



#### G.P.Badger İngiliz misyoner 1844



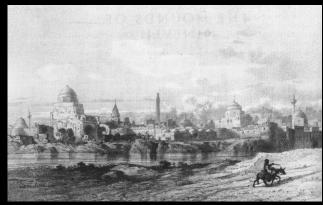
Sir Hanry Layard 1817-1894



Plate I Watercolour made in Constantinople in 1843 of young Layard in Bakhtiyari dre: The Kala Tul fortress in the background.

#### H. LAYARD'ın gezileri

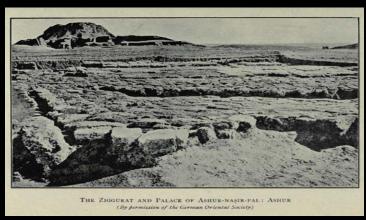




1840 Musul



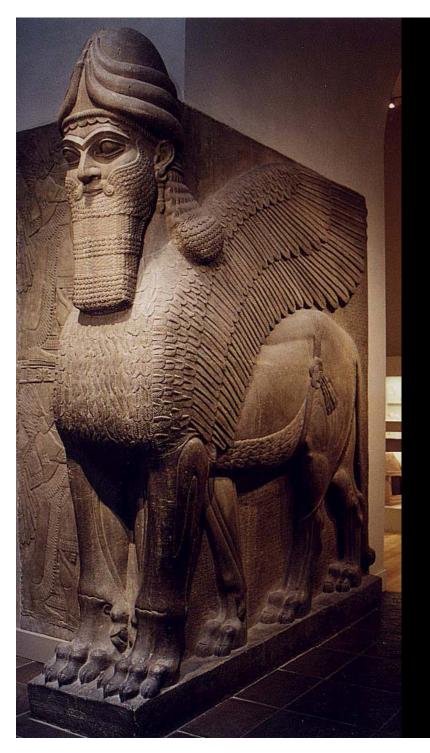
Kuyuncuk, Nebi Yunus



Asur / Qalat şergat

## Nimrud /Kalhu







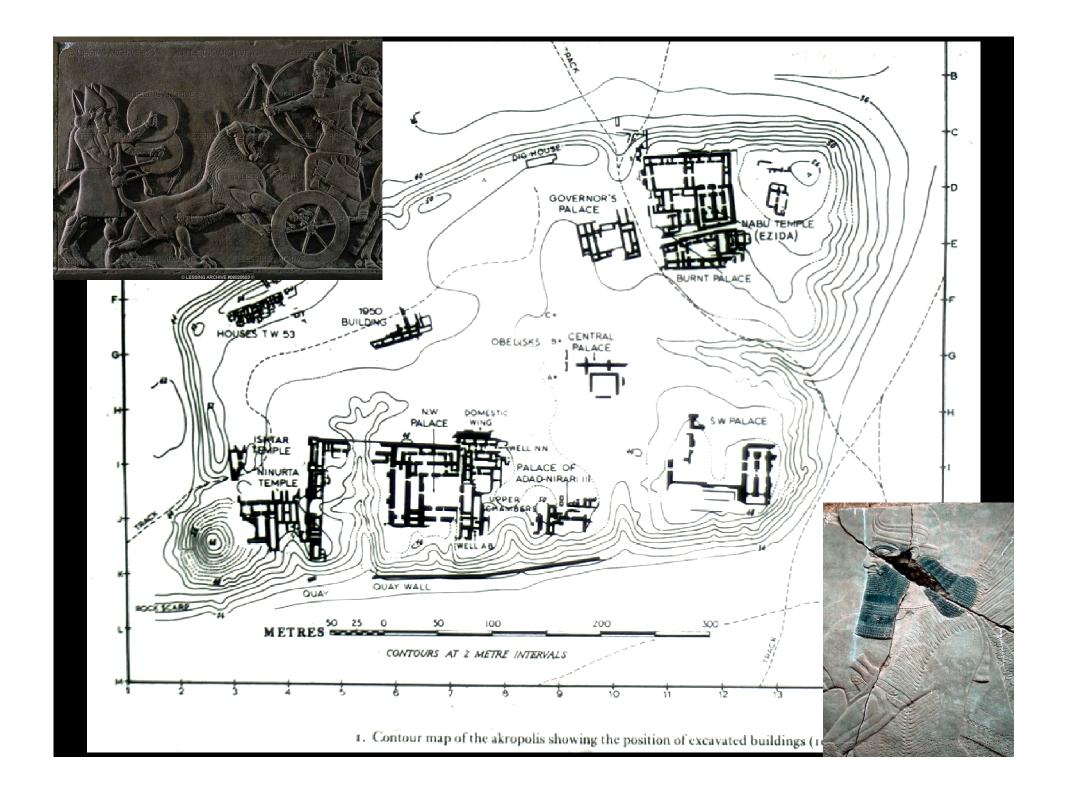




Figure 11.1 Nimrod returns! This illustration from Layard's book captures the moment when Abd-ur-rahman with great caution inspected the colossal head which had appeared in one of Layard's trenches. This image of Arab superstition may be compared with the pictures from *Illustrated