

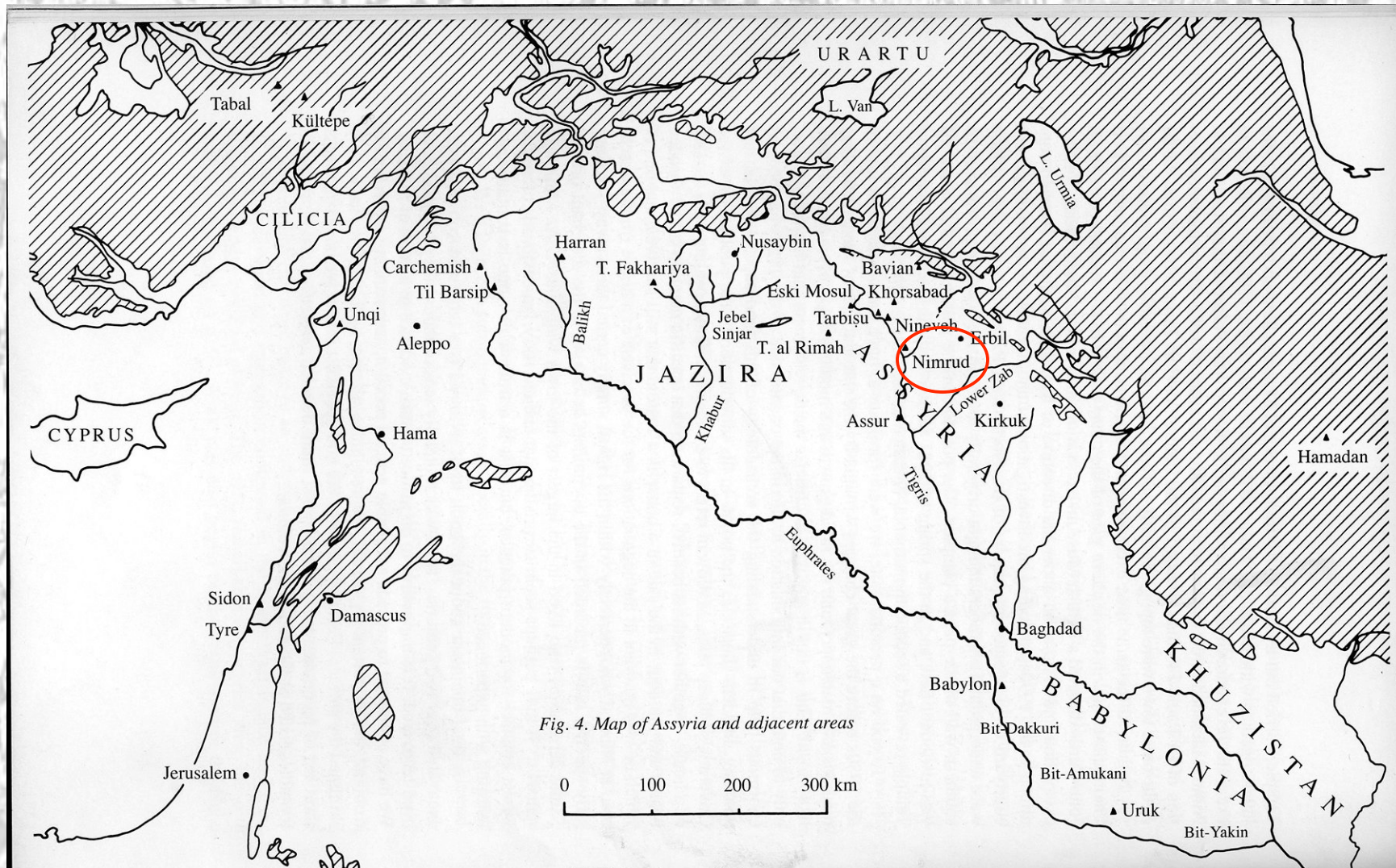
Kalhu/Nimrud/Calah



Cities and Eyes

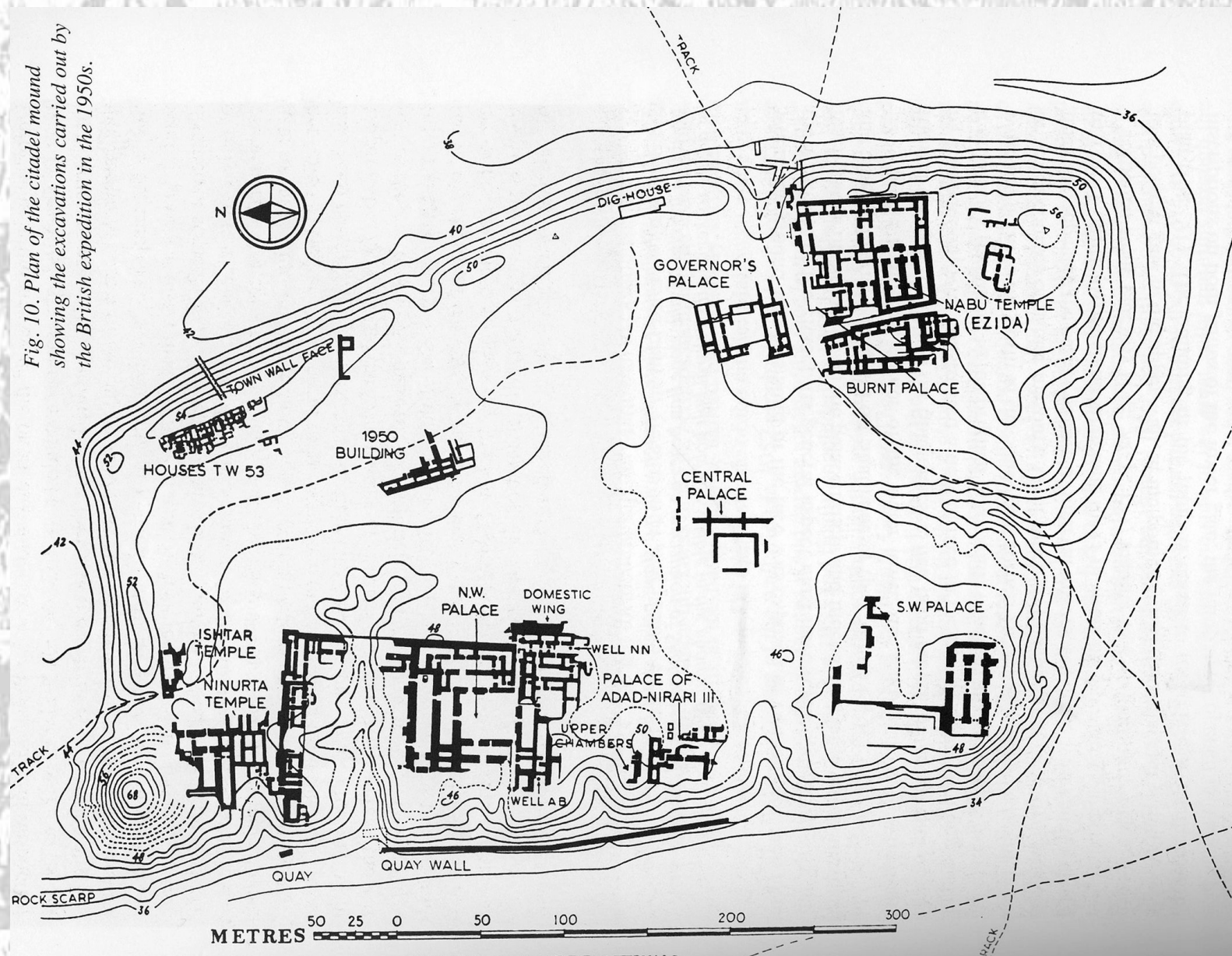
Noah Wiener

Location



Site Layout

Fig. 10. Plan of the citadel mound showing the excavations carried out by the British expedition in the 1950s.

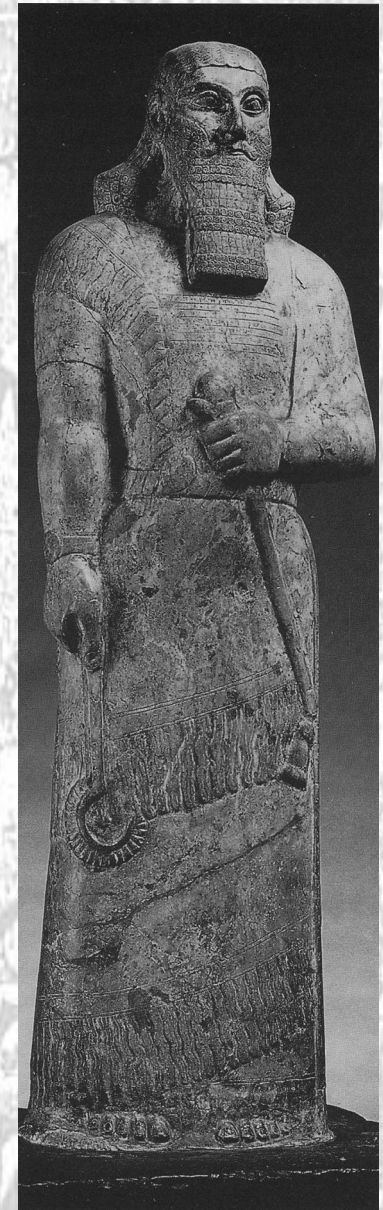


Chronology

- **Shalmaneser I** 1274-1275 BCE
- **Assurnasirpal II** 884-859 BCE
- **Shalmaneser III** 859-824 BCE
- **Samsi-Adad V** 824-811 BCE
- **Adad-nerari III** (Shammuramat) 811-783 BCE
- **Tiglath-pileser III** 745-727 BCE
- **Shalmaneser V** 727-722 BCE
- **Sargon II** 722-705 BCE
- (Destruction of Nimrud 612 BCE)

