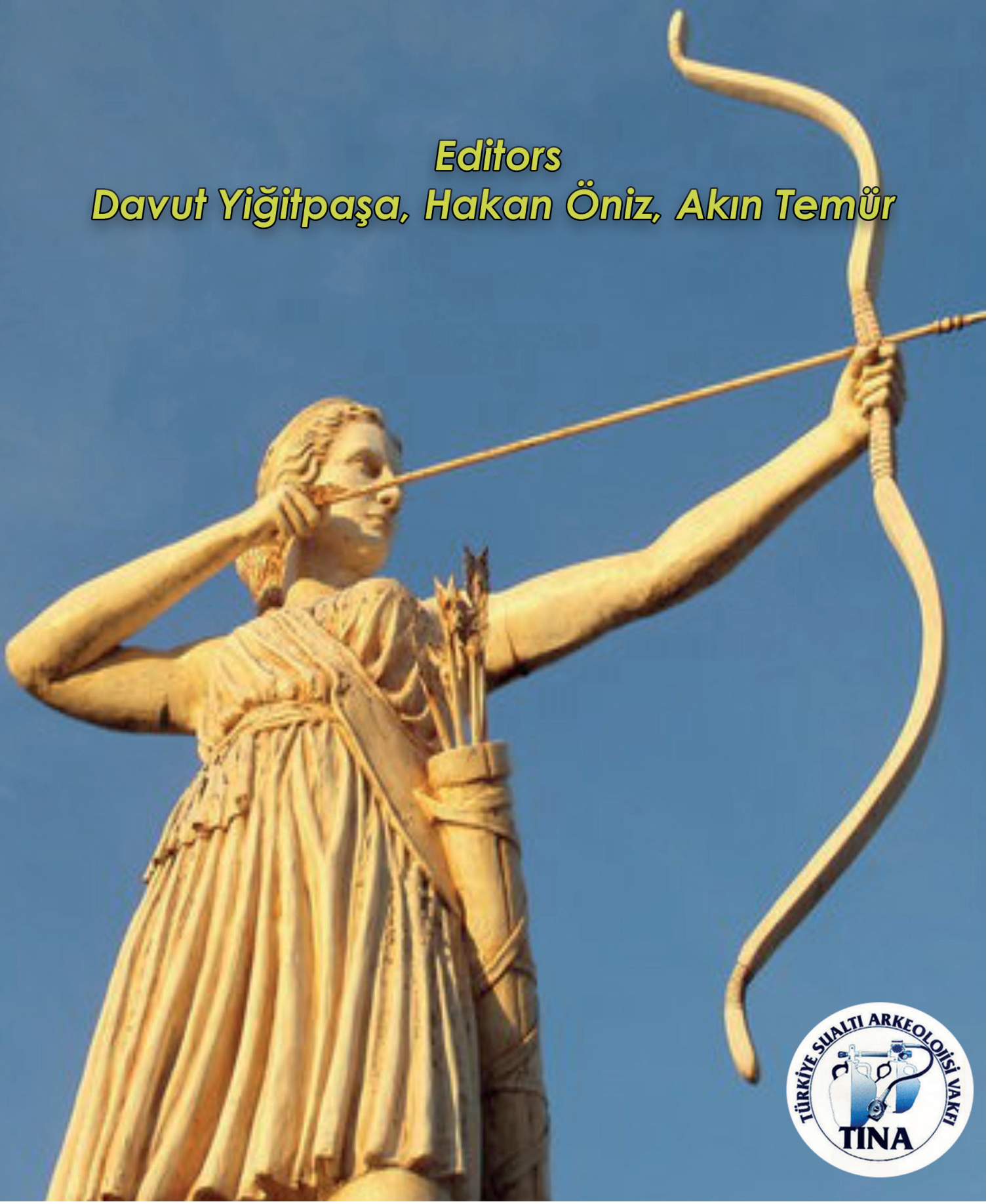
BLACK SEA ARCHAEOLOGY STUDIES
Recent Developments

Editors
Davut Yiğitpaşa, Hakan Öniz, Akın Temür



TÜRKİYE SUALTI ARKEOLOJİSİ VAKFI
TINA

BLACK SEA ARCHAEOLOGY STUDIES
Recent Developments

Edited by Dr. Davut Yiğitpaşa, Dr. Hakan Öniz, Dr. Akın Temür

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between the end of the 1st century AD and the beginning of the 3rd century AD. Similar examples are exhibited with 6174 inventory number in the collection of the Tokat Museum (Eker and Eker 2016, 48). The sample in the Tokat Museum has exactly the same features observed in our find. It is also possible to see samples with similar form features in the Türkiye Şişecam (Canav 1985, fig.94) and Yüksel Erimtan's collection (Arslan and Lightfoot 1992, no. 46). It compares to the other similar samples glass unguentarium of the Ordu Museum, therefore it can be dated to the 3rd century AD.

