

# DOWNLOAD PDF NOTE ON ANTIQUITIES OF THE TURKISH PERIOD FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE HIPPODROME, BY G. F. HUDSON.

## Chapter 1 : RARE BOOKS ON NUMISMATICS & COINS, ANCIENT, GREEK, ROMAN, ISLAMIC ON DVD

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Subsequent evidence redates them to Middle Woodland throughout their range Kaeser Not every state has a State Plan, so there is no official index or inventory of Paleoindian Property Types for the region. In the Property Types section, a purely heuristic set of distinctions is presented to highlight as much of the essential site diversity as possible at this stage of research, to structure the discussion that follows, and to aid in the evaluation of significance for the sites and site clusters that are the topics of this report. Few detailed interpretative studies have been made of Paleoindian sites to support consideration of such anthropological topics as population densities, site demographics, site-specific and culture-specific activities, or degree of logistic mobility. The section Resource Distributions in the Northeast builds on the descriptive data in the first four sections to work toward a predictive model for Paleoindian site distributions. The ambiguity in the term "resources" here emerges as a strength, permitting discussion of site locations in terms of the economic resources sought by the Paleoindians themselves. The priorities that correlate with Paleoindian sites in several distinct ecological zones display subregional differences in economic ecology and in population distributions and densities as now known. Much more careful, fine-grained analysis will be needed before we can begin to discuss confidently such topics as colonization strategies, seasonal resource extraction, responses to changes in prey numbers and kinds, or social structures in lightly populated, diverse, dynamic landscapes. So far we have recovered little evidence for more elusive categories of human activities, such as belief systems and ideologies. These distractions have slowed the increase of knowledge and contributed to a second-tier literature that tenaciously holds onto some of them. I have chosen to acknowledge a selection of these phenomena in Table 6 , and to ignore the rest. Trenton Gravels Abbott, Charles C. Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for American Anthropologist 3 o. Journal of Geology, vol. Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History The American Geologist Holly Oak Mammoth Custer, J. An historic archaeological fraud. In Lulu linear punctate: Essays in honor of George Irving Quimby. Paleoindian Inventions Anderson and Faught This has meant that fluted points are widely faked and sold, rendering the provenance, documentation, and scientific value of some specimens problematic. Archaeology of Eastern North America Attempts at clarification of find spot unproductive. Current Research in the Pleistocene 2: Current Research in the Pleistocene 3: Current Research in the Pleistocene 4: Current Research in the Pleistocene 5: Sycamore Clovis points are casts from other sites. The figure was carved from a block of gypsum quarried at Cardiff Glen, Iowa. Bibliography on the Internet, located through AltaVista. The published record consists mostly of small pamphlets. A wonderful geological discovery. A petrified giant, ten and one-half feet high, discovered in Onondaga County, N. History of the discovery on October 16, of an image of stone, the same being a perfectly formed and well developed man. Descriptions of the petrification, with the opinions of scientific men thereon. Printed at the Journal Office. A complete and thorough exposition of the greatest deception of the age. Richly illustrated with views of the giant from the quarry to the tomb. The Great Lakes lowland and the St. Lawrence seas and lakes were major travel and transport routes into the Northeast; lying as they did just south of the Laurentide Ice Sheet they formed an influential limit on Paleoindian colonization of eastern North America. Canadian sites, geological dating, and tool typologies dominate Northeastern and Midwestern archaeology, but have been little noted or appreciated in the Southeast. The Debert site study was particularly influential. People moving into the uniquely dynamic environment of the northern lakes had to learn quickly how best to use the rapidly changing, often unpredictable ecology. They had to abandon skills and assumptions they relied on to the west and south. Initial recognition of these constraints on Paleoindians e. The dismissal of the constraints set

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northeastern Late Pleistocene studies into dead end debates for nearly two decades; the Northeast became viewed as marginal, a judgment unearned by Paleoindian behavior. Once overextension of the "Clovis" terminology is abandoned, comparison of northeastern sites and cultural behavior is likely to be increasingly made to the Midwest, as differences in material culture and economies are seen more clearly to the south. It may eventually be possible to deal fully with the apparent delay in occupation of the glacial border areas of the continent. The Southeast takes prominence in comparisons in later Paleoindian times, when lanceolate bifaces were moved northeastward from both the northern Prairies and from Dalton and related cultures, and most definitively in the early Holocene as Early Archaic lifeways extended northward. The resulting Cis-Appalachian Archaic cultural sphere apparently interrupted cultural influences from the west for several millennia. Chronological Considerations for the Northeast The northeastern United States offers five distinct but not independent routes to chronologies for Late Glacial and Early Holocene archeological complexes: Other possible methods such as faunal and pollen zone associations have so far failed for lack of preservation in the regional sites. Late-glacial placement in general is well established on the basis of a few scraps of cold-adapted faunal remains Spiess et al. Radiocarbon ages for northeastern fluted point sites are all younger than Clovis ages in the western Plains and Southwest Haynes et al. The difficulties of radiocarbon dating in the northeastern late Pleistocene go well beyond the problems of finding culturally-affiliated organic materials in sites of that age Bonnicksen and Will ; McWeeney Limitations inherent in the radiocarbon method itself, deriving from its dependence upon variable atmospheric states, have made reliable and accurate ages very elusive in the Younger Dryas period, with its plateaus of indeterminacy at critical time spans Bartlein et al. Northeastern radiocarbon ages cluster into one group in the early Younger Dryas climatic interval and a second toward the end of the Younger Dryas. The clusters associate sites sharing distinct fluted point styles Table 5 , in the correct order. The Initial Holocene period, in contrast, groups many dissimilar cultural manifestations, some of which are sequential and others coeval. Data so far support ages for the initial settlement of the Northeast sometime later than 13, years ago. There is a long and active history of older claims, not all of which are dismissible. The recent spate of new candidates for ages older than 14, years in North and South America assures that the debate remains healthy. Stratigraphy Stratified sequences containing fluted points of different styles are not reported in the Northeast. The longest stratigraphical sequences in the region are from the western and eastern edges of Pennsylvania. The oldest is at the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in the southwest. A second long stratigraphical sequence, at Shawnee-Minisink, has Paleoindian in a basal aeolian deposit, followed by alluvial deposits with Early and later Archaic cultural remains Dent , The nearby Hiscock site is a Late Glacial organic deposit with stray isolated fluted points in it. These sites together imply a position for earliest Paleoindian artifacts coeval with the withdrawal of the Wisconsin ice from the United States. More detail is not now available. Alluvial sequences in the valleys of rivers draining into the Atlantic typically begin at or subsequent to Paleoindian time e. Early Holocene sites buried in alluvium enclose unfluted lanceolate points with radiocarbon dates implying ages younger than 11, years ago Maymon and Bolian ; Sanger et al. Most extant fluted point sites lie on Late Glacial topographic surfaces, few of which are sealed by later deposits. Sites with point styles IV to VI are situated near the surface, typically in plowzones e. The implication is that Late Glacial sediment accumulation on northeastern upland surfaces ended before the close of the period of fluted points, and inland river aggradation intensified subsequent to it. Geomorphological Dating There are a number of Late-Glacial geomorphological landscape features dated by radiocarbon. These offer some potential to assign relative dates to Paleoindian sites if they can be shown to be earlier, contemporary with, or later than those features. During the Younger Dryas, more than 13, years ago, the Laurentian ice margins stood near the north shore of the maritime Gulf of St. That precluded the possibility of fresh-water ice-margin lakes in Paleoindian time southeast of the Great Lakes. Several sites in central and northern New England are in or near sand dunes. Also, there has been research in Connecticut on the basic chronology of southern New England dune building, related to shifts in late-glacial climates and wind regimes. This work Thorson and Schile supports the view that although there may have been some

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reactivation during the Younger Dryas episode, dune-building in that area had been essentially completed 13,000 years ago, prior to the arrival of humans. Farther north, dune-building has not been securely dated; the living surface at the Hedden site in Maine had charcoal aged 12,000 years ago underlying what appeared to be naturally deposited dune sands. This very traditional geological method of dating by landform association is not without its problems when applied to Paleoindian chronology. The differing styles of fluted points in the Great Lakes and Midwest have been reasonably well associated with a series of strandlines of Late Glacial and ice-margin lakes in the eastern Great Lakes area and these geomorphological features have extensive suites of radiometric dates. In turn these Great Lakes dates have been used to approximate ages for the Northeast sites yielding similar fluted point styles but where radiocarbon ages exist for New England sites, the Great Lakes ages are older by substantial amounts. It is possible that these indirectly estimated geomorphological ages for the Great Lakes Paleoindian sites which yield the type specimens of fluted points will be modified by future research. It seems equally likely that those more westerly Great Lakes sites from which the fluted point styles come are indeed older than the sites yielding similar fluted point styles in the northeastern United States.