Assurnasirpal II

- Moved capital to Kalhu, opening city with lavish feasts and celebration in 879 BCE.
- Strongly militaristic, known for brutality. Captives built much of Kalhu.
- Military campaigns through Syria made him the first Assyrian ruler in centuries to extend boundaries to the Mediterranean through the Levant



Shalmaneser III

- Constructed Nimrud's Ziggurat and Fort Shalmaneser
- Militaristic, 'defeated' Damascus' alliance, Jehu of Israel, Tyre, and many neighboring states
- Reign ended in revolution



- **Samsi-Adad V— ended revolution, invaded Babylon**
- **Adad-nerari III— Young King, siege in Damascus, during early years mother acted as regent.**
- **(Period of decline)**
- **Tiglath-Pileser III— Extremely successful conqueror, greatly extended Assyrian power. Built Central Palace, reformed Assyrian army and removed power of many officials.**
- **Shalmaneser V— Heavy taxation leading to rebellion.**
- **Sargon II— Successful ruler, moved capital from Kalhu.**

Archaeology

- Austen Henry Layard
1817-1895
- Sir Max Edgar Lucien
Mallowan 1904-1978

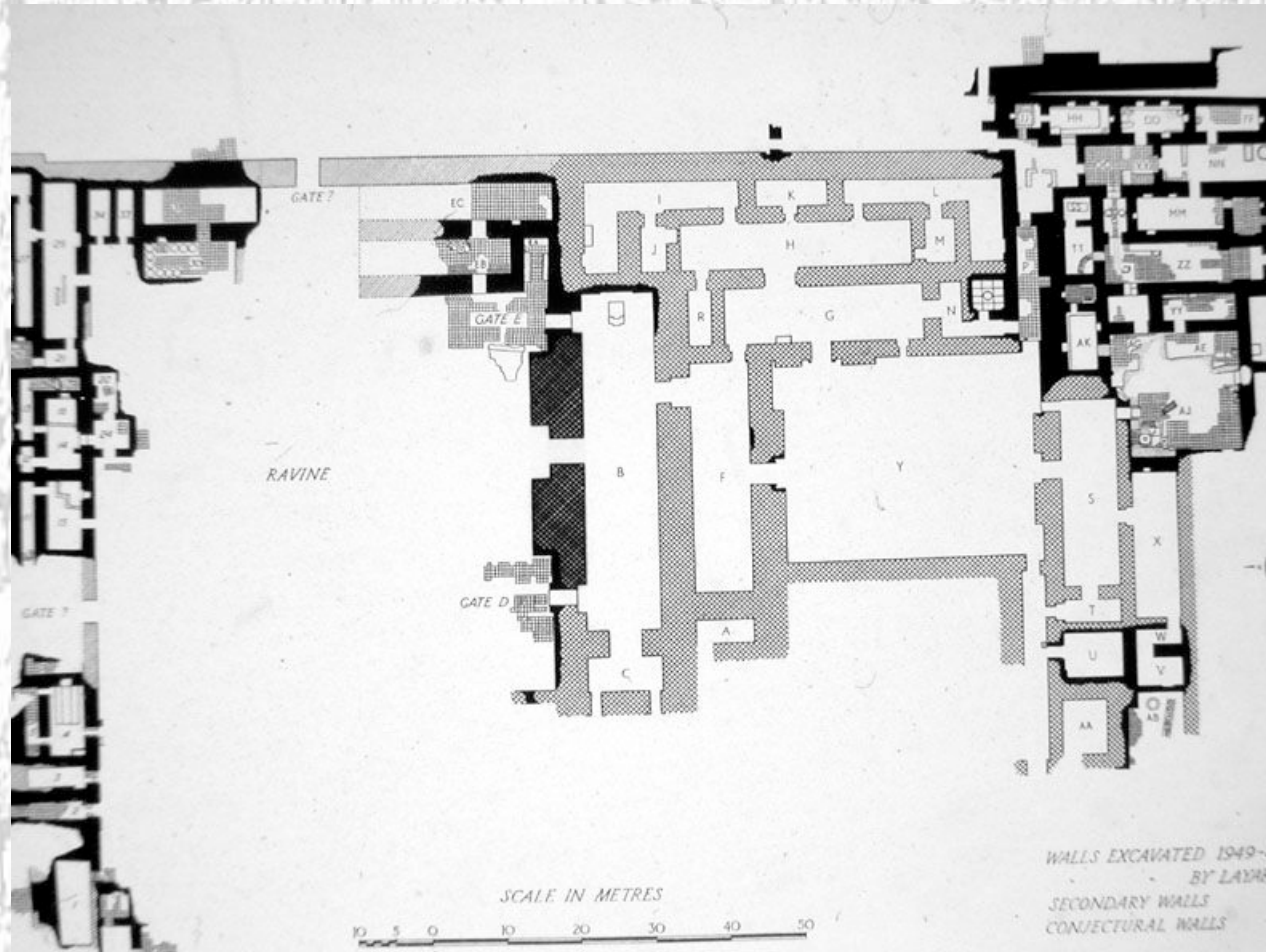


The Northwest Palace

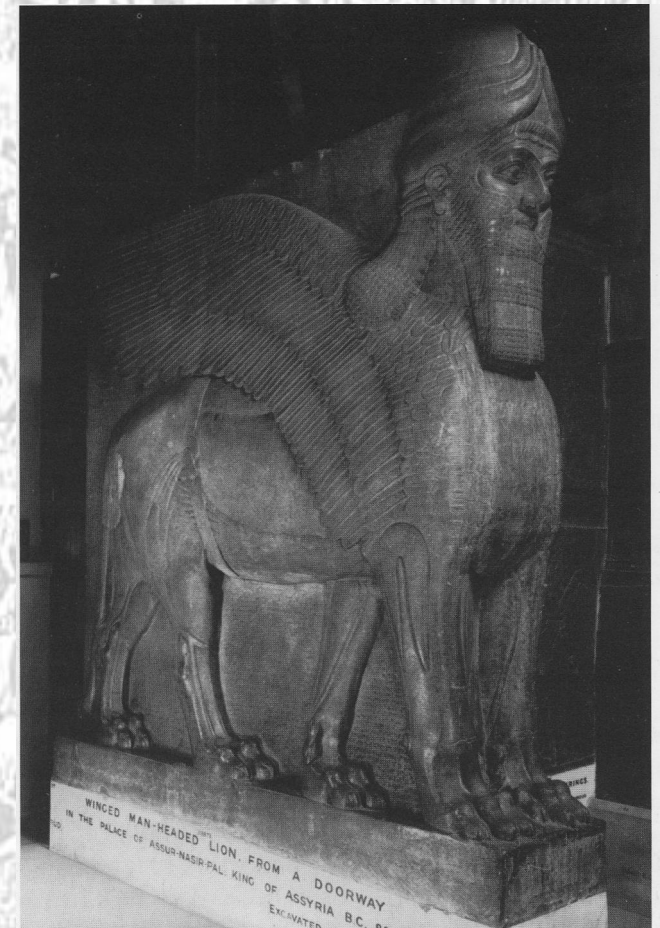
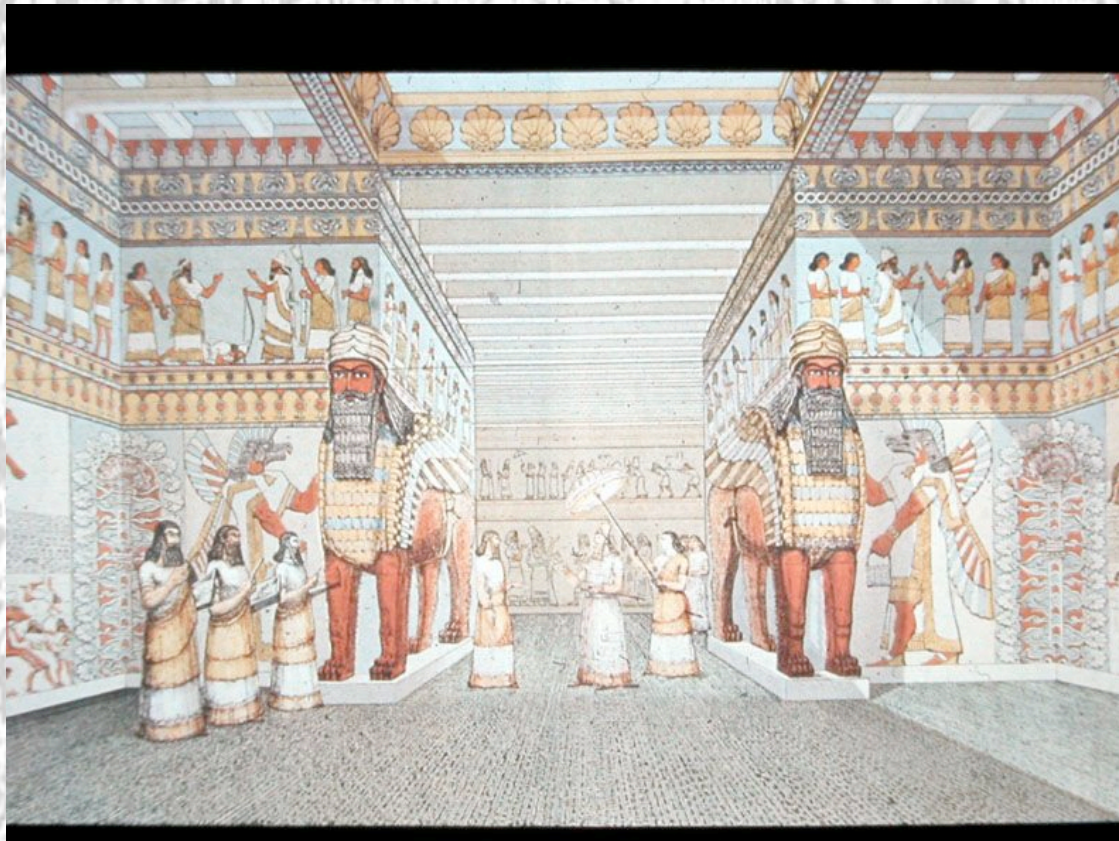


