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# UR EXCAVATIONS 

 VOLUME X
## SEAL CYLINDERS

L. LEGRAIN

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# UR EXCAVATIONS <br> volume X 

SEAL CYLINDERS

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VOLUME X

## SEAL CYLINDERS

## By

Dr. L. LEGRAIN

With an INTRODUCTORY NOTE by
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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE history of Ur, as revealed by twelve years of excavation, derives valuable information from a study of the numerous seals-and of the seal-impressions on clay-discovered in every part of the city, and at almost every level, between the mud deposit left by a great flood in the fourth millennium b.c. and the surface soil among remains of the NeoBabylonian, Persian, and Hellenistic periods. The place of discovery of many a seal is not exactly known, or they cannot be clearly connected with their surroundings. But a rather large proportion of them were found in graves of regular cemeteries, deposited with the dead as a most personal piece of property. Their engraved scenes and inscriptions have thrown a considerable light on the history, culture, and art of the almost unknown Pre-Dynastic and First Ur, as well as the Sargonid, periods: 394 such seals belonging to the Royal Cemetery have been included in its final and monumental publication; ${ }^{\text {I }}$ but in this volume there are included a few seals from Royal Cemetery graves excavated in 1934, after the publication of the Royal Cemetery volume.

A few seals, omitted here, will be published in the successive volumes of the Ur Excavations series; in most cases they have been reserved because they are important for the history of the buildings with which they were associated.

In a well-defined stratum, dating to the Jamdat Nasr period, lying below the Royal Graves, but clearly separated from them, a large number of sealimpressions on clay have been found together with inscribed tablets. On both are seen the pictographic signs of an archaic script from which derive the cuneiform characters of the Pre-Dynastic, First Ur, and Sargonid types of writing: 560 of these impressions have been collected in a special volume. ${ }^{2}$

Two types of cylinder-seals were apparently in use in this archaic period: one pierced lengthwise like a bead, the other not pierced but provided with a lug at one end, while engraved designs covered the butt-end as well as the cylindrical surface. In bead or pendant form the cylinder-seals have always been closely associated with clay tablets, bullae, and clay jar-stoppers. They are commonly used in Sumer, when the first systems of writing appear in Uruk, Jamdat Nasr, Kish, and Fara.

At Ur, in the lower layers of the Jamdat Nasr cemetery, inscribed tablets, seal-impressions, and seal-cylinders disappear. The flat stamp seals discovered in the deepest graves $^{3}$ above flood deposit belong to a more primitive culture, and are closer to the original bead and amulet types from which cylinders have been evolved. The flat pieces ${ }^{4}$ of marble or travertine

[^0][^1]of various forms-round, oblong, triangular, lozenge-shaped-have a slightly convex back, and are pierced lengthwise like a bead. In amulet form, their back is carved in low relief in the likeness of a lion's head, ${ }^{1}$ a crouching bull, ${ }^{2}$ calf, or dog, or other animals, and they are pierced vertically. On the face rough figures of animals are cut with the drill, and a few lines added with the engraving tool.

In the al 'Ubaid pre-flood stratum, only a few beads of clay with engraved pattern have been found.

The pit opened near the Royal Cemetery during the last year of excavations $^{3}$ cut across many successive levels before reaching the Jamdat Nasr graves, 17.00 m . below the surface. Graves of the Persian, Neo-Babylonian, Cassite, Larsa, Sargonid, and Pre-Dynastic periods were thus discovered in historical sequence, and their seals are recorded in turn in the present volume. To the seals of this PJ pit have been added others from archaic levels excavated near the Ziggurat, or inside the walls of the pre-historical city. The most interesting are:

The squatting figures cut with the drill, Cat. 23-31.
Archaic hunters down on one knee, Cat. 83-5.
Boats, Cat. 87-9.
Heraldic lion-headed eagles, Cat. 90-1.
Enlil on his chariot drawn by a winged dragon, Cat. 92.
Square stamp seals, Cat. 103, 633 .
Gilgamesh in Sargonid style, Cat. 186-8.
Nidaba and the Snake-god, Cat. 233.
Winged gate and bull, Cat. 228.
Kneeling woman, Cat. 244.
Sixteen 'Seals of Ancient Indian style found at Ur' have been studied and published ${ }^{4}$ by C. J. Gadd in 1932. Four of them belong to the Royal Cemetery and were included ${ }^{5}$ in the final publication in 1934. Nine are reproduced here with the description and commentary of Mr. Gadd. Three which have no field number ${ }^{6}$ are omitted. All, except one in cylinder form, are flat stamp-seals of greenish-grey steatite. They prove the existence of early trade relations between the Indus valley and lower Mesopotamia, and indirectly they help to date the culture of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.

Indian seals, Cat. 624-32.
Other seals of foreign origin, mostly flat square seals, scarabs, and scaraboids are reproduced on pls. 37-8.

One carnelian bead has a Phoenician inscription, Cat. 576.
One seal shows a horse-back rider in Guti style, Cat. 270 .
Most of the seals of the Third Ur Dynasty reproduce scenes of introduction to a seated god or goddess. A divine assistant may lead the worshipper by

[^2][^3]the hand or stand behind him with both hands up in sign of prayer. Such a scene is represented on the well-preserved reliefs of the Ur-nammu stela, and is reproduced on many dated documents, ${ }^{1}$ clay tablets, and sealings discovered in the Registrar's office of King Ibi-Sin. Of special interest are the royal seals presented by the kings to their servants, high ministers, judges, scribes, or other officials. Minute details of mitres and turbans, hair, beard, and shorn heads, flounced, pleated, or fringed robes have an historical and cultural value. Such also has the 'divine throne' of Ur, raised on a podium or brick base, together with a low footstool. A characteristic stool of Ibi-Sin and his predecessors has four legs reinforced by rungs and is covered with three tiers of flounced material. But King Bur-Sin sat on a throne with a high back and flanked by two lions passant. For the kings of Ur had assumed the divine title and were worshipped like the Moon-god himself, but they did not wear the horned mitre. In that new role they kept on their head the human turban, together with a long beard but short hair. They usually hold in their extended right a so-called 'minute vase with two handles', which might more properly be interpreted as the very seal which they present to their servants.

Royal seals, Cat. 403-40.
In the Isin-Larsa period the same scenes are still reproduced but in a poorer style. Seated deities are progressively replaced by standing war-gods and heroes of Amorite origin. They step forwards holding various weapons: Adad on the bull or the dragon, Martu with crook and club, Shamash and Aa , Ishtar and her lion. The ritual scene of presentation is reduced to a symbol, or an inscription between two worshippers with their hands raised. New figures and emblems betray the ever-increasing foreign influence, such as the nude votary standing full face, the bandy-legged man, the Amorite libator, the ampulla and libra, the Hittite pointed mitres and heavy cloaks.

Isin-Larsa seals, Cat. 460-573.
To the same impoverished period must be attributed the small unpierced stone cylinders bearing only one or two names. The characters are roughly incised, sometimes in direct script instead of the reversed intaglio form, showing that these are not real seals, but tags or labels.

Unpierced seals, Cat. 446-58.
The destruction of Ur by the kings of Babylon is confirmed by the almost complete absence of seals and seal-impressions of that period. The restoration of temple and city by Kuzigalzu finds its counterpart in the Cassite seals, whose style is closer to Assyrian than to Babylonian tradition.

Cassite seals, Cat. 574-9.
Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian seals, Cat. 581-623.
Neo-Babylonian cone-seals, scarabs, and scaraboids, Cat. 656-700.
Finally, the Persian and Greek periods are well illustrated by a collection

[^4]of 14 I seal-impressions ${ }^{1}$ on clay found at Ur in 1932 at the bottom of a clay coffin of Persian age. The collection includes Assyrian, Babylonian, Egyptian, Persian, and Greek pieces, if not Phoenician and Parthian. The impressions of casts of several Greek coins ${ }^{2}$ of about 450 B.c. show that the collection was formed after the middle of the fifth century b.c. This date is confirmed by the presence in the collection of several seal-impressions also found on clay tablets from Nippur, ${ }^{3}$ dated to the reigns of the Kings Artaxerxes I and Darius II (464-404 B.c.).

Cat. nos. 701-84I.
From the amulets of al 'Ubaid, Early or Pre-Sumerian time, to the masterpieces of Greek glyptography in the fifth and fourth centuries B.c., this large collection of seals and impressions, all found at Ur, provides one of our most constant and reliable indices of the changing aspects of art and culture during almost three thousand years of the history of the ancient city.

[^5]
## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

## USED TO SHOW THE FIND-SPOTS OF THE SEALS

AH. Large residential quarter of the Larsa town lying SE. of the Temenos (Sqq. FF/II, $47 / 50$ on the general plan, cf. Antiquaries fournal, vol. xi, Pl. XLVI). Apart from a very few objects found in the surface soil, everything from this area can be attributed to the Larsa period.
BC. The Mausolea of Shulgi (Dungi) and Bur-Sin. Unless it is expressly stated otherwise, objects from this site are of the Third Dynasty of Ur.
Dq. The Diqdiqqeh cemetery. Objects from here are of all dates ranging from the Sargonid period to the Neo-Babylonian, and, as external evidence is lacking, must be judged on grounds of style.
EH. The Dim-tab-ba temple of Shulgi and the area lying to the SE. of it, i.e. in the SW. corner of the later Temenos. Most of the objects were found in the SE. area in house ruins of the Larsa and Kassite periods.
EM. Residential quarter of the Larsa town lying SW. of the Temenos (Sqq. S/U, 44/46 on the general plan quoted above). All objects can be attributed to the Larsa period.
KP. The Gi-par-ku of Ningal. The building was a Third Dynasty foundation, but the seals came from the Isin reconstruction or later.
KPS. A southern extension of the Gi-par-ku site, of Larsa and later dates.
NH. The North Harbour. No good dating evidence for objects.
NT. Temple built on the east wall of the city; superimposed buildings of all dates from the Third Dynasty to Neo-Babylonian; no good dating evidence for objects.
NNCF. Nebuchadnezzar's fortress at the north corner of the Temenos, together with two cemeteries, XNNCF and YNNCF. All Neo-Babylonian.
PD. The great courtyard of Nannar below the Ziggurat. All periods. Apart from the Kassite founda-tion-deposit found in situ no good dating evidence for objects.
PFT. Shaft sunk to virgin soil (Pit F, see Antiquaries fournal, vol. x, P1. XLII). At the top, six buildingIevels, of which the first is about First Dynasty (these numbered A to F), below which stratified deposit, through Jamdat Nasr to al "Ubaid.
PG. The Royal Cemetery area; Sargonid and Early Dynastic graves; also pits W, X, Z, which take in early deposit-levels SIS IV and V (see Ur Excavations, vol. iii, pp. vii and 2) of Jamdat Nasr date.
PJ. An extension of the Royal Cemetery area containing graves of the Sargonid age (G), of the Early Dynastic age (B) and of the Jamdat Nasr age (JN.). Seals from this area are dated in the catalogue to one or other of these periods wherever external evidence makes that possible.
SIS. See PG.
TT. Trial trenches (numbered C to F ); no good dating evidence for objects.
TW. The Temenos wall. Most of the buildings excavated along the line of the wall are late, from the Kassite to the Persian periods; but dating evidence for objects is not good.
XNNCF, YNNCF. See NNCF.
ZT. The Ziggurat Terrace. Most of the objects found could be dated on external evidence.
Where, as was often the case, the find-spot of a seal was uncertain or unconnected with any building and of no possible importance for dating, it is not recorded in the catalogue. A certain number of seals, 8 cc ., were brought in from outlying sites; this is always recorded, and where it was possible to identify the site the name is given in the catalogue; these names are-Abu Kimba, Abu Kumbarah, al 'Ubaid, Dakheileh, Isafha, Rajeibeh, Sakheira.

In the Catalogue (L.) or (P.) coming after the U. (Field Catalogue) number implies that the object was allotted to London or to Philadelphia: where no such letter occurs it can be assumed that the object is in Baghdad. In most cases the letters are followed by the registration-number of the object in the University Museum (CBS.) or in the British Museum (BM.).

## LIST OF PROPER NAMES

A－a－dug－ga，440．Seal of Libit－ištar，king of Ur，————．guda－abzu dnannar，ù ga－unu dumu－Du（g）－ga－zi－da arad－zu．
A－a－kal－la，272，－－s．of Il－ba－mu（？）．
A－a－kal－la，426，Ur d［a－sar］，pa－te－si Adab ${ }^{k i}$ ， －－－egir，arad－zu．
A－ad－da，s．of Du－du， 456.
A－bu－ṭâb，412．Ur dnin－šubur，dub－sar，s．of
A－bu－tâb，dím，arad Ur den－lil－li， 448.
Abu－ṭâb，dam－gar，s．of Za－na－ti， 364.
A－bu－um ．．（？），217，I－lu－šu－ni，s．of ———．
A－da－lal，33r，Ku－ru－ub ilšamaš，s．of－－－ dam－gar．
A ．．．iliš̀－dar ．．．．dùg，dumu－sal Il－ba－ni，dam Da－a－an， 245.
A－gu－a，arad Lu dnannar，399，．．．a－ha－an， 354.
A－hुu－a，［．．．］dumu－－pa－te－si Pu－uš kika，arad－zu， 417.
A－hu－ni，432．Seal of Gimil－sin，king of Ur， －－－qa－šu－du，arad－zu．
A－hu－ni，dub－sar，s．of Gud－ku－a－lum， 410.
${ }^{\text {i1 }}$ a－ḩu－ú，．．．．，arad Bur ${ }^{\text {il }} \sin , 528$.
A－ma－at－il，dam Tab－ba－at， 446.
A－pil－a－hi，450，${ }^{\text {i1 }} \sin -b u r-k i-a ~(?), ~ s . ~ o f ~-~-~$
A－tu（d），488，Ur－ki－gu－la，s．of ——zadim．
A－tu（d）， 527 ；－nu－banda， 165.
A－wi－i－a，arad Ku－bi， 449.
Ad－da－la（？），s．of dnannar－lu－dug， 447.
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An ${ }^{\text {il }}$ mar－tu，dumu an－na， 53 I ．
an－nu－ti gír ．．（？）， 484.
An －ṣi－ir，s．of Du－du， 507.
［ ］an－za－an，［ ］dub－sar，arad－zu， 396.
An－zu－a，337，Ur－dul－la，s．of－－．
apin dnannar，334，Ba－ad，gír－gú－ud（？），———， 286，Ur dda－gan（？），－－
Ar－ši－ih，436，437．Seal of Ibi－Sin，king of Ur， Ur－nigin－gar ga－dub－ba，s．of－－，arad－ da－ni－ir，in－na－ba．
arà d nannar， $373, \mathrm{Ba}_{5}$－ùr，－－－
Arad－da－ni，428－3I．Seal of Bur－Sin，king of Ur，Ur－kù－nun－na sukkal，s．of ———di－ kud，arad－zu；433，seal of Gimil－Sin，king of Ur，Igi－an－na－ge－zu sukkal，＇s．of ———， di－kud arad－zu．
Arad－dam，s．of Ba－da－da， 487.
Arad dnannar，dub－sar，s．of ．．．， 327.

Arad ${ }^{i 1}$ Sin，gala dnannar， 368.
Arad ${ }^{\text {i1 }}$ Sin，arad dnin－šubur， 476.
Ba－a－ga－a，395，Kal－al－zu，s．of－———．
$\mathrm{Ba}-\mathrm{ad}$ ，gír－gú－ud（？），apin dnannar， 334 ．
Ba－an－zi， $427^{b}$ ，É－mah－ki－dùg，dub－sar，s．of
－－——．
Ba－da－da，487，Arad－dam，s．of ———；214， －－s．of Ur－li．
Ba－ga－tum，s．of Nin－a－zu（？）， 289.
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$\mathrm{Ba}_{5}$－ùr，arà dnannar， 373 ．
ban－dím， 357.
Bi－bi－i，452，La－zi－ib，s．of－－－
$\mathrm{Bu}_{4}$－ta，192，Il－la，s．of－－．
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Da－a－an，245，A ${ }^{i 1}$ išdar ．．dùg，dumu－sal ${ }^{\text {il }}$ ba－ni， dam－－
Da－da，295，Lugal－dar（？），s．of－—．
Da－da－a， $427^{a}$ ，Ur da－sar，s．of ——－nu－ banda Adab ${ }^{\text {ki }}$ ．
Da－zi，s．of Me－ir－ra， 344.
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di－kud，428－3I， 433 ．
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${ }^{\text {d }}$ Bur－Sin，king of Isin，445，［Ur］${ }^{\text {d }}$ nin ．．．，［ ］， s．of da－mu－gal ．．．，－－－
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dEn－ki， 384 ．
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${ }^{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{Ibi}^{\text {i }}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Sin}$, king of Ur, $4 \mathrm{I}^{\text {a }}$, dNin-lil-ad-mu (?), sukkal šà é-a-ka . . ;416, dnannar-ki-ág, dubsar, s. of Lu dnannar, arad. zu; $418^{b}, 419$, Da-da, pa-te-si nibruki, s. of Ur-ša ${ }_{6}$-ga, pa-te-si nibruki, arad-zu; 435, dnannar-lu-dùg dub-sar, s. of Lu-dingir-ra, arad-zu; 436-7, Ur-nigin-gar, gà-dub-ba, s. of Ar-ši-ih, arad-da-ni-ir, in-na-ba; 438, Ur-ša ${ }_{6}$-ga, sukkal, arad-da-ni[-ir], in....; 42I, Kù dnannar, ...
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## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

Throughout this catalogue U. . followed by a blank means that the objəct has no Field Catalogue number; v. p. 56.

1. Bulls passant. The figures are back to back in reverse position, and cut with the burr. Travertine flat seal with convex back, d . 16 mm . U. . (CBS. 16316 .)
2. Four holes cut with the burr, may represent a bull recumbent or a squatting man.

Pink limestone flat seal with convex back, $16 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. U.
. (CBS. 32.40.321.)
3. Crouching animals, opposed in reverse position, and cut with the burr.

Marble flat seal with convex back, $25 \times$ $20 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. KP. low level. U. 6872. (L. $B M .118702$.
4. Dots with tails, cut with burr and graving tool.

Quartzite flat seal with convex back, $32 \times$ $29 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. PFT. square $\mathrm{E}_{5}$, level $\mathrm{I} \cdot 60 \mathrm{~m}$. (Royal Cemetery period.) U. 13722 . (P.)
5. Dots with tails.

Sandstone flat seal with convex back, $55 \times$ 50 mm . PJ. JN. grave 324. U. 19974.
6. Straight and cross lines, dots, and animal figures (?).

Sandstone with red veins. Flat seal with convex back and circular rims projecting at the ends of the axial perforation, $32 \times 30 \times$ 7 mm . PJ. Early Jamdat-Nasr grave 324. U. 19975. (P.)
7. Animal figures (?), dots, and lines.

Grey and white marble, flat seal with convex back, $38 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. Larsa house 3 , tablet room. U. 16408. (P.)
8. Animal figures, dots, and lines.

Quartzite oval seal with convex back, $30 \times$ 20 mm . Nannar temple. U. 1044. (P.)
9. Animal figures cut with burr and graving tool.

Calcite triangular flat seal with rounded corners. One corner is missing, $52 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$. TW. 34 from lower rubbish. U. 19873.
10. Animal figures, snakes, lizard, dots, conical and square huts (?).

Grey steatite flat seal, with six holes drilled for inlay on the convex back, $30 \times 32 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Late Jamdat-Nasr grave 42. U. 18442.
11. Five birds and two dots.

Green jadeite, flat oblong seal with convex back, $3{ }^{1} \times{ }_{15} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 7066 .
12. Bulls opposed in reverse position on the flat side of an amulet in form of a crouching bull.

Pinkish marble flat seal, $35 \times 21 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. NT., Persian grave $30 / 19$. U. I6211. (P.)
12 bis . Steatite amulet in form of a crouching bull with head turned back. On the reverse are two scorpions.

$$
28 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm} . \mathrm{U} .183 \mathrm{r} 4 . \text { (P.) }
$$

13. Bulls and dots.

White marble flat seal, $29 \times 24 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. ı6610. (L. BM. 122993.$)$
14. Animals passant, scorpions, bird, and snake (?).

Grey steatite flat seal, $22 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG. Found with tablets SIS IV. U. 18337. (P.)
15. Crouching animals and dots.

White marble flat oblong seal, $48 \times 36 \mathrm{~mm}$. EM. house-site. U. 9976. (P.)
16. Crouching animals and dots.

Grey calcite flat oblong seal, $39 \times 29 \mathrm{~mm}$.
E-nun-mah, room 5. U. 7916. (P.)
17. Squatting monkey.

Grey calcite flat seal, $28 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. E-nunmah, room 5, under Nebuchadnezzar pavement. U. 7917. (P.)
18. Serpent.

White marble flat oblong seal, $26 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 1836r.
19. Serpent.

White marble flat oblong seal. $32 \times$ 18 mm . U. 16190 . (P.)
20. Antelope and dots.

Shell flat oblong seal, $34 \times 20$. Dq. U. 17797. (P.)
21. Lizard and dots.

Grey pebble flat rectangular seal with convex back. $43 \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}$. Rajeibeh. U. 18167. (P.)
22. Dots and lines representing animals and jars (?) on the flat base of a seal carved in the likeness of a lion's head on the convex side. The semi-round relief is pierced vertically.

White calcite seal originally painted red, $48 \times 37 \mathrm{~mm}$. Found in the First Dynasty Court, NW. of the ziggurat. U. 17835A. (P.)
23. Ants or spiders ${ }^{1}$ and jars.

Red marble cyl., slightly concave, $22 \times$ 18 mm . U. . (CBS. 31.43 .4 )
24. A human figure stands facing front, with hands raised on either side as if praying. Two men are squatting beside him apparently on a dais above the level of the jars placed on the ground, and a canopy seems

[^6]to extend over their heads. Their mode of sitting with one leg doubled under them, and the other knee half raised, is found only on archaic monuments, seals, and statues. Group of dots on the other side of the standing man may perhaps represent a goat (?) on a much-damaged background.

Diorite cyl., $52 \times 36 \mathrm{~mm}$., NNCF., under the pavement of room III, level II. U. 17872 . (P.)
25. Squatting men and jars.

Baked clay cyl., $20 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 18217. (L. BM. 12440I.)
26. Round jars with handles. They are disposed in two rows, with their tops in opposite directions.

Steatite cyl., $25 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. ruined grave. U. 19245. (L. BM. I23575.)
27. Rows of jars, lined up in opposite directions.

Pink marble cyl., $20 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 16I80. (P.)
28. Two rows of large dots in zigzag pattern, between two lines of small dots.

White shell cyl., $12 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. PFT./D5, level 9.30 m . U. I 4495 . (P.) (Jamdat-Nasr.)
29. Standing figures with arms linked or raised hands. Heads, busts, and scalloped skirts are drilled holes; hands and arms are incised lines. There are ten figures in each register, perhaps moving in a procession.
Shell cyl., $26 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . $(C B S$. 30.12.54.)
30. A worshipper before a statue on a pedestal. The same group is reproduced in three different panels with slight variations. The statue may represent the goddess Nisaba surrounded by ears of barley. Her skirt reaches down to her feet. The worshipper has only a short skirt and bare legs. His raised hands almost touch the face of the idol.
Dark steatite cyl., ${ }^{1} 5 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PFT. level 8.00 m . (Jamdat-Nasr). U. 14478 . (L. $B M$. 22837 .)
31. Two women in profile are squatting, one on a high couch provided with bull's-leg feet, the other on a low divan flat on the ground. The first holds in her extended hands a round jar with handles; the second a spool of wool. More jars and spools surround the solid loom (?) behind them. This is built of uprights and a cross-bar surmounted by a star (?). A spider spinning its spiral thread, a goat bounding over its pen, complete the symbolic picture. ${ }^{\text {I }}$

Dark steatite cyl., $26 \times 23 \mathrm{~mm}$. PFT./D6, level 7.80 m . (Jamdat-Nasr). U. I4489. (P.)

This seal was found in well-authenticated setting, along with a bowl of glazed frit turquoise blue, and the steatite carving in the round of a wild boar of the Jamdat-Nasr period. (See Antiq. F., Oct. 1930, p. 333.)
32. Two scorpions facing each other, claws to claws.

Steatite cyl., $14 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 15474 . (P.)
33. Bulls passant in two rows in inverted opposite directions. They are separated by palms or criss-cross decorations which quarter the field.

Limestone cyl., $32 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17318 .
34. Geometrical design.

Bituminous limestone cyl., $23 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 30.12.19.)
35. Geometrical.

Crystal cyl., $22 \times$ I mm. Dq. U. 7126 .
36. Geometrical.

Limestone cyl., $2 \mathrm{I} \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. (CBS. 31.17.108.)
37. Geometrical.

The same design is repeated in two registers. Lapis-lazuli cyl., $20 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Abu Kimba. U. 12058 (?).
38. Fishes (?).

Shell cyl., i6×II mm. Brought in. U. 19486.
39. Fishes (?).

Red stone cyl., $15 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1706. (P.)
40. Fishes (?).
h. 27 mm . U. 3507 .
41. Fishes.

Calcite cyl., $19 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. loose in ruined grave of Royal Cemetery date. U. 19485. (P.)
42. Fishes.

White marble cyl., $21 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 18182. (L. BM. 123205.)
43. Incised figures: spider, bird, scorpion, cross (?) in two registers.

Crystal cyl., $22 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18457. (P.)
44. Criss-cross lines.

Steatite cyl., $29 \times 1 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. level 12.00 m . (Sargonid). U. 18902.
45. Net and fishes (?).

Quartzite cyl., $16 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. (Sargonid) grave 108. U. 18915 . (L. BM. 123586 .)
46. Square, lozenge, or eye (?). Linear design between border-lines.

Red stone cyl., $19 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 16107. (P.)
47. A pair of eyes and palms.

Limestone cyl., $17 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17678. (P.)

[^7]48. Same motive but redoubled.

White marble cyl., $\mathbf{I} 2 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (P.)
49. Geometrical design: crosses, triangles, ovals bordered by lines and hatchings.

Shell cyl., $53 \times$ II mm. PFT. (Early Dynastic). U. 17303. (L.)
50. Concentric circles, or central coiled line within a band of hatching, bordered by a smooth line. Two such circles are separated by a narrow rectangle with spreading leaves at either ends.

Limestone cyl., $50 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. Isafha. U. 6806.
51. Triple zigzag line between alternate triangles. The same motive repeated in a second register transforms two triangles into a lozenge. This in turn is cut in two by a wavy line.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $28 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. ruined grave of Royal Cemetery period. U. i9132.
52. Two registers framed by single lines show above a row of arched huts, and below two entwined serpents.

