

World Heritage Scanned Nomination

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UNESCO Region: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SITE NAME: Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat)

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 5th July 2003

STATE PARTY: IRAK

CRITERIA: C (iii)(iv)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Report of the 27th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Criterion iii: Founded in the 3rd millennium BCE, the most important role of Ashur was from the 14th to 9th century BCE when it was the first capital of the Assyrian empire. Ashur was also the religious capital of Assyrians, and the place for crowning and burial of its kings.

Criterion iv: The excavated remains of the public and residential buildings of Ashur provide an outstanding record of the evolution of building practice from the Sumerian and Akkadian period through the Assyrian empire, as well as including the short revival during the Parthian period.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

The ancient city of Ashur is located on the Tigris River in northern Mesopotamia in a specific geo-ecological zone, at the borderline between rain-fed and irrigation agriculture. The city dates back to the 3rd millennium BC. From the 14th to the 9th centuries BC it was the first capital of the Assyrian Empire, a city-state and trading platform of international importance. It also served as the religious capital of the Assyrians, associated with the god Ashur. The city was destroyed by the Babylonians, but revived during the Parthian period in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

Inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger: 2003

Threats to the Site:

Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger at the 27th session of the World Heritage Committee simultaneously with its inscription on the World Heritage List. When the property was nominated before the conflict, a large dam project threatened the site, which would have been partially flooded by a reservoir. While the dam project has been suspended by the current administration, the Committee considered that its possible future construction, as well as the present lack of adequate protection, justified the inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

1.b State, Province or Region: Salah Addin Province

1.d Exact location: N35 28 00.0 E43 14 00.0

**UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

WORLD HERITAGE LIST

NOMINATION FORM

Name of the property: ASHUR

State: Republic of Iraq

Date: September 2002

Revised version: 21st, January 2003

1. Identification of the property	
a. Country	Republic of Iraq
b. State, Province or Region	Salah Addin Province
c. Name of property	Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat)
d. Location	<p>43° 14' East, 35° 28' North 390 km north of Baghdad, 110 km south of Mosul The site is located on the western bank of the river Tigris south of the modern village of as-Sherqat.</p>
e. Maps or plans indicating the boundary of area proposed for inscription and buffer zone	<p>The site of Ashur is surrounded to the east by the Tigris, to the north by a plain with a <i>wadi</i> corresponding to a former branch of the Tigris and to the west and south by hilly landscapes (see attached maps 1-3).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Map of Ashur indicating the boundary of the area: Finkbeiner and Pongratz-Leisten 1992. 2. Map of Ashur and its immediate surroundings: Andrae 1938 (Beilage) 3. Area map: Atlas of archaeological sites in Iraq (1970) 4. Historical map of Assyria in the 1st millennium Kessler, 1987
f. Area of property proposed for inscription and buffer zone	<p>The area of the entire archaeological site of Ashur (70 ha) including temples, three <i>ziggurrats</i>, palaces, graves and private houses etc. within the city walls as well as the area of the New Year's festival building to the north-west. In addition, a 100 ha buffer zone has been defined 500 m from the western and southern boundaries of the archaeological site. The road to the village of Sherqat will go across the buffer zone. The areas north and east of Ashur will be flooded in 2006 by the Makhool Lake.</p>
2. Justification for inscription	
a. Statement of significance	<p>The city of Ashur is the first capital of the Assyrian empire and the religious centre of Assyria, the core of which is located between Ashur, Nineveh and Erbil (see map). The singular settlement was founded in a specific geo-ecological zone, i.e. at the borderline between rain-fed and irrigation agriculture, at the intersection between nomadic and sedentary subsistence strategies. Chronologically, the site was occupied as early as the Sumerian Early Dynastic period (2,800 B.C.). It continued until the Hellenistic period and the time of the Arabian kings of the Hatrian dynasty in the first century B.C. and the Parthian period in the first and second centuries A.D., thus covering three millennia of ancient Middle Eastern civilisation.</p> <p>The city gained its reputation because it was the city of the god Ashur, the national deity of the Assyrians. Before the Assyrians, that is since the first half of the 3rd millennium, the existence of substantial cultic buildings is attested. This means, that the site was already a developed and organised urban system, the only one of</p>

	<p>this size known in the entire area. During the Old Assyrian period (19th-16th cent. B.C.), Ashur was a city-state and trading platform of international importance. It played a key role as the centre of political power for the foundation of the Assyrian empire in the Middle Assyrian period (14th-11th cent. B.C.) and for Assyrian art and craftsmanship. Although during the Neo-Assyrian period (10th-7th cent. B.C.), the political centres of the empire were transferred to Nimrud, Dur-Sharrukin and Nineveh, Ashur maintained its importance as the main cultic site of Assyria. It was also the place where the Assyrian kings were crowned and buried.</p> <p>As one of the few archaeological multi-period sites in Assyria of its kind, remains of the buildings and their furnishing have been extensively excavated. The architectural and artistic record is accompanied by a large corpus of cuneiform texts which attest a leading role of Ashur in religion and scholarship, especially during the Middle- and Neo-Assyrian periods.</p>
b. Comparative analysis	<p>In terms of historical importance and cultural impact, the city of Ashur can be compared with great ancient capitals in the world such as Babylon, Ur, Athens, Rome, Thebes and other cities that have influenced the history of humankind.</p> <p>Within the framework of the other three Assyrian capitals (Nimrud, Dur-Sharrukin and Nineveh) Ashur is the only and unique example of an urban site where continuity and change of the Assyrian civilisation pertaining to religious, public and domestic architecture, artistic production, urban planning, religious and political systems, economic subsistence and social patterns is revealed by the archaeological and textual evidence throughout the recorded archaeological periods.</p>
c. Authenticity	<p>The site of Ashur had been abandoned at the end of the Parthian period (2nd cent. B.C.), and, contrary to many other sites in the region, there was no further occupation. Therefore, the authenticity of the remains is unquestionable.</p> <p>There are two major structures built in the 19th and 20th centuries A.D., Ottoman military barracks at the north-eastern edge of the site, used until 1991 as the site museum, and the excavation house, erected by the German expedition and restored by the State Board of Antiquities. There are also two small guard's houses on the site.</p> <p>As for restoration works, traditional techniques and materials (mud-bricks and plaster) have been applied in the 1980s for partial reconstruction of the Old Palace, the temple of Anu and Adad and parts of the city wall, based on the excavated evidence. The walls stand up to a height of c. 2 m.</p> <p>Baked bricks have been used for the Tabira gate, the temple of Ishtar and parts of the Parthian palace. Gypsum and as little concrete as possible served as mortars.</p>
d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed	<p>The inscription of Ashur is proposed under cultural criteria (iii) and (iv).</p>

