4.6 cm. L. as preserved 18.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

A bull with lowered heads advancing left, part of a continuous frieze of bulls. Of the leading bull all that survives is the top of its hindquarters and the top of its tail. The horn of the following bull overlapped his hindquarters. Of the second bull only the top of his lowered neck, his back and the top of his tail survive.

This fragmentary bull is markedly different in style from the rest of the series.

719. ND 9641  Plate 180
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 67.22.4
Rectangular panel, left side broken off. Fragments missing from bottom right and surface, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back poorly preserved, with criss-cross striations.
H. 4.1 cm. L. as preserved 15.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Two bulls, the one on the left only partially preserved, flank a central plant, on which they browse. The bulls are relatively crudely carved. Incised lines in front of the eyes terminate in knobs in front of the laid-back ears. There are no horns. The neck musculature and the ribs are indicated. The central plant has five stalks ending in triangular 'leaves'.

720. ND 10678  Plate 181
British School of Archaeology
Rectangular panel. Some edge and surface fragments missing, much black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 4.8 cm. L. 10.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

A bull advances right, head lowered to lily growing from plant with twisted stems and two flowers. A second lily plant grows between the bull's legs. The tip of the bull's tail was carved on the adjacent piece. The bull has long sweeping horns and incised eyebrows. Musculature is unmarked.

As far as the poor preservation of No. 721 permits comparison, it seems probable that the two panels were carved in the same workshop. The bulls are almost identical, as is the plant between the legs.

721. ND 9643  Plate 181
Iraq Museum
Rectangular panel, right side broken off. Many surface fragments missing, much of design obliterated, much grey speckling. Wide, plain frame at top and bottom. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 5.7 cm. L. as preserved 10.7 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

A bull advances right, head not preserved. A flowering plant branches out between the bull's legs. The tip of the bull's tail was carved on the adjacent piece. Musculature is unmarked.

See comment on No. 720.

722. ND 9628  Plate 180
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 69994
Rectangular panel, bottom left corner broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing, surface pitted with some speckling. Eye excised for inlay. Back, striated with long rectangular slot, 5.8 x 0.7 cm.
H. 6.1 cm. L. as preserved 11.2 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

A bull advances right, one hindleg and part of tail missing. His nose touches one of three lanceolate leaves growing from a plant in front of him. Simple neck musculature and scalloped dewlaps.

This panel may belong to a group with the cow and calf panels, Nos. 701-8, and No. 741, see p. 18 above.

*Set of Five, Nos. 723-7*

723. ND 9635  Plate 182
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 69992
Rectangular panel, bottom left corner and right side broken off. Fragments missing from centre, edges and surface, some surface pitting. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at top and bottom.
H. 5.9 cm. L. as preserved 18.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Three bulls advance left. Only the hindquarters of the leading bull are represented, and only the horn tips of the third bull, just touching the tail of the bull in front, can be seen on the right. The central bull lowers his head to browse on a plant with lanceolate leaves growing in front of him. Behind him is a voluted palmette flower on a short stalk. He is shown with two straight horns, instead of a single curving one, the pupil of his eye is drilled and his neck musculature is indicated.

The bulls of Nos. 723-7 are carved in a similar style, heavy
animals with two horns and the pupil of the eye drilled, associated with rather clumsy plants. They probably formed parts of the same set, and may have been carved in the 'drilled eye' workshop with Nos. 728-38, 743, and the combat scenes, Nos. 668-73, 677-8, 691, 697 and 700, see p. 17 above.

724. ND 9636
Iraq Museum
Top left section from a rectangular panel, right side and bottom broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at top and right side. Back striated.
H. as preserved 4.0 cm. L. as preserved 12.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
A bull, legs not preserved, advances right. The bull lowers his head to browse: the plant is not preserved. Two horns are shown, the pupil of the eye is drilled and the neck musculature is indicated.
See comment on No. 723.

725. ND 13473
Iraq Museum
Fragment from right side of panel, top, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at side. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.3 cm. W. as preserved 15.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
A bull, horns, top of head, back and tail and bottom of legs not preserved, advances right, nose touching a voluted palmette flower in front of him. Behind part of a lily flower. Both flowers have ribbed outlines. The pupil of the eye is drilled, and the neck musculature is indicated.
See comment on No. 723.

726. ND 13166
Iraq Museum
H. as preserved 4.8 cm. L. as preserved 11.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Two bulls advance right. Of the leading bull only the hindquarters, lower legs missing, are preserved. Of the second bull, only the head, neck and the outline of the chest are preserved. Between the two a lily with ribbed outlines flowers. The bull has straight horns, the pupil of the eye is drilled and the neck musculature indicated.
See comment on No. 723.

727. ND 13167
Iraq Museum
Fragment from right side of panel, top, left side and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, poorly preserved. Pupil of eye drilled.
H. as preserved 5.8 cm. W. as preserved 9.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The front of a bull, rest not preserved, advancing right, nose touching a voluted palmette flower, poorly preserved, in front of him. The bull has two horns, the pupil of his eye is drilled and the neck musculature is indicated.
See comment on No. 723.

Set of Four, Nos. 728-31

728. ND 7594
Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, ROM 959.9.1.2
Rectangular panel, fragmentary, both sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing, surface heavily pitted, some grey speckling. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at top and bottom. Top and bottom edges striated.
H. 6.8 cm. L. as preserved 15.3 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Bull, with lowered head and long sweeping horn, advances left, tail and right hindleg not preserved. There is a serrated pattern round the base of the horn, an incised pattern on the nose, the eye is circular and the neck musculature is indicated. His head is lowered to the leaf in front of him.
Nos. 728-31 show large bulls with single, sweeping horns with serrations round the base, with the pupils of the eyes drilled, with neck musculature and simple dewlaps and all probably associated with plants. They may have belonged to the same set. The bulls of this group, together with those of Nos. 723-7 and 722-6 as well as some of the combat friezes, may have been made in the 'drilled eye' workshop, see comment on No. 723 and p. 17 above.

N. & R. II, p. 585, fig. 553.

729. ND 9634
Ira Museum (Erbil), IM 69991
Rectangular panel, fragmentary, left side broken off. Many fragments from top and bottom edges and surface missing, much grey speckling. Pupil of eye drilled. Trace of frame at top, and frame at right side and bottom.
H. 6.9 cm. L. as preserved 15.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Bull, with lowered head and long sweeping horn, advances left, tip of horn and leading foreleg not preserved. There is a serrated pattern round the base of the horn, an incised pattern on the nose, the eye is circular and the neck musculature is indicated.
See comment on No. 728.

730. ND 13467
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of rectangular panel, sides and bottom broken off. Much of top frame and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at top, with striations along edge. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 5.7 cm. L. as preserved 11.4 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Bull with lowered head advances right, horn, top of neck, legs and tail not preserved. There is an incised pattern on the nose, the pupil of the eye is drilled, the neck musculature is indicated, and the dewlaps are scalloped. There is a frond under his nose.
See comment on No. 728.

731. ND 7993
University of Melbourne
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Pupil of eye drilled.
H. as preserved 4.7 cm. L. as preserved 11.3 cm.
Bull with lowered head advances right, horn, top of back, tail and lower legs not preserved. There is an incised pattern on the nose, the neck musculature is indicated, and the dewlaps
are scapled.
See comment on No. 728.

Five Similar Fragments, Nos. 732-6
732. ND 13472 Plates 186 and 187
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of rectangular panel, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at top. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. L. as preserved 11.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Bull with lowered head advances right, horn, lower head, chest, forelegs, lower parts of tail and hindlegs broken off. There is an incised pattern under the eye, the pupil of the eye is drilled, the neck musculature is indicated, ribs and thigh markings are shown, and there are incised lines at the root of the tail.

Although only partially preserved and the parts of comparison being, therefore, limited, it seems probable that Nos. 732-6 were all made in the same workshop, if indeed they did not form parts of the same set. Compare in particular the scapled dawlaps, the rib and thigh markings and the lines at the top of the tail. Probably part of the 'drilled eye' group with Nos. 723-31, 737-8, 743 and some of the combat friezes, see comments on Nos. 723 and 728, and p. 17 above.

733. ND 9642 Plates 186 and 187
British School of Archaeology
Fragment from rectangular panel, left side broken off. Fragments missing from top frame, bottom right corner and surface, some grey speckling, iron stains. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, light horizontal striations.
H. 5.6 cm. L. as preserved 7.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Bull advances right, head and much of neck carved on adjacent panel. Chest, most of forelegs, left hind hoof and tail broken off. The ribs and thigh markings are shown, and there are incised lines at the root of the tail.

See comment on No. 732.

734. ND 13475 Plates 186 and 187
Iraq Museum
H. 5.5 cm. L. as preserved 10.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Bull advances right, head, neck, chest, most of forelegs and tail broken off. The ribs and thigh markings are shown, and there are incised lines at the root of the tail.

See comment on No. 732.

735. ND 13478 Plates 186 and 187
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top right of panel, much of top edge, left side and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface poorly preserved. Plain frame at top and right side. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.5 cm. L. as preserved 10.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Part of the hindquarters and tail only of a bull advancing left. See comment on No. 732.

736. ND 13479 Plates 186 and 187
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of panel, sides and top broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some iron stains. Plain frame at bottom. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 3.9 cm. L. as preserved 6.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

The lower hindquarters and belly of a bull advancing right. See comment on No. 732.

Group of Three with Raised Heads, Nos. 737-9
737. ND unregistered Plate 188
Iraq Museum
Fragment, sides broken off. Many fragments from bottom, top left, frames and surface missing, surface pitted and discoloured. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, traces of horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 5.1 cm. L. as preserved 14.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Two bulls with raised heads gallop to the left. Of the leading bull, only the hindquarters survive, of the second bull the tail and the lower hindlegs are not preserved. There are traces of a raised pattern on the nose, the pupil of the eye is drilled, and the neck musculature and ribs are indicated.

As far as its poor state of preservation permits comparison, this piece is similar in design and style to the larger fragments Nos. 738 and 739. They may all have belonged to the same set and may have been carved in the 'drilled eye' workshop, see p. 17 above.

738. ND 9651 Plates 188 and 189
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 67.22.6
H. as preserved 5.8 cm. L. as preserved 14.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

A bull with head raised gallops to the left. Top of head, tail and legs, apart from the upper forelegs, missing. There is a raised pattern on nose, the centre of the eye is drilled, the neck musculature and ribs are indicated, and the dawlaps are scapled.

See comment on No. 737.

739. ND 13480 Plate 188
Iraq Museum
H. as preserved 7.0 cm. L. as preserved 8.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The forequarters only of a bull with raised head galloping to the left. Top of head and neck, and bottom of forelegs missing. Traces remain of a raised pattern on nose, the pupil of the eye is drilled, the neck musculature and ribs are indicated, and the dawlaps are scapled.

See comment on No. 737.

740. ND 7730 Plate 190
Iraq Museum, IM 62730
Rectangular panel, sides broken off. Some fragments from
edges and surface missing. Eye excised for inlay. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, criss-cross striations. H. 5.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

The head and forequarters only of a bull with lowered head advancing right. Only part of the horn is preserved. The eye was inlaid and the face markings and neck musculature incised.

741. ND 13168  Plate 189
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some surface deterioration and grey speckling. Eye excised for inlay. Back striated.
H. as preserved 5.3 cm. L. as preserved 13.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Part of the head and forequarters of a bull advancing right, part of the horn, the top of the head, neck and back and the lower forelegs are missing. The bull’s head is lowered. In addition to criss-cross markings on the nose, the eyebrows consist of carving incised lines, and long curving lines are incised on the cheek under the eye. The neck musculature is indicated, and the dewlaps are scalloped.

Possibly part of a group with the cow and calf panels, Nos. 701-8, and No. 722, see p. 18 above.

742. ND 13477  Plate 190
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing, poorly preserved. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.6 cm. L. as preserved 11.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Part of the head and lower body of a bull with lowered head advancing right. The horn, top of the head, neck, and back, the lower legs and tail are not preserved.

743. ND 13474  Plate 189
Iraq Museum
H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Part of the head and neck of a bull facing right. The eyebrows are curved, the circular eye is drilled, and there are incised lines on the cheek, in addition to an unusual form of neck musculature.

SILHOUETTES OF CATTLE
These fragile panels consisted of the silhouette figure of a bull or cow with ears and hooves at the top and bottom, see N. & R. II, p. 527, figs. 436-7, for relatively complete examples from NW 21. Not surprisingly these panels break easily, and most of the surviving pieces consist of only the body of the animal.

Pair, Nos. 744 and 745
744. ND 13174  Plate 190
Iraq Museum
Body of cow standing to left, head turned back to lick her calf, not preserved. Cow’s tail and lower legs broken off. Fragments missing from neck and surface, surface pitted. Eye excised for inlay, neck musculature indicated. The piece may have been fitted by using the two slots or grooves cut into the back. Back, poorly preserved, with the remains of fitter’s marks.
Fitter’s marks: perhaps the letters *aw, shin*.
H. as preserved 4.3 cm. L. as preserved 8.9 cm. Th. 4.3 cm.

Nos. 744 and 745 probably formed part of the same set. They are similar in style, are fixed by short tenon slots in the back of the neck, and have fitter’s marks. For other cow and calf panels see Nos. 701-8, and discussion on p. 18 above.

745. ND 13483a  Plate 190
Iraq Museum
The head and forequarters of a cow standing to the left with head turned back. The tip of her horn, most of her body and her lower forelegs broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay, neck musculature indicated. Back, lightly striated, with a tenon slot with dovetailed rebates cut down behind the neck and with fitter’s marks.
Fitter’s marks: letter *aleph* and human head.
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
See comment on No. 744.

746. ND 13483b  Plate 190
Iraq Museum
Fragment showing part of the head and forequarters of a cow, rest not preserved. The cow stands to the left with head turned back and tongue extended. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay, neck musculature indicated. Trace of fitter’s mark on poorly preserved back.
Fitter’s marks: poorly preserved.
H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 1.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

747. ND 13489  Plate 190
Iraq Museum
The body, top of head and legs missing, of a bull calf, standing to right with head raised to suckle. The tail is arched up over the flank. Surfaces poorly preserved. Eye excised for inlay, neck musculature indicated.
H. as preserved 1.8 cm. W. as preserved 4.3 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Set of Four, Nos. 748-51
748. ND 13172  Plate 191
Iraq Museum
Bull silhouette with lowered head advancing left. Fragmentary, top frame, horn, most of legs and end of tail and most of bottom frame broken off. Some surface fragments missing, and some grey speckling. Eye excised for inlay, neck musculature indicated, and dewlaps scalloped. Remains of plain frame at bottom. Back, smooth with keyhole slot, L. 1.5 cm. Separate, but probably belonging to this piece is the lower foreleg and part of the frame.
H. of bull as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 8.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Although varying in size, Nos. 748-51 are similar, compare the proportions, excised eyes, musculature, scalloped dewlaps and use of keyhole slots. These silhouettes can be compared to the bull panels, Nos. 709-13, and other products of the ‘excised eye’ workshop, see p. 17 above.

749. ND 13171  Plate 191
Iraq Museum
Bull silhouette with lowered head advancing left. Fragmentary, top frame, part of horn, the leading foreleg and part of
the headquarters and most of bottom frame broken off. Some surface fragments missing, and some grey speckling. Eye excised for inlay, neck musculature indicated, and dewlaps scalloped. Remains of plain frame at bottom. Back, smooth with keyhole slot, L. 2.1 cm., and fitter’s mark.
Fitter’s mark: letter daleth.
H. as preserved 4.9 cm. W. as preserved 9.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
See comment on No. 748.

750. ND 9649
British School of Archaeology
Bull silhouette with lowered head advancing right. Fragmentary, frames, horn, tail, and lower legs gone off. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay, some traces of blue, neck musculature indicated, and dewlaps scalloped. Back, smooth with keyhole slot, L. 1.9 cm., and fitter’s mark.
Fitter’s mark: apparently crossed lines.
H. as preserved 2.8 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
See comment on No. 748.

751. ND 13606
Iraq Museum, IM 74854
Bull silhouette with lowered head advancing left. Fragmentary, frames, horn, tail, and three legs broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay, neck musculature indicated, and dewlaps scalloped. Back, smooth with keyhole slot, L. 1.9 cm., and fitter’s mark.
Fitter’s mark: letter teth.
H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 8.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
See comment on No. 748.

Set of Four, Nos. 752-5

752. ND 9645
British School of Archaeology
Bull silhouette with lowered head advancing right. Fragmentary, frames, horn, tail, and lower legs broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling and iron stains. Eye excised for inlay, criss-cross markings on the nose, the neck musculature is indicated, and the dewlaps scalloped. Back, smooth with keyhole slot, L. 1.9 cm., and two fitter’s marks.
Fitter’s marks: circle with point in centre and perhaps a tail, and letter beth reversed.
H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. as preserved 10.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Nos. 752-5 are similar in proportions, musculature, dewlaps and the large drills used to excise the eyes for inlay. They form part of the ‘excised eye’ group with Nos. 709-17 and 748-58, see pp. 17-8 above.

753. ND 9647
British School of Archaeology
Bull silhouette with lowered head advancing right. Fragmentary, frames, horn tip, tail, and lower legs broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Eye drilled for inlay, criss-cross markings on the nose, the neck musculature is indicated, and the dewlaps scalloped. Back, smooth with keyhole slot, L. 2.1 cm., and two fitter’s marks, one fragmentary.
Fitter’s mark: a roughly incised circle.
H. as preserved 3.3 cm. W. as preserved 11.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
See comment on No. 752.

754. ND 9646
British School of Archaeology
Plate 191
Bull silhouette with lowered head advancing right. Fragmentary, frames, horn tip, most of tail and legs broken off. A few surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Eye drilled for inlay, criss-cross markings on the nose, the neck musculature is indicated, and the dewlaps scalloped. Back, smooth with keyhole slot, L. 2.2 cm., and a fitter’s mark.
Fitter’s mark: the letter heth.
H. as preserved 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 11.3 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
See comment on No. 752.

755. ND 13481
Iraq Museum
Plate 191
Fragment of the head and neck of a bull silhouette with lowered head advancing left. Some surface fragments missing. Eye drilled for inlay with trace of blue, criss-cross markings on the nose, the neck musculature is indicated, and the dewlaps scalloped. Back, smooth with beginning of keyhole slot, and a fitter’s mark.
Fitter’s mark: lightly scratched cross, circle between upper arms.
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
See comment on No. 752.

756. ND 7979
British School of Archaeology
Plate 192
Bull silhouette with lowered head advancing right. Fragmentary, frames, horn, much of edges, part of hindquarters, tail, and legs broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some grey speckling, bull poorly preserved. Eye drilled for inlay, criss-cross markings on the nose, the neck musculature is indicated, and the dewlaps scalloped. Back, poorly preserved, trace of keyhole slot.
H. as preserved 3.6 cm. W. as preserved 10.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
See comment on No. 752.

Pair, Nos. 757 and 758

757. ND 13173
Iraq Museum
Plate 194
Bull silhouette with lowered head advancing left. Fragmentary, frames, horn, tail, and legs broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted with some grey speckling. Eye excised for inlay, the neck musculature is indicated, and the scalloped dewlaps outlined. Back, smooth with keyhole slot, L. 1.7 cm., and fitter’s mark.
Fitter’s mark: double crossed lines.
H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 7.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Nos. 757 and 758 form a pair and have distinctive scalloped dewlaps, also shown on Nos. 714-7. They form part of the ‘excised eye’ group with Nos. 709-17 and 748-58, see pp. 17-8 above.

758. ND 9648
Iraq Museum
Plate 194
Bull silhouette with lowered head advancing left. Fragmentary, tail and legs broken off. Surface fragments missing, much grey speckling. Eye excised for inlay, the neck musculature is indicated, and the scalloped dewlaps outlined. Back, smooth with keyhole slot, and fitter’s mark.
Fitter’s mark: the letter kaph.
H. as preserved 3.3 cm. W. as preserved 10.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
See comment on No. 757.
759. ND 9652  
Iraq Museum

Bull silhouette advancing right. Fragmentary, horn, tail, and legs broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some iron stains. The eye is modelled, the neck and rib musculature incised. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.7 cm. W. as preserved 10.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The carving of the eye and musculature is different, as is the fixing of one of these openwork bovids by adhesive rather than with a keyhole slot. This bull was probably made in a different centre.

760. ND 10310  
British School of Archaeology

Bull, couchant, with legs folded under him, facing right. Fragmentary, horns, tail and most of the legs broken off. Much of surface missing. Carved in high relief. Eye deeply drilled for inlay, criss-cross markings on the nose, and crudely drawn muscles on neck. Two deep dowel holes, D. 0.7 cm. are drilled up into the ivory from the bottom. Back, some saw marks and iron stains.
H. as preserved 5.6 cm. L. as preserved 13.8 cm. Th. 3.2 cm.

An unusual piece.

DEER
761. ND 13198  
Iraq Museum

Panel, fragmentary, right side broken off. Fragments missing from lower centre, edges and surface, some surface pitting. Plain frame at top and bottom: half stylized tree at left. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 11.6 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

A stag, rampant to the left, his forefoot resting on the branches of a stylized tree. Of the stag, the head, one antler, part of the neck, the forelegs, part of the body and one hindleg survive. The antler branches out along the top of the panel. The stag browse on a shoot growing from the tree. Its neck is decorated with wavy incised lines, the shoulder blade is outlined and contains a cross mark, the ribs and line along the belly are decorated, and there are flame marks on the hindleg. The tree rises from a semicircle containing a scale pattern and outlined with beading. It consists of parts of four voluted branches, three curving upwards and one downwards. Fronds grow from the volute ends.

This panel belongs to the ‘flame and frond’ group, see p. 16 above.

762. ND 13275  
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top of panel, edges and bottom broken off. Beaded frame along top. Partially preserved dowel hole at top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Only part of the head, chest and flexed foreleg of a rampant stag, browsing to the left on a frond growing from a stylized tree. Of the tree only part of a voluted branch and the frond which the stag eats are preserved.

763. ND 13266  
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing.

Back, smooth with remains of fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: part of the Z-shaped letter zayin.
H. as preserved 2.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

The head, neck and chest only of a stag browsing to the left. The neck is decorated with lines of beading.

SECTION VI: PANELS WITH FLORAL MOTIFS, NOS. 764-887

STYLIZED TREES, OPENWORK PANELS
Three Panels with Date Palms, Nos. 764-6.

764. ND 13113  
Iraq Museum, IM 74686

Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, right side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Remains of tenon with a trace of a transverse dowel hole at top. Back smooth.
H. with tenon as preserved 12.1 cm. H. of panel as preserved 10.9 cm. W. as preserved 5.5 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

The top of a date palm tree, right side and bottom of trunk broken off. The trunk is decorated with a scale pattern. The branches are shown as a spray of fronds. Bunches of dates hang down on either side, though only the one on the left is preserved. Originally three, now two, flowers (?) on long stalks rise above the branches at the top.

This relatively naturalistic representation of a date palm is unique. The appearance of the bottom of the tree is shown on Nos. 765 and 766, one of which might have formed the bottom of this panel.

765. ND 13618  
Iraq Museum

Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, top broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Plain frame at bottom. Two narrow tenons at the sides of the frame, one with a dowel hole, tenon slot in back of base of panel. Remains of fitter's mark. Back smooth.
Fitter's mark: letter aleph reversed.
H. with tenons as preserved 12.1 cm. H. of panel as preserved 10.3 cm. W. 5.9 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

The bottom of a panel showing a date palm. Part of the scaly trunk and the fronds at the bottom of the palm tree are represented.

The top of the tree is shown on No. 764, see comment. No. 766 is similar.

766. ND 13619  
Iraq Museum

Fitter's mark: letter aleph.
H. with tenons as preserved 12.1 cm. H. of panel as preserved 10.3 cm. W. 5.9 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

The bottom of a panel showing a date palm. Part of the scaly trunk and the fronds at the bottom of the palm tree are represented.

See comments on Nos. 764 and 765.
Openwork tenoned panel. Flower at bottom right and fragments from tenons and surface missing, some pitting in centre. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tenons, slightly damaged, at top and bottom probably extended the width of the panel. Panel also fixed by two dowels below the frame at the top. Back smooth. Two depressions on the bottom tenon may be some rudimentary fitter's mark?
H. with tenons 10.0 cm. H. of panel 8.3 cm. W. 4.9 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Stylized tree, consisting of two sets of four upward-curving voluted branches. Fronds grow from the upward-curving volute ends and papyrus flowers (the one at the bottom right is missing) from the downward-curving volutes. The voluted branches spring from single chevrons on the trunk. There are two long and two short central petals at the top.

Nos. 767 and 768 are similar and almost certainly formed parts of the same set. There are slight variations in the number of the central petals and in the chevrons on the trunk. This type of tree with double branches resembles that on No. 602 and may be part of the 'pointed ear' group, see pp. 14 and 18 above. Compare also the trees of Nos. 769-72 and 775-6.

Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top tenon, top frame and surface, surface pitted with some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Top tenon damaged, bottom tenon extends most of the width of the panel with fitter's marks incised on the front. Panel also fixed by two dowels below the frame at the top. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth.
Fitter's mark: double crossed lines and two parallel vertical lines.
H. with tenons as preserved 9.9 cm. H. of panel 8.3 cm. W. 5.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Stylized tree, consisting of two sets of four upward-curving voluted branches. Fronds grow from the upward-curving volute ends and papyrus flowers from the downward-curving volutes. The voluted branches spring from chevrons on the trunk. There are six central petals at the top.

See comment on No. 767.


Openwork tenoned panel. Flower at bottom right and fragments from tenons and surface missing, some surface pitting in centre. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tenon at bottom extends over half the width of the panel. Dowel holes were drilled through by the volute ends of the outer upward-curving volutes. Back, tenon and frame lightly striated with fitter's mark on tenon.
Fitter's marks: two vertical lines.
H. with tenon as preserved 3.8 cm. H. of panel as preserved 3.5 cm. W. 3.8 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

The top of a stylized tree consisting of one set of four upward-curving voluted branches. One voluted palmette flower, probably growing from a downward-curving volute, survives at the bottom left. There are three central petals at the top, and chevrons and horizontal ribs are marked on the trunk.

See comment on No. 769.

Set of Three, Nos. 769-71

Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top left corner, top right palmette flower and stalk and from surface, much black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tenon at bottom extends over half the width of the panel. Dowel holes were drilled through by the volute ends of the outer upward-curving volutes, five are preserved, although there were probably six. Back smooth with fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: letter k.
H. with tenon as preserved 10.9 cm. H. of panel 10.0 cm. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Stylized tree consisting of three sets of four upward-curving voluted branches. Voluted palmette flowers grow from the downward-curving volutes, the top right flower is only partially preserved. There are three central petals at the top, and chevrons and horizontal ribs are marked on the trunk.
Nos. 769-71 are almost identical and probably belonged to the same set. This type of tree with double branches resembles that on No. 602 and may be part of the 'pointed ear' group, see pp. 14 and 18 above. Compare also the trees of Nos. 767-68, 772 and 775-6.

Bottom of openwork tenoned panel, bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Sloping tenon at top extends over half the width of the panel. Dowel holes were drilled through by the volute ends of the outer upward-curving volutes. Back, tenon and frame light striated with fitter's mark on tenon.
Fitter's mark: two letter nuns and the start of a third letter ehe.
H. with tenon as preserved 6.7 cm. H. of panel as preserved 6.0 cm. W. 4.4 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

The bottom of a stylized tree consisting of two sets of four upward-curving voluted branches, the upper set only partially preserved. Voluted palmette flowers grow from the downward-curving volutes, the stalks of the upper set have not survived. The trunk is decorated with chevrons and horizontal ribs.

See comment on No. 769.

Openwork tenoned panel, top broken off. Bottom right flower and some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at bottom. Stump of tenon at bottom. H. of panel as preserved 6.0 cm. W. 4.0 cm.

The bottom of a stylized tree consisting of one set of four upward-curving voluted branches. Fronds grow from the volute ends and voluted palmette flowers from the base of the trunk. The trunk is decorated with chevrons and curved and horizontal ribs.

This type of tree with double branches resembles that on No. 602 and may be part of the 'pointed ear' group, see pp. 14 and 18 above. Compare also the trees of Nos. 767-71 and 775-6.
773. ND 13599
Iraq Museum
H. with tenon as preserved 5.3 cm. H. of panel as preserved 4.9 cm. W. 3.4 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
The top of a stylized tree consisting of one set of voluted branches. Fronds grow from the volute ends. The trunk is decorated with chevrons. There are no central petals.

774. ND 13512
Iraq Museum
Top of openwork tenoned panel, bottom broken off. Fracture missing from tenon and surface. Plain frame at top. Stump of tenon at top, dowel holes drilled between central petals and volute ends.
H. with tenon as preserved 3.2 cm. H. of panel as preserved 2.8 cm. W. 2.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The top of a stylized tree consisting of one set of voluted branches. Fronds grow from the upward-curving volute ends and papyrus flowers, the stalks of which are not preserved, from the downward-curving volute ends. The trunk is decorated with chevrons and curving ribs. There are three central petals.

Pair of Fragments, Nos. 775 and 776
775. ND 13179
Iraq Museum
Top of openwork panel, bottom broken off. Surface pitted with fragments missing. Plain frame at top.
H. of panel as preserved 2.8 cm. W. 6.1 cm.
The top of a stylized tree consisting of one set of four voluted branches. Fronds grow from the upward-curving volute ends and papyrus flowers, the stalks of which are only partially preserved, from the downward-curving volute ends. There are three central petals.
Nos. 775 and 776 are similar in size, design and style and may have formed parts of the same set or even the same panel. This type of tree with double branches resembles that on No. 602 and may be part of the 'pointed ear' group, see pp. 14 and 18 above. Compare also the trees of Nos. 767-72.

776. ND 13511
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, fragmentary, top and bottom broken off. Surface pitted with fragments missing. Back poorly preserved, originally smooth.
H. as preserved 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The centre of a stylized tree consisting of the remains of two sets of four voluted branches. Fronds grow from the upward-curving volute ends and papyrus flowers, the stalks of which are only partially preserved, from the downward-curving volute ends.
See comment on No. 775.

777. ND 13510
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, fragmentary, top and bottom broken off. Surface pitted with fragments missing. Back poorly preserved, originally smooth.
H. as preserved 5.1 cm. W. as preserved c. 2.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Part of a stylized tree consisting of the remains of one set of voluted branches. A frond grows from a downward-curving volute end, and a pair of papyrus flowers from the trunk.

778. ND 13634
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing, iron stains. Double frame at top and bottom. Panel pierced by dowel holes, with dowels in situ, at top and bottom. Back striated. Edge of frame smooth with fitter's mark on upper edge.
H. as preserved 11.6 cm. W. as preserved 1.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Stylized tree consisting of one set of voluted branches at the top of a long straight trunk. The upward-curving voluted branches are broken off, fronds grow from the downward-curving volutes. There are four central petals and chevron designs between the branches.
Although there are differences in detail, there is a similarity of style and design between Nos. 778 and 779. This simple type of stylized tree, particularly No. 779, is shown on No. 527, a panel of the 'triple flower' group. This form of stylized tree may have been the type used with panels of the 'triple flower' group, Nos. 422-59, 527-9 and 599-601, see pp. 11-14 and 18 above.

779. ND 13097
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, sides broken off. Fracture missing from tenon, frame and surface missing, some pitting and grey speckling. Double frame at top. Angled tenon at top, broken at sides: rectangular tenon slot, L. 1.0 cm., cut into the thickness of the ivory at the bottom. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth with fitter's mark at bottom.
Fitter's mark: perhaps the inverted letter 'gimmel' or marks partly cut off.
H. with tenon as preserved 19.9 cm. H. of panel 19.1 cm. W. as preserved 5.2 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Stylized tree consisting of two sets of voluted branches on a long straight trunk. The upward-curving voluted branches are broken off, double fronds grow from between the volutes and the downward-curving volutes. There are four central petals and chevron designs between the branches.
See comment on No. 778.

780. ND unknown, provenance SW 37 or SW 12
Iraq Museum (Mosul)
Openwork panel, fragmentary, top broken off. Fragments missing from bottom and surface. Plain frame at top and bottom. No trace of fixing, but back not examined.
H. 11.9 cm. W. 8.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Stylized tree consisting of two sets of voluted branches, the upward-curving branches of the lower set are not preserved. Flowers probably grew from both sets of upward-curving branches, note the stalks at the top and the voluted papyrus flowers below. Buds curve out from the base of the tree. There are eight central petals and the trunk is decorated with chevron designs between the branches, and horizontal and curving ribs. At the base of the trunk is a row of scales.
No. 780 is similar to the two half-trees, Nos. 781 and 782,
compare the arrangement of the branches and flowers and the
decoration of the trunk. The latter, however, are carved on
both sides.

Pair Carved on Both Sides, Nos. 781 and 782
781. ND 10412
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel, top broken off. Papyrus stalk, edge
and surface fragments missing. Carved on both sides. Plain
frame at base, top not preserved. Tenon on the bottom edge.
H. with tenon as preserved 13.3 cm. H. of panel as preserved
12.8 cm. W. 5.0 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Carved on both sides. Front: a half stylized tree consisting of
one set of voluted branches, top of tree not preserved. Flowers
grow from the volute ends and the base of the trunk, a papyrus
and a voluted palmette flower from the volute ends and a
voluted palmette flower and a bud from the base of the trunk.
The trunk is decorated with chevron designs between the
branches, and horizontal and curving ribs. Two rows of scales
are carved at the base of the trunk. Back: carved with the
same design as the front in reverse, although less well
preserved.

Nos. 781 and 782 are similar in style but differ slightly in size
and design. No. 781 has a scale pattern at the base and buds
and palmette flowers growing from it, while No. 782 has a
chevron design and just a bud growing up beside the trunk.
They are probably the products of the same workshop.

782. ND 10354
Iraq Museum, IM 65285
Openwork tenoned panel, top and bottom broken off. Some
surface fragments missing. Carved on both sides.
H. as preserved 12.8 cm. W. 4.3 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Carved on both sides. Front: a half stylized tree consisting of
one set of voluted branches, top and bottom of tree not
preserved. A lily and a palmette flower grow from the volute
ends, and a bud on a long stalk near the trunk. The trunk is
decorated with chevron designs between the branches, and
horizontal and curving ribs. Back: carved with the same design
as the front in reverse, although less well preserved.

See comment on No. 781.

783. ND 9162
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from edges,
bottom and bottom tenon, and surface, surface poorly
preserved. Carved on both sides from a thick piece of ivory.
Plain frame at top and bottom, on better preserved side.
Partial tenons at top and bottom.
H. with tenons 15.7 cm. H. of panel 13.1 cm. W. 6.3 cm.
Th. 2.8 cm.
Carved on both sides. Front: stylized tree consisting of three
pairs of voluted branches. The junction of the branches are
decorated either with quadruple chevrons or at the top by five
petals. A scale pattern is incised on the base of the trunk.
Back: carved with the same design as the front in reverse,
although less well preserved.

784. ND 13600
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, no original edges. Many surface frag-
ments missing, poorly preserved. Carved on both sides.

Remains of a tenon slot and two dowel holes on top and
remains of a tenon slot, poorly preserved, on bottom.
H. as preserved 16.9 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.
Carved on both sides. Front: part of a large voluted branch
from a stylized tree. Back: similar design, but poorly
preserved.

Similar large-scale volutes have been found at Samaria,
Samarra, Pl. XXII.1; and Salamis, Salamis III, Pl. LV, No.
513, and see p. 18 above.

Set of Five, Nos. 785-9
785. ND 13621
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, broken at top, sides and bottom. Some
surface fragments missing. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 31.7 cm. W. as preserved 7.2 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.
Part of a large stylized tree consisting of the remains of two
sets of voluted branches, with two or three fronds growing
from the volute ends. Both sets of branches are decorated with
chevrons, semi-circles and drops filled with a criss-cross design
and have seven fronded central petals.

There are a number of fragments of this unusual type, all of
which probably belonged to the same set, see Nos. 785-9.
Compare the long feathery fronds and the patterns decorating
the junctions of the branches.

786. ND 13598
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment from top, left side and bottom broken
off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame. Broken
dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm., in frame at left, with tenon slot, 0.9 ×
0.5 cm., in left side. Tenon at top. Back smooth.
H. with tenon as preserved 9.9 cm. H. of panel as preserved
8.5 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
The top right section of a large stylized tree consisting of the
remains of one set of voluted branches, with a pair of fronds
growing from the upper volute end. The original junction of
the branches is decorated with parts of a chevron, a semi-circle
and a drop filled with a criss-cross design and has fronded
central petals.

See comment on No. 785.

787. ND 13633
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment from bottom left, broken at top and
sides. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame. Only
stump of tenon survives. Back, smooth with remains of fitter's
mark.
Fitter's mark: three parallel diagonal lines.
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The bottom left corner of a stylized tree consisting of the
remains of one set of voluted branches, with a pair of fronds
growing between the voluted branches and a frond and a
flower stalk from the downward-curving volute.

See comment on No. 785.

788. ND 13098
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment from top, sides and bottom broken off.
Some surface fragments missing and surface pitting. Trace of frame and remains of circular peg at top. Back, faint, cross-crot striations.

H. with peg as preserved 17.0 cm. H. of panel as preserved 14.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Fragment from top right of a large stylized tree consisting of the remains of one set of voluted branches, with fronds growing from between the voluted branches and from the downward-curling volute end. The original junction of the branches is decorated with parts of a chevron and a semi-circle, filled with a cross-crot design and has fronded central petals.

See comment on No. 785.

789. ND 13622
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Remains of perforated tenon slot at bottom: D. of dowel 0.4 cm. Back striated. H. as preserved 18.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.8 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

Fragment from the centre of a large stylized tree. The junction of the branches is decorated with a chevron, a semi-circle, and a drop, filled with a cross-crot design and has fronded central petals. Traces remain of the set of branches above and below.

See comment on No. 785.

790. ND 13623
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, top and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Fragment showing part of the trunk decorated with scales and part of one set of voluted branches from a stylized tree. Fronds grow from the volute ends and the trunk is decorated with raised chevrons.

791. ND 1509
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, broken at top and sides. Some surface fragments missing. H. as preserved 4.8 cm. W. as preserved 5.2 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Fragment from an unusual form of stylized tree consisting of two pairs of voluted branches set upright and supporting another pair of branches, only the stumps of which survive and the centres of which are decorated with semi-circles filled with cross-crot designs. Fronds grow from the volute ends.

792. ND 13629
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment from bottom of tenoned panel. Some surface fragments missing. Triple frame and short tenon at bottom. Back, poorly preserved with remains of fitter's mark. Fitter's mark: two lines meeting or crossing. H. with tenon as preserved 4.8 cm. H. of panel as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Bottom of panel showing an unusual form of stylized tree, consisting of two half voluted branches and the curve from another curved branch. Petals occur at the bottom between the voluted branches, and at the edge of the panel.

793. ND 13178
Iraq Museum
Openwork voluted palmette flower, broken at top and bottom, probably from a large stylized tree. Iron stain. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

STYLIZED TREES: PANELS WITH BACKGROUNDS

Pair, Nos. 794 and 795

794. ND 10429
British School of Archaeology
Tenoned panel. Fragments missing from tenons, edges and surface, surface pitted. Plain frame on all sides. Tenons at top and bottom, damaged, extend most of the width of the panel. Two horizontal lines on front of top tenon, horizontal line and three drill holes on front of bottom tenon. Back, smooth with fitter's mark. Fitter's mark: S-shaped mark enclosing points. H. with tenons as preserved 10.5 cm. H. of panel 9.2 cm. W. 5.1 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Stylized tree consisting of one pair of upward-curving, and one pair of downward-curving voluted branches. Flowers grow from beside the trunk, fronds from the lower pair of voluted branches and fronds and flowers from the upper pair. There is a broad fan of petals in the centre.

Nos. 794 and 795 are generally similar in size, design and style, although there are differences in the arrangement of the branches, fronds and flowers. They probably formed part of the same set.

795. ND 10369
Iraq Museum, IM 65291
Tenoned panel. Fragments missing from tenons, edges and surface. Plain frame on all sides. Tenons at top and bottom extend most of the width of the panel. Horizontal lines on front of top tenon. Fitter's marks (unclear on photograph) on front of bottom tenon. H. with tenons 11.0 cm. W. 5.1 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Stylized tree consisting of one pair of upward-curving and two pairs of downward-curving voluted branches. Fronds grow from the ends of the voluted branches and flowers from the trunk above the lowest pair of voluted branches. There is a broad fan of petals in the centre, and curved ribs between the voluted branches on the trunk.

See comment on No. 794.

796. ND 9474
Iraq Museum, IM 65258
Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from bottom tenon and surface, which is poorly preserved and discoloured. Rectangle cut out of top left corner. Wide frame at top and bottom, decorated with rows of vertical ribs between plain bands, plain frame at sides. Two narrow tenons at base: at top two dowel holes, D. 0.5 cm., cut into the thickness of the ivory. Back smooth.

H. with tenons 15.2 cm. H. of panel 14.2 cm. W. 6.2 cm. Th. 2.0 cm.

Stylized tree, poorly preserved, consisting of four pairs of downward-curving voluted branches.
Pair, Nos. 797 and 798

797. ND 13626 Plate 207
Iraq Museum

Top of tenoned panel, broken top and bottom. Fragments missing from tenon, edges and surface, surface poorly preserved. Plain frame at top and sides. Tenon at top, and dowel holes, D. 0.4 cm., through each volute. H. with tenon as preserved 6.7 cm. H. of panel as preserved 6.2 cm. W. at top 4.0 cm. Max. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The top of a stylized tree consisting of one set of voluted branches. Fronds grow between the voluted branches and from the volute ends. Fronded petals in the centre rise from a semi-circle with incised, criss-cross design.

Nos. 797 and 798 are similar but not identical.

798. ND 13630 Plate 207
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top left corner of tenoned panel, right side and bottom broken off. Fragments missing from tenon and surface. Plain frame at top, double frame at left side. Stump of tenon at top, and dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., through each volute. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 6.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

The top left corner of a stylized tree consisting of one set of voluted branches. Fronds grow between the voluted branches and from the volute ends.

See comment on No. 797.

799. ND 13515 Plate 208
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top of tenoned panel, right side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Stump of tenon at top. Back smooth.

H. with tenon as preserved 3.0 cm. H. of panel as preserved 4.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm.

The top left corner of a stylized tree. All that survives are a pair of upward-curving voluted branches with fronds growing from the ends, and one downward-curving branch with a voluted palmetto flower growing from it. Another flower grows up in the centre.

800. ND 13513 Plate 208
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 2.8 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The top of a stylized tree consisting of one set of voluted branches with a wide fan of petals in the centre. The volutes appear to have drilled centres, and fronds grow from the downward-curving ones.

Pair of Twinning Plants, Nos. 801 and 802

801. ND 9656 Plate 208
Iraq Museum, IM 69990

Fragmentary rectangular panel, bottom broken off. Top left corner and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Back, striated and with gouge marks.

H. as preserved 4.7 cm. W. 6.1 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

A plant consisting of five stems, tied at the centre. The most complicated stem is that in the centre. Above the tie this consists of two short downward-curving volutes and a papyrus flower at the top. Additional, long curving stalks grow out sideways from both above and below the volutes, the upward-curving stalks end in papyrus flowers (only the one on the right survives), while the downward-curving ones end in pomegranate flowers. These touch the papyrus flowers which curve up from the bottom of the panel. For their original form, see No. 802. The stems next to the central stem grow pomegranate flowers, which touch the top.

Nos. 801 and 802 are similar in size, design and style and probably formed parts of the same set. Complete examples of the design occur on the bottom register of the plaque No. 219 and on a tenoned panel from SW 12, ND 11027, see N. & R. II, p. 553, fig. 492, and an openwork tenoned panel from S.5, ND 7671, ibid, p. 507, fig. 411. This motif is said to be Egyptian in inspiration and to symbolize the union of Upper and Lower Egypt. See also a simpler version of this motif at Khorsabad, Khorsabad II, Nos. 60 and 61, Pl. 55, p. 97, and see p. 18 above.

802. ND 13631 Plate 208
Iraq Museum

Rectangular panel, fragmentary. Fragments missing from left side, top right, bottom and surface. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, striated and with gouge marks.

H. as preserved 6.0 cm. W. 5.0 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

A plant, most of the left side missing, originally consisting of five stems, tied at the centre. The middle stem above the tie consists of a pair of short downward-curving volutes and a papyrus flower. Additional, long curving stalks grow out sideways from both above and below the volutes (only those on the right survive). The upward-curving stalk ends in a papyrus flower and the downward-curving one in a pomegranate flower, which touches the papyrus flower curving up from the bottom. Pomegranate flowers grow on the stems next to the central stem.

See comment on No. 801.

803. ND 13596 Plate 209
Iraq Museum

Rectangular panel. Large fragment from bottom right and many surface fragments missing, surface poorly preserved front and back. Double frame at top and sides, frame at bottom probably plain. Back, originally striated.

H. 10.8 cm. W. 5.9 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Stylized tree consisting of the remains of two sets of voluted branches. As far as can be seen from the poor state of preservation, fronds grow from the upward-curving and the lower downward-curving volute ends, lilies from the upper downward-curving volute ends and from the base of the trunk.

804. ND 8033 Plate 209
Iraq Museum


H. as preserved 12.9 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

The remains of a stylized tree once consisting of at least three sets of four upward-curving voluted branches with buds and lily flowers growing from the volute ends. A fan of central petals rises from the centre of the voluted branches.
805. ND 10570
British School of Archaeology
Vertical panel, top, bottom and right side broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and black speckling. Back, vertical striations visible under gauze. H. as preserved 20.8 cm. W. as preserved 6.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
A stylized tree, fragmentary, consisting of at least four sets of upward-curving voluted branches (only three of which survive), together with short downward-curving voluted branches, from which palmette flowers grow. Fronds grow from the bottom set of voluted branches and palmette flowers would have grown from the base of the trunk, not preserved. The trunk is decorated with chevrons and curved and horizontal ribs.

806. ND 7994
Iraq Museum
Top of panel, bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, much grey speckling. Partially restored in wax. Plain frame at top. Mitred left side. Back, diagonal striations. H. as preserved 11.7 cm. W. as preserved 5.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Top section only of the right side of a stylized tree. The top voluted branch, half of the central fronds, a lily flower and the end of the second voluted branch are all that survive.

807. ND 13561a
Iraq Museum
Fragment from left side of panel, right side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Double frame at left, wide plain area at top. Top, possibly mitred. Back striated. H. as preserved 6.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
All that survives of the design is a lily-shaped flower with a fan of petals above the centre.

808. ND 13561b
Iraq Museum
Fragment from right side of panel, top, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at right. Back striated. H. as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
All that survive are a curving stem with two lily flowers, and the beginning of a second curving stem on the left.

809. ND 13516
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Plain frame at top with mitred edge. All that survives of the design is a lily flower with a protruding fan of petals decorated with chevrons. Back, diagonal striations. H. as preserved 4.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

FRIEZES OF RUNNING PALMETTES
Numerous examples of these designs occur. They were obviously used to form long repetitive friezes, perhaps to decorate furniture stretchers, and must have been mass-produced. They are all openwork, were carved in varying sizes and, within the same general type, have slightly different forms of decoration. Most of the panels were held in situ by tenons at top and bottom, although some have simple mitred edges, with additional fixing being achieved by dowelling. The fixing of some tenoned panels was also strengthened by dowelling. See also p. 18 above.

810. ND 9582
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, broken at sides. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Mitred edges. Dowel hole between fronds. Back smooth. H. 4.8 cm. W. as preserved 6.3 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
One and a half palmettes from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons, hanging branches and chevrons are outlined with raised ribs. Three central petals between festoons and fronds between branches and festoons.

811. ND 9583
British School of Archaeology
Openwork panel, bottom broken off. Part of trunk, edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Two dovetailed slots are carved into the back at the top, a dowel hole perforates the centre of the panel, and there is a trace of another dowel hole on the left edge. Back, smooth with fitter's marks.
Fitter's marks: scratches or fitter's marks and two lines on top edge. H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. 7.9 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Two palmettes from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are divided in two and outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double. Three central petals between festoons and feathered fronds between branches and festoons.
The method of fixing is unusual.

812. ND 9581
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, left side broken off. Parts of frames and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Double frame at top and bottom. Dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., between fronds perforate the panel. Back smooth. H. as preserved 5.6 cm. W. 11.3(?) cm. Th. 0.7(?) cm.
Two palmettes and part of a third from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double. Three central petals and feathered fronds between branches and festoons.

Set of Three, Nos. 815-7

813. ND 9565
British School of Archaeology
Openwork panel. Fragments missing from top right, bottom left and surface, some surface pitting. Plain frame at top, no frame at bottom. The top and bottom edges are mitred or chamfered. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth. Max H. of panel 7.3 cm. H. of panel at front 6.9 cm. W. 4.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are formed into three angled ridges. Double chevrons in the centre, two central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
Nos. 813-17 probably formed parts of the same set. Compare the method of fixing, the lack of a bottom frame and the method of representing the palmettes. Similar examples were found at Samaria, Samaria, Pl. XX, 1 and 2, see pp. 18 and 34 above.
Openwork panel, bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top left, right side and surface, iron stains. Plain frame at top. The top edge is mitred or chamfered. Back, slightly curved and smooth.
H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
One palmette, trunk missing, from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are formed into three angled ridges. Double chevrons in the centre, two central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.

See comment on No. 813.

Openwork panel, bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top left and right and surface. Plain frame at top. The top edge is mitred or chamfered. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 6.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
One palmette, right branch and trunk missing, from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are formed into three angled ridges. Double chevrons in the centre, two central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.

See comment on No. 813.

Openwork panel, bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top right, bottom left and right and surface. Plain frame at top. The top edge is not preserved. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 10.2 cm. W. as preserved 6.4 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
One palmette, trunk missing, from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are formed into three angled and feathered ridges. Two central feathered petals and feathered fronds between branches and festoons.

Openwork tenoned panel, left side broken off. Fragments missing from top right, bottom left and right and surface. Plain frame at top, no frame at bottom. Remains of tenons at top and bottom, with part of fitter's mark on front of bottom tenon. Back smooth.
Fitter's mark: letter pe.
H. with tenons 6.9 cm. H. of panel 5.7 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
One palmette, parts of left festoon and branch missing, from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs. Three central petals, double chevrons and fronds between branches and festoons.

Similar panels were found at Arslan Tash, Arslan Tash, Pl. XLIV, Nos. 94-6.

Openwork tenoned panel, bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted, and with iron stains. Plain frame at top. Partial tenon at top. Back smooth.
H. with tenon as preserved 10.3 cm. H. of panel as preserved 9.4 cm. W. 6.3 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
One palmette, trunk missing and central chevrons worn, from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs. Two central petals, and fronds between branches and festoons.

Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from bottom left corner and surface, some surface pitting. Plain frame at top, no frame at bottom. Low short tenons at top and bottom. Back smooth.
H. with tenons 11.8 cm. H. of panel 11.0 cm. W. 5.2 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are formed into three angled ridges. Single chevron above festoon and at top of trunk, double chevron between festoons, and fronds between branches and festoons.
Similar examples were found at Samaria, Samaria, Pl. XX, 1 and 2, see pp. 18 and 34 above.
N. & R. II, p. 593, fig. 572.

Set of Four, Nos. 820-3

Openwork tenoned panel, fragments missing from bottom left and right corners and surface, some surface pitting. Plain frame at top, trace of frame at bottom. Short tenon at top, stump of tenon at bottom. Back, smooth with some iron stains.
H. with tenon as preserved 7.7 cm. H. of panel 6.7 cm. W. 4.3 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are formed into five angled ridges. Three central petals, double chevrons, horizontal ribs on trunk and fronds between branches and festoons.
Nos. 820-3 are similar, compare the sharply angled and ridged branches, the central ribbing and the method of fixing. They probably formed parts of the same set.

Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top tenon and frame, top and bottom right, bottom tenon and surface, surface poorly preserved, some grey speckling. Trace of frame at top, no frame at bottom. Stump of tenon at bottom. Back originally smooth, now pitted.
H. as preserved 7.0 cm. W. 4.4 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are formed into five angled ridges. Central petals poorly preserved, double chevrons, horizontal ribs on trunk and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 820.

Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top right, left side and surface, surface poorly preserved, some iron stains. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top and bottom.
823. ND 9562
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, top broken off. Fragments missing from top and bottom right and surface, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top, no frame at bottom. Stump of tenon at top, bottom not preserved. Back originally smooth, now pitted. H. as preserved 7.0 cm. W. 4.5 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are formed into five angled ridges. Three central petals, double chevrons, horizontal ribs on trunk and fronds between branches and festoons.
No. 823 probably belongs to the same set as Nos. 820-2, although it lacks the frame at the bottom. It might therefore belong to another set made in the same workshop.

824. ND 9575
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top tenon and frame, left side, bottom left corner and surface. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top and bottom extend width of panel. Back smooth with fitter's marks. Fitter's marks: letter he and two small circles. H. with tenons 7.7 cm. H. of panel 5.8 cm. W. 4.8 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
Nos. 824-35 may have formed parts of the same or similar sets. They all have double frames, outlined festoons and branches, otherwise left plain, and chevrons at the junctions of branches and festoons. The only difference is that some have double and some single chevrons. Similar panels were found at Arslan Tash, Arslan Tash, Pl. XLIV, Nos. 94-6, and see pp. 18 and 31 above.

825. ND 9573
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top tenon and frame, top left, bottom right frame and tenon and surface. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenon stumps at top and bottom. Back, smooth with fitter's marks. Fitter's marks: letters 'ayin and daleth(?)'. H. with tenons 7.7 cm. H. of panel 5.8 cm. W. 4.8 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs: the chevrons are double. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 824.

826. ND 10351
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from from top left and surface. Double frame at top and bottom. Narrow tenons with projecting tongues at top and bottom. Back, smooth with fitter's mark on back of bottom tenon. Fitter's mark: letter daleth. H. with tenons 8.1 cm. H. of panel 6.1 cm. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 824.

827. ND 10564
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel, left side broken off. Fragments from bottom right and surface missing, surface slightly pitted. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top and bottom and dowel hole between palmettes. Back, smooth with worn fitter's mark on back of bottom tenon. Fitter's mark: three vertical strokes and letter yeth (Iraq 24, p. 50, fig. 2d). H. with tenons 7.5 cm. H. of panel 6.0 cm. W. 7.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Two palmettes, left side of palmette on left not preserved, from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are single. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 824.

828. ND 10574
Iraq Museum (Babylon), IM 65385
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from tenons and surface, surface slightly pitted. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top and bottom and dowel hole between palmettes. Back smooth. H. with tenons 7.3 cm. H. of panel 5.9 cm. W. 9.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Two palmettes from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are single. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 824.

