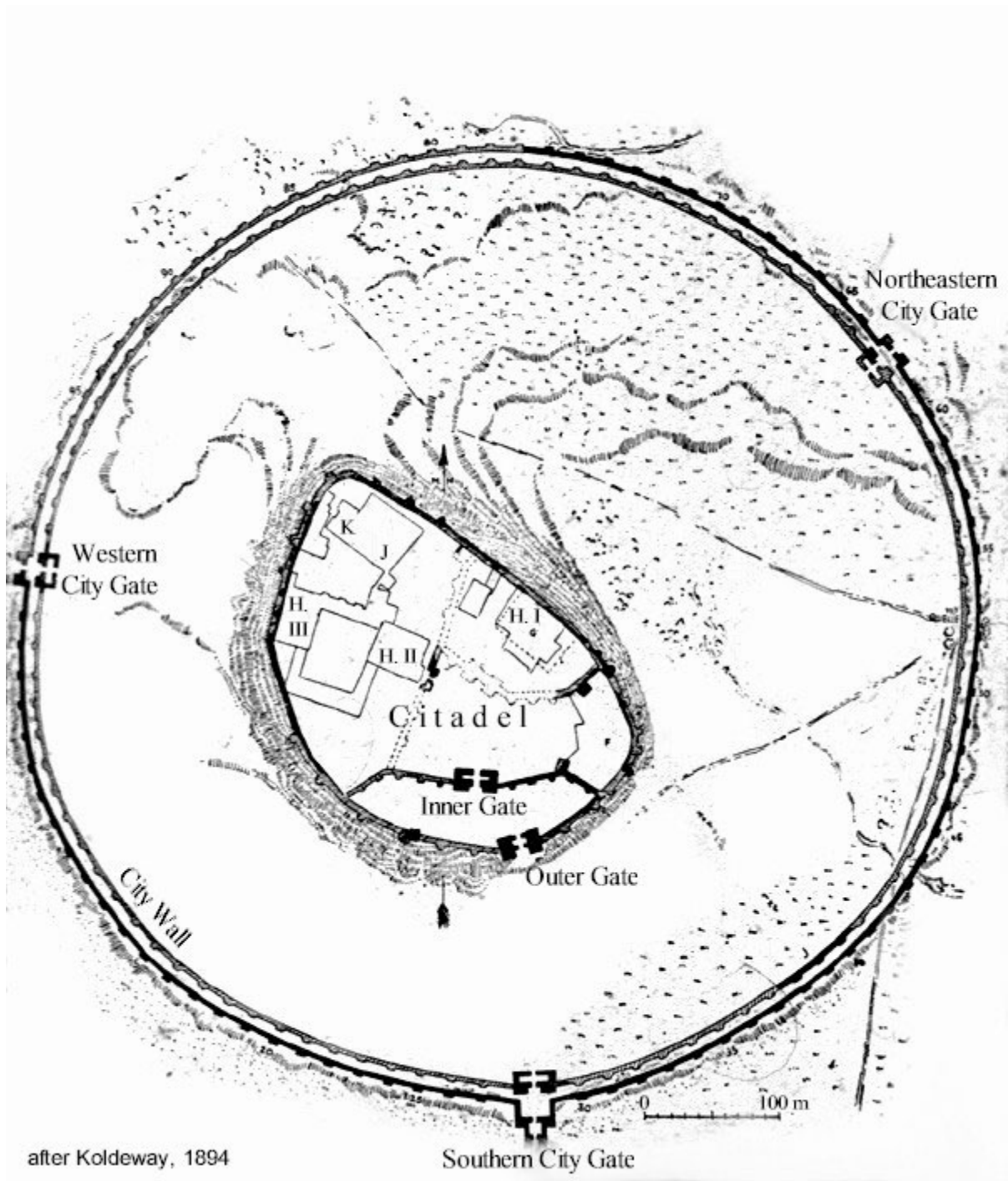


Episode C26 Images



Plan of the Sam'al capital of Zincirli, <https://www.hittitemonuments.com/zincirli/>



Massive gate lions of stone that once guarded the entrance of the Citadel at Zincirli, Sam'al. The lion on the right dates from the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC. On display at the Pergamon Museum, Berlin. My photo.



