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Itineraria Phoenicia *Peeters Publishers* 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. **The Social History of Achaemenid Phoenicia Being a Phoenician, Negotiating Empires** *Routledge* Even though the Persian period has attracted a fair share of scholarly interest in recent years, as yet no concerted effort has been attempted to construct a comprehensive social history of Phoenician city-states as an integral part of the Achaemenid empire. This monograph explores the evidence from Persian-period literary (both ancient Jewish and classical), epigraphic, and numismatic sources, as well as material culture remains, in order to sketch just such a history. This study examines developments in Persian-period Phoenician city-states on the three levels: that of the individual household, the city-state, and the administrative unit of the Persian empire. These three societal levels are analyzed within the contexts of economic competition between and among the Phoenician city-states, their burgeoning economic ties with the outside world, and their interaction with the Persian imperial influence in the Levant. **Understanding Relations Between Scripts II Early Alphabets** *Oxbow Books* Contexts of and Relations between Early Writing Systems (CREWS) is a project funded by the European Research Council under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No. 677758), and based in the Faculty of Classics, University of Cambridge. Understanding Relations Between Scripts II: Early Alphabets is the first volume in this series, bringing together ten experts on ancient writing, languages and archaeology to present a set of diverse studies on the early development of alphabetic writing systems and their spread across the Levant and Mediterranean during the second and first millennia BC. By taking an interdisciplinary perspective, it sheds new light on alphabetic writing not just as a tool for recording language but also as an element of culture. **Hannibal** *Simon and Schuster* One of the greatest commanders of the ancient world brought vividly to life: Hannibal, the brilliant general who successfully crossed the Alps with his war elephants and brought Rome to its knees. Hannibal Barca of Carthage, born 247 BC, was one of the great generals of the ancient world. Historian Patrick N. Hunt has led archeological expeditions in the Alps and elsewhere to study Hannibal's achievements. Now he brings Hannibal's incredible story to life in this book **Deciphering the Proto-Sinaitic Script Making Sense of the Wadi el-Hol and Serabit el-Khadim Early Alphabetic Inscriptions** *Subclass Press* Egypt, Judaism, and the history of the alphabet intersect in Deciphering The Proto-Sinaitic Script. From its initial appearance, in around the 18th century BC, the origins of proto-Sinaitic writing can be traced back to Egypt's Middle Kingdom period, when it was somehow derived from the hieroglyphs, its parent-system. The importance of proto-Sinaitic lies in the fact that it represents the alphabet's earliest developmental period—a kind of 'missing link' between the hieroglyphs and these early Semitic alphabets from which our own Latin one descends, by way of the Phoenician and Greek. However, up until now, proto-Sinaitic has remained for the most part undeciphered. The intriguing possibility of giving voice to a lost culture or civilization from thousands of years ago is tantalizing. Representing one of the most enticing problems in modern archaeology, the enigmatic allure surrounding ancient languages and the undeciphered scripts in which they are encoded is truly vexing. In his bold and original research, LeBlanc argues convincingly to have solved the mystery and uncovers some incredibly enthralling information about the people who invented it: The epigraphic evidence suggests that the Egyptianized Canaanites who first devised the proto-Sinaitic script were surprisingly instrumental in the formation of early Israelite culture and proto-Judaism. **Nomads of the Mediterranean: Trade and Contact in the Bronze and Iron Ages Studies in Honor of Michal Artzy** *BRILL* Three millennia of cross-Mediterranean bonds are revealed by 18 expert summaries in this book, shedding light on environmental factors; the formation of harbors; gateways; commodities; cultural impact; and the way to interpret the agents such as Canaanites, "Sea Peoples," Phoenicians and pirates. **The Oxford Handbook of the Phoenician and Punic Mediterranean** *Oxford Handbooks* The Phoenicians created the Mediterranean world as we know it-yet they remain a poorly understood group. In this Handbook, the first of its kind in English, readers will find expert essays covering the history, culture, and areas of settlement throughout the Phoenician and Punic world. **On the Skirts of Canaan in the Iron Age Historical and Topographical Researches** *Peeters Publishers* The history of Canaan in the Iron Age is generally written from the perspective of the