The Northwest Palace

The image is a detailed architectural plan of the Northwest Palace at Nimrud. The plan shows a complex arrangement of rooms and corridors, with walls excavated between 1949 and 1953 by Layard. The plan is oriented with North at the top. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in metres, ranging from 0 to 50. The plan includes labels for various rooms and areas, such as GATE 7, GATE 6, GATE 5, GATE 4, GATE 3, GATE 2, GATE 1, GATE 0, GATE -1, GATE -2, GATE -3, GATE -4, GATE -5, GATE -6, GATE -7, GATE -8, GATE -9, GATE -10, GATE -11, GATE -12, GATE -13, GATE -14, GATE -15, GATE -16, GATE -17, GATE -18, GATE -19, GATE -20, GATE -21, GATE -22, GATE -23, GATE -24, GATE -25, GATE -26, GATE -27, GATE -28, GATE -29, GATE -30, GATE -31, GATE -32, GATE -33, GATE -34, GATE -35, GATE -36, GATE -37, GATE -38, GATE -39, GATE -40, GATE -41, GATE -42, GATE -43, GATE -44, GATE -45, GATE -46, GATE -47, GATE -48, GATE -49, GATE -50, GATE -51, GATE -52, GATE -53, GATE -54, GATE -55, GATE -56, GATE -57, GATE -58, GATE -59, GATE -60, GATE -61, GATE -62, GATE -63, GATE -64, GATE -65, GATE -66, GATE -67, GATE -68, GATE -69, GATE -70, GATE -71, GATE -72, GATE -73, GATE -74, GATE -75, GATE -76, GATE -77, GATE -78, GATE -79, GATE -80, GATE -81, GATE -82, GATE -83, GATE -84, GATE -85, GATE -86, GATE -87, GATE -88, GATE -89, GATE -90, GATE -91, GATE -92, GATE -93, GATE -94, GATE -95, GATE -96, GATE -97, GATE -98, GATE -99, GATE -100. The plan also shows a RAVINE to the left of the main complex. The legend at the bottom right indicates: WALLS EXCAVATED 1949-53 BY LAYARD, SECONDARY WALLS, and CONJECTURAL WALLS.

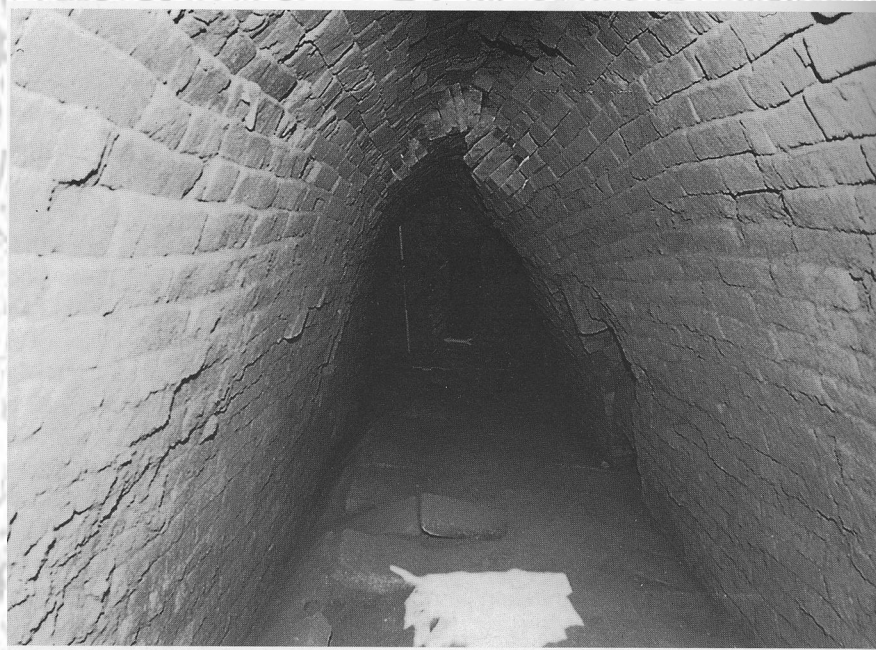


The Northwest Palace



WINGED MAN-HEADED LION. FROM A DOORWAY
IN THE PALACE OF ASSUR-NASIR-PAL, KING OF ASSYRIA B.C. 883-859
EXCAVATED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM

