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Revisiting the Religious Life of Palmyra
Rubina Raja (ed.)

The first volume ever bringing together the core group of scholars who have worked on religion and religious practice in Palmyra.

This volume is the outcome of a conference organized within the framework of the Palmyra Portrait Project, a research drawing together different scholars to offer new insights on the city’s religious life which display religious life in the Near East in the first three centuries CE. The contributions gathered here reassess and discuss the beliefs and practices that were followed in the city, assess the different cults that existed, and present new insights into the development and function of the city’s religious communities and spaces. Together, these chapters provide a vital update to our understanding of how people lived and worshipped in this city, which remains crucial to the broader understanding of the role of religion and religious practices in urban contexts in antiquity.

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Contextualizing the Sacred
Rubina Raja (ed.)

15 contributions by leading scholars of religious identity and religion in the Hellenistic and Roman Near East.

This volume brings together contributions by leading scholars working on religious identity and religion in the Hellenistic and Roman periods in the Roman Near East. For this volume they have been asked to address a variety of questions concerning religion, religious development, and religious identities from the Hellenistic period to Late Antiquity. These research questions have resulted in a suite of contributions which draw upon a wide range of empirical evidence, from epigraphical material to literary and archaeological sources. In the ancient Near East we cannot speak of a common religion, nor of a common literary tradition, but when seen through the lens of contextualization, the material and textual evidence brings forward new narratives about the great variations in worship, myths, and identities, as well as the different religious systems of the region and of the people inhabiting it. The contributions offer concretized ideas about and research on various aspects of religion within a framework of very different settings, of local, regional, or imperial character.

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Terrakotten aus Beit Nattif
Achim Lichtenberger

The first comprehensive publication and exhaustive study on the terracotta figurines found in two Roman cisterns in Beit Nattif in Judaea. In total more than 400 figurines, mainly females, riders and animals from Beit Nattif and other places are classified, discussed and interpreted in this monograph. These figurines have a very characteristic style and they display only little Greco-Roman influences. The repertoire and iconography can be related to fore-runners from the Iron Age. The terracotta figurines from Beit Nattif are important evidence for religious practices in the region and they offer the possibility to discuss the religious affiliation as well as the religious or magical practices of their owners. The study argues that the figurines attest to a local population in post Bar-Kochba Judaea, which was deeply rooted in a Near Eastern Semitic tradition. They used models and concepts which were familiar to Jewish and pagan traditions and the find complex raises the question about the religious affiliation of the consumers of the figurines.

About this series of Brepols publications in Contextualizing the Sacred

This series examines sacred space through its material and textual culture, using this as a lens to explore various aspects of social, political and religious experience, change and continuity. An open and exploratory approach to theoretical frameworks and methods of analysis and explanation is one of its central aims and contributions. The timeframe and geographic area represented encompass a number of different disciplines and area studies: archaeology, ancient history, Assyriology, classical archaeology, Egyptology, Near Eastern archaeology and philology. By integrating studies of textual, architectural, iconographic, and archaeological forms of evidence, Contextualizing the Sacred encourages interdisciplinary research. Contemporary concern with religious landscapes of the Middle East (and increasingly of Europe) is driving increased study of its ancient cultures and the religious roots of Europe. This series is a stimulating medium for this developing field.
The arrival of Alexander the Great in the southern Levant ushered in many changes, and the subsequent period saw many more upheavals, including the Roman conquest, the Jewish revolt, and the gradual Christianization of the Holy Land. Throughout this period, many local ‘pagan’ Jewish, and Christian cults and cultic places dotted the local landscape of the southern Levant, which today covers the area of Israel, Jordan, and parts of Lebanon and southern Syria. These cults underwent processes of profound change, but also preserved much of their older identities while still interacting with each other. This volume seeks to present these processes both synchronically and diachronically, along three different axes – cultic places, personnel, and objects.

The common denominator shared by these three axes is the people whose beliefs and practices shaped religious behaviour in the Greco-Roman southern Levant. The 18 articles in this volume investigate whether cultic practices formed a coherent cultural system. They consider the co-existence and competition of the different religious systems, analyzing them in terms of continuity, discontinuity, and change over an extended period of time, roughly from the arrival of Alexander the Great to the Imperial integration of Christianity (ca. late fourth century BCE – early fifth century CE). The approaches presented in the volume are varied and interdisciplinary, combining archaeological, philological, historical, and art-historical analyses of multiple bodies of evidence.


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**STUDIES IN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

The series intends to report on broad studies of specific topics concerning the Eastern Mediterranean region at large with a specific focus on Southwestern Anatolia. The topics covered are archaeology, ancient history, architecture, archaeometry, palaeobotany, geoarchaeology, geomorphology, and anthropology.

General editor: M. Waelkens

**Being Jewish in Galilee, 100–200 CE**

An Archaeological Study

Rick Bonnie

‘Being Jewish in Galilee, 100–200 CE’ provides the first in-depth archaeological study of Galilee’s Jewish society in the period of 100–200 CE.

Rick Bonnie is a Postdoctoral Researcher in the Centre of Excellence in Ancient Near Eastern Empires, both situated within the University of Helsinki.

