

Cypriot Pottery in Shimonoseki City Art Museum

下関市立美術館所蔵のキプロス土器

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Abstract

This paper introduces the White Slip II ware of the Kawamura Collection at Shimonoseki City Art Museum and surveys the implications of White Slip ware with regard to its trade and cultural context. The importation of Cypriot pottery into Palestine did not begin in the Late Bronze Age but continued from the previous period, the Middle Bronze Age. The number, variation, and geographical distribution of the Cypriot importations increased during LB IB. The Cypriot pottery group from northern Sinai and southern Palestine resembles each other but are different from that of Egypt. The reasons Cypriot pottery was imported could be the desirability of their contents or the vessels themselves, but no conclusions can be made. The Cypro-Palestinian trade was terminated during the campaigns of Sety I and Ramesses II to reinstate Egyptian control over Palestine. The trade ended late in the LB IIA period.

While jugs and juglets are found more often in funerary context than in settlement, or habitation contexts, the opposite is true for bowls such as White Slip ware. The quantitative and proportional distribution of Cypriot pottery by type indicates that White Slip II ware comprises 17.5% of pottery in northern Sinai, 15% in southern Canaan and 2% in Egypt. In addition, analyzing the distribution of Cypriot pottery in settlement and funerary contexts in southern Canaan shows that White Slip ware accounts for 39% of pottery in private houses and 7.6% in tombs. Although White Slip ware is common in both northern Sinai and southern Canaan, it comprises only 2% of the Egyptian collection.

Keywords: White Slip, Milk Bowl, Cyprus, Palestine, Kawamura Collection

要約

この椀はキプロス島の土器で、ホワイト・スリップ土器、つまり「白い釉薬（うわぐすり）」を塗った土器である。厳密にはホワイト・スリップ土器のⅡ型に属する。白色の釉薬が塗られていて牛乳を塗ったような装いを呈していることから、「ミルク椀」という愛称でも呼ばれている。

キプロス島から交易に使われたこの土器の年代は、紀元前15世紀から13世紀頃にあたる。考古学的には後期青銅器時代の第Ⅱ期に位置付けられる。

大きさはおよそ6×15センチで、厚さは約5ミリ程度である。黒褐色の格子状あるいは網状の紋様が描かれているのが特徴で、厚手の白い釉薬が塗られている。ハーバード大学のセム博物館の例にあるように、通常、この土器には鳥の鎖骨に似た取っ手があるものである (No. 1995.10.741)。¹ しかし本品では既に形骸化したかと思われ、縁にわずかながらの取っ手が付いている。このことからこの土器の年代は、時代が下って紀元前 13 世紀頃と位置付けてもよいかと思われる。本品はセム博物館の別の例に酷似しており (No. 1995.10.748)、セム博物館ではこの場合ランプとしても使用された可能性もあるとしている。² しかし、煤のようなランプとして使用された痕跡は本品には見当たらない。

キプロス島からの交易でホワイト・スリップ土器に何が入れられてきたかについて、キプロス島で産出される銅鉱石を入れていたのではないかと以前から言われてきた。ただし、ホワイト・スリップ土器は薄手の美しい土器であるため、土器そのものが輸出された可能性もある。

ホワイト・スリップ土器が出土する地域は、古代エジプト、パレスチナ、シリア、レバノンに広がっている。河村幸次郎コレクションに含まれる本品は、コレクションの大多数を占めるエジプトから出土した可能性があるとともに、ホワイト・スリップ土器の出土数の多い古代パレスチナの可能性もある。

ホワイト・スリップ土器は遺跡の様々な場所や墓で出土している。居住区では破片で発見されることが多い一方、埋葬の際、故人とともに葬られる副葬品の場合は、完全な形で残りやすい。本品も副葬品であった可能性が高いと言える。この土器は限られた時代に出現することと、文様と釉薬が独特であるので、遺跡の発掘においては破片であっても地層の年代特定の有力な手掛かりとなる。たとえ破片であってもこの土器の存在は発掘者にとって朗報なのである。

