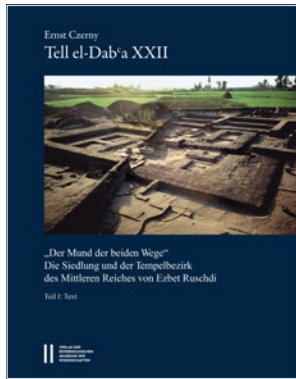


CZERNY Ernst

**Tell el-Dab'a XXII – Der Mund der beiden Wege**

Die Siedlung und der Tempelbezirk des Mittleren Reiches von Ezbet Ruschdi



ISBN 978-3-7001-6994-9  
Untersuchungen der Zweigstelle Kairo des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts 38  
Denkschriften der Gesamtkademie 77  
2015, 2 volumes, numerous illustr., 66 profiles, vol. 1: text 480 pp., vol. 2: figures, plates, plans, profiles 532 pp., 30.5x23.5 cm, Paperback  
Language: German (English and French summary)  
€ 290.00

„Tell el-Dab'a XXII“ ist die abschließende und umfassende Publikation der Ergebnisse einer Grabung des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts, Zweigstelle Kairo, im Areal von Ezbet Ruschdi, nordöstlich von Tell el-Dab'a (Areal R/I). Bereits in den 1950er Jahren hat eine Grabung der ägyptischen Antikenverwaltung an dieser Stelle die Ruinen eines monumentalen Ziegeltempels der 12. Dynastie nebst umgebender Wohnbebauung freigelegt. Die österreichische Grabung des Jahres 1996 unter der Leitung von Manfred Bietak sollte den damaligen Befund neu untersuchen und in Details klären. Daraus entwickelte sich eine größere archäologische Unternehmung in zwei Kampagnen, die zahlreiche neue Befunde und reichlich Fundmaterial erbrachte. Das Tempelgebäude wurde neu untersucht und aufgenommen; es wird gezeigt, dass die Gründung nicht vor der Mitte der 12. Dynastie (wahrscheinlich im fünften Jahr Sesostri III.) erfolgt ist. Eine darunter gelegene ältere Siedlung aus der ersten Hälfte der 12. Dynastie wurde neu entdeckt.

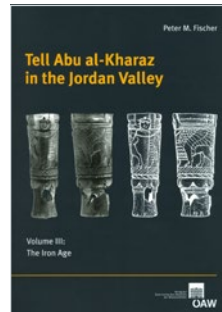
Tell el-Dab'a XXII is the comprehensive final publication of the results of an excavation by the Cairo branch of the Austrian Archaeological Institute in the area of Ezbet Ruschdi, northeast of Tell el-Dab'a (area R/I). A first excavation at that site in the 1950s by the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation had revealed the existence of a large mud brick temple plus surrounding settlement structures of 12th dynasty date. The Austrian archaeological work in 1996 under the directorship of Manfred Bietak had the initial scope to re-examine the previous results and to clarify some details. However, it developed into a more substantial excavation held in two campaigns, which yielded many new results and finds. The temple building was re-studied; it could be established that it was founded not earlier than the middle-12th dynasty (probably in the fifth year of Sesostri III.). A previous settlement stretching under the temple was newly discovered. The focal point of the present publication in two volumes (Part 1: text; Part 2: illustrations, plates, profiles) is the presentation of the architecture of both the temple and the houses of the settlement, as well as the presentation and study of the many findings (ceramics, flints, statue-fragments, etc.).

Printed with the support of the Austrian Science Fund (FWF).

FISCHER Peter M.

**Tell Abu al-Kharaz in the Jordan Valley**

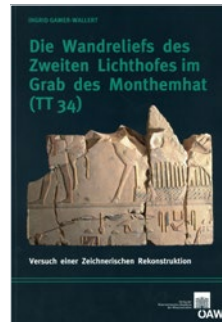
Volume III: The Iron Age



ISBN 978-3-7001-7332-8  
Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean 34  
Denkschriften der Gesamtkademie 76  
2013, 558 pp., numerous illustr., 30.5x23.5 cm, Paperback  
Language: English  
€ 139.00

