ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES

PALACE OF SINACHERIB

BY THE
REV. ARCHIBALD PATERSON, B.D.

MARTINUS NIJHOFF
THE HAGUE, HOLLAND

913.357
Bin Pa

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Text, ground-plan & PLATES

MARTINUS NIJHOFF
THE HAGUE, HOLLAND

GROUND-PLAN
OF THE PALACE
built by
SINACHERIB
AT
S. W. CORNER
OF THE MOUND OF KUYUNJIK
AFTER LAYARD'S PLAN IN *MON. OF NIN.* II.

THE ANCIENT BED OF THE TIGRIS RAN BELOW, IN FRONT OF THIS FAÇADE, AT SOME DISTANCE FROM IT

SOUTH - WEST FAÇADE

SOUTH - EAST - FAÇADE

NORTH - EAST - FAÇADE

COURT

ARCHIVE ROOM TIME OF A-B-PAL

LACHISH ROOM

TE-UM-MAN ROOM

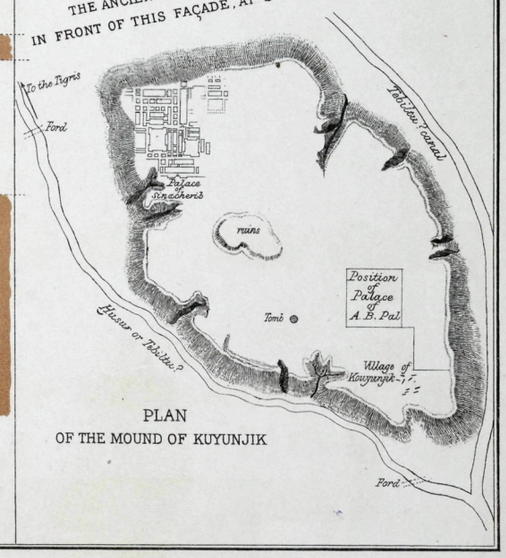
TIME OF A-B-PAL

GRAND ENTRANCE

Scale $\frac{1}{345}$

THE LETTERS A TO I WHICH FOLLOW THE ROMAN NUMERATION OF ROOMS ARE THOSE OF LAYARD'S PROVISIONAL PLAN IN HIS *MON. OF NIN.* I & *NIN. & REMAINS* II *P. 124.*

THE ANCIENT BED OF THE TIGRIS RAN BELOW, IN FRONT OF THIS FAÇADE, AT SOME DISTANCE FROM IT.



PLAN
OF THE MOUND OF KUYUNJIK

Lith. Lankhout, the Hague.

Mu 913.3351
B117 Pa

ANALYSIS

OF THE

PALACE OF SINACHERIB, KING OF ASSYRIA, B.C. 705–681.

ÊKALLU ŠA ŠÂNINA LÂ IŠÛ.

'the Palace that hath not an equal.'

Built by Sinacherib, within the first decade of his reign, at the South-west End of the Mound of Kuyunjik, and adorned with Bas-reliefs by him and his grandson Ašurbanapal:

[To be distinguished from the Palace built by Ašurbanapal at the North End of this Mound.]

Based upon the Works of Sir Austen Henry Layard, G.C.B., the Discoverer of it, viz.,

(α) *Nineveh and its Remains*, 1854 edition; (β) *Nineveh and Babylon*, 1853 edition; (γ) *Monuments of Nineveh* (folio), 1st and 2nd Series, 1853; (δ) *Inscriptions from Assyrian Monuments*, 1851.

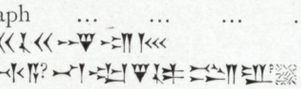
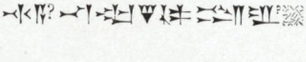
Nin. and Remns. and *Mon. of Nin.* I, take account of the early excavations in Sinacherib's Palace, Kuyunjik, but they deal almost exclusively with Ašurnaṣirpal's Palace at Nimrud (Kalaḫ), then thought to be 'within the precincts of Nineveh,' *Nin. and Remns.* II 245. In those the early days of Assyriology, it was believed that Nineveh was a geographical expression for the territory within the square marked by the cities of Nimrud (Kalaḫ), Kuyunjik (Nineveh*), Khorsabad (Dûr-Šarrukîn) and Keremles. Each of these ruins 'formed one of that group of cities which in the time of the prophet Jonah were known by the common name of Nineveh,' Rawlinson *Inscr. of Bab. and Ass.* p. 417. So *Nin. and Remns.* II 245, 247, *Nin. and Bab.*, pp. 638, 652. Similarly, Botta and Flandin *Mon. de Ninive* (1846–50) has nothing whatever to do with Nineveh but deals exclusively with the Palace of Sargon, Khorsabad; Place *Ninive et l'Assyrie* (1866–9) deals chiefly with Khorsabad.

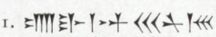
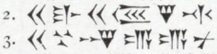
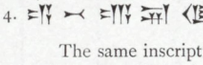
* Of course, the site of Nineveh proper was known from the first. 'We came to a large rampart . . . . which my Mosul Turks called the beginning of Nineveh'; so Rich in his Journal at Kuyunjik, Nov. 10, 1820. *Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan* II 26, 28.

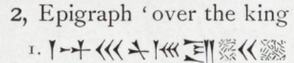
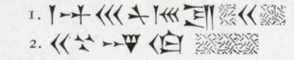
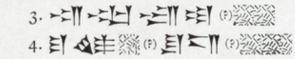
	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
NINEVEH.					
FORTIFICATIONS: Commander Jones's Map (reduced one half, linear)...	—	—	—	—	1
FORTIFICATIONS: General Remarks	—	657–61	—	—	
FORTIFICATIONS: *Lithographs*	—	—	—	II 70	
NORTH-WEST WALL—GATE. Bull-Colossi looking out towards the country, with winged figures; forming the jambs of the entrance on country-side (not city-side) of the Gate	—	120	I 143	—	
Bull-Colossus forming the right jamb of this (country-side) Entrance of the Gate... (Right jamb: *i.e.* to one entering the city.)	—	—	—	II 3	2
Ground-plan of Gate, showing position of the Bull-Colossi, etc. ... ... The numerals refer to feet and inches: *e.g.* 10 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 6 in. (breadth of Bull at base); 1 ft. 6 in. (from Bull to corner of recess); 14 ft. 6 in. (length of Bull); 7 ft. 8 in. (breadth of winged genius); 7 ft. 6 in. (breadth of eagle-headed figure); 14 ft. 3 in. (width of gateway).	—	122	—	—	
WEST WALL—GATE. The 'immense bas-relief representing men and animals, covering a grey stone of the height of two men,' recorded by Rich as seen by him in Nineveh, *Residence in Koordistan and Nin.* II 39 (the site of which, vaguely indicated by Rich, was recovered by Layard from an old stonemason who had been present when Rich discovered the slab) did not belong to the Palace but to a Gateway in the Western or Tigris-Wall of the city, somewhat North, it would appear, of Kuyunjik. [Layard *Nin. and Remns.* I 143 calls it the 'Northern line of ruins,' by which he must mean the city wall facing the West, which thus runs North and South. The 'large quadrangle' *Nin. and Remns.* I 143 of which L. speaks, in a 'mound' of which the said bas-relief was found, is of course the Enceinte of Nineveh which is a quadrangle in the form of an irregular trapezium.]					
Inscribed sculptured stele: Sinacherib before symbols of the gods: found by Budge about one mile South-east of Nebi Yûnus	Constple. I.O.M.	—	—	—	3
MOUND OF KUYUNJIK.					
Similar stele: found by Ross at the foot at the Mound of Kuyunjik. It was found in an erect position and supported by brickwork...	Nin. Gall. 44	—	II 140	—	4

PALACE OF SINACHERIB.

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
Orientation, Analysis, Architecture, Decoration	—	645–53	II 121	—	
The axes of orientation are determined, not by the *sides*, but by the *corners* of the Palace: so the temple of Ellil (at Nippur) C. S. FISHER *Excavations at Nippur:* of Nin-Maḫ at Babylon, KOLDEWEY *Wissensch. Veröff. D.O.G.* No. 15 Taf. II, III; M. JASTROW *Religious Belief in Bab. and Ass.* pl. 24; the Anu-Adad Temple, Palace of Ašurnaṣirpal, Great Ziḳḳurat at Aššur, ANDRAE *Der Anu-Adad Tempel* (*Wissensch. Veröff. D.O.G.*), p. 79; Khorsabad (PLACE *Ninive* I 17). On the other hand, the Palace of Ašurnaṣirpal, Palace of Asarhaddon, and the Great Ziḳḳurat at Kalaḫ (Nimrud) are (according to LAYARD's plan at least: *Mon. of Nin.* I App.) oriented with their *sides* to the cardinal points, perhaps, as has been suggested, because of local climatic conditions: RINGELMANN *Essai sur l'Hist. du Génie rural* II 264. CHOISY *Hist. de l'Arch.* I 109.					
'To the North of the ruins [of the Palace] on the same level, and resting upon 'a pavement of limestone slabs, were found four circular pedestals. They 'appeared to form part of a double line of similar objects, extending from 'the edge of the platform to an entrance to the Palace, and may have 'supported the wooden columns of a covered way, or have served as bases to 'an avenue of statues. The distance, from centre to centre of the pedestals 'facing each other, was 9 ft. 3 in. (2·8 m.): their diameter 1 1½ in. (·29 m.) 'at the narrowest, and 2 ft. 7 in. (·785 m.) in the broadest part. The second 'pair found were about 84 ft. (25·6 m.) distant from the first. There were the 'remains of a wall of sundried bricks, 6 ft. 3 in. (1·9 m.) from the centre 'of one of the pedestals.' *Fig.* PERROT-CHIPIEZ *Histoire de l'Art. Assyrie*, p. 223; *Nin. and Bab. loc. cit.*	—	590	—	—	
[In the somewhat vague indication of locality given above, is the pavement in front of the Grand Entrance **a** of the North-east Façade to be recognized?: and if so, is one to discern in these remains, the vestiges of the **Bît-ḫilâni,** = **Bît-mutêrêti,** which Sinacherib built 'on the model of a Hittite Palace, in front 'of the gates' of his Palace? Bull Inscription, slab 4, l. 4; **PL. 6,** Texts in MEISSNER-ROST *Bauinschr. Sanh.*, p. 10. *C. Texts in B. M.* XXVI Col. VI 20ff.] PUCHSTEIN *Die Säule* in *Jahrbuch Kaiserl. Deutsch. Archäol. Instit.* VII [1892] p. 23 seems to be the only writer who has noted LAYARD's description of these vestiges and appreciated their correspondence with the contemporary literary data available, regarding the form and position of the *bît ḫilâni*.					
GRAND FAÇADE facing the North-east (provisionally called H in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124; in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end, and in *Inscr. from Ass. Mon.* p. 75 [*v.* footnote p. 69 *Nin. and Bab.*]: provisionally called 'Hall of Bulls' by JONES *J.R.A.S.* XV 362, and in his Map, *Ass. Vestiges* I): adorned with five pairs of winged human-headed Bull-Colossi, 14 to 16 ft. square, with four legs (not five). One entrance formed by four sphinxes ...	—	645	I 144 II 122, II 137	—	
The pavement in front of the Façade was of square limestone slabs	—	136	—	—	
Grand Entrance **a.** Two Bull-Colossi, **6, 7,** each 20 ft. long, probably, when entire, 20 ft. high, formed the jambs. One inscription (of 152 lines) on the pair	—	135–8	II 122-3	—	
The inscriptions on these Bulls are those of *C.I.W.A.* III 12, 13. They contain 162 lines + 2 lines (fragments) at the end of third slab. The originals are in the Brit. Mus.	Khorsabad Transept. 819, 817	—	—	—	5
	821, 823	—	—	—	6
Two pairs of Bull-Colossi (hind parts of each pair turned towards each other*), **a 1, 3: 10, 12** with Gilgamesh? grasping a lion (**2, 11**) between each pair, formed the Façade on each side of Grand Entrance **a.** One complete inscription over each pair	—	138	—	—	
* The application [as in *Brit. Mus. Cat. of Coins: Phœnicia*] of the heraldic term 'addorsed,' 'endorsed' to quadrupeds in the above attitude viz., 'passant' in divergent directions, is convenient but not heraldically [nor anatomically!] correct. Quadrupeds that are addorsed *i.e.* set back to back, must naturally be 'rampant' not 'passant.'					
Remains of the group **10, 11, 12,** forming part of the Façade to right hand of one entering Grand Entrance **a.** *Fig.*	—	137	—	—	
4, 9, two winged genii bearing spadix and basket; and at right angles	—	—	—	—	

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
GRAND FAÇADE facing the North-east (*continued*) :—					
5, 8, two pairs of 'supporters' of Marduk's [?] spear, each pair arranged so, ⊟. formed the rectangular corner (*angle dièdre*) between the Bull-Colossi **6, 7** (forming the jambs of Grand Entrance **a,** *i.e.* parallel to the longitudinal axis of **a**), and **3, 10,** on the Façade	—	136	—	—	
V. **PL. 22, Restoration** of Grand Entrance **k**, Court VI, but in the present case, these figures with the upright lance, **5, 8,** would be (as well as **4, 9**) invisible to the spectator approaching the Façade, as they were covered by the fore part of the bulls forming the Façade. *V. fig.* opposite p.	—	136	—	—	
[An accurate idea of the imposing appearance in Sinacherib's time of this Grand Entrance, with its ensemble of Bull-Colossi, can be had from the study of the Grand Façade of the Palace of Sargon, Khorsabad, PLACE *Ninive*, pl. 21.]					
Entrance **b** into GREAT HALL : I. Two Bull-Colossi formed the jambs. Text of the inscription upon them in LAYARD *Inscr. from Ass. Mon.* pl. 59–62.	—	—	—	—	
Entrance **c** into GREAT HALL : I. Two Bull-Colossi formed the jambs. Text of the inscription upon them in LAYARD *Inscr. from Ass. Mon.* pl. 38–42 : SMITH-SAYCE *Sennacherib* : MEISSNER-ROST *Bauinschr. Sanheribs*, p. 2.	—	—	—	—	
Under one of these bulls [it is not said which] were found several beads and four cylinder-seals ; one of the seals, perhaps a facsimile of the royal cylinder-seal of Sinacherib. *Fig.*	—	160	—	—	
Length 34 mm., diameter 16 mm. : a photograph of it in *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.* (1885) pl. 31 (illustration to article by T. G. PINCHES). MENANT *Pierres gravées* II 79, fig. 85. PERROT-CHIPIEZ *Histoire de l'Art* II 204, fig. 69. W. HAYES WARD *Seal Cyl. of W. Asia*, No. 682. *Z.A.* IX 414. G. SMITH searched, but found nothing, under the pavement of the Grand Entrance. It had already been broken up, probably for such a search. *Ass. Discov.* Chap. IX (German ed. p. 168.)					
[The record of Sinacherib's campaigns, inscribed on the Bulls ends with the Expedition to the Persian Gulf B.C. 697/6 *v.* Bull Colossus : Grand N.E. Façade, **a 7**, slab between the two hind legs, l. 21 = **PL. 6 : slab 3, l. 21.** As there was abundant space available on the Bull for the continuance of this record, had it existed, the presumption is that its cessation at B.C. 697/6 indicates the date when the inscription was cut upon the Bulls, or, more generally, the date when at least the Grand N.E. Façade was completed, viz. within the first decade of Sinacherib's reign.]					
2, Epigraph ... ...  (*S.*) *šar kiššati, šar (mât)Aššûr alâni*  *.... ti a-na ka-ša-di il-lak ?* Sinacherib ... goes to subdue the cities of ... ? LAYARD *Inscr. from Ass. Mon.* p. 75.	—	—	—	—	
4, 5, 6, 7, to extreme right. Soldiers urging their horses at full speed : some at the same time shooting. Casts [not the originals, as is assumed in *Brit. Mus. Guide to Kuyunjik Gall.* (1884) p. 71 ; *v. Nin. and Remns.* I App. III Nos. 84, 85] of two of these horsemen in British Museum, *v.* also *fig.* in *Nin. and Remns.*	Nin. Gall. 31	—	II 137 I App. III 84, 85 II 360	— — —	
These casts (of sculptures found in the *early* days of the excavations) are now of no value.	32	—	—	—	
The bas-reliefs on this Façade represented the conquest of a district, probably part of Babylonia, watered by a broad river and wooded with palms. Castles besieged, long lines of prisoners, etc. Among various animals brought as tribute, could be discerned a lion led by a chain...	—	138	II 138	—	
Ross undertook excavations in this Façade after LAYARD'S preliminary excavations in 'Rooms A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.' He discovered (as is recorded in *Nin. and Remns.* II 138) the entrances into 'three new rooms, one entrance formed by four sphinxes,' and 'at right angles 'to the end of the wall and about 18 ft. from it, an immense square slab (a daïs or altar, like that in Room B of Palace of Aśurnaṣirpal, Nimrud).' But the direction in which he drove his trenches, in other words, the position of these four sphinxes and of the large daïs cannot be made out from the account in *Nin. and Remns. loc. cit.*					

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
GRAND FAÇADE facing the North-east (*continued*) :—					
Restoration of this Façade ... ... The existence of upper stories as shown in this restoration is not ascertained.	—	Frontispiece.	—	—	
GREAT HALL : I (provisionally called B in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end). It was at the Southern end of this Hall that LAYARD began his excavations at Kuyunjik. He approached it by a ravine which the rain-storms of centuries had cut backwards into the mound. 'The only slabs as yet uncovered . . . stood on the edge of a ravine which ran far into 'the south side of the mound . . . . . Within a month nine chambers had been explored :' [*i.e.* A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I = IV, I, III, XIV, XLIII, XVII, V, Grand Façade, VI].	—	II 121	—	—	
1, 2, Burning and sack of a city, name illegible	—	—	II 125	I 74	**7**
3, Invasion of a mountainous country	—	—	II 126	I 69	**7**
Entrance **e** (provisionally called *a* in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end) formed by two winged Bull-Colossi, nearly 16½ ft. square, inscription much defaced ; pavement, about 6 ft. broad, between the bulls, formed by one slab, carved with figures of flowers resembling the lotus, and other ornaments. Behind the bulls a short inscription (name and titles of Sinacherib)...	—	—	II 126	—	
The following epigraph is given by LAYARD as found behind a winged bull, *i.e.* presumably cut upon the bull's side next to the wall : [*Inscrns. fr. Ass. Mon.* p. 75]					
1.  *E-kal* (m.*ilu*) *Sin-aḫḫê-erîba* Palace of Sinacherib, 2.  *šarru rabû šar kiš-ša-ti* the great kg., the kg. of hosts, 3. *šar mât Aššûr dan-dan-nu* the mighty king of Assyria, 4.  *e-til kal mal-ki* the Lord of all princes.					
The same inscription was cut behind the slabs of Room XXXIII (Te-um-man Room) *Guide to Kuyunjik Gallery* p. 97 : plaster cast of it in Nin. Gall. 48*. A similar cast, *ibid.* 39*. The same text is given in *C.I.W.A.* I 6 viii *a* where it is said to be on slabs from Nebi-Yunus, probably from Sinacherib's *Êkal kutalli* or Armoury. Text, etc. in MEISSNER-ROST *Bauinschr. Sanheribs*, p. 43. It was generally cut on the backs of the slabs of this Palace	—	—	II 123	—	
6–13, Soldiers ascending and descending thickly wooded mountains, could be discerned	—	—	II 127	—	
9, Sinacherib on his throne, within his camp	—	—	II 127	I 77	**8**
13, Battle in a mountainous country	—	—	II 128	I 70	**9**
Entrance **d** (provisionally called *b* in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end) leading into Room III, formed by two bulls with inscriptions, rather well preserved	—	—	II 128	—	
14, Fugitives from Sidon, men and women, escaping in ships	—	Footnotes 73, 143	II 129 385, 389	I 71	**10**
15, Ships filled with soldiers and women, leaving a castle built on the seashore and on the slope of a hill, its towers protected by shields. *Fig.*	—	—	II 129 II 388	—	
The arched entrance was flanked by pillars like those of the Ionic order. A ship was about to leave the shore and a man, standing at the castle gate, which opened directly upon the water, handed a child to a woman who had already embarked. The sea indicated by wavy lines, carried across the slab [horizontally ? A.P.] from top to bottom, and by fish, crabs and turtles ...	—	—	II 274 II 389	—	
Fragment in Brit. Mus. Nin. Gallery 2, from this Hall ? or from XXIV ? or XXXIV ?	Nin. Gall. 2	—	—	—	**11**

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
16, 17, The besieging army, upper part destroyed: on lower part a few Assyrian soldiers behind a high wicker shield, shooting arrows towards the castle. Rows of prisoners, with hands bound, led away	—	—	II 129	—	
Entrance **c** formed by two winged human-headed Bull-Colossi and two bas-reliefs showing a battle in hilly country	—	—	II 130	—	
18, 19, On either side of Entrance **c** are probably the bas-reliefs referred to as representing a battle in hilly country	—	—	II 130	—	
20, divided into six horizontal rows: Upper row, sack of a city; soldiers dragging out chariots and driving horses and cattle: a second castle stood on the hill above	—	—	II 130	—	
Second and third rows: fights between horsemen and foot-soldiers:					
Remaining rows: series of chariots drawn by two horses (each chariot carrying three soldiers), preceded by horsemen with long spears:					
II nil	—	—	—	—	
III (provisionally called G in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end; called C in complete plan I, opp. p. 67, *Nin. and Bab.* and in *Mon. of Nin.* II pl. LXXI); siege and sack of a city standing between two rivers with palm groves	—	—	II 136	—	
2, Epigraph 'over the king in a chariot. No. 2, Chamber G.'					
1.  (m. *ilu*)*Sin-aḫḫe-erîba šar kiššati* Sinacherib king of hosts,					
2.  *šar mât Aššûr(ki) [šal-la-at]* king of Assyria, the spoil					
3.  *al Ka-su-ṣi ? . . . . .* of Ka-su-ṣu?					
4. *ma-ḫar-šu e-ti-iḳ ?* passed in review before him?					
LAYARD *Inscr. from Ass. Mon.* p. 75 E.					
4, King in his chariot amid groves of palm-trees, *fig.* in *Nin. and Remns.*... ...	—	—	II 137	I 72	**12**
8, Siege of Dilbat (Dilmu?)	—	—	II 137	I 73	**13**
IV (provisionally called A in *Nin. and Remns.* II plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end): sculptures too defaced to be copied. At entrance, fragment showing the eagle's feet and claws of a composite figure	—	—	II 124-5	—	
1–14, Procession of soldiers and captives through thickly wooded country... ...	—	—	—	—	
11, altar or tripod with vessels of various shapes near it, discernible. A eunuch carrying a utensil like a censer, stood before the altar	—	—	II 124-5	—	
V (provisionally called C in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end, and *ibidem* I 82 (1) note: (called G in complete plan I, opp. p. 67, *Nin. and Bab.* and in *Mon. of Nin.* II pl. LXXI)...	—	—	II 131	—	
1, 2, 3, first and second rows, archers and slingers; third row, soldiers with spears and shields marching in single file	—	—	II 131	—	
4, Assault of a city built near a river, in a mountainous country and surrounded by trees	—	—	II 131	—	
5 ,, ,, ...	—	—	—	I 79	**14**
6 ,, ,, ...	—	—	—	I 78	**14**
7, top row, mountains and trees; middle row, eunuch and bearded scribe taking inventory of heads; lower row, three soldiers with spears and shields ...	—	—	II 131-2	—	
8, king in chariot, preceded by soldiers on foot	—	—	II 132	—	
9–13, siege and sack of a city: almost entirely defaced	—	—	II 132	—	
14, prisoners, men and women; spoil: cattle, sheep, goats	—	—	II 132	—	
15 onwards, to Entrance **a**, castles, mountains, trees could be discerned	—	—	II 132	—	

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
Entrance **a** (called *b* in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, 82 (1) note) formed by winged Bull-Colossi, headless and much damaged	—	—	II 132	—	
Lion-headed demon figure, turned to left [not worth reproduction.—A.P.] ...	—	—	II 132	I 82(1)	
27, double row of soldiers with spears and shields, separated by a river from horsemen riding among mountains	—	—	II 133	—	
30, king in his chariot, and horsemen, climbing a mountain	—	—	II 133	I 80	12
36, 37, capture of a city: name illegible: description of it (called No. 26 Room G in *Mon. of Nin.* I 68). Plate in *Nin. and Remns.* II opp. p. 372	—	—	II 134	I 68	15
Court: VI (provisionally called I in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and in *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end) 124 × 90 ft. (37·8 × 27·45 m.)	—	69, 70 102	—	—	
As to the question whether or no Courts like VI and XIX were covered over, LAYARD says: 'It is curious that no stone pedestals upon which wooden columns may have rested, have been 'found in the ruins, nor are there marks of them on the pavements (throughout the palace).'	—	649	—	—	
[Thus the ground-plans by FRIEDRICH (*Beitr. zur Assyr.* IV 264, 265) of Halls VI, XIX [and of Hall VI of Sargon's Palace, Khorsabad (wrongly named VI (J) through confusion with LAYARD's provisional designation of VI in Sinacherib's Palace)] in which the bases of columns are marked, despite LAYARD's observations to the contrary, quoted above, are fitted to mislead.—A.P.]					
Entrances **a,** *b, c,* **d,** *e, f,* **g,** *h, i, j,* **k.** The Grand Entrances **a, d, g, k,** were formed alike, viz.: by a winged, human-headed Bull-Colossus on each side ...	—	102	—	—	
Joined to each bull, near right or left shoulder and at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the bull, not only at **k, 21, 22,** *Nin. and Bab.* p. 71, but at *each* of the Grand Entrances, *Nin. and Bab.* p. 102 note §, was a pair of 'supporters' of Marduk's? spear, one above the other, so, ⌹. At right angles to each pair of 'supporters' was a colossal figure with palm spadix and basket	—	71 102§	—	—	
Fire had nearly turned the sculptures to lime and cracked them into a thousand pieces	—	69	—	—	
South and West Sides, 1–39, Conquest of a mountainous country	—	103	—	—	
South Side, 1–28, Conquest in a mountainous country, Armenia, Media, or Kurdistan	—	70, 71	—	—	
1, 2, description of	—	—	II 134	—	
1	—	—	—	I 81	16
11, 12, 13	—	—	—	II 37	17–18
19, 20	—	—	—	II 38	19–20
Entrance **k, 21,** a 'supporter' or 'tenant' of Marduk's [?] spear	Nin. Gall. 33	71	—	II 6(2)	21
„ „ Restoration	—	—	—	—	22
West Side, 30–39, Conquest of a mountainous country (much like **1–28**) ...	—	103	—	—	
Entrance **i** leading to Room XII, formed by eagle-headed? and lion-headed? monsters, three on each side. The upper parts of all had been destroyed ...	—	73	—	—	
North and East Sides, 44-68, Transport of Bull-Colossi: raising a mound or terrace on which to build Sinacherib's Palace	—	104	—	—	
(**44, 45,**) **46** [44, 45 not considered worth reproduction.—A.P.] Restoration. *fig.*	—	113	—	II 16	23
51?	Nin. Gall. 54	105	—	—	24
53...	55	107	—	II 12 (*b*)	25
„ Enlargement: **kelek**	55	—	—	II 12 (*b*)	26
54 (**55** lost), **56**	—	106, 107	—	II 13	27–28
61?	56	108	—	II 12 (*a*)	29
„ Enlargement: **sow with litter in marsh**	56	—	—	II 12 (*a*)	30

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
62...	—	112	—	II 17	**31**
63, 64	Nin. Gall. 51, 52	109, 112	—	II 15	**32–33**
66...	53	110	—	II 14	**34**
67...	53	110	—	II 14	**35**
68...	I.O.M. Constple.	—	—	II 14	**35, 36**
VII, Entrance **d,** Bull-Colossi; **c** and **e,** colossal winged figures	—	229	—	II 29	**37**
VIII, Conquest of a maritime people, on Phoenician coast probably. Their galleys were rowed by double banks of oarsmen, their women had high conical headdresses, same as GREAT HALL I 14 = *Mon. of Nin.* I 71, PL. 10. The best preserved slab showed the interior of a fortified camp (shown as a turreted ground-plan) amid mountains. Various domestic occupations going on: cooking in pots placed on stones over the fire, catching the blood of a slaughtered sheep in a jar, making ready the couches, soldiers seated before a table, their shields hung to the tentpole above them	—	229	—	—	
IX, Slabs almost all gone	—	228	—	—	
X, Siege and sack of a city, country mountainous, but camels seen in the sculptures	—	228	—	—	
7, Sinacherib's camp	—	229	—	II 50	**38**
11, Deportation of gods	—	229	—	II 50	**38**
XI	—	—	—	—	
XII, description of sculptures: on the opposite wall, the king in his chariot preceded and followed by his warriors; highly decorated trappings of the horses, their bits in the form of a horse at full speed	—	73, 74	—	—	
12, 13, 14, 15	—	—	—	II 18	**39**
XIII	—	—	—	—	
XIV, entrance flanked by eagle-headed human figure, and monster with human head and feet of a lion [probably human head, breast and arms, with body [?] and feet of a lion, as in Gallery of Basement Room, No. 79] ...	—	72	—	—	
8, 9, 10, 11, Siege of a fortress whose name is partly preserved: . . . *alammu* ...	Nin. Gall. 23–26	72	—	II 39	**39**
XV	—	—	—	—	
XVI	—	—	—	—	
XVII (provisionally called F in *Nin. and Remns.* II plan opp. p. 124, and *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end)	—	—	—	—	
The victories and triumphs of the king in a mountainous country and the siege of a city on the banks of a river	—	—	II 136	—	
XVIII	—	—	—	—	
GREAT HALL or COURT XIX. 140 × 126 ft. (42·7 × 38·4 m.) ...	—	—	—	—	
Entrances **a,** *b, c,* **d,** *e, b* (West angle), *g,* **h,** *i, j, k,* **l,** *m, n*	—	342	—	—	
(**e** in complete plan I opp. p. 67 *Nin. and Bab.* and of *Mon. of Nin.* II, pl. LXXI, is a misprint for **l**; note the same mistake at XXXIV whose Grand Entrance is **l** not *e.*—A.P.)		438–44			
The Grand Entrances **a, d, h, l,** were formed by human-headed Bull-Colossi ...	—	438	—	—	
a, *Lion*-Colossi of limestone: inscriptions on them nearly illegible	—	230	—	—	
h, Bull-Colossi of limestone about 18 ft. high, *v.* Room XXXIV	—	445	—	—	
l, Bull-Colossi	—	442	—	—	
k, m, gigantic figures formed the jambs of each	—	442	—	—	

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
Campaign in the Lower Euphrates country; description [time of Ašurbanapal?—A.P.]	—	438–441	—	—	
11, 12	Nin. Gall. 57–58	438–9	—	II 42	**40–41**
Enlargement: **chariot and team of horses** in 11	57	—	—	—	**42**
13	59	438	—	—	**43**
(14 lost), **15, 16**	—	438	—	II 43	**44–45**
(17, 18, 19 lost), **20, 21**	—	441	—	II 41	**46–47**
(22 lost), **23**	—	441	—	II 41	**48**
XX	—	—	—	—	
XXI	—	—	—	—	
XXII, Entrance **a** formed by a pair of human-headed Lion-Colossi, of coarse limestone, much injured, inscriptions on them nearly illegible	—	230	—	—	
Only four slabs retained any traces of sculpture: one of them represented Assyrian soldiers leading captives with a peculiar headdress, viz. a tiara of feathers; some carried an object like a torch	—	230	—	II 44	**49**
Bas-relief showing a double-walled city: *fig.*	—	231	—	—	**49**
Bas-relief showing gardens, orchards, hanging gardens [aqueduct, A.P.] supported on Ionic or Corinthian columns: *fig.*	—	232	—	—	**49**
XXIII	—	—	—	—	
XXIV, fine sculptures, but burnt to lime. Assault of cities; battering rams; double-banked galleys on the sea; fortified camp with pavilions and tents, with men engaged in various domestic occupations	—	442	—	—	
Entrance **c** between Rooms XXIV and XXVII formed by human-headed lions with enormous alabaster pavement of very elegant design	—	442	—	II 56	**50**
Entrances **b, d,** formed by colossal figures, among them the 'exorcist priest' figure, bas-reliefs almost destroyed	—	442	—	—	
XXV, bas-reliefs almost destroyed	—	442	—	—	
XXVI, bas-reliefs almost destroyed	—	442	—	—	
XXVII, bas-reliefs almost destroyed	—	442	—	—	
XXVIII, opens directly on South-east Façade	—	442	—	—	
Entrance **j,** from XIX formed by colossal figures	—	442	—	—	
1–15, Conquest of Tribes inhabiting marshes of the Euphrates and Tigris; campaign against Merodach Baladan	—	443	—	—	
2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Nin. Gall. 4–8	—	—	II 25,26	**51, 52**
7, 8, 9	Basement. 1, 2, 3	—	—	II 35	**53–54**
10, 11, 12, 13, 14	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	—	—	II 36(*a*) (Slab 10 only)	**55–56** **57–58**
XXIX, Unsculptured slabs of fossiliferous limestone	—	342, 445	—	—	
XXX, Unsculptured slabs of fossiliferous limestone...	—	445	—	—	
XXXI, entrance formed by two pairs of colossal figures; each pair consisting of a god wearing the horned cap, surmounted by a fleur-de-lys, and a lion-headed and eagle-footed demon, with a dagger in his raised right hand and a mace in the other: *fig.*	—	462	—	—	

Cf. similar account by JONES *J.R.A.S.* XV 362. These figures are no doubt of the time of Ašurbanapal. The sketch in LAYARD *loc. cit.* closely resembles, but is not identical with, the sculptures in Brit. Mus. Ante-Saloon 80, 81, which are from the palace of Ašurbanapal, where they were seen *in situ* by the American missionary, Dr. H. LOBDELL *Journ. Amer. Orient. Soc.* IV 472–80: also later by H. RASSAM *Asshur and Land of Nimrod*, p. 24 ff.

