

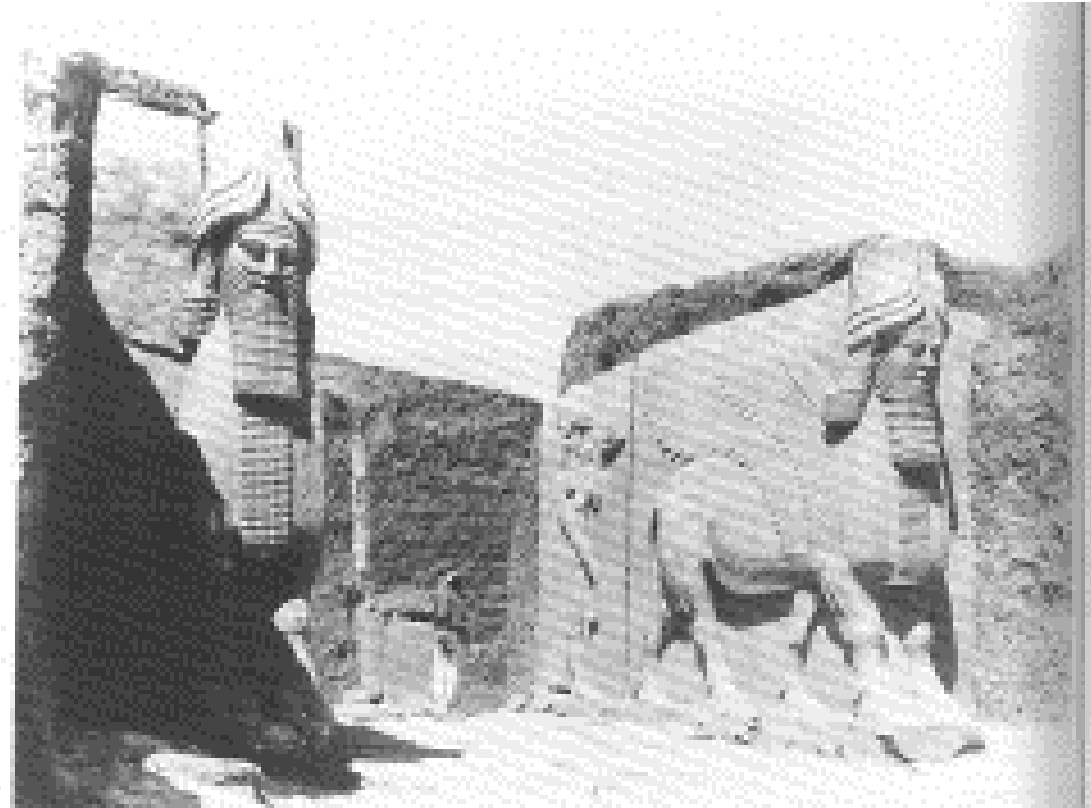
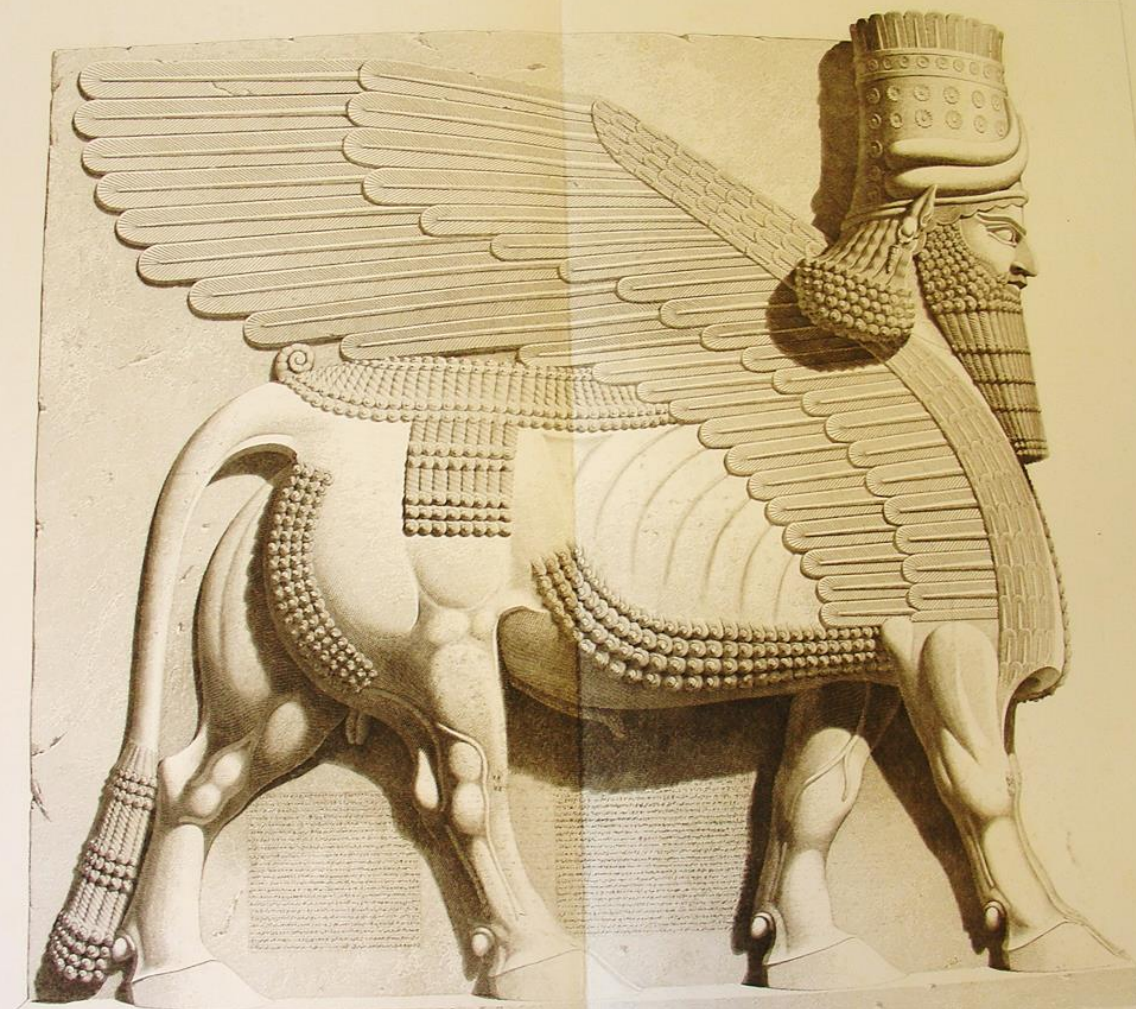


Fig. 35. Dur Sharrukin, Sargon's palace, southwest wall of Court VIII, Façade n, Slab 45, throne-room façade colossus, width 480 cm. Chicago, Oriental Institute, A 7369 (photo: courtesy of The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago).

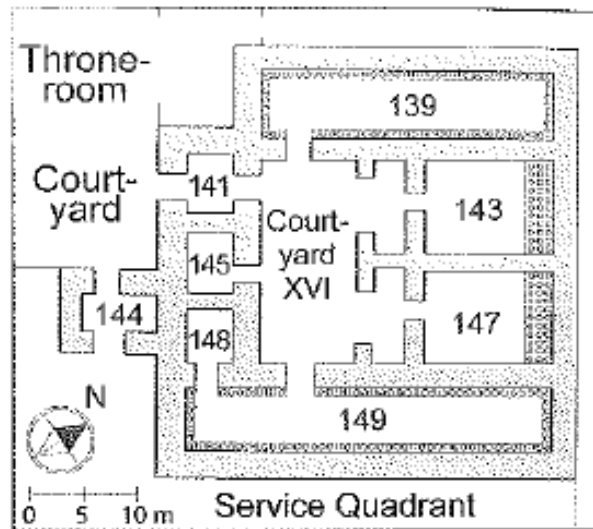
FIG. 35. Dur Sharrukin, Sargon's palace, southwest wall of Court VIII, Façade n, Slab 45, throne-room façade colossus, width 480 cm. Chicago, Oriental Institute, A 7369 (photo: courtesy of The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago).



FACADE - PORTE - N°1

settore di servizio a sud-est

esempio problemi interpretativi per
le aree del palazzo, per alcune
stanze del quadrante est.
Probabilmente funzione profana,
come deposito di vino e bevande



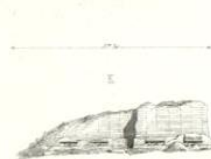
area interna del palazzo

The importance of these direct internal connections is visible in the presence of strong control mechanisms. Place's plan shows both corridors to have been intersected by guardrooms, thus separating the corridors into smaller units, which provided access to different areas without necessarily giving access to the entire quadrant.

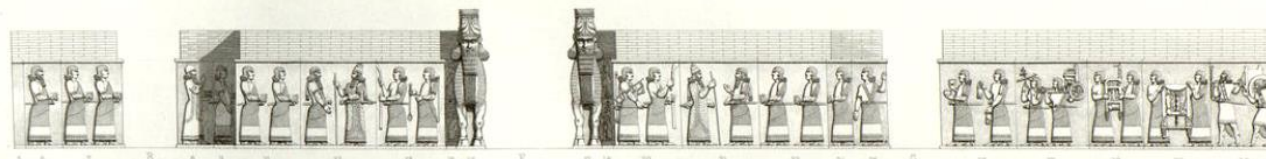
L'accesso alla parte interna del palazzo
è organizzato attraverso due corridoi che
si intersecano a T.



FACADE L



ELEVATION DE LA FACE K.
Etat actuel.



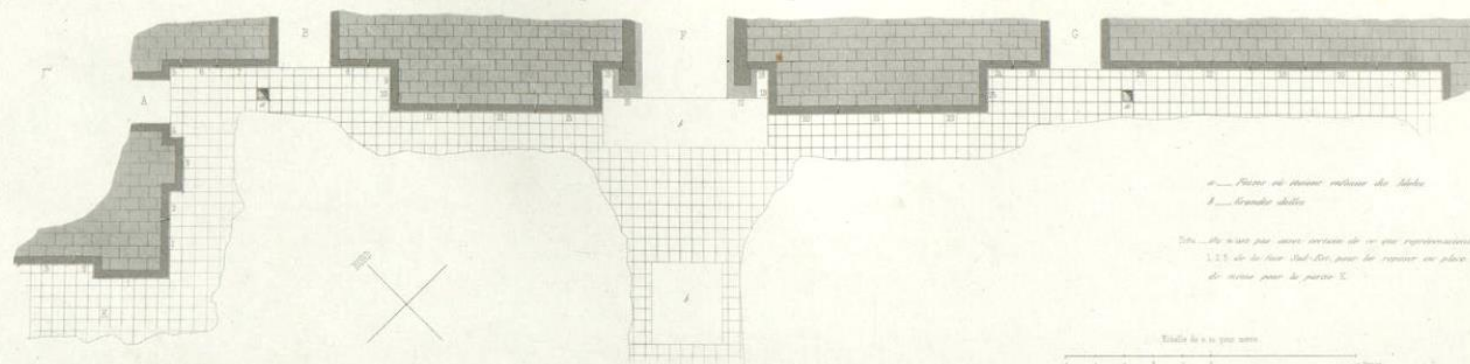
ELEVATION DE LA FACE SUD-OUEST. Remise en place.



ELEVATION DE LA FACE SUD-EST.
Etat actuel.



ELEVATION
DE LA FACE SUD-OUEST.
Etat actuel.

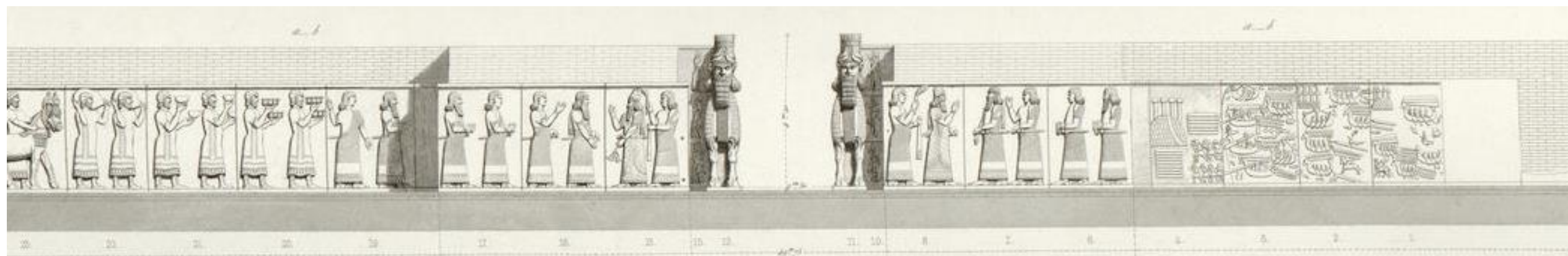


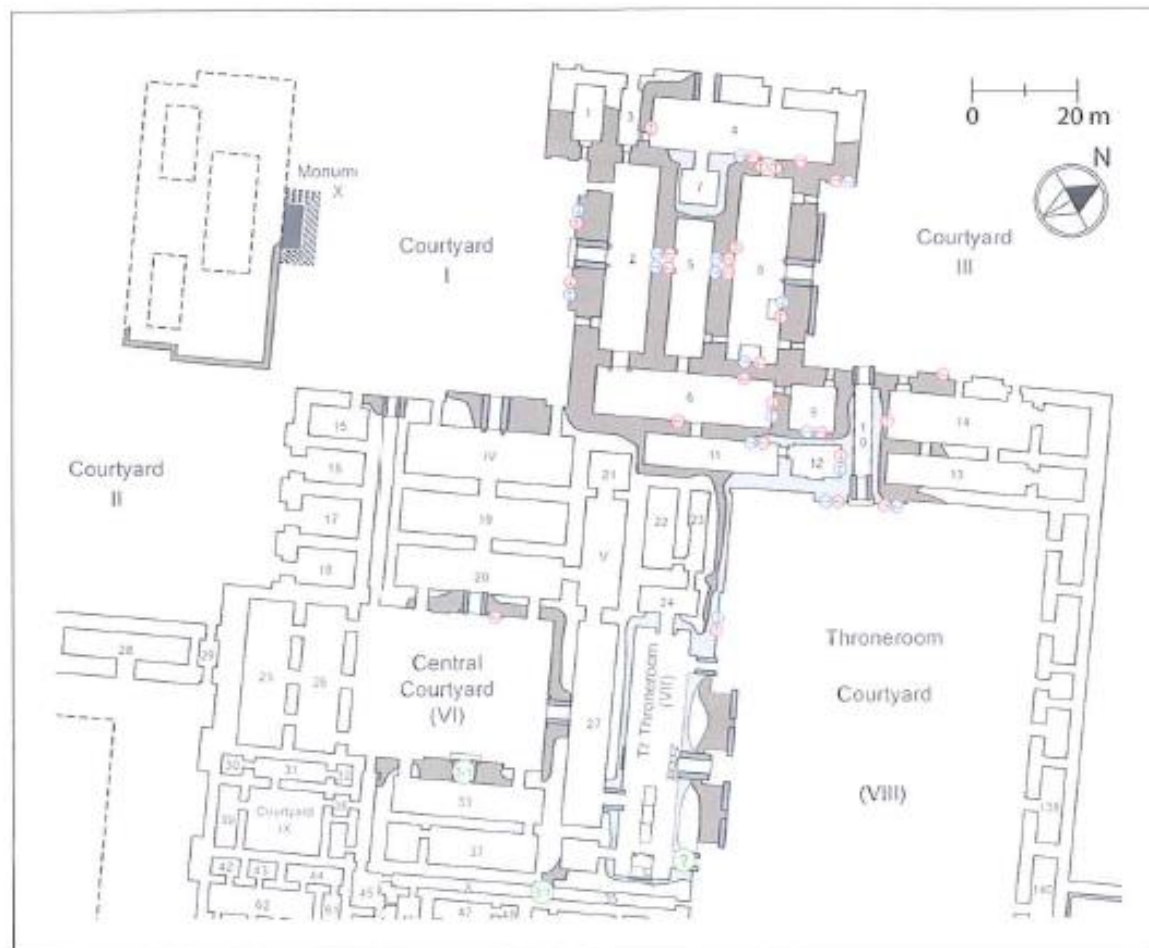
PLAN DES FACES SUD-OUEST ET SUD-EST.

a. — Faces où étaient nichées des statues
b. — Grande statue

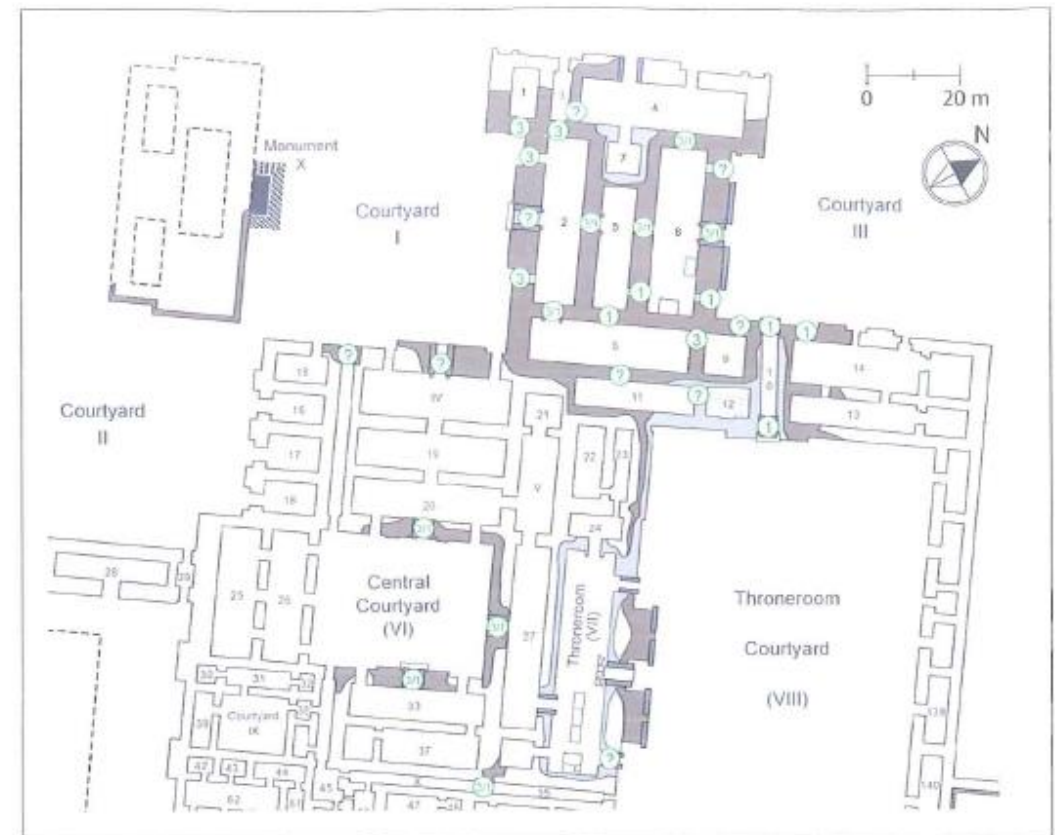
Tout ce qui n'est pas sous l'arcade de ce qui représente la partie
1.25 de la face Sud-Oest, pour les remises en place et en cas
de besoin pour la partie K.