**Radiocarbon Dating** Many of the radiocarbon ages for northeastern Paleoindian sites have large error ranges or other uncertainties Bonnicksen and Will ; Curran ; Fiedel ; Levine ; Stuiver and Reimer The age and the rates of change implied by uncorrected and uncalibrated years are erroneous and misleadingly short, making time seem to move more quickly than it did in fact Taylor et al. All this implies that precision in calendrical time in the Late Quaternary is still elusive. The choice made here is to use ages calibrated by the Stuiver et al. Consequently, there is a real contamination problem that first surfaced with efforts to date Bull Brook Byers ; see Bonnicksen and Will [] for a disheartening catalog.

**Great Lakes Style Sequence** A stylistic sequence developed for fluted point sites in the eastern Great Lakes area offers a basis for finer resolution. Ontario archeologists refined a point-style seriation defined in Michigan Ellis and Deller , ; Roosa , providing a technique for discussing relative age among sites with fluted points Table 5. It does not contradict in any way the radiocarbon ages available, and it is congruent with the geological ages of late-glacial landforms in Ontario. While the ages assigned to Paleoindian landforms in Ontario are presently older than the dated sites in the Northeast, there is no reason to assume a measurable time lag see above.

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### Chapter 2 : The Roman Empire and it's art ( A.D.) | Antiquities Experts

*The Antiquities in the Hippodrome of Constantinople the gathering of antiquities in the Hippodrome. literary evidence for the Hippodrome may be found in the 8th-*

Clarence Bloomfield Moore collection, In Search of C. The field notes of Clarence B. A wealthy Philadelphian, he started his amateur archaeological work at the age of 40, navigating the southeastern rivers each year in a steam-powered paddle boat, the Gopher. Publishing the result of his excavations with impressive regularity, the volume of his work in the Southeast is astounding. Although artifacts he uncovered continue to surface in new public and private collections, a large part of his archaeological treasures originally were given to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. This collection, along with copies of his publications were sold to the Museum of the American Indian in a transaction which was conducted in secrecy, but publicized by H. Newell Wardle, then an assistant curator at the Academy. There is some consensus about Moore among archaeologists writing today about areas he previously excavated. Most comment on his amateur status. They agree that the amount of work he accomplished was remarkable by any standard, and many add that his methodology was advanced for his time. All are impressed by the regularity and quality of his publications, which were profusely illustrated with photographs taken by Moore he was an award-winning photographer , and line drawings by Mary Louise Baker. The complex telephone network did unearth H. Clarence Bloomfield Moore by H. Reprinted with permission from the Bulletin of the Philadelphia Anthropological Society, vol. He received his B. Before , Clarence Moore had definitely settled upon what was to be his life work. He was then forty, and rather weary of life as a socialite, broken only by European travel and excursions for big-game hunting. After an accident on a safari, resulting in an eye injury, he turned to less dangerous field- work--the archaeological exploration of the Southeastern States, then but little known. Moore reports in a Harvard College Anniversary Report that his eye injury was caused by a tennis ball. Johns River, hitherto unexplored, appeared in the American Naturalist, between November and June Moore had associated with him Dr. Miller, secretary, co-worker, physician, and friend, who was to remain his inseparable companion to the end of his scientific work. The archaeological campaigns were well organized: Summers were devoted to cleaning, repairing, photographing and studying the collection; the reports were written in the fall. The work began with the previously unexplored sand mounds of the St. In succeeding years, the mounds of the Florida east coast, Georgia, and South Carolina were explored. By the expedition was back on the Gulf Coast, and reports on the Alabama River, the coast of northwest Florida and central Florida, each with its important treasure trove, were published. Moore published four papers in the American Anthropologist, one of which, "Sheet Copper from the Mounds Not Necessarily of European Origin," led to a discussion by McGuire, Putnam, Dorsey, Willoughby, and Moorehead, first appearing fully in the Anthropologist and later assembled in a special imprint. Further plans for archaeological exploration led the expedition, in , to the Black Warrior River to Moundville, Alabama where highly artistic objects in shell, pottery, stone, and copper, belonging to a great ceremonial center, were excavated. So strong was the feeling of Mexican affinity that Dr. Walter Fewkes urged that archaeological work should be carried on around the northern border of the Gulf; the expedition went on to Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound but found no objects of similar artistic quality. In , work was carried on in the ancient cemeteries of Arkansas and Mississippi and was rewarded with red-and-buff-ware effigy vessels and incised bottles. In November , and from January to April , the expedition explored the Oachita Valley in northeastern Louisiana and southeastern Arkansas. Here, too, was found a culture of high artistic merit and originality-- graceful bottles; painted and engraved effigy vessels, tripod and compound; stone and pottery effigy pipes. It was a major undertaking, requiring the greatest care, and it gave important results. The expedition of worked on the St. Francis, White, and Black Rivers, in Arkansas, finding jars in the form of human heads, kneeling human effigies, turtles and fish, and shell gorgets, in addition to other material. From November of until March of , Mr. Moore worked along the Mississippi River. As usual, the region had

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been explored in the preceding months by Capt. Rayburn, of The Gopher, and permission had been obtained to dig at promising sites. Two objects, among the many of interest, stand out: The "teapot" form, it must be noted, is of very limited distribution. Notable, among other things, were Haley Mound and Foster Place, with their unusual grave furniture--to mention only two of a wealth of sites. Moore undertook the re-study of the Tennessee River, on which a great deal had been published that needed clarification by careful field-work. The result was a report of pages, with illustrations of much newly found material. Among the rewards were the very beautiful "bannerstones," often associated with long bone or antler hooks. Rayburn, of The Gopher, believed them to be implements for making nets, similar tools having been described by William Churchill as being employed by Polynesian women of New Britain, and he even demonstrated their use by making a net. Though not fully convinced, Mr. Moore refers to these "bannerstones" as "sizers. Hoping to obtain other examples of a rare type of ware, of which his expedition had encountered a sherd, Mr. Moore returned to the northwest Florida coast in and was rewarded by finding remarkable vessels of a rich red ware. Through more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Moore explored every accessible site where the Indians of the Southern States had made their homes and buried their dead. He carefully recorded the data and brought back the evidence to be preserved for all time, publishing the results of his investigations in twenty-one large volumes. Through his work, he made a magnificent contribution to our knowledge of the First Americans. In , the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, which was the repository of much of this unique collection, was intent on modernizing its zoological exhibits and coveted the space devoted to the Science of Man See Science, Aug. To save his collection from utter destruction, Mr. The only part of this great collection which remains in Philadelphia is, I believe, a small lot from an early Florida expedition of , given to the Wagner Institute, where it remains, with the exception of one piece which Mr. Moore brought back to add to his main collection. In his field-work and research, Mr. Moore sought and demanded accuracy. For his later reports, he was fortunate in having the beautiful and perfect drawings of Mary Louise Baker. Moore was in correspondence with many Americanists of his time, he was personally known to few. His superb reports were generously distributed to all in the field as well as to institutions, and he expected only a simple acknowledgment. None came from the Government ethnologist, Dr. When this was repeated, Mr. Moore sent him a self-addressed post-card with instructions: Generous by nature, he would go out of his way to help where he saw the need, but he preferred to make his gifts in his own fashion. Moore shunned the ladies, but he held warm friendships with a few. Miss Baker once asked him if he had seen Mrs. His reply was a shocked: They might ask me to call again! And also once a year, at Christmas time, it was his habit to give a formal dinner--not stag--at his home at Locust Street in Philadelphia. He died on March 24, Guide Information The field notes of Clarence B. Moore seems to have developed a system where he recorded his on-site information in a small notebook, and later transferred the data in a more polished form to larger notebooks which he then used as the text for his publications. The smaller notebooks often contain details which were eliminated from the larger texts. They have site lists appended, which have been included in this guide. The large format notebooks include both site lists and alphabetical indices. A daily journal was kept in the large format notebooks, and journal entry dates and pagination are noted in this guide. If using the microfilm, the frames are not numbered, individual notebooks are. Page numbers have been included in this guide where appropriate to assist researchers in locating desired information. Total page numbers given for each notebook reflect the number of pages in the notebook rather than the number of pages actually used. Each roll contains a general index to the field notebooks by date, state, and country. Consult this index to determine which notebooks are relevant.

