

ქიოსური იმპორტი თურქეთის ტერიტორიაზე

შავლაყაძე ქრისტინე
ივანე ჯავახიშვილის თბილისის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი

ამფორებით ვაჭრობა ეკონომიკის კეთილდღეობის ერთ-ერთი საუკეთესო საშუალება იყო ანტიკურ ეპოქაში, ამიტომაც, დღესდღეობით ამ პროცესების შესწავლა ძლიერ მნიშვნელოვანია.

თემა წარმოადგენს ფართომასშტაბიანი კვლევის ერთ-ერთ ნაწილს, რომლის მიზანია შეადგინოს სტატისტიკა ანტიკური ეპოქის სხვადასხვა ცენტრებში აღმოჩენილი ამფორების შესახებ, რაც გაცილებით უფრო გაამარტივებს საერთო სურათის აღქმას.

კუნძული ქიოსი არის სიდიდით მეხუთე საბერძნეთის კუნძულებს შორის. მდებარეობს ეგეოსის ზღვაში, მცირე აზიის სანაპიროდან 7 კმ-ის დაშორებით. ანტიკურ ეპოქაში მას მრავალ ცენტრთან ჰქონდა მჭიდრო სავაჭრო – ეკონომიკური ურთიერთობა.

დღესდღეობით არსებული მონაცემების მიხედვით გამოყოფილია ქიოსური ამფორების 7 ქრონოლოგიური ჯგუფი:

I – ძვ.წ. VII ს-ის ბოლო – V ს-ის დასაწყისი. ამ ტიპის ამფორები ყელგამობერილი და ნაპირლილვაკიანია.

II – ძვ.წ. V ს-ის III მეოთხედი. ამ ტიპის ამფორებისთვის დამახასიათებელია დაგრძელებული ყელი ზევით აწეული გამობერილი ნაწილით,

III – ძვ.წ. V ს-ის II ნახევარი. ყელის გამობერილი ნაწილი ამ ხანებში მხრებს ვიწრო ყელით უერთდება. ეს ერთგვარ გარდამავალ ჯგუფს წარმოადგენს სწორყელიანსა და ყელგამობერილს შორის. მიჩნეულია, რომ ყელგამობერილი ქიოსური ამფორების დამზადების ქვედა ზღვარი ძვ.წ. 430 წელია. ხოლო სწორყელიანი ამფორების შემოღების თარიღი ძვ.წ. V ს-ის 40-იანი წლებია. ასე რომ როგორც ჩანს თავდაპირველად ეს ორი ჯგუფი ერთმანეთის პარალელურად არსებობს.

IV – ამ ჯგუფის ამფორები ძვ.წ. V ს-ის ბოლომდე მზადდება. მათ ცილინდრული ყელი და შეღრმავებული ქუსლი აქვთ.

V – ძვ.წ. IV-III სს. ეს ჯგუფი „ჩაჩისებურძირიანი“ ამფორების სახელითაა ცნობილი. ასეთ ამფორებს ტანი ძირისაკენ შესამჩნევად უვიწროვდებათ და ძირზე აქვთ შერღმავება. ამავე პერიოდიდან იწყება ამფორების დადამღვა.

VI – ძვ.წ. III ს-ის ქიოსური ამფორებისათვის დამახასიათებელია ტანის წაგრძელება, მაღალი კონუსური ქუსლი.

VII – ძვ.წ. II ს-ის ქიოსურ ამფორებს ცილინდრული ყელი, კიდისაგან დაცილებით მიძერწილი ყურები და მაღალი კონუსური ქუსლი აქვთ. ამის შემდეგ ქიოსური ამფორების ტიპი აღარ იცვლება და ძვ.წ. I ს-მდე ამ ფორმით აგრძელებს არსებობას.

Chian import on the territory of Turkey

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Trading amphorae had been one of the best ways for the economic prosperity in antiquity. Nowadays study of these processes is very important.

Theme represents one part of long-term work which's goal is to create the statistics about the centers where chain amphorae are traced. This will make wide picture simpler.

Island Chios is the fifth largest of the Greek islands. Situated in the Aegean Sea, seven kilometers off the Asia Minor coast. In antiquity island had vary intensive trade-economical relations with many centers.

Nowadays by the existing data we have 7 chronological groups of Chian amphorae.

1. The 1st chronological group of Chian amphorae is dated to the end of 7th- the beginning of 5th centuries B.C. These amphorae have bulbous neck and braided side.

2. The second chronological group is dated to the third half of the 5th century B.C. For this type of amphorae is characteristic long neck with higher bulbous upper part.

3. The third group is dated to the second half of the 5th cent. B.C. The Bulbous part of the neck in this period does not stand on shoulders, but is connected to it with narrow neck. This is a transitional group between straight necked and Bulbous necked amphorae. Probably these two groups seem to exist parallel with each other for some time.