ホワイト・スリップ土器は「ミルク椀」という愛称のとおり、古代の日常生活において液体を入れる器として使われていたと考えられる。ただし、ランプとしての使用を完全には否定できないので、油の可能性もあると考えられる。しかしながら、この土器は現代においてもそのままミルク椀として使えそうである。古代の日常生活に華をそえたであろうこの土器を完全な形で今に伝える本品は、河村コレクションの優れた一品と言えよう。

キーワード： ホワイトスリップ ミルクボウル キプロス パレスチナ 河村コレクション

Introduction

Late Bronze Age in ancient Palestine, or Canaan lasted from around the 16th century B.C.E. to the 13th century B.C.E. Following Weinstein's 1981 chronology, it can be divided into four phases, Late Bronze Age IA, IB, IIA and IIB, and each spans approximately a century

¹<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~semitic/Cesnola/filemaker.cgi?obnum=741&shape=&cdate=&class=White%20Slip>

²<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~semitic/Cesnola/filemaker.cgi?obnum=748&shape=&cdate=&class=White%20Slip>

respectively.

During the Late Bronze Age IA period, thereafter LB IA, a hemispherical, wishbone-handled “milk bowl” was imported from Cyprus to ancient Palestine. This is called White Slip Ware I (WS I), which seems to have been an attractive tableware and not necessarily containers for luxury goods. In the next period, LB IB, the “milk bowl” continued to be imported into Canaan and came with painted schematic patterns. This is called White Slip II (WS II) ware (Leonard 1989:10-11, 14).

The Kawamura collection of the Shimonoseki City Art Museum boasts a wide array of Egyptian artifacts and those from the ancient Mediterranean world. The collection includes numerous vessels including a White Slip bowl from Cyprus. The bowl, a piece of White Slip II ware, is nearly 6×15 centimeters in size and is painted with the characteristic schematic patterns (Figures 1 and 2). Unlike the White Slip bowl with a wishbone-handle at Harvard Semitic Museum (No.1995.10.741)¹, the bowl in the Kawamura collection has a round handle, which may indicate a later date of production. This resembles another example at the Semitic Museum (No. 1995.10.748)², which the Semitic Museum suggests was used as a lamp. Although that opinion might be plausible, the White Slip bowl in the Kawamura collection has no trace of burning on the round handle.

Inspired by the presence of a Cypriot pottery in the Kawamura collection, this study surveys the implications of White Slip ware with regard to its trade and cultural

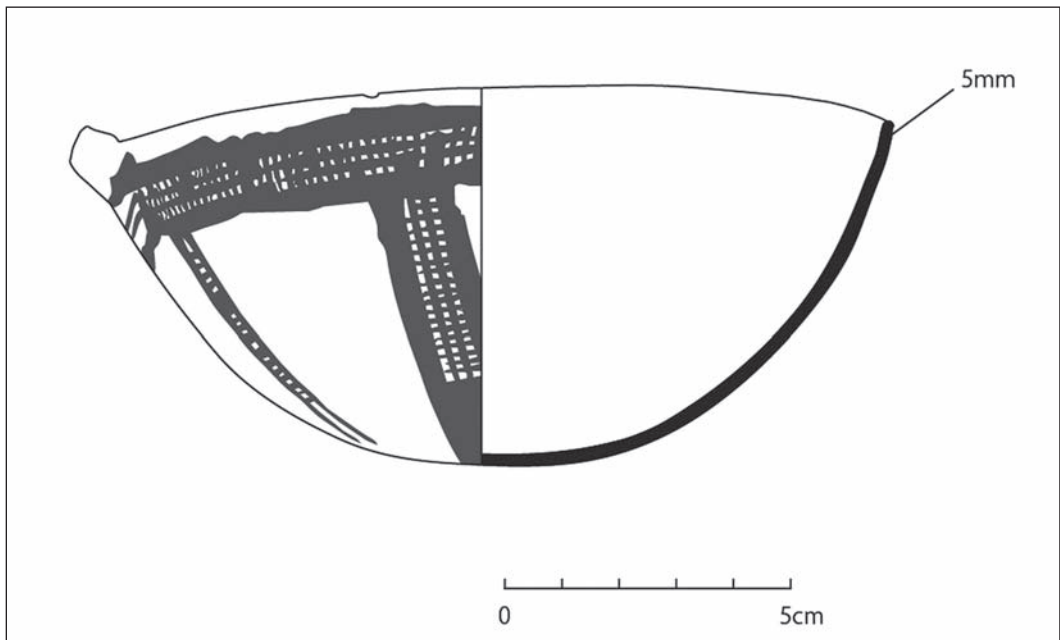


Figure 1: White Slip II ware at Shimonoseki City Art Museum



Figure 2: White Slip II ware at Shimonoseki City Art Museum

context, or locus in the Levant, concentrating on ancient Palestine and attempts to clarify what we know about this special ware.

