

ADALYA



SUNA-İNAN KIRAC AKDENİZ MEDENİYETLERİ ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ
SUNA & İNAN KIRAC RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATIONS

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SUNA-İNAN KIRAÇ AKDENİZ MEDENİYETLERİ ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ YILLIĞI
ANNUAL OF THE SUNA & İNAN KIRAÇ RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATIONS

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Kaleiçi Barbaros Mah. Kocatepe Sk. No.25
07100 ANTALYA-TÜRKİYE
AKMED@akmed.org.tr

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İçindekiler

Gülsün Umurtak	
<i>Observations on a Group of Pottery Finds from the EBA Levels at Bademağacı Höyük</i>	1
Fahri Işık	
<i>"Yunan Mucizesi Var mıydı?"</i>	13
Frank Kolb	
<i>Hanedanlık Yerleşiminden Otonom Kente Gelişme:</i> <i>Klasik Çağ'da Likya'da Akültürasyon</i>	37
F. Fatih Gülşen	
<i>The Doric Rock Tomb at Antiphellos</i>	63
Burhan Varkıvaç	
<i>Miniaturlampen aus dem Demeterheiligtum in Kaunos</i>	87
Mustafa Şahin	
<i>Myndos'tan Ölü Yemeği Sabneli İki Stel</i>	97
Gül Işın	
<i>The Ruins at Kozan-Bodrumkaya: Pednelissos</i>	111
Boris A. Raev - E.I. Bepalyj	
<i>The "Vorontsovski 3" Kurgan, Krasnodar Region</i>	129
Paul Kessener - Susanna Piras	
<i>The Aspendos Aqueduct and the Roman-Seljuk Bridge Across the Eurymedon</i>	149
B. Yelda Olcay	
<i>Tarsus Cumhuriyet Alanı Kazısı Cam Buluntuları</i>	169
Lale Doğer	
<i>İzmir Arkeoloji Müzesi Koleksiyonları'ndaki Sualtı Buluntusu</i> <i>Slip Teknikli Bizans Seramikleri</i>	179
Muhammet Güçlü	
<i>Varsaklar'ın Yerleşim Bölgeleri: Antalya Yöresinde Varsaklar</i>	195
Ertuğ Öner	
<i>Zur Geomorphologie der Eşen - Deltaebene und des antiken Hafens</i> <i>von Patara in der Südwesttürkei</i>	207
Ergun Kaptan	
<i>Kelenderis'de Demir Cevberi Metalurjisi</i>	221

The “Vorontsovski 3” Kurgan, Krasnodar Region

Boris A. RAEV - E.I. BESPALYJ*

The construction of “Vorontsovski 3” kurgan was carried out in September 1998 during the building of a pipeline in the southwest neighbourhood of Vorontsovskaya (Dinskoj district) of Krasnodar region, on the left bank of the Sula ravine (Fig. 1). The barrow-mound was 3.5 m in height and 60 m in diameter, which was disturbed in recent years by the establishment of a shelterbelt of forest and the trench which passes through the kurgan from south to the north (Fig. 2). (The kurgan is composed of 3 burial mounds which have been joined together each time to form a single kurgan. The kurgan maintaining its form throughout).

The kurgan was excavated by cutting several trenches through it. These trenches were made by earth-moving machinery, clearing the soil down to the dark yellowish brown subsoil containing the graves. In the kurgan four graves of the Bronze Age and two from the Early Iron Age were found. All the graves were concentrated in the central part of the mound (Fig. 3).

The stratigraphical observations made and the reconstruction of the method of kurgan erection and of the graves are shown by two sections (Fig. 4). The primary grave, No 4, was made in a natural knoll that could be mistaken for a burial mound. The yellowish brown clay dug from the grave-pit lies on the ancient buried soil. A small mound (1st burial mound) was raised over this grave after the deceased was buried.

The graves 3 and 5 were then introduced into the 1st burial mound. The subsoil clay from the grave-pits lay on the grass of the kurgan. A part of the clay-heap from the 3rd grave was found in the filler of the 4th antechamber and this indicates a short time interval between each of these two graves. After the burial the mound was raised once again.

The second burial mound shows that after the introduction of grave 6, the 2nd burial mound was further added to. The subsoil clay-heap from the 6th grave-pit is spread over the surface of the 2nd burial mound and on top of the 3rd one.

The latest graves 1 and 2 were introduced into a 3rd burial mound. The grave-pits were both dug in the black soil of the kurgan and so it is impossible to ascertain any new addition to the mound.

* Prof. B. Raev-E.I. Bespalyj Department of History, Academy of Culture, 40 let Probedy 33, 350072 Krasnodar-RUSSIA.

In the following records all the depths are indicated from the centre of the kurgan (Repère ± 0) in meters; the figure in square brackets indicates the number given to the find, in the plan of the grave.

Grave 1 was situated 4.6 m south of the centre of the kurgan (Fig. 3,5). At a depth of 1.75-1.85 the remains of a rectangular underlay of grass was found and on top of this layer the bone fragments and decomposed bone remains were found. The skeleton had decayed due to the salinity of the acid subsoil water. The skeleton belonged to an adult woman as shown by the bone remains. She lay supine, head pointing E-SE. The grave was furnished with the following goods:

- 1) Near the head was found a red-ware, thrown on wheel, jug with funnel-shaped outcurved rim and twisted vertical handle. Part of the rim and the attached part of the handle is missing (Fig. 6).
- 2) Another red-ware, thrown on wheel, small jug with twisted vertical handle was found next to it (Fig. 7). The hole d. 2.2 cm in the centre of the bottom of the jug was made in antiquity.
- 3, 15) In the area of the cervical vertebrae there were some stamped gold and mould glass decorations from the collar of the dress:
 - a – 5 crescent-shaped corrugated golden plaques with three holes at the rim for attachment by sewing to the collar (Fig. 8a,29);
 - b – 9 round smooth plaques with a central circlet and two holes at the rim for attachment by sewing to the collar (two of the plaques have three holes) (Fig. 8a,29);
 - c – 5 similar but smaller plaques with an additional third hole in the central circlet (Fig. 8a,29);
 - d – 6 amphora-shaped pendants of yellowish-brown translucent glass (Fig. 8b,30);
 - e – a truncated-pyriiform pendant of greenish translucent glass (Fig. 8b,30);
 - f – a pseudo-ribbed bead of pale azure glass paste. Incised lines have produced the appearance of ribs (Fig. 8c,30);

Two gold plaques analogous to b lay near the left hand of the skeleton 3.

- 4) To the right of the pelvis a bronze dish mirror that had been oxidised and destroyed by salt was found. Discarded, its reconstructed diameter is ca. 16 cm.
- 5) West of the mirror a glass kantharos of greenish translucent glass with a low foot-ring and two horizontal handles was found. After casting it was ground manually. On the junction of rim and handle two short cuts were made, which imitated the swan' head on the attachments of metal vessels (Fig. 9,31).
- 6) Two gold hinged bracelets were found on the wrists. The thin gold plaques edged with smooth tubules are decorated with three lines of repousse ornament, separated by soldered ribbed (pseudo-twisted) wires. The same S-form wires surround each nearby pair of repousse circlets. Each hinge is linked by a short wire with a bend at one end (only two are preserved); the edge of these plaques are decorated with two lines of beaten twisted wires (Fig. 10,32).

- 7) Bronze wire staples (from a wooden bowl?) lay next to the right knee. Discarded.
- 8) A small hand-made censer of coarse clay, this clay vessel was fired in an open fire. It lay to the west of the staples. Discarded.

The main concentration of finds were at the western end of the grave pit close to the feet of the deceased:

- 9) A thrown, grey-ware burnished jug with looped handle. The short mouth is narrow, the funnel-shaped outcurved rim has a spout. The mouth is decorated with a row of triangular stamps placed between two bands of incised lines. The globular body and shoulders are decorated with double, vertical incised lines (Fig. 11).
- 10) A cast bronze bell with a lateral hole d. 0.7 cm. and an iron wire to carry a missing tongue (Fig. 12).
- 11) A thrown, red-ware bowl with low foot-ring and with a rim slightly folded inward (Fig. 13).
- 12) A flat dish of thin bronze. The dish has a wide rim folded inward, the bottom is missing (Fig. 14).
- 13) A thrown, red-ware kantharos with two looped handles. The pedestal foot is conical, hollow and narrow waisted at its junction with the much wider body. The lower part of the body has encircled grooves on its surface. At the top of both handles there is an applied clay decoration carrying the imprint of fingers. The kantharos was covered by a matt black slip with red spots and with an encircling streak below the handles. Below the rim a frieze of vertical ovals, left uncovered by the slip, imitates floral ornament (Fig. 16).
- 14) An iron bit, in cross-section cylindrical, which ends with loops and rings for the attachment of the reins (Fig. 15).

Grave 2 was situated 3.7 m south of the centre of the kurgan (Fig. 3,17). The rectangular grave-pit measuring 1.5 x c. 2.2 m lying on an axis west to east. The eastern part was destroyed when excavated. On top of the south and north walls there was a wide ledge, cut to support a wooden ceiling, at a depth of 2.15 m. The walls along the length of the grave, widen below the ledge. The adult male skeleton lay supine with his head pointing towards the west at a depth of 3.3 m. The floor of the grave-pit had a thin cane underlay covered by bark. The arms extended lengthways beside the body, the legs were placed to form a rhombic-shape. The grave was furnished with the following goods:

- 1) On the skull, near the right humeral joint and by both knees, pieces of a grindstone were found.
- 2) Resting upon the rib bones, an iron knife. The edge was destroyed in cleaning, the hilt was made of two bone plates fastened by iron rivets (Fig. 19a).
- 3) A glass bead, gilded inside, was found to the left of the mandible (Fig. 18c).
- 4) A piece of colourless translucent glass 3 x 5.4 mm was found by the right coxa.
- 5) A bead of greenish glass paste with white/blue eyes was found by the right hand (Fig. 18a).

