

Carter, à l'ouest de Louxor. Un autre type d'ostraca comporte une prière brève, suivant une courte formule « puisse-t-il sauver (*šd*) », écrite en grands caractères. Cette dernière catégorie de documents amène l'auteur à l'interrogation suivante : savoir si le grand format de ces textes brefs, dont l'usage est « personnel », lui assurait soit une visibilité « publique », soit une faveur particulière de la part d'Amon, de Meretseger ou de Thot.

Les nouvelles données prosopographiques, qui prennent place dans le quatrième chapitre, s'inscrivent dans la suite de l'ouvrage de B.G. DAVIES, *Who's who at Deir el-Medina. A prosopographic Study of the Royal Workmen's Community (Egyptologische Uitgaven XIII)*, Leyde, 1999. Une attention particulière est portée aux personnages et aux familles dont la position généalogique ou la composition nécessite révision.

Les travaux de restauration des objets sont décrits dans le cinquième chapitre, qui est précédé de remarques extrêmement utiles sur l'analyse des matériaux, la qualité et la nature des nombreux dessins ornant les ostraca. Ceux-ci paraissent être des copies d'apprentis car des exercices de dessin des proportions et de l'anatomie y sont apparents.

L'analyse des restes des végétaux trouvés dans des récipients à l'intérieur des huttes fait l'objet du sixième chapitre. Ceux-ci sont essentiellement composés de résidus de fruits : d'olives, de *persea* (?) et de pastèques. Des arêtes de poissons font probablement partie des restes de la nourriture. Ces données sont indispensables à la connaissance de l'alimentation des ouvriers, d'autant plus que très peu de textes évoquent cette question.

Au terme de l'ouvrage se trouve le catalogue proprement dit comportant neuf cents objets correspondant aux vingt années d'occupation du site. En plus de la description et de l'état de conservation de chaque artefact, un commentaire replace l'objet dans un contexte plus large ou, encore, précise ses qualités artistiques ou épigraphiques. Des comparaisons contribuent aussi à mieux cerner ses caractéristiques.

Le caractère novateur de cet ouvrage réside dans la connaissance qu'il véhicule, se fondant sur des analyses rigoureuses d'une masse considérable de documents nouveaux. On tient à souligner l'intérêt et la grande qualité de ce travail, où la mise en perspective des données archéologiques a débouché sur une meilleure perception de cet habitat « de fonction » des artisans ainsi que de l'histoire sociale, religieuse, littéraire et politique de cette communauté. Le livre d'A. Dorn devient, par le matériel qu'il contient et grâce aux analyses judicieuses qui y sont présentées, un ouvrage de référence pour l'étude de la vie des artisans qui ont construit les tombes royales dans la Vallée des Rois. Ce livre ouvrira certainement de nouvelles perspectives de recherche sur l'histoire des artisans identifiés par la marque de leurs noms sur les ostraca-stèles en tant qu'élite des habitants de Deir el-Médina.

Hanane GABER

Kim DUISTERMAAT & Ilona REGULSKI, with the collaboration of Gwen JENNES & Lara WEISS, *Intercultural Contacts in the Ancient Mediterranean. Proceedings of the International Conference at the Netherlands-Flemish Institute in Cairo, 25<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> October 2008*. Leuven-Paris-Walpole, MA, Peeters - KU Leuven Departement Oosterse Studies, 2011. 1 vol. relié in-4°, xxix-597 pp., nombr. ill. (ORIENTALIA LOVANIENSIA ANALECTA. 202). Prix : €85.

This volume presents the proceedings of a conference held at the Netherlands-Flemish Institute in Cairo (NVIC) in 2008, which was part of a larger project dealing with