829. ND 9574
Iraq Museum, IM 69981
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top tenon, left edge and surface, surface pitted. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top and bottom, fitter's mark on front of bottom tenon. Back smooth. Fitter's mark: vertical line followed by possible letter yade. H. with tenons 7.8 cm. H. of panel 6.2 cm. W. 4.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are single. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 824.
830. ND 10308
Iraq Museum, IM 65465
Plate 216
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from surface. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top and bottom. Back, smooth with fitter's mark. Fitter's mark: letter aleph reversed. H. with tenons 7.3 cm. H. of panel 5.6 cm. W. 4.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are not preserved. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 824.

831. ND 9579
Plate 217
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top tenon, bottom right corner and much of surface, poorly preserved. Double frame at top and bottom. Remains of tenons at top and bottom. Back, smooth with fitter's marks. Fitter's marks: apparently letters he on one frond and zayin on stem. H. with tenons 7.2 cm. H. of panel 5.6 cm. W. 4.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 824.

832. ND 9578
Plate 217
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary. Top tenon and frame, top right festoon, bottom corners and fragments from surface missing. Double frame at top and bottom. Remains of tenons at top and bottom. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth. H. with tenons as preserved 6.5 cm. H. of panel 5.9 cm. W. 4.7 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, right festoon not preserved. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are single, fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 824.

833. ND 9576
Plate 217
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel, bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top tenon and frame, and much of surface. Double frame at top. Remains of tenon at top. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth. H. with tenon as preserved 5.9 cm. H. of panel 5.4 cm. W. 4.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The top of a palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, trunk not preserved. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs, three central petals, double chevron, and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 824.

834. ND 9580
Plate 217
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel, bottom broken off. Fragments missing from surface. Double frame at top. Tenon at top. Back smooth. H. with tenon as preserved 5.6 cm. H. of panel 4.9 cm. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The top of a palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, trunk not preserved. The festoons and hanging branches are outlined with raised ribs, central petals poorly preserved, single chevrons and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 824.

835. ND 9551
Plate 217
British School of Archaeology
Three fragments broken from the bottoms of openwork tenoned panels with palmettes. Each shows the base of a trunk, a double frame and a tenon at the bottom. They have smooth backs with fitter's marks, see Iraq 24, pl. XXIVc.
a. Some grey speckling. Fitter's mark: letter goph. H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
b. Fitter's mark: single-barred bet. H. as preserved 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
c. Front not preserved. Fitter's mark: letters beth and gimen. H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm.

Set of Four, Nos. 836-9

836. ND 10405
Plate 218
City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, 130'61
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top and bottom corners, left side and surface. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top and bottom extend width of panel, top tenon perforated, dowel D. 0.2 cm. Back, smooth with fitter's mark. Fitter's mark: apparently letter waw repeated. H. with tenons 8.5 cm. H. of panel 7.2 cm. W. 4.9 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are divided into three by, and outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
Nos. 836-9 share double frames, and branches and festoons divided into three sections by raised ribs. They probably formed parts of the same or similar sets. Similar examples were found at Samaria, Samaria, Pl. XVIII, XIX and XX, 3-5, and see pp. 18 and 34 above.

837. ND 10365
Plate 218
Iraq Museum, IM 65294
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from tenons, top right and bottom left corners and surface. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top and bottom. Back smooth. H. with tenons 8.4 cm. W. 4.7 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are divided into three by, and outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 836.
838. ND 11133
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top left corner and surface, some black speckling. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenons with projecting tongues at top and bottom. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth. H. with tenons 8.8 cm. H. of panel 7.4 cm. W. 5.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are divided into three by, and outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 836.

839. ND 9568
British School of Archaeology
Openwork tenoned panel, bottom of panel broken off. Fragments missing from top left and right corners and surface. Double frame at top. Perforated tenon at top: two deep, nearly horizontal grooves, with dovetailed edges, run across the smooth back of the panel, bottom groove only partially preserved. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth. Fitter's marks between grooves.
Fitter's marks: apparently letters he and jimel.
H. with tenon as preserved 7.0 cm. H. of panel as preserved 6.4 cm. W. 5.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

One palmette, part of right festoon and trunk missing, from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are divided into three by, and outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 836, although the unique method of fixing of No. 839 may suggest it belonged to a different set.

Set of Four, Nos. 840-3

840. ND 9569
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, trunk of tree and bottom of panel broken off. Fragments missing from surface, iron stains. Double frame with short tenon at top. H. with tenon as preserved 7.2 cm. H. of panel as preserved 6.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, trunk not preserved. The festoons and hanging branches are divided in two by, and outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.
Nos. 840-3 may have formed parts of the same or similar sets. As far as their limited state of preservation permits comparison, they have double frames and the festoons and branches are divided into two by raised ribs.

841. ND 9571
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, right side and bottom of panel broken off. Fragments missing from surface, which is lightly speckled. Double frame at top. Tenon with projecting tongue at top. H. with tenon as preserved 7.3 cm. H. of panel as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, trunk and right hanging branch not preserved. The festoons and hanging branches are divided in two by, and outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double. Three central petals and fronds between branches and festoons.

See comment on No. 840.

842. ND 9570
British School of Archaeology
Openwork panel fragment, top and bottom tenons and frames, parts of festoons and trunk broken off. Fragments missing from surface. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Part of a palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, parts of festoons and trunk not preserved. The festoons and hanging branches are divided in two by, and outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double, fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 840.

843. ND 9572
British School of Archaeology
Openwork panel fragment, top and bottom tenons and frames, parts of festoons and trunk broken off. Fragments missing from surface. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Part of a palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, parts of festoons and trunk not preserved. The festoons and hanging branches are divided in two by, and outlined with raised ribs, the chevrons are double, fronds between branches and festoons.
See comment on No. 840.

844. ND 9563
British School of Archaeology
Openwork panel fragment, fragmentary, top, bottom corners and tenon broken off. Fragments missing from surface, surface lightly pitted and speckled, iron stains. Double frame and tenon stump at bottom. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 6.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.9 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
One palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, festoons not preserved. The hanging branches are formed into four angled ridges, the chevrons are double, there are horizontal ribs on the trunk and fronds along the top of the hanging branches.

Pair, Nos. 845 and 846

845. ND 10309
Iraq Museum, IM 65265
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments from top right, bottom left and surface missing. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top and bottom extend most of width of panel. Back smooth.
H. with tenons 16.8 cm. W. 7.3 cm.
Palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are formed into four angled ridges. The festoons spring from two raised ribs, oval in form and the branches from two raised chevrons resting on raised horizontal ribs.
These two relatively large panels are almost identical and probably formed parts of the same set. Note the double frames, branches and festoons divided into angled ridges and
the features at the junctions of branches and festoons.

846. ND 9489  
British Museum, London, BM 132919  
Plate 223
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from top left and top and bottom right corners, restored in wax, and surface; surface pitted. Double frame at top and bottom. Top tenon extends the width of panel, bottom most of the width. Back, smooth with four drill holes near bottom. H. with tenons 16.6 cm. H. of panel 14.2 cm. W. 7.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The festoons and hanging branches are formed into four angled ridges. The festoons spring from two raised ribs, oval in form and the branches from two raised chevrons resting on raised horizontal ribs.

See comment on No. 845.
Barnett, C.N.I., Supplement 38, p. 235, Pl. CXLIII.

Set of Five, Nos. 847-51

847. ND 7981  
British School of Archaeology  
Plate 221
Openwork tenoned panel. Fragments missing from tenons, bottom and corner and surface, surface poorly preserved. Double frame and tenons at top and bottom. Back, originally smooth, heavily discoloured. H. with tenons 10.5 cm. H. of panel 8.4 cm. W. 5.3 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. The hanging branches are formed into four angled ridges. Springing from the raised ovals above the branches is a fan of petals. The feature between the branches is not preserved, but probably consisted of two raised chevrons on horizontal ribs, cf. No. 845.

The fragmentary Nos. 847-51 are similar, with tenons extending the width of the panels, double frames, festoons divided into modelled petals and branches divided into angled ridges. They probably formed parts of the same set.

848. ND 9556  
British School of Archaeology  
Plate 221
Openwork tenoned panel, bottom of panel broken off. Fragments missing from tenon, frame and surface. Double frame and tenon at top. Back smooth. H. with tenon as preserved 7.7 cm. H. of panel as preserved 7.2 cm. W. 5.3 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, trunk not preserved. The hanging branches are formed into four angled ridges. Springing from the raised ovals above the branches is a fan of petals, the branches spring from two raised chevrons on horizontal ribs.

See comment on No. 847.

849. ND 9557  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 220
Openwork tenoned panel, bottom of panel broken off. Fragments missing from top right corner and surface, some black speckling. Double frame and tenon at top. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth. H. with tenon as preserved 8.2 cm. H. of panel as preserved 7.2 cm. W. 5.6 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

Palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, branches and trunk only partially preserved. The hanging branches are formed into four angled ridges. Springing from the raised ovals above the branches is a fan of petals, the branches spring from two raised chevrons on horizontal ribs.

See comment on No. 847.

850. ND 9558  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 220
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, bottom of panel broken off. Fragments missing from top corners and surface, surface pitted, iron stain on right branch. Double frame and tenon at top. Back smooth. H. with tenon as preserved 8.3 cm. H. of panel as preserved 7.3 cm. W. 5.3 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

Palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, left branch and trunk not preserved. The hanging branches are formed into four angled ridges. Springing from the raised ovals above the branches is a fan of petals.

See comment on No. 847.

851. ND 9559  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 220
Openwork tenoned panel, bottom of panel broken off. Fragments missing from top tenon and surface, some surface damage. Double frame and tenon at top. Back, smooth with fitter's mark. H. with tenon as preserved 8.4 cm. H. of panel as preserved 7.1 cm. W. 5.8 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

Palmette from a running frieze of palmettes, trunk not preserved. The hanging branches are formed into four angled ridges. Springing from the raised ovals above the branches is a fan of petals, the branches spring from two raised chevrons on horizontal ribs.

See comment on No. 847.

Palmettes Carved on Both Sides, Nos. 852 and 853

852. ND 9555  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 221
Fragment from large openwork panel, top, bottom and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Carved on both sides. H. as preserved 13.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Carved on both sides. Front: fragment from a large palmette from a running frieze of palmettes. All that survive are the springing of the festoon, part of the double chevron from which it sprang, the feathered frond between the festoon and the hanging branch, and the hanging branch. The festoon and branch are formed into three angled ridges, outlined with ribs. Back: similar to, but less well preserved than, the front. The branches are formed into ridges but lack the ribs at the edges. Nos. 852 and 853 are similar.

853. ND 9554  
British School of Archaeology  
Plate 220
Fragment from large openwork panel, broken at top and sides. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Carved on both sides. H. as preserved 15.5 cm. W. as preserved 5.0 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.
PLAQUES OR PANELS WITH FLORAL MOTIFS

854. ND 9097  Plate 224
British School of Archaeology
Rectangular plaque, curved front, flat back. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and traces at bottom. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 2.8 cm. W. 2.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Three papyrus flowers on straight stalks, separated by two buds. The bud between the central flower and that on the right is well preserved, only traces survive of the other.

855. ND 10487  Plate 224
British School of Archaeology
Plaque, right edge damaged, top left corner broken off. Much of surface at top missing together with edge and surface fragments, some black speckling. Mitred sides. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 5.3 cm. W. 2.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Three straight flower stalks and parts of a fourth and fifth on the edges, although these may be frames. The central stalk carries a bud, the two flanking stalks lily flowers, only partially preserved.

856. ND 9098  Plate 224
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque, slightly curved. Fragments missing from top, bottom and surface, some surface pitting and speckling. Frame with hanging loops at top, plain frame at bottom. Mitred sides. Back, criss-cross striations, with dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm. and traces of other dowel holes in top edge.
H. 2.2 cm. W. at top 3.8 cm. W. at base 4.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

A running frieze with a lotus and bud design, two lotus flowers separated by a bud, two half buds at the side.
Lotus and bud patterns were a popular motif and occur at Khorsabad, Arslan Tash and Samaria, see p. 18 above and references.

857. ND 10670  Plate 224
British School of Archaeology
Trapezoidal plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and black speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Strongly mitred base. Back, poorly preserved, traces of criss-cross striations.
H. 3.3 cm. W. at top 5.4 cm. W. at base 6.3 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

A running frieze with a lotus and bud design, one complete and one part lotus flower separated by one whole bud, one half bud at right.

858. ND 9532  Plate 224
British School of Archaeology
H. 3.2 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

A running frieze with a lotus and bud design, a central lotus flower flanked by half buds, the one on the left only preserved in outline.

859. ND 13638  Plate 224
Iraq Museum
Plaque, left side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back striated.
H. 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

A running frieze with a lotus and bud design, a lotus flower, only partially preserved, and a half bud.

860. ND 9181  Plate 224
Iraq Museum
H. 2.8 cm. W. 2.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

A running frieze with a lotus and bud design, a central lotus flower flanked by half buds.

861. ND 9633  Plate 225
British School of Archaeology
Long rectangular panel, fragmentary, broken at sides and bottom right. Some surface pitting and light brown staining. Plain frame at base. Panel perforated by a large dowel hole, D. 0.8 cm. Back, light horizontal striations.
L. as preserved 15.2 cm. H. 3.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

A running frieze with a lotus and bud design, three flowers, and the beginning of the fourth on the right, separated by four buds.

862. ND 7991  Plate 224
Iraq Museum, IM 62688
Plaque. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Trace of frame at base. Mitred base.
H. 3.1 cm. W. 4.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

A running frieze with a lotus and bud design, a central flower flanked by half buds.

863. ND 9533  Plate 224
British School of Archaeology
H. 3.1 cm. W. 3.9 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

A running frieze with a lotus and bud design, a central flower flanked by half buds, the one on the left only partially preserved.
864. ND 7595
British Museum, London, BM 132694
Plate 225

Plaque, irregular sides, approximately trapezoidal in form. Some surface fragments missing, poorly preserved in lower half. A wide dowel hole, D. 0.6 cm., perforates the panel. Back, poorly preserved, traces of striations.

H. at left 3.8 cm. H. at right 4.4 cm. W. at top 8.1 cm. W. at base 7.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

A running frieze with a lotus and bud design, two lotus flowers, separated by a central bud, traces of another bud on right, and of the beginning of a bud on left.

C. N. L., Suppl. 46, p. 236, Pl. CXLIII.

865. ND 7734
Iraq Museum
Plate 225

Plaque, broken at sides. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Two dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., cut into the thickness of the ivory at the top. Back, probably smooth.

L. as preserved 8.1 cm. H. 3.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Two lotus flowers separated by a bud.

866. ND 7690
Iraq Museum
Plate 224

Plaque or panel, top, sides and most of bottom broken off. Fragments missing from surface, surface pitted. In two registers. Plain frame between registers and at bottom. Back, poorly preserved, striated.

L. 10.2 cm. H. as preserved 4.8 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

In two registers. Above: a running frieze of alternating lily flowers and buds, three flowers and part of a fourth survive, separated by three buds. Below: a running frieze of alternating lotus flowers and buds, four flowers separated by three buds are preserved.

867. ND 13186
Iraq Museum
Plate 225

Fragment from top of panel, top right corner, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top. Back, horizontal striations.

H. as preserved 5.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.9 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Fragment from panel showing a large version of a running frieze of lotus flowers and buds. Part of one flower is preserved, together with the petal of a second at the top left, and traces of the outline of the bud between the two.

868. ND 10438
Iraq Museum
Plate 222

Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from top right corner and surface, some black speckling.

L. 7.1 cm. H. 2.2 cm.

A design of linked diamonds, consisting of three complete and two half diamonds. In the upper and lower angles of each diamond there is a rosette, in the lateral angles, a loop.

869. ND 10685
Iraq Museum, IM 65413
Plate 222

Rectangular panel. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Framed with a double rope moulding at top and bottom. Perforated by dowel holes, D. 0.5 cm., one at each end.

L. 8.3 cm. H. 2.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

A design of four linked diamonds and the beginning of a fifth. In the upper and lower angles of each diamond there is a rosette, in the lateral angles, a loop.

870. ND 9157
Iraq Museum
Plate 222

Rectangular panel. Top left corner, edge and surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Double frame at top and bottom. Perforated by dowel holes, D. 0.4 cm., one at each end. Back, poorly preserved.

L. 8.5 cm. H. 2.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

A design of linked diamonds, consisting of three complete and two half diamonds. In the upper and lower angles of each diamond there is a rosette, in the lateral angles, a loop.

871. ND 9655
British School of Archaeology
Plate 222

Fragmentary panel, top or bottom broken off. One corner and many surface fragments missing, surface pitted with some grey speckling. In two registers. Frame on edge decorated with a band of running guilloche, a wide plain frame separates the registers. Back lightly striated.

H. as preserved 6.0 cm. W. 7.1 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

In two registers, each decorated with the same design consisting of linked diamonds, three complete and two half diamonds. In the upper and lower angles of each diamond there is a rosette, in the lateral angles, a loop.

872. ND 9158
Iraq Museum
Plate 222


H. 2.7 cm. W. 2.2 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

An eight-petalled rosette within two concentric circles.

873. ND 10350
British School of Archaeology
Plate 222

Panel. Fragments missing from edges and surface. Plain frame on all four sides and double frames separating the rosettes. The centre of each rosette is drilled for a dowel, D. 0.2 cm. Back, light striations.

L. 7.2 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Three rosettes, each with eight petals and a drilled centre, set in individual compartments.

874. ND 7996
British School of Archaeology
Plate 222

Panel with slightly curving form, sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, horizontal striations.

H. 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 4.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

A twelve-petalled rosette within a raised circular rim.

Five similar Panels, Nos. 875-9

875. ND 13117
Iraq Museum
Plate 227

The top of a vertical panel, bottom broken off. Surface
cracked with some fragments missing. Double frame at top and sides. Panel perforated by a dowel hole. Back, striated and gouged.
H. as preserved 4.3 cm. W. 4.4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

A sixteen-petalled rosette within a raised circular rim, set off-centre and overlapping the frame on the left.
Nos. 875-9 all form parts of similar vertical panels decorated with rosettes, set within circles, and growing from stalks which curve into the frame.

876. ND 13116b Plate 226

Iraq Museum

The bottom of a vertical panel, bottom left corner and left side broken off. Double frame at right and bottom, trace of frame above rosette at top left. Mitred bottom edge. Back striated.
H. 8.6 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

A sixteen-petalled rosette set within a circular rim and 'growing' from a stalk, which curves towards the side.
See comment on No. 875.

877. ND 13116a Plate 226

Iraq Museum

The bottom of a vertical panel, bottom right corner broken off. Some surface and many edge fragments missing, much grey discolouration. Double frame at right and trace of frame at bottom. Centre of rosette perforated by a dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm. Back striated.
H. as preserved 9.2 cm. W. 4.3 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

A sixteen-petalled rosette set within a double, circular rim and 'growing' from a stalk, which curves to the edge of the panel and forms the double frame.
See comment on No. 875.

878. ND 9541 Plate 227

Iraq Museum

Vertical panel, top and bottom broken off. Fragments missing from left edge and surface, poorly preserved. Design lightly incised. Double frame at right. Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 16.4 cm. W. as preserved 7.0 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

A sixteen-petalled rosette set within four circular rims and 'growing' from a stalk, which curves to the edge of the panel and forms the double frame.
See comment on No. 875.

879. ND 8039 Plate 226

British School of Archaeology

H. as preserved 11.0 cm. W. 4.4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

A sixteen-petalled rosette set within a circular rim and 'growing' from a stalk, which curves to the edge of the panel.
See comment on No. 875.

880. ND 10443 Plate 226

Iraq Museum

Trapezoidal plaque, bisected down the centre by an incised line. Probably a piece of inlay representing two petals of a rosette. Back striated.
H. 3.0 cm. W. 1.7-0.5 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

881. ND 13112 Plate 227

Iraq Museum

Openwork rosette, fragmentary, one side broken off. Edge damaged, some surface fragments missing. Centre perforated by dowel hole. The rosette originally had twelve petals. D. as preserved c. 6.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

A similar example was found at Samaria, Samaria, Pl. XXIII, 2, top row, second from left, and at Hamath, see p. 18 above.

882. ND 9677 Plate 229

Iraq Museum, IM 72079

Openwork papyrus flower. Fragments missing from top left and base. The upper edge is curinated. The back, the surface of which is poorly preserved, is flat with five deep grooves and a groove for the insertion of a stalk at the bottom.
H. 4.6 cm. Max. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

For a similar, less well preserved example see No. 883.

883. ND 13521 Plate 229

Iraq Museum

H. 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 5.6 cm.

884. ND 9727 Plate 228

British School of Archaeology

Openwork curving floral element. Both surfaces flaked off, some grey speckling. Moulded top. Dowel hole from base diagonally.
H. 3.7 cm. Max. W. 9.5 cm.

885. ND 7593 Plate 227

Iraq Museum, IM 62188

Openwork voluted palmette flower, discoloured. Back smooth.
H. 2.3 cm. W. 1.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

886. ND 9540 Plate 227

British School of Archaeology

Carved in the round. A flower with four rounded petals contains a central, eight-petalled rosette flower. Stalk broken off. Similar to No. 887.
H. as preserved 1.8 cm. D. 1.9 cm.

887. ND 7694 Plate 227

British School of Archaeology

Carved in the round. A flower with four rounded petals, one broken off, contains a central, eight-petalled rosette flower. Stalk broken off. Similar to No. 887.
H. as preserved 1.0 cm. D. 1.9 cm.
SECTION VII: THE ROUND-CHEEKED AND RINGLETTED GROUP, NOS. 888-922

PANELS WITH HUMANS

888. ND 91671 (also registered as 10890) Plate 228
Iraq Museum

Fragmentary panel, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some iron stains. Little of the original surface of the back has survived, one pegged dowel hole, D. c. 0.9 cm., is cut into the back of the head.
H. as preserved 15.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Male figure, carved in high relief, represented frontally, grasping a ram by the horns. Most of his left side is missing, as well as part of the right side and the bottom. The hair is elaborately curled, the face, round-cheeked, the nose, broad, the mouth, wide and downward-curving, the beard, spade-shaped and curled. The surviving sections of the garment suggest that it may have been similar to that worn by No. 891, although the fringing is different. The left arm is flexed, the hand grasping the horn of a ram, which is lifted up off its forefoot. The right arm and hand are not preserved. The ram is shown in profile, except for the head, which is represented frontally. The fleece is curled.

For discussion of the ‘round-cheeked and ringletted’ group, a group united by similarity of style as well as by being fixed with the pegged dowel, see pp. 19, 28, 49 and 57 above.
N. & R. II, p. 536, fig. 454.

889. ND 7788 Plate 228
Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, ROM 959.91.1

Rectangular panel, fragmentary, right side broken off. Fragments from left edge and surface missing, surface pitted with some grey speckling. Back, poorly preserved, with two pegged dowel holes, D. 0.7 cm.
H. 14.9 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Male figure, carved in high relief, represented frontally except for the legs, which are shown in right profile. The hair is parted in the centre and arranged smoothly, ending in shoulder-length ringlets framing the face. The nose is broad, the beard, spade-shaped and curled. He is wearing a garment with a V-neck, elbow-length sleeves and a long cut-away skirt. The edges of neck, sleeves and cut-away skirt are decorated with beading, one row on the neck and sleeve-edges, three rows round the curving border of the skirt. The feet are sandalled. The left arm is flexed and raised, the right held down across the body. Voluted ‘flowers’ are held in both hands.
N. & R. II, p. 577, fig. 534.

890. ND 9477 Plate 229
Iraq Museum

Rectangular panel, fragmentary, sides broken off, face of figure and parts of garment made up in wax. Many surface fragments missing, surface poorly preserved, some iron stains. Back, smooth, with two pegged dowel holes.
H. 14.2 cm. W. as preserved 5.6 cm.

Male figure, advancing left, holding a bunch of flowers in his raised right hand, most of the left hand is not preserved. He wears a conical cap or helmet, the top of which is not preserved. It has a dotted triangular decoration, probably representing upturned earlaps, cf. No. 892. The hair is shoulder-length and curled, the beard area is not preserved. He is wearing a knee-length tunic, decorated with a chequered design, and an overgarment with short sleeves, belted at the waist, and a cut-away, ankle-length skirt with a fringed hem.

891. ND 10697 Plate 230
Iraq Museum, IM 65419

Rectangular panel, sides broken off. Many fragments missing from surface, some surface pitting and iron stains. Back, smooth with two pegged dowel holes.
H. 16.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.8 cm.

Male figure, carved in high relief and represented frontally. The hair is arranged in curls over the forehead, the face is round-cheeked, the nose, broad, the mouth full and curving, the beard, spade-shaped and curled. He appears to be wearing a short-sleeved undertunic, perhaps knee-length with a fringed hem — note the small fringed area beside the left knee — over which is wrapped a long piece of cloth, partially wavy or pleated and with one braided edge. This piece of material enfolds him from the ankles, round the body, up over the left shoulder, covering the left upper arm, passes round the back of the neck, and ends in a tassel held in the left hand. The right arm hangs at his side.
N. & R. II, p. 577, fig. 536.

892. ND 10411 Plate 229
British Museum, London, BM 132941

Rectangular panel, fragmentary. Many fragments missing from top left and right corners, right side, bottom, left corner and surface, iron stains on helmet and figure. Back, poorly preserved, two pegged dowel holes, D. c. 0.6 cm.
H. as preserved 13.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Male figure, carved in high relief, represented frontally. He is wearing a conical cap or helmet, probably with upturned earlaps, which are decorated with a criss-cross design, cf. No. 890. He has a broad face and nose, and a full, curving mouth. His beard, only partially preserved, was probably spade-shaped and curled. He is probably wearing an undertunic with short sleeves and an ankle-length skirt with fringed hem, over which is wrapped a long piece of material. This passes up the front of the body and over the shoulders with the end being held in the left hand. He wears a simple penannular bracelet on each wrist. The man appears to be standing on a small pedestal, divided in two horizontally, cf. No. 901.
N. & R. II, p. 577, fig. 537: Barnett, C.N.I., Suppl. 41, p. 236, Pl. CXLVI.

893. ND 10463 Plate 230
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 61.197.4

Rectangular panel, fragmentary. Fragments missing from top right, bottom and surface, some surface pitting and deterioration, some black speckling. Back, poorly preserved, smooth with three pegged dowel holes, D. 0.8 cm.
H. as preserved 16.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.8 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Male figure, carved in high relief, represented frontally. The hair is parted in the centre, arranged smoothly over the head and ends in shoulder-length ringlets. The beard, poorly preserved, was probably spade-shaped and curled. He is wearing a V-necked, short-sleeved undertunic, probably ankle-length. The sleeve-edge is beaded and the hem fringed. Over this is draped an overgarment with beaded and fringed edges,
similar to those worn by Nos. 891, 892, 894 and 895. The tasselled end of the garment is held on the chest in the left hand, the right arm hangs at his side. He wears a simple, penannular bracelet on the right wrist, left not preserved. The toes of his left foot survive and traces of the pedestal at the base.

N. & R. II, p. 577, fig. 535.

894. ND 10317 Plate 231
Iraq Museum, IM 65268
Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from top right, bottom left and surface, much of the surface of the face flaked off. Back, smooth, two pegged dowel holes.
H. 14.8 cm. W. 5.5 cm. Th. 2.4 cm.

Male figure, carved in high relief, represented frontally. The hair is parted in the centre, arranged smoothly over the head and ends in shoulder-length ringlets. Little of the face survives but was apparently cleanshaven, cf. Nos. 897 and 898. He is wearing a V-necked, short-sleeved tunic, around which is wrapped an overgarment, similar to, although somewhat plainer than earlier examples, cf. No. 891-5. The hem is fringed and the edge round the neck is decorated with beading. As usual, the end of the garment is held in the left hand and the right arm hangs at the side. He wears a simple penannular bracelet on each wrist. The figure stands on a plain pedestal, slightly narrower than that of No. 900.

895. ND 9673 Plate 231
British School of Archaeology
Fragmentary rectangular panel, top and bottom broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and black speckling. Back, light diagonal striations, two pegged dowel holes, D. c. 1.0 cm.
H. as preserved 8.7 cm. W. as preserved 5.0 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

Figure, head and feet not preserved, carved in high relief and represented frontally. He is wearing a short-sleeved tunic, probably ankle-length, with a beaded sleeve-edge and a beaded and fringed hem. Over this is wrapped a garment probably similar to those on Nos. 891-5, although there appears to be an additional band with beaded edges crossing the chest from under the right arm to the left shoulder. The overgarment has beaded and fringed edges, and the end is as usual held in the left hand, while the right arm hangs at the side. He wears a simple penannular bracelet on each wrist and an armlet on the right arm, immediately below the right sleeve.

896. ND 9672 Plate 231
British School of Archaeology
Fragment from rectangular panel, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, some gouge marks, one pegged dowel hole, D. c. 1.0 cm.
H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

Head only of male figure, carved in high relief, represented frontally. He is wearing a rounded cap with upturned earflaps(?), decorated with a fine criss-cross design, cf. Nos. 890 and 892. Traces can just be seen of the ringlets once framing the round-cheeked face, cf. Nos. 889, 893 and 894. The mouth is finely modelled and the figure is cleanshaven.

897. ND 9705 (also registered as ND 10893) Plate 232
British School of Archaeology
Top left section of rectangular panel, right and bottom of panel restored in wax. Some surface fragments missing and some pitting. Back, poorly preserved. Remains of a pegged dowel hole.
H. as preserved 9.4 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 2.2 cm.

The top left section of a male figure carved in high relief and represented frontally. Only about half the head and part of the right side is preserved, the rest has been restored. The hair is parted in the centre, arranged smoothly over the head and ends in a shoulder-length ringlet. The face is round-cheeked and cleanshaven. He wears a short-sleeved, V-neck tunic, belted at the waist. The right arm is flexed, the hand is not preserved.

Most of this ‘panel’ has been restored, a restoration based on No. 898. It is possible that this fragment formed part of No. 898, the left side of which is made up in wax.

898. ND 9479 Plate 232
British School of Archaeology
Fragmentary rectangular panel, no original edges, much of left side missing and restored in wax. Fragments missing from edges and surface, some surface pitting. Back, poorly preserved, remains of two pegged dowel holes.
H. as preserved 14.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.3 cm. Th. 2.2 cm.

Male figure, fragmentary, much of his right side missing and restored in wax, carved in high relief and represented frontally. The hair is arranged smoothly over the head, and traces remain of the ringlet, cf. No. 897. The face is round-cheeked and cleanshaven. He wears a short-sleeved, V-necked tunic, ankle-length and with a fringed hem. The remains of the right hand can be seen on the chest, holding a flywhisk, while the left hand, held lower, probably grasps a sword, of which only the top of the hilt and a little of the blade can be seen.

The fragment, No. 897, may have formed the top left corner of this panel, which is made up in wax.

899. ND 9674 (also registered as 10891) Plate 233
Iraq Museum
Fragmentary rectangular panel, poorly preserved. Many edge fragments and most of surface missing, little of the design survives. Back, smooth with some light striations and gouge marks, two pegged dowel holes, D. c. 0.8 cm.
H. as preserved 15.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.7 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

The battered remains of a male figure carved in high relief and represented frontally. It was probably similar to No. 891-5. Traces of the hair suggest that it may have been arranged like that on the winged sphinx, No. 904, in waves over the head and ending in ringlets. The only other visible feature is the beaded and fringed hem of an ankle-length garment.

900. ND 9675 Plate 231
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of rectangular panel. Back, light diagonal striations.
H. as preserved 2.8 cm. W. 4.3 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

The bottom only of a rectangular panel probably showing a male figure represented frontally, similar to those on the preceding panels. All that survives are the fringed hem of the garment, the bare toes, and the plain pedestal on which the figure stood.
901. ND 10898
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of rectangular panel. Back smooth. H. as preserved 1.1 cm. W. 4.7 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
The bottom only of a rectangular panel probably showing a male figure represented frontally, similar to those on the preceding panels. All that survives are the bare toes and the pedestal on which the figure stood. This pedestal was divided in two horizontally, cf. No. 892.

Pair, Nos. 902 and 903

902. ND 10318
Iraq Museum, IM 65269
Rectangular panel. Top corners and surface fragments missing. H. 5.3 cm. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.
The head and chest only of a female carved in high relief and represented frontally. The hair is parted in the centre, arranged smoothly over the head, except for a fringe of curls over the forehead, and ends in ringlets. Much of the surface of the face is missing. It is round-cheeked. She wears a high-necked, elbow-length dress, close-fitting, and made of a material decorated with wavy lines, possibly pleated. She has heavy bangles of four strands on each wrist. Both arms are flexed, and she holds a bunch of flowers in the left hand.

This panel forms a pair to No. 903, although there are minor differences in the carving of the fringes, the garments, and the hands.

903. ND 10343
Iraq Museum, IM 65281
Rectangular panel, fragmentary. Top left corner and edge, and many fragments from right edge and surface missing. Back, one pegged dowel hole. H. 5.3 cm. W. 3.9 cm. Th. 1.9 cm.
The head and chest only of a female carved in high relief and represented frontally. The hair at the back of the head is parted in the centre, arranged smoothly and ends in ringlets. The hair at the front is arranged in plaits ending in curls on the forehead. Much of the surface of the round-cheeked face is missing. She wears a close-fitting garment with elbow-length sleeves, made of a material decorated with wavy lines, possibly pleated. She has heavy bangles of four strands on each wrist. Both arms are flexed, the left hand probably holds a bunch of flowers, cf. No. 902, although this is not preserved.

See comment on No. 902.

PANELS WITH SPHINXES

904. ND 10342
Iraq Museum, IM 65280
Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from top left, bottom right and surface, some black speckling and iron stains. Back, smooth, three pegged dowel holes. H. 6.6 cm. W. 10.3 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx advancing left, the head shown frontally. The face is round-cheeked, with a broad nose and two deep dimples in the cheek chin. The hair is arranged in waves with curls on the forehead and ends in ringlets beside the face. The chest and lower wings are decorated with an incised criss-cross pattern. Growing behind the sphinx are the thick, wavy branches of a plant, one branch of which curves over into a volute shape.

This sphinx panel is the only one of the series to include a plant. For discussion of the ‘round-cheeked and ringleted’ group, a group united by similarity of style as well as by being fixed with the pegged dowel, see pp. 19, 28, 49 and 57 above.


905. ND 9760 (also registered as 10932 and 10936)
British School of Archaeology
Rectangular panel. Much of top and all the bottom broken off. Fragments from right edge and surface missing, surface pitted and speckled with black. Back, smooth, three pegged dowel holes, D. 0.8 cm.
H. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. 7.1 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right, the head shown frontally. The hair is arranged in waves with curls on the forehead and falls in ringlets beside the face, which is of the round-cheeked type. The chest and lower wing are covered with an incised diamond pattern. Only parts of the legs survive.

906. ND 10444
British School of Archaeology
Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from top right and bottom left corners, edges and surface, some pitted and worn areas, some black speckling. Back in poor condition, originally fairly smooth, two pegged dowel holes, D. 0.7 cm.
H. 4.7 cm. W. 7.9 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx crouching to the right, with head represented frontally. The hair is bound by a double fillet, arranged in curls over the forehead and ringlets beside the face, which is of the round-cheeked type. There are three dimples gouged into the chin. The chest and lower wing are decorated with a fine, incised, criss-cross pattern.

907. ND 10497
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MFA 65.924
Rectangular panel. Large fragment from top right corner and fragments from bottom right and surface missing, some black speckling. Back, poorly preserved, the piece is perforated by three small dowel holes, D. 0.2-0.3 cm., one beside the head, one over the forepaw and one at the crook of the hindleg. A fourth pegged dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm., the bottom of which is not preserved, is cut into the thickness of the head.
H. 4.2 cm. W. 7.8 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx crouching to the left, head represented frontally. The hair is arranged in short plaits over the forehead and in ringlets beside the face, which is of the round-cheeked type with a broad nose, a downward-curving mouth and dimpled chin. The chest and lower wing are decorated with an incised criss-cross pattern. Only the stump of the tail, originally raised, cf. for example No. 906, survives.

908. ND 10496
Iraq Museum, IM 65358
Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from bottom left corner, edges and surface, some black speckling and discolouration. Back, lightly striated, two pegged dowel holes, D. 0.6 cm.
H. 4.4 cm. W. 6.5 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
Winged, human-headed sphinx crouching to the left, head
represented frontally. The hair is smooth on top of the head, arranged in a fringe on the forehead, bound by a fillet round the head, and falls in ringlets beside the face, which is of the round-cheeked type. The chest and lower wing are decorated with a raised diamond design.

909. ND 10424 Plate 234
Iraq Museum, IM 65323
Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from bottom edge and surface, some surface pitting. Back, smooth, pegged dowel hole at left, two smaller ones at right. H. 4.6 cm. W. 6.9 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx couchant to the left, head represented frontally. The hair is arranged in plaits ending in curls on the forehead. The face is round-cheeked with a broad nose and curving mouth. The chest and lower wing are decorated with an incised criss-cross pattern.

910. ND 7995 Plate 235
British School of Archaeology
Rectangular panel, fragmentary, top broken off. Fragments from lower right, edges and surface missing, some grey speckling. Back, poorly preserved, two pegged dowel holes, D. 0.7 cm.
H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. 6.3 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx couchant to the left, head represented frontally. Top of head and wings not preserved. Remains of ringlets beside the face, which is of the round-cheeked type. The chest and lower wing are decorated with an incised, criss-cross pattern, somewhat coarser than that on No. 906.

911. ND 9432 Plate 234
Iraq Museum, IM 65214
Rectangular panel, convex horizontally. Fragments missing from left and bottom edges and surface, surface poorly preserved. Back, smooth. The panel is perforated by two dowel holes, one in the loop of the horn and one in the crook of the hindleg, as well as the two pegged dowel holes in the back.
H. 5.1 cm. W. 8.0 cm.

Winged, ram-headed sphinx couchant to the left, head represented frontally. The ram’s head has a curly topknot, ringlets beside the head and curling horns. The chest and lower wing are decorated with a coarse, incised, criss-cross pattern.

912. ND 10425 Plate 235
City Art Museum, Birmingham, 12761
Rectangular panel. Fragments missing from edges and surface. Back, lightly striated, with two pegged dowel holes, D. 0.5 cm. H. 4.6 cm. W. 6.1 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Winged, bull-headed sphinx, couchant to the right, head represented frontally. The head has short straight horns, eyebrows consisting of lines of drilled holes, and eyes with deeply incised outer lines and drilled pupils. The body is feline in form. The chest and lower wing are decorated with a coarse, incised, criss-cross pattern.

This ‘bull-headed’ sphinx is unique.

913. ND 10319 Plate 236
Iraq Museum, IM 65270
Rectangular panel, left side broken off. Many surface fragments, including the sphinx’s face, and edge fragments missing, some surface pitting. Back smooth, one dowel hole perforates the panel in the centre of the head, perhaps to fix a head carved separately, a second pegged dowel, D. 0.7 cm., at the bottom left. H. 4.9 cm. W. as preserved 8.2 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Winged sphinx, head missing, couchant to the left. The bottom of the ringlets flanking the head and the outline of the jaw can just be traced. It is possible that No. 913 showed a ram-headed sphinx similar to No. 911. The chest and lower wing are decorated with a raised diamond pattern.

914. ND 9762 (also registered as 10899) Plate 237
Iraq Museum, IM 72092
Rectangular panel. Top right and bottom left corners and edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Back smooth, two pegged dowel holes.
H. 5.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.6 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx, rampant, advancing right, head represented frontally. Little of the surface of the head survives, just traces of tresses framing the face. Both forepaws stand on a mushroom-shaped (?) plant growing at the bottom right and only poorly preserved. The tail is raised. The chest and lower wing are decorated with an incised, criss-cross pattern.

915. ND 8056 Plate 237
British School of Archaeology
Rectangular panel. Top right corner, part of top left corner and many surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Back, originally smooth but now pitted, pegged dowel hole, D. 0.7 cm., perforating head at top right; the remains of a second pegged dowel hole at the edge of the broken area.
H. 6.3 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

The poorly preserved remains of a winged, human-headed sphinx seated to the left, head represented frontally. The hair is parted in the centre, smooth over the head and ends in ringlets beside the face. Traces remain of the wings. All other details either not preserved or obscure. Below the sphinx there is a large plain area.

916. ND 10937 Plate 237
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Surface speckled with black. Back not preserved, although there are the remains of a pegged dowel hole, D. c. 0.6 cm.
H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm.
Male head represented frontally, probably from a winged sphinx. Hair arranged in curls over the forehead. The face is of the round-cheeked type with a broad nose and dimpled chin.

917. ND 10938 Plate 237
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing. Back not preserved, although there are traces of a pegged dowel hole, D. c. 0.5 cm.
H. as preserved 2.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm.
Male head represented frontally, probably from a winged sphinx. Hair drawn straight over the head and ending in ringlets. Little of the surface of the face survives, it is round-cheeked, clean-shaven and with a dimpled chin.
918. ND 10896
Iraq Museum
Fragment, little of original surface either of front or back preserved. It probably showed a human head represented frontally. There are the remains of a nail at the top right of the front and of a pegged dowel hole in the back. H. as preserved 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm.

919. ND 9676
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing. Part of a human head represented frontally. The hair is parted in the centre and arranged smoothly, cf. No. 889. H. as preserved 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 1.7 cm.

920. ND 10934
Iraq Museum
Bottom right corner of a rectangular panel. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Back poorly preserved, trace of striations, with dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm., perforating panel above forepaw. H. as preserved 2.5 cm. W. as preserved 5.8 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
The chest, belly and foreleg of a winged sphinx couchant to the right, cf. No. 906 for a similar example. The chest is decorated with a fine, incised, criss-cross pattern.

921. ND 10933
Iraq Museum
Bottom right corner of a rectangular panel. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Back poorly preserved, originally smooth, with one pegged dowel hole, D. 0.6 cm.
H. as preserved 4.7 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
Part of the wing and foreleg, the body and hindquarters of a winged sphinx couchant to the left. For a similar and better preserved example see No. 907.

922. ND 10935
Iraq Museum
Fragment of panel, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing. Part of the lower half of a winged creature, probably a sphinx, couchant to the left.
H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 6.9 cm.

SECTION VIII: ‘PROVINCIAL-STYLE’ FIGURES, NOS. 923-39

923. ND 9085
Iraq Museum, IM 69972
Vertical panel, broken at top, top corners missing, cut at bottom. Some surface fragments missing. In three registers: Plain frames between registers. There is a large dowel, D. 0.9 cm., between the legs of the figure in the central register. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 10.3 cm. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
In three registers, Top: only one human foot advancing left survives. Centre: a ram-headed winged male advancing left. Only traces remain of the raised right arm and wing, the left arm and wing are stretched out in front. Some form of crown, perhaps horned, is worn. The wig, a version of the lappet wig, consists of beaded locks falling to the shoulders. The figure wears a short skirt under an ankle-length, cut-away coat. The material is decorated with parallel striations and the edges are beaded. A voluted palmette flower grows in front of the leading leg. Bottom: only the raised wingtip and hand, and the outline of the top of the head survive.
Nos. 923-39 (with the possible exception of No. 938) are similar in style and were probably made in one workshop, perhaps forming parts of one set. Note the unusual subjects chosen, the method of representing eyes, beading of wings, the misconception of the volute at the top of the skirt, etc. The scenes are somewhat outlandish and must presumably have been carved in a relatively isolated centre, although by competent craftsmen.

924. ND 9081
Iraq Museum, IM 69969
Fragmentary panel. Fragments missing from left side, bottom left and right, top edge and surface, some surface pitting.
H. as preserved 5.7 cm. W. as preserved 11.4 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The design is described from left to right. It consists of a winged male figure advancing right, a locust, a dog, a winged, ram-headed man advancing left and part of a bird-headed figure facing right. The right arm and leg of the winged male figure were cut on the adjacent panel. The wings can be seen under the raised left arm and beside the garment border along the left leg. He is wearing a horned crown or cap and has a large pointed beard. His chest appears to be bare. He wears a short skirt under an open ankle-length skirt, belted at the waist. The skirts are made of some striped material with beaded borders, the border of the long skirt forms a volute at the top. The object held in the raised left hand is not preserved, it was probably a snake, cf. No. 925. In front of this figure is a ‘locust’. Rearing and advancing right, with legs resting on the next male figure, is a canine. The winged, ram-headed figure advancing left has his arms and one pair of wings stretched out on each side, the hands grasp snakes. The other pair of wings frame the legs. He wears a horned crown with fronds in the centre. Two beaded locks, possibly the ends of a lappet wig, can be seen on the chest, which is bare. He is wearing similar clothes to the preceding figure, except that the short skirt is kilted. The last figure faces right. It is bird-headed, has a fish-tail wig, and some form of horned crown. A striped garment is worn on the upper body and is belted at the waist, but flows loose from the shoulders down the back. The arms are flexed and held in front, holding a pole?

This unusual scene is repeated on Nos. 925 and 926. These panels belong to the group, Nos. 923-39, see comment on No. 923.

925. ND 9082
Iraq Museum, IM 69970
Fragmentary panel, bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Sloping left side with trace of double frame. Back, light horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.6 cm. W. as preserved 10.6 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
Slightly less of this panel is preserved than No. 924, although the design is identical, consisting of the same winged male figure advancing right, a locust, a dog, winged, ram-headed man advancing left, and part of a bird-headed figure facing right. The variant details are as follows. The horned crown or cap on the left has a sleeve marked on his raised left arm and the snake held in his hand is clearly preserved. The horned crown of the ram-headed figure is slightly differently
represented and he too wears a sleeved garment. Less remains of the bird-headed figure, although the top of his open skirt can be seen.

See comments on Nos. 923 and 924.

926. ND 9084  Plate 239
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 67.22.7.
Fragmentary panel with cut sloping left side, bottom and right side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Back, light irregular striations.
H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Even less of this panel is preserved than of No. 925. Like that panel, it repeats the design of No. 924 and consists of part of a winged male figure advancing right, a locust, dog, and winged ram-bearded male advancing left. The bird-headed figure is not preserved.

See comments on Nos. 923 and 924.

927. ND 9083  Plate 238
Iraq Museum
Fragmentary panel, broken at left. Fragments missing from right edge and surface, poorly preserved. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 6.0 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

A pair of opposed winged figures, with a dog seated between them. The winged figure on the left is Janus-faced. He advances right with arms and wings outstretched, one in front and one behind, the latter only partially preserved. He holds a snake in his left hand. He wears a horned crown, has shoulder-length ringlets, and a short skirt and ankle-length, cut-away overskirt of a striped material with beaded borders. The skirts are fastened by a broad belt at the waist. As far as can be seen, the figure on the right, only the front of which is shown, is identical apart from being reversed. The dog sitting between the two figures with face shown frontally wears a beaded collar.

See comment on No. 923. No. 927 is similar in detail to the figures of Nos. 924-6, compare the garments and the familiar voluted element formed by the front edge of the overskirt.

928. ND 9086  Plate 240
British School of Archaeology
Fragment, top and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing, poorly preserved. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. as preserved 5.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

To the left a small figure squatting to the right. His knees drawn up to his body and his hands raised in front of his face. He wears a close-fitting skirt of a striped material with a beaded hem. The garment is belted at the waist. Standing on his head is a bird, head missing, facing left. Only the lower half of the figure on the right is preserved. This figure, advancing left, appears to be dressed in an ankle-length, cut-away overskirt of a similar material. He holds a bow in his lowered left hand, threatening to shoot the figure crouching in front of him.

See comment on No. 923.

929. ND 10326  Plate 240
Ashmolean Museum, AM 1962.307
Rectangular panel, cut along top, left side broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 5.5 cm. W. as preserved 8.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

A combat scene, two figures grapple with a third in the centre. The central figure is represented frontally, his arms are crossed and the wrists grasped by the outer figures. His legs are splayed with inturned feet, the feet touching the inturned feet of the similarly splayed legs of the outer figures. The horns on his head, only partially represented, are grasped by the raised inner hands of the outer figures. He may be wearing a feathered headdress, only partially represented, and has long curled locks on his shoulders. He wears a short skirt which forms a point in the centre, and which is made of a striped material with a beaded edge. Of the outer figures only that on the right is complete, the body and head of the one on the left is missing. Apart from being reversed, the two figures were almost certainly identical. The figure on the right wears a rudimentary Egyptian double crown, cut at the top, and a lappet wig formed of beaded locks. The chest is bare. He wears a long striped overskirt with beaded borders over a thigh-length skirt of similar material. The arms grasp a horn and a wrist of the central figure. On the right edge is a tall curving 'standard' consisting of two ribs, interspersed with circles, above which are horizontal lines. This unusual feature may have formed part of a curving element enclosing the next section of the scene.

The fragments Nos. 930 and 931 come from similar panels. See comment on No. 923. For a similar design on an orthostat from Tel Halaf, see Frankfort, A.A.A.O., Pl. 139e.

930. ND 9625  Plate 240
British School of Archaeology
H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Fragment from top right corner of panel similar to No. 929. All that survive are the head and shoulders of the figure on the right and part of the 'standard'. The figure wears a rudimentary Egyptian double crown, cut at the top.

See comment on No. 923.

931. ND 9624  Plate 240
British School of Archaeology
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 4.6 cm. W. as preserved 1.9 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Fragment from the top right of a panel partially similar to No. 929. All that survive are the head and part of the upper body of a winged figure facing left. Apart from the addition of wings, visible below the lowered left arm, the figure is similar to that on the right of No. 929. He probably wears a similar version of the Egyptian double crown and lappet wig.

The striations on the back are vertical rather than horizontal, which may suggest that the fragment belonged to a vertical panel like No. 923. See comment on No. 923.

932. ND 9621  Plate 241
Iraq Museum
Fragment, broken at sides and bottom. Some surface fragments missing, poorly preserved on the right. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.0 cm. W. as preserved 5.8 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
The head and part of the upper body of a winged male figure advancing right. The left arm is upstretched and grasps an animal's hindleg, the right arm is lowered, the lower arm has not survived. The figure wears a beaded huppet wig.

See comment on No. 923.

933. ND 9623
British School of Archaeology
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The lower body, feet missing, of a figure advancing left. He is wearing a thigh-length skirt and open, ankle-length overskirt of a striped material with beaded borders. Behind the figure is the head, apparently upside-down, of a lion? The lips are open, revealing the teeth, which meet at the front. The ear is laid back flat. The beginning of the mane is just preserved. The lion must presumably have been shown dead, lying on its back.

See comment on No. 923.

934. ND 9622
British School of Archaeology
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 1.8 cm. W. as preserved 3.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Fragment showing the leading leg, part of the thigh-length skirt and part of the open overskirt of a figure advancing left. The skirt was of a striped material with beaded borders. The feathering on each side of the skirt suggests that the figure was winged, cf. Nos. 924-6.

See comment on No. 923.

935. ND 9626
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing.
H. as preserved 2.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm.
Fragment showing the leading leg and part of the striped open overskirt of a figure advancing right, cf. Nos. 924-6 and 929 for similar examples.

See comment on No. 923.

936. ND 9629
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Much of the surface missing.
H. as preserved 2.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm.
Only the intertwined legs and parts of the striped garments of an indeterminate number of figures are preserved. See comment on No. 923.

937. ND 9628
Iraq Museum
H. as preserved 1.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Parts of wings and a hand? See comment on No. 923.

938. ND 9627
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges.
H. as preserved 1.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm.
Part of the lowered left arm, the wing and parts of a striped garment of a figure advancing left are preserved.
The work on this fragment is much finer than on the preceding pieces, and it may not belong to the same set.

939. ND 13447
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 3.3 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Fragment showing the lower bodies of two male figures, the one on the left advancing left, the one on the right advancing right. On the right edge there is a trace of a plant. The male on the left is wearing a short kilted skirt, made of a pleated or striped material with beaded borders. In addition to the short skirt, the man on the right also wears a long open overskirt, made of a pleated or striped material with fringed borders.

See comment on No. 923.

SECTION IX: PANELS WITH ONE CURVING SIDE, NOS. 940-51
Pair, Nos. 940 and 941
940. ND 10376
Iraq Museum, IM 65299
Tenoned panel with a curving left edge. Fragments missing from edges, tenons and surface. Carved from a thick piece of ivory in high relief, with some elements nearly or completely in the round. Plain frame at top and bottom, wide frame decorated with a guilloche at right, curved plain frame at left. A wide, thick tenon extends the height of the panel on the right edge, which is mitred above the tenon. The stump of a short perforated tenon is preserved on the curved left side. There are two tenon slots cut into the thickness of the lower edge. Both edges are striated. There are traces of fitter's marks on the bottom edge. Back, smooth with bevelled edges. H. 6.8 cm. L. with tenons as preserved 23.6 cm. L. of panel at top 18.5 cm. L. of panel at base 21.7 cm. Th. 2.4 cm.
The scene shows a procession of five worshippers, four men and one woman, advancing left towards a semi-circular element, the motif on which was carved on a separate piece of ivory, not preserved. A second panel, No. 941, shows a similar group of worshippers advancing in the opposite direction. The two panels, together with the missing central element, would have formed the decorative element, which must have measured more than 45.0 cm. in length. Further panels were presumably attached above and below.

Describing the scene from the centre to the edge. At the bottom left is a winged uraeus. The five worshippers, four male and one female, are separated from each other by plants with lily flowers. A taller lily plant grows behind the female at the right. The crown of the first worshipper is poorly preserved, although that of the similar figure on No. 941 is complete. It appears to be a provincial version of the atef crown, consisting of a central conical cap with a knob at the top, flanked by a pair of plumes, and with a ribbon down the
back. The cap is decorated with rows of incised lines instead of the beading of No. 941. He wears the ushekh collar, a version of the pschent kilt and a long, open skirt, belted at the waist and made of a striped material with decorated hems. The right arm is flexed and raised, the hand holding a ram-headed sceptre crowned with a sun disc, the left hand at his side holding a jug with a high neck. The head, crown and raised sceptre of the second worshipper are poorly preserved. He appears to be almost identical to the first, except that he holds an ankhs in his left hand instead of the jug. The third worshipper wears a provincial version of the Egyptian double crown with a heavy volute at the front, a long, crinkly wig, and a similar kilt and skirt to the first two. Traces of his arms indicate that both are flexed and raised, though the object held aloft is not preserved, it may have been a lily. The fourth worshipper wears a horned crown with a sun disc, a long, crinkly wig, and a similar kilt and skirt to the first three. Both his arms are flexed and raised. The fifth worshipper, the female at the end, also wears a horned crown with a sun disc, short hair arranged in rows of curls, and a long, close-fitting skirt of a striped material with a fringed hem. Cradled in her arms is a duck with cross-hatching on the wing.

