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JUAN ÁLVAREZ GARCÍA *

This work is the result of communications presented in the International Symposium held at University of Freiburg (Institute of Archaeological Studies) around the topic of international and interregional relationships in the Late Bronze Age of Eastern Mediterranean. These conference proceedings constitute the second volume of the publication series of the Institute of Oriental and European Archaeology (OREA). This branch of the Austrian Academy of Sciences was born, just like the Institute of Archaeological studies of Freiburg, under the idea of integrating scholars from different specializations in the study of the archaeology and cultures of Europe and the Near Eastern in a common scientific environment.

In fact, the two editors represent the collaboration between archaeologists specialized in European and Near Eastern History and Archaeology. Birgitta Eder is Faculty Member in the Austrian Academy of Sciences (Department Aegean & Anatolia) and Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Oriental and European Archaeology; specialised in Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Aegean Archaeology. On her behalf, Regine Pruzsinszky is Faculty Member at Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg where she is professor in Assyriology, her research interests cover from the Near Eastern Archaeology to Late Bronze Age Syrian History.

Both editors assure that the attractive of this epoch is, precisely, the international character of the period. The peculiarity of the Late Bronze Age is the interconnected character of the events and processes which were developed in the Eastern Mediterranean along these centuries. So, in this line, the aim of the symposium was to assess the mechanisms, routes and agents by whom it was carried out the exchange of commodities, raw materials and knowledges in order to understand the interaction between

different political systems in the Ancient Near East and the Aegean in the Late Bronze Age.

The first communication is carried out by Professor Mario Liverani who makes a historiographical review about the perspectives and trends which have defined the study of interregional interactions and exchange relationships in the Ancient Near East. Beginning by the contributions of Italian masters Carlo Zaccagnini, Franco Pintore and Mario Liverani himself, he explains how they were inspired by the ideas of the anthropologist Levi-Strauss and the economic anthropologist Karl Polanyi whose concepts like redistribution and reciprocity they updated in order to use them as powerful analytic tools. Also, he thinks about new concepts and methodologies like new interaction studies which are broadening our knowledge horizons.

After of the keynote presented by Professor Liverani, the contributions to the book are gathered attending to different regions. So, the first section, "Syria and the Levant", starts with the article of Valerie Matoian about the study of Egyptian luxury objects found at Ugarit. As head director of Ras Shamra Project, she explains the actual labour developed by the archaeological mission in the identification of *aegyptiaca* and their context and function. The second chapter in this section deals with Ugarit as well, but now Kevin McGeough offers an interesting reflection about the relationships between private and institutional agents in the exchange process. On her behalf, Elisa Roßberger, focuses her study about luxury objects found at Qatna which reveal the combination of different styles, local and foreign. Here, Professor Roßberger connects these objects with international political networks of exchange. The last contribution to this section is carried out by Elena Devecchi, whose communication deals with the topic of international relations among Hittite Syrian vassals. Among scholars it is extended the opinion that Hittite authorities forbade their vassals foreign contacts. However, professor Devecchi has demonstrated that these vassals held foreign relationships with other political entities despite Hittite control.

The next section gathers communications about "Egypt and its External Relations" and all of them deal with the relationships between Egyptian New Kingdom and the Levant from different perspectives. Laurent Bavay begins this section with the presentation of his project about Canaanite jars and jar sealing from Deir el-Medina. From the scientific study of these jars, the places of production can be identified as well as what commodities were

stored inside and exchanged with Egypt. On the other hand, seals and inscriptions in the surface of these pieces, shed light on possible fabricants, producers or traders. Alexander Ahrens, in the next chapter, studies the other side of the coin, the Egyptian imports in the Levant. Also, he considers the political and social dimension of these imports, because they were considered signs of prestige and power by local elites. On the other hand, Jana Mynářová presents a study about Amarna correspondence where she studies Egyptian economic interests in the Levant besides political ones. Ellen Morris also takes as her object of study the Egyptian economic administration of the Levant. She develops her work around local temples as places of extraction and exchange of goods with their vassals. The last contribution to this section is made by Felix Höflmayer, who makes a re-evaluation of sources around the beginning of Egyptian domination of the Levant by contrasting written sources with archaeological remains little before and along the reign of Tutmosis III.

The communications which deal with the west side of the Eastern Mediterranean, the Aegean and its relationships with the Levant, begin with the preliminary study of Eric H. Cline where the author thinks about some factors that could affect the Aegean trade in the Eastern Mediterranean. Professor Cline claims that nowadays we are in position of making more penetrating questions to archaeological and written sources to explain different processes for the study of interregional contacts. This chapter is a perfect complement to M. Liverani's one, dealing with concepts and methodologies applied to the evaluation of exchange processes in the Ancient Mediterranean. The next communication is written by one of the editors of the book, Birgitta Eder, whose work shows us the topic of the materiality and its relationship with the political power and the social prestige in the Mycenaean culture. If professor Eder talks about oriental importations in the Aegean, Reinhard Jung's chapter deals with the Aegean ceramic imports in the Levant. Here, Professor Jung offers a well picture of the production and exchange processes between Greece and Eastern Mediterranean. Following in this line of studies about Aegean commerce, Diamantis Panagiotopoulos presents his study in relation to sealing practices and standardization of goods in the Ancient Near Eastern Mediterranean trade. Finally, Hartmut Matthäus closes this section with an article where he explains the production process of Cypriote metal workshops and how copper and bronze ingots were exchanged

throughout the Eastern Mediterranean and beyond.