London News* which show the coolly observant gaze of the visitors to the British Museum (see p. 221); clearly, the Europeans are related to this ancient past, not the Arabs. (From Layard 1849, vol. I: 66)





24 - DIE AUSGRABUNGEN VON NIMRUD





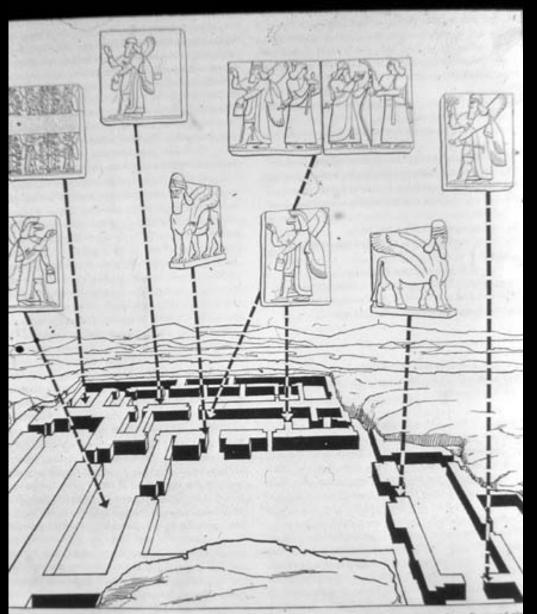
Ashurnasirpal二世閒時狩獵水牛

883-859B.C 原圆现藏大英博物館



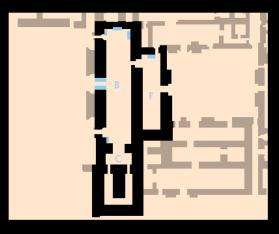
Ashurnasirpal二世間時與手下狩獵雄獅取樂.

883-859B.C 原圖現藏大英博物館



ICTIVE DEAWING showing the inner court and eutroundone of the paleon of Asturnastrpal II. Arrows indicate the closes original position of the sculptured state Illustrated in

title book. The drawing of the paleon follows Layard's ground pin and the placing of the slabs accords with C. J. Gadd's Stones. Assyrie, published in 1956.