A pair with No. 941, see comment below. These panels may belong to the 'beaky nose' group with Nos. 471-4, 611-4, 1130-5, 1137-53, and possibly 393-5, see p. 16 above.

N. & R. II, p. 542, fig. 470.

941. ND 10448 Plates 243 and 244
Iraq Museum, IM 65335

Tenoned panel with a curving right edge. Fragments missing from edges, particularly the right and bottom edges, tenons and surface. Carved from a thick piece of ivory in high relief, with some elements nearly or completely in the round. Plain frame at top and bottom, wide frame decorated with a guilloche at left, curved plain frame at right. A wide, thick tenon extends the height of the panel on the left edge, which is mitred above the tenon. The broken stump of a tenon is preserved on the carved right side. There are two dowel holes and two tenon slots cut into the thickness of the lower edge, and two dowel holes in the top edge. Both edges, though poorly preserved, show traces of striations. Back, smooth and angled down to the left tenon.

H. 7.0 cm. L. with tenons as preserved 23.0 cm. L. of panel at top 18.8 cm. L. of panel at base 22.0 cm. Th. 2.8 cm.

The scene shows a procession of five worshippers, four men and one woman, advancing right towards a semi-circular element, carved on a separate piece of ivory, not preserved. No. 940 shows a similar group of worshippers advancing in the opposite direction and probably formed part of the same long panel. No. 941 is less well preserved than No. 940.

Describing the scene from the centre to the edge. Only traces survive of the winged uraeus at the bottom right, the wing is finely feathered. Only one of the lily flowers separating the worshippers, is preserved, although the taller lily plant growing behind the female at the left survives. The first worshipper wears a crown which appears to be a provincial version of the atef crown, consisting of a central conical cap with a knob at the top, flanked by a pair of plumes, and with a ribbon down the back. The cap is decorated with rows of beading. He wears the ushekh collar, a version of the pschent kilt and an open overskirt, belted at the waist, made of a striped material and with beaded and decorated edges. The right arm is flexed and raised, the lower arm is broken off and only traces survive of the sceptre and disc. The left arm is not preserved. The second worshipper is similarly dressed, except that neither his collar nor his skirts have any beaded decoration. Only traces remain of the sceptre held up in his right hand; in his lowered left hand he holds a jug with a long neck. The third worshipper wears a provincial version of the Egyptian double crown with a volute (damaged) at the front, a lappetted wig with the hair in blocks rather than crinkles, and a similar kilt and skirt to the second worshipper. His right arm is flexed and raised, the object held aloft is not preserved. The fourth worshipper wears a horned crown with a sun disc, a lappetted wig with the hair in blocks like the third worshipper, and a similar kilt and skirt to the previous two. His right arm is flexed and raised, the hand is not preserved. Only the disc of the horned crown worn by the fifth worshipper, the female at the end, survives. She wears a short, Egyptian-style wig and a long, close-fitting skirt of a striped material with a decorated hem. Cradled in her arms is a duck, the head of which is carved separately and jointed in.

Although Nos. 940 and 941 are almost identical in subject and style, there are numerous differences in minor details, and in the 'feel' of the two pieces. The more obvious of these differences can be noted in the carving of the wigs, shown in blocks on No. 941 and in crinkles or zig-zags on No. 940, in the lily flowers of the two panels, in the crowns and garments of the worshippers and in the ducks held by the ladies. These minor variations suggest that the panels were carved by different hands, see p. 47 above. The panels may belong to the 'beaky nose' group, see comment on No. 940 and p. 16 above.

N. & R. II, p. 543, fig. 469.

Set (?) of Four, Nos. 942-5

942. ND 13436 Plate 246
Iraq Museum

Fragment from panel with curving right edge, top, left side and part of bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at bottom and curving frame at right. Back striated.

H. as preserved 7.0 cm. W. as preserved 14.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

This design was probably similar in subject though not in style to Nos. 940 and 941, consisting of a procession of worshippers advancing towards a curved central element. All that survive are part of the winged uraeus at the bottom right, and parts of the bodies of three worshippers, two advancing right and the last one advancing left. Only one wing and the curving body and tail survive of the uraeus. Of the leading male figure advancing right, his upper body, with flexed and raised right arm, hand not preserved, lowered left arm, and part of his legs are preserved. The papyrus flower flanked by buds in front of his left arm suggests that he was holding a long-necked jug with flowers like the second worshipper. A ribbon hangs down his back. The body and upper legs of the second male figure survive. His right arm is flexed and raised, the hand is not preserved, the left arm is at his side, the hand holding a jug with a long handle and neck and with three flowers, a papyrus flanked by buds, coming out of the top. He wears a belted kilt with beaded borders. The second figure is separated from the third by a plant with two buds. Only the lower body survives of the third figure, who is probably advancing left. He wears a belted kilt with beaded borders.

The fragments, Nos. 942-5, may belong to a pair of panels similar in subject, design and function, although not in style to Nos. 940-1. The curving sides of the panels can be seen on Nos. 942 and 944. The differences in the skirts, plain on Nos. 942 and striped on Nos. 943 and 944, and flowers are no greater than the differences between the curving of the figures of Nos. 940 and 941.
943. ND 13428  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 247  
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back striated. H. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. as preserved 5.3 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Parts of two male figures advancing left survive. The lower head and body of the leading figure are preserved. He has short hair and wears a belted kilt of a striped material with beaded borders. His left arm is flexed and raised, the hand holding the stem of a sceptre (?), cf. Nos. 940 and 941, the right arm is lowered and holds the handle of a jug (only the handle survives) which held a palmette flower and bud. Of the second figure, only the right arm, the neck of the jug and flowers, and the stem of the sceptre (?) survive.

See comment on No. 942.

944. ND 13448  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 247  
Fragment with remains of curving left side, top, right side, and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Plain frame on left. Back striated. H. as preserved 1.8 cm. W. as preserved 7.3 cm.
Fragment showing parts of two male figures advancing left. Of the first figure all that survive are part of his kilted skirt, made of a striped material and with beaded borders, and the long-necked jug held in front of him. Of the second figure only the lowered hand and part of the jug survive.

See comment on No. 942.

945. ND 13437  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 247  
Fragment, top, right side and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Plain frame at left. Back striated. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 8.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Traces survive of two figures advancing right, wearing kilts and holding long-necked jugs, probably containing flowers.

See comment on No. 942. This fragment may have formed part of No. 942.

946. ND 9094  
British School of Archaeology  
Plate 248  
Panel with curving top. Fragments missing from the tenon at the bottom and surface. Carved on both sides. The panel probably formed part of a piece with the top and one side forming a curving side, cf. No. 949. Plain frame at top and bottom. Part of the tenon along the base survives. Cut into the thickness of the top is a tenon slot, 1.4 cm. long. Three dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., are drilled into the thickness of the taller side and two near the bottom of the shorter side, for the attachment of the adjoining panels. H. with tenon 12.3 cm. Max. H. of panel 11.7 cm. Min. H. of panel 11.3 cm. W. at top 2.7 cm. W. at base 3.7 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
The design is carved on both sides of the panel and is essentially the same on both, differing only in minor details and in being reversed. It shows part of a human figure seated at table. The figure has long curly hair, with traces of a beaded fillet, and wears a garment with short sleeves and an ankle-length skirt, rest not visible. It is made of a pleated or striped material and has beaded hems. A hand grasps the further of two vessels resting on the table top. These are jars with narrow necks, everted mouths, globular bodies, and handles. The table has a deep, coved top, which rests on curving legs ending in claw feet, supported on short vertical stands. There is a stretcher between the legs. Between the tabletop and the stretcher is a rectangular element formed of three rectangles, one inside the other.

947. ND 9095  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 248  
Section of panel. Some surface fragments missing, surface poorly preserved. Carved on both sides. Plain frame at base and one side. One dowel hole is drilled into the top, three more into one side, and a tenon slot is cut into the other side. H. 3.9 cm. W. 11.9 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
Part of the bottom section of a panel, carved on both sides. The design is essentially the same on the two sides, differing only in minor details and in being reversed. Since the piece formed part of a larger composition, only the lower parts of one side of the design are represented. The description is taken from the better-preserved side developing to the right. From left to right: part of a chair or table, one leg and part of the stretcher are shown. In front of this a figure, almost certainly female, advances right. She is dressed in a long, pleated robe with a beaded hem, curving down at the back. In front of the lady are the lower sections of a chair with lion feet and a stretcher. The sides of the chair are decorated with vertical lines. To the right of this, and better preserved on Side 2, are the bare feet of a figure, probably female, resting on a footstool. She is wearing a long, pleated garment with a beaded hem.

948. ND 13304  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 249  
Fragment, no original edges. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 1.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
A fragment probably showing some of the food from a ritual meal. In this case all that survives is a duck (?) with head turned back.

949. ND 9530  
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 69980  
Plate 249  
Panel with one strongly curving side, right side broken off. Fragments from bottom left, centre and centre top and surface missing, iron stain on left. Plain frame on curving edge with a groove along the outer edge, giving the effect of a double moulding. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved. 12.3 cm. W. as preserved 6.9 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Winged boy kneels to the left, the arms resting along the wings. The right arm and wing are raised, the hand holding a stalk with a large voluted palmette and a papyrus flower. The left arm and wing are lowered across the body, the hand holding a voluted palmette flower. The boy wears a lappet wig, bound with a fillet, and a short skirt with a beaded and fringed hem.

950. ND 13352  
Iraq Museum  
Plate 248  
Fragment from a panel with a curving top, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Carved from a very thin piece of ivory. Plain frame at top. Back, lightly scratched.
H. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
Part only of a horned aief crown.
951. ND 13284  Plate 249
Iraq Museum
Fragment from a panel with a curving top, sides and bottom broken off. Much of surface flaked off and most of design obliterated. Plain frame at top. Back, lightly dashed. H. as preserved 9.6 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
All that survive are the front of a male head facing left and traces of his raised arms. Resting on his hands is a wedjat eye. He was probably wearing a version of the White Crown flanked by plumes, perhaps an ajet crown.

SECTION X: MONOCHROME ‘EGYPTIANIZING’ PANELS, NOS. 952-73

952. ND 9536  Plate 250
British School of Archaeology
Plaque, fragmentary, left side broken off and small square cut out of bottom right. Some surface fragments missing and grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 4.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
A plain cartouche surmounted by plumes and disc and flanked by a pair of uraei, only the one on the right is preserved, cf. No. 953. The uraeus, only part of which is represented on this piece, probably wore a crown.

953. ND 9539  Plate 250
Iraq Museum
Plaque, trapezoidal in form, top left section broken off. Some surface fragments missing and some grey speckling. Plain frame at top and bottom. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 4.7 cm. W. at base 3.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
A plain cartouche, surmounted by disc and plumes, and flanked by a pair of crowned uraei, cf. No. 952.

954. ND 13293  Plate 250
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment from bottom of panel, top and side broken off. Plain frame at bottom, with some vertical incised lines. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
A cartouche, surmounted by disc and plumes. At the top right a wingtip of a creature otherwise not preserved.

From top to bottom, read:
yw wsw R(u)? ëm.t ëw
... Re in it Shu.

Cartouche filled with miscellaneous signs and words. [K.A.K.]

955. ND 13294  Plate 250
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing.
Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

From top to bottom, read:
[þdy?] pt r"nb êr R(u)? n rnb
[King of Lower Egypt(?)] sky every day
Horus-Re of gold(?)
Lower half of cartouche, more disjointed words and signs, the first just possibly the bee-sign. [K.A.K.]

956. ND 13053  Plate 250
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 3.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

From top to bottom, read:
Pr nk nb 3l-g3(wy?)
you make Lord of Ankh-ta(wy?) "Life of the (Two) Land(s)"

Perhaps two unconnected phrases in the cartouche; writing of the second is very unsure and would be corrupt. [K.A.K.]

957. ND 10437  Plate 250
British School of Archaeology
Top left section of panel, broken at bottom. Fragments missing from centre right edge and surface. Plain frame at top and left side. Back striated.
H. as preserved 7.0 cm. W. 1.9 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

From top to bottom, read:
s3 l R(u) 3wy(??) m3(r) w3bt
Son of Re(?) the Two Lands(??)
large(ess) Eye-of-Horus
Hieroglyphic segment, isolated phrases, written in three different orientations: L to R, on its side, L to R, R to L.
[K.A.K.]

958. ND 13651  Plate 250
Iraq Museum
Fragment, broken at top and sides. Double frame at base.
Back, striated.
H. as preserved 5.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Perhaps for s3 (or s3t) 33/h.
Son/daughter; ... ...
A duck walks to the right above a row of papyrus flowers. Perhaps a hieroglyphic fragment, though one with no connected sense. [K.A.K.]

959. ND 13652
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 5.7 cm. W. as preserved 1.6 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

From top to bottom, read:
s3 wyšt nb 33/h
son Horus-Eye lord ...
Hieroglyphic fragment, no connected sense. [K.A.K.]

960. ND 7999
British School of Archaeology
Fragment from top of panel, bottom broken off. Plain frame at top.
H. as preserved 2.5 cm. W. 1.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
A bird holding a flail walks to the right.

961. ND 10549
British School of Archaeology
Panel, edges damaged and fragmentary. Some surface pitting and wear. Plain frame on all four sides, additional wide plain frame at top. Remains of tenons at bottom and right side?
H. as preserved 2.9 cm. H. of panel 1.9 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. of panel 3.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

From left to right, read:
? Sth-Br nb t3 rt3 nb 3x 3dr m(?)
.. Seth-Br, Lord of the land, daily, life, ...
since/limit in.
Horizontal strip, with phrases and signs, naming the god Seth-Br). [K.A.K.]

962. ND 8035
British School of Archaeology
Fragment, broken at top and left, possibly a fragment from the bottom of a trapezoidal plaque. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at top, right and base. Bottom mitred. Back striated.
H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
A ‘dragon’ with a forked tail, couchant to the right. Just below the frame at the top are two circles. This may be the bottom register of a two or more register trapezoidal plaque.
Apparently the recumbent animal of the god Seth. [K.A.K.]

See Samaria, Pl. XIII, 11.

963. ND 10361
Fragment, no original edges. Large iron stain on head area. Possible trace of frame on right edge. Back, light saw marks.
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.3 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Fragment showing a falcon-headed figure, seated to the left. The left hand is raised, the right is outstretched to grasp a tall sceptre, not preserved. He wears the usu3kh collar and a short skirt of a plaited material, secured with a belt at the waist. The lower legs and feet are missing. The chair is of the usual Egyptian style, with a cushion over the back and a rectangular side decorated with a scale pattern and an ankh sign in the bottom right corner.
The figure may represent the sun-god, Re-Horakht. The form of throne is familiar in Egypt for gods, but the insertion of the ankh in the reserved square is un-Egyptian, although occurring on other ivories such as Nos. 296 and 1018. [K.A.K.]

964. ND 10305
British School of Archaeology
a. Fragment of panel, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 9.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
A frieze showing the Egyptian hippo-headed goddess, Taueret, standing on a nub sign and facing an altar(?), consisting of the Egyptian girdle sign surmounted by plumes? Only the paw of the Taueret facing the altar on the left survives. The design of a pair of Tauerets flanking a central element was probably repeated on the right, where only part of one Taueret, facing right, survives.

b. Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Part of a Taueret figure facing left.
H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 3.4 cm.
The Hippo-headed goddess Taueret (Thoems), patroness of childbirth and motherhood, part of popular cults rather than ‘official’ religion. The apparent ‘altar’ (?) may be the symbol of magical protection often attested for Taueret in this pose. [K.A.K.]
N. & R. II, p. 545, fig. 473.

965. ND 13039
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Back striated.
H. as preserved 2.1 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
All that survive are part of a nub-sign, the possible traces of the leg of a kneeling figure above, and some feature to the left of the nub.
966. ND 13047  
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top right corner of panel. Much of surface missing, iron stain. Plain frame at top and right side. Back striated, some iron stains. H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. The head only of a monkey facing left.

967. ND 13303  
Iraq Museum

Fragment of panel, no original edges. Surface cracked. Back smooth, with the remains of one dowel hole perforating panel. H. as preserved 9.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.9 cm. A row of scarab beetles. Of the leading beetle only the back legs survive. Of the second beetle following behind, the left side and part of the right is missing. The beetles are carefully modelled in high relief.

SUBJECTS IN FLORAL FIELDS

Both monochrome, Nos. 968-73, and inlaid, Nos. 1014-30, ivories are decorated with scenes set in floral fields. Although comparable in style, size and subject, these ivories have not been catalogued together because of their different decorative techniques. Some of these panels are an unusual shape, although unfortunately there is no complete example. They may have sides with curving sections cut out of the base, see Nos. 969, 1015 and 1021, and in some cases the sides above the curve appear to taper slightly inwards towards the top, see Nos. 968, 970, 1015 and 1021.

968. ND 13000  
Iraq Museum

Top of panel, with sloping sides, bottom of design carved on separate piece. Fragments missing from sides and surface, some surface pitting. Eye excised for inlay. Plain frame at top. There are three dowel holes, D. 0.2 cm., in the bottom edge and two in the top. Back smooth. H. 5.0 cm. W. 14.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. The top of a panel showing a lion or, more probably a lioness, in a semi-circular field of papyrus flowers. Only the head of the lioness survives. Traces of winged wedjat eyes survive in the top corners. A similar design but with more of the lioness carved on the panel is shown on No. 1015. The lioness on that example is maned and has two cubs, one of which is maned, the other is suckling. A fragment found in Room A of the North West Palace shows the head and body of a lion or, more probably, a lioness (Barnett, C.N.J., A.9 on p. 170, Pl. II). Both No. 1015 and the N.W. Palace fragment are decorated in the 'alternate inlay' technique. The wedjat eyes in the corners of No. 968 also occur on Nos. 969, 970, 1021, 1023 and 1025. The curving field of papyrus is paralleled on Nos. 969-72, 1015 and 1021-8. See also p. 19 above.

969. ND 13303  
Iraq Museum

Panel, right side with curving lower section, left side broken off. Surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Wide plain frame at base. A dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm., is drilled into the right of the top edge, trace of a second in left of bottom edge. Back, smooth with some light saw marks.

H. 10.3 cm. W. as preserved 5.3 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The right side of a panel showing a lady seated to the right, suckling a child, the whole set in a semi-circular field of papyrus flowers and buds. Of the female all that survive are a trace of a horned crown, an uraeus rising from her brow, part of her face, part of her collar, traces of her right fingers cupping her breast for the child, whom her left arm cradles, and her legs, clothed in a plain, close-fitting, ankle-length garment. The child is naked, his left arm flexed and touching his chest. Only the front edge of the chair survives, it is almost certainly of standard Egyptian style cf. No. 963. In the top right corner is a wedjat-eye orientated to the right and with an uraeus suspended from it.

The design represents Isis suckling the infant Horus in a papyrus thicket, i.e. in the Delta marshes. The Horus eye in the top corner has the front piece transformed into a pendant uraeus, see Chapter Four, 1, 2 and 6. [K.A.K.] For other examples of females suckling their children, see Nos. 1018 (seated) and 1019-22 (standing). These panels are decorated in the alternate inlay technique. See also p. 19 above.

970. ND 13001  
Iraq Museum

Top right corner of a panel with sloping sides, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Plain frame at top. There are dowel holes, with broken off dowels in situ, in the top and bottom edges. Back smooth. H. 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. The top right corner of a scene set in a semi-circular field of papyrus flowers, cf. Nos. 968 and 969. In the top right corner a winged wedjat eye orientated to the left and similar to that on No. 968.

971. ND 13283  
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back smooth. H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 5.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. Only the stalks of a floral field of papyrus flowers, probably semi-circular in form, survive, cf. Nos. 968-70.

972. ND 8060  
British School of Archaeology

Fragment of panel, top and right side broken off, large piece missing from bottom left corner. Many surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Plain frame at left side and bottom. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.8 cm. Th. 0.4 cm. Part of a panel once showing five papyrus flowers with long stalks, the flowers arranged in a semicircle. The flower on the right has not survived.

973. ND 13009  
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Back smooth. H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. A design showing a field of plants with leafy stalks. At the left edge the tail can be seen of a bull or cow. The scene presumably showed cattle browsing among plants.
SECTION XI: INLAID 'EGYPTIANIZING' PANELS, NOS. 974-1048

974. ND 13050
Iraq Museum

Fragment from bottom of vertical panel, top broken off. Some surface fragments missing. The cartouche was coloured in the 'hieroglyph technique', the nub sign and the bottom of the cartouche were worked in cloisonné – traces of red survive. Plain frame at bottom. Traces of two tenon slots (?) on the back. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 5.6 cm. W. 2.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Cartouche, top broken off, with hieroglyphs, resting on a nub sign.

From top to bottom, read:
\[ \text{dd mdw} / \text{at n.} / \text{f}. \ldots \text{s3t} \ldots \]
\[ \text{Wo[rd spoken]: (I) give <to you...> - <Maat> Daughter <of Re> ?} \]

The upper traces appear to suit restorations given. Apparently an abbreviated form of the common formula of gift in speech by a deity to a ruler. In this case one may surmise the goddess Maat, Daughter of the Sun-god Re. [K.A.K.]

975. ND 13052
Iraq Museum

Fragment, broken at top and sides. Some surface pitting. The hieroglyphs are worked in champ-levé. Plain frame at base. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

The lower section of a cartouche with hieroglyphs. The cartouche was flanked by urael, cf. Nos. 952 and 953.

From top to bottom, read:
\[ (?dd mdw) fn nt r tf, \text{ Re (m) w3} \]
\[ \text{Words spoken by the good god, Re (in) the barque.} \]

The restoration adopted here would suit the preserved n in context, and the use of the speech-of-the-god formula used (or abused!) so often on these ivories. 'Good god' is often bor used of kings than gods but is securely attested for the latter (cf. Erman & Grapow, \textit{Wörterbuch d. Aeg. Sprache II}, pp. 361-2). The last two signs are much more lightly incised than the rest. [K.A.K.]

976. ND 7990
British School of Archaeology

Fragment from top of cartouche, no original edges, with hieroglyphs inlaid in champ-levé technique. For similar examples see Nos. 975, 978, 995, 996, 1035 and 1036.
H. as preserved 1.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Usual formula of speech by deities, omitting one letter (n), and the continuation of whatever original was being adapted. [K.A.K.]

977. ND. 13028
Plate 253
Iraq Museum

Fragment from bottom of panel, top and sides broken off. Cloisonné: much of the design was inlaid. Trace of plain frame at bottom. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 2.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

All that survives of the design is a nub-sign on which once rested a cartouche, only the base of which survives. To the left of the nub-sign is a human leg, wearing a covering with a crossed diamond design.

In Egyptian iconography, a fully-encased leg usually represents the lower part of a mumiform figure (i.e. both legs wrapped together), usually of the funerary god Osiris, see No. 999. Examples (but seated) cf. (e.g.) \textit{Egyptian Mythology}, London, 1965, pp. 56 and 134. [K.A.K.]

978. ND 13051
Plate 253
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Champ-levé: the hieroglyphs were cut out and inlaid. Part of frame at left. Back striated.
H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

A raised rectangle at the left side of a panel, with some hieroglyphs. There is a trace of a further design in the lower right corner. For a similar style of cartouche preserved on larger panels see Nos. 1035 and 1036 below.

From top to bottom, read:
\[ \text{dd mdw l<n} nbw n < \ldots > \]
\[ \text{Words spoken by the Lords of (place or concept omitted).} \]

979. ND 13142
Plate 253
Iraq Museum

Fragment, broken at top, left side and bottom. Some surface fragments missing. Hieroglyph technique of inlay, see p. 59 above: two pieces of blue glass inlay survive in the background, there are traces of gold leaf on the hieroglyphs. Remains of plain frame at left, wide raised rib runs vertically just off centre down the strip. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 7.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
From top to bottom, read:
1. \( \text{dd mdw dln(1) n.n.k(?) Pth [. . .]} \)
   Words spoken: (I) give (to) you(?);
   Pth [. . .].
2. \( \text{... w n ... w pt dd dd1 k(?) [. . .]} \)
   ... of sky, tribunal [. . .].

Two tall, narrow columns of signs. The right-hand text is too broken to show any connected sense (if it ever had any); the word ‘tribunal’ is reminiscent of the tribunal of 42 gods at the ‘last judgement’ for deceased Egyptians in Spell 125 of the Book of the Dead. The left-hand text is clearer but less extensive; it appears to be the usual address by a deity to the ruler (cf. Chapter Four, para. 10B), here followed by the name of Pth, the artificer-god of Egypt’s principal capital, Memphis. [K.A.K.]

980. ND 13049
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top right of panel, left side and bottom broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: part of the design was inlaid. Plain frame at top and right. Back striated.
H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Some hieroglyphs are arranged in a rectangle at the top. Below, a compact tree with inlaid leaves at the end of engraved branches.

From top to bottom, read:
\( \text{dd mdw n.n yr Hr} \)
Words spoken by the god, Horus.

Again, the formula of address by deity, here Horus; the exact forms of the initial signs are open to doubt. [K.A.K.]

981. ND 7791
British School of Archaeology
Fragment, broken at top, left side and bottom. Some grey speckling. Hieroglyph technique, see p. 59 above. Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 2.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
The right side of a panel. At the right the top of a rectangle containing hieroglyphs. To the left, the outline of a sun disc, from the side of which rises an uraeus. Part of a curving line at bottom left, probably the remains of a pair of ram’s horns, the whole originally consisting of a crown with sun disc and uraei, set on branching horns.

Regular formula of speech of gift by deity to ruler (Chapter Four, para. 10B); the serpent-sign is a frequent determinative of the word for goddess, or can even serve as a writing of it (cf. Erman & Grapow, "Wörterbuch d. Aeg. Sprache" III, p. 362). To left of inscription, sun-disc and uraei probably upon the falcon head of a kneeling adoring figure like that in "Samaria, Pl. 1.2." [K.A.K.]

982. ND 10704
Plates 254 and 255
Iraq Museum, IM 65424
Rectangular panel. Some surface pitting and speckling. Cloisonné: the central disc, and the discs and plumes of the flanking crowns were inlaid. Top and bottom edges and back striated. Panel perforated by a central dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm. H. 2.0 cm. W. at top 9.4 cm. W. at base 9.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Two composite crowns flanking a central sun disc. The crowns consist of sun disc and plumes flanked by uraei, mounted on a pair of ram’s horns. For an identical panel see No. 983.
This feature, the repeated plumes, disc, uraei, horns, was worn by both kings (upon a headdress) and deities, specifically by Pth-Tatenen, a New Kingdom form of Pth of Memphis. This device, though most commonly just plumes and disc, could also be placed upon a vertical royal cartouche in lieu of the usual titulary. I do not know upon what missing three elements the two crowns and disc were originally placed.

983. ND 7792
Plates 254 and 255
Iraq Museum, IM 62707
Rectangular panel. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Of varying thickness, thicker at the left than the right. Cloisonné: the central sun disc, and the discs and plumes of the flanking crowns were inlaid. Top and bottom edges and back striated. Shallow dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm., in centre of back.
H. 1.9 cm. W. at top 9.5 cm. W. at base 9.6 cm. Th. at left 1.1 cm. Th. at right 0.4 cm.
Two composite crowns flanking a central sun disc. The crowns consist of sun disc and plumes flanked by uraei and mounted on a pair of ram’s horns. See comment on No. 982.

984. ND 13032
Iraq Museum
Plate 254
Left side of panel. Slightly tapering, chamfered left side. Fragments missing from top and bottom and surface. Cloisonné: most of the design was inlaid. Plain frame at left. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 4.9 cm. W. 5.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
A winged, taloned wedjat-eye with uraeus crowned with sun disc, standing on a nub sign. In front of the ‘eye’ part of a djet-column.
The left side of a panel probably originally similar in general design to No. 1008. For similar pieces but from the right side see Nos. 985 and 986.
The winged and taloned wedjat eye with uraeus, but flanking another symbol, occurs at Samaria (Samaria, Pl. III, 2). In Egypt the Horus-eye is attested winged (commonly), or taloned (rarer). I have still to find the two elements combined, rarely, and not so far with the uraeus-serpent. See Chapter Four, paras. 1 and 2. [K.A.K.]

985. ND 13023  Plate 254
Iraq Museum

Right side of panel, fragmentary, bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top left and right. Chamfered left side. Cloisonné: much of the design was inlaid. Plain frame at right. Back, cross-cut striations.
H. as preserved 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 5.5 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The right side of a panel probably originally similar in general design to No. 1008. A winged, taloned wedjat-eye with an uraeus crowned with sun disc, standing on a nub sign, only the top of which is preserved. In front of the 'eye' part of a djed-column.

See comment on No. 984.

986. ND 7990  Plate 254
British School of Archaeology

Fragment, no original edges, poorly preserved. Cloisonné: much of the design was inlaid. H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 7.4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

Fragment showing part of a similar design to No. 1008. Only the disc and plumes of the wedjat-column on the left survives. Of the wedjat-eye, traces are preserved of the winged and taloned 'eye', and possibly of the uraeus suspended from the 'eye'.

See comment on No. 984.

987. ND 13280  Plate 254
Iraq Museum

Fragment from bottom of panel, top and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the design was inlaid. Trace of frame at bottom. Back, striated with three gouges or drill impressions.
H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The bottom, top broken off, of a djed column, rising from a reversed lotus blossom, for other examples see Nos. 997 and 1008-9.

988. ND 13054  Plate 254
Iraq Museum

Fragment, broken at top and sides, slightly curved. Cloisonné: some of the design was inlaid. Plain frame at back. Back, smooth with traces of two tenon slots.
H. as preserved 2.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.3 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Parts of two wedjat-eyes, both orientated to the left, the eye on the left only partially preserved. They may have formed part of a frieze of 'proper' (i.e. without wings, talons and uraeus) wedjat-eyes alternating with 'North/Delta' plant signs. This interpretation seems indicated by the fact that both eyes face the same way instead of heraldically flanking a 'N' sign, as do the twin pairs on Samaria, Pl. III, 2. The plant is the hieroglyph of the Delta, Egypt's Northern half, with its marshlands. Linked with the Eye of Horus here it might even represent the papyrus thickets of Chemmis, where Isis brought up the infant Horus — but this is pure speculation! [K.A.K.]

Pair, Nos. 989 and 990  Plate 256

989. ND 10700
Iraq Museum, IM 65421

Tenoned panel with tapering sides. Fragments missing from top left, edges and surface, surface pitted in some areas, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: most of the crown and boar were inlaid. Plain frame on all four sides. Tenons, originally extending the height of the panel, are preserved on the lateral edges. Two diagonal strokes on top and bottom edges. Back smooth.
H. 4.3 cm. W. with tenons 12.4 cm. W. of panel at base 11.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The khem or 'triple crown', which consists of three tall atef crowns flanked by uraei and set on a pair of ram's horns, mounted in a boat with papyrus prows. The uraei are crowned with sun discs.

For an identical piece, see No. 990. Boats also occur on Nos. 991-3 and 1029-30.

990. ND 13020  Plate 256
Iraq Museum

Tenoned panel with tapering sides. Fragments missing from top left corner, edges and surface. Cloisonné: parts of the crown and boat were inlaid. Plain frame at top and sides, bottom of panel carved on separate piece. Tenons are preserved on the lateral edges. Two dowel holes drilled in bottom. Back smooth.
H. 3.8 cm. W. with tenons at base 12.0 cm. W. of panel at base 11.1 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The khem or 'triple crown', which consists of three tall atef crowns flanked by uraei and set on a pair of ram's horns, mounted in a boat with papyrus prows. The uraei are crowned with sun discs.

See comment on No. 989.

991. ND 10701  Plate 256
Iraq Museum, IM 65422

Rectangular tenoned panel. Fragments missing from tenons, top right, bottom and surface, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the design was inlaid. Plain frame at top. Tenons preserved on the lateral edges. Back smooth. Top edge bevelled and striated, trace of bevelling at sides. Two dowel holes drilled horizontally in the top, two drilled vertically in the base, and three, perhaps a fitter's mark, on the left side, there may be traces of a fourth on the right side.
H. 5.6 cm. W. with tenons as preserved 12.5 cm. W. of panel 10.9 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

A four-winged scarab beetle rides in a boat with papyrus prows. The scarab beetle is holding a sun disc between its forelegs and a shen sign between its hindlegs. The prow and stern of the boat are decorated with falcon heads, and it is set on a zig-zag line, the sign for water.

For a possible four-winged scarab in Egypt, very crudely executed, cf. E. Feuchter, Pektoreinsulaufkönigliche Personen, 1971, pl. XIV, no. 99a, or a Late Period pectoral; here too the scarab in a boat supports the sun disc. Likewise, plain scarab in boat with shen (origin of the cartouches, symbol of dominion) and sun disc, Dynasty XXI to XXIII, Plankoff, Mythol. Papyri, p. 64, fig. 52, top. Two-winged scarab in boat, one on its own, ibid, p. 82, fig. 55. One upon a djed-pillar supporting disc, ibid, p. 61, fig. 40. This feature represents the (re)birth of the sun-god each dawn. This is made explicit in a
Late Greco-Roman relief, where the disc, winged scarab, and shen occur immediately above the representation of the body, human-style birth of the sun-god from his mother, Lepsius, *Denkmäler IV*, Taf. 60a. [K.A.K.]

**992. ND 10702**

Iraq Museum, IM 65423

Plate 255

Tenoned panel with slightly tapering sides. Fragments missing from tenons, bottom left, centre and right, and from edges and surface, some black speckling. Cloisonné: most of the design was inlaid. Plain frame on all four sides. Stumps of tenons survive on the lateral edges, that on the right was perforated. Back smooth.

H. 7.0 cm. W. with tenons as preserved 13.3 cm. W. of panel at top 12.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

A crowned sun disc flanked by birds rides in a boat with papyrus prows. The sun disc is rising over the horizon (misspelled form of the hieroglyph horizon), bearing the wedjiat eye orientated to the left, and is flanked by a pair of uraei. It bears above it the nkhmn or ‘triple crown’, which consists of three tall atef crowns flanked by uraei and set on a pair of ram’s horns. The uraei are crowned with sun discs. The birds, be birds, are human-headed, bearded and wear Egyptian double crowns upon nemes headcloths. They have human arms, flexed and raised to the crown, and carry flails. They are standing on platforms.

The design is reminiscent of very complex ‘theological’ jewellery such as that from the tomb of Tutankhamun. That shown by Aldred, *Egyptian Jewellery*, 1971, p. 106, shows a similar ‘piling up’ of religious motifs. The composite bird, the bu-bird is a symbol devised to represent the soul of a person. Adding the royal crown to its head is certainly a non-Egyptian feature, replacing kingly figures that appear in late Egyptian parallels in Nubia. [K.A.K.]

*N. & R. II*, p. 543, fig. 468.

**993. ND 13021**

Iraq Museum

Plate 255

Tenoned panel, fragmentary, top and bottom broken off. It probably had tapering sides. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: most of the design was inlaid. Traces of plain frame on sides. Tenons or tenon stumps are preserved on the lateral edges. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 3.4 cm. W. with tenons as preserved 12.4 cm. W. of panel 11.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

A crowned sun disc, flanked by uraei, rides in a boat with papyrus prows. The sun disc rises over the horizon sign and is crowned with the nkhmn crown, only partially preserved. Flanking the sun disc are a pair of uraei, crowned with Egyptian double crowns, only partially preserved. Resting on the prow on the left is another sun disc, that on the right is not preserved.

**994. ND 8065**


Plate 257

Fragment from top of panel with tapering sides, top left and bottom of the panel broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Cloisonné: the birds’, crowns, wings and flails, the side-lock of the child, his uraei collar and flail were inlaid. Plain frame at top and sides. Sides chamfered.

H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. as preserved 11.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The upper section of a scene showing the youthful sun-god, Horus, seated between two vultures. He was probably squatting on a lotus, cf. No. 595, is facing right, crowned with a sun disc, fragmentary, and wears the uraei collar and a belted skirt, only traces of which survive. His left hand is held to his mouth, his right holds a flail over his shoulder. The two vultures wear atef crowns and hold flails, marking them as sacred. Such a vulture was a form used by the goddess Nekhbet of El-Kab, patron goddess of Upper Egypt, and also by Isis (Chapter Four, paragraph 5). [K.A.K.]

The ‘Horus’ or ‘child’ motif was popular on the Egyptianizing ivories, occurring, with variations, on Nos. 994-6, 1007, 1026, and 1260-4, and as a suckling child on Nos. 1018-21.

*N. & R. II*, fig. 509.

**995. ND 10312**

Iraq Museum (Erbil), IM 65466

Plate 257

Panel with tapering sides. Edge and surface fragments missing, surface cracked, pitted, discoloured and poorly preserved. Cloisonné: parts of the design, including the sun discs, wings, eyes, collars, belts, belt-ties and flowers, were inlaid. The hieroglyphs in the cartouches were worked in champ-levé. Plain frame on all four sides. Stumps of tenons on lateral edges, which are mitred.

H. 9.0 cm. W. at top 10.6 cm. W. at base 12.1 cm. Th. c. 1.0 cm.

In the centre the youthful sun-god, Horus, squats on a lotus flower, faces to the right, and is flanked by two goddesses. He is crowned with a sun disc, and has the side-lock of childhood. Traces survive of a belt. His right hand holds a flail over the shoulder, the other is raised to his mouth. Pads flank the lotus flower on which he sits. The goddesses wear crowns of sun discs and horns, lappet wigs, ushekh collars and close-fitting, ankle-length tunics, fastened at the waist by sashes with long ties. Their outer hands are raised, with their inner hands they grasp palm branches, stripped of leaves, with pendant ankh’s, only partially preserved, perhaps a version of the war-sceptre. Above them are rectangles containing hieroglyphs.

![Hieroglyphs](image)

Left: nb yr mr Right: nb y mr

Meaningless groupings, variants of each other.

For similar groupings of horizontal and vertical signs, see the spacer (Eton 459) published by Tait, *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 49 (1963), pl. XXIV, no. 6 (upper photograph at right), and his pp. 130-131. On that object (1) is meaningless, while (2) below it could be for (3) ‘Lord/Lady of Heaven’, a common divine title. [K.A.K.]

**996. ND unregistered**

Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 74825

Plate 257

Tenoned panel, fragmentary, top and bottom broken off. The tenons are damaged, and many edge and surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: much of the design was inlaid. The rectangle containing hieroglyphs was worked in champ-levé. Plain frame at sides. Stumps of tenons at sides.

H. as preserved 7.7 cm. W. 11.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
The young sun-god squats on a lotus flower and is flanked by goddesses. The sun-god, facing right, wears a composite crown of sun disc and plumes, set on a pair of ram's horns, only partially preserved, the sidelock and the usekh collar. The lotus is flanked by slender buds. Although the head of only the goddess on the left is preserved, both were probably lion-headed. They wear lappet wigs, usekh collars, and wing-scale pattern skirts. Their inner hands are raised, while in their right they hold tall papyrus columns. Above the columns are two raised rectangles with hieroglyphs, only partially preserved on the left. The goddesses may represent Sekhmet or Bastet.

From top to bottom, read:

$\dd\_mdw\_n (\ddt)$

Words spoken by (goddess X)

The hieroglyphs may read 'Words spoken by (goddess/Nut?)'.

The problem here is the little sign left of (1) is it an egg (2) as looks most likely, or the pot (3). The latter would give us the name of the sky-goddess Nut who, in a different myth to that of the lotus, bore the sun-god each dawn. The former – egg and t – would simply be the determinative sign for 'goddess', with the proper name itself omitted. On the god-child on the lotus, see references etc., in Chapter Four, paragraph 5.

Pair, Nos. 997 and 998

997. ND 13114 Plate 258

Iraq Museum, IM 74833

Rectangular panel, fragmentary, left side broken off. Much of surface and some edge fragments missing, much black discolouration. Cloisonné: parts of the design were inlaid. Plain frame at top, right side and bottom, left not preserved. A short tenon, 1.8 cm. wide, and pierced by a dowel hole, survives on the right edge. There is the stump of a second tenon lower down the right side. Back, smooth with bevelled edges.

H. 6.3 cm. W. with tenon as preserved 9.3 cm. W. of panel as preserved 8.9 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The design consisted of a pair of figures saluting a central djed-column set on a stub-sign. Only the leading foot of the figure on the left survives. The figure on the right faces left, with both arms flexed and raised, saluting the djed. He wears a short headdress probably with an uraeus at the front, the usekh collar, a short pleated underskirt and a longer, open skirt, belted at the waist. The underskirt is pleated both horizontally and vertically, and the borders of the overskirt are decorated. A thin tail of panther skin hangs down from the waist. The central element is poorly preserved. The stub-sign, on which the djed is resting is complete, but of the djed, only a trace of the reversed lotus at the bottom and the horizontal bars at the top survive. Resting on top of the djed is a sun disc and uraeus. Traces of an uraeus survive to the right of the djed, and uraei, probably crowned with sun discs, almost certainly once flanked the djed, cf. No. 999.

No. 997 is slightly smaller than the otherwise almost identical No. 998. The close-fitting headdress, collars, short skirts and pose are all Egyptian in origin, but the curving long over-kill is entirely non-Egyptian in execution, although based on Egyptian usage. Such a combination, with naked upper body, can be found from the New Kingdom onwards (e.g. for kings and princes). [K.A.K.]

998. ND 10703 Plate 258

British School of Archaeology

Rectangular panel. Poorly preserved with many edge and surface fragments missing, much of design obliterated. Cloisonné: parts of the design were inlaid. Plain frame on all four sides. Stumps remain on both lateral edges of tenons, trace of a drill hole on the upper stump on the left. H. 6.8 cm. W. with tenon stumps as preserved 9.1 cm. W. of panel 8.4 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Two male figures flank and salute a central feature. They wear short headdresses probably with uraei at the front, usekh collars, short pleated underskirts, and long open overskirts, belted at the waist. The underskirts are pleated, and the borders of the overskirts decorated. The central feature, probably a djed-column surmounted by a sun disc and uraeus, cf. No. 997, is flanked by a pair of uraei crowned with sun discs and set on a stub-sign.

See comment on No. 997 above.

999. ND 13042 Plate 258

Iraq Museum

Fragment of panel, top, left side and bottom broken off. Some grey speckling. Cloisonné: part of the design is inlaid. Plain frame at right. Possible trace of tenon on right edge. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 3.6 cm. W. as preserved 7.8 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

The top, bottom and left side of the design are not preserved. On the left part of the mummiiform figure [of Osiris?], probably holding a flail and sceptre, neither of which are preserved. He wears the usekh collar. In front of the Osiris figure is a papyrus pillar with a semi-circular top, on which rests a tied bunch of lotus flowers. To the right are the body and legs, head and feet missing, of a male figure facing left, with both arms raised and flexed. He wears a garment with shawl sleeves and long, open skirt, over an underskirt, the whole belted at the waist. The overgarment is of a pleated or striped material with decorated borders. The underskirt has horizontal striations.

The overgarment is Near Eastern, not Egyptian. By contrast the feature of the offering-stand topped by a bunch of lotus blooms is a specifically Egyptian concept. The stand itself takes the form of a papyrus column (of architectural type): upon it rests a semi-circle beneath the truss of blooms. This is a corruption for a libation vessel: cf. e.g. Lhote-Hassan, La Peinture Egyptienne, 1954, pl. 142 for Osiris and similar offerings. For Egyptian examples of this form as an offering-stand, see E. Feuchte, Pectorale Aschendorff'scher Personen, Wiesbaden, 1971, Pl. XXX, Nos. 119 K and L. [K.A.K.]

1000. ND 13044 Plate 258

Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Cloisonné: the borders of the garment were inlaid, back, criss-cross striations.

H. as preserved 2.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Part of the open skirt and the leading leg of a figure advancing left, cf. No. 1000 for a complete version. The garment has vertical stripes and a looped border.

1001. ND 13495 Plate 258

Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the borders of the garment were inlaid, one piece
of blue inlay is preserved. Back smooth. H. as preserved 2.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.8 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Fragment from the lower body of a winged human figure advancing right. The wings framing the skirt are poorly preserved but were inlaid in cloisons. The man is wearing a short skirt and an open overskirt. The short skirt is decorated with bands of pleats or stripes, the bands divided by a row of beading and with a second along the hem, the overskirt with a scale design with a looped border.

1002. ND 8059 Plate 258
British School of Archaeology
Top of panel with a curving left side, bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface worn. Cloisonné: the crown has been drilled for inlay, the eye and collar were inlaid, as were the plumes rising from the ram's horns. Plain frame at top and right side.
H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 7.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The head and shoulders of a male figure facing left, left arm held across body and raised, hand in front of mouth, right arm flexed and raised, supporting a small figure squatting on the right hand. In front of the two, there are remains of a pair of rams' horns, probably set on a djed column, of which only the flat top survives. Plumes, probably with a central sun disc, rise from the horns. The larger figure is wearing the Egyptian blue crown, seamed and inlaid, and the uschk collar. The small figure, presumably representing Maat, is also crowned and has a feather rising from the knees.

N. & R. II, p. 567, fig. 512.

1003. ND 13026 Plate 259
Iraq Museum
Fragment of tenoned panel, top, bottom and left side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the belts, shen sign and parts of the temple were inlaid. Plain frame at right and trace along bottom. Tenon stumps on right edge, two tenon slots in bottom. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.1 cm. W. with tenons as preserved 13.8 cm. W. of panel as preserved 13.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The lower bodies and most of the legs of two male figures kneeling either side of a central feature. This appears to be a plinth in the form of a large hieroglyph for 'temple' of a type known from the New Kingdom onwards (Dynasty XIX to XX). The 'temple' is crowned by a shen sign, with some unidentified object above. The figures wore close-fitting, pleated skirts, belted at the waist. [K.A.K.]

1004. ND 13025 Plate 259
Iraq Museum
Panel with tapering sides. Most of surface missing, surviving surface in poor condition, most of design obliterated.
H. as preserved 7.6 cm. W. as preserved 17.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

A pair of male figures squatting on nub signs on either side of some central feature, no longer visible. The better preserved figure on the right is crowned with a sun disc, wears a lappet wig and a close-fitting, pleated skirt. His left arm is raised. Of the figure on the left only traces of the sun disc, his knees and the nub-sign survive.

PANELS DECORATED IN THE 'ALTERNATE INLAY' TECHNIQUE

1005. ND 13027 Plate 260
Iraq Museum
Tenoned panel, left side only. Fragments missing from top right and many surface fragments from upper section, iron stains. Cloisonné: the wig, collar and a notched palm branch were inlaid. Plain frame at top, left side and bottom. Part of tenon with remains of dowel hole on left, tenon slot and dowel on right side.
H. 3.7 cm. W. with tenon 4.5 cm. W. of panel 4.0 cm.

The scene probably showed a squatting male figure between notched palm branches, cf. No. 1006, perhaps part of a frieze of Heh-figures. All that is preserved on this piece is a figure kneeling to the right, with both arms outstretched, the right hand grasping a notched palm branch ending in an ankh, the left hand not carved on this panel. He is wearing a lappet wig, uschk collar and close-fitting, pleated skirt, belted at the waist. Below his elbow is an oval, tripartite object of uncertain significance, also shown on an example from Samaria, see Samaria, Pl. II, and probably representing, as they suggest, the sa sign, 'magical protection'. [K.A.K.]

1006. ND 7683 Plate 260
British School of Archaeology
Panel, fragmentary, probably with tapering sides, broken at right and bottom. Some surface fragments missing, some pitting and grey speckling. Cloisonné: the sun discs, wigs, collars, belts and notched palm branches were inlaid, the branches in the alternate inlay technique. Two pieces of dark inlay remain in the collar. Trace of frame along top, plain frame at left.
H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 11.0 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

The scene originally showed two, or more, repeats of the design of a male figure squatting to the right and holding a pair of notched palm branches, probably illustrating Heh-figures representing 'million' as of years, or eternity. The relatively complete figure on the left is crowned with a sun disc, and wears a lappet wig, uschk collar and belted, close-fitting, pleated skirt. The lower left leg is not preserved. A trace can be seen beneath his right elbow of an unusual oval, tripartite object, cf. No. 1005 for a better preserved example, which is probably intended for the sign sa, or 'magical protection'. He grasps notched palm branches in his outstretched hands. These curve over him and end in ankhs. Of the repeat on the right, most of one notched palm branch and ankh survive, as well as a trace of the sun disc, and part of the shoulder, collar and one arm of the squatting figure. [K.A.K.]

For panels with similar designs see Samaria, Pl. II. N. & R. II, fig. 511.

1007. ND 8058 Plate 260
Iraq Museum, IM 62728
Fragment of panel, top, right side and bottom broken off. Many fragments missing from left edge and surface. Cloisonné: the sidelock, collar and notched palm branch were inlaid, the branch in the alternate inlay technique. Trace of plain frame at right. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.2 cm. W. as preserved 6.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The head, body, arms and parts of the legs of a boy seated to the right, holding up in his raised right hand a notched palm branch. Traces remain of the sun disc on the head. He has the
sidelock of childhood and wears the ushekh collar and a tightly-fitting, striped or pleated skirt. The raised right arm holds up a notched palm branch or band, which rises vertically from the ground and curves down across his body, continuing to the right between his left elbow and raised knee. The left arm is slightly flexed and held out, the hand not preserved.

Possibly a variant of Nos. 1005 and 1006, but if so it has departed in execution from its model to judge from the peculiar placings of the arms and the extension of the ‘branch’.

K.A.K.

1008. ND 10699 Plate 260
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MFA 65.919

Panel with tapering sides. Fragments missing from bottom left corner, centre right, edges and surface. Cloisonné: the crown anddjed column, eyes and wings, uraei and discs were inlaid, tails of the uraei in the alternate inlay technique. Plain frame on all four sides. The sides are chamfered and striated, the back has criss-cross striations.

H. 4.7 cm. W. at top 11.6 cm. W. at centre of back 10.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

In the centre a djed-column bearing sun disc and twin plumes. On either side a winged and taloned wedjat eye (‘Eye of Horus’), with suspended from each the uraeus crowned with a sun disc. The winged and taloned Eye of Horus with uraeus (but flanking another symbol) occurs at Samaria, Samaria, pl. III, 2. In Egypt the Horus-Eye is often attested winged, or more rarely taloned. I have still to find the two elements combined except rarely and not so far with the uraeus, which occurs in the absence of the other two elements - see Chapter Four, paragraphs 1 and 2. K.A.K.

For other versions of this design with variations see Nos. 984-6.

1009. ND 9470 Plates 260 and 261
Iraq Museum, IM 63238

Tenoned panel, right side broken off. Much surface damage on right side, some other edge and surface fragments missing, some discolouration. Cloisonné: the crown and djed column, the uraei and birds’ wings, discs and flails were inlaid, the handles of the flails in the alternate inlay technique. When found traces survived of the original colours, stains of blue, red and green, no longer preserved. Plain frame at top, left side and bottom, trace of frame at right. Tenon at left extends most of the height of the panel, only traces at right. Back smooth, angled to tenon, with fitter’s mark.

Fitter’s mark: letter beth.

H. 6.7 cm. W. with tenon as preserved 13.3 cm. W. of panel 12.4 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

A pair of falcons stand on the tails of a pair of uraei and flank a central djed column. The djed is surmounted by a composite crown, consisting of a sun disc and plumes mounted on a pair of ram’s horns, and is set on a reversed lotus. The falcons are crowned with sun discs and carry flails.

This piece is more strongly carved than most of these Egyptianizing pieces. It is the only one on which a fitter’s mark is visible.

1010. ND unregistered Plate 261
Iraq Museum (Mosul), IM 74817

Panel, fragmentary. Top right corner, right side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the headcloth, collar, apron, wing and end of the tail of the sphinx and the flower were inlaid. Plain frame at top. Back, horizontal striations.

H. as preserved 7.2 cm. W. as preserved 7.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Winged human-headed sphinx advances right. The crown is not preserved. It wears the nemes headcloth, a false beard, set upside-down, the ushekh collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. Behind it at the top, half a papyrus flower, perhaps part of a field of papyrus flowers.

The fragment No. 1011 almost certainly once formed part of this panel. The complete design would have consisted of a pair of sphinxes on either side of a papyrus column. The poorly preserved sphinx of No. 1012 is similar, and may have formed part of this panel, or a similar piece.

1011. ND 13586 Plate 261
Iraq Museum

Fragment, broken at sides and bottom, almost certainly part of No. 1022 above. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: parts of the crown and the flower were inlaid, the stalk in the alternate inlay technique. Plain frame at top. Back, horizontal striations.

H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

A fragment from a panel once showing a pair of sphinxes(?) advancing towards a papyrus column. All that survive are part of the outline of the head and the Egyptian double crown with a volute rising from the front on the left, traces of the outline of the Egyptian double crown and the volute rising from it on the right, and the papyrus flower between them.

No. 1011 is almost certainly part of No. 1010.

1012. ND 7797 Plate 262
Iraq Museum, IM 62740

Panel, fragmentary, top, left and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted, discoloured and worn. Cloisonné: the collar, apron and wings were inlaid.

H. as preserved 5.6 cm. W. as preserved 7.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances left. The figure of the sphinx is poorly preserved with legs missing and wing damaged. No crown has survived. There are traces of a headcloth, collar and apron. Only traces remain of the feature in front of the sphinx.

As far as the poor state of preservation permits comparison, No. 1012 appears to be similar to No. 1010 and may have formed part of the same or a similar piece.

1013. ND 13019 Plate 262
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing and much of design obliterated. Cloisonné: the sidelock, collar and apron of the sphinx and parts of the floral elements were inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique. Plain frame at top. Back, smooth with bevelled edges at top left.

H. as preserved 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 7.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

The design once showed a pair of human-headed sphinxes advancing towards a bunch of papyrus flowers and buds. Of the better-preserved sphinx on the left traces can be seen of a sidelock, ushekh collar and apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. Of the sphinx on the right only the lower face is preserved. Between them is a papyrus flower flanked by a pair of buds.

The carving of this piece is exceptionally fine.
Sharply curved rectangular panel, probably part of a pyxis, bottom corners broken off, restored in wax. Fragments from top edge, centre and surface missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the eyes and flowers were inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique. Plain frame at top and bottom. Mitred sides. Back, light horizontal striations.

H. 5.6 cm. W. 6.9 cm. Th. 0.4 cm. D. c. 9.0 cm.

Cow, advancing right, suckles a kneeling calf in a field of alternating papyrus flowers and buds. Both the cow's horns are shown.

The nearest parallel known to me is a tenth-eleventh century chalice, no. X in the enumeration of G.A.D. Tait, *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 49 (1963), p. 109 f., Pl. XVI, no. 4, where a closely similar 'Hathor' cow (disc and horns) is met by its calf prior to the stage on this Nimrud piece. See also Chapter Four, paragraph 7c. [K.A.K.]

