THE SPHINX UNRIDDLED

The sphinx and related composite creatures.
A motif of political-religious legitimation
during the dynamical period of cultural changes appearing
in the Late Bronze (1600-1200 BC) and the Early Iron Age (1200-800 BC)
in the Eastern Mediterranean

PART II. CATALOGUES & STUDY MATERIAL

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND PHILOSOPHY OF GHENT UNIVERSITY
AND TO THE FACULTY OF ARTS OF KULEUVEN,
IN FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR IN ARCHAEOLOGY

BY NADINE NYS
**Political**

| CAT. NR. MES. 1 – |
| RAISED SPHINX AS MASTER OF ANIMALS |
| **TYPE:** Seal/Impression |
| **PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia |
| **FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria/Tell Brak/Palace |
| **DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC |
| **Mitanni** |

**DESCRIPTION:**
A winged raised sphinx holds with its human-hands two lions upside down. The rest of the scene is filled with Masters of Animals, a bearded human head, a recumbent lion and a recumbent griffin and a Sun-disc. This seal belonged to Mitanni-king Saushtatar and was used to seal two tablets recording royal transactions of the Mitanni kings Artashumara and his younger brother Tushratta.

**Legend:**
Sa-uš-ta-at-tar
DUMU Par-sa-ta-tar
LUGAL Ma-i-ta-ni

**INFORMATION:**
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 186.
Demisch 1977: 62 + fig. 158.
Metzger 1985: 266, nr. 1455.
Aruz, Benzel and Evans 2008: 195 + fig. 63.
Kopanias 2009: 49 + Cat.Nr. 52.
Pfälzner 2015: 211-212 + fig. 59.

| CAT. NR. MES. 2 – |
| PAIR OF SPHINXES AND PAIR OF GRIFFINS |
| **TYPE:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression |
| **PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia |
| **FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia |
| **DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC |
| **Middle Assyrian** |

**DESCRIPTION:**
Two pairs of winged sphinxes each lifting a front paw above a scene with two pairs of Masters of Animals flanking two winged griffins, also each lifting one front paw. Between the sphinxes a winged Sun-disc.

**INFORMATION:**
Demisch 1977: 47 + fig. 108.
**CAT. NR. MES. 3 – SCARAB RECUMBENT BEARDED SPHINX**

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab  
**Production Place:** Egypt (?)  
**Find Spot:** Syria/North-east Syria/Arban  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC  
*New Kingdom*  
**Description:**  
A bearded sphinx holding a 'hs'-vase between its front paws recumbent next to a cartouche with the praenomen of Thutmoses III. Below the sphinx a hieroglyphic inscription naming Amun-Ra and below this the sign for "King of Upper and Lower Egypt".

**Information:**  
Layard 1853: 281 nr. 2.  
Budge 1893: 251.  
Hall 1913: 152, nr. 1558.  
Giveon 1985: p. 156 nr. 2.

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**Museum**  
London – British Museum  
**Museum Number:** N.1290  
**Material/Technique:** Steatite (?), jasper (?)/Perforated, engraved  
**Size:** 2.55 x 1.75 x 1.2 cm

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**CAT. NR. MES. 4 – MASTER OF ANIMALS AND NUDE FEMALE FIGURE**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria/North-Syria  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th-14th c. BC/1500-1350 BC  
*Levantine/Cypriote*  
**Description:**  
A bearded male, running, holds a winged sphinx and a winged lion by their tails; a nude female figure, holds a twig in her right hand and an ibex in the left.

**Information:**  
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

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**CAT. NR. MES. 5 – MASTER OF ANIMALS WITH LIONS - SPHINX AND GRIFFIN**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/ca. 14th c. BC  
*Middle Assyrian*  
**Description:**  
A pair formed with sphinx and griffin, both resting one foot on the back of a lion, and between them a palmette, flank a hero who controls the lions the sphinx and griffin are standing on; birds of prey above them;
### CAT.NR. MES. 6 – GOLDEN BOWL WINGED SPHINX WITH ANIMALS AND MYTHOLOGICAL CREATURES

**Type:** Artefact/Bowl  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Syria/Ugarit (Ras Shamra)  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC  
**Description:**  
Plate decorated with pair of winged sphinxes near a Sacred Tree, surrounded by mammals and men (Hunting Scene). The combination of motifs and forms from the Near East and from Egypt is typical for the art of Phoenicia. The Sacred Tree is a typical Near Eastern motif but with Egyptian elements in this case: lotus and papyrus (cf. LVI. Different Symbols, Signs and Motifs). Behind the winged sphinx stands a griffin; antithetical to the sphinx is a winged lion with bull-horns. The folded wings of both sphinxes and griffin are typical for the Aegean art.  

**Information:**  
Frankfort 1954: 257 + fig. 296.  
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 332.  
Frankfort 1989: 257 + fig. 296.  
Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 239-241 Cat. 146.  
Wicke 2008: Tafel 14b.  
Pfälzner 2015: 178-188 + Fig. 4.

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### CAT.NR. MES. 7 – RELIEF WINGED SPHINX DECORATING THRONE

**Type:** Artefact  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Levant/Israel/Canaan/Megiddo  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th-12th c. BC/1250-1150 BC  
**Description:**
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<th><strong>ANTIQUITIES AUTHORITY</strong></th>
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<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Ivory/Relief</td>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>26 cm x 5.7 cm</td>
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Left: A ruler (king of Megiddo?) is seated on a throne decorated with standing winged sphinxes (female?). In front of him and behind him are men paying tribute and a musician.

Right: The ruler appears as a chariot driver coming home victoriously after a battle. In front of him are some prisoners following an armed warrior.

**INFORMATION:**
- Wilson 1938: 335 + fig. 7.
- Loud 1939: 13 + Pl. 4 2a-b
- Frankfort 1954: 271 + fig. 316.
- Demisch 1977: 57 + fig. 140.
- Gubel 1987: 51 + fig. 3.
- Frankfort 1989: 270-271 + fig. 316.
- Liebowitz 1987: 5 + fig. 1.
- Schmitt 2001: fig. 27.
- Westenholz 2004a: 133 nr. 92.

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<th><strong>ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></th>
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<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>3.9 x 9.1 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 8 – Winged Griffin Megiddo**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Relief

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Levant/Israel/Megiddo/Palace

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC

**Late Bronze II**

**DESCRIPTION:**
This plaque is one of a group of objects discovered at Megiddo in a chamber that may have been the "treasury," within a large building that could have been a palace. It shows a reclining griffin, a motif borrowed from the art of the Mycenaens. It is however uncertain whether the object itself was made by a Mycenaen craftsman, by a local ivory carver imitating Mycenaen prototypes, or was imported from Greece.

**INFORMATION:**
- Frankfort 1936: 119 + fig. 23.
- Frankfort 1936/1937: 119 + fig. 23.
- Wilson 1938: fig. 3.
- Loud 1939: 14 + Pl. 9 32a-b
- Frankfort 1954: 263 + fig. 304.
- Hopkins 1963: 416 + Pl. 98 fig. 3.
- Frankfort 1989: 263 + fig. 304.
- Westenholz 2004a: 105 nr. 60.
- Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 412 + fig. 128.
**Cat. Nr. Mes. 9 – Hero Attacking Griffin**

Type: Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia  
Find Spot: Syro-Mesopotamia/Northern Syro-Mesopotamia  
Date/Period: 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC  
Middle Assyrian Period  

Description: A bearded hero grabs a griffin by a front paw to hit it with a sort of stick he holds in his right hand. Above the griffin there is a moon-crescent.  

Information:  

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**Cat. Nr. Mes. 10 – Sphinx Attacks Wild Goat**

Type: Artefact  
Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
Find Spot: Levant/Israel/Megiddo  
Date/Period: 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC  
Late Bronze II  

Description: Bearded winged sphinx wearing a cap and attacking a wild goat.  

Information:  
Loud 1939:13 + Pl. 5 4a-b.  
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 341.  
Metzger 1985: 270, nr. 1514.
**Cat. Nr. Mes. 11 – Pairs of Winged Sphinxes and Lions**

**Type:** Artefact

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Levant/Israel/Megiddo

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th-12th c. BC/ca. 1250-1150 BC  
**Old Syrian**

**Description:**  
A square ivory box decorated with two winged sphinxes (Syrian style) and two lions.

**Information:**  
Loud 1939: 13 + Pl. I, Ia-h  
Hopkins 1963: 416 + pl. 98 fig. 4.  
Westenholz 2004a: 134 nr. 93.

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**Cat. Nr. Mes. 12 – Winged Sphinx with Eagle-Claws**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/11th-10th c. BC/ca. 1000 BC  
**Assyrian**

**Description:**  
A striding winged sphinx wearing a crown; the sphinx has eagle-claws instead of feline paws and the tail of a bird. It seems its lion-body is completely covered with feathers. An inscription, mentioning the Moon-god and Mardoek, was added later.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 59-60 + fig. 148.
**CAT.NR. MES. 13 – BOWL WINGED SPHINXES AND WINGED SCARABS**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Bowl

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria

**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Nimrud/North West Palace

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd-1st Mill. BC/16th-4th c. BC/1550-300 BC

**Phoenician (?)**

**DESCRIPTION:**
This bowl with Egyptian motifs was one of a pile found in the palace of Ashurnasirpal II in Nimrud. It is decorated with seven concentric circles. In the first circle, there are depicted winged sphinxes, winged Uraei, lotus plants and deer. In the second circle, winged scarabs, lotus flowers, winged Uraei and trees are to be seen.

**INFORMATION:**
London British Museum.

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**MUSEUM**

**LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM**

**MUSEUM NUMBER**

**N.25**

**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE**

Copper alloy

**SIZE**

18 cm

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**CAT.NR. MES. 14 – DISC WITH SPHINXES AND WINGED BULLS**

**TYPE:** Artefact

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Western Iran

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/10th-9th c. BC

**Iron Age II**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Disc decorated with winged sphinxes and winged bulls.

**INFORMATION:**

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**MUSEUM**

**NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART**

**MUSEUM NUMBER**

**55.136**

**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE**

Bronze

**SIZE**

36,2 cm
**Cat. Nr. Mes. 15 – Pyxis Pairs of Sphinxes Flanking Sacred Tree**

**Type:** Pottery/Pyxis

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria/Tell Halaf

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/10th-9th c. BC/ca. 900 BC

**Iron Age II**

**Description:**
Two pairs of winged sphinxes stand beside a Sacred Tree. In between the pairs is depicted a goddess.

**Information:**
Gilibert 2011b: 87 + fig. 18.

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 16 – Recumbent Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal

**Production Place:** Israel/Palestine

**Find Spot:** Israel/Palestine

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/10th-8th c. BC/925-700 BC

**Iron Age II**

**Description:**
A seal decorated with a recumbent winged sphinx. This is the only official depiction of a sphinx found in Israel from this period.

**Information:**

Schmitt 2001: 129 + fig. 117.

(Corpus West Semitic seals: Avigad and Sass 1997)

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 17 – Throne Winged Female Sphinx Attacked by Winged Genii**

**Type:** Artefact/Throne

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** North Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), North West Palace

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**
Openwork furniture panels:
Upper panel: two winged genii with horned caps are fighting with a winged female-headed sphinx, also wearing a horned cap.
| Lower panel: two winged monsters, part lion and part bird, rest their forepaws on a Sacred Tree.  
**INFORMATION:** Layard 1853: 198-200. Mallowan 1966. |

| **MUSEUM**  
**LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM**  
**MUSEUM NUMBER** N.2073  
**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** Copper Alloy/Open-work, chased, hammered, cut, embossed  
**SIZE** 31,3 x 13,6 cm |

| **CAT.NR. MES. 18 – RELIEF WINGED SPHINXES ATTACK WINGED BULL**  
**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1\textsuperscript{st} Mill. BC/9\textsuperscript{th} c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**  
**DESCRIPTION:** Two winged beardless sphinxes attack a winged bull while a lion attacks one of the sphinxes.  
**INFORMATION:** Demisch 1977: 61-62 + fig. 156. |

| **MUSEUM**  
**MUSEUM NUMBER**  
**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE**  
**SIZE** |

| **MUSEUM**  
**LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM**  
**MUSEUM NUMBER** N.1101  
**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** Serpentine  
**SIZE** 4 x 1,5 cm |

| **CAT.NR. MES. 19 – WINGED SPHINX ATTACKING WILD GOAT**  
**TYPE:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Asia  
**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia (?)  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1\textsuperscript{st} Mill. BC/9\textsuperscript{th} c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**  
**DESCRIPTION:** A winged sphinx attacks a wild goat; in front of the goat is a feather-like plant, below it is a double wedge, and above it is probably a sun or star and the Pleiades; before the sphinx are two double wedges, below it is a wedge and above it is a crescent.  
### Cat. Nr. Mes. 20 – Winged Sphinx with Horned Crown

**Type:** Architectural Element/Figure  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** North Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Palace Assurnasirpal II  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC/883-859 BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**
This is one of a pair of guardian figures that flanked an entrance to the throne room of Assurnasirpal II (883-859 BC). Stone mythological guardians were often placed at gateways to Syro-Mesopotamian palaces, to protect them from demonic forces. They were known to the Assyrians as Lamassu. This winged bearded sphinx has 5 legs so that when looked at from the front it is standing, and when viewed from the side it seems to be striding forward. Between the legs is inscribed the 'Standard Inscription' of Assurnasirpal which is repeated over many of his reliefs. It records the king's titles, ancestry and achievements.

**Information:**
Budge 1922a: p. 42 + Pl. VII.  
Hall 1928: 37 + Pl. XX.  
Ritter 2011: 70, 77 Cat. 17.

### Cat. Nr. Mes. 21 – Winged Bull-sphinx with Horned Crown

**Type:** Architectural Element/Figure  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** North Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Palace Assurnasirpal II  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC/883-859 BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**
Winged bearded bull-sphinx found in the palace of Assurnasirpal, one of a pair of guardian figures from the palace of Assurnasirpal II (883-859 BC) at the Assyrian capital Kalhu. The second one of the pair is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Stone sculptures of mythological figures were designed to protect the palace from demonic forces, and may even have guarded the entrance to the private apartments of the king. The 'Standard Inscription' of Assurnasirpal is inscribed between the figure's legs. It tells of the King's titles, ancestry and achievements. The helmet with horns indicates the creature's divinity.

**Information:**
Hall 1928: 40 + Pl. XXVIII.  
Roaf 1990: 163.  
Ritter 2011: 70, 77 Cat. 18.
| **Cat.Nr. Mes. 22 – Nimrud Palace Lamassu** |
|-------------------------------------------------
| **Type:** Architectural Element/Figure |
| **Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia |
| **Find Spot:** North Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Palace Assurnasirpal II |
| **Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC/883-859 BC Neo-Assyrian |
| **Description:** This is the third pair of Lamassu that decorates the main court of the Palace of Assurnasirpal II in Nimrud (cf. Cat.Nrs. Mes. 20-21). This one is different from the others in that it has markings of a fish on its body, that run all the way from the belly, over the breast and the neck and that end in a fish head decorating the human-head. |
| **Information:** Ritter 2011: 70-72 + fig. 5. |

| **Cat.Nr. Mes. 23 – Nimrud Gate Lamassu** |
|-------------------------------------------------
| **Type:** Architectural Element/Relief |
| **Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia |
| **Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu) |
| **Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC Neo-Assyrian |
| **Description:** Next to another entrance gate stand two Lamassu. |
| **Information:** Ritter 2011: 68 + fig. 2. |

| **Cat.Nr. Mes. 24 – Relief Winged Bearded Sphinx with Horns** |
|-------------------------------------------------
<p>| <strong>Type:</strong> Architectural Element/Relief |
| <strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia |
| <strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syria/Tell Halaf/Palace/Hilani Façade |
| <strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC Neo-Assyrian |
| <strong>Description:</strong> |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>A winged and bearded standing sphinx wearing horns. The bull-aspect of this sphinx is very clear: two powerful horns + two horns that go down next to the face and that end in a curl (spiral).</th>
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<td>TELL HALAF</td>
<td>INFORMATION: Demisch 1977: 51-52 + fig. 121.</td>
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<td>MUSEUM NUMBER</td>
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<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
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**CAT.NR. MES. 25 – RELIEF WINGED SPHINX WITH HORNS**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Relief

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Syria/Tell Halaf/Palace/Hilani Façade

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC

**Neo-Hittite**

**DESCRIPTION:** A winged bearded sphinx wearing a horned cap.

**INFORMATION:**

Demisch 1977: 52 + fig. 125.

Gilibert 2011b: 88-89 + fig. 21c.

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**CAT.NR. MES. 26 – RELIEF FEMALE WINGED SPHINX WITH LION PROTOME**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Relief

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Syria/Tell Halaf/Palace/Hilani Façade

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC

**Neo-Hittite**

**DESCRIPTION:** A female winged sphinx with a lion-head on its breast.

**INFORMATION:**

Gilibert 2011b: 88-89 + fig. 21a.
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<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syria/Tell Halaf/Palace/Hilani Façade</td>
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<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Neo-Hittite</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Relief of a female winged sphinx found on the southern façade of the Temple-Palace in Tell Halaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Gilibert 2011b: 88-89 + fig. 21b.</td>
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<th>Cat. Nr. Mes. 28 – Relief Winged Genius Holds Winged Sphinxes Upside Down</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Neo-Assyrian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A Genius with four wings holds with each hand a back paw of a winged beardless sphinx.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Demisch 1977: 40, 42, 63 + fig. 168.</td>
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**Related:**
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<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>4.95 x 1.9 cm</td>
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**Cat. Nr. Mes. 30 – Winged Genius Standing on Winged Sphinxes**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC/850-825 BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**
In the centre a winged disc above a stylized Sacred Tree, that is flanked by 2 geniuses who are standing on the backs of 2 winged beardless sphinxes wearing horned headdresses (Albenda claims the sphinxes have a small round beard and there are no horns on their cap). The winged disc encircles a bearded god who wears a flat-topped, horned headdress; the god faces to the left and raises his right hand while holding the disc with the other. The sphinxes each touch the Tree. The bearded geniuses wear headdresses with double pairs of horns; they each have four wings with only two shown and the nearer one lowered and are holding cones and buckets. The sphinx is to be seen here as the helper of the gods; it supports them in all they endeavour.

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: 47, 58, 63 + fig. 165.  
Albenda 1978: 21 + fig. 9.  
Ward 1910: 224 + Fig. 679.  
Collon 1987: nr. 879.  
Collon 2001: pl. XII nr. 152.  
Gräff and Ritter 2011: 58 + fig. 10.
### Cat. Nr. Mes. 31 – Pair of Sphinxes with Ram-Head

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria/Arslan Tash (Hadatu)  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC/850-800 BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:** Two ram-headed winged sphinxes (Criosphinxes) flanking a Sacred Tree. In Egypt, the ram-headed sphinxes refer to the Sun-god in his nightly form. Egyptian ram-headed sphinxes, however, are never winged.

**Information:**  
Frankfort 1954: 319 + fig. 379.  
Demisch 1977: 49 + fig. 113.  
Schmitt 2001: fig. 119.

### Cat. Nr. Mes. 32 – Archer in a Sphinx-drawn Chariot Attacking a Sphinx

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:** A raised winged bearded sphinx confronts an archer that aims at it with bow and arrow; the archer stands in a chariot drawn by another winged (bearded?) sphinx.

**Information:**  
Pittman 1987: no. 82, p. 75, p. 80.

### Cat. Nr. Mes. 33 – Sphinx with Double Egyptian Crown

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria/Damascus/Palace (?)  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:** Winged sphinx wearing the Egyptian Double-crown and the Pharaoh-beard.

**Information:**  
Winter 1981.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>DAMASCUS – NATIONAL MUSEUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUSEUM NUMBER</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Basalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>80 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAT.NR. MES. 34 – BOWL PAIRS OF FALCON-HEADED SPHINXES**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Pottery

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/North West Palace

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Four pairs of winged griffins confront each other. The griffins wear aprons with projecting *Uraei* and the double crown of Upper and Lower Egypt. Each rests a front paw on the head of a human figure. Between the confronted griffins are papyrus columns, and above them winged sun-discs, while between each pair of griffins is a large papyrus column supporting a winged scarab holding a sun-disc with double *Uraei* (cf. LVI. Different Symbols, Signs and Motifs).

*In the centre of the bowl is a floral motif surrounded by five friezes of lotus flowers.*

**INFORMATION:**

- Layard 1853: 185-186 nr. 1.
- Budge 1922a: 169.
- Frankfort 1954: 328-329 + fig. 391.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUSEUM NUMBER</td>
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<tr>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Copper Alloy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>21.7 x 2.85 cm</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**CAT.NR. MES. 35 – SPHINX FIGHTING ARCHER**

**TYPE:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**

A man aims with bow and arrow at a winged bearded sphinx. Between the two of them there stands a little stylized tree (Sacred Tree?).

**INFORMATION:**

- Demisch 1977: 42, 62 + fig. 159.

---

**RELATED:**

- *Sphinx Plaque,* 9th-8th c. BC, Artefact, Ivory, 3.3 x 2.6 cm, Northern Kingdom of Israel, Samaria, Israel Antiquities Authority, IAA 33.2597.  
### Cat. Nr. Mes. 36 – Ivory Plaque Depicting a Winged Sphinx

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & the Levant  
**Find Spot:** Iraq/Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
**Phoenician**

**Description:** Striding winged sphinx wearing the Egyptian Double-crown. Hanging from its chest is a projecting *Uraeus*. The style shows that the ivory was probably carved by a Phoenician craftsman on the coast of the Levant.

**Information:**  
Barnett and Davies 1975: Pl. CXXXIV.  
Splendours 2011: 118-119, Cat. 81.

**Related:**  
- *Figure Head, Legs, Wings, Human-headed Sphinx*, 1st Mill. BC, 9th-8th c. BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 19,4 x 8,2 x 1,8 cm, Syro-Mesopotamia, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, London, British Museum, 1963,1214.1.  

---

### Cat. Nr. Mes. 37 – Ivory Plaque Depicting a Standing Winged Sphinx

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Iraq/Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
**Phoenician**

**Description:** Winged sphinx striding to the left, a flowering "lily" tendril in the background. The sphinx wears a pharaonic head-cloth, the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt and has an Osiris beard. Around its neck is a collar and between its forelegs hangs an apron.

**Information:**  
Barnett and Davies 1975: pl. CXXXIV, Suppl.23.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</th>
<th><strong>Cat. Nr. Mes. 38 – Plaque Pair of Striding Sphinxes</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum</strong></td>
<td>New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</td>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Plaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td>62.269.4</td>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Iraq/Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>5.21 x 15.7 x 0.71 cm</td>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Pair of beardless Bastet sphinxes.</td>
<td><strong>Phoenician:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>London – British Museum</th>
<th><strong>Cat. Nr. Mes. 39 – Pyxis Pair of Sphinxes</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum</strong></td>
<td>London – British Museum</td>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Pottery/Pyxis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td>64.37.6</td>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Iraq/North-Iraq/Nimrud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>15.01 x 5.89 x 0.99 cm</td>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Two winged sphinxes touch a Sacred Tree with a front paw.</td>
<td><strong>Syrian:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
<td>Winkler-Horaček 2011a: 103 + fig. 10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</th>
<th><strong>Cat. Nr. Mes. 40 – Plaque Winged Striding Sphinx Supported by Two Men</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum</strong></td>
<td>New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</td>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Plaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td>64.37.6</td>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Iraq/Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>5.21 x 15.7 x 0.71 cm</td>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>A winged sphinx is carried by two kneeling men.</td>
<td><strong>Phoenician:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
<td>Herrmann and Laidlaw 2013: 171, pl. 59.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Cat. Nr. Mes. 41 – Plaque with Standing/Striding Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Iraq/Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:** Striding or standing winged sphinx.

**Information:**
- Crawford 1965: 217, fig. 10.
- Mallowan 1966: 528, fig. 442.
- Aruz and De Lapèrouse 2014: 145, fig. 3.32.
- Herrmann 2017: 104-106, fig. 152.

**Museum New York – Metropolitan Museum of Art**

**Museum Number:** 64.37.1

**Material/Technique:** Ivory

**Size:** 8,8 x 10,3 x 2,1 cm

---

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 42 – Openwork Plaque with Standing/Striding Ram-headed Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Iraq/Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:** A winged Ram-headed sphinx striding in a lotus flower-field.

**Information:**
- Hermann and Laidlaw 2013: 176, pl. 67.
- Bahrani 2014: 146.
- Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.57a.

**Related:**
- Plaque with Striding Ram-headed Sphinx, 1st Mill. BC, 9th-8th c. BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 11,1 x 8,2 x 0,61 cm, Syro-Mesopotamia, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 67.22.2. © Metmuseum.
| Cat. Nr. Mes. 43 –  
| **Plaque Winged Ram-headed Sphinx Supported by Two Men** |
| **Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
| **Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
| **Find Spot:** Iraq/Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser  
| **Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
| **Neo-Assyrian**  
| **Description:** A winged Ram-headed sphinx is carried by two kneeling men.  
| **Information:**  
| Mallowan 1966: 548, fig. 484.  
| Mallowan 1978: 42.  
| Gubel 2000: 209, fig. 27.  
| Fontan 2007: 374, no. 296.  
| Herrmann and Laidlaw 2013: 169, no; 251, pl. 54.  
| Herrmann 2017: 113, fig. 164. |

| Cat. Nr. Mes. 44 –  
| **Plaque Two Offering Crowned Ram-headed Sphinxes** |
| **Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
| **Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
| **Find Spot:** Iraq/Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser  
| **Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
| **Neo-Assyrian**  
| **Description:** Two recumbent worshipping winged ram-headed sphinxes with human-arms and hands.  
| **Information:**  
<p>| Herrmann 2017: 139, fig. 205. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. Nr. Mes. 45 – Openwork Plaque with Standing/Striding Human-headed Sphinx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Iraq/Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian** |
| **Description:**  
Winged sphinx wearing a double-crown.  
**Information:**  
Herrmann and Laidlaw 2013: 175, no. 280, pl. 66. |

| **Museum** | New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art  
**Museum Number:** 64.37.8  
**Material/Technique:** Ivory  
**Size:** 7.59 x 7.49 x 0.89 cm |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. Nr. Mes. 46 – Plaque Standing/Striding Winged Sphinxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/North West Palace  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian** |
| **Description:**  
Two winged sphinxes back to back.  
**Information:**  

| **Museum** | London – British Museum  
**Museum Number:** 1848,0720.23  
**Material/Technique:** Ivory  
**Size:** 8 x 15.7 x 0.8 cm |
**CAT. NR. MES. 47 – STANDING HUMAN-HEADED SPHINX TRAMPLING ENEMY**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC  
Neo-Assyrian

**DESCRIPTION:**
Winged, human-headed sphinx with foreleg on head of male lying on his side; the sphinx wears a Double-crown over a head cloth (*Nemes*).

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.

**RELATED:**
- *Standing Human-headed Sphinx Trampling Enemy*, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 6,9 x 2,1 x 0,7 cm, Syro-Mesopotamia, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, Excavation Number ND13084. 

© Oriental Institute Chicago.

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**CAT. NR. MES. 48 – STANDING WINGED HUMAN-HEADED SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC  
Neo-Assyrian

**DESCRIPTION:**
Winged, human-headed sphinx faces left, right foreleg raised; wears the double crown over a head cloth (*Nemes*).

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.

---

**CAT. NR. MES. 49 – STANDING WINGED HUMAN-HEADED SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud, Fort Shalmaneser, Room SW 37

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC  
Neo-Assyrian

**DESCRIPTION:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CAT. NR. MES. 50 – STANDING WINGED HUMAN-HEADED SPHINX WITH BULL</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></td>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Artefact/Plaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IM65280</strong></td>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td><strong>Neo-Assyrian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,1 x 3,2 x 0,6 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
Upper field: bull-calf; lower field: winged, human-headed sphinx, facing right, wearing a double crown over a head cloth (Nemes).

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.

**RELATED:**
- Recumbent Winged Human-headed Sphinx, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 4,6 x 6,9 cm, Syro-Mesopotamia, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM65323.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CAT. NR. MES. 51 – STANDING WINGED HUMAN-HEADED SPHINX WITH HUMAN</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></td>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Artefact/Plaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IM65350</strong></td>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td><strong>Neo-Assyrian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,1 x 3,2 x 0,6 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
Male facing left above a floral design; beneath this a winged, human-headed sphinx; the male wears a short wig and a short skirt, the sphinx wears a double crown over a head cloth (Nemes).

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
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<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>10,5 x 2,7 x 0,7 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 52 – Standing Winged Human-headed Sphinx with Falcon-headed Man**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Upper field: winged, human-headed sphinx, wearing a crown decorated with a sun-disc over a head cloth (Nemes), below it a floral design; in the lower field: a winged, falcon-headed male holding flowers.

**INFORMATION:**

Chicago Oriental Institute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></th>
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<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>10,2 x 3,1 x 0,5 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 53 – Pair of Standing Winged Human-headed Sphinxes**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Two winged, human-headed sphinxes facing a stylized tree; they wear a double crown over a head cloth (Nemes).

**INFORMATION:**

Suter 2011: 229, 232 + fig. 7.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
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<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>5.2 x 16.8 x 0.7 cm</td>
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</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 54 – Pair of Recumbent Winged Human-headed Sphinxes**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**  
**Description:**  
Pair of winged, human-headed sphinxes lying back to back; their human arms are raised towards stylized trees. The sphinxes wear double crowns over head-cloths (*Nemes*) and collars.  
**Information:**  
Chicago Oriental Institute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td>ND9428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>3.9 x 4.5 x 0.6 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 55 – Striding Winged Human-headed Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**  
**Description:**  
Winged, human-headed sphinx wearing double crown over head-cloth (*Nemes*).  
**Information:**  
Chicago Oriental Institute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>3.9 x 4.5 x 0.6 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 56 – Striding Winged Human-headed Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**  
**Description:**  
Winged, human-headed sphinx; it wears a double crown over a head-cloth (*Nemes*). On its back a lotus-flower.  
**Information:**  
Chicago Oriental Institute.
**CAT. NR. MES. 57 – STANDING/STRIDING WINGED HUMAN-HEADED SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Winged, human-headed sphinx; wearing a double crown over a head-cloth (Nemes).

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.

**RELATED:**
- **Standing/Striding Winged Human-headed Sphinx, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 7,1 x 8,3 x 0,7 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM65345.** © Oriental Institute Chicago.
- **Standing/Striding Winged Human-headed Sphinx with Lotus, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 6,8 x 6,2 x 0,9 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM65472.** © Oriental Institute Chicago.
- **Winged Human-headed Sphinx with Lotus, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 10,1 x 7 x 0,8 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM65264.** © Oriental Institute Chicago.
- **Head, Wings, Legs Human-headed Sphinx, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 3,5 x 9,4 x 0,7 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM69983.** © Oriental Institute Chicago.
- **Head, Body, Wings Human-headed Sphinx, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 5,5 x 3,4 x 0,7 cm,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat.Nr. Mes. 58 – Standing/Striding Winged Human-headed Sphinx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Plaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neo-Assyrian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Winged, human-headed sphinx; wears a crown over a head-cloth (Nemes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Chicago Oriental Institute.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago – Oriental Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>IM65231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7 x 6 x 0.9 cm</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat.Nr. Mes. 59 – Standing/Striding Winged Human-headed Sphinx</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Plaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neo-Assyrian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Winged, human-headed sphinx facing right, legs missing; wears a head-cloth (Nemes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Chicago Oriental Institute.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Head, Body, Wings Human-headed Sphinx, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 4.5 x 3.5 x 0.9 cm,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Head, Body, Wings Human-headed Sphinx, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 3.5 x 5.2 x 0.7 cm,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CAT.NR. MES. 60 –**  
**STANDING/STRIDING WINGED HUMAN-HEADED SPHINX WITH FLOWER**

*Type:* Artefact/Plaque  
*Production Place:* Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
*Find Spot:* Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser  
*Date/Period:* 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC  
*Neo-Assyrian*

*Description:*  
Winged, human-headed sphinx that wears a double crown.

*Information:*  
Chicago Oriental Institute.

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**CAT.NR. MES. 61 –**  
**HEAD, WINGS HUMAN-HEADED SPHINX**

*Type:* Artefact/Plaque  
*Production Place:* Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
*Find Spot:* Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser  
*Date/Period:* 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC  
*Neo-Assyrian*

*Description:*  
Remains of a winged, human-headed sphinx; wears a head-cloth (*Nemes*).

*Information:*  
Chicago Oriental Institute.

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**CAT.NR. MES. 62 –**  
**HEAD, BODY HUMAN-HEADED SPHINX**

*Type:* Artefact/Plaque  
*Production Place:* Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
*Find Spot:* Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser  
*Date/Period:* 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC  
*Neo-Assyrian*

*Description:*  
Head and body of a human-headed sphinx; wears a plain head-cloth (*Nemes*).
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<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
<th><strong>Chicago – Oriental Institute</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td>ND13363</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>7.5 x 4.3 x 0.5 cm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
<td>Chicago Oriental Institute.</td>
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</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 63 – Head, Legs Human-headed Sphinx**

- **Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
- **Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
- **Find Spot:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser  
- **Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian  
- **Description:** Front of winged, human-headed sphinx; wears a sun-disc crown over a head-cloth.  
- **Information:** Chicago Oriental Institute.

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<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10.5 x 4 x 1.2 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 64 – Recumbent Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx**

- **Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
- **Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
- **Find Spot:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser  
- **Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian  
- **Description:** Recumbent winged griffin; wears double crown over head-cloth.  
- **Information:** Chicago Oriental Institute.

<table>
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<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
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<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>2.1 x 2.5 x 0.4 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Related:**  
- Recumbent Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 3.8 x 6.2 x 0.5 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, Excavation Number ND13641.  
© Oriental Institute Chicago.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Cat. Nr. Mes. 65 – Seated Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx</th>
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<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Plaque</td>
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<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Griffin with its right forepaw on a flower, the left one raised; wears a double crown over a head-cloth (<em>Nemes</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Chicago Oriental Institute.</td>
</tr>
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<th>Cat. Nr. Mes. 66 – Seated Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Winged griffin below a floral design; wears double crown over a head-cloth (<em>Nemes</em>).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Chicago Oriental Institute.</td>
</tr>
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<th>Cat. Nr. Mes. 67 – Standing Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx</th>
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<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Plaque</td>
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<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Winged, falcon-headed sphinx; wears a sun disc over a head-cloth (<em>Nemes</em>).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAT. NR. MES. 68 –
**STANDING WINGED FALCON-HEADED SPHINX TRAMPLING ENEMY**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1\textsuperscript{st} Mill. BC/9\textsuperscript{th}-8\textsuperscript{th} c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian

**DESCRIPTION:** Winged griffin with its left foreleg on the head of a male who is resting on his elbow; the sphinx wears a double crown over a head-cloth (*Nemes*); the male wears a short wig.

**INFORMATION:** Chicago Oriental Institute.

**RELATED:**
- *Standing Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx Trampling Enemy*, 9\textsuperscript{th}-8\textsuperscript{th} c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 5,4 x 3,4 x 0,7 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM65375. © Oriental Institute Chicago.
- *Standing Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx Trampling Enemy*, 9\textsuperscript{th}-8\textsuperscript{th} c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 7,8 x 7,2 x 0,7 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM62667. © Oriental Institute Chicago.

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CAT. NR. MES. 69 –
**STRIDING WINGED FALCON-HEADED SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1\textsuperscript{st} Mill. BC/9\textsuperscript{th}-8\textsuperscript{th} c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian

**DESCRIPTION:** Winged griffin that faces left; wears double crown over a head cloth (*Nemes*).
### Museum

**Chicago – Oriental Institute**

**Museum Number**

IM62699

**Material/Technique**

Ivory

**Size**

4.8 x 4.5 x 0.5 cm

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**Information:**

Chicago Oriental Institute.

**Related:**

- *Striding Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx*, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 5.7 x 6.1 x 0.5 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM65324. © Oriental Institute Chicago.

- *Striding Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx*, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 5.9 x 6.5 x 0.8 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM65259. © Oriental Institute Chicago.

- *Striding Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx*, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 5.9 x 6.4 x 0.4 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM65390. © Oriental Institute Chicago.

- *Striding Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx*, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 7.6 x 5.6 x 0.7 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM65373. © Oriental Institute Chicago.

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### Cat. Nr. Mes. 70 –

**Pair of Standing/Striding Winged Falcon-headed Sphinxes**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**

Pair of winged griffin, back to back above a floral design; the griffin on the right wears a disc over a head-cloth (*Nemes*).

**Information:**

Chicago Oriental Institute.

---

### Cat. Nr. Mes. 71 –

**Striding Winged Falcon-headed Sphinx with Two Men**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**

Top: Male wearing a double crown and a short wig, holding a flower;
### Middle: A winged griffin, wearing a sun-disc crown over a head cloth; Bottom: A male with a sun-disc on his head.

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td>IM68576</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>20.6 x 3.3 x 0.8 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**CAT. NR. MES. 72 – RECUMBENT WINGED RAM-HEADED SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Winged Criosphinx lying down with its head with curly horns turned to the front.

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td>IM65214</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>5.1 x 8 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**CAT. NR. MES. 73 – STANDING/STRIDING WINGED RAM-HEADED SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Winged, ram-headed sphinx wearing a double-crown over a head-cloth (Nemes); on its back and between its legs are lotus-flowers.

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.

