The Middle AgesCatalogue of the Guildhall Library of the City of LondonKnives and SwordsStory of the World: History for the Classical ChildCeltic Myth and LegendWhom Will You ServeWeapon The Magic Arts in Celtic BritainThe Encyclopedia of War, 5 Volume SetDictionary of Celtic Religion and CultureCatalogue of the Corporation of London. Instituted in the City of London in 1624; M=3 and additions to June, 1889The Battle for EireCelts and the Classical WorldThe Gods of BattleThe Battle of the Carthaginians 6th-2nd Century BCThe Blade of FortruBy the SwordCeltic SwordThe Celtic ReviewThe Ancient Celts, Second EditionCeltic Culture: A-CelticCelts, Romans, BritonsA Brief History of the Celts and the Celts in Myth and LegendThe Ancient World of the CeltsThe Experience of Battle in the Second Punic WarThe CarthaginiansThe Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and IrelandThe CeltsIreland under the TudorsLake Trasmene 217 BCThe Celtic Heroic AgeThe Literature of the CeltsMicrostructure of Steels and Cast IronsThe Archaeology of Celtic ArtTo observe the Celts through the eyes of the Greeks and Romans is the first aim of this book. The story of North European cultural ancestors. A new edition of an invaluable collection of literary sources, all in translation, for Celtic Europe and early Ireland and Wales. The selections are divided into three sections: the first is classical authors on the ancient Celts—a huge selection including both the well-known-Herodotos, Plato, Aristotle, Livy, Diogenes Laertius, and Cicero—and the obscure—Pseudo-Scythos, Lampridius, Vopsis, Clement of Alexandria and Ptolemy I. The second is early Irish and Hiberno-Latin sources including early Irish, Tullian and Irish poetry and the myth cycle and the third is from the British Isles from the British Celts, mostly Walsh.In 1995, Man became Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute. The volumes under the current title do not yet appear in the database, as JSTOR coverage of the journal currently ends at 1993.Fascinating, painstakingly researched study of occult beliefs and practices in Celtic Britain, with illuminating discussions of the Druids and Celtic religion. D.W. Harding argues for a broader definition of Celtic art and views it within a much wider archaeological context. He re-asserts ancient Celtic identity after a decade of deconstruction in English-language archaeology. Harding argues that there were communities in Iron Age Europe that were identified historically as Celts, that they became themselves, and that the term of the Celts, or who spoke Celtic languages, may reasonably be regarded as Celtic art. This study will be indispensable for those people wanting to take a fresh and innovative perspective on Celtic Art. Knives and Swords is a highly visual gift book for anyone with an interest in the history of swords and other edged weapons. Split into five main chapters arranged by type, the book showcases more than 300 different weapons including swords, knives, daggers, bayonets, axes, and staff weapons in a catalog-style format. But the book offers far more than this. To help place the weapons in their historical context, the book includes special features on key warriors, from crusader knights to US Marines, and their signature weapons. Spotlight spreads provide an in-depth analysis of a selection of the most historically significant bladed weapons, such as the Renaissance stiletto or the Native American tomahawk. And in addition to chapters covering conventional weapons of war, there are also sections devoted to ceremonial weapons, from sacrificial knives to presentation daggers, and blades developed for specialist roles, such as hunting knives and firearm combination blades. Adopted from the Celts in the 1st century BC, the spatha, a lethal and formidable chopping blade, became the primary sword of the Roman soldier in the Later Empire. Over the following centuries, the blade, its scabbard, and its system of carriage underwent a series of developments, until by the 3rd century AD it was the universal sidearm of both infantry and cavalry. Thanks to its long reach, the spatha was the ideal cavalry weapon, replacing the long gladius.[...]Tempering the much-adopted art-historical approach, D.W. Harding argues for a broader definition of Celtic art and views it within a much wider archaeological context. He re-asserts ancient Celtic identity after a decade of deconstruction in English-language archaeology. Harding argues that there were communities in Iron Age Europe that were identified historically as Celts, that they became themselves, and that the term of the Celts, or who spoke Celtic languages, may reasonably be regarded as Celtic art. This study will be indispensable for those people wanting to take a fresh and innovative perspective on Celtic Art. Knives and Swords is a highly visual gift book for anyone with an interest in the history of swords and other edged weapons. 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Part 2 provides the first systematic treatment of the relevant historical and technological problems associated with its subject. Blade chronicles, for example, presents a comprehensive history and culture, but focuses predominantly on their warfare and weapons. The latest archaeological finds are used to give the most detailed and accurate picture yet of their arms, armor and costume. He identifies and differentiates the many different tribes, showing that their weapons and tactics varied. The resulting study should be welcomed by anyone interested in the archaeology and history of the region or in classical warfare.

