ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM
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EDITED BY
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REIGN OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL, 885-860 B.C.

33752

WITH FIFTY-THREE PLATES

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ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES

The Assyrian bas-reliefs and other sculptures illustrated by the plates of this volume were discovered by the late Sir A. H. Layard at Nimrud in 1845. The mound of Nimrud stands on the east bank of the river Tigris, about twenty miles to the south of the ruins of Nineveh, and marks the site of the ancient city of Kalkhu, the Kalakh, or Calah, of the Bible (Genesis x. 11), which was founded by Shalmaneser I, King of Assyria, about 1300 B.C. These monuments were made by Ashur-nasir-pal, King of Assyria from 885 to 860 B.C., and the greater number of them stand in the Nimrud Gallery in the same order as that in which they stood in the hall of the royal palace in the north-west quarter of Nimrud, in which they were originally placed. The statue of the king, the colossal lion, the large inscribed stele, the altar, &c., which were found in the temple of Ninib at Nimrud, could not, owing to the exigencies of space, be kept together in one room.

When Ashur-nasir-pal ascended the throne, the city founded at Calah by Shalmaneser I 'had fallen into decay, and lay prostrate, and was turned into mounds and heaps of ruins', and Nineveh was the capital of the Assyrian Empire. His early campaigns made him master of many countries, and produced much tribute, and when, probably about the sixth year of his reign, he determined to make Calah his capital instead of Nineveh, he transported thither large numbers of captives from all parts, and then began to rebuild the city thoroughly. He joined Calah to the Upper Zab river by means of a canal, and along the banks he planted orchards and vineyards. He rebuilt the city wall from its foundations, and built for himself a splendid
palace, which he 'adorned and made glorious', and provided with bronze-plated gates. Its chambers contained chairs of state made of costly woods, and were filled with the beautiful objects of all kinds, which he had obtained as spoil during his numerous campaigns. Ashur-nasir-pal was undoubtedly a great king, for he made himself to be feared in the countries to the north and north-west of Assyria, and along the Khabur river, and in Central Mesopotamia, the later Irak al-'Arabi, and he conquered Syria, and laid the foundation of the later Assyrian Empire on the coast of the Mediterranean. When he died, after a glorious reign of twenty-five years, he bequeathed Shalmaneser II, his son and successor, a settled kingdom, a powerful army, and great riches.

The reign of Ashur-nasir-pal marks an epoch in the history of the sculptor's art in Assyria, for under the powerful protection of this king it reached a height of excellence hitherto unknown. The colossal man-headed winged bulls and lions, which flanked the entrances to his palace and temple, attest the sculptor's skill in producing monuments of a striking and impressive character. The large bas-reliefs, especially those that represent the king and the man-headed, or eagle-headed, beings performing acts of worship, exhibit simplicity of design and reverence and dignity. On the other hand, the decorative designs on the breast and borders of the royal garments are very elaborate in character, as may be seen from Plates XLIX–LIII. In the smaller bas-reliefs, which illustrate military campaigns, the designs are, naturally, more crowded, but the spirited attitudes of the king and his soldiers faithfully indicate the movements of fighting men on the battle-field.

The scenes on a considerable number of the largest bas-reliefs appear to represent a kind of nature-worship, the full religious significance of which it is, at present, impossible to explain. The half-human figures, whether man-headed or eagle-headed, or two-winged or four-winged, seem to be of divine rank, but what powers of nature, or what gods or mythological beings they represent is unknown. The 'sacred tree' by which they are so often seen standing is, no doubt, the date-palm treated conventionally. In ancient
times, as in modern, the date-palm produced the staple food of the country
and, as Herodotus says (I. 193), supplied the natives with 'bread, wine, and
honey'. It is certain from the testimony of ancient writers that the
palm-tree was carefully cultivated in Mesopotamia and Egypt, and that the
process of the artificial fertilization of the palm was well known to the natives
of both countries. The facts about the subject published by Prof. E. Tylor—
see Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch., vol. xii (1890), pp. 383 ff.—prove it to be wellnigh
certain that the scenes on the bas-reliefs, in which the king and the winged
figures hold palm-spathe and pollen baskets, really represent the ceremonial
fertilization of the palm.