Échelle de 1 m. par carré.





12B Royal Palace (Dur-Sharruken): the location of the king and crown prince on the known reliefs of the palace, indicating the direction in which they faced



12A Royal Palace (Dur-Sharruken): known thresholds indicating whether the text is written in the first person, third person, or a combination of both



FAÇADE L.

19.

Dessiné par E. Flandrin.

Gravé par J. Bory.

Collection de l'Université

Reproduit par permission de l'Université



FAÇADE L.

20.

Dessiné par E. Flandrin.

Gravé par J. Bory.

Collection de l'Université

Reproduit par permission de l'Université

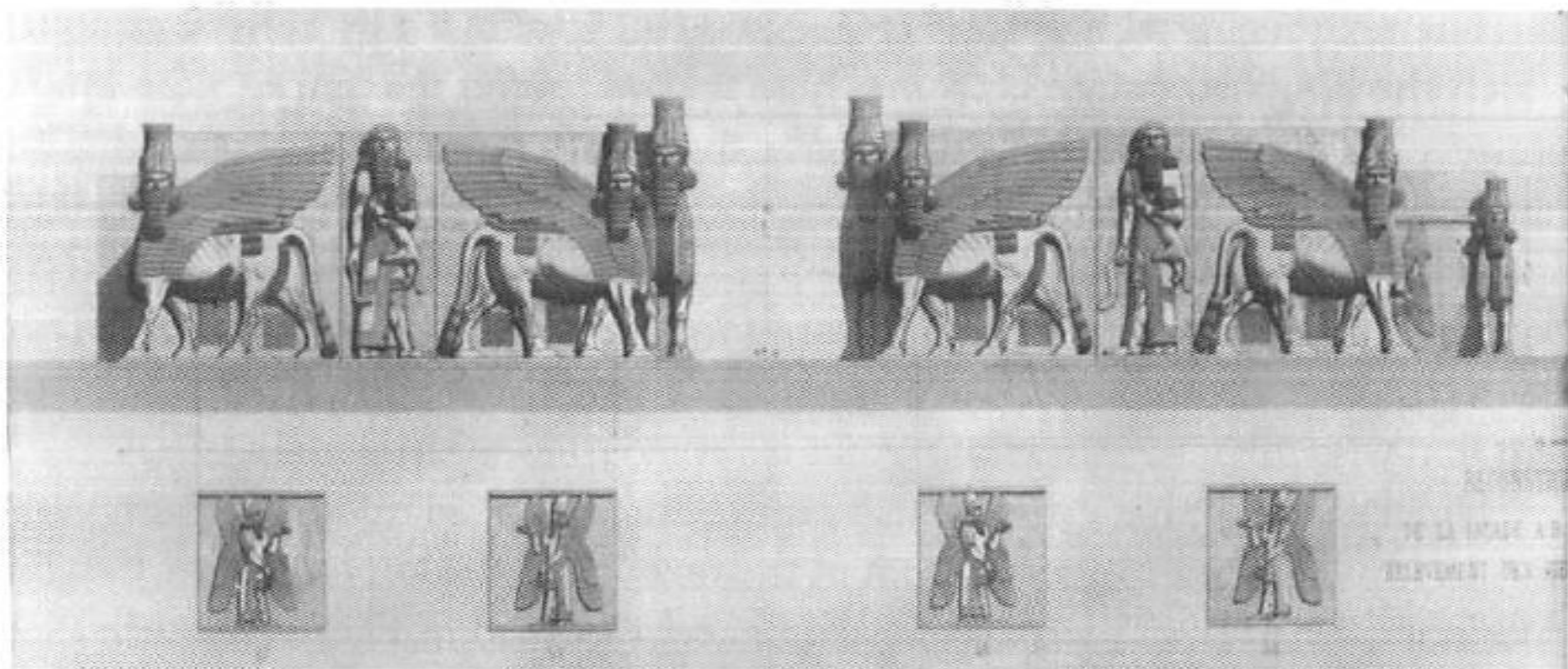


FIG. 34. Dur Sharrukin, Sargon's palace, southwest wall of Court VIII, Façade n, Slabs 42–57, throne-room façade (after Botta and Flandin 1849: vol. 1, pl. 30).





FAÇADE L.

27.

Dessiné par S. Flandrin

Gravé par G. Goussier

Idée de M. Hébert

Idée de M. Hébert



FAÇADE L.

28.

Dessiné par S. Flandrin

Gravé par G. Goussier

Idée de M. Hébert

Idée de M. Hébert



FAÇADE L.

29

Dessiné par E. Fournier

Gravé par Ch. Truquet

Édit. et 1^{re} Edition

Imp. par Mouton, rue de la Harpe



FAÇADE L.

30

Dessiné par E. Fournier

Gravé par Sédan

Édit. et 1^{re} Edition

Imp. par Mouton, rue de la Harpe

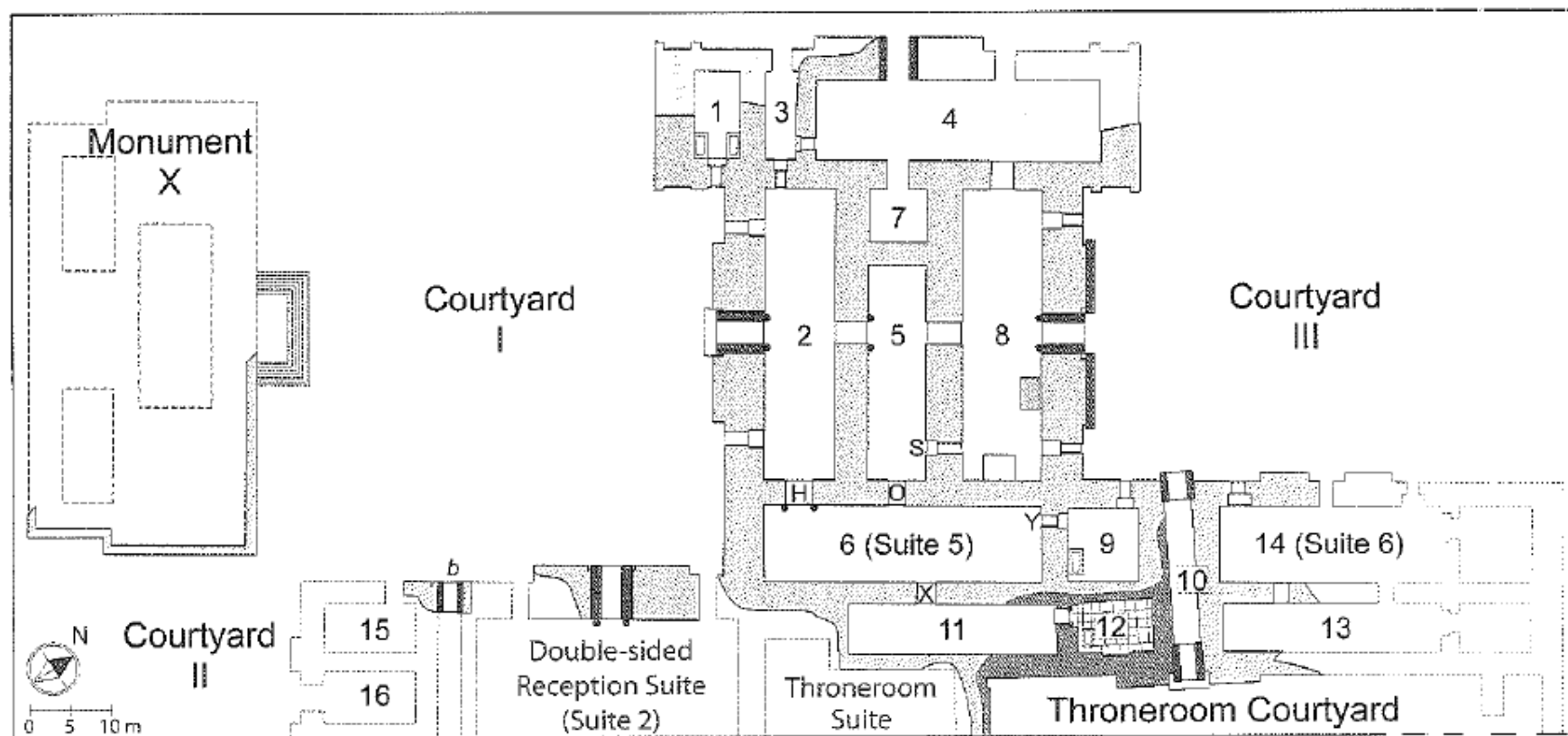
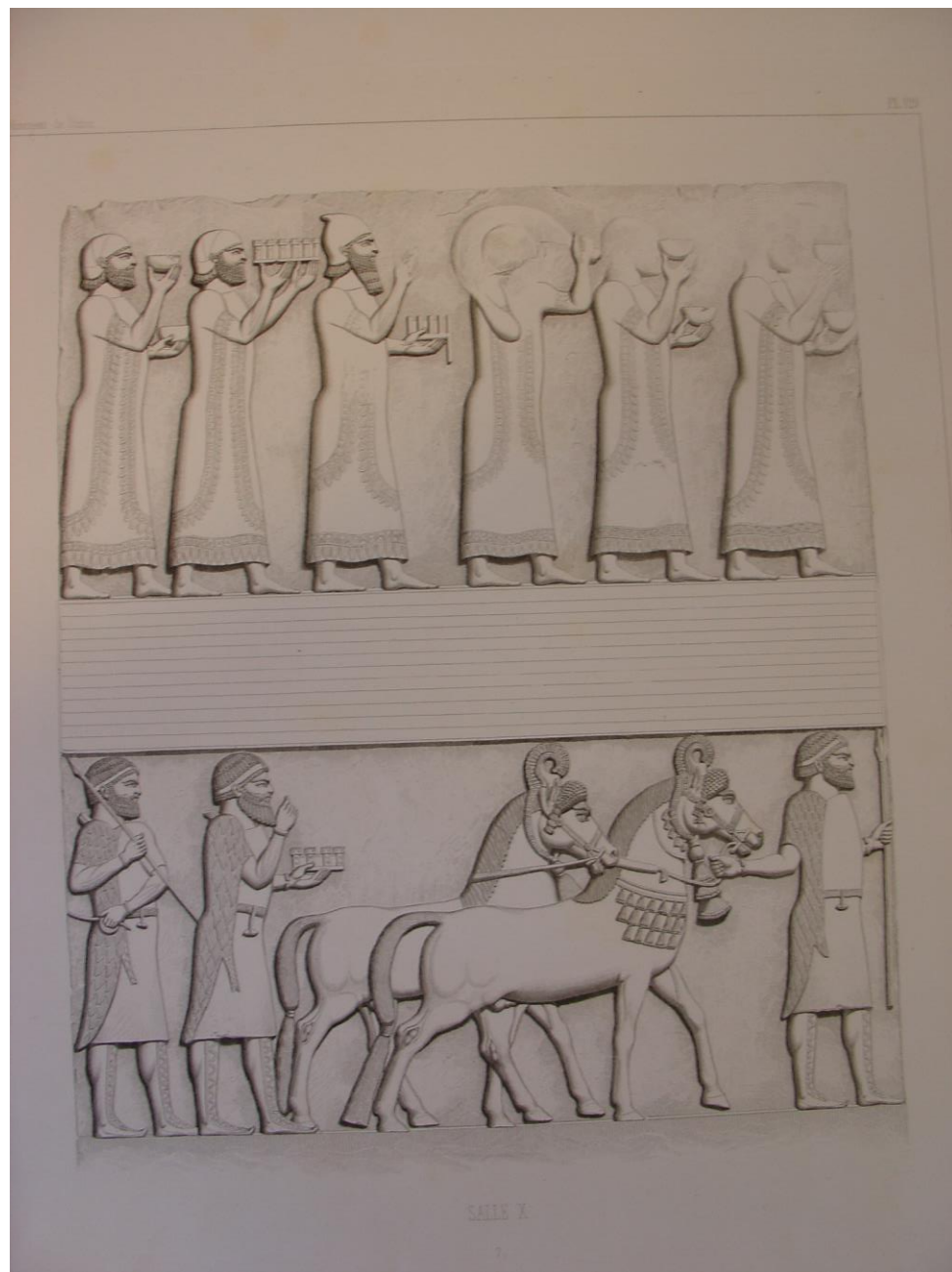
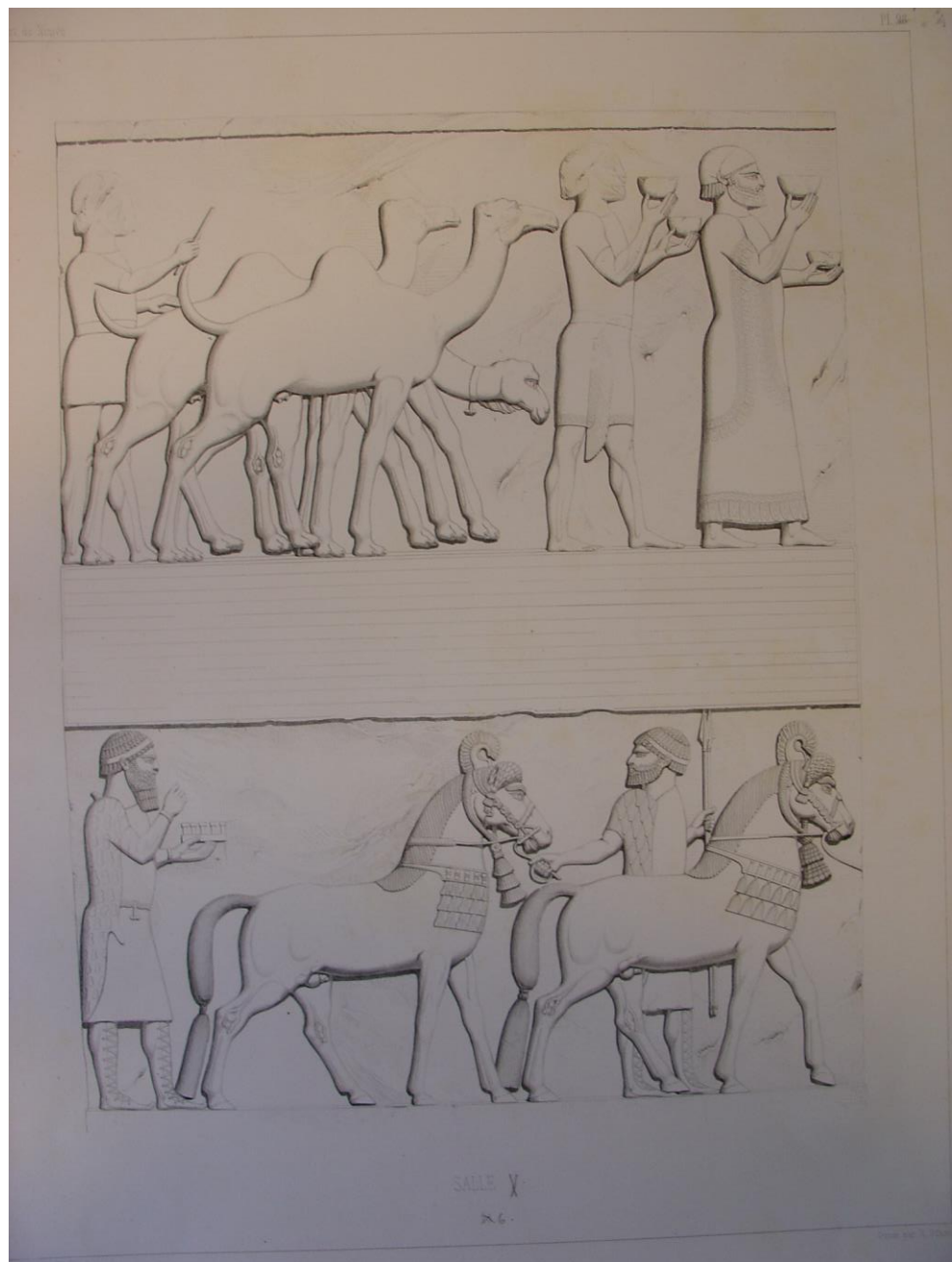
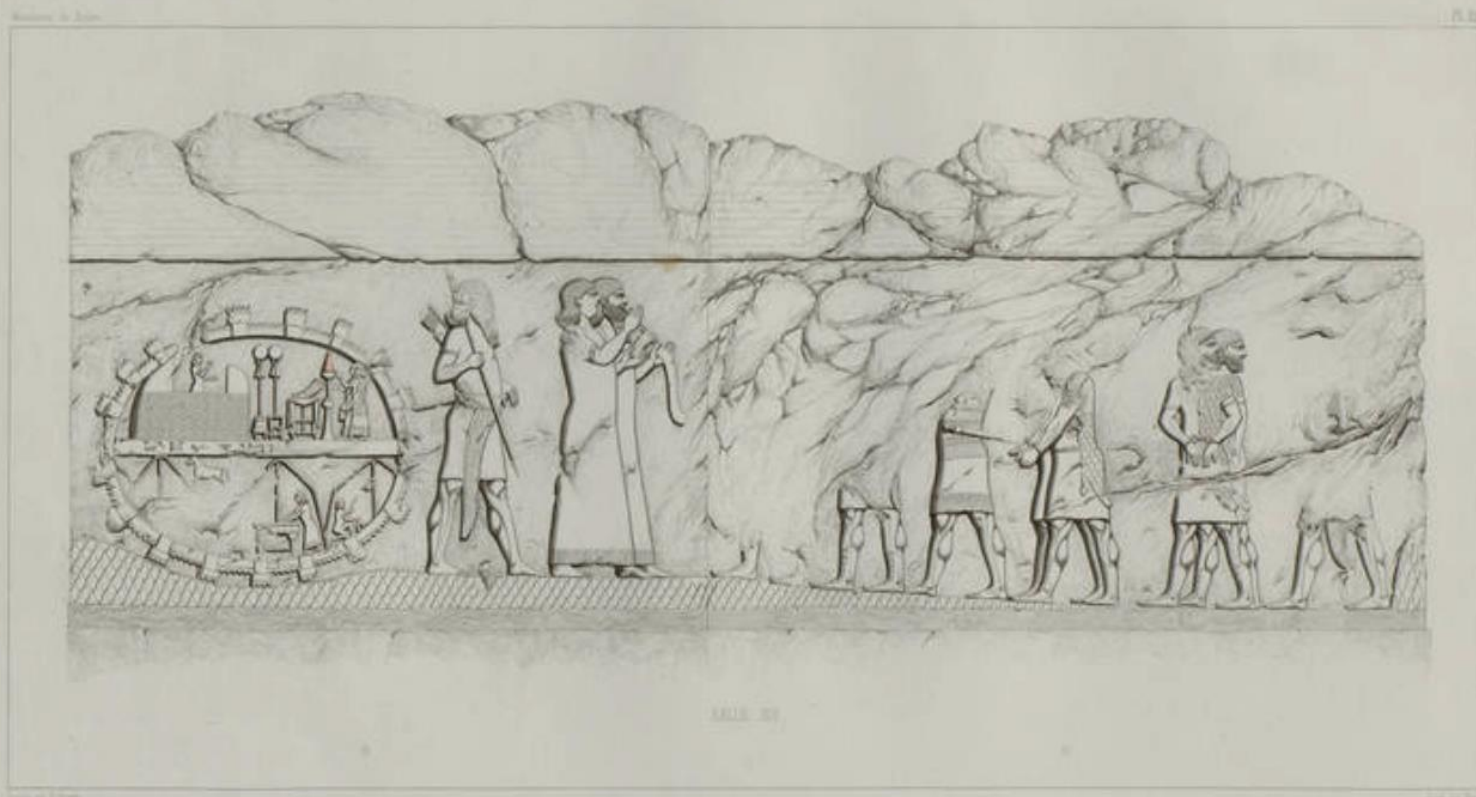