kingdoms of Israel and Judah. The scope of this book is to inverse this relation and to focus on "the skirts of Canaan", while regarding the "United Monarchy" and the "Divided Monarchy" as external and sometimes marginal players of the regional history. After having examined the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age in the mid-12th century B.C., the book deals thus with the Philistines and the role of Egypt in Canaan during Iron Age II, especially in the face of the Assyrian expansion. It treats further of the Phoenicians and the Aramaeans. There follow five chapters on Bashan, Gilead, Ammon, Moab, and Edom with the Negeb. Several indices facilitate the consultation of the work on particular topics. **Trouble in the West Egypt and the Persian Empire, 525-332 BC** *OUP USA* Trouble in the West: Egypt and the Persian Empire, 525-332 B.C. fully reconstructs Persian efforts to conquer, control, and, eventually, reconquer Egypt. Reinterpreting Persian-Greek interactions in the process, it furnishes a new narrative of 5th and 4th century history and places that narrative in the enduring struggle between Near Eastern imperial powers and Egypt that marked the longue duree ancient history **Roman Ionia Constructions of Cultural Identity in Western Asia Minor** *Cambridge University Press* First full-length study of the cultural identity of the Ionian Greeks in Western Asia Minor under Roman rule. **Gods and Mortals in Early Greek and Near Eastern Mythology** *Cambridge University Press* Explores the interaction between Greece and the Ancient Near East through stories about the gods and their relationships with humankind. **Africana Jewish Journeys Studies in African Judaism** *Cambridge Scholars Publishing* The contemporary phenomenon of people's attraction to Judaism around the world is remarkable. Additionally, millions of people who are not of Jewish descent are increasingly identifying themselves as Jews or are converting. In this volume, scholars and practitioners from a wide variety of disciplines explore multiple sources and meanings of this new shaping of modern Jewish identities in Africa, the United States, and India. **Jonah Through the Centuries** *John Wiley & Sons* A meticulous exploration of the reception history of Jonah in all its facets Jonah Through the Centuries is a systematic examination of the reception history of the book of Jonah, long-recognized for its numerous theological implications and diverse interpretations. The first book of its kind written in English, this singular volume provides a lucid and coherent commentary on the most influential re-readings of Jonah in Jewish, Christian, Muslim, and secular traditions. Author Lena-Sofia Tiemeyer progresses slowly through the book of Jonah verse-by-verse—even word-by-word through key verses such as Jonah 1:1 and 2:1—to offer readers deep insight into the many and multifaceted interpretations of Jonah from early Jewish readings to modern literary retellings. Structured thematically rather than strictly chronologically, the text begins with the earliest interpretation and follows its trendline all the way through to modern times before turning to the next-oldest interpretation. The commentary covers a broad range of retellings in many languages and in various media including commentaries, sermons, prose, poetry, theatrical drama, art, and music. Throughout the text, the author demonstrates how all these retellings ultimately originate within the biblical text itself and highlights how many of the interpretations are fueled and influenced by the interpreter's religious background, cultural assumptions, and their preconceived notions of what the text should say. Discusses how retellings of Jonah ultimately originate within the text's theological or literary ambiguities, choice of words, or syntactical construction Explains how cross-cultural interchanges between Jews, Christians, and Muslims at different points throughout the centuries influenced the reception of Jonah Highlights how several retellings form clusters according to the interpreters' religious affiliations Covers various interpretations of both often-cited and lesser-known verses from the book of Jonah Interacts with an international range of literary retellings