White Slip Ware and Trade

The importation of Cypriot pottery into Palestine did not begin in the Late Bronze Age but continued from the previous period, the Middle Bronze Age (ca. 2000~1500 B.C.E.). The trade increased slightly during the LB IA period, surged during LB IB, and reached a zenith during LB IIA. This is evidenced by the extensive analysis of more than 2000 imported Cypriot wares and sherds excavated at 55 sites in Late Bronze Age Palestine (Gittlen 1981:55).

According to Gittlen's research (1981), LB I contexts dated prior to the campaigns of Thutmose III (15th century B.C.E.) contain small quantities of White Slip I and other vessels. His campaigns into Syro-Palestinian cities neither interrupted nor hindered the trade between Cyprus and Palestine. This lack of severe change in the pattern of trade appears to be in agreement with the opinion of Weinstein (1981) that relatively little attention was paid to Palestine by the early 18th Dynasty Egyptian kings.

Actually, the number, variation, and geographical distribution of the Cypriot importations increased during LB IB. As for the numbers, 13% of White Slip I and 0% of

White Slip II comes from LB IA. 71% of the White Slip I and 7% of White Slip II ware comes from LB IB. Therefore, the latter part of LB I period saw a significant increase in numbers. The peak of importation of White Slip II ware came in LB IIA, and the importation ceased during this period. Fine White Slip II styles were no longer imported afterwards, and they were replaced by less sophisticated types. In short, LB IIA was the era of highest frequency for Cypriot vessels in Palestine. 59% of the Cypriot wares unearthed in Palestine come from LB IIA period, of which more than 25% consist of White Slip pottery (Gittlen 1981:51, 56).

Investigation of the northern Sinai region by Bergoffen (1991) revealed that the Cypriot pottery group from northern Sinai and southern Palestine resembles each other but are different from that of Egypt. This indicates that most of the Cypriot wares, if not all, must have been transported to northern Sinai from southern Palestine. They were not “trans-shipped” to Egypt. Furthermore, while the trade of Cypriot pottery in Palestine intensified, the situation was not similar in Egypt. The Amarna letters and the annals of Thutmose III provide little evidence that Egypt’s administration in Palestine acquired Cypriot wares or merchandises transported in ceramic vessels. The annals seldom mentioned Cypriot goods, and even though high-level contacts between the king of Cyprus and Pharaoh were recorded in the Amarna letters (EA 33-40; Knudtzon 1915:1076-1086), the records are mostly restricted to Cypriot copper sent to Egypt as tribute. Thus, the trade of Cypriot vessels was of an unofficial nature conducted by individuals (Bergoffen 1991:59-60).

The reasons Cypriot pottery was imported could be the desirability of the contents or the vessels themselves (Gittlen 1981:55). While reviewing the relations between Cyprus and Aegean, Portugali and Knapp (1985:44) considered Cypriot pottery abroad as having something to do with copper. Because Cyprus played the role of a copper producer as evidenced by the numerous Aegean objects excavated in Cyprus and the Cypriot artifacts in the Aegean, it has been suggested that Cypriot copper was traded for pottery and the contents from the Aegean (Maguire 2009:46). However, no definitive answer has been reached as to this question.