- 6) A bronze wire staple and the wooden remains of a bowl (?). A similar bronze wire staple lay between the right humerus and the south side of grave-pit (Fig. 19c).
- 7) A piece of ovoid grindstone. The working surface is flattened (Fig. 22).
- 9) Two lead pendants with a central hole (Fig. 18d).
- 8) A belt-buckle mount, together with a loop of rolled thin bronze was found near to the pubis (Fig. 21a).
- 10) An iron quiver-hook was found close to the left knee (Fig. 20a).
- 11) Two iron arrow shafts were found close to the left foot (Fig. 21 c).
- 12) A number of iron arrowheads, of a tree-like form, which had rusted to form one single pig (Fig. 21b). These arrowheads were probably kept in a wooden or bark quiver but the quiver has been destroyed by the salt in the soil. Pieces of bright red paint, which were often used to colour quivers, were found close to these arrowheads in the earth filler of the grave-pit.
- 13) On the north side, parallel to the skeleton, four leg bones and some rib bones of cattle.
- 14) Under the right knee, a scabbard-point, made from a thin sheet of rolled bronze, with the remains of the leather part of the scabbard (Fig. 19b).
- 15) Next to the scabbard point, a short iron bar, rectangular in cross-section (fragment of awl?) (Fig. 21d).
- 16) Under the left femur, a bead of blue glass paste with white annular eyes (Fig. 18b).
- 17) Close to the right knee, an iron buckle (?) (Fig. 20b).

Grave 3 was situated 2.0 m southeast of the centre of the kurgan (Fig. 3,24). The rectangular antechamber 0.9 x 1.46 m with straight sides, orientated southwest to northeast, was dug in the yellowish brown subsoil clay and was filled with black earth. The floor was flat, at a depth 6.05 m, the entrance to the burial chamber was in the northwest side of the antechamber. On the floor of this roundish burial chamber, at a depth 6.1 m, there was a black, thin organic underlay which was then covered by a dark brown layer.

Three skeletons of children (aged between 3 and 7 years) flexed on their right sides and pointing southwest were recorded as spots of decomposed bone with little fragments of tubular bones. Spots of red powder were preserved on top of the organic layer next to the knees of the 2nd and 3rd skeletons and next to the feet of all those buried.

Close to skull of the first buried child 1, minute silver beads of a necklace were found (Fig. 25).

Grave 4 was situated 5.0 m southeastern of the centre (Fig. 3,26). The rectangular antechamber, 1.45 x 0.95 m, had straight sides, orientated northwest to southeast, and was dug in the yellowish brown subsoil clay and filled with a mixture of yellow clay and black earth. The flat floor was at a depth of 4.96 m, the entrance of the burial chamber, with a sloping stair, was in the northwest side. The irregular-roundish burial chamber measured 1.9 x 1.3 m, at a depth of 5.27 m.

On the flat floor, next to the rear wall, lay the skeleton of an adult man flexed on his right side and with his head pointing S-SW. Some bones (left femur and fibula) show traces of knitted fractures.

A cane mat, woven of intermittent red and black reeds and connected by wool spun yarn lay on the floor of chamber in front of the skeleton. A thick layer of red powder was on top of the mat next to the right humerus. In the same place a bronze tetrahedral awl was found. A part of the working point was discarded (Fig. 27).

Grave 5 was situated 4.0 m north east of the centre (Fig. 3,28). The nearly square antechamber, 0.8 x 0.9 m, with straight sides on an axis northeast to southwest, was dug in the yellowish brown subsoil clay and filled with black earth mixed with subsoil clay. A triangular step giving access to the pit was made in the east corner. The floor sloped gradually downwards to the entrance of the burial chamber on the southwest side.

The entrance to the burial chamber and a part of the burial-chamber were dug through when the latest grave, No 6 was made. The skeleton of a child (5-6 years old) with the head pointing southwest, flexed on the right side, lay in the centre of the rounded trapeziform chamber at a depth of 5.44 m.

A rectangular, dark-brown/black organic underlay of grass was preserved under the skeleton. The skull was covered with brownish-red powder on the frontal and parietal bones. The same powder was preserved on the organic layer near the knees and on the feet of the buried child.

The grave was unfurnished with grave goods.

Grave 6 was situated 4.6 m northeast of the centre of the kurgan (Fig. 3,28). The rectangular antechamber, 1.55 x 0.86 m, with straight sides was oriented southwest to northeast. It was dug in the yellowish brown subsoil clay and filled with black earth. The flat floor is at a depth of 5.5 m. The entrance to the burial chamber, with a sloping stair was in the southwest side. The irregular-roundish burial chamber measured 2.22 x 1.35 m at a depth 6.03 m.

On the flat floor next to the rear wall lay the skeleton of an adult male flexed on his right side, with his head pointing to the southeast.

Bones of sheep (goat?), which were usually used as a funeral food, were found close to the southeast side of the antechamber near to the rear wall.

The grave was unfurnished, with no organic layer or any grave goods. In the burial-mound two separate finds, connected with the Bronze Age graves, were recovered: A fragment of a polished stone axe with a hole for its handle was found, 1.4 m southeast of the centre (Fig. 23). A skull of a camel without mandible was found in the southeastern part of the burial mound at a depth of 3.75 m.

The graves 1 and 2 are of primary interest. They look like the graves of members of the same family, who were buried next to each other in the top of the kurgan within a short space of time. Some construction peculiarities, differences in burial position and different sets of grave goods, show in these graves sexual differences in burial. The large quantity of grave goods, belonging to widespread types, makes it possible to determine the chronological and cultural attribution with relative certainty.

The redware thrown jugs (grave 1/1,2) both have no close parallels in the Sarmatian burials of the Cuban region. They have the peculiarities of three local types; these are described by I. Marchenko as: type I, version 2; type III, version 2; type IV, version 3 of redware (part A), thrown (section I) jugs (group I), which occurs in the northeast Black Sea

region from the middle 2nd to the middle 1st century B.C.¹. This chronology is not sufficient to allow us to date the burials with accuracy.

The redware bowl belongs to a type well known in the northwest Ciscaucasian region. I. Marchenko ascribed their spread to a wide period from the first half of the 2nd century to the 1st century B.C.². It seems the closest parallels are the finds from the kurgans at Bryuhovetskaya and Novotitarovskaya³ which can be useful for their related chronology. In the first grave a bronze bracelet was found which was decorated with protruding conical knobs on its external side. In the second grave a long sword with an Y-shaped pommel with knobs on its tops was recovered. In my recent publication the latter grave was connected with Celtic (Galatian) influence⁴.

These knob-covered bracelets were used by the Celts as amulets⁵. In the East European regions where the Celtic influence is evident (especially in Trans- and Ciscaurpathia and the Upper Dnieper) these are found up to the 2nd century B.C. In the following centuries these bracelets were made and used in the Crimea by the late Scythians. In the first centuries B.C. these bracelets reached Sarmatia where they were in use until the late 2nd century A.D.⁶. New finds have lead me to renounce my opinion, expressed 20 years ago, on the import of bracelets to Sarmatia from the Crimea⁷. It seems that the penetration of these knob covered bracelets may have been connected with the Alanian invasion into the East European steppes via Asia Minor in the course of and following Mithradate's wars⁸.

The barely studied dating of local products makes such a conclusion preliminary. The analysis of grave goods has led to the opinion that the dating of those graves with Asian (Galatian) imported Celtic goods, published in recent works, are more ancient than they really are⁹. The most probable time of greatest Celtic influence on Ciscaucasia seems to have been in the first half of the 1st century B.C., when the closest contacts with Asia Minor have been recorded.

The gold bracelets were found on different wrists, although they were part of a set of jewellery made for one forearm. The larger bracelets inner diameter narrows from one side to the other, with the edge of the smaller bracelet likewise narrowing from one edge to the other: of the larger bracelet 65.5-62.6 mm (the top drawing Fig. 10) and of the smaller bracelet 61.8-60.6 mm. The arrangement of bracelets in decreasing order, as shown on Fig. 10, shows the difference between the upper and lower diameters of nearly 49 mm,

¹ I.I. Marchenko, *Siraki Kubani* (1996) 156.

² Marchenko, *op. cit.* 156 f. Pl. 117.

³ *Ibid.* Cat. No 149, 229.

⁴ B.A. Raev, "New Finds of the Alanian Graves with Import Goods in the Krasnodar Region", *Adalya II*, 1997, 78.

⁵ See: H. Dannheimer, "Zu zwei älteren keltischen Fundstücken aus der Münchener Schlotterebene", *ArchKorrbl* 5, 1975, 59 ff.

⁶ E. Nefedova, "K voprosu o brasletah "latenskogo stilya", In: *Problemy hronologii epohi latena i rimskogo vremeni* (1992) 21 ff.

⁷ B.A. Raev, *The Roman Imports in the Lower Don Basin* (1986) 40 ff.

