

Bücherschau

Across the Border: Late Bronze-Iron Age Relations between Syria and Anatolia. Hrsg. KaHu Aslihan Yener (Leuven/Paris/Walpole, MA 2013, Peeters, Ancient Near Eastern Studies. Supplement Volume 42, VII + 542 S., geb. € 98,00). [In der gesamten Levante gab es im ausgehenden 2. und beginnenden 1. Jt. v. Chr. parallele Entwicklungen von einer gegen Ende der Spätbronzezeit zusammenbrechenden Stadtstaatenkultur hin zu einem Territorialstaat in der frühen Eisenzeit. Daher sind die Entwicklungen im nordsyrischen-türkischen Bereich auch und besonders als Parallelentwicklungen zur Entstehung von Israel, Juda, Moab, Ammon und Edom von großer Relevanz und verdienen hohe Beachtung durch die Bibelwissenschaft. Der Symposiumsband enthält folgende Beiträge: 1–8 K.A. Yener, Introduction: Imperial Demise and Forging Emergent Kingdoms; 11–35 K.A. Yener, New Excavations at Alalakh: The 14th–12th Centuries BC; 37–60 M. Akar, The Late Bronze Age Fortresses at Alalakh: Architecture and Identity in Mediterranean Exchange Systems; 61–87 T.P. Harrison, Tayinat in the Early Iron Age; 89–112 M. Pucci, Chatal Höyük in the Amuq: Material Culture and Architecture during the Passage from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age; 113–146 D. Morandi Bonacossi, The Crisis of Qatna at the Beginning of the Late Bronze Age II and the Iron Age II Settlement Revival. A Regional Trajectory towards the Collapse of the Late Bronze Age Palace System in the Northern Levant; 147–171 M. Fortin/L. Cooper, Shedding New Light on the Elusive Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages at Tell 'Acharneh (Syria); 173–194 H. Pamir, Sabuniye: A Late Bronze-Iron Age Port Settlement on the Northeastern Mediterranean Coast; 195–211 S. Yalçın, A Re-Evaluation of the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age Transitional Period: Stratigraphic Sequence and Palen Ware of Tarsus-Gözlükule; 213–225 E. Kozal, Exploring Sirkeli Höyük in the Late Bronze Age and its Interregional Connections; 227–259 F. Venturi, The Transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age at Tell Afis, Syria (Phases VII-III); 263–292 P.V. Bartl/D. Bonatz, Across Assyria's Northern Frontier: Tell Fekheriye at the End of the Late Bronze Age; 293–309 M. Novák, Between the Mušku and the Aramaeans. The Early History of Guzana/Tell Halaf; 311–328 G.D. Summers, Some Implications of Revised C14 and Dendrochronological Dating for the »Late Bronze Levels« at Tille Höyük on the Euphrates; 329–347 T. Matney, The Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Transition: A Perspective from the Upper Tigris River; 349–371 M. Frangipane/M. Liverani, Neo-Hittite Melid: Continuity or Discontinuity?; 373–391 F. Manuelli, Pottery as an Indicator of Changing Interregional Relations in the Upper Euphrates Valley. The Case of the Late Bronze-Iron Age Assemblages from Arslantepe/Malatya; 393–419 G. Pulhan/St.R. Blaylock, New Excavations at the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age Site of Gre Amer on the Garzan River, Batman Province; 423–448 A. Tenu, Funerary Practices and Society at the Late Bronze-Iron Age Transition. A View from Tell Shiukh Fawqani

and Tell an-Nasriyah (Syria); 449–463 A. Caubet, Working Ivory in Syria and Anatolia during the Late Bronze Age-Iron Age; 465–492 Art and Cross-Cultural Communication in the Early 1st Millenium: The Syro-Anatolian Contact; 492–500 J.D. Hawkins, The Luwian Inscriptions from the Temple of the Storm-God of Aleppo; 501–538 K. Strobel, Qadesh, Sea Peoples, and Anatolian-Levantine Interactions; 539–541 H. Peker, An Amulett with the Names of Ramesses II from the Roman Baths at Ankara. Leider wird der höchst materialreiche und die Diskussion um den Übergang von der Spätbronze- zur Eisenzeit sehr bereichernde Band, der alle relevanten Grabungs-orte in Nordsyrien und der Türkei enthält, nicht durch ein Register erschlossen.] W. Z.