Translucent calcite cyl., $24 \times$ II mm. PJ. grave 56. Royal Cemetery period. U. i9ı3о.
53. Double-pointed arches suggesting a profile of mountains. Each arch is made of a thin tracing line reinforced by a band of hatching. The triangular space below is filled with markings. The upper triangle usually shows a spread eagle.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $22 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. loose in soil associated with graves of Royal Cemetery period. U. 19125.
54. Same motive. A spread eagle in the upper triangle. The lower register with its circular enclosures filled inside and outside with dots may represent the low land.

Shell cyl., $27 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . ( $C B S$. 31.17.113.)
55. Undulating lines, markings, and eye designs, deeply cut in two registers.

Shell cyl., $53 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PFT./D4 (Early Dynastic pre-Royal Cemetery), depth I. 50 m . U. 13711. (P.)
56. Undulating lines and dots, a strong relief of the so-called Brocade style.

Shell cyl., $65 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 31.17.122.)
57. Squares and dots in relief, a diaper pattern. Shell cyl., $44 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. I462. (L.)
58. Arched lines and spread eagle. Shell cyl., $17 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16318.)
59. Same motive. Steatite cyl., $16 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16317.)
60. Same motive.

Steatite cyl., $12 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . ( $C B S$. 3I.43.241.)
61. Same motive, in two registers divided by three lines.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $33 \times 1$ m mm. PJ. loose in soil. U. 20062. (L. BM. 123572.)
62. Same motive.

Shell cyl., $40 \times$ romm. PJ. level 9/10.00 m. (Sargonid level). U. I8980.
63. Net pattern assimilated to a woven serpent's body, with head and tail showing on the right border. The head threatens a small lizard (?), the tail is close to a small inverted crescent (?).

Shell cyl., $35 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. ruined grave of Royal Cemetery period. U. 19080.
64. Net (?).

Unpierced clay bead, $35 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 30.12.60.)
65. Net or reed wattle.

Pottery bead, $\mathrm{I} 3 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U.
(CBS. 31.17.107.)
66. Net.

Green paste bead, $22 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U.
( $C B S .32 .40 .335$.)
67. Net and fishes.

Glazed frit cyl., $27 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. rubbish. U. 16748.
68. Fishes.

Glazed frit cyl., $27 \times 1$ mm. U. (CBS. 16899.)
69. Fishes, below a border of triangles.

Broken pottery cyl., $34 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 3234 .
70. Crossed animals rampant in fight. The work is unfinished.

Shell cyl., $23 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16177 . (P.)
71. Antelopes passant. One is upside down. Red marble cyl., $28 \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}$. KPS. U. 6296. (P.)
72. Antelopes grazing. Each body has two heads, one bent, one erect, meaning a pair of animals, and explaining the sign for 'two' placed above their backs.

Jadeite cyl., $20 \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}$. PD. rubbish. U. 12795A. (P.)
73. Antelopes passant.

Red jasper cyl., $\mathbf{I}_{3} \times 1$ I mm. PJ. JamdatNasr grave 78. U. 18463. (L. BM. 124406.)
74. Running gazelles.

Steatite cyl., $32 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17739 .
75. Gazelles running over the hills. One animal is upside down. A round dot may represent the sun.

Steatite cyl., $30 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17748 .
76. Antelope running among the bushes. Sun, cross, and lozenge, often found on Cassite seals, suggest the Eastern hills.

Pink marble cyl., $30 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 13492 . (L. BM. 12283I.)
77. Same motive. The hills are represented by curving lines above and below.

Black steatite cyl., $25 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17613 .
78. Winged birds and dragons (?).

Shell cyl., $\mathrm{I}_{5} \times$ Io mm. U. . (CBS . 16902.)
79. Gazelles passant. Two registers divided by a double line.

Shell cyl., $19 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ., grave 42 , of Royal Cemetery period. U. I907I.
80. Antelopes passant among trees in the lower register. In the upper register they are upside down, and a scorpion replaces the tree.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $32 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ., grave 38 , of Royal Cemetery period. U. 19075. (P.)
81. Antelope passant amid bushes with star flowers and lozenge leaves. Two registers.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $34 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. EH. 2.00 m . down. U. 6133. (P.)
82. Antelopes running, a frog, a bird (?), and curved markings in the field. A large design in Brocade style.

Black steatite cyl., $75 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 18452. (P.)
83. A nude hunter down on one knee, catches with the left hand an antelope which he lifts in the air by its hind leg. His right grabs by the neck a smaller, hornless animal, which he arrests and forces backwards with the help of his dog. The hunter, nude except for a belt, has that bird-like profile with pointed nose found only in the archaic period.

Pink marble cyl., $22 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PFT., level r 50 m . (Royal Cemetery period.) U. 13712 . (L. $B M$. 123625 .)
84. A nude hunter down on one knee, catches with the left hand an antelope which he lifts in the air by its hind leg. In his right apparently he swings a curved club. A smaller animalhis $\operatorname{dog}(?)$-fills the ground behind him, and a scorpion the ground before him. Same archaic style and period.

Shell cyl., $27 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. From the filling of the Ziggurat Terrace, Archaic I (First Dynasty) level, in the SW. courtyard. U. 18587 .
85. A nude hunter down on one knee, catches with his left hand by the front leg a gazelle rampant, while his right swings a weapon over his head. The modelling of the bodies is refined and less archaic.

Amethyst quartz cyl., $22 \times$ I mm . Dakheileh. U. 20047.
86. Ibexes (?) attacked by a lion rampant. There is a lizard in the upper field and a dagger-of Early Dynastic type-below the lion.

Shell cyl., $3 \mathrm{I} \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. loose in stra-
tum of graves of Royal Cemetery period. U. 19447.
87. A strange being with horns and tail, and ithyphallic (?) holds up in both hands a tall post or club between two round dots. A second post limits the field beyond, in which a goat and a dog are standing. Above them a crescent-shaped boat with cabin and oar fills the sky, besides a star (?).

Unpierced pink steatite cyl., $1 \cdot 29 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 6807.
88. An antelope and an antlered deer in the marshland with heads turned back towards a crescent-shaped boat manned by two hunters. The first is apparently a lion rampant holding arrows or other weapons. Back of him stands a primitive figure with bird's-head profile and short kilt.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $22 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Late Jamdat-Nasr grave 113 . U. I8951.
89. The four men in the upper register, the three boatmen in the lower, are apparently meeting and greeting with one hand up. All are Sumerians with shorn heads, bird'shead profile, and flounced skirts. A jar with drinking-pipe is stored inside the curved prow. The men at rest hold their poles straight up.

Shell cyl., half split longitudinally, $38 \times$ 17 mm . PJ. depth uncertain. U. 20094.
90. Archaic banquet scene and heraldic animal group. On either side of a pile of jars stand two primitive-looking Sumerians. They have bird's-head profiles, bare busts, and flounced skirts. One has short bristling hair. He is probably a servant adding the last cup to the pile. His short skirt does not reach the knees. The other has long locks hanging down his back, and a slender beard. His fleecy skirt closes with a large knot behind, and covers the knees. He is the master raising a cup in his right hand. The leg of some sacrificed animal-a common symbol in the Early Dynastic period-is placed on top of the pile of cups and jar.

The lion-headed eagle clawing ibexes which fall headlong down the hills, is the well-known coat of arms displayed in the shrines of $\mathrm{Al}^{\circ}$ Ubaid and Lagash.

Shell cyl., $32 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. ZT. Archaic I (First Dynasty), SW. courtyard floor. U. 18590 .
91. A spread eagle between two bulls passant in opposite directions forms the central motive of the somewhat crowded scene. The eagle is of the lion-headed type, facing front. Its wings, tail, and feathers are treated conventionally. The bulls, also facing front, are of
the bearded human-headed type. Birds of prey, lion-headed eagles, perched on their backs, attack them with claws and teeth.

Smaller figures fill the space above: a lion passant, a bottle, a plough, a scorpion, a fish (?), and a dubious half-bird, half-snake monster (?).
Shell cyl., $35 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ., grave 93 of Royal Cemetery period. U. 19869.
92. The god of atmosphere, goad and whip in hands, rides standing on his primitive chariot drawn by a mythical dragon. His wife, holding right and left in her extended hands two S-shaped thunderbolts, stands erect between the wings of the monster. A quiver hangs from her shoulders. Her head is turned back facing the god. Both wear the horned mitre and long hair, flowing down the shoulders of the goddess but tied into a chignon for the god. Her dress is a tightfitting robe; his, a pleated skirt and belt.

The dragon is half-lion half-eagle, with claws and feather tail. Its head, lowered down, is belching forth mist, rain, and a powerful roar.

The chariot, wheel, pole, splash board, fenced sides, and back drop, is almost a copy of the copper Pre-dynastic model found at Tell-Agrab, with the driver standing astride the massive body. The god's cloak, discarded, hangs over the back.

The owner of the seal, $U r$-giš-me-è, stands before the chariot raising one hand in sign of worship. He wears a tunic, an open shawl hanging from the waist down, beard and long hair tied in a chignon, and a mitre with one pair of horns and central feathers, of PreSargonid style. ${ }^{1}$

Black steatite cyl., $25 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 99. Found with No. 179. U. 18922. (P.)
93. A hunter has caught an ibex by the hind leg and holds it head down. A bull passant is attacked by a lion. Two scorpions tail to tail fill the space between the two groups.

Shell cyl., $30 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ., ruined grave of Royal Cemetery period. U. 19197.
94. A heifer, with head turned back, is attacked by a lion which bites it in the neck, and by a bird of prey perched on its back. A crescent, a lizard, a three-bladed plant, and three dots are scattered in the field.

Calcite cyl., $28 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 30.12.58.)
95. Two nude servants (?) holding up a wild animal running away tail up, which may be
a lion (?). A goat rampant and a crescent fill the space left over.

Yellow stone cyl., $20 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 143. U. 18976. (P.)
96. A tame animal and its keepers. One stands in front perhaps whip in hand. The second, down on one knee behind, may be milking it. The crescent on a pole suggests a shrine. A spread eagle, two dots, and other objects fill the space above.

Black steatite cyl., $27 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17727.
97. Hills or mountains represented by a large undulating notched line, with a spread eagle above, and an antelope grazing below.

Cyl. U. 9204 ([sic] untraced).
98. Spread eagle over the hills.

Black steatite cyl., $7 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18293.
99. Hills with spread eagles above and below in inverted position.

Black steatite cyl., $15 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 7897.
100. Spread eagle over the mountains represented by triangles filled with markings.
Dark green steatite cyl., $26 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16629. (L.)
101. Spread eagle between straight border lines. Black steatite cyl., $16 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 15475 . (L. $B M .123628$.
102. Two spread eagles.

Grey steatite cyl., $28 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. loose in stratum of Royal Cemetery period graves. U. 19120.
103. A spread eagle, but with a human head in profile, holds in its talons a nude man and a round-headed club. Both human heads of bird and man belong to the archaic type with pointed nose and round eye in a bald skull. The bird has besides a short queue as found on other Jamdat-Nasr impressions. Its tail reaching the ground is almost a pleated skirt.
Stamp square seal of mottled steatite, $27 \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. loose in soil at level 15.00 m ., Early Dynastic. U. 18830 . (L. BM. 123588.)
104. A spread eagle, perhaps holding birds. Grey steatite cyl., $12 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 16690. (L. BM. 122959.)
105. A spread eagle with a lion's head in profile, holds two birds in its talons. A star, a plant, a crescent (?) are scattered in the field.
Dark steatite cyl., $19 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area, 1.50 m . below surface and below the foundations of a Neo-Babylonian building. U. 18729.
${ }^{1}$ See Antiq. F., vol. xiv, pl. XLII. Also Ill. London News, March 17, 1934, p. 403; Univ. Museum Bulletin, April 1946, pl. IX.
106. Lion-headed spread eagle grasping two gazelles (?).
Grey steatite, unpierced cyl., $1 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16134 .
107. Same motive. Crescent.

Grey steatite cyl., $10 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16622 .
108. Same motive.

Dark steatite cyl., $16 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18172 . (L. BM. 123187 .)
109. Same motive.

Mottled steatite cyl., $20 \times$ Io mm. U. 17313.
110. Same motive.

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\text { U. } 3147(s i c) \text {. }
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111. Spread eagle with bird's head in profile, grasping two ibexes (?).
Dark steatite cyl., $21 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 115. U. 18947. (P.)
112. Two registers. ${ }^{1}$ Below, a net. Above, a spread eagle grasping two antelopes (?), standing or half-kneeling with heads turned back. There is a tree in the field.
Shell cyl., $26 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 7 II8. (P.)
113. Same motives in two registers.

Shell cyl., $33 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17331 .
114. Pine tree on a mountain with ibexes climbing on either side. Between them a spread eagle, with bird's head in profile.
Black steatite cyl., $26 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 14 Ir .
115. A spread eagle beside a tall round-headed club and a crescent. An offering table, a scorpion, a snake (?) are scattered in the field.
Clay cyl., $28 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1646 .
116. Fretted mountain lines, a spread eagle, several crescents.
Incised clay cyl., $18 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1421 .
117. Two registers. Above, nine men divided in three groups. Below, a spread eagle, two lions, an ibex, and a tree.
Pink marble cyl., $30 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. EH. 2 m . below surface. U. 6134 .
118. The seal of $U r$-shag-ga son of $U r$-nig-ga, is adorned with two figures: a lion passant and a spread eagle, one above the other but divided by a line.
Sard cyl., $20 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$. EM. loose. U. 7566 .
119. Two registers: banquet scene above, antelopes passant below.

Lapis-lazuli, barrel-shaped cyl., $21 \times$ Io mm . PJ. in stratum of graves of Royal Cemetery period. U. 19119.
120. Two registers: banquet scene; spread eagle and antelopes.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $32 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. grave B. 28, Royal Cemetery period. U. 19072.
121. Two registers: banquet scene; antelopes (?) passant.

Shell cyl., $24 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. lower stratum of graves of Royal Cemetery period. U. 19578.
122. Two registers: banquet scene; spread eagle and ibexes recumbent.

Shell cyl., $37 \times$ Ir mm. PJ. grave B. 93 , Royal Cemetery period. U. 19573.
123. Two registers: banquet and hunting scenes. These show crossed lions attacking a bull and an antelope. A nude hunter, dagger in hand and down on one knee below a tree. Two servants in flounced skirts bringing a kid (?).
Translucent green calcite cyl., defaced by adhering copper, $42 \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. grave B. 81, Royal Cemetery period. U. 19205.
124. Two registers: banquet scene; crossed animals and spread eagle.

Crystal cyl., $38 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. ruined grave of Royal Cemetery period. U. 19122.
125. Two registers: banquet scene, and spread eagle over animals recumbent.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $39 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. level $10 / 900 \mathrm{~m}$. (Sargonid). U. 18983 . (L. BM. 123570.)
126. Two registers: spread eagle over animals recumbent; jar with drinking-pipes between two sitters. A serpent in the field behind them.
White limestone cyl., $34 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG., loose in soil 5.60 m . below surface. U. 17866 .
127. Banquet scenes filling both registers. Calcite cyl., h. 35 mm . U. 7422 .
128. Two registers: banquet scene; lions attacking ibexes, tree.
Grey stone cyl., $38 \times$ io mm. Dq. U. 1437 .
129. Two registers: banquet and hunting scenes; bull, stags, lions.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $22 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. loose in Sargonid stratum. U. 18986 .
130. Two registers; hunting scenes: deers, antelopes, lion, leopard; and banquet scene.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $28 \times$ ro mm. PJ. Sargonid grave 107. U. 18914. (P.)
131. Jar with drinking-pipes held by two sitters on X-shaped stools. They are draped in fringed shawls. Their long hair is doubled up and tied with a fillet. The pointed jar rests on a square base. There is a crescent above. A servant stands behind with clasped hands.
Steatite cyl., $25 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid (?) grave 100. U. 18926.
132. Same scene: jar, drinking-pipes, men sitting on square stools, crescent.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $13 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1054 . (P.)
133. Same scene. Two guests, sitting on high square stools, have a jar with drinking-pipes placed between them on a square base. A servant stands behind them with clasped hands. A spear is planted in the ground.

Lapis-lazulicyl., $20 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U.I6122. (P.)
134. A leopard and a lion rampant attack a bearded bison and an antlered deer. A nude hunter grips the leopard by the tail and stabs it in the neck. His head in profile is of archaic bird-like type, pointed nose, round eye, wild locks, and no beard. There is a scorpion in the field below.

Shell cyl. with rings of steatite inset in the ends but decayed, $44 \times 29 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. grave B. 66, Royal Cemetery period. U. igrgi. (P.)
135. Same scene; hunter, leopard, lions, bison, antelope, scorpion.

Shell cyl., $36 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 99. U. 18923 . (P.)
136. Same scene. Hunter and wild animals crossed and rampant.

Shell cyl., $35 \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}$. XNCF. from rubbish in lower filling. U. 18216 . (L. $B M$. 124396.)
137. Same scene. Enkidu crossed with a wild bull, pulls the tail of a leopard attacking an ibex. A lion bites a stag in the neck.

Calcite cyl., $37 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave $65 . \mathrm{U} .19 \mathrm{I} 96$.
138. Same scene. Hero hunter, Enkidu, leopard, stag, lion, bull. In the field a star, a lizard, a curved club.

Shell cyl., $32 \times 1 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. ruined Sargonid (?) grave. U. 19081. (L. BM. 123574.)
139. Two registers of animal fights. The hunter wears flat cap, long hair, and beard after the style of the Kish men.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $37 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave Ior. Found with No. 186. U. 18917 .
140. Two groups of lions rampant attacking a bull and an antelope. Two Enkidus pull the lions by the tails and stab them in the necks. A scorpion and an arrow - point up - divide the two groups.

Shell cyl., $39 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. plundered (Sargonid?) grave. U. 19057. (L. BM. 123568.)
141. Two registers of figures crudely drawn: man with hands up and bent knees; animals rampant or upturned, net, scorpion, snake (?).

Calcite cyl., $40 \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. ruined (Sargonid?) grave. U. 19214.
142. Fine group of lions rampant, wild bull, upturned ibex, bearded bison exquisitely engraved. Enkidu and perhaps the hero hunter are to be restored in the ruined portion.

Shell cyl., $44 \times 29 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. grave B. 30 , Royal Cemetery period. U. 19040.
143. Hunter between ibexes attacked by a lion rampant. His flat cap, long hair, beard, and kilt are in the Kish style.

Steatite cyl., $23 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 133 . U. 19004.
144. Leopard and crossed lions attacking ibexes. Crescent on pole.

Shell cyl., $20 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG. U. 11491 . (P.)
145. A hunter pulls the tail of a lion rampant biting an upturned ibex. A snake in the field. Calcite cyl., $13 \times 6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . ( $C B S$. 30.12.33.)
146. Crossed lions and gazelles (?). A star. Black steatite cyl., $18 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17663 . (L. BM. 123186.)
147. Nude hunter in profile, Enkidu, bulls, and lions rampant.

Shell cyl., $39 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. house 3, tablet room. U. 16410.
148. Hunter, bearded bisons; Enkidu, bull, and lion.

Shell cyl., $32 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16133 .
149. Nude hunters, bearded bisons, lions, and bulls.

Shell cyl., $1 \cdot 37 \mathrm{~mm}$. TTC. ruined grave. U. 9187. (P.)
150. Two nude hunters, one in profile, one in face and bearded. Bisons, antelope, and stag rampant.

White limestone cyl., $42 \times 23 \mathrm{~mm}$. BC. in filling at the SE. end. U. 16278. (L. BM. 122982.)
151. Kish hero, lion, and bull. Crossed bisons. Enkidu and the lion.

White marble cyl., $33 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 7617 . (P.)
152. Crossed lions rampant attacking ibexes, one of them upturned. The young hunter with wild locks and no beard tries to protect them. Scorpion, snakes, dagger are scattered in the field.

Calcite cyl., $39 \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 30.12.52.)
153. Crossed lions and bulls; hunter, facing front (?) wears pleated kilt. Scorpion and dagger in the field.

Shell cyl., $36 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS . 31.17.119.)
154. Crossed lions attacking ibexes, one of them upturned. A spread eagle and a shrub fill the blank space at back.

Shell cyl., $28 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. grave 88 B., Royal Cemetery period. U. 19230. (P.)
155. Two registers, the upper one is inverted: lions hunting wild animals.

Shell cyl., $34 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. ruined B grave, Royal Cemetery period. U. 19216.
156. Ibex caught in the bush by two lions. The beardless nude hunter, spear in hand, pulls the tail of a lion and is attacked from behind by a third.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $25 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 145 . U. 19005 .
157. Crossed lions and gazelles.

Dark steatite cyl., $20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave III. U. 18946. (P.)
158. Lions, ibex, deer, bull, bison, crossed and fighting. A scorpion in the field.

Shell cyl., $35 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. loose. U. 20050.
159. Goats passant and scorpions (?).

Pink limestone cyl. with copper wire mounting, $20 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. EH., low down, $r .60 \mathrm{~m}$. below the foundation of Shulgi's wall. U. 6499. (P.)
160. Gazelles and lions rampant. A branch in the field.

Steatite cyl., $28 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 85 . U. 18898. (L. BM. 123579.) Almost identical with this is a steatite cyl., $26 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. from EM. New Street No. 4. U. 7607. (L. BM. 120547.)
161. Winged dragon (?), gazelles, star, crescent. Shell cyl., $22 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 7120 .
162. Lions rampant, star, crescent, offering table.

Baked clay cyl., $34 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16147.
163. Crossed lions, bulls, deer, crescent. Calcite cyl., $26 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS . 30.12.56).
164. Crossed lions and antelopes. In the blank space are small figures of gazelles or goats kneeling down.

Shell cyl., $25 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. PFT. stratum A, square $\mathrm{E}_{5}$, date uncertain. U. 13726 .
165. Hunters in Kish style lifting gazelles by their hind legs. Star in crescent in the space above their heads. Seal of $A$-tud nu-banda (overseer).
Green stone cyl., $19 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 139 . U. 18982 .
166. Nude hunter standing between antelopes attacked by lions. Arrow (?) and scorpion (?) in the field.
Steatite cyl., $25 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 136. Found with No. 292. U. I8979.
167. Nude hunters wearing long hair, beard, a belt, and a mitre (?). One stands between antelopes attacked by a lion. The other, dag-
ger in hand, pulls the tail of the lion. A tree, clubs, and weapons (?) fill the background.

Shell cyl., $32 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. X. NCF. level II, pavement of room io. U. 17895 .
168. Hunter between bulls or antelopes attacked by lions. A second hunter pulls the tail of one lion and strikes it in the neck. A scorpion.
Shell cyl., $33 \times 26 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. 31. U. 17665. 169. Hunter between bulls attacked by lions. The star on a pointed shaft, perhaps a symbol of the sun (?). See No. 166.
Shell cyl., $25 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 7658 . (P.)
170. Hunter between ibexes and lions rampant. Grey steatite cyl., $26 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. EH. surface, Larsa period. U. 6i31. (L. BM. 118691.)
171. A gazelle attacked by two lions. A hunter with short hair and a pleated kilt holds by the neck a stag rampant with bent head. Curved club and dagger (?) in the space between.

Shell cyl., $24 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. grave B. 50 , Royal Cemetery period. U. 19104.
172. Hunter between ibexes and lions.

Shell cyl., $25 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 159. U. 19032.
173. Hunter between ibexes attacked by a lion. A second hunter strikes the lion and pulls its tail. An antelope and a scorpion fill the blank space.

Shell cyl., $25 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 156 . U. 1903 I.
174. Nude athlete between lions rampant which he holds by their front paws. He wears only a belt. A crescent above.

Green steatite cyl., $17 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18282.
175. Crossed lions upholding crescents on poles in their extended paws. Seal of Ur-gar.

Steatite cyl., $22 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 16546. (P.)
176. A hunter of the Kish type, but with bow and quiver hung across his back (see Ninlil(?) on the dragon, No. 92), has caught by the neck two lions rampant. Two ibexes crossed with them escape in the hills symbolized by the pine-tree, not without urinating from fright.

Steatite cyl., $32 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 91. U. 18925 . (P.)
177. A hunter between antelopes rampant. A poorly drawn lion and a club fill the background.

Grey steatite cyl., $23 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. from stratum of Royal Cemetery graves. U. 19124.
178. Hunter and bull, lion and bull, no longer crossed, form distinct groups in true Sargonid style.

Steatite carinated cyl., $24 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid level. U. 19217.
179. Three groups of hunters and ibexes rampant. They all wear beards, hair bands (?), and embroidered loin cloths.
Grey steatite cyl., $28 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 99. Found with No. 92. U.I8921.
180. Two groups of Kish heroes fighting human-headed bisons. The third is Eabani with a deer (?).

Shell cyl., $30 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 84io. (P.)
181. Two groups of Kish heroes fighting a lion and an antelope-oryx. In the field a plant with three shoots, and a long spear (?).

Grey steatite cyl., $22 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. ruined Sargonid grave. U. 19034. (L. BM. 123582.)
182. The wild man with head in front face, and nude except for a belt, fights with the water buffalo, and a hunter in profile with the lion. The first was formerly identified with Gilgamesh. The second is a human hero in the Kish style. Seal of Ga-la-ba.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $22 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 149. U. 19000. (L. BM. 123580.)
183. Wild man and the water buffalo. Eabani and the lion.

Steatite cyl., $25 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 94. U. I8924. (P.)
184. A nude hero in fight with a lion rampant. He is represented as ithyphallic; he wears only a belt, long beard, and long hair doubled up on the neck. A second identical group fills the rest of the surface.
Jadeite cyl., $3 \mathrm{I} \times 16 \mathrm{~mm} . \mathrm{PJ} . \mathrm{U}$. (CBS. 35-I.15.)
185. Three lions rampant, one of which is upside down.

Black mottled steatite cyl., $25 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 667 I .
186. Gilgamesh taming the bull and the lion. His head and bust are in front face, framed by the usual locks of hair and a splayed beard. He is nude except for a triple belt with loose ends hanging on the side. The muscles of his body are in strong relief, which is a mark of the Sargonid art and a forerunner of the Assyrian style.

In the first case he sits sideways over the bull, which he has grasped by horn and tail, while pressing one knee over its neck. In the second he shows his prodigious strength by throwing the lion over his head. He has seized it by paw and tail. His own body is bent like a spring, with one knee down while the other foot is planted firmly in the ground, in good wrestling style.

A little water buffalo is placed under the name of the owner $U r{ }^{d} k a-d i q a-s u-d u$ the libator. The double stream of water which escapes from the mouth of the tame bull, runs all around the seal. In the sky shines the flaming sun of Akkad.