**RELATED:**
- *Standing/Striding Winged Ram-headed Sphinx*, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 9.8 x 8 x 0.8 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, IM65417. © Oriental Institute Chicago.
- *Standing/Striding Winged Ram-headed Sphinx*, 9th-8th c. BC, ca. 800 BC, Neo-Assyrian, Artefact, Plaque, Ivory, 11.6 x 9.4 x 1 cm, Iraq, Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, Chicago, Oriental Institute, Excavation Number ND13305. © Oriental Institute Chicago.
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<th>IM72084</th>
<th><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></th>
<th>Ivory</th>
<th><strong>SIZE</strong></th>
<th>11,2 x 6 x 0,8 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAT. NR. MES. 74</strong> – <strong>STRIDING WINGED RAM-HEADED SPHINX</strong></td>
<td>TYPE: Artefact/Plaque</td>
<td>PRODUCTION PLACE: Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
<td>FIND SPOT: Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser</td>
<td>DATE/PERIOD: 1(^{st}) Mill. BC/9(^{th})-8(^{th}) c. BC/ca. 800 BC</td>
<td>Neo-Assyrian</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION: Front of a winged Criosphinx facing to the left; wearing an elaborate crown over a head-cloth (<em>Nemes</em>).</td>
<td>INFORMATION: Chicago Oriental Institute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<th>IM74801</th>
<th><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></th>
<th>Ivory</th>
<th><strong>SIZE</strong></th>
<th>4,6 x 13,5 x 0,7 cm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAT. NR. MES. 75</strong> – <strong>PAIR OF RECUMBENT WINGED RAM-HEADED SPHINXES</strong></td>
<td>TYPE: Artefact/Plaque</td>
<td>PRODUCTION PLACE: Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
<td>FIND SPOT: Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser</td>
<td>DATE/PERIOD: 1(^{st}) Mill. BC/9(^{th})-8(^{th}) c. BC/ca. 800 BC</td>
<td>Neo-Assyrian</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION: Pair of winged Criosphinxes lying back to back; the one on the right wears a double-crown over a head-cloth (<em>Nemes</em>), the one on the left wears the remains of a head-cloth.</td>
<td>INFORMATION: Chicago Oriental Institute.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></th>
<th><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></th>
<th>IM72084</th>
<th><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></th>
<th>Ivory</th>
<th><strong>SIZE</strong></th>
<th>11,2 x 6 x 0,8 cm</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CAT. NR. MES. 76</strong> – <strong>HEAD, WINGS, LEGS, RAM-HEADED SPHINX</strong></td>
<td>TYPE: Artefact/Plaque</td>
<td>PRODUCTION PLACE: Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
<td>FIND SPOT: Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser</td>
<td>DATE/PERIOD: 1(^{st}) Mill. BC/9(^{th})-8(^{th}) c. BC/ca. 800 BC</td>
<td>Neo-Assyrian</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION: Front of a winged Criosphinx; wears a sun-disc crown over a head-cloth (<em>Nemes</em>).</td>
<td>INFORMATION:</td>
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<td><strong>MUSEUM</strong></td>
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<td><strong>SIZE</strong> 11,2 x 5,9 x 0,8 cm</td>
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</table>

**Cat.Nr. Mes. 77 – HEAD, WINGS, LEGS RAM-HEADED SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Front of winged, ram-headed sphinx facing to the right; wears a headcloth.

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CATALOGUE-NOTES SYRO-MESOPOTAMIA &amp; LEVANT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong> Ivory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong> 8,3 x 4,6 x 0,9 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat.Nr. Mes. 78 – RECUMBENT WINGED SPHINX WITH MAN HOLDING BLOSSOMS**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A bearded male figure holds some blossoms, at his feet grow (lotus)flowers; above him a winged Sun-disc, beneath him a recumbent beardless winged sphinx.

**INFORMATION:**


**RELATED:**

Gilibert 2011b: fig. 25.
**Cat. Nr. Mes. 79 – Openwork Plaque with Sphinx at a Tree**

**Type:** Artefact

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Iraq/Nimrud/Palace Assurnasirpal II

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**
A winged beardless sphinx clings to a tree.

**Information:**
- Mallowan 1951: 136 + fig. 7.
- Oates 1958: 17, no. 3.
- Mallowan 1966: 59, 62, 321, 655 + fig. 22.
- Gilibert 2011b: 90 + fig. 24.

---

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 80 – Two Winged Griffins Trampling an Asiatic**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-7th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**
Two winged falcon-headed sphinxes each trampling a captive.

**Information:**
- Crawford 1962: 141 + fig. 1.
- Mallowan 1966: 570 + fig. 521.
- Mallowan 1978: 28-29 + fig. 25.
- Aruz and de Lapérouse 2014: 146 + fig. 3.34.

---

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 81 – Two Standing Winged Sphinxes with Bearded Man**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal + Impression

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.211</td>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-7th c. BC/883-612 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Neo-Assyrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalcedony</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>A bearded figure (Master of Animals) wearing a long richly decorated mantle holds two winged sphinxes, one bearded, one beardless. In the field above the scene there are two crescents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,9 x 1,3 cm</td>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boston Museum of Fine Arts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.215</td>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-7th c. BC/883-612 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Neo-Assyrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalcedony</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>A winged sphinx stands before a large vessel from which emerges a plant together with a long staff on which a seven pointed star. Behind the sphinx stands a winged griffin with its head turned backwards. In the field above the sphinx a crescent. This seal is a typical example of Neo-Assyrian Linear style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,6 x 1,4 cm</td>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boston Museum of Fine Arts.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.1494</td>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 9th-7th c. BC/883-612 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Neo-Assyrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faience</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>Robed archer (king?) shoots at sphinx from back. This seal is in the Neo-Assyrian Linear style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,2 x 0,8 cm</td>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boston Museum of Fine Arts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related:**
**Cat. Nr. Mes. 84 – Furniture Inlay Winged Sphinx Trampling Enemy**

Type: Artefact

Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

Find Spot: Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

Date/Period: 9th-7th c. BC/883-612 BC

Neo-Assyrian/Syro-Phoenician

Description:
Ivory inlay plaque in Egyptian style depicting a sphinx wearing the Egyptian double crown and trampling an enemy. Found in the Northwest Palace of Assurnasirpal II in Nimrud. (Room S.W. 37).

Information:
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 85 – Furniture Inlay Recumbent Winged Sphinx**

Type: Artefact/Furniture Inlay

Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

Find Spot: Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

Date/Period: 1st Mill. BC/9th-7th c. BC/883-612 BC

Neo-Assyrian/Phoenician or Syrian

Description:
A recumbent winged sphinx is shown on a Syrian-style plaque. Found in the Northwest Palace of Assurnasirpal II in Nimrud (Room S.W. 37).

Information:
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 86 – Scarab with Sphinx, Uraeus and Crown**

Type: Amulet/Scarab

Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria

Find Spot: Syria/Aleppo/Tell Ahmar (Til Barsib)

Date/Period: 1st Mill. BC/9th-7th c. BC/ 850-650 BC

Description:
A human-headed bearded sphinx lying with a Uraeus and wearing the Red crown. Before the sphinx a large Ankh; above its back 'nfr' and a winged Uraeus holding the sign 'šn' (protection).

Information:
**Religious**

| **CAT. NR. MES. 87** –  
| **SCARAB RECUMBENT SPHINX AND ANKH-SIGN**  
| **TYPE:** Amulet/Scarab  
| **PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt (?)  
| **FIND SPOT:** Syria/Central Syria/Tartus/Amrit  
| **DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1539-1075 BC 
| **New Kingdom**  
| **DESCRIPTION:** Recumbent bearded sphinx with *Uraeus* on its forehead and two feathers on its head. Behind it, a winged *Uraeus*, in front the goddess Maat, holding a large *Ankh*-sign.  
| **INFORMATION:** Giveon 1985: 180, nr. 11.  

| **MUSEUM**  
| LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM  
| **MUSEUM NUMBER:** 1884.0714.249  
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE:** Glazed composition/ 
| Pierced, glazed, engraved  
| **SIZE:**  
| 1.4 x 1.7 x 0.95 cm  

| **CAT. NR. MES. 88** –  
| **PAIR OF SPHINXES FLANKING HATHOR-HEAD**  
| **TYPE:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
| **PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
| **FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria  
| **DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC  
| **DESCRIPTION:** A pair of seated winged sphinxes flanking a Hathor-head. Above the sphinxes a winged Sun-disc. The sphinxes each hold one paw above the goddess’s head as if they are protecting her.  
| **INFORMATION:** Ward 1910: 405 + fig. 1305c.  
| Demisch 1977: 58 + fig. 143.  

| **MUSEUM**  
| NEW YORK – PIERPONT MORGAN LIBRARY  
| **MUSEUM NUMBER**  
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE**  
| **SIZE**  

| **CAT. NR. MES. 89** –  
| **GODDESS WITH WORSHIPPER (KING?)**  
| **TYPE:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
| **PRODUCTION PLACE:** Probably Northern Syria  
| **FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria  
| **DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th-14th c. BC/1500-1350 BC  
| **DESCRIPTION:** A goddess stands with her arms bent up, in front of her stands a worshipper, possibly a king. Behind the goddess the field is divided into three registers. On top there are two winged and bearded seated
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>BOSTON – MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAT. NR. MES. 90 – PLAQUE OFFERING SPHINX</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE: Artefact/Plaque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCTION PLACE: Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIND SPOT: Israel/Palestine/Megiddo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mil. BC/14th c. BC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LATE BRONZE IIB</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A recumbent female sphinx wearing a floral headdress with human-hands holds cups in an offering gesture. This image clearly shows some Egyptian influence.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>INFORMATION:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson 1938: fig. 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loud 1939: 13 + Pl. 7. 21, 22a-b.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort 1954: 268 + fig. 312.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dessenne 1957a: fig. 335.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demisch 1977: 48 + fig. 112.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort 1989: 268 + fig. 312.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liebowitz 1987: 7 + fig. 2.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Westenholz (ed.) 2004a: 135 nr. 94.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 145.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Winkler-Horaček 2011a: 101 + fig. 6.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM – CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OIM A 22213</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6 x 7.1 cm</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CAT. NR. MES. 91 –
GOLD AND SILVER APPLIQUÉ WITH PAIR OF SPHINXES

TYPE: Artefact/Appliqué

PRODUCTION PLACE: Syro-Mesopotamia/?/Levant(?)

FIND SPOT: Levant/Lebanon/Kāmid el-Lūz

DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/14th-13th c. BC

DESCRIPTION:
Although the composition is very Egyptian (e.g. the Bes-like central figure, the beardless humans that attack it, the lotus-flowers beneath the sphinxes and indeed the rendering of the sphinxes themselves), the iconography on this appliqué certainly is not. It would be unheard of in Egypt that a deity, the large central bearded figure with horned cap, would be subdued by lesser beings, in this case mere humans. Yet, this is the case, with a lot of interlocking legs and arms. Kawami believes the image shows an episode from the Epic of Gilgamesh, more precisely, Gilgamesh and Enkidu attacking the Guardian of the Cedar Forrest, Humbaba (Huwawa). Cf. 12.5. Gold and Silver Appliqué with Pair of Sphinxes.

INFORMATION:
Kawami 1990: 77-78 Cat.Nr. 59.
Aruz 2015: 54 + fig. 32.
(For sphinxes in the Sacred Tree: Gubel 2005: 111-148; Gubel 2009: 187-208.)
(For more information on Humbaba: Ornan 2010).

CAT. NR. MES. 92 –
RAISED SPHINX BEFORE THRONING GODDESS

TYPE: Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression

PRODUCTION PLACE: ????

FIND SPOT: Syria or Cyprus

DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC

Late Bronze II

DESCRIPTION:
Standing sphinx before a goddess on her throne; she holds the sphinx by its front paws. Behind the goddess stands another figure (cf. 8.4. Sphinx/Griffin/Criosphinx Flanking/Decorating Throne).

INFORMATION:
Demisch 1977: 63 + fig. 164.

RELATED:
- Goddess Flanked by Animals, Cylinder Seal, Hematite, 15th-13th c. BC, Middle Syrian, Syria.
  Collon 1987: nr. 315.
  Marinatos 2000: Figure 6.5.
**CAT.NR. MES. 93 – PAIRS OF SPHINXES ON HITTITE IVORY RELIEF**

**TYPE:** Artefact

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** ?????

**FIND SPOT:** Israel/Megiddo

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/1400-1200 BC/13th c. BC  
Late Bronze II/Hittite

**DESCRIPTION:**
Pair of sphinxes flanking a sort of apotheosis (sacral) scene with men and women; below are 4 bulls. Under a winged Sun-disc, held up by two double-headed geniuses stands a male figure holding a small Sacred Tree in his hand. This man is either the ruler or the Sun-god. The second to fourth registers show men (geniuses?) wearing horned caps and a Bull-man; on either side of them a seated winged sphinx. There are two different types of sphinxes, two winged, two wingless; two with conical hats (typical for gods) and two with a lion-protome on their breast. The rosettes on the plaque enhance the symbolic aspect of the imagery.

**INFORMATION:**
Loud 1939:10, 14 + Pl. 10 44a-d  
Canby 1975: 240-241 + fig. 15.  
Demisch 1977: 58-59 + fig. 146.  
Frankfort 1989: 236 + fig. 274.  
(About myths in Israel: Smith 1995: 2031-2041.)

---

**CAT.NR. MES. 94 – AIN DĀRĀ SPHINX PROTOMES**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Relief

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Syria/North-Syria/Ain Dārā/ Temple

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC  
Hittite

**DESCRIPTION:**
The walls of the space before the cella of the temple at Ain Dārā are decorated with sphinx- and lion-protomes.

**INFORMATION:**
Gilibert 2011b: 79-80 + fig. 2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALEPPO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SIZE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>216 x 104 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAT. NR. MES. 95 – ALEPPO SPHINX RELIEF**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**FIND SPOT:** Syria/Aleppo/Temple Weather-god  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC — Hittite

**DESCRIPTION:**
This Hittite relief, produced in the 13th c. BC, was re-used on the Temple of the Weather-god in the 9th c. BC. The human-faced sphinx is striding and has wings and an elaborate headdress.

**INFORMATION:**
Gilbert 2011b: 80 + fig. 4.

---

**CAT. NR. MES. 96 – AHIRAM SARCOPHAGUS**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Sarcophagus  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**FIND SPOT:** Israel/Byblos/Tomb V  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/11th c. BC — Early Iron/Phoenician

**DESCRIPTION:**
The major scene represents a king seated on a throne carved with a winged sphinx, its tail held in an "S"-shape. The sphinx head is shaven, except for a side-coil. A priestess offers the king a fading lotus flower (symbol of death). On the lid two male figures confront one another with seated lions between them.  
An inscription says: "A coffin made it [It]tobaal, son of Ahirom, king of Byblos, for Ahirom, his father, lo, thus he put him in seclusion. Now, if a king among kings and a governor among governors and a commander of an army should come up against Byblos; and when he then uncovers this coffin – (then:) may strip off the sceptre of his judiciary, may be overturned the throne of his kingdom, and peace and quiet may flee from Byblos. And as for him, one should cancel his registration concerning the libation tube of the memorial sacrifice."

**INFORMATION:**
Montet 1928: 228-239 + pl. CXXVII-CXLII.  
Frankfort 1954: 271 + fig. 317.  
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 344.  
Demisch 1977: 57.  
Herrmann 1989: 94 + fig. 2.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CAT. Nr. Mes. 97</strong> – <strong>Pair of Recumbent Sphinxes with Offering Man</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Stamp Seal + Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Israel/Phoenicia/Lebanon/Byblos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd-1st Mill. BC/16th-4th c. BC/1550-300 BC <strong>Phoenician</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A man is worshipping two monkeys; each monkey sits on a pillar that rests on a recumbent sphinx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> London British Museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(About theology and worship: Van der Toorn 1995: 2043-2058.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Museum London – British Museum** |
| **Museum Number:** 1950,1017.6 |
| **Material/Technique:** Chalcedony/Pierced, impressed |
| **Size:** 1,8 x 1,4 x 0,8 cm |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CAT. Nr. Mes. 98</strong> – <strong>Seated Winged Sphinx</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Stamp Seal + Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Israel/Levant/Lebanon/Byblos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd-1st Mill. BC/16th-4th c. BC/1550-300 BC <strong>Phoenician</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Seated winged sphinx facing an offering table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> London British Museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(About theology and worship: Van der Toorn 1995: 2043-2058.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>Museum London – British Museum</strong> |
| <strong>Museum Number:</strong> 1940,0210.7 |
| <strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Stone/Pierced, engraved |
| <strong>Size:</strong> 1,7 x 1,4 x 2 cm |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat.Nr. Mes. 99 – Ain Dārā Sphinx Protomes and Reliefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type: Architectural Element/Figure + Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Spot: Syria/Ain Dārā/ Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period: 2nd Mill. BC/11th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neo-Hittite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: When the Temple in Ain Dārā got renovated in the 11th c. BC, more than 80 sphinx- and lion-reliefs were put beneath the older protomes (cf. Cat.Nr. Mes. 93). These sphinxes are the earliest known from Iron Age Northern Syria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information: Gilibert 2011b: 80-81 + fig. 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat.Nr. Mes. 100 – Ta'anach Cult Stand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type: Artefact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Place: Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Spot: Israel/Canaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period: 1st Mill. BC/10th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Age II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: Four registers decorate this cult stand that was probably used for libations, although its exact function remains unknown. The back of the cult-stand is not decorated. At the top: a horse or bull with a sun-disc above its back. On each side of this register a griffin. Second register: a stylised tree flanked by two ibexes and two roaring lions. Third register: two winged human-headed sphinxes flanking a void. Bottom register: A naked woman between two lions. When this woman is identified as the mother goddess Asherah (Ishtar), then the bull in the top register could probably represent Baal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat.Nr. Mes. 101 – Beaker Pair of Sphinxes with Aryballos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type: Pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Spot: Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Western Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAT NR. MES. 102</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT</strong>: Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT</strong>: Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. Nr. Mes. 104 – Entrance Door Sphinx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: Architectural Element/Figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Spot: Syria/Tell Halaf/Palace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period: 1st Mill. BC/10th-9th c. BC/ca. 900 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This female sphinx was one of a pair that stood next to the entrance to the Temple-Palace in Tell Halaf. In front of the sphinxes stood an altar, which suggests that there were offerings made to them. It suggests that sphinxes of this period played a role in cultic rituals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilibert 2011b: 89 + fig. 22.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. Nr. Mes. 105 – Man With Sphinx, Scorpion-Man and Lion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type: Architectural Element/Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Spot: Syria/Aleppo/Temple Weather-god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period: 1st Mill. BC/10th-9th c. BC/ca. 900 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circa 900 BC the Temple of the Weather-god in Aleppo was renovated and a whole series of reliefs was added. Right across the entrance was this relief, showing a religious procession; a shepherd-god (depicted here) stands not so far behind the Weather-god himself; before him a bearded male sphinx with a smaller lion as his companions. Before sphinx and lion stands a Scorpion-man. All of these (Shepherd-god, sphinx, lion and Scorpion-man) can be seen as companions of the Weather-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilibert 2011b: 83 + fig. 11.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. Nr. Mes. 106 – God Controls Bull-Sphinx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type: Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Spot: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period: 1st Mill. BC/10th-7th c. BC Neo-Assyrian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Museum Berlin – Staatlichen Museen

Material/Technique: Basalt
Size: 158 x 220 cm

Location Aleppo

Material/Technique: Size
**Cat. Nr. Mes. 107 – Pair of Sphinxes with Lakhmu and God**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/10th-9th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian

**Description:**
Human bearded man with horned cap, thus identifiable as a god, holds a winged bearded bull-sphinx down. Behind the god stands Ishtar. A hero stands with one foot on the bull-sphinx.

**Information:**
Ritter 2011: fig. 8.

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 108 – Relief Winged Sphinx Grabbed by Bird-headed Demon**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian

**Description:**
On both sides of a baldachin a Lakhmu, a protective genius (who touches the baldachin), stands on a winged bearded bull-sphinx. Under the baldachin, a male god, standing on a bull, receives an offering of a male figure.

**Information:**
Collon 2001: Pl. XL nr. 277.
Ritter 2011: 72 + fig. 9.

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 107 – Pair of Sphinxes with Lakhmu and God**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/10th-9th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian

**Description:**
A winged bearded sphinx is attacked by a winged bird-headed demon. The meaning of this motif is not clear

**Information:**
| **Cat. Nr. Mes. 109** –  
| **Pair of Sphinxes Flanking Three Gods**  
| **Type:** Architectural Element/Figure  
| **Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
| **Find Spot:** Syria/Tell Halaf/ Palace/Hilani Façade  
| **Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC  
| **Description:**  
A pair of standing sphinxes flanking three gods, each standing on their sacred animal, decorate the façade of the Hilani Palace in Tell Halaf. On the right stands the goddess Hebat on a lion, in the middle her husband, the Weather-god Teshub on a bull, on the right a third god, the Sun-god, again on a lion. The sphinxes protect the palace and the gods at the same time.  
| **Information:**  
Von Oppenheim 1932: 245-246.  
Von Oppenheim 1950: 54-62.  
Demisch 1977: 58 + fig. 145.  

| **Museum Berlin – Tell Halaf Museum**  
| **Material/Technique:** Stone (Red)  
| **Size:** 5,6 x 8,5 cm  

| **Cat. Nr. Mes. 110** –  
| **Pyxis Mahmudiya**  
| **Type:** Pottery/Pyxis  
| **Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
| **Find Spot:** Iraq/Mahmudiya  
| **Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
| **Description:**  
A pair of winged sphinxes with a lion-protome on their breast flanks a deer; on the deer sits a bird. Two men sitting and eating at a table are probably deceased. The sphinxes are connected not only with the wild, but also with the ancestor cult.  
| **Information:**  
Wicke 2008: 39b-c.  
Gilibert 2011b: 86 + fig. 17.  

| **Museum Baghdad – Iraq Museum**  
| **Material/Technique:** Stone (Red)  
| **Size:** 5,6 x 8,5 cm  

| **Museum Berlin – Tell Halaf Museum**  
| **Material/Technique:**  
| **Size:**  
| **Museum Baghdad – Iraq Museum**  
| **Material/Technique:** Stone (Red)  
| **Size:** 5,6 x 8,5 cm
CAT. NR. MES. 111 –
BOX WINGED BEARDED SPHINX WITH HORNED CROWN

TYPE: Artefact/Box

PRODUCTION PLACE: Syro-Mesopotamia
FIND SPOT: Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Susa/Tomb

DATE/PERIOD: 1\textsuperscript{st} Mill. BC/9\textsuperscript{th}-8\textsuperscript{th} c. BC
Elamite

DESCRIPTION:
Winged bearded sphinx wearing a horned crown striding to the right. The rosette below the lion-body of the composite creature and the half- and quarter-rosettes (rosette is a known symbol of the sun) in the top of the picture are also on the other side of the box where a griffin is depicted in the same way.

INFORMATION:
Demisch 1977: 60 + fig. 151.
Wicke 2008: Tafel 87a.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. Nr. Mes. 112</strong> – <strong>Seated Winged Sphinx with Seated Woman</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Plaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Iraq/Nimrud/Fort Shalmaneser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC Neo-Assyrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A woman is seated at a table laden with food (offerings?); beneath her chair sits a winged sphinx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Winter 1976a: 32, 34 + fig. 16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baghdad – Iraq Museum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> 60553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Ivory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. Nr. Mes. 113</strong> – <strong>Horse Bit with Pair of Winged Horned Sphinxes</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Equestrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/West-Iran/Luristan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/West-Iran/Luristan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC Iron Age II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Pair of winged horned sphinxes. These horse-amulets would have had the same apotropaic purpose as the winged lions and bulls at the entrance of palaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>London – British Museum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> 1945,1015.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Copper Alloy/ Twisted, hammered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 18.5 x 16 x 12.5 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CAT. NR. MES. 114 – OFFERING RECLINING WINGED HUMAN-HEADED SPHINX**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian

**Description:**  
A recumbent winged sphinx holding its human-hands in a gesture of worship or offering.

**Information:**  
Chicago Oriental Institute.

**Museum:** Chicago – Oriental Institute  
**Museum Number:** ND13217  
**Material/Technique:** Ivory  
**Size:** 3.1 x 7.2 x 0.8 cm

---

**CAT. NR. MES. 115 – SEATED WINGED HUMAN-HEADED SPHINX WITH SUN-DISC**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian

**Description:**  
Top: Lion-head above a semi-circle;  
Centre: Winged scarab beetle with falcon headdress;  
Bottom: Winged, human-headed sphinx, sun-disc over headdress.  
These scenes are separated by floral elements.

**Information:**  
Chicago Oriental Institute.

**Museum:** Chicago – Oriental Institute  
**Museum Number:** IM65205  
**Material/Technique:** Ivory  
**Size:** 11.2 x 2.4 x 0.6 cm

---

**CAT. NR. MES. 116 – OFFERING RECLINING WINGED FALCON-HEADED SPHINX**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian

**Description:**  
Winged, falcon-headed sphinx lies facing to the left, its forepaws are shown as human arms with raised hands; the griffin wears a double crown over a headcloth.

**Museum:** Chicago – Oriental Institute  
**Museum Number:** ND13217  
**Material/Technique:** Ivory  
**Size:** 3.1 x 7.2 x 0.8 cm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></th>
<th><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></th>
<th><strong>ND13645</strong></th>
<th><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></th>
<th>Ivory</th>
<th><strong>SIZE</strong></th>
<th>3 x 3,4 x 0,6 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.

**RELATED:**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></th>
<th><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></th>
<th><strong>ND9537</strong></th>
<th><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></th>
<th>Ivory</th>
<th><strong>SIZE</strong></th>
<th>6,2 x 2,8 x 0,4 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 117 – Offering Recumbent Falcon-Headed Sphinx**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1\textsuperscript{st} Mill. BC/9\textsuperscript{th}-8\textsuperscript{th} c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian

**DESCRIPTION:**
Head of a female (goddess) above a semi-circle (*Nebet*); below: front part of a falcon-headed (?) sphinx wearing a double crown over a head-cloth.

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</strong></th>
<th><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></th>
<th><strong>ND13219</strong></th>
<th><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></th>
<th>Ivory</th>
<th><strong>SIZE</strong></th>
<th>4,5 x 7,6 x 0,8 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 118 – Offering Recumbent Winged Ram-Headed Sphinx**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**FIND SPOT:** Northern Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1\textsuperscript{st} Mill. BC/9\textsuperscript{th}-8\textsuperscript{th} c. BC/ca. 800 BC Neo-Assyrian

**DESCRIPTION:**
Winged Criosphinx lying down, its human arms are raised in an offering or worshipping gesture; the sphinx wears a crown over a head-cloth (*Nemes*).

**INFORMATION:**
Chicago Oriental Institute.
**CAT. NR. MES. 119 – BEL-MARDUK HOLDING TWO SPHINXES**

**Type:** Cylinder Seal Impression

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Iraq

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC: 9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**
Two bearded winged sphinxes are being held by a four-winged Bel-Marduk (Lord Marduk). In the field there is a fish and a moon-crescent.

**Information:**
Sommerville 1898: no. 1377, pl. 33.
Vermeule 1956: pl. 19.

**Related:**

---

**Museum**
**Philadelphia - Penn. Museum**

**Museum Number**
B14482

**Material/Technique**
Blue chalcedony

**Size**
2,7 x 1,45 cm
### Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No. Mes. 120</strong> – Furniture Ornament Seated Winged Sphinx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Israel/Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2(^{nd}) Mill. BC/17(^{th})-16(^{th}) c. BC/ca. 1600 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Late Middle Bronze</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> The researchers of the Louvre Museum claim this sphinx conveys a message: it is a combination of royal character, of Syro-Mesopotamian strength (of a hero) and of Asian identity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Caubet 2000: t. 79.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
<th><strong>Paris – Musée du Louvre</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td>AO 30256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Ivory (hippopotamus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>8.4 x 4.6 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No. Mes. 121</strong> – Sphinx, Man, Gazelle and Ostrich</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder Seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2(^{nd}) Mill. BC/16(^{th})-12(^{th}) c. BC/1595-1157 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Babylonian/Kassite</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Twice the same elements: a standing male figure, an ostrich, a gazelle, a recumbent sphinx and a fly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Boston Museum of Fine Arts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
<th><strong>Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td>65.1552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Frit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>3.6 x 1.48 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CAT.NR. MES. 122 – STRIDING SPHINX WITH EXTENDED WINGS**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th-13th c. BC

**Assyrian**

**Description:**
A bearded and winged sphinx striding with its wings totally outstretched and its head with horned cap in frontal view.

**Information:**
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 212.
Demisch 1977: 57, 60 + fig. 147.
Gräff and Ritter 2011: 64 Cat. 13.

**Museum Berlin – Staatlichen Museen**
**Museum Number:** VA 3257
**Material/Technique:** Agate
**Size:** 3 cm

---

**CAT.NR. MES. 123 – IVORY RELIEF STANDING WINGED SPHINX**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Israel/Megiddo

**Date/Period:** 2nd-1st Mill. BC

**Description:**
Winged sphinx striding in a lotus flower-bed.

**Information:**
McDonald 1986: 160.
Beach 1992: 130.
Beach 1993: 95.

**Museum Jerusalem – Rockefeller Museum**
**Museum Number:**
**Material/Technique:** Ivory
**Size:**

---

**CAT.NR. MES. 124 – RECUMBENT WINGED SPHINX SURROUNDED BY ANIMALS**

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal + Impression

**Production Place:** Asia (?)

**Find Spot:**

**Date/Period:** 2nd-1st Mill. BC/20th-7th c. BC/ca. 1900-600 BC

**Assyrian (?)**

**Description:**
Different animals, including a lion, scorpion and bird, surround a recumbent winged sphinx.

**Museum Berlin – Staatlichen Museen**
**Museum Number:**
**Material/Technique:**
**Size:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
<th><strong>London – British Museum</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td>103290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Chalcedony/Relief, engraved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>2.5 x 2 x 1.4 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 125 – Openwork Plaque Seated Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Northern Syria/Arslan Tash (Hadatu)

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/10th-7th c. BC

**Description:** A seated winged beardless sphinx.

**Information:**
- London British Museum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
<th><strong>Aleppo – National Museum</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Ivory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>7.9 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Mes. 126 – Openwork Plaque with Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia, Syria, Arslan Tash (Hadatu)

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:** An ivory plaque with the remains of a winged beardless sphinx.

**Information:**
- Wilkinson 1960: 262 + fig. 23.
- Winter 1976b: 8, pl. Iva.
CAT. NR. MES. 127 –
**Openwork Plaque with Ram-Headed Sphinx**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria/Arslan Tash (Hadatu)

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Ivory plaque with striding winged Ram-headed sphinx (Criosphinx).

**INFORMATION:**
Fontan 2014: 155 + fig. 3.50.

---

CAT. NR. MES. 128 –
**Openwork Plaque with One Recumbent and One Seated Sphinx**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria/Arslan Tash (Hadatu)

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**
The seated sphinx wears a cap; it is very different from the Egyptian-style types.

(from the website) This ivory plaque may have come from the Neo-Assyrian building at the outpost of Arslan Tash in Syria. While the subject of the recumbent winged sphinx with wig, broad collar, and lotus flower under the front paw is an Egyptian convention, the facial type is Syrian in style—oval face, small mouth, and receding chin. Often in the Syrian style, single figures are shown in profile and juxtaposed in symmetrical compositions for large pieces of furniture. This is the case here with the two sphinxes, back to back, forming parts of two separate scenes, perhaps flanking trees with counterparts that are now missing.

**INFORMATION:**
Imay 1983: no. 17.
Gansell 2008: 58.
Fontan 2014: 155-156 + fig. 3.51.
**Cat. Nr. Mes. 129 – Scaraboid Seated Winged Sphinx with Two Men**

**Type:** Amulet/Scaraboid  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Levant/Lebanon/Byblos  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC  
**Phoenician**

**Description:**  
Four registers with 3 divisions in each; 8 of these contain figures and patterns in the Egyptian style; two birds, a star between sun and moon symbols, a sphinx between two men and confronting two birds.

**Information:**  
## Political

### Cat. Nr. Eg. 1 – Plaque Winged Sphinx Ahmose I

**Type:** Jewellery/Amulet

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes/el-Asasif/Tomb CC 47/Burial 13

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th c. BC/1550-1525 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn. (Early)**

**Description:**
The base of this design amulet is inscribed with Ahmose I’s praenomen, Nebphetyre. The winged sphinx symbolizes the king’s power.
The wings may refer to the identity of the sphinx as Horus-in-the-Horizon, a falcon-headed god merged with the sun.

**Information:**
Hayes 1959: 44.
(Horus-in-the-Horizon: Warmenbol 2006: 14-16; Zivie-Coche: 60, 63.)

### Cat. Nr. Eg. 2 – Sphinx of Ahmose I

**Type:** Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Abydos

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th c. BC/1550-1525 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn. (Early)**

**Description:**
A recumbent bearded sphinx with lion-manes.

**Information:**
Sphinx 2006: 222 Cat. 71.
**Cat. Nr. Eg. 3 – Bracelet Queen Aahhotep**

**Type:** Jewellery/Bracelet  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes/Dra Abu Naga/Tomb Aahhotep  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th c. BC/1550-1525 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn. (Early)**

**Description:**
This bracelet is decorated with two recumbent beardless sphinxes wearing the Nemes-headdress. The cartouche shows the name of pharaoh Ahmose I.

**Information:**
Roeder 1909: 1304, 1309, 1312, 1318.  
Andrews 1990: 158 + fig. 140.

---

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 4 – Axe Ahmoses I**

**Type:** Artefact/Ceremonial Weapon  
**Production Place:** Aegean (?)  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes/Abu Al Naga/Tomb Queen Aahhotep  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th c. BC/1550-1525 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn. (early)**

**Description:**
On one side this ceremonial axe is decorated with a recumbent sphinx with human hands offering, not a vessel, as is common in Egypt, but a human head, which makes Helck believe this artefact was ordered by the Egyptians in the Aegean. In the top register above the sphinx, the god Heh is depicted, holding a palm branch in each hand. The middle register shows the snake and vulture, representing Lower- and Upper-Egypt, sitting above papyrus-clumps. The griffin on the other side sustains the theory of Helck, as it also is depicted in the Aegean style (Evans calls this Egypto-Minoan style). According to Roeder, this griffin represents the king. Next to the griffin is an inscription: "beloved of Monthu". Above this scene is the royal cartouche and the pharaoh slaying an enemy.   
Cf. 12.2. Axe Ahmoses I.
**Cat. Nr. Eg. 5 – Scarab Seated Griffin Trampling Enemy**

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Upper Egypt/Thebes/el-Asasif

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-15th c. BC/1550-1458 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**
The scarab depicts a seated hawk-headed sphinx wearing a crown and trampling an enemy. The falcon represents Ra-Harmachis, i.e. the god Horus merged with the sun.

**Information:**

---

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 6 – Scarab Winged Sphinxes with Captives**

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-13th c. BC/ca. 1550-1295 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**
Two winged standing sphinxes, of which one wears the double crown of Egypt, stand above two captive enemies.

**Information:**
New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.
**CAT. NR. EG. 7 – SCARAB RECUMBENT SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Amulet/Scarab  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt  
**FIND SPOT:** Egypt  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-13th c. BC/ca. 1550-1295 BC  
**NEW KINGDOM/18th Dyn.**  
**DESCRIPTION:**  
A recumbent sphinx with an elaborate headdress; above it a snake.  
**INFORMATION:**  
New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.  
**RELATED:**  
- Scarab with Name Amenhotep I, 2nd Mill. BC, 16th-13th c. BC, New Kingdom, Amulet, Scarab, Steatite, 1.2 x 2.2 x 1.6 cm, Egypt, Paris, Musée du Louvre, AF 10046.  
Sphinx 2006: 222 Cat. 72.

---

**CAT. NR. EG. 8 – SPHINX SHAPED WEIGHT**

**TYPE:** Seal/Stamp Seal  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt  
**FIND SPOT:** Uluburun Shipwreck  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/ca. 1300 BC  
**LATE BRONZE/18th Dyn.**  
**DESCRIPTION:**  
A recumbent human-headed beardless sphinx.  
**INFORMATION:**  
Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 369 Cat. 235a.  
**RELATED:**  
- Seal in Shape of Recumbent Sphinx, 2nd mill. BC, 16th-13th c. BC, ca. 1550-1295 BC, New Kingdom, 18th Dyn., Stamp Seal, Faience, Egypt, Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, 12.637.  
- Seal in Shape of Recumbent Sphinx, 2nd mill. BC, 16th-13th c. BC, ca. 1550-1295 BC, New Kingdom, 18th Dyn., Seal, Faience, Egypt, New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 26.7.495.  
© Metmuseum New York.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>London – British Museum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. Nr. Eg. 9 – Sphinx-Head 18th Dyn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong></td>
<td>Figure/Figurine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong></td>
<td>2nd Mill. BC/16th-13th c. BC/1539-1292 BC (New Kingdom) /18th Dyn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>A bearded head of a sphinx wearing the Nemes head-dress surmounted with a Uraeus. It probably falls into the reigns Amenhotep II to Thutmoses IV. The classical, idealizing style suggests Thutmoses IV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
<td>Nicholson and Shaw 2000: 196.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. Nr. Eg. 10 – Scarab Recumbent Sphinx with Nebet-Sign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong></td>
<td>Amulet/Scarab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt/Nubia/Gammai/Tomb E 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong></td>
<td>2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1539-1075 BC (New Kingdom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Recumbent sphinx with Nebet-sign below a cartouche.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
<td>Boston Museum of Fine Arts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related:</strong></td>
<td>Scarab with Recumbent Sphinx, 2nd Mill. BC, 16th-11th BC, New Kingdom, Amulet, Scarab, Faience, 3.5 cm, Egypt, Torino, Fondazione Museo delle Antichità Egizie. Sfinx 2006: 231 Cat. 91.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>London – British Museum</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Cat. Nr. Eg. 11 – Scarab with Seated Sphinx</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong></td>
<td>Amulet/Scarab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong></td>
<td>2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1539-1075 BC (New Kingdom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Scarab with a decoration of a seated bearded sphinx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. Nr. Eg. 12 – Scarab with Seated Winged Sphinx</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Amulet/Scarab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Egypt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Egypt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1539-1075 BC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Kingdom</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Scarab decorated with a seated winged, bearded sphinx.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Demisch 1977: 28 + fig. 53.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. Nr. Eg. 13 – Winged Sphinxes with Sacred Tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Relief (on wooden shrine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Egypt/Medinet Gurob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1539-1075 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Kingdom</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Decoration of a wooden shrine: a pair of standing winged sphinxes flanking a Sacred Tree. Not only the Sacred Tree is a Near-Eastern motif, the flower-bud in the neck of these sphinxes is an untypical element with Egyptian sphinxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Kantor 1945: 495-498 + fig. XII.27. Demisch 1977: 21, 29-30 + fig. 61.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Cat.Nr. Eg. 14 – Royal Sphinx Thutmose III**

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC  
*New Kingdom/18th Dyn.*  
**Description:**  
Recumbent bearded sphinx depicting pharaoh Thutmose III.  
**Information:**  
Hill and Schorsch 1997: 15, nr. 27.

**Cat.Nr. Eg. 15 – Royal Sphinx Thutmose III Cairo**

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC  
*New Kingdom/18th Dyn.*  
**Description:**  
Again, the basis type of sphinx: a recumbent lion-body with a human-head with beard and Nemes-headdress.  
**Information:**  
Dubiel 2011: 5 + fig. 1.
### Cat. Nr. Eg. 16 – King Thutmose III as a Sphinx

| Type: Figure |
| PRODUCTION PLACE: Egypt |
| FIND SPOT: Egypt/Karnak (?) |
| DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC |
| New Kingdom/18th Dyn. |

**Description:**
A recumbent beardless sphinx wearing a Nemes headdress. A short inscription running down the chest identifies the king as "the Good God Menkheperre, beloved of [Amun]". The name of the god Amun was erased later in the 18th Dyn. during the reign of Akhenaten, and was never restored.

