

PATRONVS

Coşkun Özgünel'e 65. Yaş Armađanı

Festschrift für Coşkun Özgünel
zum 65. Geburtstag

Derleyenler / Herausgegeben von
E. Öztepe – M. Kadiođlu



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PATTERN-BURNISHED POTTERY FROM GÜLPINAR IN THE TROAD*

Turan Takaoğlu (Çanakale)

Özet: Troas Gürpınar'dan Perdah Bezeli Seramik

Bu çalışma 2004 ve 2005 yılı prehistorik Gülpınar kazıları sırasında ele geçen perdah bezeli çanak çömlek parçalarını inceleyerek Troas Bölgesi'nin M.Ö. 5. bin kültür tarihine yönelik bazı değerlendirmeler yapmayı amaçlar. Perdah bezemeli çanak çömleklerin bu dönemde Kıta Yunanistan, Ege Adaları ve Balkanları kapsayan geniş bir coğrafyada gerçekleştirilen kazılarda ele geçmiş olmasına rağmen Gülpınar örnekleri bölgesel özellikler sergilemektedir. Gülpınar örneklerinin değerlendirilmesi geleneksel Kumtepe 1a/Beşik-Sivritepe/Gülpınar olarak bilinen kültür kompleksi içinde Gülpınar ve Beşik-Sivritepe'nin Kumtepe 1a'dan zamansal açıdan kısmen ayrıldığı savını desteklemektedir. Perdah-bezeme geleneğinin bilinenden daha uzun bir süre Ege dünyasında kullanıldığı anlaşılmaktadır.

Pattern-burnished decoration, which was usually obtained through the rubbing of a pointed implement back and forth over the surface of the pots before they were fired, was a characteristic feature of the Troad roughly during the first half of the fifth millennium B.C. This distinctive pottery with pattern-burnish was also a characteristic feature of most neighboring sites such as Beşik-Sivritepe and Kumtepe in the Troad and Aşağıpınar and Hoca Çeşme in Turkish Thrace.¹ Pattern burnished-pottery also turned out from numerous sites of the Aegean islands such as Zas Cave on Naxos, Agios Sostis on Siphnos, Paroikia on Paros, Tigani on Samos, Emporio on Chios, and Kephala on Keos, Tharrounia on Euboea, as well as various sites on Crete and in the Greek mainland (e.g., Tsangli, Arapi-Magula, Velestino, Athens, Halai, Franchthi Cave, Makrychori).² This pottery tradition appears over a long period of time and displays regionality in the decorative patterns.

Archaeological excavation undertaken at the site of Gülpınar in the southwestern corner of the ancient Troad recently also yielded evidence for the distinctive pattern-burnished pottery. The site has been viewed as part of the so-called Kumtepe 1a/Beşik-Sivritepe/Gülpınar cultural horizon that characterizes the first half of the fifth millennium B.C in the Troad. The pattern-burnish decorated pot-sherds examined in this modest essay were recovered from the excavations carried out by the present author during the 2004 and 2005 seasons under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Coşkun Özgünel, who has been undertaking archae-

ological excavations at Gülpınar since 1980 to reveal information on the Hellenistic sanctuary and the cult of Apollo Smintheus.³ The cultural deposits bearing pattern-burnished pottery were recovered at trenches located nearly two hundred meters west of the sanctuary area. The Gülpınar pottery overall is basically hand-made with an extremely uniform fabric with shiny attractive burnished surface. The surface of the pots were often coated with a slip which is primarily black, brown-black, or the color of a horse chestnut, though it is sometimes difficult to identify its presence on the surface of the pots. Traces showing the use of pointed burnishing implements appear on most bowls and jars as shiny successive lines. At Gülpınar, pattern-burnish often appears on the outside of the necked-jars and either one or both sides of the bowls. Open bowls with steep or slightly convex sides constitute the most common shape with pattern-burnish among the Gülpınar pottery assemblage. Among the forty potsherds with pattern burnish, fourteen are examined in this essay. The ratio of pattern-burnished pottery among the total burnished pottery assemblage at this status of present research is only about 2 %.

Catalogue

1. Rim fragment of a large bowl; gray-black clay with orange-brown surface. Both surfaces are very finely burnished. The interior has pattern-burnish [D. at Rim 28.4.0, Pres. H. 14.9, Pres. W. 7.7 cm].