Carinated, brown steatite cyl., $36 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave ror. Found with No. I39. U. 18918.
187. Gilgamesh wrestling with lions which he holds head down by pulling up their tails and hind legs. In one case he is standing, in the other he is down on one knee; but always with one foot pressing the lions's back or its head. A cartouche-here blank-is reserved for the name of the owner, between the bodies of the upturned lions. A spread eagle above is also unfinished.

Green stone cyl., $24 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 142. U. 18981. (P.)
188. Gilgamesh wrestling with the bull and the lion. In this case he is boldly astride, leaning backwards, and forcing the animals to stand rampant by holding paw and tail or throwing one arm about the bull's neck. There is a small plant (?) before the bull, a club-or a whip (?)-behind the lion.
Shell cyl., $28 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid level, circa 10.00 m . U. 18987.
189. Hunters taming a lion rampant. They are beardless and wear loin-cloths.

Grey steatite cyl., $29 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 6853 .
190. Same motive. Seal of ${ }^{i l}$ Šamaš-iddin, son of Ur-giš-gigir (?).

Black steatite cyl., $23 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. KP. U. 6755 .
191. Same motive. A scorpion. Seal of $L \dot{k}$ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ nin-subub.
U. 1509.
192. Same motive. Seal of $\mathrm{Il}-\mathrm{la}$, son of $B u_{4}-t a$. Terra-cotta cyl., $20 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1420 .
193. Same motive.

Black steatite cyl., $19 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1417 .
194. Same motive.

Black steatite cyl., $2 \mathrm{I} \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1415.
195. Same motive. Seal of Gir-ni-ni-s $a_{6}$, son of Ur dnin-tu(d) the shepherd.
Grey stone cyl., $23 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1266 .
196. Hunter and lion rampant. Inscription half destroyed.
Black steatite cyl., $27 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 16554. (P.)
197. Hunters, bull, and lion. U. 2694.
198. Hunters and lion rampant. Snakes and scorpions (?).

Dark steatite cyl., $17 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. level
 18791.
199. Lion rampant between two hunters, one of whom kicks the lion and pulls its tail. Seal of Puzurdinnina, son of Hu -bu-na(?), arad dinnina. Steatite cyl., $19 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 15273.$)$
200. Hunters and lion rampant.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $17 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 148. U. 18994. (P.)
201. Same motive. The ampulla and libra symbols are often found on seals of the Larsa period and later.

Pink limestone cyl., $25 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18248. (P.)
202. Same motive. Seal of La-gi-ib, son of $I-h i-i s{ }^{2}$ (?).

Steatite cyl., $20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17745.
203. Same motive.

Pink limestone cyl., $18 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17726. (P.)
204. Same motive and a crescent. Seal of $G u$ -de-a, dumu-lugal (?).

Steatite cyl., $25 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17707 . (L. BM. 123191.)
205. Same motive.

Shell cyl., $17 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17316 .
206. Double motive: hunters with rampant lion, and the palm with bunches of dates planted in a vase, which is the common emblem of worship.
Steatite cyl., $22 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. unpierced. Dq. U. 16708.
207. Hunters and lion, besides a small animal (?). Seal of Lugal-tu(d)-da, nam-tiun-lugal (?).

Grey steatite cyl., $21 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 16551. (L. BM. 122962.)
208. Same motive.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $17 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 16399.
209. Same motive.

Black steatite cyl., $17 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16327.
210. Same motive.

Unpirrced black steatite cyl., $17 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16 r 56.
211. Same motive. Seal of Gim dnun-gal, dumu $U r$-ba-ga.
Steatite cyl., $24 \times$ II mm. Dq. U. 16019.
212. Same motive, and a scorpion. Seal of $L \dot{u}$ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ nin-šubur.

Black steatite cyl., $17 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. KP. U. 7021.
213. An ithyphallic Eabani and the winged dragon. Seal of Na-na-a, son of Gu-de-a, zadim: the stone-cutter,
Steatite cyl., $21 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. BC. U. 1602 I . (P.)
214. A nude hunter, Eabani, the winged dragon,
and a scorpion. Seal of $B a-d a-d a$, son of Ur-li.
Grey steatite cyl., $28 \times \mathrm{I} 4 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1168.
215. Wild man facing front, Eabani, and the winged dragon.
Black steatite cyl., $26 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 847 .
216. Nude hunters and the winged dragon. The Amorite libator and the bandy-legged dwarf are new motives belonging to the Martu period.

Grey steatite cyl., $27 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17323.
217. Nude hunters and winged dragon. Seal of $I-l u$-su-ni mâr $A$-bu-um (?).

Steatite cyl., $20 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. E-nun-mah. U. 234. (P.)
218. Hunters and winged dragons.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $14 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 20038.
219. Hunters and bearded bisons. The men wear curious mitres and tunics. There is a squatting monkey and a caduceus planted in the ground. Inscribed to Šamas and $A a$.

Haematite cyl., $2 \mathrm{I} \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 16552.
220. Seated god wearing horned mitre and flounced robe. Group of hunters and lion rampant. Illegible inscription.
Broken steatite cyl., $24 \times 1 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{mm}$. Dq. U. 17737.
221. Two registers: scene of worship above and hunting below. The goddess and the worshippers have their hair tied up in chignons. Their robes have slanting borders. There is a crescent in the field.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $27 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 16888.)
222. Archaic offering scene. The seated man is a bald-headed, stocky Sumerian, draped in a flounced shawl. His narrow square stool is reinforced by rungs. He apparently holds a tumbler (?) in his hand, and the nude servant behind him a spouted jar (?). Another jar is planted before him, and a large goat, of Al 'Ubaid style, is approaching.

Black shale cyl., $18 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. ruined B grave, Royal Cemetery period, at 5.50 m . level. U. 19242.
223. Nude worshippers before a shrine. The idol is visible through the recessed open gate, an erect figure with hands clasped. A palm in a jar is placed before the gate. The first worshipper, holding the spouted jar by its foot, will pour the libation on the palm. He is followed by the assistant bringing as an offering a restive kid which he pushes forward with hand and knee.

Steatite cyl., $26 \frac{1}{2} \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Brought in. U. 12329. (L. BM. 122558.)
224. Two worshippers on either side of a palm in a vase (?) under the crescent. One is draped in a flounced robe, and raises her hand in sign of adoration. The other is apparently nude and dancing. ${ }^{1}$ The rectangular frame about the illegible inscription can hardly pass for a shrine gate.

Baked clay cyl., $20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17706. (L. BM. 123207.)
225. A scene of presentation. The client is led by the hand before the seated dignitary, an archaic Sumerian figure, raising one hand in sign of welcome. His seat is a low bench with cross-bars. There is a vase in the field before, and a curious emblem on a tripod at the back; perhaps also a drinking-pipe held by the seated person.

Black steatite cyl., $19 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1548r.
226. A shrine gate, a bull recumbent, a tripod table loaded with offerings, a crescent, and a star, are the symbols of a ritual place and action.

Steatite cyl., $25 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG. $32 / 84$. U. 17900.
227. A winged gate is placed above a recumbent bull between a seated goddess and her assistant both holding ropes attached to the wings. The bull, a tame animal with a double collar, is apparently kept indoors. The goddess wears the horned mitre, long hair, and a plain long robe. The assistant wears a pleated kilt, and his long hair is doubled up into a chignon.

Carinated green jadeite cyl., $26 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. EM. below the Larsa floor of the Tablet room in Quiet Street. U. 7909. (L. BM. 120545.)
228. A bull passant before a winged gate between divine assistants holding what look like ladders or side partitions rather than ropes, reaching from wings to ground. They wear mitres with horns and feathers, beard, hair doubled up, and short flounced skirts.

Above the gate two kneeling assistants hold the terminals of the reed bundles, surmounted by an emblem.

The rest of the ground beyond the gate shows a god sitting, tumbler in hand, on a chair with high straight back. He wears the horns and feather mitre and a flounced dress. A small goat stands before him. In the space above, a divine assistant holding a pole, and a worshipper, both raise their hands in sign of adoration.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $20 \times$ Ir mm. PJ. Sargonid grave 141. U. 18975 .
229. Bull recumbent, winged gate, and the keeper touching a wing.

Steatite cyl., $18 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 3324 .
230. Bull recumbent, winged gate, tripod table with offerings.

Steatite cyl., $25 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 2892.
231. Winged gate and bull recumbent between a seated keeper and a kneeling assistant. Both have long hair tied into a chignon, but no horned mitre and no beard. The keeper holds the bull by nose and horn, the assistant holds the gate with both hands. The first wears a fringed robe. Her X-shaped stool rests on a low podium. There is a star above. The assistant wears only a pleated robe.

Greenish steatite cyl., $30 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 1 52. U. 19033.
232. Notched undulating line showing above: a star, a crescent, and one worshipper with one hand up. Below, the same worshipper stands before a seated god.

Black steatite cyl., $14 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. E-nunmah on surface. U. 685 .
233. A double undulating notched line divides the scene in upper and lower regions. Above, Nidaba sits on the back of a crouching bull. Below, the serpent god rests on his own twisted tail. Nidaba is surrounded by ears of barley and branches. She wears the horns and feathered mitre and a flounced robe. She holds between her fingers a small jar with handles. The serpent god is surrounded by prickly bushes and scorpions, and has a sting (?) at the end of his tail.
Green steatite cyl., $33 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. loose in stratum of graves of Royal Cemetery period. U. 19121. (L. BM. 123543.)
234. Worshippers before the serpent god. They wear hair-bands and fringed robes. One of them carries a bucket. An hour-glass-shaped altar is placed before the god. There is a pine-tree behind, a crescent above, a libra and ampulla in the field.

Black steatite cyl., $28 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18156.
235. Sun-god with flaming wings standing in the open gate of his shrine.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $24 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. TTA. 2. Found in a larnax burial at the waist of the body. U. 54 .
236. The god with the flaming wings sits in judgement. His throne is made of tiers of mountains. The prisoner, a nude man with a strange head, is brought before him by his
assistants. Šamaš wears a horned mitre and a flounced robe, his servants only a flounced kilt and a staff of office.
Limestone cyl., $35 \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. (CBS. 31.17.120.)
237. Samaš sitting, sword in hand, is approached by three officials of his court. All wear the same horned mitre, hair doubled up, and beard, as the god. But he wears a flounced robe. They are draped in fringed shawls. Two of them carry staffs of office. The third is raising his hand and addressing the god. The pine-tree behind the throne is a symbol of the Elamite hills.

Dark steatite cyl., $33 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 140. Found with No. 295. U. 18073.
238. Samaš, sword in hand, steps over the mountains between the doors flung open by his assistants. The inscription bears only the name of KA-DI without the divine prefix.

Mottled steatite cyl., $29 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave iog. U. 18920 .
239. The open doors of the shrine reveal Šamaš with his flaming wings. He stands between two hills, holding a sword in one hand, a curved club head down in the other. Beside him are placed a small offering table and a buckled shaft. The porter, in pleated skirt like the god, holds a pole or a cross-bar point down. A palm-tree bearing fruit fills the rest of the surface.

Yellow steatite cyl., $22 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. level 10.00 m . (Sargonid level). U. 18985.
240. Two porters open the doors revealing Samaš, stepping, sword in hand, over the mountains. A spear, point down, is planted in the field.
Pink steatite cyl., $32 \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$. KP. found in a Neo-Babylonian grave. U. 6630 . (P.)
241. Šamaš, sword in hand, stepping over the mountains-only one porter. A tall spear and a short club are planted in the ground. U. 9200.
242. There is a little square stool, or shrine, on the top of a hill between two pine-trees, with a crescent of the moon placed above it. Three solar heroes guard it. All wear the same horned mitre, doubled up hair, beard, pleated kilt. The first has flaming wings like Samaš, but holds a staff of office and an axe. The second, without wings or weapons, stands by with clasped hands. The third, approaching the tree from the other side, carries staff and axe like the first, but has no flaming wings, and is not preceded by the star. Do the three stand for the morning, noon, and evening sun (?).

Green steatite cyl., $30 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid stratum. U. 19118 .
243. Two groups of solar heroes. Between them a large quiver (?). One hero pulls down the crown of his enemy whose broken club is useless. On the other side a war-god steps on a crouching bull. He carries a club in his left hand. His right seizes a caduceus resting on a tripod. The worshipper on the other side extends his hand towards the same shaft.

Green steatite cyl., $31 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm} . \mathrm{PJ}$. U. 18724.
244. A contest of solar heroes. One is defeated and looses his crown, even when armed with a club or axe. Both wear the same horned mitre, hair doubled up, beard, and loin-cloth.

A human contest, where the bare-headed hero has caught his enemy with the pointed cap by the beard and pulls his head back, ready to cut his throat. Between them a woman fallen to her knees, raises a threatening dagger towards the villain, who apparently held her bound by a rope.

Seal of Ur-mah, dim: the architect. Below the inscription is a doe passant with head turned back.

Green steatite cyl. with copper caps, $26 \times$ 14 mm . PJ. fadat-Nasf grave $104 . \mathrm{U}$. 18919. (P.) eurgonid $35 \cdot 1-22$
245. A female worshipper before the enthroned Ištar. She raises one hand in sign of adoration. With the other she pours a libation cup. A small bottle with a rope handle is placed just above.

The goddess wears the horned mitre, a flounced robe, clubs and scimitars on her shoulders, and her feet may rest on a crouching lion. Her throne is raised on a podium.
Seal of $A{ }^{\text {diš}}$-dar . . .dug, dumu-sal ${ }^{i l}$-ba-ni, dam da-a-an.
Lapis-lazuli cyl., $25 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. NNCF. in upper filling above high floor level. U. 18208.
246. A large Gilgamesh stretches horizontally in the lower zone of the seal. He is nude, except for his triple belt, and wears his curly locks and splayed beard. His arms are raised high above his head, and his legs are spread apart. A squatting monkey fills the space between his legs, and a spread eagle turned upside down fills the space between his arms.
In the upper zone a brick terrace limited by two crescents on poles runs along the body of Gilgamesh from armpit to knee. A priestess (?) in a flounced robe holds an overflowing bottle over an hour-glass-shaped altar. A little branch is planted in the neck of the
bottle. Beyond the crescents on the pole, on one side a nude man holds a second overflowing bottle; on the other side, a second priestess (?) in flounced robe, stands up with clasped hands. ${ }^{1}$

Outside the terrace a group of two crossed bulls support a crescent. Separated from them by a vertical line a worshipper stands up with clasped hands.

Grey steatite cyl., $27 \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$. From loose soil resulting from Taylor's dig in the NW. side of EH. U. 6002. (P.)
247. Two registers separated by three lines. Above: scene of introduction to a seated goddess. Bird emblem on a pole. Square stool, footstool, and podium. Below: three swans with raised wings on the river.

Black steatite cyl., $34 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 1173 .
248. Same motive. In the lower register, the birds are upside down.

Black steatite cyl., $17 \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18146.
249. Same motive. The division line resembles a brick terrace. The stool is built like a double recessed gate. Seal of Nin-dingir, wife of Lugal-ušum-gal.

Grey steatite cyl., $38 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1268. (P.)
250. Same motive.

Black steatite cyl., $34 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 6065. (P.)
251. Same motive. Throne built like a gate with footstool and podium. Only one bird has his wings up.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $42 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 7664.
252. Same motive. Crescent.

Steatite cyl., $42 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17708.
253. Same motive. Below: two birds back to back and a scorpion.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $32 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18279.
254. Two registers. Above: worshippers on either side of a vase with palm and bunches of dates. Below: swans and scorpions (?).

Green steatite cyl., $27 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16155 .
255. Two registers. Above: two standing figures approaching a third one. All have the same gesture, the same head-dress, the same plain robe with heavy border in Hittite style (?). Below: swans with raised wings.
Unpierced lapis-lazuli cyl., $34 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16360 .
256. Same motive. Above: standing figures in Hittite style (?). Below: birds with no raised wings.

Black steatite cyl., $37 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. NT. U. 16123. (L. BM. 122966.)
257. Flying geese (?) and serpent.

Steatite bead, $17 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16560 . See glazed paste cyl., $16 \times 7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. U. I660I. (L.) 258. Same motive.

Frit cyl., $18 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 16750 . See Frit cyl., $17 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Rajeibeh. U. I8ı9ı.
259. Worshippers on either side of a vase with palm and bunches of dates.

Green steatite cyl., $19 \times 1 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 16398.
260. Same motive.

Black steatite cyl., ${ }^{1} 5 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. U. 17310 .
261. Same motive; and a crescent on a pole. Black steatite cyl., $13 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. U. 17309 .
262. Same motive. Seal of $L \dot{u}$-hal-la (?), son of Ur-šul.

Dark steatite cyl., $19 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18349.
263. Same motive.

Grey steatite cyl., $14 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1845 I.
264. Same motive, besides a crescent and a bird.

Black steatite cyl., $13 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18552.
265. Only one worshipper stands by the vase with palm and bunches of dates. The second is replaced by a spread eagle hovering above a diminutive figure (?).

Unpierced steatite cyl., $15 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 19165.
266. The two worshippers on either side of the vase with palm and bunches of dates.

Steatite cyl., $\mathrm{I}_{7} \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 20064.
267. Same motive, besides a crescent and a bird (?).

Clay cyl., $25 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 32.40.340.)
268. Same motive; besides crescent, scorpion, and goat.

Black steatite cyl., $18 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 7121. (P.)
269. Same motive, besides crescent and scorpion.

Black steatite cyl., $14 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16340 . (L. BM. 122955.)
270. The worshippers on either side of the vase with palm and bunches of dates are very different figures. One wears the long, pleated Babylonian robe, the other a short tunic with belt. He has short hair and bare legs. He is followed by a man on horseback, dressed like
${ }^{1}$ See the libation scene on the alabaster disk of En-he-du-an-na, daughter of Sargon. Antiq. F., Oct. 1926, p. 376, pl. LIV.
him, and riding with a bent knee, ${ }^{1}$ in the particular style of the Guti eastern tribes. They are apparently strangers.

Black steatite cyl., $17 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16628.
271. Worshippers on either side of the vase with palm and dates, besides a lion rampant.

Pink limestone cyl., $14 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18368.
272. The motive of the vase with palm and bunches of dates, and the group of the hunter taming a lion.

Black steatite cyl., $15 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 7628.
273. Between the palm and dates motive, and the assistant in flounced robe introducing the worshipper, is placed the inscription giving the name of the owner: $U r{ }^{d} b a-u$, son of Gir-mu.
White steatite cyl., $22 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. TW., SW. front. U. 648.
274. Same motive between the two worshippers. Two lines of inscription.

Steatite cyl., h. 18 mm . U. 1926.
275. Same motive. Seal of $L^{\dot{u}}$-dingir-ra, son of Ur-dùg dam-gàr, merchant.

Steatite cyl., $19 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16820 c . (L. BM. 122973.)
276. Same motive. Seal of $A-a-k a l-l a$, son of Il-ba-mu (?).

Steatite cyl., $18 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 16324.)
277. Same motive, beside crescent on pole. Black steatite cyl., $4 \times 3 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17018. (L. BM. 122976.$)$
278. Offering to a seated goddess (?). One woman is busy picking bunches of dates from a palm-tree, which the other presents to the seated lady. There is a footstool below her feet, a relief on the side-panel of her stool, a crescent in the sky above. Yet she wears no horned mitre. All have the same long hair doubled up and tied into a chignon. All are draped in the same fringed robe.

Bituminous limestone cyl., $19 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 30.12 .42.$)$
279. Worshipper standing before a seated deity. Both wear flounced robes and a turban (?). The plain cubic stool is archaic. A palm in a vase is placed behind it.

Black steatite cyl., $20 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18219 .
280. Worshippers approaching a seated deity. The first raises one hand, the second keeps them clasped. All wear long robes, and their hair doubled up into a chignon. Before the god (?) there is a tripod table loaded with offerings; a crescent above his hand. The
side-panel of his cubic stool is decorated with a relief. A few signs between the worshippers cannot be identified.

Steatite cyl., $20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 20063.
281. Worshipper before a seated goddess. There is an offering table before the goddess, an assistant with clasped hands behind her. All three have the same type of heads, hair doubled up, and fringed robes. Plain cubic throne.

Steatite cyl., $18 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 90 . U. 18899.
282. Same motive and style, but with a tree or palm behind the stool.

Black steatite cyl., $12 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18239. (L. BM. 124408.)
283. Same motive, but with the tree behind, a sun-star and a crescent above the seated deity.

Black steatite cyl., $17 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18145 .
284. Worshipper introduced to a seated god, perhaps wearing the horned mitre (?) and a flounced robe. Same plain cubic stool.

Limestone cyl., $23 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17868. (L. BM. 123203 .)
285. Worshipping a seated goddess. She wears a mitre, a flounced robe, and sits on a cubic stool. The assistant wears a mitre but a pleated robe. The bare-headed worshipper is draped in a fringed shawl. Both raise one hand in sign of prayer.
Mottled marble cyl., $19 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16664. (L. BM. 122974.)
286. Worshipper introduced to a seated goddess. An offering table is placed before her, a plough in the field behind, a sun-star above. Her cubic throne has a double frame. It is placed with the footstool on a podium. Seal of $U r^{d}{ }^{d}$ da-gan (?) apin dnannar: farmer of the Moon-god.
Steatite cyl., $30 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16553 .
287. Introduction to a seated deity with horned mitre. The worshipper, led by the hand, carries some offering in his right. The throne has a short curved back.

Black steatite cyl., $20 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16649.
288. Introduction to a seated deity. There is a goose behind her plain cubic stool and two (?) crescents above. Head-dresses and fringed robes are crudely drawn in rather provincial style.

Black steatite cyl., $26 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 106. U. 18927. (P.)
289. Two worshippers stand before a seated deity. All three wear long robes and turbans. Seal of Ba-ga-tum, son of . . . Nin-a-zu (?).

[^8]Crystal cyl., $26 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area, loose at 3.00 m . level. U. 18882 .
290. The motive sketched on a limestone trial piece by a seal-engraver represents a seated deity and the palm and bunches of dates in a vase. Horned mitre, hair doubled up, flounced robe, cubic throne, podium, crescent on a short support are clearly incised, so are the vase palm and dates. But they are only notes for a further composition.

Dq. U. 6607 .
291. A seated goddess is approached by her assistants. There is a star above her, a tree or an ear of barley behind. She wears a flounced robe, a flat perhaps horned mitre. Her throne is of plain cubic form with crossbars. The first assistant offers her a plough. The second repeats his gesture with empty hands. Both wear flat caps, beards, and pleated skirts.

Steatite cyl., $25 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. loose in Sargonid level. U. 19002.
292. Nidaba, the goddess of barley, surrounded by ears and holding them in her hand and apparently seated on a stack of grain, is approached by three worshippers. The leader, a male deity with hands extended, presents the request. He is followed by a female deity leading the bare-headed worshipper by the hand. They are his personal patrons and pray for him. Like Nidaba they wear the horned mitre but only pleated skirts. A crescent fills the sky above the worshipper.

Black steatite cyl., $25 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 136. Found with No. 166. U. 18978 .
293. Introduction to a seated goddess. Staror spread eagle (?)-scorpion, monkey are scattered in the field. Seal of Ur dgal-alim, son of Ur-gú-en-na.

Dark steatite cyl., $30 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. loose at 11.00 m . (Sargonid) level. U. 18964 .
294. Seated deity approached by three worshippers. The god has a cup in his hand, a plant before him, a serpent behind, a crescent above. His seat is of plain cubic form with cross-bars. Himself and worshippers wear no horned mitres, only long hair doubled up, beards, and fringed shawls. The leader raises one hand, the others keep them clasped. There is a club planted between them.

Dark steatite cyl., $28 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. at 11.00 m . (Sargonid) level. U. 18972 . (L. $B M$. 123571 .)
295. The seated god and his attendants all wearing horned mitres, beards, and chignons. The god and chief assistant are draped in flounced cloth, the others in pleated skirts.

There is a crescent above the god, a star before him. The first and last assistant keep their hands clasped. The middle man, the speaker (?), has his extended. A club is planted before him. Seal of Lugal-dar (?), son of $D a-d a$.

Green steatite cyl., $3 \mathrm{I} \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 140 . Found with No. 237. U. 18974. (P.)
296. The seated god and his attendants. He has a small cup in hand, a tree behind, a crescent above. His cubic stool is reinforced by crossbars. The two first assistants wear, like the god, horned mitre, beard, and chignon, but a simpler pleated skirt. They extend or raise their hands, speaking for the worshipper, the last in the procession, who stands bareheaded, with hands clasped, and wears only a fringed robe.

Mottled steatite cyl., $30 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. at 10.50 m . (Sargonid level). U. 18977.
297. Two seated deities (?) facing each other, with one hand extended touching a mysterious tree growing between them. One has apparently long curly hair, the other is bareheaded. Long robes and cubic seats are very plain.

Steatite cyl., $20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 63 . U. I 8896 .
298. Two seated deities are facing each other, with one hand extended, one below the crescent, the other below the star. A servant stands between them facing the star-god. All wear their hair doubled up and fringed robes but no horned mitres. The stools are of plain cubic form.

Seal of $U r{ }^{d} d u n$ (?)-tur-dingir-ka, son of Ur ${ }^{d}$ nannar-pad-da.

Dark steatite cyl., $26 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 123. Found with No. 507. U. 18949.
299. Seated goddess approached by three worshippers. She wears a plain robe, her hair doubled up with no horned mitre. An axe is planted behind her narrow stool, perhaps a piece of wicker work. The first worshipper raises a hand in sign of adoration. His follower is too damaged to be identified. The last one carries a bucket in the right. His left is raised. Plain robe and hair doubled up are the common style.

Limestone cyl., $32 \times 21 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16620 . (P.)
300. Seated god surrounded by assistants who introduce a couple of worshippers. The god holds a sceptre in his hand. Behind him an assistant holds a buckled staff. Before him another assistant leads by the hand the worshipper, followed by his wife. The god and
assistants all wear horned mitres, chignons, beards, flounced or pleated robes. The worshipper wears a turban, beard, and flounced robe. His wife carries a bucket in one hand. Her long hair is doubled up. Her robe is of the fringed type. Perhaps the worshipper carries a kid?

Greenish steatite cyl., $20 \times$ ro mm. TTA. south end. U. 20.
301. Procession approaching a seated deity. The first raises his hand. The second carries a kid. The third holds a bucket.
Broken lapis-lazuli cyl., $18 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. TTA. larnax burial. U. 55. (L. BM. i16590.)
302. Worshipper standing before a seated deity. The god holds a notched sword-like Šamaš. There is a tree behind him, a small offering tablebefore, and above it an ampulla and libra. The cubic seat has a short slanting back.