⁸ Raev, *op. cit.* (note 4) 78.

⁹ Marchenko *op. cit.* 87; N.E. Berlizov-V.E. Eremenko, "Latenskie importy v sarmatskikh pam'yatnikakh Prichernomor'ya: problema interpretatsii", *Drevnosti Kubani*, 1998, 25 ff.

this is comparable with the forearm thickening from the wrist to the elbow. The set of bracelets was divided and placed by the nomads on different wrists, unlike the accepted practice in the Classical World.

All the data indirectly shows that these bracelets were not a product of local workshops. Because of the expense and individuality of these bracelets, they do not seem to have been objects of trade. The occurrence of these bracelets in this nomadic grave is the result of either robbery or as a military gift from one of the nearest provinces of the Roman Empire, such as Asia Minor¹⁰.

The analogous hinged torque, soldered with six smooth tubules ending on their upper and lower edges with wolf's (?) stylised heads was found in grave 2 of the 1st kurgan at the cemetery of Karstovy¹¹. Based on correlations of pottery finds, I. Marchenko ascribed this grave to the 1 group 1 subgroup, dated as a whole to the first half of the 2nd century B.C.¹². Unfortunately the author did not notice the extraordinarily similar object from the nearby burial mound. This is the torque, identical in form and decoration with Karstovy's torque, from the well-known burial in Elitny¹³. One may suppose these adornments were made in one workshop and by one master and were in fact a single garniture. The new nomadic owners of this garniture could have divided them, just as in the Vorontsovski grave.

The Elitny grave contains imported late La-Tene bronze vessels dated to the first half of the 1st century B.C.¹⁴. There seems no reason to attribute a date to this grave synchronous to the manufacturing of these vessels in North Italy and directly linked ones, after I. Marchenko, with the 1st and 2nd Mithradate's wars. All the burial goods, found in the graves of the North Pontic and Ciscaucasian nomads which contain Roman imports, belong to the period some few decades later than this, to allow the necessary time to elapse for these goods to penetrate the area and for the subsequent use of these imported goods¹⁵ i.e. dating the grave in question to the third quarter/second half of the 1st century B.C. The similarity of gold objects allows us to relate Karstovy to the same time and to the same "zubovsko-vozdvizhenski" group.

The glass kantharos belongs to a type IIIa, variant 4 by I. Zasetskaja and I. Marchenko¹⁶. These authors consider that after casting they were polished on a lathe but this is incorrect. The irregular profile of the Vorontsovski vessel does not confirm such an opinion. Besides, the rectangular lower attachments, made with grooves on the surface around the junction of the handles with the body, indicate manual grinding.

¹⁰ Cf.: L.S. Klein, "O haraktere rimskogo importa v bogatykh kurganah sarmatskogo vremeni na Donu", *Antichnyj mir i arheologiya*, 1979, 212 ff.; Raev op. cit. (note 7) 64 ff.

¹¹ Marchenko, op. cit. Cat. No 288 Pl. 73.7.

¹² Ibid. 87.

¹³ I.N. Anfimov, "Pogrebalnyj kompleks II v. do n.e. u hut. Elitny (Krasnodarskij kraj)", *Novoe v arheologii Severnogo Kavkaza*, 1986, 190 ff.; N.V. Anfimov, *Drevnee zoloto Kubani* (1987) 180 Pl. at the page 200.

¹⁴ B.A. Raev, "Bronze vessels of the late La-Tene-Period from Sarmatia", *Akten der 10. Tagung über antike Bronzen. Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte im Baden-Württemberg* 45, 1994, 348 f.

¹⁵ In the present article I do not appeal to discussion on a time lag between the production of goods in Roman workshops and their use by barbarians which has its own particularities applied to nomads; i.e. "tardiness" of import.

¹⁶ I. Zasetskaja-I. Marchenko, "Classification of Glass Kantharoses of the Late-Hellenistic and Early Roman Periods", *Arheologicheski sbornik Gosudarsvennogo Ermitazha* 32, 1995, 94.

The closest parallels to this kantharos are dated to the 1st century A.D. and were found in the barrow-mound 20, grave 2 at Novy cemetery in the Lower Don Region¹⁷ and in the grave at Walbruck in London suburbs¹⁸.

There is no data to suggest that the burial under discussion is so late. It is methodically untrue to date Roman or provincial imported goods to a time of barbarian assemblage as I. Zasetskaja and I. Marchenko do. The paradox of "the exclusive circle" is concluded by the widespread practice of dating the imports found in burials and dating the burials on the imports in the same work¹⁹. The elaboration of a clear chronology of the manufacture of glass vessels in the centres of glass manufacturing in the Near East and Asia Minor is the only way out of this situation. Today we can only establish the appearance of kantharoe at a time earlier than the 1st century A.D.

Imported goods from Asia Minor and the Near East, taken together with clearly dated funeral remains of local production, allow us to date the grave to the beginning of the second half of the 1st century B.C. and to attribute it as a "zubovsko-vozdvizhenski" one.

The second grave has no firmly dated goods. Arrow-heads with long tongues have been dated to the second half of the 1st century B.C.²⁰ and the typical and characteristic features of the burial are the only reasons to connect them with the same group of graves.

The burials carried out in the Vorontsovski 3 burial-mound have supplemented greatly the information on the "zubovsko-vozdvizhenski" group and on the connections of the North Pontic nomads with Asia Minor and the Near East in the late La-Tene period.

¹⁷ L.S. Il'yukov-M.V. Vlaskin, *Sarmaty mezhdurechya Sala i Manycha* (1992) 42 Fig. 7.9.

¹⁸ Zasetskaja-Marchenko, op. cit. Cat. No 42.

¹⁹ Cf.: "The kantharoe described above were in use according to the dates of the graves" (Zasetskaja-Marchenko, op. cit. 96). "The glass kantharoe thus can be used as the dating instrument..." (Ibid. 101); Cf. supra n. 15.

²⁰ Marchenko, op. cit. 62 dated this type to the 1st half of the 2nd century B.C. My reasoning shows this is impossible because the analogous arrow-heads were found with the gold fluted bracelet in the same grave at Karstovy (see above).

Özet

Krasnodar Bölgesi Vorontsovski 3 Kurganı

Makalede, 1998 yılında Krasnodar bölgesinde ortaya çıkarılan ve Vorontsovski 3 olarak isimlendirilmiş kurgan anlatılmaktadır (Res. 1). Kurgandaki Bronz Çağ'ına ait dört ve Demir Çağ'ına ait iki mezar 1-6 arasında numaralandırılmıştır (Res. 2,3) ve buluntular mezar sırasıyla kataloglanmıştır.

Kısa zaman aralıklarıyla yapıldıkları anlaşılan 1. ve 2. mezarlar yanyanadır ve olasılıkla aynı ailenin üyelerine aittir. Tabakalanmada diğerlerine göre üstte olan mezarlarda, gömülme pozisyonlarının ve mezar hediyelerinin birbirinden farklı olması mezar sahiplerinin cinsiyetlerinin de farklı olduğunu gösterir (Res. 5,17). Geniş yayılım alanlarıyla buluntular, göreceli bir kronoloji oluşturulmasını ve kültürel ilişkilerin belirlenmesini sağladıklarından önem kazanırlar.

Makalede, Mezar 1'deki kırmızı çark yapımı kapların (Res. 6,7), kuzeydoğu Karadeniz bölgesinde İ.Ö. 1. yy. ortaları ile İ.Ö. 1. yy. ortaları arası dönemde görülen yerel tiplere benzedikleri söylenir. Yine bu mezardan ele geçen bilezik tipinin, Keltler tarafından amulet olarak kullanıldığı ve Doğu Avrupa'da Kelt etkisinin yoğun olduğu bölgelerde İ.Ö. 2. yy.'dan itibaren bulunduğu belirtilmiştir. Sarmatia'ya ise İ.Ö. 1. yy. ile İ.S. 2. yy.'da görülür. Yazar, bu buluntunun, Mithradates savaşları sırasında Küçük Asya yoluyla Doğu Avrupa'ya gelen Alanlarla ilişkili olduğunu söyler.

Mezar 1'den ele geçen altın bileziklerin (Res. 10), incelenmeler sonucu yerel üretim olmadıkları ve tekil sayıda bulunmaları yüzünden ticaret malzemesi olarak da kabul edilemeyecekleri anlatılır. Mezar 1'de bulunan cam kanthros ise yazara göre Yakın Doğu ve Küçük Asya cam üretim merkezleri göz önüne alınarak tarihlendirilmelidir.

Yakın Doğu ve Küçük Asya ithal malzemeler kesin olarak tarihlenenebilen diğer mezar eşyalarıyla birlikte değerlendirilerek Mezar 1 İ.Ö. 1. yy.'ın ikinci yarısına verilir. İkinci mezar için ise bulunan ok başlarıyla yine aynı tarihleme yapılır. Makalede sonuç olarak, Vorontsovski 3 kurganı incelemeleri ışığında "zubovsko-vozdvidzenski" grubu ve La-Tene dönemi Kuzey Pontus göçmenlerinin Küçük Asya-Yakın Doğu'yla ilişkileriyle ilgili yeni verilerin edinildiği belirtilmiştir.

