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Nota di contenuto	Foreword; Acknowledgements; Introduction; Terminology; Glossary; Chapter One: Cemeteries; Chapter Two: Architecture of Rock-cut Tombs; Chapter Three: Interment Receptacles; Chapter Four: Funerary Art; Chapter Five: Inscriptions; Chapter Six: Family Tombs; Chapter Seven: Women; Chapter Eight: The NEFESH; Chapter Nine: Workshops and Craftsmen; Chapter Ten: Grave Goods; Chapter Eleven: Funerary Customs and Rites; Chapter Twelve: Chronology and Conclusions; Appendix: Anthropological Notes and Tables; Abbreviations; Bibliography; Index of Subjects; Index of Sources
Sommario/riassunto	Research of burials constitutes one of the main reliable sources of information related to various aspects of funerary practices and rituals, and offers a perception of ancient social life and community

organization. The material remains of mortuary rituals is effective in reconstructing the history of a society, its religious beliefs and its social outlook. Tombs offer ample data on the artistic taste evinced by funerary architecture and the ornamentation of receptacles and objects. Changes in Jewish funerary practices did not alter the plan and architecture of the tombs. Though the funerary rites changed from inhumation in coffins and loculi to secondary burial by collecting bones in ossuaries the artifacts associated with these graves did not modify much and indicate that these were culturally and socially identical people. The study outlines the material preserved in the ancient Jewish cemeteries of the Second Temple period (first century BCE to first century CE) at Jerusalem, Jericho, 'En Gedi, Qumran and some other tomb sites.

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