

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Ä&L</i>	<i>Ägypten und Levante</i>	<i>Iraq</i>	<i>Iraq</i> . British School of Archaeology in Iraq, London
AASOR	<i>Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i> , Cambridge Mass.	JAS	<i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , London, New York
ABSA	<i>The Annual of the British School at Athens</i> , London	JHS	<i>Journal of the Hellenic Society</i> , London
AJA	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i> , New York, Baltimore, Norwood	JMA	<i>Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology</i> , Glasgow
<i>Aph</i>	<i>L'année philologique</i> . A database published by the Société Internationale de Bibliographie Classique with the American Philological Association and the Database of Classical Archaeology (http://www.annee-philologique.com/aph/)	LÄ	<i>Lexikon der Ägyptologie</i> , ed. by W. HELCK, W. WESTENDORF, 7 vols. Wiesbaden 1972 ff,
<i>Archaeology</i>	<i>An Official Publication of the Archaeological Institute of America</i> , New York.	<i>Levant</i>	<i>Levant</i> . Journal of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History, London
<i>Archaeologia</i>	<i>Publication of the Society of Antiquaries</i> , London.	<i>OpAth</i>	<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> . Annual of the Swedish Institute at Athens. Acta Instituti Atheniensis Regni Sueciae, Lund
<i>Archaeologia Viva</i>	<i>Archaeologia Viva</i> . Les publications d'art et d'archéologie, Paris.	QDAP	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities of Palestine</i> , London
ASOR	American Schools of Oriental Research	RDAC	<i>Report of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus</i> , Nicosia
<i>^cAtiqot</i>	<i>^cAtiqot</i> . Journal of the Israel Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem	SCE	Swedish Cyprus Expedition
BAR IS	<i>British Archaeological Reports, International Series</i> , London	SDAIK	<i>Sonderschriften des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Kairo</i> , Mainz am Rhein
BASOR	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i> , New Haven	SIMA	<i>Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology</i> . A Handbook of Archaeology, Göteborg, Jonsered, Sävedalen
BMBeyr	<i>Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth</i> , Beirut	SIMA PB	<i>Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology, Pocket book</i> , Göteborg
CAH	<i>The Cambridge Ancient History</i>	SMS	<i>Syro Mesopotamian Studies</i> , Malibu
CChEM	<i>Contributions to the Chronology of the Eastern Mediterranean</i> , Vienna	Syria	<i>Syria</i> . Revue d'art oriental et d'archéologie, Paris
<i>CurrAnthr</i>	<i>Current Anthropology</i> , Chicago	TA	<i>Tel Aviv</i> . Journal of the Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology, Tel Aviv
<i>Egyptian Archaeology</i>	<i>Egyptian Archaeology</i> . The Bulletin of the Egypt Exploration Society, London	UZK	<i>Untersuchungen der Zweigstelle Kairo des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes</i> , Wien
<i>E&L</i>	see <i>Ä&L</i>	ZÄS	<i>Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache</i> , Leipzig, Berlin
<i>IEJ</i>	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i> , Jerusalem		

PREFACE BY THE EDITOR

The excavations at Tell el-Dab^{ca}, which have been running regularly since 1966, show that this site was not only ancient Avaris, capital of the Hyksos, but was at the same time a major harbour town and trading centre of international significance. Later, in the time of the 18th Dynasty it became a major naval and military base and was chosen again as the royal residence of Egypt during the Ramesside Period – the city known under the name of Pi-Ramesse.

An enormous number of contexts within a long stratigraphy of settlement phases were unearthed. They include material from tombs, palatial buildings and sacred precincts. The stratigraphy encompasses a time span from the beginning of the Middle Kingdom until the Ramesside Period. The material revealed, shows a changing cultural spectre starting with the purely Egyptian culture of the Middle Kingdom, and an interesting discourse with the Syro-Palestinian Middle Bronze Age culture before and during the Hyksos rule. This foreign power originating from the Levant reached out to Middle and Late Bronze Age Cyprus and contributed to an established Mediterranean world from this port at the north-eastern gate to Egypt. Therefore, we find included in the contexts numerous imports from the Levant and Cyprus. Imports from Cyprus only started to trickle into Egypt and coastal Levant in the time of the 13th Dynasty. Is it a coincidence that it starts at the same time when the Egyptian mining activity on the Sinai came to an end? Is the first import of Cypriot pottery tied to the import of copper from Cyprus? These are questions, which still have to be resolved by further research.

