

АНТИЧНИЙ ПЕРІОД НА ПІВДНІ УКРАЇНИ

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CARA BURUN APUD ORGAME – THE POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE OF THE ARCHAIC PERIOD

Pierre Dupont¹, Alexandre Baralis², Vasilica Lungu³

¹ Archéologue à L'Institut de céramique d'Ambérieu
France, 01500, Ambérieu, Avenue Salengro, 44
e-mail: pierre.dupont@mom.fr

² Le Musée du Louvre
(Département des Antiquités Grecques, Etrusques et Romaines)
France, 75058, Paris, Cedex 01
e-mail: alexandrebaralis@yahoo.fr

³ Institute for South East European Studies of Romanian Academy of Sciences
Romania, 050711, Bucureşti, Calea 13 Septembrie nr. 13. O.P. 22 C.P. 159
e-mail: icalungu@yahoo.com

*Памяти Валентины,
с воспоминаниями
о наших ольвийских днях*

Located at the still blurred borders of the territories of Histria and Orgame, the ancient rural settlement discovered along the southern shore of Cara Burun Bay at the place known as Açık Suhat is being investigated by a French-Romanian team jointly conducted by A. Baralis and V. Lungu [1]. The partial results obtained during the excavation season 2011 revealed a first level of occupation, evidenced by both a surface-dwelling floor (section S2) and a large well (section S4a), and dating back to the mid-6th century BC down to the turn of the century, the ceramic assemblage of which includes a fair number of fragments of East Greek transport amphoras and wheelmade grey ware as well as a handful of decorated sherds of both Ionian and Mainland Greek origin, which call for the following comments:

– These ceramic finds of Hellenic origin are in a majority, whereas handmade pottery of autochthonous manufacture are quite scarcely represented by not more than 15 wall fragments (i.e. ca. 0.2/0.3% of the total of pottery sherds) (fig. 1);

– The earliest datable fragments seem hardly much earlier than the mid-sixth century BC. Among them, the most representative piece consists in a handle-section of white-slipped spindle shaped amphora of Chian type, lined by a narrow fillet of black paint which suggests that we are faced with a late variant of 2nd / 3rd quarter of 6th century BC, whereas some more fragments of type Lambrino A2 cover the last quarter (fig. 2). A single sherd of Ionian cup of Villard B2 / Hayes VIII covers the same interval (fig. 3). Only a questionable fragment decorated with a lion head in Late Corinthian style might be a little earlier (fig. 4), but, even if Attic imitations e.g. in the manner of the Gorgon Painter are also attested, the fabric would rather point to an East Greek origin, like this North-Ionian imitation of Middle Corinthian recently identified by lab studies among the finds from Old Smyrna [2].

– As for the remaining finds of Archaic date, they consist mostly in a collection of transport containers including sherds of 6th century Clazomenian type (fig. 5), as well as several

specimens of Zeest's «Samian» type (fig. 6), mainly covering the second half and the turn of the 6th century, and recently reattributed to North Ionian centres [3]. More specimens of Chian type, ranging from the turn of the 6th century (Lambrino A2) down to the eighties of the 5th (swollen-necked type with unpainted rim) (fig. 7), match several sherds of Attic black-glazed cups of type C (fig. 8), whereas the Aeolian sphere is also represented by numerous scraps of amphoras of Lesbian grey and Zeest's «tumbler-bottomed» types, alias Clinkenbeard's «fractional red», alias «Lesbian red» (fig. 9), also mostly ascribable there to the turn of the 6th century, but neither a single one of Milesian type nor of genuine Samian type. On the other hand, a single rim fragment seems ascribable to an «? la brosse» amphora, either Attic or Ionian (fig. 10).

– The assemblage of wine jars from Cara Burun reveals the following pattern of distribution (fig. 11): Chian 26,4%; Clazomenian 30,9%; Lesbian grey 5,9%; «Zeest's «tumbler-bottomed» 20,6%; Milesian 0%; Zeest's «Samian» 13,3%; Attic «? la brosse»? 1,4% [4]. When compared with those given by M. Mănușcu-Adameșteanu for Orgame and nearby Vișina, possible emporion in the Getic hinterland [5], it seems both distant and closer to the latter, in that one notes no special predilection for Lesbian wine as observed in Vișina and a higher percentage of Zeest's «Samian» jars. Furthermore, the complete absence of Milesian oil containers would appear rather puzzling on a predominantly Greek settlement. But, as the frequency data published by M. Manucu-Adameșteanu look rather questionable and confusing, these comparisons appear of relative value and, judging by the amounts of transport amphoras alone, it is not easy to decide clearly whether we are faced with a Greek or autochthonous settlement, since most of them were not found within clear dwelling complexes.