On many of the bas-reliefs horizontal lines of cuneiform characters are
cut across the figures of the king. These lines form a valuable inscription,
which, because of the large number of duplicate copies of it found on
sculptures, slabs, and stone tablets at Nimrud, is generally known as the
'Standard Inscription'. The reader who wishes to study the reign of
Ashur-nasir-pal may consult the official publication, Annals of the Kings of
Assyria, London, 1902, where he will find all the inscriptions of this king
edited, with transliterations and translations, by L. W. King, M.A., Litt.D.,
Assistant Keeper in the Department. The translation of the Standard
Inscription on pp. 22, 23 is reprinted from this work. Descriptions of the
smaller antiquities from Nimrud are given in the Guide to the Babylonian

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE,

DEPARTMENT OF EGYPTIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES,
BRITISH MUSEUM, JUNE 13, 1914.
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PLATE I.

Statue of Ashur-nasir-pal (son of Tukulti-Ninib, and grandson of Ashur-nirari), King of Assyria from 885 to 869 B.C. The king holds in each hand a symbol of power, or sovereignty; that in his right hand resembles the Egyptian sceptre (†), while that in the left is a mace. On the breast are cut eight lines of text recording his name and titles, and stating that he had conquered all the region from the Tigris to Mount Lebanon and the Great Sea (i.e. the Mediterranean). This is the only extant perfect Assyrian royal statue in the round. See Layard, Nineveh and Babylon, London, 1853, p. 361.

From the temple of Ninib at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 89.
Height 3 ft. 4 in.

PLATE II.

Stele sculptured with a figure of Ashur-nasir-pal, and with the emblems of the five great Assyrian gods, under whose protection it was placed. The cuneiform text on the back and sides records the more important conquests of this king. The stele was found with the stone altar (see tail-piece on p. 82) which now stands before it. See Layard, Nineveh and Babylon (plate facing p. 351).

From the entrance to the temple of Ninib at Calah (Nimrud). Assyrian Transept, No. 847.
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PLATE III.

Cuneiform inscription on the back and sides of the sculptured stele of Ashur-nasir-pal reproduced on Plate II. Assyrian Transept, No. 847.

PLATE IV.

Colossal winged, man-headed lion, with an inscription recording the name, titles, and conquests of Ashur-nasir-pal. See Layard, Nineveh and Its Remains, p. 68 f. Assyrian Transept, No. 841.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud).
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PLATE VI.

Colossal lion, with inscription recording the name, titles, and conquests of Ashur-nasir-pal. For an account of its discovery see Layard, Nineveh and Babylon, pp. 359 f.

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PLATE VII

1. Altar dedicated to the god Bēl, "the king of heaven, ... who dwelleth in the temple of Kānu." In the inscription upon it the king says that he dedicates it so that his life may endure and his days be long, and so that his successors and his country may enjoy prosperity.

From Tell Balawat. Nimrud Gallery, No. 71.
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2. Stone coffer with an inscription containing a summary of the conquests of Ashur-nasir-pal. In it were found the two inscribed limestone tablets reproduced on Plate IX.

From Tell Balawat. Nimrud Gallery, No. 73.
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From Tell Balawat. Nimrud Gallery, No. 73.
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PLATE XI.

In the centre is the 'sacred tree', i.e. a conventionalized form of the date-palm, and above it a winged disk, within which is the figure of the god Ashur. On each side of the tree is a figure of Ashur-nasir-pal, who is performing some religious rite in connexion with the ceremony of fertilizing a date-palm. Behind each figure of the king stands a winged being wearing the three-horned cap, and holding in each hand an object connected with the ceremony.

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2. Ashur-nasir-pal hunting lions. Two attendants, wearing conical helmets, and armed with bows and shields, stand ready to dispatch with their daggers the lion which is attacking the king at the back of his chariot.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrūd). Nimrūd Gallery, No. 4a.
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PLATE XIII.

1. Ashur-nasir-pal besieging a strongly-walled town which is being defended by archers. The Assyrians have brought up a wooden 'tower' close to the walls, and the archers on the top of it are shooting at the enemy, whilst men in the lower part of it are breaking down the walls with a battering-ram. Behind the tower stands the king shooting at the foe with his bow, and close to him are his armour-bearers and an attendant.