FIG. 5.7 The palace terraces





282. Palace Reliefs

K 7517

1 [a-na LUGAL EN-ia]
 2 [ARA]D-ka^{1m1}[DUG-IM-aš-šur]
 3 lu DI-mu a-n[a LUGAL EN-ia]
 4 ša LUGAL be-lī iš-[pur-an-ni ma-a]
 5 MU.MEŠ ša LÚ*.EN.N[AM.MEŠ ina x x x]
 6 a-ta-a la za-qu-[pa LUGAL be-lī]
 7 ú-da hu-li-ni [pa-ni-ú]
 8 ša a-na KUR man-na-a^{1a1}-[a x x x]
 9 ¹ⁿⁱ¹il-lik-u-ni in[a É.SIG₄.MEŠ⁷]
 10 [ša] É.GAL la-bir-[te x x x x]
 11 [x x] né-e-ta-x[x x x x]
 rest broken away
 Rev. beginning broken away
 1' [x x]x¹lu LÚ.UŠ¹-x[x x x x]
 2' [M]U.MEŠ LUGAL.MEŠ LÚ.x[x x x x]
 3' [p]i-tu-a-te ina I[GI x x x x]
 4' [M]U.MEŠ-šú-nu x[x x x x x]
 5' [x x]x-a-ni [x x x x x x]
 6' [x x x]x hu [x x x x x x]
 rest broken away

CT 53 387

¹ [To the king, my lord]: your [serv]ant
 [Tab-šar-Aššur]. Good health t[o the king,
 my lord]!

⁴ As to what the king, my lord, wr[ote me]:
 “Why are the names of the gov[ernors] not
 fixed on [the *reliefs*]?” —

⁶ [the king, my lord], knows that our [*pre-*
vious] campaign which we directed to Man-
 nea [... is depicted] o[n the walls of] the
 Ol[d] Palace. We [.....]

(Break)

^{1,2} [the na]mes of the kings and the [...] officials

³ [di]adems in fr[ont of ...]

⁴ their [na]mes [.....]

(Rest destroyed)

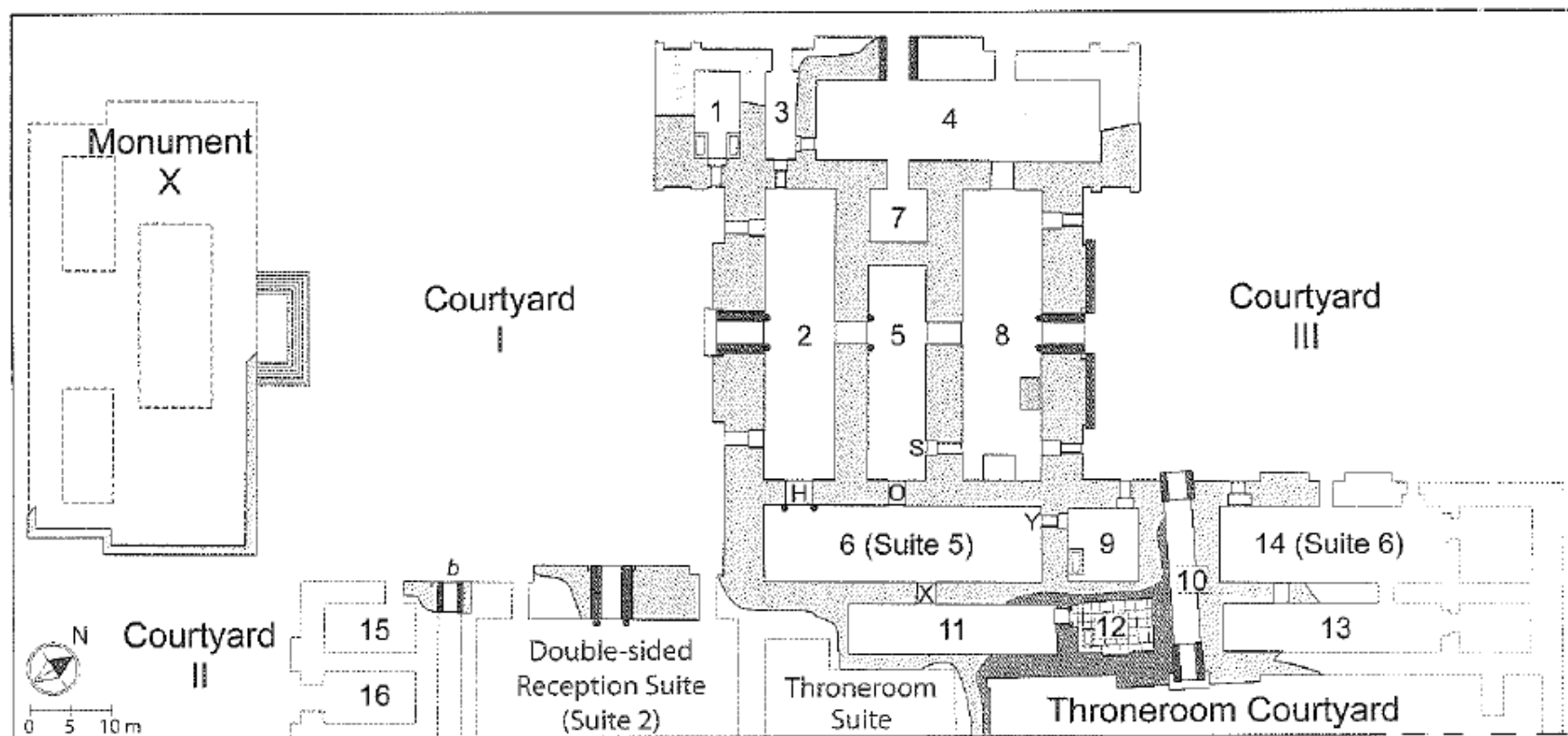


FIG. 5.7 The palace terraces





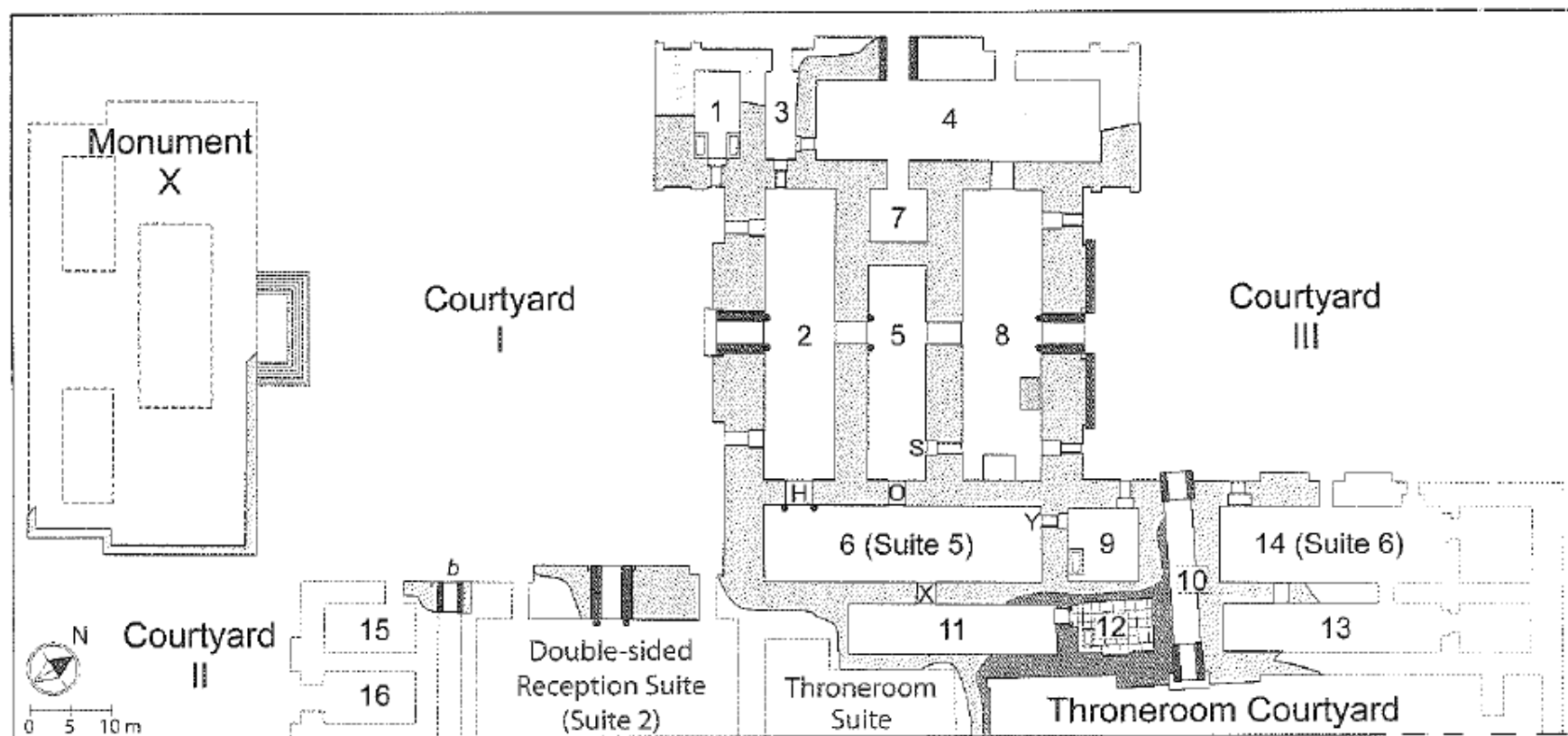


FIG. 5.7 The palace terraces

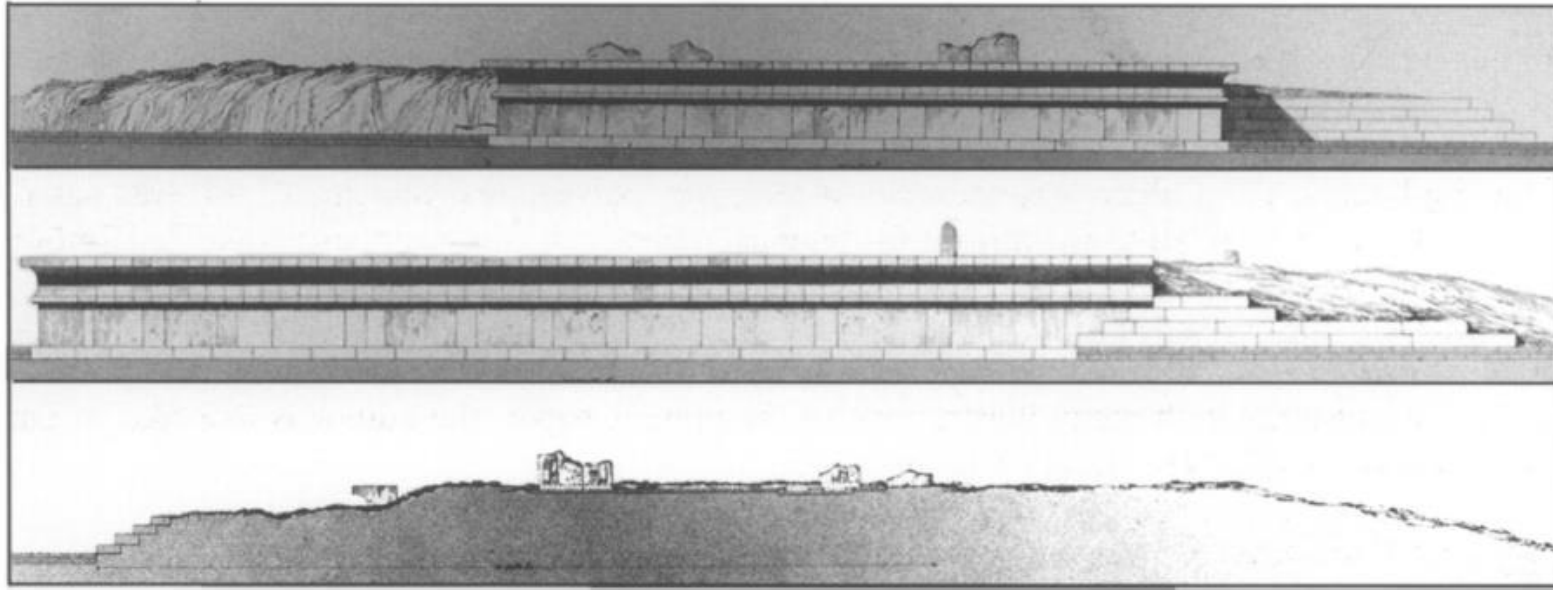


Fig. 3 Excavated remains of Monument X (Botta/Flandin 1849–50: Pl. 149). *a.* Top: SE face. *b.* Middle: NE face. *c.* Bottom: Section through building, from NW.