2. Rim fragment of a small bowl; gray-black clay with inclusions, both sides are gray-black burnished. The exterior has pattern-burnished decoration. [D. at Rim 13.1, Pres. H. 5.4, Pres. W. 5.6 cm].

3. Rim fragment of a large bowl; gray-black clay with inclusions, brown-black burnished. The interior has a pattern-burnished decoration. [Pres. H. 5.6, Pres. W. 6.4 cm].

4. Rim fragment of a large bowl, gray-black clay with inclusions, both sides are gray-black burnished. The exterior has a knob just below the rim; the interior has pattern-burnished decoration [Pres. H. 3.1, Pres. W. 4.2 cm].

5. Rim fragment of a bowl, gray-black clay with inclusions. Both sides are gray-black burnished. The interior has pattern-burnished decoration [Pres. H. 4.7, Pres. W. 3.2 cm].

6. Rim fragment of a bowl, gray-black clay with inclusions. Both sides are finely gray-black burnished. The rim is decorated with incised oblique lines; the interior has pattern-burnished decoration [D. at Rim 23.1, Pres. H. 3.4, Pres. W. 5.5 cm].

7. Rim fragment of a bowl, gray-black clay with inclusions. Both sides are gray-black burnished. The interior has pattern-burnished decoration [Pres. H. 2.8, Pres. W. 2.9 cm].

8. Rim fragment of a bowl, gray-black clay with brown-black burnished exterior. Both sides have pattern-burnished decoration [D. at Rim 20.1, Pres. H. 2.4, Pres. W. 4.1 cm].

9. Wall fragment of a bowl; gray-black clay with inclusions, brown-black interior has pattern-burnished decoration [Pres. H. 3.6, Pres. W. 3.4 cm].

10. Wall fragment of a bowl; gray-black clay with inclusions, brown-black interior has pattern-burnished decoration [Pres. H. 3.4, Pres. W. 4.9 cm].

11. Wall fragment of a jar; gray-black clay with inclusions, finely burnished brown-black exterior has pattern-burnished decoration [Pres. H. 7.8, Pres. W. 9.8 cm].

12. Rim fragment of a straight collar-necked jar, gray-black clay with inclusions. Finely gray-black burnished exterior has pattern-burnished decoration [D. at Rim 7.4, Pres. H. 4.2, Pres. W. 4.3 cm].

13. Rim fragment of a straight collar-necked jar, gray-black clay with inclusions. Finely gray-black burnished exterior has pattern-burnished decoration [D. at Rim 12.8, Pres. H. 4.3, Pres. W. 3.2 cm].

14. Neck and shoulder fragment of a jar; gray-black clay with inclusions. Finely brown-black burnished exterior has pattern-burnished decoration [Pres. H. 10.4, Pres. W. 9.6 cm].

Specimen 1 represents a rim fragment of bowl with simple rounded rim and flat base (Figs. 3-4). The interior of this piece has pattern-burnish formed of various motifs placed within the vertical panels. From left to the right, horizontally placed zigzags form the first panel. The second vertical panel is composed of closely spaced oblique parallel thin lines, followed by vertically arranged dots between two vertical broader bands. In the right half of the preserved fragment, similar alternating groups of oblique parallel thin lines occur between the two solid panels. Specimen 3 also belongs to a comparable bowl with simple rounded rim. Its interior has a pattern burnish formed of a solid panel flanked by cross-hatching to its right and oblique parallel lines to its left. Alternating groups of oblique parallel lines separated by vertical thick lines of pattern burnish appears on the rim fragments of various bowls (e.g., 4, 9-10). In the case of specimen 6, a group of obliquely running parallel lines is confined to narrow vertical panel within solidly burnished areas in the interior of a bowl. The top of this rim fragment is also decorated with diagonally running parallel incisions. Coexistence of incision and pattern burnish on the same vessel was a common feature of the decorated Gülpınar pottery. It is notable that such oblique incised lines are commonly attested in significant numbers at Sitagroi I in eastern Macedonia and Karanovo III-IV in Bulgaria.⁴ There are also cases in which the exterior of the bowls have pattern burnish. Specimen 2 has pattern-burnish of a chevron formed of two different bands (Figs. 3-4). Both sides of the specimen 8 appear to have pattern burnish. The exterior has a cross-hatching pattern below a thick solid horizontal band that runs along the rim, while the interior bears obliquely running parallel thin lines between obliquely spaced broader bands that probably formed chevrons.