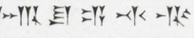
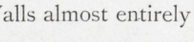
	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
XXXII, entered from XXXI. [The so-called 'Temple of Victory' in JONES's Map of Nineveh, *v.* **PL. I** and in *J.R.A.S.* XV 362.] The bas-reliefs in these two rooms recorded the same campaign in a wooded and mountainous country; the men had cloaks of sheep-skins	—	462	—	—	
1, 2, 3	— Gallery of Basement.	462	—	II 31	**59**
7, 8	19, 20	462	—	II 19	**60–61**
XXXIII. Entrance from XXX formed by winged lions of limestone on each side	—	446	—	—	
Only six slabs (**1–6**) remained; of fossiliferous limestone	—	—	—	—	
1–3. Battle on the river **Ulai** (Elam) in which **Te-um-man** king of Elam was **defeated** by **Ašurbanapal**	— Nin. Gall.	446–59	—	—	
1	45	—	—	II 45	**62**
2	46	—	—	II 45	**63**
3	47	—	—	II 46	**64**
4–6. Sequel of the **Battle.**					
4	48	—	—	II 47	**65**
5	49	—	—	II 48	**65–66**
6	50	—	—	II 49	**66**
Capture of **Ummanaldas II,** king of Elam	34, 35	—	—	—	**67**
Although these bas-reliefs were graven in the time of Ašurbanapal, the room itself, like the rest of the palace, was built by Sinacherib, as is testified by his inscription on the back of each slab *v.* **Analysis:** GREAT HALL: I, Entrance E	—	459–60	—	—	
A doorway with a block of plain limestone on either side (base of a sphinx figure?) led out to the Façade LX...	—	460	—	—	
XXXIV. Entrances **a, b, c, d, e, l, k, m. b** (Entrance to **LACHISH ROOM**) flanked by Bull-Colossi 12 ft. high, **l** flanked by Bull-Colossi probably about 15 ft. high	—	—	—	—	
The Vista from Court: XIX into Room XXXV (Lachish Room) lay through three entrances in alignment, whose jambs were formed by three pairs of Bull-Colossi: the nearest pair were above 18 ft. high; *v.* **Analysis,** Court: XIX **h,** the furthest pair **b** (the jambs of the entrance to Lachish Room) were about 12 ft. high, therefore the middle pair probably were about 15 ft. high.					
e in complete plan 1 opp. p. 67 *Nin. and Bab.* and *Mon. of Nin.* II pl. LXXI marking the entrance flanked by Bull-Colossi is a misprint for the letter **l**: *v.* note * *Nin. and Bab.* p. 445; *cf.* the same mistake, GREAT HALL: XIX.					
Fortified camp with pavilions and tents; priests sacrificing a sheep before a fire-altar: castle on the sea-shore: a double-banked galley hung round with shields: long line of captives: the women wearing hoods fitting close over their heads and falling to their feet behind, the men wearing turbans of several folds...	—	445	—	—	
XXXV. Not explored by LAYARD	—	445	—	—	
Entrance from Room XXXIV into XXXVI formed by winged Bull-Colossi about 12 ft. high	— Ante-Room.	445	—	—	
XXXVI. 1–13: of these 5–13 inclusive, are extant. **Siege of Lachish** ...	21–32	148–53 445	—	II 20-24	**68–76**
Enlargement: **Fortress of Lachish** [from LAYARD's plate which contains details now lost from the original sculpture.—A.P.]	— Ante-Room.	—	—	II 21	**77**
Enlargement: **Sinacherib on his Throne**	28	—	—	—	**78**
XXXVII, walls almost entirely gone	—	445	—	—	
XXXVIII, completely surrounded with bas-reliefs **1–24** representing, perhaps, a campaign in Armenia. The Assyrian army fording a broad river amidst wooded mountains. The idea of a valley is conveyed to the spectator by the reversal of the trees and mountains on one side of the stream. Rivulets flowed from the hills to the river, irrigating in their course vineyards and orchards ...	—	342	—	—	

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
The king in his chariot, followed by a long retinue of warriors on foot and on horses richly caparisoned, and by men bearing on their shoulders his second chariot which had a yoke ornamented with bosses and carvings. Before the king went his army, the variously accoutred spearmen and the bowmen forming separate regiments or divisions : *fig.* in *Nin. and Bab.*...	—	440	—	—	
	—	341	—	—	79
The captives wore a kind of turban wrapped in several folds round the head and a short tunic confined at the waist by a broad belt	—	342	—	—	
The procession was like that of Cyrus's army in XENOPHON *Cyropaed.* VIII 3 ...	—	440	—	—	
On the North side of this room were two entrances **g**, **i** leading to XXXIX and XLI. The 'exorcist priest' figure formed the jambs of each entrance : *lithograph* of a fragment of one	—	343	—	—	
XXXIX. Siege of a castle, in a country wooded with fir trees	—	347	—	—	
XL (entered through Room XLI). **Record Chamber** : both rooms were filled with tablets to the height of one foot from the floor. 'Some bear the name of 'Ašurbanapal' [now ascertained to be mainly of the time of Ašurbanapal]. Among the ruins of the bas-reliefs in this room (or in XLI) was a city on the shore of a sea whose waters were covered with galleys. *Lithograph*... ...	—	344–5	—	—	
XLI, jambs of the entrance formed by 'exorcist priest' figures. **Record Chamber** *v.* XL	—	345	—	—	
XLII. Bas-reliefs purposely destroyed	—	342	—	—	
XLIII (provisionally called E in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124 and *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end)	—	—	II 136	—	
Return of an Assyrian army from war in Elam (*Nin. and Bab.* p. 584) with captives and cattle. The prisoners wore a cap turned back at the top like the Phrygian bonnet reversed. They bore small squares (ingots ?) of gold[?] ; a kneeling camel receiving its load	—	582–3	—	—	
1, 2	—	—	II 136	I 83	79
3, [not considered worth reproduction.—A.P.]	—	—	II 136	I 82(3)	79
XLIV. A captive tribe in short tunics, a sheepskin falling from their shoulders, boots laced in front, cross-bands round their legs, short bushy hair and beards	—	583	—	—	
XLV (provisionally called D in *Nin. and Remns.* II, plan opp. p. 124, and *Mon. of Nin.* I, plan at end)	—	—	—	—	
5, carrying off gods of the conquered nation	—	—	II 135-6	I 75	80
6, episode in the campaign	—	—	II 135-6	I 76	80
7, small lake with fisherman : almost the only fragment of sculpture that LAYARD was able to move and send to England as a specimen of the bas-reliefs of Kuyunjik [*i.e.* before 1848]	Not in Brit. Mus.	—	I App. III No. 75 II 136	I 67(2)	80
XLVI. Conquest of the same people wearing reversed Phrygian bonnet ['same' *i.e.* as in Room XLIII, A.P.]. In the costumes of the soldiers and captives, and in the forms of the wagons and war carts, these bas-reliefs bore a striking resemblance to the Ašurbanapal sculptures described in Chapter XX [*i.e.* Teumman Sculptures.—A.P.]...	—	583–4	—	—	
1, 2, (3) 4, 5, 6, 7	—	—	—	II 34	81

In *Nin. and Bab.* p. 584, note †, LAYARD says '*v.* pls. 33, 34 of *Mon. of Nin.* II for drawings of 'several of the bas-reliefs in the two chambers,' *i.e.* Rooms XLIII and XLVI. Further, in *Mon. of Nin.* II, annotation to pl. XXXIII, LXIII is a misprint (there is indeed a Room LXIII, but LAYARD does not record any sculptures as coming from it nor does his complete plan, *Nin. and Bab.* plan I opp. p. 67 nor *Mon. of Nin.* II, pl. LXXI indicate any) probably for XLIII with whose sculptures, as shown in *Mon. of Nin.* I 82 (3), 83, it agrees ; or perhaps XLVII should preferably be read, seeing that it contains, in the Ground plan, 14 slabs, the exact number given in *Mon. of Nin.* II 33 (annotations), whereas Room XLIII, in the Ground plan of the Palace, has only 12 slabs.

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
XLVII. Continuation of sculptures in Room XLVI, King in his chariot receiving captives; musicians playing on harps; mountains and forests, and a castle; [the 'name given (in cuneiform) of the castle, and not yet 'deciphered,' is simply *ina išâti aḳmû* = 'I burnt with fire,' the usual formula in his Prism inscriptions.—A.P.]	—	584	—	—	
'These bas-reliefs were not drawn at the time of my departure. I am not aware whether the artist has since made copies of them,' LAYARD *Nin. and Bab.* p. 584. Probably; as may be seen from note to Room XLVI, there seems to be no other place in which to put the sculptures said (at *Mon. of Nin.* annotation to pl. XXXIII) to come from Room LXIII. LXIII is clearly a mistake, and as already shown, XLVII is the best conjecture that can be made in its place.					
2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	—	—	—	II 33	82
XLVIII. In the wide doorway leading into the long Gallery: XLIX stood two plain spherical stones about 3 feet high: column bases?	—	103	—	—	
Conquest of a city standing on a broad river	—	—	—	—	
11, 12, 13	—	119, 647 (340)	—	II 40	83–84
22? King on his throne	—	—	—	II 36	85
GALLERY: XLIX, 218 × 25 ft. (66·5 × 7·6 m.) connected by a tunnel (not in plan) on South side, with LI, LII, LIII	—	103	—	—	
" " " connected by a doorway (**b** in plan) on North side, with a gallery descending to river side, also numbered LI ...	—	338	—	—	
Lion-headed demon, head turned to right, dagger in raised right hand (found in the gallery, but no doubt came from the entrance); *cf.* similar figure in *Mon. of Nin.* I 82. *Lithograph* of it in *Nin. and Bab., loc. cit.*	Nin. Gall. 60	104	—	—	86
The whole gallery panelled with reliefs showing the different means employed by the Assyrians in moving and placing masses of stone, especially Bull-Colossi	—	103–4	—	—	
1–8, description	—	104–5	—	II 10, 11	87
Three inscriptions in fragments, cuneiform texts not given, only HINCK's provisional translations, as follows:—	—	118	—	—	
(1) 'Sennacherib, King of Assyria . . . . . (some object, the nature not ascertained) of wood 'which from the Tigris I caused to be brought up (*through?*) the Kharri, or Khasri, on 'sledges (or boats), I caused to be carried (or to mount).'					
(2) '. . . . . (some object of wood) brought from Mount Lebanon and taken up '(to the top of the mound) from the Tigris.'					
(3) . . . . . similar objects described as coming from or up the same Kharri or Khasri.					
[According to HINCKS's Syllabary (paper read in 1852, published in 1855), *Trans. Roy. Ir. Acad.* XXII, *khar* is the phonetic value of 𒄩, p. 349, Sign 154 [now = *ḫar, ḫir, ḫur, mur, kin*]: it is also given as the phonetic value of 𒄑, Sign 147 (now = *dun, šul, sul*): *khas* is the phonetic value of 𒄭, 𒄮, 𒄯, Sign 152 (now = *tar, kut, šil, ḫaz*): *ri* is the value of 𒄭𒊏, Sign 90.					
ḫarru seems to be the only word consistent with such data. *ḫarru* is found on the Bull-inscription of Sinacherib *C.I.W.A.* III 13, slab 4, l. 39: **PL. 6.** MEISSNER-ROST *loc. cit.* p. 16, but there, it is a canal for irrigation. *kâru*, 'quay,' and *Ḥusur*, 'Choser river,' seem both inadmissible. (HINCKS correctly deciphered the name *Ḥusur* in the Bavian Inscription, *Nin. and Bab.* p. 212: *v.* **PL. 105,** l. 11, which proves that it was not *that* name he was groping after, in his conjectural *Kharri*, or *Khasri*.) It *may* be that the signs, evidently damaged, which HINCKS tried to decipher, should be read *ḫa-di-iš u-šal-da-da*, as in **VI 61** (?), *q.v.*—A.P.]					
LI, LII, to the South side of XLIX from which they were entered by a tunnel excavated by ROSS: return of an army in triumph: with spoil and captives; they march along the banks of a river: groves of date-trees . . . . Near the castle is a field of millet in the ear: two circular models of towns are carried in the procession	—	103	II 140	—	
LI, Conquest of a nation dwelling on the banks of a river (Lower Euphrates or Tigris). Captive women have long embroidered fringed robes: *fig.*	—	68	—	—	

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
LII	—	—	—	—	
LI on North side of XLIX with which it is connected by a doorway **b**	—	338, 340	—	—	
1–17. Right* side, procession of servants ascending, bearing fruit, flowers, game, etc.	—	—	—	II 8, 9	
	Nin. Gall.				
1–10, of which only the originals of 9, 10, are in Brit. Mus.	42, 43	—	—	II 8	**88**
11–17, of which only the original of 12 is in Brit. Mus.	41	—	—	II 9	**89**
29–38. Left* side, a series of 14 horses without trappings, led by a groom descending. *Lithograph* of a corner of the excavated Gallery	—	340	—	—	
* 'Right side' and 'left side,' *i.e.* of one descending the passage.					
Of this series					
Five horses with their grooms are in Brit. Mus., where they are placed out of their order	36–40	—	—	—	
Six horses with their grooms are in *M. of Nin.*, where they are shown in their original order ...	—	—	—	II 7 slabs	**90**
co-ordination of slabs *common* to Brit. Mus. and to *Mon. of Nin.* II 7 ... ... Gall. LI slab 31	37	—	—	2, 3	
" " " ... ... " 32	38	—	—	4	
LIII entered from LI (*i.e.* LI on North side of XLIX) by a passage lined by plain slabs of very hard close-grained magnesian limestone, between two small crouching lions	—	68	—	—	
Room panelled with unsculptured slabs of magnesian limestone	—	69	—	—	
FAÇADE facing the South-West immediately overlooking the Tigris, but no traces of a flight of steps or inclined way leading from the river up to it ...	—	645	—	—	
Access only to eight rooms from this Façade, viz. **LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVIII, LIX,** of which **LI, LII, LIII,** are described above	—	—	—	—	
LIV	—	—	—	—	
LV	—	—	—	—	
LVI	—	—	—	—	
LVII, [the South end of **LIV** is perhaps meant, but it is not numbered as a separate Room.—A.P.]	—	—	—	—	
LVIII	—	—	—	—	
LIX	—	—	—	—	
FAÇADE facing the South-East: part of it numbered as **LX**	—	—	—	—	
Walls panelled with alabaster bas-reliefs of a campaign already represented on XXXVIII, and distinguished by the same deep valley watered by a river: vineyards and wooded mountains...	—	460	—	—	
[Second campaign of Sinacherib (viz. B.C. 703–2) against the **Kaššī** and **Jasubigalli,** dwelling in the mountainous country between the North boundary of Elam and South-east boundary of Assyria.—A.P.]	—	—	—	—	
Epigraph over one of the castles shown on fire *(alu) Bit Ku-bat-ti al-mê ak-šud(ud) aš-lu-la šal-la-su ina išâti aḳmû.* 'Bit Kubatti I invested, 'I captured, I carried away its spoil, I burnt it with fire'	—	460	—	—	
A draft, made in clay, of an epigraph which was cut upon a bas-relief of this Façade, or of Room XXXVIII, is perhaps to be seen in K. 1280, BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 257; text in *C.I.W.A.* III 4 (4), if, as S. A. STRONG conjectured, *Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc.* XXII (New Series) p. 148, *Bit Ku-bat*, l. 10, be read instead of *Bit Ru-bat*.					
Entrance **a,** to West, at right angles to Façade, a pair of winged bulls	—	460	—	—	
Entrance **b**, deep doorway formed on both sides by four colossal mythic figures among which were the 'exorcist priest' figure and the demon with lion's head and eagle's feet and claws. It led to	—	460	—	—	

	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
LXI, an ascending passage between 9 and 10 ft. wide, detailed description and full-page *fig.*; probably **archives** and other documents deposited here, detached seals, Assyrian, Egyptian (the Pharaoh Shabaka: contemporary of Sinacherib) and in Aramaic, described in Chapter VI, found here: *figg.* [*v.* E. A. W. Budge *The Mummy*, p. 249, for an account of the Shabaka seals Brit. Mus. Registration Nos. 51-9-2, 43; 81-2-4, 352; also *Brit. Mus. Guide: Bab.-Ass. Antiq.*[2] p. 83.—A.P.]...	—	460–1 156	—	—	
[3,000 fragments found (over and above Layard's discovery) in this and surrounding rooms by G. Smith, who held that they were originally stored in an upper room, from which they fell, on the destruction of the palace. *Ass. Discov.* Chapter IX = German ed. p. 169.—A.P.]	—	153–9 460–2	—	II 69	
An elaborate Catalogue of the Tablets from this Palace, also from the North Palace (built by Ašurbanapal) was prepared by Bezold for the Trustees of the Brit. Mus., in five volumes, entitled *Catalogue of Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection.* It is not, however, specified from *which* Palace each tablet came, no doubt through lack of such knowledge. [The celebrated Deluge- and Creation-Tablets were not from this Palace, but from the North Palace where they were found by Hormuzd Rassam, in the centre of the Lion-chamber, in December 1853, after which they were taken to the Brit. Mus., where they were 're-discovered' by G. Smith in 1872. Rassam *Asshur and the Land of Nimrod* pp. 31, 47.]					
LXIII, *v.* **XLVII**	—	—	—	—	
COURT: LXIV in a ruinous state	—	584	—	—	
South-West Side, three entrances, **a, b, h** into LXV: **a**, formed by winged lions: **b, h** by 'exorcist priest' figures	—	—	—	—	
Conquest of a tribe dwelling in the marshes of South Mesopotamia	—	584	—	—	
1, 2, 3, Captives, men in long garments, women wearing turbans, carried off ...	—	585	—	II 30	**91**
5, (6) 7, Assyrians pursuing their enemies in wicker boats [boats made of rushes, A.P.] *fig.*	—	584	—	II 27	**92**
Captives in wicker boats. . . . . from this Court?	Constple. I.O.M.	—	—	—	**92**
LXV, Faint traces of bas-reliefs, line of chariots in a ravine between mountains, castles on the tops of hills, among the spoil a royal umbrella	—	586	—	—	
LXVI, Walls almost gone: fragments of sculptures	—	586	—	—	
LXVII, entered from LXV by **d, e, f.** Siege of a great city whose many-towered walls were defended by slingers, archers, spearmen. King in his chariot: parts of four slabs were drawn by the artist [these are not in *Mon. of Nin.* A.P.]	—	586	—	—	
LXVIII...	—	—	—	—	
LXIX, entrance guarded by colossal eagle-footed creatures	—	588	—	—	
Conquest of a part of Babylonia, or of some other district South of it	—	588	—	—	
Assyrians cutting down palm-trees, men beating drums, women clapping hands in cadence to their song: beneath the walls a great caldron, supported on a bronze? ox: *fig.*	—	588	—	—	
LXX. Battle in a marsh [? First Campaign, B.C. 704–3, viz., against **Merodach Baladan**, king of Babylon, A.P.]	—	586	—	—	
1. Assyrian soldiers fighting in boats: a vessel with captives is towed by a man swimming on a *mussuk*	—	586	—	II 28	**93**
Sinacherib in his chariot, amid groves of palm-trees, received the prisoners and the heads of the slain. Above him the following epigraph:—	—	587	—	—	
		(m. *ilu*)*Sin-aḫḫê-erîba šar kiššati šar mât Aššûr*		Sinacherib king of hosts, king of Assyria	
		šal-la-at (*nar*)*a-gam-me*		the spoil of the marshes	
		*ša al Sa-aḫ-ri-ti*		of (*i.e.* around) Saḫritu	
		*ma-ḫa-ar-šu e-ti-iḳ*		passed before him	
LXXI. Walls almost entirely destroyed	—	586	—	—	

Sculptures from Rooms (whose Numbers are not known) in this Palace.	Present Location.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Babylon.	LAYARD. Nineveh and Remains.	LAYARD. Mon. of Nineveh.	Plate.
1 Registration of prisoners and spoil	Nin. Gall. 15–17	—	—	—	94–95
2 Fortress (in Babylonia? or Susiana?) with embrasures and machicolations *fig.*	—	68	—	—	94
3 Scenes in camp, offering sacrifice(?) *fig.*	—	—	II 469	—	94
[4 Head of a Bull-Colossus in profile, *i.e.* in bas relief. [This seems, however, to be of the time of Tiglath-Pileser III.—A.P.]	Nim. Cent. Sal. 81	—	—	I 95 *a*	95
5 Cutting down Palm-trees (campaign in Babylonia? or Susiana?) *fig.*	—	588	—	—	95
[6 Bavian Rock-relief: Symbols of Assyrian Gods (put in this Plate from exigencies of space)] a smaller reproduction of it, placed over the inscription from the same monument, is seen in **PL. 105.** *fig.*	—	211	—	—	95
Episode in a battle in Babylonia? or Susiana?	Nin. Gall. 3	—	—	—	96–97
Slingers	9	—	—	—	
Archers shooting behind mantlets or pavois-shields	10	—	—	—	
Archers with javelins leading their horses (four slabs)	11–14	—	—	—	
Plaster casts made by LAYARD in the early excavns. at Kuy. *v.* **Analysis** p. 11 ...	Nin. Gall. 30–32	—	—	—	98
Return from battle, with prisoners: Registration of heads of the slain	Nin. Gall. 27–28	—	—	—	98
Archers with javelins leading their horses	Nin. Gall. 29	—	—	—	98
'Supporter' of Marduk's spear, *v.* VI, entrance **k, Analysis;** also **PLL. 21, 22** [Part of slab from LI, *v.* **Analysis.**]	Nin. Gall. 33	—	—	—	98
Assyrian soldiers	Gallery of Basement 15	—	—	—	99
Grooms standing beside bridle: soldiers in chariot	Roy. Mus. Berlin.	—	—	—	100
Ziḳḳurat or Temple-Tower: *fig.* in RAWLINSON *Five Great Monarchies* I 314 ...	—	—	—	—	101
Scenes of camp life	Roy. Mus. Berlin.	—	—	—	101
Pavement: two specimens: 1 Louvre, PLACE *Ninive* Pl. 49: 2 Brit. Mus. ...	Ass. Saloon 101	—	—	—	102
Limestone model of a Sphinx-Colossus. [The 'restoration' as a Cow-Colossus is doubtful.—A.P.]	Bab.-Ass. Room. 723	—	—	—	103
Head of a sphinx: an attempt at a restoration, *cf. Nin. and Remns.* I 348 *fig.* ...	—	—	—	—	103
The head in its original condition; *fig.* in *Nin. and Bab.*, end of chap. XXV	—	595	—	—	
The head in Brit. Mus., wrongly 'restored' as a eunuch's head, is set, **PL. 93,** as an end-piece (*cul de lampe*) to the Sculptures from Rooms whose numbers are known.	Nin. Gall. 3*	—	—	—	
Bas-reliefs graven by order of Sinacherib in the rock.					
At Bavian:					
1, large bas-relief on the rock	—	—	—	II 51	104
2, symbols from one of six arched monolith-like bas-reliefs on the rock; *fig.*	—	211	—	—	105
Inscription ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, *C.I.W.A.* III 14	—	—	—	—	105
At Maltai (graven probably by Sinacherib). PLACE *Ninive* pl. 45	—	—	—	—	106
Appendix. Plates illustrative of details in Assyrian Sculptures.					
Keleks in a river. PLACE *Ninive* pl. 43	—	—	—	—	107
Chariot and team of horses: drawing	—	—	—	—	108–9
Fortifications.					
Enceinte of Arbēla: Louvre, PLACE *Ninive* pl. 41. Enceinte of Susa[?]: Brit. Mus.	Basement 89	—	—	—	110
Enceinte of Susa: Elevation and Profile, after DIEULAFOY *L'Acropole de Suse* ...	—	—	—	—	111–2
Enceinte of Constantinople: Elevation, VAN MILLINGEN *Walls of Constantinople*	—	—	—	—	113
Section, ,, ,, ,,	—	—	—	—	114

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SYNOPSIS OF THE PLATES.

	Plates
Plan of Nineveh	1
Sculptures of Sinacherib, within the Walls of Nineveh, but outside the Palace	2– 4
Sculptures from the Palace of Sinacherib :—	
I from Rooms whose numbers are known :	
including the Te-um-man Bas-Reliefs (Pll. 62–67), which are of the time of Ashurbanapal	5– 93
II from Rooms whose numbers are not known	94–103
Sculptures of Sinacherib, outside the Walls of Nineveh	104–106
Appendix. Plates illustrative of details in Assyrian Sculptures	107–114

1-29-13 Nineveh. (Sculptures) 2 vols. Museum Lib. Fd.

322838

Scale of Feet

5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

English Statute

mile 0 1 mile

Geographical

mile 0 1 mile

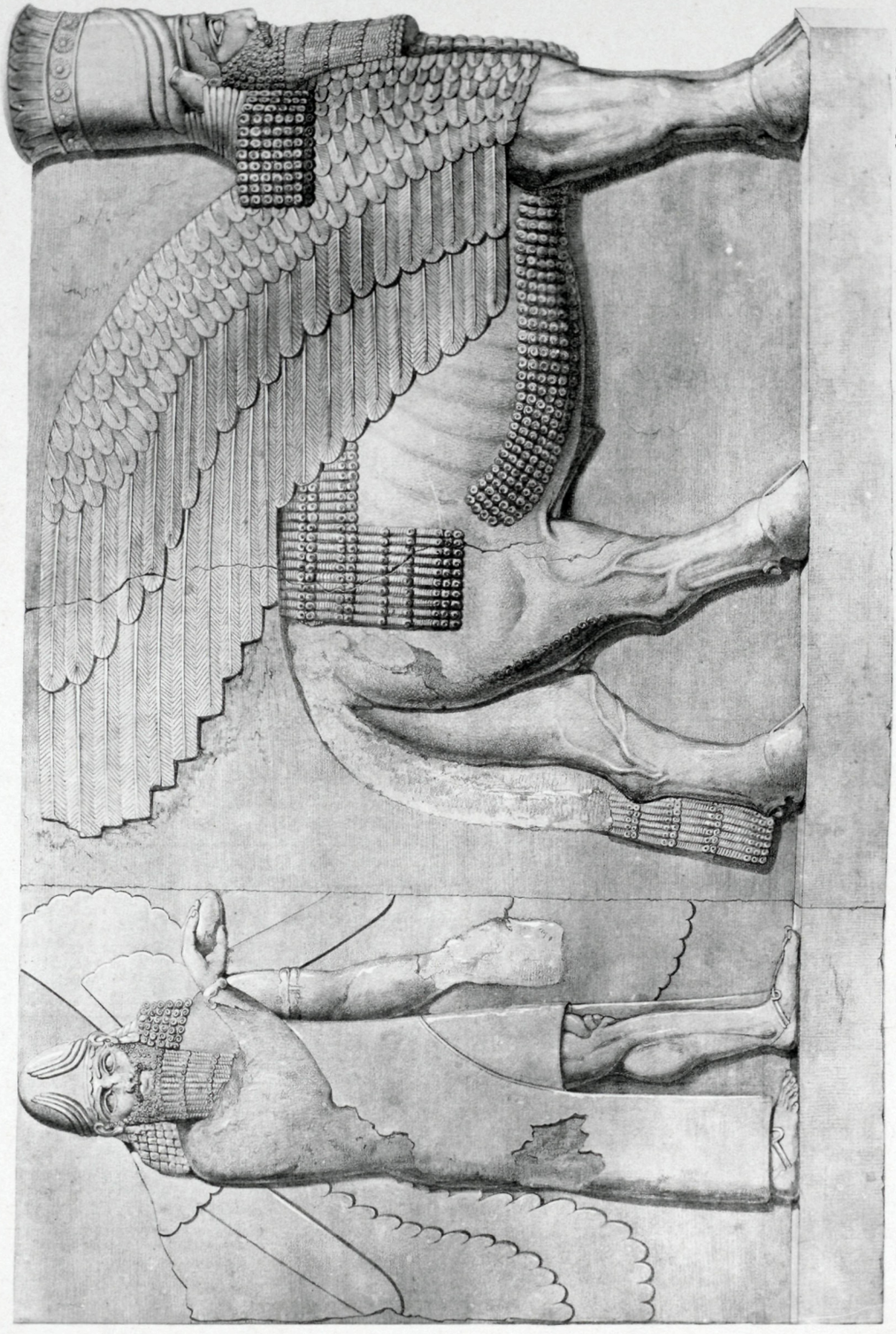
SECTION

of comparative elevations from the wall of Mosul *on the West to the outer rampart of* Nineveh *on the East.*

1 *Minaret of Great mosque in Mosul*
2 *Bab-es-Sinjar (gate of town).*
3 *Minaret of Nizámiyeh (?).*
4 *Peaked cone tomb Ibn al Hasrun.*
5 *Jami Bab-aj-jisr — Bridge gate Mosque.*
6 *Bridge of boats. Tigris level in March.*
7 *Old bridge over the Khosr's bed.*
8 *Village of Armúshiyeh.*
9 *Great mound of Koiyunjik.*
10 *Peaked dome over tomb of Jonah.*
11 *Saddle mound on the East wall of Nineveh.*
12 *Moat or inner ditch of Nineveh.*
13 *Central ditch at Demlamajeh spring.*
14 *Outer rampart and ditch Eastwards.*
15 *Plain country, rising to the East.*
16 *Tertiary rock of the Assyrian plains.*

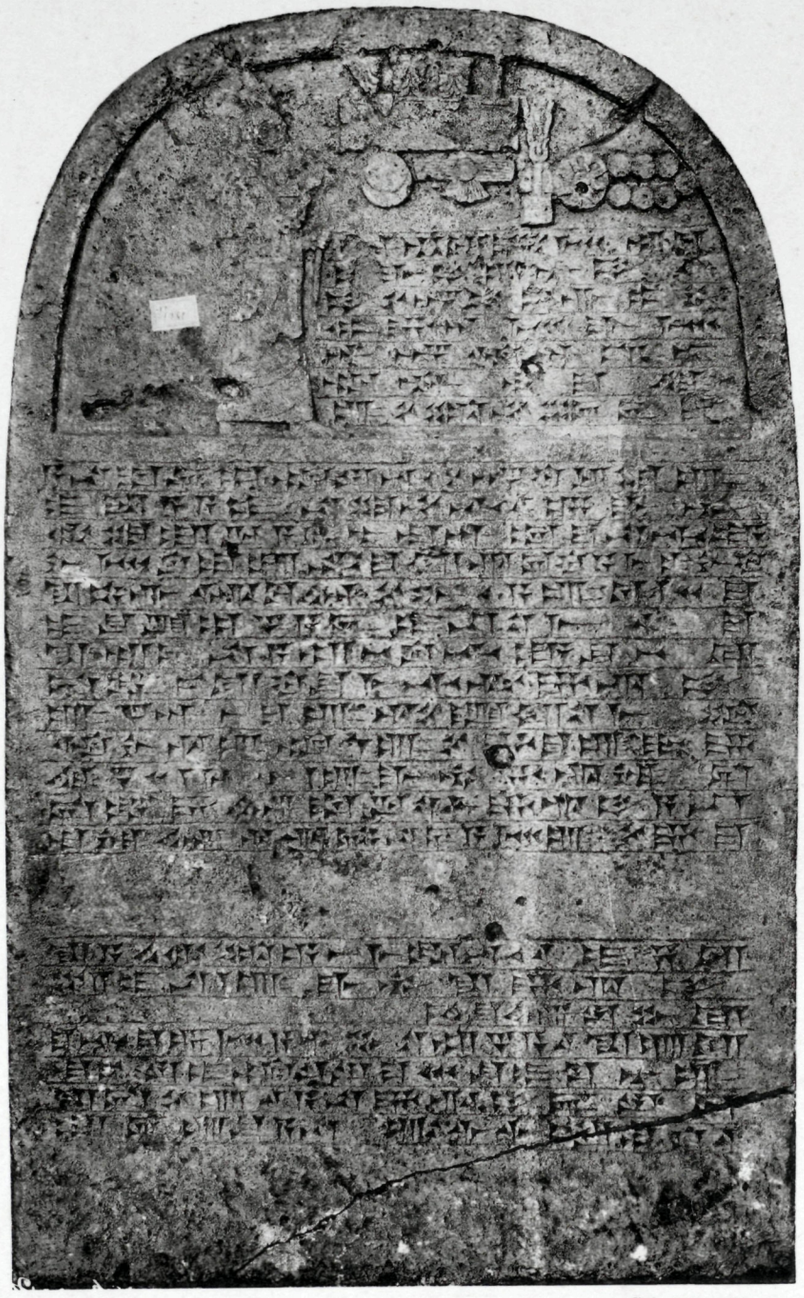
Latitude of minaret in the great mosque (1) *at Mósul* 36°.20′.16″. *Its meridian distance West of Súk-al Ghazl minaret in Baghdád* 1°.16′.52″.

NINEVEH



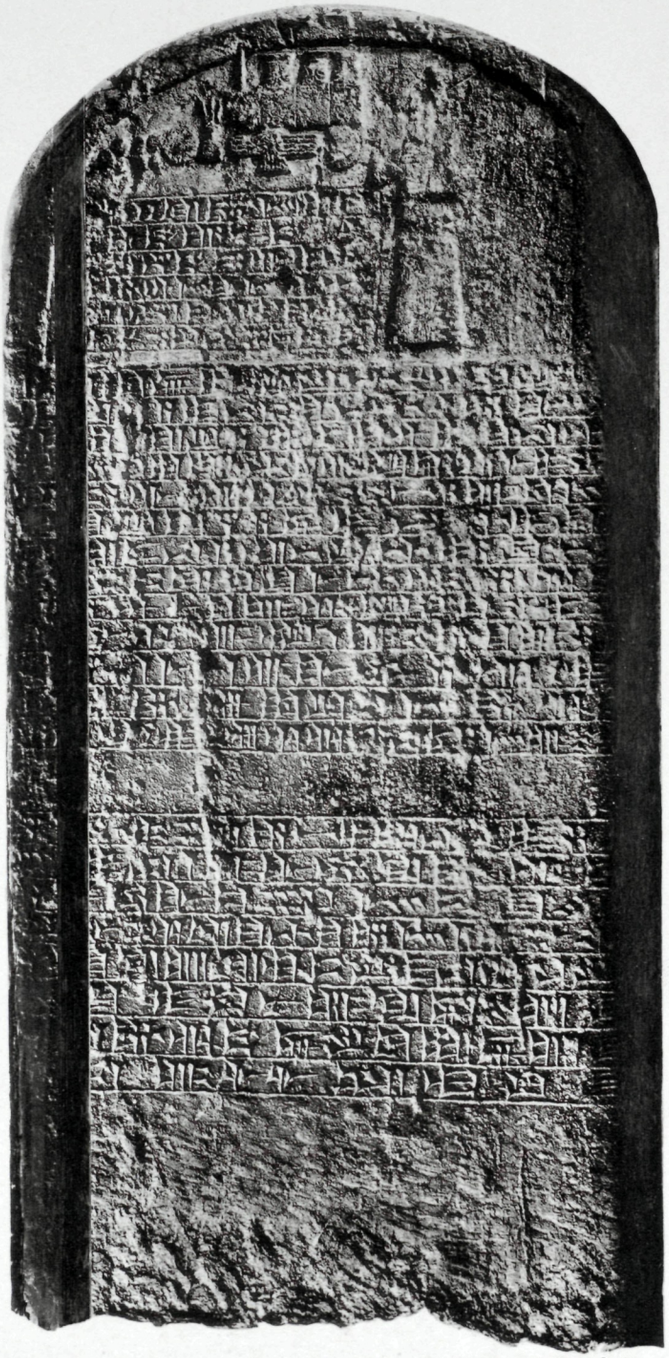
NINEVEH: NORTH-WEST WALL: GATE

Mon. of Nin. II 3



NINEVEH: SOUTH-EAST OF NEBI-YUNUS

IMP. OTT. MUS.
CONSTANTINOPLE



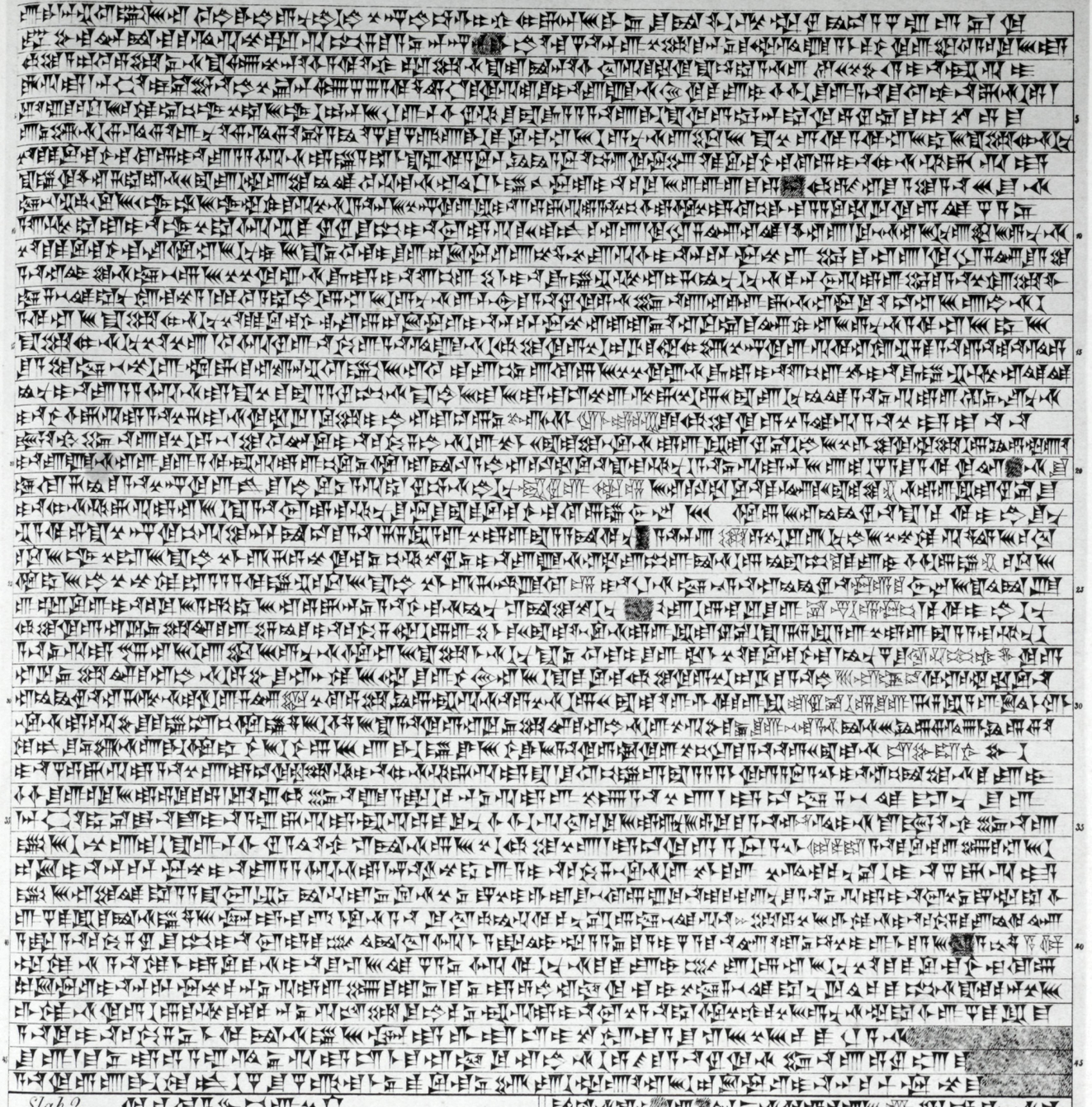
BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 54*

NINEVEH: FOOT OF KUYUNJIK

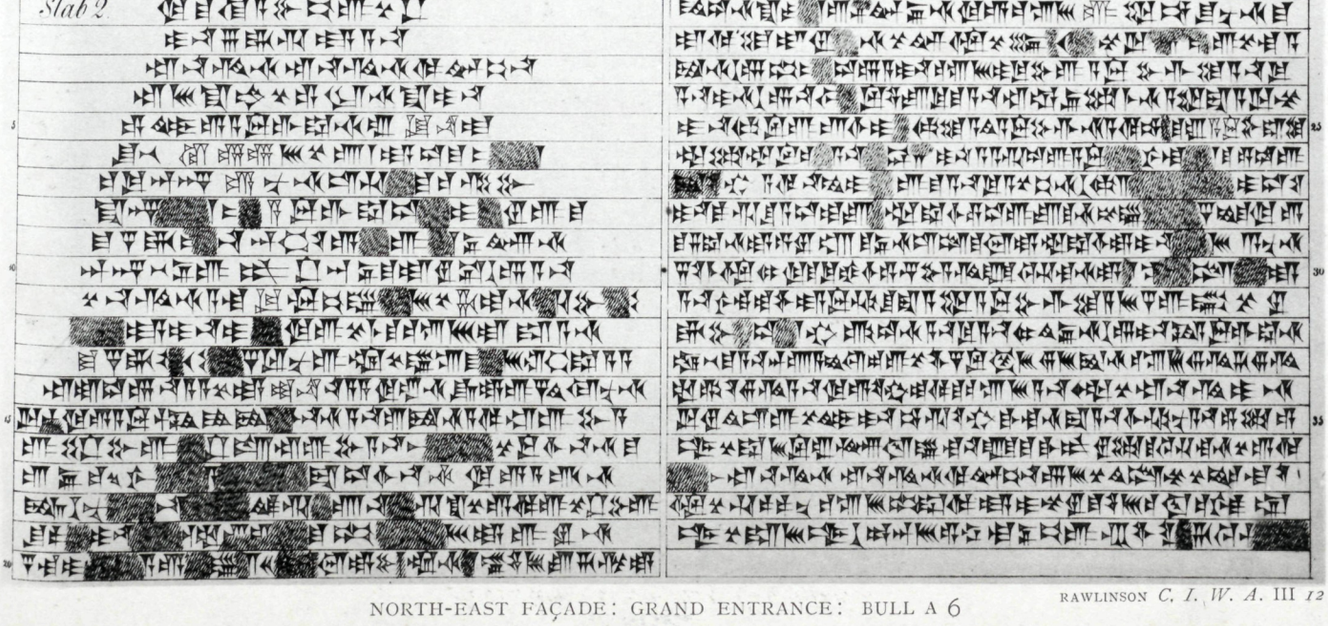
Historical Inscription of Sennacherib,

from Slabs belonging to the Koyunjik Bulls and now in the British Museum.

