

Archeologia Della Morte

L'allume è una materia prima estremamente versatile e preziosa, utilizzata sin da epoca classica in alchimia, farmacia, nella concia del pellame ed in vari campi della metallurgia. Dal Medioevo l'utilizzo certamente più conosciuto dell'allume ottenuto dalla lavorazione dell'alunite è legato alla tintoria; esso è infatti un ottimo mordente, ed ancor oggi le tinture artigianali ne fanno largo uso. Malgrado il rilievo che lo studio di questa materia prima riveste dal punto di vista della storia della tecnologia e più in generale della cultura materiale, l'archeologia ad oggi si è occupata poco di produzione d'allume, in particolare per l'epoca medievale e moderna. Negli ultimi anni tuttavia la realizzazione di nuove ricerche archeologiche condotte dalle università di Roma-La Sapienza e Siena su due importanti aree di produzione dell'Italia centrale, la Toscana centro meridionale (il territorio delle Colline Metallifere) e l'alto Lazio (i monti della Tolfa), ha permesso di acquisire dati importanti, che sollecitano un rinnovato dialogo fra discipline storiche. L'argomento si inserisce inoltre pienamente nelle linee di ricerca promosse dal progetto ERC Advanced nEUMed: Origins of a new economic union (7th-12th centuries): resources, landscapes and political strategies in a Mediterranean region, grazie al quale dal 2015 le valli costiere e le aree interne delle Colline Metallifere hanno conosciuto una intensa stagione di indagini multidisciplinari. Il confronto fra questi contesti di studio e le principali aree di approvvigionamento del bacino del Mediterraneo (Italia meridionale, Turchia, Grecia, Spagna) consente di tracciare un primo bilancio della ricerca, e di individuare percorsi e metodologie d'indagine comuni per approfondire metodi di produzione, reti di commercio, dinamiche di controllo della risorsa fra Medioevo ed Età Moderna.

This volume contains 4 papers focusing on terracotta figurines of the ancient Near East that were delivered at one of three sessions of the Annual Meeting of the American Schools of Oriental Research in 2009, 2010, and 2011.

This handbook has two purposes: it is intended (1) as a handbook of Etruscology or Etruscan Studies, offering a state-of-the-art and comprehensive overview of the history of the discipline and its development, and (2) it serves as an authoritative reference work representing the current state of knowledge on Etruscan civilization. The organization of the volume reflects this dual purpose. The first part of the volume is dedicated to methodology and leading themes in current research, organized thematically, whereas the second part offers a diachronic account of Etruscan history, culture, religion, art & archaeology, and social and political relations and structures, as well as a systematic treatment of the topography of the Etruscan civilization and sphere of influence.

Environment and Society in the Long Late Antiquity brings together scientific, archaeological and historical evidence on the interplay of social change and environmental phenomena at the end of Antiquity and the dawn of the Middle Ages,

ca. 300-800 AD.

Testing the Canon of Ancient Near Eastern Art and Archaeology invites readers to reconsider the contents and agendas of the art historical and world-culture canons by looking at one of their most historically enduring components: the art and archaeology of the ancient Near East. Ann Shafer, Amy Rebecca Gansell, and other top researchers in the field examine and critique the formation and historical transformation of the ancient Near Eastern canon of art, architecture, and material culture. Contributors flesh out the current boundaries of regional and typological sub-canons, analyze the technologies of canon production (such as museum practices and classroom pedagogies), and voice first-hand heritage perspectives. Each chapter, thereby, critically engages with the historiography behind our approach to the Near East and proposes alternative constructs. Collectively, the essays confront and critique the ancient Near Eastern canon's present configuration and re-imagine its future role in the canon of world art as a whole. This expansive collection of essays covers the Near East's many regions, eras, and types of visual and archaeological materials, offering specific and actionable proposals for its study. Testing the Canon of Ancient Near Eastern Art and Archaeology stands as a vital benchmark and offers a collective path forward for the study and appreciation of Near Eastern cultural heritage. This book acts as a model for similar inquiries across global art historical and archaeological fields and disciplines.

Papers present research from different regions ranging from ancient Mauritania, through Africa, Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Syria, as well as sites in Crimea and Georgia. Topics include: topography, architecture, interiors and décor, religious syncretism, the importance of ancient texts, pottery studies and conservation.

