



# CYPRUS THE HISTORICITY OF THE GEOMETRIC HORIZON

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# The View from the East – Tel Dor and the Earliest Cypro-Geometric Exports to the Levant\*

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## *Introduction*

The excavations at Tel Dor in Israel have in the last decade produced one of the most abundant and well stratified assemblages of early Cypro-Geometric pottery ever uncovered outside Cyprus, matched, and possibly even surpassed only by the Cypriot pottery uncovered in P. Bikai's sounding at Tyre. Naturally, however, this phenomenon cannot be evaluated in isolation and in order to view it within a wider context, this paper will also address the following subjects: (a) The evidence from the principal mainland sites other than Dor and Tyre. (b) Pottery interchange between Cyprus and the mainland just prior to the Cypro-Geometric period. (c) The pottery travelling in the opposite direction, i.e. from the mainland to Cyprus. (d) The impact of Cyprus on local pottery production. All these phenomena are indeed inseparable; but as they have been treated in detail elsewhere (Gilboa 1989; 1998; forthcoming), the present discussion will be brief.

As Dor will eventually prove a key site for correlating mainland and Cypriot chronologies, a few words of caution about chronology follow here, firstly concerning relative chronology. As our stratigraphical observations at Dor become more detailed, we keep modifying the correlation between the Dor sequence and others. This paper reflects the sequence as I understand it now, after the 1998 season. There is one important difference between it and previously published correlations of the early Iron Age pottery of Dor, a difference that concerns the chronological horizon exemplified in Israel by the famed "Tell Qasile X – Megiddo VIA – Tell Abu Hawam IV" triad, considered a cornerstone of Iron Age relative chronology, and conventionally dated to the second half of the 11th and the early 10th c. B.C. (e.g. A. Mazar 1994, 42-3). In 1989 the first early Iron Age pottery assemblages from Dor, including the earliest Cypro-Geometric pieces then known, were published and correlated with that horizon (Gilboa 1989, 205). It is now clear to me that these assemblages (now termed at Dor "transitional Iron Age I/IIA", see below) must be somewhat later than Megiddo VIA, and probably also than Tell Qasile X (the stratigraphy and typological sequence at Tell Abu Hawam IV is too complicated to consider here). Instead it seems that it is our "Iron Age IB" (see below) which should be correlated with the "Megiddo VIA horizon", though it probably ends a little later than the end of that stratum. In the 1998 season, in Area D2, we just started exposing the fills immediately under our "Iron Age IB" phase

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\* This paper is part of a research program concerning Iron Age Dor, supported by the Israel Science Foundation of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities. It will be included in my Ph.D. dissertation, which is currently being written under the tutorship of Prof. E. Stern of the Institute of Archaeology at the Hebrew University, the director of the Tel Dor excavations. I gratefully acknowledge Prof. Stern's generosity in allowing me to present the Tel Dor finds. For another, recent, evaluation of the topics discussed here, see Sorensen 1997.



(D2, Phase 11) and from preliminary observations it seems that they too contain material that is comparable to Megiddo VIA. In the near future we hope to clarify this important correlation.

The *absolute* chronology of the early Iron Age and Iron Age IIA is a thornier matter, perhaps the most hotly debated issue in Israeli archaeology at the moment. Prof. I. Finkelstein of Tel Aviv University has recently suggested lowering the Iron Age chronology of Israel by about 75–100 years (for the considerations underlying his conviction see, e.g. Finkelstein 1995; 1996), a suggestion that for the time being remains highly controversial (e.g. A. Mazar 1997; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997). My personal view is that the lower chronology may be acceptable, but that on present evidence this debate cannot be resolved, and neither chronology can really be proven. The way out may be through  $^{14}\text{C}$  dates. At Dor, an extensive  $^{14}\text{C}$  program was initiated a few years ago, and it is to be hoped that this will produce some answers. For the time being I will use here, as I did in previous publications, the traditional, higher, chronology.

Tel Dor is situated on Israel's Carmel coast, very close to Wadi Milk, one of the few throughways that connected the coastal part of the *Via Maris* to the Jezreel Valley and beyond, and about midway between the major Phoenician cities and Philistia (Fig. 1). The distance to Akrotiri Bay for example is about 300km, 170 nautical miles, further than the distance from the major Phoenician cities, and of course those of the Syrian coast. The site was established in the Bronze Age on a rocky promontory situated between two sheltered bays. But by the early Iron Age, and probably in that period, the settlement expanded extensively eastward and was then of a definitely urban nature.

The current excavations at the site, headed by E. Stern, were initiated in 1980.<sup>1</sup> The first decade of excavation was engaged mainly with "late" strata, that is Persian to Roman period (Stern *et al.* 1995). For the last decade we have concentrated on the Iron Age (for overviews of the Iron Age at Dor, see especially Stern 1990; 1991; 1994, 85–104; Sharon and Gilboa 1997; Gilboa 1998). Of the nine areas excavated, three are particularly important for the Iron Age, and provided most of the material presented here: Area B1 on the eastern perimeter of the tell, Area D2 on the southern slope, and Area G in the centre of the mound (for a map of the excavation areas see Stern 1994, fig. 35). The stratigraphy of these areas has not yet been fully analysed and thus I will present here only data deriving from contexts whose stratigraphy is clear to us at this point.<sup>2</sup> Fortunately these do comprise the most important assemblages, but much material has been left out and may in the future somewhat modify the picture, though, I believe, not to a meaningful extent.

#### *Summary of Late Cypriot III Pottery Export to Syria–Palestine*

After the collapse of the Late Cypriot II trade systems,<sup>3</sup> during the long time span which parallels both stages of LC III, Cypriot pottery did occur in Phoenicia and its environs, although it is difficult to assess the quantities.

In the 12th c. B.C., several sites in the Southern Levant are characterized by the apparently local production of Aegean-derived pottery ("Myc. IIIC"). Among these assemblages, as well as at sites that lack a "local Myc. IIIC" presence, a minority of sherds have been identified as non-local, presumably Cypriot LC IIIA (or sometimes more specifically, Myc. IIIC) imports. Such imports have been reported mainly from



Ras Ibn Hani, Sarepta, Tyre, Tell Keisan and Beth Shean (see summary, including possible additional sites, in Warren and Hankey 1989, 162-5; for Ras Ibn Hani, see Bounni *et al.* 1979, 256, fig. 19:9; 1981, 260; for Sarepta Trench II/Area X, see Koehl 1985, 146-7, catalogue nos 189-191, figs. 8, 20, and an unspecified number among catalogue nos 192-201; for Strata G1-E in Area II/Trench Y at Sarepta, see Anderson 1988, 273, 385, table 18 on p. 517 and e.g. pls 28:19, 29:2; for Tyre, Stratum XIV, see Bikai 1978, pl. XXXIX:20; for the well-known Tell Keisan 13 stirrup jar, see Balensi 1981; for other possible sherds in Strata 12-10 at the same site, see Burdajewicz 1994, 101-8). In addition, the Philistine site of Tell Miqne-Ekron has recently produced a possible White Painted Wheelmade III ware bowl (Killebrew 1998, 383, fig. 4:2).