Criterion C (iii)

Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;

During its history of three millennia, the most important step at Ashur was certainly the establishment of the Assyrian civilisation. The strong tradition in the material, religious and intellectual culture of Assyria remains connected to the site and its region. As to the space use and urban layout, most significant is the concentration of public buildings at the periphery of the city, the development of the specific Assyrian temple ground-plan and of the palatial architecture, its decoration, monumental art and furnishing. These elements became the standards for the other urban and provincial centres during the Middle and Neo-Assyrian periods, that is for a time span of more than seven centuries. At Ashur, the early steps towards a systematic shaping of Assyrian cities could be observed for the first time within the limits of an extremely restricted space and a grown urban system, this in contrast to all the later Assyrian capitals.

The tight and complex cultural identity is expressed by the fact that the land, the god and the city bore the same name: Ashur. It is clear that, already during pre-Assyrian periods, the site played an important role in the land of Subartu, since it was a desired place for foreign control over the region during the Akkade and Ur III periods (last quarter of the 3rd millennium B.C.).

Criterion C (iv)

Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;

Ashur has an outstanding density of excavated architectural remains from different parts of the Assyrian periods without comparison. The ensemble of public buildings (temples, palaces, city walls) finds its counterpart in several areas of domestic architecture. As for the religious architecture, the presence of three *ziggurrats* erected of mud bricks and two double temples should be mentioned as well as the temple of the national god Ashur. Of them, the impressive *ziggurat* of the god Ashur is still standing today and is a visible landmark. Whereas these buildings embody the Assyrian architectural tradition, the temple of Ishtar alone features a different building tradition (bent axis), which has its origin possibly in the area southeast of Assyria. At two places a sequence of royal palaces was observed, one of them saved later as burial place for Assyrian kings.

3. Description	
a. Description of property	<p>The settlement of Ashur was founded on the western bank of river Tigris, on uneven bedrock; within its walls it covers the area of about 65 ha.</p> <p>The excavated remains consist of numerous superimposed stratigraphic levels of archaeological deposits. The earliest of them date to the Sumerian Early Dynastic period of the early 3rd millennium B.C. After the Akkadian and Ur III periods which are present at some points, follow the Old, Middle and Neo- Assyrian periods, the latter one ending at the mid-first millennium B.C. Finally, Hellenistic remains and those of the Arab Hatrian kings are attested. Structurally, the city of Ashur was divided in two parts, the old city (Akkadian <i>libbi-ali</i>, the heart of the city), which is the northern and largest part of Ashur, and the new city (Akk. <i>alu-ishshu</i>), a smaller southern projection in the city, which was constructed during the mid-second millennium B.C.</p> <p>The major features of the city which are presently visible on-site consist of architectural remains (some of them partly restored): the <i>ziggurra</i>t and the great temple of the god Ashur, the double-temple of Anu and Adad (with the remains of two smaller <i>ziggurrats</i>), the temple of Ishtar, the Sumerian goddess of love and war, the Old Palace with its royal tombs and several living quarters in many parts of the city. Some parts of the Parthian palace are visible at the border between old and new city. The double-temple of Sin and Shamash has almost disappeared. The same is valid for the Assyrian New Year's festival building (<i>bit akitu</i>), which is located outside the walls of the city. Living quarters with indoor-burials and a palace area in the northern centre of the city are being excavated.</p> <p>The city was surrounded by a double wall with several gates (the new city just by a single wall) and a big moat.</p> <p>The majority of the buildings of the city were built with sun-dried mud-bricks with foundation of quarry stones or dressed stone, depending on the period. Artistic objects and parts of architectural remains of the city are at present on display in the major museums of the world, in the Louvre, the British Museum, the Pergamon Museum in Berlin and the Metropolitan Museum in New York, as well as in other museums.</p> <p>The surface of the site is partly covered by the excavation debris from several generations of archaeological excavations.</p>
b. History	<p>The history of the city of Ashur goes back to the Sumerian Early Dynastic period (first half of the third millennium B.C.). Some remains may even date to preceding periods. For this early part the stratigraphic excavation of the temple of Ishtar provided substantial information about the development of the religious architecture. Two of the five major building stages of it belong to this period. During the Akkadian empire (c. 2334-2154 B.C.) Ashur was an important centre, and a governor of the third dynasty of Ur (2112-2004 B.C.) ruled over the city which had to pay taxes to the central administration in the south. Still, the temple of Ishtar and its findings remains the main archaeological reference point.</p> <p>As an independent city-state Ashur became capital of Assyria and</p>