   From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 5a.
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2. Three fugitives crossing a river on inflated skins, and Assyrian archers kneeling in the wood by the river shooting arrows into a besieged city; one of the fugitives is wounded in the shoulder. Their progress is watched by an archer and two men from the walls of the town that stands on the river bank.

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PLATE XIV.

1. Ashur-nasir-pal in his chariot attacking the archers of the enemy. Above his horses is the emblem of the god Ashur, and under them lies a prostrate foe with two arrows driven into his body as far as the feathers. In the field lies a dead foe, with a bird of prey pecking out his eye.

   From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 7a.
   Height 3 ft. 1 in. Width 7 ft. 1 in.

2. Assyrian archers in chariots attacking the enemy. In each chariot is a standard.

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PLATE XV.

1. Assyrian cavalry and infantry attacking the enemy, several of whom (one is decapitated) are lying dead on the field, with their bows beside them. Above them hovers a bird of prey.

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PLATE XVI.

1. Scene in the Assyrian Camp. In a circular enclosure with four divisions food is being
   prepared and cooked, and outside are several horses feeding from a circular manger
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   door of it is an official noting the arrival of a batch of prisoners who are in the charge
   of a soldier. On each of the front posts of the zaribah is the figure of a horned
   animal. Near it stand an attendant and two lion-headed figures.
   From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 11a.
   Height 2 ft. 11 in. Width 7 ft. 1½ in.

2. Return of the Assyrian army in triumph, with their standards. In front are a number
   of Assyrian soldiers who are engaged in counting and stackin the heads of the enemy,
   while the musicians play stringed instruments. In the upper part of the relief is
   a bird of prey bearing a man's head in its claws.
   From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 12a.
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PLATE XVII.

1. Ashur-nasir-pal in his chariot returning from the war. One attendant in the chariot
   holds a parasol over his head, and another is leading his horses. Behind the chariot
   is a horseman with spare horses, and at the side march two soldiers with bows and
   maces. Above the horses is the emblem of the god Ashur, and dead bodies are lying
   by the roadside.
   From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 13a.
   Height 3 ft. Width 7 ft. 1 in.

2. Assyrian archers shooting from their chariots at the enemy; in each chariot is a standard.
   Among the brushwood and in the open lie decapitated bodies, and near them a bird
   of prey is hovering.
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1. Ashur-nasir-pal assaulting a city under the protection of the god Ashur. On the right the Assyrian soldiers are seizing men who are hiding among the trees by the city wall, and to the left of the royal chariot are two others who are backing off a hand and an arm from a fallen foe.

   From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 15a. Height 3 ft. 1 in. Width 7 ft. 1 in.

2. Assyrian archers attacking a fortified city. In the field a bird of prey is feeding on a dead body.

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PLATE XIX.

1. Ashur-nasir-pal, attended by a parasol-bearer, fan-bearer, and bowmen, &c., about to pour out a libation over a dead wild bull, while musicians play on their stringed instruments.

   From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 8b. Height 2 ft. 10 in. Width 7 ft. 4 in.

2. Ashur-nasir-pal, attended by bowmen, fan-bearer, &c., about to pour out a libation over a dead lion, while musicians play on their stringed instruments.

   From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 4b. Height 2 ft. 10 in. Width 7 ft. 4 in.

PLATE XX.

1. Ashur-nasir-pal standing under a parasol receiving the submission of a vanquished chief who is kissing the ground at his feet.

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   Height 3 ft. 3 in. Width 7 ft. 1 in.

PLATE XXII.

1. Ashur-naṣir-pal, seated on the body of his chariot in a boat, crossing a river, with his horses swimming behind.
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PLATE XXIII.

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   From the palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 11b.
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2. Assault of a city by the Assyrians under Ashur-naṣir-pal. An Assyrian soldier is mounting a ladder, being protected by a convex shield, and his comrades are occupied in killing the men who have been wounded by the arrows from the king's bow. On the left, women and cattle and a child from the conquered city, are being led away by an Assyrian soldier.
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   Height 3 ft. 2 in. Width 7 ft. 1 in.
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1. Ashur-nasir-pal besieging a city. A wooden ‘tower’ has been brought up close to the wall of the city, and under its protection the king shoots his arrows at his enemies on the walls. Meanwhile the men in the lower part of the tower work the battering-ram; and the archers in the upper part of it send out flight after flight of arrows. To the left Assyrian soldiers are digging down the lower walls with iron crowbars.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 14b. Height 3 ft. 2 in. Width 7 ft. 1 in.