Among all these, the only vessels which have been demonstrated to be Cypriot by clay analysis are the stirrup jar from Tell Keisan (through Neutron Activation Analysis, see Balensi 1981), and possibly a few vessels from Beth Shean. At this latter site, the long known Myc. IIIC stirrup jars from Stratum VI are generally believed to be imports, possibly Cypriot (see e.g. Warren and Hankey 1989, 164), but this has not yet been confirmed by clay analysis. On the other hand, a few sherds, mostly of stirrup jars, uncovered in A. Mazar's renewed excavations at the site, were demonstrated by petrography to be of non-local manufacture. They are probably Cypriot, though a more westerly origin (Aegean?) cannot be refuted by this analysis (personal communication, courtesy of A. Mazar and A. Cohen-Weinberger).

Concerning all the rest, especially as regards the relatively abundant material at Sarepta, we are still in the dark, as the identification of the origin of a "Myc. IIIC" sherd by visual inspection may prove a tricky business. Thus for the time being, as neither quantities nor distribution of the types of vessels involved may be assessed, it would be quite hazardous to evaluate the meaning of these imports. Possible LC IIIA Black Slip Wheelmade jugs on the mainland are discussed below.

At Dor itself no definite LC IIIA pottery of any sort has been identified yet, but the relevant levels have been excavated only to a limited extent.

Vessels published to date, which may be identified as LC IIIB imports are even fewer. Only one vessel found on the mainland, at Tyre Stratum XIV, was identified as Proto White Painted (Bikai 1978, pl. XL:4).<sup>4</sup> In addition, a few Black Slip Wheelmade jugs uncovered in the cemeteries of Tell el-Far'ah (South) in Philistia were considered both by Du Plat Taylor and by Benson as LC III types, although there was no agreement as to which jugs specifically should be identified as such, and to which phase within LC III they belonged (see e.g. Du Plat Taylor 1956, 34-5; Benson 1972, 54-5; 1973, 59, 98). The exact identification and dating of the Tell el-Far'ah jugs remain for the time being unresolved. They will rely on the one hand on a fresh examination of the jugs themselves and mostly on the definitions agreed upon for the tombs that contain their parallels, especially at Kourion. Tombs 25 and 26 at Kaloriziki for instance, which provided all the examples at this cemetery that were considered by Benson LC IIIB, are amongst the tombs now assigned by Iacovou (1988, 7) and Steel (1996, 295, 300) to CG IA, *contra* scholars who adhere to Benson's dates (e.g. Webb 1992, 98, n. 58). On the other hand, a thorough investigation of the local pottery in those tombs may also provide some clues, but this remains outside the scope of this paper.



At Tyre too Black Slip Wheelmade vessels may predate the first CG I imports (see Bikai 1978, table 13A, import 7), but the situation there is not conclusive, and it is also unclear whether the "import 7" category includes only Wheelmade "Bucchero", or hand made vessels as well.

At Dor, the "Iron Age IA" horizon, which should correspond to LC IIIB, lacks as yet any definite Cypriot vessels, but does contain, as do other coastal and northern sites, "Wavy Band" pithoi (so called "Tyrian" or "Phoenician"), which albeit of definite Cypriot inspiration were mostly produced on the mainland. I regard these pithoi as products of Cypriot pitharades fleeing the LC III disturbances, and/or seeking new markets (Gilboa in press), but I believe that in the future it will become evident that Cypriot pithoi also continued to be exported to the mainland during LC III, as they were during LC II.

All in all, on present evidence, Cypriot pottery export to the east during both phases of LC III, especially the latter, seems to have been random at best. In Phoenicia particularly its absence looms large, as traffic between this region and the island did continue, *inter alia* shipping Phoenician ceramic containers with as yet unknown contents to Cyprus. These comprised mainly jars and small containers: large flasks, small flasks and strainer-spouted jugs, mostly adorned with monochrome-black or monochrome-red concentric circles, or undecorated. The fact that the rest of the Phoenician pottery repertoire is very mundane and undecorated indicates that the decorations on these containers were devised as trade promoters (Gilboa forthcoming; for selected references to Phoenician containers in LC IIIB contexts, see Gilboa 1998, 423).

#### *Cypro-Geometric IA or Mid-Cypro-Geometric I*

This next phase in the pottery exchange between Cyprus and the mainland should be dated, on conventional mainland chronology, to the late 11th/early 10th c. B.C. At Dor, a limited quantity of mid-CGI pottery was uncovered, only in Area D2. In this area there are to date two stratigraphical phases which correspond to this horizon, termed at Dor "Iron Age IB". The earliest phase (D2, 10b), defined only last season, has barely been excavated, but has already produced a few Cypriot pieces (Fig. 2). These are at present the earliest Cypro-Geometric sherds at Dor. The later phase (D2, 10a-9) also produced a limited number of Cypriot sherds (Fig. 3). The types represented are chiefly WP I open vessels and to a lesser extent WP I closed shapes and Black Slip Wheelmade jugs.

These stratigraphical/chronological phases were also identified in Area G (Phase 7) and in Area B (Phase 10), but were so poorly preserved that hardly any pottery assemblages could be assigned to them with certainty. It is thus as yet unclear whether the relative paucity of Cypriot pottery at this stage reflects reality.

The only other site in which a significant amount of Cypriot pottery of this phase was found is Tyre, from the end of Stratum XIV, possibly through early Stratum XIII (Bikai 1978, table 13A, imports 5, 6, 7, pl. XXXIV:1-5, 7-9, 12, and possibly 11). The range of wares and shapes is similar to that at Dor.

Significantly, at other contemporary Phoenician habitation sites Cypriot pottery is extremely rare, e.g. a solitary amphora at Sarepta (Area Y, Stratum E; Anderson 1988, 274, pl. 32:2; among the few early Cypro-Geometric imports from Area X, none



belongs to this horizon); or altogether absent (at Tell Keisan Stratum 9a-b). This situation is reflected in the Phoenician cemeteries, where very few vessels may belong to this horizon, and possibly none at all. The Achziv cemeteries for instance contained throughout the Iron Age only a few imports (E. Mazar 1996, 88). The only published tomb that to my mind securely belongs to this horizon (T. 1029, see Prausnitz 1997) lacked any imports, as did Tomb T.C.3 in the southern cemetery, which either belongs to this horizon or may be slightly later (see E. Mazar 1996, Tomb type a.1.b). Tombs 166 and 167 at Khaldé either belong to this horizon or (more probably) to the next. They include one possible candidate, a barrel jug (Saidah 1966, no. 52), but judging from the photograph it is uncertain whether it is Cypriot. No definite Cypriot pottery of this horizon is identifiable among the pottery in the American University of Beirut, from the cemeteries around Tyre (Chapman 1972), nor among Woolley's "Beqa'a Group" (Woolley 1921).

Occasional vessels also reached Phoenicia's neighbours. Ten years ago I compiled a list of these earliest Cypro-Geometric imports (Gilboa 1989, 211-4), but now in order to fit in with the more detailed sequence presented here, this list needs further chronological refinement, which proves a difficult task. Among this list I would now consider the Megiddo VIA bowl, the elusive Beth Shean VI examples, and the Tell Qasile X bowls, as belonging to our "late Iron Age IB" horizon. The remaining *ca* ten vessels, all but one from Philistia and the Sharon plain, cannot be sufficiently closely dated on present evidence and may belong to the next, "Iron Age IB/IIA" horizon, or cannot be identified with certainty as Cypriot.