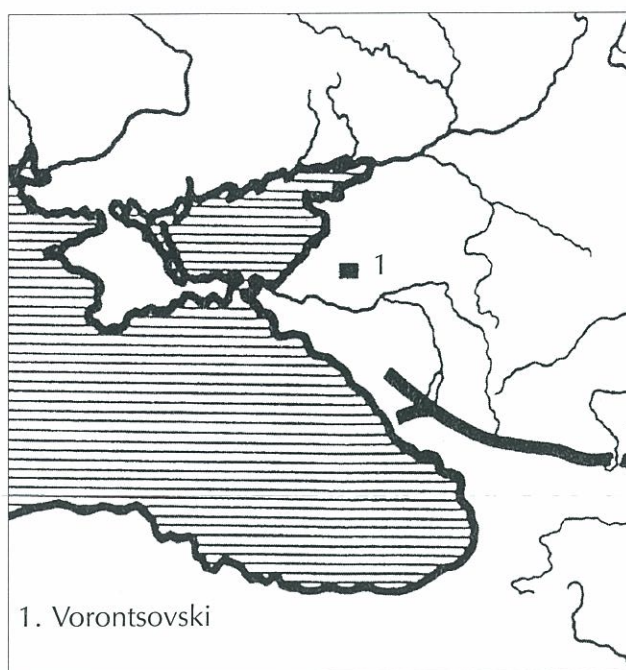


Figure 1
Krasnodar region,
indicating the
location of
Vorontsovski 3
barrow.

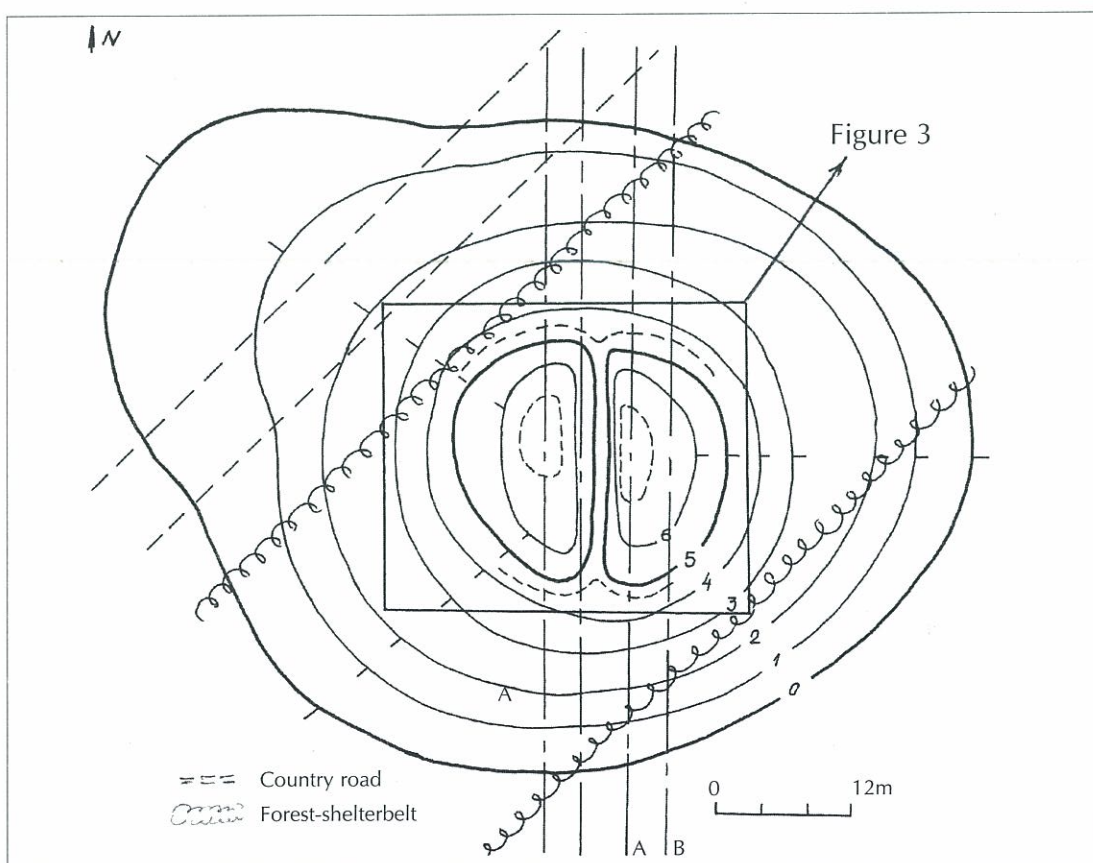


Figure 2 Vorontsovski 3. Plan of barrow-mound.

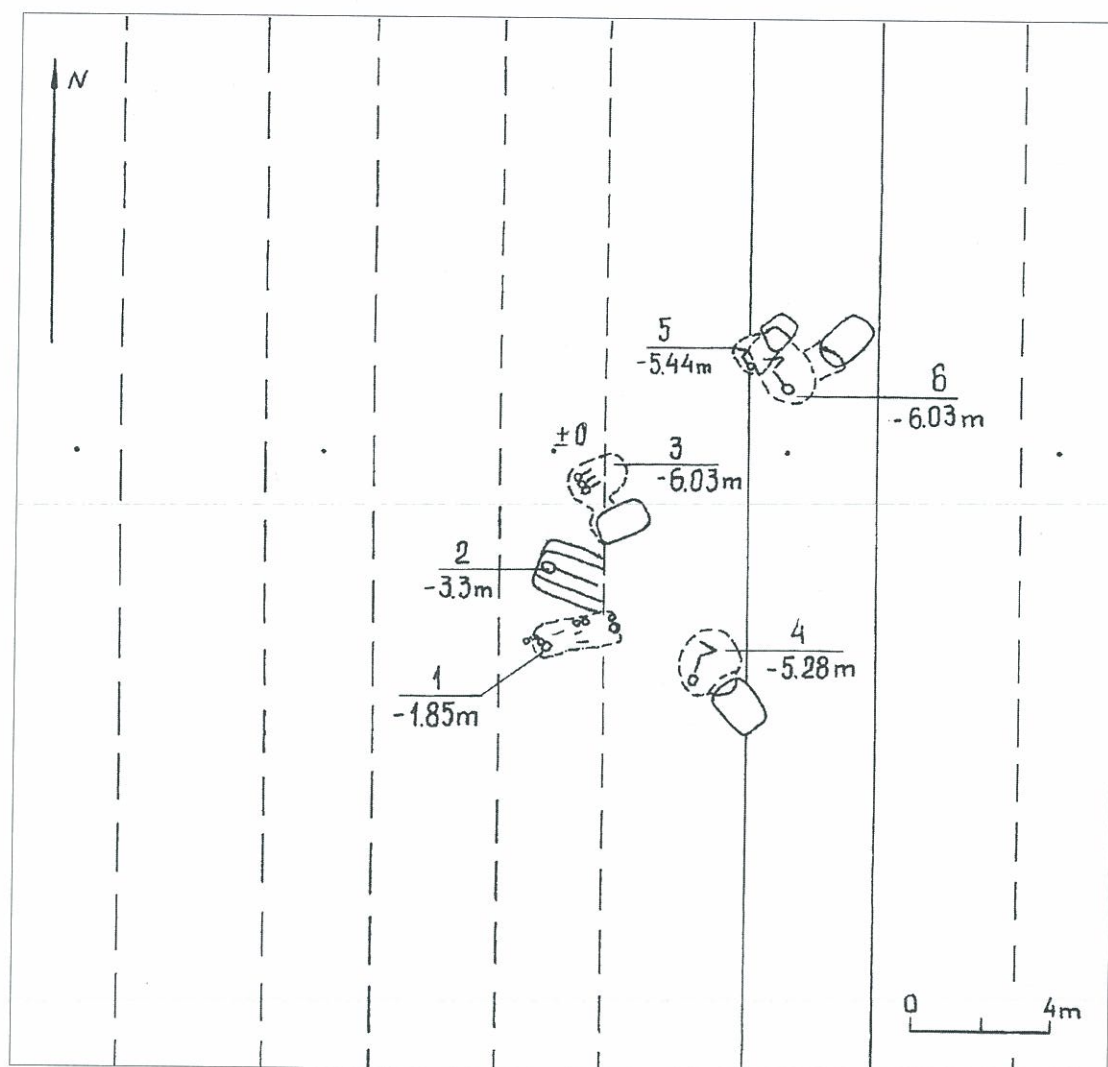


Figure 3 Vorontsovski 3. Plan of graves in central area of mound.

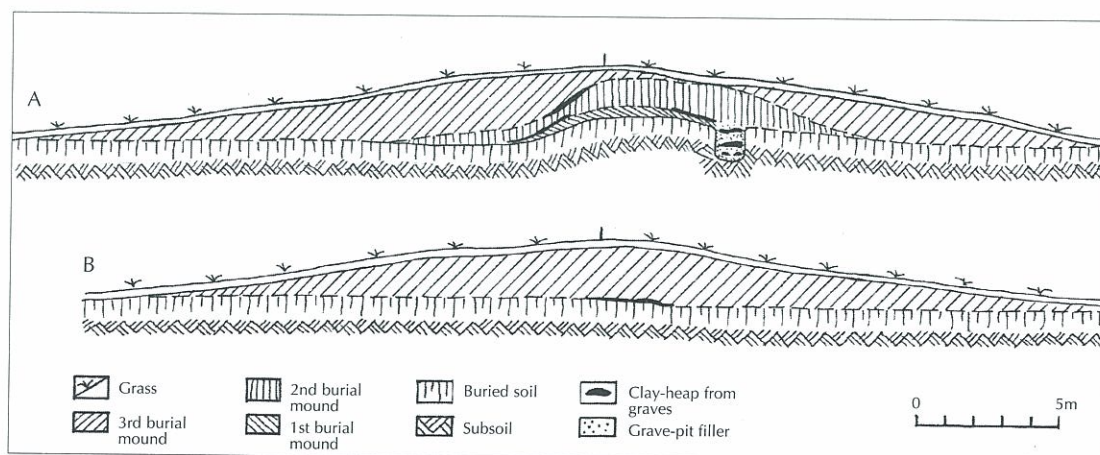


Figure 4 Vorontsovski 3. West and east sections through the burial mound.