Egypt's intercultural contacts in the ancient Mediterranean (ICAM) in pre-Hellenistic periods. The project not only encompassed the conference and its publication, but also a poster exhibition 'Ancient Egypt in the Mediterranean' in the garden of the Egyptian Museum. Its aim was to draw attention to the numerous and varied intercultural contacts in the Mediterranean, in reaction to an increasing international interest in the dialogue between cultures. The ICAM project not only addressed the theme in an international conference in Egypt for the first time, but did so all the while involving young scholars, inspiring scholarly cooperation and looking at the theme from a non-European side of the Mediterranean. The focus of the conference was on theoretical and methodological issues and research topics presenting case-studies on intercultural contacts. New archaeological and textual evidence continuously compels us to re-examine theories, material and data. The wide geographical and chronological scope of the project and the large variety of fields did not facilitate the work of the organizing committee. The articles are grouped in six themes; theory and methodology, foreign settlers, material culture, maritime trade, iconography and religion, and administration and economy. The coherence between the papers is not apparent when going over the table of contents, with its various themes, regions and topics, but the editors propose a red line already in their introduction, namely "(...) *the idea that an all-encompassing approach to intercultural contacts in the whole of the Mediterranean should be avoided*" (p. xxv). The success of Kim Duistermaat's and Iлона Regulski's admirable initiative is not only clear in the diversity of themes and authors, but also in the quality of the conference proceedings; out of the more than 50 communications by PhD students, young as well as senior researchers and international experts (such as Manfred Bietak who wrote the preface to the volume), not less than 35 papers were selected for publication. It is clear from their quality that their authors turn to experienced readers and the use of more illustrations, charts and especially maps may facilitate the accessibility for students, beginners in the field and scholars from other disciplines. It is not within the scope of this review to discuss all the contributions in detail, but it will target topics dealing with Egyptian-Levantine relations.

Six papers discuss theory and methodology. Susan Sherratt (Sheffield) (p. 3-29) and Diamantis Panagiotopoulos (Heidelberg) (p. 31-51) address general theoretical issues. Sherratt's fluently written paper introduces issues involving the many theoretical 'schools' and their impact on our understanding of intercultural relations. However, she doesn't lose herself in a theoretical discourse and warns against over-theorizing, while stimulating out-of-the-box thinking. The other contributions focus on particular regions: Eleni Asouti (Liverpool) (p. 53-65) and Naoise Mac Sweeney (Leicester) (p. 67-77) approach theoretical issues from an Anatolian point of view, whereas the papers of Anna Simandiraki-Grimshaw (Bath) (p. 79-87) and Sarah Cappel (Heidelberg) (p. 89-98) center on Minoan Crete.

The second theme, 'Identifying Foreigners and Immigrants', although predominantly on foreign settlers in Egypt and Egyptians abroad, provides a good overview of issues concerning ethnicity and material culture. Linda Hulin (Oxford) interprets Libyan material culture, especially the acquirement of lithic and metal technology during the New Kingdom (p. 101-114). Egyptian ethnicity is addressed in a stimulating paper by Melanie Wasmuth (Basel) who, in three case-studies, briefly discusses perceptions attached to the term 'Egyptian' in Neo-Babylonian and Persian sources (p. 115-124). Petrie's arguments for a Mycenaean community in Tell Abu Gurob, as reflected by funerary customs and imported pottery, are reassessed by Astrid Hassler (SCIEM 2000) (p. 125-135). She deconstructs Petrie's arguments and raises new questions as to the origin of foreigners

living at Gurob. Ceramics are also the focal point of Bettina Bader's (Vienna) outstanding contribution on Levantine imports and their imitations in the late Middle Kingdom settlement in Area A/II at Tell el-Dab'a (p. 137-158). Without getting lost in technicalities, she presents an overview of typological parallels for the imports and their imitations and places them in relation to the cultural background and possible cultural interconnections of the Levantine settlers at the site, thus adding valuable evidence to a continuing discussion on the origin of the Levantine immigrants and the nature of acculturation processes in the Delta. She gives a critical view on the evidence and demonstrates that the imported pottery in the north-eastern Delta attests to a gradual acculturation process, even if it does not provide a decisive answer to the question regarding the precise identity of these settlers. The Greek presence in Late Period Sais is a subject addressed by Penelope Wilson (Durham) (p. 159-170) and we leave the eastern Mediterranean for the first time with a contribution by Philip Perkins (Milton Keynes) on the possible oriental origin of Etruscan DNA (p. 171-180).

By far the largest chapter, 'Material Evidence for Contact: Ceramics, Import and Imitations', deals with a wide variety of archaeological evidence, from Anatolia to Egypt and from Italy to Syria. Joachim Bretschneider and Karel Van Lerberghe (Leuven), Leila Badre (Beirut) and Alexander Ahrens (Damascus) focus on the northern Levant, particularly Syria. The former present an outline of the material culture from the Bronze and Iron Age levels at Tell Tweini, reflecting interconnections with Cyprus, the Aegean and the ancient Near East (p. 183-203). Similarly, Cypriot and Mycenaean imported pottery from Late Bronze Age levels at Tell Kazel are discussed by Leila Badre in regard to the city's interconnections with the eastern Mediterranean, also reflected in the presence of new pottery types from the transitional Late Bronze Age - early Iron Age phases (p. 205-223). Alexander Ahrens re-examines a selection of well-known Egyptian and egyptianising finds from Byblos, Qatna, Ebla and Ugarit in light of their social significance for Levantine elites, namely the impact of emulation, the practice of gift exchange and Wolfgang Helck's theory of an antiquities trade in Middle Kingdom objects (p. 285-307).