Quantificare analiticamente il lavoro svolto nel corso dei primi quattro anni del progetto “Archeologia dei Paesaggi Medievali” della Fondazione Monte dei Paschi di Siena e dell’Area di Archeologia Medievale dell’Università di Siena è un’impresa ardua, sia per la complessità delle iniziative ancora in divenire sia per le molte portate a termine che hanno pochi confronti con simmetriche iniziative promosse a livello nazionale. Ma anche scorrendo sommariamente questo primo bilancio di metà percorso è possibile percepire la vastità delle azioni intraprese; soprattutto si lascia agilmente cogliere l’organica integrazione fra interventi archeologici di ricerca sul campo e in laboratorio con la gestione di tecnologie innovative e con la più avanzata strategia di valorizzazione. Questi obiettivi sono stati raggiunti da almeno sei larghe unità di ricerca, distribuite su buona parte del territorio regionale, tra le quali il nucleo più consistente di ricercatori rimane radicato a Siena e nella sua Provincia. Nel Dipartimento di Archeologia e Storia delle Arti dell’Università di Siena, infatti, sono insediati i laboratori archeometrici, archeobotanici e archeozoologici e quelli di informatica applicata all’archeologia, con l’area sperimentale dedicata alle tecniche più aggiornate di laserscanning tridimensionale. Alla fortezza di Poggio Imperiale a Poggibonsi i locali del Cassero del Sangallo accolgono un grande laboratorio di

informatica sede di un'unità operativa di pronto intervento archeologico, attivo dodici mesi l'anno, nel contesto del Parco Archeologico e Tecnologico, dinamicizzato dall'attivazione di un centro di studi storici ed archeologici sull'altomedioevo europeo, che ha dato avvio a corsi di Master di II livello [...] (da "Introduzione al progetto", di Riccardo Francovich e Marco Valenti)

[Rivista di storia, arte, archeologia della provincia di Alessandria periodico semestrale della commissione municipale di Alessandria](#)

[Collapse or Survival](#)

[The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of Childhood](#)

[Orientalia: Vol. 63](#)

[APM - Archeologia Postmedievale, 1, 1997 - Archeologia postmedievale: l'esperienza europea e l'Italia](#)

[Labour, Culture, and the Economy](#)

[Archeologia della morte](#)

[Ages and Abilities: The Stages of Childhood and their Social Recognition in Prehistoric Europe and Beyond](#)

[Una favola breve. Archeologia e antropologia per la storia dell'infanzia](#)

[The People and the State](#)

Eight papers consider the neolithisation of the Iberian Peninsula; faunal exploitation in early Neolithic Italy; the economic and symbolic role of animals in eastern Germany; Copper Age human remains in central Italy; territories and schematic art in the Iberian Neolithic; and finally Bronze age hoards at a European scale.

Real understanding of past societies is not possible without including children, and yet they have been strangely invisible in the archaeological record. Compelling explanation about past societies cannot be achieved without including and investigating children and childhood. However marginal the traces of children's bodies and bricolage may seem compared to adults, archaeological evidence of children and childhood can be found in the most astonishing places and spaces. The archaeology of childhood is one of the most exciting and challenging areas for new discovery about past societies. Children are part of every human society, but childhood is a cultural construct. Each society develops its own idea about what a childhood should be, what children can or should do, and how they are trained to take their place in the world. Children also play a part in creating the archaeological record itself. In this volume, experts from around the world ask questions about childhood - thresholds of age and growth, childhood in the material culture, the death of children, and the intersection of the childhood and the

social, economic, religious, and political worlds of societies in the past.

Rappresenta il manifesto della disciplina in Italia. La rivista contiene gli Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Studi "Archeologia postmedievale: l'esperienza europea e l'Italia" (Sassari, 17-20 ottobre 1994) a cura di Marco Milanese. Nel volume è presente anche un contributo (A. Acovitsioti-Hameau, R. Lesch) fuori convegno.