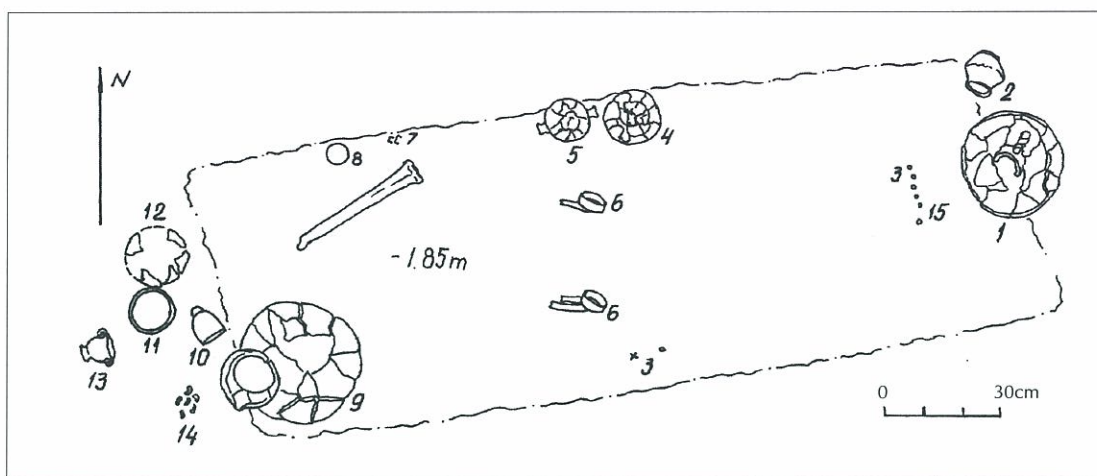


Figure 5 Plan of grave 1.

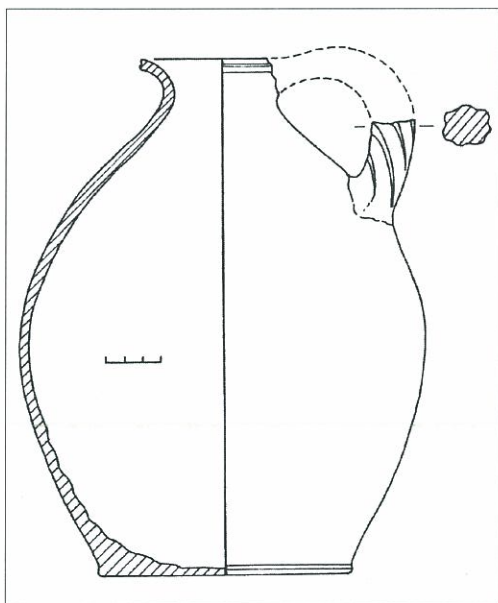


Figure 6 Thrown red-ware jug.

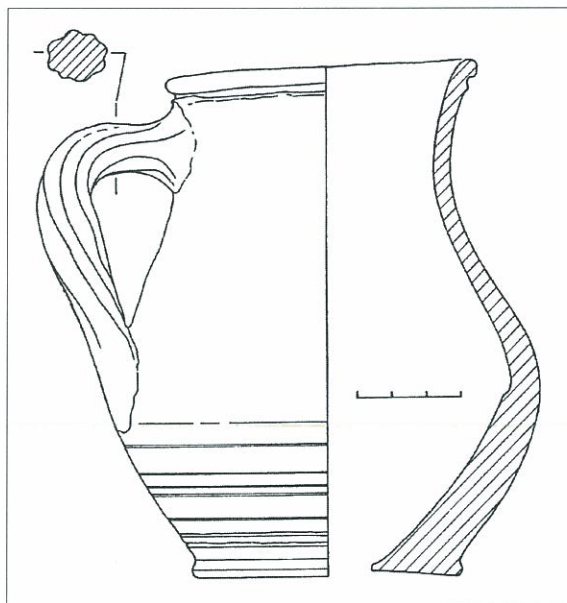


Figure 7 Thrown red-ware jug.

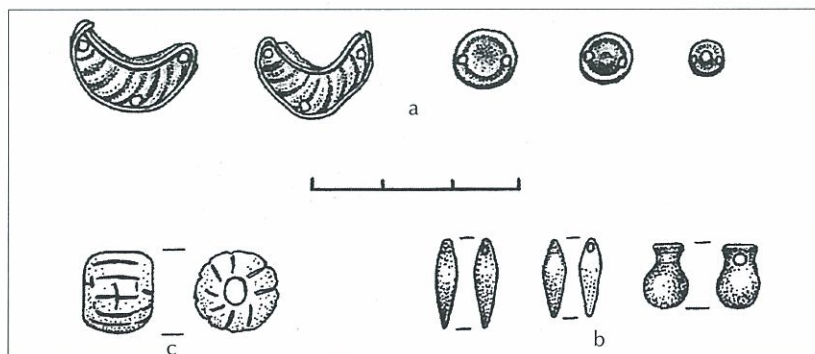


Figure 8 Stamped gold ornaments from dress (a), glass pendants (b), glass paste bead (c).

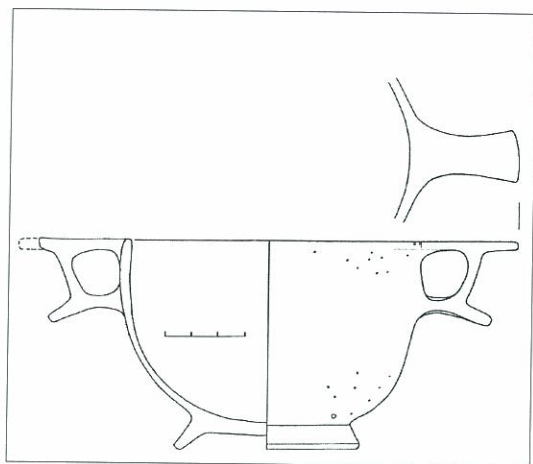


Figure 9 Glass kantharos.

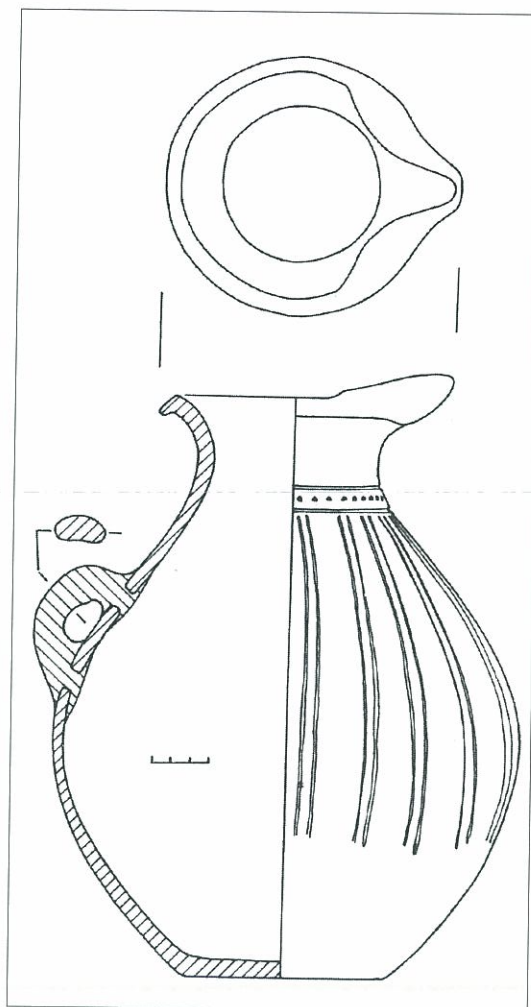


Figure 11 Thrown grey-ware burnished jug.

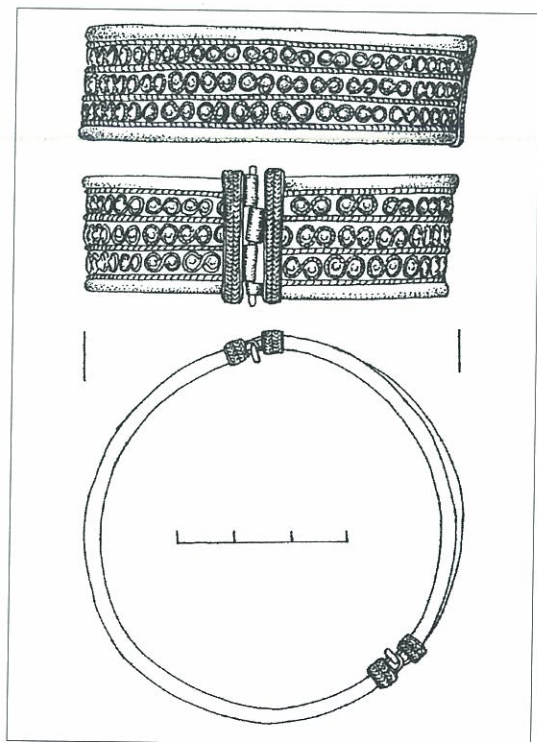


Figure 10 Gold bracelets.