Slab 1.

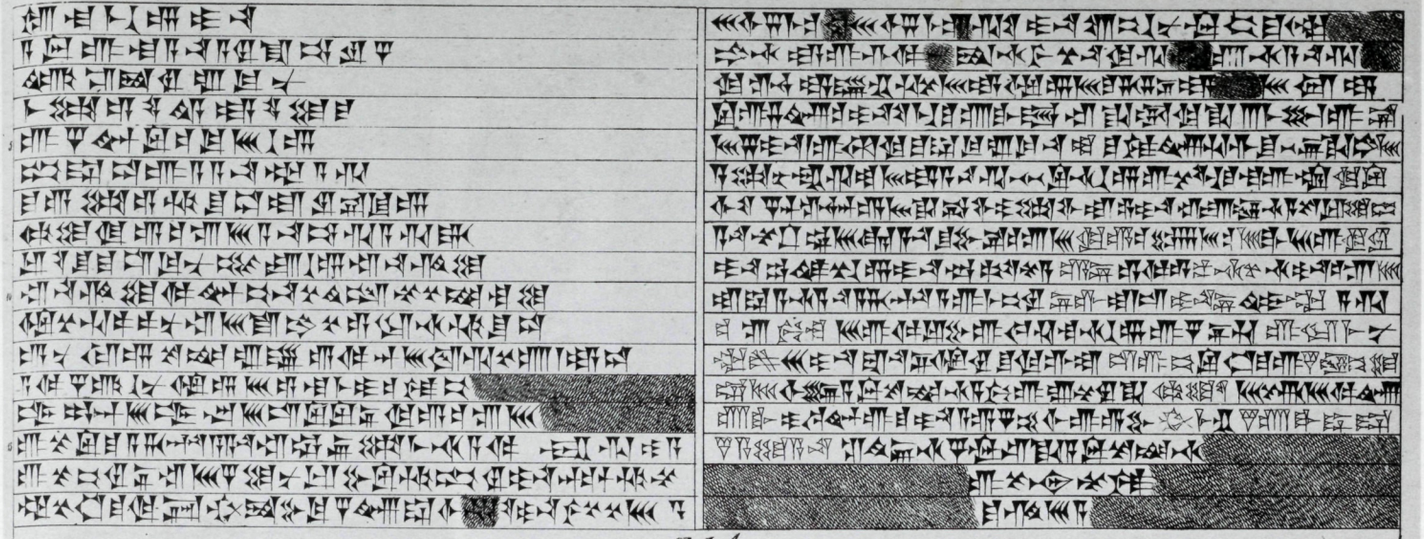


Slab 2

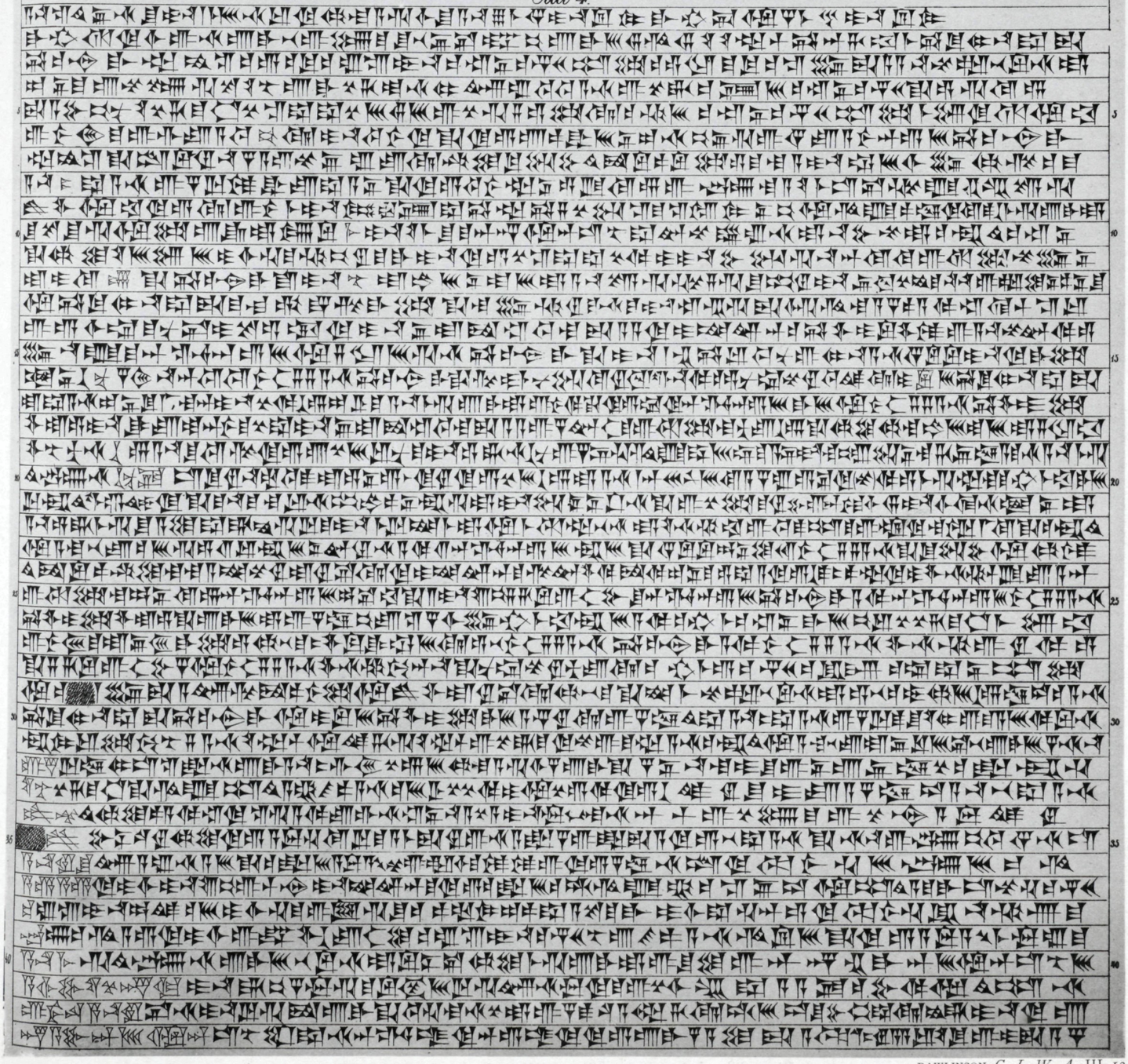


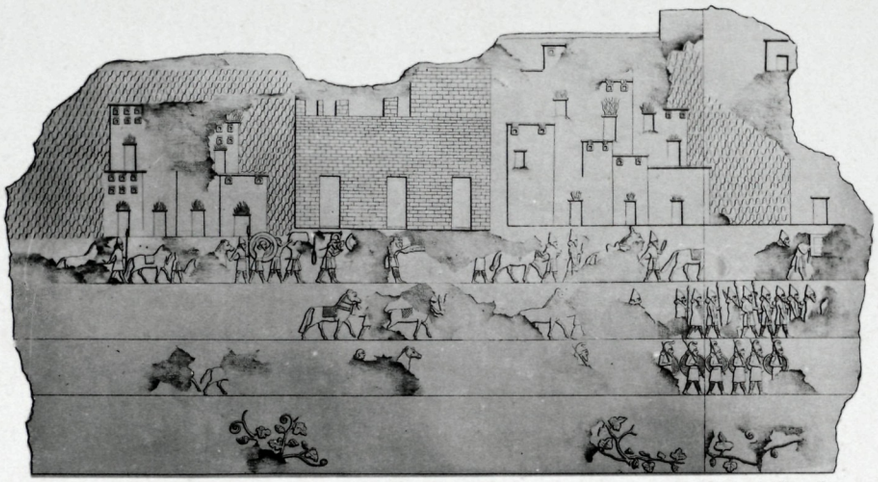
Continuation of Historical Inscription of Sennacherib.

Slab 3.



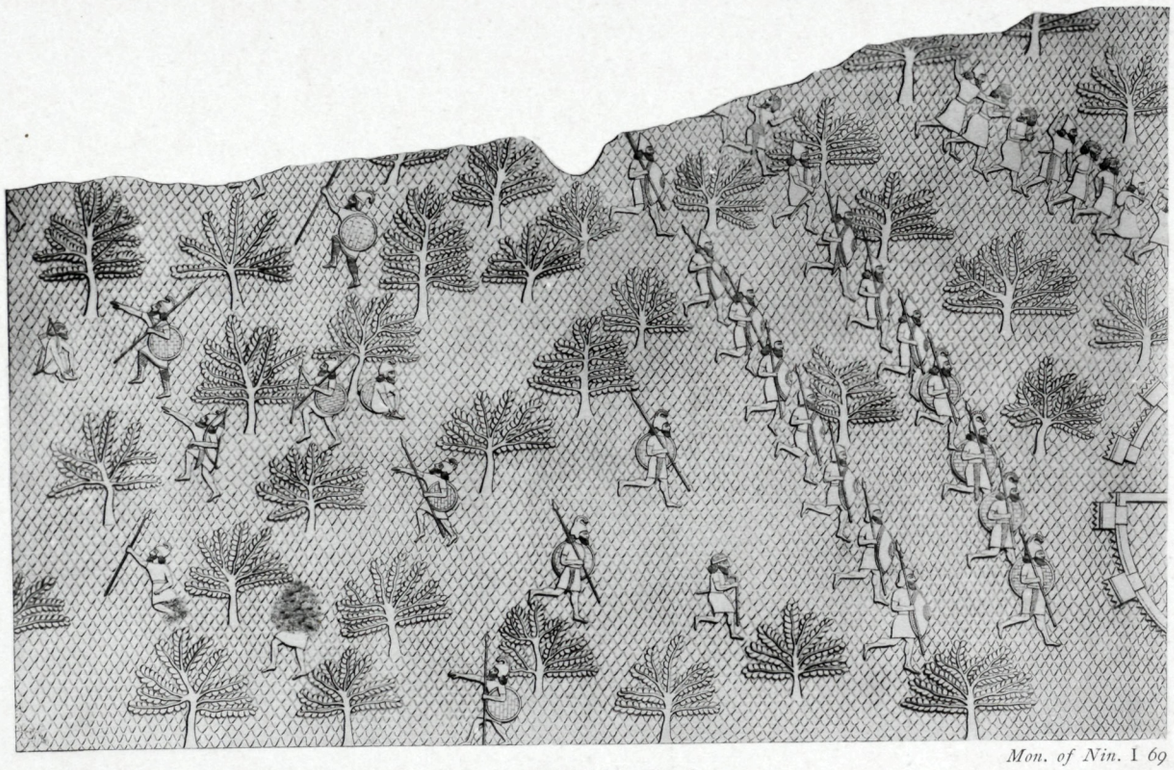
Slab 4.





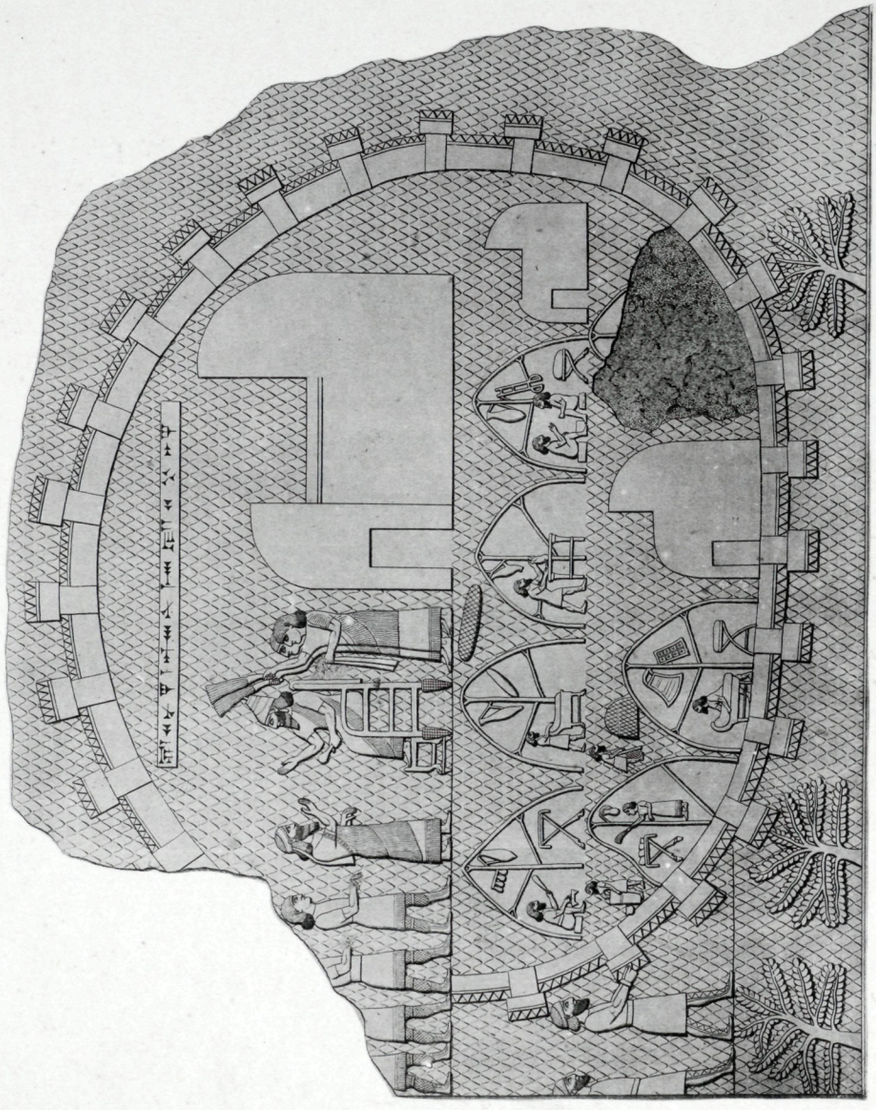
Mon. of Nin. I 74

GREAT HALL: I 1, 2



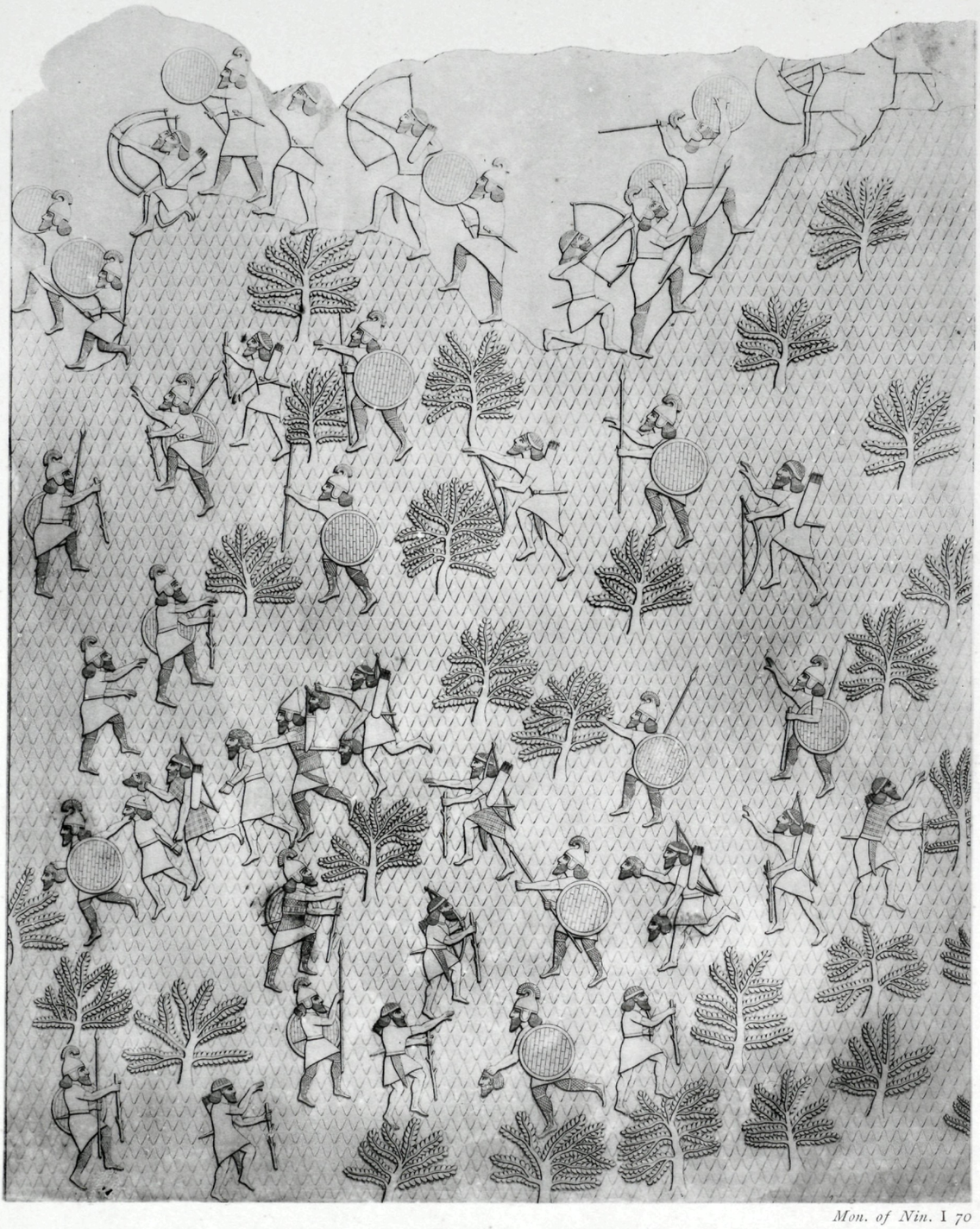
Mon. of Nin. I 69

GREAT HALL: I 3



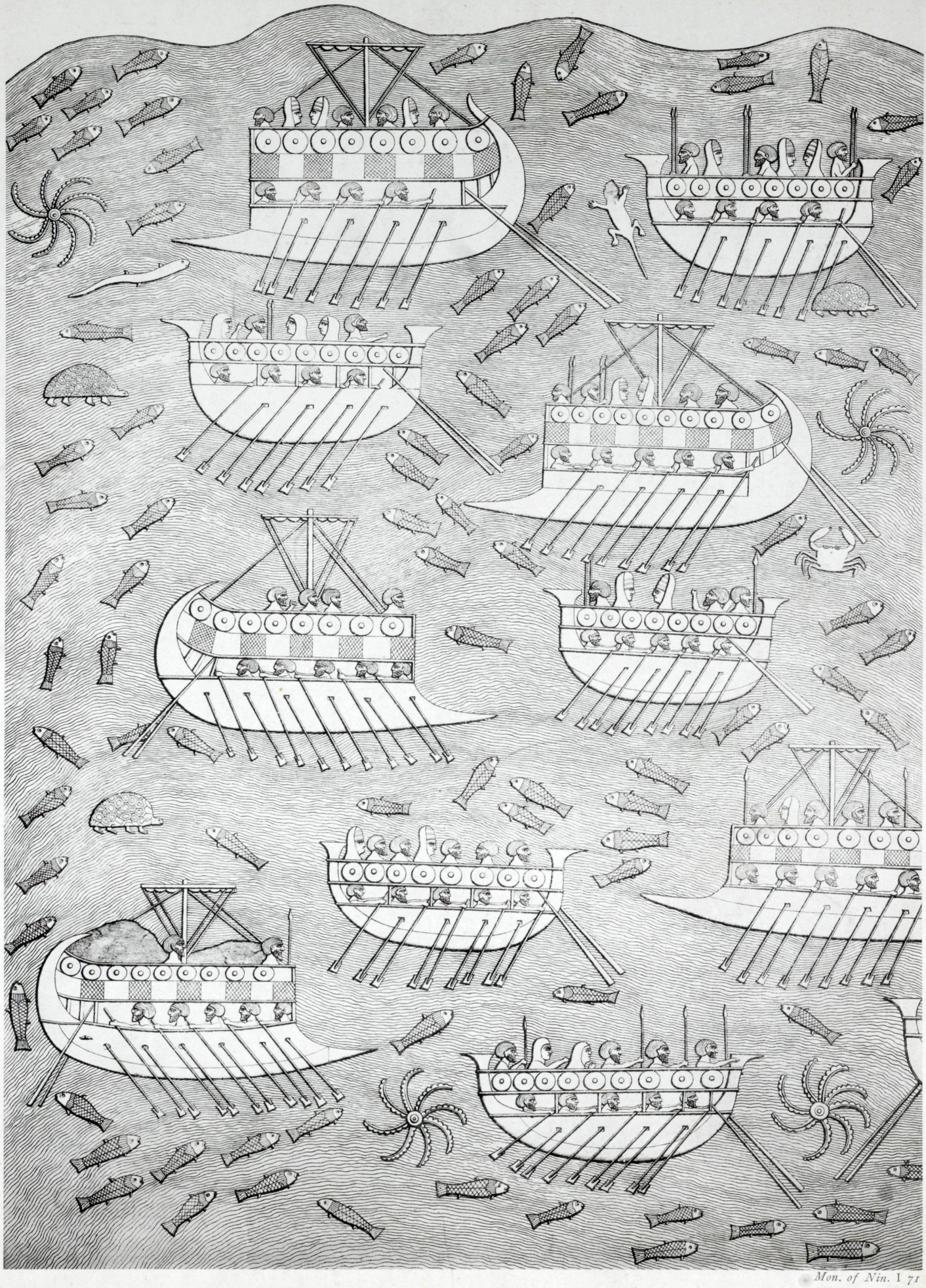
Mon. of Nin. I 77

GREAT HALL: I 9



Mon. of Nin. I 70

GREAT HALL: I 13

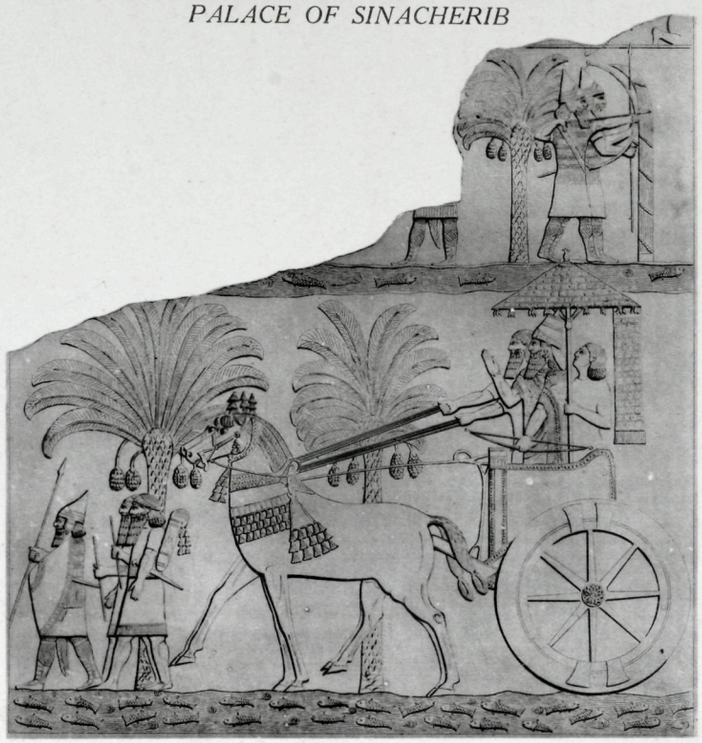


Mon. of Nin. I 71

GREAT HALL: I 14

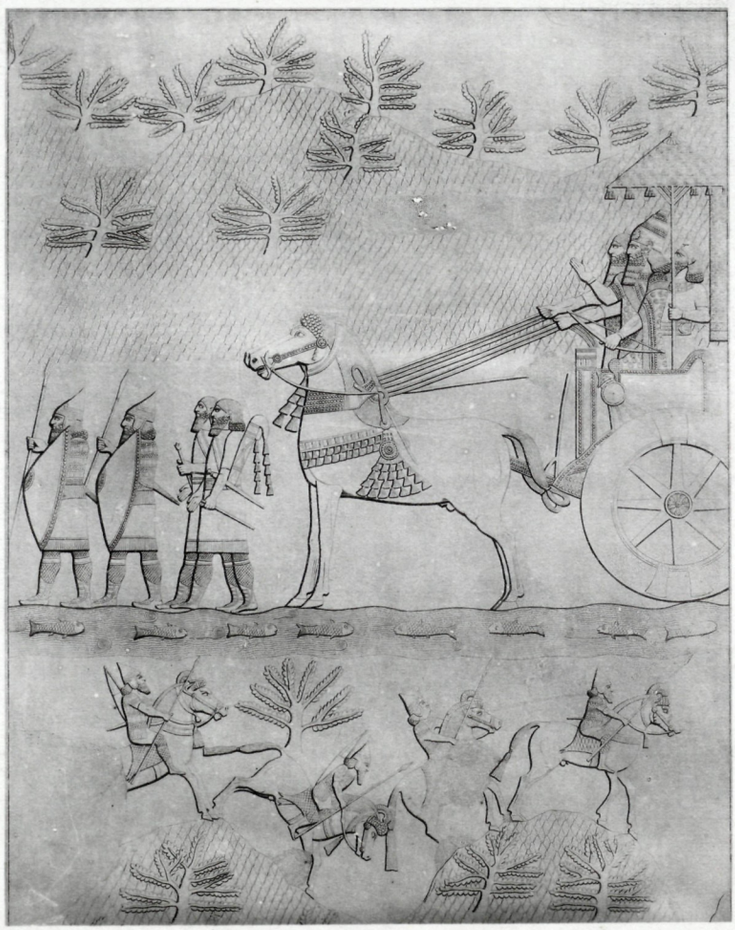
BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall.* 2

GREAT HALL: I [?]