In addition to the open bowls, pattern-burnish also occurs on the exterior of the closed jars at Gülpınar. The bodies of these closed jars are basically ovoid in shape with necks differentiated from the shoulders. Some of the rims belonging to necked jars normally have inwards-sloping or almost upright standing necks. Pattern-burnish formed of cross-hatching occasionally appears on the rims of the necked-jars (12-13). Parallel lines abutting obliquely between chevrons of broader lines appear on the body of the necked jars (11 and 14). On the body fragment of a large globular jar, which is not illustrated here, we observe a chevron of pattern-burnish filled with *pointillé*. A series of crude-

ly shaped discs of clay with diameters ranging from 4 to 10 cm, also have pattern-burnished decorations. We may deduce from these discs of clay which were once parts of large jars that large horizontal bands and oblique thick lines decorated the outside of certain jars.

It is notable that, in terms of patterns preferred and the pottery shapes on which the pattern-burnish is applied, the closest parallels for the pattern-burnished pottery of Gülpınar come from the site of Beşik-Sivritepe in the Troad. For instance, among the motifs observed on the pattern-burnished pottery from Gülpınar, the panel of dots placed in vertical order finds its comparable examples at Beşik-Sivritepe.⁵ The zigzag motif seen on specimen 1 appears on the ones from Beşik-Sivritepe and Tigani on Samos.⁶ The widely used motif formed of parallel oblique thin lines placed between broader bands find its closest parallels among the Beşik-Sivritepe assemblage, although it appears on one example from Emporio VIII on Chios.⁷ The pattern of cross-hatching observed on Gülpınar examples, on the other hand, finds a parallel at Kumtepe 1a.⁸ The fact that the pattern-burnish observed on the Gülpınar pottery display strong similarities with the Beşik-Sivritepe examples and differs from the ones from Kumtepe 1a must have derived from their chronological relationships to each other. This is because there are additional differences observed between the pottery from Kumtepe 1a and that of the Gülpınar and Beşik-Sivritepe assemblages. Many characteristic features of Kumtepe 1a pottery are not represented at Beşik-Sivritepe and some characteristics of Beşik-Sivritepe do not occur at Kumtepe 1a. The traditional Kumtepe 1a/Gülpınar/Beşik-Sivritepe cultural horizon has recently been modified. Based on the discovery of pattern-burnished pottery along with Vın_a A-B and Karanovo III-IV materials at Aşağıpınar and Hoca Çeşme in Turkish Thrace, Özdoğan modified the traditional view that Kumtepe 1a and 1b represented successive phases in the Troad. He demonstrated that there was a gap lasting at least a millennium between the 1a

and 1b phases at Kumtepe, thus pushing backwards the date of Kumtepe 1a to the first half of the fifth millennium B.C..⁹ Indeed, Beşik-Sivritepe provided us with radiocarbon dates ranging from 4780 and 4500 B.C., while Kumtepe 1a also yielded similar radiocarbon dates ranging from 4805 and 4370 cal. B.C..¹⁰ In this context, a relative date can be offered for the pattern-burnished pottery from Gülpınar on the basis of affinities with the assemblage of the other Troadic sites with radiocarbon dates. Thus, the pattern-burnished pottery horizon at the so-called Gülpınar/Beşik-Sivritepe/Kumtepe 1a can roughly be dated to somewhere between 4800 and 4500 B.C..¹¹ This is not to say that pattern-burnish was a phenomenon merely peculiar to these centuries of the first half of the fifth millennium B.C. It also appears at both earlier and later times both in the Late and Final Neolithic Aegean and Late Vinca of the Balkans. Despite the use of pattern-burnish over a long period of time in the Aegean Neolithic, the sites of Beşik-Sivritepe and Tigani yielded the closest parallels for the Gülpınar examples. In particular, cross-hatching and zigzag patterns occurring on the open bowls from Gülpınar are also widely attested on the typologically comparable examples from Tigani I-II.¹² This similarity in pattern-burnish might have been to the chronological affinity of these sites. The similarities observed among the architectural remains of Gülpınar and Tigani supports this view. It is likely that the sites of eastern Aegean islands and the Troad were in close culture contact through seaborne trade during this period.