N. & R. II, p. 569, fig. 514.

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Panel, fragmentary, with tapering sides with curving sections excised at the bottom, top and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Cloisonné: the eyes and floral elements were inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique. There are three dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., drilled into the thickness at the bottom and one at the top. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 7.9 cm. W. as preserved 18.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

A maned lioness faces right in a semi-circular field of papyrus flowers. Her legs are not preserved. In front of her the head and neck only of a maned cub jumping up at her chest. Part of the head of a second cub can be seen sucking, in front of her hind leg. In the top left corner a bird, perhaps a duck(?), stands on a papyrus flower.

No. 1016 may be the bottom half of this panel, or of a similar piece. For a similar lioness from the North West Palace see Barnett, *C.N.I.,* II, A.9 and for a fragment of a semi-circular field of papyrus flowers, ibid., D.1 on p. 180, fig. 76.

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The bottom section of a panel, broken at sides and perhaps at top. Many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the rectangles of the frame and the stalks of the flowers were inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique. Wide frame at base consisting of three rectangles set alternately vertically and horizontally. The remains of three dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., can be seen in the upper edge, one pin is still in situ. Back smooth.

H. at left as preserved 4.3 cm. W. at top as preserved 13.6 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

The legs only of a lioness advancing right. She is sucking a seated cub, the top of whose head is not preserved. He is maned. Jumping up at her chest are the remains of a second cub, hindquarters and head not preserved. The scene is set in a field of flowers, of which only the stalks are preserved.

No. 1016 may be the bottom section of No. 1015.
Again Isis suckling Horus, probably in a papyrus thicket (Chenmis), see No. 1021. In Egyptian official art one more frequently finds the king suckled, standing by one or another goddess, than Horus. For instance Ramesses II suckled by Isis and by Anuqis at Beit el Wali temple (cited in Porter-Moss, Topographical Bibliography VII (1953), p. 26 (37), p. 27 (40), with references to plates of Roeder, Champollion and Rossetini. [K.A.K.]

N. & R. II, p. 569, fig. 515.

1020. ND 13041 Plate 264
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Cloisonné: the collar and wings(?), were inlaid. Back, cris-cross striations.
H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

A fragment from a scene probably similar to that shown on No. 1019. All that survives of the child is the lower section of his neck, part of his arms and his body. He faces left, the right arm raised to hold his mother’s wrist(?), his left hanging at his side. He wears the ushekh collar and an open skirt of a striped material belted at the waist. Of his mother all that survive are the left arm curving over his shoulder and chest and part of what looks like an inlaid wing, probably from a skirt of folded wings, cf. No. 1040.

1021. ND 9475 Plate 265
Iraq Museum, IM 65206

Fragment of panel, top, right side and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some surface pitting, surface discoloured with iron stain. Cloisonné: most of the design was inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique. Apart from a single piece of green inlay set into a stalk, the original inlays are missing. Remains of a dowel hole at the top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 6.8 cm. W. as preserved 15.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

The upper section of a panel showing a lady suckling a child in a semi-circular field of papyrus flowers and buds. In the upper corners are the remains of winged and taloned wedjet-eyes, only part of the wing and talon of the ‘eye’ on the right survives. The lady, only the upper part of whom survives, wears a crown consisting of the headress of the Queen of later periods, horns and disc set on a vulture crown. She wears a lappet wig and a ushekh collar. She cups her left breast in her right hand, to help the child suckle, her left arm, only the upper part of which is preserved, holds the child to her chest. Of the child, only the head with its sidemark and a trace of his arm on his mother’s chest survives.

See comments on Nos. 1008 and 1019. [K.A.K.]

N. & R. II, fig. 513.

1022. ND 13276 Plate 264
Iraq Museum

Panel fragment, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wig and floral elements were inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

The head, upper chest and flexed right arm only of a lady facing right in a floral field. The lady wears a lappet wig, and traces remain of a pleated garment. Her right arm is flexed across her chest, probably cupping her breast for a child, only traces of whose head survive. Behind her a field of alternating papyrus flowers and buds.

1023. ND 13004 Plate 265
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top right of panel. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wing of the ‘eye’ and the floral elements were inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique. Trace of plain frame at top. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

The top right corner of a panel showing a field of alternating papyrus flowers and buds arranged in a semi-circle, cf. No. 1021 for a more complete version. In the top right corner a winged wedjet eye.

1024. ND 13057 Plate 265
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top right of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the flowers were inlaid. Plain frame at top. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

The top right corner of a panel showing part of a semi-circular floral field of alternating papyrus flowers, and in the corner the front of a flying bird.

1025. ND 9476 Plate 265
Iraq Museum, IM 65244

Rectangular panel, fragmentary. Fragments missing from edges, particularly the right edge and surface, surface badly deteriorated. Cloisonné: much of the design was inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique. Traces of plain frame at top and right. The panel was joined to the rest of the design on the left by dowel holes, three of which survive, one with part of the dowel in situ. Dowel holes, D. 0.4 cm., were also drilled into the top and bottom of the panel.
H. 11.6 cm. W. 5.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

The right side of a scene showing some motif, not preserved, set in a semi-circular field of alternating papyrus flowers and buds. In the top right corner traces survive of a winged wedjet eye.

1026. ND 7682 Plate 266
Iraq Museum, IM 63910

Panel with tapering sides, fragmentary, much of top damaged, right side broken off and partially restored in wax. Many surface fragments missing. The panel is cut on a curved piece of ivory, curving horizontally, both the back and the front are curved. The top, sides and base are mitred. There are two dowel holes and two square tenon slots, 0.4 × 0.4 cm., cut vertically in the bottom edge. Cloisonné: the sidemark and collar and the floral elements were inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique.
H. as preserved 6.9 cm. W. as preserved 11.5 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

The infant Horus squats on a lotus and faces to the right in a field of lotus flowers and buds. The Horus figure is crowned with a sun disc, has the sidemark and wears the ushekh collar. His right arm is flexed and holds a flail, poorly preserved, over his shoulder, his left hand is raised to his mouth. The lotus on which he is squatting is flanked by pads. The field of flowers is arranged in a semi-circle enclosed within a serrated border, the sign for water.

Here the youthful god-on-lotus appears in a different context, in a papyrus thicket in the marshes. Here the sun-god Re-Horus is being assimilated to Horus-son-of-Osiris-and-Isis,
his mother (Isis) bringing him up in the marshes of Chemmis in the Delta. A zigzag water line emphasizes the swampy context. This kind of use of the zigzag is not the Classical Egyptian one. In scenes they usually have short vertical zigzags within horizontal lines, but the horizontal form is possible and this zigzag may derive from the latter. [K.A.K.]

1027. ND 8062
Iraq Museum, IM 62761
Plate 266

Fragment of a tenoned panel, top and bottom sections broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Cloisonné: the wigs and floral elements were inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique. Traces of a narrow plain frame at top right and a wider plain frame at sides. Part of a perforated tenon survives on the right, only a stump on the left. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 4.7 cm. W. with tenon 21.0 cm. W. of panel 19.0 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

The design is repeated three times across the width of the panel. Each repeat shows a figure seated in a floral field. The figure, wearing a feline headdress and anekh collar, is seated to the left with knees drawn up in front of him: the right arm is flexed, the hand raised to the mouth, the left is flexed, the hand cupping the breast? Each seated figure is set within a semi-circular field of alternating papyrus flowers and buds.

The fragment No. 1028 probably formed the top left corner of this panel. It is much better preserved and details of the feline headdress are visible.

A frieze of 'youthful' deities on a lotus, each in a papyrus thicket, cf. No. 1026. The basic form of the motif is assured by the crouching body-pose of the figures with one hand raised to the mouth, but the cat or wolf-like head clearly visible on No. 1028, and traces of which are visible on the right-hand figure, is hard to parallel and totally un-Egyptian, at least for the classical periods. [K.A.K.]

1028. ND 13005
Iraq Museum
Plate 266

Fragment from the top left corner of a tenoned panel, possibly from No. 1039. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the wig and flowers were inlaid. Narrow plain frame at top, wider frame at left. Part of a perforated tenon remains on the left edge. Back smooth, with saw marks.

H. as preserved 2.1 cm. W. with tenon as preserved 9.5 cm. W. of panel as preserved 8.0 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

The top of a design enclosed within a semi-circle of papyrus flowers and buds. The design would have been repeated, cf. No. 1027: there is a trace of a flower of the first repeat on the right edge. Within the flowers a figure facing left and wearing a feline headdress. One hand is raised to the mouth.

This fragment is almost certainly part of No. 1027, see comment above. The work is exceptionally fine and delicate.

1029. ND 10566
Iraq Museum, IM 65381
Plate 267

Tenoned rectangular panel. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted and poorly preserved. Cloisonné: the wigs, sides of the chair, boat and floral elements were inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique. Stumps of tenons survive on the lateral edges. Two tenon slots, L. 1.1 cm., are cut vertically into the top and two into the bottom of the panel.

H. 6.4 cm. W. with tenons 11.7 cm. W. of panel 11.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

A sun boat with papyrus prows is being paddled along a waterway lined with flowering papyrus. Seated on a chair is a figure wearing a falcon headdress and crowned with a sun disc set on a crescent. He wears an ankle-length skirt, the upper part of which is made of a pleated or striped material, while the bottom is plain. The pleats or stripes run both lengthwise along the sides and widthwise over the knee. In his left hand he holds out a was-sceptre, in the right he holds an ankh on his knee. The chair is of the usual Egyptian style, with a cushion over the back, sides decorated with a scale pattern and in the corner a rectangle with an ankh. The boat is paddled by a figure wearing an ibis headdress with a crown consisting of a crescent moon encircling the full moon, a wig and a short skirt of a pleated material. He uses two steering paddles, cf. No. 1030.

In Egyptian art these two figures would represent the Sun-God Re in a boat with Thoth, god of wisdom and hieroglyphs, the scribe of the gods, as his navigator. The concept of Thoth as navigator for another deity in a sacred boat can be found already back in the XIIth Dynasty, c. 1860 B.C. when the official Ikhnemofret (under Seesostris III) refers to Thoth directing the sailing for the boat of Osiris at Abydos (translated by Wilson in Pritchard (ed.), Ancient Near Eastern Texts in the Old Testament (1950), p. 330). For an example of Thoth actually in the Sun-god's boat though not steering it see Lepsius, Denkmäler III, Taf. 181, lintel. [K.A.K.]

For a panel with a similar design, though less well preserved, see No. 1030. For other panels with boats see Nos. 989-93.

1030. ND 13024
Iraq Museum
Plate 267

Rectangular panel, fragmentary, bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top and surface. Cloisonné: much of the design was inlaid, the stalks of the floral field in the alternate inlay technique.

H. as preserved 6.5 cm. W. as preserved 16.4 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

A sun boat with papyrus prows, only the prows of which are preserved, is being paddled along a waterway lined with flowering papyrus. Traces can just be made out of a figure seated on a chair. He is crowned with a sun disc, perhaps set on a crescent, cf. No. 1029, and wears a lappet wig, and a skirt of a pleated or striped material. Traces survive of the was-sceptre, held out in his left hand, but not of the ankh probably resting on his knee. The chair is probably of the usual Egyptian style, with a cushion over the back, and sides decorated with a scale pattern. The boat is paddled by a figure probably wearing an ibis headdress, with a crown consisting of a moon crescent encircling the full moon, and a short skirt of a pleated material. He uses two steering paddles. The stems of the papyrus plants extend for a considerable distance in front of and behind the boat as well as beside it. The fragment at the centre bottom showing part of the bottom of the boat has been glued into the wrong position: it should have been placed further to the right.

This scene closely resembles No. 1029, see comment above.

1031. ND 13282
Iraq Museum
Plate 267

Fragment, curved horizontally, broken at sides and bottom. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the flowers and stalks were inlaid, the stalks in the alternate inlay technique. Trace of plain frame at top. Dowel hole at top left.
H. as preserved 5.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. c. 0.7 cm.
Fragment with lily flowers from a floral field.

LADIES CARRYING FLOWERS

1032. ND 10698  Plate 268
Iraq Museum, IM 65420

Rectangular panel. Some edge and surface fragments missing, much grey speckling. Cloisonné: the wig, collar, petals of the lily and garment borders were inlaid, the hems and borders in the alternate inlay technique. Plain frame on right side and bottom. A large dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm., perforates the panel near the centre of the right edge, which is striated. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. 12.1 cm. W. 4.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
A lady, facing left, holds an ankh at her side in her left hand, and a lily, falling over her shoulder, in her right hand. She wears a lappet wig, an uskh collar and an Egyptian-style, sleeved, long, loose robe of a pleated or striped material. The lily has long, hanging 'tassels'.

This panel is similar to the fragmentary No. 1033, except for the tassels on the lily, and to No. 1034. The ladies of these panels may have worn horned headdresses, cf. the fragments Nos. 1035 and 1036. See also the panel found in SW 7 showing a similar lady, except that she is wearing a skirt made of folded wings rather than the long robe (J.N. III, No. 88, Pl. XCV). These panels are paralleled at Samaria (Samaria, Pl. II, 1). See also pp. 20 and 50, where it is suggested that the ladies may belong to the 'Omnate School'.

They may have represented deities. [K.A.K.]

1033. ND 13115  Plate 268
Iraq Museum, IM 74683

Rectangular panel, broken at top and bottom. Many fragments from sides and some surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Cloisonné: the wig, collar and garment borders were inlaid, the borders and hem in the alternate inlay technique. Wide frame at right, narrow frame at left. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 7.6 cm. W. 3.6 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
A lady faces right, lower body not preserved. She holds an ankh, only partially preserved, at her side in her right hand. Her left arm is flexed and held on her chest, the hand holding a lily on a long stalk. Traces remain of the curve of her crown, probably horns enclosing a sun disc, cf. Nos. 1035 and 1036. She wears a lappet wig, an uskh collar and an Egyptian-style, loose-sleeved, long robe of a pleated or striped material.

See comment on No. 1032.

1034. ND 13030  Plate 268
Iraq Museum

The bottom of a rectangular panel, top and part of left edge broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the garment borders were inlaid in the alternate inlay technique. Wider plain frame at left and bottom, narrow frame at right. A large dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm., perforates the panel near the right edge. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 7.9 cm. W. 4.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The body from the chest down of a lady facing left, holding an ankh at her side in her left hand. She is wearing a loose, long garment of a pleated or striped material with decorated borders.

See comment on No. 1032.

1035. ND 13032  Plate 269
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the disc, wig and collar of the lady were inlaid; the hieroglyphs were worked in champ-levé. Plain frame at top. Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 8.0 cm. W. as preserved 5.1 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
The upper part of a lady facing left. She wears the sun disc and horns of the crown of Hathor, a lappet wig and an ushek collar. It is possible to see part of her flexed right arm, the hand holding a lily over her right shoulder, cf. No. 1032. At the top left of the panel a raised rectangle with hieroglyphs.

From top to bottom read:
\( \text{ddj mdw In (written In) H}. \)

Words spoken by Ha...

Usual formula of speech by deity, slightly miswritten; identity of deity is not clear. The rectangular He may be a purely graphic error for the normal square-containing-falcon for Hathor; a different a probably precludes any phonetic relationship. On three dots, see No. 1036. [K.A.K.]

1036. ND 13048  Plate 269
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top of panel, bottom broken off. Some edge fragments missing. Cloisonné: the sun disc was inlaid; the hieroglyphs were worked in champ-levé. Plain frame at top and sides. Top and left edges mitred. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 4.3 cm. W. 4.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Only the sun disc and horns of a Hathor crown, cf. No. 1035, survive. To the left, a rectangle with hieroglyphs.

From top to bottom, read:
\( \text{d(d) < mdw In Mfis...} \)

Words spoken by Maat

Again, formula of speech by deity, again miswritten; but here, clearly by the goddess Maat. The group of three dots is meaningless here (normally a symbol of plurality), as it probably is with No. 1035 also. In both cases, the ivory-designer has used the dots-group almost as a full stop. One may perhaps doubt whether this little text has anything to do with the adjoining goddess - her disc and horns suggest Hathor or Isis as model, not Maat who would normally wear her distinctive feather. [K.A.K.]

1037. ND 13281  Plate 269
Iraq Museum

Fragment from bottom left of panel. Cloisonné: the garment
borders were inlaid in the alternate inlay technique. Plain frame at bottom. Back striated.
H. as preserved 2.2 cm. W. as preserved 1.9 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
The bottom left corner from a long garment of a pleated or striped material, with decorated borders, belonging to a lady advancing right. For similar garments see Nos. 1032 and 1034.

1038. ND 13033  Plate 269
Iraq Museum
Fragment, top, right side and bottom broken off. Surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: wig, eye and collar were inlaid. Plain frame at left edge. Back, faint criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 2.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The head and neck only of a lady facing right. Her lappet wig is bound with a fillet round the forehead, and she wears an uskh collar.

1039. ND 13037  Plate 269
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wig, collar and wing(? were inlaid. Plain frame at top. Possible narrow tenon extends width of panel as preserved.
H. with tenon as preserved 5.6 cm. H. of panel as preserved 5.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The front of the head, neck, right shoulder and right upper arm only of a female figure facing left. Traces survive of a wig(?), an uskh collar, and a wing(? below her raised right arm. Her breast is bare.

1040. ND 13046  Plate 269
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of panel, top and sides broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the folded wings of the skirt were inlaid. Trace of frame on lower edge. Back, faint striations.
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The lower half of a winged figure with wings wrapped round as a skirt. For a complete version see ND 7580 from SW 7, I.N. III, no. 88.

1041. ND 8067  Plate 269
British School of Archaeology
Fragment, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: wig inlaid. H. as preserved 3.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
The head, neck, chest and arms of a lady facing left, arms flexed and raised. She wears a lappet wig and an uskh collar. One hand is raised, the other supports some feature, not preserved.

1042. ND 13031  Plate 269
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the garment borders were inlaid in the alternate inlay technique. Back striated.
H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm.
The flexed legs and feet only of a female figure in a long striped garment with decorated borders seated to the right. Of the chair only indications of the seat remain.

1043. ND 10571  Plates 270 and 271
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, AM 1962.47
The front of a furniture element, decorated on the front and sides, back not preserved. Some surface degeneration and discoloration, with many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wigs, collars, parts of the garments and floral elements were inlaid, the garment borders in the alternate inlay technique. The design on the front has a plain frame on all four sides. The designs on the sides, of which less than half is represented, have frames at the tops and bottoms and on the sides nearest the front.
H. 13.2 cm. W. of front 6.0 cm. W. of left side as preserved 2.6 cm. W. of right side as preserved 2.4 cm.
Front: A male figure, advancing right, holds up a bunch of lotus flowers and buds in his raised left hand and probably holds an ank her only faintly preserved, in his lowered right hand. His short, Egyptian-style wig was composed of alternating squares of ivory and inlay; a motif was incised on his cheek. He is wearing the uskh collar, a knee-length under-skirt, with elaborate ties down the front, and a longer, open overskirt with decorated borders. A belt is knotted around the waist. The ties on the skirt consist of vertical rows of chevrons with a fringe of droplets, flanked by a pair of uraei crowned with sun discs. Shorter ties hang down next to this central element. In front of the man is a bunch of lotus flowers, tied three times. Left side: poorly preserved. A rectangle with hieroglyphs probably existed in the top right corner; a trace of a frame, a bird and part of the water sign are all that survive. Of the lady, originally probably facing left, all that remains is a trace of her lowered arm, the hand probably holding an ank her, and part of her long skirt with sloping hem and inlaid edges.
For complete versions see No. 1032, etc. Right side: poorly preserved. All that survives is part of the front of a lady facing left. Part of her horned headdress, cf. No. 1035; part of her face, part of the skirt of her garment and part of her leading foot can be identified. There is also an indication of the stalk of the bunch of flowers held over her shoulder, cf. No. 1032.
Related in function rather than style to No. 1043 are pieces found in Room FF of the North West Palace (N. & R. i, p. 111, fig. 54 and Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. XIV, M.i) and in Room L of Building L at Zinjirli (A.I.S. V, Pls. 65 l-n and 66 a-c and d-f). See p. 20 above.
The image of the male figure is a blend of a simple bearer of floral offerings (as seen in processions of such) and of a king offering flowers to a deity. See references, Chapter Four, paragraph 3. [K.A.K.]

1044. ND 13035  Plate 270
Iraq Museum
A corner fragment from a furniture element, top and bottom broken off. Some edge and surface fragments missing, iron stain on left hand. Cloisonné: the wig, collar and garment borders were inlaid, the borders in the alternate inlay technique. Frame at right originally relatively wide and decorated alternately with plain rectangles and rectangles with four horizontal ribs. Tenon, 1.6 cm. high, is cut into the thickness of the ivory at the right. The back was slightly curved.
H. as preserved 7.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm. Th. 2.6 cm.
This corner fragment is decorated on only one face. The design shows half of the body of a lady facing left. The head, feet and other side of the body are not preserved. She holds an ank her in her left hand and the stalk of a flower(? in her right. For comparable designs see Nos. 1032 and 1034, although the
garments differ. The long garment of No. 1044 is plain with decorated borders and reveals the contours of the body, unlike the loose pleated robes usually worn. She wears a lappet wig and usekh collar. The second side is plain.

1045. ND 13144 Plate 270
Iraq Museum
Fragment, originally openwork, left edge original, top, right edge and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the garment borders were decorated in the alternate inlay technique. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 6.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The lower body, lower legs missing, of a male figure standing to the right. All that survive are the elaborate belt and buckle at his waist, his short underskirt and long, open overskirt made of a pleated or striped material with decorated borders.

1046. ND 13288 Plate 271
Iraq Museum
Fragment, originally openwork, right edge original, top, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the garment borders were decorated in the alternate inlay technique.
H. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Only part of the long open overskirt of a pleated or striped material and with decorated borders survives. It is from a male figure facing left. Cf. No. 1045.

1047. ND 13464 Plate 271
Iraq Museum
Fragment, originally openwork, broken at top, sides and bottom. Poorly preserved with many surface fragments missing, surface worn and damaged. Cloisonné: the garment borders were decorated in the alternate inlay technique. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 9.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
Most of the body and arms of a lady facing left. Her left arm is flexed and raised. She is wearing a loose, long garment of a pleated or striped material, the pleats/stripes of which are both vertical and horizontal. It has decorated borders and bands.

1048. ND 7988 Plate 271
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, top, parts of sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some surface discolouration. Cloisonné: the collar, sash and garment borders were inlaid, the borders in the alternate inlay technique. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 9.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
The body only, head, arms and lower legs missing, of a male figure advancing right. He wears the usekh collar and two skirts, one thigh-length and the other longer and with a sloping hem. Both skirts are tied at the waist by a sash with elaborate ties, probably including a pair of irs. The skirts are of a striped material with inlaid borders.

SECTION XII: OPENWORK PANELS WITH CLOISONNÉ DECORATION, NOS. 1049-1105

Group with Modelled Collars, Nos. 1049-55

1049. ND 10502 Plate 272
British Museum, London, BM 132942
Openwork tenoned panel. Part of left side, some of right side and some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Cloisonné: the wig, eye, garment borders and petals of the voluted palmette flower were inlaid. Traces of Egyptian blue backing remain in the eye and wig, together with two pieces of weathered glass inlay, discoloured to yellowish white, and a scrap of gold foil in the wig. Traces of red backing layers, iron oxide/haematite, remain in the garment borders and the palmette petals. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenons with tongues at top and bottom. Fitter's marks on front of top tenon. Back smooth.
Fitter's marks: letters daleth and lameth.
H. with tenons 10.4 cm. H. of panel 8.6 cm. W. as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
A male figure, kneeling to the right, arms flexed and hands raised. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, alternately inlaid with blocks of inlay between ivory pegs, an usekh collar with the row of droplets modelled rather than inlaid, and a garment with loose, shawl-like sleeves and a short, close-fitting skirt, belted at the waist. The garment borders were inlaid. Above his hands a plain rectangle, behind his left foot, the stump of a flowering plant. At the top left a voluted palmette flower from a plant or stylized tree growing behind him.

No. 1049 is similar to No. 1050 except that the carving of the latter is a little coarser. Modelled collars can also be seen on Nos. 1050, 1051, 1054 and 1055. They may have belonged to the same set of panels, or been made in the same workshop, see p. 20 above for a general discussion. The panels of Section XII may belong to the ‘Ornate School’, see pp. 50-1 above.

Barnett, C.N.J., Suppl. 45, p. 236, Pl. CXXXVII.

1050. ND 13607 Plate 272
Iraq Museum
Openwork, tenoned panel, fragmentary, sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing, iron stain. Cloisonné: the wig, eye, belt and borders of the sleeve were inlaid. Trace of red in one sleeve. Double frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top and bottom. Back smooth.
H. with tenons 10.0 cm. H. of panel 8.7 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
A male figure, kneeling to the left, arms flexed and left arm raised, right lower arm, hands, and most of right leg not preserved. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, alternately inlaid with blocks of inlay between ivory pegs, an usekh collar with a row of droplets, modelled rather than inlaid, and a garment with loose, shawl-like sleeves and a short, close-fitting skirt, belted at the waist. The garment borders, except for the hem of the skirt, were inlaid.

See comment on No. 1049.

1051. ND 1050 Plate 273
Iraq Museum, IM 65360
Openwork tenoned panel, top tenon and frame broken off. Bottom left corner and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the wig, eyes, wings, garment borders

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and petals of the palmette flowers were inlaid. Traces survive of red and blue. The wing feathers were, in general, alternately inlaid with red and blue, except for the last five feathers of the boy’s wings and the last four of the griffin’s, which were uniformly blue. Double frame at bottom. A tenon with tongue extends the width of the panel. Back smooth, with three punch marks.

H. with tenon as preserved 14.8 cm. H. of panel as preserved 13.8 cm. W. as preserved 9.1 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Winged male figure advancing right, grasping a winged griffin by the comb and thrusting a spear, fragmentary, into its open beak. The male figure is wearing a short, Egyptian-style wig, an usekh collar with pendant droplets, modelled, a short thigh-length skirt under an open, ankle-length overskirt, belted at the waist. The belt and garment borders were inlaid. His raised right hand, much of the spear and his right ankle and foot are missing. The griffin, advancing right, has his head twisted up by his attacker, whom his wings frame. Traces survive of an apron. His back leg and most of his tail are not preserved. Palmette flowers grow up at the right and in the centre, and lily flowers grow up by the griffin’s wings.

See comment on No. 1049.

N. & R. II, p. 537, fig. 455.

1052. ND 6448  Plate 272
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, AM 1957.228

Openwork fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Cloisonné: traces of alternate red and blue inlay with gold overlay in the petals of the flower. H. as preserved 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 1.9 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Fragment possibly from a scene similar to Nos. 1052 or 1054. All that survive are one voluted palmette flower and three tresses, possibly the comb of a griffin.

1053. ND 13548a  Plate 272
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment, no original edges. Surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Cloisonné: edge of skirt and griffin’s wing inlaid. Traces survive of alternate red and blue inlays. H. as preserved 3.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm.

Fragment showing part of the lower body of a figure, wearing a short skirt and advancing left, and part of a griffin’s wing behind him, cf. No. 1051 for a complete example.

1054. ND 13214  Plates 272 and 273
Iraq Museum

Openwork fragment. Most of griffin survives, except for lower legs, tail and comb. Many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wings and eye were inlaid. Many traces of red survive in the wings. Back, smooth with fitter’s mark.

Fitter’s mark: zigzag marking right across width of panel. H. as preserved 7.6 cm. W. as preserved 6.9 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Winged griffin, rampant, facing right, beak, tail and lower legs missing. Left foreleg raised. It wears the usekh collar with a single row of pendant droplets, modelled, and an apron decorated with vertical rows of chevrons and a horizontal border. Some plant stalks survive.

Nos. 1054 and 1055 form a pair. See comment on No. 1049.

1055. ND unregistered: SW 12/37  Plates 272 and 273
Iraq Museum (Mosul)

Openwork fragment. The head, forequarters, parts of the wing and body and some plant fragments survive. Some surface pitting and grey speckling. Cloisonné: the wings and eye were inlaid. Back, smooth with fitter’s marks.

Fitter’s marks: letter shin and two parallel lines. H. as preserved 8.0 cm. W. as preserved 5.5 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Winged griffin, rampant, facing right, wing, tail and hindlegs missing. Left foreleg raised, right standing on some flower, only partially preserved. It wears the usekh collar with a single row of pendant droplets, modelled, and an apron decorated with vertical rows of flattened chevrons and a fringed border. A papyrus flowers under the apron and a lily under the belly.

Nos. 1054 and 1055 are a pair. See comment on No. 1049.

Group with Polychrome Inlays, Nos. 1056-80  Plate 274
British School of Archaeology

Top of openwork tenoned panel, right side and bottom broken off, partially restored in wax. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Cloisonné: the wig, eye, collar and wings were inlaid. Traces of red remain in the wings. Double frame with a deep tenon at the top. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth, with fitter’s mark.

Fitter’s mark: perhaps letter qoph.

H. with tenon as preserved 11.8 cm. H. of panel as preserved 10.8 cm. W. as preserved 10.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

The head and part of the chest of a winged male figure advancing right, left arm and wing raised, right side of body missing, but trace of lowered right arm survives, cf. No. 1057. The left hand probably held a flower. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig and the usekh collar.

These panels with polychrome inlays, Nos. 1056-80, probably form parts of the same set, or closely similar sets, made in the same workshop, a workshop, which may belong to the ‘Ornate School’, see pp. 20 and 50-1 above.

N. & R. II, p. 557, fig. 494.

1057. ND 9444  Plate 275
Iraq Museum, IM 65223

Openwork fragment from top of panel, side and bottom broken off. Most of top frame and many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the edge of the crown, the wig, eye, collar and wings were inlaid. Traces of red and blue inlays survive. Trace of frame at top.

H. as preserved 16.8 cm. W. as preserved 10.0 cm.

The head and upper body of a winged male figure advancing right, left arm and wing raised, holding a lily, right arm lowered across body. He wears the Egyptian double crown, a short, Egyptian-style wig, and the usekh collar.

Nos. 1057 and 1058 share many points of technique and style and may form a pair. Compare the crowns, wigs and carving of the faces.

1058. ND 10364  Plate 275
Iraq Museum, IM 65288

Openwork fragment, top, right side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the edge of the crown, the wig, eye and collar were inlaid. Traces of colour in
the crown are red, two blue and red. Many traces of blue survive in the pegged hair, as well as four cylinders of ivory, which were bedded on the blue. The eye was filled with blue. Traces of blue survive in the collar, the central cloisonné was red. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 10.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.
The head and neck of a male figure facing left. He wears the Egyptian double crown, probably with the uraeus and volute rising from the front, only stumps survive. The top and back of the crown is also missing. He has a short, Egyptian-style wig, and the ushekh collar of which only the top strand and a trace of the second survives.

See comment on No. 1057.

1059. ND 13402 Pocket 275
Iraq Museum
Fragment of openwork male head to right, top, left side and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing. The wig and eye were inlaid: traces of blue in the eye. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Front only of a male head to the right. He is wearing an Egyptian-style wig.

1060. ND 13608
Pocket 276
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, broken at top, sides and bottom. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Cloisonné: the edge of the crown, the eye, collar and garment belt and borders were inlaid. Traces of red and blue survive: the colour pattern may have been two blue cloisons separated by one red cloison. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth.
H. as preserved 18.2 cm. W. as preserved 6.1 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Male figure advancing right, parts of crown, head, right hand, lower left arm, right side of figure and leading leg, and lower back leg missing. The right arm is held across the body and raised, the left, only partially preserved, is lowered. He wears an Egyptian double crown, an ushekh collar with two strands and a row of droplets, outlined, a garment with shawl sleeves, a short skirt and probably an open overskirt, belted at the waist.

Although there are slight differences in the carving of the crown and collar – the bottom edge of the crown of No. 1061 is inlaid, while the collar of No. 1060 is outlined with raised ribs – Nos. 1060 and 1061 are similar in size, design and design and probably form a pair. For similar outlined droplets see No. 1092.

1061. ND unregistered
Pocket 276
Iraq Museum (Mosul)
Openwork fragment, broken at top, sides and bottom. Some surface fragments missing and surface pitting. Cloisonné: the edges of the crown, the eye, collar and garment belt and borders were inlaid. Traces of red and blue survive.
H. as preserved 19.1 cm. W. as preserved 5.8 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Male figure advancing left, parts of crown, neck, lower right arm, lower left arm, leading foot and most of back leg missing. The left arm is held across the body, the right is raised. He wears the Egyptian double crown, the ushekh collar, a garment with shawl sleeves, a short skirt and an open overskirt, belted at the waist.

See comment on No. 1060.

1062. ND 10476
Plate 277
Iraq Museum, IM 65347
Openwork tenoned panel. The hands, the plant on the right and fragments from the toe of the leading foot, the frames and surface missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the wig, eye, collar, sash and ties, and garment borders were inlaid. Many traces of red and blue remain in the collar, sash and garment borders. The collar is alternately red and blue; the garment borders two blue and one red; the sash varied, some red and blue alternately, some two blue and one red. Fragments of dirty green glass inlays survive in cloisons in the sash ties and garment borders; they are set over red. Double frame at top and bottom. Partial tenons at top and bottom. Back, smooth with fitter's marks.
Fitter's marks: parallel lines.
H. with tenons 27.5 cm. H. of panel 25.3 cm. W. 8.7 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Male figure wearing a falcon headdress advances right, right arm held across body and raised (hand missing), left arm held out (hand missing). The lappet wig partially obscures the ushekh collar, and he wears a garment with shawl sleeves, a short skirt and a long open cloak or overskirt, which exposes both legs. The garment borders are decorated and the garment is tied at the waist by a double sash with a loop at the side. Pendant from the sash are two uraei, crowned with sun discs, and some short ties. A lily flower grows behind his head, a stalk, broken off, grows behind the leading foot. In front of the head is a plain rectangle, cf. No. 1049 for a similar feature.

For similar sashes see Nos. 1063-5, 1104 and 1292-4.

N. & R. II, p. 592, fig. 571.

1063. ND unregistered
Pocket 278
Iraq Museum (Mosul)
Openwork fragment, top and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the collar, garment borders, belt and belt ties were inlaid. Many traces of red and blue survive.
H. as preserved 14.0 cm. W. as preserved 6.3 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

Male figure advancing left, head and lower legs missing. Right arm held across body and raised (hand missing), left arm at side, lower arm missing. He wears the ushekh collar, poorly preserved, a double ribbon down the back, a garment with shawl sleeves, a short skirt and a long open overskirt, with a sloping hem. The garment borders are decorated and the garment is tied at the waist by a double sash with a loop at the side. Pendant from the sash are two uraei, crowned with sun discs, and some short ties.

1064. ND unregistered
Pocket 278
Iraq Museum (Mosul)
Openwork fragment, broken at top, right side and bottom. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the skirt borders, belt and belt ties were inlaid. Many traces of red and blue survive.
H. as preserved 13.6 cm. W. as preserved 5.4 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

Lower body of male figure advancing right, left side, back leg and leading lower leg missing. He is wearing a short skirt and a long, open overskirt. The garment borders are decorated, and the garment is tied at the waist by a double sash with a loop at the side. Pendant from the sash are two uraei, crowned with sun discs, and some short ties.
1065. ND 13078  
Iraq Museum  
Openwork fragment, no original edges. Surface badly splintered and worn, with many fragments missing. Claisonnéd: the garment borders and sash ties were inlaid. There are traces of red inlay. Back smooth. H. as preserved 15.4 cm. W. as preserved 6.7 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
The lower body and upper legs of a male figure advancing right. He wears a short skirt and a long, open overskirt. The garment borders are decorated, and the garment was tied at the waist by a sash, not preserved. Pendant from the sash are two uraei, crowned with sun discs, and traces of some short ties.

1066. ND 13072  
Iraq Museum  
Fragment from top of openwork tenoned panel, sides and bottom broken off. Claisonnéd: the circles on the uae plumes were inlaid with red. Double frame and tenon at top. Smooth back. H. with tenon as preserved 7.2 cm. H. of panel as preserved 5.8 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.
Part only of an Ostrakon (?) crown, consisting of uae plumes set on a pair of ram's horns, probably flanked by uraei.

1067. ND 13073  
Iraq Museum  
Fragment from openwork panel, top, right side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Claisonnéd: the collar, sleeve borders and sash, only traces of which survive, were inlaid. The collar was inlaid in red and blue alternately. The sleeves may have been inlaid in two red and two blue alternately, but this is uncertain. Back smooth, with a deep tenon slot cut down from the top and deeply excised rectangles at the side, bottom and behind the arm.
H. as preserved 9.0 cm. W. as preserved 6.2 cm. Th. 2.3 cm.
The chest, stomach and raised left arm of a male figure facing left is all that survives. There are the remains of the ushk collar, loose, shawl-like sleeves and decorated borders, and a trace of the sash below the belly-button.

1068. ND 13074  
Iraq Museum  
The lower leg of an openwork figure, foot missing. Fragments missing from left edge and bottom. Claisonnéd: the edge of the garment was inlaid with red. Flat smooth back, into which a rectangular tenon slot, 1.4 cm. wide, was cut into the thickness of the joint. The slot was perforated by a dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm.
H. as preserved 6.0 cm. W. 2.1 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
The raised left knee and lower leg of a large figure facing left, foot broken off. The inlaid hem of the skirt can be seen at the top.

1069. ND 8034  
British School of Archaeology  
Bottom section of openwork tenoned panel, top and sides broken off. Surface pitted and with fragments missing. Claisonnéd: the garment borders were inlaid. Traces of red and possibly blue can be seen in some claisons. Double frame and deep tenon at base. Smooth back: fitter’s mark on back of tenon.
Fitter’s mark: letter he.
H. with tenon as preserved 13.0 cm. H. of panel as preserved 11.5 cm. W. as preserved 8.0 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.
The legs and part of the open overskirt behind the legs of a male figure advancing left are all that survive. Most of the leading foot is missing. The edge of the skirt was decorated.

1070. ND 8094  
British School of Archaeology  
Bottom left corner of openwork tenoned panel, top and sides broken off. Surface pitted, speckled with grey and with some fragments missing. Claisonnéd: the edge of the skirt along the leg was inlaid. Traces of blue in three claisons and red in one. Double frame with a short tenon at base. Back smooth, the stump of a stalk carved beside the foot survives. H. with tenon as preserved 6.7 cm. H. of panel as preserved 6.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.9 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.
The back foot and leg with a little of the sloping hem of the overskirt of a male figure advancing right.

1071. ND 7598b  
British School of Archaeology  
Fragment from chest and forelegs of sphinx, rest broken off. Surface poorly preserved with some fragments missing. Claisonnéd: the chevrons and droplets of the collar, apron and wings were inlaid. Traces of red and blue colour remain. The remains of a tenon slot is cut into the thickness of the body for the attachment of the back of the animal. H. as preserved 9.9 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
Fragment showing the lower chest and upper forelegs of a winged sphinx (?) advancing left. Of the collar all that survives is a row of droplets, the apron is decorated with chevrons.

1072. ND 13549  
Iraq Museum  
Bottom of openwork tenoned panel, most of panel broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Double frame and partial tenon at bottom. Fitter’s marks: letters ginel and hekh.
H. with tenon as preserved 7.0 cm. H. of panel as preserved 5.8 cm. W. as preserved 9.7 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.
Only the paw of a foreleg and the lower hindleg of a sphinx (?) advancing right survive. Stumps of plants grow up in front of and behind the hindleg.

1073. ND 13126  
Iraq Museum  
Openwork fragment, broken at top, bottom and right side. Some surface fragments missing. Carved in high relief. Claisonnéd: the wings were inlaid, alternately red, possibly overlaid with green, and blue. From the bottom up, first a trace of a red row, two blue rows, including one fragment of inlay, one red row with one fragment of green inlay, one blue row with one piece of blue inlay and finally three red dots at the top. Back, flat and smooth.
H. as preserved 5.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.
The figure of a standing hawk, facing left, with wings closed, legs and tail broken off. Stump of stalk rises from back.
A hawk is balanced between the wings of the boy of ND 8068. N. & R. II, p. 555, fig. 493, and an example from SW.12 of a sphinx couchant, unpublished, shows a hawk standing on the front legs of the sphinx.
Openwork fragment, broken at top, sides and bottom. Many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the eye, wing and tail were inlaid, traces of blue survive. Back, smooth with four stalks.
H. as preserved 9 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
The figure of a bird standing to the right, with a long tail.
*N. & R. II.*, p. 558, fig. 498.

Fragment of openwork tenoned panel, top and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: petals excised for inlay. Trace of red in centre petal and central hole, of blue in petal centre left. Inlay held by small drill holes at top of excisions. Remains of double frame at bottom, with trace of stumps of tenon.
H. as preserved 5.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
Part of a stylized tree. The trunk rises from the frame at the bottom, papyrus flowers grow on either side. Above, a voluted palmette flower with five inlaid petals and fronds from the volute ends.
The 'pegging' of the inlays in Nos. 1075, 1076 and 1078 is unusual for this group of material. It otherwise occurs on pyxides belonging to the 'northern' tradition, see p. 49 above. Pegging may have been required in these rare instances to secure the long pieces of inlay.

Fragment from top of openwork tenoned panel, sides and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: petals excised for inlay, held by small drill holes at top of excisions. Traces of red in centre petal. Double frame at top. Tenon with tongue, chamfered, at top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
A voluted palmette flower probably from a stylized tree, see No. 1075. To the left a plain rectangle.

Bottom of openwork tenoned panel, top broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the central petals and the upward-curving voluted branches were inlaid. Traces remain of the inlays: the four central petals were alternately green on red and blue, the central chevron was blue, the next two cloisons red, then probably all blue. Some fragments of the green inlay are preserved in the central petals. Double frame at bottom. Tenon at bottom extends width of panel. Back, smooth with the remains of two shallow drill holes at the top.
H. with tenon as preserved 7.4 cm. W. of panel as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. as preserved 4.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.
The lower half of a stylized tree consisting of one set of voluted branches and the beginning of a second set, the rest of which was broken off. Buds and lilies grow from the base of the trunk and the volute ends. There are four petals in the centre.
For a similar fragment see *Samaria*, Pl. XVII, 6.
Finely-worked Group, Nos. 1081-4

1081. ND 9513
Openwork figure, fragmentary, top, right side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, much grey speckling. Cloisonné: parts of the crown, eye, collar, wings and garment hems were inlaid. Back, smooth with remains of dovetail slots on right side and fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: an incised lotus.
H. as preserved 8.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
Winged male figure advancing right, left arm and wing, only partially preserved, raised, right arm and wing held down across body. He wears the Egyptian double crown with the edge of the Red Crown inlaid, the *usekh* collar, a short skirt and a long open skirt.
The cloisonné work of Nos. 1081-4 is exceptionally fine. They may belong to the same set, possibly one carved in a workshop of the 'Ornate School', see pp. 20 and 50-1 above.

1082. ND 9516
Iraq Museum, IM 65240
Openwork fragment, top, right side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: circular cloisons are cut into the crown, and crescent and droplet-shaped cloisons in the collar, the sleeve edges were also inlaid. Traces of blue in the eye and eyebrow.
H. as preserved 6.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The head and chest only of a male figure facing right. The top of the crown, lower arms, lower body and legs are broken off. The arms are held out in front of the figure. He wears a version of the Egyptian double crown, the *usekh* collar and a garment of which only the decorated edges of the shawl-sleeves are preserved.
See comment on No. 1081. Inlaying the crown is unusual.

1083. ND 13278
Iraq Museum
Fragment of openwork figure, top, right side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the collar, garment borders and sash were inlaid. Back, smooth with fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: incised circle with central point.
H. as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Male figure kneeling to the right, head, left arm and lower legs missing. The right arm is held up across the body, hand missing. He wears the *usekh* collar, a double ribbon down the back, a garment with short sleeves and a short skirt, sashed at the waist. The garment borders were inlaid.
See comment on No. 1081.

1084. ND 13343
Iraq Museum
The lower body and right leg only of an openwork male figure kneeling to the left, broken at waist and toe. Some surface fragments missing, much grey speckling. Cloisonné: the hem of the skirt was inlaid. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Comparable to No. 1083. See comment on No. 1081.

1085. ND 10363
Plate 283
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MFA 65.927
Openwork figure, top and bottom broken off, slightly worn. Fragments missing from toe, flexed knee, left of lotus flower and surface, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the collar and lotus petals were inlaid. Traces remain of red and blue in the collar, blue on the outside and red in the centre. One piece of opaque, blue glass is still in situ in the central petal of the lotus; traces of blue beddying remain in the outer petals, and of red in the inner petals. Back, roughly carved with a knife.
H. as preserved 6.3 cm. W. 2.1 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
A human figure, squatting on a lotus flower with knees drawn up, faces left. The arms are not indicated. The figure wears a lappet wig, *usekh* collar and a robe which loosely enfolds the figure but is not otherwise indicated. The feet are bare. The area on top of the knees is broken.
N. & R. II, p. 544, fig. 476

Group with Blue Inlays, Nos. 1086-92

1086. ND 13070
Plate 284
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, left side and bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top, right edge and surface. Cloisonné: the wig, eye, collar, wings and garment borders were inlaid; many traces of blue survive. Double frame and remains of tenon on top. Back, smooth with fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: perhaps letter zayin.
H. with tenon as preserved 11.7 cm. H. of panel as preserved 11.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Winged male figure advancing left, most of right arm and leg, wing, wingtip and feet missing. The right arm and wing, only stumps of which survive, were raised, the left arm and wing are held down across the body, the hand holding the stalk of a plant and a bud. He wears a squashed sun disc on his head, a short Egyptian-style wig with a double ribbon down the back, an *usekh* collar, a short skirt and a long open cloak or overskirt with inlaid borders.
Nos. 1086-92 are a group of panels or panel fragments cut on relatively thin pieces of ivory with openwork figures decorated with blue inlay; many have fitter's marks on their backs. They may form a set, possibly one made in a workshop belonging to the 'Ornate School', see pp. 20 and 50-1 above. For a similar panel fragment from Samaria see *Samaria*, Pl. IV, 1.

1087. ND 13215
Plate 284
Iraq Museum
Fragment of openwork panel, top, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, Cloisonné: the wings and hem of the skirt were inlaid, many traces of blue. Back, smooth with two fitter's marks.
Fitter's marks: groove and four-sided figure.
H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Fragment from a design similar to that on No. 1051, a winged hero spearing a griffin. All that survive are the stump of the raised left arm and wing, part of the chest, lower body, and upper legs of the winged male figure advancing left, and part of the body only of the winged griffin also advancing left. The 'hero' is wearing a short skirt, belted at the waist, with a decorated hem.
See comment on No. 1086. This piece is similar to No. 1088.
1088. ND number lost
British School of Archaeology
Fragment of openwork panel, top, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the hem of the boy’s skirt, the Griffin’s wing and the voluted palmette were inlaid, traces of blue. Back, smooth with fitter’s marks.

Fitter’s marks: perhaps from earlier use or rejected design.
H. as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Fragment from a design similar to that on No. 1051, a winged hero spearing a griffin. All that survive are part of the lower body and upper legs of the male figure advancing right, and part of the body only of the winged griffin also advancing right. The ‘hero’ is wearing a short skirt, belted at the waist, with a decorated hem.
See comment on No. 1086. This piece is similar to No. 1087.

1089. ND 6448: SW 12/37 Plate 285
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, AM 1957.229
H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Fragment from top of panel with head only of male figure facing left and wearing a short, Egyptian-style wig.

1090. ND 13071 Plate 285
Iraq Museum
Openwork tenoned panel, top and right side broken off. Surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the wig, sash and garment borders were inlaid, traces of blue on the garment borders. Double frame and remains of tenon at base. Back smooth.
H. with tenon as preserved 10.7 cm. H. of panel as preserved 10.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Male figure wearing a falcon headress only partially preserved, advances right. Head, right hand, left arm and part of left foot missing. The right arm is held across the body and raised, the left lowered. He wears a lappet wig and a garment with shawl sleeves, a short skirt and a long, open overgarment, belted at the waist.
See comment on No. 1086.

1091. ND 13610 Plate 285
Iraq Museum
Fragment of openwork panel, top, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wig, collar, sash and edge of the shawl sleeve were inlaid, traces of blue.
H. as preserved 8.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

A male figure kneeling to the right, part of head, most of arms, thighs and knees missing. He is wearing a short, Egyptian-style wig, a double ribbon down the back, the ushekh collar, and a garment with shawl sleeves, tied with a sash at the waist.
See comment on No. 1086.

1092. ND unregistered Plate 285
Iraq Museum (Mosul)
Openwork fragment, top and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné, the wig, eye, collar, edges of the shawl sleeves and flower were inlaid. Traces of blue remain:
H. as preserved 7.8 cm. W. as preserved with flower, which does not necessarily belong, 7.5 cm. W. as preserved without flower 6.2 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
The head and upper body of a male figure facing right, right arm held up across body, hand raised, left arm and hand not preserved. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, with the tail of an uraeus(?) at the top left, perhaps from a sun disc and uraeus, a double ribbon down the back, an ushekh collar and a garment with shawl sleeves, sashed at the waist. At the right, part of a voluted palmette flower, which is not attached, and does not necessarily belong to this piece.
See comment on No. 1086. This piece is larger than the rest in this series, and cut on a thicker piece of ivory. The outlined droplets of the collar are similar to No. 1060.

1093. ND 13659 Plate 285
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, top, right side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wig and eye were inlaid.
H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
The head only of a boy facing left. He wears the Egyptian double crown with a stump at the front from a volute, a short, Egyptian-style wig, and an ushekh collar, of which only traces survive.

1094. ND 13612 Plate 284
Iraq Museum
Three openwork fragments of wings, one with the remains of a double frame at the top. All are cloisonné, with traces of blue inlay.
a. Wingtip. 3.5 x 1.8 x 0.7 cm.
b. Wing fragment. 2.3 x 1.5 x 0.5 cm.
c. Wingtip with trace of double frame. 3.9 x 1.3 x 0.5 cm.

Group with Figures in a Dense Floral Background, Nos. 1095-1105

1095. ND 9511 Plate 286
Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto 961.13.5
Openwork tenoned panel, bottom broken off. Top tenon, part of left side and surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wig, eye and wing of the male figure and the flowers were inlaid. The wig is inlaid with long cylinders of blue set between ivory pegs, six cylinders survive. The eye has traces of blue, the wing of green and blue. There are many traces of blue in the papyrus flowers, as well as some pieces of inlay. In one of the papyrus flowers this is coloured blue, like the underlay. However the surface of some of the other pieces of inlay is either green or orange, or even an orange-green. Double frame and tenon stumps at top.
H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 7.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Winged male figure advances left, lower body not preserved. His right arm and wing is raised, the hand holding a voluted palmette flower, the left arm is lowered across the body, hand not preserved. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, on top of which is perched a rudimentary, bun-shaped sun disc. A double ribbon hangs down the back. He is standing in a dense field of papyrus flowers and buds.

As far as the state of preservation permits comment, Nos.
1095 and 1101 were inlaid with polychrome inlays, while the rest seem to have been inlaid only with blue. This may suggest that they formed parts of more than one set, sets probably made in the same workshop, perhaps one belonging to the Ornate School', see pp. 20 and 50-1 above. For a fragment showing a similar floral background, see Samaria, Pl. XVII, 3.

N. & R. II, p. 543, fig. 466.

1096. ND 13524  Plate 286
Iraq Museum

Openwork tenoned panel, right side, lower left side and bottom broken off. Top tenon and many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wig, eye, wings and garment borders of the male figure and the flowers were inlaid. Many traces of blue survive. Double frame at top, and stump of tenon at left. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 7.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Winged male figure advances left, right side of body and feet not preserved. His right arm and wing is raised, the hand holding a voluted palmette flower, the left arm and wing lowered across the body, the hand holding a flower on a curving stalk. Traces remain of an Egyptian-style wig. He wears a short skirt and a long open overskirt with decorated borders. He is standing in a dense field of papyrus flowers and buds. Balanced on a flower between his wing tips is a winged uraeus, crowned with a sun disc. In front of him, the upper half of some form of standard consisting of a floral (?) column, on top of which is a small disc flanked by aetjf plumes, topped by a blank cartouche, again surmounted by a disc and aetjf plumes.

Nos. 1096-100 and 1102-4 may have monochrome blue inlays, see comment on No. 1095.

1097. ND 9512  Plate 286
British School of Archaeology

Openwork tenoned panel, sides and bottom broken off. Fragments missing from top and surface, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the wig, eye and garment borders and the flowers were inlaid. Many traces of blue survive and some actual pieces of blue inlay. Double frame and part of shallow tenon at top. Back, poorly preserved, smooth.

H. with tenon as preserved 10.5 cm. H. of panel as preserved 10.3 cm. W. 3.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Male figure wearing a falcon headaddress advances right, right arm held up across body, hand not preserved, left lowered, hand not preserved. He wears the Egyptian double crown, a garment with shawl sleeves, a short skirt and a long open overskirt, sashed at the waist. The garment borders are inlaid except for the right sleeve which has an incised border and the sash. The figure is standing in a field of papyrus flowers and buds, only a few of which survive behind him and at the top right.

See comment on No. 1096. Nos. 1097 and 1098 share similar plain sashes.

1098. ND 13609  Plate 286
Iraq Museum

Openwork tenoned panel, top and sides broken off or damaged. Surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Cloisonné: the ends of the wig and garment borders of the figure and the flowers were inlaid, traces of blue. Double frame and tenon stumps at bottom. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 8.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Male figure, head not preserved, advances right, right arm held up across body, hand not preserved, left arm not preserved. Traces can be seen of the ends of a lappet wig, cf. No. 1097. He wears a garment with shawl sleeves, a short skirt and a long open overskirt, sashed at the waist. The garment borders are inlaid except for the right sleeve which has an incised border and the sash. The figure is standing in a field of papyrus flowers and buds, only a few of which survive behind him and at the bottom right.

See comment on No. 1096. Nos. 1097 and 1098 have plain sashes.

1099. ND 13038  Plate 287
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top of openwork tenoned panel, sides and bottom broken off. Surface pitted with many fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wig and eye and the flower were inlaid. Traces of blue survive in the wig. Double frame with short tenon at the top. Back smooth.

H. with tenon as preserved 3.6 cm. H. of panel as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

The head of a male figure facing right, wearing a short, Egyptian-style wig. Behind him a papyrus flower.

1100. ND 13611  Plate 287
Iraq Museum

Fragment from top of openwork tenoned panel, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the flowers were inlaid. Traces of blue survive. Double frame and short tenon at top.

H. as preserved 3.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Fragment from the top of a panel similar to No. 1095 and 1096 showing part of the voluted palmette flower held aloft by the winged figure and some of the surrounding papyrus flowers.