The connections with Cyprus boomed during the Hyksos period as shown by the increase of imported Middle Cypriot pottery. In the Late Hyksos period the first Late Cypriot wares were imported, among them also large containers. After the conquest of Avaris by the victorious 18th Dynasty the Egyptian culture of the New Kingdom was re-established at the site, but still the impact of the Hyksos and the Canaanites who

carried their rule continues to show its influence in the material of the New Kingdom in the north-eastern Delta. Connections with Cyprus seem not to have stopped, but to have continued unbroken.

This book by Louise Maguire focusses on the Middle Cypriot pottery and the transitional material to the Late Cypriot Bronze Age, which reached the site between c. 1800–1530 BC. Those imports collected in controlled excavations, could be considered as valid testimony to the internationalism of this site. The material obtained from successive strata reflects the development of the Cypriot material culture as far as can be concluded from the foreign trade of the island. The main trading partners with Egypt were situated in the southeast of Cyprus, but the northern part was also in contact with Egypt as occasional imported pottery shows.

The spectrum of Cypriot wares includes fine examples of the White Painted tradition, e.g. White Painted Pendent Line Style, Cross Line Style and WP V, even some WP V Fine Line Style as well as Red on Black, Plain Ware and Cypriot Bichrome Ware.

This book catalogues the full repertoire of Cypriot wares and comparative material from over 40 sites in the Levant, presenting a new perspective on the circulation of Cypriot pottery in the Middle and Late Bronze Ages. It also addresses the wider implications of the use of pottery in establishing chronological frameworks and problems, which arise in adhering to the traditional classification systems devised for Cypriot pottery.

It has to be pointed out that while Tell el-Dab^{ca} has produced the largest amount of Cypriot material other sites in the Levant have Middle and Late Cypriot pottery in large quantities and can be considered as part of the same trading network, which also included Egypt. Also the appearance, zenith and disappearance of the specific Cypriot pottery classes parallel the observations at other sites.¹ This wide circulation of Cypriot wares enables us to synchronise important sites in the eastern Mediterranean with

¹ See M. BIETAK, K. KOPETZKY, L. STAGER & R. VOSS, Synchronisation of Stratigraphies: Ashkelon and Tell el-Dab^{ca}, *E&L* 18 (2008), 49–60.

Egypt and to define with greater precision the international relationships of Egypt in the period under discussion.

Therefore, this book which reaches out far beyond Cyprus and Tell el-Dab^{ca} can be considered as a study of special importance in order to understand the relationship between Cyprus, Egypt and the Levant in the Middle Bronze Age. It puts our understanding of the Eastern Mediterranean in a wider perspective.

Louise Maguire first researched this material in her PhD with Edgar Peltenburg at the University of Edinburgh (1990) whom we would like to thank for his valuable co-operation.² Syntheses of her findings have been published in conference volumes.³ Since

then she has re-evaluated and matured the material on a larger scale. Her studies were made possible with funds by the Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (FWF) and in the Framework of the special Research Programme SCIEEM 2000 of the FWF at the Austrian Academy of Sciences (Project F1411 “Cyprus”). We would like to thank the Austrian Academy of Sciences for enabling the printing of this important study.

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² L.C. MAGUIRE, *The Circulation of Cypriot Pottery in the Middle Bronze Age*, unpublished Ph.D Dissertation, University of Edinburgh, 1990.

³ L.C. MAGUIRE, A Cautious Approach to the Middle Bronze

Age Chronology of Cyprus, *E&L* 3 (1992), 115–120; Tell el-Dab^{ca}. The Cypriot Connection, 54–65, in: W.V. DAVIES and L. SCHOFIELD (eds.), *Egypt, the Aegean and the Levant, Interconnections in the Second Millennium BC*, London 1995.

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In order to put the Cypriot material in context it has been important to study collections of Cypriot pottery from Cyprus itself and there have been three sources for this material. Firstly, I have benefited from access to the collections housed in the Cyprus Museum and I am indebted to Vassos Karageorghis and Pavlos Flourentzos for allowing me to study material in the Cyprus Museum. Secondly, I would like to thank David Frankel for unlimited access to the data which he collated for his analytical study of the decoration of White Painted vessels. This has been an invaluable resource and I am very grateful. And finally, I would like to thank the staff of the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm for allowing me access to the Swedish Cyprus Expedition archive and collection, in particular, Sanne Houby-Nielsen, Marie-Louise Windbladh, Karen Slej, Erika Lindgren and Emma Andersson; and also the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford for allowing me to view material from Cyprus, in particular Ann Brown and Mark Norman. I would also like to thank the staff of the Cyprus American Archaeological Institute for their support and use of their library throughout this research.

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Louise C. Maguire
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