At the end of the First World War, countries across Europe participated in an unprecedented ritual in which a single, anonymous body was buried to symbolize the overwhelming trauma of the battlefields. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier explores the creation and reception of this symbolic national burial as an emblem for modern mourning. Bringing together literature, newspaper accounts, wartime correspondence, and popular culture, The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier examines how the Unknown Soldier was imagined in diverse national contexts and used by radically opposed political parties. Laura Wittman argues that this monument established a connection between the wounded body vulnerable to the war machine and a modern identity defined by common mortality and social alienation. Highly original and interdisciplinary, The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier powerfully links the symbolic language and ethics of mourning to a fascinating national ritual.

Presents 22 papers from the 18th annual meeting of the Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology (SOMA), held in Wrocław-Poland, 24th to 26th April 2014.

In the last twenty years scholarship on late antique and early medieval Ravenna has resulted in a certain number of publications mainly focused on the fields of architecture, mosaics and archaeology. On the contrary, much less attention has been paid on labour – both manual and intellectual – as well as the structure of production and objects derived from manufacturing activities, despite the fact that Ravenna is the place which preserves the highest number of historical evidence among all centres of the late Roman Mediterranean. Its cultural heritage is vast and composite, ranging from papyri to inscriptions, from ivories to marbles, as well as luxury objects, pottery, and coins. Starting from concrete typologies of hand-manufactured goods existing in the Ravennate milieu, the book aims at exploring the multifaceted traditions of late antique and early Byzantine handicraft from the fourth to the eighth century AD. Its perspective is to pay attention more on patronage, social taste, acculturation, workers and the economic industry of production which supported the demand, circulation and distribution of artefacts, than on the artistic evaluation of the objects themselves.

This Handbook is a state-of-the-field volume containing diverse approaches to sensory experience, bringing to life in an innovative, remarkably vivid, and visceral way the lives of past humans through contributions that cover the chronological and geographical expanse of the ancient Near East. It comprises thirty-two chapters written by leading international contributors that look at the ways in which humans, through their senses, experienced their lives and the world around them in the ancient

Near East, with coverage of Anatolia, Egypt, the Levant, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Persia, from the Neolithic through the Roman period. It is organised into six parts related to sensory contexts: Practice, production, and taskscape; Dress and the body; Ritualised practice and ceremonial spaces; Death and burial; Science, medicine, and aesthetics; and Languages and semantic fields. In addition to exploring what makes each sensory context unique, this organisation facilitates cross-cultural and cross-chronological, as well as cross-sensory and multisensory comparisons and discussions of sensory experiences in the ancient world. In so doing, the volume also enables considerations of senses beyond the five-sense model of Western philosophy (sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell), including proprioception and interoception, and the phenomena of synaesthesia and kinaesthesia. The Routledge Handbook of the Senses in the Ancient Near East provides scholars and students within the field of ancient Near Eastern studies new perspectives on and conceptions of familiar spaces, places, and practices, as well as material culture and texts. It also allows scholars and students from adjacent fields such as Classics and Biblical Studies to engage with this material, and is a must-read for any scholar or student interested in or already engaged with the field of sensory studies in any period.

[Belief and Religion in Barbarian Europe c. 350-700](#)

[Ravenna and the Traditions of Late Antique and Early Byzantine Craftsmanship](#)

[Archeologia e antropologia della morte. Storia di un'idea](#)

[Tracing the Archaeological Record](#)

[The Occupation of Mediterranean Islands in Late Antiquity](#)

[Archeologia dei paesaggi medievali. Relazione progetto \(2000-2004\)](#)

[SOMA 2014. Proceedings of the 18th Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology](#)

[Figuring Out the Figurines of the Ancient Near East](#)

[Succession Law, Practice and Society in Europe across the Centuries](#)

[The Early Roman Expansion into Italy](#)

[Temi, concetti e metodi](#)

*Challenging the accepted historical belief that they were mere passive recipients of Christian doctrine and providing insights into the way they would initially have apprehended a very different type of religion in the light of their own beliefs and intuitions, the book also examines the gradual adjustments which the Christian Church itself was forced to make across the period in order to consolidate large-scale conversions. Drawing on an exceptionally wide range of source material offering new approaches to evidence drawn from writers such as Tacitus, Ambrose, Augustine, Jordanes, as well as the *Indiculus Superstitionum*, and Pirmin's *Scarapsus*, it supplements these with material drawn from liturgical texts, hagiography, homilies, ecclesiastical and royal legislation and also from European folklore, interpreted in the light of latest theory to provide an authoritative overview of the period.*