See comment on No. 1096.

1101. ND 13123  Plate 286
Iraq Museum

Top of openwork tenoned panel, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, surface poorly preserved. Cloisonné: the flowers, eye and wings were inlaid. Many traces of blue bedding and some pieces of blue and one piece of green inlay survive. The flowers and the inner and outer sections of the wings were coloured blue, while the central area was alternately red and blue. Double frame at top. Sloping perforated tenon at top extends width of panel. Back smooth.

H. with tenon as preserved 7.1 cm. H. of panel as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 7.8 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

The head, neck, raised foreleg, wings and tip of tail of a winged griffin rampant, facing left. The head, beak broken, is upstretched. The griffin is in a field of papyrus flowers and buds.

No. 1095 has polychrome inlays.

1102. ND 7813  Plate 287
British School of Archaeology

Fragment of openwork tenoned panel, left side and bottom broken off. In two registers. Some surface fragments missing, much grey-black discolouration. Cloisonné: remains of cloisons at top and centre left. Traces of blue survive at the top left. Double frame at top and single frame between registers.
Dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm. perforates panel at centre top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 8.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

In two registers. Above: a plain cartouche topped by a disc and plumes. Below: a second disc and plumes. Traces of a floral field at sides.

See comment on No. 1096.

**1103. ND 13518**
Plate 287
Iqa Museum
Openwork fragment, sides and bottom broken off. Double frame at top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 1.3 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

Part of a plain cartouche topped by disc and abbreviated plumes.

**1104. ND 9510**
Plate 287
Iqa Museum (Babylon), IM 65239
Openwork panel, top and sides broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and grey speckling. Partially restored in wax. Cloisonné: the wig, eye, collar, garment borders, and sash with its elaborate ties of the figure and the flowers were inlaid. One blue cylinder in the wig and some traces of blue survive. Double frame at base.
H. as preserved 19.8 cm. W. as preserved 7.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Male figure advancing left, top of head, most of right arm, left hand, part of skirt and right toe missing. Left arm held up across body, right arm also raised. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig with a double ribbon down the back, an *usekh* collar, a garment with shawl sleeves, a skirt and a long, open overskirt with a sloping hem. A double sash with elaborate ties is fastened round the waist. The ties consist of a pair of *imret* crowned with sun discs and flanked by short ties. The figure is standing in a field of stalks, probably belonging to a field of papyrus flowers and buds. Two flowers survive on either side of the leading leg and flowers and buds behind his back.

See comment on No. 1096.

**1105. ND 13036**
Plate 287
Iqa Museum
Openwork fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wig, eye, collar and garment border of the figure, and the flowers were inlaid. One blue cylinder survives in the wig, traces of blue stain in the wig, collar and sleeve edge.
H. as preserved 6.8 cm. W. as preserved 3.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

The head and shoulders of a male figure facing left, left arm held across body, lower arm missing, right arm not preserved. He is shown within a floral field, a papyrus flower and bud can be seen above the wig. He wears a short, Egyptian-style wig, an *usekh* collar, and a garment with a shawl sleeve.

**SECTION XIII: CLOISONNÉ PANELS, NOS. 1106-70**

**SPHINXES AND GRIFFINS**

**1106. ND 8040**
Plate 288
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, AM 1959.211
Fragment of tenoned panel, top, left side, bottom and much of tenon broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the headcloth, collar, apron and wings of the sphinx and the flowers of the tree were inlaid. Elaborate frame at right, partially inlaid. Part of the tenon on the right side survives. Back, poorly preserved, probably originally smooth.
H. as preserved 4.9 cm. W. as preserved 5.5 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx sits to the left. It wears a crown, not preserved, upon the *nemes* headcloth, *usekh* collar and an apron decorated with chevrons. In front, the remains of a stylized tree with flowers growing from the base of the trunk and between the branch and the sphinx's chest. A second plant probably grows in front of the sphinx's hindleg. Note the stalk and, above between the head and wing, the remains of a flower.

*N. & R. I.,* p. 127, fig. 69.

**1107. ND 10705**
Plate 289
Long panel. Fragments from tenons, edges and surface missing, some surface deterioration. Cloisonné: the headcloth, aprons and wings of the sphinxes and the trunks, branches and flowers of the trees were inlaid. Only one piece of inlay is preserved, a piece of opaque, dark blue glass in one of the papyrus flowers of the right-hand tree. Plain frame on all four sides. Partial tenons on sides, perforated by dowel holes. Back smooth, with three partly drilled holes and five fitter's marks. One fitter's mark on top edge.
Fitter's marks: 'aleph on upper edge near left end; scattered on back, 'aleph near left end, mem and z-shaped zayin near right end, two juxtaposed triangles near centre.
H. 3.7 cm. W. with tenons 22.4 cm. W. of panel 19.7 cm. Th. 0.9-0.5 (centre) cm.

Two winged, human-headed sphinxes advance towards a central, stylized tree. Trees are also carved behind each sphinx. The sphinxes wear *nemes* headcloths, unusual 'collars' outlining the chests, and fringed aprons, decorated with vertical rows of chevrons. The trees each consist of a set of upward-curving voluted branches. The central elements of the trees on the edges consist of four petals, while that in the centre has three lilies and two buds. Lily and papyrus flowers grow from the volute ends and lilies from the bases of the trunks, which are inlaid with a scale pattern.

The unusual 'collar' round the front of the chest also occurs on No. 1100 and the openwork sphinx panel from Salamis, *Salamis*, colour plate V. These pieces may belong to the 'ornate School' see pp. 21 and 50-1 above.

*N. & R. II.*, p. 547, fig. 477.

**1108. ND 6448**
Plate 288
Fragment, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the petals of the flower were inlaid. Plain frame at top.
H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 1.5 cm.

All that survives is one lily flower with unusual elongated petals, cf. No. 1109, and flowers on the Salamis sphinx, loc. cit.

**1109. ND 13289**
Plate 288
Iqa Museum
Fragment, top and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: most of the design was inlaid. Plain frame at base. Back, striated.
H. as preserved 2.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

All that survives is the bottom of a stylized tree, with a flower growing from it. The flower has unusually long petals in the centre.

For a partially similar tree see No. 1107. The unusual, elongated petals can be paralleled on an example from Salamis, loc. cit., as well as on the fragment No. 1108.

Plate 288

1110. ND 13011
Iraq Museum

Fragment of panel, top and left side broken off. Fragments from tenon, edges and surface missing, much black speckling, poorly preserved. Cloisonné: the sun discs on the heads, the heads, headcloths and collars were inlaid. Plain frame on right side and bottom. Trace of tenon extending height of panel on right side. Back smooth.

H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 10.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

The remains of two falcon-headed sphinxes advancing left. The one on the right wears a sun disc upon the nemes headcloth and the ushekh collar. It has neither wings nor apron. Only part of the body and hindquarters of the leading sphinx survive. Traces of the ushekh collar are preserved.

Plate 291

1111. ND 13013
Iraq Museum

Long panel, fragmentary, right side broken off. Top left corner and fragments from edges and surface missing. Cloisonné: the headcloth, face muscles and collar of the sphinx, the hair and garment edge of the fallen man, and the sun disc of the djed pillar were inlaid. Traces of inlay, mostly discoloured, survive, including one piece of blue in the garment border. Plain frame at top, left and bottom. Back, vertical striations.

H. 5.1 cm. W. as preserved 10.8 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

A falcon-headed sphinx advances right, striding over a male figure. In front of the sphinx the top only, bottom not preserved, of a djed pillar crowned with a sun-disc. On the right the tail only of, presumably, a second sphinx also striding to the right. The first sphinx wears the nemes headcloth and ushekh collar. A plain area above the raised foreleg may be the vestigial remains of an apron. The sphinx steps on the male figure with three legs, the fourth is wrapped round his head.

The man is twisted: he holds his head up, faces forwards, and rests on the left elbow, hips, and left leg. His lower right arm rests against his raised right knee. He either wears a high hat, or has a wig tied by a fillet, cf. No. 656. He wears an open, ankle-length garment of striped or pleated material, probably tied at the waist, and with an inlaid border. A braid passes over the right shoulder. He holds the hilt of the sword in his left hand, the blade can be seen on the skirt.

No. 656 is a monochrome version of the design. In these examples the sphinx is trampling an Asiatic, correctly from the Egyptian point of view, for the sphinx represents Pharaoh and the fallen human figure his Asiatic enemy. In No. 1112 the fallen figure is wearing the nemes headcloth, and thus distant from Egyptian traditions. On No. 1114 a pair of kneeling figures are inserted between the sphinxes and the fallen figures wear Egyptian-style wigs in yet another adaptation of this motif. See also p. 21 above. For fragments from a similar scene from Samaria, see Samaria, Pl. X, 3-5.

Plate 290

1113. ND 11132
Iraq Museum, IM 65550

Fragments of a long panel, left side broken off. Large fragments missing from the top, centre, bottom and surface; surface pitted, partially restored in wax. Cloisonné: the sun discs, headcloths, face muscles, collars and rows of chevrons along back and quarters of the sphinxes and the wigs, beards, collars and garment borders of the men were inlaid. Plain frame at back and right side. Back, horizontal striations.

H. as preserved 6.8 cm. W. as preserved 18.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

The remains of two falcon-headed sphinxes advancing left, one behind the other, striding over male figures, who lie between their legs. They wear sun discs with sret (that of the leading sphinx is not preserved), nemes headcloths, and ushekh collars. The tops of their backs are decorated with four rows of chevron-shaped cloisons, which continue as 'tassels' onto the quarters. As far as can be seen from the poor state of preservation, they walk beside the fallen figures, with their right forelegs resting on the man's heads. Littie is preserved of the leading male, just his head, upper shoulder and arm, raised knee and lower foot. Of the second male, the top of his head and part of his body is missing. They appear to be resting on their awkwardly-bent right arms, sides and extended right legs. Their heads are raised and look forwards, their left arms are flexed on their chests, apparently holding some object, see second male, and their left knees are raised. They wear pegged wigs, bound with fillets, and ending in two locks by the ears, one curled, one straight, cf. No. 656 for a monochrome version. Their beards are spade-shaped. Traces remain of ushekh collars, and they probably wear long open coats with short sleeves over short skirts.

See comment on No. 1112.

Plate 291

1114. ND 13014
Iraq Museum

Bottom of a long panel with a tapering left side, the top of the panel and the right side are broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface cracked, pitted and speckled with
grey. Cloissoné: the wigs, collars and belts of the male figures were inlaid. Plain frame at left and bottom. Trace of tenon on left side. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 22.6 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

The lower section of a panel showing an unusual variation of the preceding scenes, unfortunately poorly preserved. A pair of sphinxes stride towards each other over fallen male figures: inserted between them are a pair of kneeling male figures, back to back, facing the sphinxes, whom they attack with swords, see the lower section of the sword held by the figure kneeling to the left. Of the sphinxes, all that survives are the lower legs of the sphinx on the left, climbing over the reclining figure and with the raised foreleg resting on the man's head. The head of the fallen male looks forward. He rests on his flexed left arm, his belt and his feet. His right hand is raised to the sphinx's hindlegs, his knees are flexed. His wig is pegged and he is bearded. He wears a weskii collar and a close-fitting, pleated skirt, belted at the waist. Only the beard, chest, collar and flexed right arm of the other prostrate male survive. The kneeling figure on the left survives to just above the waistline. He is balanced on his toes and knees and wears the usual short, pleated skirt, belted at the waist. His left hand rests on his hip and holds the hilt of a sword with a crescentic pommel and a blade with a raised midrib. Only the hips and legs of the second kneeling figure survive. He wears the usual short skirt. A short stick (?) can be seen on his thigh.

See comment on No. 1111.

1115. ND 13085
Iraq Museum
Fragment from bottom of long panel, broken at top and sides. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloissoné: the garment borders were inlaid. Plain frame at bottom. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The lower section of a panel showing a sphinx striding over a prostrate figure. Of the sphinx only part the hindlegs and one front paw survive. Of the figure, most of his body and one arm are preserved, though his head, other arm and feet are missing. The arm is flexed and he lies on his side, the right knee is flexed and raised. He wears a long, sleeved coat of a striped/pleated material. His sword is at his side.

1116. ND 13273
Iraq Museum
Bottom left corner only of long panel. Plain frame at left and bottom. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
All that survives of the scene that presumably once showed a sphinx striding over a prostrate figure is one lower hindleg of the sphinx and one foot of the figure. It is possible that this fragment joins No. 1115.

A male hunter advances left, probably grasps the griffin (?) by the comb and plunges his long sword into its open beak. His leading leg is flexed and leans against the beast. He has a fringe and long tresses, wide shoulders and a slim waist and wears only an elaborately patterned kilt, belted round the waist. He is said to be Aegean in type. The griffin (?) head, most of wings and chest missing, has been pinned to the ground by the sword, its legs fly up behind. The scene is set on rocky ground, represented by a mass of interlocking V-shaped elements and curves.

No. 1118 is similar in style and design, although coming from a somewhat later version of the scene. Nos. 1119 and 1120 show similar representations of rocky ground. The only ivories similar in spirit to these fragments are the plaques with combat scenes, Nos. 78 and 79. It seems probable that these pieces come from an entirely different centre, yet even vaguely to be located, see pp. 52-3 above.

1118. ND 9586
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 67.22.1
Panel fragment, possible remains of original edge and frame at top, otherwise, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the hair and eye of the hunter and the hilt of the sword were inlaid. Plain thin frame at top. Back, irregular striations.
H. as preserved 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The head, shoulders and raised right arm of a male hunter advancing right, thrusting downwards with his sword, probably slaying a griffin, cf. No. 1117 for a smaller version of the scene carved in the same distinctive style. The hair is arranged in a long fringe falling onto the forehead and in long tresses on the shoulders and chest. The sword, held in the raised right hand, is clearly represented. It has a crescentic pommel with a rectangular projection, a 'cast-on' hilt and a raised midrib. A feature above the hunter's head cannot be determined. At the left side the tip of the tail and probably part of the back of the griffin.

See comment on No. 1117.

1119. ND 13413
Iraq Museum
Fragment from tenoned panel, top and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Double frame at bottom, the lower frame may have consisted of alternate rectangles of raised ivory and inlay. Stump of tenon at bottom.
H. as preserved 2.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. c. 1.3 cm.
Part of a design of intertwined stems (?), possibly representing rocky ground, cf. No. 1117.

1120. ND 13291
Iraq Museum
Fragment from right side of panel, top, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Plain frame at right side. Back, lightly striated.
H. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of a design of intertwined stems (?), possibly representing rocky ground, cf. No. 1117.

1121. ND 13252
Iraq Museum
Top of panel, left side and bottom broken off. Carved on a thin piece of ivory. Cloisonné: the sun disc and wings were
inlaid. Back striated.
H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 7.0 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
The front of a winged scarab beetle pushing the sun disc in
front of him. Only the disc, the forelegs, the front of the head
and the tip of the right wing survive. Much of the surface of
the panel was left plain.

1122. ND 13055
Iraq Museum
Fragment of curved panel, broken at left. Fragments missing
from surface. Cloisonné: the two discs were inlaid, traces of
red survive in the disc crowning the uraeus. Back, cross-cross
striations. Panel perforated by dowel hole at top right corner.
H. 5.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The right side only of a composite crown. Only the tip of the
horn, the uraeus crowned by a sun disc, and part of an atef
crown survive. As in the preceding piece, No. 1121, much of
the surface is left plain.

1123. ND 13073
British School of Archaeology
Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off.
Cloisonné: the design was inlaid. Traces of pale blue quartz-
frith survive in parts of the crown, and pieces of white,
discoloured(?) inlay in the outline of the inner crown. Narrow
plain frame at top. Back striated.
H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Part of a composite crown, parts of the pair of ram's horns, the
atef crown with sun disc and the uraei with sun discs survive.

1124. ND 13039
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing.
Cloisonné: the wig and eye were inlaid. Back striated.
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
Part of a male head facing left wearing an Egyptian-style wig,
poorly preserved, and a collar?

1125. ND 13017
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of panel, sides and bottom broken off.
Many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the element on
the left and the griffins' wings were inlaid. Plain frame at top.
Back, traces of horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 14.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Top of a panel to which No. 1126 almost certainly belonged.
The design consisted of two winged griffins(?), back to back.
In front of the better-preserved griffin a horned snake(?) and
an inlaid area of uncertain significance. The griffin has a
curved beak, high crest and long sinuous neck. Part of the
curve of the tail can be seen behind the wings, the body and
legs are not preserved. Only the wingtips of the second griffin
survive at the top right.

1126. ND 13018
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Cloisonné: the wing was inlaid.
Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 6.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Fragment showing parts of two winged creatures back to back,
and probably rampant. Of the creature on the left, part of the
wing, the back and part of the tail survive: of that on the right
only the tail. No. 1126 almost certainly once joined No. 1125.

Group of Three, Nos. 1127-9

1127. ND 10522
British School of Archaeology
Plate 293
Tenoned panel. Some fragments missing from tenons, top
frame and surface, some black speckling, two iron stains.
Cloisonné: the sun discs, collar, apron and beginning of wing
were inlaid. Traces of colour survive: three of the collar
cloisons show traces of a turquoise-blue colour, as does one in
the bottom row of the apron; the central row of the apron and
the sun disc of the uraeus show traces of red. The head was
carved separately and attached to an oval area at the front by
means of a keyhole slot, the area around which was striated.
Plain frame at top and bottom. Short tenons at top and
bottom, together with two open, dovetailed tenon slots, c. 0.9
X 0.9 cm., in the centre of each side of the back. Two fine
dowel holes, D. 0.2 cm., are drilled into the thickness of the
right (body) side. Back smooth, with fitter's mark between the
tenon slots.
Fitter's mark: letter yodh between tenon slots and some
parallel strokes.
H. with tenons 8.5 cm. H. of panel 7.8 cm. W. 3.4 cm. Th. 0.7
cm.
The front of a winged sphinx advancing right, head carved
separately and now missing. The missing head was shown
frontally. The sphinx is crowned with a sun disc flanked by
uraei, themselves crowned with small discs. It wears the
uesek collar and an apron decorated with vertical rows of
chevrons, probably originally alternately blue and red. An
uraeus, crowned with a sun disc, is suspended from the chest.
A lily grows between the forelegs.
Nos. 1127 and the fragments 1128 and 1129 are similar in
design and style and were probably made in the same
workshop. They are related to the 'scaley wing' group, Nos.
475-96, see p. 15 above. Similar examples are found elsewhere
in Fort Shalmaneser, for instance ND 10329 (unpublished)
from NE 59.

1128. ND 13207
Iraq Museum
Plate 293
Fragment of panel, broken at sides and bottom. Some surface
fragments missing. Cloisonné: the wings and the surviving
corner of the collar were inlaid. Plain frame at top. Back
smooth.
H. as preserved 5.8 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Part of the crown, collar and wings of a winged sphinx
advancing left. The crown probably consisted of a sun disc
framed by uraei, themselves crowned with discs. Only an edge
of the disc and the uraeus survive. The fragment of collar
suggests that the head was shown frontally, cf. No. 1127. A
lotus flower blooms above the wing.
See comment on No. 1127.

1129. ND 13541
Iraq Museum
Plate 293
a. Fragment from bottom of panel, top and sides broken off.
Many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: part of the collar,
wing and apron were inlaid. Traces of red survive. Back poorly
preserved but smooth.
H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Part of the chest, body and left foreleg of a winged sphinx(?),
probably with head turned frontally, advancing left. Lotus flowers, fragmentary, bloom under the apron and behind the foreleg.

b. Fragment from bottom left of panel. Cloisonné: the edge of the collar was inlaid. Plain frame at bottom. Back smooth. H. as preserved 5.6 cm. W. as preserved 1.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. The edge of the ushekh collar represented frontally, the uraeus suspended from the chest and crowned with a sun disc, and part of the leading foreleg of a sphinx (?) advancing left.

See comment on No. 1127.

Set of Four, Nos. 1130-33

1130. ND 9436 Plate 294
British Museum, London, BM 132916
Rectangular tenoned panel, left side cut or broken. Top tenon and some fragment to fragments missing, some black speckling. Carved in high relief with the outer leg cut free of the background. Cloisonné: two rows of deep, coarse cloisons are cut in the wings. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at top and bottom, half stylized tree at right. Stump of tenon at top, short tenon at bottom with a faint fitter's mark on front. Back smooth.
H. with tenons as preserved 10.4 cm. H. of panel 8.8 cm. W. 7.6 cm. Th. 2.8 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances right, head represented frontally and standing right out from the surface, tail and left hindleg missing. Left foreleg raised, paw resting on a volute of the tree, right foreleg standing on a flower growing from the ground. The sphinx wears a crown looking like conical hat surmounted by a knob, with plumes at the sides. The crown is quartered, the edge and quarterings outlined with beading. This crown is probably a distant version of the aatf crown. Long locks fall to the shoulders from behind the exceptionally large ears. The tenons on the forelegs are indicated by crossed lines. The tail, held high, ends in a feathery frond. Three voluted palmate flowers grow out of the base of the panel. Traces remain of voluted palmate flowers blooming around the wing. The half stylized tree, only poorly preserved, consists of two sets of voluted branches with fronds growing from the volute ends.

See comment on No. 1130.

1132. ND 9185 Plate 295
Iraq Museum, IM 69997
Rectangular tenoned panel, bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Carved in high relief with the outer legs, mostly not preserved, cut free of the background. Cloisonné: two rows of deep, coarse cloisons are cut in the wings. Pupil of eye drilled. Plain frame at top and right side, bottom not preserved, half stylized tree at left. Stumps of tenon at top. Back, smooth with curving sides.
H. as preserved 9.5 cm. W. 7.3 cm. Th. 2.9 cm.

Winged, human-headed sphinx advances left, head represented frontally and standing right out from the surface of the panel. Right foreleg raised, paw resting on a volute of the tree. The sphinx wears a crown looking like conical hat surmounted by a knob, with plumes at the sides. The crown is quartered, the edge and quarterings outlined with beading. This crown is probably a distant version of the aatf crown. Long locks fall to the shoulders from behind the exceptionally large ears. The lower legs and tail are not preserved, the muscles on the left foreleg are shown in the familiar X. Little survives of the plants once growing from the bottom, and only traces of the flowers around the wing. The half stylized tree consists of two sets of voluted branches, from the ends of which grow fronds.

See comment on No. 1130.

1133. ND 13538 Plate 295
Iraq Museum
Top left corner of panel only. Surface poorly preserved with many fragments missing. Carved in high relief. Pupils of eyes drilled. Plain frame at top, part of half stylized tree at left.
H. as preserved 7.6 cm. W. as preserved 5.9 cm. Th. 2.2 cm.

The top left corner of the panel in size, design and style to No. 1132. Traces remain of a human-headed sphinx, head and chest only preserved, advancing left, with head represented frontally. It wears a crown looking like conical hat surmounted by a knob, with plumes at the sides. The crown is quartered, the edge and quarterings outlined with beading. This crown is probably a distant version of the aatf crown. Long locks fall to the shoulders from behind the large ears. At the left the remains of a half stylized tree, parts of two sets of
volutes survive. There are three central petals.

See comment on No. 1130.

1134. ND 13535 Plate 295
Iraq Museum
a. Fragment of face only. Face represented frontally and similar, as far as the fragment permits comparison, with the faces of No. 1130 etc. Note the similar beaded, quartered crown.
H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 1.9 cm.
b. Fragment of face only. Part of face represented frontally and similar, as far as the fragment permits comparison, with the faces of No. 1130 etc. Note the edge of the beaded crown.
H. as preserved 2.2 cm. W. as preserved 1.3 cm.
c. Fragment of face only. Part of face with beaded quartered crown.
H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 1.3 cm.

1135. ND 13327 Plate 295
Fragment of face only. Part of face represented frontally and similar to, as far as the fragment permits comparison, though larger than, the faces of No. 1130 etc. The pupils of the eyes are drilled. The crown is decorated with lines of beading along the bottom and in vertical lines.
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm.

1136. ND 13403 Plate 295
Iraq Museum
Fragment of head only, represented frontally. Much grey speckling and surface pitting. This head can be compared with the panels of No. 1130 etc., although the form of crown is different, and can also be compared with Nos. 940 and 941. The crown is decorated with lines of beading at the front and side. The ears are exceptionally large. The work is fine.
H. as preserved 2.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm.

Set of Five Griffins, Nos. 1137-42

1137. ND 10304 Plate 296
Iraq Museum, IM 65464
Openwork panel, fragmentary, sides and bottom broken off. Parts of the upper frame and surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: two rows of large cloisons were cut in the wings. Plain frame at top, with stump of tenon. Back, smooth, with fitter's marks.
Fitter's marks: Roughly scratched on back five letters, probably to be read 'lysh'. Before the first letter are two vertical strokes close together and another, lighter, vertical touches the beginnings of the two cross-strokes. They may be independent of the following signs, but it does seem possible that the third vertical is part of the first sign. If so, that sign would be 'beth', not 'aleph'. The final, incomplete sign is apparently not 'beth' or 'mem', as W. Röllig suggested, nor 'qoph', but 'ayin'. The reading 'lysh' gives a proper name Eliahu, or Elysah, well-known from the Bible and from West Semitic inscriptions. The forms of the letters, especially the 'yodh' seem closer to Hebrew than to Aramaic or Phoenician. See also p. 45 above.
H. with tenon as preserved 15.3 cm. H. of panel as preserved 14.7 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

The head, wing, part of the body and stumps of the legs of a winged griffin, rampant, advancing left. The beak is upstretched, the wings arch up towards the head. Note the unusual small hooks on the edge of the wing.

Nos. 1137-42 are similar in size, design and style and presumably formed parts of the same set. The same distinctive hooks on wings with cloisonné decoration occur on pieces with ram-headed and human-headed sphinxes, Nos. 1143-5, and these pieces may also have formed part of the set. Some fragments with human heads, Nos. 1148-51, have crowns decorated with beaded lines and similar features to those of No. 1145. It is possible that all these pieces were carved in the same workshop, and many of them may have formed a single set. Probably related to Nos. 1137-51 are Nos. 1130-3, and associated fragments. These sphinxes also wear beaded crowns and have heavy locks of hair falling to the shoulders, similar to the locks once almost certainly extant on No. 1145. However the wing cloisons of Nos. 1130-3 are coarser and there are no signs of the triple hooks on the wings, and the muscle markings characteristic of Nos. 1130-3 do not occur on Nos. 1137-51. On balance, however, the similarities between these two groups outweigh the differences. They all probably belong to the `beaky nose' group with Nos. 471-4, 611-4, 940-1 and possibly 393-5, see p. 16 above.

N. & R. II, p. 596, fig. 579.

1138. ND 10303 Plate 297
British Museum, London, BM 132944
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, much of top frame and tenon and all the bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and iron stains on wing and body. Cloisonné: two rows of large cloisons were cut in the wings. Remains of plain frame at top, with tenon, perforated, extending width of panel as preserved. Back, smooth, with fitter's marks.
Fitter's marks: Three letters lightly scratched on the back, st'. Examination shows convincingly that the initial sign is a sade, not ayin as in the original publication, as A. Lemaire correctly saw. The word may be an abbreviated proper name. The letters, especially the sade, have Hebrew forms.
(Iraq 24.49, Fig. 2n: W. Röllig, NESE 2.47: J. Naveh, Leshonenu 29.184 and AION 26.21: A. Lemaire, Semitica 26.66.67.)
H. with tenon as preserved 16.0 cm. H. of panel as preserved 14.7 cm. W. as preserved 9.0 cm.

The head, wings, body and stumps of legs of a winged griffin, rampant, advancing right. The tips of the upstretched, open beak are broken off. The wings arch up towards the head. There are two hooks, outlined, on the wing.

See comment on No. 1137.
Barnett, C.N.I., Suppl. 42, p. 236, Pl. CXXXIX.

1139. ND 13212 Plate 298
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment. Head, body, and parts of wings and legs preserved. Surface fragments missing, surface pitted with some grey speckling and iron stains. Cloisonné: two rows of large cloisons were cut in the wings. Back, smooth with fitter's marks.
Fitter's marks: the letter zayin and nine vertical strokes. (Iraq 24.50, Fig. 2c.)
H. as preserved 11.1 cm. W. as preserved 9.3 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

The head, neck, and body of a winged griffin facing left with beak upstretched, similar to Nos. 1137 and 1138, see comment
on No. 1137. Note the treatment of the eye, wing cloisons and the hook on the wing edge.

1140. ND 13211
Plate 298 and 299
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: a few of the large cloisons once cut on the wing survive. Back, smooth with fitter’s marks.
Fitter’s marks: some incised vertical lines.
H. as preserved 8.6 cm. W. as preserved 4.7 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.
Head, neck and chest of a winged griffin advancing right. This fragment is similar in size, design and style to Nos. 1137, 1138 and related ivories. Compare the curls on the neck and note the beginning of the hook and the cloisons on the wing. See comment on No. 1137.

1141. ND 13542a
Plate 298
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment. Many surface fragments missing, iron stain on eye. Part of the head, neck and raised foreleg of a griffin facing left, similar to Nos. 1137 and 1138. See comment on No. 1137. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 6.7 cm. W. as preserved 3.5 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

1142. ND 13542b
Plate 298
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment. Much grey speckling. Part of the head, neck and raised foreleg of a griffin facing left, similar to Nos. 1137 and 1138. See comment on No. 1137. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Pair, Nos. 1143 and 1144

1143. ND 13104
Plate 299
Iraq Museum, IM 74813
Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, parts of frame and tenon at top, some of sides, and all bottom broken off. Surface pitted with many surface fragments missing, and some grey speckling. Cloisonné: two rows of large cloisons are cut in the wing. Frame at top, surface not preserved, with remains of tenon, perforated by dowel, above. Back, poorly preserved, originally smooth.
H. with tenon as preserved 13.7 cm. H. of panel as preserved 12.7 cm. W. as preserved 6.9 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.
The head, chest, wing and stump of one foreleg of a winged, rampant, ram-headed sphinx facing left. It wears a version of the Egyptian double crown, decorated with rows of beading. The ‘headcloth’ is formed of five ‘feathers’ and a long, curled lock falling onto the shoulder. The wings arch up towards the head. Note the two ribbed hooks on the inner edge of the wing.
Nos. 1143 and 1144, although fragmentary, are similar and probably formed parts of the same set. They share the same large wing cloisons and hooks on the wing as the preceding panels with griffins, Nos. 1137-42, and as the human-headed sphinx of No. 1145, for comment see No. 1137.

1144. ND 13221
Plate 299
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, top, bottom and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: large cloisons were cut in the wing. Back, smooth with fitter’s marks.
Fitter’s marks: on the back are part of two lines of writing, the lower partly shaved, suggesting it belonged to an earlier stage of manufacture or use. The upper line begins with a yazl, what follows appears to be the lower part of a letter, but its form is out of keeping with the West Semitic scripts of the ninth and eighth centuries B.C. The second line reads b d r m; the sense is unknown, and the letter forms show no distinctive features.
H. as preserved c. 11.3 cm. W. as preserved 7.5 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.
Part of a winged, ram-headed sphinx, rampant, facing left. Top of head and wings, hindquarters and lower legs broken off. Right foreleg raised. The ‘headcloth’ consists of feathers on the neck and a long lock on the shoulder, cf. No. 1143. Note the two ribbed hooks on the edge of the wing.
See comments on Nos. 1143 and 1137.

1145. ND 13105
Plate 300
Iraq Museum, IM 74804
Openwork fragment. Only the head, wings and body survive. Much of the original surface missing. Cloisonné: traces of two rows of large cloisons in the wing. Back, smooth with fitter’s marks.
Fitter’s marks: on the back are traces of an alphabetic inscription, perhaps to be read s r m, but the state of preservation of the piece precludes any certainty.
H. as preserved 11.4 cm. W. as preserved 7.8 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.
The head, wings, body and stumps of legs of a winged, human-headed sphinx, rampant, facing left. The sphinx wears a version of the Egyptian double crown, the top of which is broken off. The crown is decorated with lines of beading. The hair, poorly preserved, was arranged in a long lock falling onto the shoulder and another falling forward onto the chest. Note the ribbed hooks on the wing.
See comment on No. 1137 above.

1146. ND 13564a
Plate 300
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel fragment. Only part of the plain frame at the top and one wing, poorly preserved, of a sphinx or griffin to the right, survive. Cloisonné: traces remain of two rows of large cloisons cut on the wing. Plain frame at top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 9.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

1147. ND 13564b
Plate 300
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment. Only part of the wing of a sphinx or griffin to the left and two plant fronds survive. Iron stain. Cloisonné: traces remain of two rows of large cloisons cut on the wing. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 8.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

1148. ND 13206
Plate 301
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment. Only the head survives. Some surface fragments missing, iron stains. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
The head only of a figure facing left and wearing a crown consisting of a central conical (?) hat (the top is not preserved), flanked by a pair of plumes; the central element is decorated with lines of beading. This crown may represent a version of the Egyptian a nทร crown. The hair is arranged in small voluted
curls at the base of the crown.

The features and carving of this face resemble those of No. 1145. It is not possible to determine whether the head belonged to a human figure, or to a human-headed sphinx. The short hair perhaps suggests the former. The features and heading of the crown suggest that it was a product of the 'beaky nose' workshop, see comment on No. 1137.

1149. ND 13534
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel fragment. Part of the frame and the head only survive. Some surface pitting and grey speckling. Plain frame.
H. as preserved 4.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm.

The head only of a human-headed sphinx facing left. The sphinx wears a crown consisting of a conical hat with a knob at the top. It is decorated with a petal design and a beaded edge. The hair is arranged in locks falling down to the shoulder, not preserved.

The carving of the features and the heading of the crown suggest that it belongs to the 'beaky nose' group, see comment on No. 1137. The head is similar to those worn by the sphinxes of Nos. 1130-33.

1150. ND 13205
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment. The head and neck only survive. Some grey speckling. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 6.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

The head and neck only of a human-headed sphinx facing right. It wears a conical crown, top broken off, with three vertical rows of beading. A stump at the front of the hat may suggest there was once a volute or istorius. The hair is arranged in three ringlets, two curling up on the shoulder.

The carving of the features and the crown suggest that this ivory belonged to the 'beaky nose' group, see comment on No. 1137.

1151. ND 7989
Iraq Museum, IM 62766
Openwork fragment. Part of the head, neck, chest and leading foreleg only survive. Some surface fragments missing, partially restored in wax.
H. as preserved 7.8 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm.

Part of the head, neck, chest and the raised foreleg of a human-headed sphinx facing right. The sphinx wears a crown probably similar to that of No. 1149, though only the front survives, with its 'petal' decoration and beaded border. The hair falls in a ringlet onto the chest, and further ringlets behind, cf. No. 1150.

See comments on Nos. 1130 and 1137 above.

1152. ND 13337
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment. Only the outline of part of the face survives, many surface fragments missing.
H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm.

Outline of face, nose missing, facing right, probably belonging to a figure of the 'beaky nose' group, see comment on No. 1137. Larger than previous examples.

1153. ND 13408
Plate 301
Iraq Museum
Two openwork fragments: a. Part of head of figure looking right, wearing a crown similar to that worn by No. 1148. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 1.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
b. Part of tunic skirt and flexed knee of human figure to the right. The tunic is made of a pleated material and has a beaded and fringed hem. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

These two fragments are similar in design and style to the preceding pieces. It seems possible they were produced by the same 'beaky nose' workshop, see comment on No. 1137 and p. 16 above.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOISONNÉ PIECES

1154. ND 13209
Plate 302
Iraq Museum
Openwork panel, fragmentary, top and bottom broken off and right edge damaged. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Cloisonné: many of the cloisons on the wing are damaged, some traces of blue. Trace of plain frame at top. Remains of tenon slot cut into the thickness of the ivory in the wing.
H. as preserved 18.4 cm. W. as preserved 9.3 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

The hindquarters of a winged sphinx or griffin advancing right. The leading hindleg is broken off, and the back leg not preserved. Unusually the tail is wrapped around the hindquarters instead of being held high. Voluted palmette flowers and a bud can be seen under the belly behind the leg and between the back and wing.

1155. ND 13210
Plate 302
Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment, thick. Part of wing only. Cloisonné: the wing is cut into large, relatively coarse cloisons. Traces of blue with some red colouring survive. Trace of tenon slot in the thickness of the wing at the bottom right. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 5.2 cm. W. as preserved 7.9 cm. Th. 2.0 cm.

Part of the wing of a large creature. The curve of the tail survives below the wing, as do stumps of plant stems.

1156. ND 13544
Plate 301
Iraq Museum
H. as preserved 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 11.0 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Fragment. At right a long, curled lock, the remains of two rows of hooks on the wing and part of the wing. At the left the curve of the hindquarters and part of the tail.

The unusual inlay technique also occurs on No. 1157.

1157. ND 13547
Plate 301
Iraq Museum

a. Part of the wing and body presumably of a seated beast facing left. The stump of a stalk survives on the back.
H. as preserved 9.5 cm. W. as preserved 5.1 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
b. Part of a wing(?) and a frond. H. as preserved 7.2 cm. W. as preserved c. 1.0 cm.

1158. ND 13121
Iraq Museum

Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, part of frame and tenon at top, sides and bottom of panel broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Cloisonné: the crown, the long lock of hair and the base of the wings were inlaid. Plain frame at top. Stump of tenon at top. Back originally smooth, trace of fitter’s mark.

Fitter’s mark: +.

H. with tenon as preserved 14.2 cm. H. of panel as preserved 13.0 cm. W. as preserved 5.4 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The front of a winged lion, rampant, facing left. The right foreleg is raised. The crown, poorly preserved, seems to consist of a disc surmounted by a fan of petals, only traces of two of which survive. The lion’s mouth is closed, its whiskers are represented by dots round the nose. A long, curled lock falls from behind the ear down the neck.

No. 1158 shares some similarities with the poorly preserved No. 1159. The fan of petals forming part of the lion’s crown is similar to the petals at the top of the tree of 1159. Also comparable is the method of cutting the cloisons. They may have formed parts of the same set.

1159. ND 13597
Iraq Museum

Openwork tenoned panel, fragmentary, part of frame at top and bottom of panel broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted and poorly preserved. Cloisonné: as far as can be seen, most of the design was inlaid. Plain frame at top. Short tenon at top.

H. with tenon as preserved 11.0 cm. H. of panel as preserved 10.2 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The top of a stylized tree, poorly preserved. Three pairs of branches growing from a central trunk with a fan of petals at the top.

See comment on No. 1158.

1160. ND 13040
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the collar and the nab sign were inlaid. Possible trace of frame with raised ridge on bottom edge. Back, vertical striations.

H. as preserved 8.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The body and upper legs only of a figure squatting to the left on a nab sign. He wears the ukek collar and a close-fitting, pleated skirt, belted at the waist. Only the centre of the nab sign survives.

Pair, Nos. 1161 and 1162

1161. ND 13043
Iraq Museum

Rectangular panel. Some fragments missing from sides and surface, some black speckling. Cloisonné: the edge of the garment and the belt-tie were inlaid. Back, criss-cross striations.

H. 8.8 cm. W. 6.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Lower part of a male figure advancing right. He wears an ankle-length skirt cut open at the front to reveal the leading leg. The material is perhaps pleated, the borders decorated with inlay. There are traces of a knot and two belt-ties. On his feet are sandals. Only the hindpaws, tail and one front paw can be seen of the lion or other large feline, once held to the chest.

No. 1161 is similar to the fragment No. 1162. These panels belong to the ‘northern’ tradition of ivory carving, see pp 48-50, and show affinities with both the ‘roundcheckered and ringletted’ and the SW 7 chairbacks schools.

1162. ND 13285
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Cloisonné: the edge of the skirt and the belt tie were inlaid.

H. as preserved 6.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm.

The lower back and part of the right leg of a male figure advancing right, similar to No. 1161, see comment. He wears a cut-away skirt of a pleated material with an inlaid border. One of the belt-ties has survived.

1163. ND 10531
Iraq Museum, IM 65367

Openwork tenoned panel, right side broken off. Surface fragments missing. Carved on both sides. Cloisonné: the scales at the base of the trunk at the front of the panel are cut into cloisons. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tenons at top, damaged, and bottom extend part of width of frame.

H. with tenons 15.6 cm. H. of panel 13.3 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

The design of a stylized tree is carved on both sides, the only difference being that the six rows of scales on the front are inlaid while the seven on the back are cut in low relief. The trunk consists of one set of voluted branches at the top of a thick trunk. Fronds grow from the volute ends and between the volutes on the left, those on the right are not preserved. The numerous petals in the centre are feathered. There are four chevrons at the top of the front of the trunk, five on the back.

1164. ND 11137
Iraq Museum, IM 65553

Bottom of openwork panel, top and sides broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface discoloured. Cloisonné: much of the design was inlaid, faint traces of red and blue are visible in some of the cloisons. Plain frame at base. Back, smooth with four dowel holes, D. 0.6 cm., two smaller dowel holes, D. 0.4 cm., perforate the panel. There is also a keyhole slot.

H. as preserved 16.5 cm. W. as preserved 7.4 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

The bottom of a stylized tree, top broken off, consisting of two sets of voluted branches, the outer edges of which are not preserved. Fronds grow from the one upward-curving volute end preserved and from between the upper set of voluted branches. Voluted palmate flowers grow from the downward-curving voluted branches. The branches are separated by four central petals and the junctions of the branches are decorated with chevrons and horizontal and oval ribs.

1165. ND 7789
Iraq Museum, IM 62710

Top of openwork panel, sides broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Carved on both sides. Cloisonné: the
SECTION XIV: CHAMP-LEVÉ PLAQUES, NOS. 1171-1214

Set of Five, Nos. 1171-5

1171. ND 10654 Plate 307
British Museum, London, BM 132943

Trapezoidal plaque. Some fragments from corners, sides and surface missing. Small worn area at bottom left and right. Champ-levé: traces of colour survive, blue in the body of the griffin, and red in the wings, lotus flowers and buds. In two registers. Frames of inlaid broken lines at base and between registers, part of a stylized tree on the left edge of the upper register. Slightly curved lower half, flat upper half, mitred right side. Back, horizontal striations at top, vertical with some light cross lines below.
H. 6.0 cm. W. at top 3.6 cm. W. at base 5.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

In two registers. Above: a winged griffin advances left, head stretching up, left forepaw resting on a papyrus flower, right forepaw raised and held up to the branches of the stylized tree on the left edge of the plaque. A short apron, decorated with vertical bands of chevrons, hangs from the right elbow. A bud grows between the papyrus flower and the stylized tree. Of the tree, only the tips of three sets of branches, a papyrus flower and two buds are shown, the centre of the tree must have been carved on an adjacent plaque. Part of a lily flower can be seen on the right edge below the griffin's wing. Below: a running frieze of alternate lotus flowers and buds, two complete flowers and two half flowers on the edges, separated by three buds.

Nos. 1171-5 are similar in size, design and style and probably formed parts of the same set. The complete design presumably showed a central plaque with a stylized tree flanked by plaques with griffins. The plaques were probably made up into an open ring base or stand, see pp. 8-9 above. Comparable pieces worked in the same technique were found at Samaria, Samaria, Pl. XIV, 1, 3 and 4, and see p. 21 above.


1172. ND 13613 Plate 307
Iraq Museum

Bottom section of trapezoidal plaque, top broken off. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Champ-levé: traces of colour remain in the floral frieze, the calyces are red, the buds blue, while the petals of the flowers are blue and red alternately. In two registers. Frames of inlaid broken lines at base, fragmentary, and between registers. Base and sides mitred. Back, deep vertical striations.
H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 4.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

In two registers. Above: only three legs survive of a griffin advancing left, left forepaw resting on a papyrus flower. For a complete example see No. 1171. On the left edge the remains of a flower. Below: a running frieze of alternate lotus flowers and buds. There are two complete flowers, two petals from flowers on the edges, and three buds.

See comment on No. 1171.

1173. ND 13139 Plate 307
Iraq Museum

H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 1.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The top left corner of a plaque similar to No. 1171. Only the
raised forepaw and apron of a griffin facing left, and part of a
stylized tree with three sets of branches, a bud and a papyrus
flower survive.
See comment on No. 1171.

1174. ND 13140
Iraq Museum
Plate 307
Fragment from the centre right side of a trapezoidal plaque:
top, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments
H. as preserved 2.2 cm. W. as preserved 1.5 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
A fragment from the centre of the right side of a plaque similar
design to No. 1171. Only part of the wing and the tip of the
tail of a winged griffin facing left survive.
See comment on No. 1171.

1175. ND 13066
Iraq Museum
Plate 307
Trapezoidal plaque, bottom broken off. Some surface fragments
missing, some surface pitting. Champ-levé: trace of blue colour
in the tail. In two registers. Frame of inlaid, broken lines between
registers, and trace of similar frame at top, part of stylized tree on
right edge. Mitred right side. Back, flat at top, long vertical and
diagonal striations.
H. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. at top 3.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
In two registers. Above: winged griffin advances right, head
stretching up, right forepaw resting on a papyrus flower, left
forepaw raised and held up to the branches of a stylized tree.
A short apron, decorated with vertical bands of chevrons,
hangs from the left elbow. A lily grows between the papyrus
flower and the tree. Of the three, parts of three sets of
branches, two lily flowers and some of the central petals
See comment on No. 1171.

1176. ND 10449
Iraq Museum, IM 65336
Plates 308 and 309
Curved rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments
missing. Champ-levé: one fragment of inlay, discoloured,
survives in the wing, and traces of staining, red of the flesh
parts of the male, blue in his skirts, sword and the griffin.
Frame of inlaid, broken lines at top. Flat back, striated.
H. 5.1 cm. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm. D. c. 8.0 cm.
Male figure advances right, right arm raised, the hand holding
a short sword or dagger, left arm extended, the hand grasping
the comb of a griffin standing beside him. He wears a
thigh-length skirt over which is belted an open, ankle-length
garment, decorated with vertical bands of dots. The griffin,
also advancing right, has his head twisted to look up to his
captor, whom his wings frame. The left foreleg is raised. There
is a trace of an apron.
See p. 21 above and compare Sumaria, Pl. XIV, 1.

1177. ND 10398
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 61.197.10
Plates 308 and 309
Curved plaque with tapering sides. Some surface fragments
missing. Champ-levé: one piece of opaque, green glass inlay
survives in the left leg. There are many traces of colour, red
quartz-frit inlay in the face, chest and arms and also in the
right leg, underlying the piece of green glass overlay, and blue
in the wings, and papyrus flowers. Mitred sides.
Back, vertical striations.
H. 5.8 cm. W. at top 2.8 cm. W. at base 3.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. D.
c. 12.0 cm.
Winged male figure advancing left, right arm and wing raised,
left arm and wing lowered across body, both hands grasping
papyrus flowers. He is crowned with a sun disce, a ribbon hangs
down his back. He wears a thigh-length skirt and an open,
ankle-length overskirt. Traces of designs from adjacent
plaques can be seen on the sides: on the left a half column
with an ornate floral element just below the wing and parts of
other features lower down; on the right a half papyrus flower
half-way up and a half bud at the top.
No. 1177 is similar in design and style to No. 1178, although
the work on this example is a little finer. See p. 21 above and
compare Sumaria, Pl. XIV, 2.

N. & R. II, p. 544, fig. 474.

1178. ND 10451
Iraq Museum, IM 65337
Plates 308 and 309
Curved plaque with tapering sides. Fragments missing from
top right corner and surface, some surface pitting. Champ-
levé: there are traces of the original colours, red on the face,
chest, arms and legs, and blue in the hair, wings, clothing and
H. 5.3 cm. W. at base 2.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm. D. c. 6.0 cm.
Winged male figure advances left, right arm and wing raised,
left arm and wing lowered across the body, both hands
grasping papyrus flowers. An indication survives of the sun
disc once on the head, cf. No. 1177. He wears a thigh-length
skirt and an open, ankle-length overskirt. Traces of floral
motifs on the left edge.
See comment on No. 1177. The slightly smaller No. 1178 is
less finely worked: there are fewer segments in the broken
lines and fewer wing compartments.

1179. ND 10450
British Museum, London, BM 132940
Plates 308 and 309
Rectangular plaque. Some edge and surface fragments miss-
ing, some grey speckling. Champ-levé: there are traces of
colour, red on the flesh parts of the male figure, the lion and
and the petals of the lily flowers, and blue on the head, the
buds and the central petals of the lilies and the frame lines. In two registers.
Frame of inlaid broken lines at top and between registers.
Convex front, flat back with vertical striations with some cross
lines.
H. 5.7 cm. W. 2.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. D. c. 8.0 cm.
In two registers. Above: running frieze of alternate lily flowers
and buds. Below: male figure advances right and stabs a
rampant lion. The male grasps the lion's right forepaw with his
left hand. Most of the right arm was carved on the plaque once
adjacent to the left, the blade of the sword grasped by the
right hand can be seen entering the lion's chest by his left forepaw.
The male figure has short hair and wears a short skirt. On the
right edge part of the outline of the arm and leg of an adjacent
figure can be seen.
This plaque must have formed part of a continuous, repetitive
frieze, for part of the right arm and the outline of the leg of the
hunter in the adjacent plaque to the right can be seen on the
right edge.

Barnett, C.N.I., Suppl., 40, p. 236, Pl. CXXXIX.
1180. ND 9429 Plate 308 Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 60.145.6
Rectangular plaque with curved front and flat back. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Champ-levé: there are traces of colour, blue in the sphinx and the papyrus petals, buds and stems, red on the bases of the flowers and buds. In two registers. Frame of inlaid, broken lines between registers. Mitered sides. Back, flat, lightly striated vertically.
H. 5.7 cm. W. 3.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
In two registers. Above: a winged, falcon-headed sphinx advances left, the left forepaw resting on a papyrus flower growing from the ground, the right raised with the paw extending over the edge. The sphinx is crowned with a sun disc and has an apron decorated with two rows of vertical chevrons hanging from the right elbow. Traces of elements from adjacent plaque on left edge, perhaps a stylized tree. Below: a running frieze of alternate papyrus flowers and buds. There are two complete flowers and part of a third on the right edge, separated by two buds.
Similar to Samarria, Pl. XIV, 5.

1181. ND number lost Plates 308 and 309 British School of Archaeology
H. as preserved 1.7 cm. W. as preserved 1.7 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
Fragment perhaps from the top of a plaque similar to No. 1179, or from a floral frieze. All that survives is part of the running frieze of lily flowers and buds above a broken line.

1182. ND 13069 Plates 308 and 309 Iraq Museum
Fragment, top and bottom broken off, although sides may be original. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Champ-levé: there are traces of colour, blue in the papyrus flower and in the skirt, black in the figure. A small dowel hole, D. 0.2 cm., in the papyrus flower would have been concealed by the inlay. Back, flat with diagonal striations.
H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. at top 4.8 cm. W. at base 3.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Fragment showing a male figure kneeling to the left with arms upstretched on either side. Right knee flexed, left leg extended behind. The top of the head, the hands and the left lower leg are missing. The male figure is wearing a short skirt. In front of him grows a papyrus flower. Along the bottom some curving incised lines can just be made out.
There is a feeling of forward movement in this unique figure.

1183. ND 10372 Plates 308 and 309 Iraq Museum, IM 65297
Fragment, sides and bottom broken off, although the scalloped edge along the top, partially outlined with an incised line, may be original. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting, iron stain. Champ-levé: the edges of the design are outlined with a lightly incised line. Traces of blue quartz-frit and some fragments of green glass overlay. Back striated.
H. as preserved 3.8 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Fragment showing the central part of a composite crown, consisting of a sun disc and atef plumes flanked by uraei, of which only part of that on the right and a trace of that on the left are preserved, the whole set on a pair ram’s horns, of which only a little survives.

1184. ND 13525 Plates 308 and 309 Iraq Museum
H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.3 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
Uraeus, crowned with a sun disc, probably once forming part of a crown. At top left part of a flower?

1185. ND 13068 Plate 310 Iraq Museum
Fragment of a plaque curved vertically. Only the mitred right edge is preserved, the others are broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Ribbed champ-levé: many traces of colour survive; the rectangles and pendant semi-circles of the frame are blue, as are the sun disc and wings of the winged figure. The head is red. In two registers. There is a double frame, carved at an angle, at the top; below a plain register, two double frames enclose a row of excised rectangles, originally inlaid; a row of semi-circles, also once inlaid, hang below. The concave back was heavily gouged.
H. as preserved 7.6 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 0.7 cm. D. 8.0 cm.
In two registers. Above: only a trace of part of a rectangle and vertical line survive on the left edge. The angled ‘upper frame’ may have formed part of the design. Below: The upper body of a winged male figure facing left, one wing raised, the other lowered.
Nos. 1185-95 are partly worked in ‘ribbed champ-levé’, i.e. parts of the design are emphasized by being outlined with a raised rib, see p. 21 above. In No. 1185 the wings and frames are outlined.

1186. ND 13067 Plate 310 Iraq Museum
Fragment, curved horizontally, trace of original edge at top, no other edges preserved. Ribbed champ-levé: many traces of colour remain, as well as areas with the original inlay. The lotus on the left edge and the voluted palmate at the top of the column are blue; the column, cut in chevrons, consists of two rows of blue alternating with two rows of brown? The kneeling male has blue hair, a red face, brown arms, blue tassel, red chest, blue shorts and brown legs. The inlays are unusually well preserved and the surfaces are modelled. The winged creature has blue and brown(?), wings and a yellow body. Back, heavily striated with a deep horizontal gouge, forming a raised ledge.
H. as preserved 7.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
Above right, a male figure kneels to the right, face, right hand and left arm not preserved. He wears a short wig, a ribbon down the back and a close-fitting skirt. Below the male figure the wings and hindquarters, legs not preserved, of a winged creature, a sphinx or griffin, advancing right. Behind these two figures a floral column, the column formed of pairs of chevrons surmounted by a palmate flower, only partially preserved. At the bottom right a bud and a petal of a lotus, probably from a lotus and bud frieze.
See comment on No. 1185. The floral column of No. 1186 is worked in ‘ribbed champ-levé’.
Curved rectangular plaque, fragmentary, top broken off. Fragments from sides, bottom right and surface missing, some surface pitting and black speckling. Ribbed chamfer: some green inlay remains in the stalk of the papyrus flower. Incised line for frame at bottom. Mitred sides. A straight groove cuts across the thickness of the curved bottom edge. Back, crudely striated.

H. as preserved 6.9 cm. W. 3.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

At the top part of a wing and a bird's leg. In the upper centre two hollowed-out areas, one circular. At the bottom right a papyrus flower on a thick curving stalk.

See comment on No. 1185. The wing and bottom frame of No. 1187 are outlined.


H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
D. c. 6.0 cm.

In two registers. Above: a row of 'exclamation marks'. Below: a frieze of alternating buds and lily flowers. One complete flower and one complete bud survive, and parts of a second flower and bud.