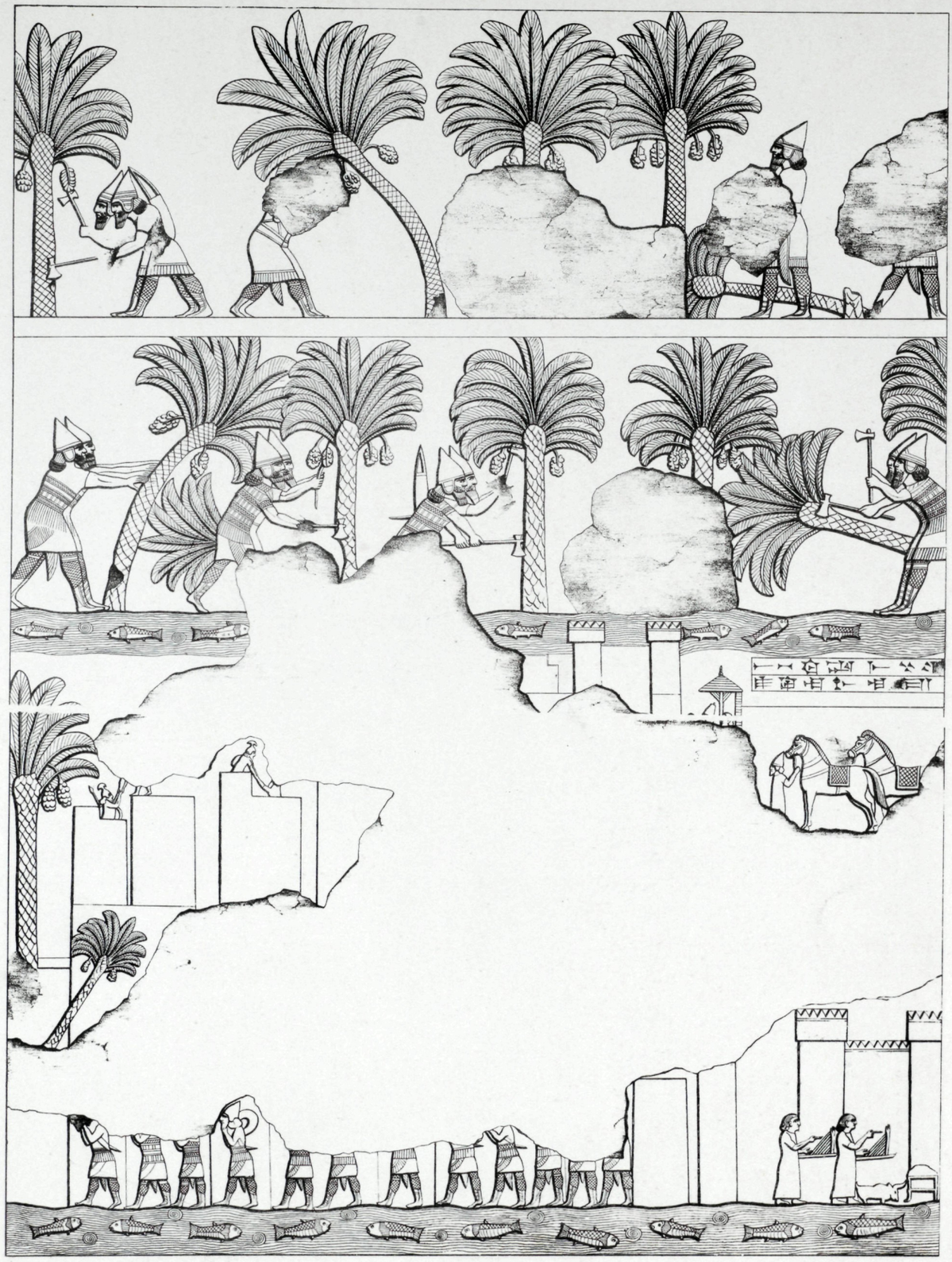
Mon. of Nin. I 72

ROOM III 4



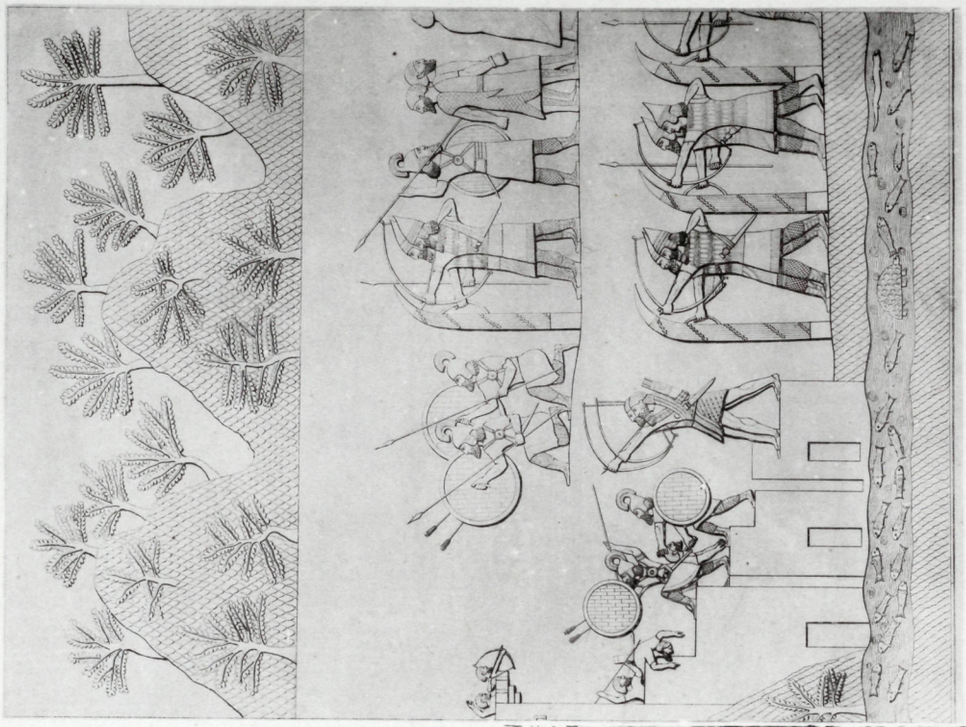
Mon of Nin. I 80

ROOM V 30

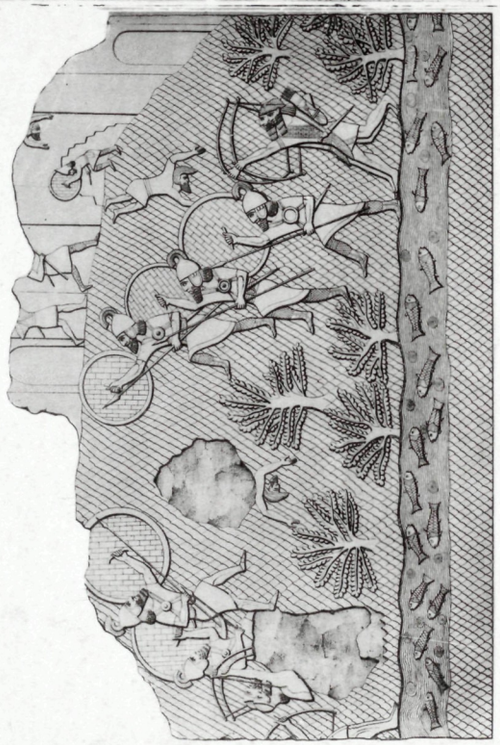


ROOM III 8

Mon. of Nin. I 73

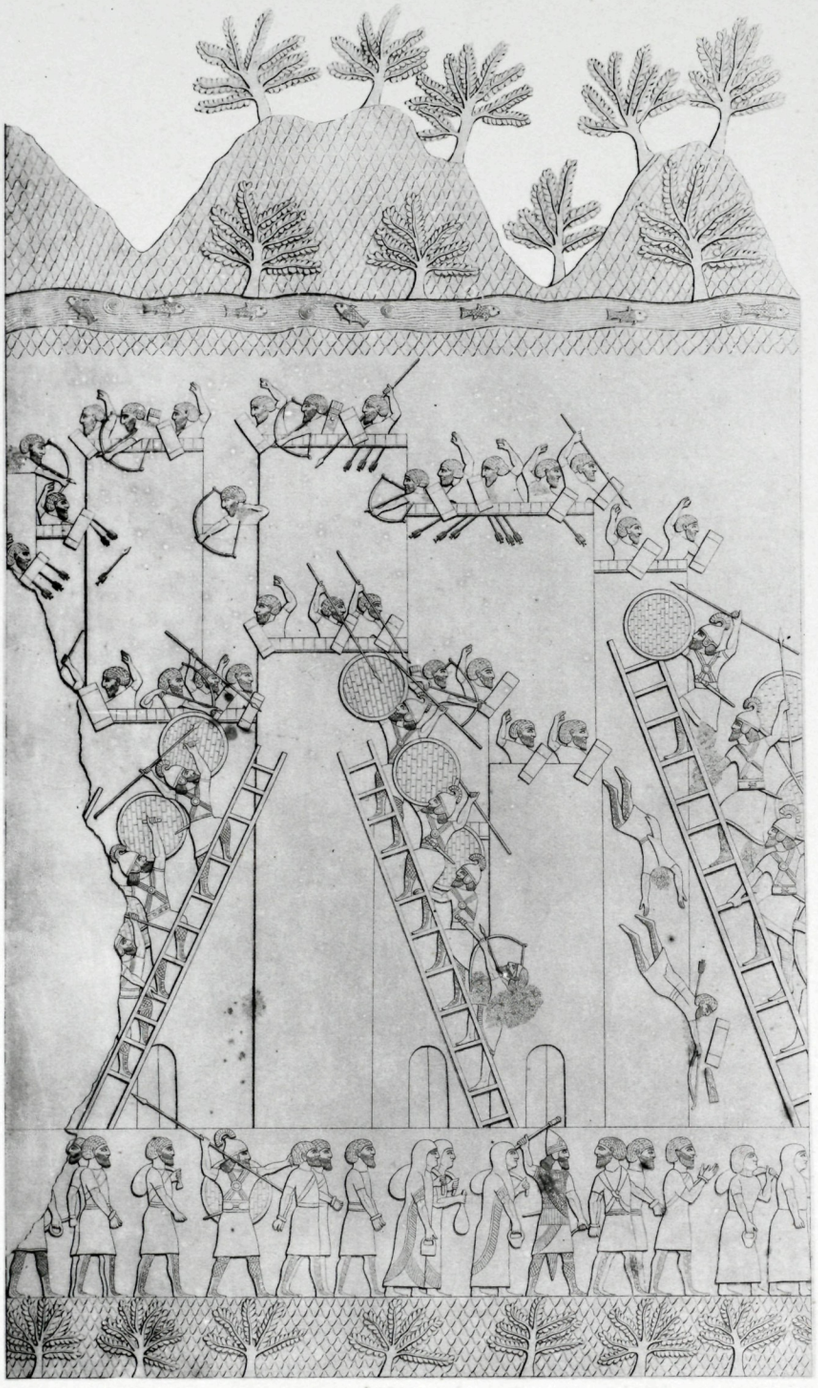


Mon. of Nin. I 78



Mon. of Nin. I 79

ROOM V 5, 6



Mon. of Nin. I *68*

ROOM V 36, 37

Mon. of Nin. I *81*

COURT: VI I

COURT: VI II, 12, 13

Mon. of Nin. II 37

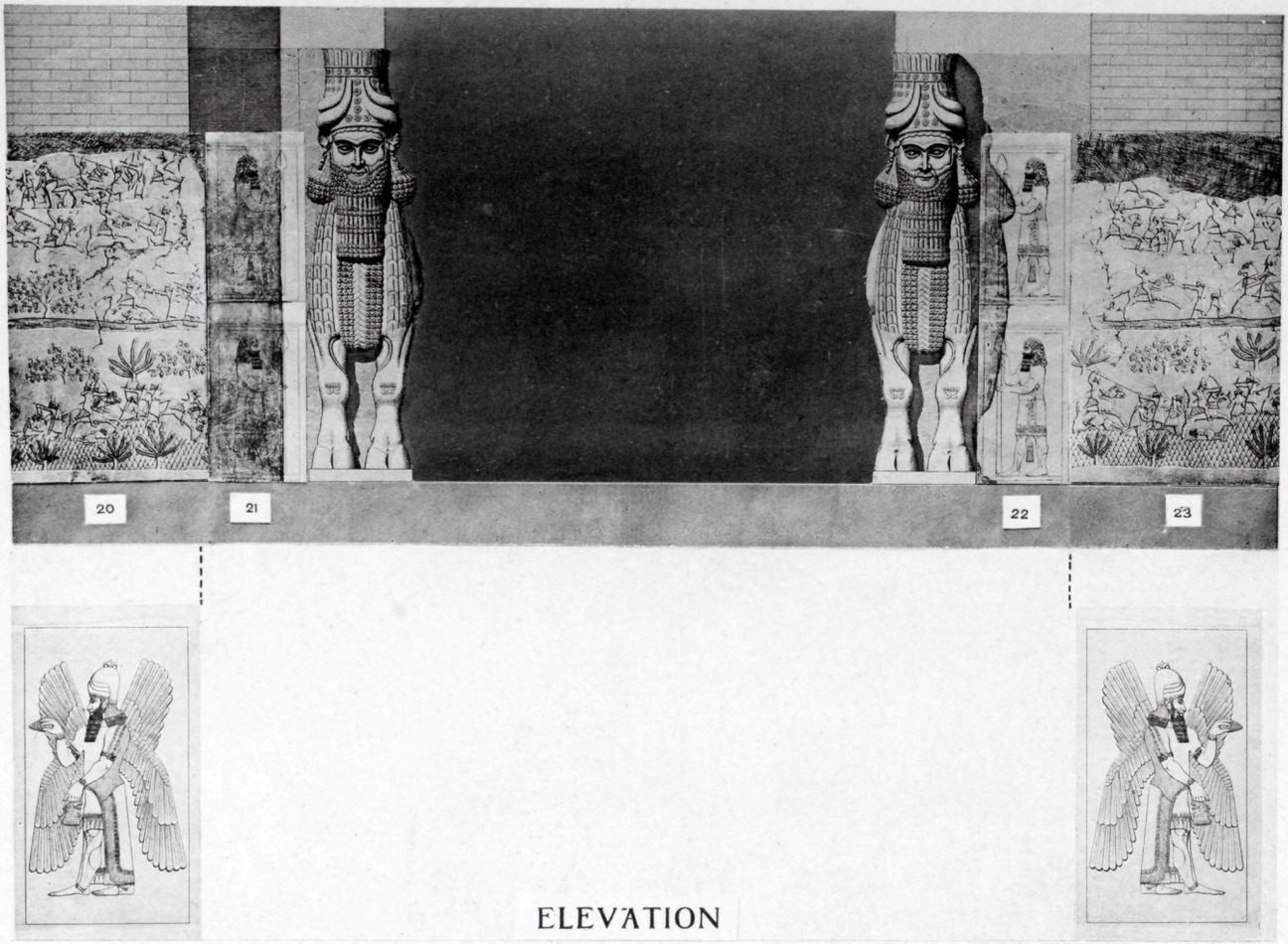
Mon. of Nin. II *38*

COURT: VI

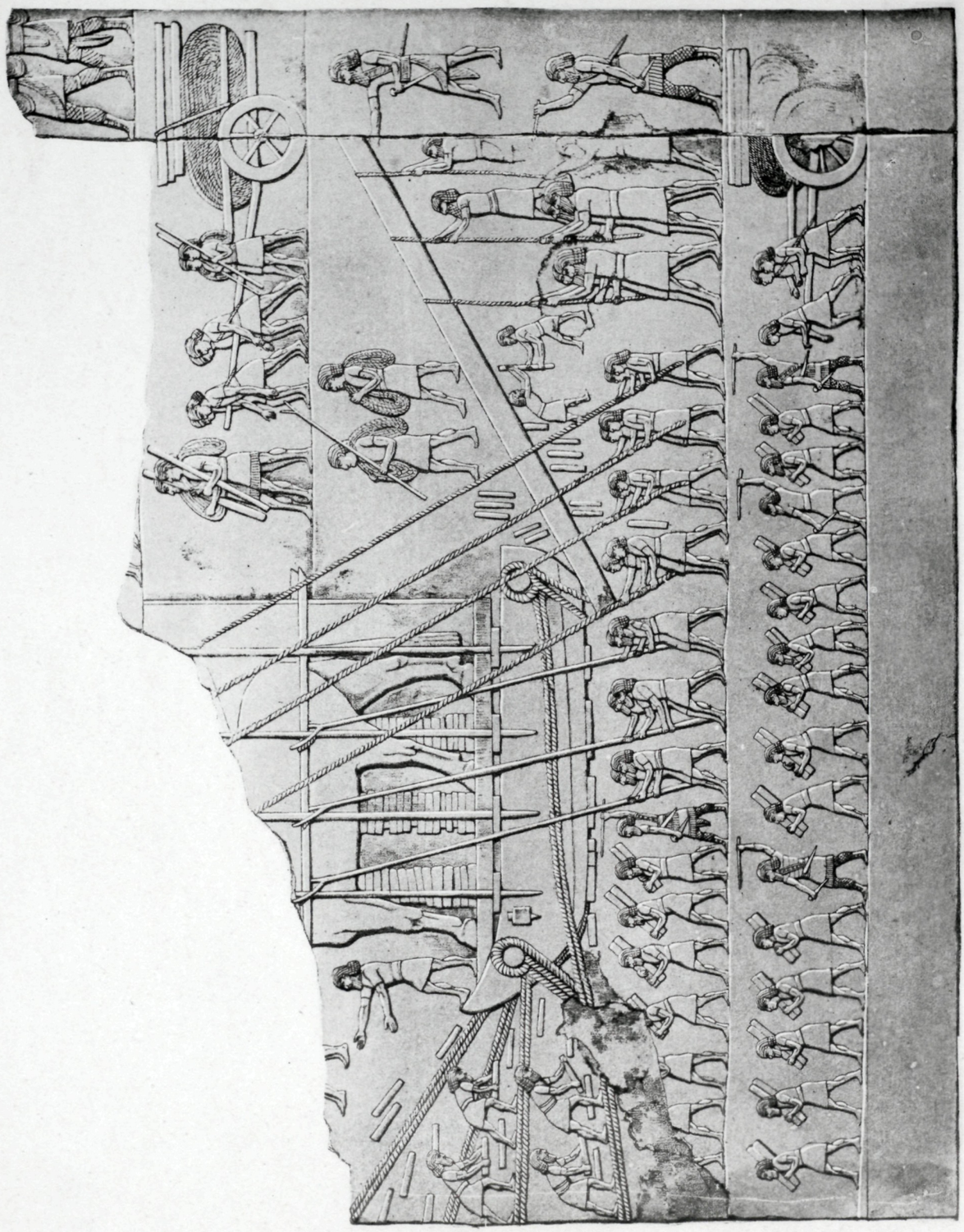
19, 20

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 33*

COURT: VI ENTRANCE **k 21**



COURT: VI: ENTRANCE **k**
[RESTORATION]



Mon. of Nin. II 16

COURT: VI 46

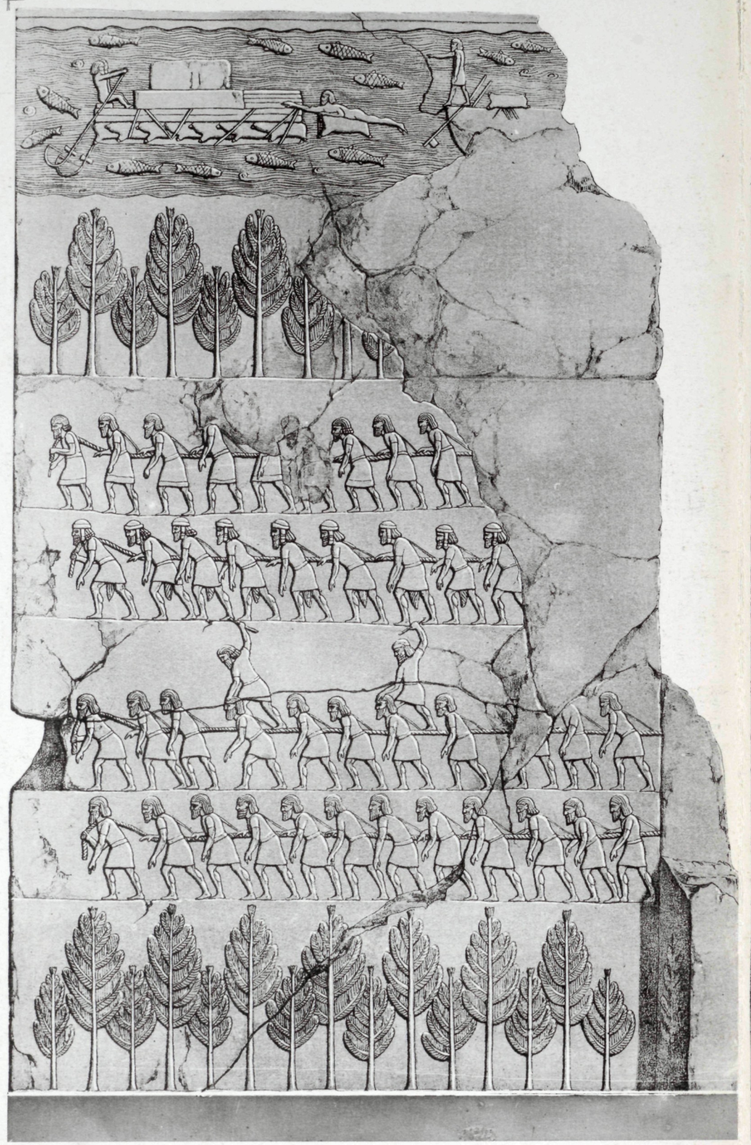
BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 54*

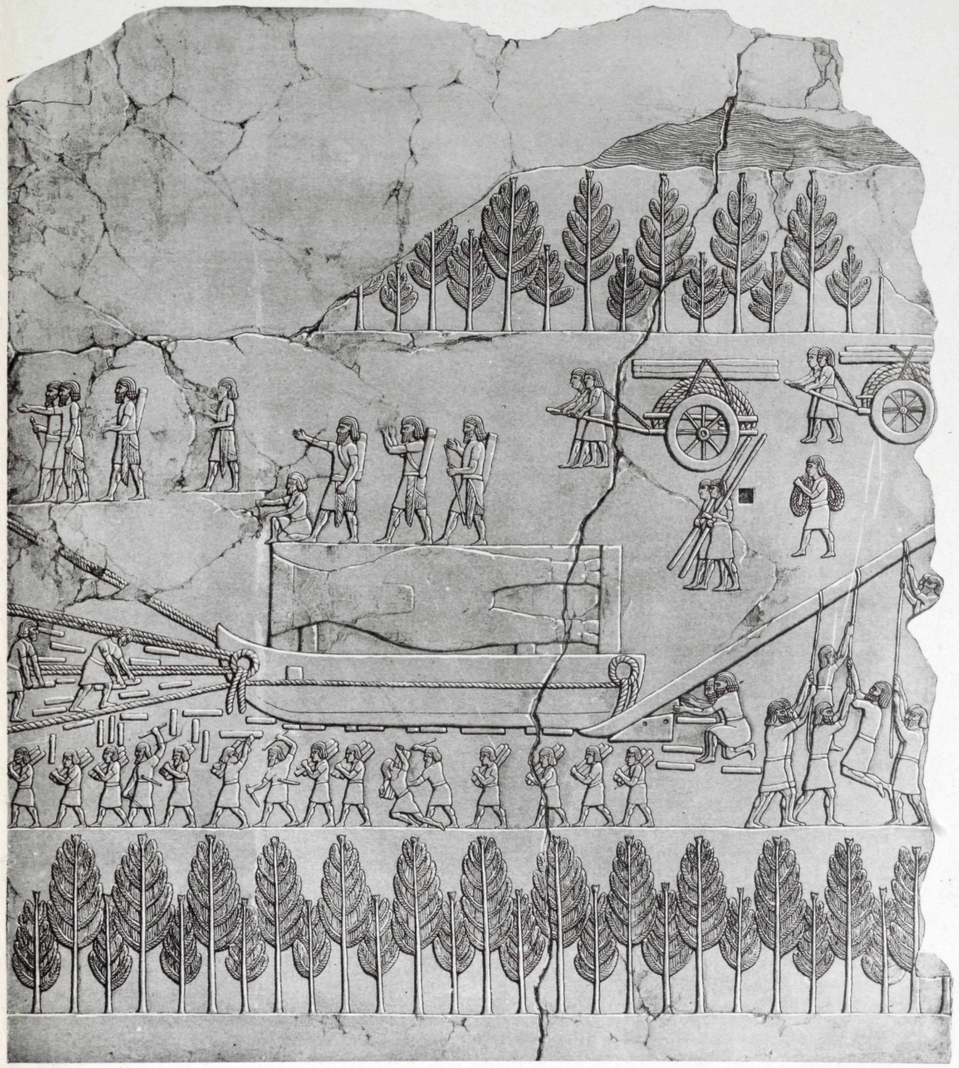
COURT: VI 51 [?]

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 55*

COURT: VI 53

COURT: VI 53

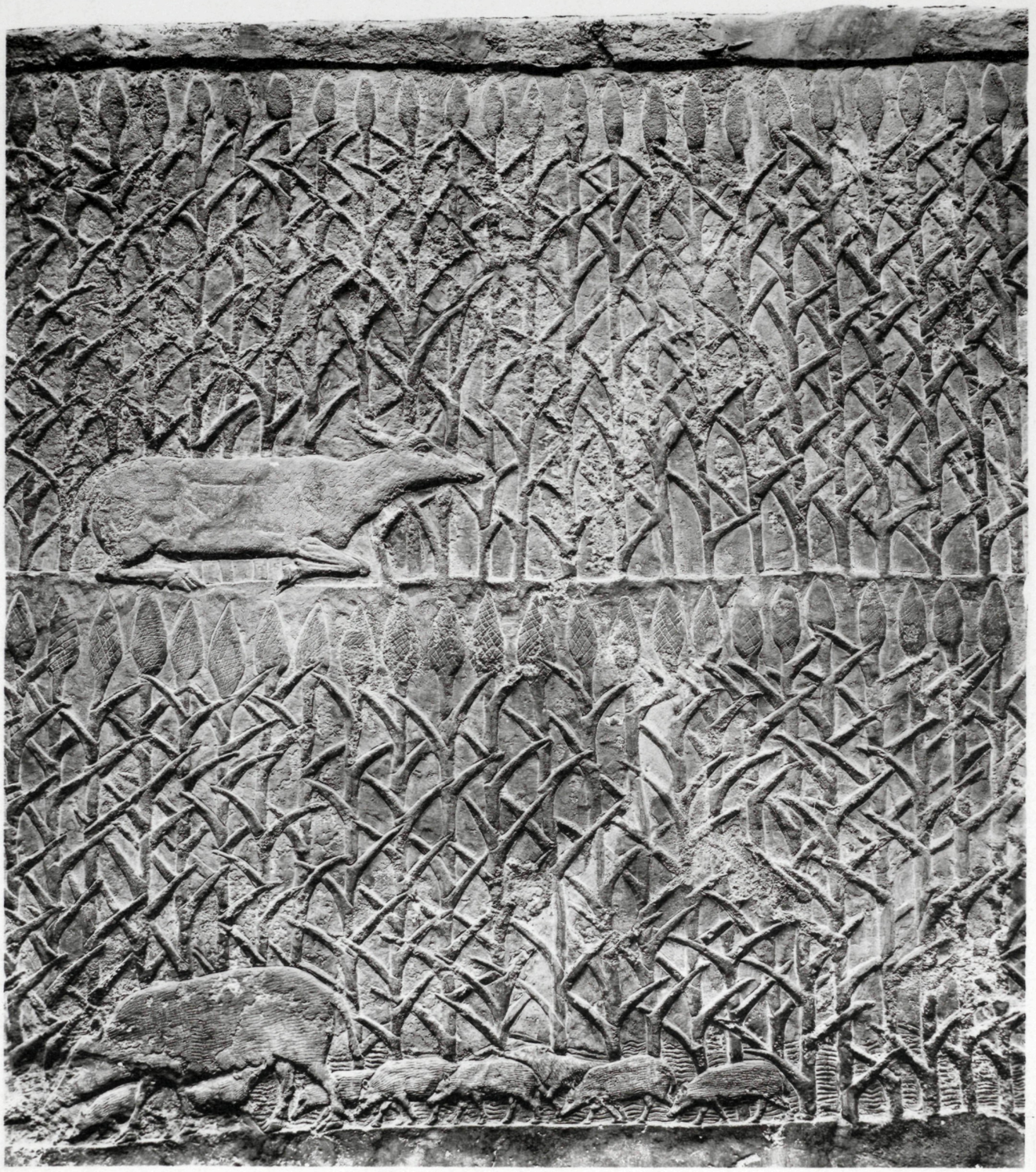




Mon. of Nin. II *13*

COURT: VI 61 [?]

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 56*

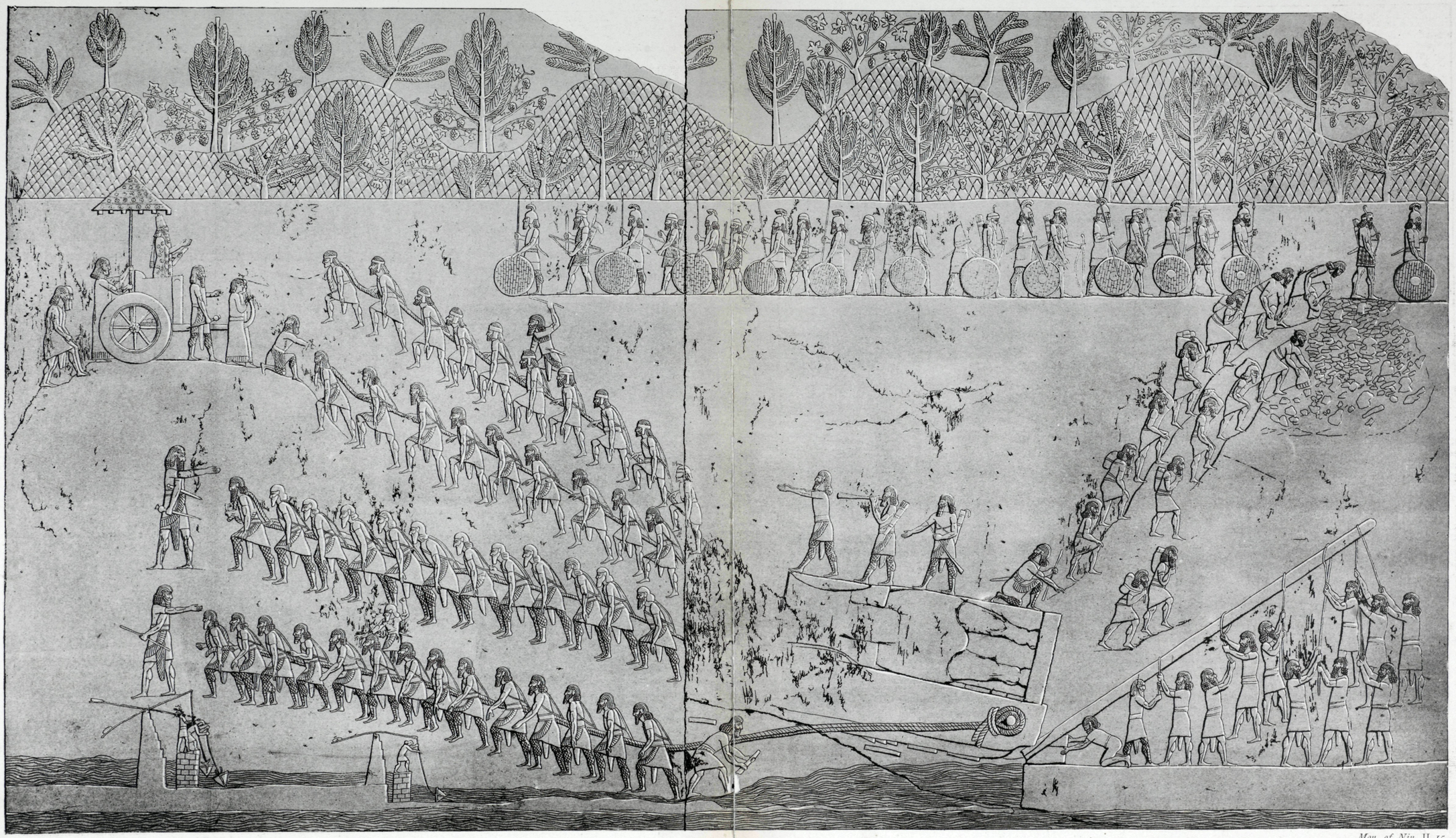


COURT: VI 61[?]

Mon. of Nin. II *17*

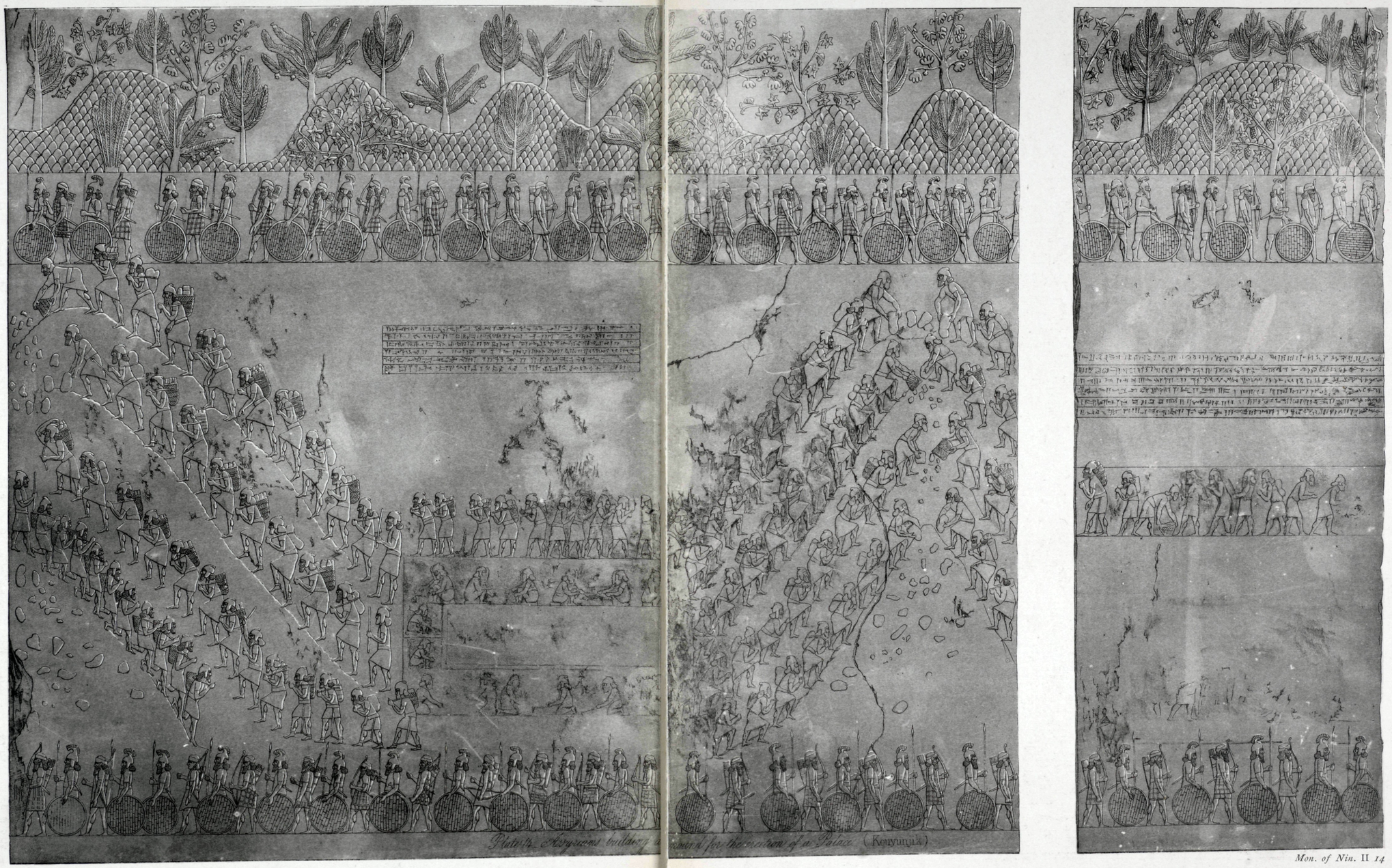
COURT: VI 62

PALACE OF SINACHERIB

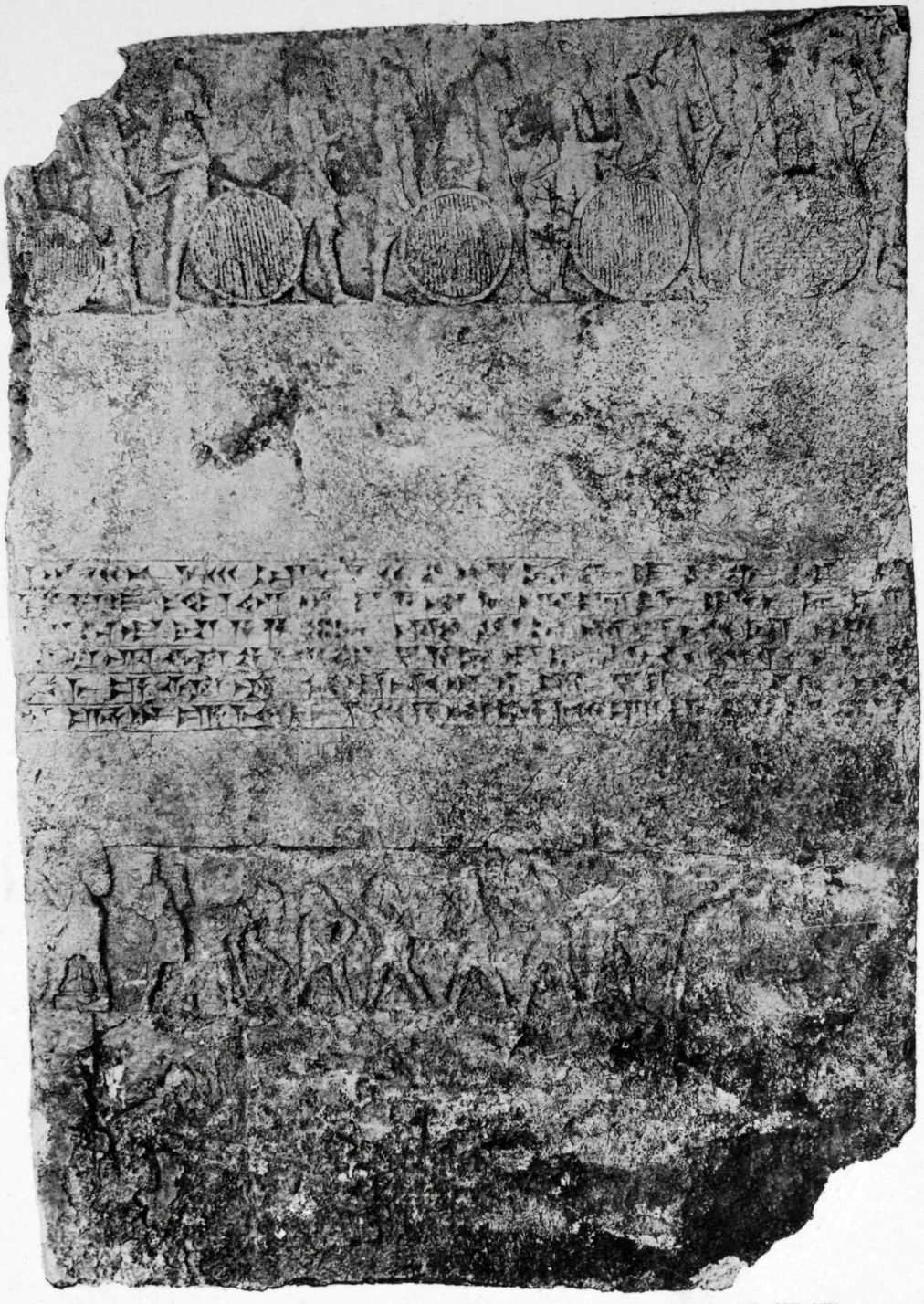


Mon. of Nin. II *15*

COURT VI : 63, 64



Mon. of Nin. II 14



COURT: VI 68

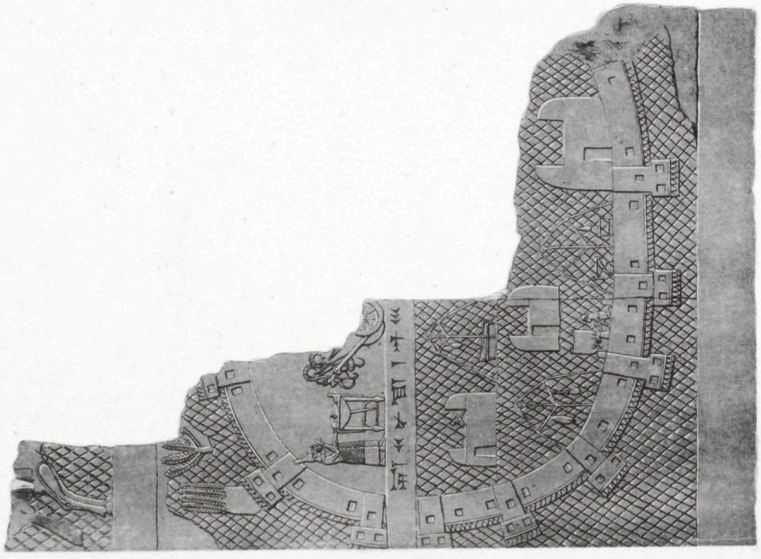
IMP. OTT. MUS.
CONSTANTINOPLE

Mon. of Nin. II 29

ROOM VII

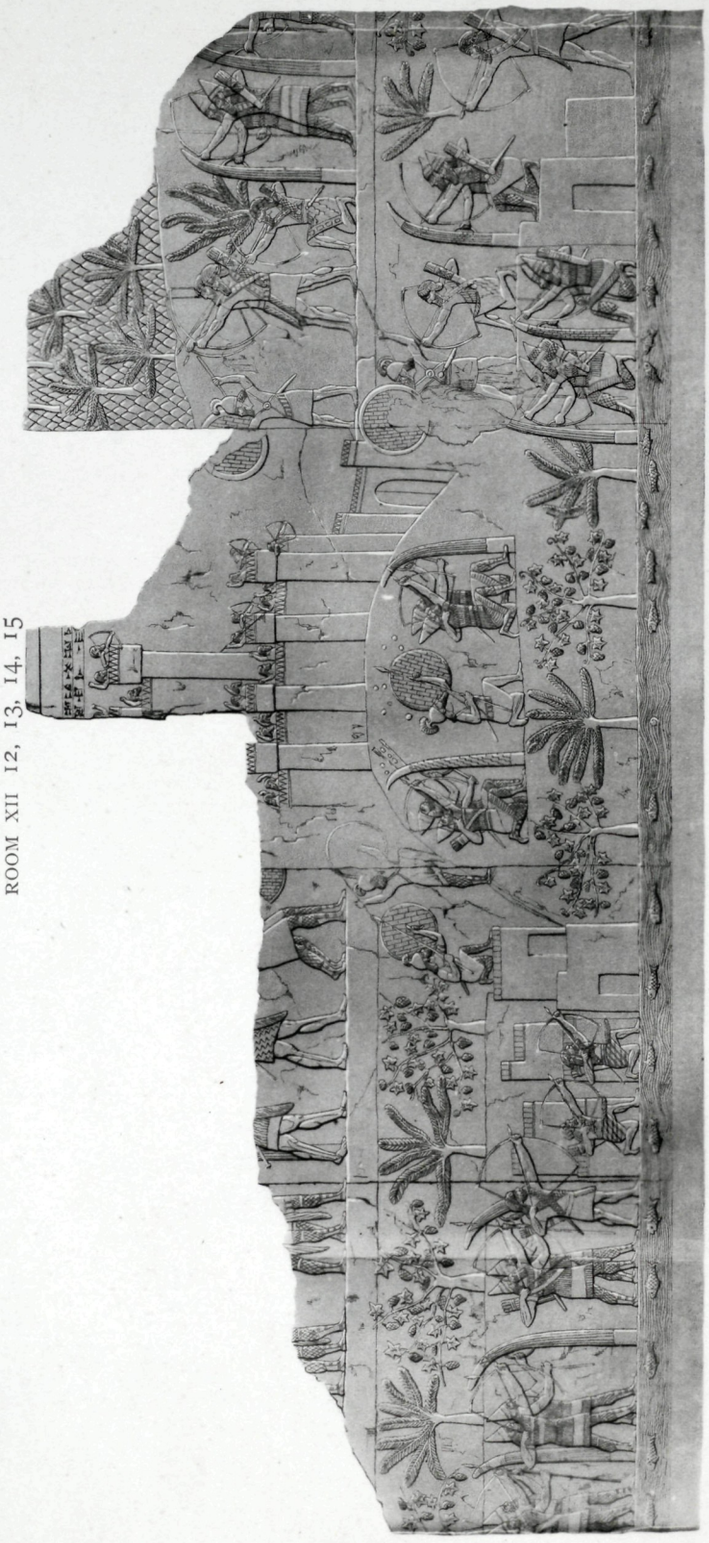
Mon. of Nin. II 50

ROOM X 7, 11



Mon. of Nin. II 18

ROOM XII 12, 13, 14, 15



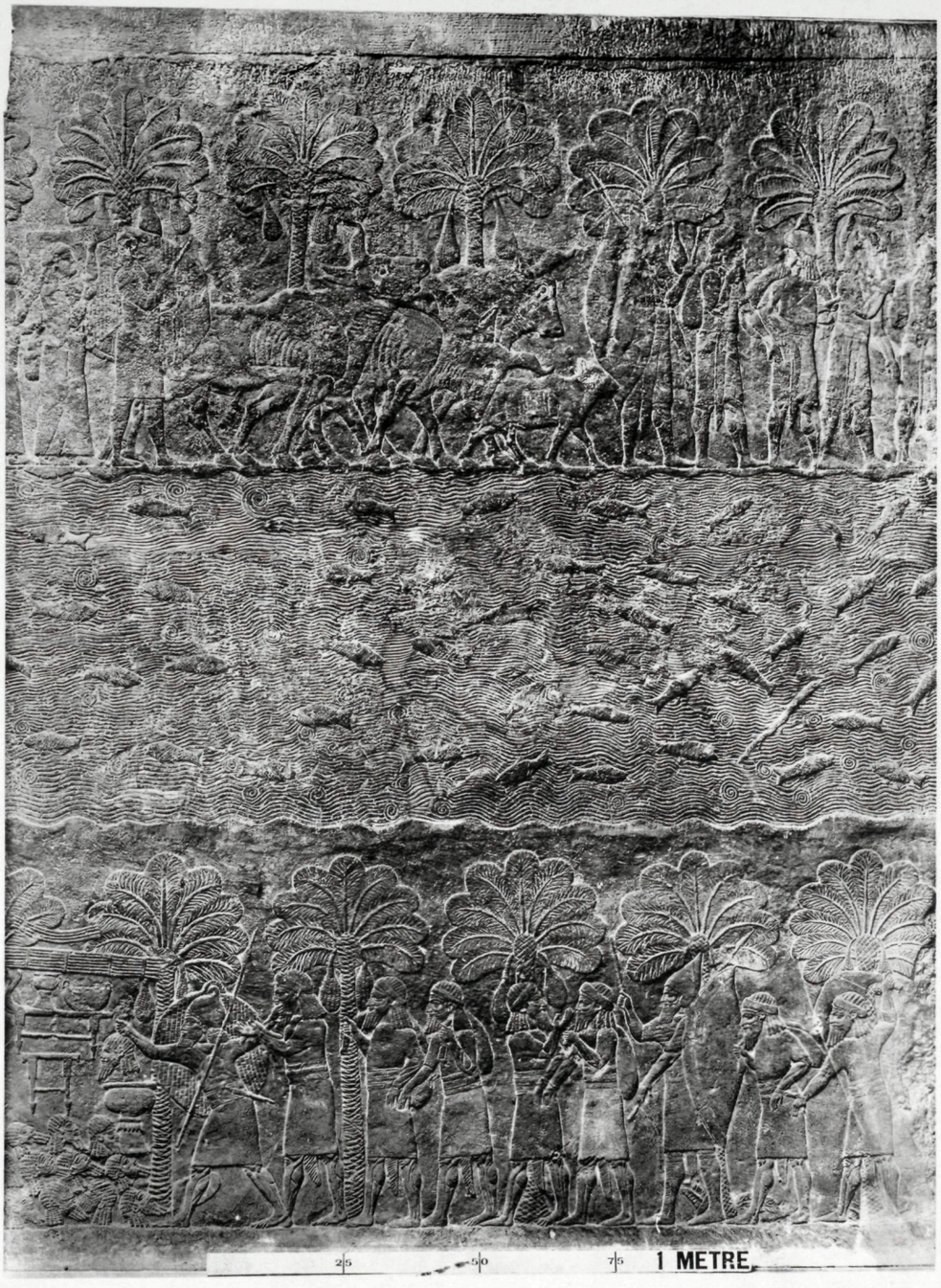
Mon. of Nin. II 39

ROOM XIV 8, 9, 10, 11

COURT: XIX II, 12

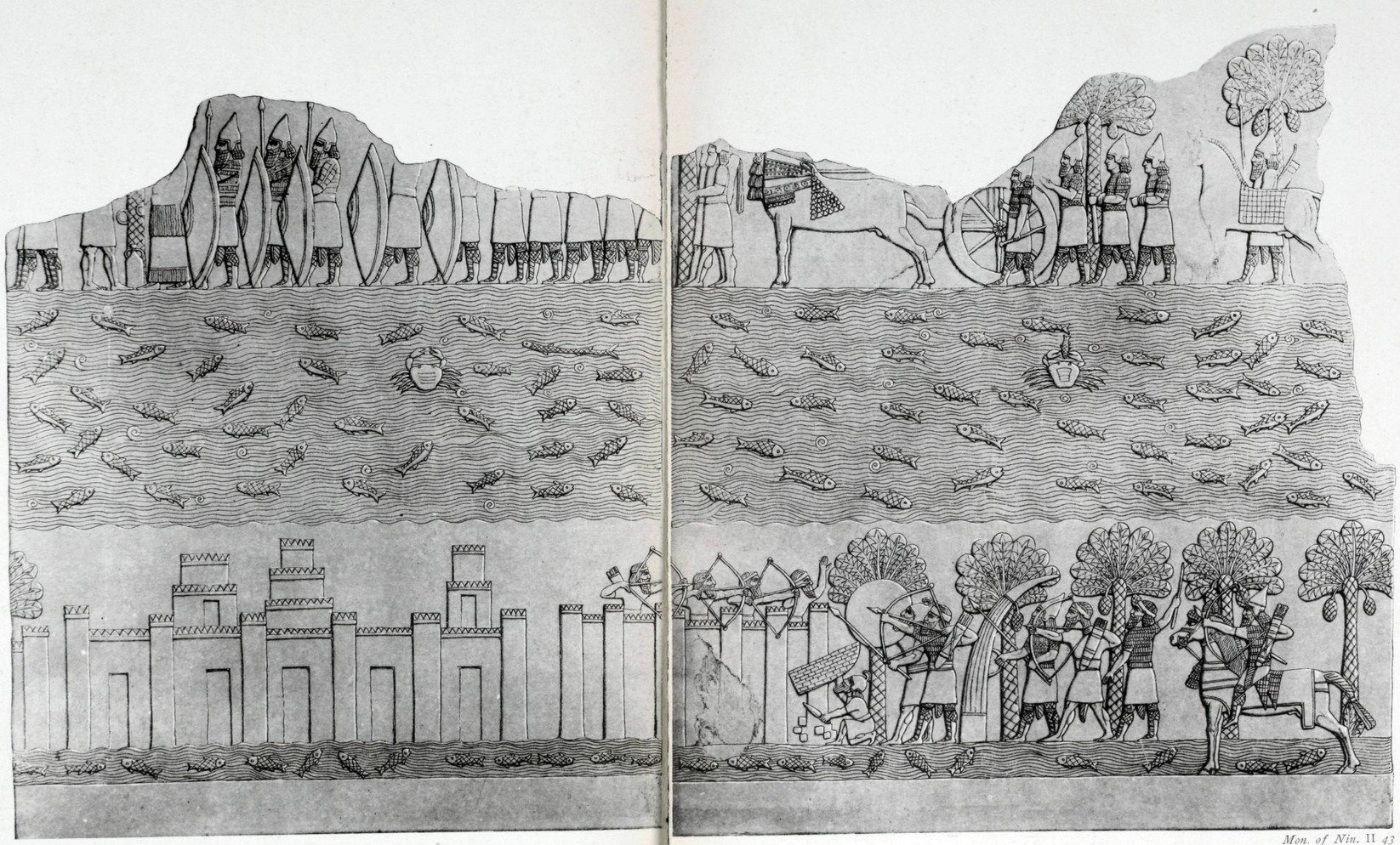
BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 57, 58*