In spite of the attractiveness of Cypriot wares or their contents, the trade ended late in the LB IIA period. This termination may have been caused by political or economic situations in Cyprus, but two potential incidents might have brought the breakdown of the Cypro-Palestinian trade relationship. As Gittlen (1981:51) pointed out, the first was the supposed socio-political breakdown in Syria and Palestine during the Amarna Age. The second was the military campaigns of Egyptian pharaohs, Sety I and Ramesses II, at the end of LB IIA (Weinstein 1981). According to Merrillees (1968:202) and Åström (1972:774), Cypriot pottery importation into Egypt ceased at the time of Akhenaton. In contrast to the situation in Egypt, a significant number of Cypriot wares were imported to Palestine. Cities in ancient Palestine continuously engaged in international trade

throughout LB IIA. This continuation of Cypro-Palestinian trade was terminated during the campaigns of Sety I and Ramesses II to reinstate Egyptian control over Palestine. The remarkable evidence shows that Cyprriot imports are absent during LB IIB: the number of contexts containing Cyprriot imports decreased; the number of Cyprriot imports per context dropped; and the imitation in local clays of Cyprriot vessels were produced (Gittlen 1981:51-52).

White Slip Ware and Locus

Before Late Bronze Age, Cyprriot wares had already brought into major coastal cities in Palestine: Tell el-'Ajjul, Ashkelon, Gezer, Tell Nagila, Tell Mevorakh, Dor, Akko, Tell Nami, Achzib, Kabri, and Hazor and Tell Dan located inland (Figure 3). In Egypt, other

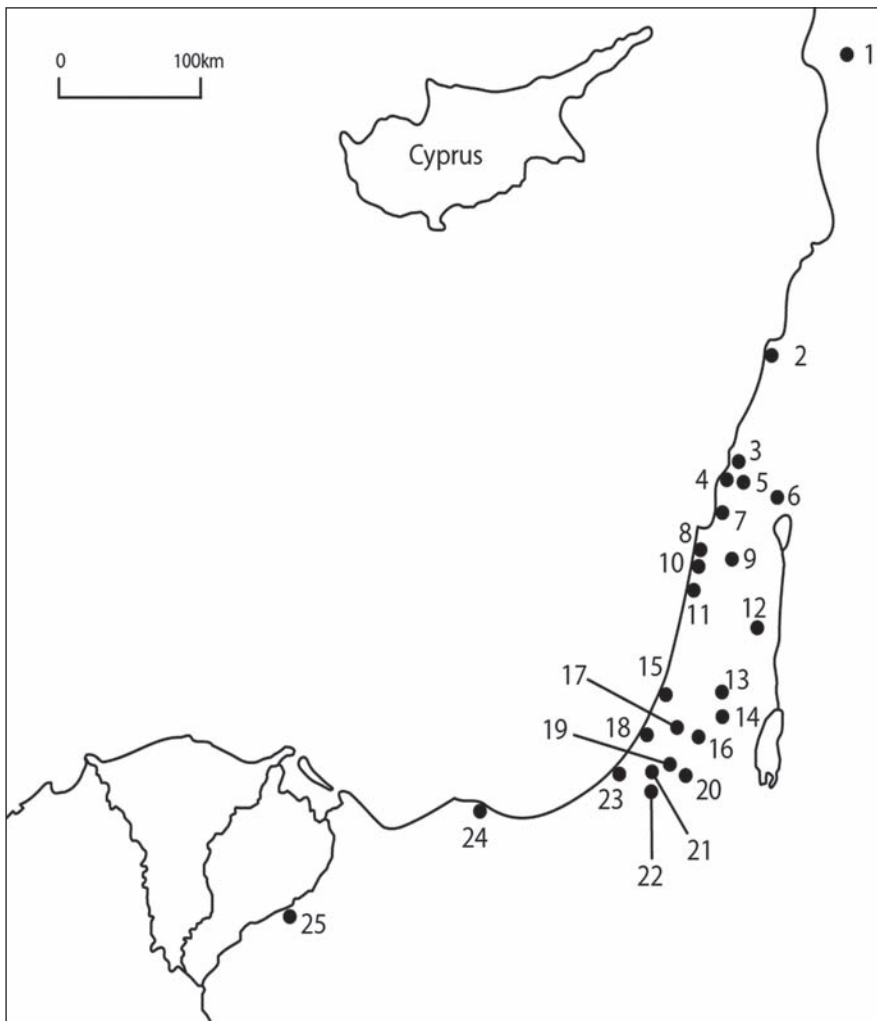


Figure 3: Site List

1. Ras Shamra(Ugarit)
2. Byblos
3. Tyre
4. Achzib
5. Kabri
6. Hazor
7. Akko
8. Tel Nami
9. Megiddo
10. Tel Dor
11. Tell Mevorakh
12. Shechem
13. Gezer
14. Beth Shemesh
15. Ashkelon
16. Lachish
17. Tell Nagila
18. Tell el-'Ajjul
19. Tell esh-Sheri'a
20. Tell Haror
21. Tell Jemmeh
22. Tell el-Far'ah(S)
23. Tell Ridan
24. Bir el-'Abd
25. Tell el-Dab'a

