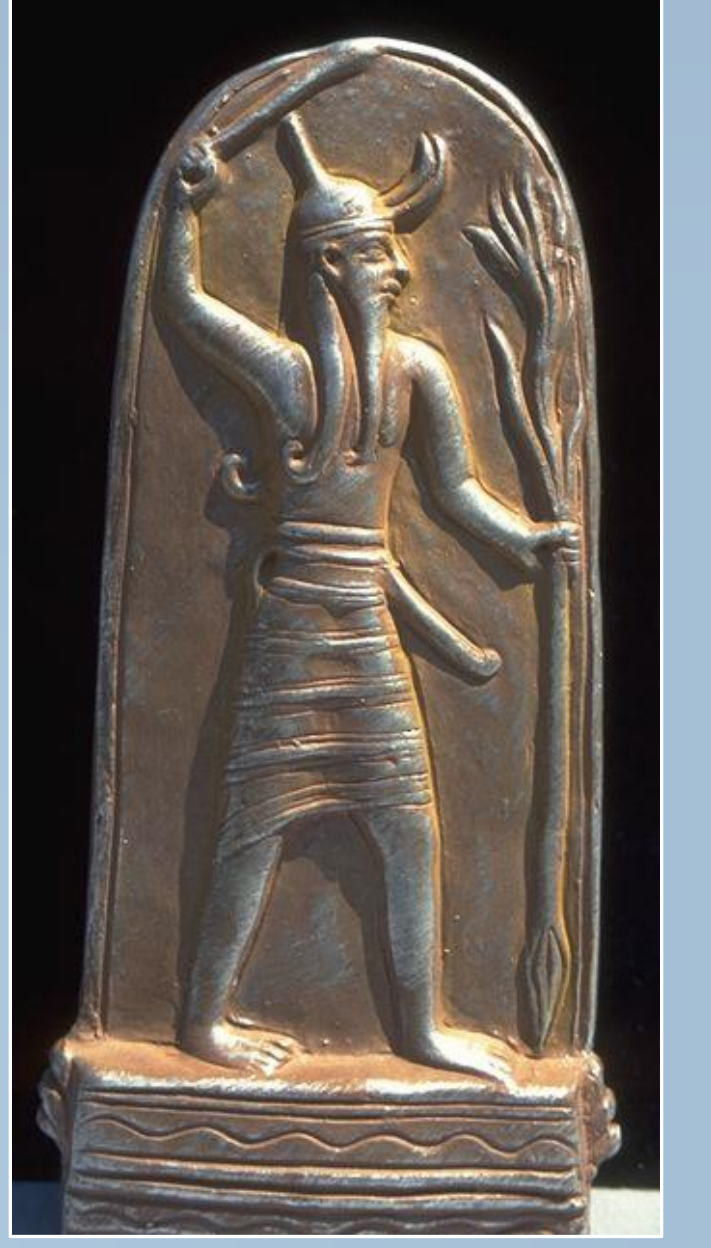




Sacred Phoenician Seascapes

Scope of the Study – from the Eastern Mediterranean to beyond the Pillars of Hercules