The Northwest Palace



South West and Central Palaces

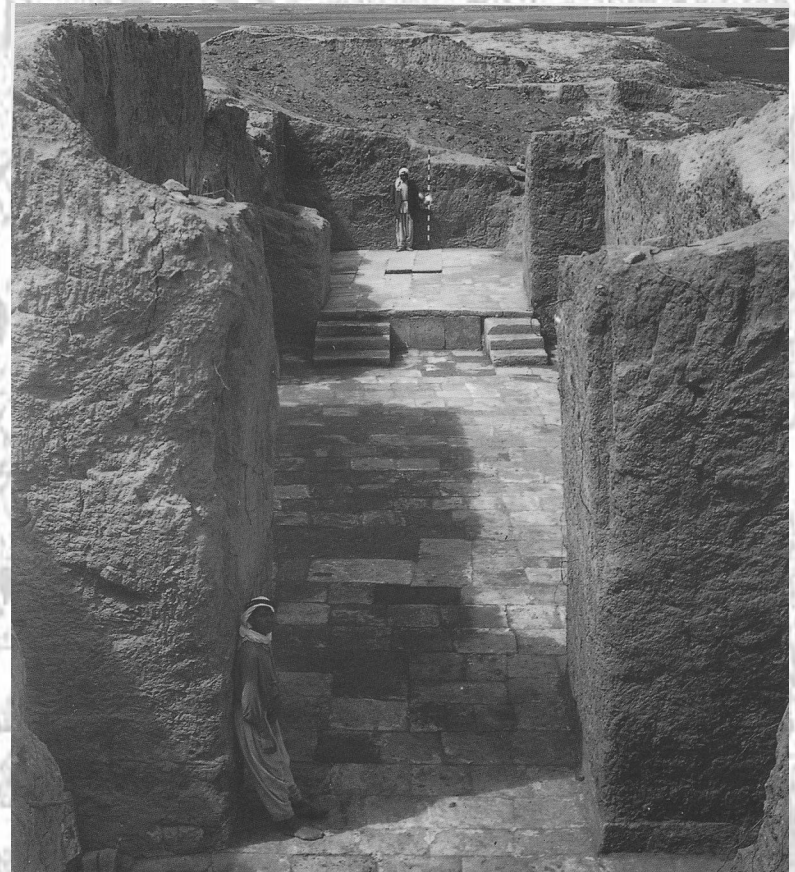
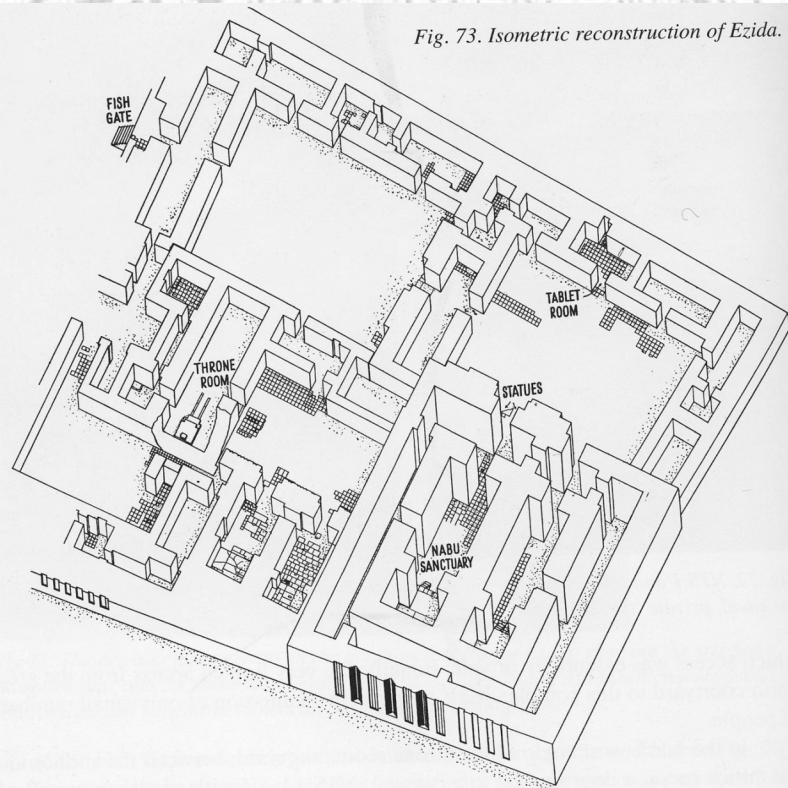


Ziggurat



Temples

Fig. 73. Isometric reconstruction of Ezida.