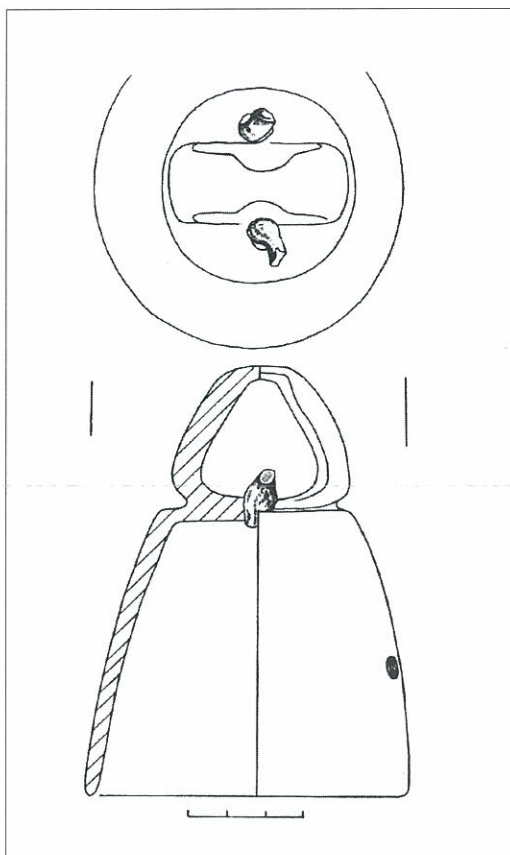


Figure 12 Cast bronze bell.

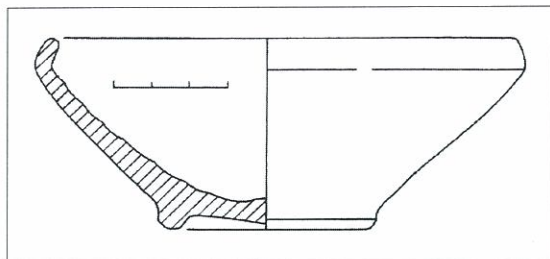


Figure 13 Thrown red-ware bowl.

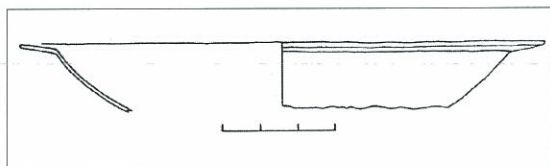


Figure 14 Bronze dish (reconstruction).

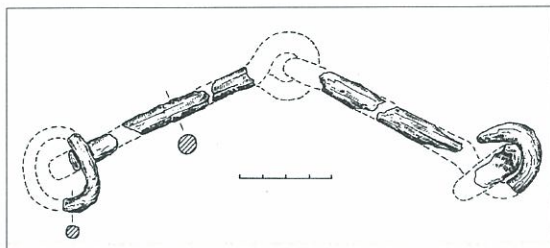


Figure 15 Iron bit.

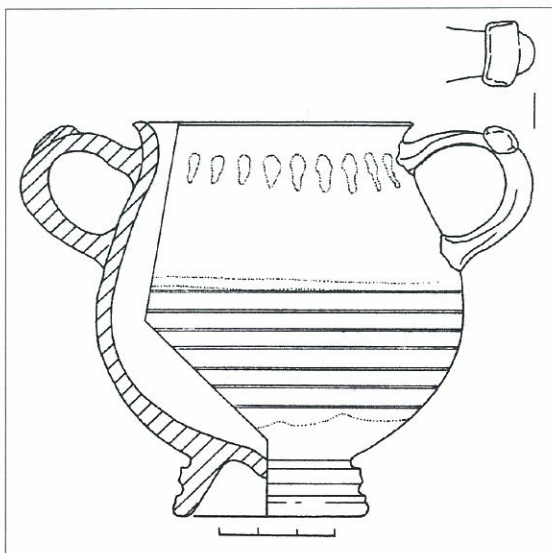


Figure 16 Thrown red-ware kantharos.

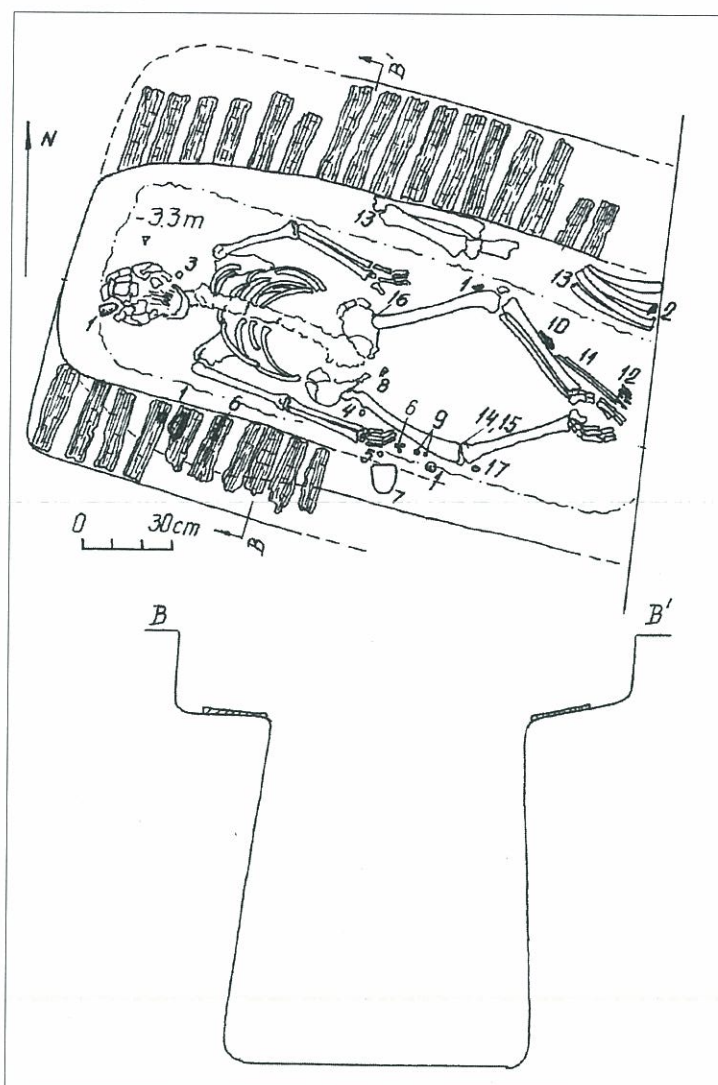


Figure 17 Plan of grave 2.

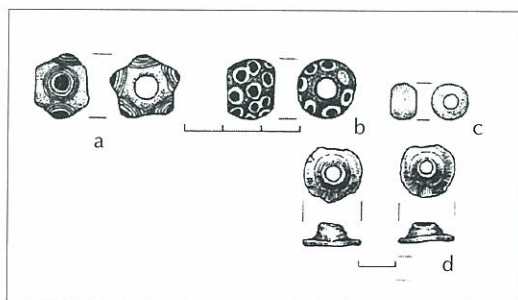


Figure 18 Greenish glass paste bead (a), blue glass paste bead (b), glass bead, gilded inside (c), leaden pendants (d).

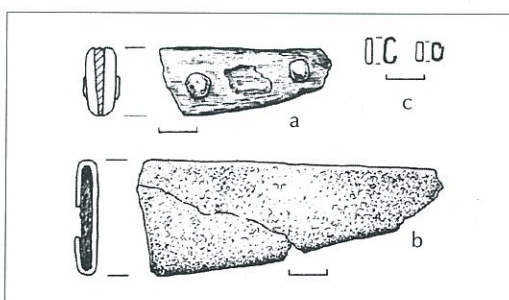


Figure 19 Hilt of iron knife (a), bronze scabbard point (b).

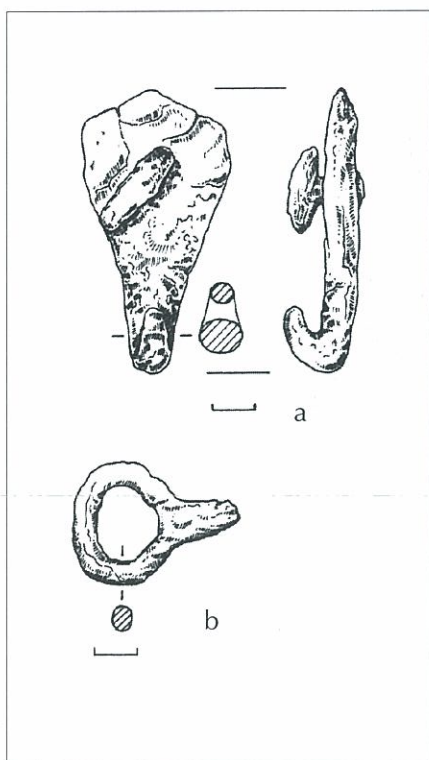


Figure 20 Iron quiver-hook (a), iron buckle (b).