This period exhibits a significant evolution of the local decorated containers. As in the previous phase, almost only the same, very specific, containers were decorated. But now the monochrome decoration on the small containers, though it still existed, gradually gave way to the classic "Phoenician Bichrome Style", which soon became canonized. Analyses of the decorative syntax of this style and of some of the geometric configurations on both the monochrome and Bichrome containers suggest that they are of Cypriot derivation, and to my mind indicate Cypriot involvement on the mainland, both in the production of these containers and probably also in their trade (Gilboa forthcoming). The export of these containers was directed chiefly to Cyprus, where this stylistic evolution of the "Iron Age IB" horizon is mirrored, *grosso modo*, in CG IA. In these contexts the mainland monochrome containers were gradually replaced by the Bichrome ones. As opposed to the pottery moving eastward, this export again involved only containers (and with few exceptions the containers are the ones reproduced in Cypriot wares).

#### *Cypro-Geometric IB/II*

The evidence for the next phase of Cypriot pottery export originates at Dor in the phases attributed to the Iron I/IIA transition, which are well represented in all Iron Age areas (Phase 6b in Area G, Phase 8c and possibly 8b in Area D2, Phase 9 in Area B1). In conventional mainland chronology, this is around the early or first half of the 10th c. This horizon at Dor witnessed a real influx of Cypriot pottery, reflecting to my mind a CGIB/II horizon. Figs 4-6 illustrate only the better preserved pieces, from the best stratified assemblages. The quantities are impressive. In some areas at the site there is hardly a locus that does not contain a Cypriot sherd, but for the present more



substantial quantitative data cannot be provided. As far as wares are concerned, there are still Black Slip Wheelmade jugs, but the overwhelming majority is White Painted, mainly open vessels, but also amphorae, barrel juglets and other closed shapes. I am not yet sure whether Bichrome is represented, and neither is Black-on-Red attested in any of the assemblages that could safely be attributed to this horizon.

As far as quantities are concerned, this phenomenon is only matched at Tyre, where numerous contemporary Cypriot pottery imports, mainly open vessels, are those uncovered in the latter part of Stratum XIII (see above), through Stratum X (Bikai 1978, pls. XXXII: 7, 10; XXX:1; XXVIII:1-11; XXVI: 11-12; see table 13A, imports 2, 5, 6, 7).

In other Phoenician habitation sites, astonishingly few vessels may belong to this horizon, as was the case in the previous phase. Sarepta for example produced three to four pieces in Area Y (in Stratum D2, which partially overlaps our "Iron Age I/IIA" period; see Anderson 1988, 517, table 18, pls 32:19, 20; 43A:11). Area X produced altogether ten Cypriot sherds spanning CG I-III which cannot be dated precisely enough on stratigraphical grounds (Khoel 1985, catalogue nos. 210-219). Most of them are later than this horizon. There are no Cypriot vessels of this horizon either at Tell Abu Hawam, or at Tell Keisan, but at the latter site it seems that this chronological horizon is not represented at all by the published material, which exemplifies a gap between Strata 9a-b and Stratum 8a.

Correlation with the finds in the Phoenician cemeteries is difficult, but probably the initial occurrence of Cypriot barrel juglets in them should be attributed to this phase. Among the Achziv tombs for which we possess contextual data, Tomb 979 contained many barrel jugs and juglets, of which most (but it not clear which and how many exactly; see Prausnitz 1997, 24, 26, pl 3:7, 8) are from Strata 2 and 1 of this tomb, which should mostly be dated to our "Iron I/IIA" horizon. Tombs T.C.4 and T.C.2, which produced material of the relevant horizon, contained many barrel juglets; but as these tombs continued in use for many centuries, the date of these vessels is uncertain (E. Mazar 1996, 85, 169). Concerning Khaldé, see above. Among the material published by Chapman, nos 165 and 167, from Khirbet Silm, probably belong to this phase (Chapman 1972, fig. 31), and possibly also two barrel juglets in the "Beqa'a Group" (Woolley 1921, pl. XX, figs 35, 36). All in all, though I consider the initial occurrence of Cypriot barrel juglets on the mainland a very significant phenomenon, I cannot pretend to offer a concrete date for it. Barrel juglets certainly occurred in Phoenicia in modest quantities in the "Iron Age I/IIA" horizon, as indicated by stratified finds, but the floruit of this export, and its infiltration to the neighbouring regions was probably later, during Iron Age IIA. In Cyprus as well, barrel juglets occur in significant numbers only from CG IB/II and especially from CG III. Among the tombs at Palaipaphos-Skales for example (Karageorghis 1983), no such vessels are attested prior to CG IB. They seem to have been produced specifically as export containers.

Cypriot vessels of this horizon in other neighbouring regions are extremely rare (see above). In the Syrian coastal towns the renewal of Cypriot pottery imports is attested only later, with the revival of this region, during CG III (for a typical sequence of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age Cypriot imports there, see for instance the situation at Tell Kazel: Caubet and Yon 1990). This export (or import, see below) is essentially confined to the Cypro-Phoenician sphere, seemingly chiefly to its southern part.



I argued long ago (Gilboa 1989, 217), and still maintain, that this restricted distribution indicates that these vessels do not represent any trade in objets d'art. Though artistically they surely far surpassed anything produced on the mainland, neither now, nor in the later Iron Age (a period of close connections between Cyprus and the southern Levant), did they feature in any significant numbers in regions outside Phoenicia. In the major Israelite centres of the period of the Monarchy, for example, they are all but absent, excluding the barrel jūglets that served as containers for some liquid. In the Phoenician cities, however, mostly open forms were found rather than containers. This fact, combined with the restricted geographical distribution and the unidirectional flow of Cypriot tableware, points to a more "personal" sort of import or export. The vessels may have belonged to the people engaged in the trade, or were perhaps secondary items of exchange (see more on this below).

As regards the local pottery production, the Bichrome containers at Dor and at other sites continued to be decorated *inter alia* with Cypriot-derived motifs, e.g. composite triangles (Gilboa forthcoming). At Dor there is also evidence for locally produced Cypriot-inspired tableware (Fig. 5:7, 8 ; Yellin 1989).

Concerning the pottery-related Phoenician export to Cyprus, the profile remains much the same as in the previous period, though monochrome containers have of course nearly vanished by now, replaced by the Bichrome ones.

Cypro-Geometric IB/II is one of the most obscure periods in Cypriot archaeology, dubbed for instance by J.N. Coldstream "a period of lethargy" (Coldstream 1985, 50), and by D.W. Rupp (1987, 149) a period of obvious "cultural stagnation". These impressions, stemming from sheer lack of data, were no doubt also affected by the mainly standard and unimaginative pottery repertoire of CG I (especially IB)-II, as opposed to the dynamic Proto-White Painted of LC IIIB, and the following CG III assemblage. For Gjerstad, for example, Type II pottery conveyed "signs of lassitude" (Gjerstad 1960, 121). The finds at Dor may provide a modest contribution in bringing this period into better focus.

#### *The Later Iron Age, and Some Concluding Remarks*

The next phase at Dor is dated to Iron Age IIA, the mid-10th c. B.C. according to current chronology (Phase 8 in Area B1 and possibly 6a in Area G and 8b in Area D2). This stratum is more difficult to interpret stratigraphically, and the observations that follow should be regarded as preliminary.