GAMER-WALLERT Ingrid

**Die Wandreliefs des Zweiten Lichthofes im Grab des Monthemhat (TT34)**



ISBN 978-3-7001-7198-0  
Contributions to the Archaeology of Egypt, Nubia and the Levant 2  
Denkschriften der Gesamtkademie 75  
2013, 324 pp., numerous b/w & colour illustr., 30x21 cm, Paperback  
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€ 95.00

BAGH Tine

**Tell el-Dab'a XXIII – Levantine Painted Ware from Egypt and the Levant**

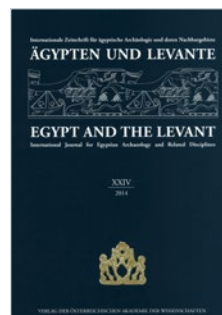


ISBN 978-3-7001-7061-7  
Untersuchungen der Zweigstelle Kairo des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts 37  
Denkschriften der Gesamtkademie 71  
2013, 338 pp., numerous b/w & colour illustr., 30.5x23.5 cm, Paperback  
Language: English  
€ 109.20



**Ägypten und Levante XXV (2015) – Egypt and the Levant XXV (2015)**

Print Edition:  
ISBN 978-3-7001-7893-4; ISSN 1015-5104  
Online Edition:  
ISBN 978-3-7001-7925-2; ISSN 1813-5145  
2015, 540 pp., numerous b/w & colour illustr., 30x21 cm, Paperback  
Languages: English and German  
€ 125.00



**Ägypten und Levante XXIV (2014) – Egypt and the Levant XXIV (2014)**

Print Edition:  
ISBN 978-3-7001-7745-6; ISSN 1015-5104  
Online Edition:  
ISBN 978-3-7001-7808-8; ISSN 1813-5145  
2014, 395 pp., numerous b/w & colour illustr., 30x21 cm, Paperback  
Languages: English and German  
€ 125.00

EDER Birgitta – PRUZSINSZKY Regine (Eds.)

**Policies of Exchange. Political Systems and Modes of Interaction in the Aegean and the Near East in the 2nd Millennium B.C.E.**

Proceedings of the International Symposium at the University of Freiburg, Institute for Archaeological Studies, 30th May–2nd June, 2012



ISBN 978-3-7001-7661-9  
Oriental and European Archaeology 2  
2015, 357 pp., numerous b/w & colour  
illustrations, 29.7x21 cm, Paperback  
Language: English  
€ 96.00

With contributions by:

Alexander Ahrens, Laurent Bavay, Eric H. Cline, Elena Devecchi, Birgitta Eder, Felix Höflmayer, Reinhard Jung, Mario Liverani, Valerie Matoian, Hartmut Matthäus, Kevin M. McGeough, Ellen Morris, Jana Mynářová, Mirko Novák, Diamantis Panagiotopoulos, Regine Pruzsinszky, Elisa Roßberger, Bárbara E. Solans

The Late Bronze Age in the Eastern Mediterranean belongs to the most captivating chapters in the history of the Ancient World: Various cuneiform documents and archaeological sources illustrate the numerous contacts between different polities in the 2nd millennium BCE. Reciprocal gift exchange within the framework of diplomatic contacts and redistributive mobility of goods in asymmetric political relations shaped regional and supra-regional communication in different ways. Following the detailed discussions about modes of culture contacts and exchanges in previous research the contributions in the present volume address questions of the specific mechanisms and routes of exchange. How and by which means did material commodities and knowledge circulate among the Great Powers, lesser independent states and vassal kingdoms of the Aegean, Anatolia, Syria, the Levant, Mesopotamia and Egypt? Where did the different raw materials and finished products come from, and under which conditions and by whom were they negotiated? Is it possible to determine regions of production and direct and indirect channels of distribution? Which rules were applied in the supra-regional exchange? Which possibilities and which obligations did the vassal kingdoms of the Levant have towards the Great Powers of the Hittites, Assyrians and Egyptians? Which role did the Mycenaean palaces of the Aegean play within the “international” network of exchanges? Can we develop a model of political and economic interaction? During the symposium at Freiburg University archaeologists, philologists and historians discussed these issues on the basis of the current evaluation of the archaeological and written evidence within an interdisciplinary framework and developed perspectives on the specific forms of exchange (re)considering the interaction of political and economic forces.