Black steatite cyl., $12 \times 4 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1544.
303. Introduction to a seated goddess. Tree, scorpion, monkey are scattered in the field.

Black steatite cyl., $17 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. BC., loose in filling. U. 16230 .
304. Seated god and his assistants, all wearing horned mitres, beards, chignons, flounced or pleated robes. The bare-headed worshipper wears only a fringed shawl. The cubic throne is reinforced by cross-bars.

Grey steatite cyl., $33 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 128. U. 19008.
305. Same scene, seated god and assistants. Same mitres, beards, chignons, and robes. The cubic throne is reinforced by cross-bars.

Steatite cyl., $25 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid level, $10 / 1100 \mathrm{~m}$. U. 19006. (L. $B M$. 123578.$)$
306. A worshipper is introduced to a seated god. All three apparently wear turbans. The throne built as a recessed gate is provided with a curved back. There is a crescent above, the ampulla and libra before, a standing human (?) figure behind the god.

Steatite cyl., $19 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. In the mud wall W. of Dub-lal. U. 3237.
307. Female worshippers before a seated goddess. Two raise a hand, the third keeps them clasped. A palm or branch is planted between them. The goddess holds up a small cup. All wear their long hair doubled up and the same fringed robe. The stool is of plain cubic form. There is a crescent above.

Green steatite cyl., $23 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 98. U. I8916. (L. BM. 12358r.)
308. Three disconnected figures and emblems fill the scene. The middle one sits on a cubic stool between two erect figures. All three
wear the same flounced robe, their hair doubled up, all raise one hand and keep the other akimbo on their hip. Facing the first there is a sitting dog (?) and a crescent above, and one indistinct emblem before the seated figure.

Steatite cyl., $\mathrm{I}_{5} \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 19 r 66.
309. Two worshippers before a seated goddess. Same strange style of plain robes, bare heads, cubic stool, crescent over an arrow (?), point up.

Black steatite cyl., $29 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18696.
310. Two worshippers hands up before a seated deity. Same strange style as above.

Greenish steatite cyl., $22 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 16179. (P.)
311. Worshipper introduced to a seated goddess. Crescent, geese, scorpion, snake emblems fill the ground about her.
Steatite cyl., $21 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 6261. (P.)
312. Worshipper introduced to a seated goddess. A tall spouted jar is placed before her. All three wear their hair doubled up and the fringed robe. Cubic stool and crescent.
Grey steatite cyl., $24 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 2503.
313. Same scene. Scorpion (?) and crescent (?). Black steatite cyl., $24 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1545.
314. Two worshippers with hands raised before a seated goddess. Same strange style as No. 308. Their hair is doubled up and tied with a fillet. A figure in relief adorns the side of the goddess's throne. The inscription is a later addition cutting across one figure.

Steatite cyl., $22 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 2529. 315. A seated goddess and her two attendants. All wear the flounced robe. The stool is an elegant piece of furniture. The goddess extends one hand and holds a branch (?) in the other. She alone perhaps wears a horned mitre. The attendants keep their hands clasped. A strange collection of emblems are scattered in the field: a round dot, crescent, ampulla and libra, and a distaff (?).

Baked clay cyl., $25 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. NH. NeoBabylonian or Persian (?). U. 17358.
316. Unfinished seated and standing figures.

Unpierced calcite cyl., $20 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17017.
317. Assistant praying with both hands raised before a seated goddess. Both wear horned mitres and flounced robes. Crescent. Cubic stool with cross-bars. Seal of Lugal-KA, son of $K A-z i-d a$, k $\dot{u}-d i m$, goldsmith.

Dark steatite cyl., $25 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. TW. SW. side. U. 629 .
318. Worshippers with hands raised before a seated deity. Cubic stool, crescent, bird, scorpions (?).

Dark steatite cyl., $20 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18258. (P.)
319. Bare-headed worshipper introduced by the assistant goddess to the seated god. Elongated crescent. Cubic stool with a short back. Double inscription: Mes-sig-gi (?), son of $U r$ ${ }^{\text {d}}$ nannar (?), and $K A-z i-d e-a$, son of Nam-$\operatorname{sag}-\mathrm{ga}$ (?).

Grey steatite cyl., $28 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. KP. against Larsa wall. U. 6779 A. (P.)
320. Two assistants with hands raised before a seated god. All wear horned mitres and plain robes. Square stool with rung (?) and crescent.

Steatite cyl., $16 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 7920. (P.)
321. Bare-headed worshipper introduced to a seated goddess. Seal of Nam-ha-ni.

Steatite cyl., $24 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17746 .
322. Introduction to a seated goddess. Cubic throne. Crescent. Seal of Lul-a-mu (?), son of Ur-gis-ginar, dam-gar, merchant.

Shell cyl., $23 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 15042 .
323. Introduction to a seated goddess. The assistant, while leading the bare-headed worshipper with the right, holds in the left a cone from which streams of water escape to the ground. Right above it a sun-dot, a crescent, and a small jar with handle form a curious emblem. The stool is built like a recessed gate. Illegible inscription.

Limestone cyl., $3 \mathrm{I} \times \mathrm{I} 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17867.
324. Introduction scene. Bare-headed worshipper, in fringed shawl, led by the assistant, in pleated robe, before the seated goddess in flounced dress. Horned mitres and chignons mark sex and rank. Seat built like a recessed gate. Crescent above.

Concave steatite cyl., $22 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. U. 17344. (P.)
325. Introduction to a seated goddess. Seal of Gu-de-a.

Shell cyl., $18 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 1774 r .
326. Same scene. A crescent. Seal of Lul-a-mu $d u b$-sar scribe, son of $L \dot{u}$-sa-dah (?).

Steatite cyl., $25 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17769 .
327. Same scene. A crescent. Below the inscription: a ram or a goat with head turned back. The seat is raised on a podium. Seal of Arad dnannar, scribe, son of . . . .

Steatite cyl., $27 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ., loose in Sargonid level ro/iroo m. U. igoor.
328. Worshipper before a seated goddess. Crescent. Podium. Seal of ${ }^{d}$ Nin-mar-ki-ka-ni$\check{s} a_{6}$, son of $M u$-gab-bur.

Steatite cyl., $21 \times$ Io mm. PJ. uncertain level. U. 19126. (L. BM. 123584.)
329. Introduction to a seated goddess. Seat built in form of a double door on a podium. Goose, scorpion, round dot in the field.

Black steatite cyl., $23 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 19484.
330. Scene of introduction to a seated goddess. Worshipper and leader are both bare-headed and draped in fringed shawls. The goddess also is bare-headed but wears a flounced robe. Podium. Seat built like a gateway. Crescent.

Steatite cyl., $22 \times 1 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 16323.)
331. Same scene, but seated goddess and assistant both wear horned mitres. Sun-star, crescent. Podium. Seal of $K u-r u-u b^{i}{ }^{\text {LSKamašs, }}$ son of $A$-da-lál, dam-gàr, merchant.
Dark steatite cyl., $27 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. TTC. close below surface. U. 8999 .
332. Same scene. Crescent. Inscription illegible.

Grey steatite cyl., $24 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18747 .
333. Same scene. Crescent. Throne on podium.

Shell cyl., $24 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18278.
334. Introduction to a seated goddess holding a plough. Podium below gate-like seat. Crescent. Seal of Ba-ad, gir-gú-ud (?), apin ${ }^{\text {d }}$ nannar.

Dark steatite cyl., $3 \mathrm{I} \times \mathrm{I} 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17871. (P.)
335. Scene of introduction. The seated deity draped in a flounced robe wears a crown somewhat different from the horned mitre. The seat rests on a podium. There is a squatting animal in front, a crescent and a sun-star above, ampulla and libra and a serpent behind.

Broken steatite cyl., $20 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16174.
336. Scene of introduction to a seated god. The seat is built like a gateway resting on a podium. Sun-disk, crescent, bird, scorpion emblems are scattered in the field. Seal of $I b-k u$-ša, servant of $L \dot{u}{ }^{d} e n-l i l-l a$.

Steatite cyl., $27 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area, loose in soil at Sargonid level. U. IgI88.
337. Introduction to a seated goddess. Podium, crescent, sun-star. Seal of $U r-d u l-d a$, son of $A N-z u-a$.

Greystone cyl., $24 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18450. (P.)
338. Same scene. Seal of Gir-ni-ni-ša $a_{6}$, son of Tür-ri.
Broken grey steatite cyl., $24 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18212 A .
339. Same Scene. Crescent. Palm. Broken dark steatite cyl., $2 \mathrm{I} \times \mathrm{I} 3 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG. U. 9504.
340. Same scene. Crescent. Podium. Seat with a small back.

Dark steatite cyl., $14 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18759 .
341. Same scene.

Dark steatite cyl., $25 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area at level $17 / 16.00 \mathrm{~m}$. in house ruins. U. 18870 . (P.)
342. Same scene. Crescent. Seal of $N a$. . na, son of ${ }^{d}$ Nannar-ni-dug ${ }_{4}$.

Steatite cyl., $24 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. TW. grave 2. U. 19871 .
343. Same scene. The seat of the god rests on a podium. Illegible inscription.
Dark steatite cyl., $30 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. r 760 I .
344. Same scene. Podium. Crescent, bird (?). Seal of $D a-z i$, son of $M e$-ir-ra.

Steatite cyl., $26 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. grave 206. U. 168 I 8 .
345. Introduction to a seated goddess. Crescent. Podium. Seal of Nin-ab-ba-na, wife of $U r$-gar zadim the jeweller.
Red marble cyl., $19 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16547. (P.)
346. Presentation of a worshipper in turban and fringed shawl to a seated god. Horned mitres (?) and flounced robes distinguish the god and his assistant. There is a footstool but no podium. The seat is built like a gateway with a very slight back. Crescent, squatting monkey, libra are scattered in the field. Seal inscribed to ${ }^{d} U t u$.
Steatite cyl., $28 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. surface. U. 16545.
347. Bare-headed worshipper presented to a seated goddess. Bird and scorpion emblems. Seal of Sir-ru-šu-um, son of $U r{ }^{d}$ šul-pa-è.

Shell cyl., $29 \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16023 .
348. Female worshipper introduced to a seated goddess. Sun-disk, crescent. Throne and footstool rest on a podium. Seal of ${ }^{d} N i n$-gal-nam-nin-h̆e-du ${ }_{7}$ dumu Lù-dingir-ra, dub-sar, scribe.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $17 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG. area, in Larsa rubbish. U. 15043. (P.)
349. Worshipper in fringed shawl and turban led by an assistant goddess into the presence of a seated god holding a curved club and a crook. The seal is inscribed to ${ }^{i l} M a r t u$. The god wears flounced robe and horned mitre, beard, and long hair tied into a chignon. There is a crescent above, and a squatting dog (?) before him. The throne has a small back and rests on a podium.

Black steatite cyl., $26 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Larnax grave, NE. of PG. area. U. 15480 .
350. A bare-headed worshipper is introduced to a seated deity holding a very small conical object. The seal is inscribed to Šamas and $A a$. If this is the solar deity, he is apparently beardless, with short hair and a turban tied about his head. A lock or a loose fillet descends past his ear onto his chest. He is draped in a flounced robe. There is a squatting monkey at his knees and behind him a small nude servant holding a buckled shaft or club. His throne is built like a triplerecessed gate.

The assistant leads the worshipper with one hand, and holds in the other a crescent on a short staff. He wears a flounced robe like the god, but there is on his head a distinct pair of round horns and again the curious line descending on the chest.

The worshipper wears short hair and beard (?) and a pleated robe. Before him are placed the ampulla and libra, particularly well designed.

Below the inscription nude hunters, club in hand, attack a winged dragon rampant. Here again a small line connects head and chest.

Grey steatite cyl., $25 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. KP. in rubbish. U. 6698. (P.)
351. Worshipper introduced to a seated goddess. Behind her an ithyphallic Enkidu holds a star emblem on a pole. Crescent, ampulla, and libra are scattered in the field.

Steatite cyl., w. Io mm. Dq. U. 17713 .
352. Bare-headed worshipper introduced to a seated goddess. Mitres, chignons, various types of robes mark rank and sex. The throne rests on a podium. It is built like a recessed gate. Crescent, scorpion, goose, snake, bird (?) are scattered in the field.

Steatite cyl., $26 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area, level 11.50 m . (late Sargonid?). U. 18913.
353. Feminine attendant before a seated goddess. This is probably a priestess of Ningal worshipping with one hand up. Between them there is a crescent and a goose, and behind a hieroglyphic inscription, which reads sal-en below two crescents. The same en sign surmounted by a crescent is engraved on a fragment of black stone bowl besides the inscription to the En-mah-gal-an-na en $d_{\text {nannar, }}$ which is the date formula of the fourth year of king Bur-Sin.

Steatite cyl., $17 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area, level 12.50 m . U. 18889.

[^9]354. A worshipper offers a kid to seated god. He wears a short kilt and is bare-headed. An assistant goddess behind him prays with both hands up. Behind the god a nude servant holds an overflowing bottle (?). One line of inscription half defaced . . . a-ha-an (?).

Steatite cyl., $24 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area, level 13.00 m . (Third Dynasty level). U. 18884.
355. Bare-headed worshipper introduced to a seated goddess. Between them a crescent (?) and a scorpion. Seal of $\operatorname{Igi-ne-sa_{6}}$, son of Al-la.

Black steatite cyl., $21 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. TW. SW. front. U. 649.
356. Same scene. Podium. Two lines of inscription.

Haematite cyl., $26 \times$ I4 mm. Dq. U. 1410.
357. Same scene. Sun-star and crescent. Seal of $\breve{S} \grave{a}-k \dot{u}-g i$, son of $L u g a l-k a-g i, b a n-d i m$, the bow-maker.

Steatite cyl., $26 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1265.
358. Same scene. Crescent. A ladder-like gate or shrine.

Black steatite cyl., $22 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 7898. (L. BM. 121552. )
359. Same scene. Seal of Ur-mes, son of $U r$ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Lama. Steatite cyl., $20 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1636 .
360. Same scene. Crescent. Steatite cyl., $20 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 3325 .
361. Introduction to a seated god. U. 6267 .
362. Introduction to a seated goddess. Sundisk and crescent. Seal of Lugal-usum-gal, son of $U r-s \breve{s} a l, t u \dot{u} g-d u_{8}-a$, the tailor.

Steatite cyl., $24 \times 14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1267. (P.)
363. Same scene. Seal of Im-ti-dam, son of I-li-ni.

Black steatite cyl., $23 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Abu Kumbarah near Nasiriyah. U. 1187.
364. Same scene. The seated goddess holds a sceptre. A scorpion, a locust (?), a winged dragon are scattered in the field. Seal of $A b u$-tāb, dam-gàr, the merchant, son of Za-na-ti.

Steatite cyl., $26 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. Larsa house XI. U. 16803. (L. BM. 122965 .)
365. Same scene. Crescent, goose, scorpion, locust (?) fill the ground.

Steatite cyl., $\mathrm{I}_{7} \times \mathrm{II}_{\mathrm{mm}}$ KP. N. court. U. 6854 .
366. Same scene. Crescent. Podium. Steatite cyl., $25 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1414.
367. Same scene. Feminine worshipper. Spread eagle, goose, scorpion (?), are scattered in the field. Throne built like a double gate.

Black steatite cyl., $25 \times$ ro mm. Abu Kumbarah. U. 6859.
368. Same scene. Crescent. Scorpion. Footstool. Seal of Arad ${ }^{i l}$ Sin gala ${ }^{\text {d }}$ nannar, psalmist.

Black steatite cyl., $26 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 6934. (L.)
369. Same scene, but the feet of the goddess rest on a goose, and a goose turned the other way covers the side of her throne. She holds a small cup (?). The emblem above is indistinct.

Grey marble cyl., $30 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16677 . (P.)
370. Same scene but in a strange style. The absence of horned mitre, the type of headdress, the spread fingers, the bordered robes betray a foreign-perhaps Hittite influence.

Black steatite cyl., ${ }_{7} \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1628
371. Two worshippers standing before a seated deity seem to bring kid offerings (?), the first leading the second by the hand. The god holds a small vase (?) in his fingers. A Nergal weapon is planted behind him. His low seat is reinforced by rungs. All three are draped in fringed shawls.

Pink steatite cyl., $23 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16146 . (P.)
372. Introduction to a seated goddess. In her extended hand she seems to hold a jar or bottle out of which streams are escaping and falling in a tub at her feet. Her throne is of the gate-like type.

Concave steatite cyl., $24 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Temenos N. corner. U. 7680 . (P.)
373. A dragon rampant facing a god whose figure, partly broken, shows only the horned mitre, beard, extended right hand, a curved club over the left, and the head of a small servant behind his back. Seal of $B a_{5}-\dot{u} r$, arà ${ }^{d_{n a n n a r}}$
Broken steatite cyl., $25 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. KP. U. 6899. (P.)
374. Introduction to a seated goddess. Crescent. Defaced inscription.

Shell cyl., $17 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 12091. (P.)
375. Worshipper standing with hands clasped before a seated god. He is followed by the assistant praying with both hands up. A lion rampant seems to be a later addition. Scorpion, bird, ampulla, and libra are scattered in the field.

Shell cyl., $29 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG. 964. Sargonid. U. II428. (P.)
376. Scene of introduction. The seated god holds the large doubly curved weapon or scimitar (as represented on No. 389). The
assistant leading the bare-headed worshipper, wears, like the god, horned mitre and flounced robe. A lion rampant seems a later addition over a defaced inscription. Crescent.
Steatite cyl., $23 \times 1 \mathrm{II}_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\mathrm{mm}}$. EM. U. 7894 . (P.)
377. A worshipper stands with clasped hands before a seated god, who holds a small vase in his fingers. Both seem to wear a turban. The throne has a small curved back and rests on a podium. The assistant goddess behind the worshipper prays with both hands up. Crescent, squatting monkey, scorpion, bandy-legged man fill the background.

Green steatite cyl., $20 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 1303I. (P.)
378. Scene of introduction. The seated god wears turban and fringed shawl and holds a small vase in his fingers. There is a crook planted before him. The seal is inscribed to $A a$ and Samas. The worshipper in turban and fringed robe is led by the hand. Crescent.

Black diorite cyl., $2 \mathrm{I} \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 15482. (L. BM. 122835.)
379. Feminine worshipper standing before a seated goddess. Both have their hair doubled, tied with a fillet, but wear no mitre. The throne is slightly hollow and rests on a podium. Crescent, seated dog, star, plough, crook, and ear are scattered in the field. Seal of Adad-rabi, son of Rim ${ }^{\text {il }}$ adad.
Lapis-lazuli cyl., $19 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16006.
380. A nude hunter down on one knee fights a winged dragon rampant. Behind him two nude (?), men seem to be dancingi on either side of some stand or jar planted in the ground.
Black diorite cyl. not fully pierced, $18 \times$ 8 mm . EH. below surface. U. 6160. (P.)
381. Scene of introduction to a seated goddess. Crescent, scorpion (?), lion rampant holding a pole between two round dots, are scattered in the field.

Black steatite cyl., $16 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 652 I.
382. A worshipper stands before his god with one hand raised in sign of prayer. Both he and the seated god wear turban and fringed shawl. The god holds a minute vase in his fingers. His stool covered with three tiers of flounced material is not found on seals before the third Ur dynasty period. There is a crescent above. The assistant goddess at the back prays with both hands up. She wears horned mitre and a flounced robe.

The 'divine throne of Ur' mentioned in dates and business documents ${ }^{2}$ may be this new type of stool raised on a dais, often with a footstool placed before it. But more elaborate types with high back and lions passant on either side (see Nos. 428-33), are also found on royal seals.

White limestone cyl., $24 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. grave 354 (Larsa period). U. 17099.
383. Same 'standard scene' reduced to the seated god and the worshipper and dated by a royal inscription ${ }^{3}$ with the full titles of Ibi-Sin and of his servant.
Dark steatite cyl., $24 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. BC. from filling at SE. corner. U. 16279.
384. Worshipper led by the assistant before the seated god, who holds the small vase, below the crescent, and wears the turban. His stool is of the 'standard' type with tiers of flounced material and a footstool. The seal is inscribed to ${ }^{d} E n-k i$ and ${ }^{d} D a m-g a l-n u n-n a$.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $25 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. grave 194 (Larsa period). U. 168or.
385. Bare-headed worshipper standing with clasped hand before the seated god. The assistant at the back prays with both hands up. All details of turban, fringed robe, vase, crescent, stool, footstool, and podium are of the 'standard' type. The five dots are a new symbol. The seal is inscribed to $A-a$ and Samaš.

Haematite cyl., $26 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. upper level (Larsa period). U. 16178.
386. Same type of introduction to a seated god. Defaced inscription.

Green steatite cyl., $21 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. NH. 2. U. 17398.
387. Same type of introduction to a seated god wearing turban. Crescent. Defaced inscription.

Grey steatite cyl., $33 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area, level 15.00 m . (Third Dynasty level or later). U. 18847.
388. Bare-headed worshipper standing with clasped hands before a seated god of the standard type: turban, fringed shawl, small vase, stool, dais. The crescent encompasses a sun-disk. The assistant prays with both hands up. Seal of $U r^{d} \tilde{S} u-b u$-la, son of $I-m e$ $r a$, servant of Zabar-ku.
Black steatite cyl., $26 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. EM. below surface, against NE. wall (Larsa period). U. 7525 .
389. The worshipper in turban and fringed
${ }_{2}$ I See Ur Exc., vol. iii, Archaic Seal-Impressions, Nos. 374-5.
${ }^{2}$ Ibi-Sin year 15th: mu . . gu-za-ili ${ }^{\text {(d }}$ nannar-ra mu-na-dim, Ur Exc., Texts, vol. iii, Nos. 205, 262, \&c. Special cloth for giš-gu-za urí ${ }^{(k i)}$, ibid., No. 1612. Also gǐ̌-gu-za bár ${ }^{(d)}$ nannar, No. 207. On the Ur-nammu stela the thrones are still in form of a recessed gate. ${ }^{3}$ See Museum Yournal, Dec. 1920, p. 172.
shawl, stands with clasped hands before a seated god of the 'standard' type as above, perhaps holding a sceptre or a sword (?). Behind the worshipper a nude (?) Amorite servant pours a libation. Ampulla, libra, hand, Nergal curved weapon are scattered in the field.

Black steatite cyl., $2 \mathrm{I} \times 1 \mathrm{Imm}$. Dq. U. 6982. (P.)
390. Seated god of the 'standard' type as above. The worshipper stands before him with clasped hands, followed by the assistant praying with one hand up. Crescent, ampulla, libra, a seated dog with a crook on head, a Nergal weapon are scattered in the field.

Haematite cyl., $21 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. DP. below surface. U. 7046. (P.)
391. 'Standard' scene: the seated god, the worshipper with clasped hands, the assistant, and a nude Amorite servant (?). And the crescent, sun-disk, the ampulla, and libra emblems.

Broken white steatite cyl., d. 14 mm . EM. Quiet Street, house 2, child's grave below Larsa floor. U. 7583. (P.)
392. Introduction to a seated god of the 'standard' type. Behind him a nude Amorite servant (?) stands with both hands up. Crescent, serpent, ampulla, and libra are scattered in the field.

Steatite cyl., $22 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dub-lal, in the mud wall west. U. 3236 .
393. Introduction of the same style. Crescent, ampulla, and libra.

Impression on clay sealing, $43 \times 42 \mathrm{~mm}$. TTE. U. 7839 B.
394. Nude hunters and bulls rampant.

Impression on a jar sealing, $48 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 488 I .
395. Nude hunter and lion rampant. Seal of Kal-al-zu, son of Ba-a-ga-a.

Impressions on fragments of tablet ${ }^{1}$ envelope. U. 4864.
396. Worshipper standing before a seated god. The throne is built like a double door on a podium. Seal of . . $z u, \ldots a l$, . . a an-za-an, ], dub-šar, arad-zu.
Impression on a jar sealing, $40 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. $13^{619}$.
397. Bare-headed worshipper introduced to a seated god. Throne like a double door on a podium. Seal of $U r^{d} \mathfrak{s} u l-g i-r a, d u b-s a r$, arad ${ }^{1}$ nannar.

Impression on a jar sealing. PG. 2.00 m . in ash and burnt stratum, probably later than SIS. I collection. U. 13645 . See No. 402.
398. Seated goddesses facing each other. Their thrones are mythical regions of running waters and mountains over which they preside. While sitting in profile their heads and shoulders are in front face. One of their hands extends in support of a central 'cartouche'. The other is kept close to the body. The river goddess holds an overflowing bottle, from which streams escape across her shoulders and surround her entirely. They mix below her feet with other streams escaping from jars placed on the ground, and which combine with the streams to form her seat. The goddess wears a pleated robe.

The hill goddess wears a flounced robe, also a horned mitre. Long locks of her hair play down her shoulders, and two tresses over her breasts (?). Her seat is made of hills piled on tiers.

Only one sign of inscription remains: $d u b$ [sar].

Impression on a fragment of clay sealing, burnt red through accidental fire, $50 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}$. KP. U. 6749. Enlarged 2/i.
399. Bare-headed worshipper introduced to a seated goddess. Her throne, built like a double recessed gate, rests on a podium. There is a crescent and sun-disk above, and before her a diminutive figure of a nude man, down on one knee holding an overflowing bottle. His head facing front is framed with the locks and beard of the wild man, the socalled Gilgamesh. Seal of $A$-gu-a arad Lu ${ }^{\text {d }}$ nannar.

Impression on fragments of clay sealings, $43 \times 32$ and $50 \times 3 \mathrm{r} \mathrm{mm}$. U. I 3620 and U. I362I.
400. Bare-headed worshipper introduced to a goddess seated in profile with head and shoulders in front face, and framed by long locks of hair. A small lion is squatting below her throne which is built like a hut with slightly curving roof rolled at both ends. Throne and a footstool rest on a line of pavement. This may be the goddess Ištar. Sun-disk and crescent above. A second assistant goddess, behind the worshipper, prays with both hands up.

Seal of $N u$ - $\dot{u}-i-l i, d u b-s a r$, son of $N u$ - $u r \ldots$.
Below the inscription is the minute figure of the nude wild man, down on one knee and holding the overflowing bottle as on No. 399 .

Impression on fragment of tablet envelope, $53 \times 26 \mathrm{~mm}$. KP. U. 6950 .
401. Introduction in the same style to a seated goddess.
${ }^{1}$ See the deed of sale, under authority of $H a-b a$-lul-è patesi of Adab, in 45 th year of Shulgi, U. 7002 Ur Exc., Texts, vol. iii, No. 15).

Impression on clay sealing, $82 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4858 .
402. Impression of the seal of $\mathrm{Ur}^{{ }^{\text {d }} \text { sul-gi-ra, }}$ dub-sar, arad dnannar. See No. 397.