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### Chapter 3 : Caesarea Maritima - Wikipedia

*muqarnas Muqarnas E. J. Brill AP AP 05A Some Archaeological Notes on Turkish Sardis Howard Crane 1 1 43 58 Fig. 1. Sardis with Acropolis Viewed from the West.*

Depredations of this confederacy had been so severe that the region was "forsaken as pasturage for cattle, it was left waste from the time of the ancestors". The most detailed source describing the battle is the Great Karnak Inscription, and two shorter versions of the same narrative are found in the "Athribis Stele" and the "Cairo Column". Exactly which peoples were consistently in the Nine Bows is not clear, but present at the battle were the Libyans, some neighboring Meshwesh, and possibly a separate revolt in the following year involving peoples from the eastern Mediterranean, including the Kheta or Hittites, or Syrians, and in the Israel Stele for the first time in history, the Israelites. In addition to them, the first lines of the Karnak inscription include some sea peoples, [66] which must have arrived in the Western Delta or from Cyrene by ship: Later in the inscription Merneptah receives news of the attack: He has brought his wife and his children "leaders of the camp, and he has reached the western boundary in the fields of Perire" "His majesty was enraged at their report, like a lion", assembled his court and gave a rousing speech. Later, he dreamed he saw Ptah handing him a sword and saying, "Take thou it and banish thou the fearful heart from thee. Merneptah states that he defeated the invasion, killing 6, soldiers and taking 9, prisoners. To be sure of the numbers, among other things, he took the penises of all uncircumcised enemy dead and the hands of all the circumcised, from which history learns that the Ekwesh were circumcised, a fact causing some to doubt they were Greek. Battle of the Delta, Battle of Djahy, and Bronze Age collapse Medinet Habu northeast outside wall, showing wide view and a close up sketch of the right hand side relief. Behind the king out of scene is a chariot, above which the text describes a battle in Year 8 as follows: They penetrated the channels of the Nile mouths. Their nostrils have ceased to function, so that their desire is [to] breathe the breath. His majesty is gone forth like a whirlwind against them, fighting on the battle field like a runner. The dread of him and the terror of him have entered in their bodies; they are capsized and overwhelmed in their places. Their hearts are taken away; their soul is flown away. Their weapons are scattered in the sea. His arrow pierces him whom he has wished among them, while the fugitive is become one fallen into the water. The text before the King includes the following: Come, to [take] them, being: Thy strength it was which was before me, overthrowing their seed, "thy might, O lord of gods. No land could stand before their arms: A camp was set up in Amurru. They desolated its people, and its land was like that which has never come into being. They were coming forward toward Egypt, while the flame was prepared before them. They laid their hands upon the land as far as the circuit of the earth, their hearts confident and trusting: This was recorded in two long inscriptions from his Medinet Habu mortuary temple, which are physically separate and somewhat different from one another. This text narrates a contemporary great movement of peoples in the eastern Mediterranean, as a result of which "the lands were removed and scattered to the fray. No land could stand before their arms, from Hatti, Kode, Carchemish, Arzawa, Alashiya on being cut off. As the Hittitologist Trevor Bryce observes: The inscriptions of Ramesses III at his Medinet Habu mortuary temple in Thebes record three victorious campaigns against the Sea Peoples considered bona fide, in Years 5, 8 and 12, as well as three considered spurious, against the Nubians and Libyans in Year 5 and the Libyans with Asiatics in Year 8. During Year 8 some Hittites were operating with the Sea Peoples. Only the Peleset and Tjeker are mentioned, but the list is lost in a lacuna. The attack was two-pronged, one by sea and one by land; that is, the Sea Peoples divided their forces. Ramesses was waiting in the Nile mouths and trapped the enemy fleet there. The land forces were defeated separately. The Sea Peoples did not learn any lessons from this defeat, as they repeated their mistake in Year 8 with a similar result. The campaign is recorded more extensively on the inner northwest panel of the first court. It is possible, but not generally believed, that the dates are only those of the inscriptions and both refer to the same campaign. This time, they are revealed unquestionably as Sea Peoples: They camped in Amor and sent a fleet