2. Ashur-nasir-pal in his chariot charging the foe.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 16b (1). Height 3 ft. 3 in. Width 7 ft. 1 in.

PLATE XXV.

1. Ashur-nasir-pal in his chariot driving through mountainous country; one attendant is leading the horses, and another is holding a parasol over the king’s head.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 16a. Height 3 ft. 3 in. Width 2 ft. 11 in.

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PLATE XXVI.

A winged being offering a horned animal for sacrifice and a branch with five blossoms (?) on it.

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PLATE XXVII.

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garment which reaches down to his ankles, with sandals and armlets and bracelets.
He holds the staff of royalty in his right hand, and his left rests upon the handle of his
sword. In a fold of his garment, a little above the waist, are thrust two daggers.
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PLATE XXX.
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From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 22.
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Attendant bearing the royal bow and quiver and sword, followed by a winged being, who
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PLATE XXXIII.
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   Presented by W. Howard, Esq., 1907.

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From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 40.
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Winged being, wearing the three-horned cap, in the character of fertilizer of the date-palm.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud). Nimrud Gallery, No. 41.
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   Height 3 ft. 4 in. Width 2 ft. 8 in.

2. Winged being in the character of fertilizer of the palm-tree.
   From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Ninurta). Ninurta Gallery, No. 79.
   Height 3 ft. 7 in. Width 2 ft. 9 in.

PLATE XLIX.

Decorative designs on the breast of Ashur-nasir-pal. From No. 20 (Plate XXIX).

PLATE L.

Decorative designs from the borders of royal garments, &c.:

1. Palm-tree, with an ostrich on each side of it, within a border filled with rosettes. From
   No. 23 (Plate XXXII).

2. Palm, with a horned animal, rampant, on each side of it; the palm with winged beings
   in the character of fertilizers of the palm; and a winged, horned animal, with its head
   turned behind. From No. 21 (Plate XXX).

PLATE LI.

Decorative designs from the borders of royal garments, &c.:

1. Date-palms and clusters of fruit. From No. 33 (Plate XI).

2. Eagle-headed winged being, and a man-headed winged lion. From No. 33 (Plate XI).

3. Border composed of heads of palms and horned animals. From No. 26 (Plate XXXV).

PLATE LII.

Decorative designs from the borders of royal garments, &c.:

1. Winged being, wearing the two-horned cap, and a man-headed winged lion. From
   No. 24 (Plate XXXIII).

2. Clusters of palm-leaves and fruit. From No. 23 (Plate XXXII).

3. Winged bulls (?). From No. 26 (Plate XXXV).

4. Clusters of palm-leaves and fruit, rosettes, horned animals and palm-tree, a mounted
   archer, winged human figure, rosette, lion, man and eagle, &c. From No. 20 (Plate
   XXIX).
PLATE LIII.

Decorative designs from the borders of royal garments, &c.:
1. Clusters of dates above a linear border with fringe. From No. 18 (Plate XXVII).
2. Cluster of palm-leaves, ostriches, and rosettes. From No. 26 (Plate XXXV).
3. The king holding up in each hand a wild bull, head downwards, by a hind-leg. From No. 21 (Plate XXX).
4. Rosettes in squares, &c. From No. 2 (Plate XI).
5. Semicircles and diamonds. From No. 27a (Plate XLI).
6. Patterns of hexagons with annulets inside them, rectangles, fringe, &c. From No. 36 (Plate XLII).
7. Annulets with concentric circle with petal decoration, enclosed between linear borders. From No. 2 (Plate XI).