The catalogue presents the objects following the order provided by the numbers given by Daressy to each coffin set within the tomb. Starting with the coffin set A.4, found at the very entrance of the tomb. The final commentary provides parallels of objects similar to those described in this book, as well as clues that can be used to understand the meaning of the decoration of each object, its style and dating. The catalogue presents a full documentation of the objects in drawings and photographs. A particular care has been given to the terminology adopted in the textual description and visual documentation of each object, as well as to the methodology of the description, using as much as possible a well-defined and standardized approach. The index concludes the volume with references to ancient topography, ritual objects, deities and symbols.

Rogério Sousa coordinates the Gate of the Priests Project, an international research project based in the University of Coimbra (Center of Classical and Humanistic Studies) involving an international network of institutions.

**MONUMENTA AEGYPTIACA**

General editor: L. Limme

Burial assemblages from Bab el-Gasus in the Geographical Society of Lisbon

Rogério Sousa

The objects published in this book belong to the Eighth Lot of antiquities found in Bab el-Gasus (Egypt). This collective of 153 burial assemblages of tombs of priests and priestesses of Amun (Theban necropolis, 21st Dynasty) are currently kept at the Geographical Society of Lisbon. This catalogue proposes a thorough methodology for the textual description and visual documentation of each object, having in mind the future development of comparative studies with the whole sample of more than 250 coffins and mummy-covers found in the tomb.
The city of Gerasa – modern-day Jerash – is best known for its impressive remains from the fifth to eighth centuries AD (Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad periods). At this period, pottery production was at its peak; excavations over the last hundred years have revealed a vast quantity of ceramic finds, creating a challenge for archaeologists to cope with the sheer quantity of material as they seek to define and refine the typology of local ceramics. The analysis of the volume provides a better understanding of local pottery production and the role it played in the development of the city. The techniques of production are explored and the key locations for ceramic work identified as to examine the development as part of broader socio-economic patterns within the region. Also analysed in this volume are other artefacts from Jerash (northern Jordan) dating to the Byzantine and Umayyad periods.

Jerash continued to thrive into the early Islamic period, before being largely destroyed by the earthquake of 749 CE. In the period after, however, the site recovered, and finds from new excavations in the area now suggest that during the Ayyubid-Mamluk period, Jerash was in fact far more extensive than has previously been thought. This volume explores Middle Islamic Jerash through an analysis of previously unpublished material revealed during recent excavations at the settlement. The articles collected here examine archaeological evidence from the site, with a particular emphasis on pottery finds, as well as discussing literary sources and the wider historical context of these items. In doing so, the volume offers new perspectives on key developments within Jerash in the twelfth to fifteenth centuries, and in the way in which these relate to the overall evolution of the Levant during this understudied period.

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This volume draws together contributions by scholars and researchers who have worked in Decapolis Gerasa, Jerash over the last decades and offers updated insights into the city and its evolution, as well as the way in which archaeology as a discipline has transformed.
El-Qitar
A Bronze Age Fortress on the Euphrates
Thomas McClellan

Located along the River Euphrates, in modern-day Syria, el-Qitar was a mountain fortress of the Middle Bronze Age. After a short time, the site was abandoned and, following a gap of several centuries, re-settled in the Late Bronze Age. It was then that upper and lower settlements were established within the old fortifications, possibly in the wake of Hittite campaigns in Northern Syria that destroyed nearby towns. Detailed analyses of ceramics and objects explore the possibility that el-Qitar was re-occupied by local refugees. This volume traces the changing function of the site over time, arguing that el-Qitar might have been the site known as Dur Sami-Addu during the Middle Bronze Age, and Til-Abnu of the Late Bronze Age. The latest construction episode belongs to the modern-day Tishreen Dam.

Thomas McClellan has excavated extensively in the Middle East, in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. Concentrating in Syria on the Euphrates River, he has directed and co-directed excavations at el-Qitar and Tell Banat.

Cet ouvrage porte sur les incrustations retrouvées à Mari, datées du deuxième tiers du IIIème millénaire. À ce jour, Mari est la cité qui a fourni le plus grand nombre de fragments et sa production doit être envisagée comme faisant partie intégrante de la culture matérielle et visuelle du Proche-Orient à cette époque. Cette étude propose une analyse archéologique des incrustations et de leur contexte de découverte ainsi qu’une analyse iconographique, permettant d’aborder la nature et la fonction de ces objets, ainsi que les modalités de représentation sur ce type de support à cette époque.

Barbara Couturaud est archéologue. Elle a travaillé plusieurs années sur le site de Mari et a participé à différentes missions archéologiques en Syrie, en Jordanie, au Kurdistan irakien et en France. Ses recherches sont consacrées à l’iconographie de la Mésopotamie au Bronze ancien.

Les incrustations en coquille de Mari
Barbara Couturaud
At the Northern Frontier of Near Eastern Archaeology: Recent Research on Caucasus and Anatolia in the Bronze Age/
An der Nordgrenze der vorderasiatischen Archäologie: Neue Forschung über Kaukasien und Anatolien in der Bronzezeit
(Publications of the Georgian-Italian Shida-Kartli Archaeological Project, 2)
Elena Rova, Monica Tonussi (eds)

35 papers present the results of the last 20 years of archaeological research about the pre-classical cultures of the Caucasus and Anatolia, and analyse the latter in the wider framework of their changing relations with those of the Ancient Near East and of the Eurasian steppes. Presented by an international group of researchers at a conference in Venice in January 2013 with the following topics: reports of archaeological excavations and surveys, chronology, economy, social organisation of the ancient populations, technology, long-distance exchange of raw materials and artefacts, archaeo-metallurgy, landscape archaeology. The conference offered a rare opportunity to compare and discuss recent trends of archaeological research in these different regions. Therefore, this volume represents a fundamental contribution to both Near Eastern and Caucasian Archaeology.