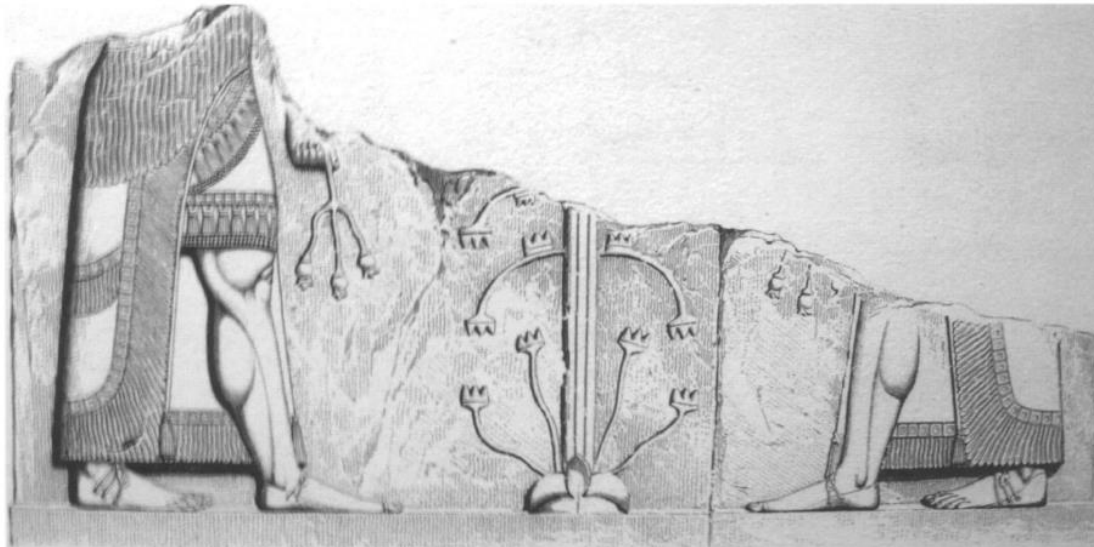


Fig. 5 Wall-panels 3–4 from Room 1, Monument X, showing magical figures beside tree (Botta/Flandin 1849–50: II, Pl. 150B).

da Reade, Iraq 70

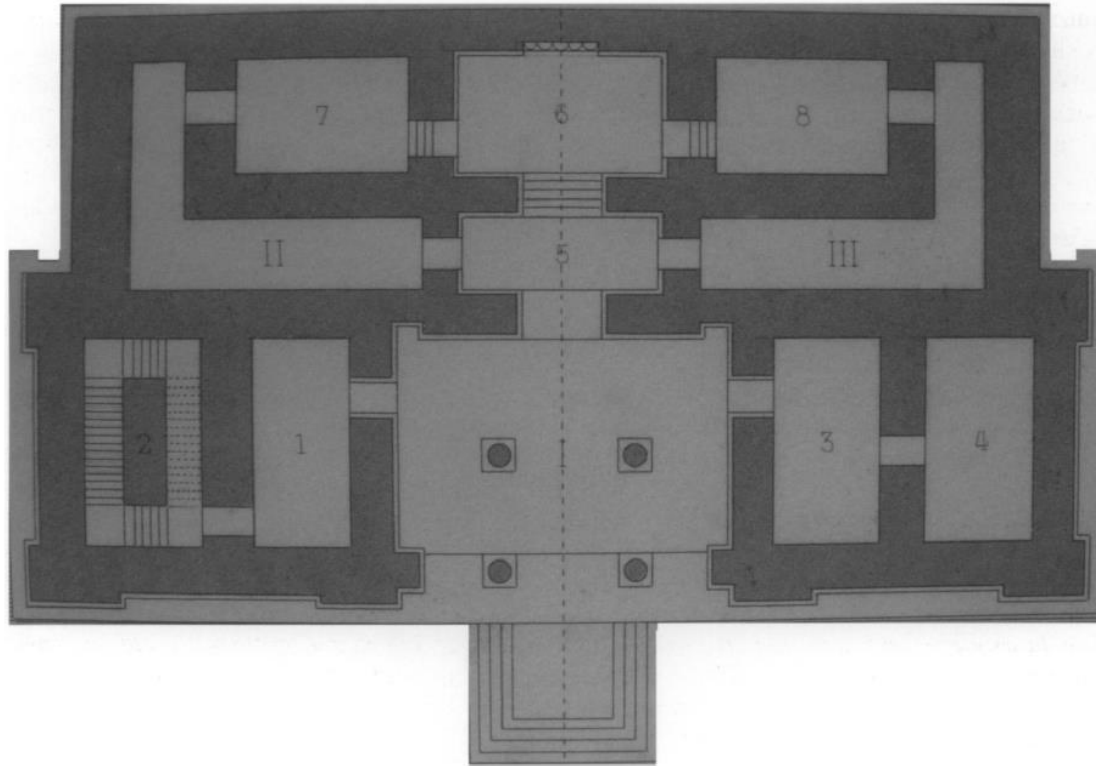
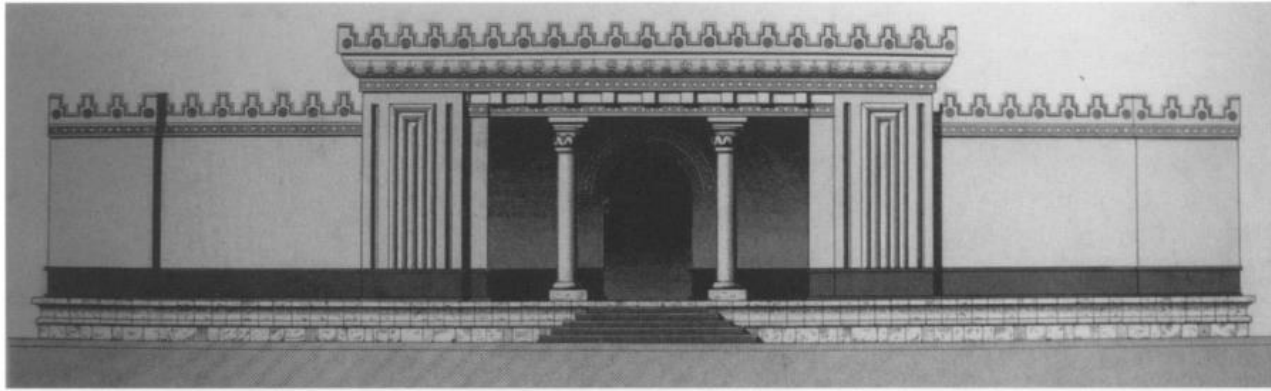


Fig. 9 Suggested ground-plan and superstructure of Monument X (according to Place/Thomas 1867–70: Pls. 37bis.2, 3).

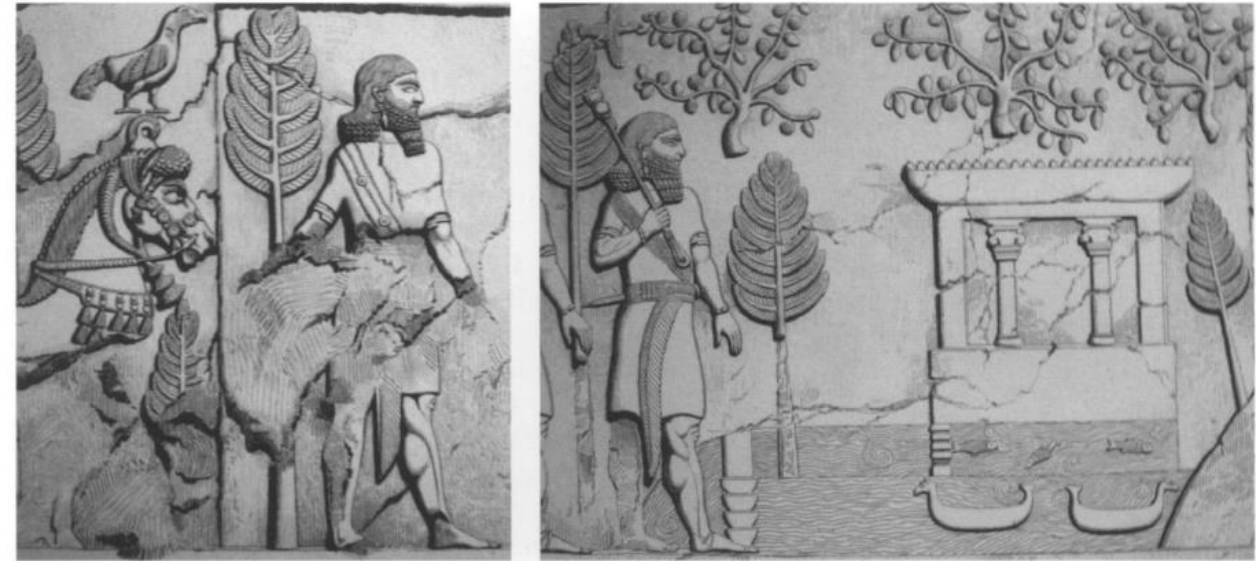


Fig. 10 Details from the lower register of wall-panels showing a hunting excursion, from Room VII (or 7), Khorsabad palace (Botta/Flandin 1849–50: II, Pls. 109, 114). *Left*: Huntsman, with hawk perched above horse's protective helmet. *Right*: Arrival at columned hunting-lodge or pavilion beside a lake. The subsequent feast was shown in the upper register of these panels.

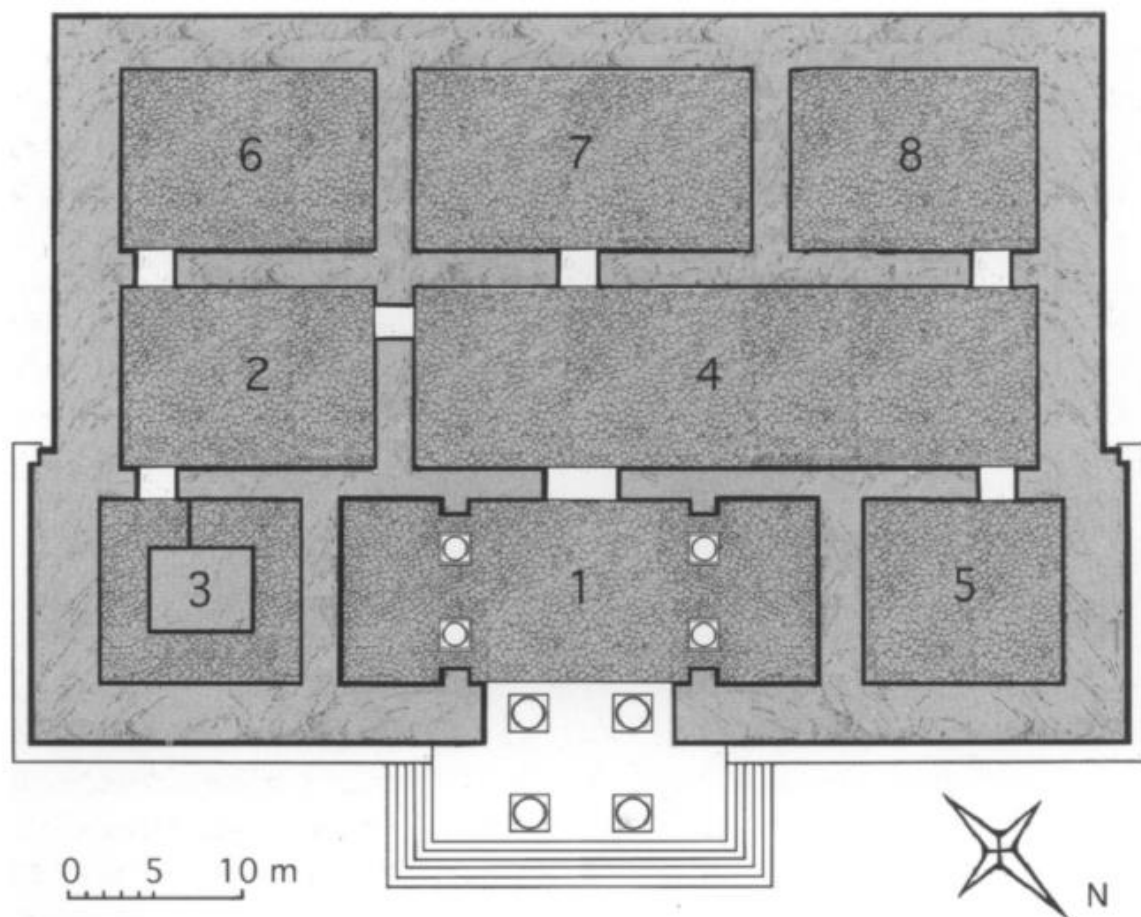


Fig. 14 Suggested ground-plan of Monument X (according to the author).

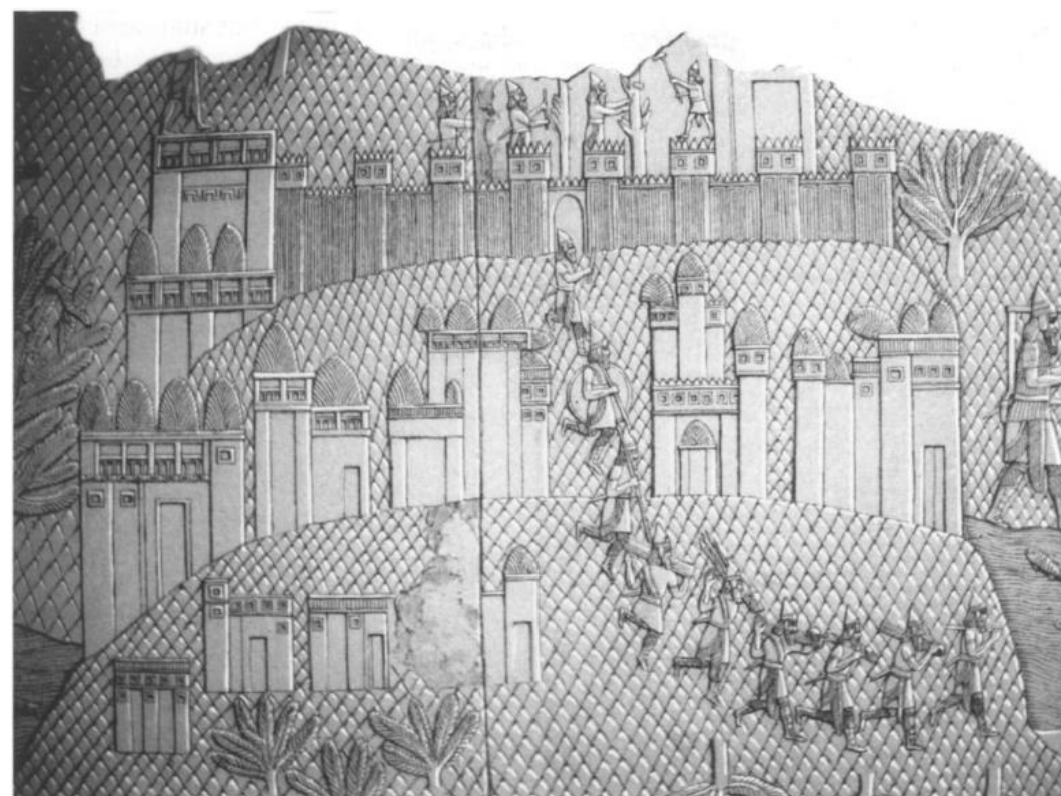
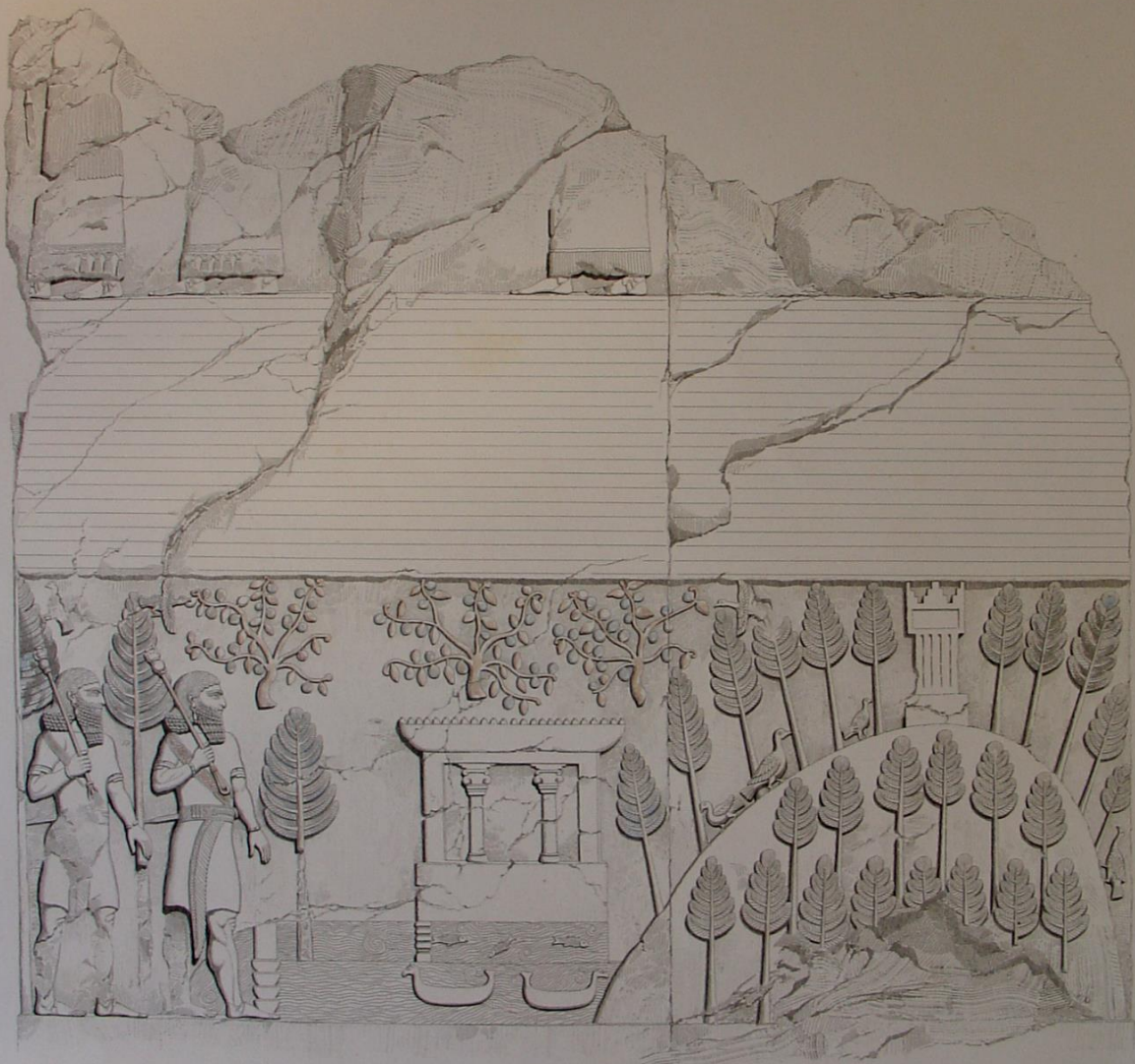


Fig. 13 Detail of lost wall-panels from Sennacherib's South-West Palace at Nineveh (Layard 1853a: Pl. 40), showing the Assyrian capture of a Western town with high windows, about 701 bc; the soldiers at the top may be stripping precious overlay from sacred poles, or from columns in a "Hilani" building.



SALLE VII.

12.

15.





FAÇADE N.

24.

Dessiné par E. Flandin.

Gravé par A. Delaunay.

side of 1st Gallery.

side of 1st Gallery.