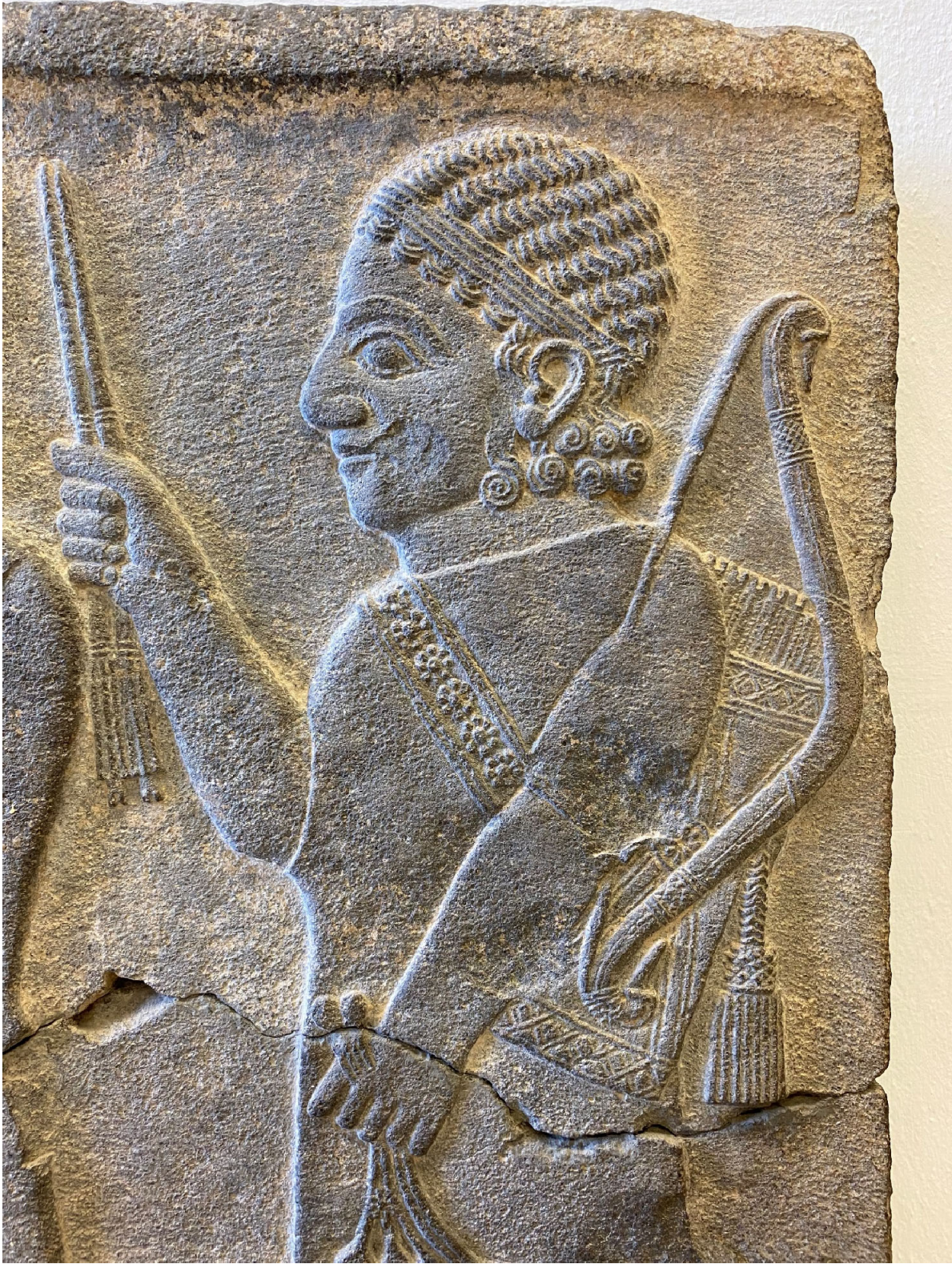
Orthostat from the West Wing of the Outer Citadel Gate at Zincirli, Sam'al,  
<https://www.hittitemonuments.com/zincirli/>



Orthostat from the East Wing of the Outer Citadel Gate at Zincirli, Sam'al, <https://www.hittitemonuments.com/zincirli/>



Relief from Building Hilani IV at Zincirli, Sam'al, <https://www.hittitemonuments.com/zincirli/>



Relief from Building Hilani IV of a courtier with vessel and weapons, 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, Zincirli, Sam'al. On display at the Pergamon Museum, Berlin. My photo.