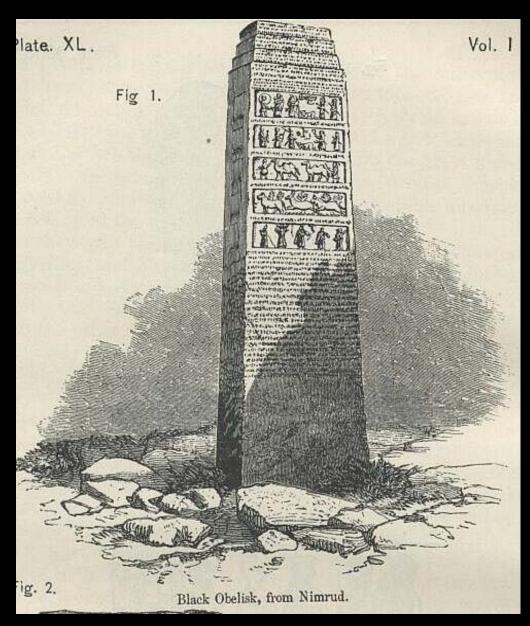


# II.Asurnasırpal'in Kuzeybatı sarayı taht odası



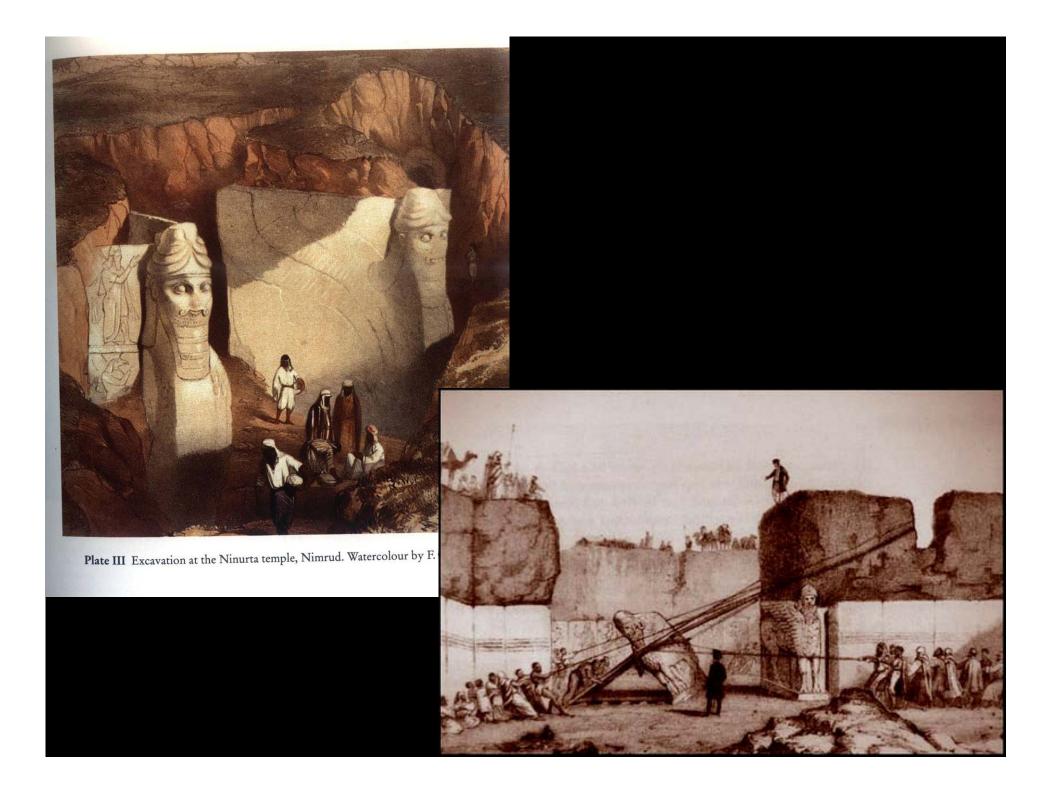
Northwest Palace, Nimrud Throne Room, view west, Feb. 24, 2002 © 2002 Learning Sites, Inc.