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to the Nile. The pharaoh was once more waiting for them. He had built a fleet especially for the occasion, hid it in the Nile mouths and posted coast watchers. The enemy fleet was ambushed there, their ships overturned, and the men dragged up on shore and executed ad hoc. The land army was also routed within Egyptian controlled territory. Additional information is given in the relief on the outer side of the east wall. This land battle occurred in the vicinity of Djahy against "the northern countries". When it was over, several chiefs were captive: Papyrus Harris I of the period, found behind the temple, suggests a wider campaign against the Sea Peoples but does not mention the date. He also captured some Sherden and Weshesh "of the sea" and settled them in Egypt. After six place names, four of which were in Philistia, the scribe lists the Sherden Line, the Tjekker Line and the Peleset Line, who might be presumed to occupy those cities. The fact that the Biblical maritime Tribe of Dan was initially located between the Philistines and the Tjekker, has prompted some to suggest that they may originally have been Denyen. Sherden seem to have been settled around Megiddo and in the Jordan Valley, and Weshesh Biblical Asher may have been settled further north. The letters at one point refer to a Sherden man as an apparent renegade mercenary, [78] and at another point to three Sherden who are slain by an Egyptian overseer. The Lukka are being accused [81] of attacking the Egyptians in conjunction with the Alashiyans Cypriotes, with the latter having stated that the Lukka were seizing their villages. Byblos obelisk[ edit ] The Obelisk temple, Byblos. The earliest ethnic group [84] later considered among the Sea Peoples is believed to be attested in Egyptian hieroglyphs on the Byblos obelisk found in the Obelisk Temple at Byblos in modern-day Lebanon. The inscription mentions kwkwn son of rwqq- or kukun son of luqq, transliterated as Kukunnis, son of Lukka, "the Lycian". Letters at Ugarit[ edit ] The ruins of Ugarit. The letters are therefore dated to the early 12th century. The last king of Ugarit was Ammurapi c. The earliest is letter RS He says that he ordered the king of Ugarit to send him Ibnadushu for questioning, but the king was too immature to respond. He therefore wants the prefect to send the man, whom he promises to return. What this language implies about the relationship of the Hittite empire to Ugarit is a matter for interpretation. Ibnadushu had been kidnapped by and had resided among a people of Shikala, probably the Shekelesh, "who lived on ships". The letter is generally interpreted as an interest in military intelligence by the king. Evidently, Ammurapi had informed Eshuwara, that an enemy fleet of 20 ships had been spotted at sea. Eshuwara also noted that he would like to know where the enemy fleet of 20 ships are now located. A letter by Amurapi RS In it, Ammurapi describes the desperate plight facing Ugarit: Does not my father know that all my troops and chariots? Thus, the country is abandoned to itself. May my father know it: As for what you [Ammurapi] have written to me: Indeed for your part, where are your troops, your chariots stationed? Are they not stationed near you? Behind the enemy, who press upon you? Surround your towns with ramparts. Have your troops and chariots enter there, and await the enemy with great resolution! They are not necessarily alternative or contradictory hypotheses about the sea peoples; any or all might be mainly or partly true. Regional migration historical context[ edit ] See also: Late Bronze Age collapse The Linear B Tablets of Pylos in the Late Bronze Age in the Aegean demonstrate increased slave raiding and the spread of mercenaries and migratory peoples and their subsequent resettlement. Despite this, the actual identity of the Sea Peoples has remained enigmatic and modern scholars have only the scattered records of ancient civilizations and archaeological analysis to inform them. Evidence shows that the identities and motives of these peoples were known to the Egyptians. In fact, many had sought employment with the Egyptians or were in a diplomatic relationship for a few centuries before the Late Bronze Age Collapse. For example, select groups, or members of groups, of the Sea People, such as the Sherden or Shardana, were used as mercenaries by Egyptian Pharaohs such as Ramesses II. Contemporary Assyrian records refer to them as Ahhlamu or Wanderers. Some people, such as the Lukka, were included in both categories of land and sea people. Philistines Philistine Bichrome pottery, theorized to be of Sea Peoples origin. The archaeological evidence from the southern coastal plain of ancient Palestine, termed Philistia in the Hebrew Bible, indicates a disruption [92] of the Canaanite culture that existed during the Late Bronze Age and its replacement with some integration by a culture with a possibly foreign mainly Aegean origin. This includes distinct pottery, which at first belongs to the Mycenaean IIIC tradition albeit of

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local manufacture and gradually transforms into a uniquely Philistine pottery. The logical conclusion, therefore, is that the Philistines were a group of Mycenaean Greeks who immigrated to the east. Sanders, however, does not take this point of view, but says: Artifacts of the Philistine culture are found at numerous sites, in particular in the excavations of the five main cities of the Philistines: Tell Qasbi and Tell es-Sa'idiya. Trude and Moshe Dothan, suggests that the later Philistine settlements in the Levant were unoccupied for nearly 30 years between their destruction and resettlement by the Philistines, whose Helladic IIIc pottery also shows Egyptian influences. Caphtor Two of the peoples who settled in the Levant had traditions that may connect them to Crete: The Tjekker may have left Crete to settle in Anatolia, and left there to settle Dor. The mainstream of Biblical and classical scholarship accepts Caphtor to refer to Crete, but there are alternative minority theories.

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However, the Arabic name is most likely derived from the Phoenician word GBL meaning "boundary", "district" or "mountain peak"; in the Ugaritic GBL can mean "mountain", similarly to Arabic *jabal*. It is attractive to archaeologists because of the successive layers of debris resulting from centuries of human habitation. It was first excavated by Pierre Montet from until , followed by Maurice Dunand from over a period of forty years. According to the writer Philo of Byblos quoting Sanchuniathon, and quoted in Eusebius , Byblos had the reputation of being the oldest city in the world, founded by Cronus. During the 3rd millennium BC, the first signs of a town can be observed, with the remains of well-built houses of uniform size. This was the period when the Canaanite civilization began to develop. Neolithic and Chalcolithic levels Jacques Cauvin published studies of flint tools from the stratified Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites in Boynton in with further studies by R. Erich in and Van Liere and Henri de Contenson in It was located on the seaward slope of the larger of the two hills that used to compose ancient Byblos, with a watered valley in between. Dunand discovered around twenty houses although some of the settlement was suggested to have been lost to the sea, robbed or destroyed. The pottery was more developed with red washes and more varied forms and elaborate decorations, buildings were poorer with unplastered floors. Adult burials in jars started to appear along with metal in the form of one copper hook, found in a jar. Some jars were lined with white plaster that was applied and self-hardened after firing. First Dynasty tombs used timbers from Byblos. One of the oldest Egyptian words for an oceangoing boat was "Byblos ship". They also deal with the conquest of neighboring city-states by the Hapiru. It appears Egyptian contact peaked during the 19th dynasty , only to decline during the 20th and 21st dynasties. Although the archaeological evidence seems to indicate a brief resurgence during the 22nd and 23rd dynasties, it is clear after the Third Intermediate Period the Egyptians started favoring Tyre and Sidon instead of Byblos. The use of the alphabet was spread by Phoenician merchants through their maritime trade into parts of North Africa and Europe. One of the most important monuments of this period is the temple of Resheph , a Canaanite war god, but this had fallen into ruins by the time of Alexander. The Crusades-era Church of St. This house is within the antiquities complex and illustrates the modern ground level with respect to excavations Ancient history In the Assyrian period, Sibittibaal of Byblos became tributary to Tiglath-pileser III in BC, and in BC, when Sennacherib conquered all Phoenicia, the king of Byblos was Urumilki. Byblos was also subject to Assyrian kings Esarhaddon r. In the Persian period " BC , Byblos was the fourth of four Phoenician vassal kingdoms established by the Persians; the first three being Sidon , Tyre , and Arwad. Hellenistic rule came with the arrival of Alexander the Great in the area in BC. Coinage was in use, and there is abundant evidence of continued trade with other Mediterranean countries. During the Greco-Roman period, the temple of Resheph was elaborately rebuilt, and the city, though smaller than its neighbours such as Tyre and Sidon, was a center for the cult of Adonis. In the 3rd century, a small but impressive theater was constructed. With the rise of Christianity , a bishopric was established in Byblos, and the town grew rapidly. Although a Persian colony is known to have been established in the region following the Moslem conquest of , there is little archaeological evidence for it. Trade with Europe effectively dried up, and it was not until the coming of the First Crusade in that prosperity returned to Byblos, known then as Gibelet or Jebail. Crusader, Mamluk, Ottoman period Byblos, under the name of Gibelet or Giblet, was an important military base in the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem in the 11th and 12th century, ruled by the Embriaco family , and the remains of its Crusader castle are among the most impressive architectural structures now visible at its center. The town was taken by Saladin in , re-taken by the Crusaders, and eventually conquered by Baibars in Its fortifications were subsequently restored. From until , the town and the whole region were part of the Ottoman Empire. Contemporary history Byblos and all of Lebanon was placed under French Mandate from until when Lebanon achieved independence. The Lebanon War negatively affected the ancient city by covering its harbor

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and town walls with an oil slick that was the result of an oil spill from a nearby power-plant. Byblos has three representatives in the Parliament of Lebanon: The Campus is situated on a hill overlooking the city and the Mediterranean Sea. Tourism Byblos is re-emerging as an upscale touristic hub. The city is known for its fish restaurants, open-air bars, and outdoor cafes. Byblos Castle Main article: Byblos Castle Byblos Castle was built by the Crusaders in the 12th century. It is located in the archaeological site near the port. Medieval city wall The old medieval part of Byblos is surrounded by walls running about m from east to west and m from north to south. Byblos Wax Museum The Byblos Wax Museum displays wax statues of characters whose dates of origin range from Phoenician times to current days. It was considered a cathedral and was partially destroyed during an earthquake in AD. When Islamic forces captured the city, it was transformed into a set of stables. It was later given to the Maronites as a gift by Prince Youssef Chehab of Lebanon in the mids, after they aided him in capturing the city. Byblos Fossil Museum The Byblos Fossil Museum has a collection of fossilized fish, sharks, eel, flying fish, and other marine life, some of which are millions of years old. Historic Quarter and Souks In the southeast section of the historic city, near the entrance of the archaeological site, is an old market where tourists can shop for souvenirs and antiques, or simply stroll along the old cobblestone streets and enjoy the architecture. Byblos International Festival This summer music festival is an annual event that takes place in the historic quarter.