– Concerning the origin of all these materials, it must be pointed out that most of these transport amphoras appear to be of North-Ionian manufacture: not only those of Chian and Clazomenian types but also those of Zeest's «Samian» type, meanwhile reassigned to the area Erythrae / Teos and reinterpreted as wine-instead oil-jars. As for the additional ones, consisting of both Lesbian grey and Zeest's «tumbler-bottomed» specimens, they are also issued from the Northern part of Eastern Greece, viz. from Lesbos for the former and from its mainland *peraea* for the latter. Even the Ionian cup might actually originate from some Northern

centre of manufacture as recently put forward [6]. Such a Northern geographical assemblage sharply contrasting with the absence of any container issued from the Samian-Milesian area cannot be fortuitous.

– In addition to the above-mentioned Ionian cup of Villard B2 / Hayes VIII, some more fragments of painted pottery recall attention, viz. a little one ascribable to the North-Ionian black-figured style (fig. 12), but of poor fabric and completely reoxydized, possibly corresponding to an Histrian imitation; and another one of Attic black-figured pot of the last third of 6th century (fig. 13), seemingly contemporary with the Antimenes Painter or the Leagros group. Worth mentioning too are several rim fragments of 6th century undetermined Ionian bowls of North-Ionian origin as well as a single fragmentary thin-walled lamp with incurved rim and probable central cone seems related a North-Ionian type of the second half of 6th century BC (fig. 14).

– Of course, the field inventory also revealed quite a lot of sherds of wheelmade grey ware of East Greek type (fig. 15), raising a keen problem of identification of their centre of manufacture, either coastal Greek (Histria or Orgame?) or even native, as recently evidenced in the case of Getic Beidaud [7].

– Thus, the overwhelming majority of pottery finds of Greek type, cannot but point to the conclusion that the Cara Burun settlement was inhabited by colonists of same origin. Even so, the above-mentioned very low amount of collected handmade pottery [8], yet used as substitutes for cooking pots by Greek settlers for lack of their thin-walled wheelmade *chytrai* and *lopades* [9], appears somewhat puzzling in the case of an assumed fixed settlement, still evidenced by the presence of some spindle whorls (fig. 16).

Summing up, the assemblage of datable East Greek transport amphoras and associated pottery sherds from Cara Burun, dating back not much earlier to the mid-6th century BC down to the end of the archaic period might well correspond to a settlement of assumed North-Ionian immigrants established both in the immediate hinterland of their port of arrival and on the shore of the adjoining bay south of it, well-stocked with fish as an immediately available source of food until the bringing under cultivation of the surrounding countryside. Meanwhile, until the end of the archaic period, these immigrants are still receiving food staples from their homeland, first of all wines issued from various parts of North-Ionia and Aeolis, thus

suggesting that the rural territories of the involved poleis were still able to produce enough foodstuffs for export and consequently that these immigrants are not really to be meant as panic-stricken refugees fled from their devastated territories following the Persian conquest, even if the Euxine was obviously submitted at that time to a widespread wave of specifically North-Ionian incomers, somewhat overshadowing its traditional image of Milesian preserve [10].

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4. By comparison, the sequence of archaic amphoras observed in Tariverde, other rural settlement of the Histrian *chora*, is reported by Birzescu I. Die archaische Siedlung von Tariverde// Dacia (N.S.). – 2012. – Vol. LVI. – P. 85 (pie chart fig. 4), as follows: Chian 17%; Clazomenian 27.7%; Lesbian grey 4.4%; Zeest's «tumbler bottomed» (here «Lesbos rot») 30.6%; Zeest's «Samian» (hereca. «Ionien 1») 14.1%; Milesian 3.9%; Attic 0.5%.

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8. By comparison, between 10/15% of handmade pots reported at Tariverde *apud* Preda C. Tariverde – așezare băștinașă sau «factorie» Histriană? // Pontica. – 1972. – Vol. 5. – P. 81.