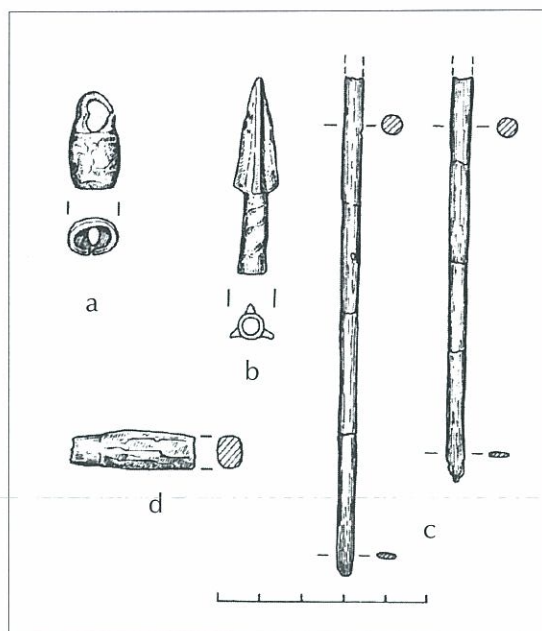


Figure 21 Bronze belt-mount (a), iron arrow-head (b), tongues of iron arrow-head's (c), iron bar (d).

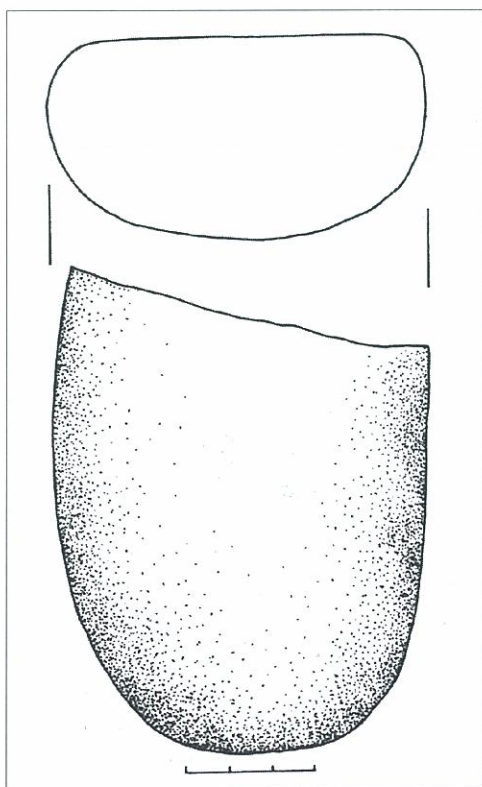


Figure 22 Grindstone.

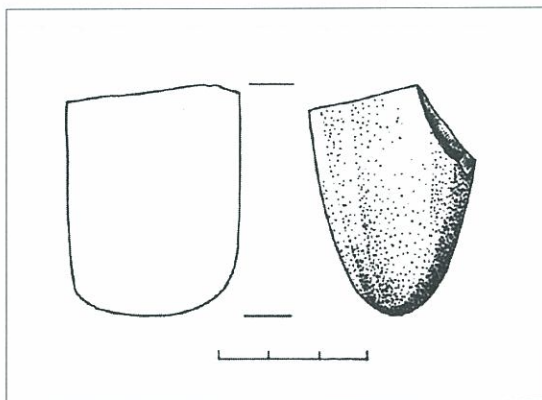


Figure 23 Fragment of stone axe.

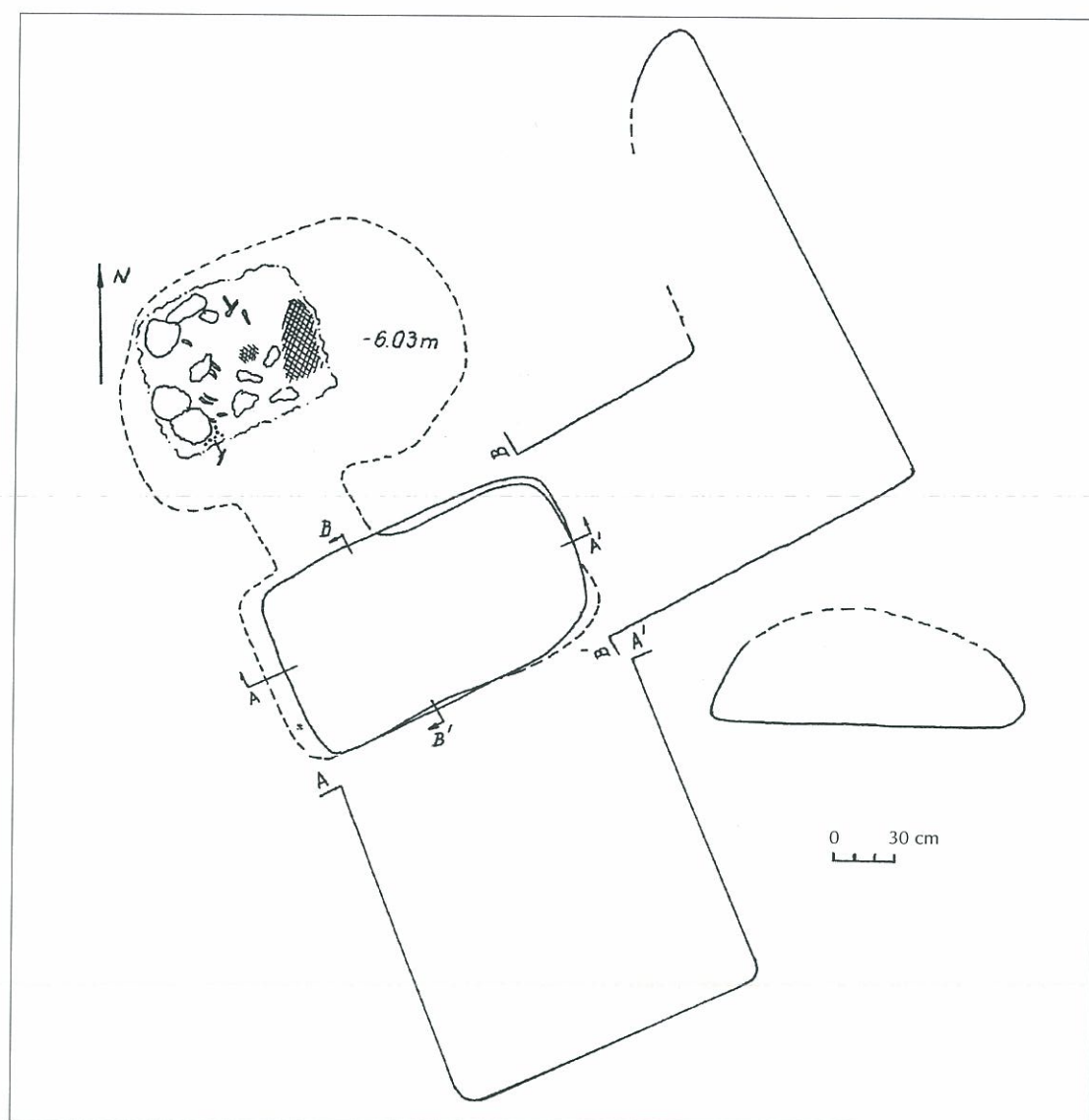


Figure 24 Plan of grave 3.

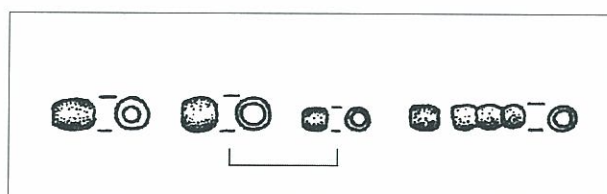


Figure 25 Minute silver beads.