*Printed with the support of the Gerda Henkel Stiftung.*

HOREJS Barbara – MEHOFER Mathias (Eds.)

**Western Anatolia before Troy. Proto-Urbanisation in the 4th Millennium BC?**

Proceedings of the International Symposium held at the Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria, 21–24 November, 2012



ISBN 978-3-7001-7761-6  
Oriental and European Archaeology 1  
2014, 492 pp., 218 b/w & colour illustr., 17  
tables, 29.7x21 cm, Paperback  
Language: English  
€ 149.00

With contributions by:

Eva Alram-Stern, Stephan Blum, Donald Easton, Alfred Galik, Ivan Gatsov, Christoph Gerber, Sevinç Günel, Svend Hansen, Barbara Horejs, Ourania Kouka, Raiko Krauß, Mathias Mehoffer, Petranka Nedelcheva, Hussein Othmanli, Mehmet Özdoğan, Yiannis Papadatos, Ernst Pernicka, Konstantin Pustovoytov, Agathe Reingruber, Simone Riehl, Vasif Şahoğlu, Ulf Schoop, Peter Tomkins, Zoï Tsirotsoni, Riza Tuncel, Lynn Welton, Bernhard Weninger

OREA 1 presents the scientific results of the international symposium Western Anatolia before Troy - Proto-Urbanisation in the 4th Millennium BC? The sparse archaeological data published for the 5th and 4th millennia BC and the archaeological picture of western Anatolia, fundamentally changed in the last decades, needed to bring together specialists of western Turkey and the neighbouring regions to discuss new data in the light of socio-cultural processes in the period before Troy. Furthermore, following the results of the ERC research group (ERC project Prehistoric Anatolia), it appeared high time to focus on this period as it had been frequently neglected in the recent dynamic prehistoric research in western Turkey. The intermediate millennia between the archaeological focus on the Neolithic (and early Chalcolithic) of the 7th and 6th millennia BC with ground-breaking results and publications on the one hand and traditional research on the Early Bronze Age in the 3rd millennium BC with new input from important key sites on the other hand, remained more or less neglected. The symposium aimed to shed light on these developments and focus in particular on the formation of centres of regional and supra-regional importance that emerged in western Anatolia and the broader geographical context of the Balkans, the Marmara Sea, the Greek mainland and Crete.

*All scholars interested in the broader Aegean in this period ... will have no choice but to consult this volume repeatedly.*

Bleda S. Düring  
Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University, Netherlands  
European Journal of Archaeology 18(4), 2015: 730

WEILHARTNER Jörg – RUPPENSTEIN Florian (Eds.)

**Tradition and Innovation in the Mycenaean Palatial Polities**

Proceedings of an International Symposium held at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Oriental and European Archaeology, Aegean and Anatolia Department, Vienna, 1–2 March, 2013



ISBN 978-3-7001-7791-3  
Mykenische Studien 34  
Denkschriften der phil.-hist. Klasse 487  
2015, 286 pp., 168 b/w and 37  
colour illustr., 3 tables, 29.7x21 cm  
Paperback  
Language: English  
€ 99.00

With contributions by / mit Beiträgen von:

Vassilis Aravantinos, Anthi Batziou-Efstathiou, Fritz Blakolmer, Birgitta Eder, Erik Hallager, Reinhard Jung, John T. Killen, Marie-Louise Nosch, Françoise Rougemont, Florian Ruppenstein, Cynthia W. Shelmerdine, Jörg Weilhartner

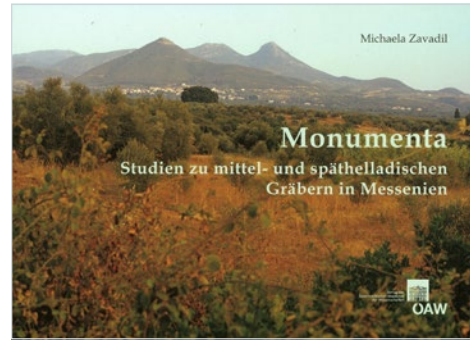
The Mycenaean palatial polities, which flourished approximately between 1400 and 1200 BC, are the first states on the European mainland. For that reason they play an important role for the study of the development of social systems. In these conference proceedings concepts of traditions and innovations are viewed from historical, art-historical, administrative, palaeographical and technological perspectives. The papers discuss aspects that are essential for understanding Mycenaean society in the palatial period, but which have not been a central focus of research. Some contributors present first results of recent excavations that have the potential to re-evaluate our current view of the rise, transformation and interaction of palatial centres. Others focus on administrative practices of the palaces that have produced the oldest deciphered written texts from Europe, the Linear B documents. Within these contributions various interpretative models are addressed and their capacities for contributing to the analysis of innovative and traditional elements are explored. Furthermore, interdisciplinary and contextual approaches play a significant role. In focusing upon the origin and development of Mycenaean palatial polities, the administrative practices employed by their bureaucracies and the material culture that is left behind, both the archaeological record and the written evidence are taken into consideration to provide a deeper insight into the ideas of tradition and innovation during the Mycenaean palatial period.

