

Hama 3 Pt3 Graeco Roman Object

[#Graeco-Roman object](#) [#Hama archaeology](#) [#ancient artifacts](#) [#Roman Empire history](#) [#Greek antiquity](#)

Explore the significance of the 'Hama 3 Pt3 Graeco Roman Object,' a unique ancient artifact offering a fascinating glimpse into the rich historical tapestry of the Graeco-Roman era. This particular piece, likely part of an archaeological collection or study, provides invaluable insights into the material culture and cross-cultural influences prevalent in the region of Hama during classical antiquity.

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The Graeco-Roman Objects of Clay, the Coins and the Necropolis

Hama 3, Part 3 - The Graeco-Roman Objects of Clay, the Coins & the Necropolis 3:3

Exploring urbanism in ancient North Syria

This book accounts for the results of fieldwork in Doliche, located in Gaziantep, South East Turkey. Doliche was an important city of ancient North Syria which continued to thrive into the Middle Ages. For the first time, an international research project started to explore the site in 2015. The chapters collected in this volume discuss the main discoveries of the first seasons. It is divided in two parts. The first part considers the main excavation results, with a particular emphasis on a newly discovered early Christian basilica and its decoration. This section also contains the first comprehensive discussion of a newly discovered Roman Imperial hypogeum from the city necropolis. The chapters of the second part deal with the preliminary findings from an intra-urban intensive survey. Between 2017 and 2019, a significant portion of the city area has been investigated, and the results of the survey offer new insights in the spatial and chronological of the city. The chapters consider methodological questions, but also discuss artefact groups. In general, the results presented in this volume add to the knowledge of urbanism in Roman and Late antique North Syria.

The Coins and the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine Economy of Palestine

This volume presents the numismatic results from nineteen seasons of fieldwork by the Joint Expedition to Caesarea Maritima (1971-1987 and 1993-1993). The expedition recovered just over 8,000 coins, of which about 2,700 were datable between 350 BC and AD 640. The volume provides a complete descriptive catalogue of the datable coins along with a separate section illustrated with color photographs of a spectacular hoard of 99 gold Byzantine solidi of Valens and Valentinian I discovered in 1993.

The Anchor Bible Dictionary: H-J

Contains over six thousand alphabetically arranged entries that provide information about developments and issues associated with the study of the Bible, covering people and places, versions of the Bible, methodologies of Bible scholarship, and historical and archaeological subjects, and includes illustrations, cross-references, and bibliographies.

Anchor Bible Dictionary: H-J

Dictionary in six volumes.

Arab-Byzantine Coins

This illustrated handbook presents a concise history of the development of the coinage of the early Arab caliphate in the seventh century. The historical introduction, which includes descriptions of all the basic types, is followed by a summary catalogue of the recently acquired collection of Arab-Byzantine coins at Dumbarton Oaks.

Arts & Humanities Citation Index

The mosaics in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum span the second through the sixth centuries AD and reveal the diversity of compositions found throughout the Roman Empire during this period. Elaborate floors of stone and glass tesserae transformed private dwellings and public buildings alike into spectacular settings of vibrant color, figural imagery, and geometric design. Scenes from mythology, nature, daily life, and spectacles in the arena enlivened interior spaces and reflected the cultural ambitions of wealthy patrons. This online catalogue documents all of the mosaics in the Getty Museum's collection, presenting their artistry in new color photography as well as the contexts of their discovery and excavation across Rome's expanding empire—from its center in Italy to provinces in southern Gaul, North Africa, and ancient Syria. The free online edition of this open-access catalogue, available at www.getty.edu/publications/romanmosaics/, includes zoomable high-resolution photography, embedded glossary terms and additional comparative images, and interactive maps drawn from the Digital Atlas of the Roman Empire. Also available are free PDF, EPUB, and Kindle/MOBI downloads of the book, CSV and JSON downloads of the object data from the catalogue, and JPG and PPT downloads of the main catalogue images.