The Cypriot imports generally reflect a CG III horizon (Figs 7, 8), but for the time being I cannot be more specific than that. The quantities and assortment of forms remain much the same, with abundant open vessels; but now Bichrome and Black-on-Red wares have joined the types represented. A discussion of Black-on-Red (Fig. 8:7-9) is outside my scope here, but I would like to present the following observations. Black-on-Red vessels, both amphoriskoi and bowls, are not abundant at Dor, especially when compared to Cypriot Bichrome and White Painted. Amphoriskoi are extremely rare. Black-on-Red here is certainly no more abundant than at any other northern site in Israel. This is not surprising, as it mirrors the situation at other coastal sites. Bikai's excavation at Tyre for example produced, in all Iron Age levels, 29 Black-on-Red fragments, as opposed to 385 Cypriot White painted sherds and 268 "Bucchero" ones



(Bikai 1978, 53-4). A decade ago Bikai understandably declared that she was "mystified by the suggestion that Black-on-Red is Phoenician" (in Coldstream 1988, 37), but neither do these vessels and their distribution conform to the pattern of the rest of the Cypriot pottery export, as outlined above, indicating something different. The small containers, which I believe are indeed mostly Cypriot, though clay analysis at this point is inconclusive (e.g. Matthfers *et al.* 1983; *contra* Brodie and Steel 1996; Yellin and Perlman 1978, 89-90), were probably imported for their contents, possibly replacing the barrel juglets to a large extent. Concerning the bowls I am not sure. There we need a chemical or other verdict to be able to assess their meaning.

Cypriot imports at Dor in the later Iron Age will not be discussed here. As these levels at Dor are not as well preserved I am unable for the time being to form a coherent picture of their occurrence, but for one observation: that somewhere within this period – perhaps in the 9th c., perhaps in the 8th – the Cypriot phenomenon at Dor came to an end. There are indeed some Cypro-Achaic vessels, mostly closed forms (Fig. 9), but not much more than one would expect to find at any other site in the country. By the time we reach the well-stratified contexts immediately pre- and post-dating the Assyrian conquest (Gilboa 1992), and in the Persian period (Mook and Coulson 1995), Cypriot decorated pottery has nearly vanished. The process at other southern Phoenician sites is similar. At Tyre the Cypriot assemblage, which peaked in Stratum X2, gradually diminishes, the imports in Strata IV-I occurring in the smallest quantities in the archaeologically recorded history of early Tyre (Bikai 1978, table 13A, with an anomalous second peak in Stratum VI). At Sarepta, the late Iron Age levels produced only a few Cypriot imports (Koehl 1985, 46; Anderson 1988, table 18 on p. 517). This situation, in periods of undoubtedly extensive contacts between Phoenicia and Cyprus, is perhaps the best proof of the singularity of the processes we witness in the early Iron Age, and of their special significance. Seen in this perspective, the abundant Cypriot tableware assemblage at Tyre and at Dor, combined with the various manifestations of the Cypriot influence on the local pottery production, indicates to my mind a substantial Cypriot presence in Phoenicia – the scene of the formation of the Cypro-Phoenician phenomenon.

## Notes

1. The excavation is conducted on behalf of the Berman Center in the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University, and the Israel Exploration Society. In the course of these nearly two decades many overseas universities had a major role in the excavations. Our current partners are groups from the University of California at Berkeley, directed by Prof. Andrew Stewart; from the University of California at Santa Barbara, directed by Dr. Rainer Mack; from Cornell University, directed by Dr. Jeffrey Zorn; and a group of German volunteers headed by Erika Walter Haury.
2. Area B1 was excavated under the supervision of the late Prof. H. Neil Richardson from Boston University. Area G has been excavated by the University of California at Berkeley and now by Cornell University. Its stratigraphy is being analysed by Dr. Zorn, the area supervisor. The excavations in Area D2 were conducted under my supervision, and are now supervised by Benny Avenberg and Nati Kranot of the Hebrew University, under my guidance. The stratigraphical analyses of all three areas are supervised by Dr. Ilan Sharon, the site's stratigrapher.
3. Gittlen's (1981, 55) suggestion, that Cypriot pottery exports to the Southern Levant had already all but ceased late in the Late Bronze Age IIA will probably need some revision.
4. According to Maria Iacovou this identification is erroneous (this volume).



## ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Από την οπτική γωνία της Ανατολικής Μεσογείου:  
το Tel Dor και οι πρωιμότερες εξαγωγές Κυπρο-Γεωμετρικής  
κεραμεικής στην Εγγύς Ανατολή

Οι ανασκαφές στο Tel Dor, στην ακτή κοντά στο Καρμήλιον όρος (Ισραήλ), πρόσφεραν μια καλή και εκτεταμένη σειρά κλειστών αρχαιολογικών συνόλων της Εποχής του Σιδήρου I/IIA, σύγχρονη, σε γενικές γραμμές, με την περίοδο από την Ύστεροκυπριακή IIIB έως την πρώιμη Κυπρο-Γεωμετρική III. Οι ποσότητες κυπριακής κεραμεικής που βρέθηκαν σ' αυτά τα στρώματα, αρχίζοντας από την Κυπρο-Γεωμετρική IA, και κυρίως η κεραμική της Κυπρο-Γεωμετρικής IB/II και III περιόδου, υπερβαίνουν κατά πολύ, ό,τι έχει βρεθεί μέχρι σήμερα στην Εγγύς Ανατολή.

Η ανακοίνωση εξετάζει τις διαφοροποιήσεις και τις τάσεις που παρουσιάζει η εξαγωγή κυπριακής κεραμεικής, και θα αναλύσει τη σημασία τους με τη βοήθεια στοιχείων από άλλες φοινικικές θέσεις. Παράλληλα, αναπτύσσονται δύο ακόμα φαινόμενα, στενά συνδεδεμένα μεταξύ τους: η διακινούμενη προς την αντίθετη κατεύθυνση (από την Εγγύς Ανατολή προς την Κύπρο) κεραμική και η Κυπρο-Γεωμετρική επίδραση πάνω στη φοινικική κεραμική παραγωγή.



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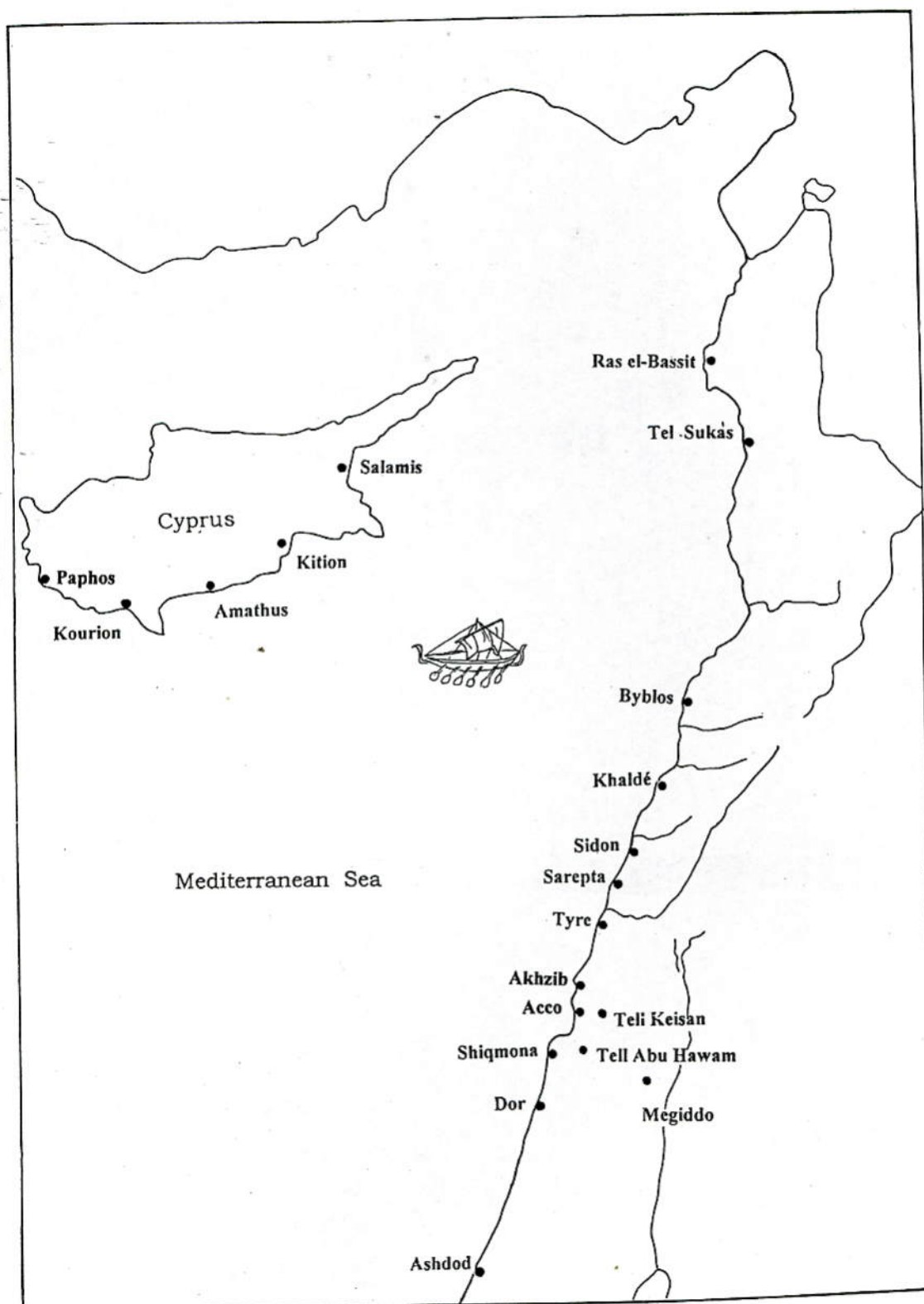