Die mykenischen Palaststaaten, die etwa zwischen 1400 und 1200 v. Chr. existiert haben, gelten als die ersten Staaten des europäischen Festlandes. Sie haben daher für die Erforschung der Entwicklung von Gesellschaftssystemen eine große Bedeutung. Traditionelle und innovative Aspekte dieser palatialen Staaten werden im vorliegenden Kongressband aus historischer, kunsthistorischer, verwaltungstechnischer, paläographischer und technologischer Sicht beleuchtet, wobei insbesondere auf Gesichtspunkte Bezug genommen wird, die von immanenter Bedeutung für das Verständnis der mykenischen Palastgesellschaft sind, denen aber bislang in der Forschung nicht umfassend Rechnung getragen worden ist. Einige Beiträge stellen erste Ergebnisse aktueller Ausgrabungen vor, die zu einer Neubewertung im Hinblick auf die Entstehung, Entfaltung und Interaktion der mykenischen Palastzentren führen können. Andere Beiträge widmen sich Fragestellungen, die mit der schriftlichen Verwaltung der Palaststaaten zusammenhängen und somit mit den ältesten lesbaren Schriftzeugnissen Europas, den so genannten Linear B-Dokumenten. Die einzelnen Autoren bedienen sich nicht nur interdisziplinärer und kontextueller Herangehensweisen, sondern entwickeln auch unterschiedliche Erklärungsmodelle, die in Hinsicht auf ein besseres Verständnis traditioneller und innovativer Elemente ausgewertet worden sind. Das Zentrum des Interesses bilden die Entstehung und Entwicklung der mykenischen Palaststaaten, die Zeugnisse der Verwaltung sowie die materielle Kultur. Die unterschiedlichen Blickwinkel und Gewichtungen tragen zu einem besseren Verständnis der mykenischen Palaststaaten bei.

ZAVADIL Michaela

**Monumenta**

Studien zu mittel- und späthelladischen Gräbern in Messenien



ISBN 978-3-7001-7264-2

Mykenische Studien 33

Denkschriften der phil.-hist. Klasse 450

2013, 698 pp., 69 b/w illustr., numerous tables, 21.5x30 cm, Hardcover

Language: German

€ 147.70

Gräber stellen eine wichtige Quelle zur Rekonstruktion antiker Gesellschaftsstrukturen dar. Die Landschaft Messenien im Südwesten der Peloponnes bildete eines der Kerngebiete der mittel- und späthelladischen Kultur Griechenlands (2100/2000–1200 v. Chr.). Ausgehend von einem Katalog von 57 Fundorten mit etwa 240 Grabanlagen werden in der vorliegenden Monographie die topographische Situation der Gräber, ihre architektonische Ausgestaltung und die Beigabeninventare analysiert. Damit liefert die Arbeit einen Beitrag zum besseren Verständnis der sozialen Hierarchie und der politischen Änderungen in dieser Phase der griechischen Geschichte.

Tombs are an important source for reconstructing ancient social structures. The region of Messenia in south-western Peloponnese was a centre of the Middle and Late Helladic culture (2100/2000–1200 BC). Basis of the present study of tombs in Messenia is a catalogue of 57 find-spots with about 240 tombs. With an analysis of the topographical setting of the tombs, of their architecture and of the burial gifts which were found, the book offers a contribution to the better understanding of the social hierarchies and the political changes that took place during this phase of Greek history.

*Printed with the support of the Austrian Science Fund (FWF).*

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