Hama

Serçe Limani or -the Glass Wreck, - so called because its cargo included three metric tons of glass cullet, trafficked in both the Byzantine and Islamic worlds of its time. This first volume of the complete site report introduces the discovery, the methods of its excavation, the conservation of its artifacts, and the picture of daily shipboard life that can be drawn from this underwater museum.

Roman Mosaics in the J. Paul Getty Museum

Römerzeit - Vorderer Orient - Siedlung - Keramik/Ton - Gefässe.

American Journal of Archaeology and of the History of the Fine Arts

For almost a millennium, a modest wooden ship lay underwater off the coast of Serçe Limani, Turkey, filled with evidence of trade and objects of daily life. The ship, now excavated by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University, trafficked in both the Byzantine and Islamic worlds of its time. The ship is known as “the Glass Wreck” because its cargo included three metric tons of glass cullet, including broken Islamic vessels, and eighty pieces of intact glassware. In addition, it held glazed Islamic bowls, red-ware cooking vessels, copper cauldrons and buckets, wine amphorae, weapons, tools, jewelry, fishing gear, remnants of meals, coins, scales and weights, and more. This first volume of the complete site report introduces the discovery, the methods of its excavation, and the conservation of its artifacts. Chapters cover the details of the ship, its contents, the probable personal possessions of the crew, and the picture of daily shipboard life that can be drawn from the discoveries.

Report for the Session

This handbook contains articles by leading experts on all significant aspects of the diverse and fast-growing field of Byzantine studies, which deals with the history and culture of the Byzantine Empire, the eastern half of the Late Roman Empire from the fourth to the 14th century.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies

Since precious few architectural drawings and no theoretical treatises on architecture remain from the premodern Islamic world, the Timurid pattern scroll in the collection of the Topkapi Palace Museum Library is an exceedingly rich and valuable source of information. In the course of her in-depth analysis of this scroll dating from the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century, Gülru Necipoğlu throws new light

on the conceptualization, recording, and transmission of architectural design in the Islamic world between the tenth and sixteenth centuries. Her text has particularly far-reaching implications for recent discussions on vision, subjectivity, and the semiotics of abstract representation. She also compares the Islamic understanding of geometry with that found in medieval Western art, making this book particularly valuable for all historians and critics of architecture. The scroll, with its 114 individual geometric patterns for wall surfaces and vaulting, is reproduced entirely in color in this elegant, large-format volume. An extensive catalogue includes illustrations showing the underlying geometries (in the form of incised "dead" drawings) from which the individual patterns are generated. An essay by Mohammad al-Asad discusses the geometry of the muqarnas and demonstrates by means of CAD drawings how one of the scroll's patterns could be used to design a three-dimensional vault.

Serçe Liman1

The material and visual culture of the Islamic World casts vast arcs through space and time, and encompasses a huge range of artefacts and monuments from the minute to the grandiose, from ceramic pots to the great mosques. Here, Venetia Porter and Mariam Rosser-Owen assemble leading experts in the field to examine both the objects themselves and the ways in which they reflect their historical, cultural and economic contexts. With a focus on metalwork, this volume includes an important new study of Mosul metalwork and presents recent discoveries in the fields of Fatimid, Mamluk and Qajar metalwork. By examining architecture, ceramics, ivories and textiles, seventeenth-century Iranian painting and contemporary art, the book explores a wide range of artistic production and historical periods from the Umayyad caliphate to the modern Middle East. This rich and detailed volume makes a significant contribution to the fields of Art History, Architecture and Islamic Studies, bringing new objects to light, and shedding new light on old objects.

The Provenience, Typology, and Chronology of Eastern Terra Sigillata

This volume is devoted to the texts, traditions, and practices of the Land of Israel during the Talmudic period. Using a variety of critical methodologies, this collection offers a picture of rabbinic literature and Israelite cultures that are multi-layered and complex.