Ba'al is my Navigator

Ba'al – Lord of High Places, Lord of Storms – Worshipped by Mariners

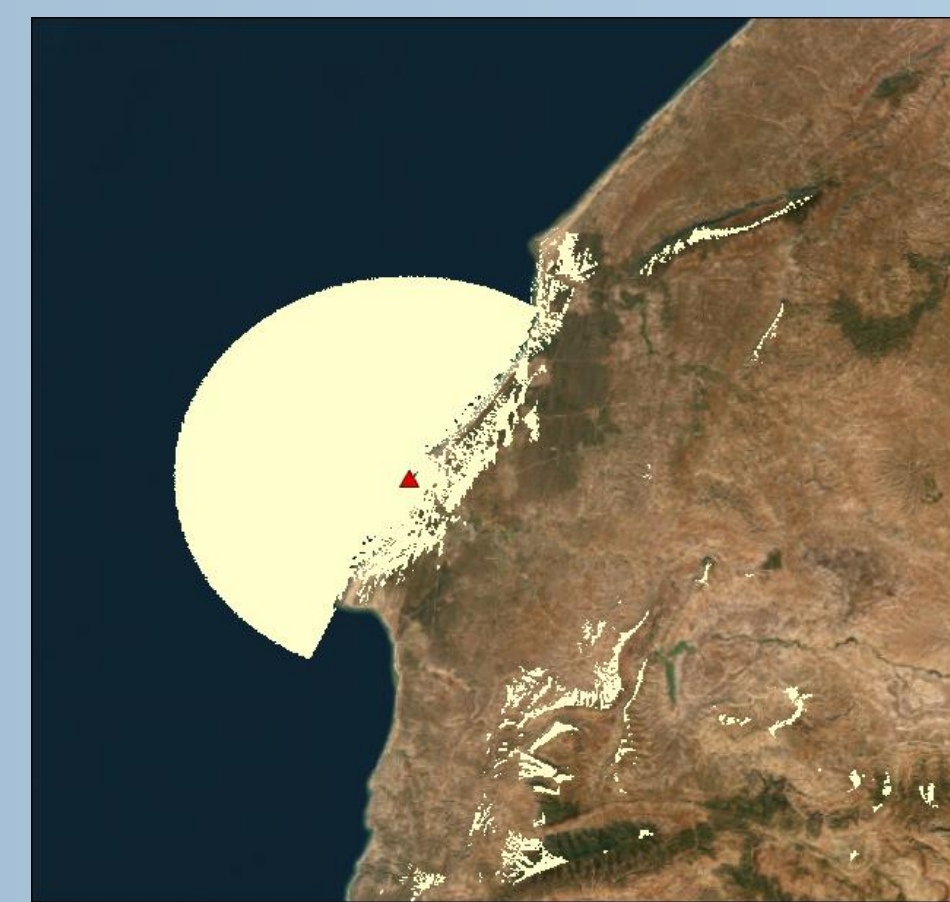
Temples of Ba'al were located on Mountain Peaks, Islands and Promontories

Sacred Seascape - the surface AREA of the Sea from which a Temple of Ba'al on the Mountain Peak or Coastal High Point can be viewed

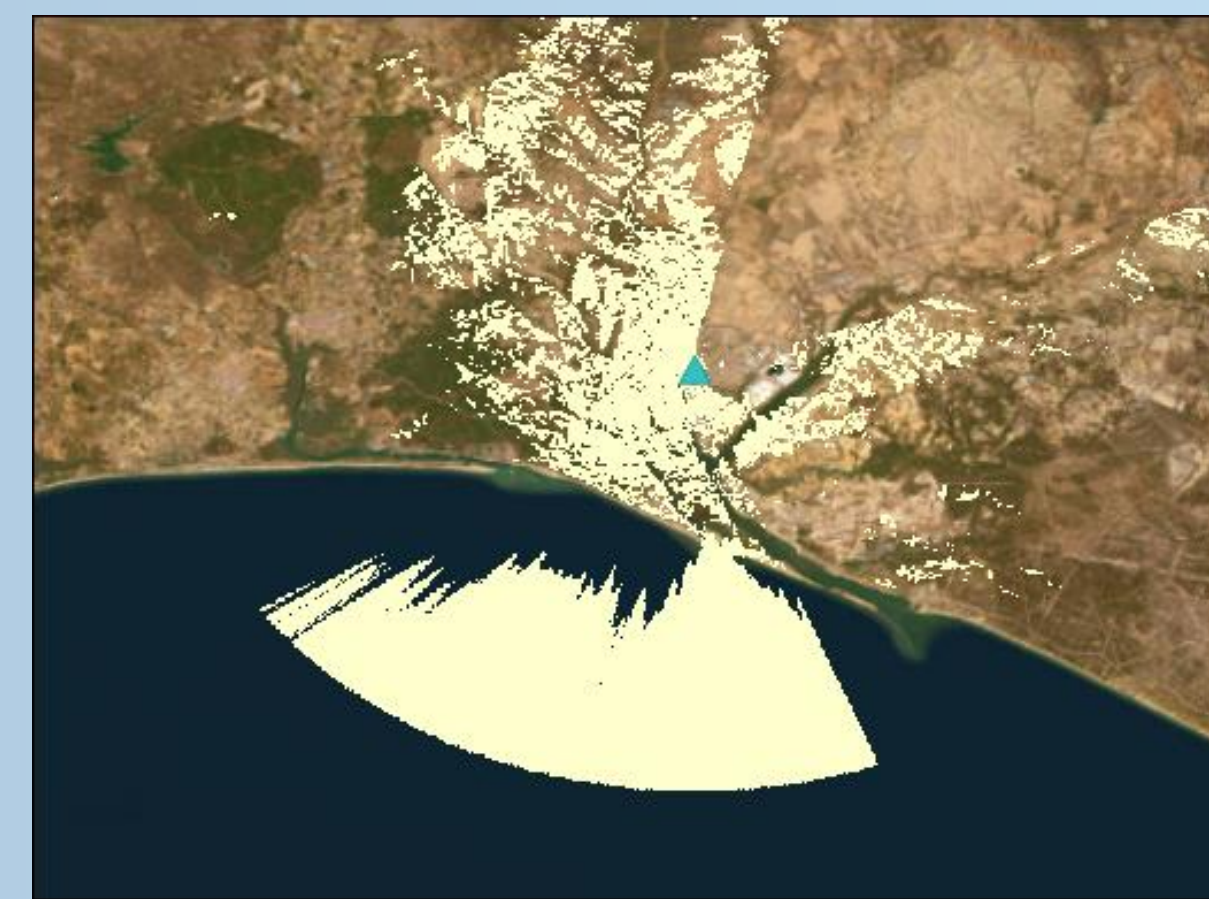
Seascapes are Defined by Viewsheds of Mountain Peaks which are the basis for Line of Sight Navigation