Fragment of sealing, $49 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$. PFT. F8 (Early Dynastic). U. 13646.
403. Bare-headed worshipper, probably introduced to a seated deity, perhaps holding a weapon or a scimitar (?) over his left shoulder. The throne is of the double-door type with small back. The inscription is the best part preserved. It was repeated five times on the clay bulla. ${ }^{1}$ It reads: en-nir-zi-an-na en ${ }^{\text {d }}$ nannar, Gir-ni-ni-ša ${ }_{6}$, dub-sar, dumu He-sag-ga, arad-zu, 'to the high priest of Nannar, Girni-niša the scribe, son of He -sagga is thy servant'.
In the rith year of his reign Shulgi was appointed by signs high priest of Nannar under the title of En-nir-zi-an-na. But the bulla on which this impression is found is dated in the 35 th year of the same king.
Partly broken pentagonal clay bulla, $42 \times$ $38 \times 36 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 7024 .
404. Seated god wearing a horned mitre and a flounced robe. He holds a minute jar in his fingers. His throne built like a double gate rests on a podium. Solar disk and crescent. Rest of inscription.... scribe, son of [Li]-melám and below it, the little nude man down on one knee, holding the overflowing bottle.
Impression on a fragment of clay bulla, $40 \times 32 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 486 I .
405. Introduction to a seated god in 'standard' style. There is perhaps a second assistant behind the worshipper. Sun-disk, crescent, small vase, throne like a double door on a podium conform to type. Seal of dnannar-dingir-ka, dub-sar, arad ${ }^{\text {d }}$ nannar.
Impression on a fragment of clay sealing, $67 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4847 .
406. Same style, same inscription.

Fragment of clay label, $45 \times 38 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4880.
407. Seal of a servant of king Shulgi. Only one standing figure is preserved besides the inscription:
${ }^{\text {d }}$ sulul-gi, nita kal-ga, \&c., dNannar-ki-ág, dub-sar, dumu Igi-an-na-gé-zu [u-ku-il ni?].

Impression on fragment of sealing, $42 \times$ ${ }_{2} 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. $1_{3} 617$.
408. Inscription and one figure only.
 dumu Arad. . . .

Impression on a fragment of tablet, a deed of sale ${ }^{2}$ with oath in the king's name, Ha-ba-lul-e being patesi of Adab, in 33rd year of Shulgi, $46 \times 28 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 6962 .
409. Presentation to a seated goddess. Crescent. Throne and footstool on podium. Seal of Puizur ddun,

Impression on a fragment of tablet dated in the 26th year of Shulgi, $4 \mathrm{I} \times 37 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4886.
410. Presentation to a seated god. Throne of the double door type. Sun-disk and crescent. Below the inscription, the little nude man down on one knee, holding the overflowing bottle. Seal of $A$-ha-ni, dub-sar, dumu Gud-ku-a-lum.

Impression on a fragment of pink clay, $36 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4877 .
411. Impression of the same seal, $43 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4859 .
412. Presentation scene of the same type, with the same little nude man down on one knee, holding the overflowing bottle. Seal of Ur ${ }^{\text {d }}$ nin-šubur, dub-sar, dumu $A$-bu-tab.
Impression on a fragment of business tablet, ${ }^{3} 42 \times 32 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4853 .
413. Same scene and type. Seal of $K u-l i d u b-$ sar, dumu $G i_{6}-p a ̀ r-k i-d \grave{g} g, ~ q a-\check{s} u-d u_{6} \quad g i_{6}{ }^{-}$ pàr-ra.

Impression on a tablet ${ }^{4}$ envelope, $43 \times$ 40 mm . U. 7035.
414. Presentation to a seated goddess. Same type. Seal of $L u ́-g i-n a, d u b$-sar, dumu Lú-nin$m a ̀-k a$. Dated of Ibi-Sin, year of the construction of the great wall.

Impression on fragment of tablet, $38 \times$ 31 mm . U. 4883 .
415. Presentation to a seated deity wearing the horned mitre. Throne of the double door resting on a podium. Seal of ${ }^{d}$ Nannar-nedug ${ }_{4}$, dub-sar, dumu Bá-lul--lul. ${ }^{5}$

Impression on a fragment of tablet, $4 \mathrm{I} \times$ 36 mm . U. 4879 .
416. Bare-headed worshipper standing with clasped hands before the seated god. Seal ${ }^{6}$ of: ${ }^{d}{ }^{i b i}{ }^{i}{ }^{i}$ sin, lugal-kal-ga, \&cc., ${ }^{d}$ Nannar-kiág, dub-sar, dumu Lú dnannar arad-zu.

Impression on clay sealing, $43 \times 37 \mathrm{~mm}$. KP. U. 7016.
${ }^{1}$ The inscription round the bulla reads: mu-l-a-kam, ití še-gur-kud-ta, iti me-ki-gál sèe, mu badd-ma-da $b a-d \dot{u}$, še-ba záh gur-a gi-a, Gir-ni..... For one year, from the ist to the I2th month, year .. $\check{s} .35$ th, lost rations returned to the granary by G.
${ }^{2}$ Ur Exc., Texts, vol. iii, No. 9.
${ }^{3}$ See U. 4442 (Ur Exc., Texts, vol. iii, No. 1770) and U. 460, a receipt for copper and zinc dated of Ibi-Sin
$4^{\text {th }}$ year. ${ }^{4}$ The tablet is a receipt for dates of the 4rst year of Shulgi (Ur Exc., Texts, vol. iii, No. ro83).
${ }^{5}$ See Ba-lul-lul the scribe on a tablet dated of ist year of Ibi-Sin (Ur Exc., Texts, vol. iii, No. 950).
${ }^{6}$ See Ur Exc., Texts, vol. iii, Nos. 1517, 1652.
417. Portion of the throne covered with tiers of flounced material and resting on a podium is all that remains of a scene of presentation. The royal inscription is badly defaced: king of Ur, king of the four regions of the world, [....], dumu $A$-hu-a, pa-te-si, Pu$u^{k i} k a$, arad-zu.

Impression on a fragment of clay, $4 \mathrm{I} \times$ 35 mm . KP. U. 6732.
418. Impressions of two different seals, overlapping, and showing only the figure of an assistant goddess, besides the inscriptions. They are the seals of King Ibi-Sin's officials:
(a) ${ }^{d}$-i-bi ${ }^{i}{ }^{1}$ sin, ${ }^{d}$ Kalam-ma-na, \& $\mathrm{cc} .,{ }^{d}$ Nin-lil-ad-mu (?), sukkal šà é-a-ka . . .
(b) ${ }^{d}-i$-bi ${ }^{i}{ }^{i}$ sin, \&c., Da-da, parte-si, nibru ${ }^{k i}$, dumu Ur-ša $a_{6}-g a, p a-t e-s i, n i b r u^{k i}$.

Fragment of clay sealings, $45 \times 37 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 487 I .
419. Worshipper standing with hands clasped before the seated god. He is followed by the assistant goddess praying with both hands up. This is a 'standard' scene on the seal ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ of an official of King Ibi-Sin, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ kalam-ma, \&c., $D a-$ da, patesi, nibru ${ }^{k i}$, dumu ur-s $a_{6}-g a, ~ p a-t e-s i$, nibru ${ }^{k i} k a$, arad-zu.

Impressions on fragments of clay sealings, $43 \times 32$ and $50 \times 49 \mathrm{~mm}$. KPS. A3, U. $6343^{\text {A }}$ and в.
420. Impression of the same seal showing the complete scene.
U. 6342 .
421. Same type of scene with a royal inscription: ${ }_{i}{ }^{-b}{ }^{i}{ }^{i} \sin$, \&c., Kù ${ }^{d}$ nannar, . . . .

Impression on a clay fragment, $40 \times$ 37 mm . U. 4889 .
422. Same 'standard' scene: seated god in turban and fringed shawl; stool covered with tiers of flounced material and resting on a podium; bare-headed worshipper introduced by an assistant goddess and followed by a second one. Seal of a servant of dšul-gi, nita kal-ga, \&c., Lú dnannar, dub-sar, arad-zu.

Impression on a fragment of clay sealing, $52 \times 36 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 13612 .
423. Worshipper standing before a seated goddess, and followed by the assistant praying with both hands up. Horned mitres, chignons, flounced robes compose the feminine attire. The extended hand holds no small vase. Sun-disk, crescent, stool, and podium are of the 'standard' type. Seal of Nin-ad-dana, dam Zi-lim, dumu-sal La-a-la-a.

Impression on a fragment of clay sealing, $55 \times 45 \mathrm{~mm}$. Pg. A, 3.00 m . down. U. IOI 30 .
424. Worshipper standing with clasped hands before a seated goddess, and followed by an assistant praying with both hands up. Seal ${ }^{2}$ of Lugal-ni-ti, dub-sar, dumu Lugal-uriki-e.

Impression on a clay sealing, $66 \times 58 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4848 .
425. Bare-headed worshipper standing before a seated god, and followed by an assistant in 'standard' type. Throne, podium, small vase in hand, sun-disk and crescent, turban and flounced robe, are all in style. Seal of Ur ${ }^{{ }^{\prime}}{ }_{n u n-\dot{g} a l}$, dub-sar, dumu Lú-me[-an-na].

Impressions on a fragment of tablet, $33 \times$ 33 mm . U. 4855.
426. Bare-headed worshipper before his god, apparently stepping forth club in hand. Seal ${ }^{3}$ of $U r{ }^{d}[a-s a r], p a-t e-s i, A d a b^{k i}, A-a-k a l-l a$, egir arad-zu.

Impression on a tablet dated of the 6th year of Bur-Sin, and found SE. of the Nabonidus E-gi-par. U. 6746.
427. Impressions of two seals on a deed of seal, ${ }^{4}$ dated of the 6 th year of Bur-Sin:
(a) Enkidu and Gilgamesh fight wild animals. A small servant holds up a winged dragon emblem on a pole. Seal of $U r{ }^{d} a$-sar, dити Da-da-a, nu-banda Adab ${ }^{k i}$.
(b) Bare-headed worshipper introduced to a seated goddess. Seal of $E$-mah-ki-dugg dubsar, dити Ва-an-zi.

Impressions on a clay tablet found SE. of E-gi-par. U. 6747.
428-9. Enthroned god approached by the assistant goddess praying with both hands up, and the bare-headed worshipper who raises only his right. The 'lion throne' of the god is a remarkable piece of furniture, with curved arm rests, a high back slightly inclined, with bent-over upper terminals, and two lions passant with tails up, one on either side. The podium is built like a terrace in two stages, a plain lower one, and an upper one divided into a series of recessed panels. The lion throne rests directly on it, but there is a rug or tile below the bare feet of the god. Assistant and worshipper stand on a pavement somewhat lower than the upper podium stage.

The god wears a turban, a flounced robe, a long beard, necklace, and bracelets, and in his fingers he holds a minute vase with two handles. There is no crescent emblem above, and we might see in him the deified king of Ur ${ }^{5}$ playing the part of the Moon-god.

The assistant goddess wears a horned
${ }^{2}$ See ibid., vol. iii, No. 980.
${ }^{5}$ See Museum fournal, Dec. 1920, pp. 170-2.
mitre, a chignon, a flounced robe not so fine as that of the god. The bare-headed worshipper is draped in a plain fringed shawl.

Seal of ${ }^{d}$ Bur ${ }^{i l}$ Sin, lugal-kal-ga, \&c., Ur-kì-nun-na sukkal, duти Arad-da-ni-, di-kud, arad-zu.

Impressions on clay sealings, $43 \times 50,49 \times$ $37,30 \times 25,65 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$. from KP. SE. corner of E-gi-par. U. 7014, $7015,6748 \mathrm{~A}$ and $c$.
430. Impression of the same seal where the name of Gimil-Sin replaces that of Bur-Sin his father.

Fragment of clay sealing, $52 \times 42 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 6748B.
431. Impressions on fragments. U. 7015,6748 .
432. Assistant introducing the worshipper to the god seated on the stool covered with flounced material. No crescent, but the 'standard' podium, small vase, turban, beard, fringed shawl, and a footstool or rug.
Seal of ${ }^{d}$ Gimil ${ }^{i l}$ Sin, lugal-kal-ga, lugal $u r^{k i} m a, A-h u-n i, q a-s u-d u$ arad-zu.

Haematite cyl., $25 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. Shulgi mausoleum, room I2. U. 16558.
433. The bare-headed worshipper is introduced by the assistant to the god seated on the 'lion throne'. A second assistant follows behind praying with two hands raised. This is a modified and coarser copy of the Seal Nos. 428-31. It belongs to another son of the judge Arad-da-ni. The name of the king is probably Gimil-Sin, but is partly defaced: ${ }^{d} . .{ }^{i l}$ Sin, lugal-kal-ga, \&c., Igi-an-na-gé-zu sukkal, dumи Arad-da-ni, di-kud, arad-zu.
Clay sealing, $64 \times 47 \mathrm{~mm}$. From KP. SE. corner of Nabonidus' E-gi-par. U. 6960.
434. Worshipper led into the presence of his god, an active hero stepping forth holding a huge club. His foot rests probably on a low base or hill (?). He wears a horned mitre, beard, hair tied into a chignon, tunic, and a pleated shawl from the waist down. Seal of Ha-bu̇zur, dumu $e^{(d) i m-g i g, ~}{ }^{\text {सu}}-n i$.
Impression on a tablet ${ }^{1}$ envelope dated of the 7 th year of Gimil-Sin, $46 \times 42 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 12982.
435. Introduction to a seated god draped in a fringed shawl. His stool is covered with flounced material and rests on a double-stage podium.

Seal of Ibisin, \&cc. ${ }^{d}$ Nannar-lú-dùg, dub-sar, dumu lú-dingir-ra, arad-zu.

Impression on clay sealing, $60 \times 45 \mathrm{~mm}$. KP. U. 6733.
436. 'Standard' scene: the bare-headed worshipper with clasped hands, before the seated god, with, at the back, the assistant praying with both hands up.

Seal ${ }^{2}$ of Ibi-sin, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ kalam-ma-na, \&c., Ur-nigin-gar, gà-dub-ba, dumu Ar-sǐi-ĭh, arad-da$n i-i r, i n-n a-b a$.

Impressions on fragments of clay sealings, $40 \times 30,53 \times 33,66 \times 50 \mathrm{~mm}$. KPS., A. 3. U. $6342 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C}$.
437. Impression of the same seal on a fragment of red clay, $43 \times 37 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4854 .
438. A worshipper (?) in turban and fringed shawl stands up, his right hand clasped over his left wrist, in his left a slender staff. He is facing a tall figure with bare legs stepping forth holding in his fingers the small vase with handles. His only garment is a loincloth or tunic with belt not even reaching to the knees. Between them, placed at a lower level, is a diminutive assistant goddess praying with both hands raised. Is the figure with the bare legs a new interpretation of the divine king of Ur? Seal of ${ }^{d} i-b i{ }^{i}{ }^{i} \operatorname{Sin}$, lugal-kal-ga, lugal-uriki ma-gé, Ur-s sa $a_{6}-g a$, sukkal, arad-da-ni-[ir], in-[na-ba].

Impression on a fragment of clay sealing, $60 \times 42 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4846 .
439. A detail of the seal of Ur-nigin-gar. See No. 436.

Impression of clay sealing. U. 6342.
440. 'Standard' scene. The bare-headed worshipper with clasped hands, the seated god, the assistant goddess at the back. See No. 436. The god probably wears the turban and is draped in a fringed robe. Seat covered with flounced material. Sun-disk and crescent. Seal of ${ }^{\text {dLit-bi-it-iš-dar, lugal-kal-ga, lugal- }}$ uri ${ }^{k i}$ ma, $A$-a-dug-ga, guda abzu dnannar, ù ga-unu, dumu Dú $(g)-g a-z i(d)-d a$, arad-zu.

Impressions on fragments of tablet ${ }^{3}$ envelope, $68 \times 52 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 6974 .
441. Two assistant goddesses, one on either side of the inscription, pray with raised hands. Seal ${ }^{4}$ of dNannar-ša $(g)$-ga, dub-sar, dumu dnannar-ku(g)-zu, guda-abzu dnannar, arad ${ }^{d} \operatorname{dim}(?)-t a b-b a$.

Impression on a clay tablet from Gi-parku. U. 6704.
442. Libation to Šhamaš. The god, notched sword in hand, steps forth. His right foot rests on a small ziggurat, a diminutive mountain. He wears a horned mitre, beard, chignon, tunic, and a pleated shawl from the waist down but open in front. The libator
${ }^{\text {I }}$ A silver loan. See Ur Exc., Texts, vol. iii, No. 350.
${ }^{3}$ See ibid., Nos. 106, 107, and notes on guda abzu and on ga-unu.
${ }^{4}$ See ibid., No. 60.
holds a conical tumbler ${ }^{1}$ from which escapes a double fillet of water. He wears turban and fringed shawl.

Impression on a tablet dated by a king of Larsa: ${ }^{i l}$ Sin-i-[din-nam?], $51 \times 33 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4852.
443. 'Standard' scene of worshipper before a seated god with an assistant at the back. Crescent and sun-disk. Seal of $I b-k u{ }^{i l} A d a d$, mâr Za-a-ni..., Warad ${ }^{i l}$ Adad.

Impression on a clay bulla. U. 16561.
444. Samaš steps forth holding a ring (?). His bare leg rests on a small ziggurat. A worshipper in turban and fringed shawl offers him a kid. The assistant prays with both hands up. Last of all Martu in turban and tunic steps forth, his left hand holding a club, his right hanging. Inscription to $A-a$ and Samaš, with two small figures of Martu and a standing goddess between the signs.

Impression on a clay bulla. U. i6561.
445. Seated god in the 'standard' scene style. Seal of [Ur] dnin.., [dub-sar], dumu dda-mu-gal (?), arad dbur ${ }^{i l}$ sin.

Impression on a clay bulla. U. 16561B. (L. BM. 326. )
446. The following ${ }^{2}$ narrow stone cylinders are not pierced, and bear only a name. They are probably memorial tags buried with the dead. The characters in several cases are in direct script and not reversed as on seals proper.

## A-ma-at-il, dam Tab-ba-at.

Limestone cyl., $28 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. U.
(CBS. 16322.)
447. Ad-da-la (?) dumu dNannar-lú-dùg.

Steatite cyl., $20 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 16321.)
448. A-bu-țab, dim, arad Ur den-lil-li.

Black steatite cyl., $16 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 19164.
449. $A-w i-i-a$ arad $K u-b i$.

Grey steatite cyl. Dq. U. I8333. (L. BM. 124397.)
450. ${ }^{i l}$ Sin-bur-ki-a (?), mâr A-pil-a-hi.

White steatite cyl., $30 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17607.
451. $N u-\dot{u} r-k u-b i$, dumu $D \dot{u}(g)-g a-A N-u ́$, and E-mu-ba-ni-it mâr $N u$-ùr-ku-bi.

Limestone cyl., $35 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG. 1932 area, upper level with rubbing stones close to a grave of a later (Larsa?) house period. U. 17850 . (P.)
452. La-zi-ib dити Bi-bi-i. Steatite cyl., $25 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. NH. grave 24. U. I7245. (P.)
453. Gimil ${ }^{\text {dnin-giš-zi-da, dumu Lugal-tag (?). }}$ Steatite cyl., $27 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. Larsa house i9, level II. U. 16599 . (P.)
454. Ur ${ }^{\text {d }}$ šul-pa-è, dumu Ur-ri-ba-ab-du ${ }_{7}$. Steatite cyl., $20 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16022 . (P.)
455. Har-at-i-li-ia, marat Kan-na-nu-um. Limestone cyl., $3 \mathrm{I} \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16555. (P.) 456. $A$-ad-da, duти $D u$-du. Clay cyl., $30 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG. area under Nebuchadnezzar wall. U. ı 1666 . (L. $B M$. 122549.)
457. Dumu-sal-a, a-ha.

Broken steatite cyl., $18 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. EM., NE. end, loose in soil above a Larsa grave. U. 10548. (B.)
458. Lugal-пи-zu, dити E-te-el-ka ${ }^{i l}$ Sin.

Limestone cyl., $34 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. EH. surface (Larsa period). U. 6ro6. (P.)
459. Assistant goddesses standing with hands raised, either side of the inscription. Seal of $I$-bi ${ }^{i l} e n$-lil, mâr Iš-du-ki-in, arad En-an-e-du ${ }_{7}$. Impression on a clay fragment, $39 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 4888 .
460. A standing god (?) holding an overflowing
${ }^{1}$ See the king as a libator on the Stela of Urnammu.
${ }^{2}$ In addition to those figured in the plates there were found:
U. 1660 (L. $B M$. 122967). Steatite, undrilled, $31 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. with 2 lines directly inscribed:

> DUMU.LA.MA.AZ
> ARAD.DINGIR.EN.ZU

Son of Lamaz
servant of the god Sin

The first line (the name) appears not to have been inscribed: above the existing inscription there is a short band of cross-hatching.
U. 6969 (L. BM. 1 I 8679). Limestone, undrilled, $38 \times 9 \mathrm{~m}$. with 2 lines directly inscribed:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { SI.MA.TU.IR.RA } & \text { Simat-irra } \\
\text { MAR.I.LI.SAR.RA } & \text { son of Ili-šarra }
\end{array}
$$

U. 16809 (L. $B M .122984$ ). Limestone, undrilled, $30 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. There are 2 figures confronting one another and 3 lines of inscription which are almost illegible:

| DUMU.?.?.?. | Son of? |
| :--- | :--- |
| ?.BA. RI | ? -ba-ni |
| ?.?.?. | ? |

U. 6483 (L. $B M$. 118697 ). Black steatite, drilled, $18 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. with 3 lines of inscription:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { BUR.A.MU (?) } & \text { Buramu (??) } \\
\text { DUMU.HU.HU } A & \text { son of Huhua } \\
\text { KU.DIM } & \text { goldsmith }
\end{array}
$$

bottle. Worshipper pouring a libation (?). Two ithyphallic Enkidu in fight.

Impression on a clay bulla. U. 1656ia. (L. BM. 341-9.)
461. Standing god (?) and men fighting.

Impression on a clay sealing, beside nailmarks, $32 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 14167 .
462. A war-goddess ${ }^{1}$ holding scimitar and caduceus, and with quiver (?) hung across her shoulders, steps forth, her bare leg probably resting on a small ziggurat or a crouching lion. A pleated shawl hangs from her waist down. She is followed by a worshipper in turban and long robe.

The last figure, turned in the opposite direction, is that of Martu, wearing a turban and a short fringed shawl and holding a club in the left hand.

Impression on a clay bulla. U. i656ib. (L. BM. 326.)
463. Two worshippers in turban and fringed shawl stand before a god in short tunic and turban, who holds a small vase (see No. 438). An offering table (?) is placed before him. A nude bandy-legged man probably filled the back of the scene.

Impression on a fragment of tablet envelope dated apparently to the Larsa period: mu giš-tukul. . . U. U. 4869.
464. Archaic figure seated on a cubic throne in front of a tripod table on which offerings are piled. Behind him a winged dragon rampant holds a slender shaft. Other symbols, a cross and a tree (?), are scattered in the field between the border-lines.

Black steatite cyl., $23 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. XNCF. in the Persian period filling above level II. U. i810I.
465. Worshipper before a seated god who wears turban and fringed robe. A vase or table is placed before him. His seat is of the cubic type with vertical bar. Seal of Nu-ur-i-li, simug, arad Ni-ba $a_{5}-a$.

Broken quartzite cyl., $27 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16025. (P.)
466. The following figure is probably a trial piece, cut intaglio on a square of red limestone. It represents a rider, on a bull's back, sitting in profile with shoulders almost turned front. With one hand he holds the animal by the horns. The other hand carries a stick or whip. His knee is bent high as on some other examples ${ }^{2}$ of that early style of riding.

Trial piece, $27 \times 25 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. Found
with other objects belonging to a seal manufacturer. U. 16927 G. (P.)
467. A bare-headed worshipper before the god of atmosphere standing on his winged dragon. The animal, half-eagle half-lion, is represented head down, vomiting clouds. The god wears horned mitre, short tunic (?), and belt. Seal of Gir-ni dumu Úru-dugg.

$$
\text { Steatite cyl., } 21 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm} . \mathrm{U} .16808 .
$$

468. A worshipper before the god of atmosphere Adad standing on a bull.

Unpierced mottled marble cyl., $16 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1675 r. (L. BM. 122977 .)
469. Same scene with new details. The bareheaded worshipper keeps his hands clasped. The god stands on a wingless dragon, which still has eagle's feet and a feather tail. Its lowered head still vomits clouds. The god's extended right hand is empty, but his left holds a curved club. He wears a horned mitre, a chignon, and a fringed robe. There is a crescent before him, and a huge club or arrow, point down, behind him. Only one sign of the inscription is left.

Steatite cyl., $19 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG. area in Larsa rubbish. U. I3663. (P.)
470. Bare-headed worshipper introduced to a seated goddess. Her throne is built like a gateway. Crescent above. At the back of the scene stands a figure of Adad on the bull, thunderbolt and crook in hands. He wears horned mitre, beard, chignon, belt, and tunic (?).

$$
\text { Seal cyl. U. } 18849 .
$$

471. Worshipper introduced to a deity standing on some symbolic animal (?). A scorpion is placed before him. He wears horned mitre and flounced robe, and holds a tall club in his right hand.

Diorite cyl., $26 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1413 .
472. A god armed with crook and club stands up, his bare leg resting on a low base. A pleated shawl hangs down from his waist. He apparently wears a turban. There is a squatting monkey before him, and a worshipper in pleated robe raising one hand. Next comes a short Hittite figure in pointed cap and tunic, holding a curved club in the right hand and a piece of game in the left. A human head fills the ground below. A tall Nergal weapon fills the space at the back. Finally, a bare-headed worshipper stands up with clasped hands, followed by the nude bandy-legged man.

Steatite cyl., $2 \mathrm{I} \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. BC.: from a
${ }^{1}$ Same figure on a red jasper seal, $24 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 15494 . (L.)
${ }^{2}$ See 'Horseback Riding in Mesopotamia in the Third Millennium b.c.', University Museum Bulletin, April 1946, pp. 27-32.
larnax grave in the outer face of the SW . wall of the SW. Mausoleum of Bur-Sin. U. 16262. (P.)
473. Adad and Martu. Adad holds the light-ning-fork. His foot rests on a crouching bull (?). He wears horned mitre and pleated shawl. Martu holds a club and wears only a short tunic. Sun-disk, crescent on pole, spread eagle, bandy-legged man, fill the background.
U. 3080 .
474. Bare-headed worshipper, with one hand raised before a god who steps forward, his bare leg resting on a low base and his right hand holding an uncertain object; ring and rod, bent arrow or bow (?). He wears horned mitre, beard, chignon, tunic, and pleated shawl from waist down. There is a tree with forked branches behind. Seal of Nam-ha-ni, dumu Ur-ba-ga, nagar, the carpenter.