than Tell el-Dab'a, several sites contained limited evidence of early importation. Coastal sites such as Ras Shamra in northern Syria also showed the early trade. Early Cypriot pottery is absent from the Jordan valley. Despite numerous jugs and juglets in the tombs of Jericho, none contained Cypriot ware (Maguire 2009:47).

According to the extensive study of Gittlen (1981), jugs and juglets are found more often in funerary context than in settlement, or habitation contexts. The opposite is true for bowls such as White Slip ware. Though bowls tend to outnumber jugs and juglets in settlement, the opposite is true for funerary contexts. Out of 790 examples uncovered in settlements, White Slip ware accounts for 55%, while jugs and juglets account for 31%. Out of 707 examples excavated in funerary contexts, White Slip ware accounts for 8.3%, while jugs and juglets account for 84%. Higher occurrence of Cypriot bowls in Palestinian settlement reflects their daily use. Hazor Lower City II and Lachish Fosse Temple II have these bowls comprising the highest percentage of the Cypriot collection: 67% and 71% respectively. A number of burials in situ at Tell Abu Hawam, Deir el-Balah and Akko contained large storage jars as the grave goods. White Slip bowls were placed upside down on the mouths as lids. This could be a way to enjoy the attractive beauty of the bowl in addition to its practical use (1981:52).

Artzy (2006) conducted an investigation of the sites in Carmel Ridge, Tell Abu Hawam, Tell Nami and Akko. He suggests the possibility that we are seeing traces of the Cypriot economic expansion at least to the east (Transjordan) and southeast (Egypt). Ships might have sailed east from Cyprus to the coast (maybe Ras Shamra), and then sailed south along the coast. Tell Abu Hawam and Tell Nami functioned as ports, and these harbors actively participated in the trade networks (2006:58-60).

In the study of southern Canaan and northern Sinai, Bergoffen uncovered 279 Cypriot sherds from 24 sites in northern Sinai, most of which were found at Bir el-Abd and few other sites. 1434 pieces of Cypriot vessels came from Tell el-'Ajjul, Tell el-Far'ah(South), Tell el-Hesi, Tell Jemmeh, Tell esh-Shari'a, Tell Haror and Tell er-Ridan. According to Bergoffen's analysis, quantitative and proportional distribution of Cypriot pottery by ware type indicates that White Slip II ware comprises 17.5% of pottery found in northern Sinai, 15% in southern Canaan and 2% in Egypt. Furthermore, distribution of Cypriot pottery in settlement and funerary contexts in southern Canaan indicates that White Slip ware accounts for 39% of pottery found in private houses and 7.6% in tombs. In the so-called Palaces at Tell el-'Ajjul, decorated bowls accounts for 67% of the total, an even higher proportion. Tell el-'Ajjul boasts the largest collection of White Slip I in Canaan. This proves the confirmation of Sjöqvist's (1940:162) idea that the city was the main partner of Cypriot trade in the early Late Bronze Age (Bergoffen 1991:64-66).

Merrillees (1968) has published 513 pieces of Cypriot ware from Egyptian sites. Although White Slip ware is common in both northern Sinai and southern Canaan, it consists only 2% of the Egyptian collection, the majority of which was juglet type (Bergoffen 1991:69).

This scarcity matches the results of the excavations at Tell el-Dab'a, where the frequency of White Slip ware is also 2%. The Cypriot vessels unearthed at Tell el-Dab'a thoroughly match the ones excavated at settlements and tombs in the southeast Cyprus. Many might have originated in the region (Maguire 2009:30-37).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the importation of Cypriot pottery into Palestine did not begin in the Late Bronze Age but continued from the previous period, the Middle Bronze Age. Thutmose III's campaigns into Syro-Palestinian cities neither interrupted nor hindered the trade between Cyprus and Palestine. The number, variation, and geographical distribution of the Cypriot importations increased during LB IB. The Cypriot pottery group from northern Sinai and southern Palestine resembles each other but are different from that of Egypt. The reasons Cypriot pottery was imported could be the desirability of their contents, or the vessels themselves, but no conclusions can be made. The continuation of Cypro-Palestinian trade was terminated during the campaigns of Sety I and Ramesses II to reinstate Egyptian control over Palestine. The trade ended late in the LB IIA period.