3. Bottle: Bottles that have been extensively produced in each period since early times, have been used for various purposes ranging from drinking vessels to cosmetic vessels. The colors of these vessels were green and shades of green, and they were made by means of die casting, with free blowing and mould blowing techniques. Translucent ones made with blowing technique are common. In Ordu Museum, there are bottles in three different forms: Human-headed bottle, bottle with a globular body and rib-decorated bottle.

3.1. Human-headed bottle: It usually contains cream or fragrances, and its body is made by mould blowing technique. Similar to our other glass objects, it is recovered among grave goods. When we consider its form, the most important features include double sided or single sided human headed shape made by mould blowing. In some samples, rim and neck are moulded by free blowing technique. Isings indicates that these bottles, which he examined under the Form 78a group, can be seen particularly in the late Roman Period of Karanis (Isings 1957, Form 78a, 93).

The find that we have discussed in *Cat. No. B1* was brought to the museum through donation. It was made by mould blowing technique, and was tooled to shape at the final stage. The bottle, which is made of green colored glass, is thick-walled and semi-translucent. It has an everted rim, short neck, and flat bottom and loss of gloss in some parts of surface. In the body part, a human head with a light smile, fluffy hair and bulging eyes was depicted. Among those examples with similar features such as their production technique and human- headed shape are the find number 91 in the Tire Museum's collection and a Syrian-Palestinian sample exhibited in the Scotland Museum (Gürler 2000, 72, no. 91; Lightfoot 2007, 104, no. 240). Considering the period when the techniques were used for similar examples, it can be dated to the 2nd century AD.

3. 2. Bottle with a globular body: The rims of such bottles are flat, sheared and unprocessed. There are also a few types of rims that are rounded or twisted by holding on fire. The necks are usually narrowed towards the body, and held long. They have a rounded bottom. This type of bottles is usually not decorated, but sometimes have excised decorations on the neck and body parts, which are particularly common in Anatolian examples (Erten, 1999, 172, fig.7). Also in vessels where light green glass was used, there is yellowish colors, which were made by free blowing technique. This type of bottles are particularly used in tableware in dining places and were not very common to use as grave goods (Isings 1957, 43). It can be seen between the 2nd-

4th centuries AD in both western and eastern regions of the Roman Empire, as well as during the 5th century AD.

The find we have discussed in *Cat. No. B2* was excavated during a rescue excavation in a grave by the Directorate of the Museum. A part of the body was broken, it has a sheared rim formed by flattening with fire, a tubular neck, a deep knuckle which was tooled between the body and the neck, globular body, and oval bottom. It has incised decorations, which were made using the wheel-cut technique on the neck and body. Isings dated this type to the 3rd-4th centuries AD in Form 103 while Morin-Jean dated it to the 4th century AD in Form 42, and to the 3rd-4th centuries AD in Summary Type V B-a. Similar one in Nea Anchialos, Greece has been dated to the 3rd- 4th centuries AD. The object in the Corning Museum Collection (Whitehouse 2001, 270, no. 865) that has the identical form, but differs by the Apollo and Nike symbols on it is dated to the 3rd-4th centuries AD. In Hüseyin Kocabaş Glasswork Collection (Akat, Fıratlı and Kocabaş 1984, No.246, image 108) this form was dated to the 2nd- 3rd centuries AD while three similar finds in the Gaziantep Museum Collection (Gaziantep Museum, Inv. Nr. 126.77.74, 126.78.74, 126.89.74) were dated to the 3rd-4th centuries AD. Based on the above mentioned similar finds, we can date *Cat. No. B2* to the 3rd-4th centuries AD.

3.3. Rib-Decorated Bottle: Named after the decorations on its rib, this vessel has been examined under *Cat. No. B3*. It was transferred from the Adana Museum, and made of light green colored glass. Following its production by free blowing technique, the lower part of body was compacted by tool to shape thin ribs. Also, a trail decoration was added on the neck later. It has a funnel shaped form with a wide everted rim, conical body and flat base. It has an intensely matte surface. It is a rare find with respect to its form and decorations. There is a similar find in the Yüksel Erimtan's Collection (Lightfoot and Arslan 1992, 147, no. 89). They have similarities on wide and funnel-shaped rim, but there is a difference since the body of the vessel, which was dated to the 4th century AD is longer than our find. Based on its decorations the bottle can be dated to the 4th century AD.

4. Cup: Glass cups commonly used in tableware as a drinking vessel were usually produced by means of free blowing and mould blowing techniques. The form of this vessel, which was extensively made of green and shades of green colored glass, is one of the extensively produced forms since the early times.