Black steatite cyl., $23 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 16020. (L. BM. 122949.)
475. A worshipper brings a kid as an offering to his god represented as an active hero of the Samas type but holding a short weapon horizontally. Like him he wears horned mitre, beard, chignon, a pleated shawl hanging from the waist and open in front to let pass his bare leg, which rests on a bull recumbent. This is a mythical animal with beard and horned mitre, the 'bull of heaven'.

The worshipper in turban and fringed shawl is followed by a number of Amorite figures. First, Martu with turban, splayed beard, short fringed shawl, and club in hand. Next, two little nude men wearing only a belt. One of them is apparently double-faced. Then two more Amorites, worshippers, or servants. The first wears a turban and a long fringed robe and keeps his hands clasped. The second, in short tunic and shawl, is like Martu but without the club.

Haematite cyl., $24 \times \mathrm{I} 3 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 6255 .
476. Worshipper standing before the same type of god who holds his weapon horizontally and steps forwards, his bare leg resting on a small base. There is a sun-disk and crescent above. Behind the worshipper the assistant goddess prays with both hands raised. Seal of Arad ${ }^{i}{ }^{i}$ Sinn, arad ${ }^{d}$ nin-šubur.

Haematite cyl., $20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 6687. (P.)
477. Worshipper before Šamaš (?) in the same style as above. But the assistant goddess is replaced by two Amorites in turbans and short fringed shawls. The first holds up a sword like Šamaš, the second a club like

Martu. A squatting monkey divides the two groups. Sun-disk and crescent above.

Dark green steatite, $25 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 1617 I .
478. Worshipper pouring a libation before a god of the same type who steps on a low base or ziggurat but holds apparently the ring and rod and perhaps some other weapon in his left. The assistant at the back prays with both hands raised. Seal of Bur ${ }^{i l}$ da-gan, mâr Ku-ru-ub ${ }^{\text {il }}$ adad.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $23 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. EM. grave (Larsa period). U. 10407 (L. BM. 121418 .) 479. Two gods in profile face each other. One, in pleated shawl and horned mitre, steps forth like Šamaš on the above seals. His bare foot rests on a small base, but he holds no weapon. Before him stands Martu, club in hand, wearing turban, splayed beard, and short fringed shawl.

Behind them stands the nude votary in front face with hands clasped below her breasts and locks of hair on her shouldersa figure never found on cylinders before the Amorite period.

Haematite cyl., $25 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 15450 .
480. Two worshippers in turbans and fringed shawls stand before a god of the above style, stepping forth on a small base and holding up some weapon (?). There is a crescent above. The first worshipper keeps his hands clasped, the second raises one hand. A squatting monkey divides them from the god.

Black steatite cyl., $14 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 448 .
481. A god of the same type with bare leg resting on a low base is approached by the worshipper followed by the assistant goddess. Back of them is a figure of Martu in Amorite garb carrying a curved club. There is a crescent before the god, a lion or wingless dragon (?) behind. Seal inscribed to Šamaš and $A-a$.

Haematite cyl., $22 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 7552. (L. BM. 120533.)
482. Same type of god, of worshipper, and assistant goddess. Scattered in the field are the crescent, a squatting monkey (?), the weapon of Nergal, and four little figures: Martu, a libator, a worshipper, and the bandy-legged man.

Black steatite cyl., $24 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. E-nunmah, W. corner. U. 776 .
483. A worshipper brings a kid as an offering to a god who steps forward like Šamaš, sword in hand, but this time on level ground. He is followed by the assistant goddess praying with both hands raised. Inscribed to ${ }^{\text {d}}{ }^{n}$ in-šubur, sukkal-zil(d) an-na, giš-hat-ku(g)
$s u-d u_{7}$, Nin-shubur, pure messenger of heaven, who carries the brilliant sceptre.
Black steatite cyl., $30 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$. Placed on the chest of the skeleton in Larsa tomb G. 3. U. 6105 .
484. The two scorpions facing each other have joined claws about a six-pointed star. Besides this main motive, a beardless figure draped in a fringed shawl stands by an arrow-like emblem supporting a four-pointed star. His (?) hair is doubled up and tied with a fillet. He apparently holds a staff (?) over the right shoulder. The hanging left hand is obliterated by a later inscription: an-nu-ti gir. .(?).

Shell cyl., $24 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG. area: loose in upper soilclose totombs of Larsa date. U. 9503 .
485. Worshipping goddesses on either side of a colossal caduceus.
Steatite cyl., $19 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 2994.
486. Worshipping goddesses facing each other. Seal of Arad-dam, dumu Ba-da-da.

Black steatite cyl., $14 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 6067 .
487. Worshipper facing a standing god. Behind them a nude Amorite with clasped hands, and two crossed ibexes rampant fill the background.

Fossilized coral cyl., $25 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. TTE. grave 35 . U. 7990.
488. Worshippers on either side of a crescent on a pole. Seal of $U r$-ki-gu-la dumu $A$-tu(d), zadim, jeweller.

Unpierced yellow pebble cyl., $17 \times$ 10 mm . Dq. U. 11602.
489. Same motive. Seal of $\overline{S U}{ }^{d_{m i}-i b, d u m u}$ Ku-rug-rug-ga, dam-gàr.

Grey steatite cyl., $21 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1166r. (P.)
490. Crescent on pole between two worshipping goddesses. One of them leads by the hand a bare-headed worshipper. Bird, scorpion, monkey (?) are scattered in the field.

Steatite cyl., $19 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 15154 .
491. A god approached by two worshippers. He is a strange figure in short tunic and turban, holding some vase or small object. There is a flat crescent above him, a winged dragon rampant behind. The worshippers wear long robes.

Black steatite cyl., $21 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 15478. (P.)
492. Worshipping goddesses on either side of a crescent on a pole. A palm with bunches of dates in a vase fills the background.

Black steatite cyl., $16 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16102.
493. Worshipping goddesses on either side of a tree bearing fruits. Bird and scorpion fill the back space.

Black steatite cyl., $18 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. court of house VII (Larsa period). U. 16366 .
494. A bare-headed worshipper praying with both hands raised to a goddess who stands erect between two squatting lions and wears a horned mitre and locks on her shoulders. A crescent on a pole, small rosettes, a second crescent (?) fill the background. Seal of $I-l i$, dumu Ki-ku-lu, ad-kit, the caulker.
Black steatite cyl., $25 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16550 .
495. A deity in long flounced robe, is approached by two men in short tunics. One carries a short club and a piece of game, the other a staff and a bird. All seem to wear turbans. There is a crescent and a bird in the field.

Haematite cyl., $1_{7} \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. EH. surface (Larsa, or later, level). U. 6ogr. (P.)
496. A strange deity, apparently in front face and with locks of hair down on her shoulders like Ištar, stands erect holding a sceptre with a curved terminal. A small lion passant forms her pedestal. She wears a long flounced robe and a horned mitre. So do the assistants before her. One is bearded and holds a staff of office in his clasped hands. The second is beardless and carries a club or scimitar. Both have long hair tied in a chignon. Behind them the bare-headed worshipper in fringed shawl raises one hand in sign of prayer. Sun-star, crescent, a squatting monkey are placed above and before the goddess.

Black steatite cyl., $27 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. TTA. U. 698 r .
497. Two assistant goddesses with both hands raised on either side of the inscription form the main subject. Behind them an Amorite figure like Martu, in turban and loin-cloth, holds a club in his left. A Nergal curved weapon is planted before him. Seal of I-din-ir-ra, mâr . . ., warad ${ }^{i l}$ Nergal.

Grey marble cyl., $28 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. EM. surface. U. 7523 .
498. A god in long flounced robe and horned mitre holds a notched sword almost horizontally before him. He wears a beard and long hair doubled up. An Amorite figure like Martu, but without weapon, stands before him. He wears a short tunic, beard, hair doubled up, and a mitre with horns in tiers in Hittite style (?). Behind him a nude hero of the Gilgamesh type with only a belt holds up a buckled shaft. Crescent and seven dots in the field can compare with the five dots on seal No. 385. Seal of $Q u^{i l}$ sin, arad d ${ }^{\text {sun }}$ ul-pa-è, $\dot{u}^{\text {d }}$ nin-hur-sag-gà.
Haematite cyl., $20 \times$ II mm. EM. Larsa grave 4 , double pot burial. U. 7524 .
499. Martu, in short tunic and turban, steps forth club in hand. A worshipper in turban and fringed shawl stands before him, a bareheaded Amorite servant with clasped hands behind him. To these are added: the nude votary in front face, a diminutive worshipper with one hand raised, a crescent, and the weapon of Nergal.

Haematite cyl., $20 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. EM., Larsa larnax, grave 12. U. 7522.
500. A male god (?) in long flounced robe and horned mitre is facing an Amorite figure in short tunic and Hittite mitre and queue. Neither of them carries weapons. The nude votary in front face fills the background.

Haematite cyl., $21 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. TTD. U. 7896. (P.)
501. A deity in flounced robe stands erect, raising one hand in sign of welcome. He wears bracelets and perhaps a turban. Worshippers in turbans and fringed shawls stand before him, raising one hand or keeping both clasped. Crescent, scorpion, sitting dog with a crook on its head, ampulla and libra are scattered in the field. Inscribed to Šamas and $A a$.

Black steatite cyl., $28 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1223.
502. A worshipper is introduced to a standing god. In the field is seen the crescent on a short pole.

Broken limestone cyl., $26 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 2504.
503. An assistant goddess leads the worshipper by the hand. Scattered in the rest of the field are the weapon of Nergal, the sitting dog with a crook on its head, a star, a crescent, a round dot, the ampulla and libra, and the bandy-legged man.

Haematite cyl., $21 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 2796 .
504. A deity like Šamaš, notched sword in hand, stepping on a diminutive ziggurat. Defaced inscription . . . . . an-na de.

Broken steatite cyl., $22 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18193 .
505. A deity like Šamaš, holding his sword almost horizontally before him, steps forth with his bare leg protruding from his pleated shawl and resting on a low base. A worshipper in turban and pleated robe is facing him and is followed by a figure of Martu in turban and short shawl accompanied by his dog or dragon (?) There is a crescent above.

Crystal cyl., $21 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. NNCF. grave NE. 2 (Neo-Babylonian). U. 1815 I.
506. Šamaš stepping on a four-tier base. The assistant introduces the worshipper. Shell cyl., $18 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17742 .
507. A standing figure is approached by two worshippers. All three raise one hand up. They are beardless and bare-headed, and wear a pleated or plain fringed robe. Scattered in the field are: a star, a scorpion, an offering table, a serpent (?).

Seal of $A N$-si-ir, dumu Du-du.
Steatite cyl., $22 \times$ ro mm. PJ. Sargonid grave 123. Found with No. 298. U. 18948.
508. A standing deity (?) and two worshippers, one leading the other. All three are bareheaded, beardless, but their long hair is doubled up. A crescent and an offering table are placed before the goddess (?), who holds a branch or sceptre.

Lapis-lazuli cyl., $\mathrm{I}_{3} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18365. (P.)
509. Two bare-headed, beardless worshippers on either side of a crescent on a pole, and two scorpions.

Dark steatite cyl., $18 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area: loose in soil. U. 1882I.
510. Same bare-headed worshippers on either side of a crescent on a pole.

Unpierced steatite cyl., $14 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18801.
511. Same bare-headed worshippers on either side of a crescent on a pole, but one of them leads a third worshipper by the hand.

Dark steatite cyl., $20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. 18/ 17.00 m . level. U. 18790.
512. Bare-headed worshippers on either side of a crescent on a pole.

Unpierced grey steatite cyl., $21 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Rajeibeh. U. 18780.
513. Same design. Seal of Ga-ad ${ }^{i t}$ sin (?).

Dark steatite cyl., $12 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18500 .
514. Same design.

Dark steatite cyl., $12 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18350.
515. A bare-headed worshipper facing a goddess (?). Each raises one hand with the same gesture, but the horned mitre and the long hair doubled up belong only to divine figures. Between them a crescent, and a scorpion, claws up, are emblems of ritual prayers. Seal of Bur-wa-an-gàr, son of $L \dot{u}-w a-a n-n i$ (?).

Dark steatite cyl., $22 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18283.
516. An assistant goddess introduces a bareheaded worshipper to a standing god. A crescent on a pole again separates them. All three figures have the same gesture, but the divine persons are distinguished by their horned mitres and their hair doubled up. Cf. No. 511 where the god may even carry a staff over his left shoulder.

Shell cyl., $20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18274.
517. Two attendants in pleated robes hold up a crescent on a pole (?). Two lions rampant attack a gazelle (?).

Haematite cyl., $25 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. NNCF. house 4 (Persian). U. 17959.
518. Bare-headed worshippers on either side of a crescent on a pole resting on the back of a bird. At the back a nude wild man-of the Gilgamesh type-holds an overflowing bottle. Steatite cyl., $16 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17738 . (L. BM. 123189 .)
519. An assistant introduces the worshipper to a standing god of the Martu type. A crescent on a pole separates them. The Amorite god wears only a short tunic, the other two a long robe. Their head-dress is the turban. Scattered in the field are the ampulla and libra and the bandy-legged man.

Barrel-shaped pink marble cyl., $17 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 1732 I. (P.)
520. A worshipper is led by an assistant towards the crescent on a pole held up by a diminutive keeper. All wear long fringed robes.

Black steatite cyl., $18 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17320.
521. The following are scattered in the field: Martu, a worshipper, the crescent, the bandy-legged man, a monkey, the ampulla and libra.

Haematite cyl., $\mathrm{I}_{3} \times \mathrm{I}_{3} \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. RimSin level. U. 17315. (P.)
522. Two bare-headed worshippers but no emblems.

Unpierced steatite cyl., $15 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 16707.
523. Bare-headed worshipper introduced by the assistant to the standing goddess (?). Crescent on pole, bird and scorpion.

Steatite cyl., $18 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17921 .
524. A female worshipper is introduced by the assistant to a standing goddess. A bird and a crescent separate them. All have their long hair doubled up. Robes vary according to rank. Seal of $H e-t u(d)$, dam Ur-mes.

Shell cyl., $18 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17762 .
525. A worshipper in turban and fringed robe stands before his god distinguished by his horned mitre and long hair doubled up and the club he holds in his clasped hands, but draped like the worshipper in a fringed robe. There is a sun-disk above him, and at the back an Amorite libator in turban and short loin-cloth holds a cone and bucket. Seal of Si-li-bu-um, mar Puzur-ilu, warad ${ }^{i l} E-a$.

Haematite cyl., $\mathrm{I}_{7} \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 1725 I . (P.)
526. Two worshippers and two bandy-legged men.

Basalt (?) cyl., $13 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . $(C B S$. 35.x.23.)
527. Bare-headed worshipper introduced by the assistant to a standing god. Seal of $A-t u(d) \ldots$.

Black steatite cyl., $29 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16820A. (P.)
528. Worshipper in turban and fringed robe standing before his god. Between them there is the crescent and a squatting monkey. Seal of ${ }^{i l} a$-hu-ú . . . , warad Bur ${ }^{i l}$ Sin.

Haematite cyl., $19 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17217C.
529. Scene of introduction. Seal of Gim ${ }^{\text {d nin- }}$ muk, dam Lú-sag . . .

Steatite cyl., $17 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17217 D .
530. Martu holding crook and curved club steps on the back of a crouching gazelle. He wears a short tunic or loin-cloth. His hair is tied in a short queue and his head covered with a pointed mitre. The Amorite libator with cone and bucket stands before him. A sundisk and a crescent on a pole are planted behind him above a seat in the shape of a recessed gate. Finally, a nude votary in front face, but with head in profile, stands on a low panelled base.

Black steatite cyl., $23 \times$ II mm. Dq. U. 18281. (L. BM. 124405.)
531. Martu holding crook and curved club steps on a low base. A worshipper is introduced to him by an assistant (?). Indistinct emblem in thefield. Inscribed to $A n^{i l} M a r-t u$, dити an-па.

Dark steatite cyl., $28 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18183. (L. $B M$. 123 193.)
532. Martu (?) holding crook and curved club is approached by the assistant goddess and the worshipper. A Nergal weapon is planted in the ground behind him.

Shell cyl., $25 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17677 .
533. Two roughly cut figures stand on either side of a small tree (?). One keeps both hands clasped, the other extends the left while holding an axe (?) in the right.

Dark steatite cyl., $15 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17013.
534. Two worshippers approach a standing god. All three have the same gesture, the same heavy bordered robe, the same bare head and chignon. An arrow (?) surmounted by three balls and a crescent separates them. A bird fills the space at the back.

Clay cyl., i $8 \times 1$ m mm. AH. U. 16612 . (P.)
535. Martu in turban (?) and short tunic steps forth holding crook and curved club. Before him stands a worshipper in turban and plain robe, behind him an Amorite servant. Ampulla and libra are seen between.

Steatite cyl., $22 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. TW. $/ 34$. U. 19872.
536. Martu-like god holding a club and the assistant goddess with hands raised. A nude votary in front face, two gazelles, one hedgehog fill the rest of the space. Seal of Arad ${ }^{i} l_{\text {martu }}$ mâr $N u$-úr ${ }^{i}{ }^{i}$ sin, warad ${ }^{i}{ }^{\prime}$ mar-tu.

Black steatite cyl., $29 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. NNCF. Persian house I, room I, hoard A. U. i81ı4.
537. A nude votary in front face stands between a god and the assistant goddess, both in flounced robes. The god carries no weapon. A Nergal curved club is planted behind him. The goddess prays with both hands raised. Scattered in the field are star, crescent, ampulla and libra, a little nude man down on one knee, and other emblems.

Haematite cyl., $20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. NNCF. Persian period house 4, room I, grave 4 . U. 17970 .
538. A Samaš-like god in horned mitre and pleated shawl steps onto a low base, but carries no weapon. Facing him stands Martu with turban, splayed beard, short shawl, holding a slender club. Both have their hair tied up. The nude votary in front face keeps her hands clasped and has locks of hair down on her shoulders.

Concave haematite cyl., $20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. grave 170 (Larsa period). U. 16709. (P.)
539. The two small figures back to back on this fragment of seal-impression on clay, are accessories to a larger scene of presentation to a seated goddess. The well-preserved impression shows a Martu-like god standing on tiers of boulders forming pedestal. Gesture, turban, short fringed shawl, and club are true to type. The libator holding cone and bucket is another standard Amorite figure. He stands on a two-stage construction with receding panels, suggesting a ritual action connected with altars and towers.

Seal-impression on clay fragment. U. 18168.
540. Same type of Martu with turban, beard, short shawl, and club. Emblems in the field are the sun-disk, crescent, and lightning-fork. Seal of Warad 'l'samaš, mâr zi-ia-tum, warad bur ${ }^{i l}$ sin.

Steatite cyl., $22 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. grave 202 (Larsa period). U. 16804.
541. An assistant goddess prays with raised hands on one side of the inscription. On the other side a diminutive figure dressed like her stands with hands clasped before a club emblem. There is below a squatting monkey.

The rest of the space is filled by figures in inverted position: an Amorite god (?) in short tunic and turban, and a small assistant in
horned mitre and long robe. Seal of dnin-gal la-ma-zi, dumu-sal ilsin-ma-an, gim dugal-ban-da.

Haematite cyl., $28 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. house 19 , long room, level II (Larsa period). U. 16802.
542. A strange almost animal figure holds a massive round club in one hand, a curved club in the other. The curved horn, flowing beard, lips, slanting eye, and legs seem borrowed from the ram of the goats. A second similar (half-broken) figure holds an archaic curved club with crescent blade. Behind them a nude seated figure apparently holds a spouted jar (?). A star plant (?) grows between the two wild men.
Broken clay cyl., $34 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17744. (L.)
543. Three figures with heavy cloaks and long queues of Hittite style (?) touch or hold posts or clubs with round or divided terminal emblems (?).

Green steatite cyl., $19 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. NH. Cassite grave 45 . U. I740 . (L.)
544. Four worshippers dressed in Hittite (?) style approach a seated deity holding a small vase (?).

Steatite cyl., $9 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. PG. 1848 , burial B ('Second Dynasty' period). U. 17806. (L.)
545. Same type of worshipper before a seated deity (?).

Steatite cyl., $15 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17877 . (P.)
546. Worshipper introduced by the assistant to a god with horned mitre, hair doubled up, and short tunic, who holds a huge club-or cadu-ceus-with deeply notched shaft. Same strange type as above.

Black diorite cyl., $19 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. XNCF. in room 1932/2, about 0.60 m . above floorlevel. Persian period. U. 18209.
547. Three figures in the same style with bare heads, long plain robes, hands extended, may represent worshippers before an official person.

Steatite cyl., $12 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1833 r .
548. Same figures in short tunics and pointed caps, one hand raised, stepping forth, two on the right, two on the left of a crescenton a pole: Steatite cyl., $20 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 6983 .
549. Procession of figures of the same style. The leader with one hand raised is followed by two with clasped hands.

Steatite cyl., $16 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18332 .
550. Four bare-headed (?) men in short pleated tunics and keeping their hands clasped are stepping to the left in procession. They are divided in to two groups by a buckled shaft and a serpent.

Steatite cyl., $23 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ., loose in Sargonid level. U. 19209.
551. Three worshippers in long robes march right, keeping their hands clasped. They are bare-headed, but ringlets of hair descend on their necks.

Pink limestone cyl., $27 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Rajeibeh. U. 18551. (L. BM. 124400.)
552. Groups of antelopes (?) with heads turned back, on either side of a hunter with wild locks, perhaps the keeper of a herd (?).

Glazed frit cyl., $23 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area, level $10 / 11 \cdot 00 \mathrm{~m}$. (Sargonid level). U. 19003.
553. Same design. ${ }^{1}$

Calcite cyl., $21 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Loose in soil. U. 11509 . (L. $B M .122566$.)
554. Geometrical motive: wheel and net. Clay cyl., $17 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17736.
555. A demon draped in a long robe but with animal head and claws, opens the gate of the West to a nude devil with flaming wings who raises one hand. In the space beyond are scattered a scorpion, a camel (?), an ostrich, a wheel, and a rope connecting camel and wheel. The scorpion has human arms and claws.

Steatite cyl., $20 \times$ II mm. TW./34, grave under house ruins. U. 20051.
556. A nude winged demon with spread arms and legs. The figure is cut around the cylinder axle-Cf. No. 246, the horizontal Gilgamesh figure.
Steatite cyl., $13 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 31.43.240.)
557. A war scene. The victor armed with shield (?) and a curved scimitar tramples over the body of his fallen enemy while attacking another foe begging for mercy. His assistant carries a cut-off head. Another separate head fills the upper field. All bodies are apparently nude.
Steatite cyl., $25 \times 1$ mm. PJ. area, loose soil. 1.30 m . below surface. U. 18730 .
558. A hero fighting a winged dragon rampant. He is armed with a scythe-like scimitar. Other emblems: the ampulla and libra are scattered in the field beside the sitting dog with a crook on its head.
Dark steatite cyl., $19 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area, loose at 2.50 m . to 3.00 m . level. U. 18760 .
559. Nude heroes attacking a winged dragon rampant. Scattered in the field are a snake, a buckled shaft, and other dubious figures: a swan, a little worshipper (?).
Steatite cyl., $23 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area at $16 /$ 17.00 m . level (Third Dynasty level). U. 18802.
560. This seal, early mended, shows a confused
scene with a central motive between two standing figures. The first on the left has flaming wings and a sword like Shamash, but wears a pleated robe and a horned mitre. Next come a rampant snake (?) and the confused central motive. Then a worshipper in fringed robe.

Baked clay cyl., $23 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17317 .
561. War-god and fighting heroes. The wargod carrying in the right hand a sheaf of eight round-headed clubs and a scimitar over his left shoulder steps on a small crouching animal. A winged griffin with horned mitre precedes him. The god also wears the horned mitre, beard, hair doubled up, tunic, and pleated shawl from waist down and opening in front. A cut-off human head fills the space above him.

The fighters attack two crossed lions rampant. One is bare-headed, the other wears a crown (?). Both wear only a kilt, of finer quality for the king (?). There is a crescent above.

Steatite cyl., $28 \times \mathrm{r} 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. area, loose at 13.00 m . (post-Sargonid) level. U. 18883. (L. BM. 123583 .)
562. Worshippers either side of a winged gate or altar (?).

Steatite cyl., $26 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17327.
563. A lion rushes over a prostrated ram in a landscape of palm-tree and towerlike construction. There is a crescent and the seven stars constellation above. Seal of $\mathrm{Ha}-\mathrm{ku}-\mathrm{el}$ (?). Clay cyl., $20 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Rajeibeh. U. 1772 I .
564. Geometrical pattern: gate, crescent on pole, hatchings, rosettes.

Baked clay cyl., $28 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18171. (P.)
565. Unfinished figure. Palm and bunches of dates in a vase (?).

Green steatite cyl., $11 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16623 . (P.)
566. Dancers (?) with arms raised, full face. All wear long robes with heavy borders in Hittite style. A fourth figure with arm akimbo stands by the crescent on a pole.

Unbaked clay cyl., $24 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16694. (L. $B M$. 12296 r.)
567. Crescents on poles and cross.

Baked clay cyl., $17 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 16749. (P.)
568. Worshippers on either side of a tripod (?). Crescent on pole.

Baked clay cyl., $25 \times$ ro mm. AH. U. 17326. (P.)
569. Gate, crescent on pole, spread eagle over animals (?).

Baked clay cyl., $30 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17319 . (P.) ${ }^{1}$ See Ur Exc., vol. ii, Royal Cemetery, Seal No. 97.
570. Introduction to a seated goddess. Gate or hut.

Steatite cyl., $26 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16609. (P.)
571. Gate, construction, crescent on pole, rosettes.

Clay cyl., $33 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . ( $C B S$. 30.12.61.)
572. Crescent on pole, loom, scorpion, goat (?). Unpierced calcite cyl., $23 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. (CBS. 30.12.64.)
573. Dots and lines.

Baked clay cyl., $27 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. From the rubbish in Nin-gish-zida temple. U. 15777.
574. Scene in Cassite style with a standing figure and a goat beside a tree of life on a background filled with lozenges and crosses: below a border of incised triangles.

Frit cyl., $57 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17761 .
575. Palms, crosses, and a few aramaic signs (?).

Barrel-shaped clay cyl., $35 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16ı26. (L. $B M$. 122989 .)
576. Phoenician inscription.