Con questo IV volume della serie espressione della Scuola di Specializzazione in Beni Archeologici del nostro Ateneo, si è potuta

ripristinare una continuità, sia pure ad ampia periodicità, che la redazione intende consolidare con una partecipazione dell'intera 'comunità' della Scuola (pure mantenendo centrale lo 'spazio' riservato agli allievi). I saggi qui presentati, appartenenti a tutti i curricula diacronici presenti nella Scuola (pre-protostorico, orientalistico, classico, medievista), fanno emergere alcune tendenze, fra le quali (in inspiegabile controtendenza, di questi tempi) la crescita d'interesse per l'archeologia islamica, la raggiunta piena trasversalità dell'archeologia pubblica o la conferma dell'articolazione delle tematiche che caratterizzano dalla fondazione il settore classico. Si conferma inoltre la varietà delle provenienze degli allievi, sia come formazione di base sia come matrice accademica, a conferma di una buona rispondenza della Scuola alle esigenze e alle attese attuali.

In the present-day world order, political disintegration, the faltering of economic systems, the controversial yet dramatic consequences of global warming and pollution, and the spread of poverty and social disruption in Western countries have rendered 'collapse' one of the hottest topics in the humanities and social sciences. In the frenetic run for identifying the global causes and large-scale consequences of collapse, however, instances of crisis taking place at the micro-scale are not always explored by scholars addressing these issues in present and past societies, while the 'voices' of the marginal/non-élite subjects that might be the main victims of collapse are often silenced in ancient history and archaeology. Within this framework Collapse or Survival explores localized phenomena of crisis, unrest, and survival in the ancient Mediterranean with a focus on the first millennium BC. In a time span characterized by unprecedented high levels of dynamism, mobility, and social change throughout that region, the area selected for analysis represents a unique convergence point where states rise and fall, long-distance trade networks develop and disintegrate, and patterns of human mobility catalyze cultural change at different rates. The central Mediterranean also comprises a wealth of recently excavated and highly contextualized material evidence, casting new light on the agency of individuals and groups who endeavored to cope with crisis situations in different geographical and temporal settings. Contributors provide novel definitions of 'collapse' and reconsider notions of crisis and social change by taking a broader perspective that is not necessarily centred on élites. Individual chapters analyze how both high-status and non-élite social agents responded to socio-political rupture, unrest, depopulation, economic crisis, the disintegration of kinship systems, interruption in long-term trade networks, and destruction in war.

This volume is the fourth in the series Corollaria Crustumina and deals with the results of the project The People and the State, Material culture, social structure, and political centralisation in Central Italy (800-450 BC). This project of the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, carried out between 2010 and 2015 in close collaboration with the Archaeological Service of Rome, deals with the changing socio-political situation at ancient Crustumium resulting from Rome's rise to power. The volume brings together data from the domains of geology, geoarchaeology, urban and rural settlement archaeology, funerary archaeology, material culture studies as well as osteological and isotope analyses. On the basis of these data, a relationship is established between changes in material culture on the one hand and developments in social structure and political centralisation in Central Italy on the other in the period between 850 and 450 BC.

This volume explores social responses to stages of childhood from the late Neolithic to Classical Antiquity in Central Europe and the Mediterranean. Comparing osteological and archaeological evidence, as well as integrating images and texts, authors consider whether childhood age classes are archaeologically recognizable.