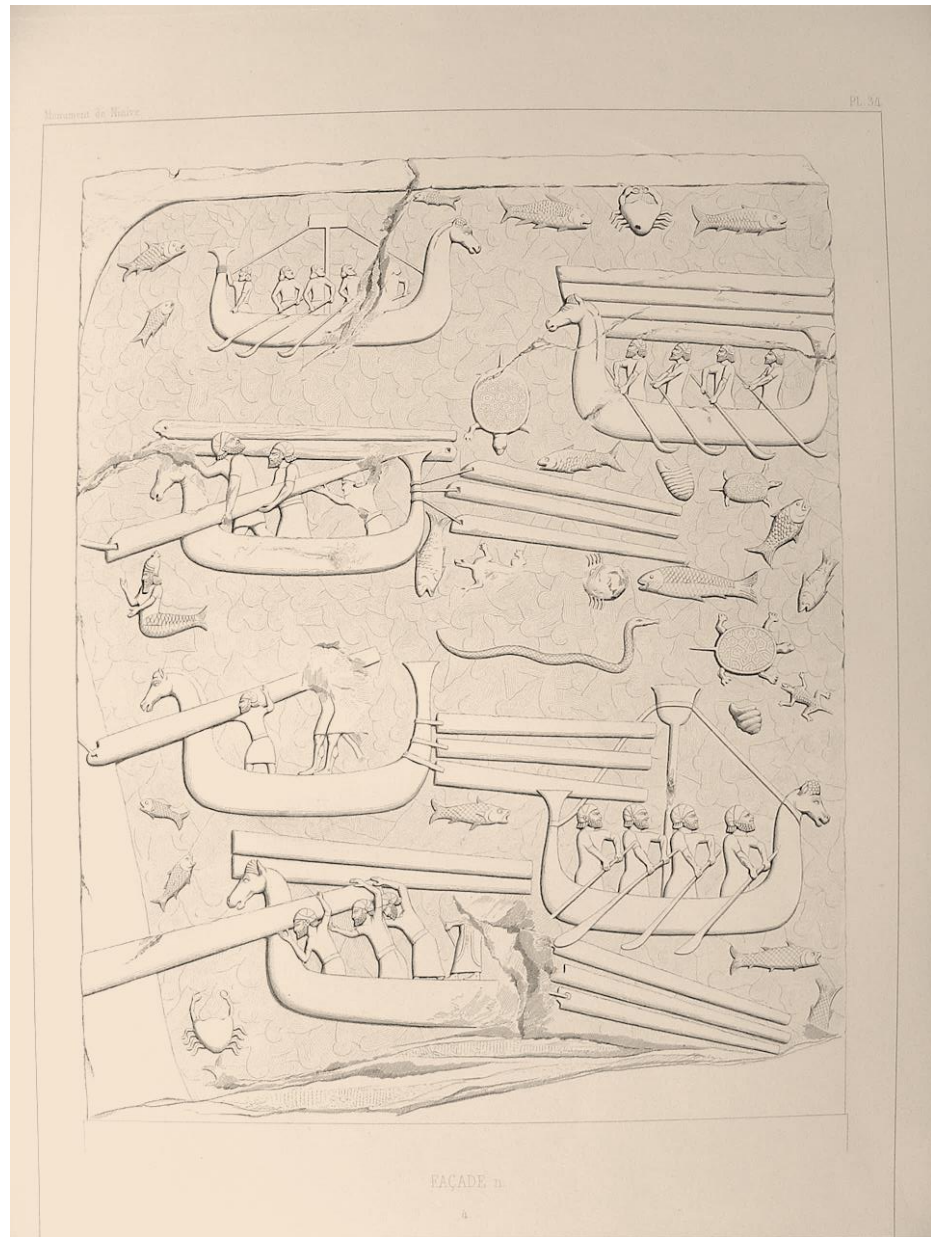
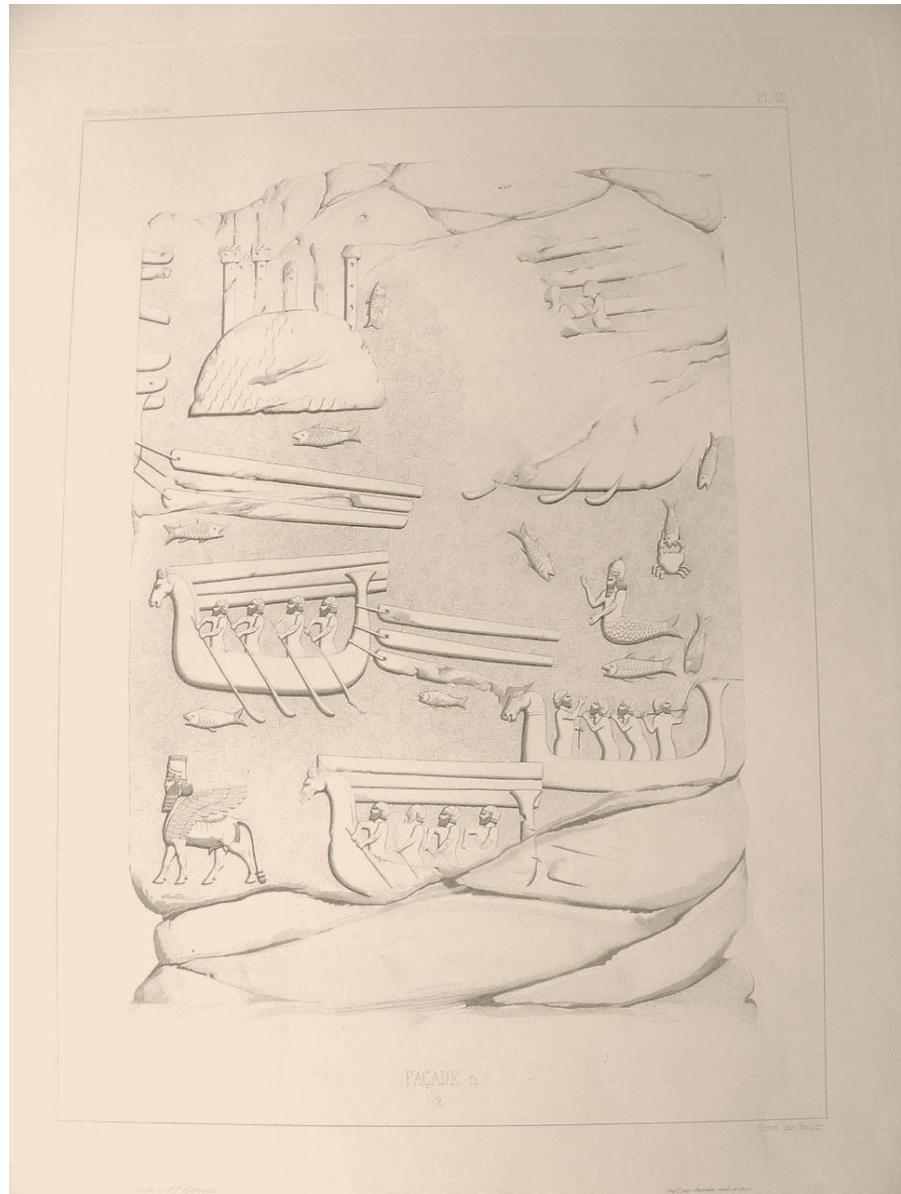


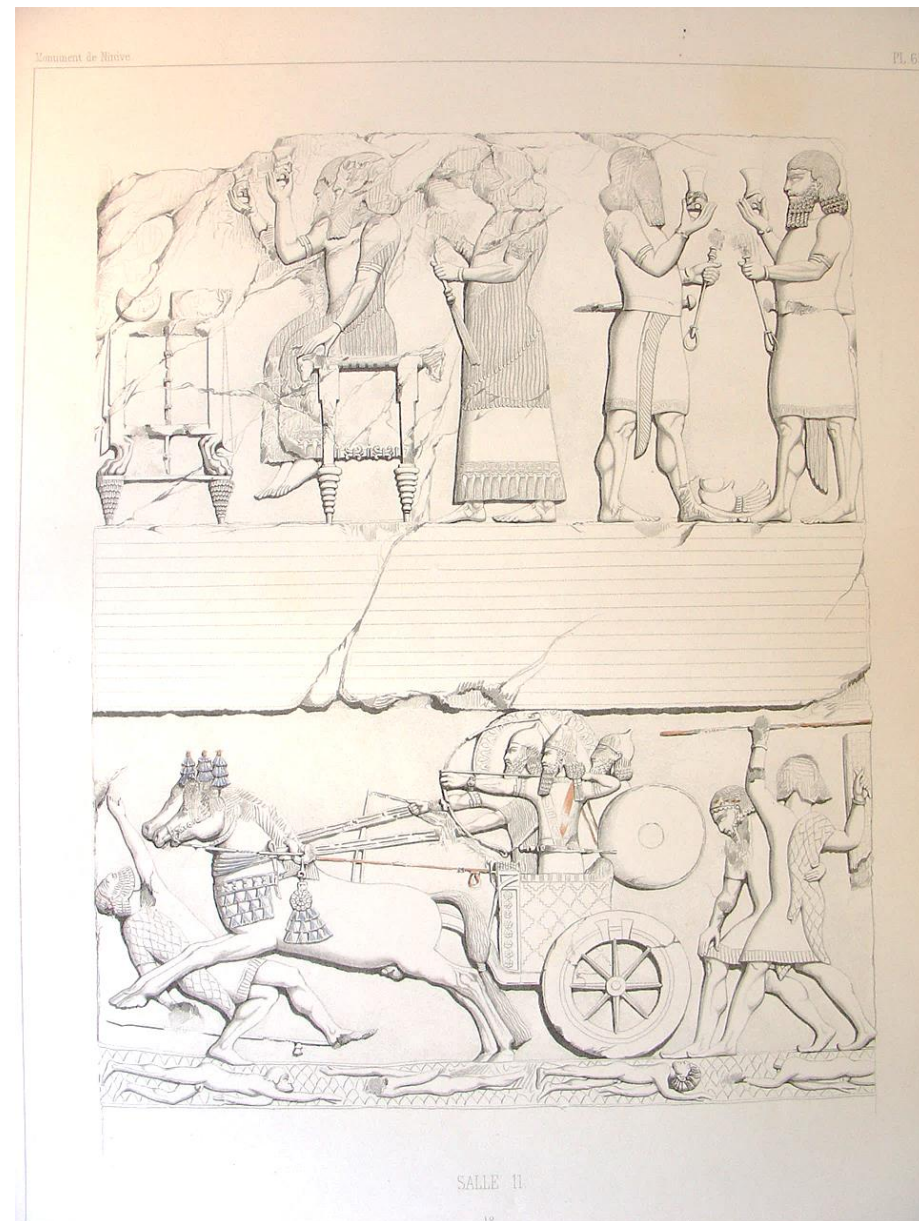
PORTE G.

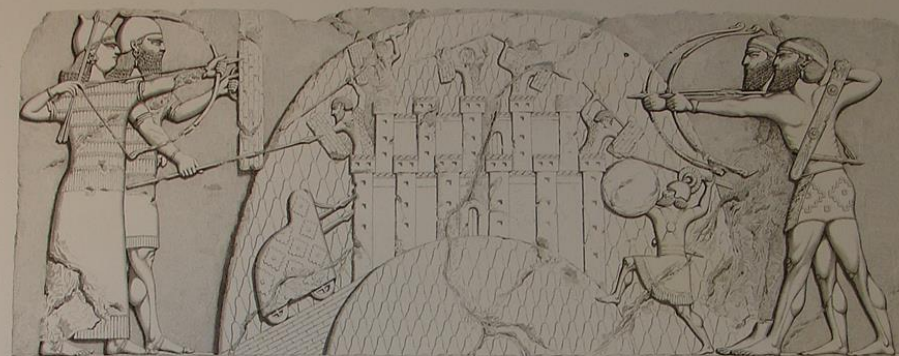
1.

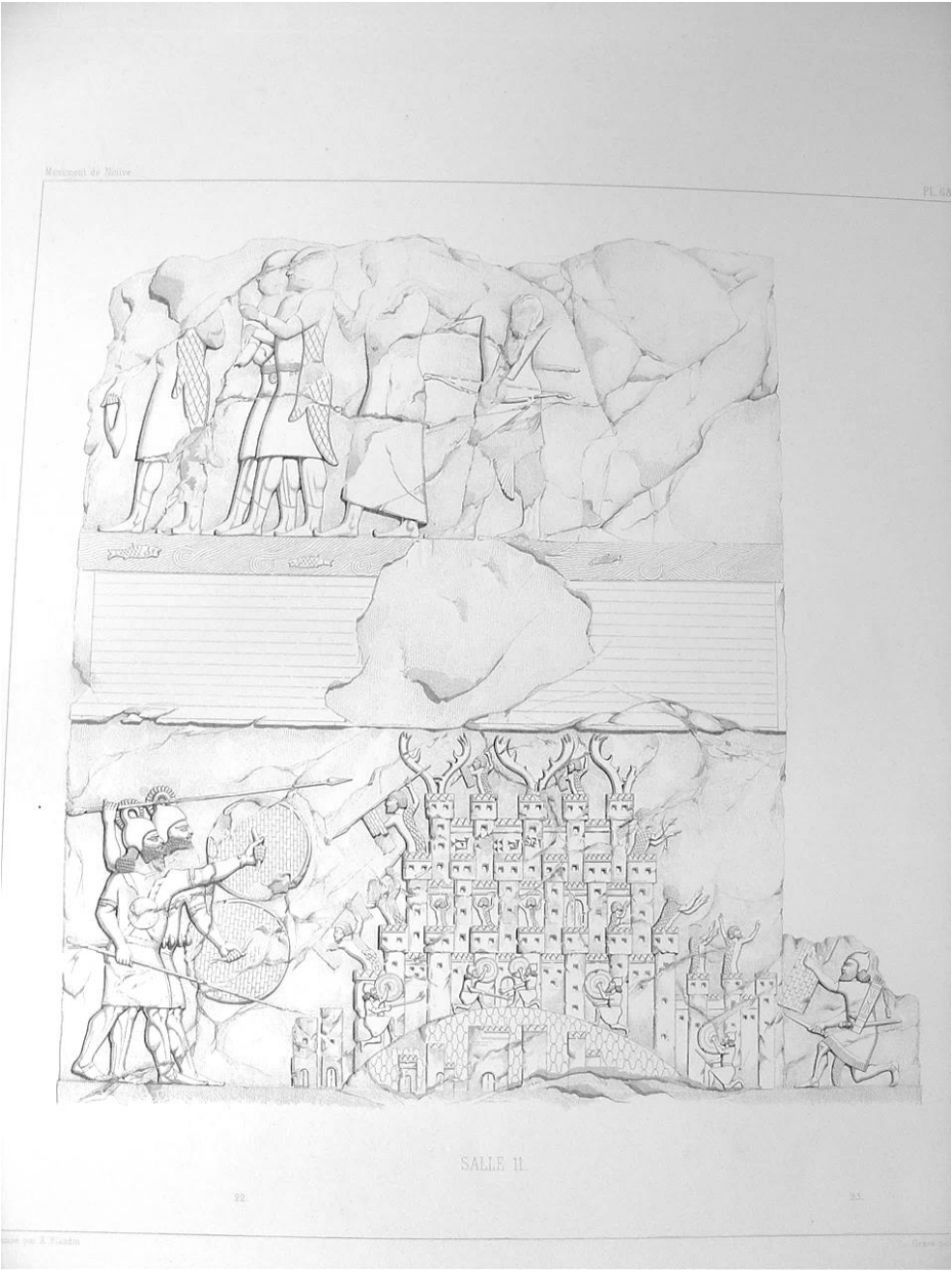
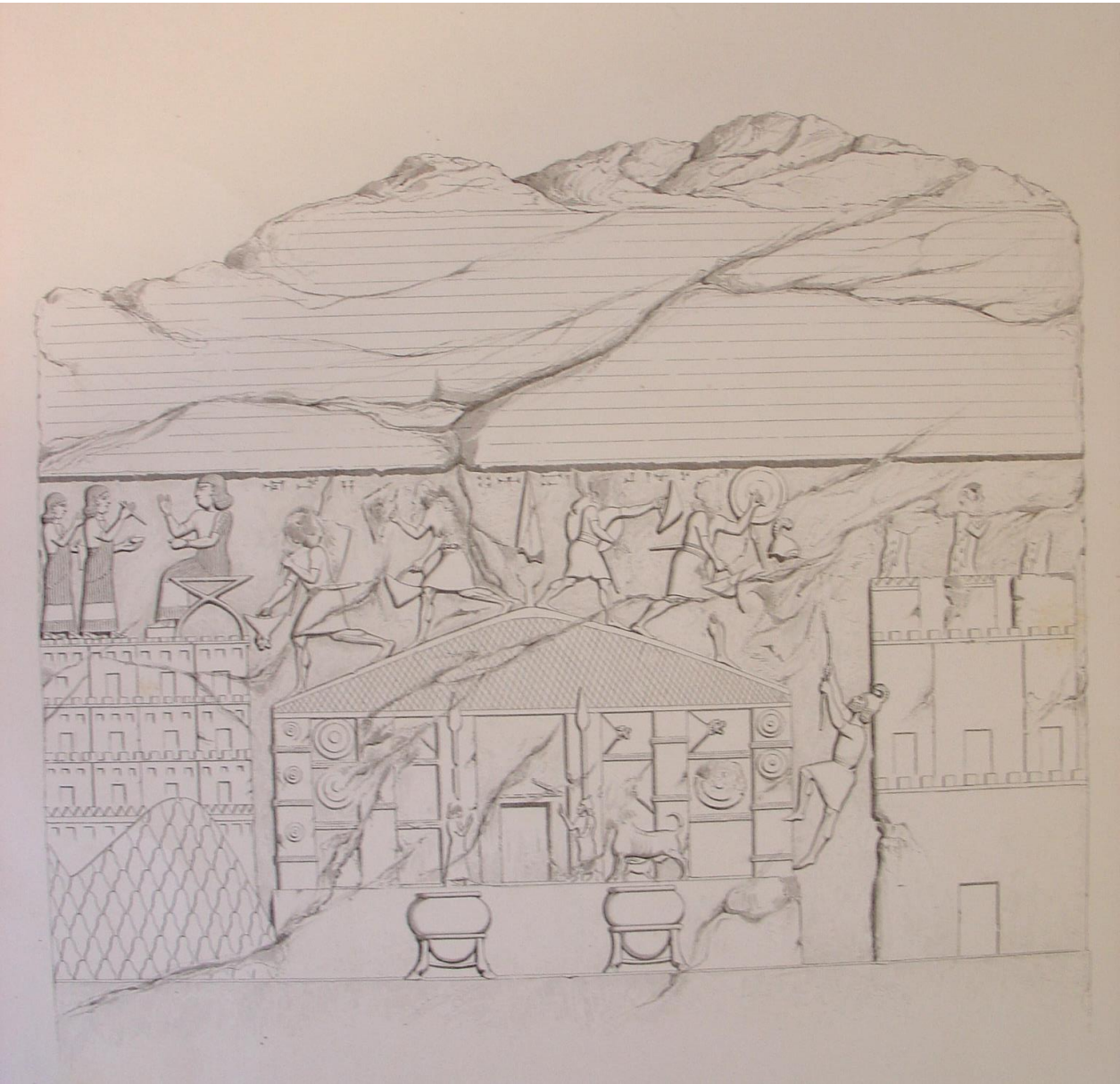
Dessiné par E. Flandin.

