

Episode C24 Images



Basalt orthostats of the Royal Buttress of Carchemish. The text reads “Malitispas, Astitarhunzas, Tarnitispas, Isikaritispas, Sikaras, Halpawaris, Yahilatispas.” Above are three figures holding knucklebones (astragalus) and one figure walking by leaning on a stick. Below are figures playing knucklebones and turning whirligigs. Museum of Anatolian Civilization, Ankara, Turkey. My photo.



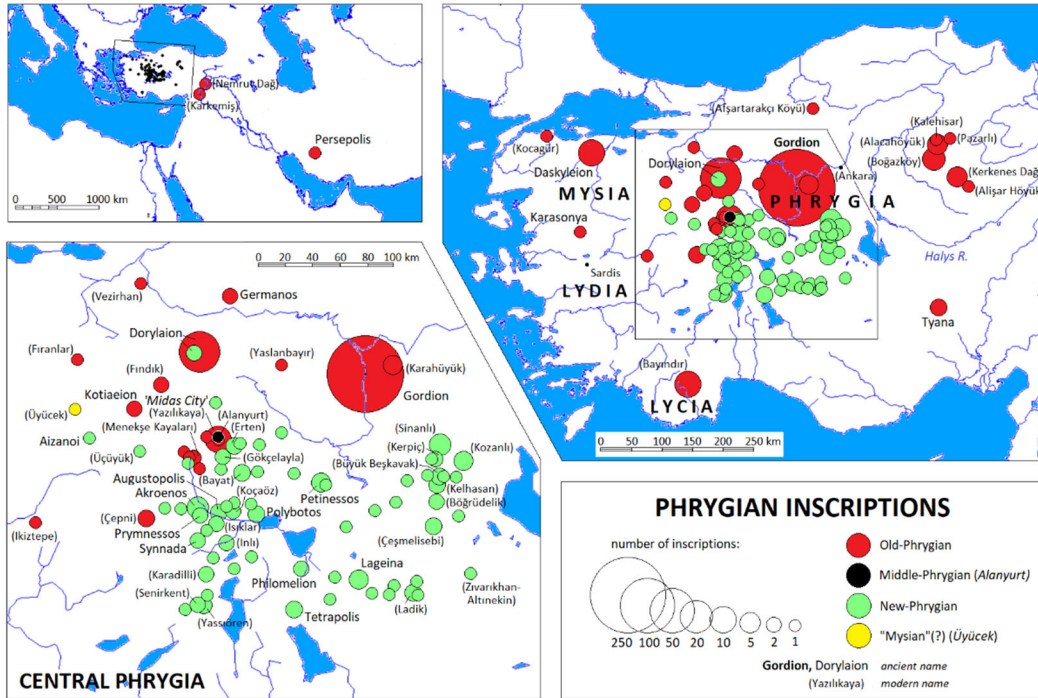


Basalt orthostats of the Royal Buttrass of Carchemish. The regent Yariri holds Prince Kamani by the wrist. The regent carries a scepter in his hand and a sword at his waist, while the prince leans on a stick and carries a sword belt over his shoulder. The text reads, "This is Kamani and his siblings. I held his hand and despite the fact that he is a child, I located him on the temple. This is Yariri's image." Museum of Anatolian Civilization, Ankara, Turkey. My photo.





Greek settlements in western Asia Minor, Aeolian area in dark red. By Alexikoua - Own work Data taken from: [1], [2] Topography taken from DEMIS Mapserver, which are public domain, other wise self-made., CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=30582147>



Map showing where Phrygian inscriptions have been found. By Hans van Deukeren - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=112283430>



Early Phrygian East Gate of Gordion. By Gordion Archive, Penn Museum - Gordion Archive, Penn Museum, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=89664024>