	<p>the Assyrians during the 2nd millennium B.C. starting with the Old-Assyrian rulers Erishum, Ilushuma and Shamshi-Adad I and thereafter with the Middle-Assyrian kings Eriba-Adad I. and Ashuruballit I. From here, the military campaigns of the Middle-Assyrian kings Tukulti-Ninurta I. and Tiglathpileser I. started which layed the foundation for the territorial expansion of the Assyrian empire to the west, i.e. Syro-Mesopotamia and the Levant, and other adjacent regions. For the 2nd millennium B.C. a systematic building programme is attested for Ashur which hardly finds a comparison elsewhere. It culminates in the Middle-Assyrian period, when king Tukulti-Ninurta I not only renovated or reconstructed the majority of the temples (among them the temple of Ishtar), but terraced a large area for the his New Palace (the building was not erected since the king founded a new residential city named Kar-Tukulti-Ninurta, further upstream).</p> <p>Ashur remained political capital until the reign of the Neo-Assyrian king Ashurnasirpal II (883-859 B.C.), who moved it to Kalhu (modern Nimrud). Nevertheless, Ashur continued to be an important religious and provincial Assyrian centre even though it had lost its function as national capital. The Neo-Assyrian kings executed restoration work at the main sanctuaries and palaces of Ashur as it was requested by the inscriptions of their predecessors and erected the royal burial place within the area of the Old royal palace. The majority of the private houses and living quarters date to this Neo-Assyrian period and provide important information about domestic architecture and the conditions of life of those parts of the Assyrian society not belonging to the royal élite. Special attention was received by the more than 1,000 inhumations in graves and tombs, mainly located inside the buildings, which provide important information on aspects of burial rites and funerary culture. The site survived the fall of the Assyrian empire, and it flourished in the Hellenistic and Parthian periods until sometimes before the third century A.D. The Parthian palace and a temple close to the <i>ziggurat</i> are architectural testimonies of this period. Presently, residential areas of the Parthian period are being excavated.</p>
c. Form and date of most recent records of property.	<p>Excavation reports of the Iraqi and German Archaeological Excavations in the city of Ashur in the years 2000-2001 (copies attached).</p> <p>Monthly and annual reports to the State Board of Antiquities submitted by the local archaeological teams (see 6.a). (Attached)</p>
d. Present state of conservation.	<p>After the end of the German excavations in 1914, a good number of the buildings of the city of Ashur suffered from being exposed to erosion by rain and winds and normal natural destruction, since the excavated remains have not been covered or protected.</p> <p>In the late seventies of the 20th century A.D., the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage started a scientific programme in order to resume work in the city by archaeological excavations and some restoration to keep and strengthen what had been exposed. This is at the city wall (NW), the Tabira-Gate, some private houses, the temple of Anu and Adad, the Old Palace and the royal burial</p>

	<p>ground, the Parthian palace (indicated on the attached map). Contemporaneously, explanatory signs for the most important monuments had been set up (they have been removed after 1991). However, since the restored and partly reconstructed buildings and walls are equally exposed to erosion, they need continuous care. The construction of the Makhool Dam and, consequently, the threat by waters of the reservoir require protection measures for the entire site of Ashur (see below). Latest pictures of the city are attached as photographs and slides.</p>
4. Management	
a. Ownership	<p>Since October 17th 1935, the site of Ashur was declared property of the State of Iraq (Official Gazette No. 1465), and on the List of National Heritage. Since then, it is been taken care of by the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (then Directorate General of Antiquities).</p>
b. Legal status	<p>The city of Ashur is the property of the State of Iraq, and it is taken care of by the staff of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, within the Ministry of Culture. It has been protected under the 1937 Law of Antiquities and its further amendments, and is now protected, as well as its buffer zone, under the recently adopted Law of Antiquities and Heritage No 55, dated October 2002 (attached).</p>
c. Protection measures and means of implementing them.	<p>The archaeological site of Ashur is under protection of the inspector of Antiquities in the province of Salah Addin. Excavations are conducted by the Department of Excavations and Archaeological Investigation in the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, Ministry of Culture. There is no restoration work presently carried out. By the presence of an excavation team, the site is protected directly. The site is furthermore protected by 10 guards with night and day shifts.</p>
d. Agencies with management authority	<p>Department of Excavations and Archaeological Investigation in the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, Ministry of Culture.</p>
e. Level at which management is exercised and name and address of responsible person for contact purposes (see also 4j)	<p>General management and supervision of the site: Dr. Jaber Khalil Ibrahim Chairman of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage P.O Box 8056, Baghdad – Iraq Telephone: 00964-1-5378732 E-Mail: turath@uruklink.net</p> <p>Director General of the Department of Excavations and Archaeological Investigation Ms. Dr. Hana' Abd el-KHaliq, Baghdad</p> <p>Inspector of Antiquities of the province Salah Addin: Saud Faisal Azzawi</p>

	<p>Director of the Iraqi Archaeological expedition to Ashur: Dr. Riadh al-Doori, Baghdad</p>
<p>f. Agreed plans related to property</p>	<p><i>Archaeological excavations</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued excavation by teams of the Iraqi expedition in the northern part of the city (palace area and living quarters). 2. Continued excavation by the German expedition from the University of Heidelberg in the northern part of the city (living quarters, palace and temple areas). 3. Continued salvage excavations in the southern parts of the city by teams of the Iraqi expedition. <p><i>Restoration and conservation</i></p> <p>In view of the present situation and in continuation of the work which begun in the late 70s, it is planned to develop a detailed restoration and conservation programme for the site and its monuments.</p> <p><i>Protective measures</i></p> <p>Evaluation of the feasibility of constructing a retaining wall to protect the city from the future Makhool Dam reservoir and of its impact on the archaeological strategy and conservation/restoration measures.</p> <p><i>Tourist facilities</i></p> <p>The preparation of tourist facilities is in the process of planning and discussion. The following main issues will be a part of the plan: the establishment of an archaeological park of Ashur with pathways, explanation signs and printed information (see attached documents), the location of a shop and/or the location of a rest-house with toilets for visitors.</p>
<p>g. Sources and levels of finance</p>	<p>Annual financing from the central budget of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, Government of Iraq, as for the excavations by the Iraqi expedition. For the year 2002: ID 100.000.000</p> <p>For restoration and conservation facilities and training measures there is presently no budget.</p> <p>The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft as for the excavations by the German expedition. For the year 2003: EUR </p>
<p>h. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques</p>	<p>The Local field director in cooperation with the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage in Baghdad, in particular the Departments of Excavation and Investigation and the Department of Research and Studies.</p> <p>Trained students (B.A. and M.A.) from the Department of Archaeology, University of Baghdad and University of Mosul who will work in the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage later on.</p> <p>Trained staff from the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, Baghdad.</p> <p>Architects and Civil Engineers, and skilled Craftsmen.</p>