See comment on No. 1185. The frames of Nos. 1188-91 are outlined. The 'exclamation marks' of Nos. 1188-90 are paralleled in inlaid stone vessels (D. Barag, 'Phoenician Stone Vessels from the Eighth-Seventh Centuries BCE', Eretz Israel XVIII (1985), in Hebrew, pp. 215-32, English summary pp. 72-3, first plate, No. 2).


H. as preserved 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.6 cm.

In two registers. Above: a row of 'exclamation marks'. Below: a frieze of alternating buds and lilies. Two complete flowers and one bud survive, together with traces of two more buds.

See comments on Nos. 1185 and 1188.


H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

In two registers. Above: the running festoons from a floral frieze. Below: a row of 'exclamation marks'.

See comments on Nos. 1185 and 1188.

Fragment, left side broken off. Parts of top and bottom edges and surface fragments missing. Ribbed chamfer: fragment of green inlay in calyx, traces of blue colour in petals and festoons. Double frame at top and bottom. Back striated.

H. 3.1 cm. W. 3.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

One lotus flower and part of a bud from a floral frieze.

See comment on No. 1185. The frames are outlined.

Top of plaque, right side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Ribbed chamfer: traces of colour survive, red in a volute of the crown, face, hands, shoulder and the central petal of the lily, blue(?) in the petal at the top right near the raised hands. Surface of top and left edge slope to edge. Back, lightly striated.

H. as preserved 8.9 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

The Egyptian double crown, outline of the head, part of the right shoulder and the raised hands of a male figure facing right. On the right edge traces survive of a voluted tree and two lily flowers.

See comment on No. 1185. The ribbing of the chamfer-leve is exceptionally clear on Nos. 1192 and the similar but smaller fragment No. 1193. All the design, rather than just sections of it, are outlined. Sharply defined raised edges also occur on Nos. 1194 and 1195.

Fragment, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Ribbed chamfer: traces of both inlay and colour remain; green inlay in the upper hand and a red base in the lower hand and in the central lily petal. Back, cris-cross striations.

H. as preserved 9.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm.

Fragment showing a lily flower and the two raised hands of a figure advancing left, see No. 1192 for a slightly more complete example.

See comment on Nos. 1185 and 1192.


H. as preserved 9.0 cm. W. 2.7 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

An unusual design of interlocking, upward-curving volutes arranged in vertical rows and presumably continuing on adjacent plaques. A pair of voluted branches are linked by a band of beading below the volutes and half-overlaid by a second similar pair.

See comment on No. 1192.

Fragment, broken at top, left and bottom. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Ribbed chamfer-leve.

H. as preserved 2.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
Three voluted palmette flowers from a floral frieze. The festoons are divided by triangles, cf. No. 1202.

See comment on No. 1192.

1196. ND 10371  
Iraq Museum, IM 65296

Plaque, sides broken off. Edge and surface fragments missing. Champ-levê: there is a bedding of blue quartz-frit overal, and traces of red from the adjacent figure in grooves on the left edge of the plaque. Remains of dovle hole in bottom volute. Back striated. H. as preserved 4.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

A stylized tree. Two sets of upward-curving branches spring from the trunk. There are three petals in the centre of the voluted branches at the top. The branches on the right edge are incompletely preserved. There are traces of additional motifs, coloured in red, on the left edge, possibly a human leg at the bottom and the edge of a raised arm.

1197. ND 13136  
Iraq Museum

Fragmentary plaque, top, bottom, right side and part of left side broken off. Many surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Champ-levê: traces of blue colouring. Back, lightly vertically striated, with some diagonal gouges. A dowel hole. D. 0.3 cm., on the left edge does not perforate the plaque. H. as preserved 9.7 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

Much of the left side of a stylized tree. There are the remains of four sets of branches, each originally consisting of two pairs of upward-curving and one pair of downward-curving branches, only the branches to the left of the central trunk are preserved. Buds, lilies, papyrus flowers and fronds grow from the volute ends. A few of the central petals survive.

1198. ND unregistered  
Iraq Museum

Fragment, top and sides broken off. Champ-levê. Traces of the bedding and inlays survive. H. as preserved 2.6 cm. L. as preserved 6.1 cm.

The base of a stylized tree, only one set of branches survive, with lilies growing beside it.

1199. ND 8002  
Middle Eastern Culture Center in Japan, Tokyo, 9090-9

Long panel, fragmentary, in two pieces, sides of both pieces broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Champ-levê: there are many traces of the blue bedding at the bottoms of the deeply cut design; there are also some traces of green on the smaller panel. The longer panel has incised lines at top and bottom, indicating plain frames. The shorter panel only has an incised line at the bottom. Backs, not preserved.

Longer panel: H. 3.9 cm. W. as preserved 14.6 cm. Th. 0.4 cm. Shorter panel: H. 3.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Two rows of running voluted branches, offset, one above the other. Fronds grow from the volute ends and there are three petals in the centre of each pair of voluted branches.

N. & R. II, p. 561, fig. 500.

1200. ND 13614  
Iraq Museum

Fragment, top and right side broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Champ-levê: there are traces of blue bedding. An incised line at the bottom indicates a plain frame. Back, horizontal striations. H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 6.3 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

The bottom section of a panel once showing a frieze of lily flowers and buds. One flower and what is probably the base of a bud survive, together with the trace of another on the right edge.

For similar examples from Samaria, see Samaria, Pl. XV.

1201. ND 13526  
Iraq Museum

Fragment of panel, left side broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Champ-levê: there are traces of blue bedding in the flower, the bud and the running festoons. Slightly sloping right side. Back, striated and chiselled. H. 2.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

One lotus flower and a half bud from a frieze of lotus flowers and buds.

See comment on No. 1200.

1202. ND 13137  
Iraq Museum

Fragment of panel, left side broken off. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Champ-levê: there are traces of red bedding in the outer petals of the lotus flower and of blue in the inner petals. Front flat, back slightly curved, top and bottom edges slightly mitred. Back striated. H. 2.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

One voluted palmette flower and part of a second from a floral frieze. The running festoon connecting the flowers is divided by a triangle, cf. No. 1195.

1203. ND 7790  
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, AM 1939.212

Part of an annular ring, sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Champ-levê: one piece of green inlay survives in the base of a bud, and traces of colour, blue in the outer and central petals of the flowers, the upper portions of the buds and the running festoons, and red in the smaller petals and the bases of the flowers and buds. Frame of inlaid broken lines at top and bottom. Back striated. H. 1.7 cm. L. 8.2 cm. D. c. 6.1 cm.

Four and a half lotus flowers and five buds from a floral frieze.


1204. ND 13138  
Iraq Museum

Fragment of curved panel, probably part of an annular ring, cf. No. 1203, sides broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted. Champ-levê: pieces of blue inlay survive in two of the curving festoons; traces of red in the second and fourth petals of the lotus flower. Frame of inlaid broken lines at top and bottom. Back striated. H. 1.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

One and a half lotus flowers and two buds from a floral frieze.
1205. ND 13661
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Surface pitted. Champ-leve: one piece of blue inlay, possibly lapis lazuli, survives in a petal. H. as preserved 2.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The remains of three rosette flowers. The original design cannot be established.

Three Pieces with Interlocking Ovals, Nos. 1205-8

1206. ND 10711
British School of Archaeology
Plate 314
Plaque curving both vertically and horizontally. Some surface fragments missing, heavily discoloured. Champ-leve: traces of frit bedding survive. The rows of ovals are alternately red or blue, the small figures of eight yellow. Plain frame at sides. Two mitered edges. Back, deep striations.
H. 3.5 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.
The design consists of four rows of ovals, touching at top and bottom and linked horizontally by small figures of eight.
This very fine inlay also occurs on Nos. 1207 and 1208. See p. 21 above.

1207. ND 13527
Iraq Museum
Plate 314
Plaque curving both vertically and horizontally, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Champ-leve: traces of frit bedding survive, the top and bottom rows of ovals are red, while the central row is blue. Plain frame at top. Back striated.
H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. 2.9 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
The design consists of three rows of ovals, touching at top and bottom and linked horizontally by small figures of eight, cf. Nos. 1206 and 1208.

1208. ND 7611
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 59.107.24
Plate 314
Plaque curving both vertically and horizontally, bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Champ-leve: traces of frit bedding and glass inlays, all heavily discoloured, survive. The top and bottom rows of ovals have traces of blue underneath, although the colour of the actual inlays, where preserved, cannot be determined. The small figures of eight are yellow. The central row has traces of red. Plain frame at top, Mitred edges at top and sides. Back, criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 3.1 cm. W. 2.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
The design consists of three rows of ovals, touching at top and bottom and linked horizontally by small figures of eight, cf. Nos. 1206 and 1207.

1209. ND 13129
Iraq Museum
Plate 314
Fragment, one original edge, others broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Champ-leve? The design is cut down into the ivory and inlaid, the two top rows with blue, the third row with red and the fourth row with blue. In some of the third row with the red frit underlay, there are traces of a yellowish overlay. Convex front, flat back with criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 6.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.6 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
This piece has a strongly convex front. The design consists of four rows of overlapping chevrons, cf. Nos. 1209 and 1211-12.

1210. ND 13130
Iraq Museum
Plate 314
Fragment, one original edge, others broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Champ-leve? The design is cut down into the ivory and inlaid, the two top rows with blue, the third row with red and the fourth row with blue. In some of the third row with the red frit underlay, there are traces of a yellowish overlay. Convex front, flat back with criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 6.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.6 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.
This piece has a strongly convex front. The design consists of four rows of overlapping chevrons, cf. Nos. 1209 and 1211-12.

1211. ND unregistered
Iraq Museum
Plate 314
Fragment, one original edge, others broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Champ-leve? The design is cut down into the ivory and inlaid, the two top rows with blue and the third row with red. Convex front, flat back with criss-cross striations.
H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm.
This piece has a strongly convex front. The design consists of three rows of overlapping chevrons, with traces of a fourth, cf. Nos. 1209-10 and 1211.

1212. ND unregistered
Iraq Museum
Plate 314
Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Champ-leve? The design is cut down into the ivory and inlaid. H. as preserved 4.8 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm.
The design consists of three rows of overlapping chevrons, cf. Nos. 1209-11.

1213. ND 13141
Iraq Museum
Plate 315
a. H. as preserved 3.7 cm. W. as preserved 9.0 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
b. H. as preserved 1.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.
The larger fragment consists of a central panel of rows of squares and circles. To the left traces of a lily and bud. The smaller fragment is similar to the central design above.

1214. ND 13127
Iraq Museum
Plate 315
Fragment, no original edges. Surface pitted and worn. Champ-leve? The sash ties and the feature at the top right were inlaid. The central long tie is red, possibly overlaid with green, while the flanking ties are blue. One section of blue inlay survives. The rest of the design may also have been blue. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 8.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
This fragment probably formed part of a large figure made of a number of pieces. It represents part of the skirt, tied with a sash with elaborate ties. It may not properly belong to Section XIV.
SECTION XV: INCISED AND STAINED, NOS. 1215-37

1215. ND 10434  
Iraq Museum, IM 65327

Curved plaque. Design incised, no trace of colour survives. Back, lightly striated with fitter's mark. Fitter's mark: letar lwp. H. 2.8 cm. W. 3.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm. D. c. 0.6 cm.

An Egyptian-style wedjet-eye orientated to the left.

See p. 22 above.

1216. ND 9434B  
British School of Archaeology

Plaque with outward-curving sides, sharply concave horizontally, left side damaged. Top left corner, edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting, much grey speckling, some light brown discolouration. Design incised, no trace of colour. A rectangular slot has been cut in the centre, perhaps for the insertion of a knob. Sides, striated and mitered. Back, striated with some gouging. H. 3.8 cm. L. at base 11.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Two lions in a field of papyrus flowers and buds stride towards the centre. The lion on the left has a raised head, flattened ear and gaping mouth. The head of the lion on the right is lowered and the mouth open. Both have raised tails, although that on the left is only partially preserved. In the centre, set in a curving frame below the rectangular opening, is a small quadruped with a forked tail. It is squatting to the right and may be reminiscent of the Set animal.

Nos. 1216 and 1217 are similar in shape and in technique of decoration. Despite their varied decoration they may have formed parts of the same object, possibly a box in the form of an Egyptian cornice. See p. 22 above.

1217. ND 9434A  
Iraq Museum, IM 65253

Plaque with curving sides, sharply concave horizontally. Fragments missing from edges and surface. Design incised, no trace of colour. Mitred sides. Back, striated and gouged. H. 3.8 cm. L. at top 13.5 cm. L. at base 11.1 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Two figures of the Egyptian god Bes flanking a date palm. Two monkeys are shown beside the palm, which is in fruit. At the top corners of the plaque, flanking the Bes figures, are two ducks with outspread wings.

See comment on No. 1216.  
N. & R. II, p. 588, fig. 560.

1218. ND 9725  
Iraq Museum

Tenoned panel, fragmentary, sides broken off. Surface of background pitted, iron stain on wing. Design lightly incised and stained, the smooth surface of the sphinx and the flower preserve traces of staining. Plain frame at top and bottom. Tenon at top and stumps at bottom. Remains of a dowel in the thickness of the left side. Back smooth. H. with tenons 11.9 cm. H. of panel 10.6 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

The hindquarters only of a winged sphinx or griffin advancing left. The wingtips and curve of the tail on the right, and the left edge of the panel are not preserved. Part of a voluted palmette flower can be seen in front of the legs.

See p. 22 above.

1219. ND 13183  
Iraq Museum

Fragment from vertical panel, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing. Design incised with traces of staining. In three registers. Plain frames between registers. Back striated. H. as preserved 10.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

In three registers. Top: base of plant with twisted stems. Below it to the right the front of a foot facing left. Centre: an unidentified form with incised vertical and horizontal lines. Bottom: part of a provincial version of the Egyptian double crown.

1220. ND 13199  
Iraq Museum

Two fragments, possibly from the same panel. Design boldly incised. No trace of colour. Backs striated.

a. Fragment from top edge, sides and bottom broken off. Plain frame at top. The head only of a ram-headed sphinx facing right and crowned with branching horns and perhaps a pair of rudimentary uraei. In front, part of a lily flower. H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 6.6 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

b. Fragment, no original edges, some surface fragments missing. Part of the body, the top of the hindlegs and the base of the wing of a sphinx(?) advancing left. H. as preserved 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 8.6 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

1221. ND 9761  
British School of Archaeology

Fragmentary panel, top and sides broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Design incised. No trace of colour. Plain frame at bottom. Back smooth with fitter's mark. Fitter's mark: indeterminate. H. as preserved 8.0 cm. W. as preserved 8.6 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

The legs only of a male figure advancing right. He is wearing a short skirt and some form of open overskirt with a sloping hem. The lines at the top left may suggest that he carried a sword. In front of him the stem of a plant.

1222. ND 13227  
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Many fragments missing. Design incised. No trace of colour. Dowel holes through griffin's eye and wing. Back, traces of striations. H. as preserved 4.1 cm. L. as preserved 15.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

A winged griffin, eye and beak to the extreme right, turned back.

See pp. 22 and 33 above.

1223. ND 13632  
Iraq Museum

Vertical panel, broken at top and bottom. Some grey speckling. Incised and stained, faint traces of staining. Double frame at left. Back smooth. H. as preserved 11.5 cm. W. 4.4 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Stylized tree consisting of five sets of voluted branches, with fronds growing from the volute ends, and lilies and papyrus
flowers growing from the central petals.

**1224. ND 13620**  
_Iraq Museum_

Top of vertical panel, bottom broken off. Some side and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and grey speckling. Incised and stained, faint traces of colour survive. Double frame at top. Back smooth.
H. as preserved 10.2 cm. W. 7.6 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

The top of a stylized tree consisting of one set of voluted branches and the flowers growing from a second set. Fronds grow from the upward-curving volute ends, lilies from the downward-curving volute ends and papyrus flowers from the central petals of the second set of branches, not preserved. The central stem was segmented.

**1225. ND 13102**  
_Iraq Museum_

Bottom of vertical panel, top broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Design incised. No trace of colour. Back striated.
H. as preserved 10.9 cm. W. 3.1 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

The lower part of a stylized tree consisting of the remains of three sets of voluted branches set almost vertically and acting as the "trunk" of the tree supporting pairs of voluted branches. Short fronds grow from the volute ends. Three petals grow from the centres of the pairs of voluted branches and pairs of petals from the centres of the supporting branches on the edges of the panel.

**1226. ND 8039**  
_British School of Archaeology_

Fragment, no original edges, many surface fragments missing. Design incised. No trace of colour. Back discoloured.
H. as preserved 9.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

Part of a stylized tree similar to No. 1225 above. Parts of two pairs of voluted branches supported on voluted branches set vertically survive. Fronds grow from the volute ends.

**1227. ND 13508**  
_Iraq Museum_

Fragment from top of panel, part of top, sides and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some iron stains. Design incised. No trace of colour. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 9.0 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

Part of a stylized tree partially similar to No. 1225 above. Parts of two sets of voluted branches supporting pairs of voluted branches survive. The pair of volute ends at the top has been turned into a voluted palmette flower.

**1228. ND 13103**  
_Iraq Museum_

a. Fragment from vertical panel, top and bottom broken off. Design incised: variations in the colour of the design and background suggest that the design was coloured. Part of a stylized tree similar to No. 1225 above. Parts of one pair of voluted branches resting on voluted branches. Fronds grow from the volute ends. Plain frame at left, plain frame with incised curves at right. Back, vertical striations.
H. as preserved 5.1 cm. W. 4.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

b. Fragment from right side of vertical panel, top, left side and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and grey speckling. Design incised. No trace of colour. Part of a stylized tree similar to No. 1225 above. Plain frame at right with traces of incised curves on edge. Back diagonal striations.
H. as preserved 10.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

c. Top of vertical panel, sides and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Design incised. No trace of colour. The top of a stylized tree of similar type to No. 1225 and with a similar voluted palmette flower at the centre top as No. 1227. Trace of plain frame at right with incised curves on edge. Back, not preserved.
H. as preserved 6.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

**1229. ND 8061**  
_British School of Archaeology_

Five fragments of vertical panels. Surface pitted and poorly preserved and discoloured. Design incised. No trace of colour. All show parts of stylized trees similar in style to No. 1225.

a. Fragment from left side.
H. as preserved 7.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.6 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

b. Fragment from left side.
H. as preserved 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

c. Fragment from left side.
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 2.1 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

d. Fragment, no original edges.
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

e. Fragment from bottom.
H. as preserved 6.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

**1230. ND 9631**  
_Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 67.22.8_

Rectangular panel, fragmentary, sides broken off. Fragments missing from centre top and surface, some surface pitting. Incised and stained. Some of the lower parts of the buds and the outer and central petals of the flowers are darker, preserving traces of colour. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 3.2 cm. L. as preserved 17.1 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

The remains of five lotus flowers and four buds from a floral frieze.

**1231. ND 10406**  
_British School of Archaeology_

Rectangular panel, left side broken off. Top right corner and fragments from edges and surface missing. Design incised. Some traces of staining in the petals and buds. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 3.0 cm. L. as preserved 16.0 cm. Th. 0.2 cm.

Lotus and bud frieze consisting of the remains of four flowers, with traces of a fifth on the right, separated by buds.

**1232. ND 9630**  
_Iraq Museum, IM 69989_

Rectangular panel. Fragment missing from top right corner, some surface speckling. Design incised. No trace of colour. Back, diagonal striations.
H. 3.3 cm. W. 5.3 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Lotus and bud frieze consisting of two buds, one flower and the petal of a second flower.
1233. ND 7732
Iraq Museum
Rectangular panel, right side broken off. Fragments missing from edges and surface, some surface pitting. Design incised. No trace of colour.
H. 2.9 cm. W. as preserved 3.7 cm.
One flower and one bud from a lotus and bud frieze.

1234. ND 9632
Iraq Museum, IM 69990
Rectangular panel, left side broken off. Fragments missing from top left, bottom right and surface, some surface speckling. Design incised and stained: the lower parts of the buds and the outer and centre petals of the flowers are darker and must have been coloured. Frame at top and bottom, at top trace of curves, probably from running guilloche band, at bottom running guilloche band. The centres of the guilloche are drilled. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 4.4 cm. L. as preserved 9.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.
Three lotus flowers and three buds from a floral frieze.

1235. ND 13295
Iraq Museum
Fragment from top of rectangular panel, sides and bottom broken off. Design incised. No trace of colour. Frame at top, running guilloche band. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 2.1 cm. W. as preserved 5.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
The tips of the petals of two lotus flowers and the tip of one bud from a floral frieze survive.

1236. ND 13118
Iraq Museum
Rectangular panel, fragmentary, sides and large fragment from top left broken off. Fragments missing from bottom edge and surface. Design incised and stained: the bottom of the buds, alternate petals, the central element and the fronds of the flowers are darker and must have been coloured. Frame of lightly incised curves along the top. Back, horizontal striations.
H. 2.9 cm. L. as preserved 7.5 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
Part of a frieze of voluted palmette flowers separated by buds. One complete voluted palmette flower, part of a second and parts of two buds survive.

SECTION XVI: GEOMETRIC DESIGNS, NOS. 1237-50

1237. ND 10428
Iraq Museum, IM 65325
Rectangular panel decorated with a guilloche design, broken at right. Fragments missing from bottom edge and surface. Design incised, possibly once stained. Double frame at top and bottom. Dowel hole at left, D. 0.5 cm., and remains of second at right. Back, light horizontal striations.
L. 10.4 cm. H. 3.1 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

1238. ND 10349
Iraq Museum
Frame decorated with guilloche design, cut at bottom. Plain frame at top. Dowel holes at each end, D. 0.3 cm. Back smooth.
L. 6.3 cm. H. 1.2 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

1239. ND 9743
British School of Archaeology
Frame decorated with guilloche design. Possible trace of edge of design beside guilloche. Dowel hole at one end. Back, lightly striated.
L. 7.1 cm. H. 1.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1240. ND 9710
Iraq Museum
Frame decorated with guilloche design. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Plain frame on all sides.
L. 6.9 cm. H. 1.1 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

1241. ND 13520
Iraq Museum
Tenoned frame decorated with guilloche design. Some edge and many surface fragments missing. Plain on top and bottom surfaces where preserved. Long sides decorated with guilloche band.
L. with tenon as preserved 11.5 cm. L. 10.1 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

1242. ND 13111
Iraq Museum
H. as preserved 13.8 cm. W. 16.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.
Only about half the design survives. In the centre a rosette, of which traces of ten petals survive: there were probably eighteen originally. The rosette is set within four concentric circles. Outside is a running guilloche design framed by five and four concentric circles respectively.

1243. ND 9747
British School of Archaeology
Box lid or base, approximately oval in form. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Decorated with an irregular border of incised lines on both surfaces. The edge is decorated with cross-cross lines.
L. 7.8 cm. W. 6.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Four Diamond-shaped Plaques, NOS. 1233-7

1244. ND 10410
British School of Archaeology
H. 4.2 cm. W. 1.9 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

1245. ND 9708
British School of Archaeology
H. 3.4 cm. W. 2.2 cm.
1246. ND 7693  
Plate 323
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 59.107.20
Diamond-shaped piece. One corner and some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. The centre is decorated with four juxtaposed diamonds contained within a beaded frame. The four internal diamonds consist either of incised lines or of beading within incised lines. Cf. No. 1247.
H. 5.7 cm. W. 3.8 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

1247. ND 10708  
British School of Archaeology
Plate 323
Diamond-shaped piece. Fragments missing from edges and surface, some grey speckling. The centre is decorated with four juxtaposed diamonds contained within a beaded frame. The four internal diamonds consist either of incised lines or of beading within incised lines. Back, poorly preserved, smooth. Cf. No. 1246.
H. 4.9 cm. W. 3.4 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

1248. ND 9707  
Iraq Museum
Rectangular piece. Some surface fragments missing. The piece is decorated with three rectangles incised into the surface. The back is striated and has a fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: cross or letter uow.
H. 2.4 cm. W. 2.2 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

1249. ND 9118  
British School of Archaeology
Square piece with three incised squares, one inside the other. Fragments missing from one corner, surface pitted in some areas, iron stain. Back smooth.
H. 3.4 cm. W. 3.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1250. ND 10370  
Iraq Museum, IM 65285
Vertival panel decorated with nine rows of overlapping semi-circles, representing a 'scale' pattern. Some surface fragments missing, iron stains. Plain frame at base. Four fine dowel holes.
H. 15.3 cm. W. 4.2 cm.

SECTION XVII: PANELS WITH OUTWARD-CURLING SIDES, NOS. 1251-70

1251. ND 9601  
British School of Archaeology
Panel, fragmentary, left side carved separately, right side broken off. Top damaged, some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting, much grey speckling. Carved in high relief, the griffins' outer legs are in the round. A deep tenon slot, damaged, c. 1.3 cm. wide, is cut into the thickness of the ivory at the top. Three dowel holes have been drilled diagonally into the surface on the left for the attachment of another piece.
H. as preserved 7.9 cm. Max. W. as preserved 7.7 cm. W. at base 6.1 cm. Th. as preserved 1.8 cm.
Set back to back within the remains of the curving branches of a stylized tree are a pair of winged griffins, heads and raised inner forelegs not preserved. Their wings are raised, touching the voluted ends of the branches, they stand on three legs. Voluted palmette flowers with fronds growing from the volute ends grow out from the base of the tree. The flower on the left is only partially preserved.
Nos. 1251 and 1252 are the only monochrome examples of this genre. The others are all inlaid. See pp. 22-3 above.

1252. ND 9726  
British School of Archaeology
Curving panel, fragmentary, sides broken off. Many surface fragments missing and much of design obliterated. The design is carved on the concave face of the ivory. A deep dowel hole, D. c. 0.8 cm., is drilled down into the thickness of the ivory at the top.
H. 9.3 cm. Max. W. as preserved 7.1 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.
The remains of a design once showing a pair of griffins set back to back within the curving branches of a stylized tree. All that survives are parts of the curving branches, most of the griffin on the right, the base of the tree with a voluted palmette flower growing out from it to the left, that on the right is not preserved, and traces of a row of voluted palmette flowers along the rectangular projection at the top.
See comment on No. 1251.

1253. ND 7699  
British School of Archaeology
Curving panel of unusual shape, fragmentary, right side broken off. Large fragments missing from the lower left side and much of the surface, surface pitted and discoloured. The condition of the piece is poor. Carved in high relief, the griffins' outer legs are in the round. Cloisonné: the sun disc, the curving branches of the main volutes, the griffins' wings and the flowers were inlaid. Traces of red inlay are preserved in the inner areas of the wings. The rectangular extension at the top and the curving base line are outlined with a narrow plain frame. The front is concave, the back sharply convex, originally smooth but now the surface has deteriorated. A tenon slot, 1.0 x 0.5 x 1.0 cm., is cut into the thickness of the ivory at the top. One fine dowel hole, 0.4 cm. wide, is preserved in the thickness at the bottom right. It was almost certainly once paired by another in the broken-off left corner.
H. 8.2 cm. W. of rectangular extension at the top 3.4 cm. W. across centre as preserved 7.1 cm. W. at base as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 1.4 cm. Curvature, D. c. 16 cm.
Set back to back within curving voluted branches are a pair of winged griffins, beaks raised to nibble the fronds growing from the volute ends. Resting on their wingtips is a sun disc, flanked by a pair of aneis. The griffins stand on three paws, the fourth, the inner front leg, only preserved on the griffin on the left, is raised. The curving branches grow from a voluted palmette flower, with fronds growing from the volute ends and with two papyrus flowers growing out along the base on the right.
The fine inlays and decorative motif at the top separate No. 1253 from Nos. 1251-2. See also pp. 22-3 above.

1254. ND 7615  
Iraq Museum, IM 62675
Curving, unusually shaped panel. Some edge and surface fragments missing, partially restored in wax. Carved in high relief, with the outer legs in the round. Cloisonné: much of the design, the curving branches of the main volutes, the griffins'
wings, the petals of the flowers and the trunk of the tree were inlaid. The front of the panel is concave, the back convex and smooth. A tenon slot, damaged, is cut down into the square projection at the top. There is a dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm., on the bottom edge.

H. 14.5 cm. W. of extension at top 4.9 cm. Max. W. as preserved 10.1 cm. W. at base 6.2 cm. Th. 1.9 cm.

Set back to back within the curving branches of a stylized tree are a pair of winged griffins, beaks raised to nibble the fronds growing from the volute ends. They stand on three paws, the fourth, the inner front leg, are raised and rest on papyrus flowers. The field around and between the griffins is filled with flowering papyrus. The tree consists of two sets of voluted branches, the upper set of which contains the griffins. Voluted palmette flowers, with fronds growing from the volute ends and with chevrons incised round the bases of the flowers, grow from the branches of the trunk and from the downward-curving volutes in the centre. The flowers from the latter grow up over the main branches. Flowers also grow from the lower set of upward-curving volute ends, and from the curved ribs between these branches. The design on the extension at the top is only partially preserved.

No. 1254 is an exceptionally tall example of this type of panel, see pp. 22-3 above.

1255. ND 13056  Plate 325
Iraq Museum
Curved panel carved on the concave side of an irregularly-shaped piece of ivory. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the flowers and the chevrons separating the branches were inlaid, traces of red remain in the inner chevron and the lily flower. Back, horizontal striations.
Max. H. 3.3 cm. Max. W. 4.1 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

Part of a stylized tree, consisting of one upward-curving voluted branch springing from a central chevron, papyrus flowers growing out of it, and traces of lily flowers below.

The curved form of this ivory suggests that it was dropped into a piece like No. 1254. A similar design is represented at the top of the central tree of No. 1107.

1256. ND 9714  Plate 325
Iraq Museum
Curved panel carved on the concave side of an irregularly-shaped piece of ivory. Bottom right corner and some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the flowers and the chevrons separating the branches were inlaid. Back, horizontal striations.
H. as preserved 4.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Part of a stylized tree, consisting of part of the trunk, one upward-curving voluted branch, and papyrus flowers.

This ivory was probably dropped into a piece like No. 1254.

1257. ND 9411  Plates 326 and 327
Iraq Museum, IM 65213
A strongly concave, unusually shaped panel. Many edge and surface fragments missing, some of the design obliterated, much greyish-black speckling. Carved in high relief: the griffins' outer legs, as preserved, are in the round. Cloisonné: most of the design was inlaid. The front is sharply concave, the back convex and lightly striated in places. Trace of dowel hole, D. 0.4 cm., in bottom edge.

H. 12.7 cm. Max. W. 12.5 cm. W. of base 8.9 cm. Th. 1.2 cm. Curvature, D. c. 14.0 cm.

Set back to back within curving voluted branches are a pair of winged griffins, beaks raised to nibble the fronds growing from the volute ends. Resting on the wingtip of the griffin on the right are the remains of a wedjat eye orientated to the left. The rest of the design along the top is not preserved. The griffins stand on three paws, the fourth, the inner front leg is raised. The curving branches grow from an unusual base of two pairs of overlapping voluted branches. The field around the griffins and the branches forming the base of the tree is filled with papyrus flowers. Voluted palmette flowers grow between the griffins' tails and in the centre between the overlapping branches.

The two panels, Nos. 1257 and 1264, have unusual forms of 'trees' at their bases. They may have been carved in the same workshop.

1258. ND 10409  Plates 326 and 327
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 61.197.1
A strongly concave, unusually-shaped panel. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: much of the design, the curving branches of the main volutes, the griffins' locks and wings, the petals of the flowers, parts of their stalks and the trunk of the tree were inlaid. The stalks of the flowers were worked in the 'alternate inlay' technique. The front of the panel is concave, the back is convex and smooth. A deep dowel hole, c. 0.8 cm., is cut down into the square projection at the top. The surface of the top edge is striated. No fixings preserved on the bottom edge. Fitter's marks, damaged, on the smooth back.

Fitter's marks: four signs ending with the letter 'heth.
H. 10.5 cm. W. 11.8 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Set back to back within the curving branches of a stylized tree are a pair of winged griffins, beaks raised to nibble the fronds growing from the volute ends. They stand on three paws, the fourth, the inner front leg, is raised and rests on papyrus flowers. The field around and between the griffins is filled with flowering papyrus. The tree has a short stubby trunk, decorated with a scale pattern, horizontal lines and fine chevrons. Voluted palmette flowers grow from the base of the tree, and papyrus flowers grow from the downward-curving volutes over the main branches. Another type of flower, only the one on the right of which is preserved, grows from the bottom corners of the panel. At the top, between the wings, the remains of a small downward-curving volute and some chevrons.

For an almost identical panel from the North West Palace, see D.9 in Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. IX, and see pp. 22-3 above.

N. & R. II, p. 573, fig. 527.

1259. ND 13015  Plate 325
Iraq Museum
Fragment, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the headcloth, collar and wing were inlaid.
H. as preserved 3.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

The head, chest and raised left foreleg of a winged, falcon-headed sphinx, crowned with a sun disc and perhaps a uraeus, advancing right. Traces remain of a field of flowers around the sphinx.

The background of the field of flowers suggests that this fragment came from panels like Nos. 1254, 1257 or 1258.
pair of falcon-headed sphinxes would presumably have been shown instead of the usual griffins.

1260. ND 10567 Plate 328
Iraq Museum (Erbil), IM 65382

Strongly concave, unusually-shaped panel. Many fragments missing from edges and surface, much of the design obliterated. Cloisonné: the collar, petals of the lotus on which the figure sits, the curving branches of the tree, and the frame at the bottom were inlaid. The frame at the base consists of three rectangles, set alternately vertically and horizontally. A deep tenon slot, damaged, was cut into the thickness of the ivory at the top, two dowel holes in the thickness of the right-hand edge, and a dowel hole in the base. Back, poorly preserved, smooth with iron stains.

H. as preserved 11.5 cm. W. of neck 5.1 cm. Max W. as preserved 10.3 cm. W. at base 7.2 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

The design shows a child squatting on a lotus, facing right. The head, shoulders and arms are poorly preserved. Traces survive of the usheh collar, of the right arm flexed holding something, probably a flail, over the shoulder, and of the left arm flexed while the hand held up to the mouth. The boy is squatting on a lotus flanked by paws, of which only the one on the right is preserved, in a field of lotus flowers and pads. The scene was set within two curving voluted branches, only traces of which remain. These do not grow from a stylized tree, but from the base of the panel.

No. 1261 is a better preserved example of the right side of this type of ivory, while No. 1262 must once presumably have formed a dropped-in centre of a similar panel. Nos. 1263 and 1264 are fragments from similar pieces. For other examples of this motif, which presumably represented the youthful sungod, see Nos. 995, 996 and 1026. The unusual frame at the base is paralleled on No. 1016. A similar type of panel with the same motif but curved differently occurs at Samaria, Samaria, Pl. 1,1, and see p. 23 above.

1261. ND 13006 Plate 329
Iraq Museum

The right side of a curving, unusually-shaped panel. Some edge fragments missing, some grey speckling, two iron stains.

There are three dowel holes, D. 0.4 cm., cut horizontally in the left side of the ivory to join it to the next section. Back, curved, with a mitered edge.

H. 9.1 cm. Max. W. 5.0 cm. W. at base 3.0 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

The right side only of a panel once showing a child squatting to the right on a lotus, the scene set in a field of lotus flowers within curving, voluted branches, cf. No. 1260. Of the child, only the flexed left arm and the flexed knees, lower legs and feet, are represented. Also shown are part of the lotus on which he squats, the large lotus pad beside it, the field of lotus flowers, and paws in front of him, and the curving voluted branch which frames one side of the scene.

See comment on No. 1260.

1262. ND 10542 Plate 328
University Museum, Philadelphia, Pa. 65.3.4

Panel, fragmentary, sides broken off. Surface pitted, with fragments missing. Cloisonné: the side lock and collar and the flowers were inlaid. Back striated.

H. as preserved 5.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

A child, facing to the right, squats on a lotus flower. His left hand is raised to his mouth, his right arm is flexed, the hand holding a flail over his shoulder. Traces of some feature, not identifiable, on his head may represent a sun disc. The side lock is crudely represented. He wears the usheh collar and is squatting on a lotus flanked by paws in a field of lotus flowers and pads. There is a curving line at the bottom of the panel, probably the curve of the voluted branches.

This small panel may have been glued into one of the unusually-shaped carving panels with a design similar to that on No. 1260, see comment above.

1263. ND 13279 Plate 329
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges, some surface fragments missing.

Cloisonné: the collar was inlaid.

H. as preserved 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 5.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

A fragment showing the body, arms and most of the legs of a child squatting to the right, cf. Nos. 1260 and 1262. The right arm is flexed, the hand holding the stick of the flail, the left arm flexed and raised, the hand, not preserved, probably held to his mouth. He wears the usheh collar.

See comment on No. 1260.

1264. ND 13006a Plate 328
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing.

Cloisonné: the collar was inlaid.

H. as preserved 4.3 cm. W. as preserved 1.9 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

The flexed legs and part of the stomach only of a child squatting to the right, cf. Nos. 1260 and 1262. Traces survive of the usheh collar.

See comment on No. 1260.

1265. ND 9492 Plate 329
British School of Archaeology

Strongly concave, unusually-shaped panel in poor condition. Many edge and surface fragments missing, much of the design obliterated, iron stains on right. Cloisonné: most of the design was inlaid. The front is strongly concave, the back convex with chamfered edges. A deep rectangular tenon slot, 1.2 x 0.5 x 0.9 cm., is cut into the thickness of the ivory at the top, and two dowel holes in the base, one dowel still in situ.

H. 10.5 cm. Max. W. as preserved 12.6 cm. W. at base as preserved 7.5 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

A winged scarab beetle, with the head and upraised arms of a lady facing right, set within the curving branches of an unusual form of stylized tree. The ‘beetle-lady’ wears a lappet wig, tied with a fillet round the brow, and almost certainly the usheh collar, of which only traces survive. Her arms are flexed and raised. Supported on her hands are the branching horns of a large crown, the rest of which would have been carved on the adjacent piece. Only the wings and suggestions of the back legs, holding a shen sign, survive of the scarab beetle. Most of the curving branches enclosing the design are preserved. They are supported on a complex design of intertwined voluted branches.

There is a similar version of the tree formed from pairs of intertwined branches on No. 1257. See p. 23 above.

1266. ND 13007 Plate 330
Iraq Museum

Fragment, no original edges. Many surface fragments missing,
some grey speckling. Cloisonné: the wig, collar and wings of
the sphinx and the volute ends were inlaid. Traces of the end
of a tenon slot at the top. H. as preserved 2.6 cm. W. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
Fragment showing the volute ends of the two upward-curving
branches which probably framed the scene. Between the
branches the head, upper shoulders and parts of the wings of
the winged, human-headed sphinx advancing right. The wings
frame the face. The sphinx wears the nemes headdress and
usekh collar.
The curving ends of voluted branches in the top corners
suggest that this piece came from one of the unusually shaped
panels of Section XVII, see pp. 22-3 above.

1267. ND 10565
Iraq Museum, IM 65380
Plate 330

Strongly concave, rectangular panel, sides broken off. Many
surface fragments missing, some black speckling. Carved in
high relief: the outer legs are in the round. Cloisonné: the
floral elements and the curls, eyes and collars were inlaid. Two
dowel holes are drilled into the thickness of the top edge,
traces of two survive in the right side, and three, D. 0.3 cm.,
in the bottom. Back, smooth, top and bottom edges striated.
H. 7.8 cm. W. as preserved 9.6 cm. Th. 2.1 cm. D. e. 11.0 cm.

A human-headed sphinx with head shown frontally advances
right. Her left forepaw and most of her right foreleg are not
preserved. She suckles her young in a field of papyrus flowers.
The curve on top of her head may represent the bottom of a
sun disc. She has long, Hathor-style curls framing the face and
wears the usekh collar. The baby sphinx is seated to the right,
its inner forepaw raised to rest on its dam's hindleg. It also
wears the usekh collar. The thick twining stalks of some of
the papyrus flowers blooming above the sphinx's back can be seen
between its legs. For similar stalks see No. 1269.

Even though no trace remains of the encircling branches,
the fact that the design is carved on the concave face of the ivory
suggests that this panel probably formed part of one of the
unusually-shaped panels of Section XVII, see pp. 22-3 above.

No. 1267 would have been a large version of this type of panel.
The baby sphinx is almost identical to one found in the mud of
Well NN in the North West Palace (N. & R. I, p. 126, fig. 68).

1268. ND 13034
Iraq Museum
Plate 330

Fragment, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing.
Cloisonné: the curl, collar and wings were inlaid.
H. as preserved 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

Part of the neck, wing and chest of a winged sphinx advancing
right, probably represented with the face shown frontally, cf.
No. 1267. One loose curl, probably belonging to Hathor locks,
is preserved, as is the usekh collar and the base of the wing.
Possible trace of an apron.

1269. ND 13008
Iraq Museum
Plate 330

Three fragments, all showing flowers with thick trunks and
twining branches similar to those on No. 1267. Cloisonné: the
flowers were inlaid. Backs striated.
a. Broken at sides. Some surface fragments missing and some
grey speckling. H. 3.8 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
b. Broken at sides with fragments missing from top left and
bottom right corners. Some surface fragments missing and


1272. ND 10151  
British Museum, London, BM 132994

Plate 331

Flat plaque, slightly convex front, edges slightly curved, top and bottom broken off. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Panel perforated by two carelessly drilled holes, D. 0.7 cm., to serve as a label. Back striated. H. as preserved 6.5 cm. L. 9.2 cm.

Incised to the left of the right hand hole are three Aramaic letters, ḫ-m-t 'Hamath', undoubtedly the name of the famous city of central Syria. [A.R. Millard]  

Barnett, C.N.I., Suppl. 49, p. 237, Pl. CXLVI.

1273. ND 10152  
Iraq Museum, IM 65263

Plate 331

Panel with bevelled edges at top and bottom, broken at right. Some surface fragments missing and some surface pitting. Back flat. H. as preserved 3.5 cm. L. as preserved 9.0 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

Two lines of cuneiform writing separated by rule-lines on the face of the piece, with the tops of two damaged signs visible at the beginning of the lower bevelled edge. The upper edge is not inscribed. The signs are neatly carved in the character of the scribal, as opposed to the stone-worker's, tradition, and average 0.8 cm. in height. The inscription reads:

\[\text{Šam-šı-zi(m) šur₃ mēt aššur(AM)\]}
\[\text{apal mēšu-ša-nāšarid šur₃ mēt aššur} \]
\[\text{apal aššur-nasir-api šur₃ mēt} \]
\[\text{aššur-šu̯а kušši} \]
\[\text{enl} \]

"Shamshi-Adad, king of Assyria, son of Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, grandson of Assur-nasir-pal, king of Assyria, (this) throne has ... for ..."

The titulary of Shamshi-Adad V appears to have been followed by information about the throne to which this piece belonged. [A.R. Millard]  
(*Iraq* 24.3: N. & R. II, 594, 596, fig. 576.)

SECTION XIX: HUMAN MASKS, STATUETTES AND PARTS OF STATUETTES, NOS. 1274-1340

Masks and Heads

1274. ND 10430  
Iraq Museum, IM 65326

Plate 332

Front of head or mask, fragmentary, right and lower left sides and neck broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Hair arranged in three heavy, twisted rolls framing the face. The large right ear, represented frontally, is adorned with a crescentic earring with an attachment at the top left. The left ear and earring are poorly preserved. Pupils of eyes drilled for inlay. Back, flat, lightly striated. H. as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 6.4 cm. Th. 2.1 cm.

This fragment may have been used as the head of a sphinx or 'lady at the window' panel rather than as a mask, see p. 23 above.

1275. ND 9103  
British School of Archaeology

Plate 335

Human mask, poorly preserved. Fragments missing from top edge and surface, much of surface deteriorated. Double ridge across forehead with curls in front of the ears, which are shown flat. Eyes and eyebrows excised for inlay. Only traces remain of nose and mouth. H. 7.2 cm. W. 10.4 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

See p. 23 above.

1276. ND 9736  
British School of Archaeology

Plate 332

The front of a female head, carved in the round, poorly preserved. Some of the right side and much of the surface of the face has broken off. The features are almost totally destroyed. The lady wears a flat crown with regular pointed panels for inlay on top of the head. The wig consists of raised blocks of ivory to hold cylinders, none preserved. Trace of a necklace. Cloisonné: the crown, wig, eyes and eyebrows were inlaid. Flat back with criss-cross striations. H. 3.0 cm. W. 3.4 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

Probably part of the ‘Burnt Palace Group’, see p. 23 above.

1277. ND 13146  
Iraq Museum

Plate 333

The back of a female head, carved in the round, front probably broken off unless the face was carved on a separate piece. The hair is arranged in long plaits over the top of and down the head. Round the top of the head a crown decorated with bands of vertical stripes. On the right, the edge of the face. Both ears preserved. Remains of a dowel hole drilled up into the bottom. H. 4.1 cm. W. 2.8 cm. Th. as preserved 1.8 cm.

For heads in the same tradition see Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. LXX, S.183. Part of the ‘Burnt Palace Group’, see p. 23 above.

1278. ND 7811  
Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels, 0.3977

Plate 333

The back of a female head, carved in the round: the face would have been carved on a separate piece. The hair is arranged in long twisted braids over the top of and down the head. Around the top of the head a crown consisting of seven strands, fixed by rows of binding and long oval jewels at the sides above the ears. The backs of the ears are shown. Back, traces of striations. Deep dowel hole in the bottom. H. 4.6 cm. W. 2.6 cm. Th. as preserved 1.2 cm.


1279. ND 13458  
Iraq Museum

Plate 333

Fragment from the back of a female head, sides broken off.
Some surface fragments missing. Similar in style to No. 1277.
All that survives are some of the twisted braids of the long hair
and part of the crown around the top of the head. Trace of
dowel at bottom.
H. as preserved 4.0 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
See comment on No. 1277.
1280. ND 9734
Iraq Museum, IM 72088

Head, fragmentary, poorly preserved, with much of
the surface missing. Cut horizontally at the top through the wig,
neck broken. Wig consists of raised ivory blocks to hold
cylinders, none of which is preserved. Double band round
brow. Features are almost totally destroyed except for part of
the nose and the pursed mouth. Eyes excised for inlay.
H. as preserved 8.0 cm. W. as preserved 6.3 cm.

Part of the 'North West Palace Group' or possibly of an
'intermediate' group, see p. 24 above. Partially similar to the
smiling head from Well AJ (Turin Catalogue, no. 184, pp. 333
and 410).

1281. ND 7793
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 59.107.13

Head, top, sides and back broken off. Surface pitted and
worn. Wig consists of raised blocks of ivory to hold cylinders.
Inlaid band around brow. Eyes and eyebrows hollowed out for
inlay. Tip of nose broken off. Finely moulded mouth in
enigmatic smile. Remains of necklace consisting of a row of
beads between plain bands. Remains of slot behind chin and
neck.
H. as preserved 8.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. 3.8 cm.
See comment on No. 1280.
N. & R. II, p. 577, fig. 533.

1282. ND 9741
Iraq Museum

Front of head, fragmentary, features almost totally destroyed.
Head cut straight at top just above hairline? Traces of hair on
the upper edge in the centre. Traces of three-row choker
around the neck. Back, flat with criss-cross striations, remains
of one or perhaps two fixing slots.
H. 9.7 cm. W. as preserved 6.5 cm.

1283. ND 10368
Iraq Museum, IM 65290

Front of head, poorly preserved and fragmentary, damaged at
front, bottom and sides. Surface pitted with many fragments
missing, especially from the left side, speckled with grey and
discoloured. The hair, only preserved on the top, is straight
and bound with a fillet. The fillet is decorated with rosettes,
carved in relief, alternating with circles, excised for inlay.
There is a drilled hole in the centres of the circles to aid fixing
the inlay. The eyebrows and the pupils of the eyes were hollowed
for inlay. Only traces of the nose and mouth survive.
Indications of a dowel hole in the bottom of the chin.
H. as preserved 10.4 cm. W. as preserved 8.4 cm. Th. as
preserved 4.3 cm.

Probably part of the 'Burnt Palace Group', see p. 23 above.
This head can be compared with Barnett, C.N.I., Pl.
LXX-LXXIV, see particularly Pl. LXX, S.172. Note the
pegging of the inlays on the headband.

1284. ND 9662
Iraq Museum, IM 69977

Fragment from side of head, poorly preserved. The head was
hollow and designed to fit round a column or pole. All that
survives is part of the right-hand side of the head, showing
elaborate locks of hair on each side of the ear, a plait curving
round the forehead and ending in front of the ear, and a
corner of the eye and eyebrow, originally inlaid. Around the
top of the head is a notched ridge from the crown. A shallow
drill hole in the ear probably once held an earring.
H. as preserved 9.6 cm. W. as preserved 9.8 cm. Th. 2.3 cm.

Probably part of the 'Burnt Palace Group', see p. 23 above.
For similar heavy plaits, see Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. LXXII, S.

1285. ND 9694
Iraq Museum, IM 65232

Part of the left side of a head, life-size, right side, tip of nose
and much of neck broken off. This piece was carved from a
complete section of tusk, the widest section at the top and the
narrower part used for the neck. The top is flat, and the
interior is hollow. The surface is very poorly preserved with
many fragments missing and much pitting. The beginning of
the headcloth(? at the top consists of an incised moulding
and rows of alternate raised ribs of ivory and deeply cut ribs
for inlay. The eyebrows and pupils were also excised for inlay.
There is a rectangular angle on the side of the head with a
striated and dowelled piece at the side for the fixing of the
back of the head. The top of the head was also carved
separately.
H. as preserved 15.4 cm. W. as preserved c. 8.5 cm. Th. c.
11.3 cm.

Probably part of the 'North West Palace Group', see pp. 23-4
above, and see also comment on No. 1286.

1286. ND 10694
British Museum, London, BM 132945

Face, top and back of head carved separately. Right ear and
surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Two horizon-
tal lines round forehead. Eyebrows and large eyes excised for
inlay, traces of blue survive. Small nose and mouth. Top of
head lightly striated. Flat back with semi-circle cut out under
chin to rest on top of neck.
H. 3.4 cm. W. 3.9 cm. Th. 2.4 cm.

Nos. 1286-90 are similar in style, although they vary in size,
and they form part of the 'North West Palace Group'. They
are almost identical to fragments from Rooms V and W of the
North West Palace and to some from the Burnt Palace
(Barnett, C.N.I., C.39-41, Pl. VI and S.342 and 344, Pl.
XCVI-II), see pp. 24-4 above. The battered No. 1285 belongs
to the same tradition.

Barnett, C.N.I., Suppl. 43, p. 236, Pl. CXXXVI.

1287. ND 10423
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, AM 1962.7

Face, top and back of head carved separately. Left side of face
and part of nose damaged, surface fragments missing, particu-
larly from right cheek, some surface pitting. Raised ridge
round forehead, with, above, traces of wig composed of raised
blocks of ivory to hold cylinders, traces of blue survive. The
eyebrows and eyes were also inlaid. The cheeks are less fleshy
than those of No. 1286. Top of head striated. Flat back with
traces of a shallow dowel hole.
H. as preserved 3.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.5 cm. Th. 2.2 cm.
See comment on No. 1286.

1288. ND 10367 Plate 336
Iraq Museum, IM 65298
Face, top and back of head carved separately. Fragments missing from ears, nose, neck and surface, restored in wax, some surface pitting and grey speckling. Raised ridge round forehead, curving edge of headcloth(? ) preserved beside left ear. Eyes and eyebrows deeply excised for inlay. Top of head smooth with dowel hole, D. 0.6 cm. Back, flat and striated, with a broad slot with dovetailed edges.
H. 7.0 cm. W. as preserved 6.1 cm. Th. 3.3 cm.
See comment on No. 1286.

1289. ND 13045 Plate 337
Iraq Museum
Face, top and back of head carved separately. Right side, ears, tip of nose and neck broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Raised ridge round forehead. The eyes and eyebrows were excised for inlay. Top of head lightly striated. Back, concave, with remains of slots cut into the ivory at the top and the chin.
H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 6.2 cm. Th. as preserved 1.5 cm.
See comment on No. 1286.

1290. ND 13145 Plate 337
Iraq Museum
Fragment from face, top and back of head carved separately, sides and neck broken off. Surface poorly preserved with fragments missing. Raised ridge round forehead. Traces of headdress or wig above. The eyebrows and eyes were excised for inlay, traces of blue survive. The curved nose is complete, except for a chip from the bridge. Remains of a small, pursed mouth. Back, remains of tenon slot from top and part of tenon, with criss-cross lines, below.
H. as preserved 8.1 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. as preserved 3.7 cm.
See comment on No. 1292.

1291. ND 13287 Plate 337
Iraq Museum
Fragment from left side of face, broken at sides and base. Surface pitted and poorly preserved. Eye and eyebrow excised for inlay. Two dowel holes in lower part at side, probably for the attachment of an ear.
H. as preserved 5.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

STATUETTES AND PARTS OF STATUETTES

1292. ND 9609 Plates 338 and 339
Iraq Museum
Statuette, head, much of neck, left hand and left leg not preserved. Much of surface deteriorated with many fragments missing, some black speckling. The statuette was constructed from several pieces of ivory. The missing head and left leg would have been carved separately and jointed in, a tenon slot for the leg is visible within the base of the kit. The collar, sash and sash-ties were inlaid.
H. as preserved 20.4 cm. W. at shoulders 6.3 cm. Th. 3.4 cm.

Male figure, carved in the round, head missing, is shown with his right arm at his side, hand closed, and left arm flexed and held up against the chest. He wears the ushekh collar and a short skirt of a pleated material, tied at the waist by a wide sash with elaborate sash-ties, including a pair of pendant uraei.

Part of the ‘North West Palace Group’, see p. 24 above. For similar pieces, though less well preserved, see Nos. 1293-5. For a comparable arm from the North West Palace, see C.42, and for part of the skirt, C.41, Barnett, C.N.I., PI. VI.

1293. ND 9610 Plate 340
British School of Archaeology
Statuette, cut at shoulders and legs, which were carved separately. Surface poorly preserved, particularly of back, with many fragments missing, some grey speckling and iron stains. The statuette would have been constructed from several pieces. The missing head and neck and the legs would have been carved separately and jointed in. The ends of the wig, collar, sash and sash-ties were inlaid, two pieces of blue inlay survive in the collar. Remains of large rectangular tenon slot cut down into top and held by horizontal pin from back to front. Remains of semi-circular slot for attachment of left leg, part of tenon still in situ.
H. as preserved 12.2 cm. W. at shoulders 6.2 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

Male figure, carved in the round, head, neck and legs carved separately. He is shown with his right arm at his side, hand closed, and left arm flexed and held up against the chest. He wears the ushekh collar, overlaid by the ends of his wig. Traces remain of his short skirt of a pleated material, tied at the waist by a wide sash with elaborate sash-ties, including a pair of pendant uraei.