The last section of the book deals with "The Hittites and their neighbours", which gathers the two last contributions to the book. The first one is made jointly by Regine Pruzsinszky and Bárbara E. Solans who talks about the Emar's role in the international trade in the Ancient Near East during the Late Bronze Age. Closing the book, the last chapter belongs to Mirko Novák who describes some peculiarities of Hittite exchange relationships. The author realises of the contradiction between intense international relationships between the Hittite empire and other Great Empires or Levantine vassals proved in written sources and the scarcity of material remains of those contacts.

In conclusion, this book reflects an interesting collaboration between archaeologists and historians from different areas of research and it offers a complete picture of exchange relationships in the Aegean and the Near East in the Late Bronze Age. In their contributions, the authors have analysed the most important agents, factors and ways that ruled trade and diplomacy in this period. Throughout the book, the reader realises the special interrelation among all the areas of the Eastern Mediterranean. On the other hand, it is visible in the different chapters the special relationship between exchange of goods and the exchange of ideas and how these were integrated in new social and cultural contexts. For these reasons, this book constitutes a work with an extraordinary depth in the study of different topics related to the History of international, commercial and intercultural relations in the Eastern Mediterranean.

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OPHIUSSA

POLÍTICA EDITORIAL

A *Ophiussa* – Revista do Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa foi iniciada em 1996, tendo sido editado o volume 0. A partir do volume 1 (2017) é uma edição impressa e digital da UNIARQ – Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa.

O principal objectivo desta revista é a publicação e divulgação de trabalhos com manifesto interesse, qualidade e rigor científico sobre temas de Pré-História e Arqueologia, sobretudo do território europeu e da bacia do Mediterrâneo.

A *Ophiussa* – Revista do Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa publicará um volume anual. A partir de 2018, os artigos submetidos serão sujeitos a um processo de avaliação por parte de revisores externos (*peer review*). O período de submissão de trabalhos decorrerá sempre no primeiro trimestre e a edição ocorrerá no último trimestre de cada ano.

A revista divide-se em duas secções: artigos científicos e resenhas bibliográficas. Excepcionalmente poderão ser aceites textos de carácter introdutório, no âmbito de homenagens ou divulgações específicas, que não serão submetidos à avaliação por pares. Isentas desta avaliação estão também as resenhas bibliográficas.

Todas as submissões serão avaliadas, em primeira instância, pela Coordenação Editorial, no que respeita ao seu conteúdo formal e à sua adequação face à política editorial e às normas de edição da revista. Os trabalhos que cumprirem estes requisitos serão posteriormente submetidos a um processo de avaliação por pares cega / *blind peer review* (mínimo de dois revisores). O Conselho Científico, constituído pela direcção da UNIARQ e por investigadores externos, acompanhará o processo de edição.

Esta etapa será concretizada por investigadores externos qualificados, sendo os respectivos pareceres entregues num período não superior a três meses. Os revisores procederão à avaliação de forma objectiva, tendo em vista a qualidade do conteúdo da revista; as suas críticas, sugestões e comentários serão, na medida do possível, construtivos, respeitando as capacidades intelectuais do(s) autor(es). Após a recepção dos pareceres, o(s) autor(es) tem um prazo máximo de um mês para proceder às alterações oportunas e reenviar o trabalho.

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OPHIUSSA

EDITORIAL POLICY

Ophiussa – Revista do Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa started in 1996, with the edition of volume 0. From 2017, this journal is a printed and digital edition of UNIARQ – Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa.

The main objective of this journal is the publication and dissemination of papers of interest, quality and scientific rigor concerning Prehistory and Archeology, mostly from Europe and the Mediterranean basin.

Ophiussa – Revista do Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa will publish an annual volume. From 2018, submitted articles will be subject to a peer-review evaluation process. The submission period will always occur in the first quarter of each year and the edition will occur in the last quarter.

The journal is divided into two sections: scientific articles and bibliographic reviews. Exceptionally, texts of an introductory nature may be accepted, in the context of specific tributes or divulgations, which will not be submitted to peer-review evaluation. Exemptions from this evaluation are also the bibliographic reviews.

All submissions will be considered, in the first instance, by the Editorial Board, regarding its formal content and adequacy in face of the editorial policy and the journal's editing standards. Papers that meet these requirements will subsequently be submitted to a blind peer-review process (minimum of two reviewers). The Scientific Council, constituted by the directors of UNIARQ and external researchers, will follow the editing process.

This stage will be carried out by qualified external researchers, and their feedback will be delivered within a period of no more than two months. The reviewers will carry out the evaluation in an objective manner, in view of the quality and content of the journal; their criticisms, suggestions and comments will be, as far as possible, constructive, respecting the intellectual abilities of the author (s). After receiving the feedback, the author(s) has a maximum period of one month to make the necessary changes and resubmit the work.

Acceptance or refusal of articles will have as sole factors of consideration their originality and scientific quality.

The review process is confidential, with the anonymity of the evaluators and authors of the works being ensured, in the latter case up to the date of its publication.

Papers will only be accepted for publication as soon as the peer review process is completed. Texts that are not accepted will be returned to their authors. The content of the works is entirely the responsibility of the author(s) and does not express the position or opinion of the Scientific Council or Editorial Board.

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Texts proposed for publication must be unpublished and should not have been submitted to any other journal or electronic edition. Works written in Portuguese, English, Spanish, Italian and French are accepted.

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