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### Chapter 5 : Cyprus - Encyclopedia Volume - Catholic Encyclopedia - Catholic Online

*History of Roman art in the Roman Empire between the years of A.D. Art from this period is dominated by the city formerly known as Byzantium, renamed Constantinople by Constantine the Great. Timeline of Roman antiquities, B.C. - A.D.*

Theological Library of Caesarea Maritima Through Origen and especially the scholarly presbyter Pamphilus of Caesarea , an avid collector of books of Scripture, the theological school of Caesarea won a reputation for having the most extensive ecclesiastical library of the time, containing more than 30, manuscripts: Gregory Nazianzus , Basil the Great , Jerome and others came to study there. The Caesarean text-type is recognized by scholars as one of the earliest New Testament types. The collections of the library suffered during the persecutions under the Emperor Diocletian , but were repaired subsequently by bishops of Caesarea. As the capital of the province, Caesarea was also the metropolitan see , with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Jerusalem, when rebuilt after the destruction in the year In , however, the Council of Chalcedon established Jerusalem as a patriarchate , with Caesarea as the first of its three subordinate metropolitan sees. Caesarea remained the provincial capital throughout the 5th and 6th centuries. It fell to Sassanid Persia in the Byzantineâ€™Sasanian War of â€™ , in , and was re-conquered by Byzantium in , but was lost for good to the Muslim conquest in The fall of the city was allegedly the result of the betrayal of a certain Yusef, who conducted a party of troops of Muawiyah into the city. The city likely remained inhabited for some time under Arab rule, during the 7th and 8th century, albeit with much reduced population. Archaeological evidence shows a clear destruction layer identified with the conquest of , followed by some evidence of renewed settlement in the early Umayyad period. Writing in , Nasir-i-Khusraw describes it as "a fine city, with running waters, and palm-gardens, and orange and citron trees. Its walls are strong, and it has an iron gate. There are fountains that gush out within the city". Michael the Syrian records that the city was "devastated upon its capture", [44] William of Tyre He also mentions This refers to the hexagonal bowl known as the Sacro Catino in Italian, which was brought to Genoa by Guglielmo Embriaco and was later identified as the Holy Chalice. Archbishop Heraclius attended the Third Lateran Council in Saladin retook the city in ; it was recaptured by the Crusaders in In , Louis IX of France fortified the city, ordering the construction of high walls parts of which are still standing and a deep moat. The city was finally lost in , when it fell to the Mamluks , who destroyed it completely to prevent its re-emergence as a fortress, in line with their practice in other formerly-Crusader coastal cities. Caesarea Minaret of the 19th-century Bosnian mosque Caesarea lay in ruins until the late nineteenth century, when the village of Qisarya Arabic: In , a Jewish town of Caesarea was established near the ruins of the old city, which were made into the national park of Caesarea Maritima. Archaeology and reconstruction[ edit ] Archaeological excavations in the s and s uncovered remains from many periods, in particular, a complex of Crusader fortifications and a Roman theatre. Other buildings include a temple dedicated to Caesar ; a hippodrome rebuilt in the 2nd century as a more conventional theater ; the Tiberieum, which has a limestone block with a dedicatory inscription. The harbor was the largest on the eastern Mediterranean coast. The main church, an octagonal martyrion , was built in the 6th century and sited directly upon the podium that had supported a Roman temple , as was a widespread Christian practice. The Martyrion was richly paved and surrounded by small radiating enclosures. Archaeologists have recovered some foliate capitals that included representations of the Cross. The site, used by Herod for his pagan temple, then reconsecrated as a church, would in time be re-occupied, this time by a mosque. An elaborate government structure contained a basilica with an apse, where magistrates would have sat, for the structure was used as a hall of justice, as fragments of inscriptions detailing the fees that court clerks might claim attest. A well-preserved 6th-century mosaic gold and colored glass table patterned with crosses and rosettes was found in The uniqueness of this discovery is that it shows the places of residence in Galilee of the priestly courses, places presumably resettled by Jews after the Great Jewish Revolt under Hadrian. It is one of the few extant

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examples of mosaics from the time period in Israel. According to the archaeologists, the mosaic measures 3. New International Encyclopedia 1st ed. This small harbor was situated on the N part of the site. Herod dedicated the new town and its port limen Sebastos to Caesar Augustus. During the Early Roman period Caesarea was the seat of the Roman procurators of the province of Judea. Richard Stillwell et al. The city transformed rapidly into a great commercial center, and by the year 6 BCE became the headquarters of the Roman government in Palestine. Since Caesarea had no rivers or springs, drinking water for the prospering Roman and Byzantine city was brought via a unique high-level aqueduct, originating at the nearby Shuni springs, some 7. After the destruction of Jerusalem, Caesarea became the most important city in the country: Ben-Sasson editor, , page

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### Chapter 6 : Sea Peoples - Wikipedia

*The death of Cleopatra VII, the last reigning ruler of Ptolemaic Egypt, occurred on either 10 or 12 August 30 BC in Alexandria, when she was 39 years old. According to a popular belief, Cleopatra committed suicide by allowing an asp (Egyptian cobra) to bite her.*

After a nearly four-year trial and still counting , 75 witnesses and more than 5, pages of testimony, what has been billed as the "forgery trial of the century" is about to collapse. The Israeli judge who will decide the case has advised the prosecution in open court to consider dropping the case. But other witnesses suggested other ways this covering could have formed. More importantly, on cross-examination Goren was forced to admit that after the police had removed this covering, he could see original ancient patina in the critical word "Jesus. This should not have been surprising. Many members of the committee expressed no opinion, but the IAA registered them as "yes" votes. Others committee members relied on the commanding standing and reputation of Professor Goren. In short, the committee, which included no non-Israeli, not even Professor Lemaire who had originally published the inscription in *Biblical Archaeology Review* and vouched for its authenticity, was bum-rushed into a supposedly unanimous decision. At the trial, not a single expert in the Semitic script of the period testified that the inscription was a forgery. But it took several years to prove that the emperor had no clothes. This is a painful example of how the judicial process can be manipulated by unscrupulous bureaucrats. The Israel Antiquities Authority hates the antiquities market, which is where this inscribed ossuary came from. This supposedly drove the prosecution. Now that will end. But this is not the end of the matter. All the court can decide is that the prosecution has not proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt. Logically, the inscription can still be a forgery. It is never possible to prove to a percent certainty that an inscription is authentic. Theoretically, there is always one more test that might reveal it to be a forgery. Feuerverger calculated a year ago" Toronto Globe and Mail , This is much more realistic than his first figure. Predicated on his newest calculation, that probability would correspondingly rise to 1: The consensus of scholars is that Josephus and Tacitus exaggerated the numbers; that, based on water supplies, etc. Families were typically larger then. Three generations of a typical family, at a typical rate of 6 children each and including wives, would have totaled around members. What are the odds that, of those family members who could possibly each have had a unique name , the discovered inscribed ossuaries would be these six names instead of one of the other 1,, permutations of 6 names from the pool of names of family members? Statisticians have factored in a very conservative set to represent permutations that could have included among the six ossuary inscriptions some different family member or members e. This would raise the probability far higher. Or not have had a private burial tomb at all? What about the probability that the single, 1-out-of Even the existence of the hypothetical! Every time another eventuality like this is raised, the probability continues to climb exponentially. It is only now beginning to become apparent how ludicrous the religious hysterics of "impossible" have been. As a result, our scrutiny of the various hysterics on both sides of the issues will be more objective than Christians, secular Jews fearing Christian backlash or other "religious" Jews who simply hate Jesus and fear Christians and Christianity; all of whom freely vent unbridled hysterical ranting, create straw men and muddy the waters, making rational assessment difficult. Today, in mathematics set theory , the chevron symbol wedge denotes the highest element "less than" both operands. An example would be the peak of Mt. Everest in terms of earths atmosphere. However, set Theory, having originated in the 19th century C. While the term "chevron" derives from modern French meaning "rafter" , the symbol dates back to prehistoric times symbolizing a roof and, more generally, protection. The gabbling, like the pyramids, symbolized protection while pointing toward the heavens, symbolizing being under, or enjoying spiritual protection. Although set theory is a modern concept, the visual cue of the symbol may well be similar to its modern definition of an infimum. In the first two coins, below, a progression can be observed in the depiction of Hellenist"Herod