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The Cesnola Collection from Ancient Cyprus, Semitic Museum at Harvard University
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付（作品解説3点）

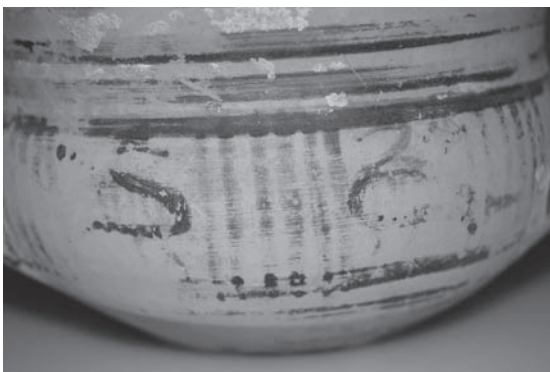
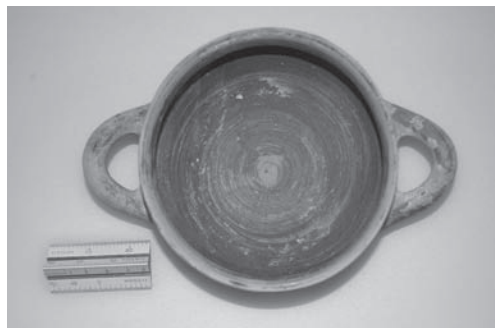
※ 本作品解説は、渡邊浩明氏が「河村幸次郎と美の世界」展図録（2013年11月発行）のために書き下ろした作品解説である。紙幅の都合上、図録にはこの解説のすべてを載せることができなかつたため、ここに氏が実際に作品を調査された際の細部写真を含めて、全文を掲載する次第である。（細部写真は、渡邊氏が撮影したもの）

スキュフォス型幾何学文杯 古代ギリシャ 紀元前8世紀頃



スキュフォスとは、取っ手が二つついた古代ギリシャのコップのことである。本品は縁と底部の横線に加えて、一對の鳥と縦線による彩色がわずかながらに残っている。注意して見ないと、鳥とは識別しにくい。

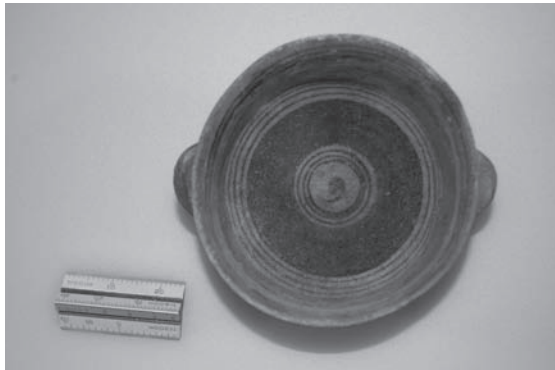
類似した作品は、ニューヨークのメトロポリタン美術館に収蔵されている（No. 74.51.588）。¹メトロポリタン美術館のものは、彩色が鮮やかに残っており、一對の鳥も明確に識別できる。これはキプロス島の出土とされているので、本品もキプロス島から輸出された可能性もある。本品は古代の彩色をほとんどどめていないのが残念である。



¹<http://www.metmuseum.org/collections/search-the-collections/240175>

二彩色土器 (キプロス島) [キュリクス型杯]

このキプロス土器は紀元前11世紀～8世紀頃に作られた。この時代は鉄器時代で、キプロスの幾何学文様期にあたる。土器の彩色が黒褐色と赤紫・赤桃色の二色でデザインされていることから、二彩色 (バイクローム) 土器と呼ばれる。