Fig. 1. Map of the East Mediterranean basin with main sites referred to in text.



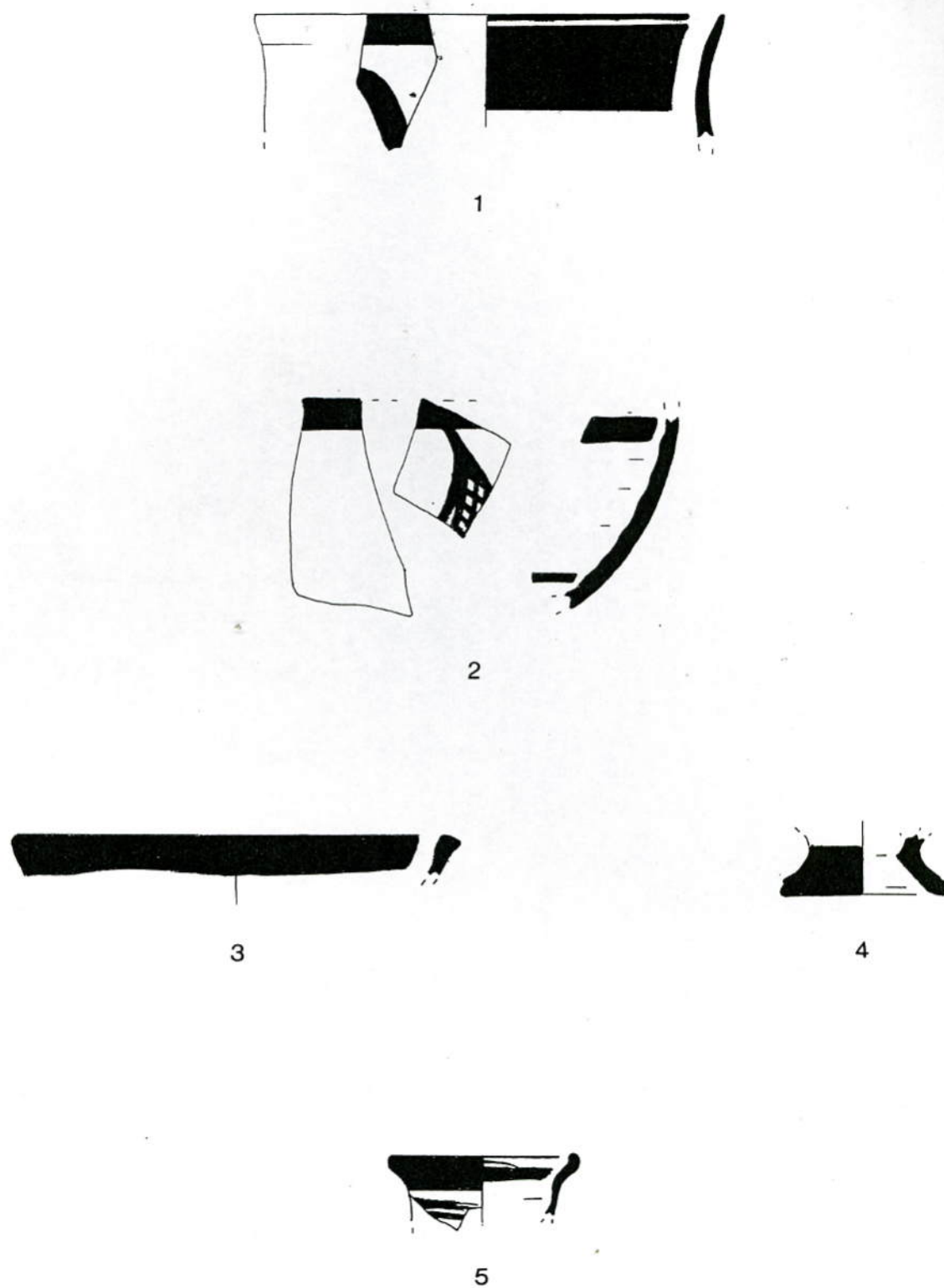


Fig. 2. Cypriot sherds from Area D2, Phase 10b ("Iron Age IB").