In addition to the aforementioned paper by Bettina Bader, the one by Mary Ownby and Laurence M. V. Smith (Cambridge) also examines Canaanite jars in Egypt. However, their contribution doesn't address the issue of immigrants and is allocated to the third theme because it approaches the jars as reflections of international trade (p. 267-284). Petrographic and chemical analyses of Canaanite jars from Memphis, dating from the Middle as well as the Late Bronze Age, allowed them to recognize similarities and differences in importation during the two periods. The authors seek to attribute these developments to changes in the political background in the southern, central and northern Levant.

The close connections between Egypt and Cyprus, the Levant and the Aegean during the Late Bronze Age are illustrated by the occurrence of Egyptian imitations of Cypriot Base Ring jugs in the Levant and, sporadically, in the Aegean (p. 343-357). Felix Höflmayer (Amman) demonstrates –through a selection of contexts– that most of these Egyptian imitations were exported contemporaneously with their production in Egypt and seem to have kept their original function because they surfaced in the same (funerary) contexts. Moreover, as imitations in stone outnumber the imported Cypriot Base Ring jugs, he proposes that they both revert to metal prototypes. Equally interesting is Guillaume Gernez's (Paris) discussion of Near Eastern influences on Early and Middle Bronze Age weaponry found in Egypt, Cyprus and the Aegean, illustrated with comprehensive distribution maps of particular types and techniques (p. 327-341).

Three papers within this theme focus on Aegean interconnections. Setting out from a theoretical basis, Gert Jan Van Wijngaarden (Amsterdam) investigates the cultural and social significance of imports, in this case applied to Mycenaean imports in Egypt and Egyptian imports in Greece during the Late Helladic Period (p. 225-247). The emphasis is on material aspects and the exotic nature of Egyptian imports in Mycenaean Greece. Bryan E. Burns (Wellesley) also looks at the subject, but from a 'Mycenaean perspective' in his paper on the relation between Egyptian imports and social power in Mycenae, focusing on funerary contexts and (the iconography of) burial gifts (p. 253-266). Although based on specific finds, Burns' paper is as important as the previous contribution on Egyptian-Aegean relations. Late Bronze Age Aegean-Italian direct and indirect trade routes are reconstructed by Giampaolo Graziadio (Pisa) and Riccardo Guglielmino (Lecce) in their paper on Mycenaean and Cypriot imports in eastern Italy and Sicily (p. 309-326). The final contribution in this chapter, by R. Gül Gürtekin-Demir (Izmir), defines regional characteristics of Anatolian black-on-red ware (8<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> centuries), in this case from Lydia, underlining Greek, Phrygian and Cypriot-Cilician influences (p. 359-378).

The fourth section collects papers on 'Maritime Trade and Sea Ports', unfortunately only dealing with the Bronze Age and for the most part focusing on the eastern Mediterranean. Two papers would not be out of place earlier in the volume as they challenge theoretic models and research trends. They evaluate models for Mediterranean trading systems and deconstruct the general model of 'elite' or 'state-sponsored' trade. Andrea Vianello (Oxford) argues for the model of entrepreneurial, private trade in the Aegean and the West (p. 411-425), whereas the first paper in this section is the rather theoretical yet stimulating contribution of Marie-Henriette Gates (Ankara) (p. 381-394). She reviews major currents of opinion on maritime exchanges in the eastern Mediterranean by taking a look at these mechanisms from another perspective, the ports. The author addresses hazards in current explanatory models, such as the uncritical reliance on texts, the fascination with elites and 'exotica', and the ensuing biased views on maritime networks and on the practice of royal gift exchange. Although she mentions few examples (Ulu Burun, Ashkelon, Kinet Höyük) and touches familiar issues, her discussion is inspiring and an excellent introduction to the chapter. Harbour sites in south-eastern Cyprus are investigated by Melissa Samaes and Jan Coenaerts (Brussels), more precisely settlement patterns and the way these are reflected in a selection of imports from key-sites (p. 395-410). The concluding contribution to this theme and one of the few to set out from textual evidence, is the one by Caroline Sauvage (Lyon), who presents a selection of Egyptian and Ugaritic sources for maritime trade regulations, specifically texts mentioning raids and thefts and ensuing reprisals and compensations (p. 427-437).