of the book of Jonah, offered in English translation Jonah Through the Centuries is an invaluable resource for educated clergy, undergraduate and graduate students in both seminaries and universities, scholars and academics, and general readers with interest in the reception of biblical texts in literature, art, and music. **Greek Colonisation An Account of Greek Colonies and Other Settlements Overseas, Volume One** *BRILL* The first volume of a 2-volume handbook on ancient Greek colonisation, dedicated to the late Prof. A.J. Graham, gives a lengthy introduction to the problem, including methodological and theoretical issues. The chapters cover Mycenaean expansion, Phoenician and Phocaeen colonisation, Greeks in the western Mediterranean, Syria, Egypt and southern Anatolia, etc. The volume is richly illustrated. **Crossing Continents Between India and the Aegean from Prehistory to Alexander the Great** *Oxbow Books* The first contacts between Greece, the Aegean and India are generally thought to have occurred at the beginning of the sixth century BC. There is now, however, growing evidence of much earlier but indirect connections, reaching back into prehistory. These were initially between India and its Indus Civilisation (Melu??a) and the Near East and then finally with the societies of the Early and Middle Bronze Age Aegean, with their slowly emerging palace-based economies and complex social structures. Starting in the middle of the third millennium BC but diminishing after approximately 1800 BC, these connections point to a form of indirect or what might be called 'trickle-down' contact between the Aegean and India. From the start, until 2500 BC, the objects and commodities that formed this contact were transported overland, through Northern Iran, but after that time, the Harappans took control and we see a structured trade using the sea out through the Persian Gulf. These contacts can also be placed into three categories: (a) the importation of objects manufactured in India or made from Indian commodities imported into the Near East, which eventually found their way to the Aegean and have parallels at Indian sites; (b) the importation of inorganic commodities such as tin, possibly some gold and lapis lazuli, exported from India or Central Asia under Harappan control; and (c) the importation of non-perishable organic commodities. This study views the Aegean as part of a greater trade network and here the author has attempted to both evaluate and re-evaluate what evidence and speculation there are for such contacts, particularly for the commodities such as tin and lapis lazuli as well as more recently discovered objects. It is emphasised that this does not testify to direct cultural and trade links and geographical knowledge between the Harappans and the prehistoric Aegean in the third and second millennia BC; it was just the natural extension of trade between the Near East and India. No goods or commodities arrived directly from India; they accumulated added value as they first built up a distinguished pedigree of ownership in the Near East and Syro-Palestine. In the Early to Late Bronze Ages, India was an important resource for valuable and indispensable commodities destined for the elites and developing technologies of much of the Old World. Finally, the author has examined the period after the end of the Bronze Age to the time of Alexander the Great and particularly the period after the sixth century, when Greeks were now beginning to know a little about India. Within 200 years India was known to scholar and non-scholar alike, such as those who witnessed the Persian invasions of Greece or who later became Macedonian and Greek foot soldiers. **Antike Mythen Medien, Transformationen und Konstruktionen** *Walter de Gruyter* Contributions by respected European and American scholars from the field of classical and religious studies are collected in this volume. It is a representative selection of contemporary research