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Elena Rova is professor of “Near Eastern Archaeology and Art History” at Ca’ Foscari University of Venice. Monica Tonussi is post-doctoral research fellow at the same university.

ARCANE

The synchronisation of chronologies, and therefore of histories, of the various areas of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near East is an essential task without which the development of the civilisations, their reciprocal influences, their merger and divergence, cannot be described and understood. The ultimate goal of the ARCANE Project is to produce a reliable relative and absolute chronology of the entire Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean, based on the synchronisation of regional chronologies for the third millennium BC.

General editor: M. Lebeau

Arcane Interregional. Artefacts
Marc Lebeau (ed.)

The second inter-regional volume of the ARCANE collection gathers fourteen contributions concerning artefacts that were produced from Egypt to Iran and from Thrace to Southern Mesopotamia across the third millennium BCE. These contributions, written by senior scholars and advanced doctoral students, are based primarily on artefacts from secure stratigraphical contexts. They present the most recent and complete update on Near and Middle Eastern artefact production throughout the Early Bronze Age. As an integral component of the ARCANE Programme, the volume provides a careful examination of inter-regional contacts and allows for a deeper understanding and fine-tuning of the relative chronologies of the entire area. The contributors relied on the methodology and interdisciplinary focus of the ARCANE Programme. As a result, scholars and students will find this volume an essential reference work for the inter-regional study of the material culture of the ancient Near East and Eastern Mediterranean world.

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Associated Regional Chronologies for the Ancient Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean

Tigridian Region
Elena Rova (ed.)

The fifth volume of the ARCANE series presents an up-to-date and richly illustrated synthesis of the archaeology of the 3rd millennium BC in the Upper Tigrid region of Northern Iraq and South-eastern Turkey, the first to fully include the results of international rescue excavations carried out in both countries in the second half of the 20th century in the framework of dam projects. Written by well-known experts, it revises all aspects of the material culture and history, and proposes a new periodisation and terminology for the region. It thus poses a sound basis for the evaluation of the recently revived archaeological research in Iraqi Kurdistan. Together with the other volumes of the ARCANE series, it will represent an indispensable reference for students as well as for scholars of the Ancient Near East, in particular for those interested in the Early Bronze Age and in inter-regional connections.

Elena Rova is professor of “Near Eastern Archaeology and Art History” at Ca’ Foscari University of Venice.

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Paperback: € 90
Series: Arcane, vol. 5
In production
Le Royaume du Lion, Ceylan connu des Chinois des origines à la fin des Song
François Thierry

Ce livre présente un ensemble de 88 passages, extraits de 44 ouvrages différents, qui donnent une idée des connaissances que les Chinois avaient de cette île, le Sri Lanka, de l’évolution de ces connaissances et du mode transmission de ces données, de l’origine à l’époque Song. Ces passages sont donnés en chinois, traduits et pourvus d’un appareil critique indispensable à leur compréhension. Les traductions sont précédées d’un important commentaire qui aborde les questions posées par ces textes, sur le plan des interrogations et des doutes liés à la toponymie, sur le cheminement et la nature de la connaissance de l’île, dans les domaines de l’histoire, de la religion, de la société, de l’économie, de la médecine, de la géographie, de la faune et de la végétation. Avec une préface par Osmund Bopearachchi.

François Thierry est Conservateur général honoraire, Département des Monnaies et Médailles, Bibliothèque nationale de France

Série: Indicopleustoi, vol. 11
En préparation

INDICOPLEUSTOI
Archaeologies of the Indian Ocean – Archéologies de l’Océan Indien

The series is intended to publish monograph researches on the Indian Ocean from the Red Sea to South-East Asia. Antiquity is a favored topic – archaeological excavations, history, philology, etc. –, but the periods of research are clearly extended up the Portuguese times. Under conditions the series could accept the publication of meetings on the above topics. General editor: J.-F. Salles

South Asian Religions and Visual Forms in their Archaeological Context
Vincent Lefèvre (ed.)

This book deals with the material expression of diverse religious trends in South Asia archaeology and art.

The volume reflects the new directions of research in South Asian archaeology and art. Priority is given to work with primary sources: results of recent fieldwork (including the study of museum collections), previous unpublished field work and new discoveries. Twenty-six contributions have been arranged according to a chronological and thematic perspective.


Vincent Lefèvre est sous-directeur des collections au Ministère de la culture et de la communication, Direction générale des patrimoines, Service des musées de France

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Man and Environment in Prehistoric and Protohistoric South Asia: New Perspectives
Aurore Didier, Benjamin Mutin (eds)

This volume focuses mainly on the complex relationships between man and a changing environment in prehistoric and protohistoric South Asia.

The European Association for South Asian Archaeology and Art promotes the study of archaeology, art history, architectural history, material culture, numismatics and epigraphy in South Asia. Twenty-three contributions have been carefully selected from the 2012 international conference in Paris and have been arranged according to a chronological and thematic perspective. This volume focuses mainly on the complex relationships between man and a changing environment in Prehistoric and Protohistoric South Asia.