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Dipnotlar

* I would like to dedicate this essay to Professor Coşkun Özgünel. It has been a great honor and privilege for me to be a part of his archaeological research team at Gülpınar/Apollo Smintheion. I wish Professor Özgünel a very long and healthy life on the occasion of this work prepared for his 65th birthday.

- 1 Lamb 1932, 128, fig. 13; Fischer 1967, fig. 1; Sperling 1976, 316, pl. 72; Seeher 1985, 174, fig. 16; Seeher 1987, fig. 16; Özdoğan 1993, 183; Korfmann 1996, 51.
- 2 Furness 1956, 187; Fischer 1967, 22-33, fig. 1; Coleman 1977, pls. 40-43; Hood 1981, 294; Felsch 1988, pl. 78; Zachos 1999, 155; Gropengiesser 1987, 34 and 44; Overbeck 1989, 5; Vasic 1936, figs. 100-101; Hauptman - Milojević 1969, 23-25; Gallis 1987 fig. 7; Jacobsen 1973, 273; Sampson 1992; Pullen 1995, 9-10.

- 3 Özgünel 2001; Özgünel 2003.
- 4 Keighley 1986, 347, fig. 11.4; Nikolov 1997, 129, pl. 6.3; Nikolov 2002, pls. II.2.19 and IV.7.
- 5 Seeher 1985, fig. 16, LL83.68/12. Early report on the Gülpınar finds also identified such pattern on pottery. See Seeher 1987, fig. 6.1.
- 6 Seeher 1985, fig. 16, PP 83.10/2; Furness 1956, 187, pl. 17.2.
- 7 Lamb 1932, fig. 13.1-4, 6-12; Seeher 1985, fig. 16, LL 83.14/26; LL 83.65/2, LL 83.68/12, LL 83.68/9, LL 83.55; Hood 1981, no. 394.
- 8 Korfmann 1996, fig. 44.1.
- 9 Gabriel 2000, 236.
- 10 Korfmann - Kromer 1993, fig.4; Kromer et.al. 2003, 46.
- 11 Korfman - Kromer 1993.
- 12 Felsch 1988, pls. 19.5-6, 27.2, 32.3 and 5, 60, 64-67.

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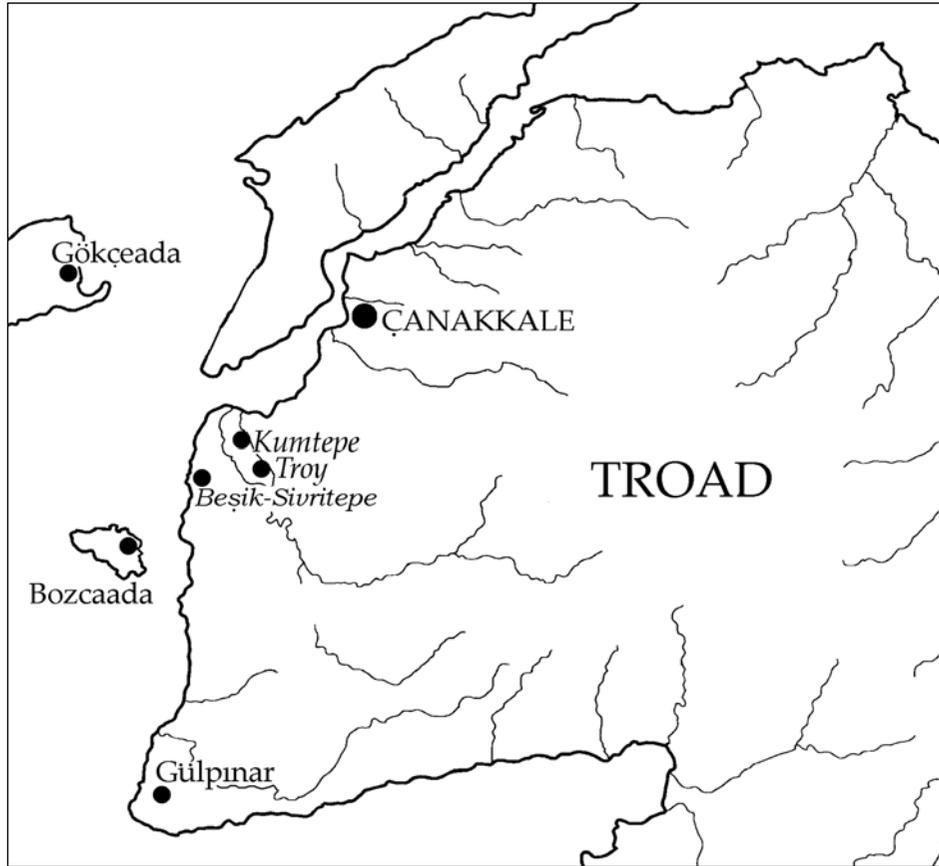