Serçe Limani

Ancient Greek culture is often described as a miracle, owing little to its neighbors. Walter Burkert argues against a distorted view, toward a more balanced picture. "Under the influence of the Semitic East--from writers, craftsmen, merchants, healers--Greek culture began its unique flowering, soon to assume cultural hegemony in the Mediterranean."

The Oxford Handbook of Byzantine Studies

This volume in the highly respected Cambridge History of Science series is devoted to the history of science, medicine and mathematics of the Old World in antiquity. Organized by topic and culture, its essays by distinguished scholars offer the most comprehensive and up-to-date history of ancient science currently available. Together, they reveal the diversity of goals, contexts, and accomplishments in the study of nature in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, China, and India. Intended to provide a balanced and inclusive treatment of the ancient world, contributors consider scientific, medical and mathematical learning in the cultures associated with the ancient world.

Excavations at Jalame

Preliminary material -- INTRODUCTION -- THE MITHRAIC CAVE -- FOUR TAUROCTONE ASSISTANTS -- THE TORCHBEARERS, CAUTES AND CAUTOPATES -- THE ZODIAC AND MITHRAIC ORIENTATION -- STARS AND PLANETS, WINDS AND SEASONS -- MITHRA EPHIPPOS AND INVICTUS -- MITHRA TAUROCTONOS -- SYMBOLS IN THE FIELD OF THE SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN RELIEFS -- SYMBOLS ON THE LOWER REGISTER OF THE SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN RELIEFS -- SYMBOLS FOUND IN THE TOP REGISTER OF THE RELIEFS OF SOUTHEAST EUROPE -- SYMBOLS OF THE PRINCIPIA MUNDI -- THE ICONOGRAPHY AND IDEOLOGY OF MITHRAIC SALVATION -- GENERAL AND ANALYTICAL INDEX -- TRANSLATIONS AND CITATIONS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS -- PERSONS -- MITHRAIC MONUMENTS -- PLATES I-XLV.

The Two First Books Concerning the Life of Apollonius Tyaneus. Now Published in English Together with Philological Notes ... by Charles Blount

Provides analysis of production trends and complex, quantified distribution patterns of the principal traded sigillatas and slipped table wares in the Roman East, from the early Empire to Late Antiquity.

The Topkapi Scroll

The volume on Aramaean Borders offers an analysis of the borders of the Aramaean territories during the 10th-8th centuries B.C.E.

Metalwork and Material Culture in the Islamic World

"Originally published in French in 1982, this collection is a good representation of the range of Derrida's working styles."--South Atlantic Review

Land and Spirituality in Rabbinic Literature

This book presents results of an archaeological research project focused on a specific monumental area, the citadel, in the city of Urfa (Turkey), known in ancient times as Edessa. Three seasons of fieldwork were carried out (2014-2016) in order to identify the building sequence of the citadel and establish an absolute chronology of events.

The Orientalizing Revolution

Marxism in a Lost Century retells the history of the radical left during the twentieth century through the words and deeds of Paul Mattick. Three biographical themes receive special attention -- the self-taught nature of left-wing activity, Mattick's publishing endeavors, and the nexus of men, politics, and friendship.

The Cambridge History of Science: Volume 1, Ancient Science

This latest volume of MoMA's Primary Documents reflects on the effects that communism's disintegration across Central and Eastern Europe--including the Soviet Union's fifteen republics--had on the art practices, criticism, and cultural production of the following decades.

Mithraic iconography and ideology

The nature of indigenous political and social structure was a key factor in Roman expansion. To facilitate conquest and incorporation, existing political divisions and tendencies were exploited to the full. In the longer term, Rome usually adopted whatever it could intact, and adapted or altered only those features which ran counter to her interests.

