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Phoenician Bronze and Silver Bowls from Cyprus and the Mediterranean (University of California Publications in Classical Studies) [Markoe, Glenn] on Amazon.com. *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Phoenician Bronze and Silver Bowls from Cyprus and the Mediterranean (University of California Publications in Classical Studies)

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Phoenician Bronze and Silver Bowls from Cyprus and the ...

Phoenician bronze and silver bowls from Cyprus and the Mediterranean. Responsibility by Glenn Markoe. Imprint Berkeley : University of California Press, c1985. Physical description xiii, 379 p., [1] folded leaf of plates : ill., map ; 26 cm. Series University of California publications.

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Phoenician bronze and silver bowls from cyprus Phoenician Bronze and Silver Bowls from Cyprus and the Mediterranean by Glenn Markoe. Skip to Main Content; Sign in. My Account. Phoenicians | de slegte The Phoenicians who lived along this coastline explored and colonized far Glenn Markoe reconstructs

The Phoenicians By Glenn E. Markoe

Over 150 bronze bowls were found in a palace at the city of Nimrud. These bowls were made in Phoenicia (modern-day Lebanese and Syrian coasts), and were brought to Nimrud as tribute or booty by one of the kings who campaigned in the west, perhaps Tiglath-pileser III (reigned 744-727 BCE). Neo-Assyrian Period, 800-700 BCE.

Phoenician Bronze Bowl from Nimrud (Illustration ...

G.E. Markoe, Phoenician Bronze and Silver bowls from Cyprus and the Mediterranean, Berkeley, 1985. These bowls have been found in Cyprus, and a large number in sites in Italy, the Aegean and the Near East. It has been suggested that this particular example was produced by a Phoenician craftsman working in Etruria.

A PHOENICIAN SILVER GILT BOWL , CIRCA MID 7TH CENTURY B.C ...

This bowl was part of a hoard found by Sir Henry Layard in 1850-1851 CE in the North-West Palace at Nimrud (ancient Kalhu). They were probably deposited there in the 8th century BCE. The decoration on the bowls is Phoenician, very similar in many respects to the that of the so-called "Nimrud ivories". The bowls might have been tribute or taken as booty by the Assyrians during one of their military campaigns in the western part of the Assyrian Empire.

Phoenician Bronze Bowl From Nimrud (Illustration ...

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Mediterranean. Berkeley, CA, University of California Press.
Jewellery in the Cyprus Museum. Nicosia, Republic of Cyprus,
Ministry of...

The Phoenician gold jewellery from Kition, Cyprus

Phoenician Bronze and Silver Bowls from Cyprus and the
Mediterranean, Los Angeles Moscati, S., 1998.

Phoenician Jewelry | Antique Jewelry University

1985--Phoenician Bronze and Silver Bowls from Cyprus and the
Mediterranean. Series: University of California Publications:
Classical Studies 26. Berkeley, CA: University of California.
1990--The Emergence of Phoenician Art. Bulletin of the American
Schools of Oriental Research 279: 13-26. Moscati, S. 1968--The
World of the Phoenicians.

Phoenician Art

Markoe 1985 / Phoenician bronze and silver bowls from Cyprus and
the Mediterranean (Cy4, pp. 172-174 & figs. pp. 248-249) Myres
1933 / The Amathus bowl (pls. I-III) Laffineur et al. 1986 /
Amathonte III. Testimonia 3. L'Orfèverrie. Scarabées, scaraboïdes
et cônes. La coupe en argent du British Museum (pp. 177-194 &
figs 127--131)

bowl | British Museum

The Phoenicians (New York: Abbeville, 1988), 446 (plate); Gibson,
Textbook of Syrian Semitic Inscriptions, 3:71. Ten of the
Phoenician metal bowls cataloged by Glenn Markoe have
inscriptions; see Phoenician Bronze and Silver Bowls from Cyprus
and the Mediterranean (Berkeley: University of California Press,
1985), 72. He briefly mentions ten ...

Sacred Writing on Metal Plates in the Ancient ...

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Cyprus and the Mediterranean. [Glenn Markoe]

Phoenician bronze and silver bowls from Cyprus and the ...

Markoe GE (1985) Phoenician bronze and silver bowls from Cyprus and the Mediterranean. University of California Publications. Classical studies 26. University of California, Berkeley Google Scholar.

Differential access to metal wealth from colony to capital ...

On a more modest scale, Phoenician artists made highly crafted bowls made from bronze, silver, and gold. Produced during the 8th and 7th century BCE, surviving examples have been found as far afield as Nimrud, Delphi, and Salerno in Italy.

Ancient Phoenician Art – Brewminate

It is proposed that the story of the Hurrian deity ‘Silver’, as portrayed in the Late Bronze Age Song of Silver, is a plausible precursor to the classical myth of Phaethon.

(PDF) ‘Silver’: A Hurrian Phaethon

Winter I. J. Review of Phoenician Bronze and Silver Bowls from Cyprus and the Mediterranean by Glenn Markoe Gnomon 1990 62 3 236 241. Search Google Scholar; Export Citation; Yasur-Landau A. Fantalkin A. Yasur-Landau A. A message in a jug: Canaanite, Philistine and Cypriot iconography ...

Ethnicity and Musical Identity in the Lyric Landscape of ...

In the 1960s, several cist graves were uncovered, one with two bodies buried with cylinder seals, bronze bowls, a bronze double axe, lance heads, and an ivory bowl with lion couchant. Other graves contained pottery, figurines, scarabs, and bronze and silver jewelry, also pointing to wealth.

