

Episode C28 Images



Sargon depicted in a chariot in one of the reliefs from his palace in Dur-Sharrukin. By Sailko - Own work, CC BY 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=65576911>

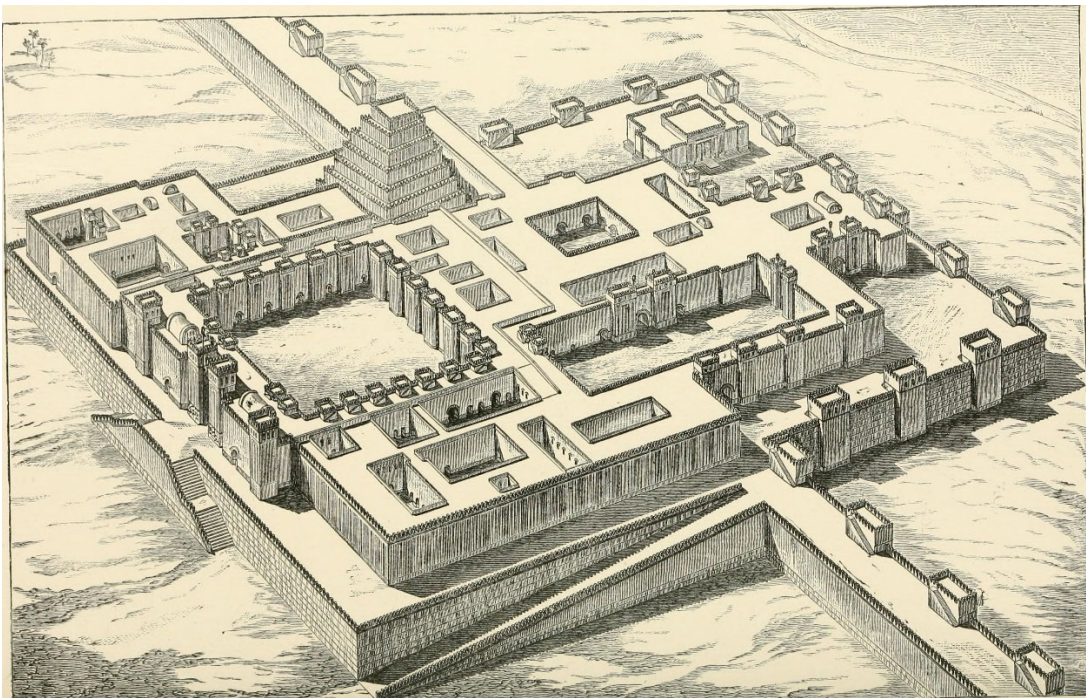


FIG. 15. — The Palace of Sargon at Khorsabad. Reconstruction. (After Perrot.)

1905 reconstruction of Sargon's palace of Dur-Sharrukin ("The Fortress of Sargon")



The Midas Monument, a Phrygian rock-cut tomb dedicated to Midas (700 BC). By User:China\_Crisis - Own work, CC BY-SA 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=826122>



8th century BCE burial tumuli at Gordion, Turkey. By Archaeologist1950 - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=119460979>



Entrance to the Tomb of Gordius, dated 740 BC. By Dennis Jarvis from Halifax, Canada - Turkey-1428, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=23449097>



Statue of the Phrygian Mother-Goddess Cybele, on display at the Museum of Anatolian Civilization in Ankara, Turkiye. My photo.