Gravé par A. Delaunay.

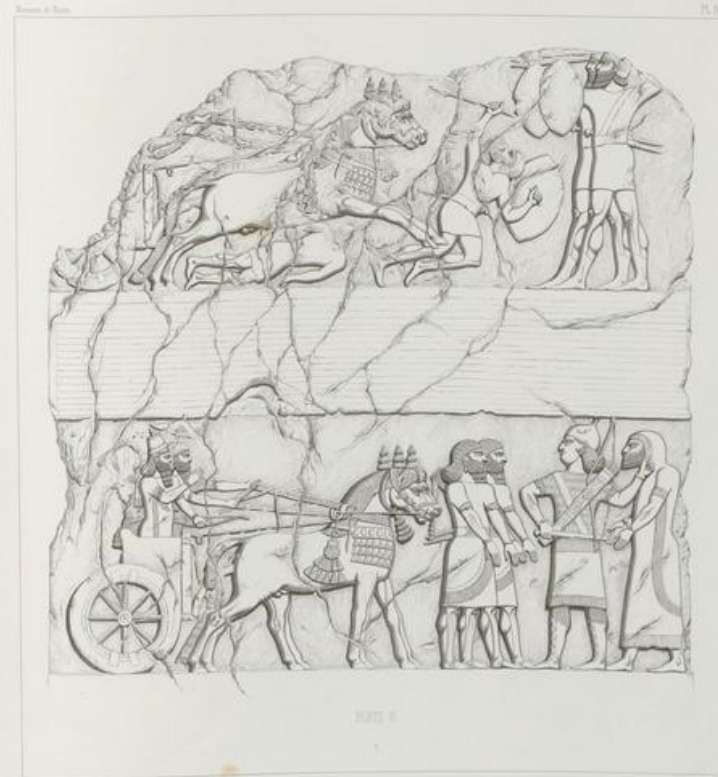
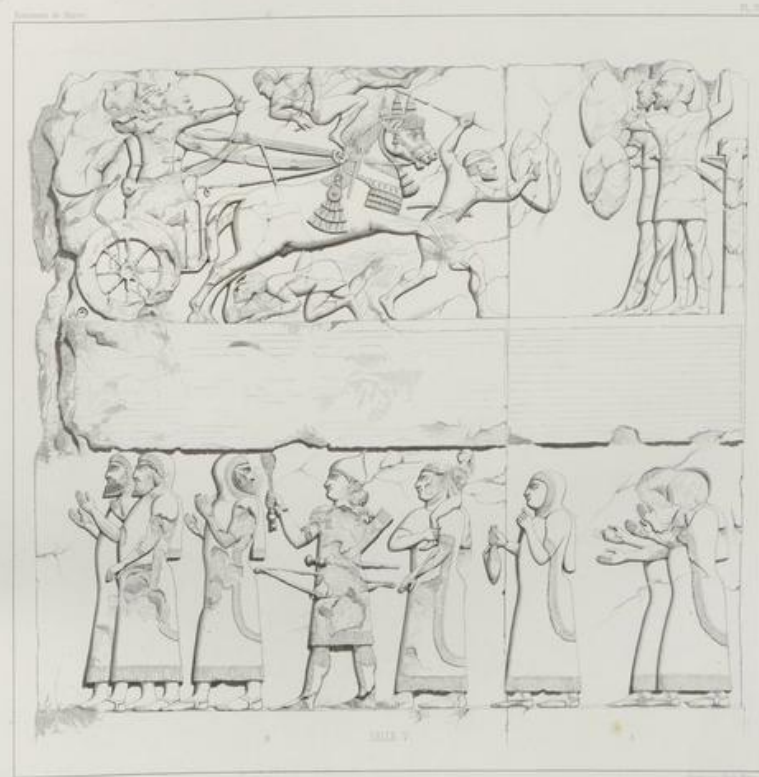


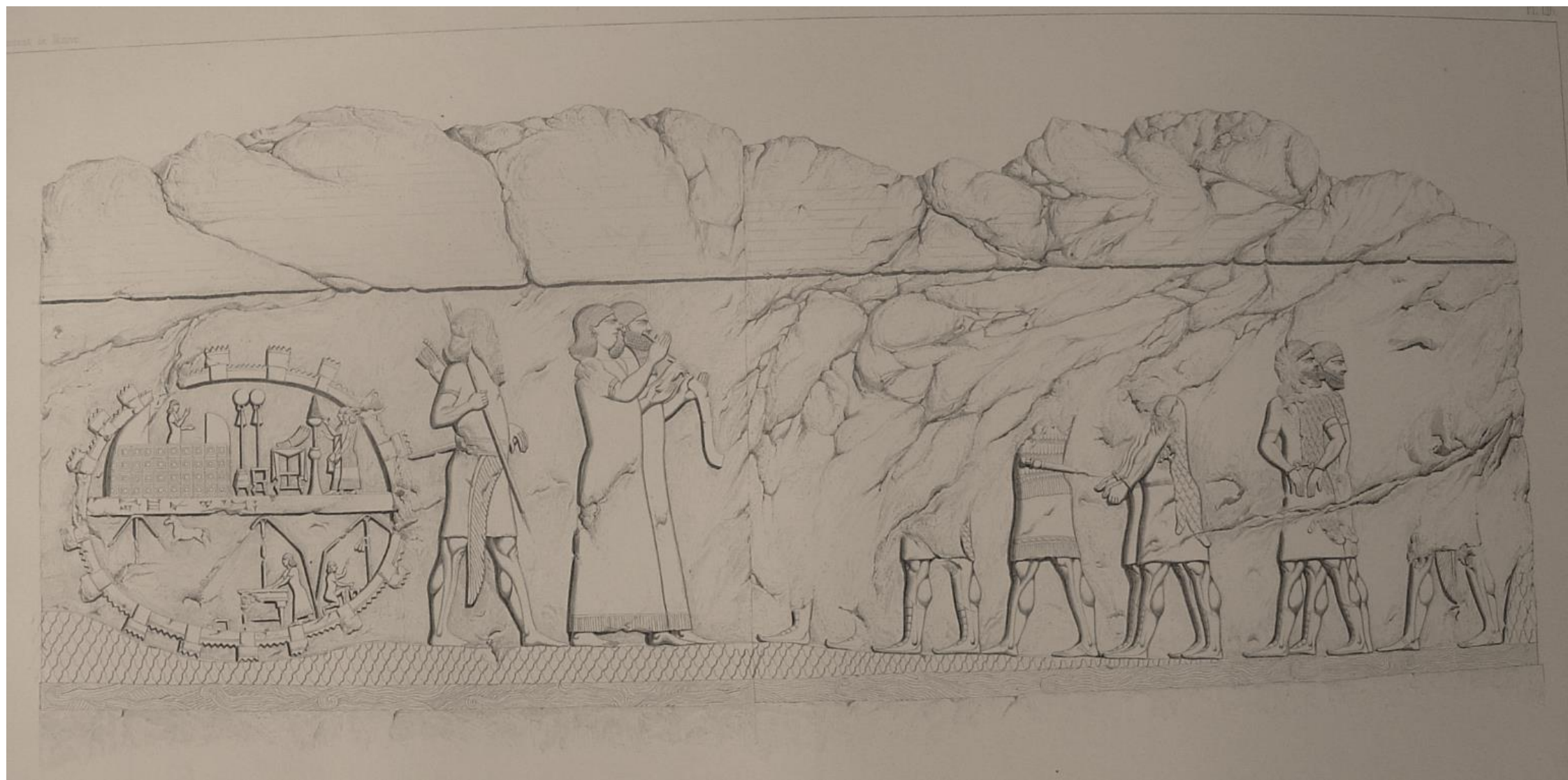














FAÇADE n.

33

Dessiné par E. Fauth.

Gravé par J. Sébire.

*Table de l'Édit.**Table de l'Édit.*

FAÇADE n.

34

Dessiné par E. Fauth.

Gravé par J. Sébire.

*Table de l'Édit.**Table de l'Édit.*



SALLE VI



FACADE

Dessiné par E. Flandin.

Gravé par V. de la Roche.

V. de la Roche.

V. de la Roche.



SALLE II.

2.

Dessiné par E. Flandin.

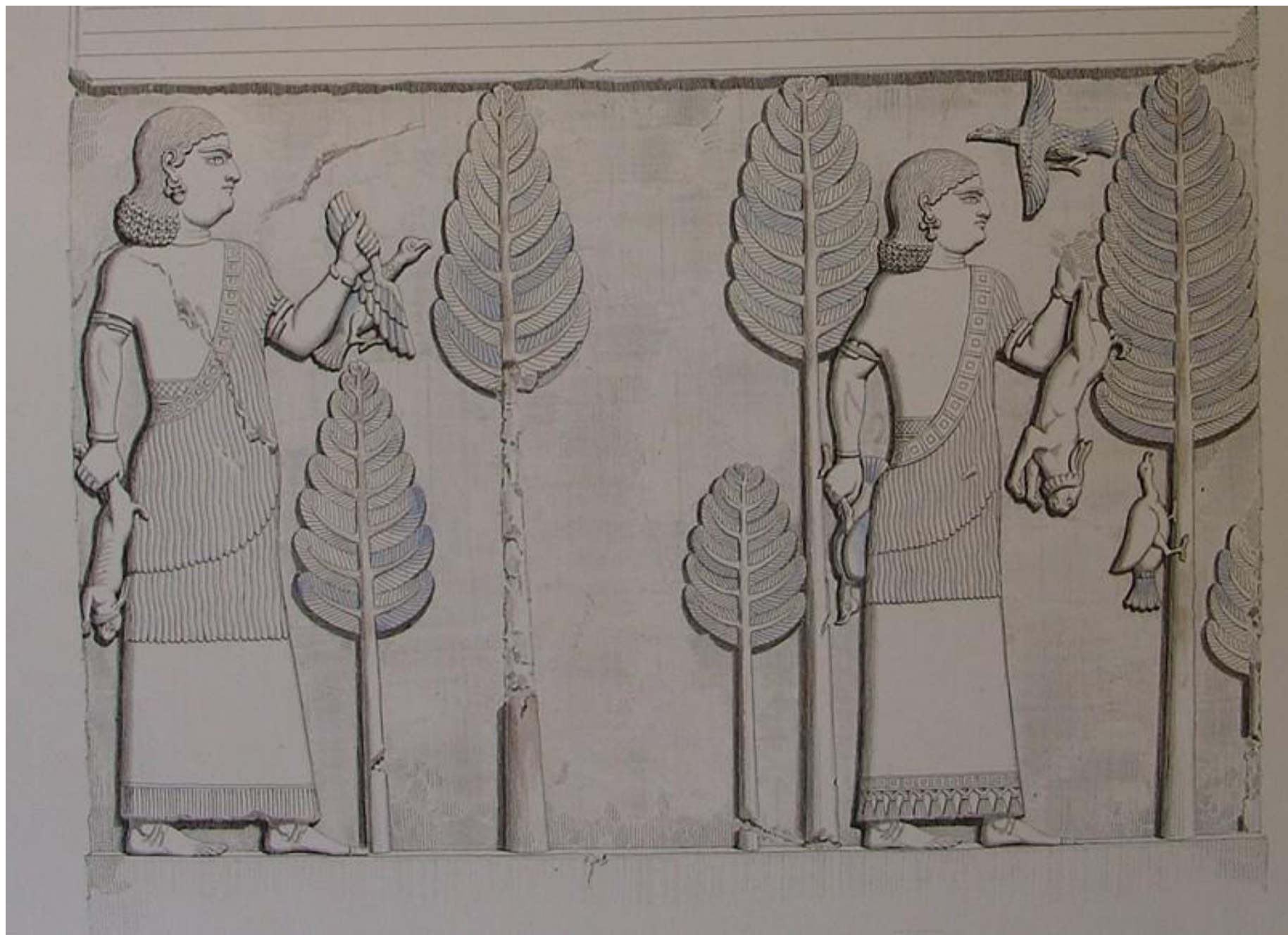
Gravé par V. de la Roche.

V. de la Roche.

V. de la Roche.



FIG. 36. Dur Sharrukin, Sargon's palace, Room 7, Slab 10, royal banquet and hunt, width 251 cm. Chicago, Oriental Institute, A 11254 (photo: courtesy of The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago).





1



2



3



4



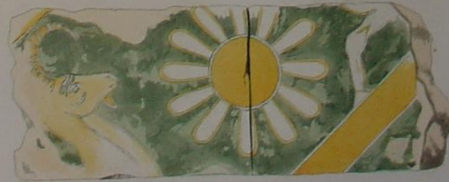
5



6



7



8



9

Échelle de 0 à 10 centimètres

ÉCHANTILLONS DE BRIQUES ÉMAILLÉES.

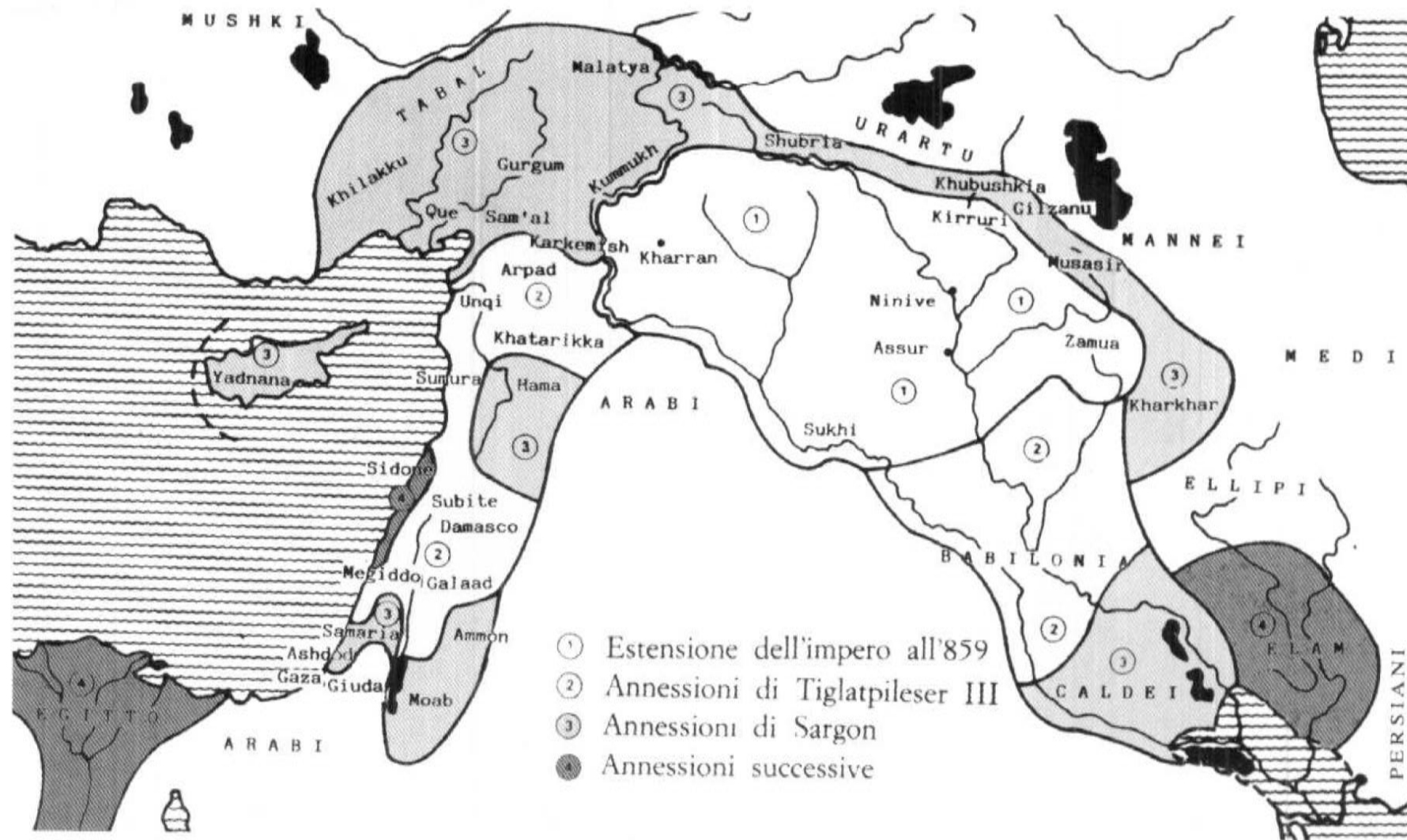


Fig. 26. L'espansione territoriale dell'impero assiro tra IX e VII secolo a.C. (da Liverani 1988).

Magistrature statali e provinciali

mar šarri, "principe ereditario"

turtanu, "generale in capo"

nagir ekalli, "araldo palatino"

rab šaqê, "capo coppiere"

masennu, "grande intendente, tesoriere"

sartennu, "giudice"

sukkallu, "gran visir"

rab ša reši, "capo eunuco"

rabute, "grandi" del regno

bel pahiti, "governatori provinciali"

šaniu, "vice"

tašlišu, "terzo"

Dopo la tragica e inaspettata fine di Sargon il potere viene preso dal figlio Sennacherib che già da tempo condivideva con il padre le responsabilità di governo e di coordinamento della rete di informazioni e gestione delle province, nonché delle operazioni militari.