on myths, the forms they can take, and their transformation in various environments and ages. **The New Moody Atlas of the Bible** *Moody Publishers* Presents maps of biblical lands described in the Old and New Testaments and how the physical characteristics of these lands help reveal their critical influence on the biblical narrative. **The Archaeology of Malta** *Cambridge University Press* This book synthesizes the archaeology of the Maltese archipelago from the first human colonization c. 5000 BC through the Roman period (c. 400 AD). Claudia Sagona interprets the archaeological record to explain changing social and political structures, intriguing ritual practices, and cultural contact through several millennia. **Assyria to Iberia Art and Culture in the Iron Age** *Metropolitan Museum of Art* The exhibition "Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age" (The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 2014) offered a comprehensive overview of art and cultural exchange in an era of vast imperial and mercantile expansion. The twenty-seven essays in this volume are based on the symposium and lectures that took place in conjunction with the exhibition. Written by an international group of scholars from a wide variety of disciplines, they include reports of new archaeological discoveries, illuminating interpretations of material culture, and innovative investigations of literary, historical, and political aspects of the interactions that shaped art and culture in the in the early first millennium B.C. Taken together, these essays explore the cultural encounters of diverse populations interacting through trade, travel, and migration, as well as war and displacement, in the ancient world. **Assyria to Iberia: Art and Culture in the Iron Age** contributes significantly to our understanding of the epoch-making exchanges that spanned the Near East and the Mediterranean and exerted immense influence in the centuries that followed. **Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age** *Metropolitan Museum of Art* Bringing together the research of internationally renowned scholars, **Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age** contributes significantly to our understanding of the epoch-making artistic and cultural exchanges that took place across the Near East and Mediterranean in the early first millennium B.C. This was the world of Odysseus, in which seafaring Phoenician merchants charted new nautical trade routes and established prosperous trading posts and colonies on the shores of three continents; of kings Midas and Croesus, legendary for their wealth; and of the Hebrew Bible, whose stories are brought vividly to life by archaeological discoveries. Objects drawn from collections in the Middle East, Europe, North Africa, and the United States, reproduced here in sumptuous detail, reflect the cultural encounters of diverse populations interacting through trade, travel, and migration as well as war and displacement. Together, they tell a compelling story of the origins and development of Western artistic traditions that trace their roots to the ancient Near East and across the Mediterranean world. Among the masterpieces brought together in this volume are stone reliefs that adorned the majestic palaces of ancient Assyria; expertly crafted Phoenician and Syrian bronzes and worked ivories that were stored in the treasuries of Assyria and deposited in tombs and sanctuaries in regions far to the west; and lavish personal adornments and other luxury goods, some imported and others inspired by Near Eastern craftsmanship. Accompanying texts by leading scholars position each object in cultural and historical context, weaving a narrative of crisis and conquest, worship and warfare, and epic and empire that spans both continents and millennia. Writing another chapter in the story begun in *Art of the First Cities* (2003) and *Beyond Babylon* (2008), **Assyria to Iberia** offers a comprehensive overview of art, diplomacy, and cultural exchange in an age of imperial and mercantile expansion in the ancient Near East and across the Mediterranean in the first millennium B.C.—the dawn of the Classical age. **"From Ebla to Stellenbosch" Syro-Palestinian Religions and the Hebrew Bible** *Otto Harrassowitz* The essays in this volume were first delivered as papers at the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung Kolleg "Syro-Palestinian Religions and the Hebrew Bible" that was presented at the Stellenbosch Institute for Advanced Studies from 4-5 November 2005. The aim of the Kolleg was to bring together prominent German scholars and South African and other African scholars to discuss major issues in the present debate on the interface between Syro-Palestinian religions and the study of the Hebrew Bible. Different perspectives were offered and a variety of methodologies were applied in reading and interpreting the ancient sources, including texts and material sources. Table of contents: (9 contributions). Cornelius, From Ebla to Stellenbosch. Niehr, Phoenician Cults in Palestine after 586 B.C.E.C. Frevel, Gifts to the Gods? Votives as Communication Markers in Sanctuaries and other Places in the Bronze and Iron Ages in Palestine/Israel. S. du Toit, "These loving fathers": Infanticide and the