**Information:**
- Maspero 1906: 3, nr. 1.2.
- Roeder 1909: 1316.
- Hayes 1959: 122-123 + fig. 63.

### Cat. Nr. Eg. 17 – Recumbent Sphinx with Name Thutmose III

| Type: Seal/Stamp Seal |
| PRODUCTION PLACE: Egypt |
| FIND SPOT: Egypt/Nubia/Sudan/Meroe |
| DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC |
| New Kingdom/18th Dyn. |

**Description:**
A bearded sphinx above a cartouche with the name of Thutmose III. On the top of the seal is a rosette.

**Information:**
- Boston Museum of Fine Arts.
| **CAT. NR. EG. 18** –  |
| **PLAQUE STRIDING SPHINX TRAMPLING AN ENEMY** |
| **TYPE:** Amulet/Scarab |
| **PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt |
| **FIND SPOT:** Egypt |
| **DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.** |
| **DESCRIPTION:**  
Side A: the pharaoh as a striding bearded sphinx trampling an enemy; the throne name of Thutmose III, Menkheperre, is in the cartouche at the right.  
Side B: a systrum, the emblem of the goddess Hathor, plus again the name Menkheperre. |
| **INFORMATION:**  
New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. |

| **MUSEUM**  
**NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART**  
**MUSEUM NUMBER:** 10.130.187  
**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE:** Steatite/Glazed  
**SIZE:** 1,1 x 0,8 cm |

| **CAT. NR. EG. 19** –  |
| **SCARAB RECUMBENT BEARDED SPHINX WITH THUTMOSES III** |
| **TYPE:** Amulet/Scarab |
| **PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt |
| **FIND SPOT:** Egypt |
| **DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.** |
| **DESCRIPTION:**  
Representation of king and recumbent bearded sphinx with praenomen and epithet of Thutmose III. |
| **INFORMATION:**  
Hall 1913: nr. 1057.  
*Sphinx* 2006: 224 Cat. 75. |

| **MUSEUM**  
**LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM**  
**MUSEUM NUMBER:** 1849.0929.61  
**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE:** Steatite (green)/Glazed  
**SIZE:** 1,71 x 1,3 x 0,68 cm |

| **CAT. NR. EG. 20** –  |
| **PLAQUE STRIDING SPHINX TRAMPLING ENEMY** |
| **TYPE:** Amulet/Scarab |
| **PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt |
| **FIND SPOT:** Egypt |
| **DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.** |
| **DESCRIPTION:**  
Side A: Thutmose III depicted as a bearded sphinx trampling an enemy.  
Side B: The pharaoh sitting on a throne beneath a winged disc. |

| **MUSEUM**  
**LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM**  
**MUSEUM NUMBER:** 1849.0929.61  
**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE:** Steatite (green)/Glazed  
**SIZE:** 1,71 x 1,3 x 0,68 cm |
**CAT.NR. EG. 21 – FINGER-RING STRIDING SPHINX TRAMPLING ENEMY**

**TYPE:** Jewellery/Ring  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt  
**FIND SPOT:** Egypt  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**  

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Side A: Thutmoses III in the form of a sphinx wearing an 'Atef' crown tramples an enemy.  
The hieroglyphic text reads "The Good God Menkheperre (the throne name of Thutmoses which he assumed at his accession), who tramples every foreign land".  
Side B: Another of the king's official names.  

**INFORMATION:**  
Andrews 1990: 164 + fig. 146 a.  
*Sphinx* 2006: 28, 217 Cat. 59.  

**RELATED:**  
  Ziegler 2002: 407 Cat. 52.  
- *Finger-Ring Striding Sphinx Trampling Enemy*, 2nd Mil. BC, Reign of Thutmose IV or Amenhotep III, New Kingdom, 18th Dyn., Jewellery, Ring, Gold and glazed composition, 1,7 cm, Egypt, London, British Museum, EA 4159.  
  Ziegler 2002: 407 Cat 51.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. Nr. Eg. 22</strong> – <em>Plaque Striding Sphinx Trampling Enemy</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Amulet/Scarab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Kingdom/18th Dyn.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Side A: King Thutmoses III is shown as a bearded sphinx trampling a bearded Asian enemy. Side B: Thutmoses III in a chariot on a lion-hunt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Hayes1959: 125 + fig. 66.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th><strong>Museum New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> 26.7.179</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Carnelian</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1,5 x 1 cm</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. Nr. Eg. 23</strong> – <em>Finger-ring Recumbent Sphinx</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Jewellery/Ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Kingdom/18th Dyn.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A recumbent sphinx wearing the <em>Khepresh</em> (= Blue Crown). The ceremonial Blue Crown dates from the early New Kingdom and must be seen as a symbol of legitimate succession. Reverse: a scarab-beetle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Museum Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> 62.810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Gold, Steatite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1,7 x 1,8 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**CAT. NR. EG. 24 – Recumbent Bearded Sphinx Hatshepsut**

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Thebes/Deir el-Bahri/Senenmut Quarry

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1473-1458 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Hatshepsut as a recumbent bearded sphinx with lion-manes and -ears. A more complete companion piece is in Cairo (Cat.Nr. Eg. 25). The two small limestone sphinxes may have been on either side of the entrance to the upper terrace of Hatshepsut’s temple at Deir el-Bahri.

**INFORMATION:**
Winlock 1928.
Demisch 1977: 24, 34 + fig. 41.
Dubiel 2011: 15.

---

**CAT. NR. EG. 25 – Recumbent Bearded Sphinx Hatshepsut Deir el-Bahri**

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Thebes/Deir el-Bahri/Senenmut Quarry

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1473-1458 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Hatshepsut as a recumbent bearded sphinx with lion-manes and -ears. The twin of the Recumbent Bearded Sphinx Hatshepsut in New York (Cat.Nr. Eg. 24). The two small limestone sphinxes may have been on either side of the entrance to the upper terrace of Hatshepsut’s temple at Deir el-Bahri.

**INFORMATION:**
Winlock 1928.
Winlock 1932: 337 + fig. 9.
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 241.
Cabrol 2001: 305-309.
Warmenbol 2006: 22.
**Cat. Nr. Eg. 26 – Recumbent Bearded Sphinx Hatshepsut**

**Type:** Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Deir el-Bahri/Temple

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1473-1458 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**
Hatshepsut depicted as a recumbent bearded sphinx.
The inscription says: "The King of Upper- and Lower-Egypt Makarê, loved by Amon-Re, first of Deir el-Bahri, who lives eternally".

**Information:**
Roeder 1909: 1316.
Winlock 1928.
Winlock 1930: 4-5, 8.
Scharff 1931: 28-32 + fig. 1-3.
Hayes 1959: 91-93 + fig. 51.
Sourouzian 2006: 107, 110.
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 8.49.

---

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 27 – Recumbent Bearded Sphinx Hatshepsut**

**Type:** Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1473-1458 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**
Hatshepsut as a recumbent bearded sphinx.

**Information:**
Cairo Egyptian Museum.

---

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 28 – Recumbent Bearded Sphinx Hatshepsut**

**Type:** Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes/Deir el-Bahri/Temple

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1473-1458 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**
<table>
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<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUSEUM NUMBER</td>
<td>31.3.166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Granite (red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>343 x 164 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hatshepsut depicted as a recumbent bearded sphinx wearing the royal Nemes. This was one of six royal sphinxes that lined the processional way leading to the queen's mortuary temple at Deir el-Bahri.

INFORMATION:
Roeder 1909: 1310.
Winlock 1928.
Winlock 1935.
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.42.

**CAT.NR. EG. 29 – SPHINX OF HATSHEPSUT**

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt (?)  
**FIND SPOT:** Rome/Iseo Campense/Temple

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1473-1458 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**
One of the few sphinxes wearing a female wig, with so-called Hathor-curls. On the hair lies a head-cover that seems to be made of feathers of a vulture; this is a headdress that used to be worn by gods and queens. The inscription records the offering of Thutmose III whose sister Hatshepsut was regent for him.

INFORMATION:
Roeder 1909: 1319.
Lythgoe and Davis 1926: 12-13 + fig. 9.
Scharff 1931: 32.
Dubiel 2011: 33-34 Cat. 6.

**RELATED:**
- Female Sphinx with Hathor-curls (Wife of Thutmose III), 2nd Mill. BC, 15th c. BC, New Kingdom, 18th Dyn., Figure, Egypt. Preys 2006: 140, 142.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>ROME – MUSEO BARRACCO</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>MUSEUM NUMBER</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Granite (black)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>41 x 80 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CAT.NR. EG. 30 – STRIDING SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Relief

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt  
**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Deir el-Bahri (?)

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A striding sphinx, surrounded by emblems of its power: ceremonial beard, Nemes-headdress, crown, solar disk, double Uraeus, lotus and papyrus (symbols of resp. Lower- and Upper Egypt). The eye and the vulture-goddess Nekhbet both protect the king and his power.
The name is deliberately destroyed, but could have been Hatshepsut, as a similar relief has been found in her temple in Deir el-Bahri.

**INFORMATION:**
Sfinx 2006: 212-214 Cat. 58.

### Cat. Nr. Eg. 31 – Recumbent Sphinx Amenhotep II

**Type:** Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/possibly Thebes

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1427-1400 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:** Recumbent sphinx (no beard!) depicting Amenhotep II

**Information:**
Lansing 1931: 6 + fig. 6.
Hayes 1959: 142-143 + fig. 78.
Sfinx 2006: 224-225 Cat. 77.

### Cat. Nr. Eg. 32 – Plaque Striding Sphinx Wearing Double-Crown.

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1427-1400 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**
Side A: Praenomen of Amenhotep II and a representation of a striding sphinx wearing the double crown and holding a sceptre.
Side B: Praenomen of Amenhotep II and an epithet comprising the name of Amen and a large goose with Uraeus protruding from the feet.

**Information:**
London British Museum.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUSEUM NUMBER</td>
<td>10.130.207</td>
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<tr>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Steatite/Glazed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>1.4 x 1.1 x 0.4 cm</td>
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</table>

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 33 – Relief Recumbent Winged Sphinx with Atef-crown**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Stele/Relief

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**
A bearded winged sphinx wearing an elaborate *Atef*-crown (four *Uraei*, feathers, ram-horns, bull-horns and Sun-disc) lies on a pied-de-stall; in front of it stands a male figure (king?) paying tribute. Above the sphinx flies a bird.

This is a typical Egyptian sphinx with wings folded unto its body.

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: 21, 33-34 + fig. 72.

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<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Steatite/Glazed</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>1.4 x 1.1 x 0.4 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 34 – Plaque Recumbent Sphinx with Bird**

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/1400-1390 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**
Side A: Recumbent bearded sphinx with a bird hovering above its body. In front of it an *ankh*-sign.

Side B: Name of Thutmoses IV with a goose.

**Information:**
New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
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<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Steatite/Glazed</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>1.4 x 1.1 x 0.4 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 35 – Arm Panel Striding Sphinx Trampling Enemies**

**Type:** Artefact/Furniture

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes/Valley of the Kings/Tomb

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/ca. 1400-1390 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**
Arm panel from a ceremonial chair belonging to Thutmoses IV and found in his tomb in the Valley of the Kings. (the second panel is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, cf. Related).

Side A: Thutmoses IV, depicted as a sphinx, tramples his enemies.
The text probably read: "Lord of the Two Lands, Menkheperura, son of Re, Thutmoses, [given] life like Re."
The falcon represents "the Behedite [Horus], the great god, giving life and dominion". The text above the sphinx's back reads: "Horus, the lord of might and action, trampling all foreign lands". The ostrich feather-fan represents the "breath of life" and indicates that the sphinx is alive.

Side B: Here is shown "the young god, Menkheperura" enthroned, wearing the red crown of Lower Egypt. In front of him is the lion-headed goddess Weret, whose name is written above her head. Behind the king is the ibis-headed god "Thoth, Lord of Hermopolis, giving all life and dominion." Thoth says, "I have brought you millions of years of life and dominion united with eternity." Behind the throne is the phrase "All life and dominion around him [like] Re".

INFORMATION:
Carter and Newberry 1904: 20-22 + Pl. VI-VII.
Roeder 1909: 1311-1312, 1322.
Lansing 1931: 5 + fig. 3.
Hayes 1959: 153, fig. 84.
Śliwa 1974: fig. 9.
Warmenbol 2006: 17 + afb. 5.
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.46.

RELATED:
- Arm Panel Striding Sphinx Trampling Enemies, 14th c. BC, ca. 1400-1390 BC, New Kingdom, 18th Dyn., Furniture, Wood, 22.5 x 29 cm, Egypt, Thebes, Valley of the Kings, Tomb Thutmoses IV, Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, 03.1131.
  Carter and Newberry 1904: 20-22 + Pl. VI-VII.
  Roeder 1909: 1311-1312, 1322.
  Śliwa 1974: 106, fig. 9.
  © Museum of Fine Arts Boston.
- Thutmoses IV as Trampling Sphinx, 14th c. BC, 1400-1390 BC, New Kingdom, 18th Dyn., Artefact, Chariot, Egypt. Carter and Newberry 1904: 26-33 + Pl. XII.
  Roeder 1909: 1311-1312.
  Schweitzer 1948: 62 + Table XV, 5.
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<td><strong>1912,1012.6</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Steatite/Pierced, engraved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>1,5 x 1,1 x 4,5 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 36 – Plaque Recumbent Sphinx and Ibex**

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Israel/Gezer

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/1400-1390 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**
Side A: Recumbent sphinx wearing the Blue-crown and a cartouche mentioning the name of Thutmose IV.
Side B: A recumbent ibex.

**Information:**
Hall 1913: 303, nr. 2879.
Giveon 1985: 126, nr. 48.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
<th><strong>London – British Museum</strong></th>
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<td><strong>1912,1012.6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Steatite/Pierced, engraved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>1,5 x 1,1 x 4,5 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 37 – Winged Female Sphinxes with Sacred Tree**

**Type:** Artefact

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**
Two recumbent female sphinxes with floral headdress hold their human-arms in a worshipping gesture towards a Sacred Tree. This type of sphinx was only popular in Egypt for a very short period and was highly influenced by other cultures.

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: 21, 26 + fig. 49.
Liebowitz 1987: 7 + fig. 7.
**Cat. Nr. Eg. 38 – Winged Female Sphinx with Cartouche**

**Type:** Jewellery/Plaque from Bracelet  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/1390-1352 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
Representation of a winged female sphinx whose human hands present a cartouche with the praenomen of Amenhotep III Neb-Maat-Re. This sphinx is often identified as Queen Tiye. But it is also possible that the creature represents a mythic being of a more general nature. Wings, headdress and jewellery point to close connections with foreign lands (e.g. Nubia, Asia).

**Information:**  
Hayes 1959: 242-243 + fig. 147 (bottom).  
Demisch 1977: 21, 26 + fig. 47.  
Liebowitz 1987: 7 + fig. 4.  
Ziegler 2002: 245, fig. 12.  
*Sphinx* 2006: 34, 290-291 Cat. 177.  
Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 144-145 Cat. 84.  
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.55.

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**Cat. Nr. Eg. 39 – Seal Sphinx Trampling Enemy**

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Meru-Aten  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/1353-1336 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
This clay sealing may have served as an official seal. The impression has the throne name of Tutankhamen, Nebkheperure, in the cartouche at the left. The king is represented as a sphinx trampling an enemy.

**Information:**  
New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.
**Cat. Nr. Eg. 40 -- Talatat Two Sphinxes on Boats Trampling Enemies**

**Type:** Architectural Element

**Production Place:** Egypt/el-Amarna

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Hermopolis

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/1353-1336 BC  
New Kingdom/18th Dyn.

**Description:**
Two towboats, each carrying a kiosk that contains a sphinx trampling enemies. Dating from the reign of Akhenaton.

**Information:**
Roeder 1909: 1311.

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**Cat. Nr. Eg. 41 -- Winged Female Sphinxes with Sacred Tree**

**Type:** Artefact/Textile

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/ca. 1330 BC  
New Kingdom/18th Dyn.

**Description:**
Two recumbent winged female sphinxes with elaborate floral headdress worshipping a Sacred Tree, a symbol of Near-Eastern origin. They are embroidered on a tunic that belonged to Tutankhamen.

**Information:**
Crowfoot and Davis 1941.  
Kantor 1945: 488-494 + fig. XII.16.  
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 275.  
Demisch 1977: 21, 26 + fig. 50.  
Dubiel 2011: 18 + fig. 22.  
Pfälzner 2015: 193 + figs. 15-16.

---

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 42 -- Pair of Sphinxes Trampling Enemies**

**Type:** Artefact/Throne

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/ca. 1330 BC  
New Kingdom/18th Dyn.

**Description:**
Pair of sphinxes each trampling an enemy. In between the sphinxes Tutankhamen's name.
### Cat. Nr. Eg. 43 – Winged Female Sphinx with Queen's Name

**Type:** Artefact/Relief  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/ca. 1310 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**  

**Description:**  
A winged female sphinx, wearing a crown decorated with flowers and a necklace with a rosette-medallion holds its human hands up in a gesture of worship before a cartouche with a queen's name. It is depicted on a sculpture of Haremhab and his wife queen Mudnetjemet (on the side of the queen). It is thought that this female sphinx doesn't represent the pharaoh or even a queen, but that it depicts in this case Syrian women worshipping the Egyptian king Haremhab.

**Information:**  
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 272.  
Demisch 1977: 21, 26 + fig. 48.  
Liebowitz 1987: 7 + fig. 6.  
Warmenbol 2006: 23.  
Winkler-Horáček 2011a: 100 + fig. 5.

### Cat. Nr. Eg. 44 – Finger-Ring Recumbent Sphinx with Blue Crown

**Type:** Jewellery/Ring  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC (?)/ca. 1250 BC (?)  
**New Kingdom**

**Description:**  
Side A: Recumbent sphinx wearing the so-called Blue Crown known as 'Khépresh'; Behind the sphinx a cobra, giving its protection to the ruler; there is a Uraeus on the royal brow. In front of the sphinx the hieroglyph 'ankh', expressing the wish, commonly in royal inscriptions, for life for the king.
### Side B:

A goose together with the name of the god Amun, and with the hieroglyph 'nefer', "perfection." The goose is a symbol of Amun, but as a hieroglyph it also means "son", and so the whole inscription may be interpreted as a wish for "perfection for the son of Amun."

**INFORMATION:**
Andrews 1990: 164 + fig. 146 b.
Ziegler 2002: 407, nr. 52.

### Cat. Nr. Eg. 45 – Window of Appearance

**TYPE:** Artefact/Architectural Element

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Memphis/Palace of Merenptah

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2\(^{nd}\) Mill. BC/13\(^{th}\) c. BC/1298-1187 BC

**New Kingdom/19\(^{th}\) Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**
This open-work window from the Palace of Merenptah in Memphis, is made out of limestone, instead of wood, as was more common. The decoration reflects the role of the monarch. The arch shows the pharaoh twice as seated sphinx flanking papyrus. Both sphinxes wear a khat headdress, topped with a Uraeus and a false beard. The register beneath shows djed-pillars

**INFORMATION:**
Ziegler 2002: 284 fig. 19, 433 Cat. 113.
CAT. NR. EG. 46 – OSTRACON DEIR EL-MEDINA

TYPE: Artefact

PRODUCTION PLACE: Egypt
FIND SPOT: Egypt/Deir el-Medina

DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/13th-12th c. BC
New Kingdom/19th-20th Dyn.

DESCRIPTION:
A king, wearing a Blue Crown, is carried in a chair decorated with a striding sphinx and a lion.

INFORMATION:
Ziegler 2002: 106 fig. 11, 437 Cat. 121.

CAT. NR. EG. 47 – STANDING BEARDED SPHINX DECORATING THRONE

TYPE: Architectural Element/Mural Painting

PRODUCTION PLACE: Egypt
FIND SPOT: Egypt/Medinet Habu

DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/12th c. BC
New Kingdom/20th Dyn.

DESCRIPTION:
A standing bearded sphinx decorates the throne of pharaoh Ramses III. The standing sphinx has a guarding function here. This refers to the god- or cult-like worth of the enthroned person.

INFORMATION:
Roeder 1909: 1313.
Demisch 1977: 28 + fig. 58.
Metzger 1985: 78, Tafel 39, fig. 271.
**CAT. NR. EG. 48 – SPHINX OF OSORKON I**

**TYPE:** Figure  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt  
**FIND SPOT:** Unknown  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1\(^{st}\) Mill. BC/10\(^{th}\)-9\(^{th}\) c. BC/922-ca. 887 BC  
**New Kingdom/22\(^{nd}\) Dyn.**  

**DESCRIPTION:**  
A recumbent bearded sphinx with *Nemes* topped with *Uraeus*.

**INFORMATION:**  
Mysliwiec 1988: Pl. XVIIb, Pl. XVIIIa-e.

---

**CAT. NR. EG. 49 – SCARAB SEATED BEARDED SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Amulet/Scarab  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt  
**FIND SPOT:** Egypt  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 2\(^{nd}\) Mill. BC/16\(^{th}\)-11\(^{th}\) c. BC (?)  
1\(^{st}\) Mill. BC/7\(^{th}\)-6\(^{th}\) c. BC/685-525 BC (?)  
**New Kingdom (?)**  
**Late Period/26\(^{th}\) Dyn. (?)**  

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Bearded sphinx seated on a *Nebet*-sign, a faint sign of a *Uraeus* on its forehead. Above, an oval sign, perhaps the sun disc or the moon crescent.

**INFORMATION:**  
# Religious

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat.Nr. Eg. 50</strong> – <em>Scarab Pair of Sphinxes Flanking Hawk</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Amulet/Scarab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/17th-16th c. BC/1630-1539 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Intermediate/Hyksos</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Scarab with two seated winged sphinxes flanking a seated hawk, a reference to Horus; above this scene there is a flying hawk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> London British Museum.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Cat.Nr. Eg. 51</strong> – <em>Stele of Regal Cult Amenhotep I</em></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Architectural Element/Stele/Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Egypt/Deir el-Medina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/16th c. BC/1526-1506 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Kingdom/18th Dyn.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Amenhotep I, seated on a stool and protected by a winged divinity, is flanked by a striding sphinx standing on a lion. The king is worshipped by a priest (Atumnakht). The inscription is a praise to Amenhotep I and to Thutmose IV: “Give praise to the Lord of the Two Lands Amenhotep who is life; to Menkheperura, great living god, who loves the truth. He saves whoever prays to you [= him], gives the breath of life to whom he loves. Whoever enters your home with an afflicted heart goes out joyful and jubilating. He comes to you greatly because your name sounds out loud. He who puts his trust in you is joyful, trouble for whoever assail you, to put a crocodile in front of a […] a ferocious lion, you will extend your hand against the den in which lies a great serpent and will see the glory of Amenhotep, who is life, while he accomplishes a prodigy for your city.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Ziegler 2002: 146 fig. 2, 410 Cat.Nr. 59.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Museum/Place
- **London – British Museum**
  - **Museum Number:** 1913,0501.1
  - **Material/Technique:** Steatite/Glazed
  - **Size:** 1,12 x 2,83 x 2,01 cm

### Museum
- **Turin – Museo Egizio**
  - **Museum Number:** CGT 50049
  - **Material/Technique:** Limestone
  - **Size:** 29 x 18 cm
**Cat. Nr. Eg. 52 – Rekhmire and His Wife Before Two Sphinxes**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes/Tomb of Rekhmire (TT100)  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-13th c. BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dynasty**

**Description:**  
In the tomb of Vizier Rekhmire, an official of the 18th Dyn., on the north half of the east wall, the deceased is shown sitting next to his wife before two recumbent sphinxes. Both sphinxes wear the Nemes-headdress, topped with a Uraeus. In fact, behind these two male sphinxes there is one smaller recumbent sphinx, albeit female this time (Hathor-curls). The scene shows the vizier overlooking the providing of the temple with food and furniture.

**Information:**  

**Related:**  
- Sphinxes in Tomb 13, Mural, New Kingdom, 18th Dyn., Thebes, Abd el-Qurna, Kummeh Temple, Tomb 13.  

---

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 53 – The Making of a Sphinx**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes/Tomb of Rekhmire (TT100)  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-13th c. BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
In the tomb of Rekhmire, it is shown that making a sphinx-statue is as important as making statues of the king.

**Information:**  
Osiris.net.
| **Cat.Nr. Eg. 54** –  
**Ear-Stele with Recumbent Sphinx**  
*TYPE:* Architectural Element/Stele/Relief  
*PRODUCTION PLACE:* Egypt  
*FIND SPOT:* Egypt/Giza/Cemetery  
*DATE/PERIOD:* 2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1539-1075 BC  
**New Kingdom**  

**DESCRIPTION:**  
A recumbent bearded sphinx represents the Great Recumbent Sphinx of Giza (St.M. Nr. Eg. 1) who is supposed to listen to the prayers of the Egyptians (cf. ear at the top of the stele).  

**INFORMATION:**  
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.  
(More information about the Egyptian Ear-Stele: Schlichting 1982).  

| **Cat.Nr. Eg. 55** –  
**Scarab Recumbent Bearded Sphinx**  
*TYPE:* Amulet/Scarab  
*PRODUCTION PLACE:* Egypt  
*FIND SPOT:* Egypt  
*DATE/PERIOD:* 2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1539-1075 BC  
**New Kingdom**  

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Recumbent bearded sphinx wearing a very extended crown with *Uraeus* and with the goddess Maat between its front paws. Above the back of the sphinx there is a falcon.  

**INFORMATION:**  
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.  

| **Cat.Nr. Eg. 56** –  
**Vignette Book of the Dead**  
*TYPE:* Artefact/Book of the Dead/Vignette  
*PRODUCTION PLACE:* Egypt  
*FIND SPOT:* Egypt  
*DATE/PERIOD:* 2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1539-1075 BC  
**New Kingdom**  

**DESCRIPTION:**  
In this death scene, there are two bearded sphinxes, one lying on a table like the deceased, another one striding beneath the bull.  

**INFORMATION:**  
Demisch 1977: fig. 62.  

---  

**Museum**  
**Boston – Museum of Fine Arts**  
**Museum Number:** 27.787  
**Material/Technique:** Limestone  
**Size:** 12.7 x 9.1 x 2.2 cm  

**Museum**  
**Boston – Museum of Fine Arts**  
**Museum Number:** 67.1088  
**Material/Technique:** Faience (blue-green)  
**Size:** 1.5 x 1.3 x 0.8 cm  

**Museum**  
**London – British Museum**  
**Museum Number:** BM 10.010  
**Material/Technique:**  
**Size:**
**Cat. Nr. Eg. 57 – Aker Double-Sphinx Royal Tomb**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural Painting  
**Production Place:** Egypt/Thebes  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes/Tomb  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1479-1425 BC  
**New Kingdom**

**Description:**  
Two registers in this mural painting found in a tomb:  
Top: a recumbent double-sphinx (one body, two human-heads). On one side there are three males, on the other side of the sphinx there are four worshipping females.  
Bottom: The dead body of Osiris.  
Above each scene hovers a sun-disc.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 234 + fig. 610.  

**Related:**  

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**Cat. Nr. Eg. 58 – Offering Sphinx**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Egypt/Deir el-Bahri  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Deir el-Bahri  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
An image of a victorious king depicted as a human-headed sphinx who offers a Nemset-jug to the god.

**Information:**  
*Sphinx* 2006: 30, 222-223 Cat. 73.
### CAT. NR. EG. 59 – FIGURE RECUMBENT BEARDED SPHINX

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Memphis/Temple of Ptah  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC/1427-1400 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**  
**Description:**  
A recumbent bearded sphinx, probably from the time of pharaoh Amenhotep II stood before the Temple of Ptah in Memphis.  
**Information:**  
Siliotti 1994: 142-143.  

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td>Alabaster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size</td>
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### CAT. NR. EG. 60 – FIGURE RAM-HEAD OF SPHINX

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Karnak/Temple of Mut  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th-14th c. BC/ca. 1400 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**  
**Description:**  
Head of a colossal statue of a ram-headed sphinx (Criosphinx). (The ram-headed sphinx may originally have been in the temple of Mut and was moved to this location by Panedjem I).  
**Information:**  
Cahiers de Karnak 10, 1995: 43 nr. 42.  
Cabrol 2001: 244-245.

<table>
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<th>London – British Museum Number .14</th>
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<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td>Sandstone/Incised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>118 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CAT. NR. EG. 61 – OFFERING SPHINXES TEMPLE

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural Painting  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Luxor/Temple  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**  
**Description:**  
An offering recumbent sphinx with Nemse and Uraeus holding a Nemset-vase on each side of the entrance to a Karnak temple.  
**Information:**  
Kristensen 1917: 122.  
Dubiel 2011: 11 + fig. 12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Luxor Museum Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Cat. Nr. Eg. 62 – Dream Stele Thutmose IV**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Stele/Relief  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Giza  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/1400-1390 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
Two bearded sphinxes lying back to back; in front of each of them the figure of Thutmose IV paying tribute. Above the scene are hieroglyphs with a winged sun-disc on top. The sphinxes wear the Nemes-headdress decorated with a Uraeus. On the right the king wears the Blue Crown and offers a fluid with one hand while he holds a plate with burning incense in the other. On the left side, he wears the Nemes-headdress and offers water in a Nemset-vase. The inscriptions identify the protagonists of the scene: Thutmose IV, king of Upper and Lower Egypt and Harmachis, the Sun-God, that is, the sphinx of Giza. Legend says that Thutmose IV once had a dream wherein the Great Sphinx of Giza told him that when he would free the monument from the sand, the sphinx would make sure that he would become king. The relation between the Great Recumbent Sphinx of Giza (St.M. Nr. Eg. 1) and the Sun-god is explained on this stele. In the Egyptian royal ideology, the Sun-god is the father of the next Pharaoh. The stele is the legitimation of the kingship of Thutmose IV. Thutmose's IV father, Amenhotep II, had been in Giza too and had a temple built there in honour of the Great Sphinx. He also built a stele that combines his visit to Giza with his sporting abilities.

**Location:** Giza  
**Museum Number:**  
**Material/Technique:** Pink Granite/Relief  
**Size:** 361 x 218 cm

**Information:**  
Wiedemann 1890: 104.  
Budge 1893: 14, 33-34.  
Unger 1928: 338-339.  
Piankoff 1932.  
Demisch 1977: 19 + fig. 28.  
*Sphinx* 2006: 70-71, 180 Cat. 1.  
Warmenbol 2006: 16.  
Zivie-Coche 2006: 58, 60.  
Dubiel 2011: 10, 26 + fig. 9 + Cat. 1.  

**Related:**  
CAT. NR. EG. 63 –
**RECUMBENT OFFERING SPHINX AMENHOTEP III**

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Thebes/Karnak (?)

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/ca. 1390-1352 BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:** Recumbent sphinx of Amenhotep III, possibly from a Model of a Temple, with human hands and arms. In each hand a vase for offering.

**INFORMATION:**
Lilyquist 1965: 74.
Ziegler 2002: 144 fig. 1, 406 Cat. 49.
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.48.

**RELATED:**
- *Amenhotep III as Offering Sphinx*, 2nd Mill. BC, 14th c. BC, ca. 1390-1352 BC, New Kingdom, 18th Dyn., Figure, Egypt, Croatia, Spalato.
- Schweitzer 1948: Tafel XV, 2.

---

**MUSEUM**

**NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART**

**MUSEUM NUMBER:** 1972.125

**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE**
Faience/Glazed

**SIZE**
25.1 x 13.3 x 7 cm

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CAT. NR. EG. 64 –
**QUEEN TIYE AS TRAMPLING SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Relief

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Thebes/Tomb of Cherueb (TT 192)

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC

**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:** In the private tomb of Cherueb queen Tiye, wife of Amenhotep III, is depicted as a sphinx trampling foreign enemies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>INFORMATION:</th>
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<tr>
<td>THEBES (TT 192)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MUSEUM NUMBER</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dubiel 2011: 17 + fig. 21.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| CAT. NR. EG. 65 – |
| PAIR OF STRIDING SPHINXES QUEEN TIYE |
| TYPE: Architectural Element/Relief |
| PRODUCTION PLACE: Egypt |
| FIND SPOT: Egypt/Sudan/Sedeinga/Temple |
| DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/1390-1352 BC |
| New Kingdom/18th Dyn. |
| DESCRIPTION: |
| Two striding female sphinxes wearing a crown are represented in relief on the façade of a temple, together with some Hathor-heads and some vases. |
| Sphinxes in connection with a Hathor-head are also found on Syrian seals from about 100 years earlier. |
| INFORMATION: |
| Roeder 1909: 1303, 1311-1312, 1320. |
| Unger 1928: 338. |
| Dessenne 1957a: 186 + fig. 268. |
| Demisch 1977: 29 + fig. 60. |
| Rösch-von der Heyde 1999: 3. |

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<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>INFORMATION:</th>
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<td>Carved</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| CAT. NR. EG. 66 – |
| TOILET BOX WITH WINGED SPHINXES |
| TYPE: Artefact/Toilet Box |
| PRODUCTION PLACE: Egypt |
| FIND SPOT: Egypt/Medinet el-Gurab |
| DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC |
| New Kingdom/18th Dyn. |
| DESCRIPTION: |
| This toilet box, with a shape common for the 18th Dyn., is beautifully decorated with two winged sphinxes, wearing a Nemes-headdress, two Hathor-heads, and flowers that clearly represent the Sacred Tree, a common Near Eastern theme. The wings of the sphinxes also refer to the Near Eastern imagery. The function of objects like these is not really known, but it is assumed they were meant for ointments or perfume. |
| INFORMATION: |
| Sphinx 2006: 291 Cat. 178. |
### CAT.NR. EG. 67 – Sphynx Attributed to Akhenaton

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Karnak/Temple of Amun  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/1353-1336 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**  

**Description:**
A recumbent sphinx, rather crudely made. The sphinx's head is slightly turned to the right, which is unusual for Egyptian sphinxes.

**Information:**
Ziegler 2002: 405 Cat. 48.

| Museum | Cairo – Egyptian Museum  
| JE 37485  
| Material/Technique: Quartz or Gneiss  
| Size: 33 x 53 cm |

### CAT.NR. EG. 68 – Offering Recumbent Sphinx Akhenaton

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/probably el-Amarna/Temple  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/1349-1336 BC  
**New Kingdom/18th Dyn.**  

**Description:**
This relief was one of a pair flanking a temple doorway. Here the sphinx has human arms and hands to make offerings to its god, the Sun-disc, Aton, who appears at the upper left. The sphinx wears the Uraeus of kingship while behind it (to the left) are two cartouches containing his full official name. The sun's life-giving rays end in so many hands, some holding ankh-signs. Below are three offering stands.

To the right, Akhenaten as sphinx raises one hand in adoration while in the other he holds a Nebet-sign, a basket signifying lordship, holding Aton's cartouches. These same cartouches appear a third time in the upper right where they are joined with the cartouches of Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti, who is thus present in name. The rest of the inscription describes the "great, living Aten" as "dwelling in the Sunshade temple [called] Creator of the Horizon [which is] in Akhenaten". The temple named here, yet to be located, must be the one for which this block was carved.

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: 26 + fig. 46.
Warmenbol 2006: 23.

**Related:**
- Relief Offering Recumbent Sphinx Akhenaten, 2nd Mill. BC, 14th c. BC, 1349-1336 BC, New Kingdom, 18th Dyn.,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CAT. NR. EGYPT 69 – SPHINX OF TUTANKHAMEN</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM</strong></td>
<td><strong>LUXOR – MUSEUM OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ART</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>53 cm</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td><strong>Calcite</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD</strong></td>
<td><strong>2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC/1347-1338 BC</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NEW KINGDOM/18th Dyn.</strong></td>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A recumbent sphinx, probably representing Tutankhamen. Although the object is severely damaged, there is evidence that this sphinx had human arms and hands and that it was offering.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sabbahy and Sabbahy 1985: 221.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>CAT. NR. EGYPT 70 – GOD AS STRIDING SPHINX</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td><strong>Wood</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,9 x 9,4 cm</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD</strong></td>
<td><strong>2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW KINGDOM/18th Dyn.</strong></td>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>This sphinx was identified as a male god because of the wig and the curved beard. The back of its body is decorated with falcon-wings.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sphinx 2006: 217 Cat. 60.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CAT.NR. EG. 71 – RELIEF PAIR OF SEATED SPHINXES

TYPE: Architectural Element/Relief

PRODUCTION PLACE: Egypt/Abydos
FIND SPOT: Egypt/Abydos/Temple of Seti I

DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/14th-13th c. BC/ca. 1300 BC
New Kingdom/19th Dyn.

DESCRIPTION:
A pair of seated bearded sphinxes flanking gods on thrones above a fake door in the Temple of Seti. These sphinxes depict the pharaoh sitting before his name-ring. Through these doors the deceased could return from his grave in order to receive the offerings of the living. In the top left and right corner a Wadjit-eye.

INFORMATION:
Demisch 1977: 28-29, 34 + fig. 54.
Rösch-von der Heyde 1999: 3.

CAT.NR. EG. 72 – RELIEF SPHINX BEFORE BASTET

TYPE: Architectural Element/Relief

PRODUCTION PLACE: Egypt/Abydos
FIND SPOT: Egypt/Abydos/Temple of Seti I/Room V

DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/14th-13th c. BC/ca. 1300 BC
New Kingdom/19th Dyn.

DESCRIPTION:
A recumbent sphinx wearing a Nemes topped with a Uraeus holds its hands up in a worshipping manner to the goddess Bastet who is sitting on a throne.

INFORMATION:
Mariette 1869: 23, nr. 81 + Pl. 40.

RELATED:
- Relief Sphinx Before Bastet, 14th-13th c. BC, ca. 1300 BC, New Kingdom, Architectural Element, Relief, Egypt, Abydos, Grand Temple.
  Mariette 1869: 23, nr. 81 + Pl. 38c.

CAT.NR. EG. 73 – AKER DOUBLE-SPHINX

TYPE: Architectural Element/Mural Painting

PRODUCTION PLACE: Egypt
FIND SPOT: Egypt/Thebes/Tomb Seti I

DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC/1300-1275 BC
New Kingdom/19th Dyn.
**Cat. Nr. Eg. 74 – Ostracoon Procession Boat of Amun**

**Type:** Artefact

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Deir el-Medina

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th-12th c. BC

**New Kingdom/19th-20th Dyn.**

**Description:**
One sphinx is standing on a platform on top of a high pole placed behind two goddesses on the bow of the ship. Another sphinx is lying behind the pole.

The boat is decorated with two ram-heads, symbols of Amun, and shows the procession where the veiled image of the god is carried in his boat. Remarkably, a priest replaces the king, who is in theory the only one who can come in close contact with the god.