i. Visitor facilities and statistics	<p>A guard's house with a guest book is located along the main route leading to the city inside the wall. At average, there are around 1,000 visitors a year (tourists and scholars).</p> <p>(i) Two flyers containing information on the history and the most important remains of Ashur can be obtained on-site (see attached document).</p> <p>(ii) Until 1991 the site-museum was located in the Ottoman military-barracks.</p> <p>(iii) Overnight accommodation: not available on-site.</p> <p>(iv) Restaurant or refreshment facilities: not available on-site (several small sandwich restaurants can be found in the village of as-Sherqat north of the site).</p> <p>(v) shops: not available on-site.</p> <p>(vi) car parking: an organized car/bus parking system has not been developed. Paths paved with gravel within the city are used by cars.</p> <p>(vii) lavatories: not available on-site. The large expedition house is at present closed to the public.</p> <p>(viii) search and rescue: If needed will be done by the available personnel.</p>
j. Property management plan and statement of objectives	<p>See attached document.</p>
k. Staffing level	<p>1 local project manager: PhD in archaeology</p> <p>6 assistants: B.A. in archaeology.</p> <p>1 architect.</p> <p>1 civil engineer.</p> <p>1 surveying engineer.</p> <p>Draftsmen, Photographer.</p>
5. Factors affecting the property	
a. Development pressure.	<p>The construction of the Makhool Dam and the filling of the reservoir in the year 2006 will severely damage the site by flooding and by infiltration. Therefore, effective measures will have to be developed in order to protect the site.</p> <p>Depending on the choice of the specific protection method, the overall strategy for archaeological excavations, as well as the ones for restoration and conservation measures to be undertaken at the site will be directly affected.</p> <p>So far, the construction of a retaining wall has been discussed, though a definite decision has not been made. A probable solution may consist of a retaining system on the site itself which would forever destroy the northern and eastern margins of Ashur.</p> <p>The study of the local geomorphological conditions, the evaluation of costs and construction planning will be finished in early 2003.</p> <p>Since the flooding of the Makhool Dam reservoir is expected for the year 2006, any construction work is scheduled to start not after the end of the year 2004.</p> <p>Whether there will be a retaining system or not, the development of an overall emergency action plan for Ashur is recognised as</p>

	extremely urgent.
b. Environmental pressure	A direct and severe environmental danger from the area is not expected. However, the normal weathering effect of wind and rain erosion can be attested.
c. Natural disasters and preparedness	-/-
d. Visitors, tourism pressure	Presently very little (see under 4.i.). The planned guiding system for visitors is aimed at avoiding tourists from entering old or new excavation trenches and unprotected monuments of the site.
e. Number of inhabitants within property and buffer zone.	[there are possibly some houses in the buffer zone in as-Shergat NW]
6. Monitoring	
a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation	Daily inspection of the property by the resident staff on the site and monthly reports for the centre (State Board of Antiquities and Heritage).
b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property.	Daily inspection of the property by the resident staff and guards on the site, and monthly reports for the centre (State Board of Antiquities and Heritage). Excluding any urgent situation.
c. Results of previous reporting exercise.	Immediate actions for protection, restoration, and safeguarding the property.
7. Documents	
a. Photographs, slides and video	Photographs, a set of slides and a film on CD-Audio have been provided.
b. Copies of property management plans and extract of other plans relevant to the property.	See attached documents.
c. Bibliography	<p><i>General</i></p> <p>E. Unger, Assur. Reallexikon der Assyriologie Vol. I, Berlin 1928: 170 ff.</p> <p>W. Andrae, Das Wiedererstandene Assur. Leipzig 1938 (2nd edition Munich 1977, ed. B. Hrouda; for an extensive bibliography cf. pp. 315-320).</p> <p>R.W. Lamprichs, Assur, The Oxford Encyclopaedia of Archaeology in the Near East, New York 1997: 225-228.</p> <p><i>Monographic Excavation reports and studies (1903-14)</i></p> <p>Several of the books mentioned below are translated into Arabic for the use of the Iraqi archaeologists during their work in the city of Ashur.</p>

W. Andrae, Der Anu-Adad Tempel, Leipzig 1909.
W. Andrae, Die Festungswerke von Assur, Leipzig 1913.
W. Andrae, Die Stelenreihen in Assur, Leipzig 1913.
W. Andrae, Die archaischen Ishtar-Tempel in Assur, Leipzig 1922.
W. Andrae, Farbige Keramik aus Assur, Berlin 1923.
W. Andrae, H. Lenzen, Die Partherstadt Assur, Leipzig 1933.
W. Andrae, Die jüngeren Ishtar-Tempel von Assur, Leipzig 1935.
A. Haller, Die Gräber und Gräfte von Assur, Berlin 1954.
C. Preusser, Die Wohnhäuser von Assur, Berlin 1954.
A. Haller, Die Heiligtümer des Gottes Assur und der Sin-Samas-Tempel in Assur, Berlin 1955.
C. Preusser, Die Paläste von Assur, Berlin 1955.
P.A. Miglus, Das Wohngebiet von Assur. Stratigraphie und Architektur, Berlin 1996.