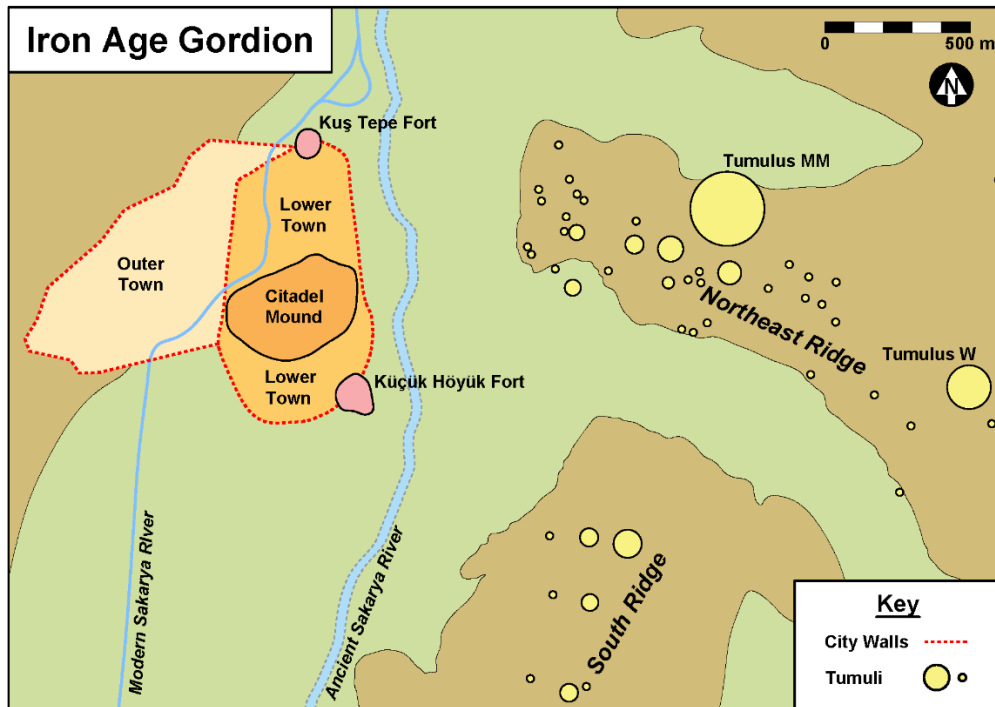




The 8th century BCE burial tumuli, Tumulus MM (left) and Tumulus P (right) at Gordion, Turkey. By Archaeologist1950 - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=119460979>



The Midas Mound (MM) Tumulus at Gordion, dated c. 740 BCE. By Dennis Jarvis from Halifax, Canada - Turkey-1428, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=23449097>



Overview of the main settlement and cemetery areas at Iron Age Gordion (after Rose and Darbyshire 2011 fig. 0.1, Rose 2017 fig. 9). By Gordionproject - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=89184036>



Bronze cauldron from the Phrygian capital of Gordion, 8<sup>th</sup> century BC. Museum of Anatolian Civilization, Ankara, Turkey. My photo.





Phrygians worshipped many deities, but only one was depicted in human form - the goddess "Matar," whose name means "Mother." She was likely equated with the Anatolian goddess Kybele/Cybele. Museum of Anatolian Civilization, Ankara, Turkey. My photo.

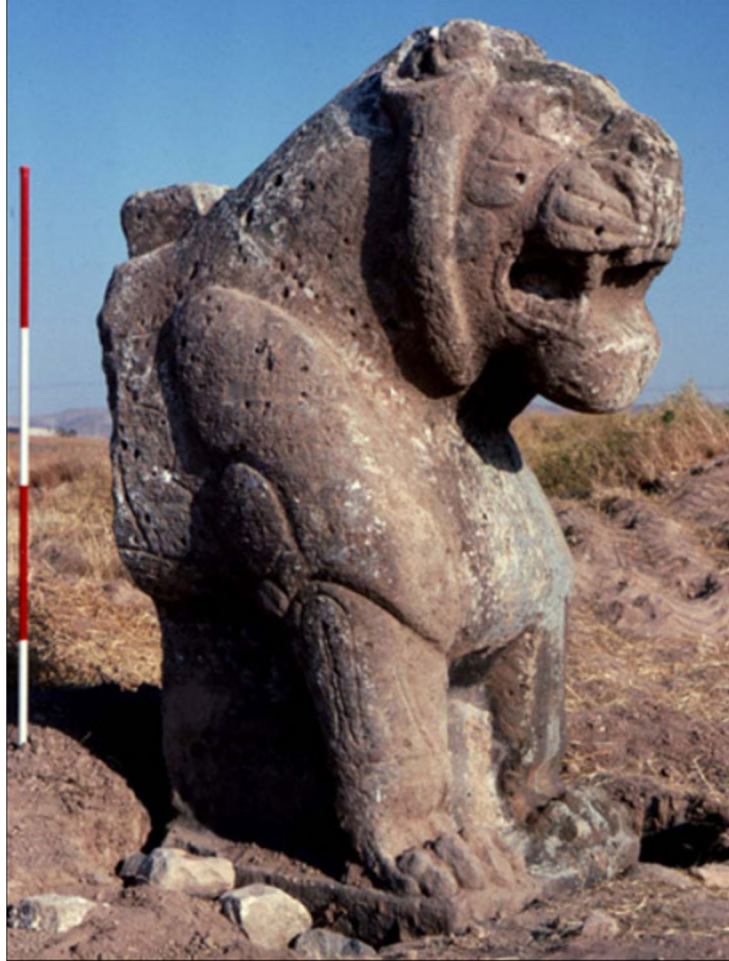


Gravestone of King Uzziah in Jerusalem. By yoav dothan - Own work, GFDL, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=23064493>