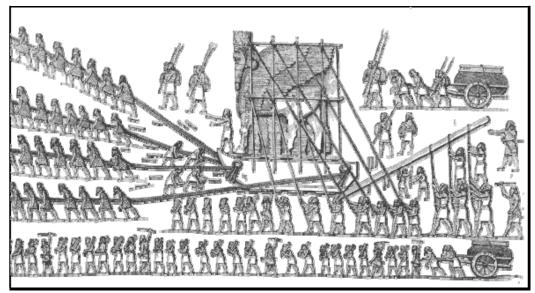


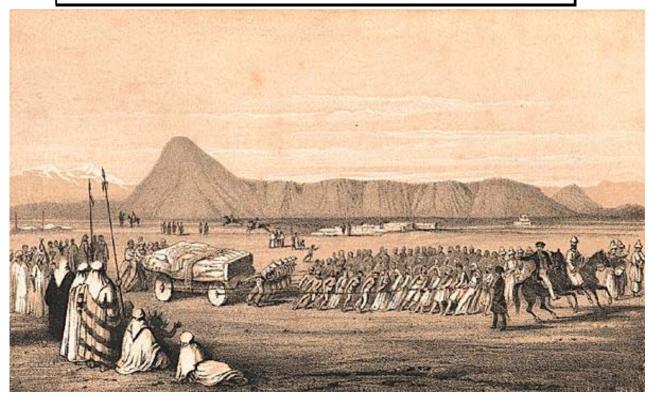


Jehu steli









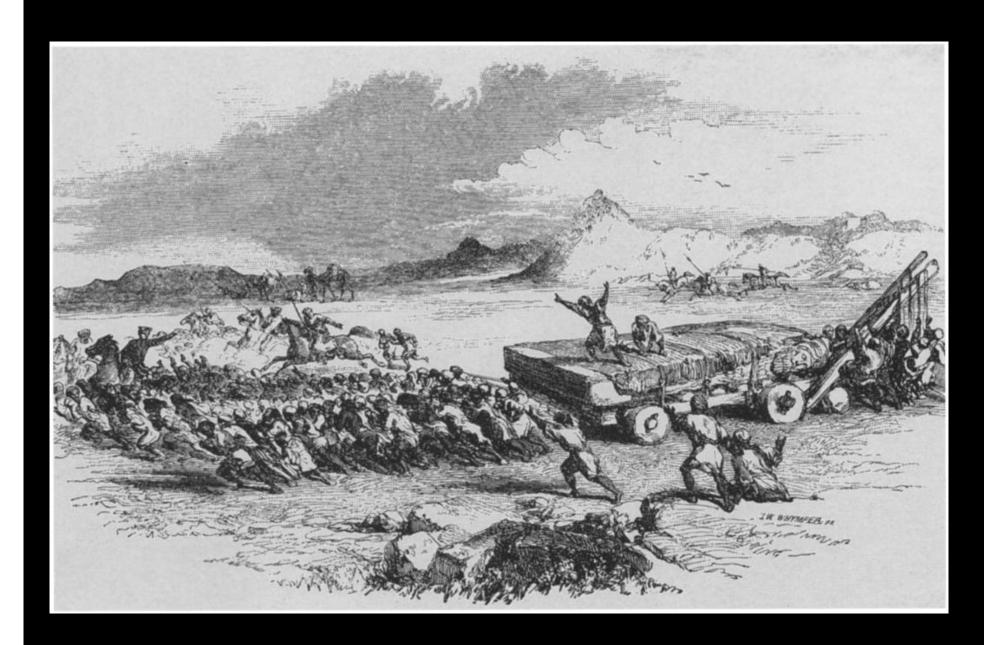
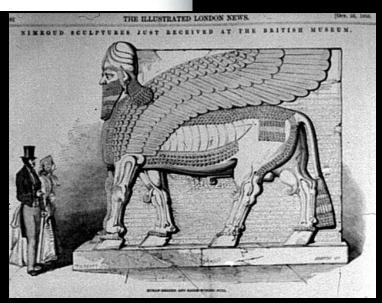


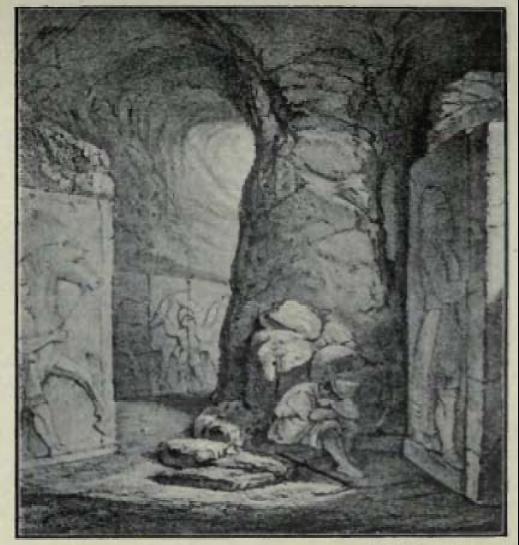


Plate II A kelek glides down the river loaded with one of the bulls from Nimrud. Watercolour by F. C. Cooper.



Figure 15.4 Finally arrived at London, the bull is on its way into the British Museum through the hall of Doric pillars. (From *Illustrated London News* 28 February 1852: 184)