**Information:**
Roeder 1909: 1311.
Ziegler 2002: 168 fig. 7, 416 Cat.Nr. 75.

---

**Cat. Nr. Eg. 75 – Funerary Papyrus of Steward Seth-Nakhte**

**Type:** Artefact/Papyrus

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th-11th c. BC/1292-1062 BC

**New Kingdom/Ramesside Period**

**Description:**
Seth-Nakhte worships the falcon-headed Osiris while holding a figurine of Maat, the goddess of Truth or Justice. Near to them are two bearded sphinxes lying on a table.

**Information:**
<table>
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<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
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</table>

**Cat.Nr. Eg. 76 – Avenue of Recumbent Human-headed Sphinxes**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Dromos/Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Luxor/Thebes/Temple of Amun  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC/1279-1213 BC  
**New Kingdom/19th Dyn.**  

**Description:**  
A row of human-headed bearded sphinxes wearing the Nemes-headdress recumbent alongside the road to the Temple of Amun. According to Roeder, there were hundreds of these sphinxes in Thebes.  

**Information:**  
Budge 1893: 34.  
Roeder 1909: 1310.  

**Related:**  
- Sphinx Ramesside Period, 2nd Mill. BC, New Kingdom, 13th-12th c. BC, 19th Dyn., Reign of Ramesses II (?) (1292-1186 BC?), Figure, Sandstone, 147 cm, Karnak, probably Temple of Amun-Re-Harakhty, Torino, Museo Egizio, Museum Number c.1408.  
  © Museo Egizio Torino.

<table>
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<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
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<td>SIZE</td>
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</table>

**Cat.Nr. Eg. 77 – Avenue of Recumbent Ram-Sphinxes with Pharaoh**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Dromos/Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes/Karnak/Temple of Amun  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC/1279-1213 BC  
**New Kingdom/19th Dyn.**  

**Description:**  
Row of recumbent Criosphinxes (with ram-head) alongside the road to the Temple of Amun in Karnak; each sphinx has a figurine representing the pharaoh Amenhotep III between its front paws. The pharaoh wears the Nemes headdress decorated with a Uraeus and has a beard. In his hands, he holds the Ankh-sign, the symbol of eternal life.  
The ram-heads identify these composite creatures as an appearance of the God Amun-Re, who protects the pharaoh.

**Information:**  
Roeder 1909: 1304, 1310, 1337.  
Demisch 1977: 14, 23-24 + fig. 35-36.  
Dubiel 2011: 6 + fig. 3.  
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: 173 + fig. 7.69.
**PART 2 – CATALOGUE-NOTES EGYPT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELATED:</th>
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</table>
| • Recumbent Ram-headed Sphinx, 2nd Mill. BC, 13th-12th c. BC, New Kingdom, 19th-20th Dyn., Figure, Limestone, 36 x 60 x 18.5 cm, Egypt, Leiden, Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, H.III.GGG.1.
Sphinx 2006: 120, 277. |

**CAT.NR. EG. 78 – RECUMBENT CROWNED SPHINX RAMSES II**

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Wadi es-Sebua/Temple

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC/1279-1213 BC
New Kingdom/19th Dyn.

**DESCRIPTION:**
Recumbent bearded sphinx wearing the Nemes-headdress and the Egyptian crown; the face of the sphinx has the features of Ramses II. This sphinx was part of a Dromos.

**INFORMATION:**
Wiedemann 1884: 451.
Roeder 1909: 1310.
Siliotti 1994: 270.
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.60a-c; fig. 8.52.

**CAT.NR. EG. 79 – AMULET RAMSES II**

**TYPE:** Jewellery/Amulet

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC/1279-1213 BC
New Kingdom/19th Dyn.

**DESCRIPTION:**
A small amulet that provided the owner a part of the power of the pharaoh (in this case Ramses II, according to an inscription on the base). The red colour refers to Horus-of-the-Horizon.

**INFORMATION:**
Sphinx 2006: 229 Cat. 85.
(Horus-of-the-Horizon: Warmenbol 2006: 14-16; Zivie-Coche 2006: 60, 63.)
**Cat.Nr. Eg. 80 – Hawk-headed Statue**

**Type:** Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Abu Simbel/Temple Ramses II

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC/1279-1213 BC  
New Kingdom/19th Dyn.

**Description:**
A recumbent hawk-headed sphinx (griffin), whose head refers to Ra-Herakhty, belonging to a pair that flanked the entrance of the second hall of the temple in Abu Simbel.

**Information:**
Ziegler 2002: 205 fig. 7 + 383 Cat. 3.

**Related:**
*Sphinx* 2006: 274, 276 Cat. 154.

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**Cat.Nr. Eg. 81 – Pair of Sphinxes with Ankh-signs**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Door Lintel

**Production Place:** Egypt/Memphis

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Memphis/Death Tomb Merenptah

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC: 13th c. BC/1213-1203 BC  
New Kingdom/19th Dyn.

**Description:**
This limestone block with a relief of two recumbent sphinxes, was discovered by Flinders Petrie at the death temple of Merenptah in Memphis. Merenptah recovered this relief from the death temple of Amenhotep III (ca. 1388-1351 BC).  
The relief shows two opposite recumbent bearded sphinxes, both protected by wings, and both holding a royal cartouche. Each sphinx lies on a podium, of which the front is decorated with Ankh-signs.

**Information:**
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: 186 + fig. 7.92.
**CAT. NR. EG. 82 — SCARAB RAM-HEADED SPHINX WITH CROWN**

*Type:* Amulet/Scarab  
*Production Place:* Egypt  
*Find Spot:* Aegean/Cyprus/Enkomi/Tomb 2  
*Date/Period:* 2nd Mill. BC/13th-12th c. BC/ca. 1295-1186 BC  
*New Kingdom/19th Dyn.*  
*Description:* A ram-headed sphinx (Criosphinx) wearing a crown; in front of it a Maat-feather, behind a Sun-disc.  

**CAT. NR. EG. 83 — SPHINX-STANDARD**

*Type:* Figure  
*Production Place:* Egypt  
*Find Spot:* Egypt  
*Date/Period:* 2nd Mill. BC/13th-12th c. BC/ca. 1295-1185 BC  
*New Kingdom/19th Dyn.*  
*Description:* In front of this elegant, slim, bearded sphinx are two *Uraei*. This figure probably played a part in cultic rites and was most possible part of a sacred boat.  
*Information:* Roeder 1909: 1311.  
Fazzini 1975: 92 Cat. 78.

**CAT. NR. EG. 84 — SCARAB BEARDED SPHINX WITH MAAT**

*Type:* Amulet/Scarab  
*Production Place:* Egypt  
*Find Spot:* Syria  
*Date/Period:* 2nd Mill. BC/13th-12th c. BC/ca. 1295-1186 BC  
*New Kingdom/19th Dyn.*  
*Description:* Recumbent bearded sphinx facing a 'ḥš'-vessel (praise) and the goddess Maat facing a *Uraeus*; above the sphinx an inscription (The god, Lord of the Land), below a cartouche-like border with different hieroglyphs.
### Cat. No. EG. 85 – Pair of Recumbent Offering Sphinxes

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural Painting

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Karnak/Temple

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/12th c. BC

**New Kingdom/20th Dyn.**

**Description:**
Pair of recumbent sphinxes holding an offering in their human hands and decorating the façade of a temple. These sphinxes act as guards.

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: 24 + fig. 38.

### Cat. No. EG. 86 – Ramses III Offering a Sphinx

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Karnak/Khonsu Temple

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/12th c. BC/ca. 1186-1155 BC

**New Kingdom/20th Dyn.**

**Description:**
In the sanctuary of the Khonsu Temple in Karnak, Ramses III, who built the temple on the site of an older one, is seen offering a sphinx. Ramses wears the Nemes-headdress topped with a Uraeus; above his head the solar-eye flanked by the symbols for Upper- and Lower-Egypt can be seen, each wearing the crown of their respective region and each carrying the ankh-sign, that is repeated once to the left of the eye.

**Information:**
Wikipedia.org.

**Related:**
- Ptolemeaus VII Neos Philopator Offering a Sphinx to Osiris, ca. 145 BC, Relief, Egypt, Philae, Scene 954. Sfinx 2006: Afb. 11.
**Cat. Nr. Eg. 87 – Sun Bark and Aker Double-sphinx**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural Painting

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes/Tomb Ramses VI

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/12th-11th c. BC/ca. 1100 BC

**New Kingdom**

**Description:**
The Sun Bark resting on the Aker double-sphinx. Next to one sphinx is written "beautiful entrance", next to the second "beautiful exit". Images of the double-sphinx can be found on vignettes, amulets and murals.

**Information:**
Kristensen 1917: 119.
Demisch 1977: 231 + fig. 602.

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**Cat. Nr. Eg. 88 – Coffin with Sphinxes and Divinities**

**Type:** Artefact/Sarcophagus

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Luxor/Deir el-Bahri/Tomb

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/11th-10th c. BC/ca. 1000 BC


**Description:**
Wooden lid of the coffin of an unidentified woman. The face is framed by a large tripartite wig, coloured blue (traditionally suggesting lapis lazuli, the material from which the hair of the gods - and thus by extension the deceased - was made). Three lotus blossoms are positioned on the head. The woman wears a necklace and a large collar. In the space between the hands is a miniature scene showing the Sun-god at dawn, represented both as the scarab beetle and as the solar disk on the horizon, raised in the bark of the morning above the Djed-pillar, which symbolizes the realm of Osiris in which the Sun-god has passed the night. The space below the collar is filled with a complex mass of small images arranged in two zones. The first section, reaching from the collar to below the knees, is dominated by three large figures with outspread wings: a solar disk, the goddess Neth, and a falcon. The intervening spaces are occupied by symmetrical groupings centred on a scarab beetle supporting the solar disk, flanked by divinities and sphinxes and protected by the outstretched wings of goddesses and falcons. The lower zone is subdivided into three columns of compartments, who again combine solar disks, scarab beetles, and enthroned deities. A few signs give the names of the deities.

**Information:**
Andrews 1990: 114 + fig. 95.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CAT.NR. EG. 89 – AMULET SEATED SPHINX</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Jewellery/Amulet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 2nd-1st Mill. BC/11th-8th c. BC/1070-712 BC 3rd Intermediate Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> A small seated sphinx with remarkable head- or hair-dress. Amulets like these were used by women in connection with birth and nursing babies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **INFORMATION:** Andrews 1994: fig. 78 d.  
Sphinx 2006: 251, 254 Cat. 121.  
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.44. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM LONDON - BRITISH MUSEUM</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER:</strong> 1930.0712.21</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE:</strong> Glazed Composition</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE:</strong> 3,03 x 1,15 x 2,2 cm</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>CAT.NR. EG. 90 – FIGURE SNAKE-HEADED SEATED SPHINX</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Artefact/Amulet</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> A seated sphinx with the head of a snake. According to Andrews this composite creature symbolizes the god Nehebkau, who guaranteed food for the people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **INFORMATION:** Andrews 1994: fig. 79.  
Sphinx 2006: 154, 272-273 Cat. 149.  
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.38. |

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<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER:</strong> 1946.1204.134</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE:</strong> Faience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE:</strong> 4,3 x 1,47 x 3,23 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### CAT. NR. EG. 91 –
**SCARAB RECUMBENT RAM-HEADED SPHINX WITH ATEF-CROWN**

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Phoenicia  

**Date/Period:**
- 2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1539-1075 BC  
- 1st Mill. BC/7th-4th c. BC/664-332 BC  
  *New Kingdom or Late Period*

**Description:**
Ram-headed recumbent sphinx crowned by an elaborate Atef crown confronting a seated Re-Harakhty; behind the sphinx a winged Uraeus, a sun-disc between its wings.

**Information:**
- Petrie 1891: Pl. 23, 37.  
- Newberry 1907: Pl. IX, 36324.  
- Roeder 1909: 1337-1338.  
- Hornung, Stähelin a.o.: 255 nr. 322, 313 nr. 615, 399 nr. MV25.  
- Giveon 1985: 180 nr. 12.

| **Museum** | London – British Museum  
| **Museum Number** | 1884, 0714, 148  
| **Material/Technique** | Steatite/Pierced, engraved  
| **Size** | 1.3 x 1.8 x 0.75 cm |
### CAT.NR. EG. 92 – SPHINX WITH NUBIAN HEAD

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt (?)  
**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Erment  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1539-1075 BC  
New Kingdom

**DESCRIPTION:**
A relief of a seated female sphinx with a Nubian head; it seems the sphinx is wearing a collar (or a leash?).

**INFORMATION:**
Roeder 1909: 1304, 1327.  
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 271.  
Demisch 1977: 28 + fig. 56.  
**CAT. NR. AN. 1 – SPHINX WITH ANIMALS AND COMPOSITE CREATURES**

**TYPE:** Artefact

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Turkey

**FIND SPOT:** Turkey/Böğazköy (Hattusa)

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/ca. 1500 BC

*Middle Hittite*

**DESCRIPTION:**
An artefact decorated with a winged female sphinx in the middle, surrounded by mammals and other mythological, composite creatures. The sphinx looks over its shoulder; it is depicted larger than the other animals but it is not clear if that is because it is in every sense the central motif.

**INFORMATION:**
Canby 1975: 240 + fig. 12.
Demisch 1977: 48 + fig. 111.
Gilibert 2011a: 44-45 + fig. 12.

---

**CAT. NR. AN. 2 – ZINCIRLI DOOR SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Turkey

**FIND SPOT:** Turkey/Anatolia/Zincirli

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th-13th c. BC/1350-1200 BC

*Late Hittite*

**DESCRIPTION:**
A typical Hittite female sphinx protome.

**INFORMATION:**
Gilibert 2011b: 79-80 + fig. 3.
**CAT. NR. AN. 3 – PAIR OF GATE-SPHINXES**

**Type:** Architectural Element

**Production Place:** Turkey/Alaça Hüyük

**Find Spot:** Turkey/Alaça Hüyük

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th-13th c. BC. ca. 1300 BC

**Late Hittite**

**Description:**
A pair of standing sphinxes guard the entrance to the city. These 2-elements sphinxes (human and lion) wear a neck collar decorated with 3 rosettes and a headdress that reminds one of the *Nemes* of the Egyptian pharaohs. Other reliefs nearby represent a ritual hunt, a festival in honour of the Weather-god and offerings. All these events took place before the watchful eye of the sphinx.

**Information:**
Frankfort 1954: fig. 249.
Güterbock 1956: 54-56 + pl. IVa.
Dessenne 1957a: 116-118 + fig. 287.
Canby 1975: 237-240 + fig. 11.
Demisch 1977: 51, 56 + fig. 119.
Canby 1989: 117.
Frankfort 1989: 217, 221 + figs. 247, 249.
Gilibert 2011a: 45 + fig. 13.
Schachner 2012: 137.
(More information on the function of the Gates: Miller 2012.)

---

**CAT. NR. AN. 4 – TABLET OF INI-TESHUB**

**Type:** Artefact/Tablet

**Production Place:** Turkey

**Find Spot:** Turkey/Karkemish

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC

**Late Bronze/Late Hittite**

**Description:**
This tablet with cuneiform text belonged to the Hittite viceroy of North Syria during the mid-13th c. BC, Ini-Teshub of Karkemish. The text tells about a lawsuit between 2 merchants, one of whom demands payment of a debt. The text is written in Akkadian (Babylonian), the international language of the Late Bronze Age in the Middle East. In the centre of the tablet is an impression of the king's stamp seal bearing the figure of a Hittite god holding a winged sphinx, with the king's name in both the cuneiform and Hittite hieroglyphic scripts.

**Information:**
Gilibert 2011a: 44 + fig. 11.
**CAT. NR. AN. 5 –
**

**YERKAPI SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Turkey

**FIND SPOT:** Turkey/Hattusha (Boğazköy)/Southern Gate

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC

**Late Bronze/Late Hittite**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A pair of these sphinxes stood at the south gate of the city. They both wear a horned cap.

**INFORMATION:**
- Frankfort 1954: 221-223 + fig. 253.
- Dessenne 1957a: 119-121 + fig. 288.
- Schachner 2015: 155 + fig. 12.

(More information on the function of the Gates: Miller 2012.)

**RELATED:**
- *Yerkapi Sphinx*, Architectural Element, Figure, Turkey, Hattusha (Boğazköy), Southern Gate, Berlin.

**CAT. NR. AN. 6 –
**

**FIGURE WINGED SPHINX WITH HORNED CROWN AND SACRED TREE**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Turkey

**FIND SPOT:** Turkey/Hattusha (Boğazköy)/Southern Gate

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC

**Late Bronze/Late Hittite**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Winged female sphinx (one of four) that guarded a gate in the city of Hattusha (the so-called Sphinx-gate) with Hathor-curls, wearing a horned crown and with a Sacred Tree on the head. So, this sphinx functions both as a gate-guard and as the bearer of the Sacred Tree.

The gate was not really an entrance and the sphinx was not a sculpture in the round, it was part of the architecture. The gate served as a ritual place, where political and religious rituals (offerings and festivals in...
honour of the gods) took place. Ca. 30 m. in front of these sphinxes a bronze offering table was found (decorated with the seals of the Weather-god and of the Sun-goddess and inscribed with a political treaty), which may suggest that the sphinx itself received offerings. This is one of the earliest so-called 4-elements sphinxes (human, lion, bird, bull) and one of the earliest monumental sculptures of a sphinx found in the Near East. The Hittite gate-sphinxes were the prototype of a long tradition.

**INFORMATION:**
- Unger 1928: 339.
- Andrae 1935.
- Demisch 1977: 44-45, 49-51, 56, 60, 68 + fig. 117.
- Frankfort 1989: 221 + figs. 252-253.
- Gilibert 2011a: 44-45, 49 Cat. 10.
- Schachner 2013: 122.

(More information on the function of the Gates: Miller 2012.)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th>Berlin – Staatlichen Museen</th>
<th><strong>VA 10980</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td>Basalt</td>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>258 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAT.NR. AN. 7 – BRONZE HORSE BIT MASTER OF ANIMALS**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Equestrian

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Turkey

**FIND SPOT:** Turkey/Anatolia/Tell Tayinat

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/10th c. BC

**DESCRIPTION:**
A human male, Master of Animals, stands on two lions and holds two winged sphinxes by their tail. At the bottom of the object stand two naked females, who cover their breasts with their hands.

**INFORMATION:**
- Gilibert 2011b: 82 + fig. 10.
**Cat. Nr. An. 8 – Striding Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Zincirli/Citadel  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC  
**Syro-Hittite**  

**Description:**  
A striding winged sphinx, probably female. Two armed gods are nearby, as are a lion and a Hunting-demon, a Weather-god and some other animals (deer). It seems that the sphinx is a part of the Wild. Immediately before this sphinx is the Striding Winged Griffin (Cat. Nr. An. 9).

**Information:**  
Gilibert 2011b: 84, 94 Cat. 21.

**Museum Berlin – Staatlichen Museen**  
**Museum Number:** VA 2711  
**Material/Technique:** Basalt/Relief  
**Size:** 100 x 135 cm

---

**Cat. Nr. An. 9 – Striding Winged Griffin**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Zincirli/Citadel  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC  
**Syro-Hittite**  

**Description:**  
A striding winged griffin (lion-body with falcon-head) is depicted right in front of the Striding Winged Sphinx (Cat. Nr. An. 8).

**Information:**  
Gilibert 2011b: 84, 94 Cat. 22.

**Museum Berlin – Staatlichen Museen**  
**Museum Number:** VA 2710  
**Material/Technique:** Basalt/Relief  
**Size:** 100 x 100 cm
# Religious

### Cat. Nr. An. 10 – Finger-Ring Schauschga Standing on Sphinx

**Type:** Jewellery/Ring  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC  
**Description:**  
The goddess Schauschga standing on a striding sphinx (with lion-head on its chest) is flanked by a pair of lions.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 58-60, 63 + fig. 144.  
Gilibert 2011a: 44 + fig. 10.

### Cat. Nr. An. 11 – Two Sphinxes Attack Winged Horse

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Karkemish  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/10th c. BC  
**Description:**  
Two standing winged sphinxes attack a winged horse; the sphinxes are identifiable as female because of their Hathor-curls. This mythological context, with the female sphinx acting as a predator, an attacker, is very unusual. Earlier female sphinxes from Late Bronze were always depicted as calm creatures guarding entrances and looking over rituals, both political and religious. This relief was found in the so-called Herald's wall so the original location is unknown.

**Information:**  
Gilibert 2007.  
Gilibert 2011b: 82 + fig. 9.
### Cat. Nr. An. 12 – Horse-Blinker with Striding Winged Sphinx

**Type:** Artefact/Equestrian  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Eastern Anatolia  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/10th-9th c. BC  
**Iron Age II/Urartian**

**Description:**  
A winged bearded centaur shoots an arrow at a winged beardless sphinx.

**Information:**  
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

---

### Cat. Nr. An. 13 – Zincirli Eastern Orthostatic Sphinx

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Zincirli/Citadel  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC/900-875 BC  
**Syro-Hittite**

**Description:**  
This relief of a winged female sphinx with a lion-head on its breast and a tail ending in a bird-head stood on the eastern corner of the northern façade of the citadel in Zincirli. In front of the sphinx stands a deceased ruler.

**Information:**  
Ward 1910: 263 + fig. 787.  

---

### Cat. Nr. An. 14 – Zincirli Winged Sphinx and Winged Griffin

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Zincirli/Citadel Gate  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC  
**Syro-Hittite**

**Description:**  
A winged griffin and a male winged sphinx, both with their tails ending in a bird-head. They seem to be part of scenes of a cult for the ancestors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
<th><strong>Information:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Istanbul – Oriental Museum**  
**Museum number** 7711  
**Material/Technique**  
**Size** | Winter 1976a: 40-41 + fig. 25.  

| **Cat. Nr. An. 15 –**  
**Zincirli Winged Sphinx with Man** |
| --- | --- |
| **Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Zincirli  
**Date/Period:** 1<sup>st</sup> Mill. BC/9<sup>th</sup> c. BC  
**Syro-Hittite** |
| **Description:** This scene with a winged striding sphinx and a man walking behind it is part of a procession. Nearby the sphinx are scenes from a hunt (represents the wild) and scenes of a cult for the ancestors. |
| **Information:** Gilibert 2011b: 86 + fig. 15. |

| **Cat. Nr. An. 16 –**  
**Pyxis Ancestor Cult with Sphinxes** |
| --- | --- |
| **Type:** Pottery/Pyxis  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Zincirli (?)  
**Date/Period:** 1<sup>st</sup> Mill. BC/9<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> c. BC  
**Neo-Hittite** |
| **Description:** Pyxis divided into five compartments. Decoration is only fragmentary preserved: Probably remains of figure seated before a table heaped with offerings; confronted sphinxes holding a standard with a Sun-disc at the top; the foot of a third sphinx (?) facing left. On the lid two deer flanking a Sacred Tree. |
| **Information:** Gilibert 2011b: 86 + fig. 16. |
# Miscellaneous

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<tr>
<th>Cat.Nr. An. 17 – Sphinx with Lion-head on Breast</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Turkey/Anatolia/Karkemish</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/10th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Striding winged male human-headed sphinx with a lion-protome on its breast. This relief was re-used in the so-called Herald's Wall, so the original context is unknown.</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London – British Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Plaster/Painted, moulded</td>
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<td><strong>Size:</strong> 116,5 x 137,5 x 10,5 cm</td>
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<tr>
<th>Cat.Nr. An. 18 – Figure Recumbent Female Sphinx</th>
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<td><strong>Type:</strong> Figure</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Turkey/Tell Tayinat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/9th-8th c. BC/ca. 800 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Recumbent female sphinx; its hair is secured with a headband knotted at the back of the head and falls in two large curls onto its breast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Chicago Oriental Institute.</td>
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<td>OIM A27853</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Basalt, stone</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 25,4 x 24,4 cm</td>
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### Political

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Terracotta</td>
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</tr>
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**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 1 – Terracotta Figure of a Sphinx Hagia Triada**

**Type:** Figure/Figurine

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Crete/Hagia Triada

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/late 16th c. BC/1550-1500 BC

**Description:** A very crudely executed figurine in the shape of a standing sphinx (?) with short legs.

**Information:**
- Dessenne 1957a: fig. 302.
- Demisch 1977: 66 + fig. 176.

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<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Size</th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
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</table>

**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 2 – Finger-Ring Pair of Sphinxes with Sacred Tree**

**Type:** Jewellery/Ring

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Mycenae

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-13th c. BC

**Description:** Pair of seated winged sphinxes sniffing a Sacred Tree. This is the oldest Aegean picture of a pair of sphinxes flanking a Sacred Tree.

**Information:**
- Evans 1901: 57-58 + fig. 33.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. Nr. Aeg. 3</strong> — Finger-ring Recumbent Sphinx with Expanded Wings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Jewellery/Ring (Reproduction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Greece/Mycenae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/16th-13th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A sphinx with a plumed head lying with its wings outstretched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Demisch 1977: 60, 67 + fig. 182. Crowley 2013: 236 E 214.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. Nr. Aeg. 4</strong> — Comb Recumbent Sphinxes with Rosette</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Comb</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mycenaean</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Five recumbent sphinxes with outstretched wings decorate this ivory comb. In between the two at the top row there is a rosette.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. Nr. Aeg. 5</strong> — Plaque Recumbent Sphinx with Expanded Wings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Plaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Greece/Attica/Spata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mycenaean</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> 01.5383</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Gold</td>
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<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Museum</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Ivory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Description:

A sphinx lying with its wings completely stretched. The sphinx is of the typical Mycenaean type.

### Information:

Demisch 1977: 60, 67 + fig. 181.
Winkler-Horaček 2011a: 100 + fig. 3.

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### Description:

Two recumbent hawk-headed sphinxes (griffins) flank the throne in the throne-room in the palace of Knossos. According to some scholars, e.g. Cameron, the throne was meant for the goddess known as the Mistress of Animals. A second pair of sphinxes (not on the photograph; Cat.Nr. Aeg. 25) in the same throne room, however, flank the doorway to a shrine. A lock of hair of the griffins ends in a spiral that encircles a rosette.

### Information:

Evans 1899/1900: 35-42.
Evans 1928b: 785.
Evans 1935b: 910 ff. + Pl. XXXII.
Karo 1959: 6, 56.
Hopkins 1963.
Demisch 1977: 64, 67, 72 + fig. 170.
Hood 2005: 65 nr. 8.
Hitchcock 2010.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat.Nr. Aeg. 7 – Winged Sphinx with Breast-Spiral</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Mirror-handle</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Crete/Zater Papura/Tomb 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/15th-14th c. BC/ca. 1400 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A recumbent winged sphinx whose breast is decorated with a spiral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Evans 1928b:778 + fig. 506.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dessenne 1957a: fig. 299.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demisch 1977: 66-67, 71 + fig. 179.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winkler-Horaček 2011a: 100 + fig. 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat.Nr. Aeg. 8 – Winged Sphinx with Rosette-Medallion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Crete/Hagia Triada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/15th-12th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A crouching winged sphinx wearing a rosette-medallion round its neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Dessenne 1957a: fig. 296.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demisch 1977: 66-67 + fig. 177.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat.Nr. Aeg. 9 – Master of Animals with Pair of Sphinxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> ???</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Cyprus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/15th-11th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A bird-demon (probably a genius) functions as Master of Animals over a pair of winged sphinxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Demisch 1977: 70 + fig. 193.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999.325.206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Cat. Nr. Aeg. 11 – Pectoral with Sphinxes and Stylized Tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paris – Musée du Louvre</td>
<td>Type: Jewellery/Pectoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum Number</td>
<td>Production Place: Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 2164</td>
<td>Find Spot: Aegean/Cyprus/Enkomi/Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td>Date/Period: 2nd Mill. BC/14th-13th c. BC/1400-1230 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold/Repoussé</td>
<td>Late Bronze Age II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,3 x 9,4 cm</td>
<td>Two winged sphinxes stand on either side of a Sacred Tree. This is a motif of Near Eastern inspiration, also found in Mycenaean Greece and through the 1st Millennium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INFORMATION:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schaeffer 1953: Pl. XIV, 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dessenne 1957a: fig. 327.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demisch 1977: 70 + fig. 194.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pfälzner 2015: 199-200 + fig. 33.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Cat. Nr. Aeg. 12 – Relief Pair of Winged Sphinxes Flanking Column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</td>
<td>Type: Architectural Element/Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum Number</td>
<td>Production Place: Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999.325.206</td>
<td>Find Spot: Aegean/Greece/Mycenae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td>Date/Period: 2nd Mill. BC/13th-12th c. BC/ca. 1200 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hematite</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Two confronting winged sphinxes wearing a pointed hat and with a spiral on their shoulder, decorate a column.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Catalogue-Notes The Aegean**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Museum Number</th>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London – British Museum</td>
<td>1946.1017.1</td>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td>29.21 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London – British Museum</td>
<td>1897.0401.1260</td>
<td>Bronze/Soldered, mould-made, hammered, cast</td>
<td>29.21 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 13 – Vessel-stand striding winged sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th-12th c. BC/1225-1100 BC

*Late Cypriot II C (?) / Late Cypriot III A (?)*

**Description:**

Side A: A striding winged sphinx wearing a flat cap; below it two birds.

Side B: A lion attacking a water-bird; below probably two dolphins.

Side C: A two-horse chariot with driver and passenger; below 3 water-birds.

Side D: A seated figure playing a musical instrument and two figures of whom the first plays a similar instrument. The third figure, probably a servant, carries a jug in his right hand and raises a cup in his left; below a water-bird attacks a fish or dolphin.

**Information:**

Demisch 1977: 68, 71 + fig. 184.

Matthäus 1985: 316 nr. 706 + Plates 103-104.

Murray, Smith a.o. 1900: 49, fig. 76.

Demisch 1977: 72 + fig. 200.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Museum Number</th>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London – British Museum</td>
<td>1946.1017.1</td>
<td>Bronze/Soldered, mould-made, hammered, cast</td>
<td>29.21 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London – British Museum</td>
<td>1897.0401.1260</td>
<td>White Painted/ Wheel-made, painted</td>
<td>41 x 36.6 x 40.05 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 14 – Vase Bull-sphinxes with sacred tree**

**Type:** Pottery/Vase

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC/1250-1200 BC

*Late Cypriot II C (?) / Late Cypriot III (?)*

**Description:**

Side A: A pair of standing winged bearded sphinxes flanking a tree. The sphinxes have bull-legs and a cross-rosette on their shoulder.

Side B: A bull.

**Information:**

Matthäus 1985: 316 nr. 706 + Plates 103-104.

Murray, Smith a.o. 1900: 49, fig. 76.

Demisch 1977: 72 + fig. 200.

CAT. NR. AEG. 15 –
**FIGURE STANDING BEARDED SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Figurine

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean

**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Crete

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/10th c. BC

**DESCRIPTION:**
Standing bearded, wingless sphinx, made in the Minoan tradition.

**INFORMATION:**
London British Museum.

---

**MUSEUM**
**LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM**

**MUSEUM NUMBER**
1930,0617.2

**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE**
Bronze

**SIZE**
5.4 x 4.8 cm
Religious

**Cat.Nr. Aeg. 16 – Hunting Griffin**

**Type:** Mural painting

**Production Place:** Aegean/Thera

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Thera/Eastern Wall West House/Room 5

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th c. BC

**Description:**
An Egyptian landscape with a winged griffin hunting a gazelle. The mural painting shows the travels of the Minoan fleet, but it is certain that no Minoan ship would pass through a landscape as this. Thus, the painting must have symbolic and/or mythical meaning, a fact that is accentuated by the presence of the mythical animal, the griffin. According to some researchers, the griffin can refer to the aggressive and victorious fleet, but at the same time to the fact that the Minoan sailors and traders act under divine blessing. The Nilotic landscape differs greatly from the Aegean landscape that is depicted on the opposite wall and that shows on the horizon deer chased by lions and mountains and pines. The question where the Minoan craftsman saw a landscape like this can be answered by more recent excavations, that made clear that the Minoans travelled to the Nile-delta already in the 16th c. BC, i.e. at the same time, or even slightly before, the murals of Thera were painted. Cf. 12.3. Hunting Griffin.

**Information:**
Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 437 + fig. 158.
Morgan 2010: 304, 313.
(More information on griffin as predator: Morgan 2010: 313-314.)

**Cat.Nr. Aeg. 17 – Goddess with Griffin, Monkey & Crocus-Gatherers**

**Type:** Mural Painting

**Production Place:** Aegean/Thera

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Thera/Akrotiri/Xeste 3

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th c. BC

**Description:**
A goddess, perhaps a "Nature" goddess, sits on a podium and is flanked by a griffin, standing behind her and controlled by a leash, and a blue monkey in front of her.
On the level beneath this scene, girls are gathering crocuses, and the monkey, a symbol connected with ritual proceedings alluding to coming of age and marriage, may be offering crocuses to the goddess.

**INFORMATION:**
- Marinatos 1985: 222, 224, 226.
- Davis 1986: 402.
- Marinatos 1993: 151-152, 203-211.
- Younger 1995a: 175.
- Rehak 2001: 3-5.
- Rehak 2002.
- Rehak 2004: 90, 92.
- Tzachili and Edmonds 2005. (about the crocus-gathering)
- Nugent 2008: 9-12.
- Morgan 2010: 304.
- Marinatos 2016.

---

**CAT NR. AEG. 18 – ANTITHETICAL GRIFFINS**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Mural

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/Crete/Knossos

**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Crete/Knossos/Palace/Great East Hall

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-15th c. BC/ca. 1600-1450 BC

**DESCRIPTION:**
Two winged griffins stand back to back, each tied with a rope to the column in front of it. According to Evans, the Minoan griffin was closely related to the Minoan goddess and could even at some occasions, take her place.

**INFORMATION:**
- Evans 1930: 510-513 + fig. 355.
- Cameron 1976: 156.
- Hood 2005: 75 nr. 28 + fig. 2,26.
## Cat. Nr. Aeg. 19 – Pair of Sphinxes Flanking Tree

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal + Impression  
**Production Place:** Aegean, Cyprus  
**Find Spot:** Aegean, Cyprus, Enkomi, Tomb 32.

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-15th c. BC/1550-1400 BC  
**Late Cypriot II A-B (?) / Late Cypriot I B (?)**

**Description:**  
Two registers: First one: Pair of seated winged sphinxes flanking a tree and two quadrupeds (?). Second: Two naked kneeling men with a bird between them and another figure offering a gift to a female deity.

**Information:**  
Walters 1926: 127.  
Kenna 1971: 27, Cat. Nr. 66.  
Joyner, Merrillees and Xenophonotos 2006: 130.  
Crewe, Catling and Kiely 2009: no. 32.9.

### Museum – British Museum  
**Museum Number:** 1897.0401.41  
**Material/Technique:** Planchette, Steatite, Glazed Composition/Engraved, drilled  
**Size:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>London – British Museum</th>
<th>Museum number</th>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Aegean – Cyprus</em></td>
<td>1897.0401.41</td>
<td>Planchette, Steatite, Glazed Composition/Engraved, drilled</td>
<td>Golden artefact decorated with a row of four seated winged sphinxes interspersed with S-spirals.</td>
<td>17 x 2.6 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Cat. Nr. Aeg. 20 – Diadem and Palmettes

**Type:** Jewellery/Diadem  
**Production Place:** Aegean/Cyprus  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Enkomi/Tomb 91.

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1550-1050 BC  
**Late Cypriot I B**

**Description:**  
Diadem decorated with one row of one seated winged sphinx and six palmettes.

**Information:**  
Murray, Smith a.o. 1900: 42, Pl. VII.  
Marshall 1911: nr. 140.

### Museum – British Museum  
**Museum Number:** 1897.0401.474  
**Material/Technique:** Gold/  
**Size:** 12.5 x 3.8 cm

## Cat. Nr. Aeg. 21 – Diadem/Mouth-Piece Seated Winged Sphinxes

**Type:** Jewellery/Mouth-piece or Diadem  
**Production Place:** Aegean/Cyprus  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Enkomi/Tomb 93.

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1550-1050 BC  
**Late Cypriot I B**

**Description:**  
Golden artefact decorated with a row of four seated winged sphinxes interspersed with S-spirals.

**Information:**  
Murray, Smith a.o. 1900: 42, Pl. VII.  
Marshall 1911: nr. 84.
### Cat. Nr. Aeg. 22 – *Mouth-Piece Seated Winged Sphinxes*

**Type:** Jewellery/Mouth-piece  
**Production Place:** Aegean/Cyprus  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Enkomi/Tomb 91  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-11th c. BC/1550-1050 BC  
**Late Cypriot I B**  

**Description:** Golden mouth-piece decorated with three rows of seated winged sphinxes.  
**Information:** Marshall 1911: 20 nr. 196 + Pl. 111.

### Museum
**London – British Museum**  
**Museum Number:** 1897.0401.473  
**Material/Technique:** Gold/  
**Pierced, impressed, hammered**  
**Size:** 9.1 x 5 cm

### Cat. Nr. Aeg. 23 – *Signet Ring Goddesses in Chariot Drawn by Griffins*

**Type:** Jewellery/Ring  
**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Evros/Antheia/Tholos Tomb  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/16th-15th c. BC  
**Early Mycenaean**  

**Description:** Two winged griffins are pulling a chariot in which two women are seated (two goddesses or one goddess and one deceased woman?). In front and behind the griffins a tree is standing. This image is the first on which a griffin is pulling a chariot. A second one can be seen on a larnax (Cat.Nr. Aeg. 26), a third one on a vase (Cat.Nr. Aeg. 29).  
**Information:** Pini 1993: 137.
**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 24 – Griffin Led by Priest**

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Vaphio/Tholos Tomb  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/15th c. BC  
**Palatial Period**

**Description:**  
A winged griffin led with a rope by a priest (?), who seems to be reciting or singing (open mouth).

**Information:**  
Evans 1928b: 784-785 + fig. 512.  
Evans 1935b: 412-413 + fig. 341.  
Demisch 1977: 71 + fig. 197.  
Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 139 Cat. 78.  
Crowley 2010: 87-88 fig. 39.  
Crowley 2013: 144 E 29.

**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 25 – Griffin Flanking Shrine-Door**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural  
**Production Place:** Aegean/Crete/Knossos  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Crete/Knossos Palace/Throne Room  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/ca. 1450 BC  
**Late Minoan**

**Description:**  
The same pair of griffins that flank the throne in the court room of the Palace in Knossos (cf. Cat. Nr. Aeg. 6) returns in the same room flanking the entrance to a shrine.

**Information:**  
Evans 1899/1900: 35-42.  
Evans 1935b: 910.  
Hopkins 1963.  
Cameron 1976: 156.  
Demisch 1977: 64, 67, 72.  
Immerwahr 1990: 96-98.
Hood 2005: 65 nr. 8.
Hitchcock 2010.

**CAT. NR. AEG. 26 – GODDESS IN CHARIOT DRAWN BY GRIFFINS**

**TYPE:** Artefact/Larnax

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean

**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Crete/Hagia Triada/Tomb

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC

**Late Minoan**

**DESCRIPTION:**
On one side of this *larnax* is a goddess sitting in a chariot that is drawn by a pair of winged griffins (hawk-headed sphinx). The other woman can also be a goddess but it is assumed that she is a deceased woman. Other scenes depict a procession, libation, offerings.