COURT: XIX 11



BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 59*

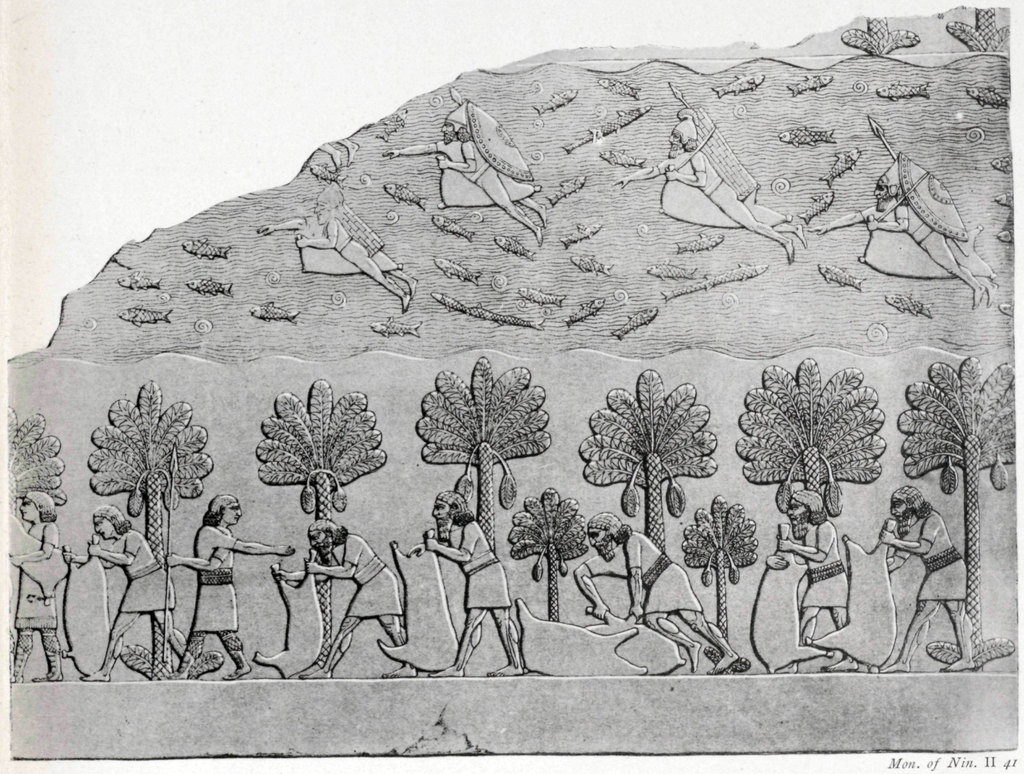
COURT: XIX 13



Mon. of Nin. II *43*

COURT: XIX

15, 16



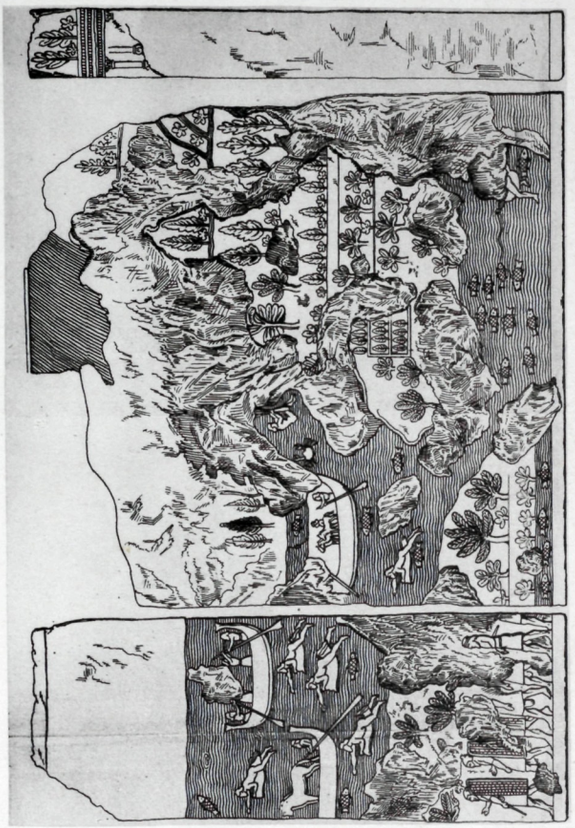
Mon. of Nin. II *41*

COURT: XIX 20, 21

Mon. of Nin. II *41*

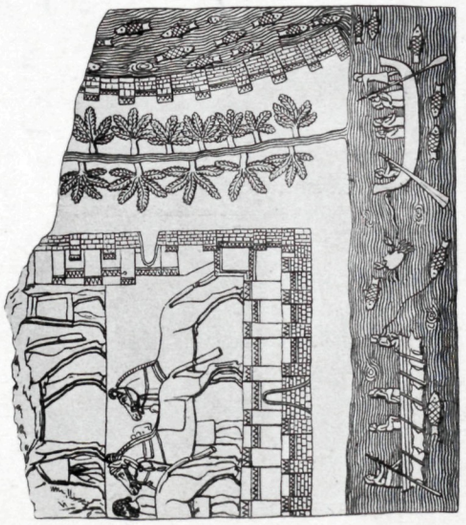
COURT: XIX 23

Mon. of Nin. II 44

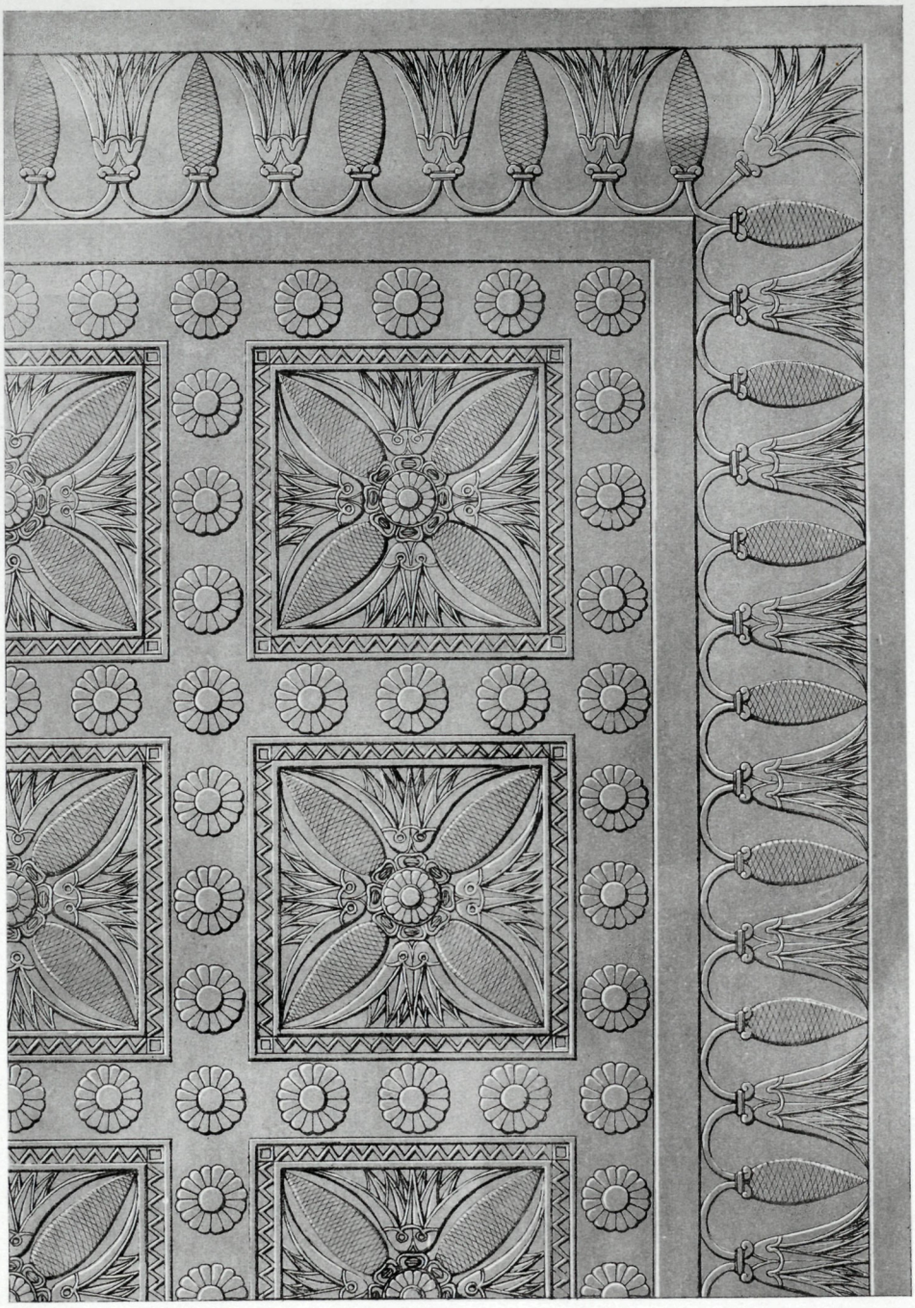


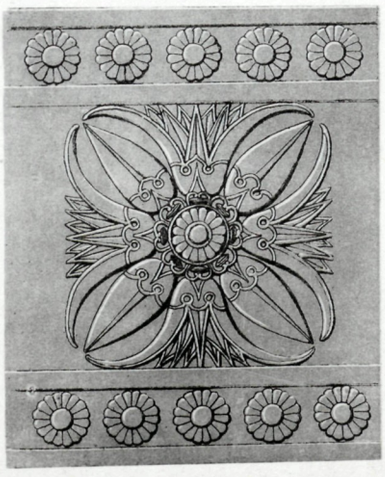
Nin. & Bab. p. 232

ROOM XXII



Nin. & Bab. p. 231



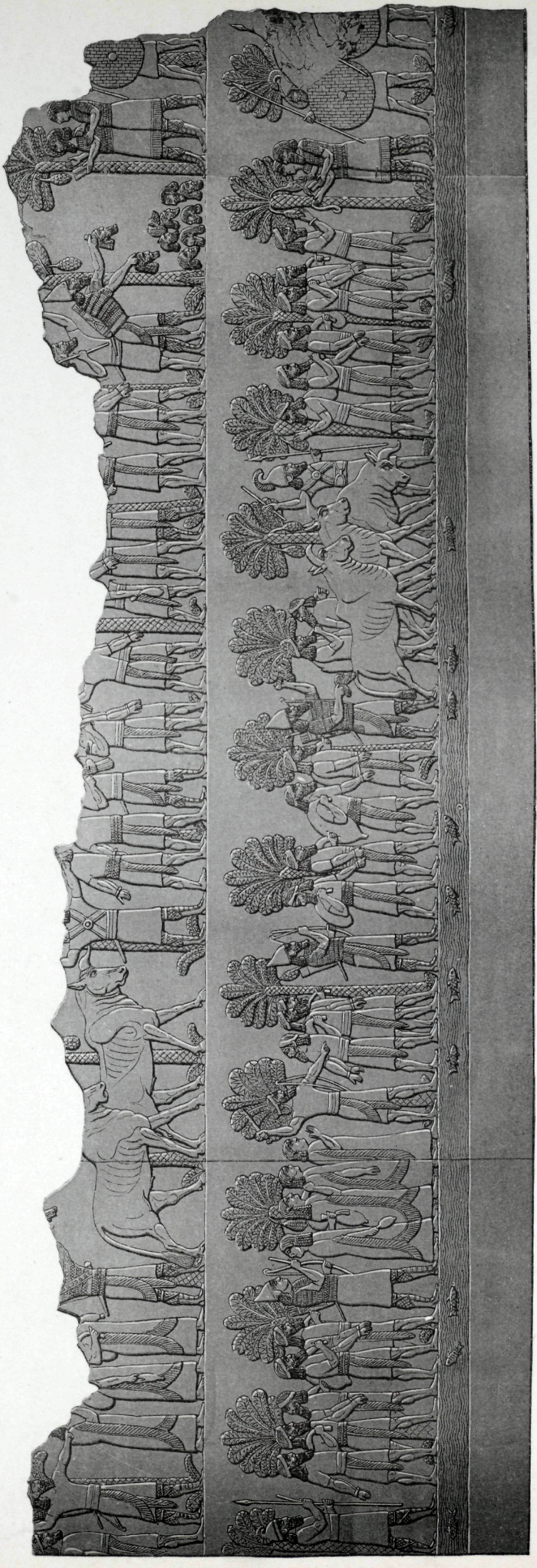


Mon. of Nin. II *56*

ROOM XXIV: ENTRANCE C

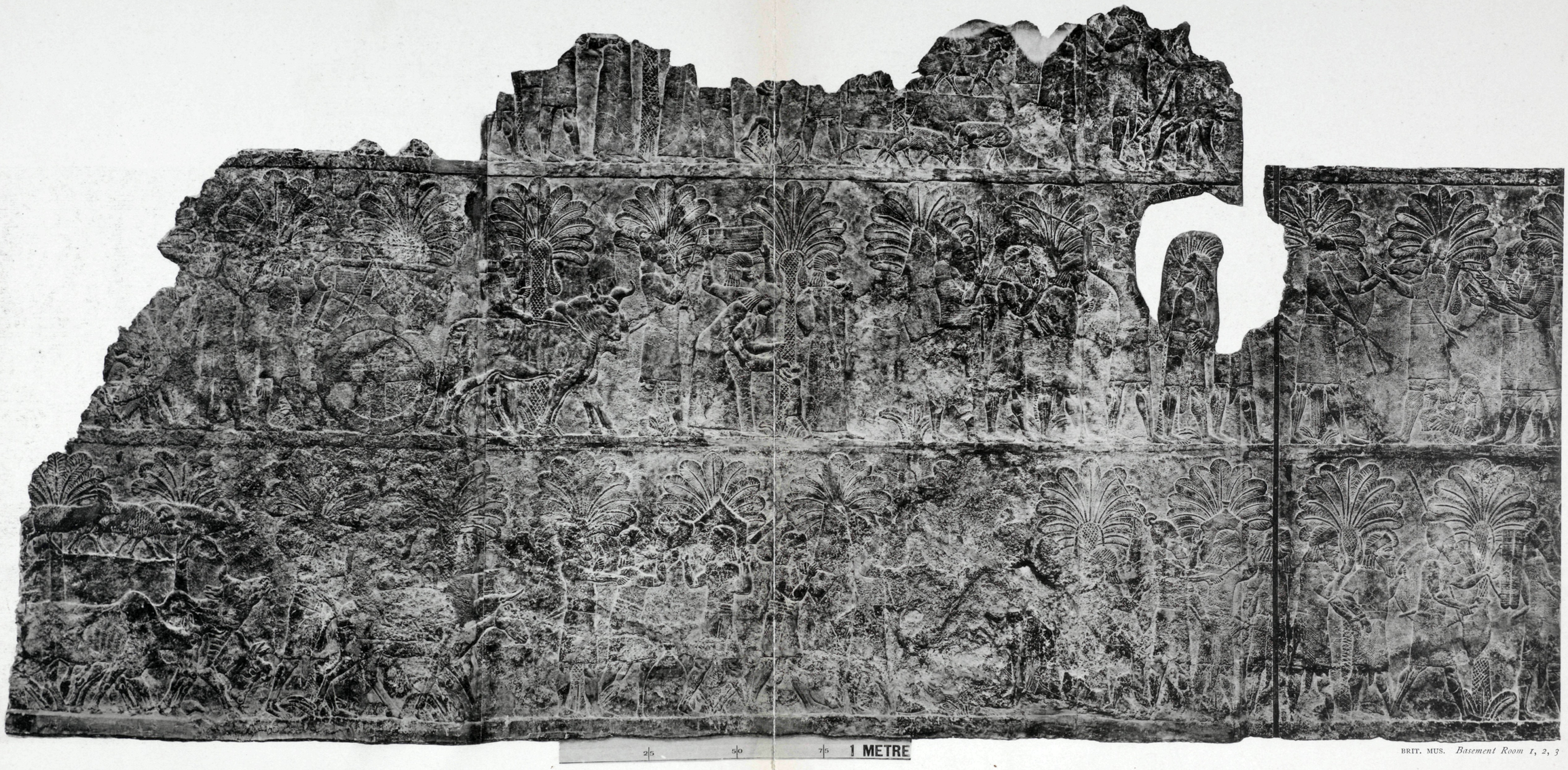
Mon. of Nin. II 25

ROOM XXVIII 2, 3, 4a



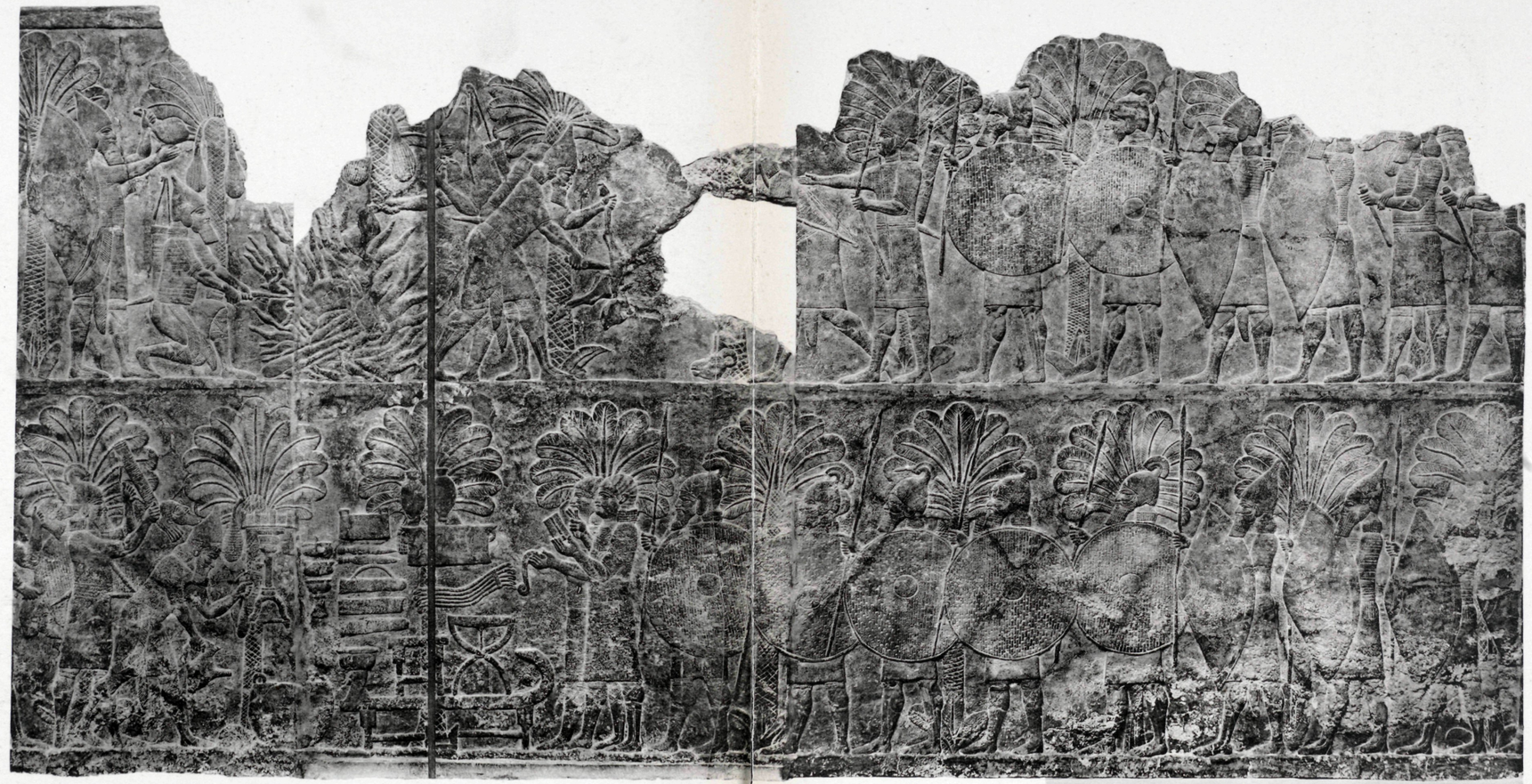
Mon. of Nin. II 26

ROOM XXVIII 4b, 5, 6



BRIT. MUS. *Basement Room 1, 2, 3*

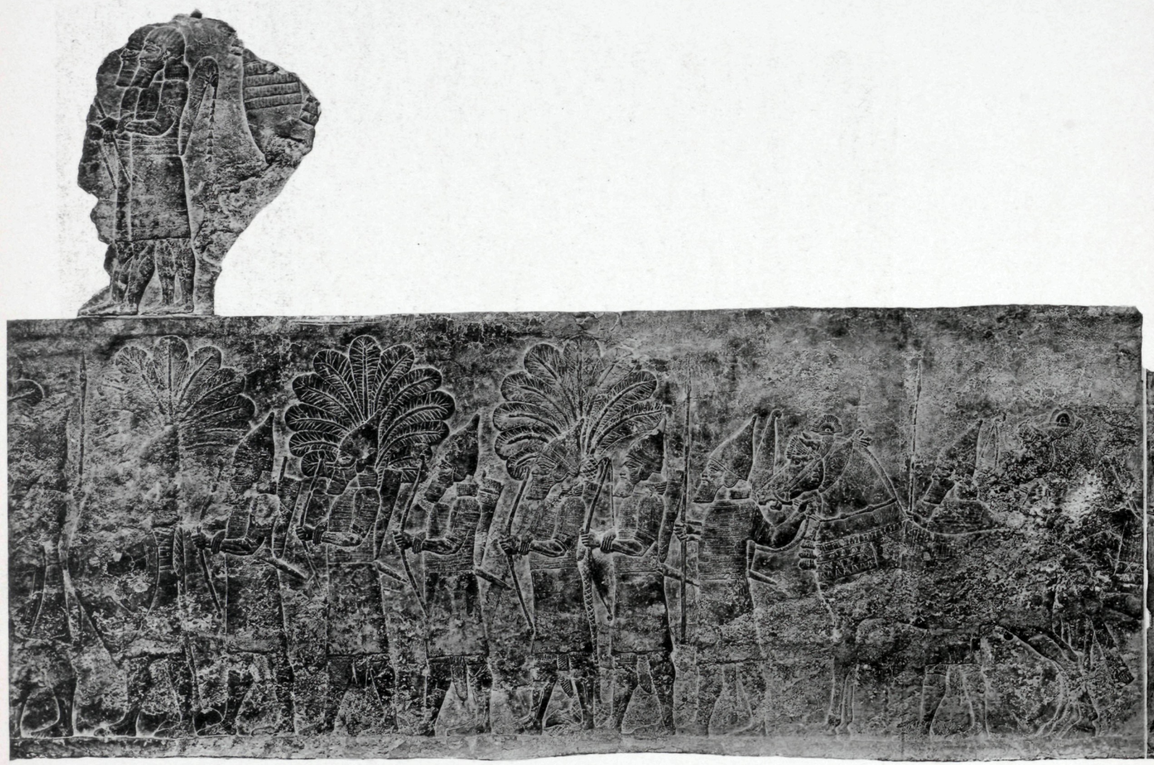
ROOM XXVIII 7, 8, 9



2/6 5/0 7/5 1 METRE

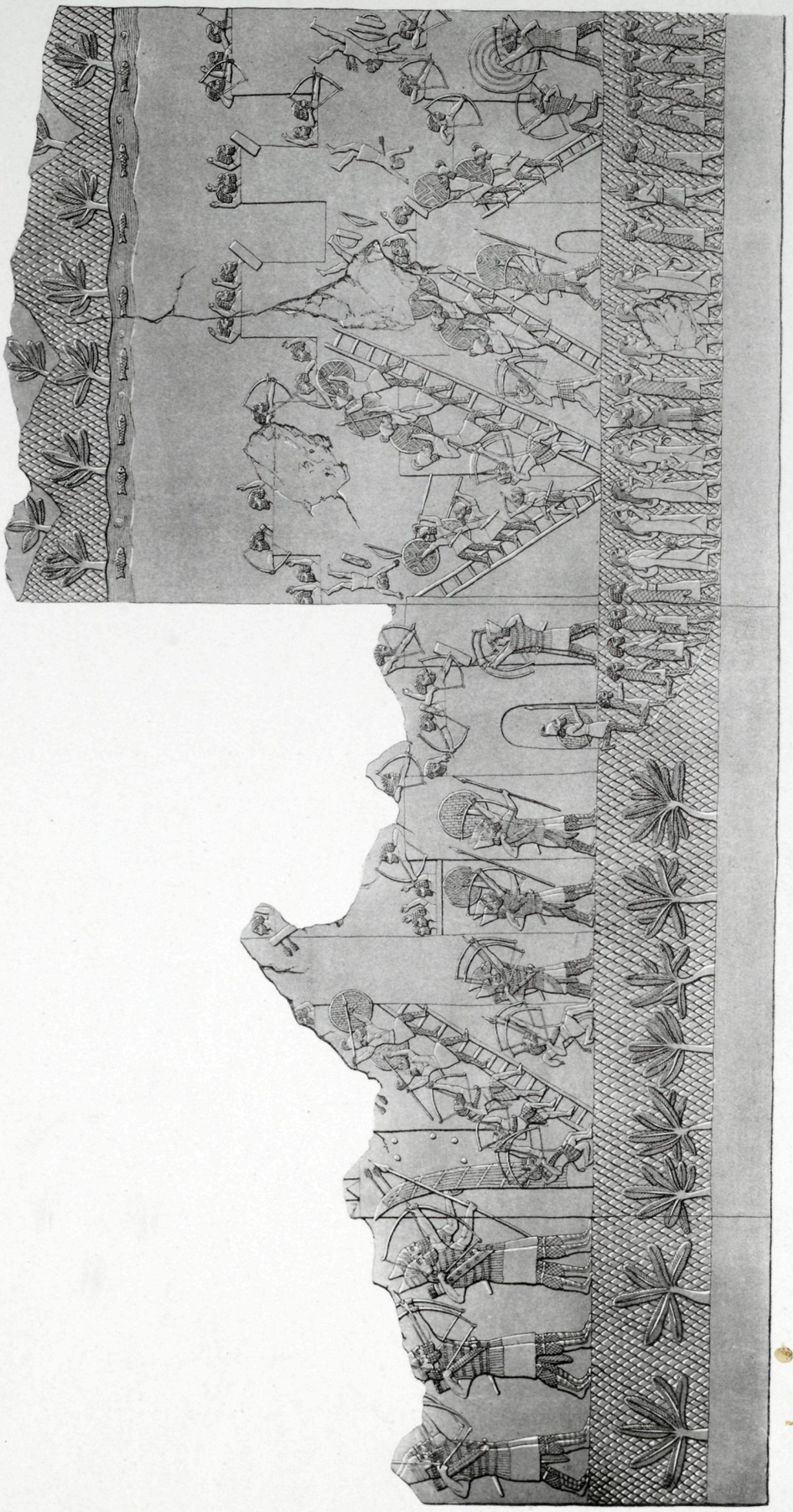
ROOM XXVIII 9, 10, 11

BRIT. MUS. *Basement Room 3, 4, 5*



ROOM XXVIII 12, 13, 14

BRIT. MUS. *Basement Room 6, 7, 8*



ROOM XXXII 1, 2, 3

Mon. of Nin. II *31*

BRIT. MUS. *Basement Room: Gall. 19, 20*

ROOM XXXII 7, 8

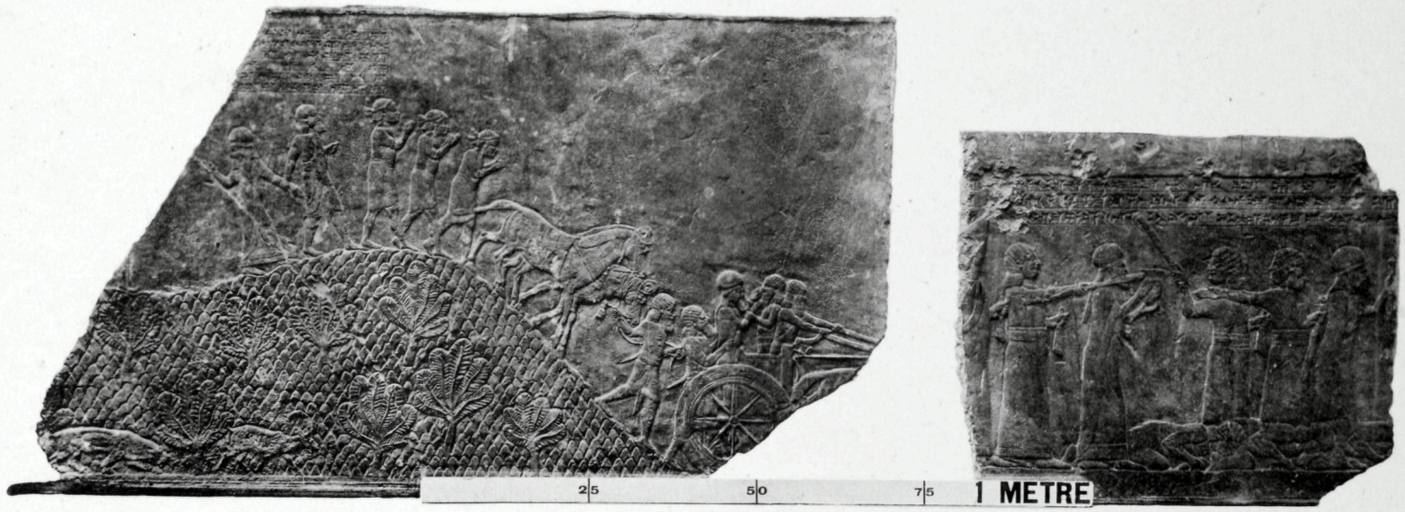
ROOM XXXIII 1, 2, 3

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 45, 46, 47*

PALACE OF SINACHERIB

2/5 5/0 7/5 **1 METRE**

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 48, 49, 50*



JOURNEY OF UMMANALDAS-II, KING OF ELAM TO ASSYRIA, AFTER HIS CAPTURE BY THE AGENTS OF ASSUR-BANI-PAL, KING OF ASSYRIA.

34

ARRIVAL OF THE ELAMITE PRINCES IN THE PRESENCE OF ASSUR-BANI-PAL.

35

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 34, 35*

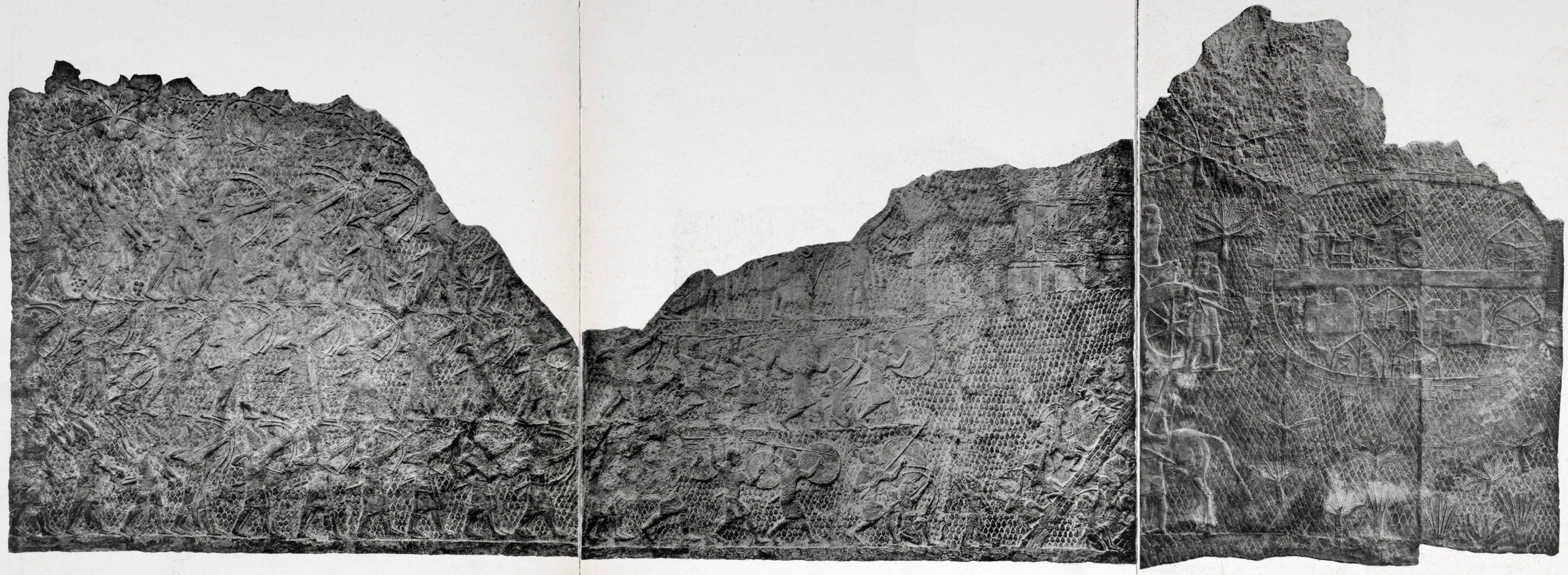
ROOM XXXIII [?]