Vincent Lefèvre est sous-directeur des collections au Ministère de la culture et de la communication, Direction générale des patrimoines, Service des musées de France

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Religion and Material Culture: Studying Religion and Religious Elements on the Basis of Objects, Architecture, and Space

Lisbeth Bredholt, Jesper Tae Jensen (eds)

Whereas until recently the history of religions began with the Sumerians and the first texts, the material turn in the humanities has opened up the possibility for tracing the history of religions back to before the invention of writing. Therefore, the volume focuses on the gradual invention of various forms of material culture (graves, images, objects) which made it possible for certain religious expressions to be constructed, arise, and endure. The study also investigates on the meaning of material culture which characterizes certain religions. The volume rethinks basic assumptions about religion and how to study it, integrating material culture approaches with textual approaches.

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Le village de Kafar ‘Aqab

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Bertrand Riba

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L’ANTIQUITÉ TARDIVE

The Bibliothèque de l’Antiquité Tardive series aims at the publication of monographs and miscellanies dealing with the archeology, history and art history of Late Antiquity (“IV–VIII s.”). The series is directed by the editorial board of the journal Antiquité Tardive

General editors: Association Antiquité Tardive

« Academia Libertas »

Essais en l’honneur du professeur Javier Arce – Ensayos en honor del profesor Javier Arce

Dominic Moreau, Raul Gonzalez Salinero (eds)

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Paperback: € 60

Série Bibliothèque de l’Antiquité Tardive, vol. 38

DÉROUBILLÉ
Late Antique Metalware.
The Production of Copper Alloy Vessels in the Fourth to Eighth Centuries
Anastasia Drandaki

The book examines the fourth- to eighth-century copper alloy wares in the Benaki Museum, using them as the starting point for a wider debate about the production, circulation and use of copper vessels in Late Antiquity.

The geographical area, from the Eastern Mediterranean to Italy, Germany, Spain and the UK, The geographical spread of copper alloy wares that follow a parallel development in different parts of the empire and also appear almost contemporaneously in Western European burials regi- nates the debate on the production centres and subsequent modes of distribution of these artefacts. In turn these issues touch on the long-standing debate on the so-called ‘Cop tic bronze’s’ and the actual role of Egypt in the overall production of and trade in these articles in Late Antiquity.

Anastasia Drandaki is the Curator of the Byzantine Collection at the Benaki Museum, Athens.
Ce volume retrace l’histoire du baptistère Saint-Jean du Puy-en-Velay, depuis la fin du Vᵉ s. jusqu’à nos jours.


Both of the buildings, built in different periods of the fourth century, are known in the main structure and in the primary characteristics, but many doubts remain about the inside adornments realized around their construction. Through an integrated system of written and figurative sources, whose most part dates back to the seventeenth and eighteenth century, it is possible to presume the appearance the two buildings had before their destruction, happened in different moments and dissimilar ways. A peculiar characteristic of both the buildings was the presence of frescoed cycles focused on the Old and New Testament stories that decorated the lateral walls of the main aisle. The research specifically examines these figurative narrations, identifying similarities in subject and development of the Old Testament stories and highlighting the differences that characterized the New Testament cycles, to get to formulate some new hypotheses about the time of creation and the reasons that led a discrepancy in the themes dedicated to the New Testament cycles.

Cecilia Proverbio graduated in Christian Archaeology at the University of Eastern Piedmont of Vercelli (A. Avogrado).
General editors: A. Lichtenberger, R. Raja

The Understanding of Material Culture from the Peripheral

This volume sets out the agenda for this series. It achieves this by familiarizing readers with a wide range of themes and material groups, and highlighting them as core areas of traditional classical archaeology, despite the fact that some have hitherto been neglected. Themes presented in this volume include Greek and Roman portraiture and sculpture, iconography, epigraphy, archaeology, numismatics, the Mediterranean, settlement patterns, landscape archaeology, historiography, and urban archaeology. Additionally, essays on topics such as the early Islamic period and portraiture in the Near East serve to broaden the themes encompassed by this work, and demonstrate the importance of interdisciplinary knowledge in the field. The volume also offers discussions about a variety of material groups, time frames, and regions that have recently come to the fore as areas that should increasingly be considered as belonging to — and more crucially, informing — classical archaeology. The multi-disciplinary essays contained within this volume, contributed by prominent scholars from across the world, thus represent the status quo of classical archaeology, as well as tracing both how the discipline has developed over time and how it should progress in the future.

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La culture matérielle : un objet en question

Anthropologie, archéologie et histoire
Luc Bourgeois, Danièle Alexandre-Bidon, Laurent Feller, Perrine Mane, Catherine Verna, Mickaël Wilmart (éd.)

Depuis près d’un siècle, la notion de culture matérielle a été utilisée pour aborder la part matérielle des cultures dans des perspectives successives : émanant d’une lecture marxiste née vers 1920, elle participait de l’intérêt porté à la matérialité médiévale et aux techniques par les historiens et les archéologues dans les années 1950-1980. Depuis lors, elle se développe principalement dans le cadre de Matériaux Culture Studies ancrées dans le post-modernisme. Si l’expression « culture matérielle » demeure couramment utilisée, elle semble s’être banalisée et il convient de s’interroger sur sa pertinence actuelle dans le champ des sciences humaines.