See comment on No. 1292.

1294. ND 13147 Plate 341
Iraq Museum
Statuette, broken at shoulders, sides and hips. Surface poorly preserved, back and front, with many fragments missing, some black speckling. The collar and sash were inlaid. There is a dowel hole in the right side and a deep tenon slot at the top.
H. as preserved 13.1 cm. W. as preserved 5.1 cm. Th. as preserved 3.7 cm.

Male figure, carved in the round, head, neck, top of shoulders, right arm and legs missing, is shown with his left arm flexed and held up against the chest. Traces survive of the droplets from the ushekh collar and indications of his short skirt of a pleated material, tied at the waist by a wide sash with elaborate sash-ties.

See comment on No. 1292.

1295. ND 9660 Plate 342
British School of Archaeology
Part of the body of a statuette, cut at the shoulders, right arm and hips. Surface poorly preserved, back and front, with many fragments missing. Traces survive of an inlaid collar and belt. There is a dowel hole in the right side for fixing the arm and deep tenon slots at the top and bottom. Criss-cross striations on top of back.
H. as preserved 6.8 cm. W. as preserved 5.7 cm. Th. as preserved 3.0 cm.

Part of the body of a male figure, carved in the round, head, neck, top of shoulders, right arm, lower hips and legs carved separately. He is shown with his left arm flexed, lower arm
missing. Traces survive of the wsequ collar round his shoulders, the short skirt of a pleated material and the belt.

See comment on No. 1292.

1296. ND 10348
Iraq Museum, IM 65284

Female statuette, arms and lower legs broken off. Much of surface flaked off or poorly preserved and pitted, with many fragments missing, some discoloration. Eyes excised for inlay. Remains of dowel holes drilled horizontally into back of head. H. as preserved 17.0 cm. W. at shoulders 6.0 cm. W. at hips 6.0 cm. Th. 2.7 cm.

The head, body, upper arms and hands, and upper legs of a female statuette. Much of the surface of the face has flaked off. Traces survive of her hair, once arranged to fall in ringlets by her ears, and of her high crown. There are indications of a beaded ‘dog-collar’ round her neck. Her arms hung at her sides: all that survives are the stumps at the shoulders and the hands beside her hips. Double bracelets adorn the wrists.

Part of the ‘Burnt Palace Group’, see p. 23 above. See similar statuettes from Well A (Turin Catalogue, no. 174, pp. 330 and 400-2), the Burnt Palace (Barnett, C.N.I., S.211, PI. LXXV) and Toprak Kale (ibid., W.4, PI. CXXIX).

1297. ND 13300
Iraq Museum

Part of the body of a female statuette, poorly preserved with much of the surface flaked off. All that remains is the body and part of the upper legs. Two square tenon slots in back behind the breasts. H. as preserved 12.2 cm. W. as preserved 4.8 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.

Possibly part of a ‘swimming maiden’, cf. No. 1298.


1298. ND 13180
Iraq Museum

Fragment of spoon handle in the form of a ‘swimming maiden’, the upper and lower ends broken. The breasts are missing but the pudenda and the beginning of the thighs are preserved. Her hair is arranged in twisted ringlets on her back. The head was attached separately: there is a roughened circle, with a fitter’s mark and a dowel hole for its attachment. Fitter’s mark: letter beth.

H. as preserved 11.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 2.0 cm.

See comment on No. 1297.

1299. ND 9106
Iraq Museum

Perhaps part of a handle, showing a lower body? Joined at top, bottom and side to the rest of the object. A wide slot is cut into the ivory at the upper end and two drill holes at the lower. Of the design all that survives is the curve of abmotom. Back, roughened with striations and cross-gouging. H. 9.0 cm. Max W. 4.0 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.

1300. ND 10334
Iraq Museum

Bone statuette of a female, head broken off, perhaps the handle of a toilet spoon. She is represented with her arms at her sides, hands beside her hips. The remains of a bead collar are visible round the neck. The pubic triangle is indicated with incised dots. H. as preserved 7.8 cm. W. 2.5 cm.

1301. ND 9612
Iraq Museum

The lower body and legs of a female statuette, head, neck, chest and arms broken off. She is naked: the pubic triangle is indicated with incised dots. Below the feet the remains of a tenon. The figurine is carved in low relief and is slightly curved along its length. H. as preserved 7.0 cm. W. 2.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

1302. ND 9104
Iraq Museum

An Egyptian double crown, carved in the round, an element of a statuette. Back of crown and surface fragments missing. Dowel hole in base, D. 0.6 cm.

H. 3.0 cm. W. 2.0 cm. Th. as preserved 1.7 cm.

Nos. 1302-4 are similar in purpose but different in size. They form part of the ‘North West Palace Group’, see p. 24 above.

1303. ND 13415
Iraq Museum

An Egyptian double crown, carved in the round, an element of a statuette. Back of crown and surface fragments missing. Deep dowel hole in base, D. 1.0 cm.

H. as preserved 5.3 cm. W. as preserved front to back 3.4 cm.

See comment on No. 1302.

1304. ND 10575
British School of Archaeology

An Egyptian double crown, carved in the round, an element of a statuette. Some surface fragments missing. H. 7.7 cm. W. 7.1 cm. Th. as preserved 6.1 cm.

See comment on No. 1302.

Pair, Nos. 1305 and 1306

1305. ND 10382
Iraq Museum, IM 65302

Human left ear. Back striated. Probably a pair with No. 1306. H. 2.8 cm. W. 1.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

1306. ND 10345
British School of Archaeology

Human right ear. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Back striated. Probably a pair with No. 1305. H. 2.9 cm. W. 1.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

1307. ND 9187
British School of Archaeology

Human right ear in the round, broken at left. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Back, flat with tenon. H. 5.0 cm. Max. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. with tenon 3.1 cm. Max. Th. of ear 2.1 cm.

1308. ND 10375
Iraq Museum, IM 65298

Human left ear in the round, life-size, part of a statue. Fragments missing from the top and the lobe. Behind the ear
are carved small curls of hair in relief, intended to merge with the rest of the head. Back, flat with thick rectangular tenon perforated by a horizontal dowel hole, D. c. 0.6 cm. H. 6.8 cm. Max. W. 4.2 cm. Th. with tenon 2.8 cm. Th. of ear 2.1 cm.

1309. ND 9731 Plate 342
Iraq Museum

Human right ear, in the round, fragmentary. Fragments missing from top, centre left, bottom and surface. Rather sketchily carved. Remains of a tenon stump protrude from the side.
H. as preserved 5.2 cm. W. with tenon as preserved 5.2 cm. W. of ear 3.5 cm. Th. 2.5 cm.

1310. ND 9163 Plate 345
British School of Archaeology

Plait of hair (?), an element of a statuette? Surface poorly preserved. There is a dovetailed tenon slot cut down into the top and another slot at the bottom of the striated back. Of the design all that survives are three curving ribs near the top and a plaited or herring-bone design.
H. 15.2 cm. W. 4.1 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

1311. ND 10346 Plate 346
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MFA 66.92.8.

Left lower arm and hand. Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling. The arm is flexed with the palm of the hand held upwards. The short stub above the elbow is pierced laterally by a small dowel hole, and in the other direction by two further holes.
L. from elbow to fingers 4.1 cm. W. 0.8 cm. H. of lower arm 0.5 cm. H. of stumps 1.4 cm.

1312. ND 13299 Plate 346
Iraq Museum

Part of a lower arm, flexed at the elbow, underside of arm and hand broken off, poorly preserved with many surface fragments missing. The flat circle above the elbow is perforated by a dowel hole, and the surface roughened with striations.
L. as preserved 8.2 cm. W. at left 2.5 cm. W. at right 1.5 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

1313. ND 9153 Plate 346
British School of Archaeology

Upper arm (?), bone. Fragments missing from top and surface, some surface pitting and speckling. A deep dowel, broken, on the inside of the top of the arm, for fixing to the statuette, and a smaller hole, D. 0.8 cm., at the other end for the lower arm.
L. as preserved 9.1 cm. W. at top of arm 4.3 cm. W. at bottom of arm 3.5 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.

1314. ND 13134 Plate 346
Iraq Museum

This piece is almost certainly incorrectly joined. The upper section is an upper arm, with the edge of the inlaid noexk collar visible. The lower section looks like the calf and foot, front of foot broken off, of a leg. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting and grey speckling.
H. as preserved 10.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm.

1315. ND 13133 Plate 347
Iraq Museum

Leg, broken at top and upper sides, foot jointed on at bottom.

Many surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. The sloping garment hem consisted of alternate sections of ivory and inlay. All that survives is part of the left (?) leg, with traces of a short skirt and an overgarment of a striped material with a sloping, decorated border. Sole of sandals on bottom of foot. Rectangular tenon slot cut into the foot. H. as preserved 10.0 cm. W. 1.5 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

1316. ND 13416 Plate 347
Iraq Museum

Right leg, broken at top and front of foot broken off. Some surface fragments missing. The leg obviously belonged to a statuette similar to No. 1292, note the remains of a similar short skirt of a striped material with a sloping hem.
H. as preserved 11.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 2.2 cm.

1317. ND 13419 Plate 346
Iraq Museum

Lower leg and part of foot, top of leg and front of foot broken off. Some surface fragments missing. The leg obviously belonged to a statuette similar to No. 1292, note the trace of the skirt behind the knee. A tenon protrudes from the base of the foot.
H. with tenon as preserved 8.4 cm. H. of leg as preserved 7.3 cm. W. as preserved 1.8 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

1318. ND 13417 Plate 347
Iraq Museum

Lower leg and part of foot, top of leg broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Remains of rectangular tenon slot, 0.5 × 0.4 cm., in the foot for the attachment of the front. A tenon protrudes from the base of the foot.
H. with tenon as preserved 10.2 cm. H. of leg as preserved 9.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. as preserved 1.9 cm.

1319. ND 13418 Plate 347
Iraq Museum

Lower leg, broken at top and bottom. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting.
H. as preserved 8.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 2.0 cm.

1320. ND 13420 Plate 347
Iraq Museum

Lower leg, top and front of foot broken off. Surface poorly preserved with fragments missing. Remains of tenon slot in foot and tenon stumps at bottom.
H. as preserved 7.6 cm. Th. 2.1 cm.

1321. ND 13421 Plate 348
Iraq Museum

Part of lower leg, broken at top and bottom. Some surface fragments missing.
H. as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 2.0 cm.

1322. ND 8048 Plate 348
British School of Archaeology

Left leg. Many surface fragments missing, much surface pitting and grey speckling. Tenons at the top of the leg and bottom of the foot, the latter perforated by a dowel hole, D. 0.2 cm.
H. with tenons 13.1 cm. H. of leg 12.3 cm. L. of foot 3.4 cm. Th. of calf 2.1 cm.
1323. ND 13135  
Iraq Museum  
Lower leg. Top damaged, some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Remains of tenon slot, W. 0.7 cm., cut down into top. Dowel hole, D. 0.4 cm., drilled into front of foot.  
H. 7.0 cm. W. as preserved 1.5 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

1324. ND 13297  
Iraq Museum  
Lower leg and extended foot, broken at top and with surface fragments missing.  
L. as preserved 9.2 cm. W. 1.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

1325. ND 13584  
Iraq Museum  
Cylinder, narrower in the centre than at the ends, with a flat back, one end broken. Possibly forming part of a leg. Back flat, striated and chiselled. Deep dowel hole, D. 1.4 cm., with striated surround in one end.  
L. as preserved 9.8 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 3.1 cm.

1326. ND 9131  
British School of Archaeology  
Perhaps part of a leg. Some surface fragments missing. Curved upper side, flat under side with two dowel holes, D. 0.7 cm., and some striations.  
L. 6.5 cm. W. 2.0 cm. Th. 2.0 cm.

1327. ND 9176  
British School of Archaeology  
Perhaps part of a leg, half-cylinder with wider centre than ends. Tenons, one hemi-cylindrical and perforated, the other rectangular, protrude from the ends. Back flat with striations.  
L. with tenons 11.5 cm. L. 8.3 cm. W. 4.8 cm. Th. 2.7 cm.

1328. ND 9670  
British School of Archaeology  
Bone half-cylinder, possibly part of a leg. Incised design, perhaps edge of skirt, at top left. Centre hollowed out with tenons, poorly preserved, along much of the length. Piece perforated by dowel holes at the ends.  
L. 7.7 cm. W. 2.2 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

1329. ND 9117  
British School of Archaeology  
Half-cylinder, possibly part of a leg, wider at the centre than the ends. One corner and fragments from surface and back missing. Remains of dovetailed slots at ends and larger slot in centre of flat back, back roughened with gouges.  
L. 9.9 cm. W. 5.3 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

1330. ND 13583  
Iraq Museum  
Fragment from a half-cylinder, probably part of a large leg. One side broken off, some surface deterioration, iron stains. Back flat with striations.  
L. as preserved 13.8 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. as preserved 2.0 cm.

1331. ND 10357  
Iraq Museum, IM 65292  
Ankles and feet from a statuette standing on a plain pedestal.  
Some surface fragments missing and some grey speckling. The ankles are decorated with three moulded anklets. A tenon marked on the back with a horizontal groove, projects downwards, L. 2.7 cm.  
H. with tenon as preserved 5.8 cm. W. 3.6 cm. Th. 3.8 cm.

1332. ND 10356  
Plate 348  
British School of Archaeology  
Ankles and feet from a statuette standing on a triple-moulded pedestal, back of piece broken off. Some surface fragments missing and some grey speckling. A tenon projects downwards. There are fitter's marks on the tenon and the base. Fitter's marks: letter aleph on base and waw on tenon.  
H. with tenon as preserved 7.0 cm. H. of piece 6.0 cm. W. 3.6 cm.

Probably part of the 'Burnt Palace Group', see p. 23 above. Cf. base of statuette from Well AI (Turin Catalogue, No. 174, pp. 330 and 400-2).

1333. ND 13422  
Iraq Museum  
Ankle and foot from a statuette standing on a plain pedestal. Rest of leg broken off, some surface deterioration.  
H. as preserved 3.9 cm. W. 4.4 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

1334. ND 10383  
Plate 350  
Iraq Museum, IM 65303  
The front of a left foot, a rectangular tenon protruding at rear. Base flat.  
L. with tenon 2.7 cm. L. of foot 2.1 cm. W. 1.4 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

1335. ND 9105  
Plate 349  
British School of Archaeology  
The front of a sandaled left foot, a rectangular tenon protruding at rear. Some surface fragments missing. The straps of the sandal can be seen between the first and second toes, and the sole around the edge.  
L. with tenon 3.6 cm. L. of foot 2.7 cm. W. 1.4 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

1336. ND 16536  
Plate 350  
British School of Archaeology  
A pair of feet, extended, possibly from a swimming maiden: left little toe missing. Some surface deterioration. Tenon projects from ankles.  
L. with tenon 4.9 cm. L. of feet 4.3 cm. W. 2.9 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

1337. ND 13298  
Plate 351  
Iraq Museum  
A left foot from a figure standing on the toes and the ball of the foot, broken at the top. Surface poorly preserved.  
L. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. 1.7 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

1338. ND 13080  
Plate 352  
Iraq Museum  
Fragment from a circular pedestal of a statuette carved in the round. Only a section of the pedestal, with large cloisons in the form of upturned lily flowers, semi-circles and a scale design, survives, together with the toes of the right foot. The toenails are carefully represented.  
H. as preserved 5.7 cm. H. of pedestal 3.4 cm. W. as preserved 4.2 cm. Th. as preserved 1.7 cm. D. of pedestal c. 8.0 cm.
1339. ND 13603
Iraq Museum
Fragment from a circular pedestal of a statuette carved in the round, with, standing on it, the remains of a right foot. All the surfaces are poorly preserved with much of the surface missing. Traces survive of large cloisons, cf. No. 1338. H. as preserved 9.1 cm. W. as preserved 7.1 cm.

SECTION XX: LIONS’ MASKS, AND PANELS, STATUETTES AND PARTS OF STATUETTES OF LIONS, SPHINXES, ETC., NOS. 1341–1450

MASK SILHOUETTES
These flat silhouettes are almost identical and must have been mass-produced, see p. 24 above. A general description is provided herewith: only the measurements and details of preservation are given individually. They are carved in low relief. The eyes and eyebrows, and the central discs and flanking crescents, are hollowed out for inlays. The central discs, D. c. 0.7, are perforated by a dowel hole, D. c. 0.3 cm. The backs are usually striated. Heights vary between c. 2.5 and 3.0 cm. For a recent article see Eric Gubel, “Phoenician Lioness Heads from Nimrud: Origin and Function”, Studia Phoenicia III (1985), pp. 181-202.

1340. ND 7604 Not Illustrated
Iraq Museum, IM 61896
H. c. 2.5 cm.

1341. ND 7605 Plate 353
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 59.107.19
Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling.
H. 2.7 cm. W. 3.2 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.
_N. & R. II_, p. 542, fig. 544.

1342. ND 7606 Not Illustrated
Iraq Museum, IM 61896.
H. c. 2.6 cm.

1343. ND 7607 Plates 353 and 353
British School of Archaeology
Surface pitted and speckled with grey.
H. 2.7 cm. W. 3.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1344. ND 9100a Plates 352 and 353
Iraq Museum, IM 69973
Right ear and some surface fragments missing.
H. 2.7 cm. W. 2.9 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

1345. ND 9100b Plates 352 and 353
British School of Archaeology
Some grey speckling.
H. 2.7 cm. W. 2.9 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

1346. ND 10391 Plate 353
Iraq Museum, IM 65308
Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling.
H. 2.7 cm. W. 3.1 cm.

1347. ND 10392 Plates 352 and 353
British School of Archaeology
Some surface fragments missing.
H. 2.7 cm. W. 3.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

1348. ND 10464 Plate 353
Iraq Museum, IM 65340
Some edge and surface fragments missing, some black speckling. H. 2.6 cm. W. 3.2 cm.

1349. ND 10465 Plates 352 and 353
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, AM 1962.5
Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling.
H. 2.7 cm. W. 3.0 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

1350. ND 10466 Plate 353
Iraq Museum, IM 65341
Some edge and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling.
H. 2.7 cm. W. 3.1 cm.

1351. ND 10507 Plate 353
British School of Archaeology
Some edge and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. Minute blue specks in eyebrows.
H. 2.6 cm. W. 3.0 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1352. ND 10687 Plates 352 and 353
British School of Archaeology
Some surface fragments missing, some black speckling.
H. 2.7 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1353. ND 10688 Plate 353
Iraq Museum, IM 65414
Some edge and surface fragments missing, much black speckling. H. 2.6 cm. W. 3.0 cm.

1354. ND 13423 Plates 352 and 353
Iraq Museum
Left side of mask, right side broken off, some surface fragments missing.
H. 2.9 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

1355. ND 13424 Plates 352 and 353
Iraq Museum
Top right corner of mask broken off, some surface fragments missing.
H. 2.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

1356. ND 13425a Plates 352 and 353
Iraq Museum
Top of mask, rest broken off, some surface fragments missing.
H. as preserved 2.8 cm. W. as preserved 1.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.
1357. ND 13425b  Plates 352 and 353  Iraq Museum
Right side of mask only, rest broken off, many surface fragments missing.  
H. as preserved 1.3 cm. W. as preserved 2.8 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

Two Masks on Panel, Nos. 1358 and 1359  
Two masks, longer and narrower than the preceding examples, were set on flat panels, instead of forming silhouettes. A fragment of the panel, with a plain incised frame at the base, survives on No. 1358. The discs on the foreheads are excised less deeply, the lines framing the disc and eyebrows were less deeply incised, and the whiskers are marked by lines of dots. The eyes and the forehead discs were inlaid. A similar mask, though lacking inlays, was found in Room OO of the North West Palace (Mallock, Iraq XIII, p. 19, pl. IX, and Barnett, C.N.I., L.2, Pl. XIV), and see p. 24 above.

1358. ND 10538  Plate 353  Iraq Museum, IM 65368  
Top and sides of panel, and right ear broken off. Some surface fragments missing and some surface pitting. H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 2.7 cm. Th. as preserved 0.9 cm.

1359. ND 10537  Plate 353  The Manchester Museum, Manchester, 1966.4  
Edges and back broken off. Some surface fragments missing, including tip of nose, some grey speckling. Fragment of the plain panel survives beside the right ear.  
H. as preserved 4.1 cm. W. as preserved 2.9 cm.

PANELS, AN OLIPHANT AND A FINIAL

1360. ND 13058  Plate 354  Iraq Museum
Fragment of panel, broken at top, bottom and right side. Some surface fragments missing. Inlaid, the face was framed by two inlaid curves and the eyes were also excised for inlay. Back striated, with bevelled edges at top and bottom.  
H. as preserved 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 5.5 cm.

Lion with head represented frontally and foreshortened body, apparently crouching to the right. The top of the tail can be seen on the left edge. The face is flattened, the mouth open, and two of the teeth are elongated to form fangs framing the tongue. The beast's paws, the one on the right broken, are shown at the bottom. It is unclear which legs are represented.

1361. ND 13012  Plate 354  Iraq Museum
Panel, broken at top, sides and bottom. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the ends of the wig, the collar and the wings were inlaid. A winged sphinx(?), seated to the right, head, most of wings and leading foreleg not preserved. Tail curled up round hindleg. The ends of the wig and traces of the collar survive.  
H. as preserved 4.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.  
See p. 24 above.

1362. ND 9654  Plate 354  Iraq Museum
Silhouette of feline body. Front paw and some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. The body of a lion, head carved separately, seated to the right, tail curled round hindleg. Two dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., pierce the figure, one in the neck, the other in the hindquarters. Flat back with diagonal striations.  
H. 6.1 cm. W. 5.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Nos. 1362 and 1363 are similar, although of different sizes: No. 1364 may also belong to this group. They can be compared with plaques from Samaria, although the Samaria lions are not silhouettes but are set against a 'wall', Samaria, Pl. IX, 2-4, and see p. 24 above.

1363. ND 10307  Plate 354  British School of Archaeology
Silhouette of feline body. Some fragments missing from bottom, bottom right corner and surface, some grey speckling and iron stains. The body of a lion, head carved separately and probably shown frontally, seated to the right, tail curled round hindleg. The edge of a collar can be seen on the top edge. A tenon with a striated surface on the front and perforated by a central dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm., extends the width of the neck, for the attachment of the head. A second dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm., is drilled deeply into the back, which is lightly striated.  
H. 7.5 cm. W. 6.4 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

See comment on No. 1362.

1364. ND 9165  Plate 355  British School of Archaeology
Silhouette of feline body. Lower paw broken off, surface pitted and speckled with grey. The body of a lion, head carved separately, seated to the left. Details of the mane are carved at the top. Back striated.  
H. as preserved 8.6 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

See comment on No. 1362.

1365. ND 13016  Plate 355  Iraq Museum
Part of the body and hindquarters of a lion, or more probably a sphinx. The head, chest and forelegs were carved separately. Surface pitted with many fragments missing. Cloisonné: part of the headcloth and collar inlaid. The tail was curled up on the flank, the hindleg was broken off.  
H. as preserved 9.4 cm. W. as preserved 5.4 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

1366. ND 10360  Plate 355  British School of Archaeology
An 'egis', a feline head, represented frontally, crowned with a fan of petals and wearing a lappet wig and usekh collar. The top of the fan and one of the curved ears is damaged, the front of the feline head is broken off, and some surface and edge fragments are missing. There is a dowel hole drilled down diagonally between the head and the collar at the left, a tenon protrudes from the bottom. Much of the surface of the back is broken off, but was originally smooth.  
H. with tenon 5.0 cm. H. of 'egis' 4.3 cm. W. 4.7 cm. Th. as preserved 1.7 cm.

1367. ND 13372  Plate 356  Iraq Museum
Fragment of lion, poorly preserved with much of surface missing. Head shown frontally. Remains of dowel hole behind head.  
H. as preserved 4.7 cm. W. as preserved 2.2 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.
A heavy panel, carved in high relief. Iron stains on body, some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the rectangles and small circles above the lion's back were inlaid, traces of blue remain. The claws of the hindleg were also inlaid. There are two dowel holes, D. 0.4 cm., in the thickness of the bottom edge. The top and bottom edges and the area at the top of the mane are striated. The back is deeply concave with vertical striations. H. 5.7 cm. W. 10.1 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

The body of a lion, couchant to the left, the head and forepaws carved separately, as were the rest of the hindquarters and the tail. The mane was incised, and the claws of the paw of the hindleg were inlaid. The lion crouched next to a wall consisting of rows of rectangular 'bricks', every other 'brick' being decorated with a circle.

For a coarser version of this 'wall' see Samaria, Pl. IX, 2-4, and see p. 24 above.

Fragment from corner, broken at right and bottom right edge. Much of surface damaged at right. Cloisonné: the rectangles and circles were inlaid. This is a corner piece, with two edges cut at right-angles, one plain with deep striations, the other decorated. The inside is cut on a concave curve. The design consists of a 'wall' design, consisting of three rows of rectangles with a circle in the centre of alternate rectangles. Similar to the 'wall' on No. 1370.

H. as preserved 1.7 cm. L. as preserved 6.8 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

Part of an oliphant, most of the right side, half the bowl and the right side of the lion's head are broken off. Some surface fragments missing, surface pitted with much grey speckling. Cloisonné: the mane was inlaid. Traces remain of red and blue. In the back, a rectangular tenon slot, damaged, and perforated by a horizontal dowel.

H. 5.7 cm. L. as preserved 8.8 cm. W. as preserved 3.0 cm.

One side of an oliphant formed by the front of a lion, carved in the round, clasping a bowl in its outstretched paws. It has an open mouth, roaring, and ear laid back.

A double lion oliphant in the same tradition was found in Well AJ of the North West Palace (T erra C atalogue, no. 179, pp. 331 and 405-6). The North West Palace oliphant belongs to the 'flame and frond' group and thus links the SW 37 oliphant to that group, see p. 24 above.

N. & R. II, p. 557, fig. 497.

A finial in the form of the head and foreparts of a lion carved in the round, front paws and piece of back broken off. Iron stain on face. The mouth is open, roaring, the eyes excised for inlay, the ears laid back, the mane incised, and the forepaws, mostly not preserved, outstretched. The bottom is relatively flat. A deep square tenon slot, 1.4 cm. sq., is cut in the back, it was perforated horizontally by a dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm. There is a second dowel hole, between the forelegs.

H. 3.5 cm. L. as preserved 6.6 cm. W. 3.1 cm.

HEADS, STATUETTES AND PARTS OF STATUETTES

Lion's head represented frontally and carved in high relief. Broken at bottom, fragments from right edge missing. Eyes excised for inlay. The mane is represented by a raised ridge with incisions on the top of the head and incisions round the neck. The mouth is closed. Back, slightly concave, striated. H. as preserved 3.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Part of a lion's head, carved in the round, most of the centre and right side broken off. Pricked ear, whiskers incised, mouth closed. Back, flat with a deep tenon slot, 1.0 cm. wide, cut horizontally into the ivory.

H. 3.7 cm. W. as preserved 1.6 cm. Th. as preserved 2.3 cm.

Part of a lion's head, carved in the round, broken at top and sides. All that survive are part of the eyes, the nose and mouth. Eyes excised for inlay. Mouth closed. Back flat. H. 4.2 cm. W. as preserved 3.7 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

Part of a lion's head, carved in the round, top and right side broken off. Many surface fragments missing. All that survive are the open jaws, with bared teeth and protruding tongue, and part of the left eye. Back, flat, lightly striated. H. as preserved 3.3 cm. L. as preserved 3.0 cm. W. 2.9 cm.

Part of the lower jaw only of a lion with open mouth. All that survive are part of the tongue, the lower jaw and some teeth. Many surface fragments missing. L. as preserved 4.3 cm. W. as preserved 3.1 cm. Th. 1.9 cm.

Lion's head, carved in the round. Top of head and surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. The lion is shown full face and roaring. Some of the mane is represented around the upper edges of the face. The eyes are excised for inlay. The mouth is open and teeth bared. The whiskers are incised on the upper jaws. Remains of dowel hole in back.

H. as preserved 5.6 cm. W. 7.4 cm. Th. or D. 5.0 cm.

Lion's head carved in the round, much of the front of the face and the left side broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Eye excised for inlay, ears pricked, line of scalloped mane in front of the ears, two lines forming a band descend from his head between his eyes, rest of features not preserved. Back flat and striated with a deep tenon slot.

H. as preserved 7.5 cm. W. as preserved 6.5 cm. Th. as preserved 3.7 cm.
1379. ND 13577
Iraq Museum
Top of lion's head and neck carved in the round, lower jaw and neck broken off. Many surface fragments missing, particularly from top left. Eyes excised for inlay: only traces survive of the left eye, the right is damaged. The nose and some of the teeth of the upper jaw survive. The ears were carved separately and fitted into two rectangular tenon slots cut down into the top of the head. Details of the mane, arranged in long locks, incised on the neck. L. as preserved 7.6 cm. W. as preserved 6.1 cm. Th. as preserved 3.8 cm.

1380. ND 9661
Iraq Museum (Erbil), IM 69997
Top of lion's head, carved in the round, side and bottom broken off. Surface cracked with many surface fragments missing. Mouth open, roaring, the musculature on the jaw and the elaborate plaited and twisted mane are carefully represented. Eyes excised for inlay. L. as preserved 8.8 cm. H. c. 3.8 cm. W. 5.3 cm.

Compare with the fragment from the North West Palace, C. 63, Barnett, C.N.I., Pl. II.

1381. ND 7794a
British School of Archaeology
Part of the head and neck of a lion, carved in the round. The back and bottom are broken off. Some surface fragments missing. Eyes lightly excised for inlay. Traces of red on the inner ear. All that survive are one side of the top of the head, with open mouth, elaborate musculature above the lip, ear flat back and mane represented as short locks. The other side would have been carved separately. There are remains of a rectangular tenon slot on the top edge and a dowel drilled through the piece where the mane ends. Similar to No. 1382. L. as preserved 11.2 cm. W. as preserved 5.9 cm.

1382. ND 7794b
British School of Archaeology
Fragment from the head and neck of a lion, carved in the round, no original edges. Some surface fragments missing, some grey speckling and surface pitting. Eye lightly excised for inlay. All that survive are parts of the top of the head and ear, the ear laid flat back, and mane represented as short locks. Similar to No. 1381. L. as preserved 11.4 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm.

1383. ND 12576
Iraq Museum
Lower jaw of lion's head, carved in the round, rest of head and bottom of chin broken off. Many surface fragments missing, particularly from the right side. Traces remain of the mane, originally inlaid in cloisons, with the inlay probably pegged in. Traces, poorly preserved, survive of triple drill holes in the cloisons. The teeth and tongue of the lower jaw are shown. There was probably a large tenon or dowel at the back. L. as preserved 9.9 cm. W. as preserved 8.1 cm. H. as preserved 2.5 cm.

1384. ND 8032
Nicholson Museum, University of Sydney, 59.10
Lion, couchant, left forepaw missing. Many surface fragments missing. The mouth is shown open, the mane represented in curls on the neck, the ears, carved separately, fitted into tenon slots on the head. The body was fixed by a tenon slot cut down vertically, the tenon secured by a transverse dowel. L. 14.8 cm. H. 5.5 cm.

Similar small lions were found at Zinjirli (A.J.S. V, Pls. 64 and 65) and Thasos (B.C.H. 86, 1962, p. 95 ff.), and see p. 25 above.

1385. ND 9759
British School of Archaeology
Lion, couchant, front legs not preserved. The state of preservation is poor with much of the surface flaked off. Eyes excised for inlay, mouth open, lower jaw missing. Mane represented in curls on the neck. Tail carved separately and tenoned on. A deep rectangular tenon, 2.8 x 1.2 cm., is cut into the body vertically and secured by a transverse dowel, D. 0.7 cm. Remains of a second tenon slot on the base. L. as preserved 14.2 cm. H. as preserved 8.8 cm. Th. as preserved 5.5 cm.

Compare with better-preserved examples from Samaria, Samaria, Pl. IX, a and b, and see p. 25 above.

1386. ND 9167
Iraq Museum (Mosul)
One side of a lion, couchant to the left, carved in high relief. The other side would have been carved separately. The state of preservation of the surface is poor. The lion is shown with an open mouth and protruding tongue: there are traces of red on the teeth. The foreleg is broken off, the hindleg flexed beside the body. The tail was tenoned on separately. Two tenon slots, secured by transverse dowels can be seen in the flat back of the piece, one cut from the top and the other from the bottom. L. as preserved 17.7 cm. H. as preserved 9.6 cm. Th. c. 5.2 cm.

1387. ND 10339
Iraq Museum, IM 65279
One side of the body and hindquarters of a lion, couchant to the left, carved in high relief. The head, chest and foreleg were carved separately. The beaded border of some decorative feature is carved along the left edge. The hair is indicated in curls along the belly. The tall is wrapped around the hindleg and the hindquarters are decorated with curving flame patterns. L. 14.1 cm. H. 8.3 cm. Th. 2.7 cm.

1388. ND 10691
British School of Archaeology
One side of the body and hindquarters of a lion, couchant to the left, carved in high relief. The head, chest and foreleg were carved separately. The surface is poorly preserved, discoloured, and speckled with grey and black. The claws are excised for inlay. The top is flat and striated and has two rectangular slots at the back and a shallow slot at the front. The area to which the head was attached has a fitter's mark. The hair of the mane is incised. There is a rectangular slot for the fixing of the front leg. There is no trace of the tail. Fitter's mark: the letter 'aleph'. L. as preserved 14.3 cm. H. as preserved 6.5 cm. Th. 4.1 cm.

For a similar piece from the North West Palace, see Barnett, C.N.I., J.1, p. 188, Pl. CXLII.
1389. ND 9728 Plate 365
Iraq Museum
One side of the body and hindquarters of a lion, couchant to
the right, tail curled up on flank. The head, foreleg and front,
and the other side of the body, were carved separately.
Fragments are missing from the left, the top and the right paw,
the surface is pitted and speckled with black. On the right edge
is the remains of a tenon slot. Back stripped.
L. as preserved 13.3 cm. H. as preserved 5.8 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

1390. ND 9171 Plate 365
British School of Archaeology
One side of the body and hindquarters of a lion or sphinx
rnonchate to the left. The head, foreleg and front, and the
other side, were carved separately. Fragments are missing
from the top, front, back and surface. Details of the end of the
mane, or perhaps the beginning of the wing, are incised on the
left edge. Claws excised for inlay.
L. as preserved 11.7 cm. H. as preserved 6.5 cm. Th. 2.5 cm.
For a similar piece, see Barnett C.N.I., J.I, p. 188, Pl. CXI.

1391. ND 9166 Plate 365
British School of Archaeology
Irregular curved plaque decorated with incised design,
perhaps representing the mane of a lion and forming part of a
larger piece. Back stripped.
H. 4.0 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

1392. ND 9658 Plate 366
Iraq Museum
Curved panel, strongly convex horizontally, perhaps repre-
senting the body of a lion. The right edge is shaped and
outlined with an incised line. A long plait of fur is incised
along one edge. A dowel hole perforates the piece. The back,
poorly preserved, has the remains of three slots, or perhaps of
keyhole slots, two at the shoulder end and one at the top of the
farther end.
L. 21.7 cm. H. c. 7.5 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

1393. ND 10436 Plate 366
Iraq Museum, IM 65329
A lion's ear, virtually complete. A deep groove is cut along the
top edge, the bottom edge is modelled, the side is straight.
Back flat, striated.
H. 5.0 cm. W. 4.8 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

1394. ND 9697 Plate 366
Iraq Museum
A lion's ear, poorly preserved, much of surface flaked off.
Traces remain of the groove along the top edge. Flat back,
striated. For a similar example see No. 1393.
H. as preserved 5.0 cm. W. 4.5 cm. Th. 2.0 cm.

1395. ND 10462 Plate 366
British School of Archaeology
A lion's ear, fragmentary, top and bottom broken off, cf. the
better preserved No. 1363.
H. as preserved 3.7 cm. W. as preserved 5.1 cm. Th. 2.3 cm.

1396. ND 9749 Plate 367
Iraq Museum
Miniature right paw. Some surface fragments missing. Flat,
striated base.
L. 2.1 cm. W. 1.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

1397. ND 13566a Plate 367
Iraq Museum
Left foreleg and paw, broken at upper end. Some surface
fragments missing. Toes deeply carved, no claws. Pad under-
neath.
L. as preserved 5.6 cm. H. as preserved 1.5 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

1398. ND 13566b Plate 367
Iraq Museum
Right side of right foreleg and paw, broken at upper end.
Some surface fragments missing. Deeply carved toes, fine
claws.
L. as preserved 4.6 cm. H. 1.2 cm.

1399. ND 13566c Plate 367
Iraq Museum
Bottom of paw only, claws and upper leg broken off. Some
surface fragments missing.
L. as preserved 5.7 cm. W. 1.6 cm.

1400. ND 13567a Plate 367
Iraq Museum
Right foreleg and paw, broken at upper end. Some surface
fragments missing. Unusual angle and joint at top rather than
bottom. Knuckles incised, claws carved.
L. as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 1.6 cm. H. 1.6 cm.

1401. ND 13567b Plate 367
Iraq Museum
Foreleg and paw, broken at upper end. Some surface
fragments missing. Knob with hair markings on elbow, claws
indicated.
L. as preserved 5.1 cm. W. 2.0 cm. H. as preserved 1.2 cm.

1402. ND 13567c Plate 367
Iraq Museum
Right foreleg and paw, broken at upper end. Some surface
fragments missing. Claws and elbow carefully carved.
L. as preserved 5.5 cm. W. 1.8 cm. H. 1.7 cm.

1403. ND 13570 Plate 368
Iraq Museum
Right foreleg and paw, rest of leg broken off. Some surface
fragments missing. Toes carefully modelled, long carved
L. as preserved 9.0 cm. W. 2.4 cm. H. of paw 2.0 cm. Max H.
3.9 cm.

1404. ND 13571a Plate 368
Iraq Museum
Right foreleg, only right side preserved, upper leg broken off.
Some surface fragments missing. Deeply modelled toes,
carved claws, modelled elbow.
L. as preserved 7.4 cm. H. 3.1 cm.

1405. ND 13571b Plate 368
Iraq Museum
Right foreleg and paw, upper leg broken off. Some surface
fragments missing. Deeply modelled toes and carved claws.
L. as preserved 7.8 cm. W. 3.9 cm. H. 2.4 cm.

247
1406. ND 10506  
British School of Archaeology  
L. with tenon 4.2 cm. L. of paw 3.7 cm. W. 1.7 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.

1407. ND 10394  
British School of Archaeology  
Left lower foreleg and paw. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Claws originally inlaid, traces of blue survive. Flat base. Stump of tenon on back.  
L. of paw 5.2 cm. W. 1.9 cm. Th. 1.9 cm.

1408. ND 10340  
British School of Archaeology  
Left lower foreleg and paw, damaged at back. Some surface fragments missing. Claws originally inlaid. Flat, striated base.  
L. of paw 5.6 cm. W. 2.0 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

1409. ND 10393  
Iraq Museum, IM 65309  
Left lower foreleg and paw. Some grey black speckling. Claws originally inlaid. A deep rectangular socket, 1.0 × 0.8 cm., is carved in the thickness of the leg. Flat base.  
L. 5.0 cm. W. 2.1 cm. Th. 2.3 cm.

1410. ND 9704  
Iraq Museum  
Right lower foreleg and paw. Surface poorly preserved with some fragments missing. Claws originally inlaid. Flat, striated base.  
L. 5.8 cm. W. 2.2 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.

1411. ND 9159  
Iraq Museum  
L. 6.0 cm. W. 2.0 cm. Th. 1.9 cm.

1412. ND 10689  
Iraq Museum, IM 65415  
Right lower foreleg and paw. Surface poorly preserved and pitted. Claws originally inlaid. Back formed into a tenon, perforated vertically by a dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm. Tenon surfaces at top and side striated. Bottom flat.  
L. 7.7 cm. W. 3.2 cm. Th. 2.8 cm.

1413. ND 10475  
Iraq Museum  
Left lower foreleg and paw. Some surface fragments missing. Elbow indicated, claws originally inlaid. End joint into the body. Top and end faces striated, vertical face behind elbow striated and perforated centrally by a horizontal tenon slot, 0.8 × 0.7 cm. Base flat.  
L. 8.2 cm. W. 2.7 cm. Th. 2.6 cm.

1414. ND 9414  
British School of Archaeology  
L. 7.5 cm. W. 2.6 cm. Th. 2.3 cm.

1415. ND 13568a  
Iraq Museum  
Top only of left lower foreleg and paw. Some surface damage and fragments missing. Claws inlaid.  
L. as preserved 5.8 cm. W. 2.5 cm.

1416. ND 13568b  
Iraq Museum  
Centre section of right lower foreleg and paw, top and bottom of paw flaked off. Claws inlaid.  
L. as preserved 7.8 cm. W. 2.4 cm.

1417. ND 13568c  
Iraq Museum  
Top of right lower foreleg and paw, bottom side not preserved. Claws excised for inlay.  
L. as preserved 5.9 cm. W. 1.8 cm.

1418. ND 13568d  
Iraq Museum  
Top of right foreleg and paw, bottom flaked off. Claws excised for inlay.  
L. as preserved 4.4 cm. W. 2.1 cm.

1419. ND 13569a  
Iraq Museum  
Right side of right lower foreleg and paw, surface deteriorated. Claws excised for inlay.  
L. 8.8 cm. H. 2.5 cm.

1420. ND 13569b  
Iraq Museum  
Right side of right lower foreleg and paw, left side broken off. Claws excised for inlay.  
L. 5.8 cm. H. 2.1 cm.

1421. ND 10355  
British School of Archaeology  
Lower left leg and paw. Some surface fragments missing. Paw perforated vertically. Tenon, perforated horizontally, protrudes from back.  
L. with tenon 10.8 cm. L. of paw 8.0 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 3.1 cm.

1422. ND 13340  
Iraq Museum  
H. as preserved 4.6 cm. W. as preserved 1.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

1423. ND 10690  
British School of Archaeology  
Right leg. Some surface pitting. Claws inlaid, traces of blue survive. The rear end is formed into a tenon, perforated vertically by a dowel hole.  
L. 5.3 cm. W. 1.8 cm. Th. 1.9 cm.
1424. ND 10422
Iraq Museum, IM 65322
L. 14.3 cm. W. 3.9 cm. Max. H. 4.8 cm.

1425. ND 9172
British School of Archaeology
One side of a leg or paw. Many surface fragments missing, poorly preserved, iron stains. Claws carefully represented, ribs above claws and on paw and leg, cf. Nos. 1430 and 1431 for similar ribbing. Remains of tenon slot and dowel hole at top. L. as preserved 13.8 cm. W. as preserved 5.0 cm. Th. 2.8 cm.

1426. ND 9724
Iraq Museum
Right leg and paw. Some fragments missing from outer edge and surface, surface cracked and splintered. Claws excised for inlay. Dowel hole on inside at rear. Inner surface striated. L. 9.7 cm. H. 4.7 cm. Th. 2.1 cm.

1427. ND 13570
Iraq Museum
Right leg and paw. Sharp elbow, hair adjacent to elbow. Carefully modelled toes with long claws. Iron stain. L. as preserved 9.0 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Max. H. 3.9 cm. H. of paw 2.0 cm.

1428. ND 13571a
Iraq Museum
Right lower leg and paw, only right side preserved. Modelled elbow, deeply modelled toes, carved claws. L. as preserved 7.4 cm. H. 3.1 cm.

1429. ND 13571b
Iraq Museum
Right lower leg and paw, rest of leg broken off. Surface pitted and poorly preserved. Modelled toes and carved claws. L. as preserved 7.8 cm. W. 3.9 cm. Th. 2.4 cm.

1430. ND 10395
Iraq Museum, IM 65310
Paw. Some surface pitting, grey speckling and discolouration. The four toes are prominently articulated. Ribbed wrinkles are carved round the edge of the front and above and below the joints. A deep rectangular tenon slot, 2.5 x 1.9 cm., cut into the thickness of the paw from the back, was held by a dowel, D. 0.6 cm., passing horizontally through the back of the paw. The bottom is flat with three rectangular slots in addition to the one in the back. L. 8.5 cm. W. 6.0 cm. H. 3.3 cm.

1431. ND 10805
British School of Archaeology
Paw. Surface fragments missing, some grey speckling. The four digits are prominently articulated, the tips are missing, or were carved on separate pieces of ivory. The wrinkles on the joints are emphasized by curving lines. A deep rectangular tenon slot, damaged, is cut into the thickness of the paw from the back. The bottom has a rectangular slot and two dowel holes. L. 8.3 cm. W. 5.8 cm. H. 3.3 cm.

1432. ND 13573
Iraq Museum
Fragment from left side of large paw, one side and back broken off. Surface fragments missing. There are incised curving lines above and below the knuckles. Modelled claws. L. as preserved 9.9 cm. H. 4.7 cm.

1433. ND 9735
British School of Archaeology
Paw, poorly preserved and broken. Many surface fragments missing, claws not preserved. The wrinkles on the joints are emphasized by curving lines. Remains of three tenon slots on base. L. 5.8 cm. W. 7.5 cm. H. 4.6 cm.

1434. ND 10323
British School of Archaeology
Paw. Surface fragments missing. The four digits are prominently articulated, the wrinkles on the joints are emphasized by curving lines, and the claws are modelled. Two rectangular tenon slots and a dowel hole are cut into the thickness of the paw from the back, and two further rectangular slots in the bottom. L. 7.4 cm. W. 8.9 cm. H. 4.8 cm.

1435. ND 13574
Iraq Museum
Massive paw, fronts of toes broken off. Surface badly deteriorated at the front and mostly flaked off. Traces of two raised lines on the right side of the back. A deep tenon slot, 2.0 x 2.5 cm., perforates the paw vertically. It was possibly originally L-shaped – an area in the foot appears to have been hollowed out to take a tenon with an extension to the front. The tenon was held by a large dowel, D. 0.9 cm., running through from side to side, and the frontal extension was reinforced by a second dowel, D. 0.7 cm., from the left side. L. as preserved 9.5 cm. W. 6.7 cm. H. as preserved 4.3 cm. See p. 25 above.

1436. ND 9740
Iraq Museum
Right paw. Poorly preserved, much of surface missing. Claws marked and moulded. Large rectangular tenon slot, c. 3.4 x 1.5 cm., damaged in the back. Flat base. L. 18.0 cm. W. 6.5 cm. Th. 5.9 cm.

1437. ND 13572
Iraq Museum
Upright lower leg and paw, perhaps the hindleg, standing on a pedestal. The leg is broken at the top, there are some surface fragments missing, and an iron stain. There is a modelled hock(?) at the top back, the toes are deeply modelled with traces of claw markings on one toe, the other toes are damaged. The pedestal is perforated by a wide dowel hole, D. 0.8 cm. The outside is curved, the inner side flat. The front and back are broken off.
H. as preserved 8.5 cm. H. of paw as preserved 5.0 cm. W. 3.6 cm. Th. 2.9 cm.

1438. ND 9703 Plate 379
Iraq Museum
Foreleg. Fragments missing from the side of the paw, and the back and top of the leg. The top of the leg has an unusual pattern cut into the ivory and outlined with a moulding. This area was presumably inlaid. The inlay would have covered the two dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm. Some hair curls are incised on the inside of the leg. H. 8.3 cm. W. of paw 2.1 cm. W. of leg 2.7 cm. Th. of leg 2.8 cm.

1439. ND 10560 Plate 379
Iraq Museum, IM 65379
Foreleg, upright, carved in the round, probably from a footstool. Surface deteriorated, much has flaked off, and it is discoloured. Claws excised for inlay. A tenon stump protrudes from the top of the leg. There is a dowel hole in the base. L. with tenon as preserved 12.6 cm. L. of paw 11.7 cm. W. 5.9 cm. Th. 4.4 cm.
See p. 25 above.

1440. ND 10529 Plate 380 and 381
University Museum, Philadelphia, Pa. 65.3.4
Right foreleg, probably from a footstool, unusually wide and thick at the top. Some fragments missing from the inner front corner at the top and from the surface, iron stain. Cloisonné: remains of the collar (?), cut in a diamond pattern and inlaid in red and blue alternately. The elbow and toes are modelled, the claws incised. The top of the leg is striated and has a deep dovetail slot cut down on the inner edge, itself striated at the top. An oval tenon extends from the bottom of the leg. H. with tenon 13.0 cm. H. of leg 11.5 cm. W. 4.1 cm. Th. from front to back 8.4 cm.
Possibly the leg of a footstool, see p. 25 above.

1441. ND 9659 Plate 380 and 381
Iraq Museum
One side of a foreleg, paw not preserved, broken at top, left side and bottom. Some surface fragments missing. Muscles or tendons marked on the side, and wrinkles above and below joint. Flat back with two Dove-tailed tenon slots. L. as preserved 15.5 cm. W. as preserved 4.4 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.
Similar muscle styitzations occur on the hindleg, No. 1442. These may have served as the legs of a large-scale statue of a lion or a sphinx, see p. 25 above.

1442. ND 9175 Plate 382 and 383
 Iraq Museum, IM 69976
A hindleg, probably the leg of a stool or low couch, carved in the round. Fragments missing from front of thigh and surface, which is splintered and pitted, some black speckling and iron stains. The modelling is perfunctory. Incisions on the back of the upper leg may represent hair, while a ribbed pattern above and below the hock may represent muscles and/or tendons. There are wrinkles above and below the joints on the front of the paws. A deep rectangular tenon slot, held by a transverse dowel, D. 0.7 cm., is cut into the top. A smaller tenon slot, 1.5 x 1.0 cm., also pinned by a dowel, is cut into the base. H. 21.8 cm. W. at top as preserved 10.0 cm. W. at hock, 4.8 cm. W. of paw 6.0 cm. Th. 3.6 cm.
See comment on No. 1441.

1443. ND 9170 Plate 385
British School of Archaeology
Large leg, rounded at top, bottom broken off. Many surface fragments flaked off. Carved in the round to the point of the elbow. Above the elbow the inner side is hollowed out and shrunk into a wide, shallow, concave groove. The foot was jointed on at the bottom. H. as preserved 20.2 cm. W. as preserved 6.7 cm. Th. 2.7 cm.

1444. ND 13582 Plate 381
Iraq Museum
Fragment of leg, rounded at the top, back and bottom broken off. Many surface fragments missing. Planes of leg sharply angled. H. as preserved 11.3 cm. W. as preserved 4.1 cm.

MISCELLANEOUS

1445. ND 9702 Plate 384
British School of Archaeology
Wing. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: many traces of red and blue bedding survive, together with some pieces of the glass inlay, discoloured to white. No visible method of fixing. Perhaps the piece was simply slotted into place. Back, some striations. L. 9.0 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

1446. ND 13143 Plate 384
Iraq Museum
Part of the crown and wig belonging to a figure wearing a vulture crown, broken at top and right side. Some surface fragments missing. Cloisonné: the small area of wig was 'pegged'. The design consists of a finely drawn wing, some feathering to the top left of it, and part of a wig. The back is striated horizontally. For a vulture crown, cf. No. 1021. H. as preserved 8.7 cm. W. as preserved 3.3 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
See p. 25 above.

1447. ND 13519 Plate 384
Iraq Museum
Fragment with curving front, one curving side and a flat striated back. The design is incised on the front, and may represent a wingtip? H. as preserved 3.6 cm. W. as preserved 2.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

1448. ND 9416 Plate 384
Iraq Museum
Wing, carved on both sides. Some surface fragments missing, some surface pitting, iron stains. On one side the details of the wing are carved naturalistically in relief. On the other the feathers are represented by cloisonné work, from which all the inlay is now missing (not illustrated). The bed of each cloisoné has several shallow drill holes. L. 16.0 cm. W. 8.9 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

1449. ND 9653 Plate 386
Iraq Museum, IM 69998
Curved element with flared base, perhaps the body of an araetes. Some edge and surface fragments missing. There is a wide
median rib down both the concave back and the convex front. A fine dowel hole pierces the rib horizontally at the top, possibly for the attachment of the head. A fitter's mark on the flat base. Edges mitred. Fitter's mark: the letter Beth. H. 7.6 cm. Max. W. 4.2 cm. W. at base 2.1 cm. Th. 1.0 cm. D. of curvature c. 8.0 cm.

1450. ND 9109
British School of Archaeology
Curved element with flat tenoned base, end broken off, perhaps the body of an uraeus. Surface pitted with grey speckling. There is a wide median rib down the concave back and part of the convex front. A fine dowel hole pierces the rib horizontally at the top, possibly for the attachment of the head. A rectangular tenon protrudes from the flat base. Edges mitred. Fitter's mark on the base. Fitter's mark: letter zayin. L. of base 5.5 cm. L. from edge to edge 9.0 cm. Max W. 4.0 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

SECTION XXI: FURNITURE ELEMENTS, NOS. 1451-70

1451. ND 13585
Iraq Museum
Furniture element, right side and part of tenon broken. Some surface fragments missing. A cylindrical element above an outward-sloping area, decorated with two pairs of moulded ribs. The left edge of the cylinder is decorated with a rosette, damaged but once consisting of eight petals. There is a long tenon-type extension at the bottom. L. with tenon as preserved 11.4 cm. L. of element 6.6 cm. W. as preserved 5.5 cm. Th. of carved element 2.8 cm. Th. of tenon 1.3 cm.

1452. ND 9757
British School of Archaeology
Moulding, essentially hemi-cylindrical, left side broken off. Many surface fragments missing, surface pitted. The piece is decorated with an elaborate moulding about one third of the way down. A wide curved moulding is set between pairs of finer bands. Above this is a band of rudimentary leaf-moulding. L. 9.9 cm. W. 5.9 cm. Th. 2.0 cm.

1453. ND 9161
Iraq Museum
Curved moulding, essentially hemi-cylindrical. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Two rows of circular or oval mouldings framed by finer bands, four above and five below, above a smooth, outward-curving area. Back, curving area at base/top, and dowel socket in centre, D. 1.1 cm. H. 11.2 cm. W. 6.5 cm. Th. 3.1 cm. Although different in details of design, No. 1453 must have been used in the same way as No. 1454, see p. 25 above.

1454. ND 9173A and B
British School of Archaeology
Curved moulding, essentially hemi-cylindrical. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Large fragment from smooth curving area restored in wax: the small fragment at the right, measuring 5.2 × 3.6 × 1.2 cm., probably belonged in this area. The object consists of a series of curving bands, the central one with scalloped edges, separated from each other by pairs of circular ribs. The back is flat, with a key-hole slot and with a curved area at the top/bottom. H. 13.5 cm. Max. W. 6.2 cm. Min. W. 4.0 cm. Th. 3.5 cm.