Altar which stood in front of the large stele of Ashur-nasir-pal (see Plates II and III), at the entrance to the temple of Ninib at Calah (Nimrud).
THE 'STANDARD INSCRIPTION' OF
ASHUR-NASIR-PAL

1. The palace of Ashur-nasir-pal, the priest of Ashur, the darling of Bêl and Ninib, the beloved of Anu and Dagan, the strong one among the gods, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria, the son of Tukulti-Ninib, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts,

2. the king of Assyria, the son of Adad-nirari, the great king, the mighty king, the king of hosts, the king of Assyria: the valiant hero, who with the help of Ashur, his lord, proceeedeth, and among the princes of the four quarters (of the world) hath not a rival: the wonderful shepherd,

3 who feareth not the battle: the mighty flood who hath not an opponent: the king who hath brought into subjection those that were not subject unto him, and hath conquered all the hosts of men: the mighty hero who hath trampled on

4. the neck of his foes, and hath trodden down all enemies, and hath shattered the power of the strong: the king who with the help of the great gods, his lords, proceedeth, and whose hand hath captured all lands; who hath captured all the highlands

5 and hath received their tribute, taking hostages and establishing might over all countries! When

6 Ashur, the lord who hath called me by my name and made great my kingdom, entrusted his merciless weapon unto my lordly power, the widespread troops of the land of Lullumê

7. I overthrew in battle. With the help of Shamash and Adad, the gods my helpers, over the troops of the lands of Nairi, and of Kirkhi, and of Shubûrê, and of Nirib, like Adad

8. the destroyer I thundered. (I am) the king, who, from beyond the Tigris, even to Mount Lebanon and the Great Sea, the whole of the land of Lûkê, and the land of Siûkhi, together with the city of Rûûkik, hath cast into subjection under his feet,

9. and (the territory) from the source of the river Subat even to the land of Urartu hath conquered with his hand. (The region) from the pass of Kûrrûrû even to the land of Gissani, and from beyond the Lower Zîb

10. even to the city of Til-bûri, which is above the land of Zaban, and from the city of Til-sha-abtûnê and the city of Til-sha-Zâhûnê, and the cities of Khîrûmû and Khurûtu, the fortresses

11 of the land of Karduniash, I have added unto the border of my land, and (the inhabitants of the countries) from the pass of Babite even to the land of Khashmar I have
reckoned as the peoples of my land. In the lands which I have conquered I have appointed my governors.

18 and vassalage and service (I have laid upon them). Ashur-nasir-pal, the exalted prince, the worshipper of the great gods, the courageous ruler, the conqueror of all cities and highlands, the king of lords, the consumer

19 of the wicked, who is crowned with splendour, who feareth not the battle, the supreme, the merciless, the destroyer of opposition, the exalted king, the shepherd, the protector of the (four) quarters of the world, the king, the word of whose mouth destroyeth mountains

20 and seas, who by his lordly attack hath forced mighty and merciless kings from the rising of the sun unto the setting of the same to acknowledge one supremacy. The former city of Calah,

21 which Shalmaneser, the King of Assyria who preceded me, had built, that city had fallen into decay and lay prostrate. That city I built anew, and the peoples whom my hand had conquered, from the lands

22 which I had subdued, from the land of Sukhi, and from the whole of the land of Lake, and from the city of Sirku, on the other side of the Euphrates, and from all the land of Zannus, and from Bit-Adini and the land of Kha-ih, the ancient mound I altered, and I dug down to the level of the water, and for one hundred and twenty measures into the depth

23 I descended. A palace of cedar, and a palace of cypress, and a palace of juniper, and a palace of urkarizum-wood, and a palace of miskamnu-wood, and a palace of pistachio-wood, and a palace of tamarisk,

24 for my royal dwelling and for my lordly pleasure for ever I founded therein. And beasts of the mountains and of the seas of white limestone

25 and alabaster I fashioned, and in the gates thereof I set them up, and I adorned it, and I made it glorious, and with fastening bolts of bronze I secured it; and doors of cedar, and of cypress,

26 and of juniper, and of miskamnu-wood, in the gates thereof I fixed in place; and silver, and gold, and lead, and bronze, and iron, the spoil of my hands from the lands

27 which I had conquered, in great quantities I took and I placed therein.
PLATE I

STATUE OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL, KING OF ASSYRIA

FROM 885 TO 860 B.C.
PLATE II

STELE OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL, WITH EMBLEMS OF FIVE GREAT ASSYRIAN GODS
Stele sculptured with a figure of Ashur-Nasir-pal, King of Assyria, 883-860 B.C., and with emblems of the five great Assyrian gods under whose protection it was placed. The cuneiform text records the more important conquests of this king.
PLATE III
CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION ON THE SCULPTURED STELE OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL
INSCRIPTIONS ON THE BACK AND SIDES OF THE SCULPTURED STELE OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL.
(Reproduced on Plate II.)