ROOM XXXVI 11, 12, 13

BRIT. MUS. *Ante-Room to Basement Gall. 21, 22, 23*

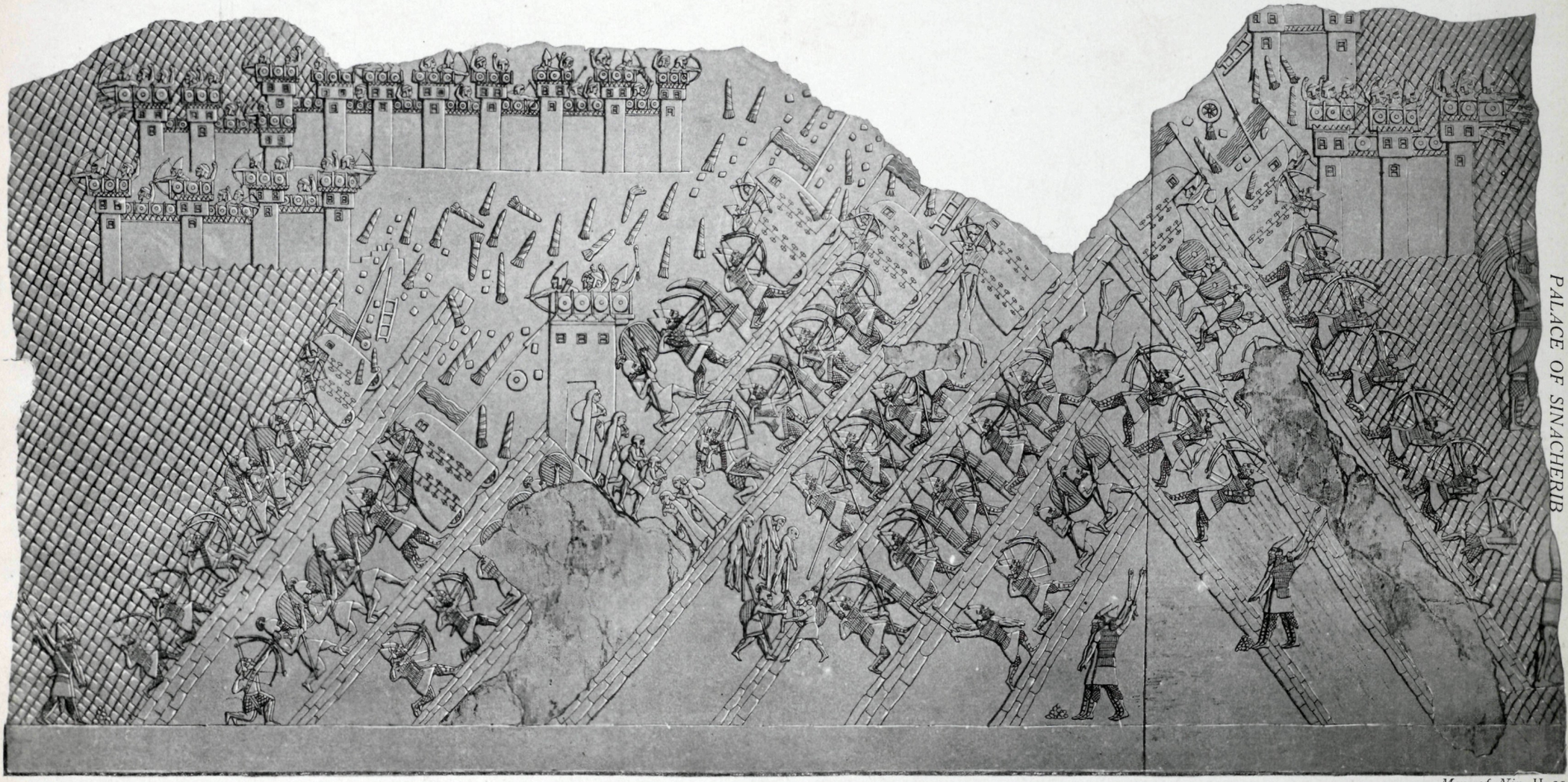
ROOM XXXVI 8, 9, 10

BRIT. MUS. *Ante-Room to Basement Gall. 24, 25, 26, 27*



ROOM XXXVI 5, 6, 7

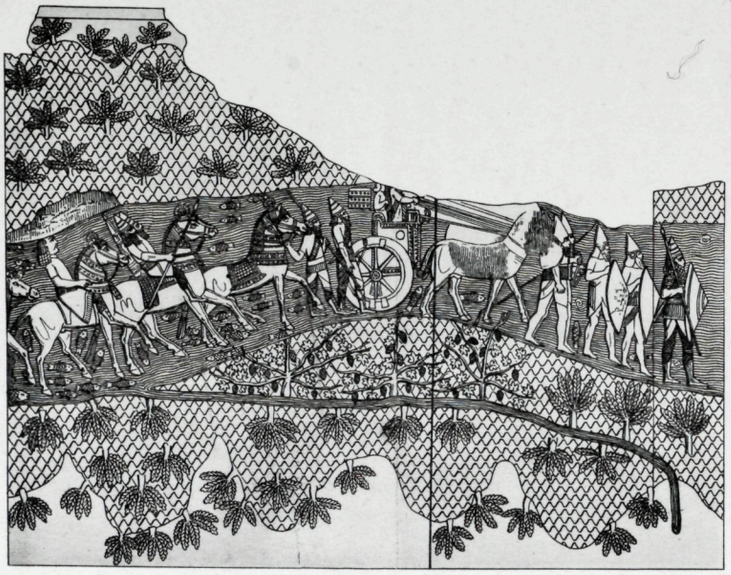
BRIT. MUS. *Ante-Room to Basement Gall. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32*



ROOM XXXVI 7, 8

Mon. of Nin. II *21*

ROOM XXXVI II



Nin. & Bab. p. 341

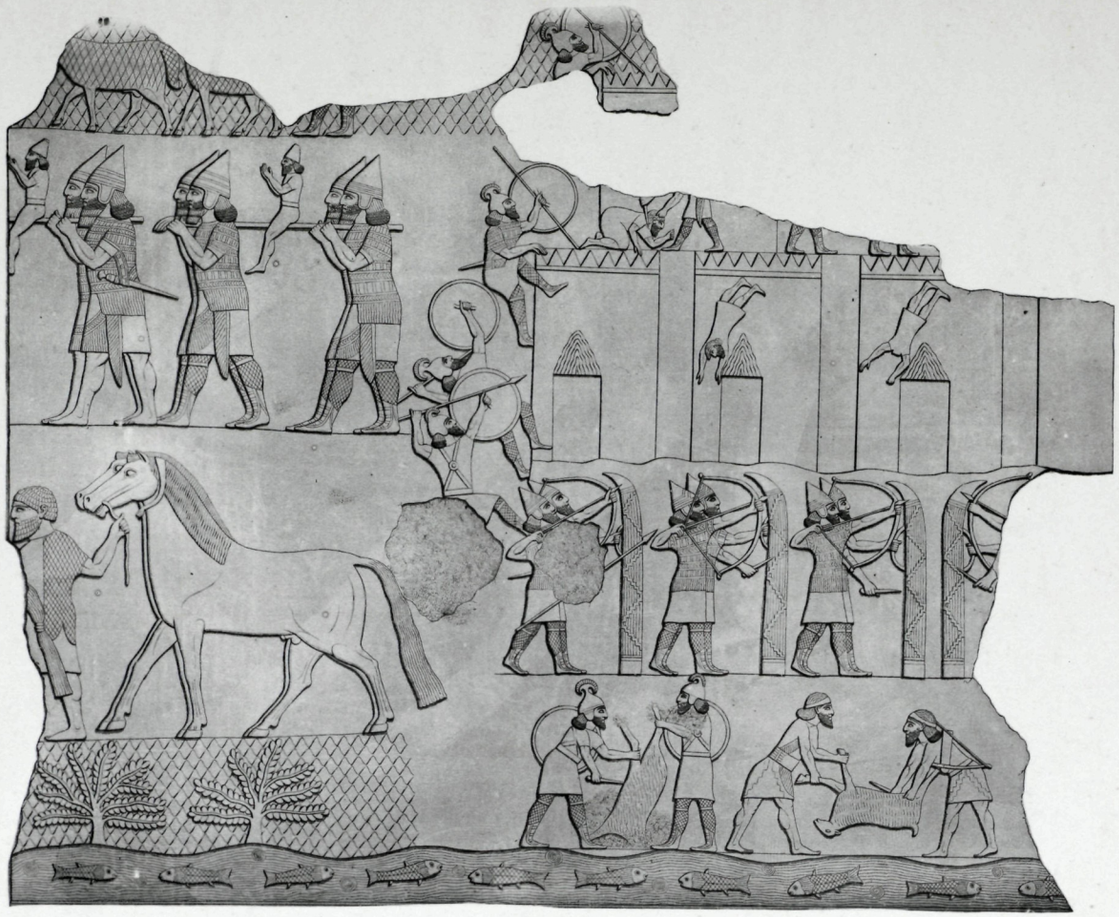
ROOM XXXVIII

Mon. of Nin. I *83*

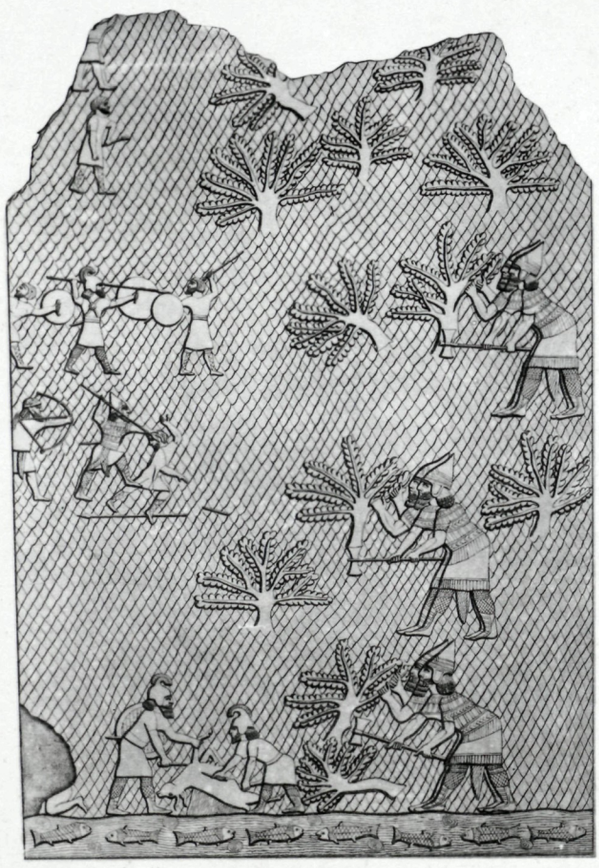
TWO WOMEN
RIDING ASTRIDE
ON A MULE
GOING TO LEFT

Mon. of Nin. I *82 (3)*

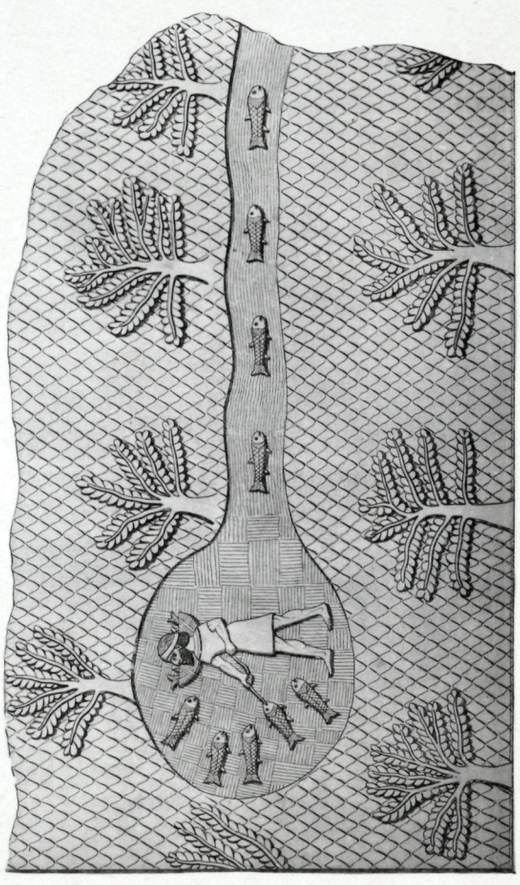
ROOM XLIII 1, 2, 3



Mon. of Nin. I 75



Mon. of Nin. I 76



Mon. of Nin. I 67 (2)

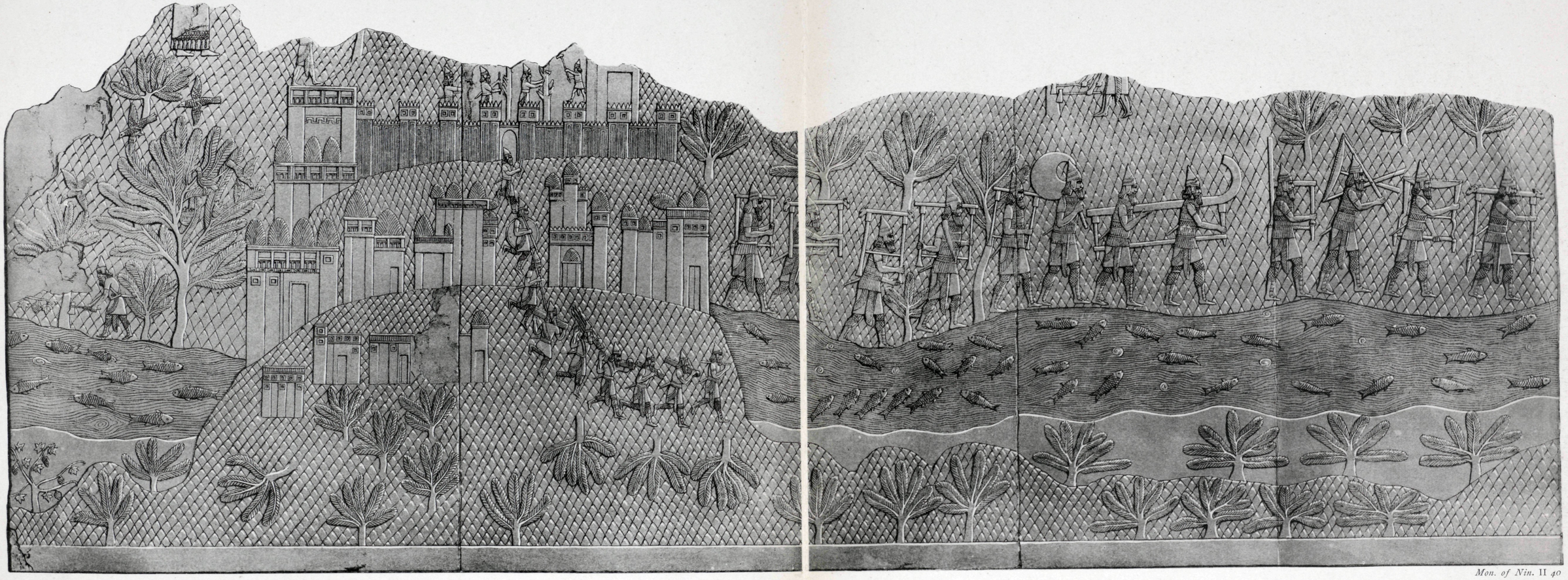
ROOM XLV 5, 6, 7

ROOM XLVI 1, 2, [3], 4, 5, 6, 7

Mon. of Nin. II 34

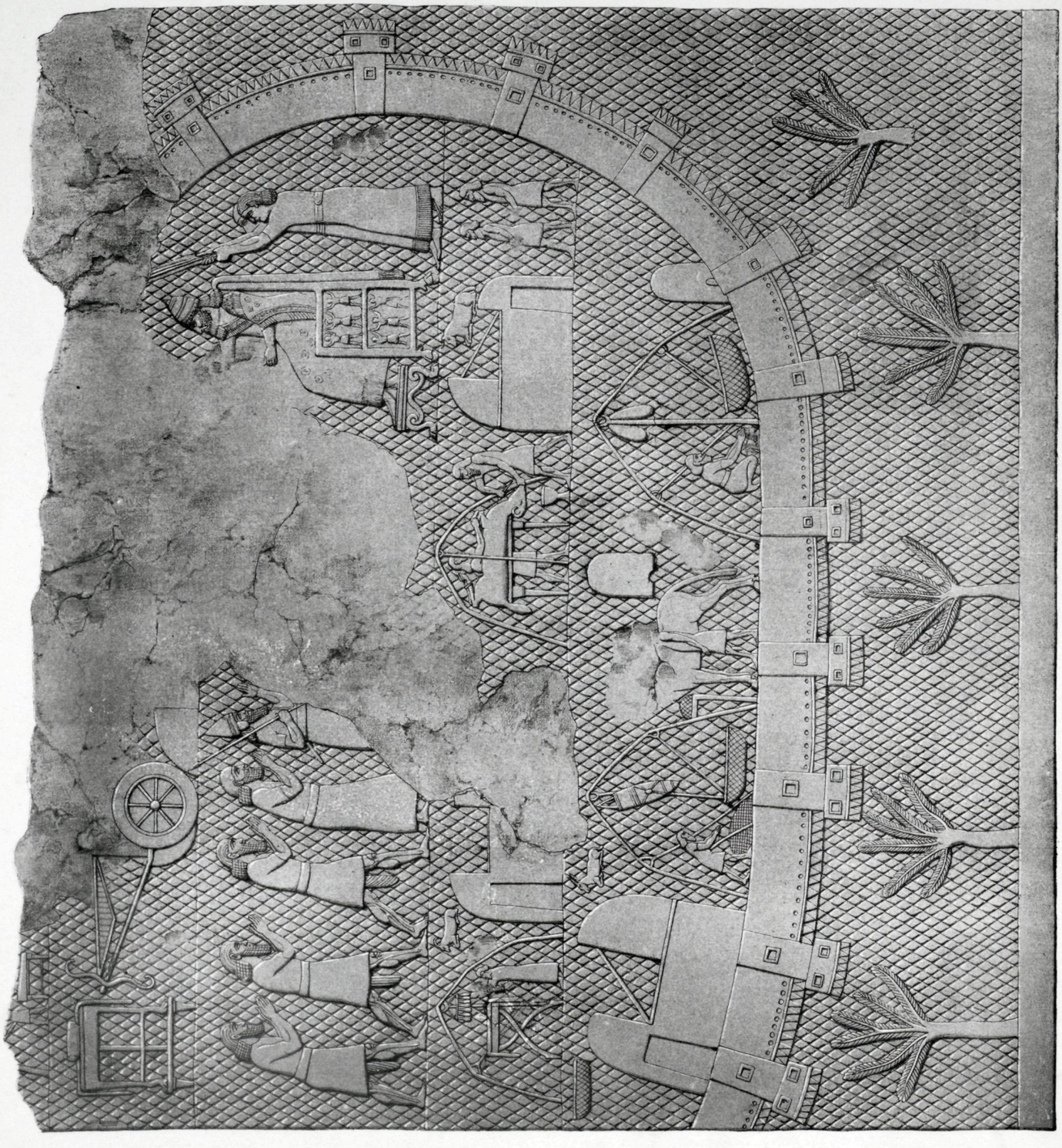
Mon. of Nin. II *33*

ROOM XLVII 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14



ROOM XLVIII 11, 12, 13

Mon. of Nin. II *40*

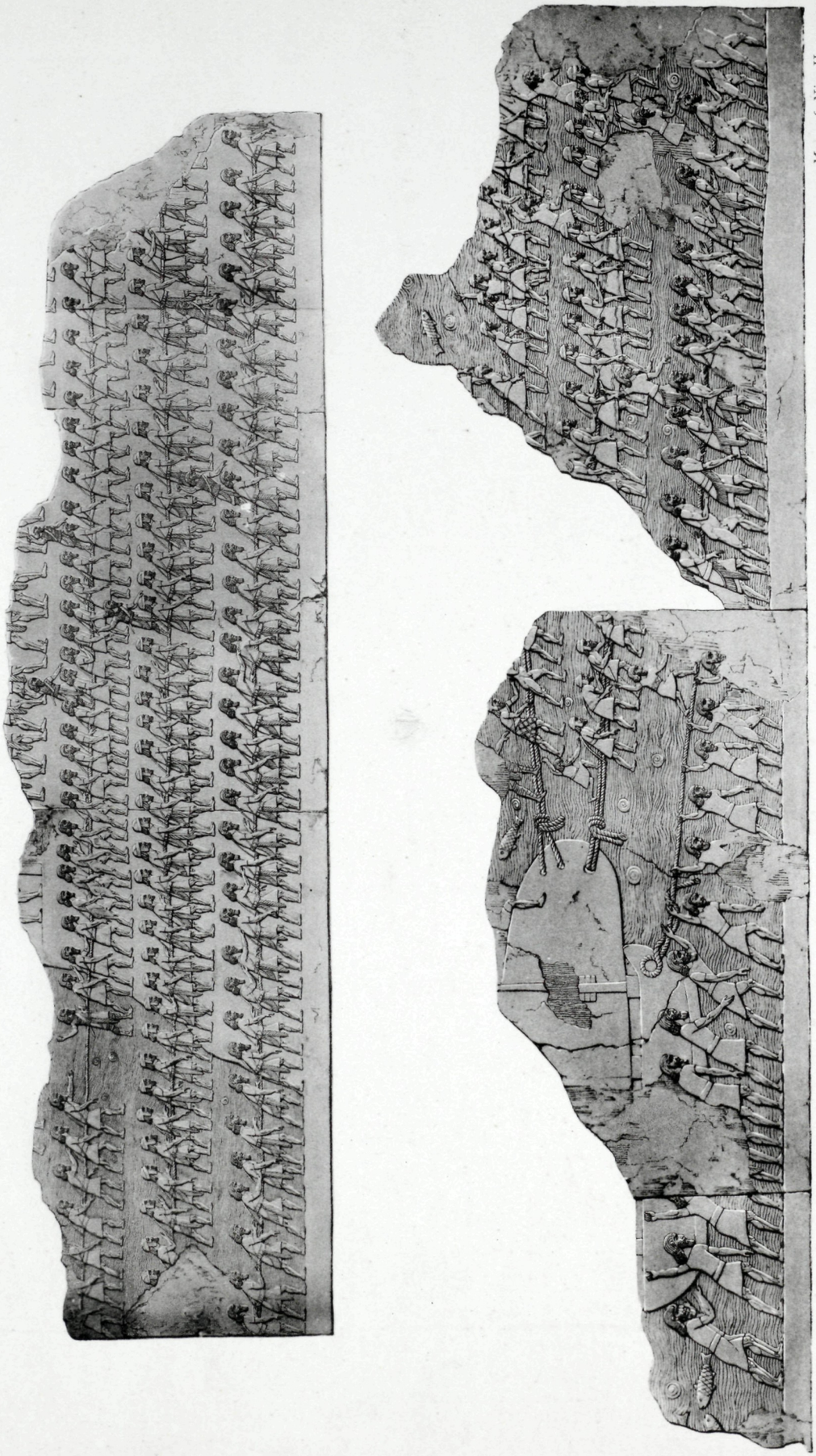


ROOM XLVIII 22 [?]

Mon. of Nin. II 36

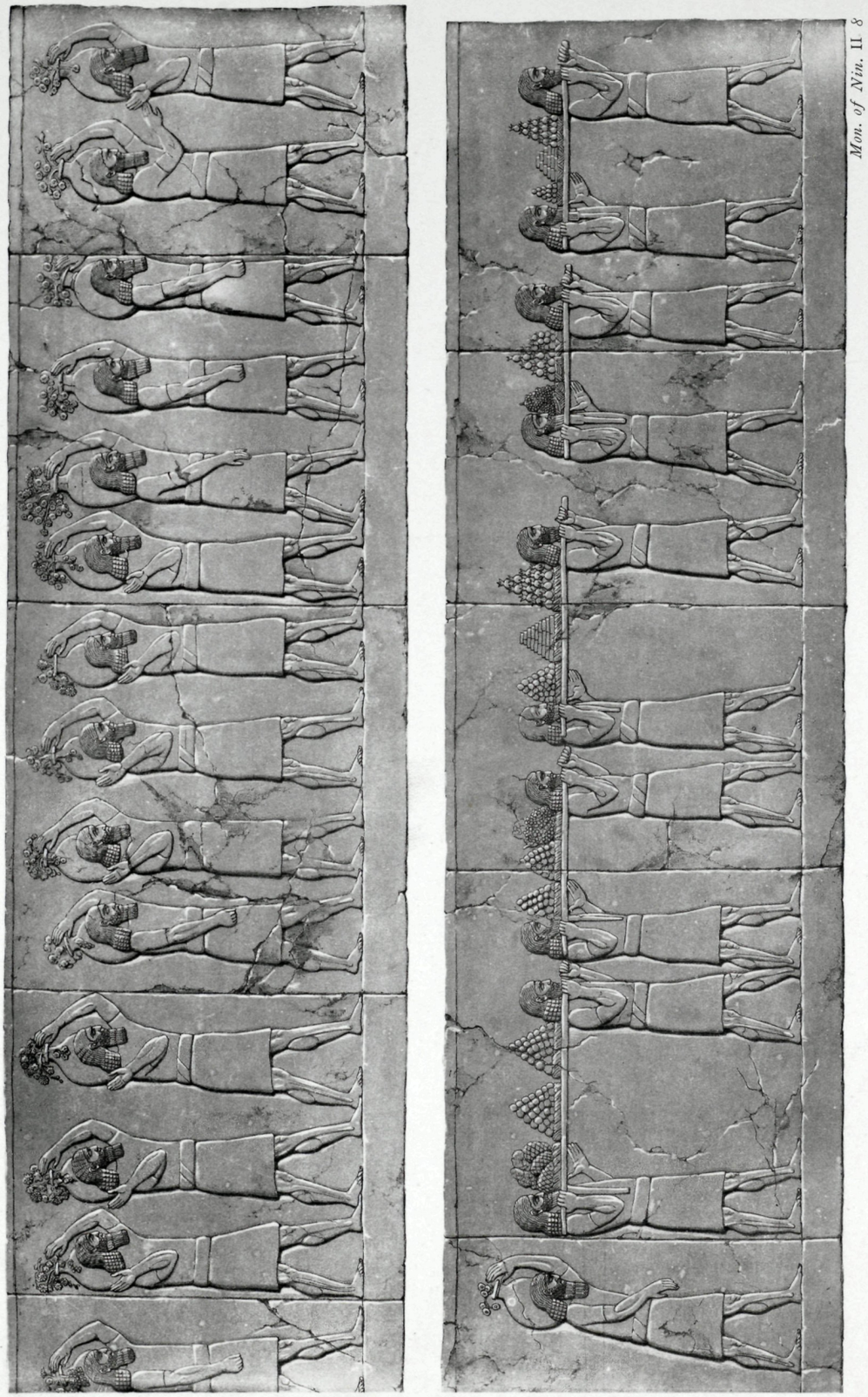
BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 60*

GALLERY: XLIX



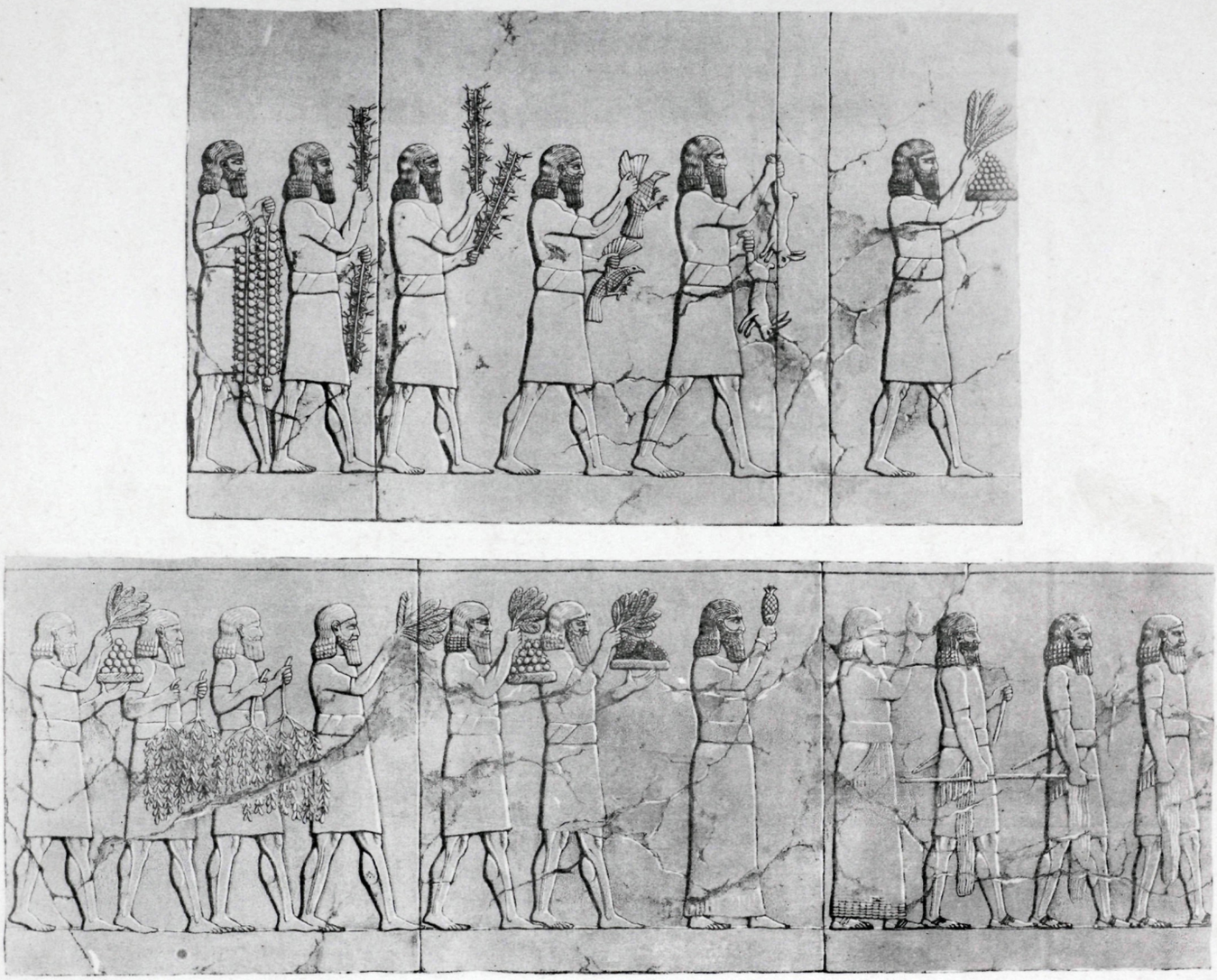
Mon. of Nin. II 10, 11

GALLERY: XLIX 1—8



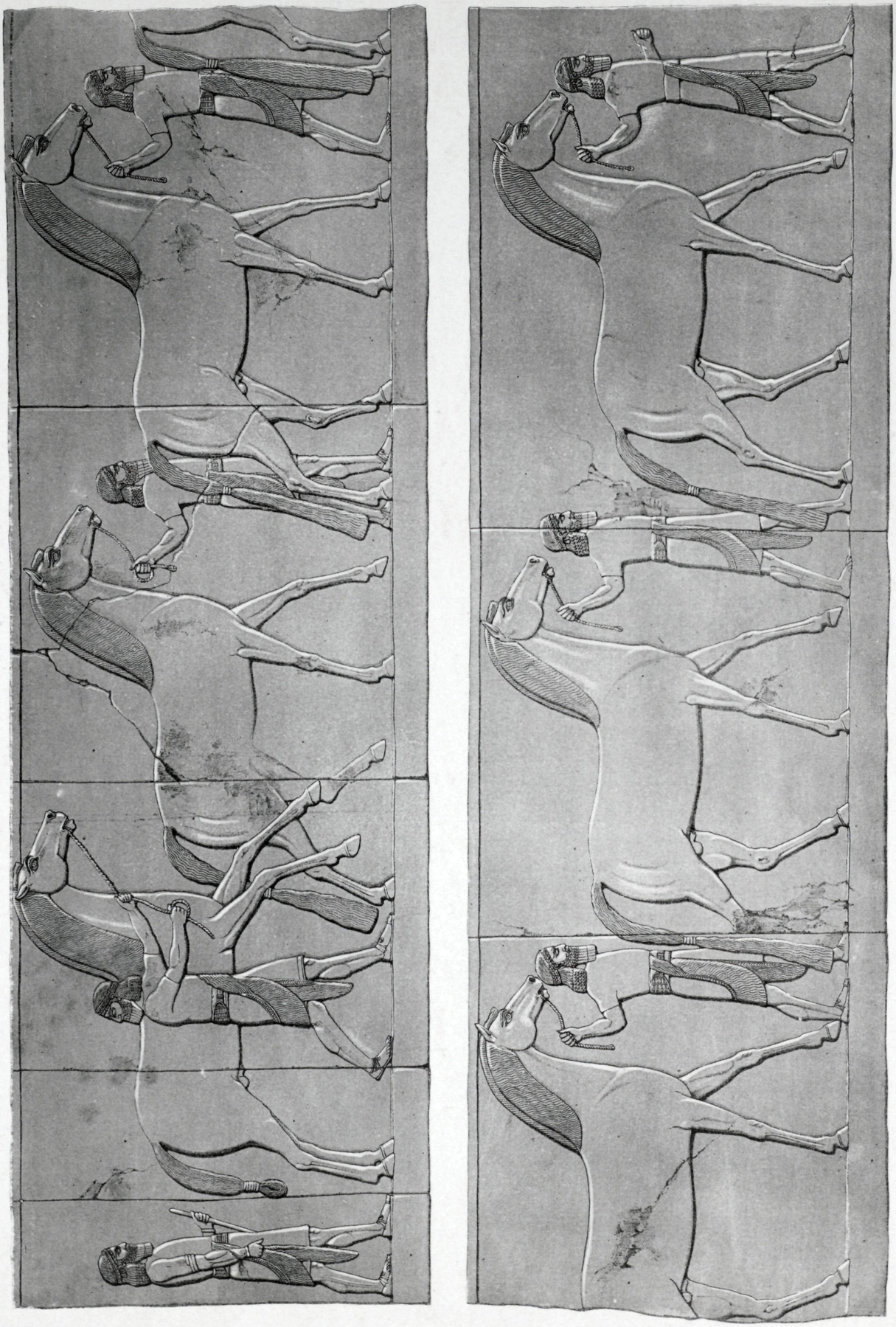
GALLERY: LI 1—10

Mon. of Nin. II 8



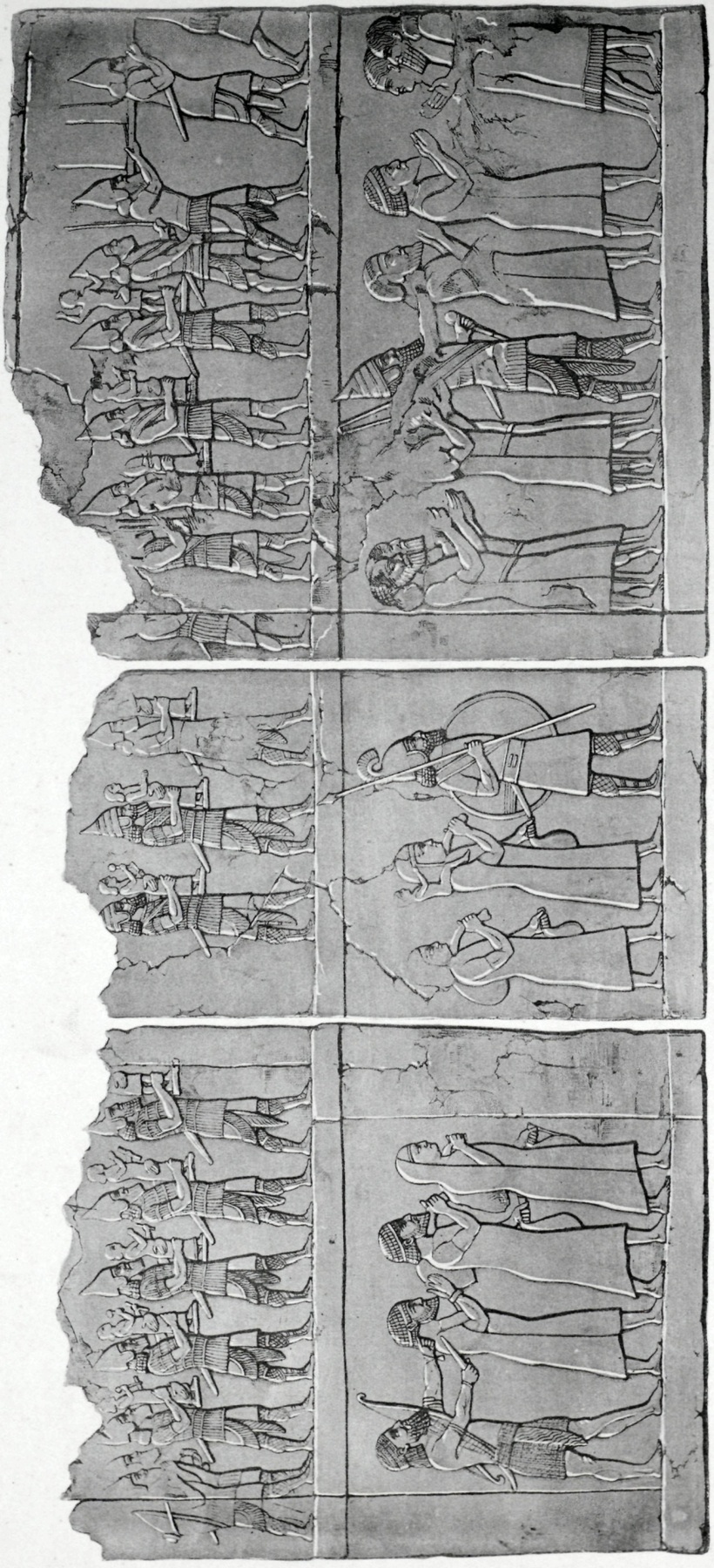
Mon. of Nin. II 9

GALLERY: LI II—17



Mon. of Nin. II 7

ROOM LI 29—38



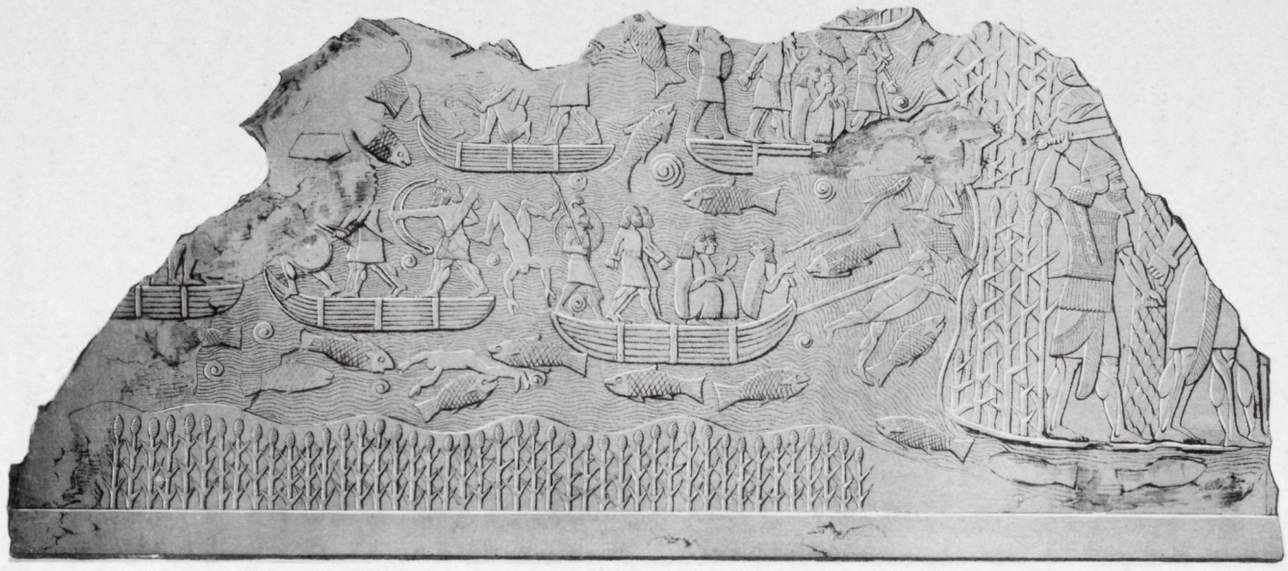
Mon. of Nin. II 30

COURT: LXIV 1, 2, 3

IMP. OTT. MUS.
CONSTANTINOPLE

Mon of Nin. II 27

COURT: LXIV 5, [6]. 7



ROOM LXX I
HERE END THE SCULPTURES FROM THE ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE KNOWN

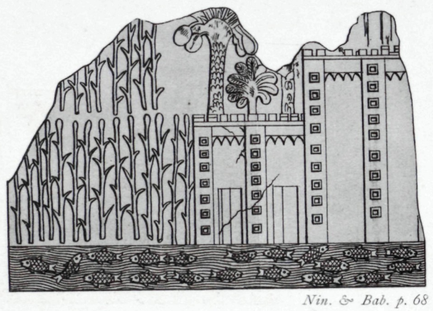
Mon. of Nin. II *28*

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall. 3**

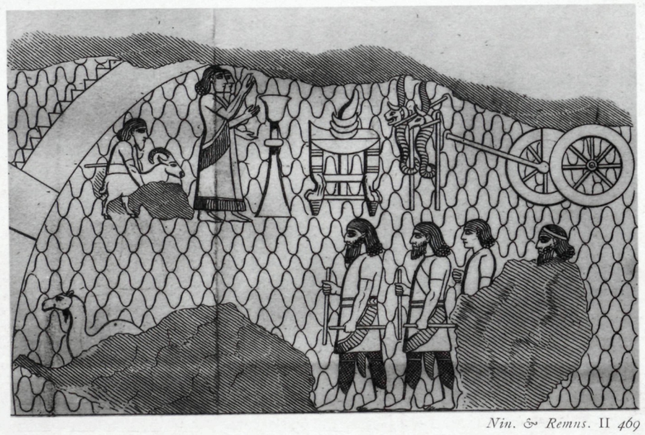
HEAD OF A SPHINX
[wrongly restored as a Eunuch's head]
[set here as a *cul de lampe*]