Excavation reports
H. Bashir, The pottery found at the Western Gate at Ahsur, Sumer 35 (1979) 342-343.
F.A. Ahmad, Excavation of Tabira (Kurkuri) Gate and the finds there in the second season, Sumer 42 (1986) 124-126.
M.A. Jeris, Upper layers at the crown prince's palace, Sumer 42 (1986) 116-121.
A.M. Jero, The tombs discovered in Ashur in the second season (1979), Sumer 42 (1986) 110-113.
R. Dittmann, Ausgrabungen der FU Berlin in Assur und Kar-Tukulti-Ninurta in den Jahren 1986-89, MDOG 122 (1990) 157-171.
R. Dittmann, Assur and Kar-Tukulti-Ninurta, AJA 96 (1992) 307-312.
B. Hrouda, Vorläufiger Bericht über die neuen Ausgrabungen in Assur, Frühjahr 1990, MDOG 123 (1991) 95-109.
A.Y. Ahmad, The archive of Assur-matu-taqin found in the New town of Assur and dated mainly by post-canonical eponyms, Al-Rafidan 17 (1996) 207-288.
H.H. al-Hayani, Aus den irakischen Grabungen in Assur 1999-2000. Spätassyrische Privathäuser in der Stadtmitte, MDOG 132 (2000) 55-63 (with English summary)
P.A. Miglus et al., Assur 2000 - Frühjahrskampagne, MDOG 132 (2000) 13-54.
G.R.H. Wright, Assur Field I 1990: The excavation and building remains, Anatolica 16 (2000) 193-226.
P.A. Miglus et al., Assur 2001, MDOG 134, in press.

Restoration and reconstruction
M.S. Abdul-Razaq, Results of the work of the Ashur revival commission in the second season 1979, Sumer 42 (1986) 96-97
H. Bashir al-Aswad, Preservation of the Western Gate, Sumer 42 (1986) 122-123.
K. M. Kati, Preservation of Tabira (Kurkuri) Gate, Sumer 42 (1986) 127-128.

Map
Andrae 1938: Beilage.
U. Finkbeiner, B. Pongratz-Leisten, TAVO Map B IV 21: Assur, Wiesbaden 1992.

	<p>K. Kessler, Assyrien bis 800 v. Chr., TAVO Map B IV 10, Wiesbaden 1987.</p> <p>Atlas of Archaeological Sites in Iraq, Baghdad (1970).</p> <p><i>Symposia</i></p> <p>International Ashur Symposium (1979), Sumer 42 (1986) 95-138</p> <p>International Ashur Symposium (1981), Sumer 42 (1986) 141-159</p>
d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held.	<p>State Board of Antiquities and Heritage</p> <p>P.O Box 8056</p> <p>Baghdad – Iraq</p> <p>Telephone: 00964 1 5378732</p> <p>E-Mail: turath@uruklink.net</p>

8. Signature on behalf of the State Party

Dr. Jaber Khalil Ibrahim
Chairman of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage
Ministry of Culture
Baghdad, Republic of IRAQ

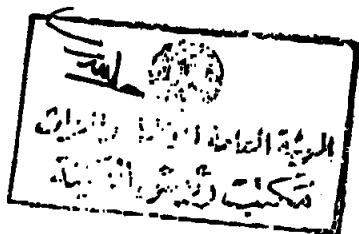
21st, January. 2003

8. Signature on behalf of the State Party

Jaber Kh. Ibrahims

Dr. Jaber Khalil Ibrahim
Chairman of the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage
Ministry of Culture
Baghdad, Republic of IRAQ

21st, January, 2003



Captions to the Slides
attached to the World Heritage List Nomination form
For Ashur, Iraq