Politics of Memory. A. Basson, Death as Deliverance in Job 3:11-26. Blum, Israels Prophetie im altorientalischen Kontext. Anmerkungen zu neueren religionsgeschichtlichen Thesen. **The Phoenician Diaspora Epigraphic and Historical Studies** *Penn State Press* In this approachable and articulate study, Philip C. Schmitz offers close interpretations of six ancient texts, four previously published Phoenician and Punic inscriptions and two Phoenician inscriptions published for the first time. The author selected the previously known texts because readings of their letters and interpretation of their grammar and syntax are not yet well established. Each of the selected texts stands as an original source concerning Phoenician settlement in the western Mediterranean, Phoenician activity in Egypt, or the economic life and religious beliefs and practices of ancient Carthage. Chapter 1 rapidly surveys the history of Phoenician-Punic epigraphy and offers a limited inventory of recent publications of epigraphic texts. Chapter 2 undertakes a new reading and translation of the Phoenician stele from Nora, Sardinia (CIS I 144). Chapter 3 edits and translates the larger Phoenician inscriptions from Abu Simbel, in Egypt (CIS I 112). Chapter 4 concerns the paleographic analysis of selected Phoenician graffiti from Tell el-Maskhuta. Chapter 5 publishes an overlooked dipinto inscription on an amphora excavated at Carthage. (An appendix by Joann Freed contextualizes the amphora.) Chapter 6 takes a text-critical look at CIS I 6068, an enigmatic Punic inscription on lead, thought since its discovery to be a curse text. Schmitz argues that it is not a curse but a quittance for debt. Chapter 7 is a new reading and translation of CIS I 6000bis, a Punic epitaph from the Hellenistic period of Carthage. Among the features of this book that may interest students and scholars are: new translations and interpretations of important inscriptions the translation and interpretation of which have been disputed; previously unpublished photographs of inscriptions, illustrating difficult readings; author's hand drawings of difficult readings; and grammatical analysis with reference to other known texts and standard reference works. **The Phoenicians Lost Civilizations** *Reaktion Books* Drawing on an impressive range of archaeological and textual sources and a nuanced understanding of biases, this book offers a valuable reappraisal of the enigmatic Phoenicians. **The Phoenicians** is a fascinating exploration of this much-mythologized people: their history, artistic heritage, and the scope of their maritime and colonizing activities in the Mediterranean. Two aspects of the book stand out from other studies of Phoenician history: the source-focused approach and the attention paid to the various ways that biases—ancient and modern—have contributed to widespread misconceptions about who the Phoenicians really were. The book describes and analyzes various artifacts (epigraphic, numismatic, and material remains) and

considers how historians have derived information about a people with little surviving literature. This analysis includes a critical look at the primary texts (classical, Near Eastern, and biblical), the relationship between the Phoenician and Punic worlds; Phoenician interaction with the Greeks and others; and the repurposing of Phoenician heritage in modernity. Detailed and engrossing, *The Phoenicians* casts new light on this most enigmatic of civilizations. **Ancient Near Eastern History and Culture** *Routledge* This introduction to the Ancient Near East includes coverage of Egypt and a balance of political, social, and cultural coverage. Organized by the periods, kingdoms, and empires generally used in Near Eastern political history, the text interlaces social and cultural history with the political narrative. This combination allows students to get a rounded introduction to the subject of Ancient Near Eastern history. An emphasis on problems and areas of uncertainty helps students understand how evidence is used to create interpretations and allows them to realize that several different interpretations of the same evidence are possible. This introduction to the Ancient Near East includes coverage of Egypt and a balance of political, social, and cultural coverage. **Hannibal A Hellenistic Life** *Yale University Press* The life of the great Carthaginian general who marched into Rome during the Second Punic War is reexamined in this revealing and scholarly biography. Once of the greatest military minds of the Ancient World, Hannibal Barca lived a life of daring and survival, massive battles, and