An unter the entrance to the temple of
Nisib or Calah (Nimrod).

PLATE IV
COLOSSAL WINGED, MAN-HEADED LION OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL
Colossal man-headed, winged lion with inscription recording the name and titles and conquests of Ashur-Nasir-pal.
PLATE V

COLOSSAL WINGED, MAN-HEADED BULL OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL.
Colossal man-headed, winged bull, with inscription recording the name and titles and conquests of Ashur-Nabi-pal.
PLATE VI
COLOSSAL LION OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL
Colossal lion, with inscription recording the name and titles and conquests of Ahub-Nasir-Pal.
PLATE VII

1. ALTAR DEDICATED TO THE GOD BÈL, 'THE KING OF HEAVEN'
2. STONE COFFER OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL.
1. Altar dedicated to the god Bêl by Ashur-nasir-pal, King of Assyria, 885-860 B.C.

From Tell Bâbîlon.

2. Stone cofn with an inscription containing a summary of the conquests of ashur-nasir-pal. In it were found the two stone tablets reproduced on Plate IX.

From Tell Bâbîlon.

British Museum.—Publ. Oxford University Press.

Nimrud Gallery, No. 78.
PLATE VIII

VIEW OF THE INSCRIBED FACE OF THE STONE COFFER
View of the inscribed face of the stone coffin in which were found the two inscribed stone tablets reproduced on Plate IX.
PLATE IX

TWO INSCRIBED STONE TABLETS OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL
PLATE X

FOUR-WINGED BEING PERFORMING AN ACT OF WORSHIP
FOUR-WINGED, BEARDED BEING, WEARING THE THREE-HORNED CAP AND GRASPING A MACE, PERFORMING AN ACT OF WORSHIP (?).
PLATE XI

ASHUR-NASIR-PAL PERFORMING A RELIGIOUS RITE IN CONNEXION WITH FERTILIZING A DATE-PALM
Two figures of Assur-ashrat, assisted by winged beings, preparing religious rites in Onnu-eleuee with the ceremony of fertilizing a date-palm. The small figure within a winged circle above the sacred tree represents the god Ašur.
PLATE XII

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL HUNTING WILD BULLS
2. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL HUNTING LIONS
Plate XIII

1. Ashur-Nasir-Pal besieging a strongly-walled town
2. Fugitives crossing a river on inflated skins
PLATE XIV

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL ATTACKING THE ARCHERS OF THE ENEMY
2. ASSYRIAN ARCHERS IN CHARIOTS ATTACKING THE ENEMY
PLATE XV

1. ASSYRIAN CAVALRY AND INFANTRY ATTACKING THE ENEMY
2. ASSYRIANS ATTACKING THE ENEMY
PLATE XVI

1. SCENE IN THE ASSYRIAN CAMP
2. RETURN OF THE ASSYRIAN ARMY IN TRIUMPH
PLATE XVII

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL IN HIS CHARIOT RETURNING FROM THE WAR

2. ASSYRIAN ARCHERS SHOOTING FROM THEIR CHARIOTS AT THE ENEMY
PLATE XVIII

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL ASSAULTING A CITY
2. ASSYRIAN ARCHERS ATTACKING A FORTIFIED CITY
PLATE XIX

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL ABOUT TO POUR OUT A LIBATION OVER A DEAD WILD BULL

2. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL ABOUT TO POUR OUT A LIBATION OVER A DEAD LION
PLATE XX

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL RECEIVING THE SUBMISSION OF A VANQUISHED CHIEF
2. PROCESSION OF CAPTIVES IN CHARGE OF ASSYRIAN SOLDIERS
PLATE XXI

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL'S CHARIOT BEING PLACED IN A BOAT
2. ASSYRIAN SOLDIERS CROSSING A RIVER ON INFLATED SKINS
PLATE XXII

