AULA ORIENTALIS - SUPPLEMENTA

1 - D. Arnaud, Textes syriens du Bronze Récent.

The work presents a collection of 107 new texts from a variety of locations, mainly in the Euphrates valley. The transcription and translation of the texts is offered along with a commentary and an index of personal names. They complete the Emar documentation. The study analyses the hieroglyphic Hittite legends in the seal impressions borne by the tablets and also gives the autography of other texts from the Habur valley and Ras Schamra.

2 - E.V. Pirart, Kayân Yasn (Yasht 19.9-96). L’origine avestique des dynasties mythiques d’Iran.

The author examines paragraphs 9-96 of the Zamyâd Yasht from the Kayân Yasn, the heterogeneous chapter of the Avesta that recounts the mythical history of Iran. Through a critical assessment the author proposes solutions to many of the philological, etymological and grammatical riddles which have arisen due to a faulty textual transmission. He also analyses the composition of this text. a collage.

3 - G. del Olmo Lete, La religión cananea según la liturgia de Ugarit. Estudio textual.

After a discussion of the general characteristics of the Ugaritic cultic literature, the work studies fifty texts distributed in seven chapters. It examines the Ugaritic pantheon, the rituals, the myth and cult of the royalty, the funerary and non-funerary rituals of the palace, the word liturgy and the religion of the daily life, including magic. The starting point is linguistic and the texts are stichometrically arranged.


This volume reports on three first seasons of excavations in the Syrian tell of Qara Qûzâq, carried out by a team from the University of Barcelona. It discusses the materials found, the stratigraphy of the site and the preliminary interpretations of an archaeological ensemble, allowing us to draw an initial set of conclusions.


In this volume the Sumerologist Miguel Civil, for many years professor at the Oriental Institute of Chicago University, edits and studies the famous Sumerian agriculture manual. It is one of the first testimonies to the interest that this Mesopotamian civilization showed in all the areas of knowledge. Through the study of this document, the editor examines the basis of the economic development along with the commerce of the Sumerian civilization.

In this text a large group of international experts in Indo-Iranian linguistics from the leading universities in the field (Berkeley, Barcelona, Berlin, Bologna, Clermont-Ferrand, Harvard, Köln, Liège, Princeton, Zürich) discuss significant aspects of Vedic-Sanskrit, Avestic and Indo-Iranian morpho-syntaxis and lexicography.


This two-volume dictionary represents is most updated and complete lexicographical instrument for the study of Ugaritic texts. It includes the whole lexicon of the alphabetic Ugaritic words, including the PNN, and also all the corresponding syllabic testimonies, comparative Semitic parallels and the most important bibliography of the accepted and divergent semantic options.

9 - E. Pons Mellado, Terracotas egipcias de época greco-romana.

Catalogue of 177 Egyptian terracotta pieces from Alexandria, Memphis and Elephantine along with an iconographical study and thematic distribution. The catalogue includes extant parallels, bibliography and photographic reproductions of all of the items.

10 - J. Cors i Meya, A Concordance of the Phoenician History of Philo of Byblos.

The author offers the text and word contextual concordance of all the testimonia and fragments attributed traditionally to Philo of Byblos. An entire line of the preceding and following text is presented for each entry.


Miscellany of eight articles dealing with lexicographical and grammatical subjects of the Eblaite language. The relations between the Mari and Ebla are also discussed in a couple of them. Textual and lexical indices aid consultation.

Transliteration of the 765 Neosumerian tablets kept at the Montserrat Oriental Museum. A complete set of indexes of chronological data, anthroponymy, toponymy and theonymy are provided, along with the whole vocabulary. A detailed catalogue includes the bibliography and dating of the each tablet, as well as its origin (Drehem, Lagaš, Umma). The works ends with the list of seal impressions and their legends.


«Si les Égyptiens pharaoniques n’étaient pas des Noirs, en revanche leur civilisation comme leur monarchie ont été fortement marquées par l’Afrique, et il faut être reconnaissant au Dr. Cervelló Autuori de l’avoir montré de façon convaincante dans cet ouvrage. La civilisation égyptienne ancienne a pour origine un complexe culturel déjà présent au paléolithique supérieur (épipaléolithique) et au néolithique» (Vercouter)


A set of studies that analyses the Phoenician language, pantheon and funerary cult against the background of its ‘Canaanite’ (Ugaritic) forerunner. The study is fundamentally linguistic, based on the analysis of the Phoenician inscriptions. Three excursus on the Ugaritic ħmnn and gn, and the Hebrew bāšān are added, along with the text and translation of Philo’s Phoenician History and Lucian’s De Dea Syria.


The volume compiles the reports of the seventeen missions (now nearing completion) in the salvage project at the Tishrin Dam Lake. Other parts of the volume deal with ‘Physical Environment’, ‘Pottery Production’, ‘Urban development and Technology’, ‘Cultural Interrelationships’ and ‘Regional History’. This volume has become a reference book for the study of the archaeology of the zone.


The work begins with the study of the raw materials used for the elaboration of bronze in the Ancient Near East and their origin: Anatolia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Iran and Palestine. The study also considers the technology used in their transformation and in the preparation of the different alloys. The volume ends with an overview of various artefacts made of bronze, above all those from the Upper Syrian Euphrates valley, followed by a complete bibliography.
17 - G. del Olmo Lete et al., Tell Qara Qūzāq

This second volume on the Qara Qūzāq excavations is arranged in a similar way to the first one, and so the two parts complement each other. After a detailed report on the digging campaigns and the structures unearthed (with full illustrations) the volume presents an analysis of the different materials (pottery, metals, bone and stone small objects) and concludes with a series of technical studies (geomagnetic prospection, radio-carbon dating, human remains, paleobotany and macrofauna). A complete set of plans is provided.

18 - F. del Río Sánchez, Los cinco tratados sobre la Quietud (šelyā) de Dāḏišō’ Qaṭrāyā.

Critical edition and translation of a series of five treatises belonging to Dāḏišō’ Qaṭrāyā, a Syro-Oriental author of the seventh century. The treatises offer some rules for the monastic discipline of the Mesopotamian convents of this epoch. The author presents an anthropological theory of an ascetic and mystic nature, in accordance with the trends of the contemporary Oriental Christianity.

20 - P. Bry, Des règles administratives et techniques à Mari.

The volume examines the accounting system used in Mari on the basis of J.-M. Durand’s collation of 819 tablets. The records are of metals (gold, silver, copper and tin), listed either as commercial items or as raw materials to be melted or transformed into a variety of objects. The technical operations involved are not described, but only suggested by a few terms, which are analysed here in depth. The system is studied using a range of mathematical and physical methods and paying special attention to the social and administrative institutions which put them into practice.

21 – J. Vidal, Las aldeas de Ugarit según los archivos del Bronce Reciente (siglos XIV-XII a.n.e.).
ISBN 84-88810-70-9 – 2006, pp. 196 -

The book focuses on the study of Ugaritic villages according to the texts recovered in Ras Shamra. The work is divided into four great areas, particularly relevant to the knowledge of the material reality of the villages, and capable of being studied with the data we have: demography, subsistence, functional specialization and institutions and modes of government. A chapter is devoted to each of these areas. The concluding chapter is reserved to the discussion of the theoretical models put forward until today to interpret the data we have mentioned.

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