Tomb of Phoenician father, mother and child found in ...

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With the exception of Byblos, which had been a flourishing center from at least the third millennium B.C., the Phoenician cities first emerged as urban entities around 1500 B.C. As Egyptian and Near Eastern documents record, the Late Bronze Age (ca. 1600–1200 B.C.) was a time of economic prosperity for these trading centers.

Phoenicia has long been known as the homeland of the Mediterranean seafarers who gave the Greeks their alphabet. But along with this fairly well-known reality, many mysteries remain, in part because the record of the coastal cities and regions that the people of Phoenicia inhabited is fragmentary and episodic. In this magnum opus, the late Brian Peckham examines all of the evidence currently available to paint as complete a portrait as is possible of the land, its history, its people, and its culture. In fact, it was not the Phoenicians but the Canaanites who invented the alphabet; what distinguished the Phoenicians in their turn was the transmission of the alphabet, which was a revolutionary invention, to everyone they met. The Phoenicians were traders and merchants, the Tyrians especially, thriving in the back-and-forth of barter in copper for Levantine produce. They were artists, especially the Sidonians, known for gold and silver masterpieces engraved with scenes from the stories they told and which they exchanged for iron and eventually steel; and they were builders, like the Byblians, who taught the alphabet and numbers as elements of their trade. When the Greeks went west, the Phoenicians went with them. Italy was the first destination; settlements in Spain eventually followed; but

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Carthage in North Africa was a uniquely Phoenician foundation. The Atlantic Spanish settlements retained their Phoenician character, but the Mediterranean settlements in Spain, Sicily, Sardinia, and Malta were quickly converted into resource centers for the North African colony of Carthage, a colony that came to eclipse the influence of the Levantine coastal city-states. An emerging independent Western Phoenicia left Tyre free to consolidate its hegemony in the East. It became the sole west-Asiatic agent of the Assyrian Empire. But then the Babylonians let it all slip away; and the Persians, intent on war and world domination, wasted their own and everyone's time trying to dominate the irascible and indomitable Greeks. The Punic West (Carthage) made the same mistake until it was handed off to the Romans. But Phoenicia had been born in a Greek matrix and in time had the sense and good grace to slip quietly into the dominant and sustaining Occidental culture. This complicated history shows up in episodes and anecdotes along a frangible and fractured timeline. Individual men and women come forward in their artifacts, amulets, or seals. There are king lists and alliances, companies, and city assemblies. Years or centuries are skipped in the twinkling of any eye and only occasionally recovered. Phoenicia, like all history, is a construct, a product of historiography, an answer to questions. The history of Phoenicia is the history of its cities in relationship to each other and to the peoples, cities, and kingdoms who nourished their curiosity and their ambition. It is written by deduction and extrapolation, by shaping hard data into malleable evidence, by working from the peripheries of their worlds to the centers where they lived, by trying to uncover their mentalities, plans, beliefs, suppositions, and dreams in the residue of their products and accomplishments. For this reason, the subtitle, *Episodes and Anecdotes from the Ancient Mediterranean*, is a particularly appropriate description of Peckham's masterful (posthumous) volume, the fruit of a lifetime of research into the history and culture of the Phoenicians.

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A synthesis of research on the material culture of Greece in the Archaic and Classical periods.

The series *Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft (BZAW)* covers all areas of research into the Old Testament, focusing on the Hebrew Bible, its early and later forms in Ancient Judaism, as well as its branching into many neighboring cultures of the Ancient Near East and the Greco-Roman world.

In der Reihe *Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft (BZAW)* erscheinen Arbeiten zu sämtlichen Gebieten der alttestamentlichen Wissenschaft. Im Zentrum steht die Hebräische Bibel, ihr Vor- und Nachleben im antiken Judentum sowie ihre vielfache Verzweigung in die benachbarten Kulturen der altorientalischen und hellenistisch-römischen Welt.

The land and sea routes of the Phoenicians in their homeland and their trading Empire are examined in the present volume on the ground of Neo-Assyrian military itineraries (Chapters I and II), and of information provided by epigraphy, literary sources, and archaeological findings on Cyprus, in Anatolia, and in the Aegean (Chapters III, IV and V). Chapters VI and VII examine the problems of Ophir and Tarshish, developing fresh insights, while Chapters VIII and IX analyse the *Periplus of Pseudo-Scylax* 104 and 110-111. The voyage of Hanno the Carthaginian to the Sebou basin (Morocco) and the Canary Islands is re-examined in Chapter X. Finally, Chapters XI and XII are devoted to Byrsa (Carthage) and to Jerusalem, with special attention to traces of Phoenician presence and activity in this city. Detailed indices complete the volume.

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The Phoenicians present a tantalizing face to the ancient historian. Latin sources suggest they once had an extensive literature of history, law, philosophy and religion; but all now is lost. Offering new insights based on recent archaeological discoveries in their heartland of modern-day Lebanon, Mark Woolmer presents a fresh appraisal of this fascinating, yet elusive, Semitic people. Discussing material culture, language and alphabet, religion (including sacred prostitution of women and boys to the goddess Astarte), funerary custom and trade and expansion into the Punic west, he explores Phoenicia in all its paradoxical complexity. Viewed in antiquity as sage scribes and intrepid mariners who pushed back the boundaries of the known world, and as skilled engineers who built monumental harbour cities like Tyre and Sidon, the Phoenicians were also considered (especially by their rivals, the Romans) to be profiteers cruelly trading in human lives. The author shows them above all to have been masters of the sea: this was a civilization that circumnavigated Africa two thousand years before Vasco da Gama did it in 1498.

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