There was one particular find that we enumerated as *Cat. No. C1* in the Ordu Museum**.** It was excavated during a grave rescue excavation in the Emiryakup locality of the Koçcuğaz village in the Korgan district of Ordu by the Directorate of Ordu Museum. The cup was made of light green colored glass, and was produced by means of free blowing. It is translucent, having a medium thickness. The rim is unfinished, three wheel-made incised decorations made 2.5-3 cm. apart are 4 cm. below the rim, it has a slight concave ring base and intense bubbles on the surface. Similar samples can be seen in the Eskişehir Museum (Olcay 2001, 147, fig. 1-a),

which was examined by Isings (Isings 1957 Form 29) under Form 29, Georgia and the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, when compared to similar samples of this form, it should be dated to the 2nd- 3rd centuries AD.

5. Jar: The find we have examined under *Cat. No. J1* was purchased by the museum. This type of vessels are generally used for storing liquids. Translucent and thin-walled jar was produced by means of free blowing and was tooled. It has an everted and fire rounded rim, a cylindrical body, and a deeply indented base, which was extensively used in the late period. Similar vessels which have been examined by Isings in Form 130 group, were favorably used during the 4th century AD (Isings 1957, 160, Form 130). Similar samples are observed in Yüksel Erimtan's collection (Lightfoot and Arslan 1982, no. 132), Giresun Museum's collection (Giresun Müzesi, Inv. Nr. 399/32.4.2002) and Tokat Museum's collection (Eker and Eker 2016, 116). Based on similar samples, the find was dated to the 3rd- 4th centuries AD.

Conclusion

An analysis of the glass vessels in the Ordu Paşaoğlu Mansion and Ethnography Museum showed that the finds are similar to the samples from the Black Sea and the Mediterranean region. Since, the excavations in Ordu are insufficient, it is difficult for us to come to a definite judgment on the existence of a glass workshop in this region. However, we believe that future excavations may reveal the remains related to glass production. Recovery of some glass vessels during a grave excavation suggests that there may be a production site (workshop) related to glass art in Ordu or neighbouring cities.

On the other hand, the possibility of not having such a workshop has led us to make different interpretations. The glass production workshops that were unearthed during the excavations in the ancient cities of Ampulum and Dacia in Romania show that it is a production center in the Black Sea region, and there is a possibility that the vessels were exported to the other Black Sea cities.

As a result of analyses on the vessels that have been preserved and examined in the Ordu Museum, the similarities in the form and production techniques to Mediterranean vessels should not be ignored. Therefore, it is also possible to say that these vessels might have come from the Mediterranean Region through trade, or they were produced with the influence of the Mediterranean culture.

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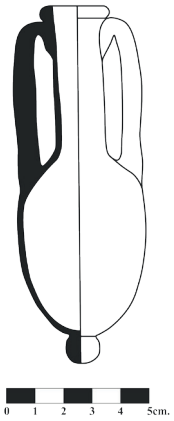
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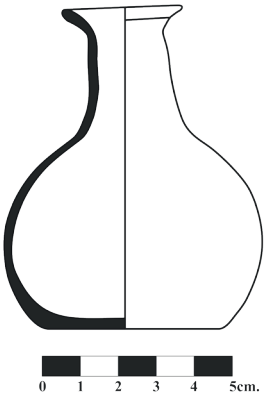
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Figures:



Cat.No. : A1 Form: Amphoriskos
M.Inv.No. : 459
Findspot : Donation (İsmet ERÇAL)
Sizes: H :12,5 cm, Diameter of rim: 2,5 cm
Color : Yellow and turquoise on dark blue
Technique : Core-Formed
Definition : Cylindrical neck, an oval body tapering towards the base, and a ball shaped base, two handles which are attached on the shoulders and pulled upwards and finished under the rim, feather decoration on the body
Similar Samples : Hayes 1975, Plate 3, no: 34; Grose, 1989, s. 107, no. 172; Harden 1981, Plate XX, no: 359; İzmir Museum of Commercial History, Inv. No:22.
Date : 2nd and 1st centuries BC.



Cat.No :U1 Form: Unguentarium
M.Inv.No. : 26
Findspot : Rescue excavation
Sizes: H : 8, 5 cm Diameter of the Rim: 3cm, Diameter of the Bottom:4,5 cm
Color : Light green
Technique : Free blowing-Tooling
Definition : Translucent and thin walled, everted rim, short and cylindrical neck, bulbous body, slight concave bottom, bubble and iridescence surface.
Similar Samples : Isings 1957, Form 26a; Hayes 1975, s. 51, pl. 16no. 99; Canav 1985, no. 65, 66, 67; Stern 1989, 598, fig.3/3; Lightfoot-Arslan 1992 no.113.
Date : second half of the 1st century AD.