ultimate defeat. A citizen of Carthage and military commander in Punic Spain, he famously marched his war elephants and huge army over the Alps into Rome's own heartland to fight the Second Punic War. Yet the Romans were the ultimate victors. They eventually captured and destroyed Carthage, and thus it was they who wrote the legend of Hannibal: a brilliant and worthy enemy whose defeat represented military glory for Rome. In this groundbreaking biography, Eve MacDonald employs archaeological findings and documentary sources to expand the memory of Hannibal beyond his military career. Considering him in the context of his time and the Carthaginian culture that shaped him, MacDonald offers a complex portrait of a man from a prominent family who was both a military hero and a statesman. MacDonald also analyzes Hannibal's legend over the millennia, exploring how statuary, Jacobean tragedy, opera, nineteenth-century fiction, and other depictions illuminate the character of one of the most fascinating figures in all of history. **Jerusalem Before Islam** *British Archaeological Reports Limited* This collection of essays aims to provide an overview of Jerusalem's history from earliest times down to the rise of Islam, privileging archaeological data above biblical information. Papers look at demography and onomastics, then at Jerusalem in Egyptian, Babylonian and Assyrian texts, before going on to consider the archaeological evidence chronologically. **The Sea in World History: Exploration, Travel, and Trade [2 volumes]** *ABC-CLIO* This two-volume set documents the essential role of the sea and maritime activity across history, from travel and food production to commerce and conquest. • Provides a broad survey of the importance of the oceans for all of human culture and civilization, including coverage of diverse cultures such as the Polynesians, Vikings, Minoans, and many others • Describes the voyages of the great explorers and places them in a broad multinational and multicultural perspective • Traces the human use of the sea over time, noting activities and historic events such as piracy, the slave trade, fishing, and whaling, as well as describing commerce in ancient and modern contexts **Sprachen, Völker und Phantome Sprach- und kulturwissenschaftliche Studien zur Ethnizität** *Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG* Von "Völkern" und "ihren" Sprachen und Kulturen redet die Wissenschaft längst nicht mehr. Aber immer noch gelten Sprachen und Kulturen als Zeugen quasi-ethnischer Gemeinschaft und "Identität". Der Band zeigt in acht Fallstudien und einer Einleitung, dass und wie Sprachen und Kulturen Anknüpfungspunkte für quasi-ethnische Identifikationen bieten, aber ihre Räume unabhängig von ethnischen Grenzen entfalten. Sprachen ohne Volk (Mittelatein, Kaukasisch-Albanisch, Phönizisch in Kilikien); ethnische Befrachtung von Sprache (theoretisch in der japanischen Volkskunde, praktisch in der Sprachreform Atatürks); falsche ethnische Identifizierung von Kulturen (Zypern und Kilikien in der Bronze- und Eisenzeit), Sprachwandelprozessen (öffentliche Sprache unter Echnaton: politisch induzierter Sprachwandel) und Onomastik (deutsche Ortsnamen im Trentino: nicht zwingend Besiedlungsspur). Die Einleitung bietet eine systematische Diskussion der Begriffe Sprachgemeinschaft, Identität, Ethnizität und Kultur. Das Buch ist ein unentbehrliches Werkzeug für (Sozio-)Linguisten, Philologen, Archäologen und Ethnologen und ein nützliches Hilfsmittel für Sozialpsychologen und Kulturphilosophen. **Beyond the Homeland Markers in Phoenician Chronology** *Peeters Pub & Booksellers* Despite the flurry of research on aspects of Phoenician culture, encompassing their socio-economic developments and the mechanics of their settlement of Mediterranean coastal lands, the fundamental issue of dating Phoenician achievements remains quite fluid. A range of criteria - textual sources, artefact analysis, stratigraphic data, and, increasingly, radiocarbon readings - provide a bewildering and sometimes conflicting picture of Phoenician chronology, which, in many respects, remains tenuous and free-floating. Owing to the nature of Phoenician colonisation, its chronology is often compartmentalised into discrete regional units. This volume brings together a number of essays focusing squarely on the chronology of the Phoenician-Punic world, ranging from the homeland to the western settlements. The essays are written by specialists in their field, who have encapsulated the chronological framework, and the problems therein, for regions touched by Phoenicians interests. A benchmark study, *Beyond the