Principalement centrées sur la période médiévale, les contributions rassemblées dans ce volume font dialoguer archéologues, anthropologues, historiens et géographes pour dresser l’historiographie de la notion de culture matérielle à l’échelle européenne et proposer une série d’études de cas illustrant la « vie des objets » à partir de sources et de terrains variés.

Château et pouvoirs en Champagne : Montfélix, un castrum comtal aux portes d’Épernay

Annie Renoux

Situé sur un éperon, à proximité d’Épernay, le château de Montfélix (Chavot-Courcourt) a bénéficié de 1983 à 1995 d’une fouille programmée, assortie d’une enquête approfondie et élargie dans les sources écrites. Faits rares et propices à la mise en œuvre d’un programme de recherche, on possède son acte de naissance et son occupation a été relativement brève. Deux thématiques majeures structurent l’exposé. La première traite du bâti et de ses caractéristiques morphologiques et fonctionnelles, au sein des espaces qui lui sont dédiés. Les huit phases de construction et d’occupation rendent compte de la mise en œuvre progressive des fortifications et des diverses maisons nobles et annexes, qui jonchent le site. Complétées par un examen du mobilier, elles éclairent le sens de l’évolution et aident à en décrypter les ressorts. Intrinsèquement liée à la précédente, la seconde thématique élargit l’analyse de l’environnement du château.


Les contributions confirment les grandes avancées de la recherche européenne dans le domaine de l’archéologie du milieu. Réprenant et dépassant l’environnement du château et de sa châtellenie dans la structuration crorégional et local, la publication traite de l’impact d’un programme de recherche, on possède son acte de naissance et son occupation a été relativement brève. Deux thématiques majeures structurent l’exposé. La première traite du bâti et de ses caractéristiques morphologiques et fonctionnelles, au sein des espaces qui lui sont dédiés. Les huit phases de construction et d’occupation rendent compte de la mise en œuvre progressive des fortifications et des diverses maisons nobles et annexes, qui jonchent le site. Complétées par un examen du mobilier, elles éclairent le sens de l’évolution et aident à en décrypter les ressorts. Intrinsèquement liée à la précédente, la seconde thématique élargit l’analyse de l’environnement du château.

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Des pots dans la tombe (IXe-XVIIe siècle)
Regards croisés sur une pratique funéraire en Europe de l’Ouest
Anne Bocquet-Liénard, Cécile Chaplain de Seréville, Stéphanie Dervin, Vincent Hincker (éd.)

Depuis de nombreuses années, les archéologues sont confrontés au phénomène du dépôt de pots dans les tombes du IXe au XVIIe siècle. Comment comprendre cet usage au cours du temps ? Quelle est son ampleur ? Sa distribution spatiale ? Quelles formes prennent les dépôts ? Quels types de vases sont concernés ? Quelles fonctions dans la ritualité funéraire ? Quelles traces de cet usage dans les tessel- taments et l’iconographie médiévale ? Ce dépôt est-il significatif d’une évolution du rapport à la mort, perceptible dans d’autres domaines tels que la mo- numentialité funéraire, les fabulaux ou les représen- tations de l’Au-delà ? Ces questions sont abordées dans ce volume qui rassemble les actes du colloque tenu à Caen en mai 2012. La première partie réu- nit les bilans archéologiques régionaux inédits pour toute la France et propose une synthèse sur la Bel- nit les bilans archéologiques régionaux inédits pour toute la France et propose une synthèse sur la Bel-

MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY
This peer-reviewed book series includes all aspects of Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeology in the Mediterranean and beyond. Its aim is to offer both new perspectives and innovative studies in this field, as well as authoritative state of the art introductions to and overviews of current research in specific subject areas. The series ranges from Late Antiquity to Early Modern times, covering approximately the 4th to the 20th centuries C.E.

General editor: J.Vroom

Medieval MasterChef
Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on Eastern Cuisine and Western Foodways
Joanita Vroom, Yona Waksman, Roos van Oosten (eds)

Published papers of the session ‘Medieval MasterChef’ held at the 20th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) at Istanbul in 2014.

The volume offers a state of the art of an often still hardly known territory in gastronomical archaeolo- 

The book’s strength lies in the authors’ recognition that incorporating archaeological, material culture, and textual evidence with culinary history is of par- amount importance in developing a comprehensive and textured comprehension of meals and meal- 
times in the past.” — Mary C. Beard.

Joanita Vroom is Associate Professor at the Faculty of Archaeology at Leiden University. Yona Waksman is senior researcher at the CNRS, UMR 5138, Maison de l’Orient et de la Méditerranée in Lyon. Roos van Oosten is Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Archaeology at Leiden University.

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**STUDIES IN BYZANTINE SIGILLOGRAPHY**

General Editors: A.-K. Wassiliou-Seibt, C. Stavrakos

Studies in Byzantine Sigillography
Volume 13
Alexandra-Kyr iaki Wassiliou-Seibt, Christos Stavrakos (eds)

This volume contains primarily papers of the 11th International Symposium held in Istanbul (May 2014) and of the last Congress of Byzantine Studies in Belgrade (August 2016).