Scaraboid carnelian bead, $15 \times$ II mm . AH. grave 202. U. 16805. (L. BM. 123006 .)
577. Cassite seal with standing worshipper, palm-trees, running gazelle, cross and lozenges, and a horizontal inscription.

Green glazed frit cyl., $44 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$. Cassite foundation-deposit, PD. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ U. 12689. (L. BM. 122539 .)
578. Beside a stylized palm-tree surrounded by wavy water lines stands a tall figure in long fringed robe, worshipping with one hand up. Green paste cyl., $47 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16127 . (P.)
579. Three Cassite figures with heads in profile but shoulders facing front, stand or step to the left. All wear turbans, beard, flounced or embroidered robes. In their right hands they carry scimitars. Their left is held to the breast. The leader is distinguished by a rosette on his turban and a four-pointed star before him. He is separated from his followers by a small relief showing a tree of life between squatting monkeys and a partly broken inscription: ${ }^{d} d u b \ldots, k a \ldots$ perhaps a divine name lik ${ }^{d}$ dubbisag.

Broken glazed frit cyl., $50 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. I6794.
580. Worshipper in heavy bordered cloak, in Hittite style, sacred tree, crouching gazelles with heads turned back and a guilloche pattern, the whole framed in border-lines.

Glass paste cyl., $25 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. Larsa room 7, below the pavement. U. 16329. (L. $B M$. 122980.)
581. Stylized trees, lozenges, trefoils, dots. Purple glazed frit cyl., $25 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. ZT.
on pavement of Sin-balaṭsu-iqbi's temple. U. 18346. (L. BM. 124402.)
582. Stylized tree and standing figure with extended arms. Border-lines.

Grey stone cyl., $30 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Rajeibeh. U. 18 I 8 I .
583. Stylized tree and figure with raised arms. Borders of triangles.

Steatite cyl., $36 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18184. (L. $B M$. 223 194.)
584. Bisons rampant with heads turned back, prickly bush, and T-shaped object.

Black stone cyl., $19 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. $5^{256}$.
585. Racing dog, schematic tree and crescent in borders of triangles.

Glazed frit cyl., $28 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. NH. U. 17388. (L. BM. 122989.)
586. Gazelles (?) passant with heads turned back. Double border-lines. Frit cyl., $35 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17920 .
587. Running gazelle(?), tree, star, border-lines. Frit cyl., $22 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18170 .
588. Same design.

Glazed frit cyl., $18 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Rajeibeh. U. I8179. (P.)
589. Antelope, palm-tree, sun-star.

Red limestone cyl., $34 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18185.
590. Tree, gazelle, goat (?), sun-disk. Glazed frit cyl., $29 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. ZT. top soil above Ur-nammu rubbish. U. I8264.
591. Running gazelle, palm, sun-disk, and border-lines. Frit cyl., $34 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U.
592. Bull passant, pine-tree, crescent, and borders of triangles.

Frit cyl., $40 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . $(C B S$. 33.35.186.)
593. Same design.

Broken grey-stone cyl., $25 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18178.
594. Winged griffins rampant and trefoils. Concave white marble cyl., $20 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. E-nun-mah upper soil. U. I26.
595. A winged griffin pursuing an antelope. Star, crescents, winged sun-disk.

Barrel-shaped carnelian cyl., $18 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. I6656. (P.)
596. Winged griffin and scorpion. See No. 598. Glazed frit cyl., $29 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. NNCF. Persian period grave SW. 2. U. I8III. (P.)
597. Antelope and winged griffin running with heads turned back. Three dots.

Glazed frit cyl., $20 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. NNCF. Persian period. U. 18174 . (L. $B M$. 123 198.)
598. Same as 596.

White limestone cyl., $18 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18257.

[^10]599. Winged griffin pursuing a winged bull. Crescent, star, and palm.
Broken carnelian cyl., $18 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18357 .
600. Winged griffin pursuing an antelope. Crescent and trefoil.
Agate cyl., $\mathrm{r} 8 \times 7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 16320.)
601. Birds' fight. Both have crests and feathers back of their heads. Star and inverted crescent.

Black steatite cyl., $24 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 6998.
602. Ostriches with heads twisted about each other's necks. Inscribed mi-gú-iš . . (?).

Chipped carnelian cyl., $17 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 18218. (P.)
603. Ostriches or griffins (?). Crescent, sundisk, and two dots.

Shell cyl., $20 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Rajeibeh. U. 18 x 80. (P.)
604. Galloping ibexes (?). Crescent, star, palm. Borders of triangles.

Frit cyl., $49 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 2915.
605. Assyrian hero holding two bulls rampant. He wears a short tunic and an embroidered shawl open in front. Crescent and star.

Pink marble cyl., $30 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. EH. below surface. U. 6189.
606. Winged bull and three snakes rampant. Double border-lines.

Glazed frit cyl., $42 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. SW. face of ziggurat at top level. U. 7912.
607. The eagle man master of the wild animals. Two bulls back to back and sinking on their knees form his pedestal. He sinks his claws in their hind quarters. With extended arms he grasps galloping antelopes by their horns. His wings spread above horizontally. He has a bull's tail and a pointed mitre.

Beside him an eagle flying in profile hovers above a big fish.

Shell cyl., $36 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. PD. pylon of the gateway, Cassite foundation deposit. Cf. No. 577. U. 12691. (P.)
608. Lion and winged bull rampant. Calf recumbent and star.

Blue glazed frit cyl., $40 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. PD. pylon of gateway. Cassite foundation deposit. Cf. Nos. 577, 607. U. 12690. (P.)
609. Assyrian hero and winged bulls rampant with heads turned back. He wears a round mitre, a mass of hair on the neck, a tunic, and an embroidered shawl opening in front. Crescent and lozenge.
Agate cyl., $24 \times$ II mm. NH. 2. U. 17396 . (L. $B M$. 12298 I .)
610. The Assyrian four-winged hero holds by their forelegs a lion and a winged sphinx
rampant. Star, crescent, and two plants, perhaps the silphium.

Carnelian cyl., $32 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. XNCF. Persian grave $32 / \mathrm{I}$. U. 18240 .
611. Assyrian chariot with the archer shooting while the driver holds the reins of the galloping horses. The enemy bowman shoots from the ground. He is down on one knee, the other leg being raised against the horses' legs. The wheels have six spokes. There is a flagpole and a lion's mask at the back of the chariot, and star and crescent in the sky.

Carnelian cyl., $25 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. E-nun-mah. W. corner below the foundation of the drain. U. 775 .
612. Assyrian chariot with archer in action and driver. The horses gallop over dead foes lying on the ground. The wheel shows only four spokes and a tyre. Crescent and star in the field.

Amethyst cyl., $23 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. NNCF. high in NE. (Persian) house stratum. U. 18155. (P.)
613. Bowman shooting a serpent.

Glazed frit cyl., $28 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16124 .
614. Bowman shooting a bull which runs away with head turned back. The hunter wears a short loin-cloth and is down on one knee. Star above.
Limestone cyl., ${ }_{17} \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16630 .
615. Same motive. Star, crescent, and spear (?) are scattered in the field between borders of triangles.

Glazed frit cyl., $37 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Rajeibeh. U. 17695 B.
616. See No. 614. The animal is an antelope. Tree, crescent, border of triangles.

Glazed frit cyl., $37 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. Rajeibeh. U. 17695A.
617. Bowman shooting a gazelle.

Limestone cyl., $20 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17740 .
618. Bowman shooting a winged dragon. A silphium plant (?).
Glazed frit cyl., $30 \times$ о mm . NNCF. Persian house 3. U. 17958. (L. BM. I23199.)
619. Bowman down on one knee ready to shoot a bull rushing towards him. Frit cyl., $18 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. TW. $/ 34$, on high level. U. 19870.
620. Winged genius before the emblems of Marduk and Nabu planted on a base.
Frit cyl., $26 \times \mathrm{r} 2 \mathrm{~mm}$. NNCF. Persian period. U. 18173.
621. Bird man arresting gazelles. See No. 607. Plant, lozenge, spread eagle, and borders of triangles.

Frit cyl., $53 \times 13$ mm. Dq. U. 18157. (L. BM. 123206 .)
622. Bull, squatting monkey, crescent, and dots. Baked clay cyl., $22 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. NT. U. 16150. (L. BM. 122985 .)
623. Monkey and scorpion (?). U. 17355.
624. Indian seal, (No. 9 in Mr. Gadd's study ${ }^{1}$ whose description and commentary are reproduced here).

The face is divided into four quadrants by lines. Each line terminates in, probably, a vase out of which it seems to spring. Each of the quadrants is occupied by a naked feminine figure sitting. Two of these figures (in alternate quadrants) clasp their hands upon their breasts, the other (and probably the fourth) spreads out the arms, making a beckoning gesture with one hand.

Round button seal of greenish-grey steatite, worn and partly broken, $23 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16181. (L.)
625. Indian seal (C. J. Gadd, No. ir). The device is a scorpion and an eye (?). The latter (or a similar character) appears in the Indian script. The scorpion is, however, of doubtful occurrence in the script. Nevertheless this seal strongly suggests writing.

Round button seal of greenish-grey steatite, $18 \times 10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$. This seal has a high boss and across it a single groove between circles. Brought in. U. 16397. (P.)
626. Indian seal (C. J. Gadd, No. 14). The Sumerian character of the device is strongly marked, especially in the ithyphallic bullmen figures common upon cylinders of the early period. The seated god and the bullmen all have horned head-dresses, and the moon symbols upon poles seem to represent 'door-posts' that the pair of 'twin' genii are commonly seen supporting on either side of a god.

The bull standing underneath does not wholly correspond with any of the MohenjoDaro types. This, then, is a seal completely of the 'Indus' type so far as material and shape are concerned, whereas the device is much rather Babylonian than Indian.

Round button seal of greenish-grey steatite, $26 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. The back has a triple groove between round circles. From a grave outside the city. U. 7027. (P.)
627. Indian seal (C. J. Gadd, No. 8). Apparently a scene of sacrifice. Two figures carry between them a vase, and one presents a goatlike animal which he holds by the neck. In both the kinds of creatures represented this seal is quite unlike those of MohenjoDaro. On the other hand, the skirts have a
${ }^{1}$ See 'Seals of Ancient Indian style found at Ur', Oct. 19, 1932 .
likeness to the early Sumerian garment of fleece. The style of heads and the attitude of the goat would be entirely normal as Sumerian. Indeed, this seal combines a Sumerian device with Indian form and material.

Round button seal of light grey steatite with creamy surface, $21 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. EH. loose on top soil. U. 6020. (L.)
628. Indian seal (C. J. Gadd, No. 12). The central figure is that of the water-carrier, with skins or pots hung on each end of the yoke across his shoulders and another below his left arm. Below the right skin a stand with high sides may represent a receptacle for the water. On either side of the man's head is a star, and the whole subject is enclosed by parenthesis marks. This is writing in the form of fully developed pictures. All figures appear in the script. Among the seals of India or Mesopotamia this example is unique.
Button seal of grey steatite, $26 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Upper side convex and decorated with four circles and three grooves. From the upper rubbish at Cassite (?) level over the houses in AH., the domestic quarter. U. 16747. (P.)
629. Indian seal (C. J. Gadd, No. 3). Remains of an Indian inscription are clearly seen.

Half of a broken stamp seal of the button type of greenish-grey steatite, $26 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17342. (L.)
630. Indian seal (C. J. Gadd, No. 5). The animal has a tail with a prominently marked 'point'.
Half of a broken button seal of brownishgrey steatite, $26 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17341 . (P.)
631. Indian seal (C. J. Gadd, No. I). On the lower part of the face stands a bull with head bent down, as on some Indian examples, but with no traces of the manger. The horns are fully developed. There is a narrow band over the animal midway along the back. The figure is divided from the inscription by a horizontal line (never found in the unknown script). The inscription in pre-Sargonic cuneiform writing, may read $S A G-K U-S I$ . . ., which is neither a Sumerian nor an Akkadian name. Not only the inscription but the style of the object and of the carving make it unlikely that this seal should be ascribed to the Indus valley.

Grey steatite square stamp seal. The back is shaped into a ridge perforated lengthwise, a type of button seal characteristic of the by C. J. Gadd, in Proceedings of the British Academy,

Indus style. $28 \times 25 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 7683 . (L. BM. 120573.)
632. Indian seal (C. J. Gadd, No. 6). The design shows a palm-tree before which stands a humped bull feeding from a round manger. Behind the bull are a scorpion and two snakes and above the whole a human figure placed horizontally with fantastically long arms and legs and rays about his head. This example is evidently Indian or under strong Indian influence.
White stone perforated cyl. having at each end grooves with the outer edges nicked probably to be fitted with metal caps. It was found in a Larsa tomb hacked in a wall dividing two apartments in Bur-Sin's NW. Mausoleum. $26 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16220. (L. BM. 122947.)
633. The assistant holding a spouted jar by the foot stands before the god seated with clasped hands, awaiting the libation. There is a symbolic plant between them, and a bird below the seat. Both wear horned mitres, hair tied into a chignon, flounced or pleated robes, with apparently no traces of beard. Their eyes are in front face. The chair combines hollow seat and back. This is a ritual scene of archaic style.
Haematite square stamp seal with tubular handle, $30 \times 27 \mathrm{~mm}$. PJ. Sargonid grave 103 . U. 18928. See Antiquaries fournal, vol. xiv, pl. XLV, and p. 259.
634. God standing on a lion, with one foot on the head of the animal. His extended hand holds no weapon. He wears a turban, and a mass of hair on the neck. The figure is strange and scarcely in the Babylonian style.

Dark steatite stamp or die, h. 20 mm . Dq. U. 18249 .
635. Deep-cut crescent. Marks on King Shulgi's bricks are very similar to this.

Baked clay stamp seal, $22 \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. surface. U. I7343.
636. Bird under a tree (?). A roughly incised device.

Square baked clay seal with pyramidal perforated back, $25 \times 22 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 1423. (P.)
637. Four curving lines with rolled terminals form a cross-wise floral design, with a square centre and markings between the petals.

Red marble stamp seal, $24 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. lower level II. U. i7on. (P.)
638. Scorpion.

Rectangular steatite seal with a perforated gabled back, $27 \times 14 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 17121A. (P.)
639. God standing on the back of an animal. He apparently holds a rope attached to its nose.

Grey limestone stamp seal, $26 \times{ }_{15} \times 4 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17340. (P.)
640. Scorpion and birds (one in reversed position).

Flat steatite seal, $15 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. TTD. U. 7899.
641. Spread eagle holding two gazelles.

Grey steatite flat seal, $18 \times 15 \times 1 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16106.
642. Scorpion.

Grey steatite flat seal, $23 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17339.
643. Scorpion.

Steatite, flat square seal, $12 \times 10 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$.
U. . (CBS. 31.43.243.)
644. Scorpions and lizard.

Dark steatite square seal with perforated pyramidal back, $15 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. TW. /34, third stratum. U. 19579.
645. Scorpions.

Greenish steatite flat seal, with pyramidal back, $19 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 16618. (P.)
646. Scorpion.

Black steatite flat seal with cylindrical handle, $18 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$. Abu Kimba. U. 6866. 647. Scorpion and lizard.

Steatite flat seal, with perforated ridged back, $17 \times 11 \times$ Io mm. Dq. U. 6066. (P.) 648. Spread eagle.

Dark steatite flat seal with pyramidal back, $12 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18190. (L. BM. 123209.)
649. Birds, stars, crescents.

Black steatite stamp seal, with perforated ridged back, $19 \times 18 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16665 . (P.) 650. Bull-man and winged dragon rampant.

Steatite stamp seal with short perforated ridge on the back, $15 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. U.
(CBS. 35.1.20.)
651. Floral design in a frame of markings.

Black steatite pendant, $18 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16121.
652. Same device and material, $26 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. NH. U. 17400.
653. The four sides of this seal show the following designs:
(a) The lightning fork of Adad planted on a square base.
(b) A worshipper before the emblems of Marduk and Nabu on a low base.
(c) A pointed jar (?) before a stepped altar, with a crescent and star above.
(d) A wingless dragon and the emblems of Nabu and Marduk, the crescent, the sundisk, \&c.

Hard clay cubic seal, $20 \times 15 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 31.43 .60 .)
654. Same type of seal showing four designs:
(a) A squatting monkey.
(b) A hand.
(c) A fish. (d) Five dots.

Grey stone cube with rounded ends and pierced through, $19 \times 9 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 7065 . (L. $B M .118706$.)
655. Gazelle recumbent, shrubs, and leaves.

White limestone cyl., cut segmentally and engraved on the broad convex face, $23 \times$ 16 mm . Dq. U. 18697.
656. Babylonian worshipper before the emblems of Marduk and Nabu on a low base.

Chalcedony conical stamp seal, $24 \times 21 \times$ iI mm. Sakheira. U. 18354.
657. Worshippers on either side of the same emblems below a crescent.

Chalcedony stamp seal with conical facetted stem, $25 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. Dq. U. 18284. (P.)
658. Worshipper before the same emblems.

Chalcedony conical stamp seal, $16 \times 1 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (CBS. 32.40.322.)
659. Babylonian worshipper before an $X$ shaped offering table with a sun-star above.

Blue chalcedony scaraboid seal, $26 \times$ 16 mm. E-nun-mah. U. 487 . (P.)
660. Babylonian worshipper alone. Chalcedony conical stamp seal, $14 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. NNCF. near Neo-Babylonian grave SW. $\mathbf{1}$. U. 1812I.
661. Worshipper before the emblems of Marduk and Nabu.

Chalcedony conical stamp seal, $16 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17715. (P.)
662. Same design and crescent.

Mottled stone cone seal, $23 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. NH. grave 44. U. 17380 .
663. Same design. There is a crescent above and a lozenge behind, which may represent a jar or an insect or a grain of corn (?).
Steatite conical seal, $17 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 17100. (P.)
664. Flower (?).

Frit scaraboid seal, $15 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. U.
665. Goat and kid.

Red jasper scaraboid seal, $15 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (P.)
666. Winged sphinx.

Shell scaraboid seal, $13 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. (P.)
667. Squatting sphinx (?).

Black steatite flat seal, $14 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. NH. 2. U. 17399 .
668. Gazelle and crescent.

Black steatite flat seal, $18 \times 18 \mathrm{~mm}$. NH. U. 17397.
669. Doe with head turned back suckling her young. Crescent.

Haematite flat oval seal, $16 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. NH. grave 44 . U. 17375.
670. Ibex passant, with falcon (?) perched on its back.

Black steatite scaraboid seal, $17 \times 15 \times$ 8 mm . AH. grave 228 . Larsa period. $\mathbf{U}$. 17028. (P.)
671. Gazelle.

Mottled marble scaraboid seal, $\mathrm{i} 2 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. grave 216. Larsa period. U. 16783 b. 672. Star.

Brown stone stamp seal, $16 \times 11 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. grave 216. Larsa period. U. 16783 c . (L. BM. 123009. )
673. Star or flower (?).

Marble scaraboid seal, $15 \times 12 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . (P.)
674. Worshipper before an offering table on which are two round objects. Crescent.

Carnelian flat stamp seal, $18 \times 14 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$.
TW. grave 17. U. 12796 .
675. Winged sphinx or dragon.

Quartz flat oval seal, $14 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16167.
676. Same design.

Chalcedony flat oval seal, $16 \times 13 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Dq. U. 17732.
677. Hawk with spread wings.

Amethyst oval stamp seal, $21 \times 19 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$.
S. end of KP. near the neo-Babylonian copper tomb, in surface dirt. U. 6988. (P.)
678. Star.

Grey diorite scaraboid seal, d. 10 mm . U. . (P.)
679. Star.

Black diorite scaraboid seal, d. 10 mm. U. . (P.)
680. Worshipper before an offering table.

Chalcedony stamp seal, $19 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$. NT. grave 30/6. Neo-Babylonian. U. 16117. (P.)
681. X-shaped design, with eight dots below and a straight shaft above the central point. Two more dots mark the ends of the upper branches.

Chalcedony conical seal. The stem is partly broken but still shows remains of a copper suspension wire $23 \times 17 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. (CBS. 31.17.169.)
682. Star and crescent.

Crystal conical seal, $20 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. ( $C B S .16319$.)
683. Emblems, winged animal (?), crescent.

Glazed paste conical seal, $20 \times 14 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$. NH. U. 17330 . (L. BM. 123002 .)
684. Crossed lines, woven piece (?).

Scaraboid frit seal, $I_{5} \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. NT. grave
30/3. Neo-Babylonian. U. r6ri3.
685. Offering table (?), crescent.

Green glazed frit seal, $15 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. NT. U. 16I20. (P.)
686. Hieroglyphic signs (?), a bull (?), framed by a thin line.

Calcite scaraboid seal, $16 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$. The back shows the horny wings of a beetle framed by a line of dots. E-nun-mah. U. 497. (P.)
687. Hieroglyphic signs.

Green glazed frit scarab, $15 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. E-nun-mah. U. 496. (P.)
688. Cross sign.

Frit scarab, $12 \times 1$ mm. U. . (P.)
689. Scorpion.

Frit scaraboid seal, $12 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. AH. Larsa grave 216. U. 16783A. (P.)
690. Scorpion.

A duplicate of the above seal. (CBS. 35.1.27.)
691. Hieroglyphic signs: RA sign, nefer,
squatting monkey, and the feather of truth.
Glazed frit scarab, $13 \times$ II mm. NH. U. 17353. (P.)
692. Winged sphinx (?).

Frit scarab, $\mathrm{I} 3 \times \mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{~mm} . \mathrm{U} . \quad .(C B S$. 35.1.26.)
693. Hieroglyphic signs (?).

Frit scarab, $15 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16758 . (P.)
694. Cross-road sign or star.

Frit scarab, $12 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16759 . (P.)
695. Hieroglyphic signs (?).

Frit scarab, $18 \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16759. (P.)
696. Hieroglyphic signs (?).

Frit scarab, $12 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16759. (P.)
697. Bird, dots, and lines.

Frit scarab, $17 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16759. (P.)
698. Hieroglyphic signs (?).

Frit scarab, ${ }_{1} 7 \times 16 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. 16759 . (P.)
699. Scorpion (?).

Frit scarab, $18 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. U. . $(C B S$. 35.1.25.)
700. Scorpion.

Broken frit scarab, $12 \times$ II mm. U. . (CBS. 31.43.70.)

The following collection of seal-impressions on clay was found ${ }^{1}$ at Ur in 1932 at the bottom of a clay coffin of Persian age discovered in an area NW. of the temple between the terrace edge of Kurigalzu and the inner face of the city wall. This coffin, flush with the modern surface in the low ground, had been plundered and only the seal-impressions were left. They form an interesting 'collector's cabinet'. One hundred and forty-one specimens out of a total of two hundred are reproduced here and enlarged $2 / \mathrm{I}$ to allow a better view of their fine details. The whole collection was registered under one single field number U. 18124.

How and when was the collection formed? According to Sir Leonard Woolley 'soft lumps of clay first pressed against the gems had afterwards been baked to make the records permanent. The collection includes Assyrian, Babylonian, Egyptian, Persian, Greek pieces, if not Phoenician and Parthian. The impression of a cast of a coin of Athens ${ }^{2}$ of about 450 B.c. shows that the collection was formed after the middle of the fifth century b.c.'

This date is confirmed by the presence in the collection of many seal-impressions found also on Persian tablets ${ }^{3}$ dated to the reigns of Artaxerxes I and Darius II (464-404 B.c.) in the Nippur collections.
701. The bust of a noble Persian with long hair and beard carefully waved and frizzled after the style of the Achaemenid kings. The bands of hair drawn over the temples and behind the ears hang in a mass of ringlets at the back of the neck. Tiers of curls cover the cheeks in connexion with a well-turned moustache and a pointed beard which descends on the chest.

Impression from a ring-stone set in a lozenge-shaped bezel.
702. Another impression from the same stone.
703. Head of a noble Persian wearing a torque.

Same refined style of wavy hair and frizzled beard. The mass of ringlets hanging on the neck is tied behind the ears with a fillet. The pointed beard does not descend on the chest. Short bristling hair below three tiers of curls cover the lower part of the jaws and the chin. There is a crescent in the field above.

Impression from a lozenge-shaped ringstone.
704. Head of a noble Persian wearing a torque. Same style of wavy hair and frizzled beard. Vertical strands ending in ringlets hang down the neck. The beard has a line of short

[^11]bristling hair below three tiers of curls. The head of a duck in the field is perhaps the engraver's mark.

Impression from a lozenge-shaped ringstone.
705. Head of a noble Persian. Same style of hair and beard but summarily treated.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone. Clay partly clipped off.
706. Head of a noble Persian lady (?), with the same style of wavy hair, which together with the painting of the face was part of the 'Medic refinement', besides ear-rings and a line of pearls around the neck.

Impression from an oval ring-stone.
707. Same type of feminine head but without ear-rings and necklace.

Oval ring-stone.
708. Same feminine type, somewhat coarser. Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
709. Bust of Persian lady in front face with deep-set almond eyes over round cheeks and well-modelled lips above a firm round chin. The wavy frizzled hair is drawn over the temples and behind the ears and descends in heavy clumps of curls over the shoulders. A double string of pearls surrounds the neck.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
710. Same type of feminine bust in front face but of a plainer style. The eyes are deeply sunk, the ears are too high, and the breasts too small. Thenecklacehas only onesimplestring.

Large oval background. Impression from a cone (?) or ring-stone.
711. Head of a Persian lady. Same profile as No. 706 , with wavy hair, ear-rings, and necklace, but with a bird, apparently a dove, perched on her head.

Oval ring-stone.
712. Head of a noble Persian lady wearing a wonderful head-dress, in which animal figures entirely cover the hair, forming a symbolical diadem, a dove above and a ram's head behind. The dove with closed wings and head turned back is the emblem of love and peace. The ram with curved horn, slanting eye, short nostrils over mobile lips, is the image of sensuous desire. In the field below the neck are two grains of barley (as found on Nos. 720, 721 ).

Impression from an oval ring-stone.
713. Same as the above, but with no barley corns in the field.
714. Same as above.
715. Same as above.
716. Head of a bearded Persian wrapped in a lion's skin like Heracles.

Impression from an oval ring-stone, partly obliterated.
717. Head of Zeus Ammon of early transitional style (circa $480-43 \mathrm{I}$ B.c.), bearded and laureate, from a Cyrene coin (see B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, fig. 388, p. 728).

Impression from a lozenge-shaped ringstone in a metal bezel.
718. Head of a bearded Persian, perhaps wrapped in lion's skin above, as on No. 716, but showing at the back of the neck the same ram's head as seen on the feminine heads Nos. $7 \mathrm{I}^{12-15}$. There is a torque about his neck, and his short beard has only two tiers of curls above bristling straight hair.