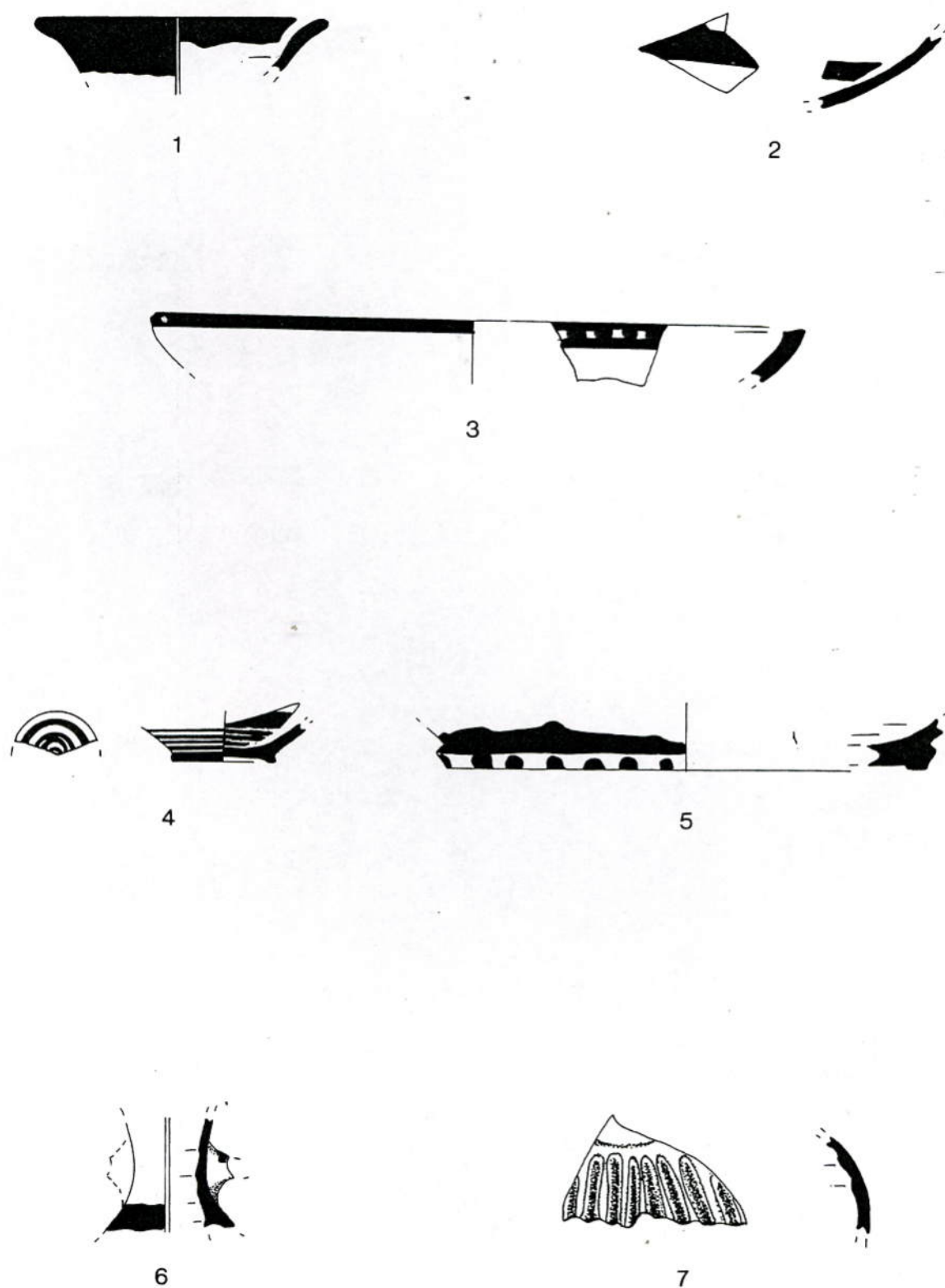


Fig. 3. Cypriot sherds from Area D2, Phases 10a-9 ("Iron Age IB").



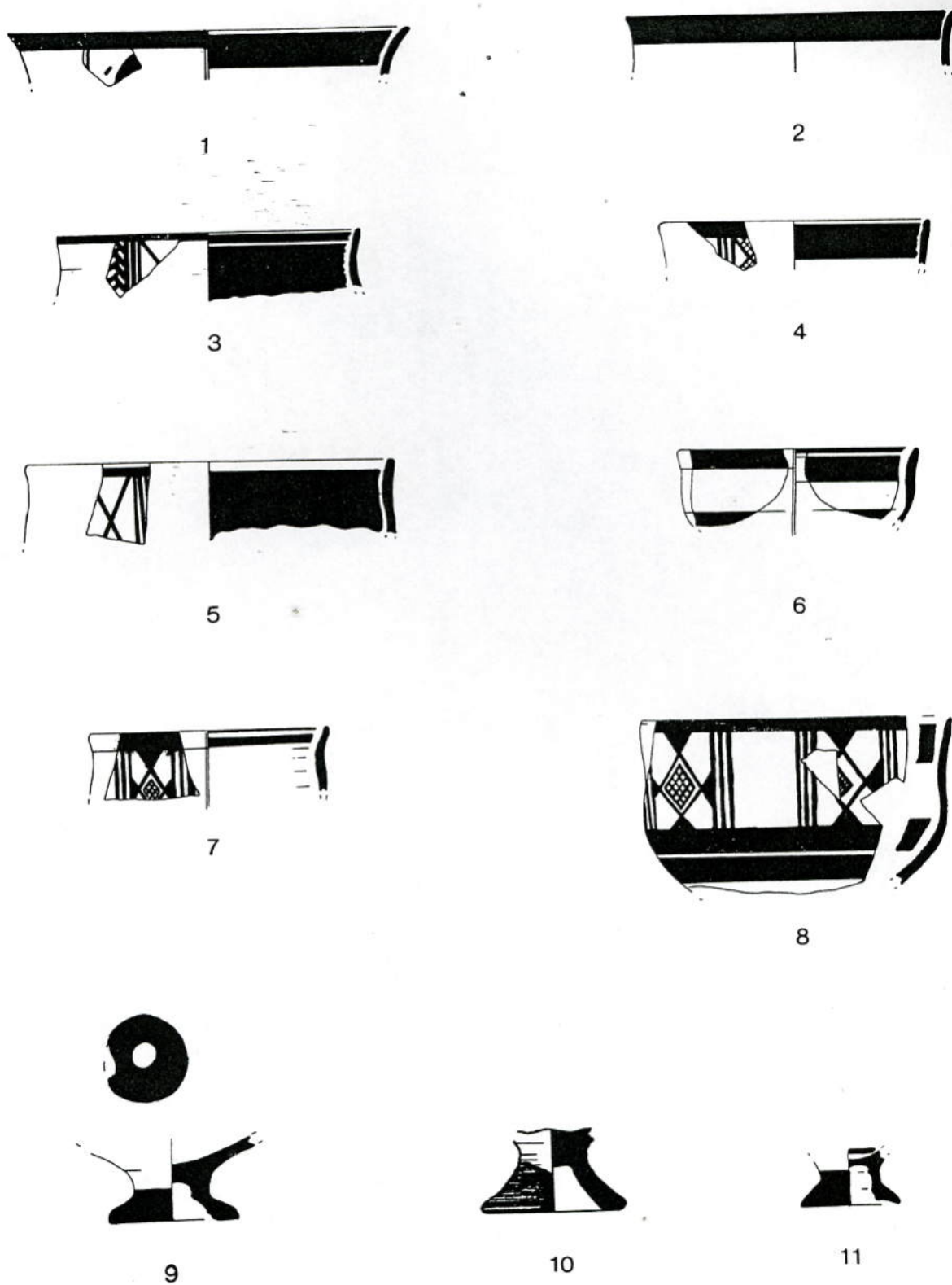


Fig. 4. Cypriot bowls from "Iron Age I/IIA" levels.