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**ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORIES OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC WORLD**

Environmental Histories of the North Atlantic World focuses on the environmental history of the North Atlantic World between c. 500-c. 1900AD. The North Atlantic World is here defined as incorporating Northern Europe; the Scandic countries; Britain and Ireland; the Faroe Islands; Iceland; Greenland; and the eastern seaboard of both Canada and the United States of America. It is envisaged that contributions to the series will be based upon inter-disciplinary research including (for example) archaeology; history; soil science, and palaeoecology. Contributions to the series will attempt to set cultural and socio-economic developments within the wider environmental context. The series will address the following issues: climate-change across the period; the short- and long-term environmental impacts of the discovery and settlement of New Worlds; the intensification of resource exploitation in marine and terrestrial contexts; the discovery of new economic resources; intellectual developments relating to agriculture, nature, and ethnography; the impact of technological developments, increasing industrialisation and urbanisation; crises of supply in fuels, manpower and foodstuffs; epidemic/epizootic disease and health; ecological imperialism, and the emergence of the ‘Imagination myth’.

General editors: A. Ross, T. McGovern, R. Oram

Environment, Colonisation, and the Baltic Crusader States
Terra Sacra I
Aleksander Pluskowski (ed.)

In the thirteenth century, crusading armies unleashed a relentless holy war against the pagan tribal groups of the Eastern Baltic, whose territories were conquered and reorganized into Christian states run by the Teutonic Order, bishops, and their cathedral chapters. Castles were built, towns established, and colonists encouraged to settle under the leadership of the new Christian theocracy. But the changes introduced alongside Christianity not only transformed the culture of eastern Baltic societies, but also had a profound and — for the Baltic tribes, who saw many aspects of the natural world as sacred — deeply significant impact on the local environment. This seminal period in the environmental history of north-eastern Europe has been the focus of the ERC-funded research programme, ‘The Ecology of Crusading’, which explored the physical and conceptual ecological transformations associated with warfare, colonization, and religious conversion.

This is the first of two Terra Sacra volumes, which share the aim of changing our understanding of the environmental impact of crusading and colonization in the north-eastern Europe. The present volume provides a detailed inter-disciplinary comparison of the environmental transformations associated with the emergence of the crusader states of Livonia and Prussia. It draws on and integrates a range of archaeological, paleoenvironmental, historical, and cartographic sources in order to highlight the diverse impact of colonization and landscape re-organization that followed in the wake of the Baltic Crusades. The companion Terra Sacra volume complements this survey by presenting a number of case studies from across the eastern Baltic region.

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Ecologies of Crusading, Colonization, and Religious Conversion in the Medieval Baltic
Terra Sacra II
Aleksander Pluskowski (ed.)

This second Terra Sacra volume draws together a series of case-studies on Livonia and Prussia that provide a unique snapshot of recent research into environmental change during the Baltic Crusades and also explore long-term trends in landscape organization and environmental exploitation. The volume covers six key themes: building-construction in the conquered territories; food supply to the houses of the Teutonic Order; life in the multi-cultural towns of the eastern Baltic; transforming the physical landscape; transforming the spiritual landscape; and the Baltic Ordensland in its regional context. It forms a companion to Environment, Colonization, and the Baltic Crusader States: Terra Sacra I.

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Hypnos – Somnus: il demone custode e l’erote dormiente
Studio iconologico del dio del sonno dall’antichità all’epoca moderna
Graziella Becatti

Questo studio propone l’analisi, dalla sua genesi antica fino alle età moderne, delle effigi ed i contesti del dio Hypnos/Somnus che incarna il tema del sonno materializzandosi in momenti significativi della cultura e della storia dell’arte. Nata come vaga immagine della letteratura nelle prime rappresentazioni greche, l’iconografia di Hypnos trova la sua forma compiuta nel Somnus latino, soprattutto per mezzo di sculture originali di prima epoca imperiale. Lo studio dei contesti letterari e filosofici evidenzia l’identità demonica del dio che diventa un custode dell’umanità. Le rappresentazioni di Hypnos si ritrovano, dunque, in alcuni larari domestici, in giardini di grandi ville e in luoghi consacrati alla pratica dell’otium.

Raffigurato come un erote dormiente, con specifici attributi, invece, Somnus associa il suo ruolo di demone protettore anche alle rappresentazioni simboliche dell’anima. Persistenze iconografiche del dio sopravvivono nel medioevo attraverso la letteratura ed in alcuni specifici contesti artistici ma sarà sotto la forma di genietto addormentato che l’effige del Sonno tornerà ad avere fortuna nel Rinascimento, in contesti intrisi di cultura antica: in seno all’Accademia ficiniana, alla corte medicea e nella Grotta di Isabella d’Este. L’immagine dell’erote dormiente, riproposta anche da Michelangelo, divenne un’immagine non solo in funzione del confronto con l’antico ma soprattutto per il suo valore simbolico e culturale. È attraverso questa interpretazione significativa che si può analizzare l’allestimento tematico delle sculture di putti addormentati in serie, antichi e moderni, nelle collezioni di tutta l’epoca moderna. Il dio del Somnus, sotto forme differenti, trova una collocazione precisa anche nei contesti pittorici di Il dio del Sonno, sotto forme differenti, trova una collocazione precisa anche nei contesti pittorici di Il dio del Sonno, sotto forme differenti, trova una collocazione precisa anche nei contesti pittorici dell’arte moderna.