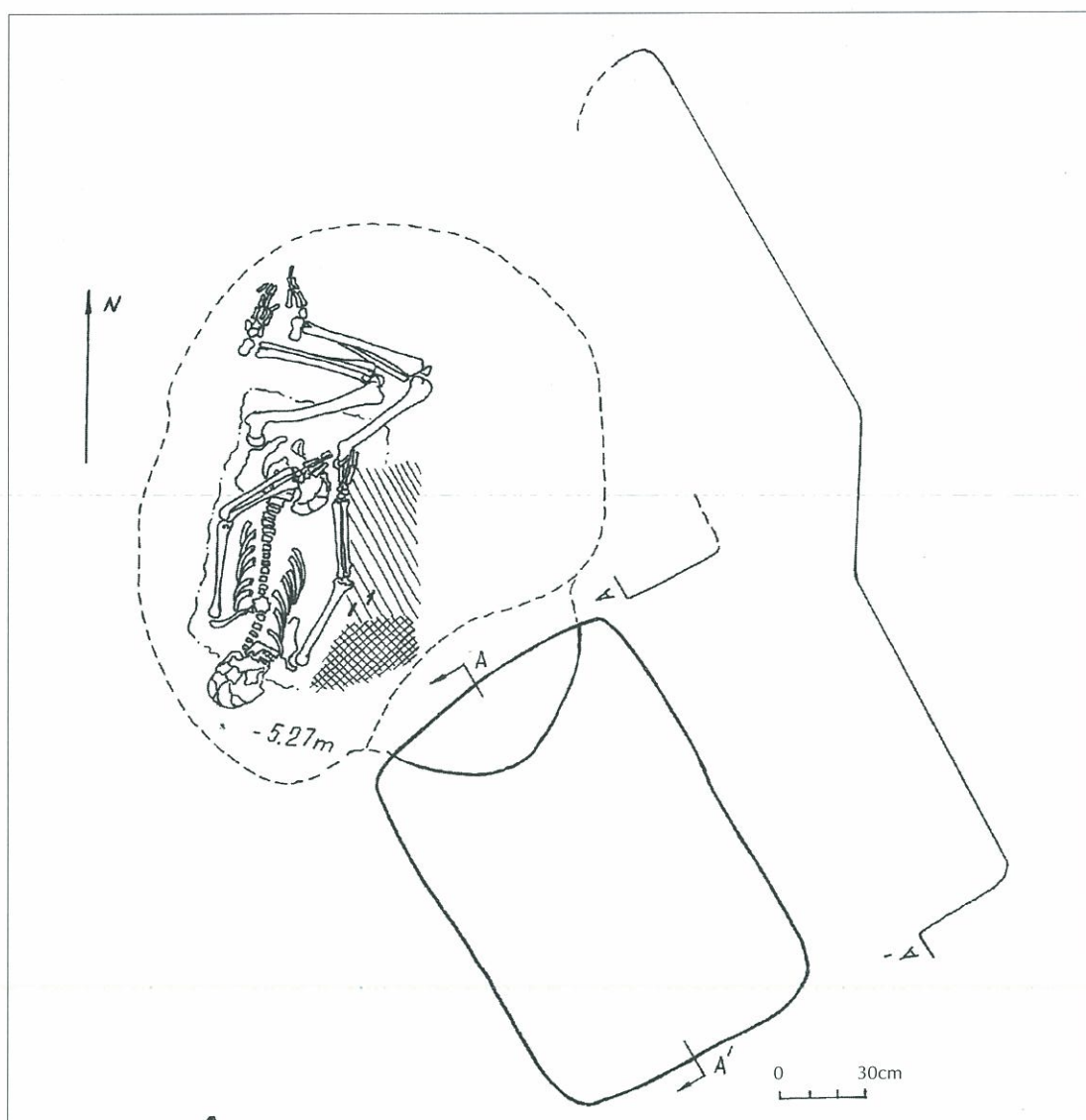


Figure 26 Plan of grave 4.

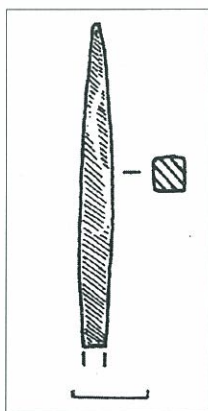


Figure 27 Bronze awl.

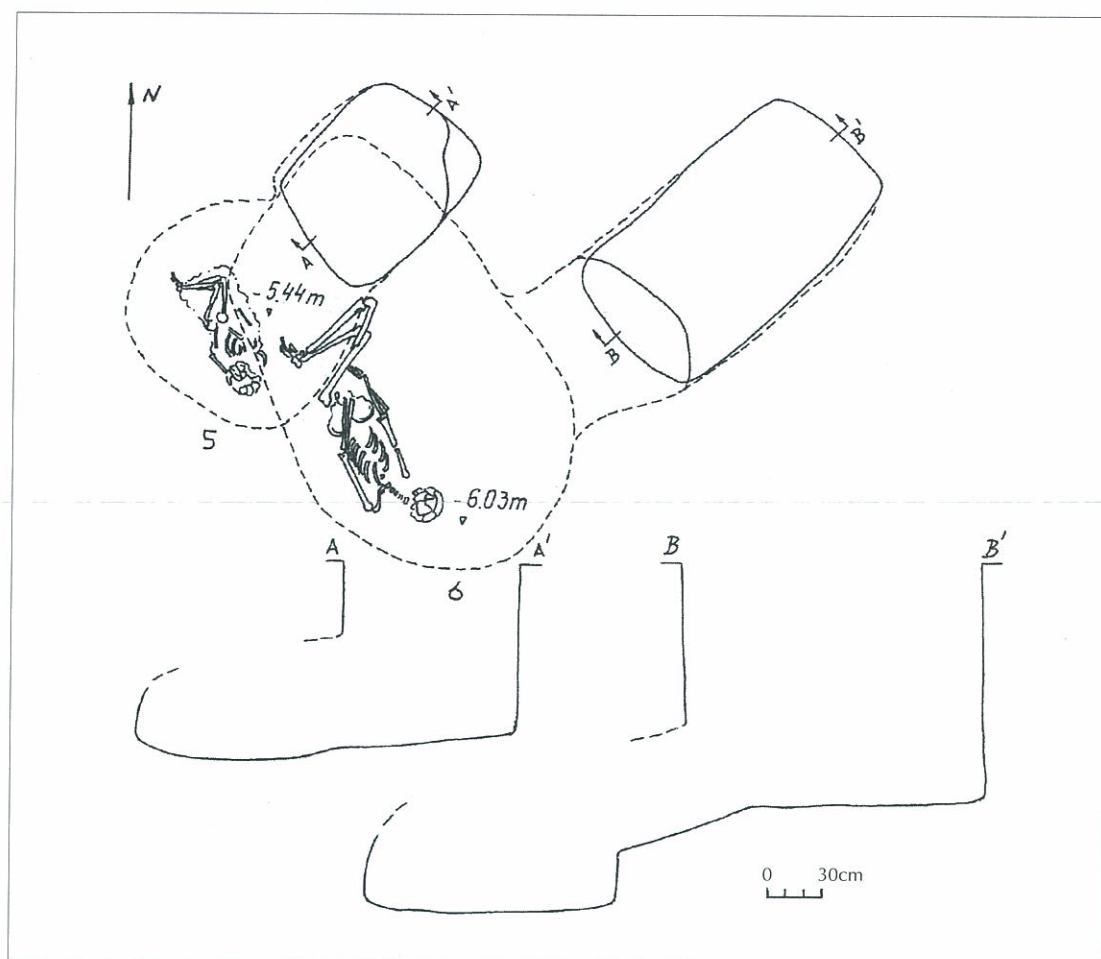


Figure 28 Plan of graves 5 and 6.

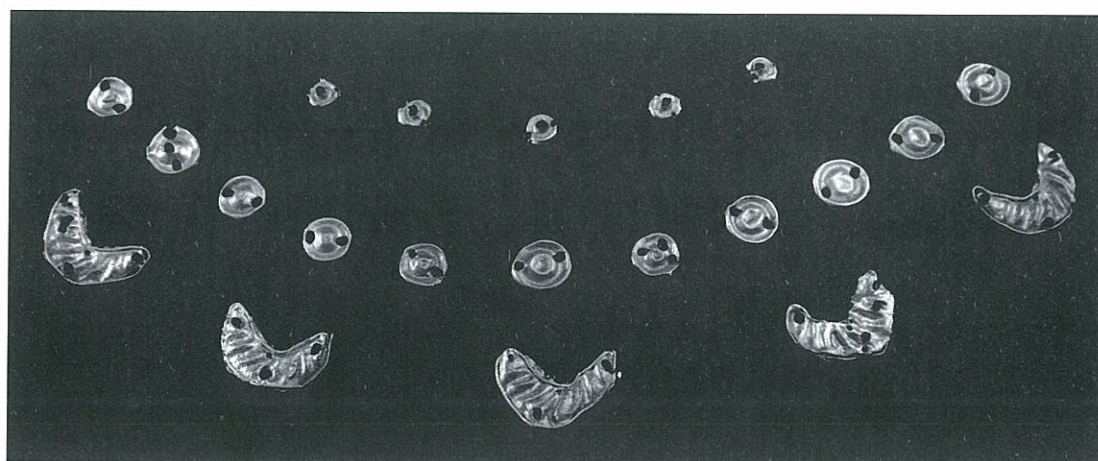


Figure 29 Stamped gold ornaments that were sew-on to adress.

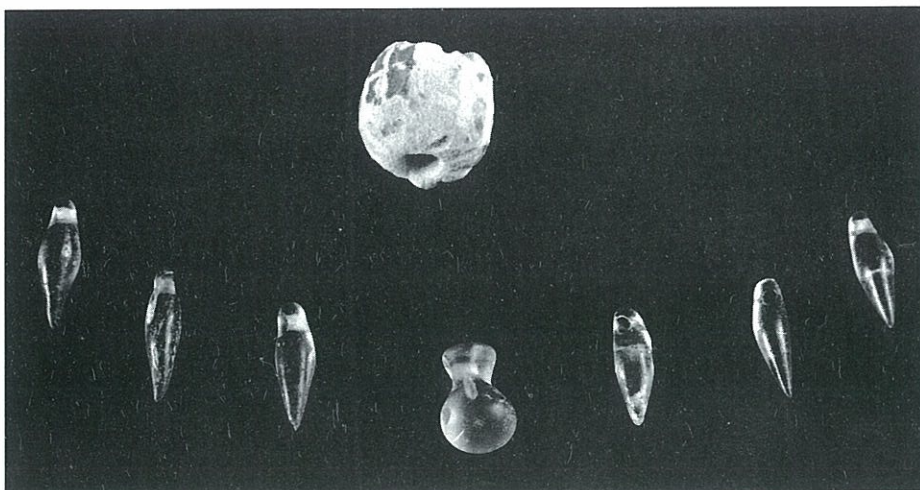


Figure 30
Glass
pendants.



Figure 31
Glass kantharos.



Figure 32
Gold bracelets.