Relief from Building Hilani IV of a man carrying a gazelle, 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, Zincirli, Sam'al. On display at the Pergamon Museum, Berlin. My photo.



Column base in the form of a sphinx, 8<sup>th</sup> century BC, Zincirli, Sam'al. On display at the Pergamon Museum. My photo.



Statue of a King of Sam'al, <https://www.hittitemonuments.com/zincirli/>



Statue of the Storm God Hadad, erected during the reign of King Panamuwa I of Sam'al. The accompanying inscription states (in part) "I am Panamuwa...who has erected this statue for Hadad in my eternal abode (tomb)...May the soul of Panamuwa dine with Hadad, may the soul of Panamuwa drink with Hadad." On display at the Pergamon Museum, Berlin. My photo.





Relief from Building Hilani III at Zincirli, Sam'al, <https://www.hittitemonuments.com/zincirli/>



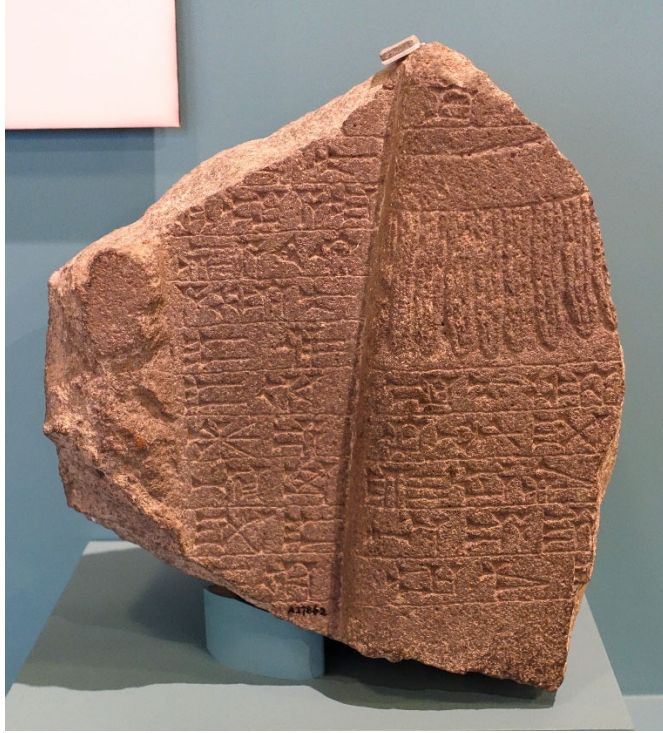
Relief from Building Hilani IV of King Bar-Rakib seated before a royal scribe with writing board and stylus, c. 730 BC, Zincirli, Sam'al. On display at the Pergamon Museum, Berlin. My photo.



Inscribed basalt relief stating that King Bar-Rakib is the faithful servant of his god, Rakib-El, and a loyal Assyrian vassal, c. 730 BC, Zincirli, Sam'al. On display at the Pergamon Museum, Berlin. My photo.



Orthostat from the East Wing of the Outer Citadel Gate at Zincirli, Sam'al. On display at the Pergamon Museum, Berlin. My photo.



Cuneiform-inscribed fragment, Amuq Valley, Tell Tayinat (Kinalua, Patin), Amuq O, Iron Age III, 750-650 BC, basalt - Oriental Institute Museum, University of Chicago - DSC07664



Column-base lions from Tell-Tayinat / Kinalua, Patin, <https://www.hittitemonuments.com/telltainat/>



The Assyrian king Tiglath-pileser III stands under a parasol in his royal chariot and raises his right arm in a greeting gesture. From the Central Palace at Kalhu (Nimrud), c. 730-727 BC. The British Museum, London. By Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin FRCP(Glasg) - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=42136792>



Sarduri II of Urartu



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



Tiglath-pileser III trampling an enemy king, sometimes identified as Hanunu of Gaza, in a relief from his palace in Kalhu (Nimrud). The conquest of Gaza, among other nations, are described in the surrounding inscriptions. By Osama Shukir Muhammed Amin FRCP(Glasg) - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=72916130>