This volume collects more than 60 papers by contributors from the British Isles, Italy and other parts of continental Europe, and North and South America, focussing on recent developments in Italian archaeology from the Neolithic to the modern period. Dagli anni Novanta del XX secolo, in Europa si è intensificata in modo significativo l'applicazione delle metodologie della ricerca archeologica anche ai resti della I Guerra Mondiale, in particolare grazie all'archeologia preventiva francese. Con una riflessione che deve molto anche a quelle esperienze, questo volume attiva uno sguardo allargato sull'archeologia della I Guerra Mondiale, sui suoi scenari europei, con particolare attenzione ai diversi approcci che in Europa sono stati riservati alle testimonianze materiali della I Guerra Mondiale e alla loro percezione individuale e collettiva, a partire dalla fine di questo stesso conflitto, fino a oggi. Il ruolo che la memoria collettiva europea assegna da sempre ai fatti della Grande Guerra ha acceso un forte interesse per il ritrovamento, controllato archeologicamente, di alcune sepolture multiple di militari caduti in Francia; similmente anche in Italia, nelle Alpi Orientali, dove i ghiacciai in alta quota, in ambienti estremi e di per sé molto conservativi, hanno permesso il mantenimento di materiali organici, in particolare il legno e la stoffa delle uniformi militari, riferibili alla cosiddetta Guerra Bianca, ovvero alle operazioni belliche durante il conflitto tra il Regno d'Italia e l'Impero Austro-Ungarico. Il volume rappresenta anche uno strumento di riflessione su come la recente, progressiva maturazione dell'approccio archeologico abbia allargato la prospettiva da quella del solo corretto recupero dei resti di caduti nei luoghi degli scontri allo studio di veri e propri paesaggi di guerra, anche con l'uso del telerilevamento e di mappe Lidar delle trasformazioni ambientali. Il passaggio decisivo e più interessante è stato segnato dalla trasformazione da un iniziale sguardo della Battlefield Archaeology (che in Europa è ancora in perenne lotta con il fenomeno dei cercatori abusivi di cimeli militari) a quello di una più matura Conflict Archaeology, capace di pensare, nelle sue strategie di ricerca, ai Landscapes of Conflicts e ai Warscapes. L'applicazione della ricerca archeologica alla conoscenza dei campi di prigionia della I Guerra Mondiale oggi è ancora da considerarsi del tutto pionieristica, anche se i campi di prigionia austro-ungarici della Grande Guerra in Italia furono realtà presenti sull'intero territorio nazionale, isole comprese, con circa un centinaio di campi di prigionia nelle differenti regioni d'Italia. I campi di prigionia dell'Asinara e di Casale di Altamura, che vengono discussi in questo volume rappresentano le prime ricerche italiane su campi di prigionia della Grande Guerra, affrontati con gli strumenti della ricerca archeologica.

[Constructing Post-medieval Archaeology in Italy: a new Agenda. Proceedings of the International Conference \(Venice, 24th and 25th november, 2006\)](#)

[Material culture, social structure, and political centralisation in Central Italy \(800-450 BC\) from the perspective of ancient Crustumerium \(Rome, Italy\)](#)

[Change and Resilience](#)

[Wrocław – Poland, 24-26 April 2014](#)

[Testing the Canon of Ancient Near Eastern Art and Archaeology](#)

[Etruscology](#)

[Envisioning the Past Through Memories](#)

[Proceedings of the XVIII UISPP World Congress \(4-9 June 2018, Paris, France\) Volume 13 Session I-4](#)

[Il mistero della tomba vuota. Storia e archeologia della morte, sepoltura e risurrezione di Cristo](#)

Neolithic and Bronze Age Studies in Europe: From Material Culture to Territories
A New History of Roman Religion

Il volume Una favola breve riunisce una serie di contributi scientifici che in prospettiva diacronica affrontano il tema della salute dell'infanzia, dell'abuso sul minore e della morte prematura, dal mondo antico (greco, italico e romano) fino all'era moderna. Il volume è parte di un più ampio progetto, intitolato Mors immatura, nato nel 2017 con l'obiettivo di costruire un fecondo dialogo interdisciplinare su temi delicati e non privi di ricadute nell'attualità: archeologia, antropologia, storia del diritto e della medicina possono scrivere pagine importanti sull'infanzia, contribuendo alla formazione di una coscienza civica e di un'attenta responsabilità sociale rispetto a tematiche tuttora di grande urgenza. Se di bambini vissuti secoli o decenni fa è spesso molto difficile, se non impossibile, ricostruire sentimenti, paure ed emozioni, è vero che dei subadulti ci resta spesso il corpo, lo scheletro, che non è solo un'entità materiale, ma è anche un prodotto culturale, da cui dedurre informazioni dirette (non mediate quindi dal mondo degli adulti) sullo sviluppo biologico, sullo stato di salute e sulle forme di interazione socio-culturale con il mondo esterno.