Ostia Antica. Nouvelles études et recherches sur les quartiers occidentaux de la cité
Actes du colloque international (Rome-Ostia Antica, 22-24 septembre 2014)
Claire De Ruyt, Thomas Morard, Françoise Van Haepen (éd.)

Ce volume, issu d’un colloque international qui s’est tenu à Rome à l’automne 2014, présente une série de recherches récentes et variées sur le site d’Ostie antique, avec une attention particulière aux investigations et études concernant les quartiers occidentaux de la cité, situés de part et d’autre du decumanus. L’ouvrage est articulé autour de trois axes: le premier est consacré aux nouveaux projets de recherches et aux analyses portant sur des aspects urbains distinguant les différentes parties de la cité; le deuxième aux fouilles et études portant sur des édifices situés dans les quartiers occidentaux (Réglions III et IV); le dernier rassemble des questions spécifiques épigraphiques. Différentes thématiques transversales ont été envisagées, visant à créer un lien entre les diverses contributions: l’urbanisme, le parcellaire et le réseau viari; l’eau, qu’il s’agisse de l’approvisionnement, du conditionnement ou de l’évacuation; la question cruciale des rehaussements successifs, tant du decumanus que des parcelles qui le bordent; l’évolution topographique et fonctionnelle des divers quartiers et parcelles de la ville; les critères de datation.

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Le fortifications arcaiche del Latium vetus e dell’Etruria meridionale
(IX-VI sec. a.C.)
Stratigrafia, cronologia e urbanizzazione.

Le Giornate di Studio dedicate nel 2013 alle fortificazioni arcaiche del Latium vetus e dell’Etruria meridionale furono incentrate sull’obiettivo di arricchire, con dati di scavo finora inediti, la base dei punti fermi per la cronologia delle mura. La scelta dei siti ritenuti per le Giornate risponde a tale esigenza: Veio, Castellina del Marangone, Gabii, Colle Rotondo, Ficana, Laurentina Acqua Acetosa, Lavinium, Satricum e Collatia. L’approccio archeologico venne prolungato da una riflessione sull’emergere delle città arcaiche nell’Italia centrale tironica, allargando il discorso ad altre aree europee (Grecia, Europa centrale e Gallia).

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The series Artes contains richly illustrated monographies and acts of colloquio which deal with archaeology, art history and musicology. It is published by the Institut Belge de Rome - Belgisch Historisch Instituut te Rome.
CULTURE ET SOCIÉTÉ MÉDIÉVALES

La collection Culture et société médiévales met en lumière les rapports entre la société médiévale et les formes de représentation qu’elle générât d’elle-même. Exploitant une grande variété des sources textuelles et monumentales, elle fait découvrir les multiples aspects la civilisation médiévale à travers leur dimension sociale. La collection est publiée sous l’égide d’un comité éditorial du Centre d’Études Supérieures de Civilisation Médiévale (Poitiers).

General editor: E. Bozoky

INNER AND CENTRAL ASIAN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Inner and Central Asian Art and Archaeology is a new series launched providing a major forum for discussion and publication of current international research projects and fieldwork concerning the art and archaeology of Central and Inner Asia. Uniquely the series covers the vast regions flanking the ancient Silk Roads from theIranian world to western China and from the Russian steppes to north-western India. The series mainly focuses on the pre-Islamic period of art and archaeology of Inner Asia. Related scholarly articles on language and history are also published.

General editors: J. Lerner, A. Juliano, S. Stark

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New Research
Judith A. Lerner, Annette K. Juliano (eds)

How Objects Tell Stories: Essays in Honor of Emma C. Bunker
Katheryn M. Linduff, Karen S. Rubinson (eds)

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The eight studies in this volume by established and emerging scholars range geographically and chronologically from the Greek Kingdom of Bactria of the 2nd century BCE to the Uighur Kingdoms of Karabalgasun in Mongolia and Qočo in Xinjiang of the 8th-9th centuries CE. It contains a key study on sericulture as well on the conduct of the trade in silk between China and the Roman Near East using archaeological as well as literary evidence. Other topics covered include Sogdian religious art, the role of Manichaeism as a Silk Road religion par excellence, the enigmatic names for the Roman Empire in Chinese sources and a multi-lingual gazetteer of place- and ethnic names in Pre-Islamic Central Asia which will be an essential reference tool for researchers. The volume also contains an author and title index to all the volumes published up to 2014. The broad ranging theme covered by this volume should appeal to a wider public fascinated by the history of the Silk Road and wishing to be informed of the latest state of research. Because of the centrality of the topics covered by this study, the volume could serve as a basic reading text for university courses on the history of the Silk Road.