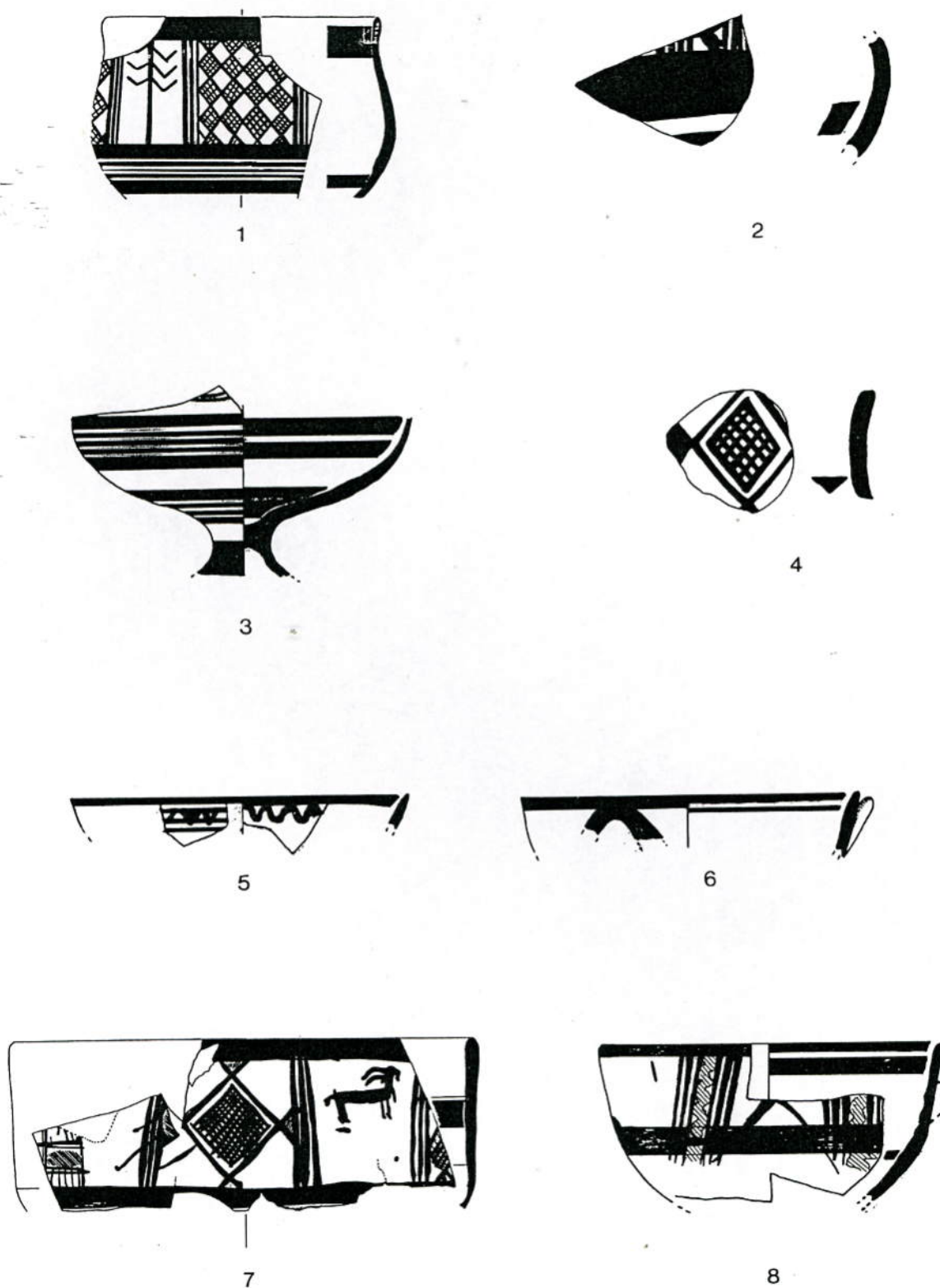


Fig. 5. Cypriot bowls (nos. 1-6) and locally produced bowls (nos. 7, 8) from "Iron Age I/IIA" levels.

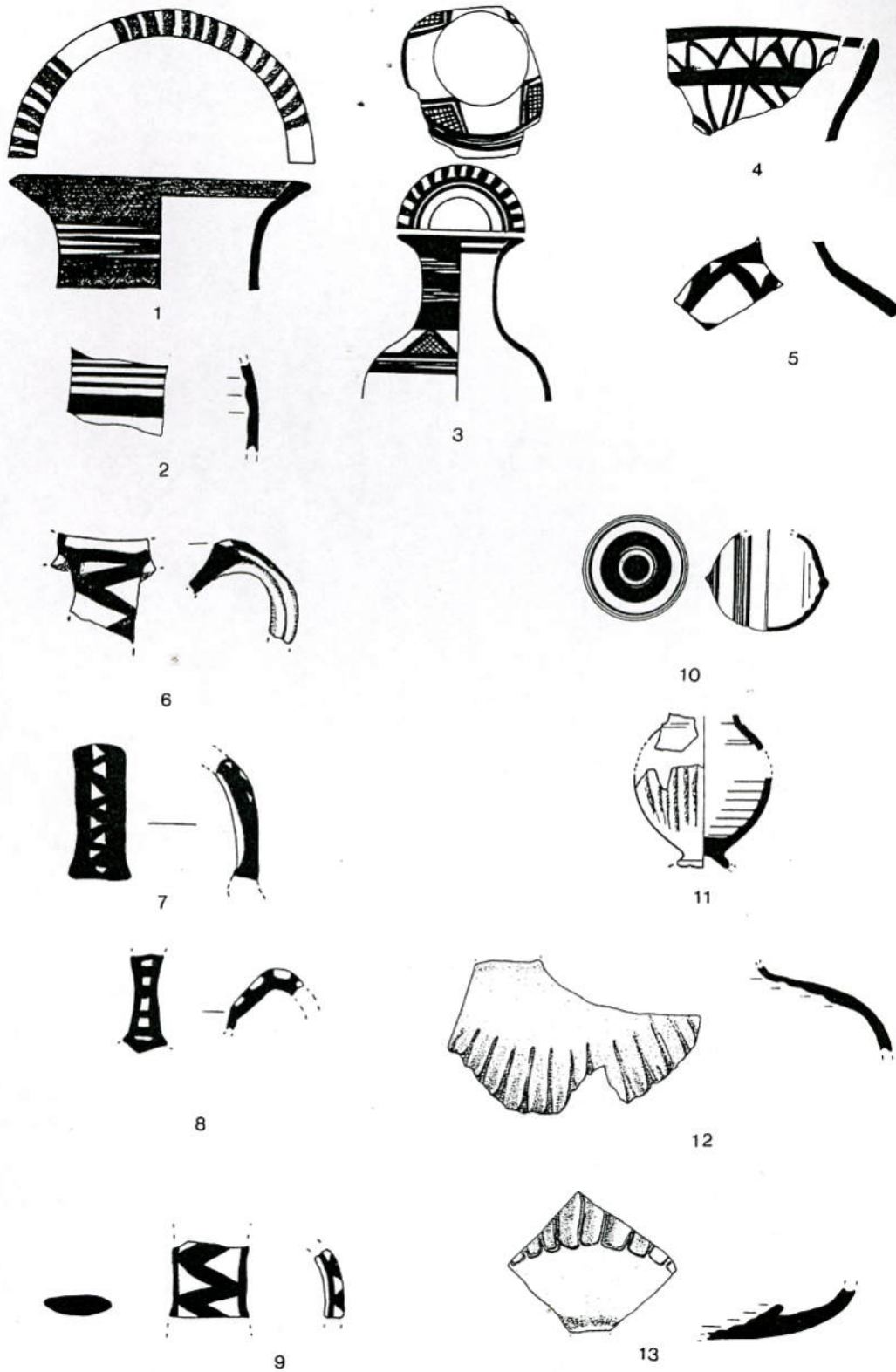


Fig. 6. Cypriot closed vessels from "Iron Age I/IIA" levels.