PALACE OF SINACHERIB

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall.* 15–17



Nin. & Bab. p. 68

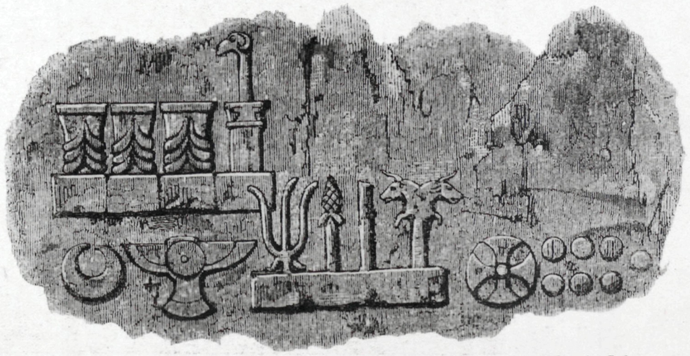


Nin. & Remns. II 469

Mon. of Nin. I 95 (*a*)

FROM ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE UNKNOWN

Nin. & Bab. p. 588



Nin. & Bab. p. 211

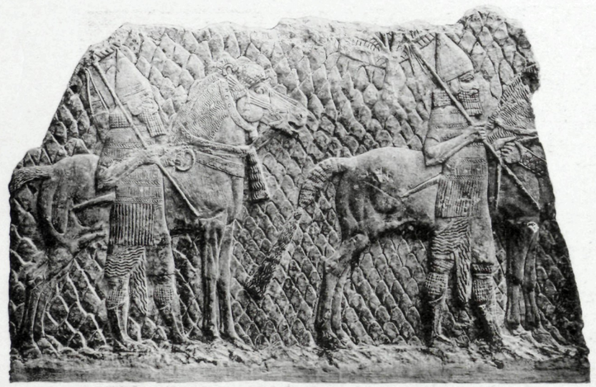
BAVIAN: SYMBOLS OF GODS, WITH INSCRIPTION

[INSCRIPTION ON PL. 105].

PALACE OF SINACHERIB

9

10



11

3

12

13

14

BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall.* 3, 9–14

FROM ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE UNKNOWN

30

31

32

33

36 [part of]

27 28

29 BRIT. MUS. *Nin. Gall.* 27–36

27, 28, 29 FROM ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE NOT KNOWN. ROOM XIV [?]

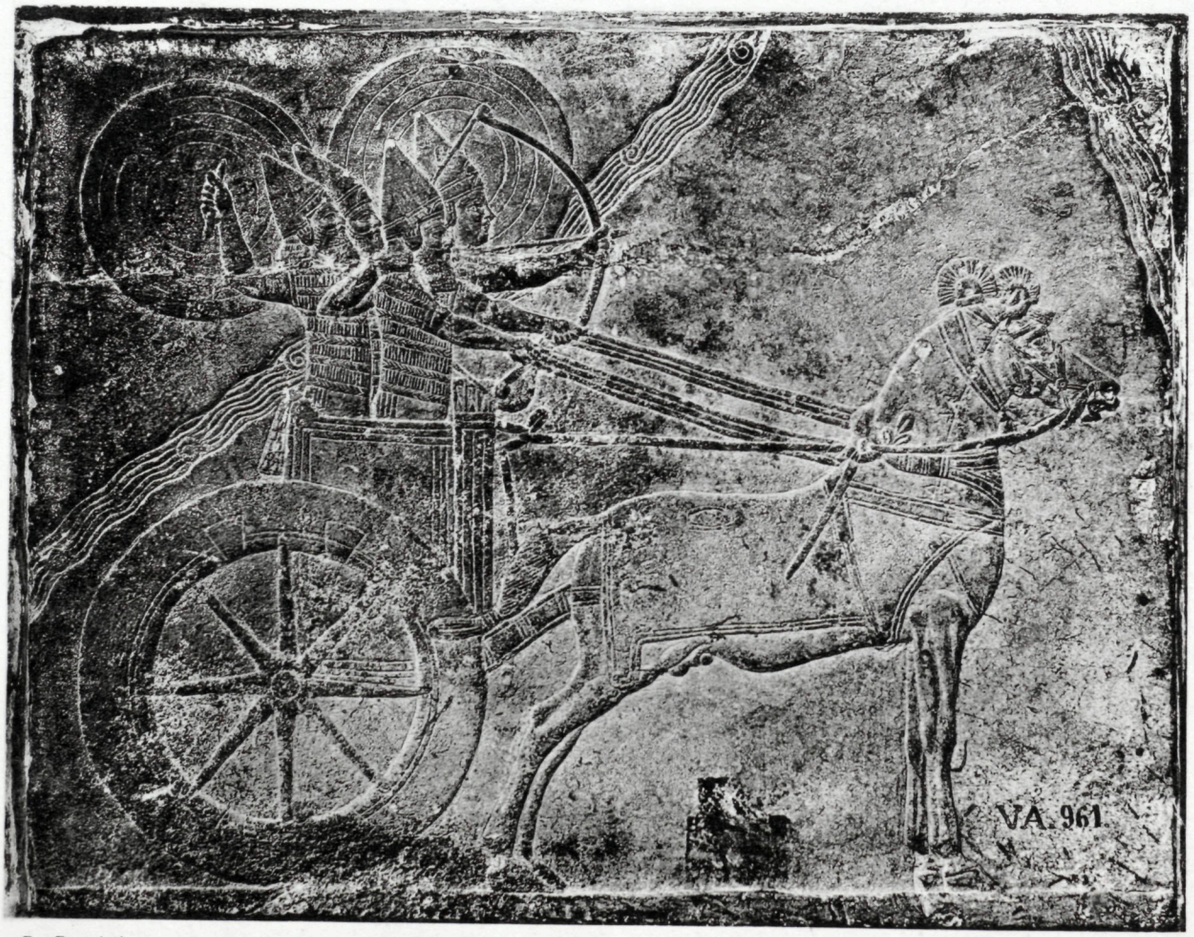
30, 31, 32 GRAND N.E. FAÇADE, *v.* ANALYSIS *ad loc.*

33 COURT: VI ENTRANCE **k** 21 *v.* PL. 21

36 ROOM LI

BRIT. MUS. *Basement Room: Gall. 15*

FROM ROOM WHOSE NUMBER IS UNKNOWN

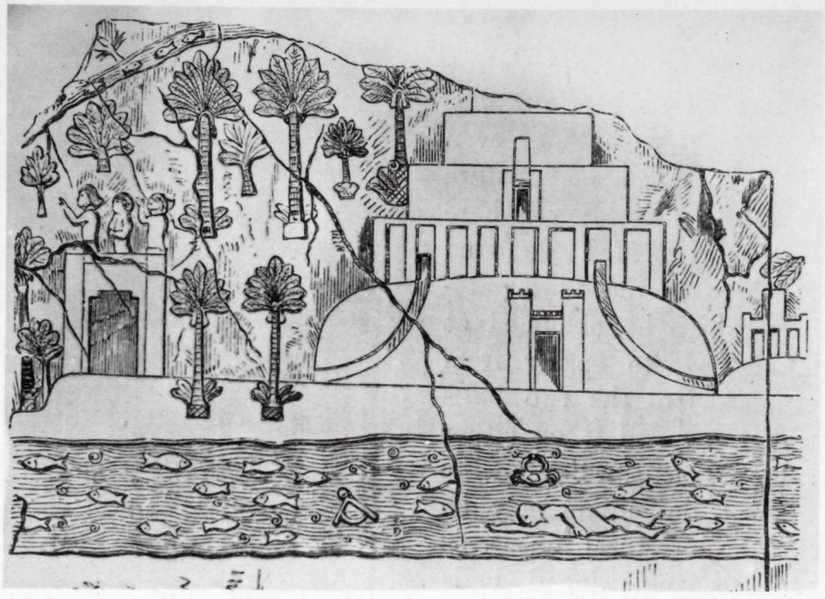


By Permission

KÖNIGL. MUS. [VORDERASIAT. ABT.] BERLIN

FROM ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE UNKNOWN

PALACE OF SINACHERIB

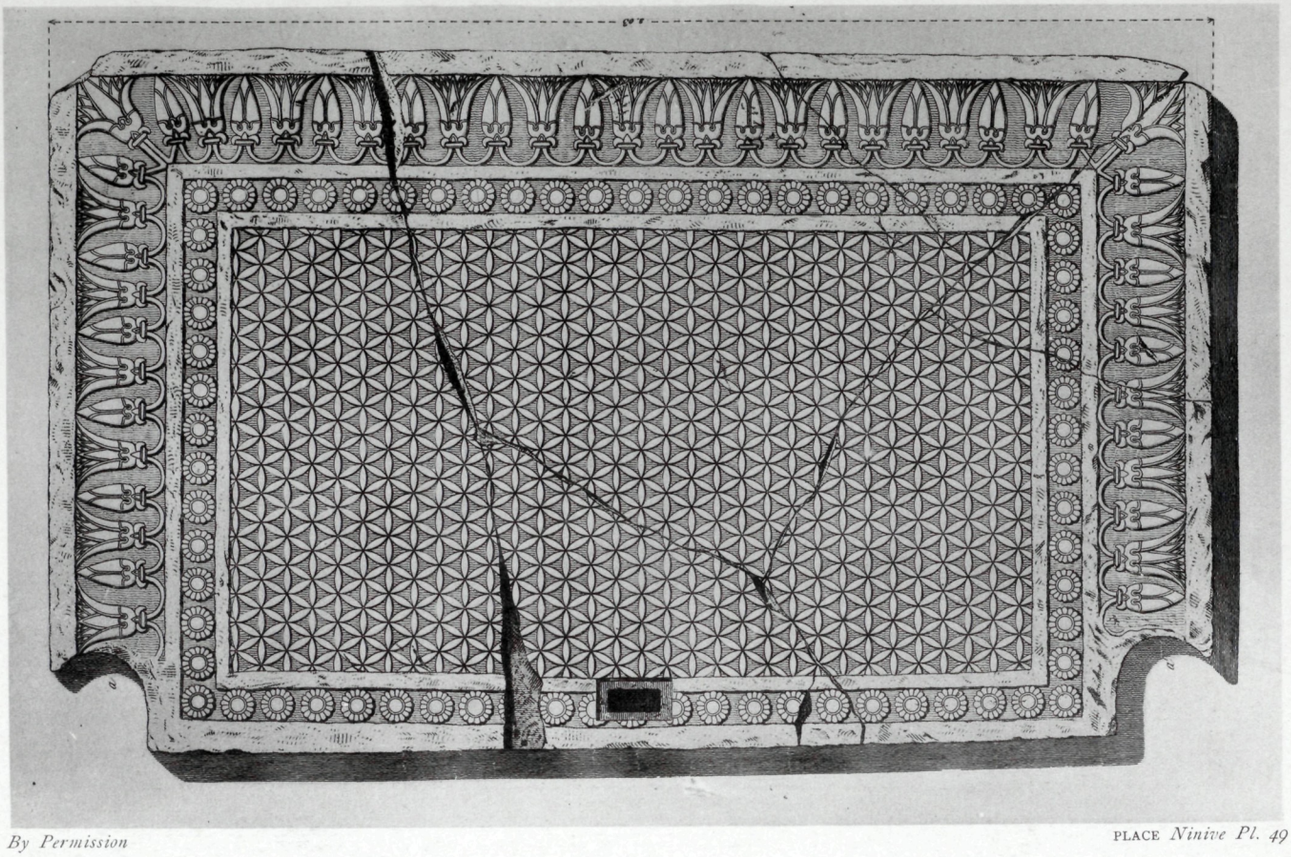


RAWLINSON *Five Great Mon.* I *314*

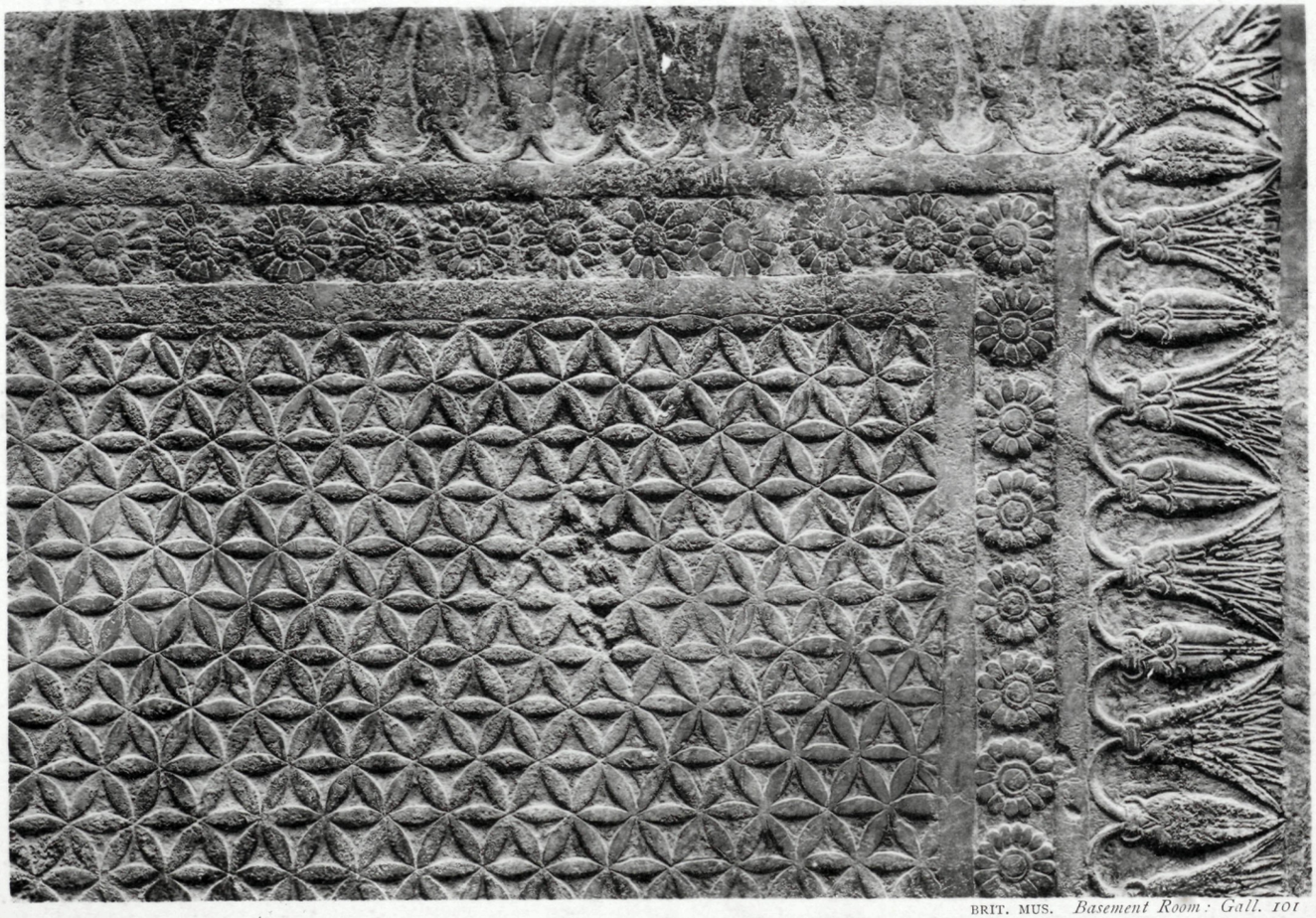
By Permission

KÖNIGL. MUS. [VORDERASIAT. ABT.] BERLIN.

FROM ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE UNKNOWN



By Permission PLACE *Ninive Pl. 49*



BRIT. MUS. *Basement Room : Gall. 101*

FROM ROOMS WHOSE NUMBERS ARE UNKNOWN

SCALE

ABOUT FULL SIZE

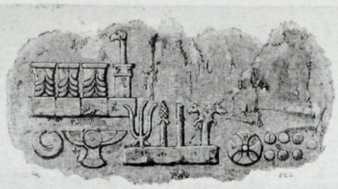
BRIT. MUS. *Bab.-Ass. Room 723*

SPHINX: HEAD AND COLUMN-BASE

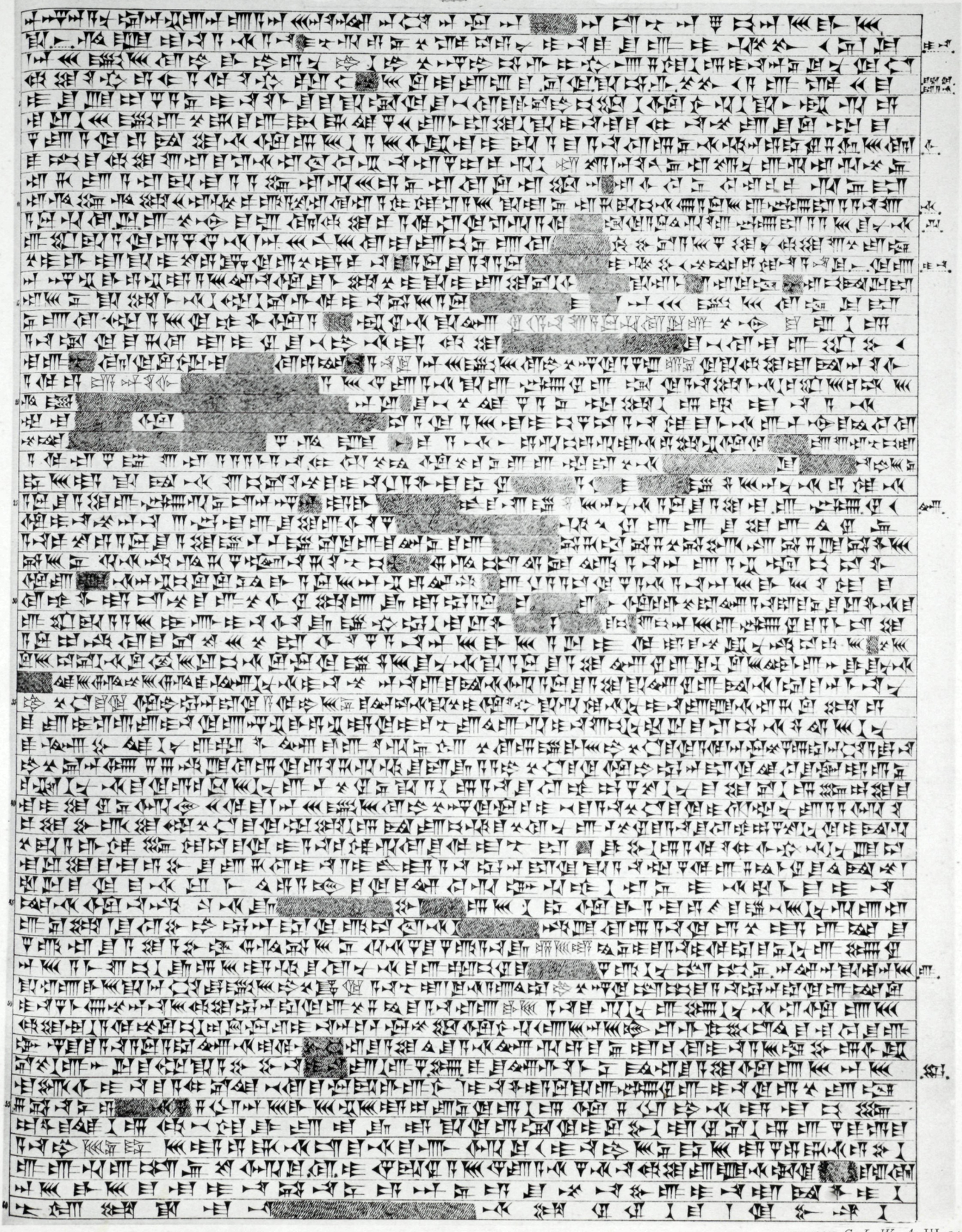
[AN ATTEMPT AT RESTORATION OF THE HEAD SHEWN ON PL. 93]

BAVIAN: BAS-RELIEF ON THE ROCK

Mon. of Nin. II *51*

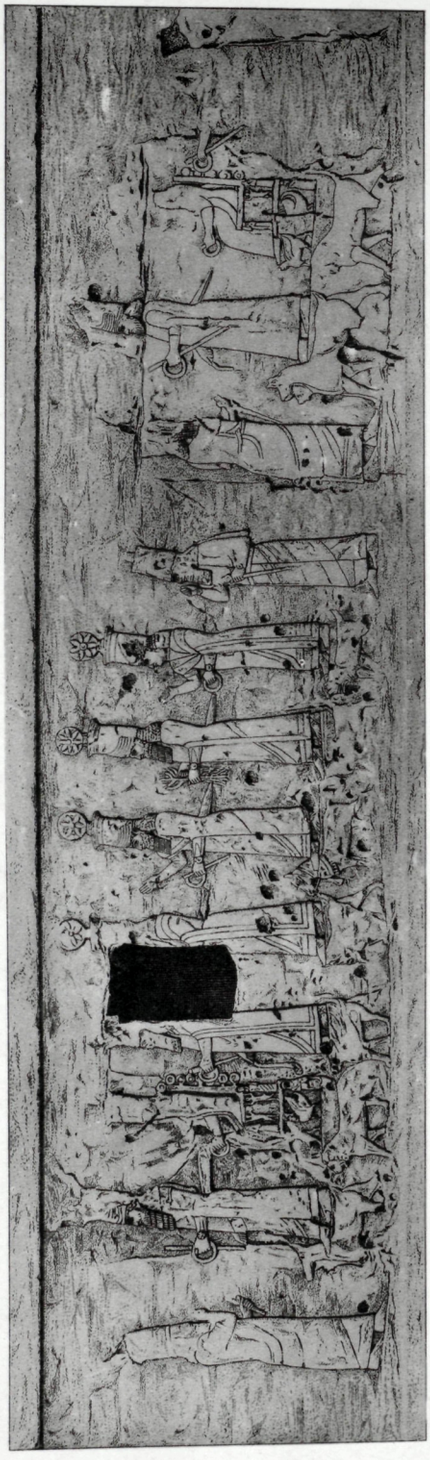


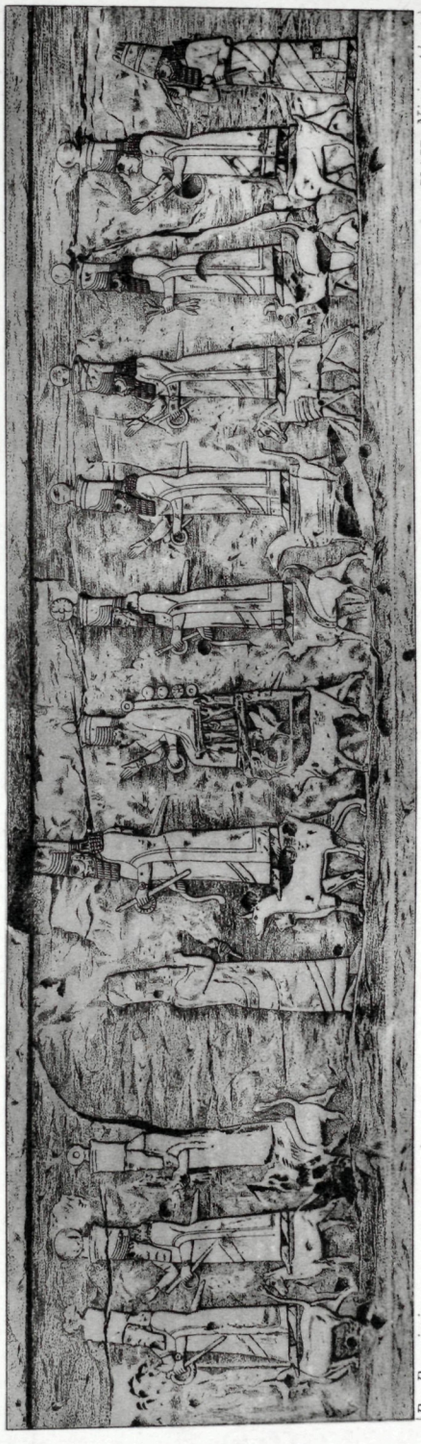
Nin. & Bab. p. 211



RAWLINSON *C. I. W. A.* III *14*

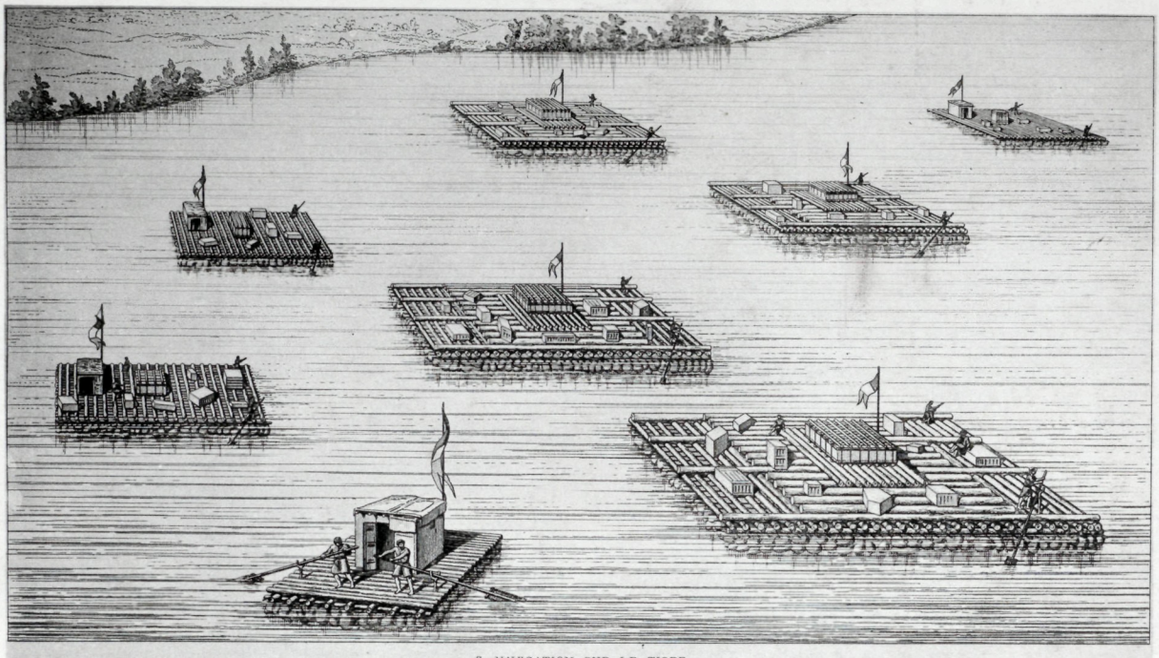
BAVIAN: SYMBOLS OF GODS & INSCRIPTION, ON THE ROCK



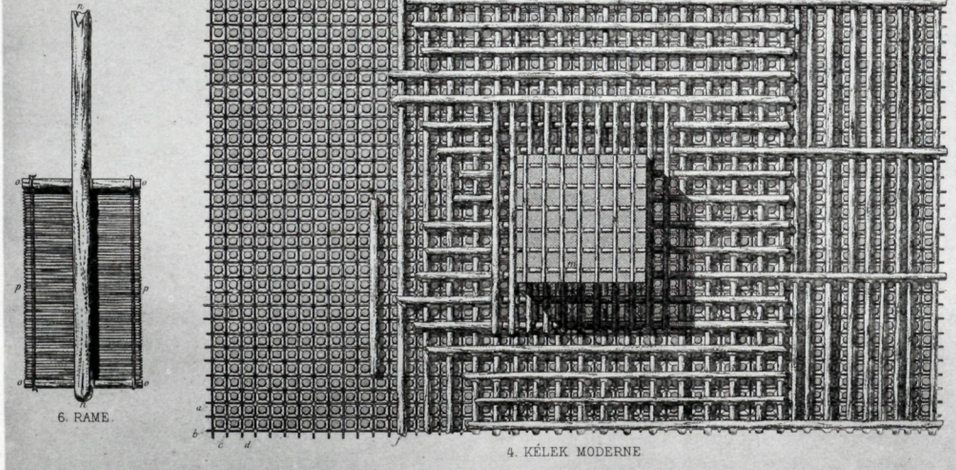


MALTAÏ: BAS-RELIEF ON THE ROCK

By Permission PLACE *Nineve pl. 45*



3. NAVIGATION SUR LE TIGRE.



6. RAME.

4. KÉLEK MODERNE

5. OUTRE.

TRANSPORT DES ANTIQUITÉS.

By Permission

PLACE *Ninive pl. 43*

The **wheels** are large and have 8 spokes. The wheels of Ašurnasirpal chariots are small and have 6 spokes. The 8-spoked wheel came in at the time of Tiglath Pileser III.

The **nave, spokes** and **inner rim** of the wheels are of bronze, cast in one piece probably. 2 pair of bronze **clamps** passing round the inner bronze wheel grasp a deep wooden tire on both of its sides, on diametrically opposite parts of the periphery. The concentric lines which, from their being continued in the sculpture across the clamps, might suggest that they (the clamps) are an integral part of the casting, are not found on similar sculptures.

The **rim** studded with metal (iron ?) **nails:** a practice found alike in early and late times, *e.g.*:—

Fragments of Great Stele of Gudea *ca.* B.C. 2450. Heuzey *Mon. et Mem. Fond. Piot.* xvi, Pl. 1.

Fragment (time of Gudea) of a chariot: Berlin: Kgl. Mus. Meyer *Sum. u. Sem.* Pl. viii. Heuzey—Th.-Dangin *Restitution Matérielle etc.* p. 21.

Cyl. Seal of Darius (Hystaspis ?) B.C. 521–485. *B.M. Guide Bab.-Ass. Antiq.*[2] p. 158.

Double Shekel of Straton I, Kg. of Sidon (B.C. 370–358) shewing King of Persia in a chariot. *Brit. Mus.: Cat. of Gk. Coins: Phoenicia,* Pl. xix 5.

Gold model of *Quadriga* found in Bactria. (Brit. Mus.). Of Achaemenid date *i.e.* before B.C. 330. O. M. Dalton *Treasure of the Oxus.*

Pompeian Mosaic of battle of Issus, between Darius III (B.C. 335–330) and Alex. the Great. Winter *Das Alexander Mosaik.*

The **axle** not under the middle of the body (δίφρος) of the chariot (as with the Greeks) but at extreme end.

The position of the weight of chariot and of occupants is thus entirely within the two points of support, axle and yoke. Thus the statement made by Helbig *Homer. Epos.*[2] p. 134 with ref. to Ass. chariots, and endorsed by Reichel *Homer. Waffen*[2] p. 142, Nuoffer *Der Rennwagen im Altertum* p. 40, and Merklin *Der Rennwagen in Griechenland,* p. 4 (likewise with reference to Ass. chariots) that the connecting-piece between end of chariot-pole and top of chariot-front* is meant to take some of the weight off the yoke, is wrong. The position of the weight of chariot and occupants, *entirely within the two points of support* (axle and yoke), obviously imposes on it quite the converse rôle, *v.* note at foot of this Plate.* [In the earlier type of chariots, *e.g.* those of A-n-pal

In *Greek* chariots, on the other hand, where the position of the weight of chariot and occupants is from the central position of the axle, *on either side of it,* it is obvious that the statement of the above-named savants holds good, viz., that the occupants can, by disposing part of their weight outside the axle, as a counterpoise, draw so much of the weight off the yoke: hence the tie is of rope or leather, as the stress is *tension.* Of course, in Ass. chariots, this horizontal tie-piece underwent, at times, tension as well as thrust (as is shewn in note at foot of this Pl.), but *never* of this kind.

Metal tie-piece from the top of the front of the chariot, to the chariot pole, the lower end being fastened to the pole by a pin which passes through the *lower* part of an oval-shaped slot. The same tie is shewn without slot, in the chariot on the Vulture stele (time of Eannatum, B.C. 4500) Sarzec-Heuzey *Dec. en Chaldée,* Livraison iv, 3 *bis* [=*Rev. d'Ass.* vii 120] and 4 *ter*: Meyer *Sum. u. Sem.* pp. 84, 87: Heuzey—Th.-Dangin *Restitut. Matér. de la Stèle des Vautours,* Pll. i, ii.