Examples of Sacred Seascapes that lead to Phoenician Ports



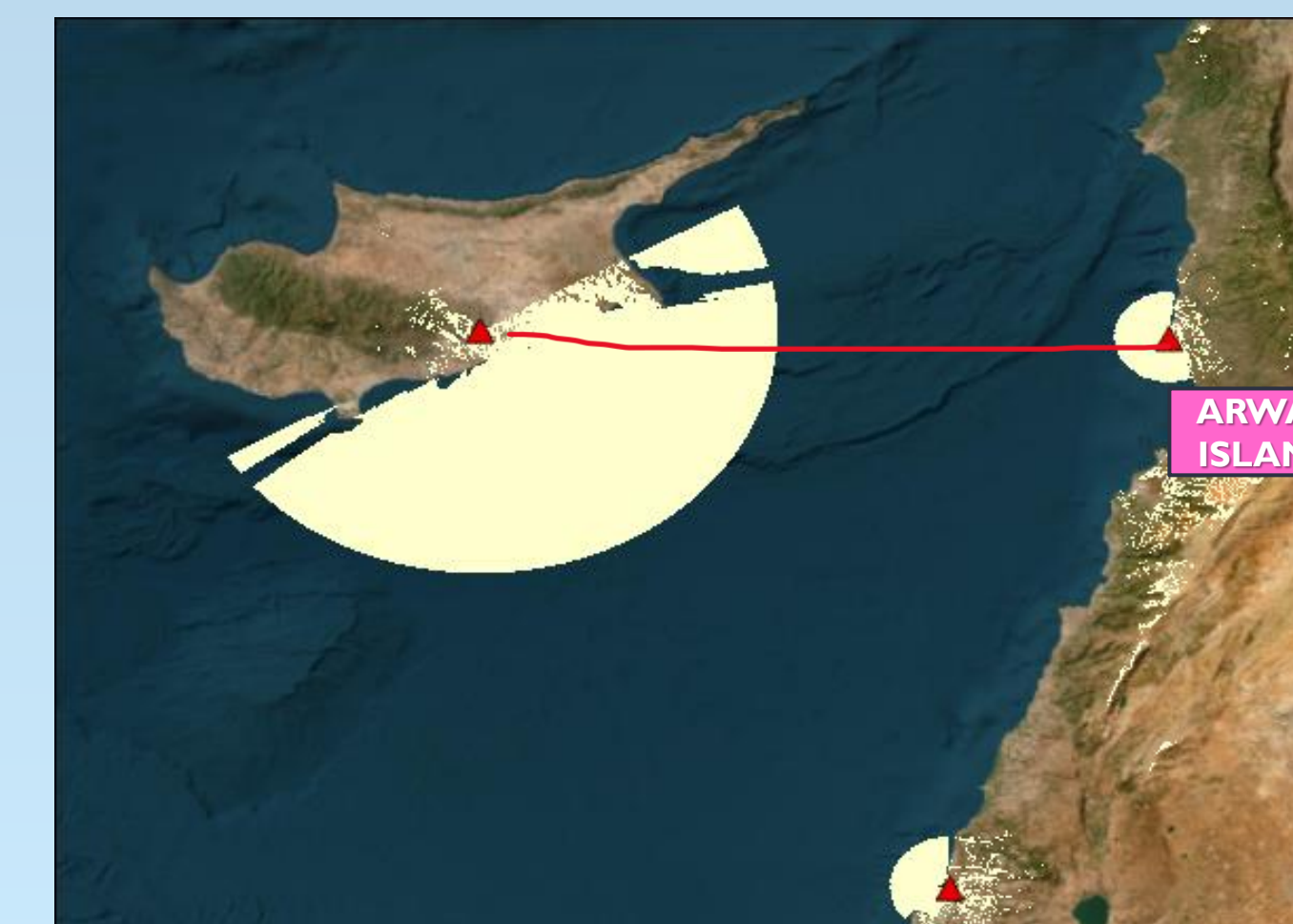
Mogador Island, Morocco



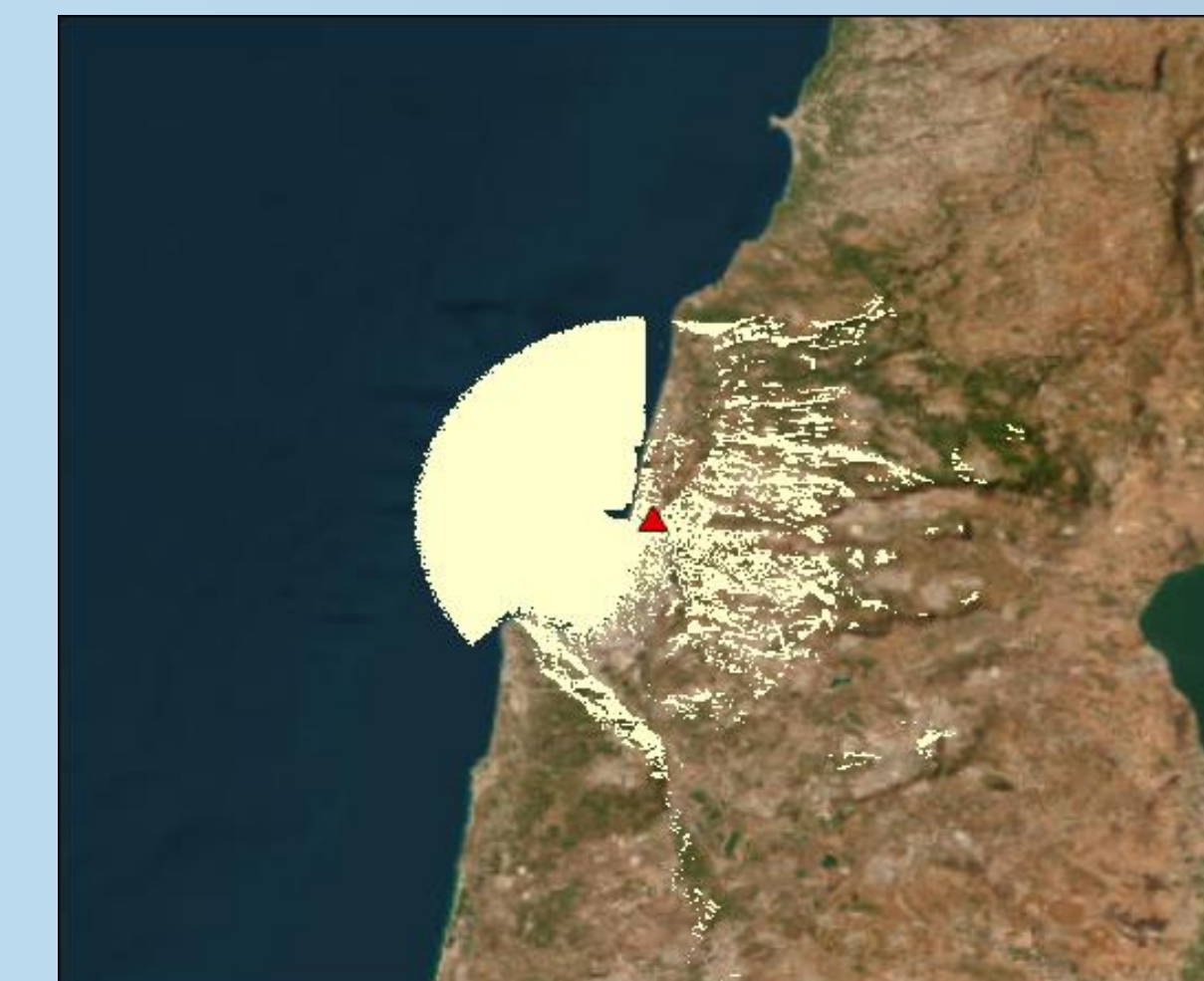