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL CROSSING A RIVER
2. WOMEN WATCHING HORSES AND CHARIOTS PASSING THEIR CITY WALLS
PLATE XXIII

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL AND THE EMBLEM OF THE GOD ASHUR
2. ASSAULT OF A CITY BY THE ASSYRIANS UNDER ASHUR-NASIR-PAL
PLATE XXIV

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL BESIEGING A CITY
2. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL IN HIS CHARIOT CHARGING THE FOE
PLATE XXV

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL DRIVING THROUGH MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY

2. CAVALRY AND INFANTRY MARCHING THROUGH MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY
PLATE XXVI

A WINGED BEING MAKING OFFERINGS
A winged being offering a horned animal for sacrifice, and a branch with blossoms.

From the palace of
Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud).


Nimrud Gallery, No. 17.
PLATE XXVII

A WINGED BEING MAKING OFFERINGS
A WINGED BEING OFFERING A HORNED ANIMAL FOR SACRIFICE, AND AN EAR OF WHEAT.

From the palace of Assur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nineveh).

British Museum.—Print, Oxford University Press.
PLATE XXVIII

MEN BEARING TRIBUTE AND GIFTS. APES, Etc.
PLATE XXIX

PORTRAIT-Figure of Ashur-Nasir-Pal
Ashur-nasir-pal grasping the staff of sovereignty.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Ninivah).

PLATE XXX

ROYAL ATTENDANT OFFERING A BOWL OF WINE TO THE KING
ROYAL ATTENDANT HOLDING A FLY-WHISK AND OFFERING A BOWL OF WINE TO THE KING. BEHIND HIM IS A FOUR-WINGED BEING WEARING THE TWO-HORNED CAP, AND HOLDING OBJECTS USED IN CONNEXION WITH THE CEREMONY OF FERTILIZING THE DATE-PALM.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nineveh).

British Museum.—Phot. Oxford University Press.

Nimrud Gallery, No. 21.
PLATE XXXI

ASHUR-NASIR-PAL SEATED, HOLDING A BOWL OF WINE.
Ashur-nasir-pal seated on his throne holding a cup of wine in his right hand; behind him is an attendant with a fly-flapper and bearing the royal bow, quiver, and sword.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah ( Nimrud ),

British Museum,—Photo, Oxford University Press.
PLATE XXXII

THE CEREMONIAL FERTILIZATION OF THE PALM-TREE
ATTENDANT BEARING THE ROYAL BOW, AND QUIVER, AND SWORD, AND FOLLOWED BY A WINGED BEING, WHO WEARS THE TWO HORNS CAP, AND HOLDS IN HIS HANDS OBJECTS USED IN CONNEXION WITH THE CEREMONY OF FERTILIZING THE PALM-TREE.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nineveh).

British Museum.—Phot. Oxford University Press.
PLATE XXXIII

ASHUR-NASIR-PAL HOLDING A BOW, AND A WINGED BEING
ASHUR-NASHI-PAL, HOLDING A BOW AND ATTENDED BY A WINGED BEING, WHO WEARS THE TWO-HORNED CAP AND HOLDS IN HIS HANDS OBJECTS USED IN CONNEXION WITH THE CEREMONY OF FERTILIZING THE PALM-TREE.
PLATE XXXIV

WINGED BEING AND ATTENDANT
Winged being, wearing the two-horned cap, and attendant bearing the royal bow and quiver, mace and sword.

From the palace of Ashur-nadin-er at Calah (Nineveh).

British Museum.—Phot. Oxford University Press.
PLATE XXXV

ASHUR-NASIR-PAL HOLDING A BOWL OF WINE
Ashur-nasir-pal holding a bowl of wine in his right hand, and grasping his bow with his left.

From the palace of
Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nineveh).

British Museum. — Photo: Oxford University Press.

PLATE XXXVI
ASHUR-NASIR-PAL. PERFORMING AN ACT OF WORSHIP
Ashur-nasir-pal performing an act of worship (†).

From the temple of Nebi or Cilie (Nimrud).