This image is the third on which a griffin is pulling a chariot. Another example of this can be seen on Cat.Nr. Aeg. 29: Pictorial Style Vase.

The iconography of this *larnax* is unique in that it is the only Minoan one that is made of limestone, and also the only one that shows elaborate funeral rituals.

The same iconography, however, two women seated in a chariot drawn by two griffins, can be seen on a golden signet ring found in Greece (Antheia) in a tomb and dating to ca. the 16th-15th c. BC (Cat.Nr. Aeg. 23).


**INFORMATION:**
Levi 1956.
Nauert 1972.
Small 1972.
Demisch 1977: 66, 75 + fig. 178.
Marinatos 1993: 31-36.
Hiller 1999.
Walgate 2002.
Burke 2005.
Martino 2005.
Zouzoula 2007: 269-270.
Chapin 2014: 38-39 + fig. 1.22.
(For more information on Late Minoan *larnakes:* Watrous 1991.)

**MUSEUM**
HERAKLION – ARCHAELOGICAL MUSEUM
**MUSEUM NUMBER**
CR 13
**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE**
Painted Limestone
**SIZE**
L. 137 cm; W. 45 cm
**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 27 – Golden Plaque with Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Rhodes/Ialysus/Tomb  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th-13th c. BC  
**Mycenaean**

**Description:**  
A recumbent winged sphinx decorates this gold plaque that was found in a tomb. The sphinx has a spiral on its shoulder.

**Information:**  
Marshall 1911: nr. 775.  
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 323.  

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**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 28 – Pyxis with Sphinxes**

**Type:** Pottery  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Greece/Thebes/Chamber Tomb  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th-13th c. BC  
**Late Helladic III**

**Description:**  
A nice ivory vessel, probably used in religious rituals, showing 2 standing winged sphinxes.

**Information:**  
Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 144 Cat. 83.
**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 29 – Pictorial Style Vase**

**Type:** Pottery/Vase  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Enkomi/Tomb  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC  
**Late Helladic III B**

**Description:**  
Side A: Two confronted sphinxes flanking a Sacred Tree; the hind legs of each sphinx are those of a bull.  
Side B: Pair of winged griffins facing each other, a Sacred Tree in the centre; one of them pulls a chariot with a charioteer and a passenger

**Information:**  
Murray, Smith a.o. 1900: 7-8, 45, figs. 14, 71.  
Cook 1979: 18 + fig. 13a.  
Winkler-Horaček 2011a: 101-102 + fig. 7.  
(More information about the Mycenaean Pictorial Vase Painting: Vermeule and Karageorghis 1982.)

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**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 30 – Pictorial Style Krater**

**Type:** Pottery/Krater  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Enkomi/Tomb  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th c. BC  
**Late Helladic III B**

**Description:**  
Side A: Pair of partially preserved sphinxes, a dog and palms.  
Side B: A row of four men flanked by plants, two are carrying bows and two are perhaps boxers.

**Information:**  
London British Museum.  
(More information about the Mycenaean Pictorial Vase Painting: Vermeule and Karageorghis 1982.)
### Cat. Nr. Aeg. 31 – Pair of Recumbent Sphinxes on Shrine

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Pyllos/Shrine  
**Date/Period:** 2\(^{nd}\) Mill. BC/13\(^{th}\) c. BC, Late Bronze II  
**Description:**  
Pair of recumbent winged sphinxes with spiral on their breast decorating a shrine.  
**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 68 + fig. 185.

### Cat. Nr. Aeg. 32 – Goddess Flanked by Griffins and Genii

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal  
**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece/Thebes  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Thebes  
**Date/Period:** 2\(^{nd}\) Mill. BC/13\(^{th}\) c. BC, Late Bronze II  
**Description:**  
An enthroned goddess flanked by two Minoan Genii, each holding a libation-jug, and two griffins keeping guard.  
**Information:**  
Younger 1995a: 179 nr. 162.  
Aravantinos 2010: 94 top middle.
**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 33 – Box Procession with Sphinx and Men**

**Type:** Artefact

**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Enkomi/Tomb 75

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/13th-11th c. BC/1250-1050 BC  
*Late Cypriot II C (?)*/Late Cypriot III (?)

**Description:**  
A procession with 3 figures, one (a priest?) leading a striding winged sphinx, another one carrying a child on his shoulders. The sphinx is of the typical Cretan-Mycenaean type.

**Information:**  
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 330.  
Demisch 1977: 71 + fig. 196.  
Metzger 1985: 270, nr. 1512.

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**Cat. Nr. Aeg. 34 – Pairs of Winged Sphinxes Decorating Cult-Wagon**

**Type:** Artefact

**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Enkomi

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/11th-10th c. BC

**Description:**  
Cult-wagon decorated on 4 sides with pairs of winged standing sphinxes. This object shows a combination of Syrian tradition and Aegean-Mycenaean influences.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 70-71 + fig. 195.
## Miscellaneous

### Cat. Nr. Aeg. 35 – *Winged Sphinx and Lion Flanking Deer*

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  

**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Ayia Paraskevi (?)  

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/14th c. BC  
*Late Bronze/Late Cypriot II*

**Description:**  
A winged sphinx and a lion over an antelope.

**Information:**  
Di Cesnola 1903: pl. CXIX, 8.  
Myres 1914: no. 4313.  
Porada 1948: no. 21.  

### Cat. Nr. Aeg. 36 – *Alabastron Two Griffins with Nest*

**Type:** Pottery/Alabastron  

**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Euboea/Lefkandi

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/12th-11th c. BC/ca. 1100 BC  

**Description:**  
Pair of winged griffins (hawk-head) flanking a nest containing two little birds decorates an Alabastron, a vase usually used to contain perfume. According to Zouzoula, the griffins are feeding their babies.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 69 + fig. 188.  
### Preceding 1600 BC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST.M. NR. MES. 1 – Striding Bearded Sphinx with Animals and Bird-Man</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/South-east Iraq/Ur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 3rd Mill. BC/ca. 2550-2340 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early Dynastic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> This mythological scene shows in the upper region two human-headed bulls, of which the left one is attacked by a lion-headed eagle, above the back of the one on the right side hovers a lion-dragon. On the right side of the scene is a deer. Between the two bulls is a mountain out of which sprout flowers. The imagery in the lower region shows, according to some authors, a scene from the myth of the Sun-god in his God-Boat. A striding bearded human-headed lion is walking before a Bird-man who holds a trident; other motifs are the plough, that is often present in the myth of the Sun-god in his God-Boat, a recumbent cow or bull that is attacked by a lion. Also present is the moon-crescent, some stars, and a monkey sitting on a mountain playing the flute. Out of this mountain grows a tree with two trunks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Frankfort 1936/1937: 107.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amiet 1961: Pl. 106 nr. 1402.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthmann 1975 (ed.): 232 nr. 132a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demisch 1977: 41, 43 + fig. 93.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hempelmann 2004: fig. 20.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST.M. NR. MES. 2 – Bearded Sphinx Taken by Tail and Beard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder seal/Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 3rd Mill. BC/24th-21st c. BC/2350-2000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Akkadian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris – Musée du Louvre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin – Staatlichen Museen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. M. Nr. Mes. 3 – Bearded Sphinx with Boat and Chariot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Spot: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period: 3rd Mill. BC/24th-21st c. BC/2350-2000 BC Akkadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: Upper section: Sphinx walking before the Sun-god sitting in his boat. (Ward calls the creature a lion) Lower section: A chariot drawn by a mammal and followed by a dog and three armed men/warriors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto – Royal Ontario Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. M. Nr. Mes. 4 – Bearded Sphinx with Scorpion and Deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Spot: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period: 3rd Mill. BC/24th-21st c. BC/2350-2000 BC Akkadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: Lower register: A striding bearded sphinx with a flat headdress is accompanied by a scorpion, a bird (?) and a trident. Upper register: Pair of recumbent deer flanking a sort of building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information: Hempelmann 2004: fig. 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 5 – Striding Bearded Sphinx with Boat Sun-God</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder seal/Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Find Spot:** ????
| **Date/Period:** 3rd Mill. BC/24th-21st c. BC/2350-2000 BC |
| **Akkadian** |
| **Description:** A bearded sphinx is walking before the Sun-god sitting in his boat. |
| **Information:** Hempelmann 2004: fig. 68. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buffalo – Museum of Science</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> C13150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 2.2 x 1.4 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 6 – Bearded Sphinx Striding Behind Boat Sun-God</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder seal/Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Tell Asmar (Eshnunna)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 3rd Mill. BC/24th-21st c. BC/2350-2000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Akkadian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A bearded sphinx, accompanied by a man, is walking behind the Sun-god sitting in his boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Hempelmann 2004: fig. 69.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baghdad – National Museum</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> IM 15627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 3.2 x 2.2 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 7 – Striding Sphinx with Boat Sun-God</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder seal/Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 3rd Mill. BC/24th-21st c. BC/2350-2000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Akkadian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A sphinx is walking before the Sun-god sitting in his boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Hempelmann 2004: fig. 38.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New York – Pierpont Morgan Library</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Marble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 2.2 x 1.6 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**St. M. Nr. Mes. 8 – Striding Bearded Sphinx with Boat Sun-God**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Date/Period:** 3rd Mill. BC/24th-21st c. BC/2350-2000 BC  
**Akkadian**  
**Description:**  
A bearded sphinx is walking before the Sun-god sitting in his boat. Behind the boat flies a bird.  
**Information:**  
Hempelmann 2004: fig. 16.

---

**St. M. Nr. Mes. 9 – Standing Bearded Sphinx with Sun-God in Boat**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Tell Asmar (Eshnunna)  
**Date/Period:** 3rd Mill. BC/24th-21st c. BC/2350-2000 BC  
**Akkadian**  
**Description:**  
A bearded sphinx wearing a neck-collar and a cap is standing before the Sun-god sitting in his boat; in the surrounding water, some fish are swimming.  
At the left (on the photo) stands a Goddess of Fertility or Vegetation, probably as a symbol of the earthly world. She can be identified by the twigs in her hands.  
This seal could be the one of the oldest depictions of the relation there existed between the Syro-Mesopotamian sphinx and the sun (cf. Sun-god).  
**Information:**  
Frankfort 1934: 19 + pl. IIIff.  
Frankfort 1954: 90-91 + fig. 96 b.  
Amiet 1961: Pl. 113 nr. 1505.  
Demisch 1977: 45 + fig. 99.  
Hempelmann 2004: fig. 73.  
Gräff and Ritter 2011: 57 + fig. 5.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 10 – Sphinx Driven by Stick</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder seal/Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 3(^{rd}) Mill. BC/24(^{th})-21(^{st}) c. BC/2350-2000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Akkadian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A bearded sphinx is driven by a man with a stick wearing a horned crown in front of the Sun-god sitting in his boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 11 – Striding Bearded Sphinx with Sun-God and Animals</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder Seal + Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 3(^{rd}) Mill. BC/23(^{rd}) c. BC/2300-2200 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Akkadian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A bearded sphinx leads a procession with two bird-men carrying vegetation in their hand (Vegetation-gods), followed by the Sun-god Shamash sitting in his boat. As usual, the bow of the boat is formed by a bearded god, the stern ends in an animal head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**St.M. Nr. Mes. 12 — Finger-ring Recumbent Sphinx with Man**

**Type:** Jewellery/Ring  
**Production Place:** ????  
**Find Spot:** Israel/Lachish/Tomb 0119  
**Date/Period:** 3rd Mill. BC/23rd c. BC/2300-2200 BC  
**Middle Bronze**

**Description:**
A recumbent bearded sphinx and a standing man in Egyptian style. Reverse: hieroglyphs between two Uraei.

**Information:**
Tufnell 1958: pl. 30.29, pl. 31.29.

---

**St.M. Nr. Mes. 13 — Standing Human-headed Lion**

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Elam  
**Date/Period:** 3rd Mill. BC/23rd-21st c. BC/2250-2000 BC  
**Akkadian**

**Description:**
A very crude figure of a composite creature, a lion-body with a human-head. With this image, one can ask the question whether it really is a sphinx. As nothing of location or context is known, it is difficult to interpret this image correctly. Cf. 3.2.4. Human-headed Lions.

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: 44-45 + fig. 98.

---

**St.M. Nr. Mes. 14 — Master of Animals Holds Sphinxes Upside Down**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC  
**Old Syrian**

**Description:**
A winged genius as Master of Animals holds two winged sphinxes upside down.

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: fig. 167.
### St. M. Nr. Mes. 15 – Pair of Sphinxes with Sacred Tree on Back

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC  
**Old Syrian**

**Description:** Cylinder seal impression with a pair of sphinxes with leaves on their head and a Sacred Tree that seems to grow out of their back. To the left and the right of the pair stand two men of which one seems to be a priest.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 51 + fig. 118.

### St. M. Nr. Mes. 16 – Animal Combat with Sphinx on Snake, Lions and Goats

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal + Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria/Ugarit  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC (early)  
**Old Syrian**

**Description:** A winged sphinx, standing on a snake; lions and goats fighting.

**Information:**  
Aruz 2015: 48 + fig. 13.
**St. M. Nr. Mes. 17 – Seal Impression with Trampling Sphinx**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal (Drawing)

**Production Place:** Syria/Qatna

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria/Qatna/Palace/Room K

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/2000-1800 BC

**Old Syrian**

**Description:**
A trampling wingless sphinx, most probably representing the king, wears the Egyptian double crown. This seal is always being compared with the Seal of I’aus Addu, ruler of Buzuran, a kingdom near Mari (St. M. Nr. Mes. 19).

**Information:**
Aruz 2015: 47 + fig. 11.

**St. M. Nr. Mes. 18 – Sphinx Trampling Serpents**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal + Impression

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th c. BC

**Old Syrian**

**Description:**
A sphinx trampling serpents; two kneeling heroes flanking a bearded god; Horus and monkeys, and an ibex-demon.

**Information:**
Moore and Eisen 1940: nr. 134.
Porada 1977: 5-6 + fig. 6.

**St. M. Nr. Mes. 19 – Seal of I’A-us Addu**

**Type:** Cylinder Seal/Impression(Drawing)

**Production Place:** Levant

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria/Buzuran

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th-18th C; BC/1820-1740 BC

**Old Syrian**

**Description:**
Unusual for this Syrian seal is that the ruler is represented by a (trampling) sphinx (cf. St. M. Nr. Mes. 17: Seal Impression with Trampling Sphinx; both seals are often compared with each other).
The seal shows a mixture of Levantine motifs (e.g. the pot the standing royal figure is holding in his left hand) and Egyptian motifs (e.g. trampling sphinx, ankh, lotus-flowers, was-sceptre).

**INFORMATION:**
Aruz 2015: 47 + fig. 12.

**ST.M. NR. MES. 20 – DEITY, STAG, WORSHIPPER, SPHINXES, BULL, AND LEAPER**

**TYPE:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th-18th c. BC/1820-1730 BC

**Old Syrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A pair of confronting seated winged sphinxes behind a scene with a deity with a rearing stag and a worshipper before him. Beneath the sphinxes a guilloche and in the bottom register perhaps a bull-leaper and a bull.

**INFORMATION:**

**ST.M. NR. MES. 21 – ROYAL WORSHIPPER BEFORE A GOD**

**TYPE:** Seal/Cylinder Seal + Impression

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th-18th c. BC/1820-1730 BC

**Old Syrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A royal worshipper stands before a god sitting on a throne with lion legs that stands on two recumbent bull-sphinxes; above are depicted human-headed bulls. The seal exhibits an unusual iconography: a god seated above human-headed bulls. The type of throne is known from actual contemporary remains in wood and ivory from both Egypt and Anatolia. The smaller images include a sphinx wearing an Egyptian crown, and an ankh, the Egyptian symbol for life.

**INFORMATION:**
**St. M. Nr. Mes. 22 – Investiture Zimri-Lim**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Syria/Mari/Palace Zimri-Lim/Court 106

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/18th c. BC

**Amorite**

**Description:**
The king Zimri-Lim honours the goddess Ishtar, who gives him the sceptre and staff. The water and plants that are represented are a symbol of the fertility the king will bring to his people. On the left and the right stands a goddess speaking in favour of the king.

This scene is protected by 2 winged sphinxes (upper register), 2 human-headed bulls (bottom register) and 2 griffins (middle register). The sphinx is one of the earliest known winged sphinxes from Syro-Mesopotamia.

Sphinxes, griffins and bull-sphinxes stand facing each other, as do the sphinxes in the Egyptian Dromos. The sphinxes function here without a doubt in a ritual context. The tail of the griffins is rolled up and encircles a rosette, a known Sun-symbol (in Egypt also the rosette is a symbol of the sun) (cf. LVI. Different Symbols, Signs and Motifs).

Cf. 12.1. Investiture Zimri-Lim.

**Information:**
Parrot 1937: 335-346 + Pl. XXXIX.
Desenne 1957a: 33-34, 46.
Parrot 1959.
Demisch 1977: 46 + fig. 106.
Gates 1984: 75-76.
Metzger 1985: 264, nrs. 1420, 1422.
Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 29.
Gräff and Ritter 2011: 57-58 + fig. 7.
Von Rüden 2013: 57.

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**St. M. Nr. Mes. 23 – Mari Offering Scenes Chapel Inanna**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Syria/Mari/Palace Zimri-Lim/Room 132

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/18th c. BC

**Amorite**

**Description:**
This mural consists of five registers in total, the top two showing libation and offering scenes (once to Sin, the Moon-god, the other to Ishtar). These cult scenes are framed by two winged (bearded?) sphinxes.

In the other registers, amongst others, a fisherman gathering his catch and a soldier fighting.

**Information:**
Parrot 1937: 335-346 + Pl. XXXIX.
Desenne 1957a: 33-34, 46.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St.M. Nr. Mes. 24 – Royal Worshippers Before Bird-headed God</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/18th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Old Syrian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A king adoring a bird-headed god, behind the god among others some rabbits and a recumbent sphinx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris Musée du Louvre.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St.M. Nr. Mes. 25 – Pair of Seated Winged Sphinxes with Royal Figures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder seal + Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/Israel/Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/18th-17th c. BC/1720-1650 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Old Syrian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Cylinder seal with pair of seated winged sphinxes next to royal figures flanking a standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams-Forte 1976: no. 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collon 1981: 33-43, fig. 1, no. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imay 1983: no. 151.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Presentation Seal with Griffin and Lion, 1800-1700 BC, Cylinder Seal, Hematite, 1.8 x 1.1 cm, Syria, Jerusalem, Bible Lands Museum, BLMJSeal 568. Westenholz (ed.) 2004a: 103, nr. 57.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ST. M. NR. MES. 26 – 
**Seal with Presentation Scene and Mythical Creatures**

**Type:** Cylinder Seal  
**Production Place:** Syria  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/ca. 1800-1600 BC  
**Old Syrian**

**Description:**  
According to Westenholz the seal depicts one god and one goddess (with the locks of Lahmu, the "Hairy One", a protective god) and a man carrying a sacrifice. Behind the goddess (and before the sacrificing man) two pairs of fantastic creatures: a pair of winged sphinxes, a griffin and a lion-serpent. I, however, think, there is only one deity, male, seated on a stool resting with his feet on a podium, and a royal worshipper receiving a small bottle or jar given to him by the god. Behind the royal worshipper stands a man holding a sacrificial animal, perhaps a goat, while before him, and thus behind the seated god, there are other gifts the god may give the king in return to the sacrifice.

**Information:**  

**Related:**  
- Seal with Worshipping Scene and Sphinxes and Lions, ca. 1800-1600 BC, Old Syrian, Cylinder Seal, Hematite, 2,7 x 1,7 cm, Syria, Jerusalem, Bible Lands Museum, BLMJSeal 559.  
  Westenholz (ed.) 2004a: 130 nr. 89.

### ST. M. NR. MES. 27 – 
**Scarab Recumbent Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Israel/Tell el-Ajjul  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/17th-16th c. BC/1700-1550 BC  
**Hyksos**

**Description:**  
A recumbent sphinx with two Uraei, one on its back, one in front.

**Information:**  
Petrie 1930: Pl. 7, 233.  
Giveon 1985: 82 nr. 63.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ST.M. NR. MES. 28 – SCARAB STANDING/STRIDING SPHINX</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Amulet/Scarab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/Israel/Gezer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/17th-16th c. BC/1700-1550 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> A striding sphinx looking at a <em>Uraeus</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong> Giveon 1985: 116 nr. 18.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUSEUM**

**LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM**

**MUSEUM NUMBER**

**1912.1012.34**

**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE**

Steatite/Glazed

**SIZE**

1.7 x 1.2 x 7 cm

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ST.M. NR. MES. 29 – SPHINX AMULET</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Amulet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Canaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/Israel/Canaan/Tell el-Ajjul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 2nd Mill. BC/17th-16th c. BC/ca. 1670-1550 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> Although this sphinx shows the iconography of a typical Egyptian sphinx (without wings), workmanship suggests it was locally made. The amulet was found nearby the palace of the largest Hyksos city in southern Canaan. A very similar sphinx-amulet was found in Nubia (Kerma) (St.M. Nr. Eg. 10).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong> Westenholz (ed.) 2004a: 132 nr. 91.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUSEUM**

**ISRAEL ANTIQUITIES AUTHORITY**

**MUSEUM NUMBER**

**IAA 33.1721**

**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE**

Carnelian

**SIZE**

2 x 3 cm
### After 800 BC

#### St. M. Nr. Mes. 30 – Kohl Container Sphinx and Lion

**Type:** Artefact  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Turkey/Şanlıurfa (Edessa)  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian/Neo-Hittite**

**Description:**  
Stone container for eye-paint with one figure seated on a throne and one standing figure; below two figures on a bed. On the other side a sphinx and a lion.

**Information:**  
Searight, Reade and Finkel 2008: 76, fig. 50.  
Muscarella 1995: 2-5 + fig. 4.

---

#### St. M. Nr. Mes. 31 – Plaques in the Form of Sphinxes

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Assyria/Nimrud  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC  
**Iron Age II/Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**  
Pair of striding winged sphinxes, probably used as furniture- or wall-ornament.

**Information:**  
Young 1967: pl. XX.  
Muscarella 1983: no. 10.  
Porter 1986: no. 7.  
Benzel, Graff, Racik and Watts 2010: 94-95 + fig. 22.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td>12 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### St. M. Nr. Mes. 32 – *Ivory Winged Sphinx*

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria  
**FIND SPOT:** Syria/Northern Syria/Arslan Tash  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/9th c. BC  
**Iron Age II/Phoenician**

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Part of a striding winged sphinx, presumably meant as ornament for furniture.

**INFORMATION:**  
Wilkinson 1960: fig. 23.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td>5,59 x 6,3 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### St. M. Nr. Mes. 33 – *Openwork Plaque with Striding Winged Sphinx*

**TYPE:** Artefact/Plaque  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC  
**Iron Age II/Neo-Assyrian**

**DESCRIPTION:**  
A striding winged sphinx.

**INFORMATION:**  
### ST. M. Nr. Mes. 34 – Standing/Striding Winged Bull-Sphinx

**Type:** Architectural Element/Figure  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Iraq/Khorsabad (Dar Sharrukin)  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**  
A composite creature with a human-head and a bull-body; the bull-sphinx is winged and is depicted in a standing position wearing a high horned crown.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 57 + fig. 137.  
Wicke 2008: Tafel 21a.

### ST. M. Nr. Mes. 35 – Naked Goddess with Pair of Sphinxes

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syria/Ugarit/Royal Palace/Pav. 86  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC  
**Iron Age II/Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**  
A pair of seated winged sphinxes flank a standing naked goddess.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 57 + fig. 142.  
Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 407 + fig. 127.

### ST. M. Nr. Mes. 36 – Plaque Recumbent Sphinx with Outspread Wings

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Syria/Nimrud (Kalhu)  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC  
**Iron Age II/Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**  
A recumbent bearded sphinx that holds its wings completely outstretched.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>PRIVATE COLLECTION SCHLOMO &amp; ALIZA MOUSSAIFF</th>
<th>MUSEUM NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Bronze, Gold, Silver</td>
<td>SIZE 18,7 x 0,3 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ST.M. Nr. Mes. 37 – BOWL WITH VICTORIOUS SPHINXES**

**TYPE:** Artefact

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Phoenicia

**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Phoenicia

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC

**PHOENICIAN**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A typical product of Phoenician workmanship: the sphinxes have their wings widely extended, one wing in front and one to the back, while their headgear resembles the Egyptian White Crown. They are all trampling an enemy.

**INFORMATION:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>CHICAGO – ORIENTAL INSTITUTE</th>
<th>MUSEUM NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Gypsum (?)/Relief</td>
<td>SIZE 493,5 x 491,4 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ST.M. Nr. Mes. 38 – KHORSABAD ALDLAMMU**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Relief

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** North Iraq/Khorsabad (Dur Sharrukin)/Palace

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC/712-705 BC

**NEO-ASSYRIAN**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Creature composed of the body of a bull and a bearded head wearing the horned cap and the wings of a bird of prey.

**INFORMATION:**
Demisch 1977: 54, 56 + figs. 129-130.
### St. M. Nr. Mes. 39 – Horse Bit with Standing Winged Horned Sphinx

**Type:** Artefact/Equestrian  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Luristan  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC  
**Iron Age II**  

**Description:**  
A horse bit in the shape of a horned winged sphinx; the wings end in an animal-head.  

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 52 + fig. 124.

| Museum | Paris – Musée du Louvre  
| Material/Technique | Bronze  
| Size | 18 cm |

### St. M. Nr. Mes. 40 – Standing Winged Horned Sphinx

**Type:** Artefact/Equestrian  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Luristan  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC  
**Iron Age II**  

**Description:**  
Horse bit in the shape of a standing horned winged sphinx.  

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 52 + fig. 122.

| Museum | Berlin – Staatlichen Museen  
| Material/Technique | Bronze  
<p>| Size | 11.2 cm |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 41</strong> – <em>Shell Engraved with Winged Female Deity, Sphinxes and Lotus Plants</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/Israel/Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC <em>Iron Age II</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Two winged sphinxes flanking a winged female deity; surrounded by lotus-plants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 42</strong> – <em>Winged Geniuses Step on Sphinx</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder Seal + Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC <em>Late Babylonian</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Two winged bearded male figures (heroes or gods) are holding an eagle in one hand and a sword in the other; they each rest one foot on a crouching winged sphinx between them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 43</strong> – <em>Master of Animals with Pair of Sphinxes</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC <em>Neo-Assyrian</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A male figure, Master of Animals, stands between two raised winged sphinxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Demisch 1977: 40, 56, 62-63 + fig. 163.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**St. M. Nr. Mes. 44 – Plaque with Striding Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)/Fort Shalmaneser

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**
Winged male (Egyptianizing) sphinx walking towards a lotus-bud; the sphinx wears a wig surmounted by a *Uraeus* and a sun-disc. Before it a second *Uraeus* and sun-disc.

**Information:**
Orchard 1978: 2-5 + Pl. Ic.

**Related:**
- Plaque with Striding Winged Sphinx, 1st Mill. BC, 8th-7th c. BC, Neo-Assyrian, Plaque, Glass, 3.2 x 4.2 x 0.3 cm, Syro-Mesopotamia, Nimrud (Kalhu), Fort Shalmaneser, London, British Museum, ND. 7,639. Orchard 1978: 2-7, 9-12 + fig. 1 + Pl. Id.

---

**St. M. Nr. Mes. 45 – Horse Blinder with Seated Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Equestrian

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC

**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:**
A seated winged sphinx with *Uraeus* and sun-disc encircled by a *Uraeus*-snake on its head. This is a typical Egyptian sphinx. The symbol of the sun-disc is used in Egypt only for gods. It is possible that this sphinx depicts an Assyrian king.

**Information:**
Lines 1955: 236, 238 + fig. p. 239.
Demisch 1977: 49 + fig. 114 b.
Winkler-Horaček 2011a: 107 + fig. 19.
### St.M. Nr. Mes. 46 – Openwork Plaque with Striding Winged Sphinx

**Type**: Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place**: Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot**: Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Nimrud (Kalhu)  
**Date/Period**: 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description**:  
A striding winged sphinx wearing the Egyptian Nemes headdress, the Atef crown and a Uraeus. The lotus and papyrus also refer to Egypt. The tail, wings and the posture of the sphinx (looking to the side), however, are typical for the Near Eastern imagery.

**Information**:  
Demisch 1977: 49 + fig. 114 a.  
Cameron 1979: 182.  
Winkler-Horaček 2011a: 107 + fig. 18.

### St.M. Nr. Mes. 47 – Plaque Winged Creatures Approaching Stylized Tree

**Type**: Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place**: Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot**: Iran/North-western Iran/Ziwiye  
**Date/Period**: 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC  
**Iron Age III**

**Description**:  
This plaque was possibly once attached to the garment of a young prince or a wealthy lord.  
Five registers (two more are now in the Archaeological Museum in Teheran); in the centre of each register: a stylized tree with lotus-flowers, pine cones and pomegranates; on both sides of the Tree three winged composite creatures; in the first and third register sphinxes. In the second register a sphinx, winged lions and an ibex.  
In the fourth register winged ram-sphinxes, at the bottom winged lions with bull horns.  
This artefact attests of the high status the Sacred Tree had in the Near East.

**Information**:  
Kantor 1960.  
Demisch 1977: 44, 49 + fig. 115.  
Kendall 1977: 54 + fig. 19.

**Related**:  
- Bowl Engraved with Striding Sphinxes and Griffins, 1st Mill. BC, 8th-7th c. BC, Artefact, Silver, 22 x 5,2 cm, Syria (?), Jerusalem, Bible Lands Museum, BLMJ970.  
### St.M. Nr. Mes. 48 – Pair of winged sphinxes with rosettes

**Type:** Artefact/Panel  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Iran/North-western Iran/Ziwiye  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC  
 **Iron Age III**

**Description:**  
Two bearded winged sphinxes each touch a rosette with a front paw; they both look over their shoulder.

**Information:**  

### St.M. Nr. Mes. 49 – Sphinx kneeling before sacred tree

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th-6th c. BC  
 **Elamite**

**Description:**  
A winged sphinx kneels down before a Sacred Tree.

**Information:**  
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

### St.M. Nr. Mes. 50 – Scarab winged sphinx decorating God-throne

**Type:** Artefact/Scarab  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant  
**Find Spot:** Italy/Sardinia/Tharros/Tomb 18  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th-3rd c. BC  
 **Phoenician**

**Description:**  
A Phoenician God sits on a sphinx-throne, in front of it is an altar. The sphinx wears an apron and its tail is curled upright.

**Information:**  
**St.M. Nr. Mes. 51 – Seal-Ring Two Sphinxes Flanking Tree**

**Type:** Jewellery/Ring

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Luristan (?)

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC

**Iron Age**

**Description:**
Two winged sphinxes, at least one with a beard, flank a stylized Sacred Tree.

**Information:**

---

**St.M. Nr. Mes. 52 – Striding Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Israel/Levant/Edom/Umm el-Biyara

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC

**Description:**
A winged sphinx walks to the right; the inscription mentions ruler Kaus-gabri.

**Information:**
Morenz and Bosshard-Nepustil 2003: fig. 51.
St.M. Nr. Mes. 53 –
*Altar with Sphinxes and Lions (?)*

**Type:** Artefact/Furniture

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Israel/Palestine/Taanak

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC

**Description:**
An altar decorated with standing or striding lions and sphinxes. There are three winged sphinxes and two lions; their bodies are depicted in flat relief, their heads, however, are in the round.
On the front side of the altar a Sacred Tree flanked by two male goats. It is not sure if this object is an altar or an oven.

**Information:**

---

St.M. Nr. Mes. 54 –
*Pair of Recumbent Sphinxes Flanking Goddess*

**Type:** Artefact/Figure

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant

**Find Spot:** Spain/Galera/Tutugi/Tumulus 20

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC

**Phoenician**

**Description:**
Two recumbent winged sphinxes decorate a throne of a goddess (cf. 8.4. Sphinx/Griffin/Criosphinx Flanking/Decorating Throne). The (female?) sphinxes seem to have a "saddle-cloth" on their backs.

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: 57 + fig. 141.

**Related:**
- *Head of a Sphinx, Part of the Throne of Astarte, 1st Mill. BC, 5th c. BC, ca. 475 BC, Furniture, Figure, Limestone, 40 x 23 x 27 cm, Syro-Mesopotamia & Levant, Lebanon, Umm el-Amed (ancient Hammon), Paris, Musée du Louvre, AO 1439 b.*
  © Musée du Louvre Paris.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>London – British Museum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td>N.1076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>2.8 x 1.25 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**St. M. Nr. Mes. 55 – Relief Recumbent Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Nineveh  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:** A winged sphinx lying down; it wears an Egyptian crown.

**Information:** Demisch 1977: 57 + fig. 138.

**St. M. Nr. Mes. 56 – Pair of Sphinxes with Winged Hero**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC  
**Neo-Assyrian**

**Description:** Winged hero (four wings) as a Master of Animals in between two raised winged and bearded sphinxes.

**Information:** Wiseman, Forman a.o. 1959: Pl. 59.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 57 – Figure Standing Winged Sphinx</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Architectural Element/Column Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/Nineveh/Kouyunjik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neo-Assyrian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A beardless standing winged sphinx wearing a flat horned hat; its legs were restored in the 19th c., probably wrongly, as those of a bull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Curtis, Reade, a.o. 1995: 44.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smith 2000: Pl. opp. p. 174.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER:</strong> SM.2500</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 9.1 x 8.3 x 3.8 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 58 – Vessel/Decorated Egg from Isis Tomb</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia &amp; Levant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Italy/Vulci/Polledrara Cemetery/Isis Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/625-600 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phoenician/Punic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Four winged sphinxes walking with other animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Bartoloni et al. 2000: 132 cat. 35.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swaddling 1986: 397.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<th><strong>MUSEUM – BRITISH MUSEUM</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER:</strong> 1850.0227.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Eggshell (ostrich)/Painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 15,24 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 59 – Scarab Recumbent Bearded Sphinx</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Amulet/Scarab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/South-western Iran/Susa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Late Period</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Above: a recumbent bearded sphinx with an ankh sign; below a falcon-headed Horus with sceptre sitting in front of a winged griffin. The two registers are separated by a winged sun-disc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM – BRITISH MUSEUM</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER:</strong> 1850.0227.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Eggshell (ostrich)/Painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 15,24 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### St. M. Nr. Mes. 60 – Hero with Two Sphinxes

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. C/7th-6th c. BC  
**Neo-Babylonian**

**Description:**  
A hero stands with one foot on a recumbent winged sphinx while he controls a standing winged sphinx.

**Information:**  
Giveon 1985: 186, nr. 33.  
Collon 2001: 159 nr. 303 + Pl. XXV nr. 303.  
Gräff and Ritter 2011: 58 + fig. 9.

| Museum  
| London – British Museum  
| Museum Number  
| 1908.0411.86  
| Material/Technique  
| Glazed composition  
| Size  
| 2,3 x 1,65 x 8 cm |

### St. M. Nr. Mes. 61 – Sphinx and Winged Lion

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-6th c. BC/625-539 BC  
**Neo-Babylonian**

**Description:**  
Seated winged sphinx and winged lion confronting each other.

**Information:**  
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

**Related:**
- *Sphinx and Griffin Seated under Winged Sun-disc*, 1st Mill. BC, Achaemenid, Scaraboid, 1,9 cm, Found in Egypt, München, A 1398.  
  Boardman 1970: Pl. 5 fig. 122.  
- *Sphinx and Horned Winged Lion*, 1st Mill. BC, Achaemenid, Scaraboid, Rock crystal, 1,5 cm, Found in Anatolia, Sardis, Istanbul.  
  Boardman 1970: Pl. 5 fig. 123.  
- *Sphinx and Winged Lion*, 1st Mill. BC, Achaemenid, Scaraboid, Agate, Copenhagen, Nationalmuseet, 1025.  
  Boardman 1970: 42 nr. 124.

| Museum  
| Boston – Museum of Fine Arts  
| Museum Number  
| 03.1003  
| Material/Technique  
| Chalcedony  
| Size  
<p>| 2,2 x 1,5 cm |</p>
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<th>Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 62 – Sphinx Attacked by Griffin</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Find Spot: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period: 1st Mill. BC/7th-6th c. BC/625-539 BC Neo-Babylonian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: A winged griffin or griffin-demon (?) attacks a winged sphinx; the griffin in its turn is attacked by a winged, crowned centaur with scorpion tail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information: Boston Museum of Fine Arts.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 63 – Sphinx with Tiara</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: Seal/Cylinder Seal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Spot: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period: 1st Mill. BC/7th-6th c. BC/625-539 BC Neo-Babylonian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: Cylinder seal with a winged striding sphinx wearing a tiara, a palm tree or Sacred Tree is depicted nearby.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information: Boston Museum of Fine Arts.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. M. Nr. Mes. 64 – Hero Attacks Sphinx</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: Seal/Cylinder Seal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Spot: Syro-Mesopotamia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date/Period: 1st Mill. BC/7th-6th c. BC/625-539 BC Neo-Babylonian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: Sphinx attacked by a hero holding a scimitar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information: Boston Museum of Fine Arts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### St.M. Nr. Mes. 65 – Relief Pair of Sphinxes Flanking Winged Sun-Disc

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Persia  
**Find Spot:** Iran/Persia/Persepolis/Apadana Palace  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-5th c. BC/ca. 500 BC  
**Persian**

**Description:**  
Pair of seated winged sphinxes flanking a winged sun-disc decorates a wall of a palace in Persepolis. The sun-disc symbolizes Ahura-Mazda, a god adopted as the Persian royal deity by Darius I (522-486 BC). Behind each sphinx stand 9 Trees of Life; the sun-disc is flanked by 14 small Trees of Life.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 55-56 + fig. 134 a & b.

**Related:**  
- Stone Relief with Seated Sphinx, 1st Mill. BC, 5th c. BC, Achaemenid, Architectural Element, Relief, Limestone, 82 x 75 x 9 cm, Syro-Mesopotamia, Iran, Persia, Persepolis, Palace, London – British Museum, 1938,0110.1/ME 129381.  
  Curtis, Tallis, a.o. 2005: 84 nr. 46.  
© British Museum London.

### St.M. Nr. Mes. 66 – Finger-Ring Winged Bull-Sphinx

**Type:** Jewellery/Ring  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-4th c. BC  
**Achaemenid**

**Description:**  
A striding winged and bearded bull-sphinx. The ring was part of the so-called Oxus treasure.

**Information:**  
Ritter 2011: 74 + fig. 12.
**St. M. Nr. Mes. 67 – Persepolis Bull-Sphinx**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Figure  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Persia  
**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Persia/Iran/Persepolis  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-4th c. BC  
**Achaemenid**  
**Description:** A standing winged and bearded bull-sphinx guards the entrance of the Gate of all Lands in Persepolis.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 55-56, 62 + fig. 133.  
Ritter 2011: 75 + fig. 13.