From one of the world's leading authorities on the subject, an innovative and comprehensive account of religion in the ancient Roman and Mediterranean world In this ambitious and authoritative book, Jörg Rüpke provides a comprehensive and strikingly original narrative history of ancient Roman and Mediterranean religion over more than a millennium—from the late Bronze Age through the Roman imperial period and up to late antiquity. While focused primarily on the city of Rome, Pantheon fully integrates the many religious traditions found in the Mediterranean world, including Judaism and Christianity. This generously illustrated book is also distinguished by its unique emphasis on lived religion, a perspective that stresses how individuals' experiences and practices transform religion into something different from its official form. The result is a radically new picture of Roman religion and of a crucial period in Western religion—one that influenced Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and even the modern idea of religion itself.

Brings together archaeologists, art historians, sociologists, and classicists to explore the origins and development of unequal relationships in ancient societies. The Archaeology of Inequality explores the different aspects of social boundaries and articulation by comparing several interdisciplinary approaches for the analysis of the archaeological data, as well as actual case studies from the Prehistory to the Classical world. The book explores slavery, gender, ethnicity and economy as intersecting areas of study within the larger framework of inequality and exemplifies to what degree archaeologists can identify and analyze different patterns of inequality. Orlando Cerasuolo is Adjunct Professor of Etruscan and Pre-Roman Archaeology at the Eastern University of Naples.

Change and Resilience offers a view of the main Mediterranean islands from West to East in Late Antiquity because Mediterranean islands can contribute in fundamental ways to our understanding not only of earlier colonizations but also later periods. The volume explores specifically the time frame from the fall of the Roman empire to the Medieval period. A first group of papers covers islands and island groups in the Central and Western Mediterranean, including the Balearic Islands, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and the Adriatic islands. Together, these five papers highlight several common themes across the region: local or indigenous sites were often reoccupied in Late Antiquity, the rural countryside typically played a significant role in the contributions of islands to

wider Mediterranean economic networks, and islands – big and small – often played significant roles in shifting political and religious power. The second group focuses on the Eastern Mediterranean. Three papers cover a range of islands, including Crete, the Cyclades, and Cyprus. Together they emphasize the impacts external shifts in political power and economic ties in the Eastern Mediterranean had on island landscapes, as well as the connected relationship between sacred space and territorial occupation across many of these islands. The final group of papers pivots on changing perceptions of island landscapes in Late Antiquity—or “island mindscapes.” Three papers focus on how communities adapted as they underwent Christianization in island contexts, emphasizing the diverse and varied ways that island landscapes became “Christianized,” as well as how other political and economic factors shaped the dynamics of change.

The principal theme of this volume is the importance of the public use of human remains in a historical perspective. The book presents a series of case studies aimed at offering historiographical and methodological reflections and providing interpretative approaches highlighting how, through the ages and with a succession of complex practices and uses, human remains have been imbued with a plurality of meanings. Covering a period running from late antiquity to the present day, the contributions are the combined results of multidisciplinary research pertaining to the realities of the Italian peninsula, hitherto not investigated with a long-term and multidisciplinary historical perspective. From the relics of great men to the remains of patriots, and from anatomical specimens to the skeletons of the saints: through these case studies the scholars involved have investigated a wide range of human remains (real or reputed) and of meanings attributed to them, in order to decipher their function over the centuries. In doing so, they have traversed the interpretative boundaries of political history, religious history and the history of science, as required by questions aimed at integrating the anthropological, social and cultural aspects of a complex subject.

Argues that Roman expansion in Italy was accomplished more by means of negotiation among local elites than through military conquest.

Quaranta studiosi compongono un dizionario capace di rappresentare al meglio i temi, l'evoluzione e i cambiamenti strutturali dell'archeologia storica.