Huelva, Spain



Moyta to Carthage with the guidance of Pantelleria

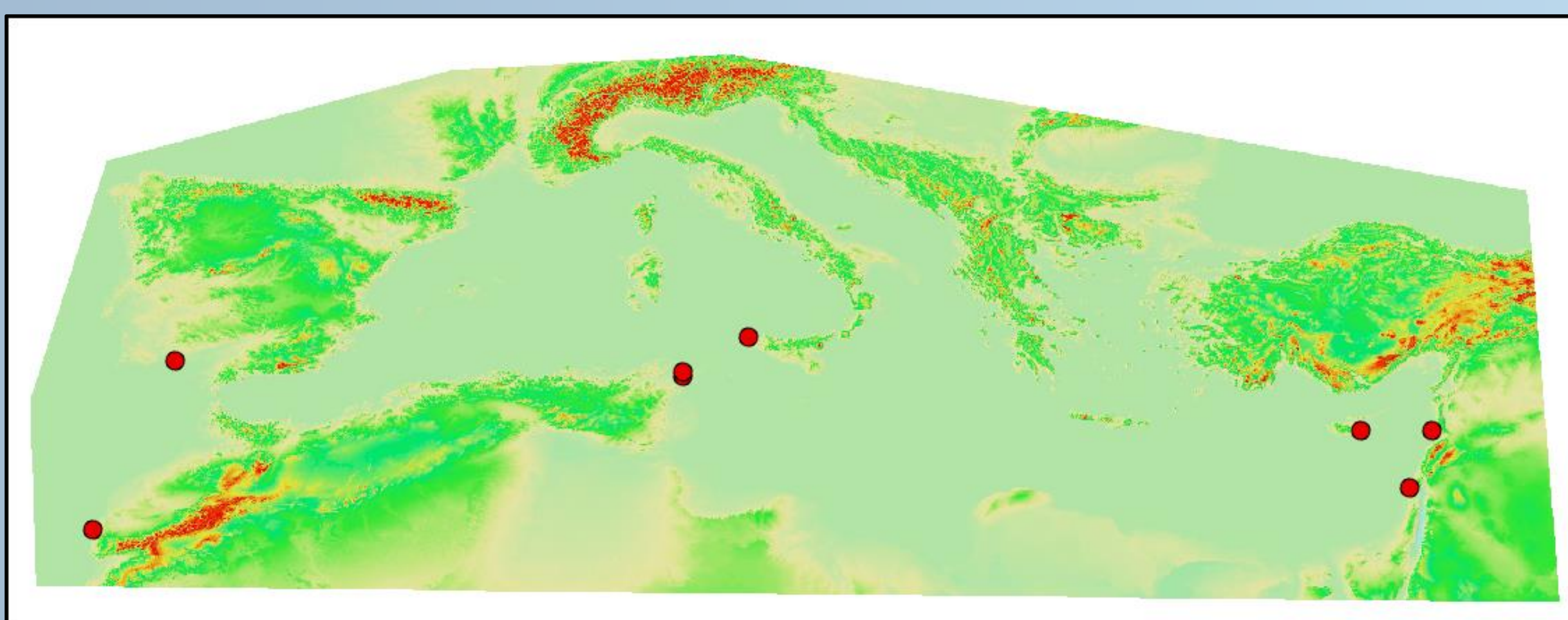


Arwad Island to Kition guided by Mount Stavrovouni



Tel Acko

Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of the Mediterranean
The basis of the Viewshed Analysis