9. Of which a single wall scrap only was collected in Cara Burun.

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Dupont Pierre, Baralis Alexandre, Lungu Vasilica *Cara Burun apud Orgame – the pottery assemblage of the Archaic period*

The article presented the pottery assemblage of the archaic period from the ancient rural settlement discovered along the southern shore of Cara Burun Bay at the place known as Açık Suhat. It is being investigated by a French-Romanian team jointly conducted by A. Baralis and V. Lungu.

The partial results obtained during the excavation season 2011 revealed a first level of occupation, evidenced by both a surface-dwelling floor (section S2) and a large well (section S4a), and dating back to the mid-6th century BC down to the turn of the century, the ceramic assemblage of which includes a fair number of fragments of East Greek transport amphoras and wheelmade grey ware as well as a handful of decorated sherds of both Ionian and Mainland Greek origin.

Keywords: *Orgame, pottery, archaic period, Greece, amphoras, ceramics, Romania*

Дюпон П'єр, Бараліс Александр, Лунгу Васіліка *Кара-Бурун і Оргам – колекція кераміки архаїчного періоду*

У статті презентовано колекцію архаїчної кераміки з давнього сільського поселення виявленого уздовж південного берега затоки Кара-Бурун на місці, яке відоме як Açık Suhat. Дане поселення досліджується франко-румунською експедицією на чолі з А. Баралісом і В. Лунгу.

Часткові результати, отримані у ході розкопок сезону 2011 року, показали перший рівень освоєння, про що свідчить як поверхнево-житловий поверх (секція S2) і великий колодязь (розділ S4A), і починаючи з середини 6 століття до н.е. аж до рубежу століть, керамічна колекція, яка містить значну кількість фрагментів східно-грецьких транспортних амфор і сіролощених виробів, а також трохи прикрашених черепків як іонічного, так і материкового грецького походження.

У підсумку автори приходять до висновку, що зібрання датованих східно-грецьких транспортних амфор і горшечних черепків з Кара-Бурун, датуються не раніше середини 6-го століття до н.е. і аж до кінця архаїчного періоду та цілком може відповідати поселенню, ймовірно, північно-іонічних переселенців. У той же час, до кінця архаїчного періоду, переселенці як і раніше отримували основні продукти харчування з метрополії, у першу чергу вина з різних регіонів Іонії. Таким чином можна зробити висновок, що сільські території полісів були ще у змозі виробляти достатню кількість продуктів харчування для експорту ї, отже, ці переселенці не були охоплені панікою біженцями, які втекли зі своїх спустошених територій після перського завоювання.

Ключові слова: *Оргам, кераміка, архаїчний період, Греція, амфори, кераміка, Румунія*

Дюпон Пьер, Баралис Александр, Лунгу Василика *Кара-Бурун и Оргам – коллекция керамики архаического периода*

В статье презентована коллекция архаической керамики с древнего сельского поселения обнаруженного вдоль южного берега залива Кара-Бурун на месте, которое известно как Açık Suhat. Данное поселение исследуется франко-румынской экспедицией во главе с А. Баралисом и В. Лунгу.

Частичные результаты, полученные в ходе раскопок сезона 2011 года, показали первый уровень освоения, о чем свидетельствует как поверхностно-жилой этаж (секция S2) и большой колодец (раздел S4A), и начиная с середины 6 века до н.э. вплоть до рубежа веков, керамическая коллекция, которого включает в себя значительное количество фрагментов восточно-греческих транспортных амфор и серолощенных изделий, а также немного украшенных черепков как ионического, так и материкового греческого происхождения.

В итоге авторы приходят к выводу, что собрание датируемых восточно-греческих транспортных амфор и горшечных черепков с Кара-Бурун, датируются не ранее середины 6-го века до н.э. и вплоть до конца архаического периода и вполне может соответствовать поселению, предположительно, северо-ионических переселенцев. В то же время, до конца архаического периода, переселенцы по-прежнему получали основные продукты питания с метрополии, в первую очередь вина с разных регионов Ионии. Таким образом можно сделать вывод, что сельские территории полисов были еще в состоянии производить достаточное количество продуктов питания для экспорта и, следовательно, эти переселенцы не были охваченными паникой беженцами, которые бежали со своих опустошенных территорий после персидского завоевания.

Ключевые слова: Оргам, керамика, архаический период, Греция, амфоры, керамика, Румыния

Рецензенти:

Буйських А.В., д.і.н., ст. наук. співр.

Гаврилюк Н.О., д.і.н., ст. наук. співр.