Fort Shalmaneser

The figure consists of three parts illustrating the west gate of Fort Shalmaneser:

- Top Plan:** A detailed archaeological plan of the entire fort, titled "FORT SHALMANESER". It shows the layout of various courtyards (North-East, North-West, South-East, and Central), the Throne Room, Residential Quarter, and the Western Mound (Talus El-Azhar). The plan includes numerous room numbers and a legend for wall types: Primary Walls, Secondary Construction, Esarhaddon's Revetment, and Partly Excavated Walls. A scale bar (0-50 metres) and a north arrow are also present.
- Middle Plan:** A detailed ground plan of the west gate area, showing rooms NW 17, NW 18, NW 32, and NW 31. It includes a legend for Original brickwork and Secondary brickwork, a scale bar (0-10 metres), and a north arrow.
- Bottom Elevation/Reconstruction:** A cross-section elevation of the west gate, showing the gate's structure, including the archway and the surrounding walls. It is labeled "WESTERN MOUND TALUS EL-AZHAR" and "SHALMANESER'S ENTRY".

Fig. 92. Plan, elevation and reconstruction of the west gate.

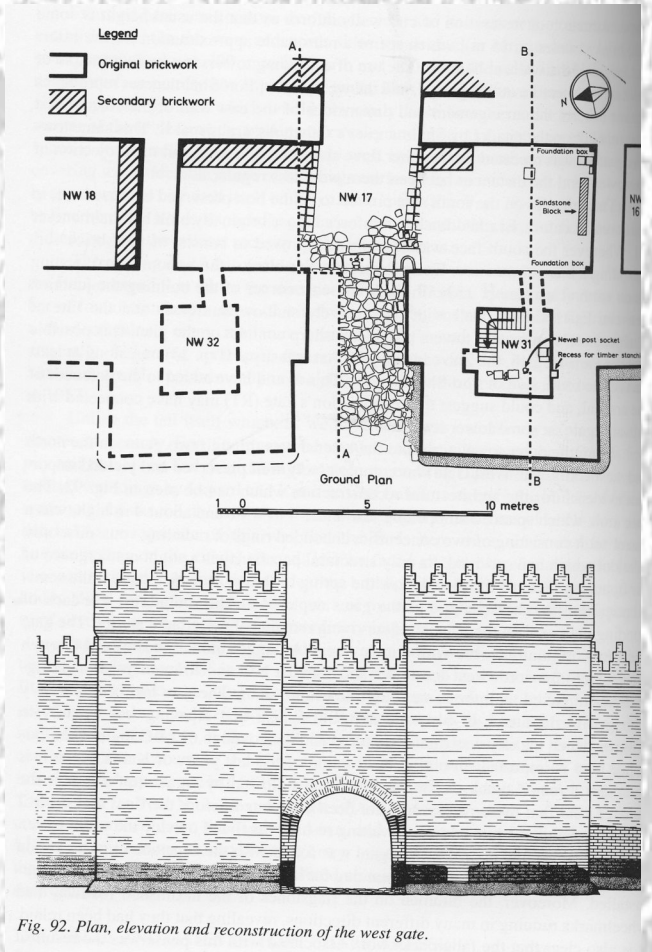
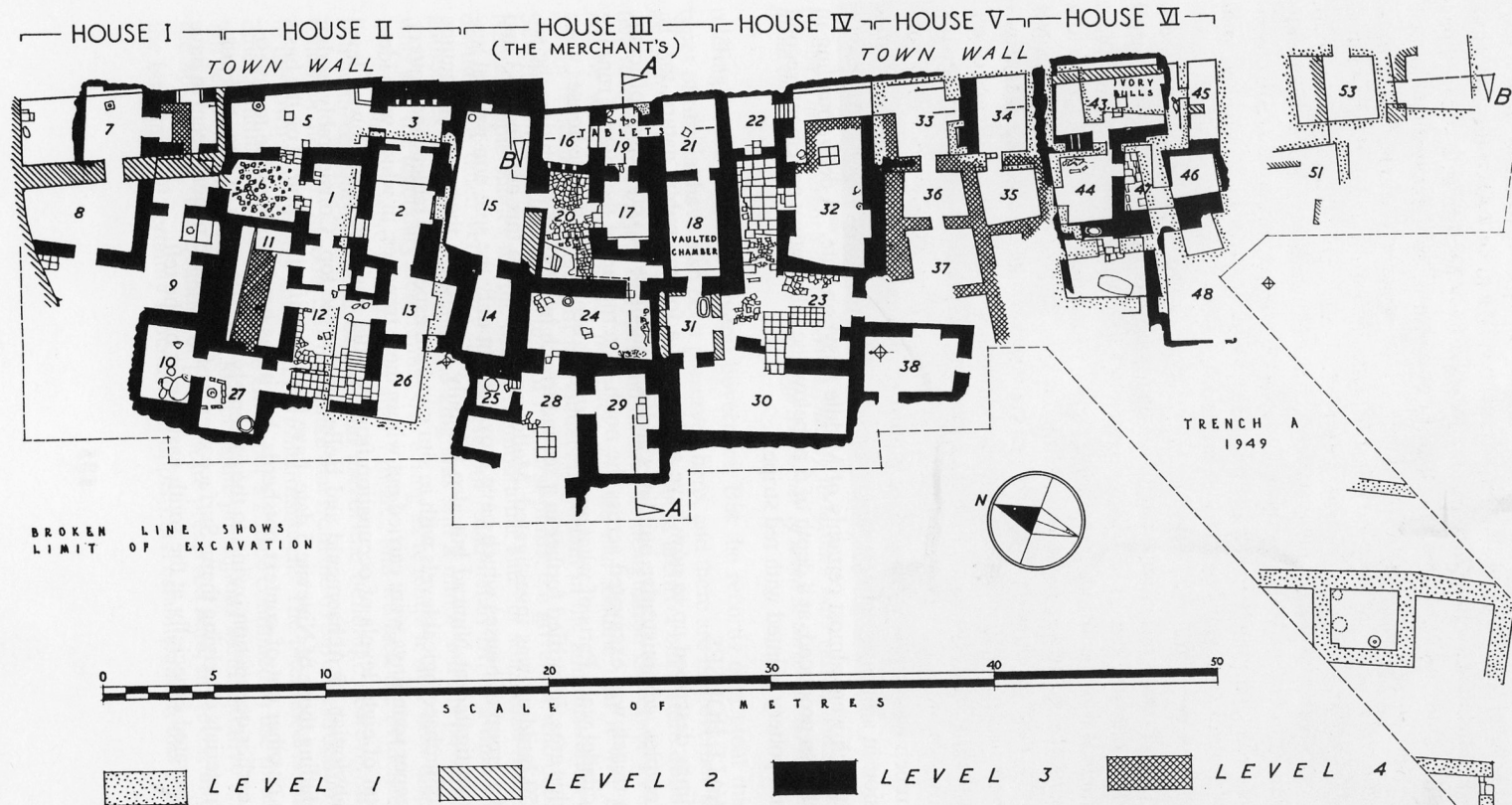