Rispetto alla sede regale c'è tuttavia un chiaro segno di discontinuità: dopo la morte di Sargon per mano dei nemici Sennacherib sposta la capitale a Ninive.

Chronology of Sennacherib's reign

Ca. 745 birth of Sennacherib

721-706: in the *bit reduti* as crown prince; letters to the king

705: Sargon's death in Tabal; Sennacherib enthroned

704-703: first campaign in Babylonia: Bel-ibni king of Babylon

702: second campaign against Yasubigallu

701: third campaign against the Levant (Sidon and Judah)

700: fourth campaign in Babylonia: Ashshur-nadin-shumi enthroned

696: fifth campaign to Mt Nipur (officers' campaign in Cilicia)

695: officers' campaign to Cappadocia

694: sixth campaign to Elam; Ashshur-nadin-shumi taken prisoner and executed in Elam

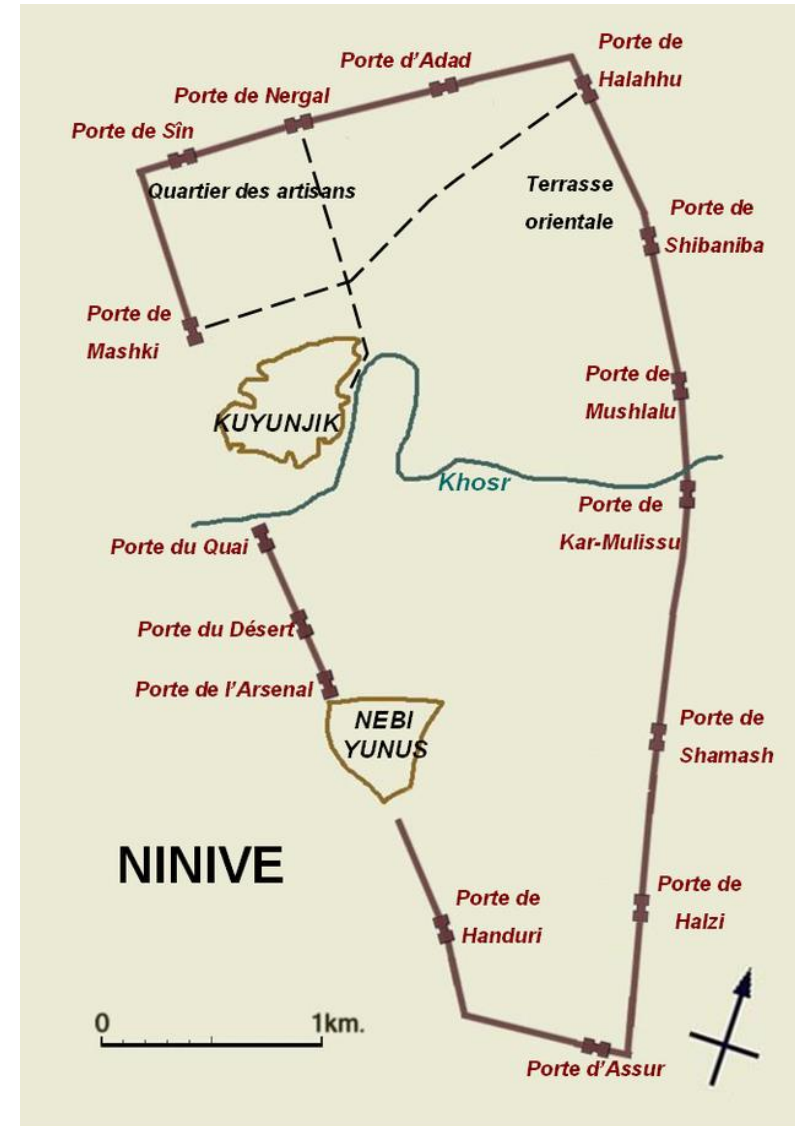
693: seventh campaign in Babylonia and against Elam; Mushezib-Marduk enthroned

691: eighth campaign: battle of Halule; siege of Babylon

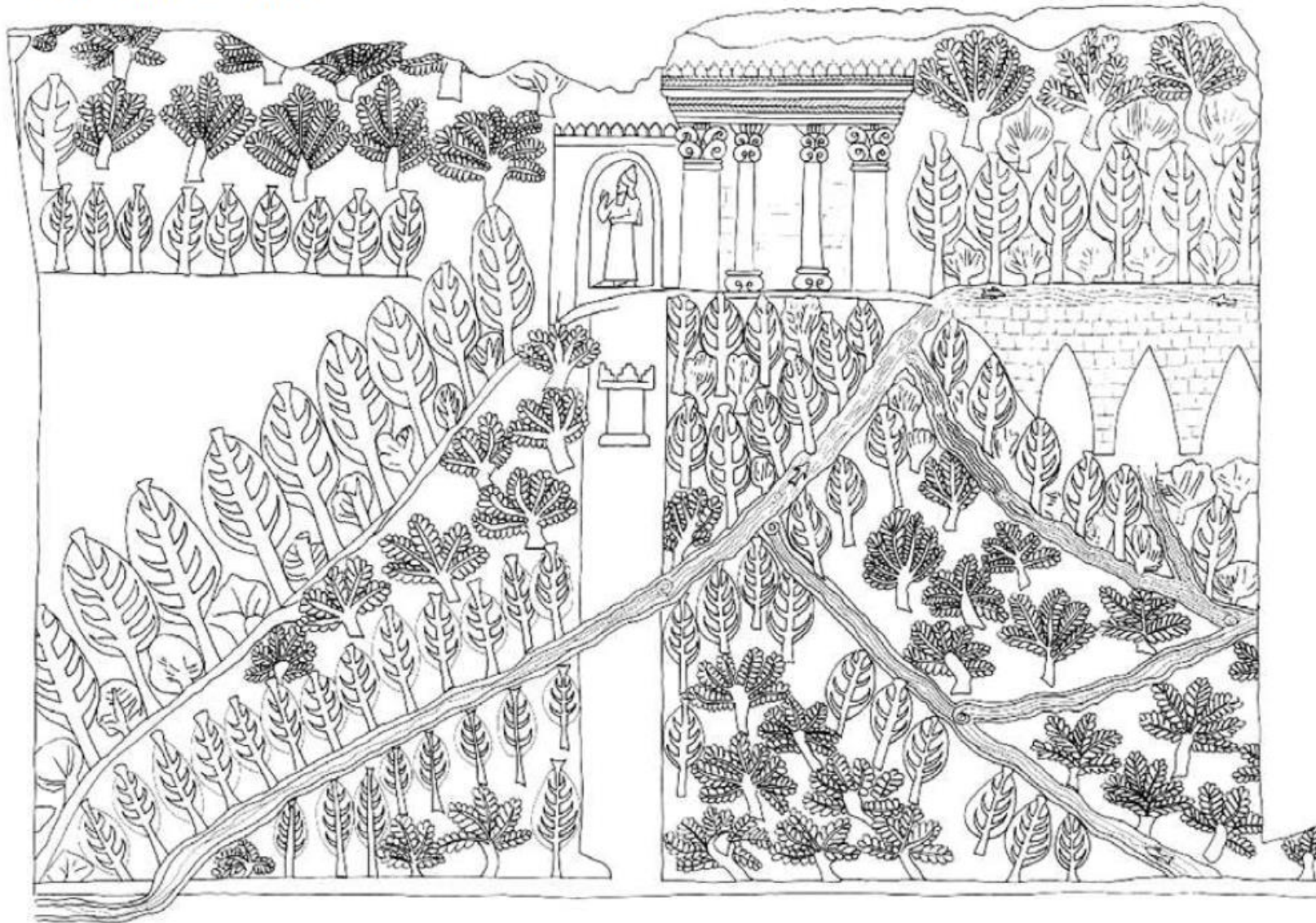
690-689: siege and destruction of Babylon

681: murder of Sennacherib; Esarhaddon enthroned

Sennacherib realizzò lavori pubblici e opere urbanistiche e architettoniche culminanti nella ristrutturazione di una nuova capitale a Ninive. La città fu profondamente trasformata e notevolmente ingrandita e venne curato l'approvvigionamento idrico e alimentare con la costruzione di un sistema di canali e acquedotti che irrigavano una vasta area circostante e portavano acqua alla città.



I giardini di Ninive



Investigating Nineveh: a great adventure

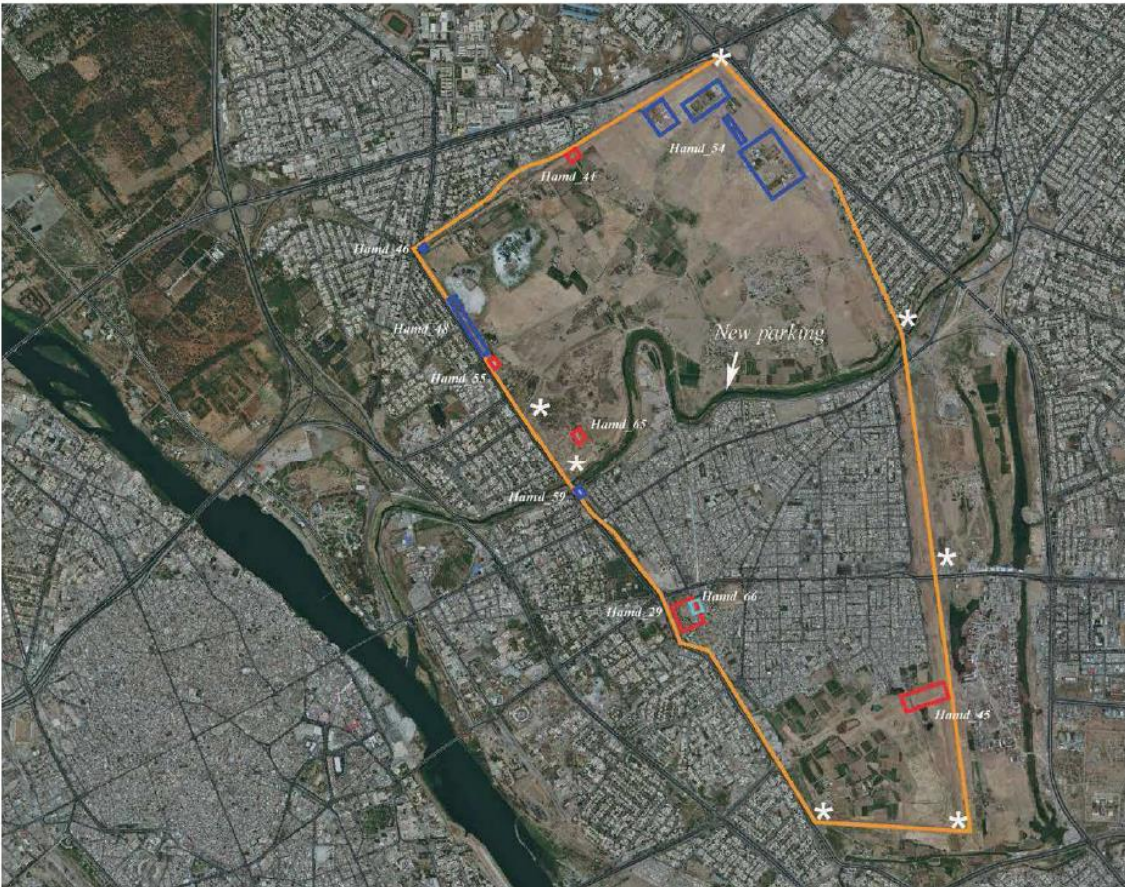
After the ruins of Nineveh were discovered by Western travellers, most famously Carsten Niebuhr (1733-1815), it would be another 54 years before the first scientific prospection was carried out. Claudius James Rich (1786-1821), a British consul, explored the ruins in 1820 and drew the first reliable map of the site. He paved the way for Layard, Rassam, and all the other scholars who, perhaps with the exception of Botta, were equally impressed by the beauty of this once-flourishing city on the banks of the Tigris River. They were excavating not only a city, but also a symbol of wealth and power, struck down by God's wrath at its citizen's behaviour. In Nineveh, early Western excavators found the ideal case to which all known sources at that time, as well as Christian traditions, could be applied.

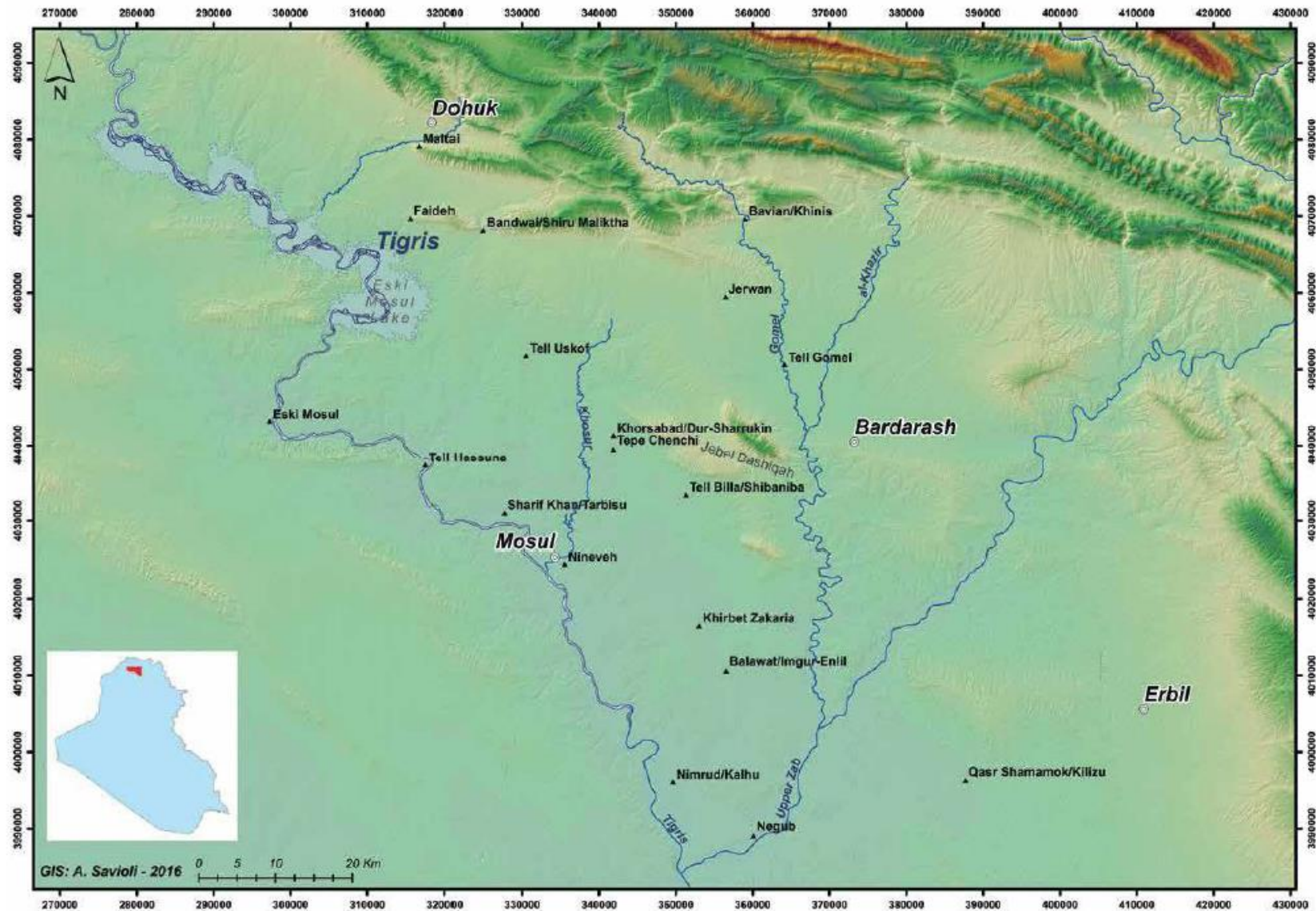
Work at Nineveh continued in the twentieth century, when increasing urbanization around the city of Mosul slowly enclosed and partly incorporated the ancient ruins. The impressive restoration work on the city wall and some of the gates by Iraqi archaeologists protected a large part of the site from further urban development. The people of Mosul were involved in maintenance and protection, and several initiatives transformed the site back into a symbol of its glorious past.