Roth from Layard

ENTRANCE PASSAGE, KOUYUNJIK

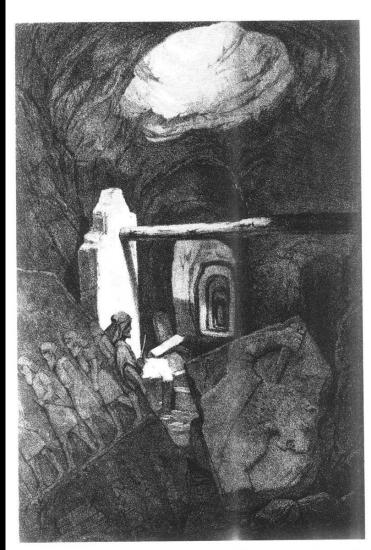
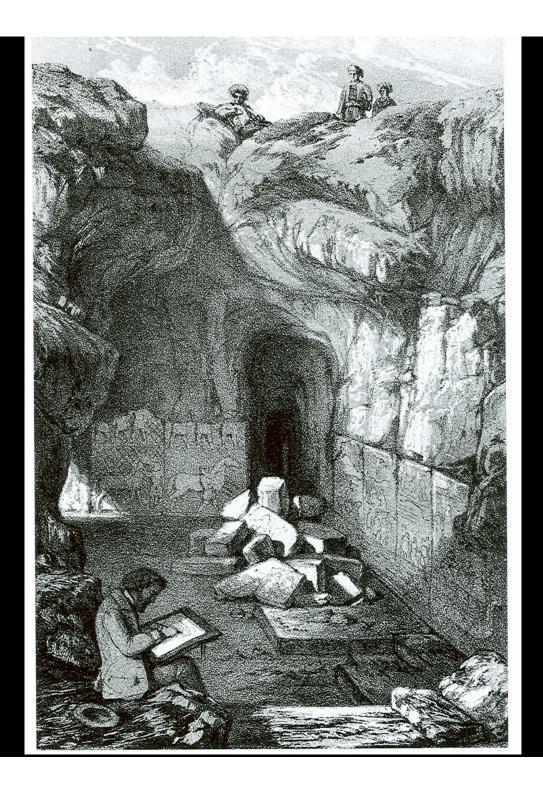
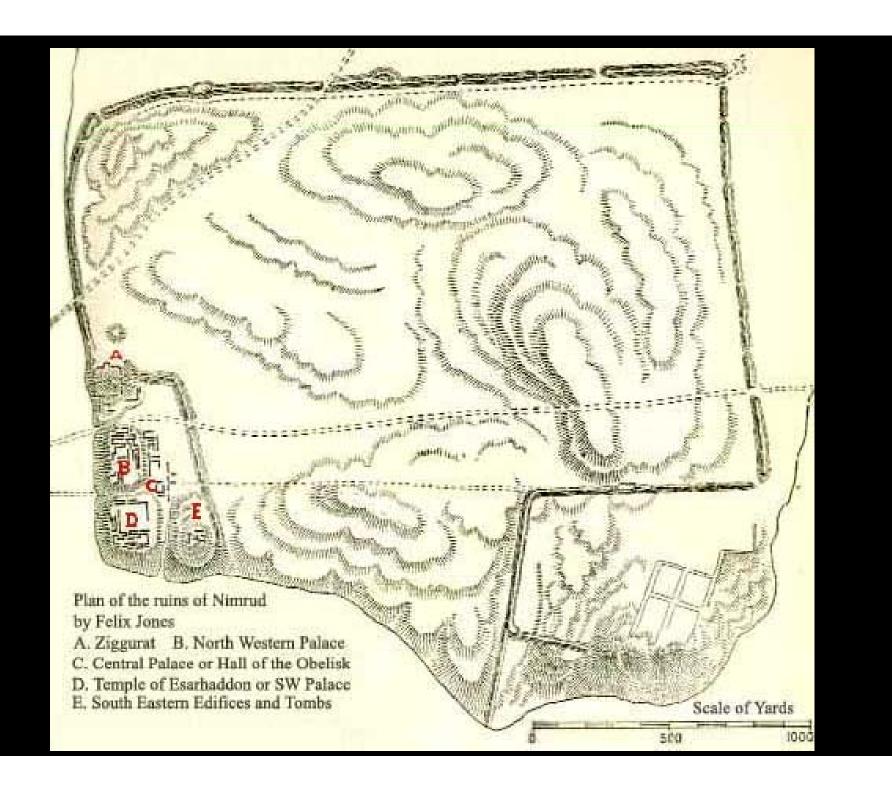


Figure 22.3 The strange and unfortunate tunnelling which was used at both Kuyunjik and Khorsabad at least provided a picturesque scene y. (From Layard 1853: 104)