**St. M. Nr. Mes. 68 – Hero Standing on Pair of Sphinxes**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Persia  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-4th c. BC  
**Achaemenid**  
**Description:** Two recumbent winged sphinxes with a hero, the king himself in this case, standing on them, holding a lion in each hand.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: fig. 169.

**Related:**  
- *Two Sphinxes Supporting a Master of Animals*, 1st Mill. BC, 6th-4th c. BC, Achaemenid, Cylinder Seal Impression, Chalcedony, 2.7 cm, Syro-Mesopotamia, Berlin, Staatlichen Museen, VA 563.  
  Gräff and Ritter 2011: 65 Cat. 16.
**St.M. Nr. Mes. 69 – Pair of Sphinxes with Lions, Bulls and Winged Lions**

Type: Seal/Cylinder Seal + Impression

Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia

Find Spot: Syro-Mesopotamia

Date/Period: 1st Mill. BC/6th-4th c. BC

Achaemenid

Description:
Below: Two pairs of seated winged creatures: bearded sphinxes and lions.
Above: A pair of lions attacks a bull, a second pair an antelope.

Inscription in Egyptian: "ankh" meaning 'life', "siȝ" (a textile) meaning 'perception' and "ỉb" (an animal heart) signifying 'heart'

Information:
Merrillees and Sax 2005: 85.

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**St.M. Nr. Mes. 70 – Master of Animals with Pair of Bes-headed Sphinxes**

Type: Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression

Production Place: Syro-Mesopotamia

Find Spot: Syro-Mesopotamia/Iraq/Ur/Tomb

Date/Period: 1st Mill. BC/6th-4th c. BC

Achaemenid

Description:
A hero holds two winged Bes-headed sphinxes upright by the feathers in their crown.

Information:
Curtis, Tallis, a.o. 2005: Cat. 297.
**St. M. Nr. Mes. 71 – Pair of Sphinxes**

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Persia

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-4th c. BC/550-331 BC

**Achaemenid**

**Description:**
Two seated winged and crowned bearded sphinxes facing each other.

**Information:**
Boardman 1970: 42 nr. 119.

**Related:**
- *Pair of Sphinxes with one paw lifted*, 1st Mill. BC, Achaemenid, Scaraboid, Carnelian, 1,9 cm, Found in Ukraine, Kerch, St. Petersburg, Hermitage Museum.
  Boardman 1970: Pl. 1 fig. 5.
- *Pair of Seated Sphinxes*, 1st Mill. BC, Scaraboid, 1,9 cm, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.
  Boardman 1970: Pl. 5 fig. 116.
- *Pair of Seated Sphinxes*, 1st Mill. BC, Achaemenid, Scaraboid, 1,4 cm, Geneva, 65/20272.
  Boardman 1970: Pl. 5 fig. 117.
- *Pair of Seated Sphinxes*, 1st Mill. BC, Achaemenid, Scaraboid, 1,8 cm, London, WA 115534.
  Boardman 1970: Pl. 5 fig. 118.
  Boardman 1970: Pl. 5 fig. 120.
  © Fitzwilliam Museum Cambridge.
  Boardman 1970: 42 nr. 121.
- *Standing Royal Sphinx Faces a Sphinx*, 1st Mill. BC; Achaemenid, Scaraboid, 1,5 cm, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, M 6560.
  Boardman 1970: Pl. 5 fig. 125.

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**St. M. Nr. Mes. 72 – Recumbent Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal + Impression

**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**Find Spot:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Persia

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-4th c. BC/538-331 BC

**Achaemenid**

**Description:**
Stamp seal with a recumbent winged sphinx.

**Information:**
London British Museum.
**ST. M. NR. MES. 73 – MASTER OF ANIMALS HOLDING GRIFFINS**

**TYPE:** Seal/Stamp Seal + Impression

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Syro-Mesopotamia

**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Persia

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-4th c. BC / 538-331 BC

**ACHAEMENID**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A crowned hero holds a pair of winged griffins upright; below are two recumbent, winged, bearded sphinxes.

**INFORMATION:**
Curtis, Tallis, a.o. 2005: Cat. 67, p. 92.

---

**ST. M. NR. MES. 74 – SPHINX WITH WING ENDING IN HEAD OF BIRD OF PREY**

**TYPE:** Artefact

**PRODUCTION PLACE:**

**FIND SPOT:** Afghanistan/Tajikistan/Takht-I Kuwad

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/5th c. BC

**ACHAEMENID**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A seated sphinx wearing a cap and a necklace; its wings ending in the head of a bird of prey.
This object is part of the so-called Oxus Treasure.

**INFORMATION:**
Curtis, Tallis, a.o. 2005: 146, Cat. 186.

---

**ST. M. NR. MES. 75 – HERO SLAYING SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Seal/Stamp Seal + Impression

**PRODUCTION PLACE:**

**FIND SPOT:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Persia

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/5th c. BC

**ACHAEMENID**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Hero holding a sword in one hand and slaying a winged sphinx with the other.

**INFORMATION:**
Pinder-Wilson 1971: no. 35.
### St. M. Nr. Mes. 76 – *Pair of Sphinxes with Winged Sun-Disc*

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural Painting  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia/Iran/Persia  
**Find Spot:** Iran/South-western Iran/Susa/Palace  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/5th c. BC  
**Achaemenid**

**Description:**  
Pair of winged bearded sphinxes seated opposite one another and looking over their shoulder. They have bull's ears with earrings identical to those worn by archers. The sphinxes wear a horned headdress (suggests their divine nature). Above the pair the winged disc of Ahura-Mazda.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 56 + fig 135.

---

### St. M. Nr. Mes. 77 – *Coin Seated Winged Sphinx*

**Type:** Coin  
**Production Place:** Syro-Mesopotamia  
**Find Spot:** Levant/Palestine/Samaria  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/5th-4th c. BC  
**Levantine**

**Description:**  
Coin with on one side a striding horse, on the other side sits a winged sphinx with the bearded head of a Persian king.

**Information:**  

**Related:**  
© British Museum London.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST.M. Nr. EG. 1 – GREAT RECUMBENT SPHINX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TYPE: Monument/Figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCTION PLACE: Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIND SPOT: Egypt/Giza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE/PERIOD: 3rd Mill. BC/ 27th-26th c. BC/ca. 2600 BC Old Kingdom/4th Dyn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
The prototype of the Egyptian sphinxes: a recumbent sphinx with a beard of the so-called Osiris-type or king’s beard and wearing a Nemes headdress decorated with a Uraeus. It is thought that the sphinx represents king Chephren. The beard that was found with the monument, seems to be added in a later period (New Kingdom). From the 18th Dyn. onwards this sphinx was seen as the representation of the God Harmachis (= Horus-on-the-Horizon). This relation between the sphinx and the Sun-god is explained on the so-called Dream-stele of Thutmoses IV (Cat.Nr. Eg. 62).

**INFORMATION:**
Budge 1893: 14-15, 33-34.
Roeder 1909: 1309, 1327-1335.
Unger 1928: 337-339.
Meier-Graefé 1929.
Piankoff 1932.
Dessenne 1957a: 14-16 + fig. 2.
Von Geisau 1975: 308.
Coche Zivie 1977: 604.
Demisch 1977: 17-21, 34 + figs. 21, 26, 73.
Camuffo 1993.
Carrez-Maratray 1993.
Ziegler 2002: fig. 5.
De Putter 2006: 82-84.
Sourouzian 2006: 100.
Stadelmann 2006: 37-44.
Dubiel 2011: 7, 9-10 + figs. 5-9.
**ST. M. NR. EG. 2 –
PAIRS OF RECLINING SPHINXES DECORATING VALLEY TEMPLE OF CHEREFREN (RECONSTRUCTION)**

**TYPE:** (Reconstruction) Architectural Element/Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Giza

**DATE/PERIOD:** 3rd Mill. BC/27th-26th c. BC/ca. 2600 BC

**Old Kingdom/4th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Two pairs of reclining sphinxes guard the entrances to the valley temple of Chephren. They are standing parallel to the façade of the temple.

**INFORMATION:**
Kristensen 1917: 121.
Demisch 1977: 18, 23 + fig. 27.
Schmitt 2001: fig. 9.

---

**ST. M. NR. EG. 3 –
FIGURE OF A FEMALE (?) SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Abu Rawash/Death Temple Djedefre

**DATE/PERIOD:** 3rd Mill. BC/27th-26th c. BC/ca. 2600 BC

**Old Kingdom/4th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A reclining sphinx that could be female (no Nemes, no beard and remains of yellow paint on the face); it is possible that this sphinx originally had a lion-mane that later was remodelled. The sphinx has lion-ears.

It is not sure who is represented here: a queen or princess or a goddess, but sometimes it is identified as Queen Hetopherus II, the wife of King Djedefre (4th Dyn.).

This could be the oldest representation of a sphinx in Egypt.

**INFORMATION:**
Roeder 1909: 1302, 1319.
Dessenne 1957a: 14.
Klasens 1975a: 24-25.
Demisch 1977: 17 + fig. 23.
Zouzoula 2007: 93.
Dubiel 2011: 7, 14, 16-17 + fig. 20.
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: 165 + fig. 7.41.
**St. M. Nr. Eg. 4 – **  
**Head of Sphinx of Djedefre**

**Type:** Monument/figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Abu Rawash  
**Date/Period:** 3rd Mill. BC/26th c. BC/2565-2558 BC  
**Old Kingdom/4th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
The head of a sphinx of pharaoh Djedefre wearing a Nemes headdress decorated with a Uraeus. This head was painted yellow and therefore it was long time assumed this was a female sphinx.

**Information:**  
Dessenne 1957a: p. 14 + fig. 1.  
Demisch 1977: 17 + fig. 22.  
De Putter 2006: 82.

**St. M. Nr. Eg. 5 – **  
**Griffin (?) Trampling Enemies**

**Type:** Architectural element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Abusir/Temple of Sahure  
**Date/Period:** 3rd Mill. BC/26th-25th c. BC/ca. 2500 BC  
**Old Kingdom/5th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
A lion-bodied creature (a griffin with hawk-head according to Demisch) is standing and trampling on a captive, an enemy.

**Information:**  
Roeder 1909: 1303, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1320.  
Dessenne 1957a: 16.  
Demisch 1977: 30 + fig. 63.  
Metzger 1985= 252, nr. 1240.  
Zouzoula 2007: 93.  
Dubiel 2011: 13 + fig. 15.
### ST. M. NR. EG. 6 – SPHINX TRAMPLING ENEMIES

**Type:** Architectural element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Saqqara/Temple of Pepi II  
**Date/Period:** 3rd Mill. BC/24th-23rd c. BC/ca. 2300 BC  
**Old Kingdom/6th Dyn.**  
**Description:**  
A striding bearded sphinx tramples a captive, an enemy. This relief was found on the Death-temple of Pepi II.  
**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 21, 30-31, 33 + fig. 64.  
Metzger 1985: 252, nr. 1237.

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<th>Location</th>
<th>Saqqara/Temple of Pepi II</th>
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<td>Schist</td>
<td>3,2 x 1,8 x 5,7 cm</td>
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### ST. M. NR. EG. 7 – SPHINX MERENRE I OFFERING

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Heliopolis  
**Date/Period:** 3rd Mill. BC/23rd c. BC/2287-2278 BC  
**Old Kingdom/6th Dyn.**  
**Description:**  
A recumbent bearded sphinx with the name of Pharaoh Merenre I who holds a Nu-vase in each hand.  
**Information:**  
Sphinx 2006: 50, 220 Cat. 66.  
Dubiel 2011: 10 + fig. 10.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
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<th>Museum Number</th>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Size</th>
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<td>1984.405</td>
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<td>Schist</td>
<td>3,2 x 1,8 x 5,7 cm</td>
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</table>

### ST. M. NR. EG. 8 – MANE SPHINX MERENRE I

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 3rd Mill. BC/23rd c. BC/2287-2278 BC  
**Old Kingdom/6th Dyn.**  
**Description:**  
A recumbent sphinx with human-head and lion-body, probably male. The lion-manes are not rendered in the usual way.  
**Information:**  
Dubiel 2011: 14-15 + fig. 18.
### St. M. Nr. Eg. 9 – Pendant in Shape of Recumbent Sphinx

**Type:** Jewellery/Pendant  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/El Mustagidda/Grave 637  
**Date/Period:** 3rd Mill. BC/22nd-20th c. BC/2130-1980 BC  
**First Intermediate**  
**Description:**  
A small recumbent human-headed sphinx.  
**Information:**  
*Sfinx* 2006: 220 Cat. 67.

![Image of Pendant](image)

### St. M. Nr. Eg. 10 – Amulet in Shape of Recumbent Sphinx

**Type:** Jewellery/Amulet  
**Production Place:** Egypt?  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Nubia/Kerma  
**Date/Period:** 3rd-2nd Mill. BC/24th-16th c. BC/2400-1550 BC  
**Description:**  
A small recumbent rudely cut sphinx.  
A very similar sphinx-amulet was found in the palace area of Tell el-Ajjul, the largest Hyksos city in south Canaan (St. M. Nr. Mes. 29).  
**Information:**  
Boston Museum of Fine Arts  
**Related:**  
- *Albast Sphinx*, 3rd Mill. BC, 26th-22nd c. BC, ca. 2575-2140 BC, Jewellery, Amulet, Albast, 9,4 x 11,8 x 5,7 cm, Egypt, Private Collection.  
*Sfinx* 2006: 234 Cat. 94.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>St.M. Nr. Eg. 11 –</th>
<th><strong>Beaded Collar with Sphinx and Falcon Amulet</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong></td>
<td>Jewellery/Necklace/Amulet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong></td>
<td>3rd-2nd Mill. BC/21st-17th c. BC/2061-1640 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Middle Kingdom/11th-13th Dyn.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Beaded necklace with amulets in the shape of a sphinx, a falcon, <em>Heh</em> (personification of infinity) and <em>Wadjit</em>-eyes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
<td>Boston Museum of Fine Arts</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St.M. Nr. Eg. 12 –</th>
<th><strong>String of Beads and Seated Female Sphinx Amulet</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt/El-Rizeigat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong></td>
<td>3rd-2nd Mill. BC/21st-17th c. BC/2061-1640 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Middle Kingdom/11th-13th Dyn.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Necklace with amulets in the shape of a seated female sphinx, a falcon, a hippo-head, a scarab and one large monkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
<td>Boston Museum of Fine Arts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St.M. Nr. Eg. 13 –</th>
<th><strong>String of Beads and Pair of Seated Female Sphinxes Amulets</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong></td>
<td>Jewellery/String/Amulet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt/El-Rizeigat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong></td>
<td>3rd-2nd Mill. BC/21st-17th c. BC/2061-1640 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle Kingdom/11th-13th Dyn.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>String of beads with amulets: two crouched female sphinxes, one scaraboid, one monkey and one hippo-head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Amazonite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th><strong>Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</strong></th>
<th><strong>Museum Number</strong></th>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Eg. 15 – Recumbent Sphinx Figurine</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Carnelian, Amethyst, Amazonite, Garnet, Faience, Glass</td>
<td><strong>Type:</strong></td>
<td>Figure/Figurine</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>29 cm</td>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong></td>
<td>Egypt/Thebes/el-Asasif/Tomb 816</td>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong></td>
<td>3rd-2nd Mill. BC/21st-17th c. BC/2061-1640 BC Middle Kingdom/11th-13th Dyn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
<td>Boston Museum of Fine Arts</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>A small recumbent sphinx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum</strong></td>
<td><strong>New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</strong></td>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td><strong>New York Metropolitan Museum of Art</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td><strong>Number:</strong></td>
<td>31.3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong></td>
<td>2nd Mill. BC/20th c. BC/1980-1938 BC Middle Kingdom/11th Dyn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Information:</strong></td>
<td>A small recumbent sphinx.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**St. M. Nr. Eg. 16 – Sphinx with Name of Princess Ita**

**Type:** Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Syria/Tell el-Mishrife/Temple Nin-Egal

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/20th c. BC/1938-1904 BC

**Middle Kingdom/12th Dyn.**

**Description:** A recumbent (female?) sphinx, with an inscribed dedication to princess Ita, daughter of pharaoh Amenemhat II: "La princesse, fille du roi, de son ventre, sa chérie, Ita, maîtresse de féauté".

**Information:** Buisson 1928: 16-17, Pl. XXII. 
Sphinx 2006: 290 Cat. 175.

**Museum Paris – Musée du Louvre**

**Museum Number:** AO 13075

**Material/Technique:** Sandstone

**Size:** 58 x 161 x 26 cm

---

**St. M. Nr. Eg. 17 – Great Sphinx of Tanis**

**Type:** Monument/Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Tanis/Temple of Amun

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/20th-19th c. BC/ca. 1900 BC

**Middle Kingdom**

**Description:** Royal recumbent bearded sphinx; successively inscribed with the names of the pharaohs Amenemhat II (12th Dyn., 1929-1895 BC), Merneptah (19th Dyn., 1212-1201 BC) and Shoshenq I (22nd Dyn., 943-922 BC).

**Information:** Ilberg 1895: 219. 
Roeder 1909: 1314, 1316. 
Demisch 1977: 18 + fig. 25. 
Cherpion 1991. 
De Putter 2006: 82, 84. 
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: 181-183 + fig. 7.80.
### ST. M. NR. EG. 18 – Ivory Sphinx with Captive

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Abydos/Tomb 477  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/20th-19th c. BC/1943-1899 BC  
**Middle Kingdom/12th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
The forepart of a sphinx carrying the Nemes-headdress decorated with a protective Uraeus is holding a captured enemy, probably a Nubian (close-cropped hair and short kilt). The sphinx possibly represents pharaoh Senwosret I. Garstang and many other researchers think the sphinx represents a Hyksos king, and the enemy is an Egyptian. (cf. 8.1 Sphinx/Griffin/Criosphinx Trampling….)

**Information:**  
- Garstang 1928.  
- Schweitzer 1948: Pl. IX, 3.  
- Dessenne 1957a: 42.  
- Demisch 1977: 31 + fig. 67.  
- Ziegler 2002: 426 Cat. 97.  
- Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 143 Cat 82.  
- Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.50.

---

### ST. M. NR. EG. 19 – Amulet Female Sphinx

**Type:** Jewellery/Amulet  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/20th-17th c. BC/ca. 1980-1630 BC  
**Middle Kingdom**

**Description:**  
Amulet in the form of a crouching female sphinx.

**Information:**  
- Sfinx 2006: 287.

**Related:**  
- *Amulet Female Sphinx*, 2nd Mill. BC, 20th-17th c. BC, ca. 1980-1630 BC, Middle Kingdom, Jewellery, Amulet,
**ST. M. NR. EG. 20 – STAMP SEAL IN THE FORM OF A RECUMBENT SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Seal/Stamp Seal  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt  
**FIND SPOT:** ????

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/20th-16th c. BC/1980-1539 BC
- **Middle Kingdom - Second Intermediate**
- **12th-17th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**  
A recumbent sphinx wearing the *Nemes* head cloth.

**INFORMATION:**  
New York Metropolitan Museum of Art

---

**ST. M. NR. EG. 21 – AMULET IN THE FORM OF A RECUMBENT SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Jewellery/Amulet  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt  
**FIND SPOT:** Egypt

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/20th-13th c. BC/
- **Middle Kingdom – 2nd Intermediate – New Kingdom**

**DESCRIPTION:**  
A recumbent sphinx with *Nemes* decorated with a *Uraeus*.

**INFORMATION:**  
Budge 1922b: 90, Nrs. 176-177.  
Andrews 1990: fig. 157 b.  

**RELATED:**  
- *Amulet in the Form of a Recumbent Sphinx*, 2nd Mill. BC, 20th-13th c. BC, Jewellery, Amulet, Gold, 2.5 x 1.4 x 1 cm, Egypt, London, British Museum, 1899,0314,39.  
© British Museum - London.
### St. M. Nr. Eg. 22 – Pectoral Mereret - Pair of Griffins Trampling Enemies

**Type:** Jewellery/Pectoral  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th c. BC/1878-1839 BC  
**Middle Kingdom/12th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
Two griffins with tall ibis-feathers and ram-horns are standing on top of four captured enemies. The ibis-feathers identify the griffins as the *ka* of the king. The griffins, with their falcon heads, represent the victorious pharaoh in his cultic role as Horus. Above them is Nekhbet depicted as a vulture, with in each claw a *shen* (predecessor of the cartouche) that flanks a cartouche that contains the praenomen of Sesostris III. This pectoral was found in the tomb of queen Mereret.

**Information:**  
- De Morgan 1895: 64, nr. 1.  
- Maspero 1906: 374-375, D.  
- Roeder 1909: 1302, 1311, 1312, 1336.  
- Frankfort 1936: 110-111 + fig. 11.  
- Schweitzer 1948: Pl. XV, 6.  
- Sliwa 1974: 106.  
- Demisch 1977: 31 + fig. 65.  
- Andrews 1990: 128 + fig. 112.  
- Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 105.  
- Wyatt 2009: 30.  
- Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.56.

### St. M. Nr. Eg. 23 – Sphinx of Sesostris III

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Thebes-Karnak  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th c. BC/1878-1839 BC  
**Middle Kingdom/12th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
A recumbent bearded sphinx resembling pharaoh Sesostris III and wearing the Nemes surmounted by an *Uraeus*. On the breast is inscribed the Horus name of the king. This type of sphinx was also typical of the Old Kingdom (Nemes, *Uraeus* and beard).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>INFORMATION:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART</td>
<td>Steindorff 1940: 48-49 + fig. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.9.2</td>
<td>Hayes 1946: 122-123.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diorite</td>
<td>Demisch 1977: 22 + fig. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 x 29,3 x 42,5 cm</td>
<td>Ziegler 2002: 46 fig. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 8.49.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ST. M. Nr. EG. 24 – HEADLESS RECUMBENT SPHINX OF SENWOSRET III**

**TYPE:** Monument/Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th c. BC/1878-1839 BC

**Middle Kingdom/12th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**
This monument of a recumbent sphinx could be identified by the name mentioned in the original cartouche on the breast of the lion-body: Senwosret III.

**INFORMATION:**
Steindorff 1940: 48-49 + fig. 4.
Hayes 1946: 122-123.
Demisch 1977: 22 + fig. 31.
Ziegler 2002: 46 fig. 4.
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 8.49.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>INFORMATION:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM</td>
<td>Spiegelberg 1903: 35 + Abb. 34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSEUM NUMBER</td>
<td>Maspero 1906: 104-105, nr. 272.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974,0722.1</td>
<td>Roeder 1909: 1314.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Scharff 1931: 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartzite (brown)</td>
<td>Demisch 1977: 22, 24, 34 + fig. 32-33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td>Sourouzian 2006: 103.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 x 42 x 107 cm</td>
<td>Dubiel 2011: 14, 28-29 + fig. 17 + Cat. 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ST. M. NR. EG. 25 – SPHINX OF AMENEMHAT III**

**TYPE:** Monument/Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Tanis/San el-Hagar

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th c. BC/ca. 1860-1814 BC

**Middle Kingdom/12th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**
The human face looks like it could be a portrait of a real person. The realistic expressive face contrasts with the stylized lion-mane and ears. The shape of the lion-mane is an imitation of the Nemes-headdress. The face is the only human element in this sculpture and so the wild animal aspect is emphasized.

The statue was found in the Temple of Tanis and bears the names of later kings, Apophis I, pharaoh of the 15th Dyn., Ramses II (1279-1213 BC), his son Merenptah (1213-1204 BC), Psusennes I (1044/43-994/93 BC)

**INFORMATION:**
Spiegelberg 1903: 35 + Abb. 34.
Maspero 1906: 104-105, nr. 272.
Roeder 1909: 1314.
Scharff 1931: 32.
Demisch 1977: 22, 24, 34 + fig. 32-33.
Sourouzian 2006: 103.
Dubiel 2011: 14, 28-29 + fig. 17 + Cat. 2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PART 3 — STUDY MATERIAL EGYPT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### St. M. Nr. Eg. 26 — Recumbent Sphinx of Amenemhat III

**Type:** Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Bubastis (Tell Basta)

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th c. BC/ca. 1860-1814 BC

**Middle Kingdom/12th Dyn.**

**Description:**
A recumbent bearded sphinx with lion-mane.

**Information:**
- Habachi 1978: fig. 1 + Pl. XXIII.
- *Sphinx* 2006: 98, 100.

**Related:**
- *Mane Sphinx Amenemhat III*, 2nd Mill. BC, 19th c. BC, ca. 1860-1814 BC, Middle Kingdom, 12th Dyn., Figure, Limestone, 31 x 28,5 x 18 cm, Egypt, Munich, Staatliches Museum Ägyptischer Kunst, ÅS 7132.
- *Sphinx* 2006: 93, 210 Cat. 53.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cairo — Archaeological Museum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Material/Technique:** Granite (gray)

**Size:** 88,9 cm

### St. M. Nr. Eg. 27 — Headless Sphinx of Amenemhat III

**Type:** Monument/Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Tell Nabasha/Temple of Wadjet

**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th c. BC/1860-1814 BC

**Middle Kingdom/12th Dyn.**

**Description:**
A recumbent sphinx, made originally for Amenemhat III, but later inscribed for Setnakht and Ramses III, both belonging to the 20th Dyn.

**Information:**
- Boston Museum of Fine Arts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Museum Number:** 88.747

**Material/Technique:** Diorite

**Size:** 170 x 45,8 x 56 cm
**St. M. Nr. Eg. 28 – Figurine Sphinx of Amenemhat III**

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th c. BC/1860-1814 BC  
**Middle Kingdom/12th Dyn.**

**Description:**
A small figurine of a recumbent sphinx with an inscription that mentions pharaoh Amenemhat III (12th Dyn.).

**Information:**
Fay 1996: 69 (61).  
*Sphinx* 2006: 92, 208 Cat. 51.

---

**St. M. Nr. Eg. 29 – Sandstone Figure of a Sphinx**

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Lebanon/Sinai/Serabit el-Khadim  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th-18th c. BC/ca. 1800 BC  
**Middle Kingdom/12th Dyn.**

**Description:**
This recumbent beardless sphinx was found in the temple of a mining settlement at Serabit el-Khadim, where Hathor, 'mistress of turquoise' was worshipped.  
On the right shoulder an inscription says: 'beloved of Hathor, mistress of turquoise'. On the left shoulder and base is an inscription written in the Proto-Sinitic script, that is presumably originated in Palestine or Syria. Some words can be recognized, one is the name of the Semitic goddess Baalat, perhaps identified with Hathor.

**Information:**
**ST. M. NR. EG. 30 – SPHINX OF AMENEMHAT IV**

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Lebanon/Beirut

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/18th c. BC/1786-1777 BC
Middle Kingdom/12th Dyn.

**DESCRIPTION:**
One of the few sculptures associated with pharaoh Amenemhat IV, the last male ruler of the 12th Dyn. The little sphinx wears the Nemes headdress but the head has probably been recut, since it is too small for the body. Examination has revealed it was originally one of the Tanis sphinxes, i.e. with a human-head encircled by a lion's mane. This re-cutting was done much later, in the Late or even the Ptolemaic Period (664-30 BC). The inscription on the breast reads 'Maatkherure, may he live forever, beloved of Atum, lord of Heliopolis' and seems to suggest that this statue originally stood in a temple in Heliopolis.

**INFORMATION:**
Hall 1928.
Fay 1996: 68 (54), Pl. 94 a-b.

**MUSEUM – LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM**
**MUSEUM NUMBER:** 1928.0114.1
**MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE:** Gneiss
**SIZE:** 38,1 x 20,2 x 58,5 cm

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**ST. M. NR. EG. 31 – FEMALE SPHINX-SHAPED SEAL**

**TYPE:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Amulet

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** ????

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/18th-15th c. BC/1794-1492 BC
Middle Kingdom (Late)/2nd Intermediate/New Kingdom (Early)

**DESCRIPTION:**
Small amulet, probably once part of a bracelet, in the shape of a recumbent female sphinx. The Uraeus seems to point to a New Kingdom queen.

**INFORMATION:**
Boston Museum of Fine Arts
After 800 BC

**ST. M. NR. EG. 32 – RAM-HEADED SPHINX AND CROCODILE**

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Sudan/Meroe/Temple of Amun-Ra  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/9th-4th c. BC/ca. 800-350 BC

**Description:**  
In a cage a crouching ram-headed sphinx and a crocodile are recumbent next to each other. The head is the typical ram-head of Amun wearing an Egyptian wig and a sun-disc with horned Uraeus-cobra on its head.  
It seems that Amun-Ra of Meroe was closely associated with a crocodile.

**Information:**  
Welsh 2002.

**Museum:** London – Petrie Museum  
**Museum Number:** UC 43960  
**Material/Technique:** Bronze  
**Size:** 4,4 x 3,1 cm

**ST. M. NR. EG. 33 – CHAIR LEG IN THE SHAPE OF A SPHINX**

**Type:** Artefact/Furniture  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Sudan  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC/760-656 BC  
**3rd Intermediate/25th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
Leg of a funerary bed in the form of a seated sphinx. This is a so-called Bastet-sphinx; it got its name through its relation with the city-goddess of Bubastis.

**Information:**  
Dubiel 2011: 19 + fig. 25.

**Museum:** London – British Museum  
**Museum Number:** 1893.0514.37  
**Material/Technique:** Wood  
**Size:** 42,3 x 7 cm

**ST. M. NR. EG. 34 – AMULET WITH SPHINX AND SCARAB**

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Giza  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th-4th c. BC/760-332 BC  
**3rd Intermediate-Late Period**

**Museum:** London – British Museum  
**Museum Number:** 1893/1064.37  
**Material/Technique:** Wood  
**Size:** 6 x 4 cm
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<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Faience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>2.8 x 3.3 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong></td>
<td>One side decorated with sphinx and crocodile, Maat-feather and sun-disc; side 2 has a scarab flanked by two <em>Uraeus</em>-cobras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong></td>
<td>Boston Museum of Fine Arts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**St. M. Nr. Eg. 35 – Amulet in the Shape of a Seated Sphinx**

**TYPE:** Jewellery/Amulet

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Sudan/Nubia/El-Kurru/Tomb King Piankhy

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC/743-712 BC

**Late Period/Napatan Period**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A seated female sphinx, most probably belonging to or representing a queen.

**INFORMATION:**
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>BOSTON – MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Faience (blue)/Glazed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong></td>
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</table>

**St. M. Nr. Eg. 36 – Pendant with Seated Ram-headed Sphinx**

**TYPE:** Jewellery/Pendant

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Sudan/Nubia/El-Kurru/Tomb King Piankhy

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC/743-712 BC

**Late Period/Napatan Period**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A fine pendant with a seated criosphinx (with ram-head), found in a tomb of a king.

**INFORMATION:**
Boston Museum of Fine Arts
### **St. M. Nr. Eg. 37 – Figure Lying Bearded Sphinx**

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Giza  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th-1st c. BC/760-30 BC  
**Late Period – Hellenistic Period**  

**Description:**  
A recumbent bearded sphinx.

**Information:**  
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

### **St. M. Nr. Eg. 38 – Taharqo Sphinx Trampling an Enemy**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Kawa/Temple  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/690-664 BC  
**Late Period/Napatan Period/25th Dyn.**  

**Description:**  
The king as a sphinx trampling an enemy.

**Information:**  
Dubiel 2011: 15-16 + fig. 19.

### **St. M. Nr. Eg. 39 – Lion-Maned Sphinx of Taharqo**

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Sudan/Northern Dongola/Kawa/Temple T  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/ca. 680 BC  
**Late Period/Napatan Period/25th Dyn.**  

**Description:**  
Recumbent sphinx, representing a Kushite king, with lion-manes and double *Uraeus*; the sphinx also has lion-ears.

**Information:**  
Nicholson and Shaw 2000: 34.  
Strudwick 2006: 262-263.  
De Putter 2006: 89.  
Dubiel 2011: 15.  
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.43.
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th>BERLIN – STAATLICHEN MUSEEN</th>
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<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Granite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>46.5 x 82 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RELATD:**
- Lion-maned Sphinx, 1st Mill. BC, 7th c. BC, Late Period, 25th Dyn., Figure, Basalt (?), 18 x 37 x 12 cm, Egypt, Torino, Fondazione Museo delle Antichita Egezie, c. 1413. *Sphinx* 2006: 210 Cat. 54.

**ST. M. NR. EG. 40 – RECUMBENT OFFERING SPHINX SHEPENUPET II**

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Karnak

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/ca. 660 BC

**Late Period/25th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Sphinx of Shepenupet, daughter of king Piye. its hair has the Hathor-curls. It is holding a cult vessel (*Nemset*-vase) decorated with the head of the ram which represents Amun-Ra. These vases were used in cult-rituals like libations. On the vase is an inscription that identifies Shepenupet as a daughter of Piye, a Kushite king. These kings used to appoint their daughters as wife of a god, in this case the wife of Amun.

The plinth beneath the sphinx is decorated with inscriptions. On the front, there are two *Wadjit*-eyes with between them the Egyptian sign for "beautiful, good, perfect". On the right of this stand are the name and title of Shepenupet.

**INFORMATION:**
- Wiedmann 1884: 621.
- Roeder 1909: 1303, 1327.
- Scharff 1931: 32 + fig. 4.
- Schweitzer 1948: Pl. XV, 3.
- Demisch 1977: 26 + fig. 45.
- Dubiel 2011: 16, 31-33 Cat. 5.
- Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.53.
# Part 3 — Study Material Egypt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St.M. Nr. Eg. 41 — Hathor-cow Protects a Sphinx</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/ca. 712-332 v.c.  
Late Period/Napatan Period/25th Dyn.  
**Description:** Hathor in her cow-form, recognizable by the sun-disc with *Uraeus* between her horns, stands protectively above a recumbent sphinx who wears the *Nemes* head cloth and who is almost certainly representing a king.  
**Information:** Sfinx 2006: 229 Cat. 86 + 153. |

| **Museum**  
Leipzig — Ägyptisches Museum der Universität  
**Museum Number:** 5145  
**Material/Technique:** Limestone  
**Size:** 59,5 x 11,8, x 6 cm |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St.M. Nr. Eg. 42 — Sphinx of Priest Wah-ib-re</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-6th c. BC  
Late Period/26th Dyn.  
**Description:** A recumbent sphinx wearing the *Nemes*-headdress decorated with a *Uraeus*. This is the only known occasion where the sphinx is guarding a tomb. Proof for this is the text inscribed: "*Oh Osiris [...] Prophet and General Wah-ib-re [...] I protect your tomb and chase away the enemy from your tomb, I keep the evil-minded at a distance from your tomb, I slay the enemy with violence, I drive away the evil from your tomb [...]" (free translation from Warmenbol 2006: 21).  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 24, 29 + fig. 42.  
Mysliwiec 1988: Pl. LXXXV.  

| **Museum**  
Vienna — Kunsthistorisches Museum  
**Museum Number:** AE 76  
**Material/Technique:** Calcite  
**Size:** |
**ST. M. Nr. Eg. 43 – Scarab Bearded Sphinx with Captive**

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-6th c. BC/664-525 BC  
**Late Period/26th Dyn. (Sait Period)**  

**Description:**  
A bearded sphinx holding a Maat-sign and lying above a captive; on top an inscription mentions Thutmoses III.  

**Information:**  
Hall 1913: nr. 1483.  
Giveon 1985: 184, nr. 21.  

---

**ST. M. Nr. Eg. 44 – Scarab Recumbent Sphinx above Cartouche Thutmoses III**

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab  
**Production Place:** Egypt (?)  
**Find Spot:** Syria/Amrit  

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-6th c. BC  
**Late Period/26th Dyn. (imitation of)/Phoenician**  

**Description:**  
Recumbent sphinx above cartouche mentioning the name of Thutmoses III, on its head a sun-disc. Above its back a H-vase.  

**Information:**  
Hall 1913: 153, nr. 1562.  
Giveon 1985: 142, nr. 17.
**ST. M. NR. EG. 45 – FIGURE STANDING BEARDED SPHINX**

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-4th c. BC/664-323 BC  
**Late Period**

**Description:** Standing sphinx with beard. Associated with Tutu, whose epithet was 'the one who keeps enemies at a safe distance'.

**Information:** Pinch 1994: fig. 18.  
Wegner and Houser Wegner 2015: fig. 7.45.

---

**ST. M. NR. EG. 46 – COFFIN DECORATION WITH GRIFFIN**

**Type:** Artefact/Funerary  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Tomb  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-4th c. BC/664-323 BC

**Description:** Coffin decoration with part of a falcon-headed sphinx (griffin) with sun-disc and **Uraeus**.

**Information:**  
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

---

**ST. M. NR. EG. 47 – FIGURE RECUMBENT RAM-HEADED SPHINX**

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-4th c. BC/664-323 BC  
**Late Period**

**Description:** Recumbent ram-headed sphinx (Criosphinx) with sun-disc and **Uraeus** on its head.

**Information:**  
London British Museum.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Eg. 48</strong> – Figure Recumbent Falcon-Headed Sphinx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/7th-4th c. BC-4th-1st c. BC – Late Period – Ptolemaic Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A recumbent falcon-headed sphinx (griffin) on a pedestal with a ramp. The artefact can perhaps have been part of an instrument for measuring time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> New York Metropolitan Museum of Art</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong> New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> 17.194.2474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Ivory</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St. M. Nr. Eg. 49</strong> – God Throne with Pair of Sphinxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Throne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC – Late Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A pair of recumbent sphinxes before a god throne supported by two felines. The sphinxes act as guards. This model would have stood in a temple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Information:** Demisch 1977: 24 + fig. 39.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong> Berlin – Staatlichen Museen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> ÄM 4580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong> Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 15.5 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**St. M. Nr. Eg. 50 – Sphinx of Amasis II**

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Italy/Rome  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC  
**Late Period**

**Description:**  
A recumbent sphinx.

**Information:**  
Mysliwiec 1988: Pl. LXIII.  
De Putter 2006: 89.  
Zivie-Coche 2006: 80.

---

**St. M. Nr. Eg. 51 – Obelisk Psamtik II**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Heliopolis/Ra Temple  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/595-589 BC  
**Late Period/26th Dyn.**

**Description:**  
This relief shows pharaoh Psamtik II as a sphinx offering to the god Atum. The sphinx wears the Nemes-headdress and appears to be beardless. Above the sphinx there is a Vulture-goddess who keeps her wings in a protective manner over the offering king. Above the goddess there is a scarab and on top of that a sun-disc. The scene combines the three aspects of the Sun-god: the scarab represents the young Sun-god in the morning (Khepri), the sun-disc is Ra at noon, and Atum is the older Sun-god in the evening. The location of the relief on the Piramidion of the obelisk suggests that it was not intended for the public's eye.

