

Episode C15 Images



The Neo-Hittite Tell Ahmar/Qubbah stele (Tell Ahmar 6), discovered in the Euphrates just downriver from the site of Til Barsip. Dated circa 900 BC. By Verity Cridland -

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/58789412@N00/4092576453/in/photostream/>, CC BY 2.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11544511>



A tablet showing Nabu-apla-iddina (right) confirming a grant of land to a high official of the same name.
By User:Geni Author of the tablet unknown - Photo by User Geni of a Babylonian tablet, CC BY-SA 4.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4546917>



Tell Tayinat (Kinalua/Unqi), capital of the Kingdom of Patin. By Tayinat Archaeological Project - credit Murat Akar - Tayinat Archaeological Project, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=44231093>



Aleppo temple inscription of King Taita I of Patin, photo by K. Kohlmeyer



Nimrud ivory plaque (from Kalhu, likely crafted in Phoenicia), with original gold leaf and paint, depicting a lion killing a human (British Museum). By Prioryman - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1461174>



Ashurnasirpal (II) on the throne. By Anthony Huan -
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/anthonyhuan/44841858665/>, CC BY-SA 2.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=91494202>



Detail of a glazed terracotta tile from Nimrud, Iraq. The Assyrian king (possibly Ashurnasirpal II), below a parasol, is surrounded by guards and attendants. 875–850 BC. The British Museum. By Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin FRCP(Glasg) - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=61497644>



Ashurnasirpal II (centre) meets a high official after a successful battle.



Nimrud Lamassu's at the North West Palace of Ashurnasirpal



Cavalry battle (British Museum). By Ealdgyth (Own work), CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11081826>



Gold foundation tablet of Ashurnasirpal II found in his palace in the city Apqu (modern Tell Abu Marya). By Klaus Wagensohn, 2020 - Reading Akkadian cuneiform using natural language processing Provided under CC-BY 4.0 license, CC BY 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=101377368>



Engravings of the brass gates of Balawat, dating back to the reign of King Ashurnasirpal II (883-859 BC), British Museum. By Mohmmmd Abd - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=116346707>



Reliefs from the carved stone palace of King Ashurnasirpal II at Kalhu, on display at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York



Reliefs from the carved stone palace of King Ashurnasirpal II at Kalhu, on display at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York



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Stele of King Ashurnasirpal II at Kalhu, on display at the British Museum



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Reliefs from the carved stone palace of King Ashurnasirpal II at Kalhu, on display at the Boston MFA



Reliefs from the carved stone palace of King Ashurnasirpal II at Kalhu, on display at the Boston MFA



Relief fragment from the carved stone palace of King Ashurnasirpal II at Kalhu, on display at the LACMA
Los Angeles



Reliefs from the carved stone palace of King Ashurnasirpal II at Kalhu, on display at the Pergamon Museum



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Reproduction of the Statue of King Ashurnasirpal II recovered from the Ishtar Temple at Kalhu. Exhibit in the Harvard Semitic Museum, Harvard University - Cambridge, Massachusetts, US



Plan of Kalhu, Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative - UCLA