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Philip C. Judaicâ€”Bar-Kokhba Tetradrachm, C. The only date that would be appropriate in the pedimentâ€”not a pagan symbol of the sun or a starâ€”would be the symbol of eternity, the circle. The circle, having no beginning or end, symbolized the Singularity ex nihilo and the date in pediment: Shimon Gibson, Archeologist, Albright Inst. There the body rested for about a year to allow it to fully decompose, at which point the bones were gathered and placed into an ossuary. Alternatively, the bones were sometimes gathered and collected into a pit cut into the floor or into the side of the bench. This process was known as secondary burial. Only when the body had decomposed was death an absolute certainty. It was common practice in antiquity, since the idea was that people might somehow fall into a coma, get buried, and then suddenly awaken. You can imagine the horror of such an event. The "shroud tomb" that I excavated with two of my colleagues in Akeldama the Field of Blood , just below Mt. Zionâ€”in which we found well-preserved remains of a shroud dating from the first century [C. E]â€”suggests that in addition to a shroud used for wrapping the body, there was also a separate piece of cloth used for covering the head, a kind of handkerchief. Braun informed him that it was indeed an ancient cave, and then the late archeologist Yoseiph Gat subsequently went out to the site [designated IAA 80 ] to conduct excavations. That was on a [ Yom Shishi ], and I followed on the [ Yom Rishon ] to record the caveâ€” by which time "The ossuaries had already been taken out before I arrived. The excavation began on The reason for the lengthy excavation was that there was over a meter of terra rosa soil in the tombâ€”due to a break-in or collapse of part of the roof in antiquity, which exposed the tomb complex to the elements for about two centuries. This burial cave contained ten ossuaries, six of which had inscriptions bearing the names of individuals on them, and pottery from the Herodian period B. These archeologists have neglected to tell us whether these are a couple of ointment vessels one should expect in a tomb complex? The public first learned of the Talpiot Tomb Complex in an article in the English media in Seven years later, in a reworking and updating of his doctoral dissertation from Hebrew University, Kloner again published the Talpiot Tomb in a book entitled, The Necropolis of Jerusalem in the Second Temple Period , this time in Hebrew Kloner and Boaz; Furthermore, how did he draw the 10 absent ossuaries in situ in the tomb complex? By instructions from Yoseiph Gat? The scattered bones were collected, placed in plastic bags and conveyed to the Rockefeller Museum, together with the other finds and ossuaries, which also had bones inside. The bones were then looked at and the inscriptions were also carefully examined. There was extreme pressure that the ultra-orthodox Jewish community in Jerusalem might hear about the tomb, get up in arms, begin demonstrating, and perhaps even succeed in stopping the excavation. Anthropologist Joe Zias, curator at the time, contradicts Gibson, declaring see his interview, below that when he came into possession of the ossuaries they were "empty"; the bones were already gone. Gibson also contradicts himself: You would not spend time examining inscriptions or the contents of the ossuaries until later. The same thing goes for the other finds, such as ceramic vessels. Everything was packaged to go as quickly as possible, so that eventually the work could be conducted slowly back in the Rockefeller Museum. It appears that, aside from Yoseiph Gat, no one ever closely examined the 10th ossuary. Beyond that, there is no denying that Kloner was the last person to admit handling and seeing the 10th ossuary and it would have been perfectly clear that a tempting profit existed by "losing" the 10th ossuary on the black market. Further, "losing" its provenance in the black market would be especially effective since it would render the 10th ossuary suspect as a fake. A second attempt to transform this ossuary from authentic to fake by the IAA see below , presumably to cover their tracks, would seem to repeatâ€”and confirmâ€”the same modus operandi to corroborate this original attempt to render the 10th ossuary suspect as a fake. Who would have thought then that one day electron-micro-spectroscopy would match this ossuary back up with the Talpiot Tomb complex? Let me ask the reader a question. If you were a professional art expert and the Louvre in Paris placed the Mona Lisa in your custody for some reason and you "lost" it, would you find yourself under suspicion? Will irregularities be exempted based on arrogant arguments that no one should dare suspect any of these of such unprofessional, perhaps unethical and even criminal, behavior? If recent experience is any indication, the Christians who suppressed the Dead Sea Scrolls for 40 years succeeded in stonewalling and "facing down" such questions.

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There was an anthropologist at that time in the Department, whose job was to look at the bones when they were brought to the Rockefeller museum. His name was Joe Zias. He would note the number of buried individuals within the ossuaries, estimate their sex and age, and look for evidence of pathologies on the bones. At that time the ossuaries brought to the Rockefeller Museum were stored in the central courtyard of the wing used by the Israel Department of Antiquities as office spaces for archaeologists. There was limited storage space, so the ossuaries were stacked in rows against the side walls of the courtyard, with a thin plank of wood over each row of ossuaries. There are two possibilities: Pat was researching dental aspects of skeletons from some Second Temple period tombs dug in Jerusalem at that time. I tried to hunt for more detailed information about the bones and came up with nothing. For this reason there is some uncertainty as to which bones came from which ossuary, at least on the basis of the published material. Since anthropologists at that time were fully aware of the evidence of a crucified man found earlier in the s in a tomb at Givat Hamivtar, had there been evidence of a crucified man in the Talpiot tomb, the anthropologist working on the Talpiot material would definitely have alerted Gath and Kloner. Gibson is no anthropologist, any archeologist should know that not all crucified men had a nail lodged in their heel. Given the urgency and haste on that first day when the 10th ossuary was lost less conspicuous nicks on bones and the like, which may have been detected in upon a more detailed examination, would certainly either have gone unnoticed in such a cursory handling or, if detected by Yoseph Gat, been suppressed and may not even have been seen much less some detail indicating crucifixion detected by Amos Kloner. Since the ossuary disappeared on that first day, Joe Zias likely never had any contact with the 10th ossuary or the bones contained within. The bones were turned over to Ultra-Orthodox representatives who buried the bones in an undisclosed Jewish cemetery. Archeologist Amos Kloner gives nine of the ossuaries a closer examination. Tabor notes, "Kloner carefully goes through them one by one in his report and describes them in detail as to size, decoration, and inscriptions.