外側の彩色は、縁の部分に赤色系の彩色がなされ、黒褐色の縦線と幾何学文様、そして特徴的な×印が大きく描かれている。底の部分と内側にも黒褐色の彩色がなされている。

この種の土器はコップとして使用されるため、縁の部分は布などで拭かれることが多く、色は薄れてしまうものだが、本品は赤色系の色がしっかりと残っており、美術的価値を高めている。

ハーバード大学のセム博物館に同様な形の土器がいくつか収蔵されている。特に同大学の一品は、幾何学文様と×印が本品の彩色と酷似している (No.1995.10.607)。²しかし、本品の彩色が二色なのに対して、同大学のものは縁の部分に赤色系の彩色はなく、黒褐色の一色で彩色されている。そして、縁の部分に赤色系の彩色がある同大学の別の一品では、×印はなく、幾何学文様が違っている (No. 1995.10.591)。³本品は、ハーバード大学の所蔵品の仕様を兼ね備えていると言えよう。

²
<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~semitic/Cesnola/filemaker.cgi?obnum=607&shape=Bowl&cdate=Cypro-Geometric&class=>

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ホワイト・スリッ土器（キプロス島） [幾何学文杯]

この椀はキプロス島の土器で、ホワイト・スリッ土器、つまり「白い釉薬（うわぐすり）」を塗った土器である。厳密にはホワイト・スリッ土器のⅡ型に属する。白色の釉薬が塗られていて牛乳を塗ったような装いを呈していることから、「ミルク椀」という愛称でも呼ばれている。

キプロス島から交易に使われたこの土器の年代は、紀元前 15 世紀から 13 世紀頃にあたる。考古学的には後期青銅器時代の第Ⅱ期に位置付けられる。

大きさはおよそ 6 X 15 センチで、厚さは約 5 ミリ程度である。黒褐色の格子状あるいは網状の紋様が描かれているのが特徴で、厚手の白い釉薬が塗られている。ハーバード大学のセム博物館の例にあるように、通常、この土器には鳥の鎖骨に似た取っ手があるものである (No. 1995.10.741)。⁴ しかし本品では既に形骸化したかと思われ、縁にわずかながらの取っ手が付いている。このことからこの土器の年代は、時代が下って紀元前 13 世紀頃と位置付けてもよいかと思われる。本品はセム博物館の別の例に酷似しており (No. 1995.10.748)、セム博物館ではこの場合ランプとしても使用された可能性もあるとしている。⁵ しかし、煤のようなランプとして使用された痕跡は本品には見当たらない。

キプロス島からの交易でホワイト・スリッ土器に何が入れられてきたかについて、キプロス島で産出される銅鉱石を入れていたのではないかと以前から言われてきた。ただし、ホワイト・スリッ土器は薄手の美しい土器であるため、土器そのものが輸出された可能性もある。

ホワイト・スリッ土器が出土する地域は、古代エジプト、パレスチナ、シリア、レバノンに広がっている。河村幸次郎コレクションに含まれる本品は、コレクションの大多数を占めるエジプトから出土した可能性があるとともに、ホワイト・スリッ土器の出土数の多い古代パレスチナの可能性もある。

ホワイト・スリッ土器は遺跡の様々な場所や墓で出土している。居住区では破片で発見されることが多い一方、埋葬の際、故人とともに葬られる副葬品の場合は、完全な形で残りやすい。本品も副葬品であった可能性が高いと言える。この土器は限られた時代に出現することと、文様と釉薬が独特であるので、遺跡の発掘においては破片であっても地層の年代特定の有力な手掛かりとなる。たとえ破片であってもこの土器の存在は発掘者にとって朗報なのである。

ホワイト・スリッ土器は「ミルク椀」という愛称のとおり、古代の日常生活において液体を入れる器として使われていたと考えられる。ただし、ランプとしての使用を完全には否定できないので、油の可能性もあると考えられる。しかしながら、この土器は現代においてもそのままミルク椀として使えそうである。古代の日常生活に華をそえたであろうこの土器を完全な形で今に伝える本品は、河村コレクションの優れた一品と言えよう。

⁴
<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~semitic/Cesnola/filemaker.cgi?obnum=741&shape=&cdate=&class=White%20Slip>

⁵
<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~semitic/Cesnola/filemaker.cgi?obnum=748&shape=&cdate=&class=White%20Slip>