For identical pieces see Arslan Tash, no. 93, Pl. XLIV; Khorsabad II, p. 97, Pl. 56, Nos. 69-70; and see p. 25 above.

1455. ND 10324
Iraq Museum, IM 65272
Curved moulding, essentially hemi-cylindrical. Some surface fragments missing, some iron stains, back not preserved. A row of convex circles, carved in high relief, is set between bands of horizontal, rolled mouldings. There were originally three and a half circles, of which only two and a half survive. The rim at the top curves out and is decorated with mouldings. Below the circles, there is a wide curving band with two narrower bands and a smooth outward-curving area ending in a plain rim. H. 14.0 cm. W. 10.2-11.0 cm. Th. as preserved 3.9 cm.

See p. 25 above.

1456. ND 9723
Iraq Museum
Plates 390 and 391
Moulding in the shape of a stylized capital, consisting originally of ten fronds rising from horizontal mouldings round the base. The piece is poorly preserved. Some of the fronds have broken off, others are damaged, while only four survive in a fairly complete condition. Most of the surface is badly pitted and worn. In the base there is a tenon slot, c. 1.3 cm. square, pierced transversely by a dowel hole, D. 0.4 cm. for a transverse locking pin. There is a central depression and a dowel hole in the top. H. 7.5 cm. W. of fronds 8.4 cm. W. of base 3.7 cm.

A smaller version, serving as a handle, occurs in the Burnt Palace (Barnett, C.N.I., S.270, Pl. LXXIX); and see p. 25 above.

1457. ND 13595
Iraq Museum
Part of a circular furniture leg, rounded exterior, squared interior. Surface pitted and poorly preserved with much flaked off. The design consists of three sections, a rounded moulding at the bottom, a row of voluted 'capitals' with 'petals', and parts of a stylized tree and a guilloche design. Of the tree, indications remain of two sets of volutes. A lily flower grows from the bottom left. The twisted guilloche, set vertically, is placed to the left of the tree. The interior of the piece is poorly preserved, though traces remain of several worn fitter's marks, and there is a fitter's mark on the base. Fitter's marks: the marks on the inside are illegible; on the base, perhaps the letter gimmel. H. 12.1 cm. W. 6.3 cm. Th. 1.8 cm. D. 6.0 cm.

See p. 25 above.

1458. ND 9174
Iraq Museum, IM 69977
Part of a cylindrical moulding. Surface pitted and speckled with black, some fragments missing. At the top a circular peg, D. 2.7 cm., pierced transversely by a dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm. The upper part of the cylinder is plain, though the lower
section is decorated with cloisons, which may represent either locks of hair or wingtips? Half of the lower cylinder is cut away on a diagonal plane to form a large rectangular tenon with mitred sides and perforated by a dowel hole. H. with peg 10.9 cm. H. of cylinder 9.0 cm. D. 5.2 cm.

1459. ND 9466 Plate 394
Iraq Museum, IM 65225
A spade-shaped (?) element, top of 'handle' broken off. The surface is poorly preserved and pitted with some black speckling. Many fragments are missing from the centre of the 'handle' and from the bottom centre and edges of the 'spade', partially restored in wax. The bottom of the 'spade' is slightly thinner than the decorated zone above and forms a tenon extending the width of the piece. It is perforated by two dowel holes, D. 0.6 cm., and a dowel was also cut into the thickness of the right side, left side not preserved. H. with tenon as preserved 18.5 cm. H. of object as preserved 15.5 cm. W. at base 11.6 cm. W. of 'handle' 2.2-3.8 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

The area at the bottom is left plain. Above are three rows of an overlapping scale design. The handle must once have been flanked by a pair of rampant goats(?), of which only the forelegs survive, carved about half-way up. Their hindlegs presumably balanced on the top of the spade, while their heads, necks and bodies must have been freestanding. The edge of the handle is outlined with modelled lines, single above the forelegs and double below.

1460. ND 7799 Plates 392 and 393
British School of Archaeology
Element with three curving sides and a fourth straight side. It is pierced by two circles with mitred edges opening onto the straight side. The diameter of the circles is 2.2 cm. L. 13.1 to 8.7 cm. H. 6.2 to 3.2 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

1461a. ND 10407 Plate 392
Iraq Museum, IM 65316
1461b. ND 10408 Plate 393
British School of Archaeology
Two identical mouldings probably intended to fit together. Each piece has a broad, semi-elliptical knob at the other extremity. The central areas are roughly semi-circular in section, and perforated by rectangular slots which coincide half-way through with dowel holes bored from the flat backs. The outer edges of the semi-elliptical ends are decorated with narrow bands of incised, diagonal hatching. Carved in the thickness of these ends are pairs of rectangular slots, cut at right angles, and held by dowel holes above.

ND 10407 is the better preserved of the pair, though some fragments are missing from the end and surface. The tenon slot measures 1.5 x 0.5 and the dowel, D. 0.6 cm. The back is striated. L. 11.2 cm. W. 3.2 cm. Th. 2.4 cm.

ND 10408. Fragments missing from surface and semi-elliptical end. The central slot measures 1.2 x 0.5 cm., the dowel, D. 0.6 cm. L. 11.2 cm. W. 3.3 cm. Th. 2.4 cm.

1462. ND 10419 Plate 395
Iraq Museum, IM 65320
Plaque with flat top, curving sides, and slightly pointed base.

The design consists of six rows of mouldings curving down to the centre. At the centre top there is a short feathered frond? At each end there is a plain circle, perforated by dowel holes, D. 0.9 cm., presumably for the attachment of separate pieces. Back, slightly striated with fitter's mark. Fitter's mark: letter ginel. L. 14.5 cm. H. 4.9 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

1463. ND 9691 Plate 397
Iraq Museum
Curved moulding, possibly part of a bowl, essentially hemispherical, fragmentary. Damaged edges and surface fragments missing. These iron stains. It has a tall neck with flat lip above a wide convex moulding. Around the base a narrow band of incised herringbone decoration. A dowel hole, with the dowel in situ, perforates the bowl in the herringbone design. L. as preserved 10.0 cm. H. as preserved 5.6 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

1464. ND 9418 Plate 396
Iraq Museum, IM 65222
An oval 'napkin ring', virtually complete. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Triple frame at top and bottom. H. 4.6 cm. W. 4.8 cm. In section 2.7 cm.

The piece bears a symmetrical design on both faces, consisting of a central pillar surmounted by a palmette, flanked by plumes. The pillars differ slightly. One is bound by three bands; the other, also bound by three bands, has a number of loops bound into the pillar.

1465. ND 9679 Plate 395
British School of Archaeology
Hemi-cylindrical furniture moulding with mitred sides. Surface poorly preserved. Double moulded rim at top and bottom and curving moulding in centre. In one side there is a concave groove running diagonally through the thickness of the ivory. L. 10.5 cm. H. 5.5 cm. Th. 1.8 cm. D. c. 12.0 cm.

1466. ND 9678 Plate 395
British School of Archaeology
Curved furniture moulding. Surface poorly preserved. Double moulded rim at the top. Drilled into the top and bottom are pairs of dowel sockets, D. 0.5 cm. Another dowel hole, D. 0.8 cm., is drilled through the piece. L. as preserved 10.5 cm. H. 4.3 cm. Th. 2.0 cm. D. c. 12.0 cm.

1467. ND 9756 Plate 396
Iraq Museum
Curved section of moulding, with wide frame at top and bottom, each consisting of two narrower ribs enclosing a wider band. The plain band in the centre is slightly convex and is perforated by a dowel hole, D. 0.6 cm. Some surface fragments missing. Mitred sides. L. 5.2 cm. H. 4.3 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

1468. ND 9108 Plate 396
British School of Archaeology
Curved section of moulding. Some edge and surface fragments missing, much grey speckling. Wide frame at top and bottom, each consisting of two narrow ribs enclosing a wider band. The plain band in the centre is slightly convex. Sides strongly
mitred. The base has a trapezoidal ledge cut into it. Back flat. Max. L. as preserved 5.3 cm. H. 4.5 cm. Th. 1.8 cm.

1469. ND 9107  Plate 396
Iraq Museum
Curved section of moulding. Fragments missing from bottom right, some surface pitting. Wide frame at top and bottom consisting of two curved ribs. The plain band in the centre is slightly convex and is perforated by a large dowel hole, D. 0.7 cm. The flat back is striated. Max. L. as preserved 4.5 cm. H. 4.2 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

SECTION XXII: MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS, NOS. 1470-1572

1470. ND 9096  Plate 397
British School of Archaeology
Fragment with a curving outline, broken at left and bottom. Surface pitted with fragments missing. All that survives of the design is a single large claw or fang(?), outlined by two raised mouldings at the end of the claw. Back flat, striated. H. as preserved 6.5 cm. W. as preserved 4.5 cm. Th. 2.0 cm.

1471. ND 9712  Plate 397
British School of Archaeology
Irregular fragment, with curving face, pierced at one edge by a tenon slot. There is a horizontal line incised above the base, and other lines are lightly scratched on the surface. H. as preserved 12.8 cm. W. as preserved 6.0 cm. Th. 2.5 cm.

1472. ND 10730  Plate 397
Iraq Museum
Fragmentary plaque, one side broken off, possibly originally oval or circular, perhaps a lid. On one edge next to the break is a small broken projection with a transverse rectangular slot. Some surface fragments missing. D. 9.5 cm. Projection as preserved 0.4 cm. W. 7.2 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

1473. ND 13228  Plate 399
Iraq Museum
Fragment, three damaged edges, many surface and edge fragments missing. Front, three pointed, tapering shapes, cf. No. 1474 for similar fragment. One dowel hole perforates panel, traces of a second dowel hole on edge and of keyhole slot. Back, criss-cross striations. H. as preserved 7.2 cm. W. as preserved 8.9 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

1474. ND 13229  Plate 399
Iraq Museum
Fragment, three damaged edges, many surface and edge fragments missing. Front, two pointed tapering shapes, above band with diagonal lines, for similar fragment cf. No. 1473. One dowel hole perforates panel, traces of two keyhole slots. Back, criss-cross striations. H. as preserved 6.4 cm. W. as preserved 8.0 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

1475. ND 9421  Plate 398
British School of Archaeology
Plaque with convex surface and flat back. Some surface fragments missing. The design consists of a central plait flanked by two diagonally fluted bands. H. 8.5 cm. W. 5.4 cm.

1476. ND 9420  Plate 398
Iraq Museum, IM 65198
Panel, much of surface at right missing or shaved off. Some surface pitting, iron stain. The design consists of overlapping lozenges with slightly curving sides. Back, striated with two keyhole slots, L. 4.2 cm., poorly preserved. H. 4.9 cm. W. 12.5 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

1477. ND 13119  Plate 398
Iraq Museum
Rectangular plaque, perforated by dowel hole, with a central rib flanked by deeply incised diagonal lines. Flat back. L. 4.0 cm. W. 1.9 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

1478. ND 13581  Plate 398
Iraq Museum
a. Moulding with curving surface and flat base, much of back broken off, surface poorly preserved. Surface decorated with parallel modelled ribs. Trace of dowel hole. L. as preserved 10.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm.

b. Fragment from similar curving moulding with flat base. Surface decorated with parallel lines. L. as preserved 8.0 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm.

1479. ND 9748  Plate 400
Iraq Museum
Triangular piece, with two edges with drill marks and a striated back. L. 5.5 cm. W. 3.0 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

1480. ND 9154  Plate 400
British School of Archaeology
Triangular piece with two serrated edges and a striated back. L. 4.4 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

1481. ND 9099  Plate 400
British School of Archaeology
Triangular piece with a triangular section, the thickness of the latter decreasing with the taper of the outline, so that the appearance resembles that of a triangular-sectioned arrow head. The widest side is covered with an incised design. Tenon slot at base. H. 6.0 cm. W. 3.0 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

1482. ND 9699  Plate 400
Iraq Museum, IM 72081
Conical element with curving base. In the base a small rectangular slot and two small drilled holes. Iron stains, striated surfaces. H. 6.7 cm. W. 5.0 cm. Th. 3.5 cm.

1483. ND 9657  Plate 400
Iraq Museum
Curved plaque, some edge and surface fragments missing. Carved in low relief on the convex surface is a waved band between an elongated U-shaped band. In the reverse a tenon slot. H. as preserved 16.2 cm. W. as preserved 6.1 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.
1448. ND 9177
Iraq Museum
Plain moulding of rectangular outline and curved section with seven short incised lines above a dowel hole on one edge. One corner broken off, iron stains. Back, vertical striations.
L. 10.5 cm. W. 4.9 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

1448. ND 13301
Iraq Museum
Curving element with convex surface, ends broken. Two incised triangles, a large dowel hole, D. 0.9 cm., and traces of another incised triangle(?) at one end. An iron pin is still in situ near the dowel hole.
L. as preserved 10.6 cm. W. as preserved 3.9 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

1446. ND 9162
Iraq Museum
Curved plain element with one shaped end, the other not preserved. Some surface pitting, many iron stains. Plain outlined rim and a large dowel hole, D. 0.6 cm.
L. as preserved 7.5 cm. W. as preserved 5.5 cm. Th. as preserved 1.7 cm.

1447. ND 9560
British School of Archaeology
Plain moulding with one convex and one flat surface. Approximately trapezoidal with a rectangle excised from one corner. Two lines incised on flat surface, convex surface striated.
L. 5.5 cm. W. 4.8 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

1448. ND 9742
Iraq Museum
Plain fitting with convex surface and flat back. Two dowel holes in one side.
L. 8.0 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

1449. ND 9115
Iraq Museum
Curved plain trapezoidal plaque. Two narrow mouldings at sides. On the flat back a groove of triangular form runs inward from the wider of the parallel sides.
H. 3.0 cm. W. 2.3–1.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1450. ND 9125
Iraq Museum
Plain trapezoidal plaque, one corner missing. Illegible fitter's mark on back.
Max. L. as preserved 11.3 cm. L. at top 7.4 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

1451. ND 9164
Iraq Museum
Plain trapezoidal plaque. Fragments missing from the corners, which served as tenons. Plain raised frame along three sides of long side. Two tenon slots cut into back. Fitter's mark on one side.
Fitter's mark: letter shin lightly incised.
Max. L. as preserved 11.2 cm. W. 2.8 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

1452. ND 9560
British School of Archaeology
Plain curved moulding. The one preserved edge is framed by a massive beading whose upper surface is flat and whose rounded edges project about 0.3 cm. from either side of the rest of the piece. Two dowel sockets, D. 0.4 cm., have been drilled into the flat surface of this beading.
L. as preserved c. 15.8–12.5 cm. W. as preserved 3.2 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.

1493. ND 9550
Iraq Museum
Plain moulding with a triangular section and tapering sides. Some edge and surface fragments missing. The thickness of the object increases in proportion to its decrease in width. There are three dowel holes, D. 0.5 cm., at the wider end. On the reverse a fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: the letter arc.
L. 8.1 cm. Max W. 4.2 cm. Max. Th. 1.1 cm.

1444. ND 9683
British School of Archaeology
Plain 'spear-shaped' moulding with a raised central rib. Some edge and surface fragments missing. The piece is perforated by a dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm., in the 'blade' area, the bottom of which is roughened and deeply incised with a fitter's mark.
Fitter's mark: the letter beeh followed by another sign which could be 'ayn, or, if the descending stroke belongs to it, pe.
L. 8.1 cm. Max W. 3.3 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

1495. ND 9745
British School of Archaeology
Loop-handle, a U-shaped tube terminating in a tenon. Much grey speckling.
L. with tenon 3.3 cm. L. of loop 2.2 cm. W. 1.8 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

1446. ND 9116
Iraq Museum
Plain rectangular plaque with two low knobs projecting from the corners of one of the short sides.
L. 3.7 cm. W. 3.3 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1497. ND 9126
Iraq Museum
Plain rectangular plaque with a rectangular projection on one side. The edges of the side with the projection are mitred.
Back striated.
Max L. 6.1 cm. W. 4.6 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

1498. ND 13065
Iraq Museum
A plain rectangular plaque or ‘door’ with two hinges. Dowel hole, D. 0.2 cm., in centre of opposite edge to hinges. Both faces smooth.
L. 6.2 cm. W. 5.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm. Hinges. H. 0.6 cm. W. 0.3 cm.

1499. ND 9660
Iraq Museum
Plain rectangular plaque, fragments from two corners missing.
Back, diagonal striations.
L. 9.4 cm. W. 3.6 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.
1500. ND 9693
Iraq Museum
Plain rectangular panel. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some iron stains. Tenons project from the short ends. L. with tenons 9.8 cm. L. of panel 8.7 cm. W. 2.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

1501. ND 13520
Iraq Museum
Plain rectangular panel, broken at one end. Some surface fragments missing. Plain on top and bottom, sides decorated with galillee bands. L. with tenons as preserved 11.5 cm. L. as preserved 10.1 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

1502. ND 9147
British School of Archaeology
Plain rectangular plaque. Some edge fragments missing, some surface pitting. Thin narrow tenons at short ends. L. with tenons 9.0 cm. L. of plaque 8.4 cm. W. 1.6 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

1503. ND 9694
British School of Archaeology
Plain rectangular plaque, fragmentary. Some edge and surface fragments missing. At either of the short ends is a short tenon, that on the left is only partially preserved. L. with tenons 8.7 cm. L. of plaque 7.6 cm. W. 2.7 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

1504. ND 9685
Iraq Museum
Plain rectangular plaque with raised rectangle in the centre, perforated by two dowel holes, D. 0.8 cm. Surface poorly preserved. L. 15.4 cm. W. 3.4 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

1505. ND 9686
British School of Archaeology
Plain rectangular plaque with raised centre. Some edge and surface fragments missing, some surface pitting. Two dowel holes, each drilled twice so that their outline is that of a figure eight, perforate the plaque. L. 19.2–18.4 cm. W. 3.9–2.9 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.

1506. ND 9687
British School of Archaeology
Plain rectangular plaque with raised rectangular centre. Many edge and surface fragments missing. The piece is perforated by three rectangular tenon slots, c. 3.0 × 1.2 cm. Back striated. L. 32.5–28.9 cm. W. 7.0–4.9 cm. Th. 3.7 cm.

1507. ND 9614
Iraq Museum
Rectangular plaque, one surface carved into three parallel, rectangular segments which run the length of the plaque and have slanted surfaces. Three dowel holes, D. 0.4 cm., have been drilled obliquely through one side of the object, passing through the edge and back of the piece. They are equi-distant. In the reverse are two dowel holes, D. 0.4 cm. L. 12.5 cm. W. 2.6 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

1508. ND 9684
British School of Archaeology
Rectangular plaque, one surface carved into three parallel, rectangular segments with slanted surfaces. Many surface fragments missing. Three dowel holes, D. 0.4 cm., have been drilled obliquely through one side of the object, passing through the edge and back of the piece. They are equi-distant. In the reverse are two dowel sockets, D. 0.4 cm. L. 12.1 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

1509. ND 9615
British School of Archaeology
Rectangular plaque, one surface carved into three parallel, rectangular segments which run the length of the plaque and have slanted surfaces. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Two dowel holes, D. 0.4 cm., perforate the plaque, one at each end. L. 13.1 cm. W. 2.1 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

1510. ND 9616
Iraq Museum
Rectangular plaque, one surface carved into three parallel, rectangular segments with slanted surfaces. Many surface fragments missing. Two dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., perforate the plaque, one at each end. On the reverse a fitter's mark. Fitter's mark: the letter güm. L. 11.6 cm. W. 2.2 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

1511. ND 13063
Iraq Museum
Rectangular piece with a square section, broken at right. Two carved faces, two plain. Some black speckling. Cloisonné: the alternate rectangles were inlaid. The decorated faces were carved with a design of three rows of rectangles, alternately a raised ivory section or an inlaid cylinder. Raised narrow plain frame at edges. H. 1.0 cm. W. 0.9 cm. L. as preserved 2.5 cm.

1512. ND 13064
Iraq Museum
Long piece, almost square in section. Some surface fragments missing. Three plain surfaces, the fourth decorated with a row of rectangles, inlaid. Long horizontal rectangles were separated by three small rectangles, set vertically. Tenons on each of the short ends, and cut vertically into the thickness of the ivory, two long narrow tenon slots. Fitter's marks on the back, not illustrated. L. with tenons 13.2 cm. L. 11.9 cm. W. 1.2 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

1513. ND 13296
Iraq Museum
Rectangular piece, almost square in section. Some edge and surface fragments missing. Three plain surfaces, the fourth decorated with a zig-zag pattern, originally inlaid but poorly preserved. Tenon slot, 0.6 × 0.4 × 0.6 cm., in complete end. Fitter's mark on smooth back beside tenon slot, not illustrated. L. as preserved 5.9 cm. W. 2.3 cm. Th. 1.0 cm.

1514. ND 13197
Iraq Museum
Rectangular piece, almost square in section, one end broken off, some edge and surface fragments missing. Two of the sides have raised edges decorated with a herringbone pattern.
On the inner edge there is a deep, wide tenon slot, 3.3 x 2.2 cm.
L. as preserved 13.4 cm. W. 4.2 cm. Th. 2.6 cm.

PLAIN PLAQUES AND DISCS

1515. ND 9120
Iraq Museum
Plain diamond-shaped plaque, perforated by a central dowel hole. D. 0.5 cm. Incised line along one edge.
H. 4.2 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1516. ND 9121
British School of Archaeology
Plain diamond-shaped plaque, perforated by a central dowel hole. D. 0.3 cm. One corner broken off.
H. 5.3 cm. W. 2.6 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1517. ND 9122
Iraq Museum
Plain rectangular plaque, perforated by a central dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm.
L. 1.8 cm. W. 1.7 cm. Th. 0.4 cm.

1518. ND 9148
Iraq Museum
Plain rectangular plaque, perforated by a central dowel hole, D. 0.4 cm.
L. 5.5 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1519. ND 9151
British School of Archaeology
Rectangular plaque with convex surface, perforated by a central dowel hole, D. 0.6 cm.
L. 3.5 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

1520. ND 9149
British School of Archaeology
Plain rectangular plaque, perforated by a central dowel hole, D. 0.8 cm. Back striated.
L. 4.5 cm. W. 3.9 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1521. ND 9709
British School of Archaeology
Plain rectangular plaque. Back striated.
L. 2.5 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

1522. ND 9123
British School of Archaeology
Plain strip of irregular outline, perforated by three dowel holes, each containing the remnants of ivory dowels, D. 0.3 cm. Back striated.
L. 11.0 cm. W. 2.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

1523. ND 9145
British School of Archaeology
Plain semi-circular plaque. Back striated.
H. 2.8 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

1524. ND 9146
Iraq Museum
Plain semi-circular plaque.
H. 2.5 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 0.3 cm.

1525. ND 9715
Iraq Museum
Forty-four plain assorted inlay discs varying in diameter from 3.3 cm. (maximum) to 1.9 cm. (medium) to 0.8 cm. (minimum). Six of the discs are perforated centrally.

HEMI-CYLINDRICAL BEADINGS

1526. ND 9124
British School of Archaeology
Plain beading with convex face, one end terminating in a vertical, the other in an oblique plane. Back, striated.
L. 4.8 W. 3.8 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

1527. ND 9129
British School of Archaeology
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading.
L. 3.4 cm. W. 3.3 cm. Th. 1.4 cm.

1528. ND 9706
British School of Archaeology
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading. At one end two circular hollows and a fitter's mark, at the other end a circular hollow and incised lines, continued on base.
Fitter's marks: stelae ginnel and sade with an x scratched below.
L. 3.8 cm. W. 2.7 cm. Th. 1.5 cm.

1529. ND 9695
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading. At either end and on the convex surface the piece is decorated with a thin shallow groove. Many surface fragments missing, iron stain. Back striated.
L. 10.5 cm. W. 3.4 cm. Th. 2.2 cm.

1530. ND 9133
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading. Base flat with rectangular tenon slot, 1.3 x 0.6 cm.
L. 4.2 cm. W. 2.7 cm. Th. 2.9 cm.

1531. ND 9754
British School of Archaeology
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading. Base flat with two small slots.
L. 2.2 cm. W. 2.2 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

1532. ND 9755
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading. Base flat and striated. Sides drilled near base with dowel holes, D. 0.5 cm.
L. 2.5 cm. W. 2.3 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

1533. ND 9128
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading, with a dowel socket, D. 0.9 cm., in the centre of the base.
L. 3.1 cm. W. 2.9 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.
1534. ND 9127
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading, with a dowel socket, D. 0.4 cm., in the centre of the base.
L. 4.0 cm. W. 3.1 cm. Th. 1.9 cm.

Plate 411

1535. ND 9132
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading, with two dowel sockets, D. 0.6 cm., in the base and a third in one end. On edge of the end with the socket, three scallop-shaped chippings.
L. 5.9 cm. W. 1.8 cm. Th. 1.9 cm.

Plate 412

1536. ND 9130
British School of Archaeology
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading with two dowel sockets, D. 0.7 cm. in the base, on which traces of striations survive. One dowel hole, D. 0.6 cm., in one end.
L. 6.0 cm. W. 1.7 cm. Th. 1.6 cm.

Plate 413

1537. ND 9131
British School of Archaeology
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading with two dowel sockets, D. 0.7 cm. in the base, striated, and one, D. 0.8 cm., in one end.
L. 6.4 cm. W. 1.7 cm. Th. 1.9 cm.

Plate 413

1538. ND 9667
British School of Archaeology
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading, some surface pitting, iron stain. Two dowel sockets, D. 0.7 cm., with deeper central drill holes, in the base, the surface of which is not preserved.
L. 6.0 cm. W. 2.1 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.

Plate 413

1539. ND 9666
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading with two dowel sockets, D. 0.8 cm. in the base. Fragment broken from top.
L. 7.5 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Plate 413

1540. ND 9150
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by a central dowel hole, D. 0.6 cm.
L. 3.4 cm. W. 2.7 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Plate 413

1541. ND 9144
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by two dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm.
L. 6.2 cm. W. 1.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Plate 413

1542. ND 9140
British School of Archaeology
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by two dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm.
L. 7.5 cm. W. 1.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Plate 413

1543. ND 9142
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by two dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm.
L. 7.6 cm. W. 1.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Plate 413

1544. ND 9141
British School of Archaeology
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by two dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm. Some fragments missing.
L. 7.6 cm. W. 1.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Plate 413

1545. ND 9143
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by two dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm.
L. 8.3 cm. W. 1.0 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

Plate 413

1546. ND 9139
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by three dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm.
L. 7.9 cm. W. 1.0 cm. Th. 0.8 cm.

Plate 413

1547. ND 9138
British School of Archaeology
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by three dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm.
L. 8.5 cm. W. 1.0 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

Plate 413

1548. ND 9137
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by three dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm.
L. 7.3 cm. W. 1.4 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

Plate 413

1549. ND 9135
British School of Archaeology
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by three dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm.
L. 7.4 cm. W. 1.4 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Plate 413

1550. ND 9136
British School of Archaeology
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by three dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm.
L. 7.5 cm. W. 1.6 cm. Th. 1.3 cm.

Plate 413

1551. ND 9134
Iraq Museum
Plain hemi-cylindrical beading perforated by three dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm.
L. 7.8 cm. W. 1.5 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Plate 413

MISCELLANEOUS

1552. ND 13579
Iraq Museum
Long plain piece, one surface not preserved, line of eight small drill holes, D. 0.2 cm., along one side. One side angled.
L. as preserved 19.5 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 1.2 cm.

Plate 414

1553. ND 13580
Iraq Museum
Long element, circular in section, one end broken, the other cut obliquely and striated.
L. as preserved 11.9 cm. D. 1.8 cm.

Plate 414
1554. ND 9711
British School of Archaeology
Cylinder, heavily coloured with orange-brown paint, with a
dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm., drilled into the thickness at each end
and with a diminutive tenon slot in one side.
L. 1.8 cm. D. 1.3 cm.

1555. ND 9119
Iraq Museum
Cylinder, with a dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm. drilled into the
thickness of each end and a cruciform tenon slot in one side.
L. 2.5 cm. D. 1.0 cm.

1556. ND 9692
British School of Archaeology
Cylinder, the centre hollowed out in a roughly circular form.
L. 2.9 cm. External D. 5.4 cm. Internal D. 2.3 cm. Th. 0.9 cm.

1557. ND 9152
Iraq Museum
Cylinder, perforated at either end by a dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm.
L. 8.0 cm. External D. 2.5 cm. Internal D. 1.5 cm.

1558. ND 9668
British School of Archaeology
Hollow hemi-cylindrical moulding perforated at either end by
a dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm.
L. 8.7 cm. H. 1.4 cm. W. 2.3 cm. Th. 0.7 cm.

1559. ND 9669
Iraq Museum
Hollow hemi-cylindrical moulding with angled ends perfor-
ated at either end by a dowel hole, D. 0.6 cm.
L. 9.7 cm. H. 1.4 cm. W. 2.4 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1560. ND 9696
Iraq Museum
Plain, approximately oval moulding with a flat base, perfo-
Rated horizontally. This perforation is circular, D. 1.2 cm., at
the lower straight end, but at the higher end with a sloping
plane the opening is five-sided. The straight end has a few
short incised lines near the base. The state of preservation is
poor.
L. 7.2 cm. H. 3.6 cm. W. 3.3 cm.

1561. ND 9753
Iraq Museum
Semi-circular boss, with a dowel, D. 0.3 cm., in the flat base.
D. 1.4 cm. H. 0.9 cm.

1562. ND 9752
British School of Archaeology
Semi-circular boss, with a dowel, D. 0.5 cm., in the flat base.
Edge fragment missing. Small hole in top.
D. 1.3 cm. H. 0.6 cm.

1563. ND 9102
Iraq Museum
Hemispherical boss with a circular boring, D. 0.6 cm., at the
centre of its flat side.
D. 3.1 cm. H. 1.1 cm.

1564. ND 9101
British School of Archaeology
Hemispherical boss with a circular boring, D. 0.7 cm, at the
centre of its flat side. Edge fragments missing.
D. 3.2 cm. H. 0.8 cm.

1565. ND 9718
Iraq Museum
Section of cylindrical element, broken at sides and top, and
with no original surface on the exterior. The exterior is drilled
with a variety of holes of varying sizes and depths, and also has
a deep, diagonal groove across one end. There is a tenon slot
cut into the top. A small area of original surface on the interior
suggests that it was once smooth.
H. as preserved 19.1 cm. W. as preserved 13.3 cm. Th. 2.7 cm.

1566. ND 8198
Iraq Museum
Plain ivory veneer, a curving frame from a furniture leg,
broken at top and bottom, perforated by seven dowel holes.
Three circular bosses remain in situ in the holes.
L. as preserved 25.6 cm. W. 3.5 cm. Th. 0.5 cm.

1567. ND 9678
British School of Archaeology
A curved piece, crescentic in form, carved from bone or horn,
one end damaged. Surface poorly preserved. There are three
dowel sockets, D. 0.5 cm., drilled into the horn, and a fourth
at the damaged hollow end.
L. as preserved 10.5 cm. W. 4.2 cm. Th. 2.0 cm.

1568. ND 9112
Iraq Museum
A curved piece carved from bone or horn. The object is
essentially a curved and solid cylinder of oval section nar-
rowing to one end. Rectangular tenon slot perforated by
three dowel holes, D. 0.3 cm., at the wider end. The narrower
end is formed into a rectangular tenon with tapering sides,
perforated near its end.
L. 11.7 cm. W. 2.5 cm.

1569. ND 9113
British School of Archaeology
A curved piece carved from bone or horn. The wider end,
damaged, was once shaped to hold a tenon, held by dowels, of
which only traces survive of one dowel hole. The narrower end
is solid, traces survive of a tenon. Poorly preserved, iron
stains.
L. c. 11.0 cm. W. 2.5 cm. Th. 2.0 cm.

1570. ND 9111
Iraq Museum
A curved cylinder carved from bone or horn, and perforated
at each end by a dowel hole, D. 0.3 cm. Traces survive of a
tenon slot in the better preserved end. Fragments missing
from ends and surface, iron stains.
L. 13.2 cm. W. 3.3 cm. Th. 2.2 cm.

1571. ND 9156
British School of Archaeology
A curved cylinder carved from bone or horn with at one end
the remains of a tenon, and at the other a tenon slot and
perforation. Another dowel socket perforates the cylinder.
near the narrow end. Poorly preserved.  
L. 22.7 cm. W. 5.5 cm.

1572. ND 9155  
Iraq Museum
A curved cylinder carved from bone or horn with tenons at both ends, one rectangular in form, the other semi-circular. The rectangular tenon projects from a concave surface. The ends of both tenons were perforated. The cylinder was perforated diagonally by a dowel hole and has a line incised round the wider end.  
L. 20.6 cm. W. 4.3 cm. Th. 2.6 cm.

1573. ND 9665  
Plate 417
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, MMA 67.22.9.
A curved cylinder carved from bone or horn, the thinner end formed into a rectangular tenon, with a dowel hole, D. 0.5 cm., behind the tenon. The thicker end is broken off, though traces survive of a tenon slot. Some black speckling.  
L. 15.6 cm. W. 2.6 cm.
APPENDIX 1
SURFACE DIAGENESIS OF NIMRUD IVORIES

By Myra Shackley

The nature of the various surface 'mottlings' visible on many ivories from Fort Shalmaneser has occasioned comment since their discovery. Descriptions of these phenomena are varied: "Most of the ivories were stained black from the bitumen colloid which had been used to stick down the gold" (N. & R. II, p. 483); or "surface speckled with black stains" (I.N. I, pp. 2, 9 ff.). Laboratory analysis suggests that they result from interaction of the buried ivory with its sedimentary matrix. The blue-grey-black colouration, for example, is due to the formation of the mineral vivianite (hydrated iron phosphate Fe₃P₂O₇·8H₂O). Vivianite is a common diagenetic phenomenon in damp or poorly-aerated sites where there is plenty of organic debris for microbial attack. The iron from the surrounding sediments is rendered mobile under these reducing conditions and combines with phosphates derived from the organic material. Vivianite often forms within waterlogged flooddeeps and in the humic horizon of buried soils, sometimes visible as small lumps of white powder which turn into bright blue nodules on exposure to air, but it is most commonly seen as a blue bloom on iron objects, or as blue veining or blue nodules on organic materials.

Fresh ivory is composed of both an organic and inorganic fraction, namely collagen and hydroxyapatite (Ca₁₀(OH)₆(PO₄)₄). However, the Nimrud ivory has undergone a diagenetic structural change, since the inorganic fraction of available samples seems to be calcium phosphate rather than hydroxyapatite. This mineral change is a function of in situ weathering of the ivory both as a result of bone dissolution by environmental chemicals and changes in the nature of the mineral-protein bond. The formation of vivianite is a related diagenetic change, where phosphate from the ivory has reacted with iron from the surrounding mudbrick. The variable grey-blue-black motting of vivianite, often arranged in veined patterns as if mimicking the action of some fungus, is common on buried bone, especially on bones recovered from anaerobic depositional environments such as peat beds. It may be readily distinguished even by eye from the uniform grey or blue-grey colour of burnt ivory, although the difference can be quantified by an examination of the ivory microstructure in thin section.

The reddish-brown stains observable on some of the ivories are also the result of uptake of iron salts from the surrounding matrix, present as limonite (hydrus ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃·H₂O)) with associated clay minerals. This association between limonite and vivianite is very commonly observed in organic-rich sediments, and the characteristic brownish motting frequently occurs on buried bone. Although no precise description of the sedimentary matrix of Room SW 37 was given by Oates (Iraq 23, 1961) in his preliminary report, it would appear that the ivories were recovered from a jumbled and compacted mass of damp indurated mudbrick up to 2 m. in depth. Such burial conditions would encourage both limonite and vivianite formation on the ivories; the mixing ensuring that not all objects were in equal contact with the iron-rich mudbrick matrix, making the motting random both in quantity and quality.

APPENDIX 2
THE PREVENTIVE CARE OF THE NIMRUD IVORIES

By May Cassar

Simple preventive measures can be taken to avoid damage to ivory occurring as a result of hostile climatic display and storage conditions. The principal characteristic of ivory is that it is anisotropic, that is it has directional properties. It responds in a way similar to wood and bone, since it swells much more across the grain than along it. It is therefore easily damaged by changes in its environment.

In a dry atmosphere, that is below 45% Relative Humidity (RH), ivory, as an animal product containing a great deal of moisture, will contract and may split and warp. In damp conditions above 65% RH the absorption of moisture may cause the ivory to swell, and moulds and fungi are likely to grow. This situation is aggravated if the ivory is combined with another material, such as an adhesive, which responds differently to moisture changes. Should an object be made of several pieces of ivory, it may crack in fluctuating humidity, either because of the glue or because the material swells in different directions. It is important, therefore, that stable and constant conditions are maintained around such sensitive material. The lower safe RH level for ivory is 45% and the higher safe level is 65% (G. Thomson, The Museum Environment, 1978). Within this range a stable 55% RH should be maintained day and night, winter and summer.

The safe display and storage of ivory at the recommended constant RH of 55% can be achieved through the use of microclimates, both on museum display and as in a storage system devised for the collection of Nimrud ivories belonging to the British School of Archaeology in Iraq. This system consists of a number of sealable polyethylene boxes, the climate inside being controlled by the use of conditioned silica gel sachets of a known size. Silica gel is an inert material which can be conditioned either to stabilise or to dehumidify or humidify the atmosphere to the required RH. In this case the ambient conditions in the boxes were set at the 55% RH required by the ivory. The conditions inside may be monitored from the outside without opening the boxes by placing a Humidity Indicating Strip impregnated with a cobalt salt inside each box and facing outwards. Cobalt salt changes from a blue to a pink colour as conditions become more humid and vice-versa. The reading stabilises at the RH level found inside
the box. It should, however, be noted that these strips only provide a rough guide to conditions inside the box. The useful life of the climate created inside the boxes depends on how often it is disturbed by opening and shutting the box. If this is done quickly, in order to retrieve a piece of ivory for study, then little dilution of the air will take place and the microclimate will not be adversely affected. The success of this system of preventive conservation depends on the use of a sufficient quantity of silica gel and on the use of a well-constructed storage box or display case. Once exhausted, the silica gel will require reconditioning. In the School storage system, the bags of conditioned silica gel were placed at the bottom of the storage boxes. Wire trays, covered with unbleached calico, were set on top of the gel, the trays being carefully separated, so that they did not touch, and the ivories were placed on the calico.

This system of establishing a micro-climate can be easily adapted to a display case, should the ivories be exhibited in a museum situation. The sachet of silica gel can be hidden beneath or behind the display area within the sealed case, allowing the conditioned air to reach the artifacts through a perforated display board. The climate can again be monitored from outside the case through the use of the Humidity Indicating Strips. This system is in operation in the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts.

Ivory is known to embrittle with age in certain conditions and will lose its natural colouring on exposure to sunlight. The major effect of light is surface deterioration in the form of colour and strength change. However, ivory is known to go whiter on exposure to high levels of light. A maximum illumination of 150 lux is recommended.

If a breakage occurs, all fragments should be kept and not attempt made to glue the pieces together without the advice of a qualified conservator. The debate on a suitable adhesive continues, since none of the proprietary products currently available are satisfactory.

The passive care of the Nimrud ivories consists primarily of an awareness of the nature of the material of which they are made as well as a common sense and sensitive approach to their handling. Their long-term preservation, whether on display or in storage, requires the involvement of a qualified conservator to assist with the mechanisms of preventive conservation through a system of climate control.

APPENDIX 3

EQUESTRIAN BRIDLE HARNESS FROM SW 37

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APPENDIX 4
IVORIES FROM SW 37 BUT NOT LOCATED

Field numbers sometimes disappear from the object, having worn off, become illegible or broken off. Some pieces in the catalogue, which have lost their ND numbers, e.g. Nos. 360, 477, 521, may be among the ivories listed as ‘missing’. It is however, difficult to make an identification simply from a field register description.

ND 6342: Iraq Museum
Panel, poor condition, two bulls in high relief advancing right. L. about 15.0 cm. W. 5.2 cm.

ND 6430: British School of Archaeology
Fragments of palmette tree with blue incrustation. Longest piece 6.7 cm.

ND 6439: British School of Archaeology
Fragment of winged sphinx, high relief. L. 4.2 cm.

ND 6440: Iraq Museum
Fragment of lady facing left. H. 2.7 cm.

ND 6441: Iraq Museum
Fragment, male figure striding right. Traces of blue glass. Flowers between legs.

ND 7610: Iraq Museum

ND 7612: Iraq Museum
Fragment, crouching lion in the round. Flame markings on rump. Tenon socket on back and base. L. 11.5 cm. H. 7.2 cm.

ND 7692: Iraq Museum
Diamond similar to Nos. 1245-8. H. 5.4 cm. W. 3.6 cm.

ND 7700: British School of Archaeology
Miniature strip decorated with spiked circles. 2.5 × 0.8 cm.

ND 7735: Iraq Museum

ND 7804
Boss, fragmentary, with copper? peg driven through it, edge in ovipal curve. 4.2 × 3.2 cm.

ND 7809: Iraq Museum
Fragmentary plaque with a monkey seated to the right and a fragment of a hieroglyph. 6.4 × 4.5 cm.

ND 7810: Iraq Museum
Fragment of wig. 6.4 × 4.5 cm.

ND 7812: Iraq Museum
Fragment, wedjat eye in relief. 4.0 × 3.0 cm.

ND 7980: British School of Archaeology
Fragment from concave panel with outward curving sides, cf. Nos. 1251-72. Design almost obliterated, possibly griffins within the curving branches. 11.2 × 9.5 cm.

ND 7982: Iraq Museum
Plaque fragment. Plaster with voluted top and palmette at head. 11.0 × 4.5 cm.

ND 7984: Iraq Museum
Plaque fragment decorated with square panels, some plain, one with engraved 12-petaled rosette. 10.5 × 5.3 cm.

ND 7985: Iraq Museum
Plaque fragment, design partially obliterated, Egyptianizing. Ram-headed sphinx with sun disc advances right to cartouche, not preserved. 11.5 × 4.2 cm.

ND 7987: Iraq Museum
Statuette, fragmentary, head missing, similar to Nos. 1292-5. H. c. 16.7 cm.

ND 8031: Iraq Museum
Collar-shaped object, fragmentary, procession of bulls advancing right, only two survive. Probably similar to Nos. 258-66. H. 6.0 cm. D. 13.0 cm.

ND 8042: British School of Archaeology
Wing fragment with traces of blue inlays. 12.0 × 5.2 cm.

ND 8044: Iraq Museum
Openwork fragment. Hindquarters of a sphinx/griffin advancing right. 12.0 × 6.3 cm.

ND 8046: Iraq Museum
Fragment of bowl and part of a lion's claw, probably part of an oliphant, cf. No. 1370.

ND 8051: Iraq Museum
Fragments of cloisonné panels, inlaid with blue. All figures winged. Two falcon-headed humans, a youth, parts of a griffin, and stylized tree. Falcon-headed figure H. c. 11.0 cm. Tree. H. 7.8 cm.

ND 8052: Iraq Museum
Fragment with ram's head to left. H. 3.3 cm.

ND 8161: British School of Archaeology
Fragment of body of lion in the round. 33.0 × 16.0 cm.

ND 9114: Iraq Museum
Tusk fragment, perforated by dowel hole. 7.1 × 2.4 cm.

ND 9356: British School of Archaeology
Curved plaque, fragmentary. Winged sphinx to right with plant between legs. 4.2 × 3.8 cm.

ND 9362: Iraq Museum
Panel, Egyptianizing. Winged male figure, wearing Egyptian double crown, and holding a lotus and a winged uraeus crowned with a sun disc, faces left towards a child squatting on a lotus. The child wears a horned headdress with plumes, sun disc and uraei. Behind the winged figure a stylized tree. 5.9 × 5.8 cm.

ND 9413: Iraq Museum
Lion head, muzzle missing, eyes inlaid. Mane incised. Insides of ears and jaws show traces of staining with red. Top perforated by dowel hole, the back by rectangular tenon slot. 6.5 × 3.3 × 3.1 cm.

ND 9419: Iraq Museum
Rear section of female head, cf. Nos. 1277-9. Four tresses of hair down back. Chaplet or crown decorated with horizontal flutings bordered above and below by row of dots. 4.5 × 3.3 cm.

ND 9440: Iraq Museum
Fragment of bull carved in the round, cf. Nos. 268-77. 3.0 × 6.7 × 1.6 cm.
ND 9468: Iraq Museum
Trapezoidal plaque, the eegis of Bastet, crowned with horns and disc, and mounted on a field of papyrus, cf. No. 189. 6.4 x 4.8 cm.

ND 9494: Iraq Museum
Fragmentary male head, features badly worn, right side of head and tip of nose missing. Eyes, eyebrows and wig/headress, of which only a little survives, indistinct. Hair below headdress incised. Back of head grooved horizontally and vertically. 14.7 x 7.0 x 11.0 cm.

ND 9526
Assorted fragments.

ND 9553: British School of Archaeology
Fragment from right side of running paletante, cf. Nos. 810-48. 10.5 x 3.8 x 1.1 cm.

ND 9587: British School of Archaeology
Fragment from combat scene showing arm, hand and part of sword of figure facing right and striking downwards. The sword has a pommel similar to that on No. 1115 while the guard is curved in the form of opposed and conjoined lion's heads. 1.6 x 2.0 x 0.8 cm.

ND 9595: British School of Archaeology
Fragment of openwork panel. Hindquarters of sphinx/griffin with plant with lily and palmette flowers. The lower palmette and the body perforated by a dowel hole. 14.0 x 5.3 x 0.6 cm.

ND 9663: British School of Archaeology
Lion's tail with oval section. 8.6 x 1.5 cm.

ND 9664: British School of Archaeology
Curved furniture moulding, fragmentary, cf. No. 1570. 14.4 x 4.4 cm.

ND 9681: British School of Archaeology
Rectangular plaque, remains of tenons on short ends. 8.1 x 12.7 x 1.0 cm.

ND 9682: British School of Archaeology
Hemispherical furniture moulding, perforated by dowel socket. D. 3.0 cm. Th. 1.1 cm.

ND 9688: British School of Archaeology
Plain moulding, roughly rectangular in form. One curving surface, one flat, one edge bevelled. 12.3 x 7.5 x 3.1 cm.

ND 9716: British School of Archaeology
44 plain assorted inlay discs of ivory varying in diameter from 3.3 to 1.9 to 0.8 cm., cf. No. 1525.

ND 9739: British School of Archaeology
Poorly preserved fragmentary object, the left half of a female head in such a broken and pitted condition that only a pitted left eye and eyebrow remain, while the nose and mouth are merely suggested. 5.1 x 15.0 cm.

ND 9744: Iraq Museum
Rounded knob. 1.5 x 2.7 cm.

ND 9746: British School of Archaeology
Right half of female head, poorly preserved. Traces of necklace of several tiers. H. 5.3 cm. L. 15.0 cm.

ND 9751: Iraq Museum
Base, fragmentary, for four caryatid figures composed of two lions standing side by side and facing in opposite directions. On their backs four figures, standing back to back, formed a square. Two figures wear ankle-length robes, the other pair wore garments leaving the legs exposed. H. 7.8 cm. W. 6.4 cm. Th. 3.7 cm.

ND 9752: British School of Archaeology
Round, bun-shaped knob, circular in section, pierced transversely by a dowel hole. 1.1 x 1.3 x 0.6 cm.

ND 9758: British School of Archaeology
Body and head of a roaring lion, couchant, in the round, poorly preserved. Only the stump of one leg survives, the tail is missing, the mane is represented by incised lines, the eyes were inlaid. The top of the head is pierced by a dowel hole. W. 13.9 cm. H. 5.0 cm. Th. 3.9 cm.

ND 10513: Iraq Museum
Lion's right foreleg and paw in the round, probably a pair with No. 1421. The paw is pierced vertically by a dowel hole: stump of a rectangular tenon on back. 8.1 x 4.2 x 2.8 cm.

ND 11134: Iraq Museum
Rectangular openwork panel. Winged human-headed sphinxes face inwards towards a stylized tree. In the background a flowering lily tendril. The sphinx wears the Egyptian double crown upon the nemes headcloth and a uraeus collar. 11.5 x 8.4 cm.

ND 11139: Iraq Museum
Rectangular openwork panel. Two couchant ram-headed sphinxes face inwards towards a stylized tree. The forelegs of each sphinx are replaced by a pair of human arms. Both wear the Egyptian double crown. Above the back of each a lily tendril. Cf. Nos. 645-8. H. 4.6 cm. L. 12.1 cm.
APPENDIX 5
GLASS, STONE, SHELL AND METAL FROM SW 37

Glass, Shell and Stone Inlays

ND 8077: minute lapis lazuli head wearing wig with a perforated eye for incrustation. 1.1 × 0.9 cm.

ND 8092/3: miscellaneous collection of lapis lazuli tessellations of various shapes and sizes and a few shell pieces for incrustation.

ND 9507: fragment of shell inlay carved in the shape of a walled town with towers and a central gateway. 1.9 × 1.9 × 0.4 cm.

ND 10229/30: some approximately square pieces of opaque, dark blue glass inlay, each impressed with a rosette, traces of white paste in the petals. The pieces vary in size from c. 1.0 × 1.0 cm., c. 1.6 × 1.6 cm. to c. 1.8 × 1.8 cm. or even larger. See N. & R. II, p. 632, fig. 593, for similar pieces; and D. Barag, Catalogue of Western Asiatic Glass in the British Museum I (London, 1985), no. 53, pp. 71-2.

ND 10231/2: 24 pieces of opaque, dark blue glass inlay in the shape of a rough 'figure of eight'. H. c. 2.3-2.1 cm. See N. & R. II, p. 633, fig. 594, for similar inlay.

ND 10233/4: 22 'scale-shaped' pieces of opaque, dark blue glass inlay. W. c. 1.3-1.0 cm.

ND 10235/6: some complete and some broken feather-shaped pieces of opaque, dark blue glass inlay. The feathers are of varying lengths (c. 7.6-3.3 cm.) and widths (c. 1.0-0.2 cm.).

ND 10237/8: assorted inlay shapes of opaque, dark blue glass.

ND 10239/40: eight 'scale-shaped' pieces of yellow quartz frit inlay. W. 1.2 cm.

ND 10241/2: group of assorted inlay shapes of poor, bubbly, pale blue glass.

ND 10243/4: decomposed green, possibly originally red, glass inlay pieces in the form of miniature concave-sided triangles. W. c. 1.7-1.1 cm. See N. & R. II, p. 633, fig. 594 for similar inlay.

ND 10245/6: assorted inlay shapes of decomposed green glass.

ND 10247/8: eight assorted inlay shapes of clear rock crystal.

ND 10251/2: circular shell inlay pieces pierced centrally with two apertures in the form of a circle enclosed by a crescent, perhaps symbolising Sin and Shamash. The pieces are of two sizes, one D. c. 1.7 cm., the other 1.1 cm. Some fragments of identical but much larger pieces, D. c. 4.0-5.0 cm.

ND 10274: an inlay eye of black stone. 3.0 × 2.4 cm.

Glass Vessels and Plaques

ND 10249: greenish and manganese-mauve tinted glass fragments representing several glass vessels, some with moulded decoration. See D. Barag, ibid., no. 32, p. 63, nos. 36-8, pp. 64-5.

ND 10250: as above. Some fragments are published in N. & R. II, p. 416, fig. 345.

ND 10279: a thin glass plaque decorated with a stylized tree in black outline. 4.0 × 3.0 cm. Also a fragment of a similar plaque showing a wing. 2.6 × 4.0 cm. N. & R. II, p. 632.

ND 10280: thin, fragmentary, glass plaque decorated with a stylized tree in black outline. 3.4 × 4.0 cm. Also fragment of similar plaque with the lower part of a winged figure facing right. 2.6 × 4.0 cm.

Shell Objects, Assorted Beads

ND 10253: circular shell object, pierced centrally by a square aperture. D. 4.2 cm. Th. 0.6 cm.

ND 10254: oval shell object, pierced by three drill holes. 3.8 × 3.5 cm.

ND 10255/6: 20 assorted shell, blue quartz-frit and carnelian beads.

Stone

ND 6187: fragment of a white limestone bowl, deeply engraved with the figure of a warrior advancing left. 3.7 × 4.6 cm.

ND 10261: fragmentary calcite vessel in the shape of a plump headless quadruped with a short tail. 16.3 × 7.5 × 10.5 cm.

ND 10262-4: two white limestone finials, and a fragment, in the form of snarling lions' heads, eyes, nostrils and warts on nose originally inlaid. 6.8 × 5.9 × 5.9 cm.

ND 10265: white limestone fragment from head of crested griffin. 7.4 × 3.7 × 5.2 cm.

ND 10266: white stone fragment from head of a horse. 5.6 × 2.8 × 4.5 cm.

ND 10267: white stone fragment from a lily. 7.0 × 5.4 × 4.8 cm.

ND 10268: four stone floral fragments.

ND 10269-71: three white limestone rosettes with broad perforations in the centres. D. 7.9, 7.3 and 5.5 cm. Th. 2.6, 2.6 and 1.8 cm. respectively.
ND 10272: fragments similar to ND 10269-71.

ND 10273: hemispherical gaming piece? of milky brown stone. D. 2.2 cm. Th. 1.7 cm.

ND 10275/6: assorted stone and crystal fragments from vessels.

ND 10277/8: collection of carved white limestone mouldings representing lily petals, lotus flowers, knobs, etc.

Metal

ND 7541, 7544/5, 7701, 8102 and 8104: six iron arrowheads. L. varying between 12.6 (ND 7701) and 6.0 (ND 7541) cm.

ND 9268/9: 23 iron arrowheads with leaf-shaped blades, circular-sectioned stops, and square-sectioned tangs, varying in L. from 9.0-6.3 cm.

ND 9266/7: 11 plates of iron armour, each with squared base, rounded top and short rib down the centre, varying in L. from 7.7-3.5 cm.

ND 9270: small iron clamp or holdfast with looped top and splayed ends. 8.1 x 2.9 cm.

ND 9271: horseshoe-shaped iron object, formerly riveted at each end to a flat iron strip 1.5 cm. wide: main object 8.1 x 8.0 cm.

ND 8121: seven small copper bosses, D. c. 2.0-0.8 cms., fragment of a two-pronged copper clamp, and a small copper ring. D. 2.1 cm.

ND 9257/8: 40 circular copper studs with or without a flat marginal rim, D. c. 2.1-0.7 cm.

ND 9259: four scales of copper armour, each with a squared base and a rounded top and a short rib down the centre, L. c. 6.2-4.1 cm.
## APPENDIX 6

### INDEX OF NIMRUD EXPEDITION (ND) FIELD NUMBERS WITH THEIR CATALOGUE EQUIVALENTS

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APPENDIX 7
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