Partly damaged lozenge-shaped impression.
719. Head of a Persian noble or king wearing a wonderful diadem of symbolical animal figures, lion, ibex, and duck (?), which cover entirely his hair and even his beard.

This impression, partly damaged, as also the other fragment No. 786, must be compared with the following complete impression.
720. A roaring lion's head boldly turned upwards covers the king's head. It is in the style of the lion frieze in enamelled bricks of Susa and Babylon, showing fangs, vibrating tongue, and part of the mane. An ibex head, with high curving horn, covers the ringlets of hair on the nape of the neck. Finally, the beard becomes the body of a duck (?) with head and beak covering the ear, but wings and feathers replaced by straight hair. Two barley corns fill the space below and may be the engraver's mark, as on No. 712.

Impression from a lozenge-shaped ringstone.
721. Head of a Persian king (?) of the same style, but with a griffin's head replacing the lion's head. The ibex's head and the beard in the shape of a bird remain unchanged. The barley corns at another angle, and two dots in the upper field show a new and independent effort.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
722. Head of Athena reproduced from the cast of a silver tetradrachm of 'refined archaic style' issued at Athens in the fifth century b.c. by Hippias (see B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, fig. 211, p. 312). The helmet of the goddess is adorned in front with three olive leaves erect, and at the back with a floral scroll, the hair neatly arranged in wavy bands across the temples. She wears but-ton-shaped ear-rings.

A portion of the reverse of the same coin, with the owl and the inscription $A \Theta E$, is preserved on the impression No. 82I.

The impression from the castr gives at any rate a terminus post quem for the date at which the collection was formed. ${ }^{2}$
723. Persian men's heads back to back, Januslike. Birds are nestling in their frizzled beards. A single conical mitre covers both heads, divided by a central bulging pillar in halves filled with dots or pearls (?). A solar disk with cross surmounts the mitre.

Impression from a lozenge-shaped ringstone.
724. Same type partly damaged.
725. Janus-type men's heads, with pointed mitres covered with tiers of wavy lines. Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
726. Four animal heads are disposed back to back in cross-wise pattern. In the middle a roaring lion and a dragon's head; above them a griffin's head, and below a boar's head.
Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
727. A grotesque mask with round skull, heavy eyebrows, high cheek bones, sunken eyes, pug nose, pointed beard and whiskers, and minute curls on either side of the round head surmounted by a fan-like crest, which belong to the Egyptian Bes, to whom the Babylonian demon Pazuzu is sometimes assimilated. For the Greeks this might be an image of Silenos.
Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
728. Bes head with feather crest, and eye balls in relief in the sunken orbits.

Lozenge ring-stone.
729. Bes head with a comb-like ornament.

Lozenge ring-stone.
730. Head of Bes with the feather crown, between two protomes of animals like crocodiles which seem to bite his ears. The whole is surrounded by a line of sixteen dots.
Oval ring-stone.
731. A complete figure of Bes boldly represented in front face, with legs apart and both feet firmly planted on the ground. His arms akimbo and hands resting on his knees, support his massive body, a perfect image of coarse and sensuous virility. His head, an exact copy of the mask described in No. ${ }^{727}$, is surmounted by a feather crown.

Impression from a large oval ring-stone.
732. This small figure with arms akimbo and legs apart may be another form of Bes, as a 'bandy-legged man', wearing a short pleated kilt.

Impression from a round, slightly convex ring-stone.
733. The small nude figure stepping left has apparently a lion's head and tail. He raises his right hand but his left grasps a lizard (?) by the tail. His mask is close to that of Bes without a beard, perhaps in the character of Heracles and the snakes. See No. 8or.
Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
734. Nike, crown in hand, bending over a resting athlete (?)-only his extended legs are preserved. A dolphin is jumping below their feet.
Lozenge-shaped stone in a metal bezel.
735. Nude girl sitting on the ground and playing with cupids. One of her legs is extended, the other is bent under. Her head is turned towards the boy who attacks her from behind with hands and feet, and she grabs his leg to stop his kicking. But she embraces the other who approaches her in front, and whose hand is playing in her locks. A little bow is hanging from his shoulder.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
736. Nike (?) sitting in the lap of an athlete, with one hand about his shoulders, the other resting on his knee. She is draped from the hips down, and her hair is tied with a fillet. Oval ring-stone.
737. Nike crowning the athlete. She holds a laurel branch in the left hand, while placing the crown with the right over his head. She is draped from the hips down, and her hair is tied with a fillet. He stands nude, with his chlamys thrown back, his head slightly bent, his legs relaxed, his extended hands touching the sweet prize of victory.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
738. Winged Nike (?) hanging a crown on a trophy (?).

Oval ring-stone with traces of the metal bezel.
739. A lyre player holding his instrument in the left hand and the plectron in the right, seems to pause after a recital. He wears long hair and a short beard. He is draped about the hips with a lap of his mantle thrown over his left arm.

Oval ring-stone.
740. A lyre player draped in long tunic holds his instrument in the left hand, while sitting on the omphalos like Apollo.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
741. A second example of the same.
742. Kneeling figure with head raised upwards (?).
${ }^{1}$ On clay casts to make bezels of finger-rings, see Antiq. 尹ourn., vol. xii, No. 4, p. 390.
${ }^{2}$ A sample of this identical silver tetradrachm has been actually found at Susa. See Mission en Susiane, tome xxv, 1934, p. 90 and pl. IV, No. 5.

Oval ring-stone. Impression partly defaced.
743. Babylonian worshipper standing before divine emblems (?).
Partly broken impression of a cone seal stamped over cuneiform writing.
744. Babylonian worshipper raising his hands before emblems. He is bare-headed and wears a long robe with belt.

Impression from a cone seal.
745. Boys engaged in rough play, pulling the hair and stepping on the shoulders of a young cupid sitting on a low chair (?).

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
746. Heracles, club in hand, trampling on the overturned body of the lion. Ring-stone in an oval bezel.
747. Heracles drags along the lion, the head of which he has caught firmly under his right arm.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
748. Bes playing the part of Heracles has caught the lion with both arms about the neck. He is down on his left knee, and his right foot is planted firmly before him, as in a wrestling contest. The lion struggles backwards with its tail between its legs.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
749. Heracles wrestling with the lion in the same attitude as above. A crescent, a rosettestar, a crouching dog are scattered in the field. Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
750. A nude bowman shooting a running ibex. He is down on one knee, boldly drawn in perspective. A second ibex, head down, fills the space behind him.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
751. The king (?) in fight with a lion rampant which he has caught by the neck. He wears a round helmet (?), long hair, short beard, a tight tunic, a dagger in his belt, and probably another weapon in his extended hand. There is a crescent and a round dot over his head.

Oval ring-stone impression, partly broken.
752. Fragment of the same seal-impression.
753. The king in fight with a winged dragon rampant. Same composition as above. A turban or fillet rather than a helmet covers his head. He holds in his right hand a scimitar. His feet rest on a line of ground.

Oval ring-stone.
754. Another impression from the same seal.
755. The king (?) catches an escaping winged griffin while stepping on another overturned animal (?). A quiver with bow and arrows is hung across his shoulder.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone, partly chipped off.
756. Worshipper in long robe standing before a winged sphinx. He raises a cup in one hand, and perhaps holds some emblem in the other. There is an incense-burner between them, a winged sun-disk and a crescent above, and a line of ground below.

Chipped oval ring-stone.
757. The Persian royal hunter between two winged sphinxes rampant. He pulls from their heads feather crowns as seen on the head of Bes. The hunter wears the straight crown, long frizzled hair, pointed beard, the cidaris and candyce of the royal figures of Susa and Persepolis. He stands on a line of ground.

Impression from an oval cone-seal.
758. Royal hunter of the same style between two ibexes rampant with heads turned back. Impression from a partly broken cone-seal.
759. Persian heroes of the same type, hunting the lion on foot with bows and arrows and a couple of hounds. One of them is represented in the act of shooting. A quiver, adorned with streamers-or spare strings (?) -hangs from his shoulder. The other stands ready to strike with the spear. In his raised left hand he holds a sheaf of arrows and another weapon (?).

The lion rampant, his body already pierced by three arrows, turns fiercely towards his enemy, his front paw beating the air, his head sinking in a well-observed attitude. He seems to stand over the body of some animal killed by him.

The winged sun-disk, the emblem of Ahura-mazda, the supreme Persian god, fills the sky above.

Impression from a cylinder-seal as shown by the border-lines.
760. A Persian hunter, armed with a scimitar (?) holds his quarry-a bird-by the legs, head down. His bare leg shows that part of his skirt is tucked up in his belt to allow a free action.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
761. A Persian royal hunter holding an Indian bull head down by the hind leg while stepping at the same time on its neck. He may carry some weapon in his right (?). Impression from a cone-seal.
762. Persian hunter holding up an ibex rampant (?). His bow hangs over his left shoulder. His leg is bared for action.

Fragmentary impression from a cylinderseal.
763. A Persian worshipper stands in front of a columnar altar. In both open hands he holds up a small pointed jar of the alabastron
type. He wears a short beard, and a fillet is tied about his wavy hair. The figure is probably part of a panel. A fragment of the frame is still preserved, embossed dots alternating with lotus flowers.

Fragment of metal relief. See No. 839.
764. Goddess holding a star emblem in one hand, a scimitar (?) in the other. She wears a high feather mitre, a long robe, and hair doubled up into a chignon.

Partly damaged impression from an oval stone.
765. Ahura-mazda surrounded by a flaming sun-disk steps forth. He wears a high feathered mitre, a tunic, and a long shawl open in front. His right hand is raised in sign of blessing, and he carries a ring in the left.

Oval ring-seal.
766. Horses rampant and rubbing necks (?). Oval ring-stone.
767. Standing horses rubbing necks (?). Fragment of ring-stone and oval bezel.
768. Horse, and rider sitting sideways (?). Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
769. Horse in full gallop (?), crescent, ibex head. Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
770. Dismounted rider running along leading his horse by the bridle. Head strappings, short mane, and fringed blanket are clearly detailed. The rider wears a short tunic and petasos. The jar below is perhaps the prize of a race.

Oval ring-stone.
771. Galloping horse and rider. Same details of blanket and strappings.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
772. Persian rider on a galloping horse. A leather bottle is tied at the back over the blanket. There is a crescent above.

Round ring-stone with chipped edges.
773. Second example of the same seal.
774. A two-wheeled chariot, drawn by a pair of horses, is manned by two charioteers with helmets and shields, and followed by another armed man on foot. The wheel has four spokes, the body is square with an $X$ design between vertical lines. A dog (?) runs along beside the horses which are approaching a gate (?) decorated with a circle above an $X$ pattern.
Elongated oval ring-stone.
775. A wheel motive with three protomes of galloping animals: a lion, a bull, a horse disposed about the hub.

Round conoid stamp seal.
776. Winged sphinx in flying gallop reaching the goal (?) (plant of life, staff, racing torch (?)). Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
777. Winged sphinx before a small lion emblem on a low base. Both are squatting, but the sphinx raises one front leg towards the lion, almost touching him.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
778. Winged sphinxes rampant on either side of a palm-tree, which they touch with their front paws. They wear straight mitres, long bushy hair, and pointed beards of Persian style.

Impression from a cone-seal of large diameter.
779-80. Winged sphinx of Persian style squatting before an incense-burner.
Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
781. Winged sphinx of Persian style as above, and ibex head.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
782. Winged sphinx of Greek style, with a woman's head and straight wings. One dot in the field.

Round ring-stone.
783. Winged dragon squatting. He has a lion's head, a bull's horn, and a scorpion tail. Oval ring-stone and bezel.
784. Winged bull in full gallop and rosette. Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
785. Winged dragon passant on a line of ground. Cone stone, partly chipped off.
786. Fragment of seal-impression. Cf. Nos. 71921. Head of a noble Persian wearing a diadem of animal figures covering hair and beard; they are a lion mask, an ibex head, and a dove or duck.
787. Crouching bulls guarding the plant of life. Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
788-9. Same motives.
790. Galloping bull and crescent. Conoid seal or ring-stone (?).
791. Lion's head. Circular ring-stone and bezel.
792. Lion's head of the formal style of the glazed brick lion-frieze at Susa.

Impression from a conoid seal of large diameter.
793. Lion passant. Convex butt end of a conoid seal.
794. Lion passant. Star, crescent, and trefoil (?). Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
795. Heraldic motive representing two lions rampant. They stand on one hind leg with their tails curling around. Front paws and the other hind legs are raised and joined. But their heads are turned and face backwards.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
796. Lion clutching a galloping ibex.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
797. Lion pressing with its full weight on the back of an ibex which has been caught running.

> Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
798. The lion devouring its quarry after the kill. Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
799. Lion catching a galloping ibex. Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
800. Lion forcing a ram (?) to the ground. Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
801. Squatting man playing (?) with a young lion of the type represented on seal No. 733 . Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
802. A lion biting in the nose an ibex he has forced to the ground and overthrown. Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
803. Lion lying in wait with head turned front, above a wild boar running in the other direction. A trefoil (?) fills the angle.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
804. Dragon's head, with ibex horn over a lion's mask.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
805. Griffin's head with curved beak, round eye, pointed ear, and a high rugged curving horn or feather (?). Trefoil.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
806. Ibex head surrounded by a line of dots. The deeply cut mouth resembles the beak of a griffin.

Round ring-stone.
807. Ibex head.

Oval ring-stone.
808. Calf's head (?).

Oval ring-stone.
809. Calf's head and rosette.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
810. He-goat kneeling and looking back. There is a line of ground below, a rosette above, and a circle of dots around.

This is a cast of a Greek coin either from Aegae (Edessa), capital and burial place of the Macedonian kings, dated 500-480 в.с. (see B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, fig. 118), or from Calenderis on the coast of Cilicia, dated 450-350 B.c. (Ibid., 322).
811. The lion sitting up, the two birds, and the hare (?) running away, seem to be characters in a fable. The smaller bird holds a worm (?) in its beak. Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
812. Impression from the same seal, from which the small bird is missing.
813. Goose or duck (?).

Oval ring-stone partly broken.
814. Dove with flapping wings, walking and holding a twig (?) in its beak.

Oval ring-stone.
815. Dove alighting before a grain of barley. Oval ring-stone.
816. Bird in flight with both wings spread, per-
haps carrying a fish.
Oval ring-stone.
817. Swan (?).

Conoid stamp seal.
818. Hawk catching a fish. Dots are scattered on the background. Impressions from a conoid seal (?).
819. Hawk flying away with a fish caught in its claws. Broken lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
820. Hawk flying away over the waves with a fish caught in its claws. Oval ring-stone.
821. The owl of Pallas, and the AQE inscription on the reverse of the silver tetradrachm of Athens, dated circa 525-430 B.c., the face of which is preserved on the impression No. 722.
822. The cock, the rat, and two grains of barley, may illustrate a fable.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
823. Cock, aramaic letters (?), and grain of barley. Greek coins of Himera in Sicily show the same cock with remains of unexplained Phoenician (?) letters. The cock is the emblem of Asklepios (see B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, fig. 77).
824. Cock and grain of barley. Oval ring-stone.
825. Cock and barley corn. Oval ring-stone.
826. Same as No. 824.
827. Otter. Irregular lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
828. Otter.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
829. Hound and hare.

Lozenge-shaped ring-stone.
830. Dog, scratching itself, and small bird.

Oval ring-stone and bezel.
831. Bull recumbent (?), flower (?). Damaged impression.
832. A cornucopia forms the central motive of this seal. It is beautifully modelled, its lower fluted body tapering into the graceful figure of a winged sphinx of feminine type. Geometrical designs adorn the central part, and a small mask the upper rim. The vase is held in hand and supported by a naked arm over the left shoulder. A pointed amphora with fluted body is placed beside it. Both are choice pieces.

Oval ring-stone.
833. Fragments of clay casts from a metal cup of the Persian Achaemenid period, decorated

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

with figures in relief, distributed in regular zones round the central motive at the bottom of the cup. Here stands the royal archer, arrow in hand. Bow and quiver hang over his left shoulder. His extended right hand, somewhat defaced, apparently held a diadem (?). For his costume see Nos. 756-9.

The outer zone is divided by beaded lines into nine compartments framed by circular bands with hatchings. The same motive of the hawk catching a fish is repeated in six compartments. Of the other three at the top only one clearly preserves the original figure of a Persian servant (?) holding some object. The other panels are defaced or broken off.
834. Fragment showing the decoration on the side of the cup. Four circular bands divide the field into as many zones. Some bands are plain, some are notched. Above the first band runs a line of rosettes, better seen on No. 839. The second zone is filled with larger rosettes made of double circles with
small dots around a central point. The third zone is divided into compartments framing figures in relief: the lion passant, the winged dragon, and probably the Sir-mahhu, the wingless dragon.
835. The winged dragon.
836. The lion passant.

837-8. The wingless dragon.
839. Fragment showing bulls in relief in a frame of rosettes between plain large bands. The animals with one bent knee and lashing tail, seem aroused, getting up, or charging.
840. Winged sphinx apparently beardless, framed by a thin line within a large band notched at intervals. The square frame shows that the sphinx was represented sitting. Two large palmettes in the next compartment may belong to a stylized tree of life.
841. Large relief of a horse walking, which shows in finely engraved details the head strappings, bridle, blanket, girth, mane cut in a brush, groomed tail, and a string of beads and ornaments about the neck.

## CORRESPONDENCE

## OF THE FIELD CATALOGUE NUMBERS WITH THE SERIAL NUMBERS OF THE

CATALOGUE



## CORRESPONDENCE OF FIELD CATALOGUE 55

| $U$. | Cat. | U. Cat. | U. Cat. | U. Cat. | $U$. | Cat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15478 | 491 | 16408 .. 7 | 16803 . 364 | 17401 .. 543 | 18146 | 248 |
| 80 | 349 | $10 . .147$ | 04 .. 540 | $17601 . .343$ | 51 | 505 |
| 81 |  | 16545 .. 346 | $05 . .576$ | 07 .. 450 | 55 | 612 |
| 82 |  | 46 .. 175 | 08 .. 467 | 13 .. 77 | 56 | 234 |
| 15777 | 573 | 47 .. 345 | 09 ..v. 446 | 63 .. 146 | 57 | 621 |
| 16006 | 379 | 50 .. 494 | 18 .. 344 | 65 .. 168 | 67 | 2 I |
| 19 |  | $51 . .207$ | 20A.. 527 | 77 .. 532 | 68 |  |
| 20 | 474 | $52 . .219$ | 20C.. 275 | 78 .. 47 | 70 | 587 |
| 21 |  | 53 .. 286 | 88 .. 221 | 95A.. 6ı6 | 71 |  |
| 22 |  | 54 .. 196 | 99 .. 68 | 95B.. 615 | 72 | 108 |
| 23 | 347 | $55 . .455$ | 16902 .. 78 | 17706 .. 224 | 73 | 620 |
| 25 | 465 | $58 . .432$ | 27G.. 466 | 07 .. 204 | 74 |  |
| 16102 | 492 | $60 . .257$ | 17011 .. 637 | 08 .. 252 | 78 |  |
| 06 | 641 | $61 . .443$ | 13 .. 533 | 13 .. 351 |  |  |
| 07 |  | , . . 444 | 17 .. 316 | 15 .. 661 | 80 | 603 |
| 13 | 684 | 6IA. . 460 | 18 .. 277 | $21 . .563$ |  |  |
| 17 | 680 | 6ıв.. 445 | 28 .. 670 | 26 .. 203 | 82 |  |
| 20 | 685 | ," .. 462 | 99 .. 382 | $27 \ldots 96$ | 83 |  |
| 21 | 651 | 99 .. 453 | $17100 . .663$ | $32 . .676$ | 84 |  |
| 22 |  | 16600 ..v.446 | 21A.. 638 | 36 .. 554 | 85 |  |
| 23 |  | OI .. 257 | $17217 \mathrm{C} . .528$ | 37 .. 220 |  |  |
| 24 | 613 | 09 .. 570 | 17D.. 529 | $38 . .518$ |  |  |
| 26 | 575 | $10 . .13$ | $45 \cdots 45^{2}$ | $39 \cdots 74$ | 93 | 504 |
| 27 | 578 | $12 . .534$ | 51 .. $5^{25}$ | 40 .. 617 | 18208 |  |
| 33 | 148 | 18 .. 645 | 17303 .. 49 | 4 I .. 325 |  | 546 |
| 34 | 106 | $20 .$. | 09 .. 26I | 42 .. 506 | 12A. |  |
| 46 | 371 | $22 . .107$ | $10 . .260$ | 44 .. 542 | 16 | 136 |
| 47 | 162 | $23 . .565$ | $13 . .109$ | $45 . .202$ | 17 |  |
| 50 | 622 | 28 .. 270 | $15 . .52 \mathrm{I}$ | 46 .. 32 I | 18 |  |
| 55 | 254 | $29 . .100$ | I6 .. 205 | 48 .. 75 | 19 |  |
| 56 | 210 | $30 . .614$ | 17 .. 560 | $61 . .574$ |  | 282 |
| 67 | 675 | 49 .. 287 | 18 .. 33 | 62 .. $5^{24}$ | 40 |  |
| 71 | 477 | 56 .. 595 | 19 .. 569 | 69 . . 326 | 48 |  |
| 74 | 335 | 64 .. 285 | 20 .. $5^{20}$ | 97 .. 20 | 49 |  |
| 77 | 70 | $65 . .649$ | $21 . .519$ | 17806 .. 544 | 57 | 598 |
| 78 | 385 | $77 \times 369$ | 23 .. 216 | 35A. . 22 | 58 | 318 |
| 79 |  | $90 . .104$ | $26 . .568$ | 50.451 | 64 |  |
| 80 |  | $94 . .566$ | $27 . .562$ | 66 .. 126 | 74 |  |
| 81 | 624 | 16707 .. 522 | $30 . .683$ | $67 \cdots 323$ | 78 |  |
| 90 |  | 08 .. 206 | 3 I .. II3 | 68 .. 284 | 79 |  |
| 16211 | 12 | $09 . .538$ | $39 . .642$ | 71 .. 334 | 81 |  |
| 20 |  | 47 .. 628 | $40 . .639$ | $72 \ldots 24$ | 82 |  |
| 30 |  | 48 .. 67 | $41 . .630$ | $77 \times 545$ | 83 |  |
| 62 | 472 | 49 .. 567 | $42 . .629$ | $95 . .167$ | 84. |  |
| 78 | 150 | $51 . . .468$ | $43 . .635$ | 17900 . . 226 | 93 |  |
| 79 | 383 | $58 . .693$ | $44 \cdots 324$ | $20 . .586$ | 18331 | 547 |
| 16319 | 682 | 59 .. 694 | $53 . .69 \mathrm{r}$ | $21 . .5{ }^{23}$ | 32. | 549 |
| 23 |  | "... 695 | $55 . .623$ | 58 .. 618 | 33 |  |
| 24 | 276 | "... 696 | 58 .. 315 | 59 .. 517 | 37 |  |
| 27 | 209 | "... 697 | $75 . .669$ | $70 . .537$ | 46 |  |
| 29 | 580 | , .. 698 | $80 . .662$ | 18101 .. 464 | 49 | 262 |
| 40 | 269 | $83 \mathrm{~A} . .689$ | 88 .. 585 | II .. 596 | 50 |  |
| 60 | 255 | 83в.. 67I | $96 . .609$ | 14 .. 536 |  |  |
| 66 | 493 | 83 c. . 672 | $97 . .668$ | $21 . .660$ | 57 | 599 |
| 97 | 625 | 94 .. 579 | $98 . .386$ | 24 .. 701- | 61 |  |
| 98 | 259 | 16801 . . 384 | $99 . .667$ | 841 | 65 | 508 |
| 99 | 208 | $02 . .54{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 17400 .. 652 | $45 . .283$ | 68 | 271 |



[^12]







PLATE 8



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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Ur Excavations, vol. ii, The Royal Cemetery, pp. 323-65, pls. 192-216 (1934).
    ${ }^{2}$ Ur Excavations, vol. iii, Archaic Seal-Impressions (1936).

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ Antiquaries fournal, vol. xiii, pp. 380-3 (1933), and vol. xiv, pp. 356-7I (1934).
    ${ }^{4}$ See Cat. 5, 6, 10, 14 (and the cylinders, Cat. 4I, 73).

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cat. 22.
    ${ }^{2}$ Cat. 12. Also U. 1834 I (33.35.164) 2 scorpions.
    ${ }^{3}$ Antiquaries fournal, vol. xiv, pp. 356-71 (1934).
    ${ }^{4}$ Proceedings of the British Academy, vol. xviii, 19 Oct. 1932 ( 22 pp . and 3 pls .).

[^3]:    ${ }^{5}$ Ur Excavations, vol. ii, The Royal Cemetery, Seals nos. 285, 369, 370, 37 I .
    ${ }^{6}$ They have only the British Museum registration number. See Gadd, nos. 2, 4, 13 .

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Ur Excavations, Texts, vol. i, Royal Inscriptions; vol. iii, Business Documents of the Third Ur Dynasty.

[^5]:    ${ }^{\text {I }}$ Antiquaries fournal, vol. xii, no. 4, p. 389 (Oct. 1932).
    ${ }^{3}$ 'Culture of the Babylonians', $P B S$, vol. xiv, nos. 801-1012 (1925).
    ${ }_{2}$ Cat. 717, 722, 810, 821, 823.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Same motive on a seal-impression from Susa. See Mission Archéologique en Perse, vol. xvi, nos. 70-2.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ See ibid., p. 1 I and nos. 218, 219.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Univ. Museum Bulletin, April 1946, pp. 27-32.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Ur Exc., Texts, vol. i, No. 64.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Ur Excavations vol. v, p. 90 on Kurigatzu's rebuilding of the Nannar court. V. Nos. 607, 608.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Antiq. Journ., vol. xii, No. 4, p. 389, Oct. 1932.
    ${ }^{2}$ Greek coin impressions, Cat. 717, 722, 810, $821,823$.
    ${ }^{3}$ See 'Culture of the Babylonians', PBS., vol. xiv, Nos. 80r-1012 (1925). Cf. Von A. Alföldi, Der iranische Weltriese auf archäologischen Denkmälern; fahrbuch der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte 1949-50, p. 17 .

[^12]:    ${ }^{\text {I }}$ In a few cases the $U$ (Field Catalogue) numbers have been obliterated and could not be traced. The vast majority of the blanks however are due to the fact that badly worn or decayed seals whose find-spot afforded no dating evidence were not entered in the Field Catalogue. A number of such seals, allotted to Philadelphia, are published here whether registered in the Museum collection or not; those allotted to London or to Baghdad are not included.