Homeland* will be of value not only to Phoenician-Punic scholars, but also to those in related fields who need an accessible study (in English) to navigate the chronological complexities of the field. **The Maritime Economy of Ancient Cyprus in Terms of the New Institutional Economics** *Archaeopress Publishing Ltd* This study considers the maritime economy of ancient Cyprus from 1450 BC to 295 BC, combining, for the first time, three distinct disciplines, that is History, Archaeology and Economic theory. The principles of New Institutional Economics are used to trace the island's institutions and their continuity and to reconstruct its maritime history. **Die Ortsangaben im Buch Genesis Ein historisch-topographischer und literarisch-topographischer Kommentar** *Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht* Gibt es Landkarten biblischer Orte? **Tartessian Celtic in the South-west at the Dawn of History** *Beyond the Aegean*, some of the earliest written records of Europe come from the south-west, what is now southern Portugal and south-west Spain. Herodotus, the 'Father of History', locates the Keltai or 'Celts' in this region, as neighbours of the Kunetes of the Algarve. He calls the latter the 'westernmost people of Europe'. However, modern scholars have been disinclined - until recently - to consider the possibility that the south-western inscriptions and other early linguistic evidence from the kingdom of Tartessos were Celtic. This book shows how much of this material closely resembles the attested Celtic languages: Celtiberian (spoken in east-central Spain) and Gaulish, as well as the longer surviving languages of Ireland, Britain and Brittany. In many cases, the 85 Tartessian inscriptions of the period c. 750-c. 450 BC can now be read as complete statements written in an Ancient Celtic language. **Ancient West & East Catalogue of Artefacts from Malta in the British Museum**

Archaeopress Publishing Ltd Ancient finds from the Maltese islands are rare, and those held in the British Museum form an important collection. Represented is a wide cultural range, spanning the Early and Late Neolithic, the Bronze Age, Roman and more recent historic periods. **The Evolution of Long Distance Trading Relationships Across the LBA/Iron Age Transition on the Northern Levantine Coast Crisis, Continuity and Change : a Study Based on Imported Ceramics, Bronze and Its Constituent Metals** *British Archaeological Reports Limited* This work investigates the excavated archaeological record of the northern Levantine littoral for specific evidence of continuity or change in the regional economic structure after the period of destruction that enveloped the Eastern Mediterranean at the end of the Late Bronze Age. It also integrates relevant textual evidence and seeks to place this area within its regional context as part of the Eastern Mediterranean and Ancient Near Eastern trading networks by comparing the northern Levantine evidence with that from the south and from Cyprus. **ארץ-ישראל מחקרים בדיעת הארץ ועתיקותיה ספר אפרים שטרן** **Confines : el extremo del mundo durante la antigüedad** *Universidad de Alicante Bulletin des Musées royaux d'art et d'histoire* **Viajeros, peregrinos y aventureros en el mundo antiguo** *Edicions Universitat Barcelona* En su novela *El cielo protector*, Paul Bowles distingue entre el turista y el viajero. Mientras el turista siempre sabe cuándo y cómo volverá a su hogar, el viajero se lanza a la aventura sin conocer exactamente ni su ruta ni siquiera si algún día regresará a su casa. En el mundo antiguo, el viaje tenía siempre un punto de descubrimiento, un componente intrínseco de aventura motivada por las condiciones de los desplazamientos y, muchas veces, por el desconocimiento de los lugares a los que el viajero pretendía arribar. El viaje en la Antigüedad fue el tema del que se ocupó el V Coloquio Internacional de Historia Antigua Universidad de Zaragoza, que se celebró entre los días 4 y 6 de junio de 2009 en la Biblioteca de Humanidades María Moliner de la Universidad de Zaragoza bajo el título *Viajeros, peregrinos y aventureros en el mundo antiguo*. En él participaron estudiosos procedentes de diversas universidades y centros de investigación españoles y extranjeros: Münster (Alemania), Ohio (Estados Unidos), Foggia (Italia), CSIC de Roma, Málaga, Vitoria, Salamanca, Madrid, Alcalá de Henares, Barcelona y Zaragoza. Desde diversas perspectivas todos ellos abordaron el tema del viaje y el viajero en la Antigüedad, y este volumen recoge las comunicaciones presentadas durante el coloquio, celebrado como viene siendo habitual con carácter bienal.