Fig. 1 Map locating Gülpınar in the Troad



Fig. 2 A view of the area of Gülpınar (The arrow points to the prehistoric habitation)

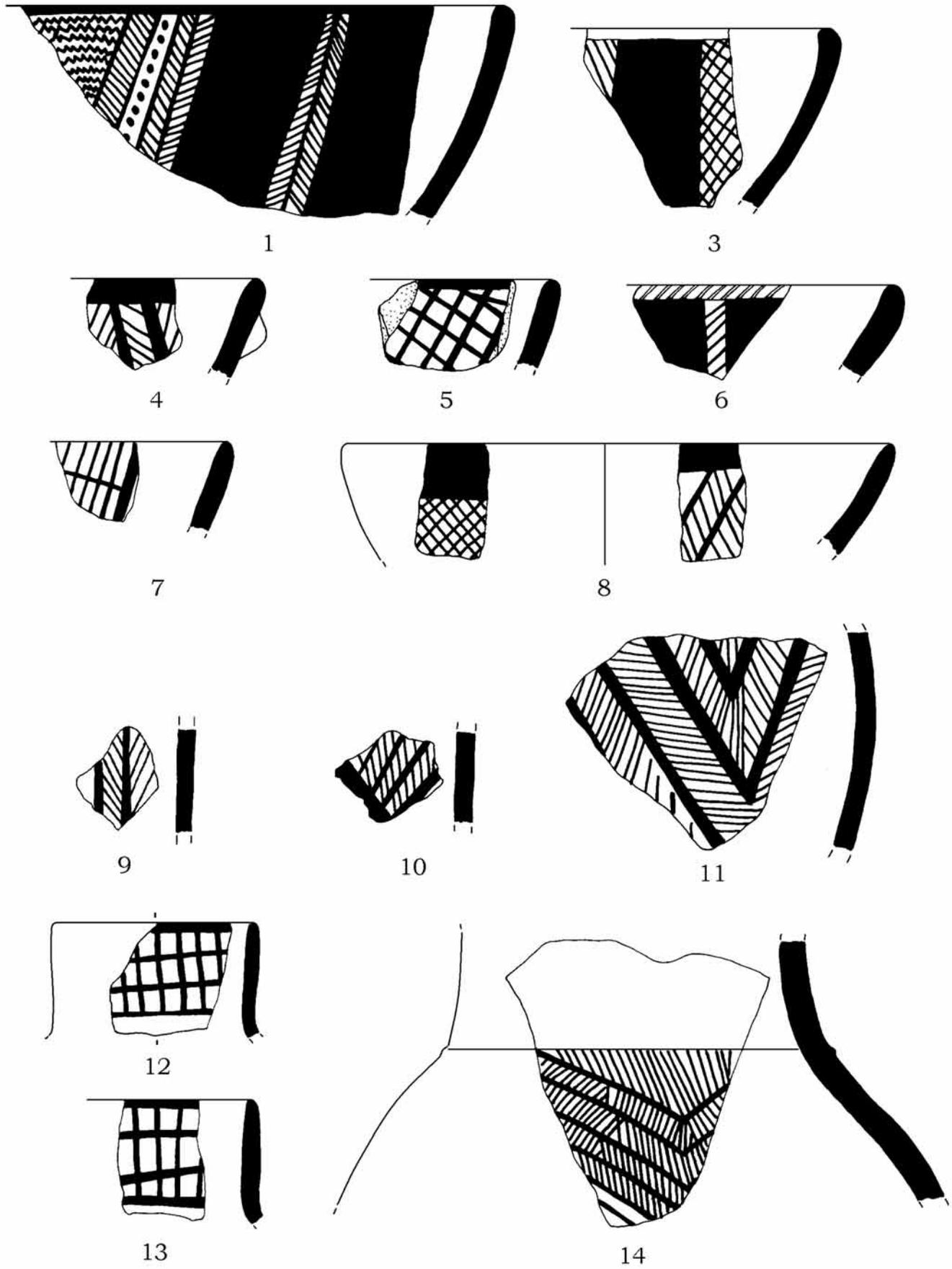