Assyrian period stone lion from the city gate of Tell Ahmar (Masuwari / Til-barsip / Kar-Shalmaneser) in Syria. Credit: Tayfun Bilgin, [www.hittitemonuments.com](http://www.hittitemonuments.com)



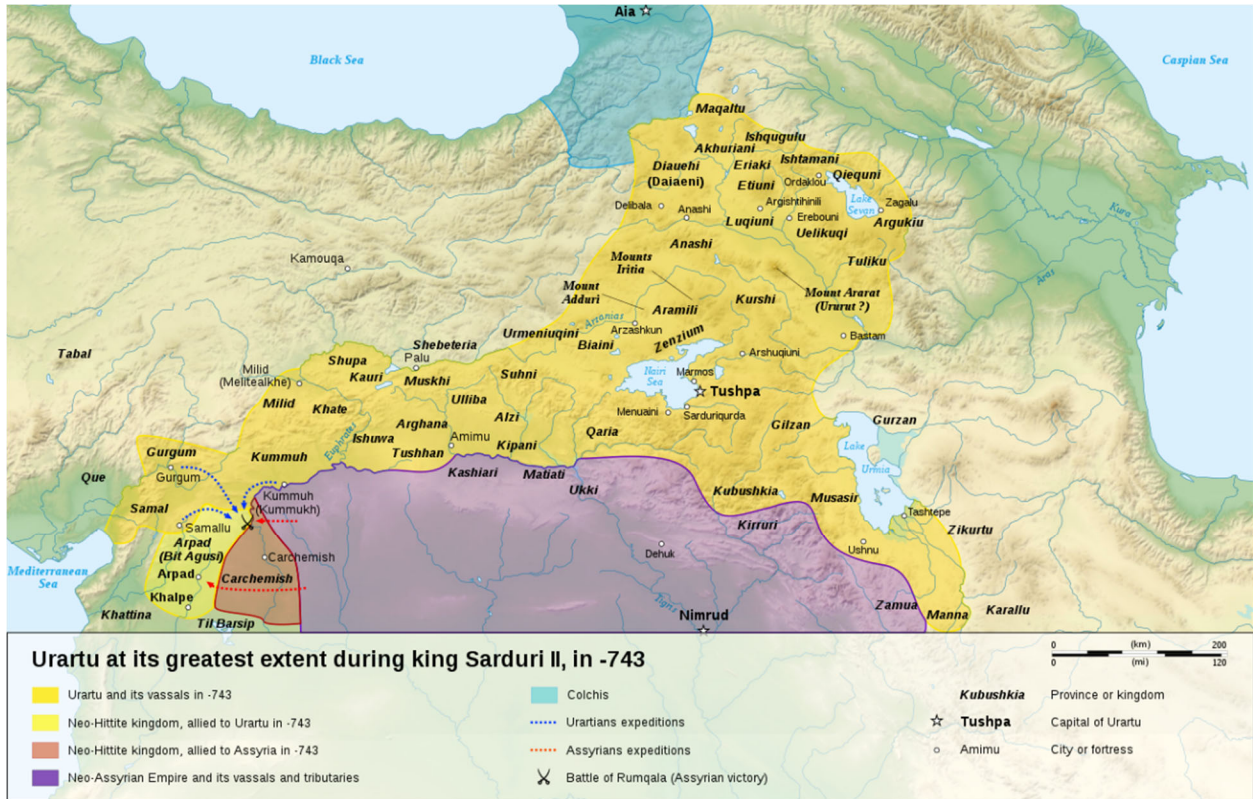


Assyrian period stone lion from the city gate of Tell Ahmar (Masuwari / Til-barsip / Kar-Shalmaneser) in Syria. Credit: Tayfun Bilgin, [www.hittitemonuments.com](http://www.hittitemonuments.com)



Detail from quiver ascribed to Sarduri II.





Kingdom of Urartu under Sarduri II, 743 BC. By Sémhur, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3366717>