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### Chapter 7 : Guide to the Clarence Bloomfield Moore Collection,

*Clarence B. Moore was a wealthy amateur archaeologist from Philadelphia who crisscrossed the rivers of the southeast each year in his steam-powered paddleboat, the Gopher, excavating sites near the shores in states ranging from Alabama to Tennessee.*

Herod built his palace on a promontory jutting out into the sea, with a decorative pool surrounded by stoas. He went on to build a large port and a city, which he named in honour of his patron Caesar Augustus. Caesarea grew rapidly, becoming the largest city in Judea, with an estimated population of , over an urban area of 3. According to Josephus, the outbreak of the Jewish revolt of AD 66 was provoked by Greeks of a certain merchant house in Caesarea sacrificing birds in front of a local synagogue. In AD 70, after the Jewish revolt was suppressed, games were held here to celebrate the victory of Titus. Many Jewish captives were brought to Caesarea Maritima; Kasher claims that 2, captives were "slaughtered in gladiatorial games". Sebastos harbor Caesarea hippodrome When it was built in the 1st century BC, Sebastos Harbor ranked as the largest artificial harbor built in the open sea, enclosing around , m2. The breakwaters were made of lime and pozzolana , a type of volcanic ash, set into an underwater concrete. Herod imported over 24, m3 pozzolana from Pozzuoli , Italy, to construct the two breakwaters: Architects had to devise a way to lay the wooden forms for the placement of concrete underwater. One technique was to drive stakes into the ground to make a box and then fill it with pozzolana concrete bit by bit. Another technique was a double planking method used in the northern breakwater. On land, carpenters would construct a box with beams and frames on the inside and a watertight, double-planked wall on the outside. Once it was floated into position, pozzolana was poured into the gap between the walls and the box would sink into place on the seafloor and be staked down in the corners. The flooded inside area was then filled by divers bit by bit with pozzolana-lime mortar and kurkar rubble until it rose above sea level. The southern side of Sebastos was much more exposed than the northern side, requiring sturdier breakwaters. Instead of using the double planked method filled with rubble, the architects sank barges filled with layers of pozzolana concrete and lime sand mortar. The barges were similar to boxes without lids, and were constructed using mortise and tenon joints, the same technique used in ancient boats, to ensure they remained watertight. The barges were ballasted with 0. With alternating layers, pozzolana based and lime based concretes were hand placed inside the barge to sink it and fill it up to the surface. Studies of the concrete cores of the moles have shown that the concrete was much weaker than similar pozzolana hydraulic concrete used in ancient Italian ports. For unknown reasons, the pozzolana mortar did not adhere as well to the kurkar rubble as it did to other rubble types used in Italian harbors. Seismic action gradually took its toll on the breakwaters, causing them to tilt down and settle into the seabed. When newly converted Paul the Apostle was in danger in Jerusalem, the Christians there accompanied him to Caesarea and sent him off to his native Tarsus. Later still, he was a prisoner there for two years before being sent to Rome. The Nicene Creed may have originated in Caesarea. He speaks of a Theophilus who was bishop in the 10th year of Commodus c. Among the participants in the Synod of Ancyra in was a bishop of Caesarea named Agricolaus, who may have been the immediate predecessor of Eusebius, who does not mention him, or who may have been bishop of a different Caesarea. The immediate successors of Eusebius were Acacius " and Gelasius of Caesarea " , " The latter was ousted by the semi- Arian Euzoius between and Lequien gives much information about all of these and about later bishops of Caesarea. Theological library Main article: Theological Library of Caesarea Maritima Through Origen and especially the scholarly presbyter Pamphilus of Caesarea , an avid collector of books of Scripture, the theological school of Caesarea won a reputation for having the most extensive ecclesiastical library of the time, containing more than 30, manuscripts: Gregory Nazianzus , Basil the Great , Jerome and others came to study there. The Caesarean text-type is recognized by scholars as one of the earliest New Testament types. The collections of the library suffered during the persecutions under the Emperor Diocletian , but were repaired subsequently by bishops of Caesarea. Byzantine period Caesarea became the

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capital of the new province of Palaestina Prima in . As the capital of the province, Caesarea was also the metropolitan see , with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Jerusalem, when rebuilt after the destruction in the year . In , however, the Council of Chalcedon established Jerusalem as a patriarchate , with Caesarea as the first of its three subordinate metropolitan sees. Caesarea remained the provincial capital throughout the 5th and 6th centuries. It fell to Sassanid Persia in the Byzantine–Sasanian War of 602–628 , in 638 , and was re-conquered by Byzantium in 638 , but was lost for good to the Muslim conquest in 638 . The fall of the city was allegedly the result of the betrayal of a certain Yusef, who conducted a party of troops of Muawiyah into the city. The city likely remained inhabited for some time under Arab rule, during the 7th and 8th century, albeit with much reduced population. Archaeological evidence shows a clear destruction layer identified with the conquest of 638 , followed by some evidence of renewed settlement in the early Umayyad period. By the 11th century, it appears that the town had once again been developed into a fortified city. Writing in 1150 , Nasir-i-Khusraw describes it as "a fine city, with running waters, and palm-gardens, and orange and citron trees. Its walls are strong, and it has an iron gate. There are fountains that gush out within the city". Michael the Syrian records that the city was "devastated upon its capture", [46] William of Tyre . He also mentions the hexagonal bowl known as the Sacro Catino in Italian, which was brought to Genoa by Guglielmo Embriaco and was later identified as the Holy Chalice. Archbishop Heraclius attended the Third Lateran Council in 1099 . Saladin retook the city in 1187 ; it was recaptured by the Crusaders in 1191 . In 1229 , Louis IX of France fortified the city, ordering the construction of high walls parts of which are still standing and a deep moat. The city was finally lost in 1291 , when it fell to the Mamluks , who destroyed it completely to prevent its re-emergence as a fortress, in line with their practice in other formerly-Crusader coastal cities. Ottoman era Further information: Caesarea Minaret of the 19th-century Bosnian mosque Caesarea lay in ruins until the nineteenth century, when the village of Qisarya Arabic: Other buildings include a temple dedicated to Caesar ; a hippodrome rebuilt in the 2nd century as a more conventional theater ; the Tiberieum, which has a limestone block with a dedicatory inscription. The harbor was the largest on the eastern Mediterranean coast. The main church, an octagonal martyrion , was built in the 6th century and sited directly upon the podium that had supported a Roman temple , as was a widespread Christian practice. The Martyrion was richly paved and surrounded by small radiating enclosures. Archaeologists have recovered some foliate capitals that included representations of the Cross. The site, used by Herod for his pagan temple, then reconsecrated as a church, would in time be re-occupied, this time by a mosque. An elaborate government structure contained a basilica with an apse, where magistrates would have sat, for the structure was used as a hall of justice, as fragments of inscriptions detailing the fees that court clerks might claim attest. A well-preserved 6th-century mosaic gold and colored glass table patterned with crosses and rosettes was found in . New International Encyclopedia 1st ed. This small harbor was situated on the N part of the site. Herod dedicated the new town and its port limen Sebastos to Caesar Augustus. During the Early Roman period Caesarea was the seat of the Roman procurators of the province of Judea. Richard Stillwell et al. The city transformed rapidly into a great commercial center, and by the year 6 BCE became the headquarters of the Roman government in Palestine. Since Caesarea had no rivers or springs, drinking water for the prospering Roman and Byzantine city was brought via a unique high-level aqueduct, originating at the nearby Shuni springs, some 7 miles away. After the destruction of Jerusalem, Caesarea became the most important city in the country: Ben-Sasson editor, 1975, page 17.