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Fig. 1. Wall fgt. of Getic handmade pot with digital impressed decoration

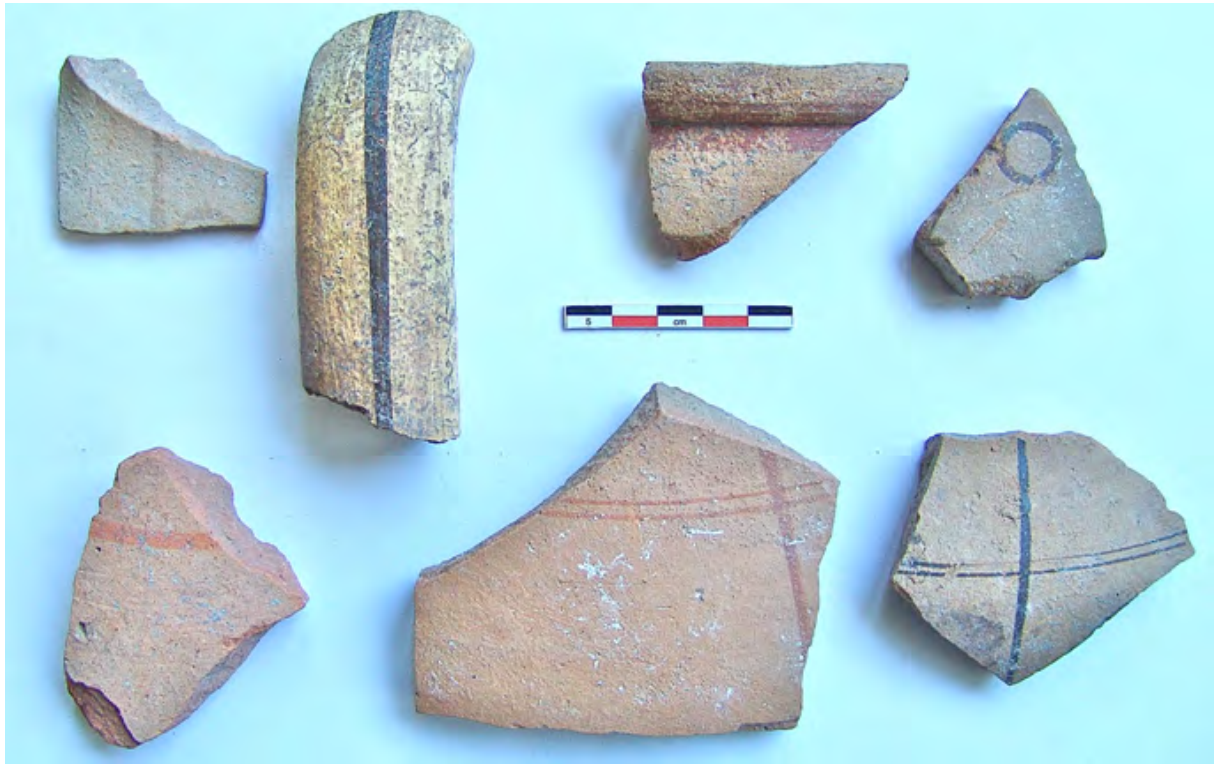


Fig. 2. Transport amphoras of Chian type; early variants



Fig. 3. Ionian cup of Villard B2 / Hayes VIII type



Fig. 4. Pseudo-Corinthian sherd (North-Ionian manufacture?)



Fig. 5. Transport amphoras of Clazomenian type



Fig. 6. Transport amphora of Zeest's «Samian» type



Fig. 7. Transport amphora of Chian swollen-necked type with unpainted rim



Fig. 8. Attic black-glazed cup of type C



Fig. 9. Transport amphorae of Lesbian type



Fig. 10. Transport amphora of «la brosse» type?