4. The fourth group is dated to the end of the 5th century B.C. The amphorae of this group have cylindrical neck and retracted heel.

5. The next group of Chian amphorae are known with the name of „Pointed toe”. This type of amphorae has a body which narrows to the bottom. And they have hole on the toe. B.C. From this period begins the stamping of amphorae.

6. For the 3rd cent. B.C. Chian amphorae are characteristic the elongation of the body and the high conical toe.

7. The last group of Chian amphorae has cylindrical neck; the handle is modeled off the side and they have high conical toe. After this the form of chian amphorae does not change and till the 1st cent. B.C. it remains the same.

In the territory of Turkey Chian import is evidenced in many sites, among them the most important are: Halikarnassos, Nagidos and Ephesus.

The Halikarnassos was the Greek city in the south-western shore of the Caria, in the Asia Minor. Nowadays it is known as Bodrum.

In the terrace of halikarnassos are discovered different buildings of different prescription. There are discovered big numbers of different pottery and among them are also Chian amphorae.

It is thought that the City was founded around 367/366 years B.C. and terrace and the burial buildings probably represented the part of the city from the beginning. In halikarnassos are represented four chronological groups of Chian amphorae (IV-VII).

The 5th chronological group is represented with sacrificial hole - into which libations were poured, in order to contact the under world. It was completely filled with pottery and the most interesting and important fact is that every vessel was related to drinking. And every transport amphorae had been used for wine.

One of the most interesting complexes presents the well "A", which also was filled with pottery. The well is 4, 08 deep, the first building horizon contained 9 Chian and one Coan amphorae. Chian amphorae are so alike, that they were thought to be the parts of one series. These 10 amphorae contained nearly 200 liters of wine, which is unbelievable, because for its high quality, Chian wine was extremely expensive.

The evidence that we deal with the luxury things represents the balsam, which had been identified in one of the amphorae. The balsam is made of the inner scab of the tree. The specie of tree is from Asia Minor, and it had the medical purpose. Because of its rareness, the balsam (the medicine) which had been made of the scab, could have been very expensive either.

The every fragment which was discovered in the Maussoleion terrace belongs to the straight necked group, with characteristic conical toe. They have long, cylindrical neck with long handles, rounded, 5 cm-s off the rolled rim. Shoulders are sharply bent, and the body is long. Usually there is a deep hole on the toe. The clay is fine, red, yellowish, reddish. With few light brown and grey inclusions and small mica flecks. The surface is light brown and yellowish. Several amphorae are painted with red paint.

It has been ascertained, that amphorae with straight neck with pointed toe, didn't have been manufactured later then 375 years B.C. The amphora which was discovered on the context of Maussoleion, with identical toe is dated to the 365 years B.C. So the Maussoleion excavations gave us a new date and disrepairs the beginning of the building to 365 year B.C.

The ancient settlement and necropolis Nagidos is located in the administrative province Mersin, in 10 km-s east of Anamur. From the period of Nagidos's foundation (the second quarter of the 2nd cent. B.C.) it played an important role in the trade. Nagi-

dos had very close relations to the Aegean centers, and the discovered amphorae confirm this evidence.

In Nagidos are represented 5 chronological groups of Chian amphorae (I-III; V-VI), but the finds from Hellenistic period are quit small.

In burials are represented material of the 2nd part of the 5th cent. B.C. Material early then 6th sent. B.C. are not traced, therefore we don't have the data about the 2nd half of the 7th cent. Till the middle of the 6th cent. B.C. However the richest finds from archaic period come from the layers of especially this period. Such a paradox indicates that the first necropolis area should most probably be looked for elsewhere.

Another period lacking evidence is the first half of the 5th cent. B.C.

The types of discovered amphorae are bulbous as well as straight necked. The clay – reddish, yellowish. With the inclusions of limestone and mica.

According to discoveries we can surely say that in Nagidos are represented important groups of Chian amphorae.

Ephesus is the antic city in the western shore of the Asia Minor. Today it is located near the city Seljuk in Turkey.

The city was outstanding with its various constructions, which is characteristic to the antic and especially to the roman cities. Among them the interesting building for us is the Basilika and the stamped Chian amphora handles which had been discovered on the floor of Bazilika.

Only two stamped fragments are evidenced here: on the first one is curved name – **Ἰκεσίου**. On the second one is curved the name – **Ἰκεσίου**, but the difference between these two stamps is the spell I, but they pronounce equally.

The stamps which had been discovered on the territory of Ephesus are dated to the 3rd cent. B.C. Likewise, the Chian stamped ones are equally dated to the 3rd cent. B.C.

Chian amphorae have not been produced after the 1st cent. B.C. Most likely that it was caused by the roman and civil wars, and perhaps the monetary system of emperor Augustus which reduced the permission for the coinage of gold and silver.