Fig. 3 Pattern-burnished sherds from the prehistoric Gulpınar excavations

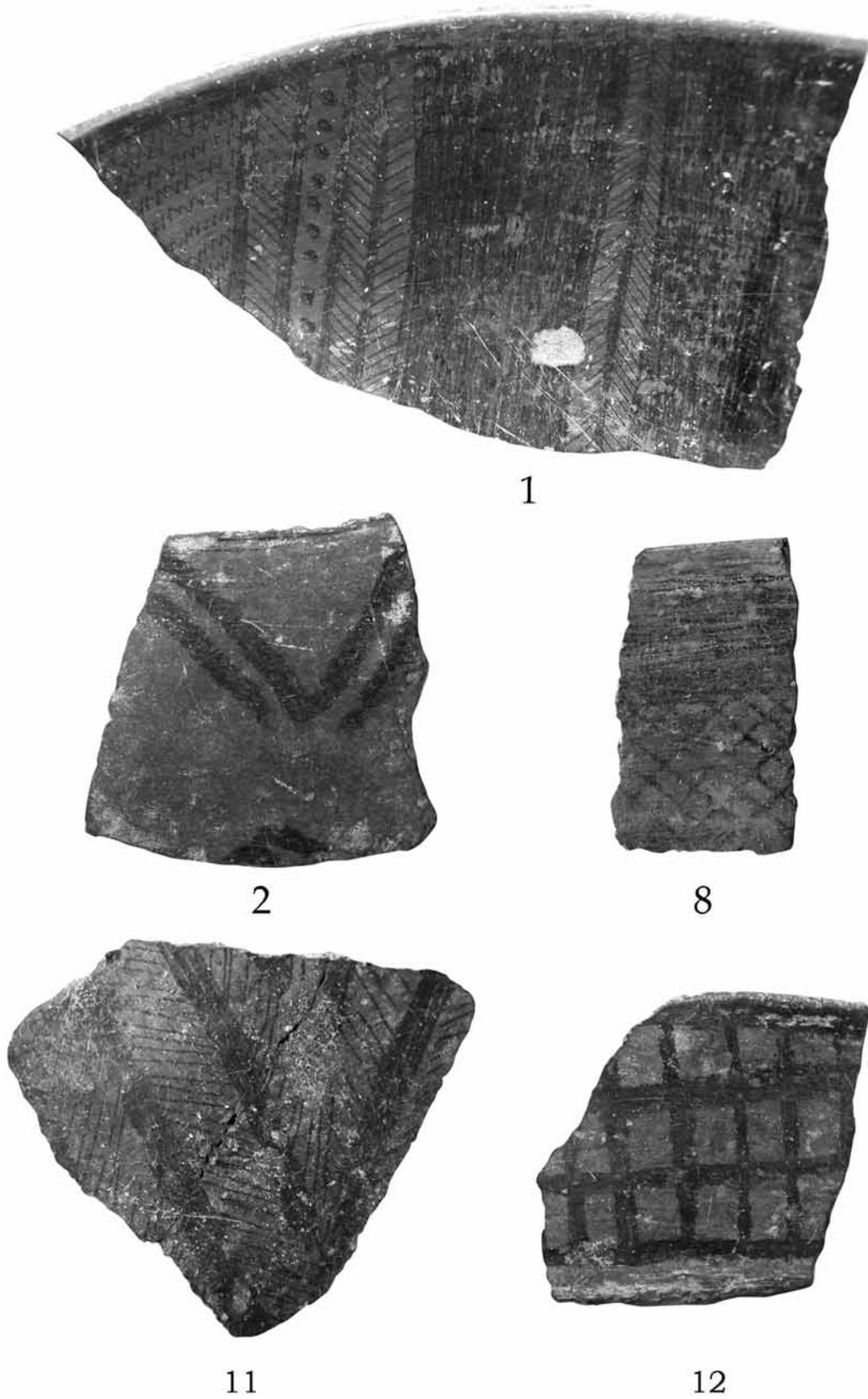


Fig. 4 Pattern-burnished sherds from the prehistoric Gülpınar excavations