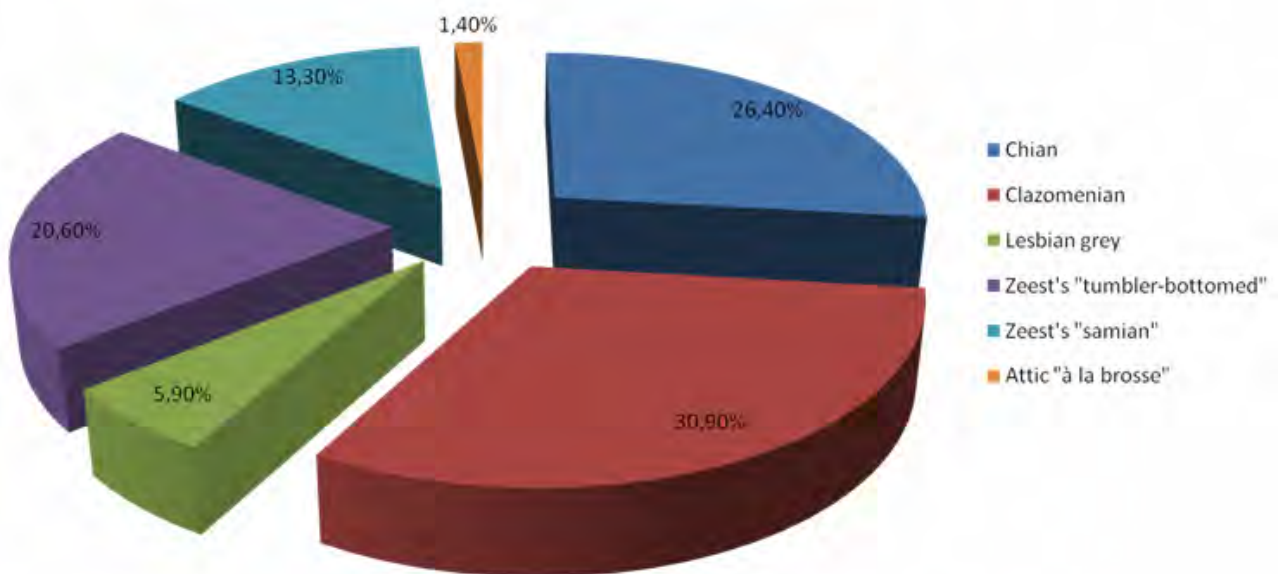


Fig. 11. Distribution pattern of archaic Greek transport amphoras



Fig. 12. North-Ionian b.f. sherd (or Histria imitation?)



Fig. 13. Attic black-figure pot

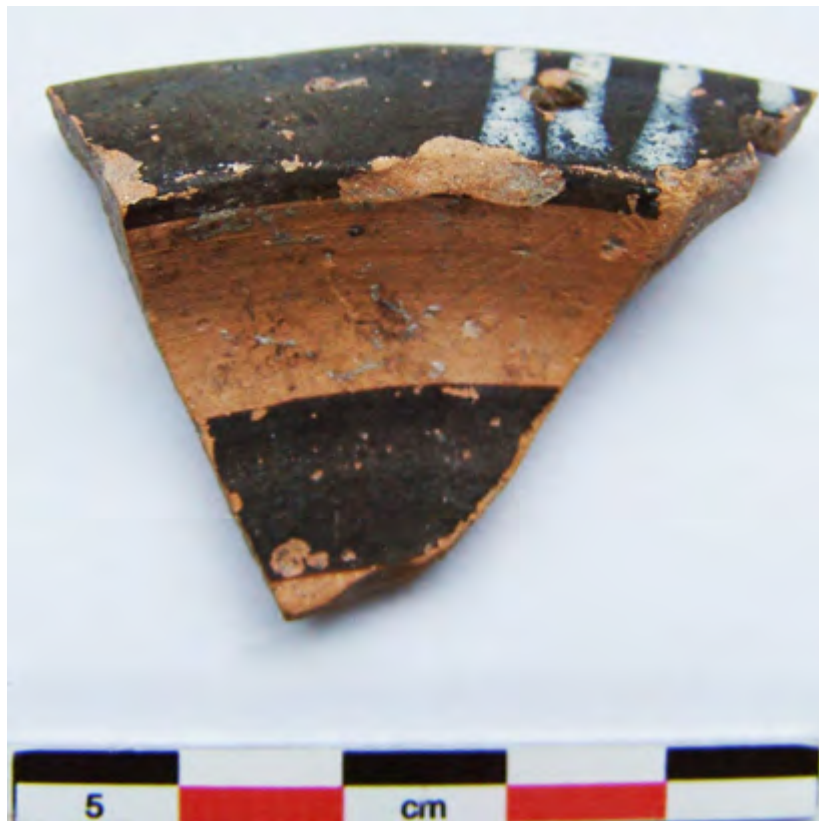


Fig. 14. North-Ionian thin-walled lamp with incurved rim and central cone



Fig. 15. Grey ware lekane of Histrian type



Fig. 16. Spindle whorls, either Greek or native?