[**A Short History of the Etruscans**](#)

[**Dizionario di archeologia**](#)

[**Environment and Society in the Long Late Antiquity**](#)

[**Le sepolture principesche nel Latium Vetus**](#)

[**Pantheon**](#)

[**I paesaggi dell'allume. Archeologia della produzione ed economia di rete / Alum landscapes. Archaeology of production and network economy**](#)

[**ethos, natura e poesia**](#)

[**Papers in Italian Archaeology VII: The Archaeology of Death**](#)

[**Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Italian Archaeology held at the National University of Ireland, Galway, April 16-18, 2016**](#)

[**Archeologia della storia**](#)

[**L'archeologia della morte in Illiria e in Epiro. Contesti, ritualità e immagini tra età ellenistica e romana**](#)

Memory is a constructed system of references, in equilibrium, of feeling and rationality. Comparing ancient and contemporary mechanisms for the preservation of memories and the building of a common cultural, political and social memory, this volume aims to reveal the nature of memory, and explores the attitudes of ancient societies towards the creation of a memory to be handed down in words, pictures, and mental constructs. Since the multiple natures of memory involve every human activity, physical and intellectual, this volume promotes analyses and considerations about memory by focusing on various different cultural activities and productions of ancient Near Eastern societies, from artistic and visual documents to epigraphic evidence, and by considering archaeological data. The chapters of this volume analyse the value and function of memory within the ancient Near Eastern and Egyptian societies, combining archaeological, textual and iconographical evidence following a progression from the analysis of the creation and preservation of both single and multiple memories, to the material culture (things and objects) that shed light on the impact of memory on individuals and community.

This book presents a broad overview of succession law, encompassing aspects of family law, testamentary law and legal history. It examines society and legal practice in Europe from the Middle Ages to the present from both a legal and a sociological perspective. The contributing authors investigate various aspects of succession law that have not yet been thoroughly examined by legal historians, and in doing so they not only add to our knowledge of past succession law but also provide a valuable key to interpreting and understanding current European succession law. Readers can explore such issues as the importance of a father's permission to marry in relation to disinheritance, as well as inheritance transactions and private, dynastic and cross-border successions. Further themes addressed by the expert contributors include women's inheritance rights, the laws of succession for the prince in legal consulting, and succession in the Rota Romana's jurisprudence.

Of all civilizations of the ancient Mediterranean, it is perhaps the Etruscans who hold the greatest allure. This is fundamentally because, unlike their Greek and Latin neighbours, the Etruscans left no textual sources to posterity. The only direct evidence for studying them and for understanding their culture is the archaeological, and to a much lesser extent, epigraphic record. The Etruscans must therefore be approached as if they were a prehistoric people; and the enormous wealth of Etruscan visual and material culture must speak for them. Yet they offer glimpses, in the record left by Greek and Roman authors, that they were literate and far from primordial: indeed, that their written histories were greatly admired by the Romans themselves. Applying fresh archaeological discoveries and new insights, *A Short History of the Etruscans* engagingly conducts the reader through the birth, growth and demise of this fascinating and enigmatic ancient people, whose nemesis was the growing power of Rome. Exploring the 'discovery' of the Etruscans from the Renaissance onwards, Corinna Riva discusses the mysterious Etruscan language, which long remained wholly indecipherable; the Etruscan landscape; the 6th-century growth of Etruscan cities and Mediterranean trade. Close attention is also paid to religion and ritual; sanctuaries and monumental grave sites; and the fatal incorporation of Etruria into Rome's political orbit.

[APM - Archeologia Postmedievale, 22, 2018. L'archeologia della Prima Guerra Mondiale. Scenari, progetti, ricerche / The](#)

[archaeology of the First World War. Research background, projects and case studies](#)

[The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Modern Mourning, and the Reinvention of the Mystical Body](#)

[How Memory Shaped Ancient Near Eastern Societies](#)

[Public Uses of Human Remains and Relics in History](#)

[Greco-Roman Cities at the Crossroads of Cultures: The 20th Anniversary of Polish-Egyptian Conservation Mission Marina el-Alamein](#)

[The Archaeology of Inequality](#)

[Micro-dynamics of crisis and endurance in the ancient central Mediterranean](#)

[The Routledge Handbook of the Senses in the Ancient Near East](#)

[Elite Negotiation and Family Agendas](#)

[tra la fine della prima età del ferro e l'inizio dell'età orientalizzante](#)

[Florentia: Studi di archeologia vol. 4](#)