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find themselves embroiled in a Tribal dynastic struggle that heralds Rome’s invasion of the island. Aided by two former Roman tribunes who follow Christ, they work to prepare Britannia Tribes for war with Rome. Beyond hostile Tribes opposing them, there are other adversaries – Dark Forces who employ pagan magic to stop the Good News from spreading across the land. On a hot and dusty summer’s day in 216 BC, the forces of the Carthaginian general Hannibal faced the Roman army in a dramatic encounter at Cannae. Massively outnumbered, the Carthaginians nevertheless won an astonishing victory – one that left more than 50,000 men dead. Gregory Daly’s enthralling study considers the reasons that led the two armies to the field of battle, and why each followed the course that they did when they got there. It explores in detail the composition of the armies, and the tactics and leadership methods of the opposing generals. Finally, by focusing on the experiences of those who fought, Daly gives an unparalleled portrait of the true horror and chaos of ancient warfare. This striking and vivid account is the fullest yet of the bloodiest battle in ancient history.

Weapon: A Visual History of Arms and Armor is an epic 4,000-year illustrated story of weaponry. From stone axes to heavy machine-guns, swords to sniper rifles, discover the innovative design, range, lethal function and brutal history of arms and armor, and meet the warriors who wielded them. Weapon includes all the important arms from the ages, covering edged weapons, clubs, projectiles and firearms from ancient Egyptian axes, through bows and spears of traditional societies in Africa, Oceania and the Americas, to the machine-guns and missiles of modern infantry forces. Key weapons from every era are presented in sharp detail and the mechanisms that operate them are displayed and explained. Top fighting forces, from the Greek hoplite to the Navy Seal, are profiled, and the weapons they have wielded and the tactics and fighting methods they’ve used are revealed. Carthage, the port-city in Tunisia first settled by Phoenicians from Tyre, grew to extend a competitive maritime trading empire all over the Western Mediterranean and beyond, increasingly defended by the best navy of the period. In the 6th century BC this came into confrontation with Greek colonists in Sicily, starting major wars that lasted through the 5th and 4th centuries, and involved much interaction with different Greek forces. During the 3rd century Carthage first clashed with Roman armies, and in the course of three wars that raged over Spain, Sicily and Italy the Romans suffered the greatest defeats in their early history at the hands of Hamilcar, Hannibal and Hasdrubal Barca, leading multinational armies of North Africans and Europeans. This ground-breaking 5-volume reference is a comprehensive print and electronic resource covering the history of warfare from ancient times to the present day, across the entire globe. Arranged in A-Z format, the Encyclopedia provides an overview of the most important events, people, and terms associated with warfare – from the Punic Wars to the Mongol conquest of China, and the War on Terror; from the Ottoman Sultan, Suleiman 'the Magnificent', to the Soviet Military Commander, Georgi Konstantinovich Zhukov; and from the crossbow to chemical warfare. Individual entries range from 1,000 to 6,000 words with the longer, essay-style contributions giving a detailed analysis of key developments and ideas. Drawing on an experienced and internationally diverse editorial board, the Encyclopedia is the first to offer readers at all levels an extensive reference work based on the best and most recent scholarly research. The online platform further provides interactive cross-referencing links and powerful searching and browsing capabilities within the work and across Wiley-Blackwell’s comprehensive online reference collection. Learn more at www.encyclopediaofwar.com. Selected by Choice as a 2013 Outstanding Academic Title Recipient of a 2012 PROSE Award honorable mention. One magical day as he tended his sheep upon the fabled green hills of Eire, young Fearghus underwent a fantastic transformation. This change and those that would follow would test everything he had come to believe in and fight for. His adventures would pit him against not only his enemies, but himself. Join him as he struggles through the changing land of Eire, a fantastic battle for the fate of the Irish Celts. This tale of epic battles, ethereal might, romance and death gives a supernatural meaning to the idea of Catholicism in Eire, and the unknown power of one idea that swept the world. This dictionary, with more than 1000 articles, provides a comprehensive survey of all important aspects of Celtic religion and culture, covering both the prehistoric continental Celts and the later, medieval culture that found written form long after the Celts had settled in the British Isles. Articles in the dictionary also cover the interaction between Celtic and Roman civilisations, and the seminal input of medieval Celtic legend into the Arthurian tradition. The continental and insular Celtic languages, both ancient and modern, are described, and there is a full account of the Celtic deities known to us from the inscriptions and iconography of the classical world. Celtic art and agriculture, the Ossian myth, the Irish Renaissance, and the history of Celtic studies are among other areas treated in depth. Reproduction of the original: Ireland under the Tudors by Richard Bagwell describes the history, customs, and daily life of the Celts. Summary: Presents a brief history of the Celts and an overview of their gods, heroes, and legends. Following Hannibal’s crushing victory at the battle of the Trebbia, the reeling Roman Republic sent a new army under the over-confident consul Caicus Flamininus to destroy the Carthaginian invaders – unbeknownst to him they were ready and waiting. The destruction of the Roman force at Lake Trasimene firmly established Hannibal as one of the Ancient World’s greatest commanders thanks to his use of innovative tactics, including the first recorded use of a turning movement. The Romans would not send another major army to confront him until the battle of Cannae in 216 BC. This new study, based on recent archaeological work on the battlefield itself, tells the full story of one of Hannibal’s greatest victories with the help of maps, full-colour illustrations, and detailed reconstructions of the battle and the actions of the armies and their commanders.