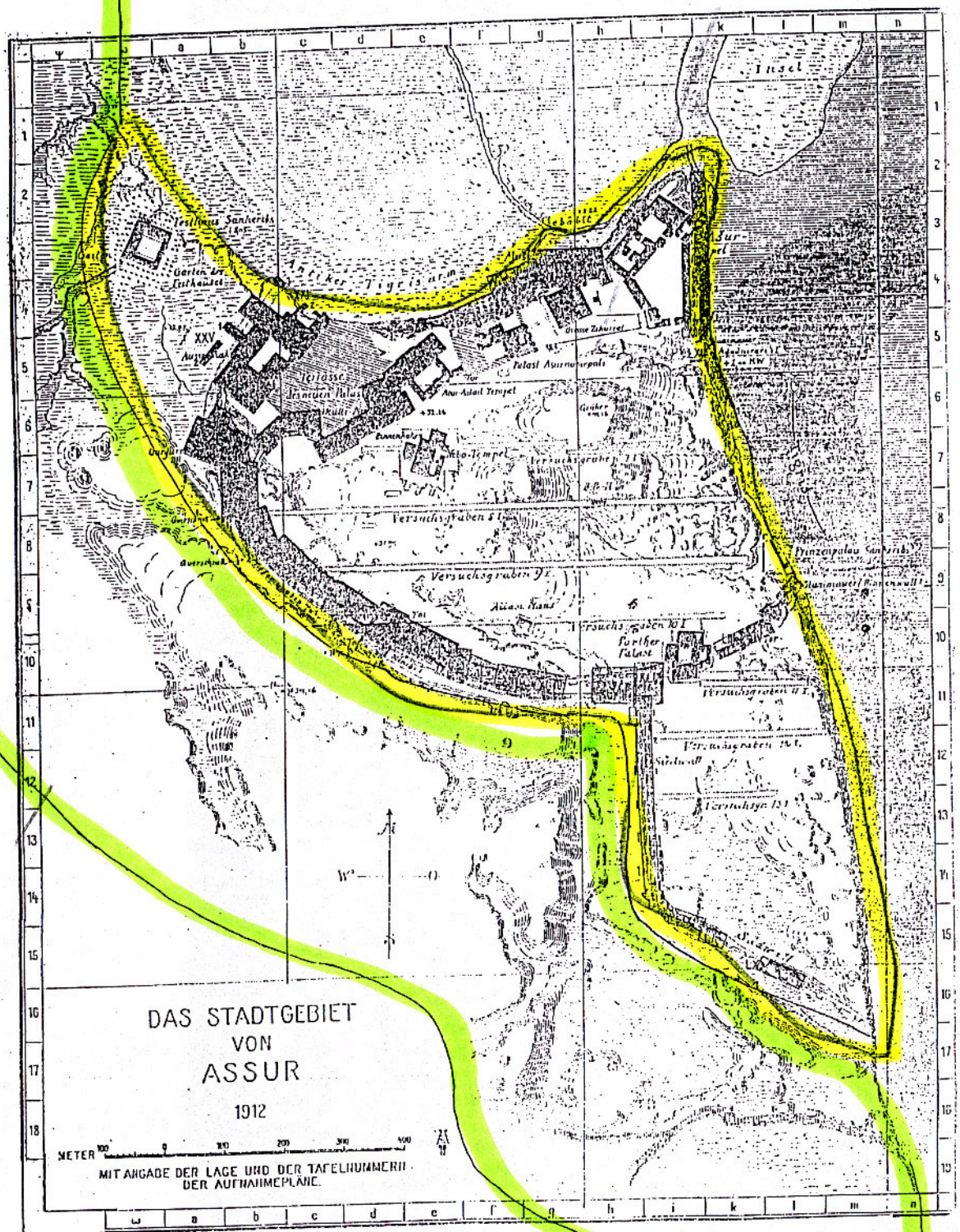
- Slide 1** Aerial photograph of Ashur from NW indicating the area of public buildings in the N and the test trenches running from W to E at a distance of 100 m to each other. The fortification system is also visible (after Hrouda, B. ed., *L'Orient ancien*. Paris 1991: 115).
- Slide 2** The northern front of Ashur from NW with the Mushlalu (left) and the Ziqqurrat.
- Slide 3** The northern front of Ashur from N with the Außenhaken area and the restored Tabira Gate.
- Slide 4** The city of Ashur from N with remains of the dump from the test trenches. In the background the Jebel Makhool.
- Slide 5** The 'New City' of Ashur from N with the city wall. In the background the Jebel Makhool.
- Slide 6** Present day situation of test trench no. 6I from E (excavated by Andrae at the beginning of last century). These test trenches were 5 m wide.
- Slide 7** Area of the temple of the god Ashur from NW with the Ottoman barracks - and later Ashur museum (until 1991). In the background the river Tigris and the village of Sdere.
- Slide 8** The Ziqqurrat of Ashur from SW.
- Slide 9** The restored 'Old Palace' from E (from the top of the ziqqurrat). In the background the double-temple of Anu and Adad (right) and the area of the temples of Nabû and the temples of Ishtar (left).
- Slide 10** The royal tombs of Ashur (partly restored) S of the 'Old Palace' from SW. Five kings of the Middle and Neo-Assyrian periods were buried here.
- Slide 11** The restored groundplan of the temple of Nabû (foreground) and the restored walls of the double-temple of Anu and Adad (background) from SW. In the background the plain N of Ashur.

- Slide 12** The central mound of Ashur from N (from the top of the ziqqurrat) showing recent excavation areas. To the left the river Tigris, in the background the Jebel Makhool.
- Slide 13** The central mound of Ashur seen from the southern Old City (from SE).
- Slide 14** Main rooms of the Neo-Assyrian palace at the central mound of Ashur excavated by the Iraqi expedition (from S); with orthostats made of baked clay and so-called 'tram-lines' (in front) for mobile heating ovens.
- Slide 15** Neo-Assyrian residential quarter S of test trench 8I, excavated by the Iraqi expedition (from SW).
- Slide 16** Eastern front of Ashur from S with the excavation house and the river Tigris. The ground floor of the excavation house indicates the maximum flooding level of the reservoir which is ca. 156 m above sea level.

Please note that the arrow on the slide frame indicates the correct position of the slides in the slide tray of the projector.

Captions to the Maps
attached to the World Heritage List Nomination form
for Ashur, Iraq