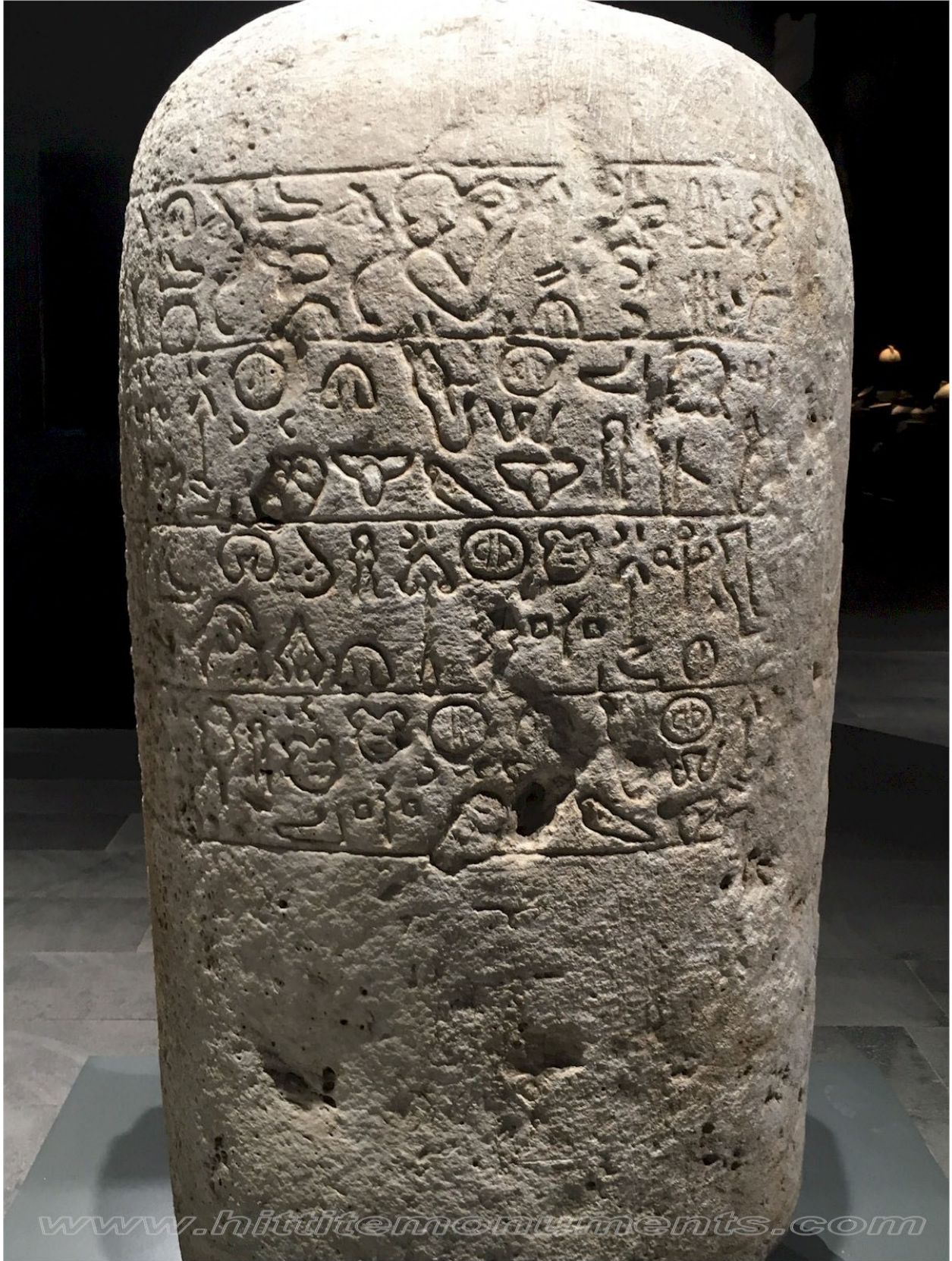
Neo-Hittite artifact found by T. E. Lawrence (left) and Leonard Woolley (right) in Carchemish. By Unknown author - <http://photosofwar.net/history-pictures-world-war-images/t-e-lawrence-on-site-at-carchemish-sometime-in-1912-or-1913-lawrence-was-a-rising-star-in-the-archaeological-world-before-the-outbreak-of-wwi/>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=24008769>



Overview of Carchemish. Tayfun Bilgin, [www.hittitemonuments.com/karkamis/](http://www.hittitemonuments.com/karkamis/)



Stele of Atika. The 1.2 m-high and 0.7 m-wide limestone stele was brought to Adana Museum in 2012, but evidently it originates from the area of Karkamış. On its flat front side a Storm God relief is shown holding a vine stem in his right hand and a bunch of wheat in his left. A 4-line Hieroglyphic Luwian written on its convex back side indicates that the stele is a dedication to the Storm God (Tarhunza) by a person named Atika and ends with a protective curse. Atika introduces himself both as a son of the ruler Kamani and the beloved servant of the ruler(?) Astiru (II), who may've been an immediate predecessor of Pisiri or even Pisiri himself(?). On display in the Adana Museum. Tayfun Bilgin, [www.hittitemonuments.com/karkamis/](http://www.hittitemonuments.com/karkamis/)



Stele of Atika (back side). Tayfun Bilgin, [www.hittitemonuments.com/karkamis/](http://www.hittitemonuments.com/karkamis/)