Layard'ın Nimrud'daki çalışmaları 1850



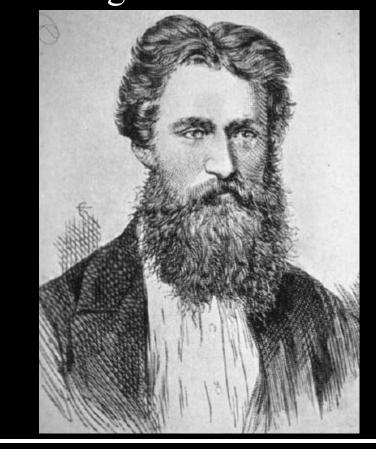
## William Kenneth Loftus 1854-55

- The Excavation of Sennacherib's Palace -



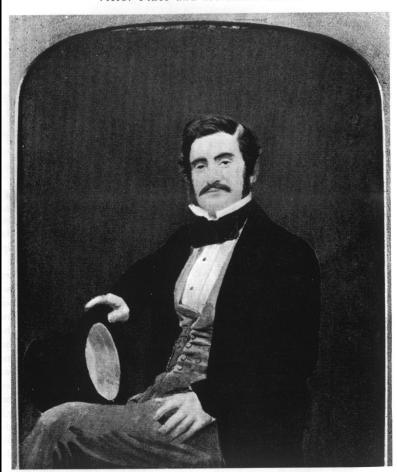
Figure 30.2 William Kennet Loftus, the choleric and difficult man who excavated at several places in Babylonia, at the ruins of the Persian capital Susa, and at Kuyunjik. (From Barnett 1976: 2)

• George Smith 1873



### Hormuzd Rassam 1877-79

- Victor Place and Hormuzd Rassam -



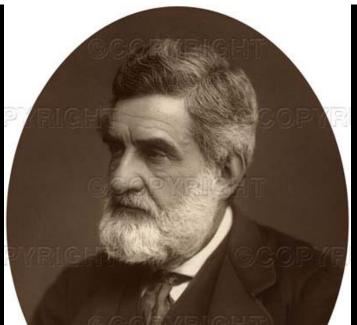
Figures 34.2 and 34.3 F.C. Cooper, the artist on the second expedition, became a close friend of Hormuzd Rassam, and in the fall of 1851, while Rassam was in London, he painted these two portraits of his friend. Hormuzd was then 25 years old. One sees him in his two conflicting roles which he desperately tried to unite: as a British gentleman and as the subject of the Turkish Sultan. (From Barnett 1976: 3, 4)

— Jealousy and Ill-feeling —



Figure 34.3

Rassam's achievement on Kuyunjik is of course somewhat dubious



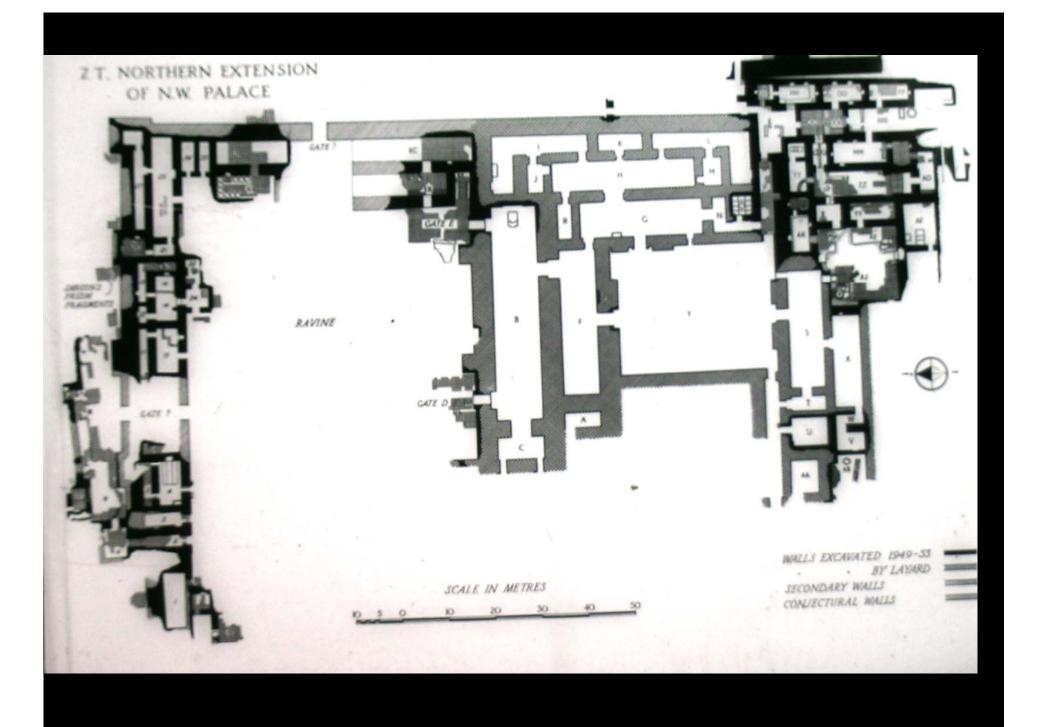


#### H.Rassam tarafından Balawat Tepesinde bulunan bronz kapı bantları



### Sir M.E.L.Mallowan 1949





### Nimrud, 1974-76 Polonya ekibi, Janusz Meuszynski