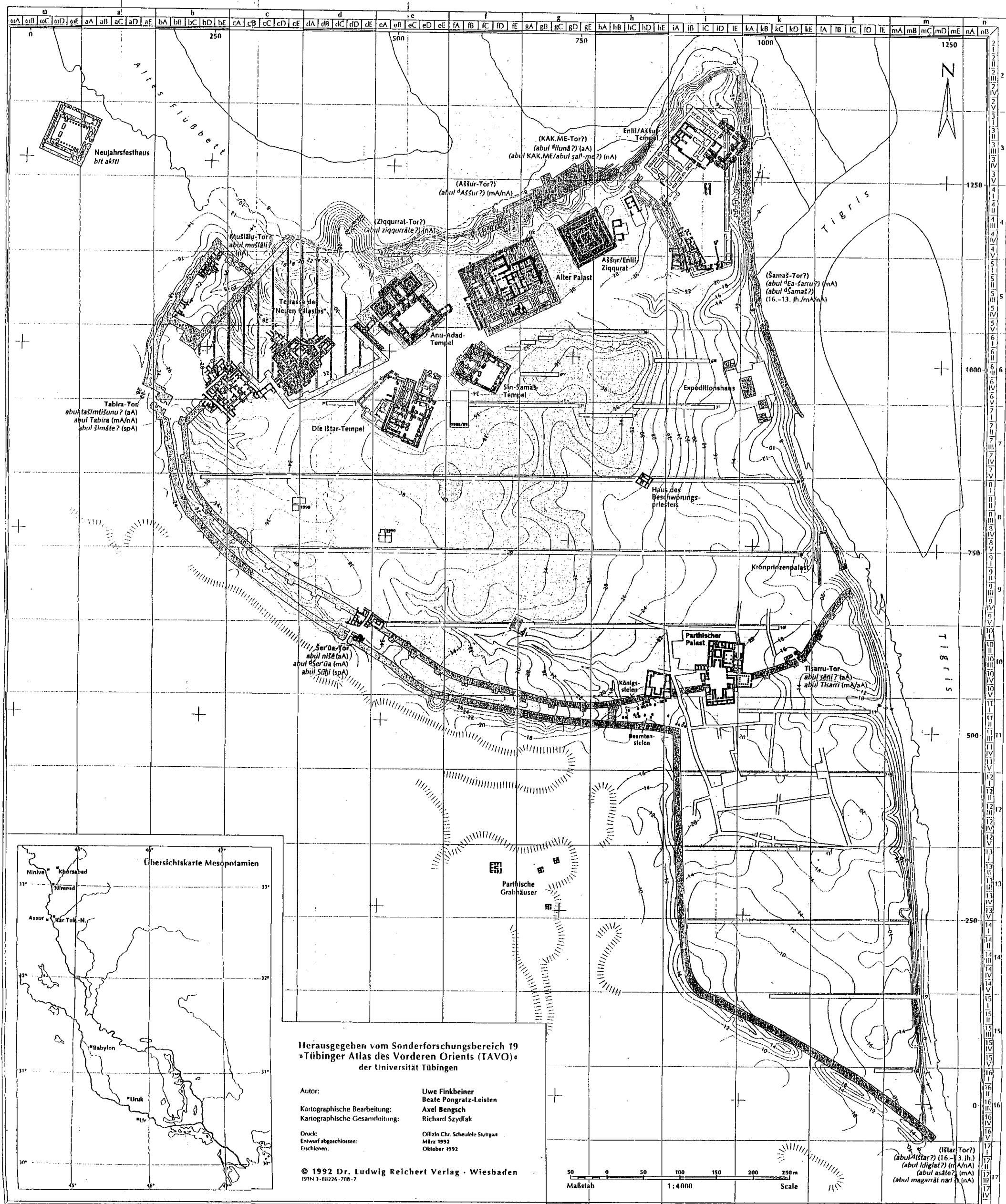
- Map 1** **Area map of the Makhool region**
Directorate General of Antiquities of Iraq, Atlas of archaeological sites in Iraq, Baghdad 1970: Sheet 129.
- Map 2** **Map of the Makhool Dam reservoir area indicating 61 endangered archaeological sites**
State Board of Antiquities and Heritage of Iraq, Baghdad 2002.
- Map 3** **Map of Ashur**
Finkbeiner and Pongratz-Leisten 1992.
- Map 4** **Map of Ashur indicating the approximate flooding**
Based on Finkbeiner and Pongratz-Leisten 1992.
- Map 5** **Map of Ashur indicating the location of the site to be nominated (YELLOW) and the buffer zone of 500 m extension (ORANGE) covering non-flooded areas**
Based on Finkbeiner and Pongratz-Leisten 1992.
- Map 6** **Historical map of Assyria in the 1st millennium BC**
Kessler 1987.



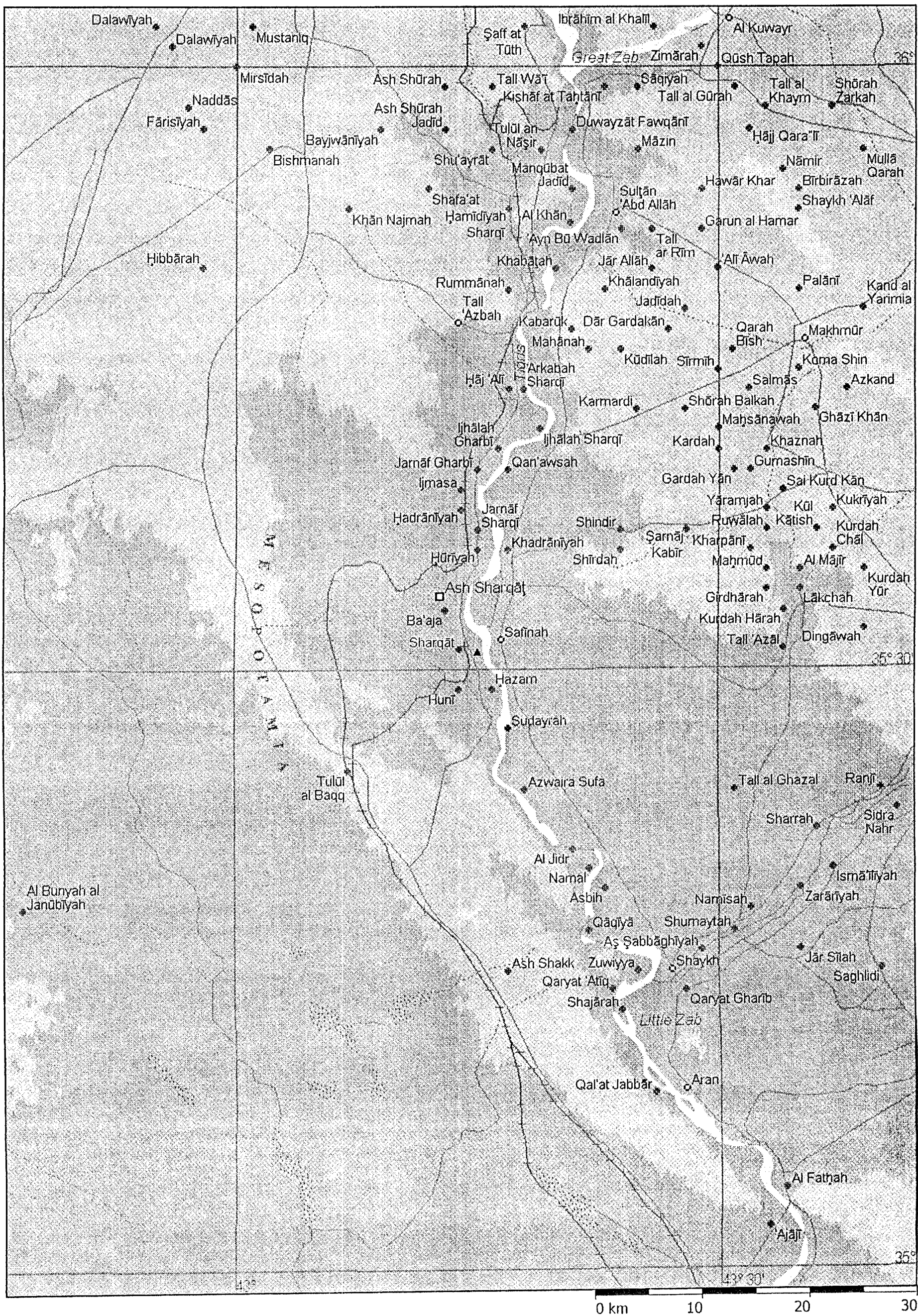
Archaeological plan of the city of **ASHUR**
 After Walter Andrae 1938
 Showing the Buffer Zone
 (500 m. from the out limits of the city)