(L. P. Petit e D. Morandi Bonacossi)



Mosul





Il "Triangolo d'Assiria" e l'entroterra delle grandi capitali

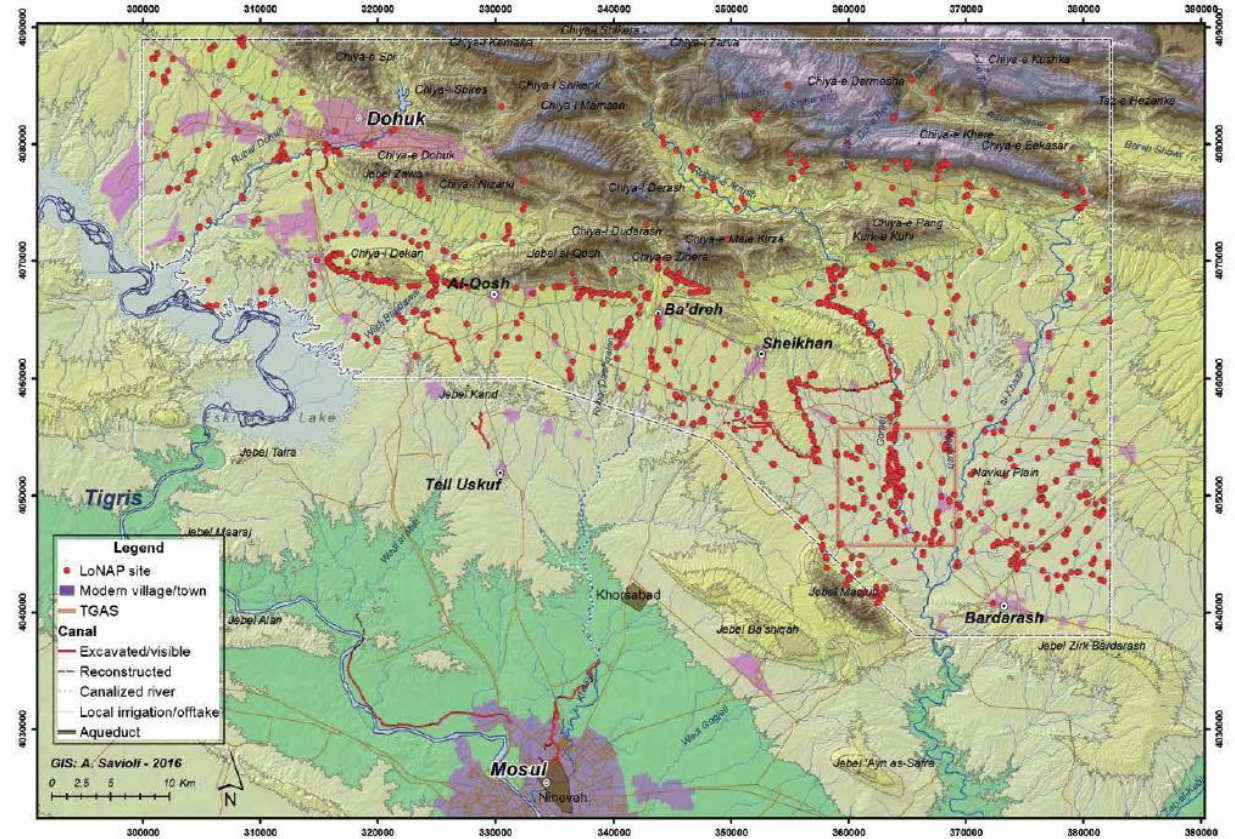
A differenza dell'area delle capitali assire, dove un'assai significativa (pur se spesso non adeguata) massa critica di dati scientifici è venuta accumulandosi nel corso del tempo, la regione di Dohuk, ubicata nella parte settentrionale del 'Triangolo del Tigri' e coincidente con l'entroterra agricolo delle capitali assire dell'epoca di Sargon (Khorsabad) e dei suoi successori (Ninive), è stata a lungo trascurata dalla ricerca archeologica. Dopo le prime, occasionali ricerche svolte da Sir Austin Henry Layard a Jerahiyyeh⁷ e Victor Place a Tell Maltai e Ger-e-pan⁸ e il successivo scavo dell'acquedotto neo-assiro di Jerwan da parte della missione americana dell'*Oriental Institute* dell'Università di Chicago, che fra il 1928 e il 1935 riprese gli scavi di Khorsabad⁹, importanti, ma solo episodiche e asistematiche indagini sul campo furono condotte in alcuni siti assiri della regione caratterizzati dalla presenza di rilievi monumentali e iscrizioni connesse all'imponente sistema d'irrigazione regionale costruito nell'entroterra

di Ninive dal sovrano assiro Sennacherib (705-681 a.C.)¹⁰. Queste indagini di tipo archeologico, topografico e storico, per quanto isolate e disorganiche, ebbero il merito di portare in primo piano il territorio rurale di Ninive e il problema del suo approvvigionamento idrico, ponendo per la prima volta come tema centrale dell'indagine storico-archeologica la grande questione della gestione delle risorse economiche (acqua e suoli agricoli) nel centro dell'impero assiro nei decenni della sua massima espansione.

Nel complesso, tuttavia, fino agli anni '80 del secolo scorso la regione non fu fatta oggetto di ricerche sistematiche miranti a elaborare quelle seriazioni dei materiali archeologici (soprattutto litici e ceramici) necessarie a creare le imprescindibili basi cronologiche per la comprensione dei processi culturali sviluppatasi fra preistoria ed epoca islamica in quest'importantissima regione della Mesopotamia

(D. Morandi Bonacossi)

Siti individuati dal Land of Nineveh Archaeological Project



Solo tre tell fra quelli individuati dal Land of Nineveh Archaeological Project presentano superfici significative (Fig. 10): Ger-e-pan, Jerahiyah e Tell Gomel.

Nessuno di questi siti, tuttavia, appartiene alla categoria dei grandi tell presenti nell'adiacente Jezirah irachena e siriana, che, nella seconda metà del III millennio a.C., raggiungono dimensioni comprese tra i 60 e i 100 ha di superficie e oltre.

Le '*hollow way*' identificabili nelle immagini satellitari s'irradino principalmente da questi tre siti e pochi altri, come Tell Sumel, Shekha e specialmente Mahad con i suoi 8 ha, suggerendo la loro importanza e centralità nella rete di insediamenti e itinerari della regione.

L'assenza di centri urbani nel periodo neo-assiro è probabilmente dovuta alla prossimità della regione oggetto di studio alle capitali di Khorsabad e Ninive; l'area di ricognizione di PART eN corrisponde, infatti, alla periferia rurale di queste grandi metropoli assire del tardo VIII e VII secolo a.C.

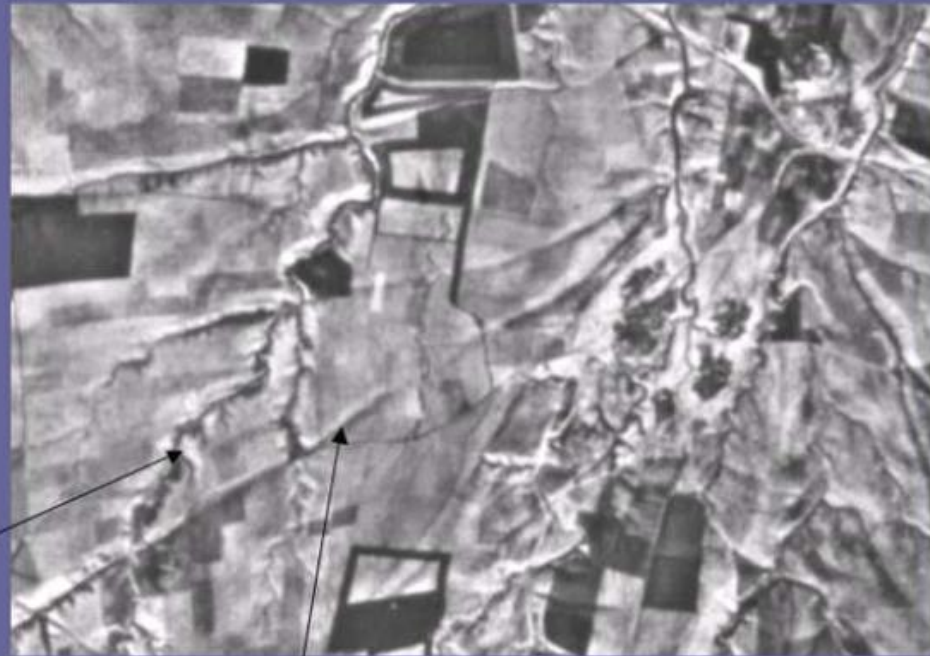
(D. Morandi Bonacossi)

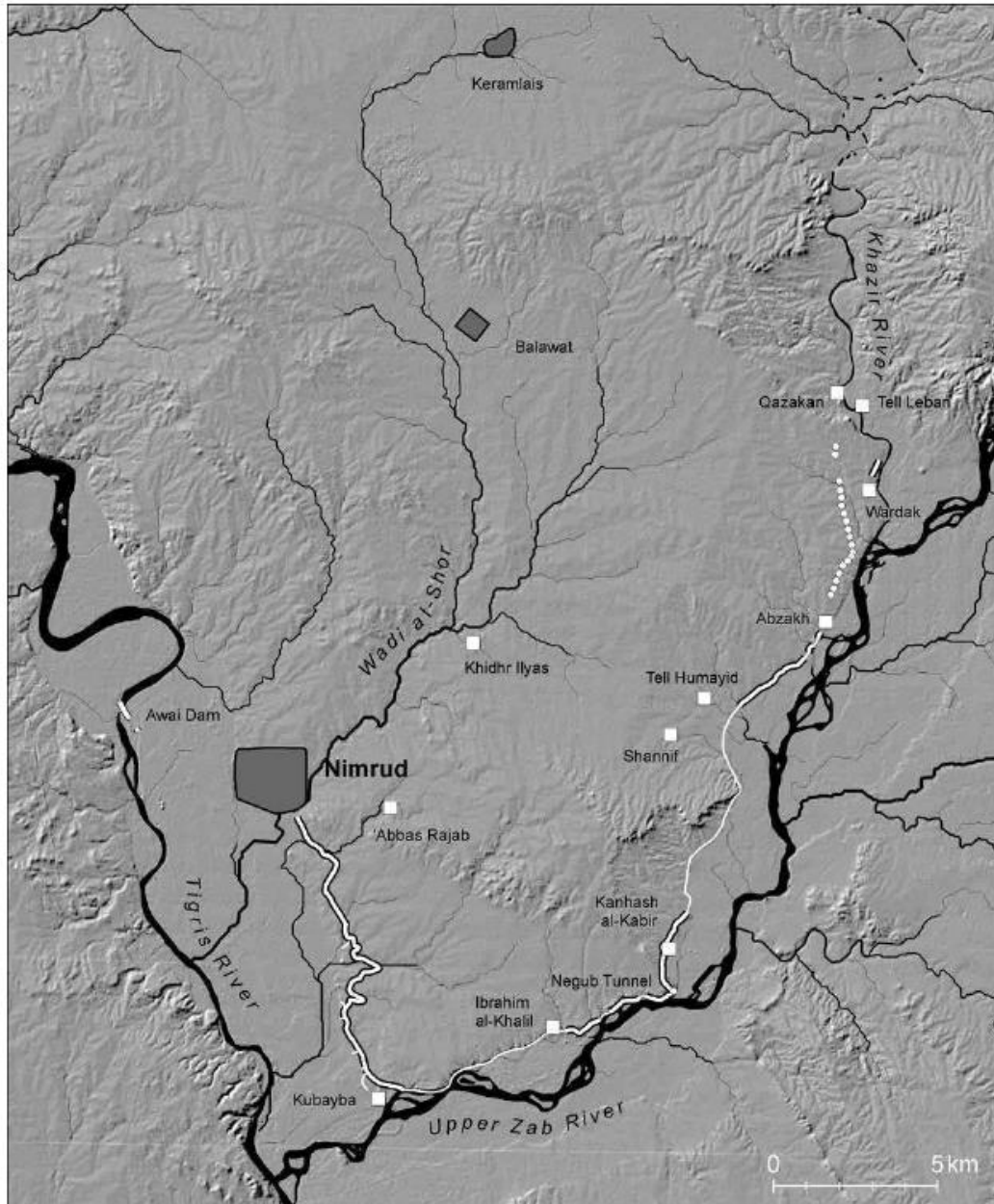
The landscapes of northern Mesopotamia are crossed by shallow linear depressions, called hollow ways, which mark the locations of ancient paths and trackways. As humans and their animals walked across these tracks from their settlements to their fields and pastures, they disturbed the surface and caused it to sink. Today these features are visible as slight depressions or as linear concentrations of grasses and weeds.

(Jason Ur)

Wadi

Hollow way



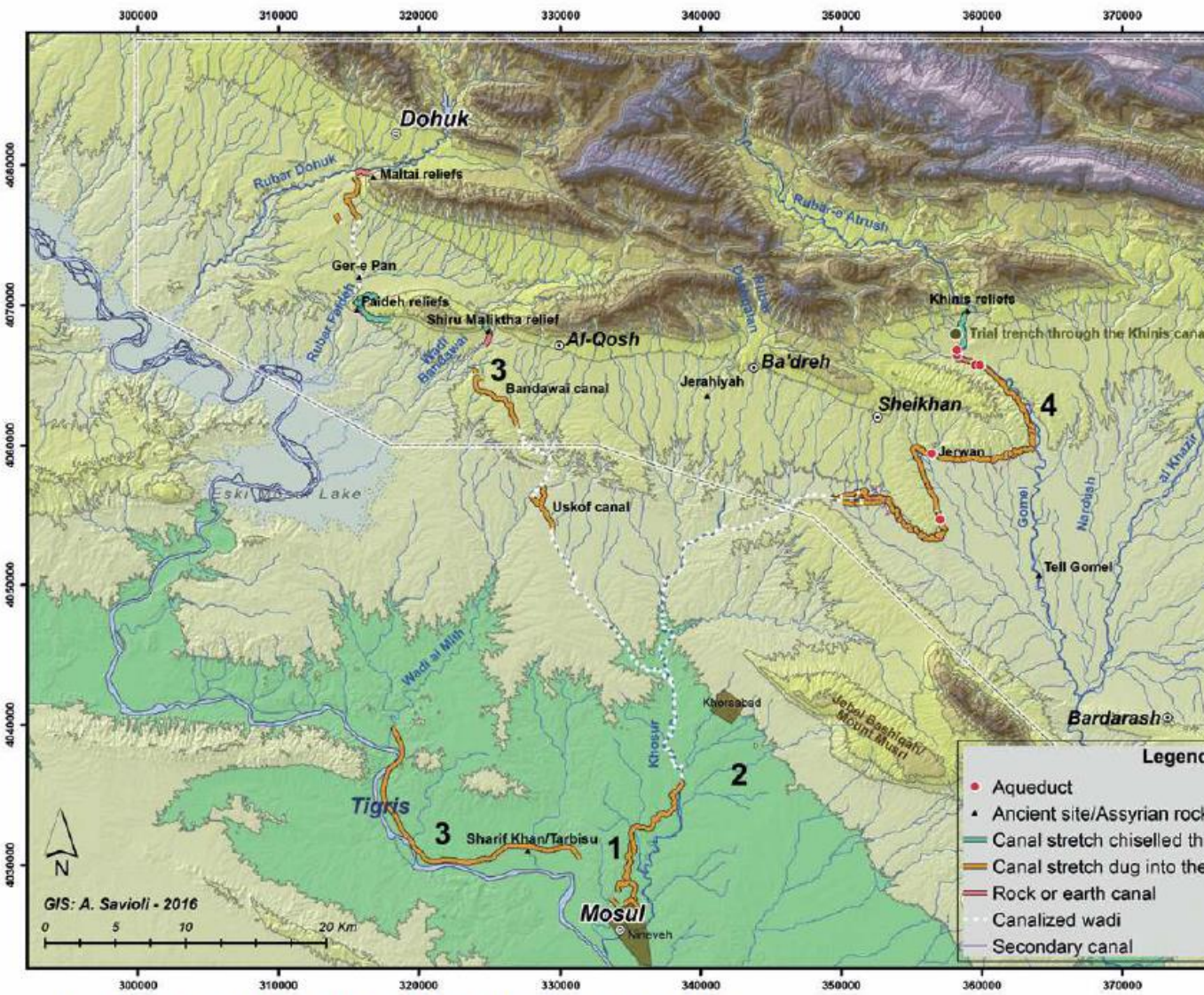


In the Neo-Assyrian period the development of new urban centres was supported by the systematic creation of huge hydraulic infrastructure, which grew in size and complexity in comparison to the previous centuries and permitted intensified irrigation and agricultural production, thus protecting the Assyrian staple crop economy from the uncertainty associated with irregular rainfall.

The Nimrud regional irrigation system created by Ashurnasirpal II (reigned 883-859 BC) is described on a stela found in his royal palace:

I dug out a canal from the Upper Zab, cutting through the mountain at its peak, [and] called it Patti hegalli ['Canal of Abundance']. I irrigated the meadows of the Tigris [and] planted orchards with all kinds of fruit trees in its environs.

Canali di Nimrud



Il sistema di acquedotti di Sennacherib



Il monolite di Khinis che indica il luogo d'inizio del canale fatto costruire da Sennacherib

An even larger, more complex and branched network of canals was built by Sennacherib in the hinterland of his new capital, Nineveh, from 703 to 688 BC. The new regional canal system was the most ambitious hydraulic engineering project undertaken in the history of Assyria : 240 km of canals and channelled seasonal water courses, embankments, tunnels, aqueducts, weirs, dams, impounding basins and reservoirs and monumental rock reliefs commemorating the king's hydraulic achievements.



Rilievi di Maltai

Sennacherib (reigned 705/704-681 BC) accomplished the construction of the 240 km-long Nineveh hydraulic engineering projects in four stages in only fifteen years, from 703 to 688 BC. The first stage of Sennacherib's irrigation programme was the Kisiri canal, which was diverted from the river Khosr some 16 km upstream of Nineveh by means of the Shallalat dam. The second stage of Nineveh's canal system is mentioned for the first time in the octagonal prism of 694 BC, when Sennacherib conducted a survey campaign on Mount Musri, now Jebel Ba'shiqah, to look for new water sources. He enlarged karst springs at the foot of Mount Musri, creating reservoirs, and directed the water from mountain streams through a canal or canalized wadis into the Khosr.

The third and fourth stages of the system are presently under study in the field by the Land of Nineveh Archaeological Project (Morandi Bonacossi 2018b; Morandi Bonacossi, this volume). They are mentioned in the 'Bavian' inscription of c. 688 BC, which was carved in three rock niches depicting Sennacherib beneath twelve divine symbols on the Khinis cliff. In the past, stage 3 was thought to have been a system of five distinct, archaeologically recognized canal: the Maltai canals; the Faideh, Bandawai and Uskof canals; and the Tarbisu canal (Oates 1968; Reade 1978). Ongoing fieldwork has shown that a different reconstruction is possible, and indeed more likely (Morandi Bonacossi 2018b). The Maltai and Faideh canals were probably built initially as two separate local irrigation systems during the reign of Sennacherib's father, Sargon II (reigned 721-705 BC), in order to increase the agricultural productivity of the eastern Tigris plain located between modern Dohuk and the area south of Faideh. On the other hand, the Bandawai-Uskof regional system, which carried water to Nineveh through the first and second stages of Sennacherib's hydraulic system and the Tarbisu canal, was constructed by Sennacherib.

Lastly, the Khinis canal system, built around 690 BC, was the fourth and final stage of Sennacherib's irrigation programme. Water from the river Gomel was diverted into a tributary of the Khosr by means of a 51 km-long canal that started at Khinis (ancient Khanusa) at the exit of the river from a narrow mountain gorge.

(D. Morandi Bonacossi)