**Information:**  
Dubiel 2011: 12, 30-31 + fig. 14 + Cat. 4.
| **MUSEUM** | **PARIS – MUSÉE DU LOUVRE** |
| **MUSEUM NUMBER** | **N 515** |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** | **Bronze** |
| **SIZE** | **Recumbent bearded sphinx with human hands and arms held out for offering. The text inscribed on the lion-body suggests this sphinx guarded the tomb of the pharaoh (free translation from Roeder 1909: 1305):**  
**“O Apries, I guard your statue, I lock your door, I hold back, those that try to enter from outside, I slay your enemies with knives, I defeat the bad on your grave, I trample your enemies? I lock you in, so that you won’t come out for eternity.”** |
| **INFORMATION:** | **Roeder 1909: 1305.** |

| **MUSEUM** | **PARIS – MUSÉE DU LOUVRE** |
| **MUSEUM NUMBER** | **CA 939** |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** | **Terracotta** |
| **SIZE** | **29 cm** |

### ST. M. NR. EG. 52 – ROYAL SPHINX OF PHARAOH APRIES

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/589-570 BC

**Late Period/26th Dyn.**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Recumbent bearded sphinx with human hands and arms held out for offering. The text inscribed on the lion-body suggests this sphinx guarded the tomb of the pharaoh (free translation from Roeder 1909: 1305):

“O Apries, I guard your statue, I lock your door, I hold back, those that try to enter from outside, I slay your enemies with knives, I defeat the bad on your grave, I trample your enemies? I lock you in, so that you won’t come out for eternity.”

**INFORMATION:**

Roeder 1909: 1305.

### ST. M. NR. EG. 53 – FIGURE SPHINX WITH LONG NECK

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Thebes

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/550-525 BC

**Late Period**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Seated winged sphinx with sun-disc on its head.

**INFORMATION:**

Paris Musée du Louvre.
### St. M. Nr. Eg. 54 – Gold Cloisonné Sphinx

**Type:** Jewellery/Amulet  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** ????

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-5th c. BC/550-400 BC  
**Late Period**

**Description:** A small recumbent falcon-headed sphinx (griffin).

**Information:** Kozloff 1976: 183 + Pl. 33, fig. 7.

---

### St. M. Nr. Eg. 55 – Striding Human-Headed Sphinx with Ram's Head at the Back of Its Head

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-5th c. BC/525-404 BC  
**Late Period/27th Dyn./1st Persian Period**

**Description:** A small striding sphinx with human-head and a ram’s head at the nape of its neck.

**Information:** Sfinx 2006: 240 Cat. 101.

---

### St. M. Nr. Eg. 56 – Isis with the Child Horus on a Sphinx-Throne

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Egypt  
**Find Spot:** Egypt

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-4th c. BC

**Description:** The goddess Isis, with the Horus-child on her lap, and wearing a Nemes head cloth topped with a crown decorated with 2 cow-horns enclosing a sun-disc, sits on a throne flanked by two sphinxes. These both wear a high crown, decorated with a sun-disc and two horns, albeit two horizontal ones.

**Information:** Schneider 1997: no. 22.  
Mendoza 2008: cat. 166.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ST. M. NR. EG. 57 – PAIR OF SPHINXES DECORATING GODDESS’ THRONE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **TYPE:** Figure/Figurine  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt  
**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Thebes  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/4th c. BC  
**DESCRIPTION:** Two winged female sphinxes (cf. breasts) decorate the throne of a woman, probably a goddess.  
**INFORMATION:** Demisch 1977: fig. 256 b. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ST. M. NR. EG. 58 – ROYAL SPHINX OF PHARAOH ACHORIS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **TYPE:** Figure  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Egypt  
**FIND SPOT:** Italy/Rome/Temple  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/4th c. BC/393-380 BC  
**DESCRIPTION:** This sphinx represents the relatively little-known king Achoris of the 29th Dynasty, one of the last native kings to reign over Egypt. A hieroglyphic inscription on the side of the plinth lists his royal titles.  
**INFORMATION:** Sfinx 2006: 121, 231. |

| **MUSEUM MÜNCHEN – STAATLICHEN ANTIKEN SAMMLUNGEN** |
| **MUSEUM NUMBER** |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** |
| Terracotta  
Size  
23 cm |

| **MUSEUM PARIS – MUSÉE DU LOUVRE** |
| **MUSEUM NUMBER** |
| **N 27** |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** |
| Basalt/Sculpted  
Size  
78,5 x 151 x 44 cm |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELATED:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - *Royal Sphinx of Pharaoh Nephrites I*, 1st Mill. BC, 4th c. BC, Late Period, 29th Dyn., Figure, Basalt, 87,5 x 154 x 47,4 cm, Egypt, Italy, Rome, Villa Borghese, Paris, Musée du Louvre, N 26.  
Sfinx 2006: 121, 229-231. |
**ST.M. Nr. Eg. 59 – Luxor-Karnak Avenue of Sphinxes**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Dromos/Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Luxor-Karnak/Temple

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/4th c. BC/ca. 380-362 BC

*Late Period/30th Dyn.*

**Description:**
A Dromos of recumbent sphinxes wearing the *Nemes* headdress. This alley was probably built under Nectanebo I and was intended as a part of the Dromos with Criosphinxes built by Amenhotep III (1386-1349 BC) where that unified the temples of Luxor and Karnak.

**Information:**
- Roeder 1909: 1310.
- Demisch 1977: 23 + fig. 34.
- Mysliwiec 1988: Pl. LXXI-LXXXIV.
- Cabrol 2001: Pl. 20.

---

**ST.M. Nr. Eg. 60 – Sphinx of the 30th Dyn.**

**Type:** Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:**

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/4th c. BC/380-343 BC

*Late Period/30th Dyn.*

**Description:**
A striding sphinx wearing a wig.

**Information:**
- Lansing 1931: 6-7 + fig. 7.

---

**ST.M. Nr. Eg. 61 – Processional Way of Sphinxes**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Dromos/Figure

**Production Place:** Egypt

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Saqqara/Serapis Temple

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/4th-3rd c. BC/378-361/305-246 BC

*Late Period/30th Dyn. or Early Ptolemaic Period*

**Description:**
Dromos of recumbent sphinxes that led to the Serapeum in Saqqara. The Dromos was found by Mariette in 1851.

**Information:**
- De Putter 2006: 89-90.
- Dubiel 2011: 34-35 Cat. 7.
| St. M. Nr. An. 1 –  |
| KÜLTEPE CYLINDER SEAL |
| TYPE: Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression |
| PRODUCTION PLACE: Turkey |
| FIND SPOT: Turkey/Anatolia/Kültepe (Kanesh) |
| DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/20th-19th c. BC/1950-1830 BC  |
| **Kārum Period** |

**DESCRIPTION:**
The oldest representations of sphinxes in Anatolia are on three cylinder seal impressions found in Kanesh (Kültepe) datable to the 20th-19th c. BC. Two of these, including this one, show a bearded human-headed, lion-bodied creature. The third sphinx is beardless and is probably female. The first Anatolian sphinxes have one human foot, one lion foot and two hooves. They appear in a religious-mythological context. On this seal, the Weather-god is represented twice; the first time he steps on his bull, the second time he accepts a Drink-offering while standing on the bull. The War-god is depicted on the left; he stands on a lion.

On the two other seals from Kanesh (no images) the sphinx is represented with other local deities, that all seem to belong to the mountains. It seems that the sphinx was identified here as a demon of the wild and as a cultic companion.

**INFORMATION:**
Gilibert 2011a: 39-40 + fig. 1.

| St. M. Nr. An. 2 –  |
| FEMALE SPHINX WITH HATHOR-STYLE CURLS |
| TYPE: Artefact |
| PRODUCTION PLACE: Turkey |
| FIND SPOT: Turkey/Acemhoyük |
| DATE/PERIOD: 2nd Mill. BC/18th c. BC  |
| **Middle Bronze/Kārum Period** |

**DESCRIPTION:**
A seated female sphinx whose hair is done in the so-called Hathor-style with spiral locks.

**INFORMATION:**
Dimand 1936: 221 + fig. 1.
Frankfort 1954: 315 + fig. 373.
Dessenne 1957a: figs. 339 a + b.
Demisch 1977: 51 + fig. 120.
### Plaque Female Sphinx with Hathor-Style Curls

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Acemhoyük  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/18th c. BC  
**Middle Bronze/Kārum Period**

**Description:**  
The head of a female sphinx with hair in Hathor-curls.

**Information:**  
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 340 a.  
Canby 1989: 112.  
Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: Cat. 46 b.  
Gilbert 2011a: 42 + fig. 6 (left).

---

### Winged Sphinx

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Acemhoyük  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/18th c. BC  
**Middle Bronze/Kārum Period**

**Description:**  
Stamp seal impression with a recumbent winged sphinx. The sphinx has become a popular motif in about a decade and is seen a lot in political contexts (palaces).
### St. M. Nr. An. 5 – Sphinx with Snakes Coming Out of Its Body

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Acemhoyük  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th-18th c. BC/1815-1750 BC  
*Kārum Period*

**Description:**  
Stamp seal with a recumbent bearded sphinx; out of its body seem to grow three snakes.

**Information:**  
Gilibert 2011a: 40-41 + fig. 2 (top right)

### St. M. Nr. An. 6 – The Sphinx as a Symbol of the Wild

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Acemhoyük  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th-18th c. BC/1815-1750 BC  
*Kārum Period*

**Description:**  
In Acemhoyük there were found 5 stamp seals were the sphinx is represented in the company of local deities, all related to the mountains. The sphinx must be seen as a symbol of the wild and the chaos. On this seal and on two others (see Related) the sphinx is the companion of the Goddess of the Mountain Goat. On a fourth seal it is represented with the other companion animals of this goddess (see St. M. Nr. An. 7).  
The seal shown here has two bearded standing sphinxes supporting the goddess. In front of them sits a cat-like animal, beneath are three other animals.

**Information:**  
Gilibert 2011a: 41-42 + fig. 4 (left).
### St. M. Nr. An. 7 – The Sphinx as a Symbol of the Wild

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Acemhöyük  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th-18th c. BC  
**Kārum Period**

**Description:**  
This seal, found together with four other stamp seals in Acemhöyük, shows a seated bearded sphinx together with the other companions of the Goddess of the Mountain Goat: a mountain goat, a lion and a bird. The bull is probably a symbol of the Weather-god.

**Information:**  
Gilibert 2011a: 41-42 + fig. 5.

### St. M. Nr. An. 8 – Confronting Sphinxes

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey/Anatolia/Acemhöyük  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/18th c. BC  
**Middle Bronze/Kārum Period**

**Description:**  
Stamp seal impression with two recumbent sphinxes.

**Information:**  
Özgüç 1983: 416 no. 3 + fig. 3, pl. 83,3.
| **St. M. Nr. An. 9 –**  
| **Relief Vessel with Sphinxes** |
| **Type:** Pottery  
| **Production Place:** Turkey  
| **Find Spot:** Turkey/Karahöyük  
| **Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/18th c. BC  
| **Middle Bronze/Kārum-period** |
| **Description:** Unique vessel, with 2 bearded sphinxes of which the body is depicted in relief while the heads are sculpted in the round. They each have two locks of hair that end in spirals upon their chest. This vessel was probably used for libations.  
| **Information:** Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 142-143 Cat. 81. |

| **St. M. Nr. An. 10 –**  
| **Sphinxes with Sacred Tree** |
| **Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression  
| **Production Place:** Turkey  
| **Find Spot:** Turkey/Boğazköy (Hattusas)  
| **Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/17th c. BC  
| **Old Hittite** |
| **Description:** Pair of winged sphinxes flanking a Sacred Tree. One sphinx wears a round hat, the other one a horned cap, the usual headdress of Hittite male gods. The winged sphinx with horned cap is the earliest example of a 4-elements sphinx. Next to the sphinxes, but otherwise unconnected to them a winged griffin, a recumbent gazelle, a lion and a bull. Also, a Sun-disc and a moon crescent.  
| **Information:** Demisch 1977: 45, 48 + fig. 110.  
| Gilibert 2011a: 43 + fig. 7. |
**St. M. Nr. An. 11 – Confronting Male and Female Sphinx**

**Type:** Seal/Cylinder Seal/Impression on Plaque  
**Production Place:** Turkey  
**Find Spot:** Turkey  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/17th c. BC  

**Description:**  
A female and male sphinx, both winged, sit opposite each other. Behind them are a bird and a mammal. In between the sphinxes is an Ankh-sign, the Egyptian symbol for eternity.

**Information:**  
Canby 1975.  
Gilibert 2011a: 41 + fig. 3.
After 800 BC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St. M. Nr. An. 12 – Figure Winged Lion-Centaur</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Artefact/Figure</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Turkey/Toprakkale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urartian</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
A small standing winged composite creature, with a lion-body, a human head, human arms and human shoulders. It was originally part either of a throne belonging to one of the rulers of Urartu or of a ritual seat.

**INFORMATION:**
- Barnett 1954: 13-14 nr. 4 + Pl. 3 fig. 2.
- Demisch 1977: 45 + fig. 103.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St. M. Nr. An. 13 – Column Base with Double Sphinxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Architectural Element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Turkey/Zincirli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
Column-base from a palace decorated with 2 standing winged female sphinxes. The column would have been in the shape of a tree and was a symbol of fertility.

**INFORMATION:**
- Pottier 1921: 15-16 + fig. 44, 52 + Pl. IV.
- Güterbock 1956: Pl. IVb.
- Winter 1976a: 42 + fig. 29.
- Demisch 1977: 56-57 + fig. 136.
- Gilibert 2011b: 89-90 + fig. 23.
| **MUSEUM** | **ISTANBUL – NATIONAL MUSEUM** |
| **MUSEUM NUMBER** |  |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** | Basalt/Relief |
| **SIZE** |  |

**St.M. Nr. An. 14 – Striding Winged Sphinx with Snakehead-Tail**

**TYPE:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Turkey  
**FIND SPOT:** Turkey/Sakçagözü  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC  

**DESCRIPTION:**  
A striding winged and bearded sphinx wearing a horned crown and a tail that ends in the head of a snake.

**INFORMATION:**  
Winter 1976a: 34 + fig. 18.  
Demisch 1977: 60 + fig. 150.

| **MUSEUM** | **ANKARA – ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM** |
| **MUSEUM NUMBER** | 1811 |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** | Relief |
| **SIZE** |  |

**St.M. Nr. An. 15 – Sphinx with Scorpion Tail**

**TYPE:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Turkey  
**FIND SPOT:** Turkey/Urartu  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/8th–7th c. BC  
**Iron Age III**

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Stamp seal impression with a striding winged sphinx whose tail ends in a scorpion.

**INFORMATION:**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St. M. Nr. AN. 16 – Pin with Sphinx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Turkey/Urartu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Turkey/East-Anatolia/Urartu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/8th–7th c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urartian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A small standing winged sphinx decorates a pin that was used to hold garments/clothing in place or closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Westenholz (ed.) 2004a: 140 nr. 100.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St. M. Nr. AN. 17 – Winged Bull-Centaur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Turkey/East-Anatolia/Toprakkale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/8th–7th c. BC/ca. 700 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urartian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> This bronze figure of a winged bull-centaur with a human torso and head was part of the decoration of a throne. It comes from Toprakkale (ancient Rusahinili) in Urartu, the site of a major temple of the god Haldi. The missing face and horns were probably made of ivory, while the bronze was covered in gold leaf. The original effect must have been both rich and colourful, which seems to have been typical of important ancient furniture. Barnett (1950: 6) claims the figure is not male but female.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ST.M. NR. AN. 18 –
PAIR OF SPHINXES DECORATING GODDESS THRONE

TYPE: Artefact/Throne

PRODUCTION PLACE: Turkey
FIND SPOT: Turkey/Knidos

DATE/PERIOD: 1st Mill. BC/7th-5th c. BC

DESCRIPTION:
A ram-headed god or goddess sits on a throne decorated by a pair of standing sphinxes (cf. 8.4. Sphinx/Griffin/Criosphinx Flanking/Decorating Throne).

INFORMATION:
Paris Musée du Louvre.

MUSEUM
PARIS – MUSÉE DU LOUVRE
MUSEUM NUMBER
AM 1724
MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE
Limestone
SIZE
16,5 x 10 x 11 cm
Preceding 1600 BC

**ST. M. NR. AEG. 1 – MALIA SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean

**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Crete/Malia/Quartier Mu/Building D

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/ca. 1800 BC

**DESCRIPTION:**
A small figurine of a recumbent, wingless sphinx (Egyptian style), probably used in rituals.

**INFORMATION:**
Aruz, Benzel and Evans (eds.) 2008: 143.
Winkler-Horaček 2011a: 99 + fig. 1.

**ST. M. NR. AEG. 2 – RECUMBENT SPHINX ARCHANES**

**TYPE:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/Crete

**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Crete/Archanes

**DATE/PERIOD:** 2nd Mill. BC/19th-17th c. BC/1900-1600 BC

**DESCRIPTION:**
The recumbent sphinx’s beard and hair are represented by a great curl. This is probably the earliest known Cretan sphinx and it is still unwinged.

**INFORMATION:**
Evans 1930: 418-419 + fig. 283.
Dessenne 1957a: 44-45 + fig. 55.
Demisch 1977: 65 + fig. 172.

**RELATED:**
- Standing Unwinged Sphinx, Middle Minoan, Seal, Hard Stone, Crete, Hieroglyphic Deposit Group.
### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 3 – *Recumbent Sphinx Hagia Triada*

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Crete/Hagia Triada  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/18th-16th c. BC/ Middle Minoan

**Description:**
A small recumbent sphinx, the type of which is probably derived from Near Eastern examples.

**Information:**
Unger 1928: 336.  
Evans 1930: 420 + fig. 286.  
Dessenne 1957a: fig. 300.  
Karo 1959: 79.  
Symington 1991: Pl. XXI c.

### Museum

- **Museum Number:**  
- **Material/Technique:** Steatite  
- **Size:** 13.5 cm

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 4 – *Recumbent Winged Sphinx Knossos*

**Type:** Architectural Element/Mural Painting  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Crete/Knossos  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/18th-16th c. BC/ Middle Minoan

**Description:**
A recumbent winged sphinx. This sphinx is a beautiful example of a winged Cretan-Minoan sphinx.

**Information:**
Hood 2005: Fig. 2.8 (b).
**St. M. Nr. Aege. 5 – Sphinx with Butterfly-Wings**

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Crete/Zakros  
**Date/Period:** 2nd Mill. BC/18th-16th c. BC  
**Description:** A standing sphinx with outstretched butterfly-shaped wings wearing a crown.  
**Information:**  
- Hogarth 1902: 84 + Pl. VIII nr. 74.  
- Unger 1928: 336.  
- Evans 1935b: 490 + fig. 420.  
- Frankfort 1936: 117 + fig. 17.  
- Dessenne 1957a: fig. 291.  
- Demisch 1977: 66 + fig. 175.  
- (About the seals found in Krato Zakros, e.g. Zouzoula 2007: 221-266.)
### After 800 BC

#### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 6 –  
**Cup Sphinxes Trampling Enemies**

**Type:** Artefact/Pottery  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Dali  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC  
**Phoenician**

**Description:**  
Known as the 'Dali' or 'Idalium' Cup.  
Centre: Pharaoh, accompanied by a servant, a Winged Sun and Horus, is crushing his enemies.  
Frieze: Five winged sphinxes and five griffins, also trampling enemies (cf. 8.1. Sphinx/Griffin/Criosphinx Trampling…).  
Frieze: Fight between hero and lion or griffin + Bes, half-man, half-lion, fighting with or carrying an animal.  
All composite creatures hold a man down.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 73 + fig. 206.  
*Sphinx* 2006: 162.  
Winkler-Horaček 2011a: 110 + fig. 25.

#### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 7 –  
**Plate Winged Sphinx Pulling War-chariot**

**Type:** Artefact/Pottery  
**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Delphi  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC

**Description:**  
A winged sphinx is pulling a war-chariot in the middle of a war scene. The motif shows a mixture of Phoenician and Cypriote elements.

**Information:**  
Poulsen 1912: 21.  
Demisch 1977: 72, 74 + fig. 208.
### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 8 – Plate Winged Sphinx Pulling Hunting-Chariot

**Type:** Artefact/Pottery  
**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Olympia  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th C BC  
**Description:** A winged sphinx with *Uraeus* on its head-dress is pulling a hunting-chariot in the middle of a hunting scene.  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 72, 74 + fig. 209.

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 9 – Sphinx Pulling a Chariot

**Type:** Artefact/Pottery  
**Production Place:** Mesopotamia (?) Syria (?)  
**Find Spot:** Aegean (?)  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC  
**Description:** A winged sphinx looks back over its shoulder at the chariot with two man it is pulling. One of the men is an archer, so presumably the men are hunting.  
**Information:** Winkler–Horaček 2011a: 107 + fig. 20.

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 10 – Horse Bit with Winged Sphinx Trampling Black Man

**Type:** Artefact/Equestrian  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Salamis  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/8th c. BC/725-700 BC  
**Description:** A winged sphinx tramples a captive while looking out of the picture! The sphinx is without a doubt of the Egyptian type (e.g. *Nemes*) and the lotus-flowers also point to an Egyptian influence.  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 73 + fig. 205.
### St.M. Nr. Aeg. 11 – Krater Seated Winged Sphinxes with Warriors

**Type:** Pottery/Krater  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Attica  
**Date/Period:** 1<sup>st</sup> Mill. BC/8<sup>th</sup> c. BC/725-700 BC  
**Description:** Krater decorated with different friezes: one with seated winged sphinxes, one with war scenes  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 83 + fig. 232.

### St.M. Nr. Aeg. 12 – Bowl Recumbent Sphinxes with Uraeus (Amathus-Bowl)

**Type:** Artefact/Pottery  
**Production Place:** Aegean/Phoenicia?/Cyprus?  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Amathus/Tomb  
**Date/Period:** 1<sup>st</sup> Mill. BC/8<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> c. BC/750-600 BC  
**Cypro-Phoenician**  
**Description:** Three concentric registers around a central rosette-motif; inner register with recumbent sphinxes, wearing Uraei and sun-disc; second register with male Assyrian dressed figures and a Sacred Tree flanked by Egyptian religious figures (Harpocrates, Isis, Re-Harmachis, Nephthys, scarab, …); outer register shows the siege of a city.  
**Information:** Ilberg 1909-1915: 1345.  
Myres 1933.  
Cook 1979: 26-27 + fig. 28.  
Beach 1992: 135  
(For more information about Phoenician bowls: Markoe 1985.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ST. M. NR. AEG. 13 – KETTLE WITH SPHINXES AND LIONS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Pottery/Kettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Aegean/Greece/Olympia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC/ca. 700 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Late Hittite</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> Winged sphinxes sitting above a recumbent lion or a bird. Two of the sphinxes put their front paw on a small palm tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong> Demisch 1977: 71, 78-79 + fig. 214.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ST. M. NR. AEG. 14 – SCARAB SEATED SPHINX WITH SUN-DISC, ANKH-SYMBOL</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Amulet/Scarab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Aegean/Phoenicia?/Cyprus?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Aegean/Cyprus/Amathus/Tomb 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/8th-6th c. BC/750-500 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cypro-Phoenician</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> A seated winged sphinx with a sun-disc and an Ankh-symbol in front of it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong> Murray, Smith a.o. 1900: 123, Tomb 201,100, fig. 147, nr. 18.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ST. M. NR. AEG. 15 – SCARAB WINGED CROWNED SPHINX</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Amulet/Scarab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Aegean/Cyprus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Aegean/Cyprus/Amathus/Tomb 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/8th-6th c. BC/750-500 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phoenician</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> Winged sphinx or griffin wearing the crown of Upper- or Lower-Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong> Walters 1926: 289. Reyes 2001: 106 no. 214 + fig. 234.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St.M. Nr. Aeg. 16</strong> – <strong>Plate with Pair of Sphinxes Smelling Sacred Tree</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Artefact/Pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Cyprus/Curium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/8th-7th c. BC/725-675 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> The cup shows a combination of Egyptian and Near Eastern elements (Assyrian and Phoenician) with Greek influence. A pair of winged sphinxes smells the flowers growing on a Sacred Tree. The central tondo shows a winged Assyrian type deity attacking a lion with a sword. The surrounding frieze shows a variety of animal and narrative motifs, including two specifically Egyptian subjects: a sphinx wearing the Egyptian double crown and a lion trampling a dead man. The broad outer band features a variety of combats. Of greatest importance, however, are two inscriptions. At the top, above an Assyrian type figure killing a lion, a Cypriot syllabic inscription reads, &quot;I am [the bowl] of Akestor, king of Paphos&quot;. It was partly obliterated and replaced by &quot;I am [the bowl] of Timokretes&quot;, presumably the next owner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St.M. Nr. Aeg. 17</strong> – <strong>Vase Sphinx and Griffin with Deer and Goose</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Pottery/Vase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Rhodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC Archaic Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Frieze with winged sphinx striding behind a deer and winged griffin striding behind a goose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Demisch 1977: 48, 75 + fig. 211. (More information on griffins in Post-Minoan art: Reed 1976)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 18 – Oinochoe Winged Sphinx with Goose

**Type:** Pottery/Oinochoe  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Rhodes  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC

**Description:**  
A winged sphinx with human-arms and -hands strangles a goose. This is in sharp contrast with the Egyptian sphinx with human-hands, which is always seen offering or worshipping. Egyptian sphinxes also never hunted.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 75 + fig. 212.

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 19 – Finger-Ring Pair of Seated Bearded Winged Sphinxes

**Type:** Jewellery/Ring  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC

**Description:**  
A pair of winged and bearded sphinxes sits next to a Sacred Tree; each sphinx lifts one front paw. On top of the Sacred Tree rests a moon-crescent.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 72 + fig. 201.

**Related:**  
- *Golden Ring Pair of Sphinxes Flanking Tree*, 1st Mill. BC, 6th-5th c. BC, Archaic, Jewellery, Ring, Gold, Green Plasma, 4.9 cm, Aegean Cyprus, New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 74.51.4139.  
  © Metmuseum.
**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 20 – Two Sphinxes Wearing Helmets**

**Type:** Artefact  

**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Crete/Kavousi  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC  

**Description:**  
Two winged sphinxes wearing a helmet seem to participate in a kind of military parade. The iconography of sphinxes wearing helmets is clearly influenced by the imagery of the Greek mainland. In Hittite art sphinxes can also be seen wearing helmets.  

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 69 + fig. 189.

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 21 – Pendant Standing/Striding Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Jewellery  

**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Rhodes  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC  
**Orientalizing Period**

**Description:**  
A standing or striding winged sphinx above three embossed female heads. Below are four (one missing) pomegranates hanging on a chain.  

**Information:**  
London British Museum.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
<th><strong>London – British Museum</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number</strong></td>
<td>1860.0404.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Glazed Composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10.4 x 3.9 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 22 – Alabastron Winged Sphinx, Bulls and Tree**

**Type:** Pottery/Alabastron  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Rhodes/Kamiros  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC  
**Description:**

Two rows of engraved animals decorate this Alabastron. The first depicts a winged sphinx and two bulls with a tree in between. The second row represents a lion, a deer and a bull. Turned towards the bull there is a figure holding his arm up against the former and behind this figure there is another bull facing left.

**Information:**

Marshall 1911: nr. 1109.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ashmolean Museum</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number</strong></td>
<td>1860.0404.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
<td>Terracotta/Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10.4 x 3.9 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 23 – Terracotta Relief Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Crete/Lato  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC  
**Description:**

A winged sphinx walks to the right. It wears a high hat and its wings end in a sort of plume.

**Information:**

Dohan 1931: 222 + fig. 33.  
Demisch 1977: 70, 73 + fig. 192.

**Related:**

  Dohan 1931: fig. 34.

- *Terracotta Relief Winged Sphinx (Fragment)*, 7th c. BC, Plaque, Terracotta, Relief, Aegean, Crete, Paris, Musée du Louvre.  
  Dohan 1931: fig. 37.

  Dohan 1931: fig. 38.
**ST.M. Nr. AEG. 24 – FIGURE SEATED WINGED SPHINX WITH INCENSE BURNING PLATE**

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean

**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Greece/Athens/Cemetery

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1\(^{st}\) Mill. BC/7\(^{th}\) c. BC

**DESCRIPTION:**
A seated winged sphinx carrying an incense burner on its head. The tense attitude of this sphinx will become typical for later Greek sphinxes. The sphinx here is depicted suggesting power and dignity.

**INFORMATION:**
Payne 1933: 271 + Pl. XVII.

**RELATED:**
- *Figure Winged Sphinx with Burning Incense Plate, 1\(^{st}\) Mill. BC, 6\(^{th}\) c. BC, 538-331 BC, Achaemenid, Artefact, Figure (Religious), Limestone, Aegean, Cyprus, Marion, Paris, Musée du Louvre, AM 90.*

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**ST.M. Nr. AEG. 25 – FIGURE WINGED SPHINX WITH SNAKE-HEAD TAIL**

**TYPE:** Figure (?)

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean

**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Greece/Corinth/Perachora

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1\(^{st}\) Mill. BC/7\(^{th}\) c. BC

**DESCRIPTION:**
A crouching winged sphinx with a tail (or wing?) ending in a snake-head.

**INFORMATION:**
Payne 1932: Pl. X.
Demisch 1977: 79 + fig. 218.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>London – British Museum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td>Terracotta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**St.M. Nr. Aeg. 26 – Vessel in the Shape of a Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Pottery

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Corinth

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC

**Description:**
A standing sphinx, not winged, that functions as a vessel.

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: 80, 94 + fig. 219.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>London – British Museum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Museum Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**St.M. Nr. Aeg. 27 – Bronze Plate with Striding Sphinx**

**Type:** Artefact/Plate

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Attica/Eleutherae

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC

**Description:**
Plate decorated with a striding winged bearded sphinx. This is one of the rare Greek bearded male sphinxes

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: 77, 80 + fig. 220.
**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 28 – Amphora Striding Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Pottery/Amphora  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Milos  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC  
**Description:**  
A winged sphinx walks to the right. Its hair curls into a spiral.  
**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 80 + fig. 223.

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 29 – Krater Winged Sphinx with Athena**

**Type:** Pottery/Krater  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Samos  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC  
**Corinthian**  
**Description:**  
A winged sphinx rests its front paw on the goddess Athena.  
**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 92 + fig. 259.  
Winkler-Horaček 2011a: 108 + fig. 21.

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 30 – Alabastron Winged Sphinx with Helmet**

**Type:** Pottery/Alabastron  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Crete/Forozza  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC  
**Description:**  
A helmeted recumbent winged sphinx decorates an Alabastron.  
**Information:**  
Payne 1933: 291-292 + fig. 17.  
Demisch 1977: 95 + fig. 266.
### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 31 – Loutrophorus Sphinxes, Snake and Chariot Procession

**Type:** Pottery/Loutrophorus  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Athens  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/ca. 690 BC  
**Orientalizing Period**

**Description:** Snakes modelled in relief decorate the mouth, handles, and shoulder of the vase, confirming its funerary function. Decoration in different registers: sphinxes, rosettes, braids, wolf teeth, steps, spirals, and petals as decorative motifs with figurative scenes: couples dancing to the sound of the double flute and a procession of chariots.

**Information:**  

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 32 – Bowl Sphinxes and Griffins Flanking Lotus

**Type:** Artefact/Pottery  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/675-625 BC  
**Archaic Period**

**Description:** The outer frieze shows sphinxes and griffins flanking lotuses, hawks, winged snakes and flora. One sphinx holds an ankh-symbol. An inscription says: "I am the bowl of Epiorwos, son of Dies".

**Information:**  
Myres 1914: no. 4552.  
Masson 1980: fig. 1.  
Matthäus 1985: 167, 376, cat. 437, pl. 41.  
Karageorghis, Mertens and Rose 2000: 185 no. 302.
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<th>Clay</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Terracotta</th>
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<td><strong>Museum</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>12 cm</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 33 – Kettle Seated Winged Sphinx with Crown

**Type:** Pottery/Kettle  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Crete/Aphrati  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/660-640 BC  
**Description:** A kettle with a decoration of a winged sphinx seated down and wearing a crown. Demisch thinks this sphinx looks remarkably alert.  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 79, 82 + fig. 215.

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 34 – Terracotta Figure Winged Sphinx with Palmette

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Crete/Gortyn  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/ca. 650 BC  
**Description:** A standing or striding winged sphinx with a palmette; at least, this is what Demisch claims. I think it more probable these are decorations on wings imitating feathers.  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 70 + fig. 191.
### ST. M. Nr. AEG. 35 – Small Sphinx Olympia

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Olympia  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/ca. 650 BC  
**Description:** A small winged sphinx with two faces.  
**Information:** Winkler-Horaček 2011b: 132 Cat. 29.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Athens – National Museum</th>
<th>Museum Number</th>
<th>Br 6235</th>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Bronze</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>13 x 14 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### ST. M. Nr. AEG. 36 – Pyxis Sphinxes with Lions, Dogs and Human-Head

**Type:** Pottery/Pyxis  
**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece/Corinth  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/East-Greece/Ephesus/Temple of Artemis  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/650-630 BC  
**Corinthian**  
**Description:** A pair of winged seated sphinxes, flanking a corselet (?) together with three lions, a dog, and a head of a bearded man.  
**Information:** Smith 1908: 230, no. 30 + fig. 57.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>London – British Museum</th>
<th>Museum Number</th>
<th>1907.1201.790</th>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>9,4 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### ST. M. Nr. AEG. 37 – Corinthian Helmet

**Type:** Artefact/Military  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Corinth  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/650-625 BC  
**Archaic**  
**Description:** Bronze helmet decorated with a female sphinx (on the only remaining cheek plate), lions and palm tree.  
**Information:** Amandry 1949: 438-439.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Paris – Musée du Louvre</th>
<th>Museum Number</th>
<th>Br 1101</th>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Bronze/Hammered, engraved</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>20 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**ST.M. NR. AEG. 38 – SQUARE GOLD PLAQUE WITH SEATED SPHINX**

**Type:** Artefact/Plaque

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean/East-Greece/Ephesus/Temple of Artemis

**Date/Period:** 1\textsuperscript{st} Mill. BC/7\textsuperscript{th} c. BC/650-600 BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
Seated winged sphinx.

**Information:**
Marshall 1911: nr 905.

**Museum London – British Museum**

**Museum Number:** 1907.1201.39

**Material/Technique:** Gold

**Size:** 2 cm

---

**ST.M. NR. AEG. 39 – SEATED WINGED SPHINX**

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression

**Production Place:** Aegean/North-eastern Greece/Melia

**Find Spot:** Aegean

**Date/Period:** 1\textsuperscript{st} Mill. BC/7\textsuperscript{th} c. BC/650-600 BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
Stamp seal impression of a seated winged sphinx; above its shoulder shines a star.

**Information:**
Richter 1956 [1920]: 3, no. 8, pl. 2.
Richter 2006 [1920]: 3, no. 8, pl. 2.

**Museum New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art**

**Museum Number:** 42.11.7

**Material/Technique:** Micaceous stone

**Size:** 2,7 cm

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**ST.M. NR. AEG. 40 – ARMOUR WITH RAISED PAIR OF SPHINXES**

**Type:** Artefact/Military

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean

**Date/Period:** 1\textsuperscript{st} Mill. BC/7\textsuperscript{th} c. BC/650-600 BC

**Description:**
Two raised sphinxes above a (sort of military) scene with men and women; next to the sphinxes are two bulls and two lions.

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: 48, 82 + fig. 228.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>BASEL - ANTIKENMUSEUM</th>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART</th>
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<td>MUSEUM NUMBER</td>
<td>1997.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</td>
<td>Terracotta, black-figure</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td></td>
<td>SIZE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ST. M. NR. AEG. 41 – PYTHOS WITH SPHINXES**

TYPE: Pottery/Pythos

PRODUCTION PLACE: Aegean

FIND SPOT: Aegean/Crete

DATE/PERIOD: 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/ca. 630 BC

DESCRIPTION:

Two striding winged sphinxes wearing a curious floral headdress.

INFORMATION:

Demisch 1977: 69 + fig. 190.

Related:

  Dohan 1931: fig. 35.

**ST. M. NR. AEG. 42 – DINOS WITH SPHINXES, PANTHERS, GOATS AND LIONS**

TYPE: Pottery/Dinos

PRODUCTION PLACE: Aegean

FIND SPOT: Aegean/Greece/Corinth

DATE/PERIOD: 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/630-615 BC

Archaic

DESCRIPTION:

The upper region shows winged walking or standing sphinxes and panthers, below are goats and lions between sphinxes.

INFORMATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St.M. Nr. Aeg. 43 – Amphora Friezes with Sphinxes and Boars</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Pottery/Amphora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Greece/Corinth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/625-600 BC Archaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Five friezes of animals, of which some are sphinxes. The scenes are littered with rosettes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> London British Museum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong> London – British Museum</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> 1914,1030.1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 45 x 29 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St.M. Nr. Aeg. 44 – Oinochoe Wild-Goat Style with Griffin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Pottery/Oinochoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Rhodes/Kamiros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/625-600 BC Archaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Frieze with crouching winged griffin (falcon-head); below frieze with deer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Paris Musée du Louvre. (More information on griffins in Post-Minoan art: Reed 1976)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong> Paris – Musée du Louvre</th>
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<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> A 318</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 33 cm</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>St.M. Nr. Aeg. 45 – Figure Seated Winged Sphinx</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/East-Greece/Ephesus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/625-600 BC Archaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Figure of a seated winged sphinx.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong> London – British Museum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number:</strong> 1914,1030.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 45 x 29 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST. M. NR. AEG. 46 – PLATE TWO WINGED SPHINXES WITH ANIMALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Artefact/Pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Aegean/Greece/Corinth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/625-600 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archaic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> Plate decorated with a central rosette surrounded by a frieze with two striding winged sphinxes and animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong> Demisch 1977: 79 + fig. 216.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST. M. NR. AEG. 47 – GORGON BOWL WITH SPHINXES, DEER, LIONS AND SIREN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Pottery/Bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Aegean/Rhodes/Kamiros/Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/625-600 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archaic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> A frieze with a pair of winged sphinxes flanking a siren, lions and deer surround a Gorgon's head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong> London British Museum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 48 – Pair of Seated Sphinxes Flanking God Statue

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Corfu/Korkyra/ Temple  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. B/625-600 BC  
**Description:** Two seated winged sphinxes flank a head of a god.  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 92 + fig. 257.

| Museum | London – British Museum  
| Museum Number | 1888,0601.456  
| Material/Technique | Terracotta  
| Size | 17.7 cm |

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 49 – Chios Bowl with Sphinxes, Female Heads, Oars, Lions and Goats

**Type:** Pottery/Bowl  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Chios/ Temple of Aphrodite  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th c. BC/620-600 BC  
**Description:** A frieze of sphinxes, lions, boars and oars on a bowl decorated with female heads in relief. The inscription reads: 'Sostratos dedicated me to Aphrodite'.  
**Information:** Möller 2000: 249, nr. 2b.

| Museum | Nicosia – Cyprus Museum  
| Museum Number |  
| Material/Technique | Relief, painted  
| Size | 17.7 cm |

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 50 – Pair of Winged Sphinxes Decorating Throne

**Type:** Artefact/Throne  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Agia Irina  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-6th c. BC  
**Description:** Two winged standing sphinxes, part of a throne (of a goddess?). This motif is also known in Egypt and the Near East since the 2nd Mill. BC.  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 72 + fig. 202.  
**Related:** Pair of Sphinxes Decorating Goddess' Throne, 1st Mill BC, 4th c. BC, Furniture, Throne, Terracotta, 32 cm, Aegean, Cyprus, Larnaca, Sanctuary of Artemis Paralia, London, British Museum, 1866,0101.1.  
Demisch 1977: 90-91 + fig. 256 a.
**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 51 – Lid Three Recumbent Sphinxes with Lion**

**Type:** Pottery/Lid  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Rhodes  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-6th c. BC  
**Archaic**  

**Description:**  
Three recumbent sphinxes in relief on the rim of a lid; in the centre a lion.  

**Information:**  
Webb 1978: 268bis.

---

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 52 – Plate Seated Winged Sphinx**

**Type:** Pottery/Plate  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Lydia/Cyrenaica  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-6th c. BC  

**Description:**  
Seated winged sphinx with an elaborate headdress. The floral ornament has two branches, one ending in a lotus-flower, the other in a pomegranate.  