 = World Heritage proposed Core Zone

 = World Heritage proposed Buffer Zone







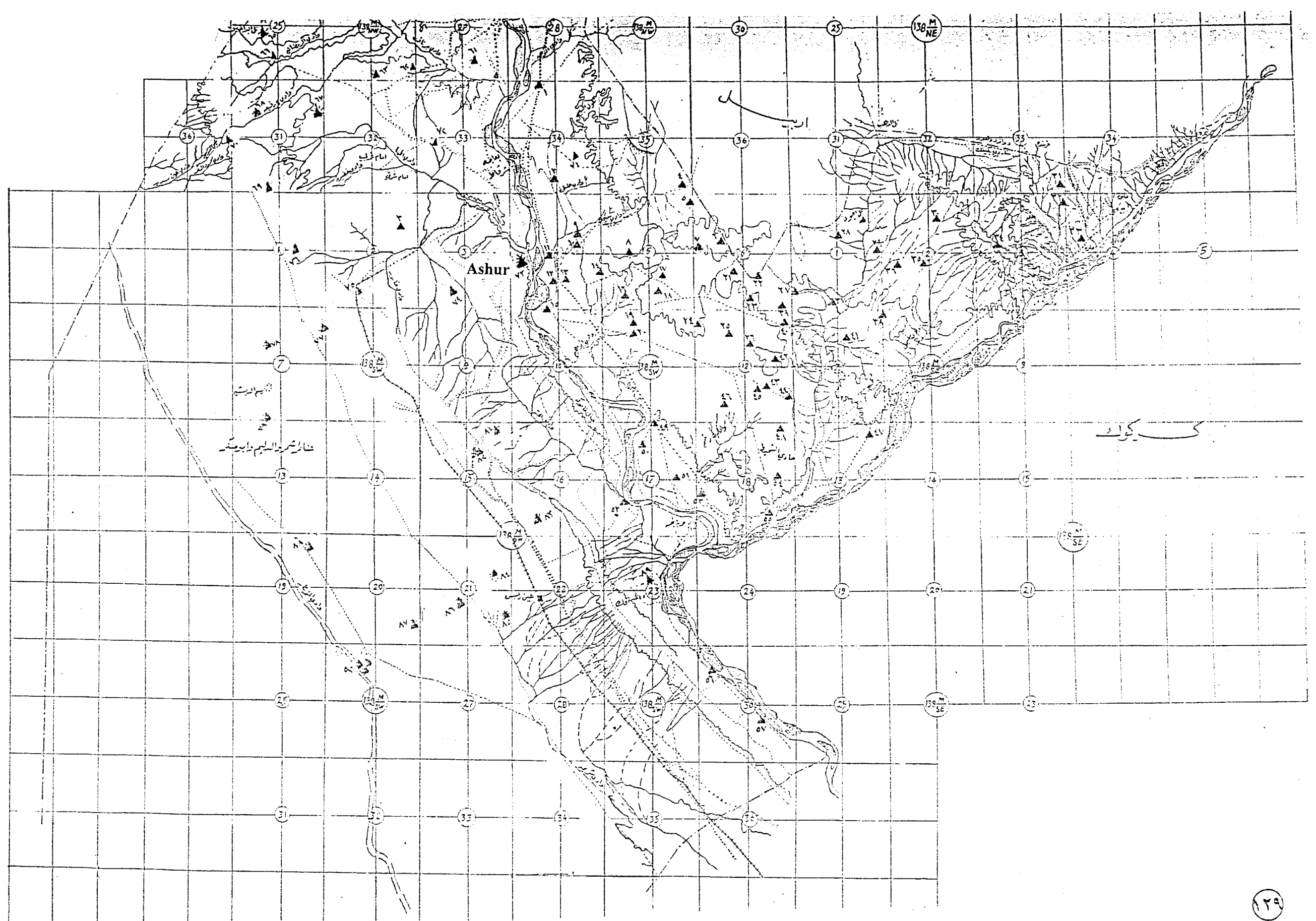
Sharqat / ASHUR Iraq

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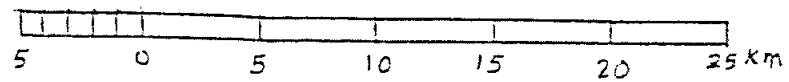
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Mesopotamia



Scale: 1 : 390 000



Province: Salah Iddin
Area: Sharqat / Center

Archaeological Sites : ▲
Villages : ■