Nimrud Gallery, No. 27.
PLATE XXXVII

THE FIGHT BETWEEN MARDUK, OR MERODACH, AND TIAMAT
PLATE XXXVIII

1. WINGED BEING PERFORMING AN ACT OF WORSHIP
2. WINGED BEING FERTILIZING THE DATE-PALM
PLATE XXXVIII

1. Winged Being Performing an Act of Worship

2. Winged Being in the Character of the Fertilizer of the Date-Palms

(From the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, Babylon.)

From the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, Babylon.

Ashur, Mesopotamia — from the original halftone print.
PLATE XXXIX

1. ASHUR-NASIR-PAL PERFORMING AN ACT OF WORSHIP
2. WINGED BEING FERTILIZING THE DATE-PALM
EAGLE-HEADED, WINGED BEING IN THE CHARACTER OF FERTILIZER OF THE DATE-PALM.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud).

Nimrud Gallery, No. 11.

ASHUR-NASIR-PAL (?) PERFORMING AN ACT OF WORSHIP.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud).

Nimrud Gallery, No. 32.

British Museum.—Print: Oxford University Press.
PLATE XI.

WINGED BEING FERTILIZING THE DATE-PALM
Eagle-headed, winged being in the character of fertiliser of the date-palm.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud).

PLATE XLI

WINGED BEING PERFORMING AN ACT OF WORSHIP
Winged being, wearing the two-horned cap and holding a casket, performing an act of worship (?)
PLATE XLII

1. A LION HUNT

2. WINGED BEINGS PERFORMING AN ACT OF WORSHIP
A LION HUNT.

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud).

Nimrud Gallery, No. 86.

The 'sacred tree'. On each side of it stands a winged figure, wearing the two-horned cap and holding a chaplet in the left hand, performing an act of worship (I).

From the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal at Calah (Nimrud).

Nimrud Gallery, No. 873.
PLATE XLIII

WINGED BEINGS KNEELING BY THE 'SACRED TREE'
Winged figure, wearing the two-horned cap, extinguishing one of the sacred trees, or date-palm.

From the palace of Assurbanipal in Nineveh (Mesopotamia).

PLATE XLIV

Winged beings standing by the 'Sacred Tree'
EAGLE-HEADED, WINGED BEINGS, IN THE CHARACTER OF PESTILENCES OF THE PALM-TREE STANDING ONE ON EACH SIDE OF THE SACRED TREE.
PLATE XLV

THE 'SACRED TREE' AND AN EAGLE-HEADED WINGED BEING
PLATE XLVI

ASHUR-NASIR-PAL AND AN EAGLE-HEADED WINGED BEING
PLATE XLVII

WINGED BEING FERTILIZING THE DATE-PALM
Winged being, wearing the three-horned cap, in the character of fertilizer of the date-palm.
PLATE XLVIII

1. WINGED BEING PERFORMING AN ACT OF WORSHIP
2. WINGED BEING FERTILIZING THE PALM-TREE.
PLATE XLIX

DECORATIVE DESIGNS ON THE BREAST OF ASHUR-NASIR-PAL.
Decorative designs on the breast of Ashur-nasir-pal. From No. 20 (Plate XXIX).
PLATE I.
DECORATIVE DESIGNS FROM THE BORDERS OF ROYAL GARMENTS
PLATE LI

DECORATIVE DESIGNS FROM THE BORDERS OF ROYAL GARMENTS
1. From No. 33 (Plate XL).

2. From No. 33 (Plate XL).

3. From No. 36 (Plate XXXV).

Decorative designs from the borders of royal garments.

PLATE LII

DECORATIVE DESIGNS FROM THE BORDERS OF ROYAL GARMENTS
1. From No. 24 (Plate XXXIII).

2. From No. 23 (Plate XXXII).

3. From No. 26 (Plate XXXV).

4. From No. 20 (Plate XXIX).

Decorative designs from the borders of royal garments.

PLATE LIII

DECORATIVE DESIGNS FROM THE BORDERS OF ROYAL GARMENTS
1. From No. 18 (Plate XXVII).

2. From No. 26 (Plate XXXV).

3. From No. 21 (Plate XXX).

4. From No. 2 (Plate XI).

5. From No. 37 & (Plate XLIII).

6. From No. 36 (Plate XLII).

7. From No. 2 (Plate XI).

Decorative Designs from the Borders of Royal Garments.