**Information:**  
Chase 1921: 112-113 + fig. 1.  
Demisch 1977: 73, 80 + fig. 222.  

**Related:**  
- *Cup Seated Winged Sphinx*, 6th c. BC, 600-550 BC, Pottery, Cylix, 12,3 x 18,9 cm, Aegean, Found in Lydia, Sardis, New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art. Chase 1921: 111-114 + Pl. IV.
<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
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</table>

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 53 – Vase Winged Sphinxes Between Animals**

**TYPE:** Pottery/Vase  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean  
**FIND SPOT:** Aegean  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1\(^{st}\) Mill. BC/7\(^{th}\)-6\(^{th}\) c. BC  
   - **Corinthian**

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Frieze with pair of seated winged sphinxes flanking a swan (the swan is the holy animal of Apollo); friezes with deer, bulls and other animals.

**INFORMATION:**  
Demisch 1977: 81 + fig. 226.  
Winkler-Horaček 2011b: 117 + fig. 1.

<table>
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<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>12,1 cm</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 54 – Tripod Pyxis with Sphinxes, Women and Animals**

**TYPE:** Pottery/Pyxis  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/Greece/Corinth  
**FIND SPOT:** Aegean  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1\(^{st}\) Mill. BC/7\(^{th}\)-6\(^{th}\) c. BC/620-590 BC  
   - **Archaic/Corinthian**

**DESCRIPTION:**  
On the "legs" of the Pyxis, pair of winged seated sphinxes flanking woman; on lid woman among animals.

**INFORMATION:**  
Richter 1923: 177.  
Markoe and Serwint 1985: 11, 16, no. 7.
**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 55 – Olpe Pair of Winged Sphinxes Flanking Hermes**

**Type:** Pottery/Olpe  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-6th c. BC/ca. 600 BC Archaic

**Description:**  
The god Hermes flanked by a pair of winged sphinxes. Throughout the scene are rosettes; Hermes stands on two branches with flowers.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 92 + fig. 258.

---

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 56 – Sphinx/Griffin, Bearded Man and Bes-like Figure**

**Type:** Seal/Stamp Seal/Impression  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/7th-5th c. BC/650-450 BC Cypro-Archaic

**Description:**  
Stamp seal with five incised faces: a winged griffin or sphinx, a head of a bearded man, bearded man wearing a long garment and holding a tree, a Bes-like figure holding flowers, a sun or star.

**Information:**  
Reyes 2001: 176, nr. 447 + fig. 454.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>ST. M. NR. AEG. 57 –</strong></th>
<th><strong>ST. M. NR. AEG. 58 –</strong></th>
<th><strong>ST. M. NR. AEG. 59 –</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATHENS – NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM</td>
<td><strong>TOMB STELE WITH SPHINXES FLANKING LOUTROPHORUS</strong></td>
<td><strong>LIDDED JAR WITH SPHINXES, GOATS AND FLORA</strong></td>
<td><strong>ROD TRIPOD STAND WITH RECUMBENT SPHINXES AND PALMETTES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Architectural Element/Relief/Funerary</td>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Pottery/Jar</td>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Artefact</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Aegean</td>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Aegean</td>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Aegean/Greece/Attica/Tomb</td>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Aegean/Cyprus/Achna</td>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Aegean/Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1(^{st}) Mill. BC/6(^{th}) c. BC</td>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1(^{st}) Mill. BC/6(^{th}) c. BC</td>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1(^{st}) Mill. BC/6(^{th}) c. BC</td>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1(^{st}) Mill. BC/6(^{th}) c. BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archaic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Archaic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Archaic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Archaic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> Two seated winged sphinxes flanking a Loutrophorus decorated with a relief of men shaking hands</td>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> Frieze with winged striding sphinxes, goats and flora.</td>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> Tripod with feline feet; at the top of each leg palmettes and horse protomes and above these a recumbent sphinx.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 60 – Bronze Handle with Recumbent Sphinxes**

**Type:** Artefact  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC  
 **Archaic**

**Description:**  
Bronze handle of a hydria decorated with two recumbent sphinxes, a woman's head and two reclining banqueters.

**Information:**  
Richter 1915: 9-10, no. 15.  
Richter 1935: 33, 182, pl. 22g.  
Von Bothmer 1955: 194.

---

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 61 – Vase Pair of Seated Winged and Crowned Sphinxes**

**Type:** Pottery/Vase  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Aegina  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC  
 **Archaic**

**Description:**  
Decoration consisting of a pair of seated winged sphinxes, wearing a crown.

**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 80-81, 92 + fig. 224.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Museum Number</th>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. M. Nr. Aeg. 62 – Krater Pair of Seated Winged Sphinxes Flanking Fight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Pottery/Krater</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Greece/Corinth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC, Archaic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Pair of seated winged sphinxes flank a fight between two warriors, Achilles and Memnon, while Antilochos is lying dead on the ground.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| St. M. Nr. Aeg. 63 – Votive Bronze Figure of Sphinx |
| **Type:** Figure/Figurine |
| **Production Place:** Aegean |
| **Find Spot:** Aegean/East-Greece/Çeşme |
| **Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC, Archaic |
| **Description:** Figure of a standing winged sphinx, perhaps associated with Cybele. |
| **Information:** London British Museum. |
**PART 3 – STUDY MATERIAL THE AEGEAN**

---

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 64 – Bichrome Bowl with Pairs of Sphinxes, Men, Women and Flora**

**Type:** Pottery/Bowl

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Achna

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
Outside:
Two registers: a frieze of pairs of winged standing sphinxes smelling flowers, floral and vegetal motifs, and a frieze of stylized lotus petals.

Inside:
Around a central rosette: pairs of women facing each other smelling flowers; two couples (both male and female) engaged in sexual intercourse in various postures, a female dancing; floral and vegetal motifs.

**Information:**
Walters, Forsdyke and Smith 1893: C838.

---

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 65 – Amphora with Sphinxes, Women and Rosettes**

**Type:** Pottery/Amphora

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Karpas Peninsula

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
Decoration of eastern inspired sphinxes, women and rosettes.

**Information:**
Walters, Forsdyke and Smith 1893: C840.
Karageorghis and Des Gagniers 1974: 89-90, Cat. VIII.15.
### St.M. Nr. Aeg. 66 – Fragment of Plate with Head and Torso of Sphinx

**Type:** Pottery/Plate  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/East-Greece/Klazomenai  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC  
**Archaic**

**Description:**  
Part of a winged sphinx.

**Information:**  
Villing 2015: GG 792.

| **Museum** | New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art  
**Museum Number** | 55.71.10  
**Material/Technique** | Terracotta  
**Size** | 4.2 cm |

### St.M. Nr. Aeg. 67 – Jasper Scarab with Seated Winged Sphinx

**Type:** Amulet/Scarab  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Magna Graecia/Sardinia  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC  
**Archaic**

**Description:**  
Scarab with seated winged sphinx.

**Information:**  
Richter 1956 [1920]: 6, no. 19, pl. 4.  
Richter 2006 [1920]: 6, no. 19, pl. 4.

**Related:**  
- *Jasper Scarab Sphinx with Amphora*, 1st Mill. BC, 6th-5th c. BC, Archaic, Artefact, Amulet, Scarab, Jasper (green), 1,5 cm, Aegean, New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 25.78.93.  
© Metmuseum.

| **Museum** | New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art  
**Museum Number** | 14.40.772  
**Material/Technique** | Jasper (green)  
**Size** | 1,25 cm |

### St.M. Nr. Aeg. 68 – Gold Enamelled Ring with Seated Winged Sphinx

**Type:** Jewellery/Ring  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC  
**Archaic**

**Description:**  
Seated winged sphinx.

| **Museum** | New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art  
**Museum Number** | 14.40.772  
**Material/Technique** | Jasper (green)  
**Size** | 1,25 cm |
### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 69 – Marble Lamp with Sphinxes, Griffins and Sirens

**Type:** Artefact

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
The sides of this lamp are decorated with reliefs of pairs of sphinxes, griffins and sirens, pairs of lions, ram's heads, birds and lotus flowers.

**Information:**
Richter 1930: 79, fig. 48.
Richter 1953: 31, 183, pl. 21g.
Richter 1954: 6, no. 8, pl. 11.
Picón 2007: 57, 416, no. 42.
Lazzarini and Marconi 2014: 125, 130, fig. 23.

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 70 – Aryballos with Sphinx and Tigers

**Type:** Pottery/Aryballos

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Corinth

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
Winged sphinx with tigers.

**Information:**
London British Museum.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST. M. NR. AEG. 71 – CHIOS COIN WITH SEATED WINGED SPHINX AND WINE JAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archaic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ST. M. NR. AEG. 72 – FIGURE WINGED SPHINX WITH SNAKE-HEAD TAIL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archaic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ST. M. NR. AEG. 73 – RELIEF TWO SPHINXES WITH TREE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Archaic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 74 – Comb Pair of Sphinxes Attacking Man**

*Type:* Artefact/Comb  
*Production Place:* Aegean  
*Find Spot:* Aegean/Greece/Sparta  
*Date/Period:* 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC  
*Archaic*  

*Description:*  
Pair of winged seated sphinxes holds a man upside down in between them.  

*Information:*  
Demisch 1977: 84 + fig. 235.  

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 75 – Frieze Two Pairs of Seated Winged Sphinxes**

*Type:* Architectural Element/Relief  
*Production Place:* Aegean  
*Find Spot:* Aegean/East-Greece/Assos/Temple of Athena  
*Date/Period:* 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC  
*Archaic*  

*Description:*  
Temple relief with at each end a pair of seated winged sphinxes. In between men (fighting?) and mammals.  

*Information:*  
Demisch 1977: 88-89 + fig. 250.  

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 76 – Relief Altar Winged Standing Sphinxes**

*Type:* Architectural Element/Relief  
*Production Place:* Aegean  
*Find Spot:* Aegean/East-Greece/Miletus/Temple  
*Date/Period:* 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC  
*Archaic*  

*Description:*  
Standing winged sphinxes on the sides of an open-air altar.  

*Information:*  
Demisch 1977: 89 + fig. 253.
### St.M. Nr. Aeg. 77 – Vase in the Shape of a Sphinx

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Paris – Musée du Louvre</th>
<th>A 476</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>6,5 x 8,3 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TYPE:** Artefact/Pottery  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/Greece/Corinth  
**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Greece/Corinth  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/600-580 BC  
**Archaic**

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Vase in the shape of a recumbent sphinx.

**INFORMATION:**  
Paris Musée du Louvre.

### St.M. Nr. Aeg. 78 – Pyxis with Sphinxes, Lions, Sirens and Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>London – British Museum</th>
<th>1873,1012.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>17,7 x 22,5 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TYPE:** Pottery/Pyxis (Attributed to the Honolulu Painter)  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/Greece/Corinth  
**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Greece  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/600-575 BC  
**Archaic**

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Pyxis with female heads in relief and frieze of painted seated winged sphinxes, lions and birds.

**INFORMATION:**  
London British Museum.

### St.M. Nr. Aeg. 79 – Perfume Bottle in the Shape of a Recumbent Sphinx

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>London – British Museum</th>
<th>1860,0404.35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>6,5 x 8,2 x 3,6 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TYPE:** Artefact/Pottery  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/Greece/Corinth  
**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Rhodes/Kamiros  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/600-575 BC  
**Archaic**

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Bottle in the shape of a recumbent sphinx.

**INFORMATION:**  
Jenkins 1935: 126 + fig. 2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>1852.0707.14</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Black figure/Painted, incised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>18,54 x 7,62 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 80 – Kylix Pair of Sphinxes with Swan

**Type:** Pottery/Kylix

**Production Place:** Aegean/Corinth

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Aegina

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/600-575 BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
Outside: Two seated winged sphinxes, two swans, two eagles, two seated griffins, an owl, a horse with a horseman, lotus flowers and rosettes. Inside: A Gorgon with tongue sticking out, pomegranates.

**Information:**
Walters, Forsdyke and Smith 1893: B8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>1814.0704.491</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>38,1 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 81 – Oinochoe Sphinxes, Leopards, Boars, Lions and Goat

**Type:** Pottery/Oinochoe

**Production Place:** Aegean/Corinth

**Find Spot:** Aegean

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/600-575 BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
Oinochoe decorated with sphinxes, leopards, boars, lion, goat and a combat of warriors.

**Information:**
Catalogue 1851: 421.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>1888.0601.563</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Black figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>17,5 x 30,4 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 82 – Column Krater Pair of Sphinxes Flanking Bird

**Type:** Pottery/Krater

**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece/Attica

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Attica/Temple of Aphrodite

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/600-575 BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
A pair of seated winged sphinxes; in between a (griffin-)bird.

**Information:**
Beazley and Payne 1929: 256, fig. 3.
Möller 2000: 229, nr. 1.
| **MUSEUM** | **LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM** | **MUSEUM NUMBER** | 1888.0601.546.b |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** | Black figure, Late Wild Goat/Slipped, painted, incised |
| **SIZE** | 12,2 x 17 x 1 cm |

**St.M. Nr. Aeg. 83 – Dinos Standing/Striding Winged Sphinx**

**TYPE:** Pottery/Dinos

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/East-Greece/Ionia

**FIND SPOT:** Egypt/Naukratis

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/600-570 BC

**Archaic**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Frieze with fragment of winged sphinx and part of lion.

**INFORMATION:**

| **MUSEUM** | **NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART** | **MUSEUM NUMBER** | 74.51.4056 |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** | Gold |
| **SIZE** | 1,5 cm |

**St.M. Nr. Aeg. 84 – Golden Ring with Sphinxes and Lions**

**TYPE:** Jewellery/Ring

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean

**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Cyprus

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/600-550 BC

**Archaic**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A pair of winged recumbent sphinxes and a pair of lions.

**INFORMATION:**
Myres 1914: no. 4056.
Richter 1920: 19-20, no. 14, pl. 3.
Richter 2006 [1920]: 7, no. 24, pl. 5.

| **MUSEUM** | **NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART** | **MUSEUM NUMBER** | 74.51.4056 |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** | Gold |
| **SIZE** | 1,5 cm |

**St.M. Nr. Aeg. 85 – Attic Black-figure Dinos with Sphinxes, Sirens, Deer and Wild Cats**

**TYPE:** Pottery/Dinos (attributed to the Gorgon Painter)

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/Greece/Attica

**FIND SPOT:** Italy/Cerveteri (Caere)

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 580 BC

**Archaic**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Decoration of different friezes with mythological creatures such as sphinxes and mermaids, animals (wild cats) and plants. With the wild cats there are some men, acting probably as a kind of Master of Animals.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Paris – Musée du Louvre</th>
<th>INFORMATION:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td>Terracotta, Black figure/Painted, incised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>93 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**St.M. Nr. Aeg. 86 – Plate Pair of Seated Winged Sphinxes**

**Type:** Pottery/Plate  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Corinth  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 580 BC  
**Archaic**

**Description:**
Plate decorated with a pair of seated winged sphinxes. In between them a very stylized palm tree. These are two of the rare Greek male sphinxes.

**Information:**
Demisch 1977: 73, 77, 80 + fig. 221.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Copenhagen – National Museum</th>
<th>INFORMATION:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Museum Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**St.M. Nr. Aeg. 87 – Vase Pair of Seated Winged Sphinxes Flanking Tree (François Vase)**

**Type:** Pottery/Vase  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** ????

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 580 BC  
**Archaic**

**Description:**
Side A: Animal frieze with pair of seated winged sphinxes flanking tree, Caledonian boar hunt, Patroclus' funeral games, wedding procession, Achilles chases Troilus, Polyxenaat the fountain, Pygmies fight cranes.
Side B: Athenians with Theseus arrive at Crete, Lapiths fight Centaurs, wedding procession, …

**Information:**
Furtwängler 1884-1890: 1760.  
Demisch 1977: 82 + fig. 229.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Florence – Museo Archeologico</th>
<th>INFORMATION:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Museum Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material/Technique</td>
<td>Black figure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>66 cm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>St. M. Nr. Aeg. 88 – Marble Sphinx Capital</strong></td>
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<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE: Figure</td>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean/Greece/Attica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Greece/Attica/Tomb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE/PERIOD: 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/580-575 BC</td>
<td><strong>Archaic</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seated winged sphinx that once decorated the grave of a (young) man named Philinos or Thalinos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Inscription: ‘I am the monument of […]linos’).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFORMATION:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richter 1926: 10.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richter 1926 Recent: 126-127, 129, fig. 4.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.97.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **St. M. Nr. Aeg. 89 – Ampersand Pyxis** |
|---------------|------------------------------------------|
| TYPE: Pottery/Pyxis  | **Production Place:** Aegean/Greece/Corinth |
|               | **Find Spot:** Aegean |
| DATE/PERIOD: 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/580-570 BC | **Corinthian** |
| DESCRIPTION:  |
|              | A seated winged sphinx between two panthers. |
| INFORMATION: |
|              | Moon 1976. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago – The Art Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905.343 a-b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terracotta/Black figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 x 15 x 15 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **St. M. Nr. Aeg. 90 – Pyxis or Lekanis with Sphinx, Sirens and Swans** |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| TYPE: Pottery/Pyxis (attributed to Companion of Polos Painter)  | **Production Place:** Aegean/Attica/Athens |
|               | **Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece |
| DATE/PERIOD: 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/580-560 BC | **Archaic** |
| DESCRIPTION:  |
|              | Frieze with winged sphinx and a Siren, in between a large bird; two lions flanking a second Siren. |
|              | Above: three swans in a field covered with leaves. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Museum</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Museum Number</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.97.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material/Technique</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INFORMATION:**
Walters, Forsdyke and Smith 1893: B 14.

| **ST. M. NR. AEG. 91 –** |
| **SPATA SPHINX** |

**TYPE:** Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean
**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Greece/Spata (probably from a grave)

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/575-550 BC

**DESCRIPTION:**
A seated winged sphinx with on its face the typical "Archaic smile".

**INFORMATION:**
Schröder 2011: 157 Cat. 33.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>ATHENS – NATIONAL MUSEUM</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Marble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>69.3 x 57 x 17 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INFORMATION:**
Demisch 1977: 77, 88 + fig. 249.
Schröder 2011: 141-142 + fig. 7.

| **ST. M. NR. AEG. 92 –** |
| **NAXIAN SEATED WINGED SPHINX** |

**TYPE:** Architectural element/Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/Cyclades/Naxos
**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Greece/Delphi/Temple of Apollo

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/570-560 BC
**Archaic**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A seated winged female sphinx that once was part of the decoration of a temple.
The body looks more like that of a dog than of a lion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MUSEUM</strong></th>
<th><strong>DELPHI MUSEUM</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong></td>
<td>Marble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong></td>
<td>222 x 135 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INFORMATION:**
Demisch 1977: 77, 88 + fig. 249.
Schröder 2011: 141-142 + fig. 7.
### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 93 – Terracotta Little Master Cup

**Type:** Pottery/Cup  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/565-550 BC  
**Archaic**

**Description:**
On this cup a winged sphinx dominates a human being. The motif of the sphinx slaying an enemy comes from Egypt, but lost its meaning in Greece early on. For the Greek, sphinxes (and griffins) were mainly exotic monsters that attacked human beings with their claws.

**Information:**

---

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 94 – Oinochoe Sphinxes and Griffins Attack Deer

**Type:** Pottery/Oinochoe (attributed to the Altenburg Painter)  
**Production Place:** Aegean/East-Greece/Miletus  
**Find Spot:** Aegean  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/560-550 BC  
**Archaic Period**

**Description:**
Shoulder: Sphinxes and griffins attack deer; water birds.  
Body: Lion attacks bull.

**Information:**
Myres 1914: no. 1725a-b.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>BOSTON – MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS</th>
<th>MUSEUM NUMBER</th>
<th>23.577</th>
<th>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</th>
<th>Sardonyx</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>1,8 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**ST.M. NR. AEG. 95 – SCARAB WITH SPHINX AND SATYR**

**TYPE:** Amulet/Scarab  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/Greece/Attica  
**FIND SPOT:** Aegean  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 550 BC  
**Archaic**

**DESCRIPTION:**
A winged sphinx (female?) is taken by the hair by a satyr with an erect phallus.

**INFORMATION:**
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUSEUM</th>
<th>NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART</th>
<th>MUSEUM NUMBER</th>
<th>41.162.126</th>
<th>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</th>
<th>Terracotta, Black figure</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>9,1 x 24,5 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**ST.M. NR. AEG. 96 – KYLIX WITH SEATED WINGED SPHINX**

**TYPE:** Pottery/Kylix  
**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/Greece/Attica  
**FIND SPOT:** Aegean  
**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 550 BC  
**Archaic**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**INFORMATION:**
Smith 1926: 433 note 1.  
Beazley 1927: 346.  

**RELATED:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST. M. NR. AEG. 97 – S.CULPTED CAPITAL TWO SPHINXES BEHIND HATHOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Architectural Element/Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Aegean/Cyprus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Aegean/Cyprus/Larnaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 550 BC Archaic/Cypro-Archaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> On the front of this capital is a Hathor-head with a small temple above in which door stands a <em>Uraeus</em>. At the back two sphinxes stand back to back above a Sacred Tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM PARIS – MUSÉE DU LOUVRE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSEUM NUMBER</strong> AM 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE</strong> Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIZE</strong> 133 x 74 x 37 cm</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST. M. NR. AEG. 98 – HYDRIA TWO SPHINXES WITH EAGLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong> Pottery/Hydria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCTION PLACE:</strong> Aegean/Greece/Euboea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIND SPOT:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE/PERIOD:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 550 BC Archaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION:</strong> Two seated winged sphinxes with an eagle in between them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMATION:</strong> Von Bothmer 1969: 31-33 + fig. 7, 8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| MUSEUM NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ARTS |
| **MUSEUM NUMBER** 68.11.40 |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** Terracotta, Black figure |
| **SIZE** 22.7 cm |
**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 99 – Neck-Amphora Two Sphinxes with Apollo**

**Type:** Pottery/Amphora

**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece/Athens

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Magna Graecia/Italy/Vulci

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 550 BC - Archaic

**Description:**
Side A: Apollo Citharoedus playing on a musical instrument; on either side of him is a Doric column, surmounted by a seated winged sphinx. A Citharoedus is a singer who accompanies himself on the cithara.
Side B: Apollo Citharoedus playing on a musical instrument. Facing him is Artemis holding in her left hand a bow and two arrows, her right hand raised to her mouth.

**Information:**
Catalogue 1851: 508.
Walters, Forsdyke and Smith 1893: B 260.
Rawson 1984: fig. 193a.
Walters 1929: III H e Pl. 64, 1.

---

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 100 – Kylix with Two Sphinxes, Siren and Panther**

**Type:** Pottery/Kylix (attributed to the Tleson Painter)

**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece/Attica

**Find Spot:** Aegean

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/550-540 BC - Archaic

**Description:**

**Information:**
Richter 1953: 60.
Beazley 1956: 181, no. 48.

---

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 101 – Band Cup with Eris and Men**

**Type:** Pottery/Cup

**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece/Attica

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Magna Graecia/Italy/Vulci

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/550-525 BC - Archaic
### PART 3 – STUDY MATERIAL THE AEGEAN

| **MUSEUM** | **LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM** |
| **MUSEUM NUMBER** | 1867,0508.975 |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** | Black figure/Painted, incised |
| **SIZE** | 13,3 cm |

**DESCRIPTION:**
Two beardless male figures attacking Eris, personification of chaos and strife who brings on bitterness, wars and battles, in a running attitude and looking back, with long hair, short chiton, and wings outspread. On either side, looking on, is a beardless male figure holding a wand. At either end is a winged sphinx with long hair walking and facing the scene.

**INFORMATION:**

| **MUSEUM** | **LONDON – BRITISH MUSEUM** |
| **MUSEUM NUMBER** | 1894,1101.207 |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** | Black figure/ Wheel-made, slipped, painted, incised |
| **SIZE** | 12,7 cm |

**ST. M. NR. AEG. 102 – KYLIX WITH SPHINX AND NAKED MEN**

**TYPE:** Pottery/Kylix

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean/Greece/Attica

**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Cyprus/Amathus/Tomb 83

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/550-525 BC

**Archaic**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Side A: A naked youth holding a cloak on his left arm stands behind a sphinx.
Side B: A naked youth faces an animal with a lioness-like head.

**INFORMATION:**
Murray, Smith a.o. 1900: 113, 119, Tomb 83.

| **MUSEUM** | **NEW YORK – METROPOLITAN MUS. OF ART** |
| **MUSEUM NUMBER** | 1867,0508.975 |
| **MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE** | Black figure/Painted, incised |
| **SIZE** | 13,3 cm |

**ST. M. NR. AEG. 103 – SARCOPHAGUS PAIR OF SEATED WINGED SPHINXES**

**TYPE:** Monument/Figure

**PRODUCTION PLACE:** Aegean

**FIND SPOT:** Aegean/Cyprus/Amathus/Tomb

**DATE/PERIOD:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/550-500 BC

**Archaic**

**DESCRIPTION:**
Pair of seated winged sphinxes guarding a tomb.

**INFORMATION:**
Demisch 1977: 86 + fig. 242.

**RELATED:**
### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 104 – 1/24 Stater of Kyzikos

**Type:** Coin  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/East-Greek/Kyzikos  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/550-500 BC  
**Archaic**

**Description:** Winged sphinx seated above a fish.

**Information:** Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

**Related:**
  © Museum of Fine Arts Boston.  
- Stater with Seated Sphinx and Tunny Fish, 1st Mill. BC, 6th c. BC, 530-500 BC, Archaic, Aegean, East-Greece, Kyzikos, Coin, Electrum, 0,20 cm, Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, 59.252.  
  © Museum of Fine Arts Boston.

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 105 – Limestone Winged Sphinx Tamassos

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus/Tamasos/Tomb  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/550-500 BC  
**Cypro-Archaic**

**Description:** A recumbent winged sphinx, one of a pair found in a tomb in Tamasos, Cyprus. Together with the sphinxes, there were also found 4 limestone lions.

**Information:** Herscher 1998: 331 + fig. 20.

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 106 – Kylix with Sphinxes and Amazon-Scene

**Type:** Pottery/Kylix  
**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece/Rhodes  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Magna Graecia/Italy/Capua  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 540 BC  
**Archaic**
### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 107 – *Amphora with Sphinx and Procession of Women*

**Type:** Pottery/Amphora  
**Production Place:** Aegean/East-Greece/Klazomenai  
**Find Spot:** Egypt/Tell Dafana  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 540 BC  
**Archaic**  

**Description:** Seated winged sphinxes flanking an *Amazonomachy* scene.

**Information:**  
Richter 1953: 60, 202, no. 42c.  
Beazley 1956: 192, 689, no. 3.

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 108 – *Figure Bronze Seated Winged Sphinx*

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 540 BC  
**Archaic**  

**Description:** Standing winged sphinx above four women who are walking in a sort of procession.

**Information:**  
Leclère and Spencer 2014: 119-120, fig. 7.  
Walters, Forsdyke and Smith 1893: B 107.  
Cook 1954: Pl. GB 582.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art</th>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Size</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>06.1021.161</strong></td>
<td>Terracotta, Black figure</td>
<td>12.9 x 25.4 cm</td>
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<table>
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<th>London – British Museum</th>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1888.0208.71.a</strong></td>
<td>Black figure/Painted, incised</td>
<td>46 x 16 cm</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Museum</th>
<th>Boston – Museum of Fine Arts</th>
<th>Material/Technique</th>
<th>Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>51.2469</strong></td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>8.2 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 109 – Amphora Winged Sphinx with Man**

**Type:** Pottery/Amphora

**Production Place:** Aegean/East-Greece/Klazomenai

**Find Spot:** Egypt/Tell Dafana

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/540-530 BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
A bearded male figure confronted by a winged sphinx.

**Information:**
- Petrie and Griffith 1888: pl. xxx, 1.
- Walters, Forsdyke and Smith 1893: B 122.
- Cook 1954: Pl. GB 593, 3-4.
- Leclère and Spencer 2014: 119-120, fig. 8.

**Museum**
London – British Museum

**Museum Number:** 1888.0208.101

**Material/Technique:** Black figure/ Painted, incised

**Size:** 19.6 cm

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**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 110 – Hydria Pair of Sphinxes Flanking Gorgon**

**Type:** Pottery/Hydria

**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece/Sparta

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Magna Graecia/Italy/Vulci

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/540-530 BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
Two winged sphinxes flanking a Gorgon head with protruding tongue and hair from which project snakes.

**Information:**
- Lane 1933: 146, 187 + pl. 43, 44 a-b.

**Museum**
London – British Museum

**Museum Number:** 1849.0518.14

**Material/Technique:** Black figure/ Painted, incised

**Size:** 39.37 cm

---

**St. M. Nr. Aeg. 111 – Relief Pair of Facing Sphinxes**

**Type:** Architectural Element/Relief

**Production Place:** Aegean

**Find Spot:** East-Greece/Anatolia/Assos (Behramkale)/Temple

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/540-525 BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
Two facing recumbent winged sphinxes each with one paw resting on a column with Ionic capital that stands between them.

**Information:**
**ST.M. NR. AEG. 112 – AMPHORA SEATED WINGED SPHINX AND MEN**

**Type:** Pottery/Amphora (Attributed to the Affecter)

**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece/Athens

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Magna Graecia/Italy/Vulci

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/540-520 BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
Below the handle of this amphora sits a winged sphinx, looking back over its shoulder; a scene with a warrior; a second scene with a second warrior who is offered a pomegranate by a bearded man; two dogs and a fawn; two male figures talking to each other; a few other men. The other side shows a similar scene.

**Information:**
- Catalogue 1851: 566.
- Walters, Forsdyke and Smith 1893: B 152.
- Walters 1927: III He, Pl. 25, 3.

**Related:**

**Museum London – British Museum**

**Museum Number:** 1843,1103.62

**Material/Technique:** Black figure/Painted, incised

**Size:** 43 x 35,5 cm

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**ST.M. NR. AEG. 113 – TOMB STELE SEATED WINGED SPHINX, YOUTH AND LITTLE GIRL**

**Type:** Figure

**Production Place:** Aegean/Greece/Attica

**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Attica/Tomb

**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 530 BC

**Archaic**

**Description:**
A winged sphinx seated on top of a tomb stele.

**Information:**
- Robinson 1913.
- Hall 1944: 334 + Pl. VII.
- Hill 1944: 357-58, Pl. XIII, fig. 5.
- Richter 1944: 324, + figs. 1, 5 + Pl. VII.
- Richter and Hall 1944: 233-234 + Pl. I.
- Chase 1945: fig. 2.
- Chase 1946: fig. 3.
- Demisch 1977: 87 + fig. 244.
- Schröder 2011: 138 + fig. 3.

**Museum New York – Metropolitan Mus. of Art**

**Museum Number:** 11.185 a-c, f, g
11.185 d, x

**Material/Technique:** Marble

**Size:** 423,4 cm
P A R T 3 – S T U D Y M A T E R I A L T H E A E G E A N

ST. M. N. R. AEG. 114 –
SEATED WINGED SPHINX ON CAPITAL

MUSEUM BOSTON – MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
MUSEUM NUMBER 1975.365
MATERIAL/TECHNIQUE Bronze
SIZE 2.8 cm

TYPE: Figure/Figurine
PRODUCTION PLACE: Aegean
FIND SPOT: Aegean/Greece

DATE/PERIOD: 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/ca. 525 BC
Archaic

DESCRIPTION:
Possibly found on the road from Boeotia to Delphi.
Winged sphinx sitting on capital.

INFORMATION:
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

RELATED:
- Seated Winged Sphinx on Capital, 1st Mill. BC, 6th-5th c. BC,
  Archaic, Artefact, Figure, Bronze, 4.7 cm, Aegean, Greece,
  Tomb, Princeton, University Art Museum, 57.59.
- Seated Winged Sphinx on Capital, 1st Mill. BC, 6th-5th c. BC,
  Archaic, Artefact, Figure, Bronze, 4 cm, Aegean, Boston,
  © Museum of Fine Arts Boston.
### St.M. Nr. Aeg. 116 – Lekythos Sphinx Attacked by Oedipus

**Type:** Pottery/Lekythos  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th c. BC/525-500 BC  
- **Archaic**

**Description:**  
Oedipus standing with a stick in his hand before a standing sphinx.

**Information:**  
Goldman 1911: 378-382 + fig. 1.  
Demisch 1977: fig. 279.

**Related:**  
© British Museum.

### St.M. Nr. Aeg. 117 – Figure Standing Winged Sphinx

**Type:** Figure/Figurine  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Sparta/Temple of Artemis Orthia  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-5th c. BC  
- **Archaic**

**Description:**  
Standing winged sphinx.

**Information:**  
Richter 1953: 34.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St.M. Nr. Aeg. 118 – Finger-ring Pair of Standing Winged Sphinxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Jewellery/Ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/6th-5th c. BC/550-450 BC Archaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Two winged sphinxes standing face to face, one paw raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Marshall 1908: 24.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St.M. Nr. Aeg. 119 – Lekythos Sphinx Looking at Tomb</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Pottery/Lekythos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Greece/Corinth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/6th-5th c. BC/540-480 BC Archaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A seated winged sphinx looks over its shoulder at a tomb, represented by a short Ionic column on a plinth. On either side stands a beardless male figure, leaning on a staff. Beyond, on either side, a Doric column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Walters, Forsdyke and Smith 1893: B 650.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St.M. Nr. Aeg. 120 – Pair of Sphinxes Touching Sacred Tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type:</strong> Architectural Element/Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Place:</strong> Aegean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Spot:</strong> Aegean/Cyprus/Athienou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date/Period:</strong> 1st Mill. BC/6th-5th c. BC/ca. 500 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> Pair of winged sphinxes standing upright and touching a Sacred Tree that stands in between them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information:</strong> Demisch 1977: 72 + fig. 204.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 121 – Cut Stone Winged Crowned Bull-Sphinx

**Type:** Artefact  
**Production Place:**  
**Find Spot:** Aegean  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-5th c. BC/ca. 500 BC  
**Description:** Striding winged bull-sphinx wearing a crown.  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 76, 93, 96 + fig. 270.

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 122 – Lekythos Winged Sphinx Attacking Man

**Type:** Pottery/Lekythos  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-5th c BC/ca. 500 BC  
**Description:** A human-headed sphinx attacks a running man; two other men are watching the scene.  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: fig. 272.  
Winkler-Horaček 2011c: 164-165 + fig. 2.

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 123 – Plate Two Striding Winged Sphinxes with Theseus Killing the Minotaur

**Type:** Pottery/Plate  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-5th c. BC/ca. 500 BC  
**Description:** Two winged sphinxes looking back over their shoulder at a scene that shows Theseus killing the Minotaur at the centre and men and women looking on from left and right.  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 83 + fig. 234.
### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 124 – *Cut Stone Winged Sphinx with Conquered Man*

**Type:** Artefact  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/6th-5th c. BC/ca. 500 BC  
**Description:** A winged sphinx bends over a captured enemy.  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 84, 93 + fig. 236.

| Museum | Berlin – Staatlichen Museen  
| Material/Technique | Stone  
| Size |  

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 125 – *Figure Female Wearing Sphinx-Diadem*

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Cyprus  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/5th c. BC/500-475 BC  
**Description:** A female figure wearing a necklace and a diadem decorated with sphinxes, palmettes and lotus buds.  
**Information:** Pryce and Smith 1892: C 312.

| Museum | London – British Museum  
| Material/Technique | Limestone  
| Size | 30 cm  

### St. M. Nr. Aeg. 126 – *Stele Seated Winged Sphinx*

**Type:** Figure  
**Production Place:** Aegean  
**Find Spot:** Aegean/Greece/Attica/Athens (?)  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/5th c. BC/ca. 450 BC  
**Description:** A slender seated winged sphinx that used to decorate a stele.  
**Information:** Demisch 1977: 88 + fig. 248.

| Museum | London – British Museum  
| Material/Technique | Marble  
| Size | 30 cm  

<table>
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<tr>
<th>St. M. Nr. Aeg. 127 – <em>Amphora Oedipus and the Sphinx of Thebes</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Type:** Pottery/Amphora  
**Production place:** Aegean/Greece/Attica/Athens  
**Find spot:** Aegean  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/5th c. BC/450-440 BC  
**Description:**  
Oedipus and the Sphinx of Thebes are depicted on this vase. Having solved its riddle, Oedipus saved the city of Thebes from the wrath of this bizarre monster.  
On the back of the amphora is another youth.  
**Information:**  
Goldman 1911: 382-385 + fig. 2. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St. M. Nr. Aeg. 128 – <em>Gold Pendant in Shape of Winged Sphinx</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Type:** Jewellery/Pendant  
**Production place:** ???  
**Find spot:** Aegean/Crete/Curium  
**Date/Period:** 1st Mill. BC/4th c. BC  
**Description:**  
A pendant in the shape of a seated winged sphinx.  
**Information:**  
Demisch 1977: 94 + fig. 263. |