Fig. 92. Plan, elevation and reconstruction of the west gate.

Fort Shalmaneser

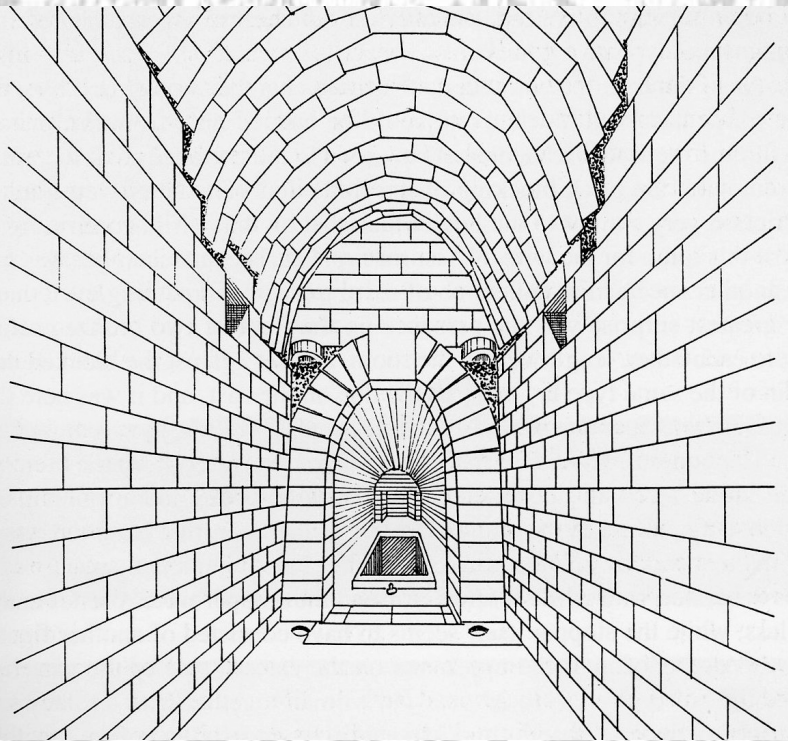


Residential Kalhu



Temples, minor palaces and private houses

Two Types of Tomb



Finds at Kalhu



Finds at Kalhu



Finds at Kalhu