'Influences in Iconography, Ideology and Religion' deals with adoption and adaptation of foreign motifs as reflections of cultural interactions. Many papers center on Turkey and northern Syria, from East Greek orientalising vase painting in Ionia (Kaan İren (Muğla), p. 441-459) and hunting scenes on Persian Period Lycian and Phoenician sarcophagi (Alessandro Poggio (Pisa), p. 479-493) to the Syro-Hittite origin of the cult and the iconography of the storm god Jupiter Dolichenus (Sanem Erdil-Kocaman (Istanbul) and Birgül Ögüt (München), p. 511-520). The Egyptian origin of the Hittite winged sun disk is argued by Serdar Yalcin (New York) (p. 521-535), demonstrating that the ideological connotations of the Egyptian prototype were recognized but transformed into a symbol of the Hittite king and the Anatolian Sun God. Contrary to Syria, where the motif lacked royal connotation, the ideological adaptation of this particular element of

royal iconography points to Egypt as the origin of the Hittite winged disk. Two contributions deal less with iconographic themes proper but rather with the exchange of ideas. Ioannis Fappas (Thessaloniki) reviews textual evidence on the ideology behind anointment in the Late Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean, explaining the widespread production and use of perfumed oils (p. 495-510), and Eleftheria Pappa (Oxford) produced a paper on the transfer of artistic ideas, techniques and motifs from the Eastern Mediterranean to the southern regions of Spain and Portugal in the early Iron Age (p. 461-478). She underscores the Phoenician role in the dissemination of Eastern Mediterranean art in Iberia but goes a step further by considering the underlying social processes of local adoption and adaptation of foreign imagery.

The chapter on 'Administration and Economy' may be the last –and smallest– but certainly not the least. It collects three papers on economic implications of Egyptian interconnections. The first presents an overview of Syro-Palestinian pottery and its imitations found in Old Kingdom cemeteries (p. 539-568). It would have benefited from illustrations but Lucie Jirásková (Prague) nevertheless succeeded in placing the vessels against the background of declining economy and diminishing political power, as reflected in the titles of their owners, and the gradually weakening foreign relations, as reflected in the necessity to imitate the foreign imports. The economic and social mechanisms behind Minoan-Egyptian trade relations during the early 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, applied to the trade of wild goat horns and sinews, are reconstructed by Angela Murock Hussein (Giza) (p. 569-587) and Renate Müller-Wollermann (Tübingen) describes the processes behind the introduction of coined money in Egypt and the need for local imitations (p. 589-597).

Although slightly oriented towards the Eastern Mediterranean and the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium, this volume offers a wealth of information on relations between the Egyptian, Levantine, Phoenician, Anatolian, Cypriot, Greek, Mycenaean, Minoan and –to a lesser extent– Western Mediterranean cultures. They present a wide range of views on and approaches to intercultural contacts in the Mediterranean, not only summarizing previous scholarship but also re-examining findings and raising new questions. Conferences like ICAM stimulate the exchange of ideas and the intercultural contacts between –especially young– scholars and their research fields. These conference proceedings are an absolute must for libraries and researchers specialised in Mediterranean interconnections, but equally invaluable to scholars studying any of these civilisations or the processes behind intercultural contacts.

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Paul T. NICHOLSON *et al.*, *Brilliant things for Akhenaten. The production of glass, vitreous materials and pottery at Amarna Site O45.1*. London, Egypt Exploration Society, 2007. 1 vol. in-4°, VII-393 pp., 3 cartes, 90 figg., 75 pll., 15 tabl., CD-ROM. (EES EXCAVATION MEMOIRS. 80). Prix : £65.

*Brilliant Things for Akhenaten* <sup>(1)</sup> est un ouvrage de synthèse sur la production du verre en Égypte à l'âge du bronze. Publiée sous les auspices de l'Egypt Exploration

(1) À l'exception du CD-ROM qui accompagne la version imprimée, un PDF de l'ouvrage est également téléchargeable via le site internet <http://orca.cf.ac.uk/2462>.