From a Byzantine province to an independent Latin kingdom under the Lusignan dynasty (1192/27–1474/89) and a colonial outpost of the Venetian maritime empire (1474/89–1571), the island of Cyprus, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, is blessed with a rich and diverse medieval cultural heritage. Its monumental art and its material culture—architecture, fresco and icon painting, woodcarving, metalwork, glazed ceramics, and so on—exist at the crossroads of several artistic traditions often thought to represent mutually exclusive visual languages, such as the late medieval Gothic and Byzantine styles (in their respective variants), the local art of the Levant, and the classicizing mode of the Italian Renaissance. It is precisely this seemingly ‘composite’ nature of medieval Cypriot artistic production that, over the years, has both divided and united scholars attempting to match styles and forms to the patronage of the various religious, ethnic, and linguistic groups (Latin, Greek, Syrian, Armenian, and others) making up the island’s complex social fabric. The seventeen essays in this volume offer a snapshot of the most recent scholarship on the art, archaeology, and material culture of Cyprus under Latin rule. Established and emerging art historians and archaeologists, both trained Byzantinists and specialists of European medieval art, come together to re-appraise the field in the light of current research, put forward new evidence from fresh archival, archaeological, or archaeometric research, and propose novel interpretations destined to blaze new pathways to future study of this fascinating body of material.

In this volume, twelve specialists examine the role of graphic signs such as cross signs, christograms, and monograms in the late Roman and post-Roman worlds and the contexts that facilitated their dissemination in diverse media. The essays collected here explore the rise and spread of graphic signs in relation to socio-cultural transformations during Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages, focusing in particular on evolving perceptions and projections of authority. They ask whether some culturally specific norms and practices of graphic composition and communication can be discerned behind the rising corpus of graphic signs from the fourth to tenth centuries and whether common features can be found in their production and use across various media and contexts. The contributors to this book analyse the uses of graphic signs in quotidian objects, imperial architectural programmes, and a wide range of other media. In doing so, they argue that late antique and early medieval graphic signs were efficacious means to communicate with both the supernatural and earthly worlds, as well as to disseminate visual messages regarding religious identity and faith, and social power.
I contributi contenuti nel volume affrontano il tema degli spazi materiali e simbolici, di ambito pubblico e privato, tra Tarda Antichità e Alto Medioevo, attraverso ricerche condotte su fonti scritte e materiali. Il volume è suddiviso in tre sezioni. La prima, Una nuova dimensione del pubblico e del privato, raccolge lavori che ognuno di questi riti con un problema di lunga tradizione storico-giografica.

La seconda sezione, I luoghi del potere e gli spazi privati, accosta ricerche basate sia su fonti scritte sia su fonti archeologiche, per meglio definire gli spazi destinati all’esercizio del potere e quelli relativi alla sfera domestica. Nella terza sezione, Gestione e controllo delle risorse, sono contenuti contributi che, attraverso i dati offerti dalle fonti materiali, riflettono sui sistemi economici in relazione ai regimi proprietari e di sfruttamento delle risorse, alla creazione di riserve, alle forme di produzione destinate sia a una circolazione ristretta sia a una distribuzione di controllo pubblico.

La scelta di tematiche ad ampio raggio ha inteso offrire una riflessione articolata sull’utilità – e sulla possibilità stessa – di applicare la contrapposizione pubblico/privato allo studio degli spazi fisici e simbolici tardo antichi e altomedievali. Il volume, raccolgendo l’insieme delle prospettive di indagine che sul rapporto pubblico/privato si sono sviluppate negli ultimi anni, intende contribuire con nuovi spunti e strumenti di analisi alle future ricerche sul tema.

The Age of Affirmation
Venice, the Adriatic and the Hinterland between the 9th and 10th Centuries
S. Gasparri, S. Gelichi (eds)

This volume refers to the “age of consolidation” of Venice in the 9th and 10th centuries. All the twelve papers of the volume consider a Venetian reality as already formed, even in its early days; a social, economic and political community which, at this moment in time, reinforces its urban aspect, and creates the basis for the growth that will characterize its history after the tenth century.

This volume brings together the Proceedings of the seminar held on 29 and 30 October 2015 at the Department of Humanities of Ca’ Foscari University of Venice. The title of the book, which is the same as the seminar, refers to the “age of consolidation” of Venice, that had been identified by the promoters of the initiative as the 9th and 10th centuries. All the papers in the volume, therefore, consider a Venetian reality as already formed, even in its early days; a reality, or rather a social, economic and political community which, at this moment in time, reinforces its urban aspect, and creates the basis for the growth that will characterize its history after the tenth century.

The book collects twelve papers of archaeological, historical, epigraphic and historical-artistic subject.

The Mercurio
Archaeology of a Brig of the Regno Italico Sunk during the Battle of Grado, 1812
C. Beltrame

The Italian brig Mercurio was escorting the French 80-gun vessel Rivoli from Venice on its very first expedition, in 1812, when it was sunk by an English ship during the Battle of Grado. Since the wreck was identified, the Mercurio has been the site of several underwater excavations, beginning in 2001 and continuing from 2004 to 2011 by a team from the Università Ca’ Foscari of Venice, together with the local Soprintendenza. Their work revealed a number of extraordinary finds and provided a unique insight into life — and death — on a brig during the period of the Napoleonic wars.

This volume offers a discussion and catalogue of the finds yielded by the Mercurio, including photogrammetry-plans of the bow and stern, together with an analysis of ship-building technique, detail of the equipment and arms used, and, uniquely close detail of finds connected to the crew themselves. This is one of the few sites from the Mediterranean where human remains have been preserved, and through the work of anthropologists, it has even been possible to try and identify one of the men named on the crew list. Discovery of buttons, footwear, precious items, and even foodstuffs also serve to shed light on the daily life of the crew. This volume thus draws together a wealth of archaeological and historical information to tell the hitherto untold story of the Mercurio.
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