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### Chapter 8 : Portable Antiquity Collecting and Heritage Issues: September

*Note: In calculating the moving wall, the current year is not counted. For example, if the current year is and a journal has a 5 year moving wall, articles from the year are available.*

Bryn Mawr Classical Review Paul Getty Museum, This is a beautifully prepared volume, designed and produced by Thames and Hudson, of just over of the most striking Cypriot, Greek, Etruscan, South Italian, and Roman antiquities in the J. The book is clearly aimed as a memento for the interested visitor, and is also available in French, German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish editions. The plates are full colour throughout and show the objects to their full advantage. The text, written by Elana Towne-Markus, consists of short, generalised essays giving an elementary background to each of the five periods covered: There is also an introductory foreword by John Walsh. There is neither a bibliography nor a reading list. The book is intended to provide illustrations and a brief description of the piece; the interested scholar must look in more specialised volumes from the J. Paul Getty Museum for further information. There are some minor errors e. Stibbe, in Greek Vases in the J. Paul Getty Museum 5 [], including apparently incorrect inventory numbers e. The Cleveland Museum of Art, no. A catalogue like this raises the fundamental question, what is a masterpiece? These are objects which have survived from antiquity to be collected, displayed, and, yes, enjoyed today. They are masterpieces in that they are outstanding examples of the detritus of antiquity. Yet we should not confuse the masterpieces of antiquity with the masterpieces which have survived from antiquity. Many of the pieces selected for this publication have already started to appear in standard handbooks of ancient "art". Yet few of the pieces have reliable provenances. There are intellectual consequences for allowing such unprovenanced pieces to enter the corpus see D. Chippindale, "Material and intellectual consequences of contemporary collecting", in preparation. For example the bronze Lysippan "Statue of Victorious Youth" Frel, The Getty Bronze [Malibu: Paul Getty Museum, ; A. Yale University Press, ], pl. If it was indeed from a Medieval shipwreck, what does it have to say about Medieval taste for the antique? Even the date is not secure, with some suggesting that it could belong to the third century B. The acrolithic statue of a goddess at 2. Clarendon Press, ] col. Its acquisition led the Getty to present its policy to the public J. Paul Getty Museum Journal 17 []: When the statue turned up in the hands of a dealer, it presented an opportunity we had hardly dreamt of, but one that had to be approached prudently. The Italian response was negative. After we had made the purchase, however, a journalist published a rumor still unsubstantiated and highly unlikely that it had been found at Morgantina, a site in central Sicily, and illegally removed. This led to a furor in the press until the local investigating magistrate conceded that there was no evidence for the claim. The controversy at least gave us the chance to make our acquisitions policy better known. The Getty kouros itself has failed to make its appearance here as a masterpiece of ancient art see further, C. Chippindale, AJA [] Chippindale, "Material and intellectual consequences of esteem for Cycladic figures", AJA 97 [] The marble Cycladic male harpist Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, ], no. The Getty was willing to buy Cycladic pottery The question of provenance is well illustrated by the bronze "Statuette of a Fallen Youth" This is stated as being Greek, and dated to " B. The piece was displayed in the travelling exhibition The Gods Delight no. A parallel for the piece "Dead or sleeping youth" was noted there from the Athenian Acropolis, dated to B. Paul Getty Museum, ], fig. There he claims that the "Dead Youth" was in fact found with a bronze Polykleitan statuette which "allegedly" comes from south-west Asia Minor The George Ortiz Collection, no. Though these pieces do not have a secure provenance, Ortiz speculates that his statuette was of local, that is to say Anatolian, workmanship though "probably by an Athenian immigrant artist, but in any case under strong Attic influence". Such speculation -- some might call it connoisseurship -- can never be proved or disproved as the context has been lost for ever. Although the provenance may be lost, some well-informed guesses can be made about the find-spot. The huge Attic red-figured cup with an Iliupersis scene Spivey, Etruscan Art [London: We may not know from which Etruscan site these sherds were collected, or even the name of the tombarolo,

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but the use of bronze "staples" for repair, has suggested that while the cup "may not have been worth the equivalent of millions of dollars, neither was it an ephemeral piece of pottery" Spivey, *Etruscan Art* Harden, *Glass of the Caesars* [Milan: Clearly such a find spot would have been significant, but it is almost certainly worthless at least in archaeological terms. The use of possible Thasian marble for a portrait head of Caligula Johansen, in *Ancient Portraits in the J. Paul Getty Museum* 1 [] One of my favourite provenances relates to the bronze relief of "Two Togate Magistrates" In fact two of the associated pieces are fellow Masterpieces, a *Roma* or *Virtus* Perhaps scholarship will never know if these pieces were found together, or merely shared the same packing-case as they crossed an international frontier. One notes that the conveniently suitcased-sized fragment of a piece of Roman wall-painting with Nile scene The "Mummy Portrait of a Woman" *Mummy Portraits from Roman Egypt* [London: British Museum Press, ] , no. Thompson, *Mummy Portraits in the J. Paul Getty Museum* [Malibu: Paul Getty Museum, ] no. It must have been virtually impossible to build up a collection like that of the J. Paul Getty Museum without buying newly surfaced antiquities. Yet within the collection are some pieces from older collections. Paul Getty himself purchased the *Lansdowne Herakles* A second Masterpiece which reflects J. The more one researches individual Masterpieces in this selection, the more one is left asking questions about provenance, authenticity, and loss of context. These Masterpieces appear to represent a major loss of knowledge in that they have probably been removed from their archaeological context in an unscientific manner. Devoid of real knowledge, all that is left is speculation masquerading as connoisseurship. If these pieces were Masterpieces in their own time and cultures, we shall probably never know thanks to the activities of the clandestini. Paul Getty Museum may not be able to make amends for its collecting policy of the last few decades, but it can ensure that its present and future policy will support archaeological excavation, conservation and scholarship in the countries where such Masterpieces are found.

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## Chapter 9 : Baths of Zeuxippus | Revolv

*Caesarea Maritima* / Ἡρακλείου / Ἡρακλείου / Ἡρακλείου / (Greek: Ἡρακλείου, Ἡρακλείου / *Parājljos Kaisāreia*), also known as *Caesarea Palaestinae*, was an ancient city in the Sharon plain on the coast of the Mediterranean, now in ruins and included in an Israeli national park.

Mari looting - Swope says the international antiquities trade is in no way connected with these holes. It is another example of the cardboard cutout thinking that defies rationality. He is disappointed that the reaction to the looting is meetings "bashing the antiquities trade, as if the dealers were responsible for the destruction of the archaeological sites in the Near East" ummm, duh! Then he plays the victim. They all do that. Instead of postulating and putting into action steps to clean up the antiquities market, dealers present themselves as helpless victims of an unfair academia who expects more of them. He sees dealers and collectors as saviours of "civilisation": However the situation is different now, we are dealing with a new force of evil beyond our comprehension. We need a different approach. I would suggest that in this situation where objects and sites are being actively destroyed that perhaps the moral and right position to take is to purchase everything we can, and hope to encourage looting. There is little doubt in my mind that what is left in the Middle East will not be preserved, rather it is all at risk of destruction. Mr Swope, there are many kinds of evil in the world, and different concepts of what evil is, but two wrongs do not make a right. The fact that much of the destruction which he decries was actually facilitated by the artefacts concerned being concentrated in museums escapes him unless we assume that by "great museums" he means those of the United States of America. Note the special pleading in his argument. The destruction of Nimrud was complete, ISIS used high explosives which sent shock waves through the ground, and would have destroyed everything both above ground and underneath. The archaeological site has been effectively and utterly destroyed with nothing left for future generations to discover. Now the only remnants are what was taken out by the West and currently in our great museums. First of all, just one complex of buildings formerly a popular tourist site was destroyed. Secondly, no "high explosives" were used, it was an IED of ammonium nitrate fertiliser used here. Here Mr Swope is heading off the argument that what is not looted is safer in the ground than it would be in a museum. But then ISIL is not blanket bombing very single archaeological site in Iraq and Syria, but dozens of them are being riddled with holes to feed a voracious "ancient art" market one of the motors of which is now idiot texts like that of Mr "purchase everything we can, and hope to encourage looting" Swope. Can we put a stop to this nonsense from dealers and their supporters and have some proper discussions about stopping the illicit trade in smuggled and looted artefacts.