Red Dots are Viewsheds illustrated on this poster

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

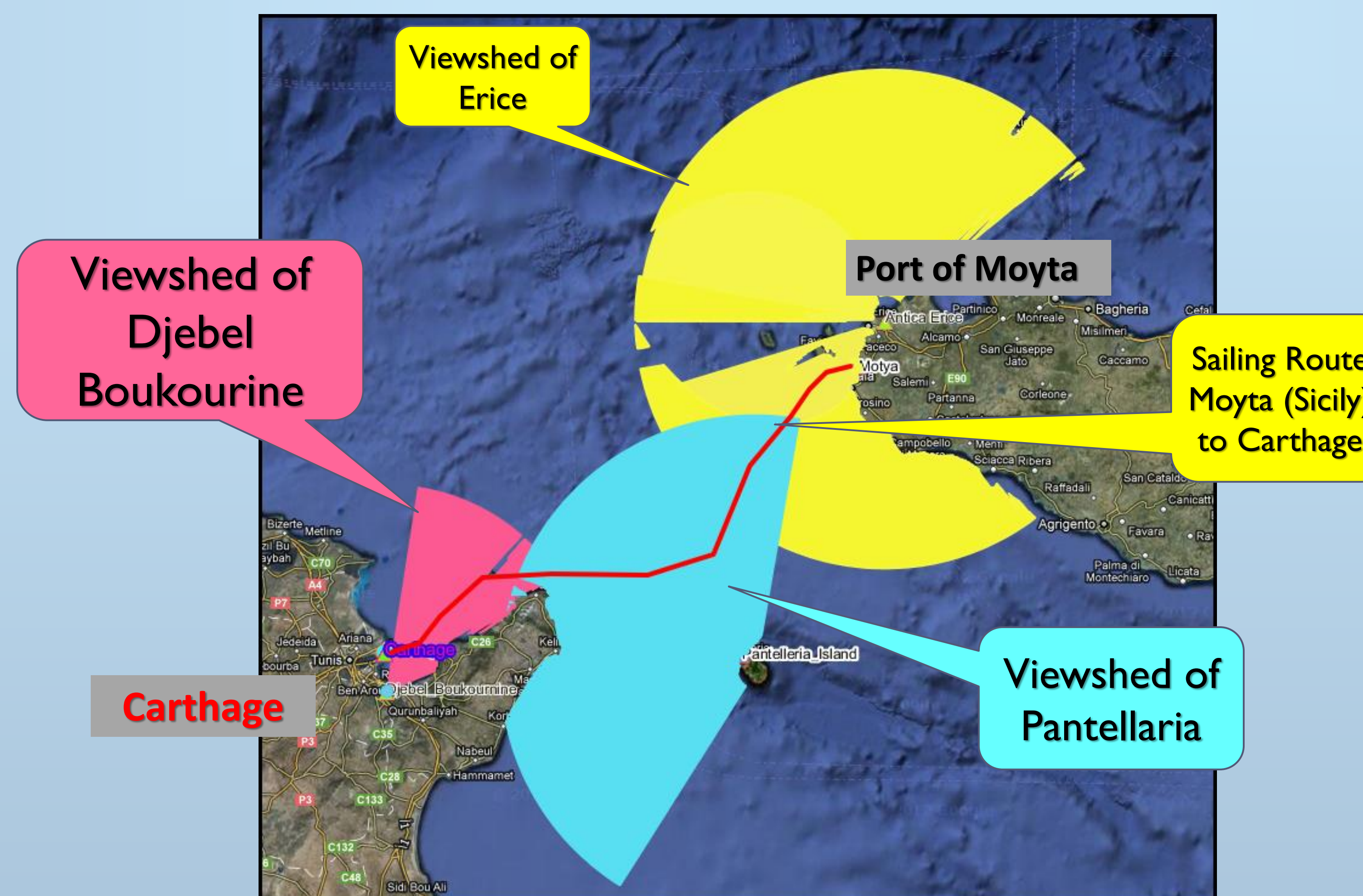
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Bade Museum of Biblical Archaeology
Jeff Blossom – GIS Service Manager,
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Detailed Analysis of Related Sacred Viewsheds between Sicily and Carthage



Mariners Sailed from

Moyta (Sicily) to Carthage (N. Africa)
Navigated by the peaks Visible from the Ports:
Erice - Port of Moyta (Sicily) to
Pantelleria - Island Port to
Djebel Boukourine - Carthage (N. Africa)

The High Places of Ba'al were the reference points for Navigation

Project Design

The goal of the Sacred Phoenician Seascape Project is geolocate the more than one hundred mountains, promontories and coastal temple sites throughout the Mediterranean and beyond. With this information it will be possible to define the Phoenician Sacred Seascapes. Wind patterns throughout the Mediterranean will also be mapped. With the combined data it will be possible to define the Phoenician navigation routes that existed as far back as the third millennium BCE.