Once Upon a Time in the East

From the bestselling author of *The Black Swan*, a bold book that challenges many of our long-held beliefs about risk and reward, politics and religion, finance and personal responsibility 'Skin in the game means that you do not pay attention to what people say, only to what they do, and how much of their neck they are putting on the line' Citizens, artisans, police, fishermen, political activists and entrepreneurs all have skin in the game. Policy wonks, corporate executives, many academics, bankers and most journalists don't. It's all about having something to lose and sharing risks with others. In his most provocative and practical book yet, Nassim Nicholas Taleb shows that skin in the game, often seen as the foundation of risk management, in fact applies to all aspects of our lives. In his inimitable style, Taleb draws on everything from Antaeus the Giant to Hammurabi to Donald Trump, from ethics to used car salesmen, to create a jaw-dropping framework for understanding this idea. Among his insights: For social justice, focus on symmetry and risk sharing. Minorities, not majorities, run the world. You can be an intellectual yet still be an idiot. Beware of complicated solutions (that someone was paid to find). Just as *The Black Swan* did during the 2007 financial crisis, *Skin in the Game* comes at precisely the right moment to challenge our long-held beliefs about risk, reward, politics, religion and business - and make us rethink everything we thought we knew.

Aramaean Borders

In Religion, Culture, and Politics in Pre-Islamic Iran, Bruce Lincoln offers a vast overview on different aspects of the Indo-Iranian, Zoroastrian and Pre-Islamic mythologies, religions and cultural issues.

The fable of the Bees

This book is a treatise on mathematical determinants and their application to simultaneous linear equations and algebraical geometry.

Oreille de L'autre

"This book provides the first ever overview of the history and development of Islam in Afghanistan. It covers every era from the conversion of Afghanistan through the medieval and early modern periods to the present day. Based on primary sources in Arabic, Persian, Pashto, Urdu and Uzbek, its depth and scope of coverage is unrivalled by any existing publication on Afghanistan. As well as state-sponsored religion, the chapters cover such issues as the rise of Sufism, Sharia, women's religiosity, transnational Islamism and the Taliban. Islam has been one of the most influential social and political forces in Afghan history. Providing idioms and organizations for both anti-state and anti-foreign mobilization, Islam has proven to be a vital socio-political resource in modern Afghanistan. Even as it has been deployed as the national cement of a multi-ethnic 'Emirate' and then 'Islamic Republic,' Islam has been no less a destabilizing force in dividing Afghan society. Yet despite the universal scholarly recognition of the centrality of Islam to Afghan history, its developmental trajectories have received relatively little sustained attention outside monographs and essays devoted to particular moments or movements. To help develop a more comprehensive, comparative and developmental picture of Afghanistan's Islam from the eighth century to the present, this edited volume brings together specialists on different periods, regions and languages. Each chapter forms a case study 'snapshot' of the Islamic beliefs, practices, institutions and authorities of a particular time and place in Afghanistan"--Provided by publisher

The Jews of Ancient Rome

Camellia, Anemone, Primula, Rosa, Rhododendron, growth form, tree, shrub, herb, alpine.

From Edessa to Urfa: The Fortification of the Citadel

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Marxism in a Lost Century

In 'Naval Warfare and Maritime Conflict in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age Mediterranean', Jeffrey P. Emanuel examines the evidence for maritime violence in the Mediterranean region during both the Late Bronze Age and the tumultuous transition to the Early Iron Age in the years surrounding the turn of the 12th century BCE. There has traditionally been little differentiation between the methods of armed conflict engaged in during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages, on both the coasts and the open seas, while polities have been alternately characterized as legitimate martial actors and as state sponsors of piracy. By utilizing material, documentary, and iconographic evidence and delineating between the many forms of armed conflict, Emanuel provides an up-to-date assessment not only of the nature and frequency of warfare, raiding, piracy, and other forms of maritime conflict in the Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze-Early Iron Age transition, but also of the extent to which modern views about this activity remain the product of inference and speculation.

Art and Theory of Post-1989 Central and Eastern Europe

Military and Civilian in Roman Britain