On Egyptian chariots the same two points are connected by thongs. This fact, together with the elongated form of the slot, are indications which suggest what indeed, apart from them, is obvious, from the laws of Dynamics, viz., that the contrivance is meant for *tension,* not for compression. When the chariot was driven over rough ground [a proceeding which, owing to (1) the unusual height at which the Assyrians placed the yoke on the horses' neck, (2) the position of the weight of chariot and occupants, viz., entirely within the two points of support (yoke and axle) must have caused the pole to plunge up and down in a violent manner], the grasping by the occupants (charioteer excepted) of the top of the front of the jolting chariot subjected that part to stress, at one time, of tension, at another time, of compression, according to the action of the occupants. The pull (tension) backwards and upwards away from the pole was counteracted by the pole to

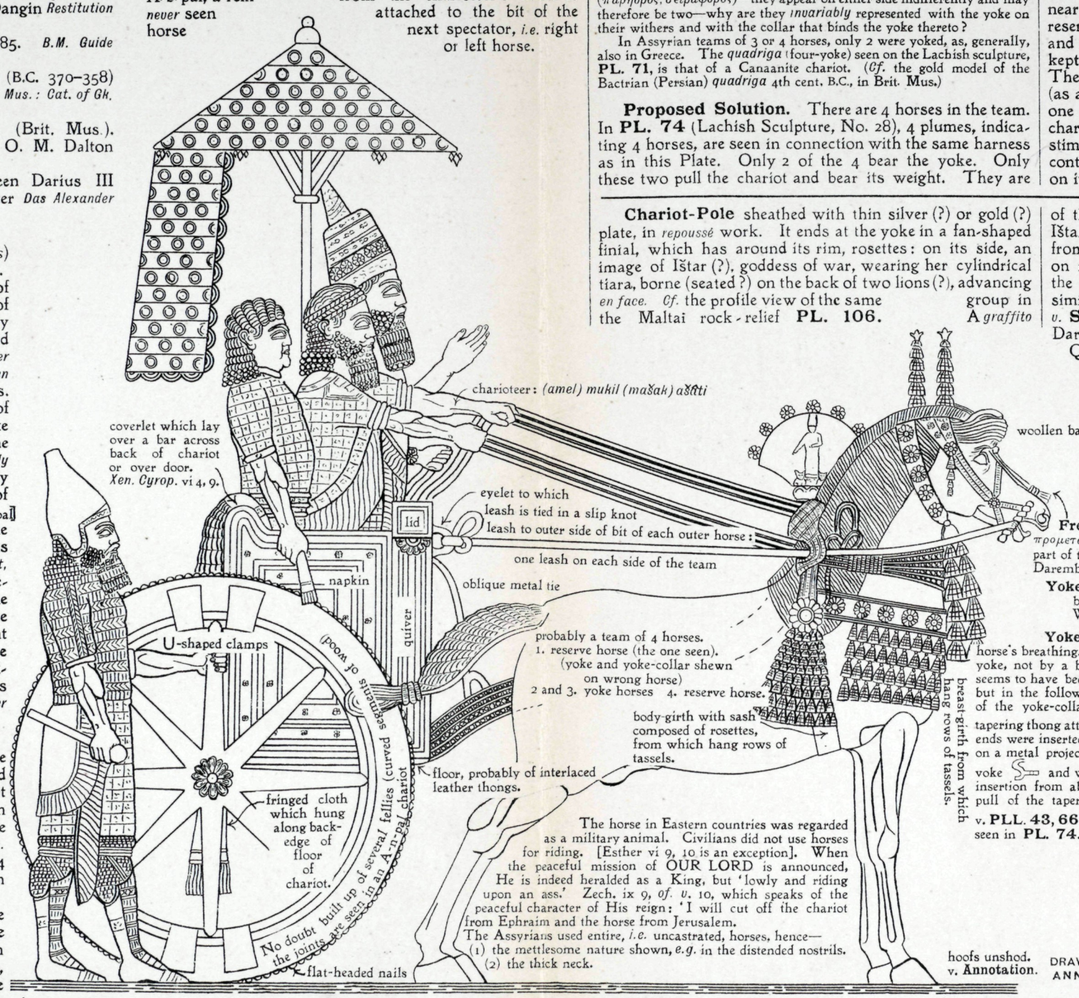
pull (tension) backwards and upwards

push (compression) forward

The **three details** which are invariably seen together, on one and the same sculpture, in the harness of chariot-teams of the time of Sinacherib and Ašurbanapal and which cannot be construed into a harmonious complex are:—

1. The three pair of reins in the charioteer's hands.
2. The leash from the bit of the visible horse (*i.e.* horse next spectator) to a loop on the chariot front.
3. The yoke *always, without exception,* seen on the visible horse, whether that horse be on the right or left side of the team.

Three pair of reins imply, normally, three horses, each one with a rein from the charioteer's hand attached to each side of its bit, as, for example, No. 36, Nimrud Gall. Brit. Mus., but in sculptures of the time of Sin. and A-b-pal, a rein from the charioteer's hand is *never* seen attached to the bit of the horse next spectator, *i.e.* right or left horse.



The horse in Eastern countries was regarded as a military animal. Civilians did not use horses for riding. [Esther vi 9, 10 is an exception]. When the peaceful mission of OUR LORD is announced, He is indeed heralded as a King, but 'lowly and riding upon an ass.' Zech. ix 9, *cf. v.* 10, which speaks of the peaceful character of His reign: 'I will cut off the chariot from Ephraim and the horse from Jerusalem.

The Assyrians used entire, *i.e.* uncastrated, horses, hence—

(1) the mettlesome nature shown, *e.g.* in the distended nostrils.

(2) the thick neck.

The conjecture that in the part of the leash which runs between bit and yoke, in Sin. and A-b-pal sculptures, two traces, a rein and the leash, were regarded by the sculptor as coinciding and were therefore shewn by him merely as one, is contrary to the testimony of at least 3 bas-reliefs of A-b-pal's (No. 50, Gall. of Basemt. Room and two, unnumbered, in Basemt. of the same room: next No. 88), in which a rein from the charioteer's hand to the bit of the visible horse would have been clearly seen, since the leash, which is seen running from chariot-front to horse's bit, could not have coincided with it along *any* part of its course.

If it be asserted that these said bas-reliefs have been wrongly sculptured by the Assyrian artist at this point and that the leash is rather a strap (Fr. *tirant*) of leather connecting the yoke end of the chariot-pole to the front of the chariot (so Max Ringelmann *Hist. du Génie rural* ii 360), would a permanent part of the chariot system, such as this *tirant,* ex hypothesi, is, be tied, at the chariot-front, with such a provisional knot as the slip knot, as it is seen to be?

Again, if it be asserted—what indeed is probably the truth—that the horses in question are leashed to the chariot and are the reserve horses (παρήορος, σειραφόρος)—they appear on either side indifferently and may therefore be two—why are they *invariably* represented with the yoke on their withers and with the collar that binds the yoke thereto?

In Assyrian teams of 3 or 4 horses, only 2 were yoked, as, generally, also in Greece. The *quadriga* (four-yoke) seen on the Lachish sculpture, **PL. 71**, is that of a Canaanite chariot. (*Cf.* the gold model of the Bactrian (Persian) *quadriga* 4th cent. B.C., in Brit. Mus.)

Proposed Solution. There are 4 horses in the team. In **PL. 74** (Lachish Sculpture, No. 28), 4 plumes, indicating 4 horses, are seen in connection with the same harness as in this Plate. Only 2 of the 4 bear the yoke. Only these two pull the chariot and bear its weight. They are naturally invisible to the spectator, consequently the yoke and yoke-collar should not be shewn on the neck of the visible horses on charioteer's rt. or l. hand. The artist—if he understood what he was doing [which is certainly not always the case; see, for example, how impossibly the yoke-collar is fastened to the yoke, and the loops which play a part in the fastening, are represented]—perhaps wished to shew that the team *had* a yoke and thought that it was better to shew it on the wrong horse than not to shew it at all. just as in **PL. 26,** a boat's cargo, which, in its proper place in the hull, would have been invisible, has been put by the sculptor at a point much too high for the boat's equilibrium. The 3 pair of reins shewn is thus the correct number. One pair for each yoked horse; each of the reins of the third pair passing through a ring on or near each yoke, would go, each to the bit of the respective reserve horse (to the side of the bit next the yoked horse and therefore invisible to spectator) which would thus be kept, by the charioteer's hands, close to the yoked team. They would be kept abreast of the yoked team (1) by leash (as a restraint) one for each reserve horse, each leash (only one is shewn) being tied to a loop on each side of the chariot front by a slip-knot; (2) by whip or goad (as a stimulus). Thus the bit of each reserve horse would be controlled, on its outer side, by the leash from the chariot, on its inner side, by the rein from the charioteer.

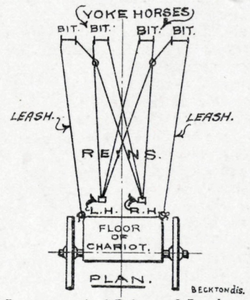
Chariot-Pole sheathed with thin silver (?) or gold (?) plate, in *repoussé* work. It ends at the yoke in a fan-shaped finial, which has around its rim, rosettes: on its side, an image of Ištar (?), goddess of war, wearing her cylindrical tiara, borne (seated ?) on the back of two lions (?), advancing *en face. Cf.* the profile view of the same group in the Maltai rock-relief **PL. 106.** A *graffito* of the same group (in which the goddess is identified as Ištar by the mace-heads (?) [emblem of war (?)] radiating from each shoulder) likewise *en face,* with A-b-pal in profile on rt. and l. worshipping her, is seen on the same part of the chariot in No. 90 Basemt. of Basemt. Room. *Cf.* a similar yoke finial in Botta-Flandin *Mon. de Ninive* pl. 158 *v.* **SARGON Portfolio.** The pole of the chariot of Darius III (B.C. 335–330) ended in a similiar ornament.

Quintus Curtius *Hist. Alex. Magni* iii 3, 16: 'The yoke 'was set with sparkling gems. From it rose two 'golden statues, an ell high (old measurement), one 'of Ninus, the other of Belus. Between them 'was an eagle in gold, as if with wings, out-'spread.' *Cf.* the five similar crescents set (in a different plane) along the yoke of the gold model of the Bactrian *quadriga* (4th cent. B.C.)

Frontlet: best seen on **PL. 100.** Xen. *Cyrop.* vi 4, 1 speaks of a προμετωπίδιον (frontlet), which, with a προστερνίδιον (chest plate), formed part of the caparison of Cyrus's chariot horses, *v.* **Annotation;** a frontlet in Daremberg–Saglio, *Dict. fig.* 2728.

Yoke of tough wood: *e.g.* boxwood, *Iliad,* xxiv 269, or of metal: *e.g.* bronze or iron: did it not rest on a saddle, as in Egyptian chariots? Would not the bare yoke chafe the horses' withers?

Yoke-collar: acc. to modern experts, set too high on the neck for the horse's breathing. It was fastened to the yoke, not by a buckle (the use of which seems to have been unknown in Assyria) but in the following way: The two ends of the yoke-collar formed loops with a tapering thong attached so: These ends were inserted from below into an eye on a metal projection forming part of the yoke and wedged in position by the insertion from above and the downward pull of the tapering thong *v.* **PLL. 43, 66, 100.** Another method seen in **PL. 74.**



Arrangement of Reins and Leashes. By A.P., approved by F. M. FLEGG, Saddler: St. Martin's Lane, London.

DRAWN BY R. V. HAINES. ANNOTATIONS BY A. P.

which the tie-piece was pinned. [The push (compression) forward was counteracted by the sides of the car.] On the other hand, at the same time, the chariot-pole as it moved upwards, or more precisely the transverse pin in it, was allowed free play *upwards* through the elongated slot, thus avoiding the wrenching upwards of the front and sides from the floor of the chariot.

In the earlier type of chariots, *e.g.* those of Ašurnasirpal and Tiglath Pileser III (also in Hittite chariots) a **connecting piece** of wood, covered with embroidery or leather, formed part of the structure It was connected at one end with the chariot-pole (near the yoke), at the other end with the upper part of the chariot front. Its purpose was to transmit stress generated at the yoke-end to the chariot-end or *vice-versa*:

I. Stress from chariot-pole at the yoke to front of chariot, *i.e.* the horizontal thrust backwards caused by the plunging of the horses and chariot (and chariot-pole); resisted partly by the top of the chariot frame, partly by the tension of the oblique metal tie.

The plunging of the chariot-pole at the yoke may, in chariots of certain proportions, have been merely through an arc of oscillation about the 'point of attachment' of the connecting-piece at the top of the chariot-front, with no component of backward thrust; but it is probable that in chariots with parts of other proportions, this backward thrust to chariot-front may have been a considerable factor, may indeed have been the main reason why it was made of wood.

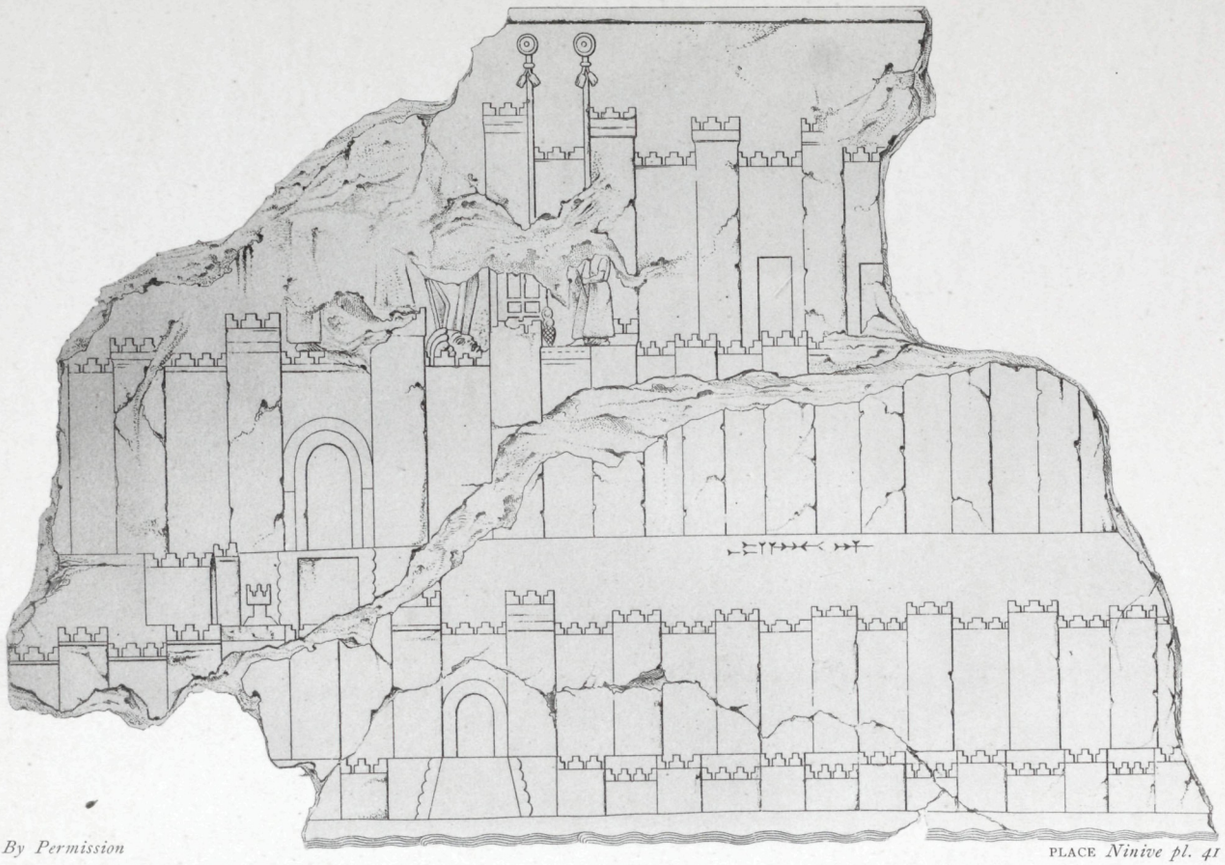
II. Stress from front of chariot to chariot-pole at the yoke: of two kinds: caused by occupants grasping the front of the chariot when it was in violent motion:

(α) Forwards: thrust from front of chariot to chariot-pole near the yoke.

(β) Backwards and upwards: tension from front of chariot on chariot-pole near the yoke.

The horizontal component of this tension, counteracted by the chariot-pole at its junction with the connecting-piece.

The vertical component of this tension, counteracted by the chariot-pole at its junction with the vertical tie.



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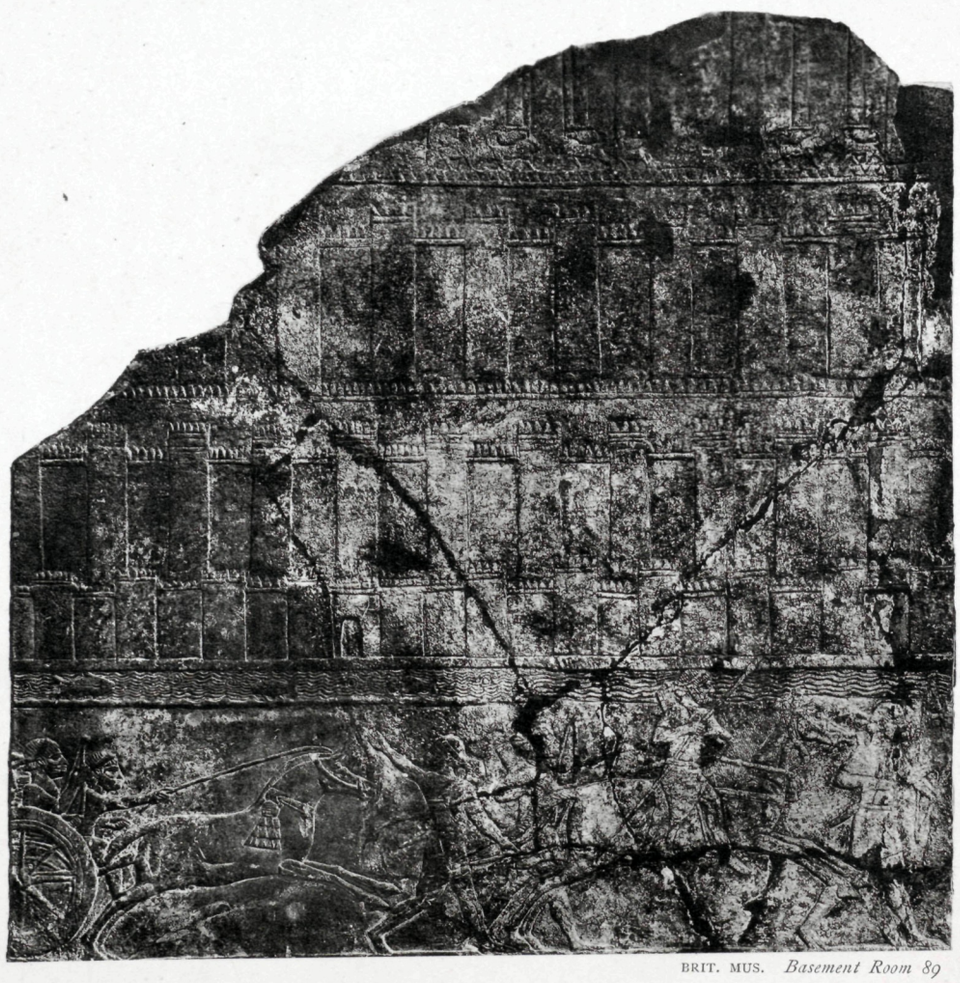
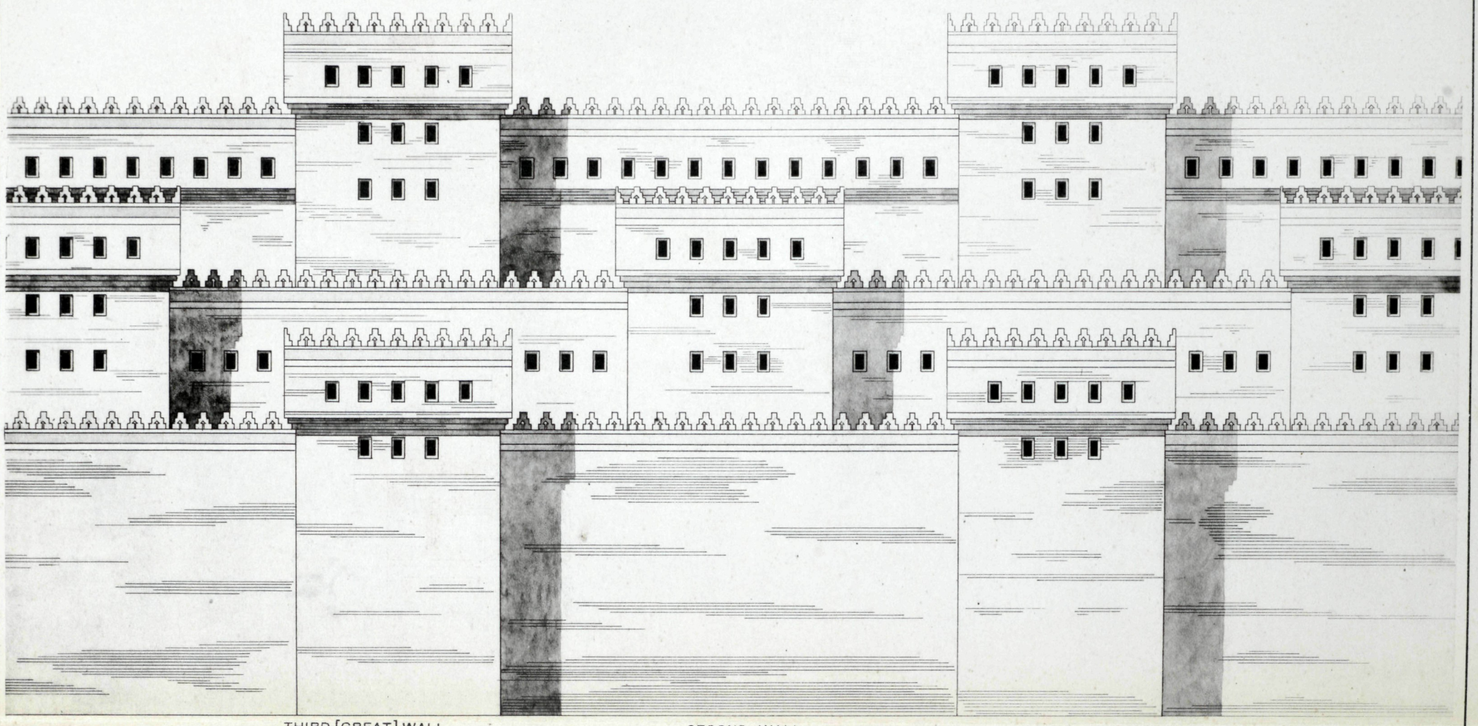
PLACE *Ninive pl. 41*



BRIT. MUS. *Basement Room 89*

ELEVATION AND RESTORATION



THIRD [GREAT] WALL

CROWNED BY A SERIES OF CASEMATES WITH EMBRASURES AND MACHICOULIS BUILT OUT ON CORBELS OF K.B. BRICK OVER THE WALL FACE. A TERRACE WITH CRENELLATED PARAPETS ABOVE THE CASEMATES ENTERED FROM THE RAMPART BY A RAMP.
SECTION THROUGH MIDDLE OF CASEMATES: AS IN SECOND WALL.
MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION: AS IN SECOND WALL.
EACH SEVERAL VAULT HAD PROBABLY ITS OWN ENTRANCE FROM THE RAMPART. THE UPPER PART OF THE WALL (*E.G.* THE CASEMATES AND MACHICOULIS) AND OF THE TOWERS ARE RESTORATIONS.

SECOND WALL

CROWNED BY A SERIES OF CASEMATES OR VAULTED CHAMBERS, WITH EMBRASURES: A TERRACE WITH CRENELLATED PARAPETS ABOVE THE CASEMATES.
SECTION THROUGH MIDDLE OF VAULTS.
LOOKING TOWARDS THE EMBRASURES:
THE PLINTH OF THE FOUR WALLS OF EACH VAULT, BUILT OF K. B. BRICKS, THE SUPERSTRUCTURE PIERS, WALLS & ARCHES OF SUN-DRIED BRICKS. THESE VAULTS WERE CONNECTED WITH EACH OTHER BY AN OPENING IN EACH PIER OR CROSS WALL (*MUR DE RÉFEND*).
THE FLOORS AND PLINTHS OF THE CASEMATES WERE FOUND *IN SITU*.

FIRST WALL

A RETAINING WALL OF ENORMOUS SIZE (21·50 M. × 17·90 M.)
CROWNED BY A PARAPET WITH CORBIE-STEPPED MERLONS
(*I.E.* A CRENELLATED PARAPET.
CRENELLES = SPACES BETWEEN THE MERLONS.)
AND FLANKED BY CASEMATED TOWERS SIMILARLY CROWNED.

THE TOWERS AND COURTINES OF THE GREAT WALL ARE RAISED 5 SUSIAN FEET = 1·80 M. = 6 ENGLISH FEET HIGHER THAN IN DIEULAFOY'S PLANS. THIS ALTERATION IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS MEASUREMENTS, AS GIVEN IN *L'ACROPOLE DE SUSE*, P. 131, AND HAS HIS APPROVAL.

WALLS OF SUSA SECTION AND RESTORATION

DRAWN FROM DIEULAFOY: *L'ACROPOLE DE SUSE* figg. 48 and 101.
WITH PERMISSION
BY R. V. HAINES.
ANNOTATIONS BY A. P.

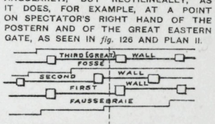
☞ IN THIS PLATE, DIEULAFOY'S PROFILE (*I.E.* SECTION) OF HIS EXCAVATION OF THE TRIPLE ENCEINTE, *fig.* 48 (WALLS, SO FAR AS THEY ARE EXTANT, AND UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES, WITH THEIR ASCERTAINED MEASUREMENTS), IS COMBINED WITH HIS RESTORATION OF THE SAME, *fig.* 101, WHICH IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS (EXCEPT THE HEIGHT WHICH IS OBVIOUSLY CONJECTURAL) WAS CONSTRUCTED FROM THOSE DATA.

SUN-DRIED BRICKS LAID IN CLAY.
EARTH
SUN-DRIED BRICKS LAID IN CLAY.
BED OF GRAVEL
*f*II
*f*I
f
INNER WALK OR FOSSE
PAVED WITH KILN-BURNT BRICKS TWO LAYERS THICK.
EARTH
OUTER WALK
PAVED WITH KILN-BURNT BRICKS TWO LAYERS THICK.
SUN-DRIED BRICKS LAID IN CLAY
SIZE, 1 SUSIAN FOOT SQUARE = ½ S. FT. THICK = ·358 M. " = ·179 M.

THE TRIPLE LINE OF UNDERGROUND WALLS *f f*I *f*II WHICH IS HERE BUILT UNDER THE GREAT WALL, AND THE PAIR OF TRIPLE LINES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO IT, *fig.* 47 ALL BUILT OF KILN-BURNT BRICKS, LAID IN LIME, ARE THOSE EXCAVATED BY DIEULAFOY AT THE POSTERN GATE OF THE PALACE, *fig.* 128. IT WAS HERE HE CUT HIS TRENCH ACROSS THE WALLS. ✠ THESE SUBSTRUCTURES WERE BUILT PROBABLY TO PREVENT MINING. WHAT ELSE CAN HAVE BEEN THE PURPOSE OF *f*I?
THE EXISTENCE OF A TRIPLE WALL UNDER THE GREAT WALL, ELSEWHERE THAN AT THE POSTERN, HAS, FROM ITS UTILITY FOR DEFENCE, BEEN, WITH DIEULAFOY'S APPROVAL, ASSUMED IN THIS PROFILE AND RESTORATION, AS TO THE NATURE OF WHICH, SEE THE NOTE SET BEFORE THE FIRST WALL.

'CHEMISE' OR VERTICAL BED OF GRAVEL AND STONES, TO DRAIN OFF RAIN-WATER FROM THE EARTH-MOUND C, THUS PREVENTING THE DESTRUCTIVE PRESSURE CAUSED BY THE SWELLING OF WET EARTH.

☞ THIS PROFILE AND RESTORATION IS MEANT BY DIEULAFOY TO REPRESENT, FOR SIMPLICITY'S SAKE, A PROFILE OF THE ENCEINTE AT A POINT WHERE THE GROUND-PLAN (FR. *TRACÉ*) OF THE THREE LINES OF DEFENCE PROCEEDS, NOT, AS AT THE POSTERN, *À CRÉMAILLÈRE* (*I.E.* RECTANGULARLY), BUT RECTILINEALLY, AS IT DOES, FOR EXAMPLE, AT A POINT ON SPECTATOR'S RIGHT HAND OF THE POSTERN AND OF THE GREAT EASTERN GATE, AS SEEN IN *fig.* 126 AND PLAN II.



DIEULAFOY CUT ACROSS THE ENCEINTE ONLY AT THE POSTERN, BUT HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO ADAPT HIS PROFILE OF THE WALLS AND THEIR SUBSTRUCTURES AT THAT POINT, TO HIS PURPOSE, SIMPLY BY SETTING THE TOWERS IN THE MANNER SHOWN IN THIS PROFILE.

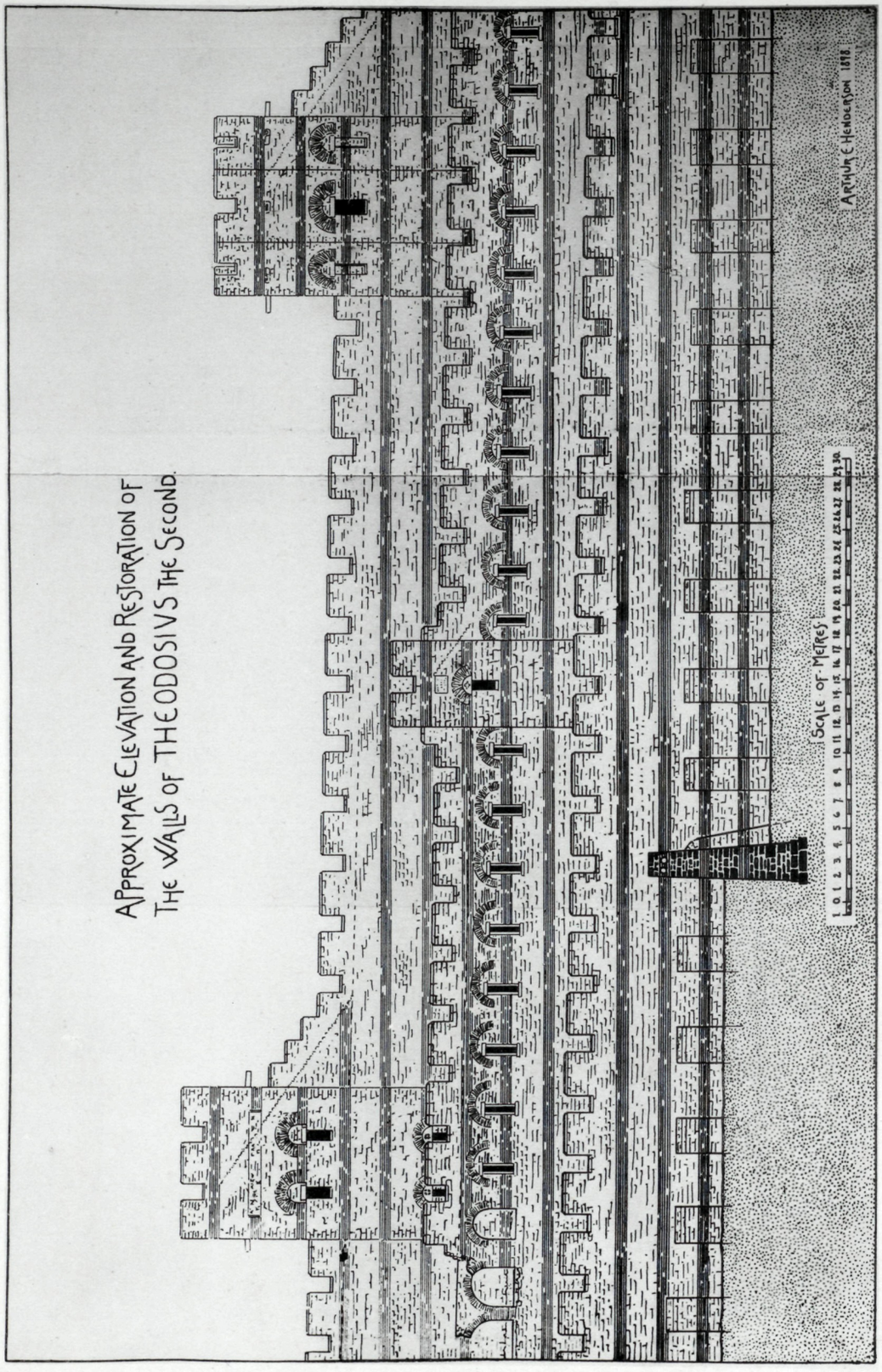
FAUSSE-BRAIE

I.E. ZONE OF LAND LYING BETWEEN OUTER WALL & PARAPET (= BREASTWORK) OF THE ESCARPE. (ESCARPE = RETAINING WALL BUILT ON CITY-SIDE OF MOAT.) VESTIGES OF THE MOAT PROBABLY, ORIGINALLY, 120 M. WIDE AND 20 M. DEEP ARE VISIBLE ALL ROUND THE ENCEINTE.

KILN-BURNT BRICKS ARE LAID IN BITUMEN (EARLY EPOCH): IN LIME OR CLAY (LATER EPOCH).
SUN-DRIED BRICKS ARE LAID IN CLAY.
UPPER IRREGULAR LINE = SECTION CONTOUR OF RUINS.
LOWER " " " = " " " EXCAVATIONS.

SCALE
IN SUSIAN FEET
A SUSIAN FOOT = ·358 M. = 14 1/8 ENG. INCHES

50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 50 100 150



VAN MILLINGEN *Walls of Constantinople*

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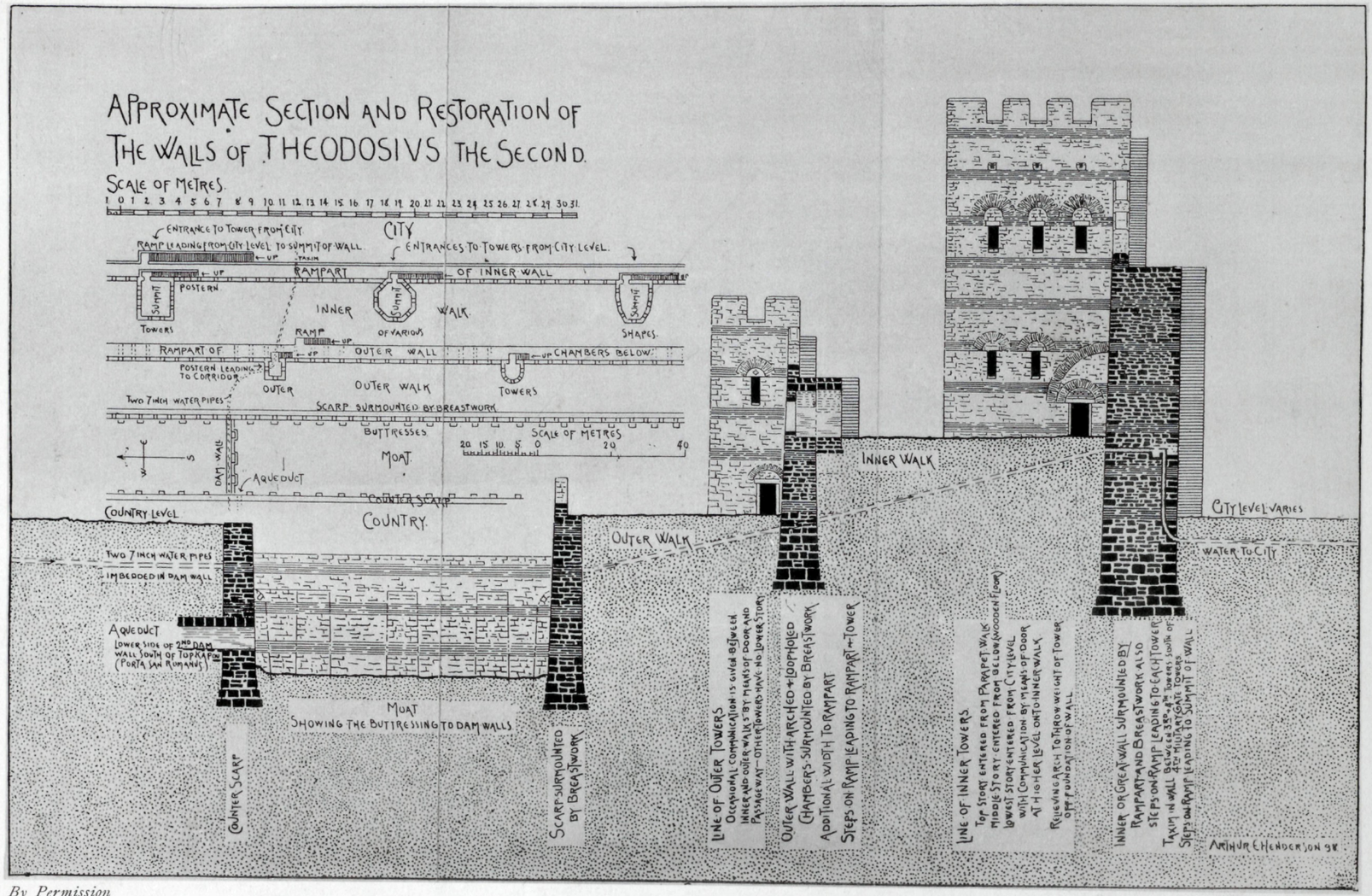

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VAN MILLINGEN *Walls of Constantinople*