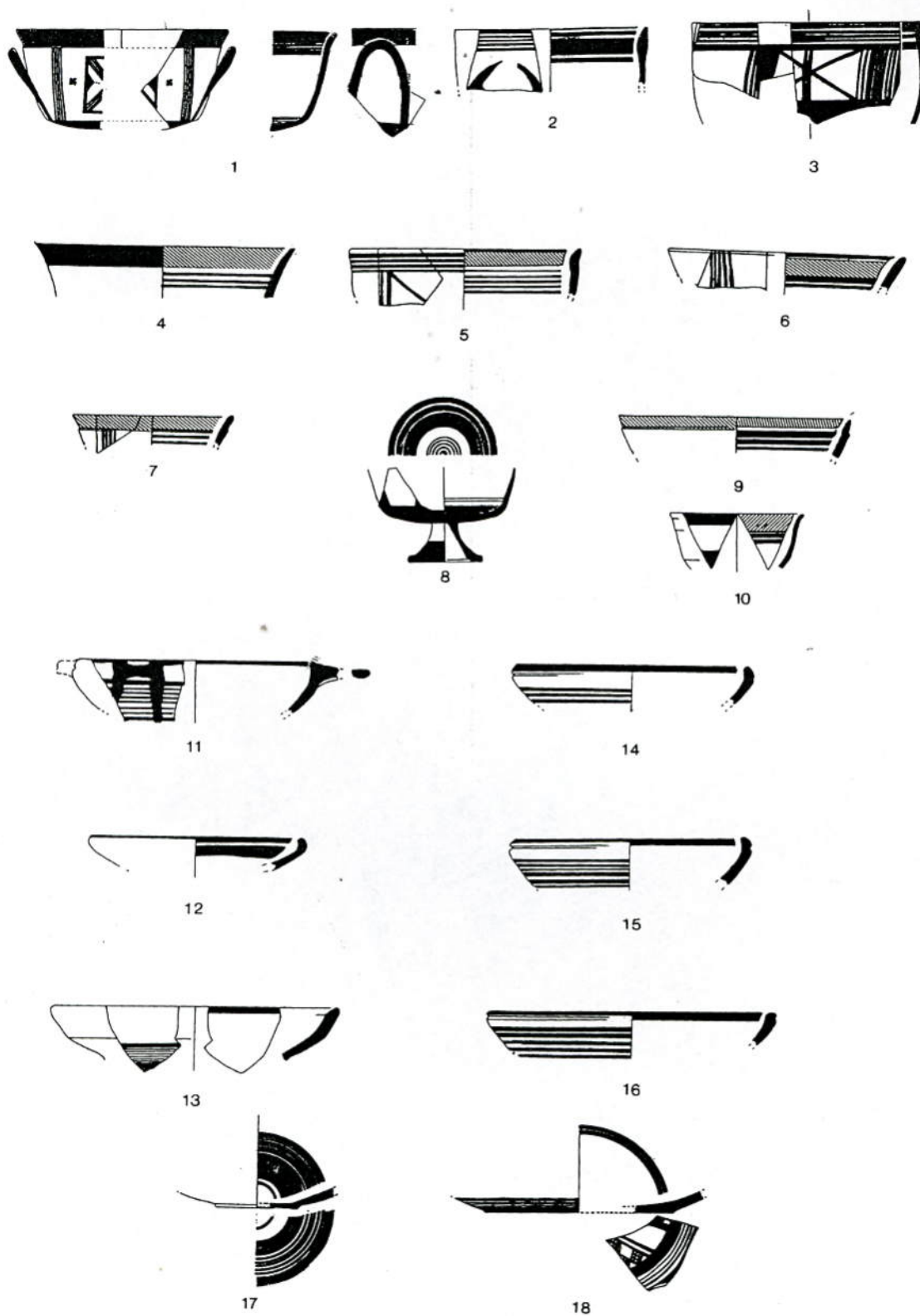


Fig. 7. Cypriot White Painted and Bichrome bowls from "Iron Age IIA" levels.

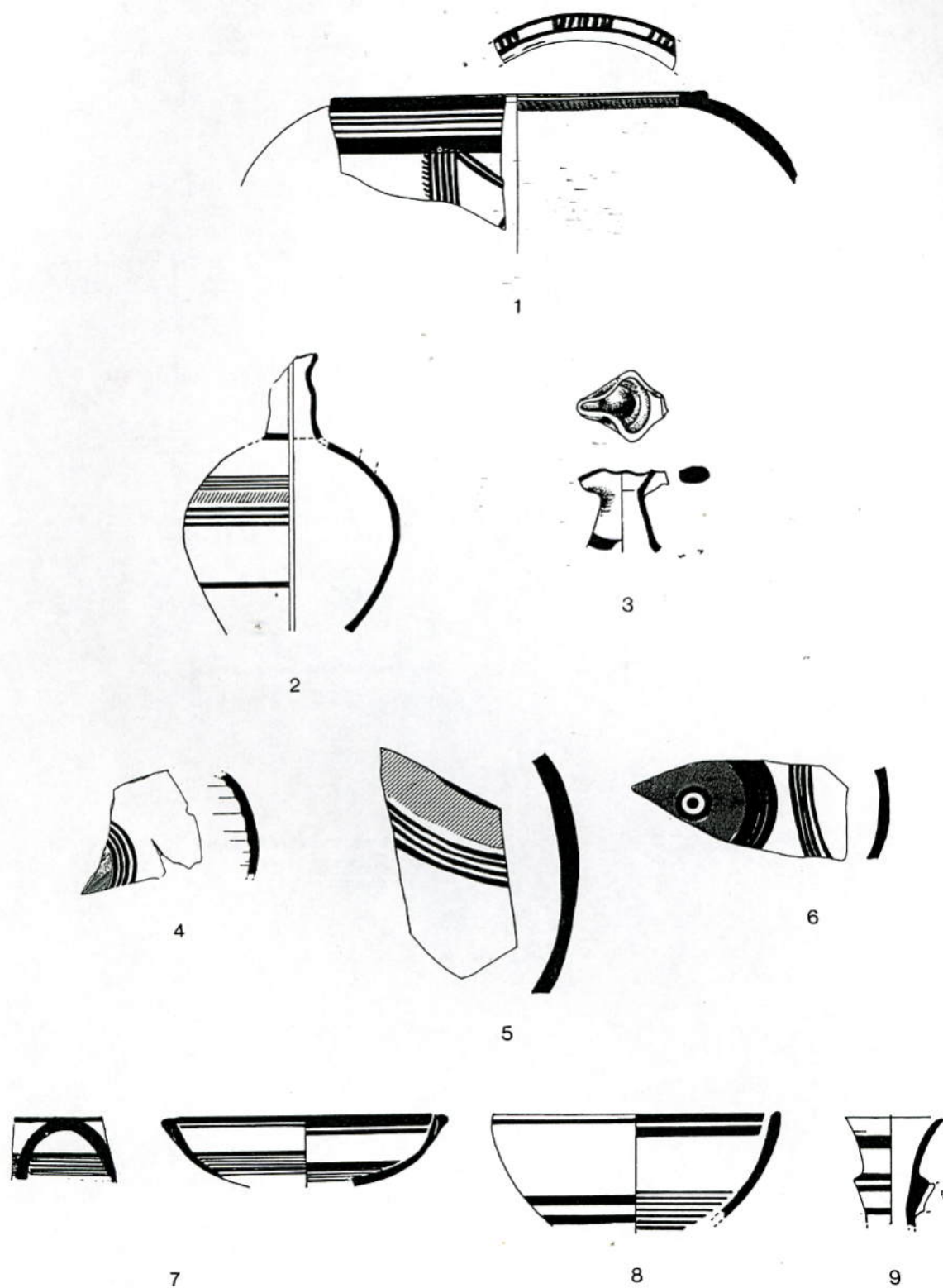


Fig. 8. Cypriot White Painted and Bichrome closed vessels (nos 1-6) and Black-on-Red (nos 7- 9) vessels from "Iron Age IIA" levels.



