

*Ol'ga Ivanova***“Carottes” amphorae excavated in Mangup settlement  
(south-western Crimea)*****“Carottes” amphorae excavated in Mangup settlement (south-western Crimea)***

The paper discusses “Carottes” amphorae from archaeological contexts of Mangup site of ancient town in the south-western Crimea. Their origin, chronology, and distribution are clarified. Some conclusions regarding the direction of trade connections of the south-western Crimean population and the Byzantine empire in the Early Byzantine period have been made.

KEY WORDS: Mangup, “Carottes” amphorae, archaeological context.

Mangup is a multi-layered archaeological site from the mid-third to the eighteenth century located in the south-western Crimea (fig. 1A), at the top of the plateau of the same name (A. Г. Герцен 2003, с. 94–112). This site of ancient town has been being excavated by the team of M. V. Frunze Crimean Pedagogical Institute (today Taurida National V. I. Vernadsky University) since 1967<sup>1</sup>.

It was the second half of the third century AD when some barbarians migrated to mountain and sub-mountain areas in result of invasion of the Goths (А. И. Айбабин 1990, с. 65–66; В. М. Зубарь 1998, с. 148). From that time on, Mangup became populated. When the Huns arrived to Taurica (ancient name of the Crimean peninsula), the Alans joined the residents of Mangup (А. И. Айбабин 1999, с. 82).

Byzantine influence appeared in the Crimea in the fourth century and became stronger in the fifth and especially in the sixth century (Н. И. Храпунов 2004, с. 520–545). Although the empire’s main outpost in the Crimea was Chersonesus, it was also interested in neighboring barbarians as potential defenders of its borders (Н. И. Храпунов 2004, с. 532–533).

In order to establish contacts with barbarians of the south-western Crimea, Byzantium organised trading with them keeping in mind perspectives of political relations for the future. An evidence for the above is supplied by amphorae and red-slip ware, produced in the imperial territory but excavated in Mangup. Among these amphorae, there were “carottes” vessels to be published within this paper. The study presented is aimed at complex analysis of vessels from archaeological contexts of Mangup settlement. For this purpose, the following tasks should be addressed: discovery of archaeological contexts containing such amphorae; clarification of their chronology;

description of their distribution area; determination of their role in trade of Mangup settlement and the Byzantine empire.

“Carottes” amphorae were excavated within 28 archeological contexts of Mangup settlement, located in residential and economical areas close to St. Constantine’s church and in Lagermaya gully, in a trench in Demir-Kapu cleft in the southern side of the plateau, and in stratigraphic trench on the southern side of Teshkli-Burun cape (fig. 1B).

These archeological contexts are differently dated: ca. 300–450; ca. 390–700; ca. 400–500; ca. 400–600; ca. 500–550; ca. 500–600; ca. 550–600; ca. 500–700; ca. 500–850; ca. 800–900.

“Carottes” amphorae got this name from French colleagues due to their specific carrot-shaped body (fig. 2) (A. Zemer 1977, p. 23; J.-Y. Empereur, M. Picon 1989, p. 232, fig. 9, 10). These vessels are 50 to 90 cm high, with pointed beak-like, sub-rectangular, or two-partial rim (D=7–14 cm), high neck (more than 7 cm), elongated carrot-shaped body, and round or, more often, conical bottom. Handles are oval in cross-section, with one or two bolsters above. These amphorae have capacity of 5 to 30 liters (J.-Y. Empereur, M. Picon 1989, p. 232, fig. 9, 10; А. И. Романчук, А. В. Сазанов, Л. В. Седикова 1995, с. 19–20, табл. 4; А. В. Сазанов 1995, с. 187, рис. 2–6; А. Ораїт 2004a, p. 397, fig. 11). Amphora fabric is light-red (Munsell: 2,5 YR 7/6), pink (Munsell: 7,5 YR 8/3, 8/4), or very pale brown (Munsell: 10 YR 8/4), compact, with visually determinable addition of pyroxene, limestone, ferriferous minerals, and mica (А. В. Сазанов 1995, с. 187).

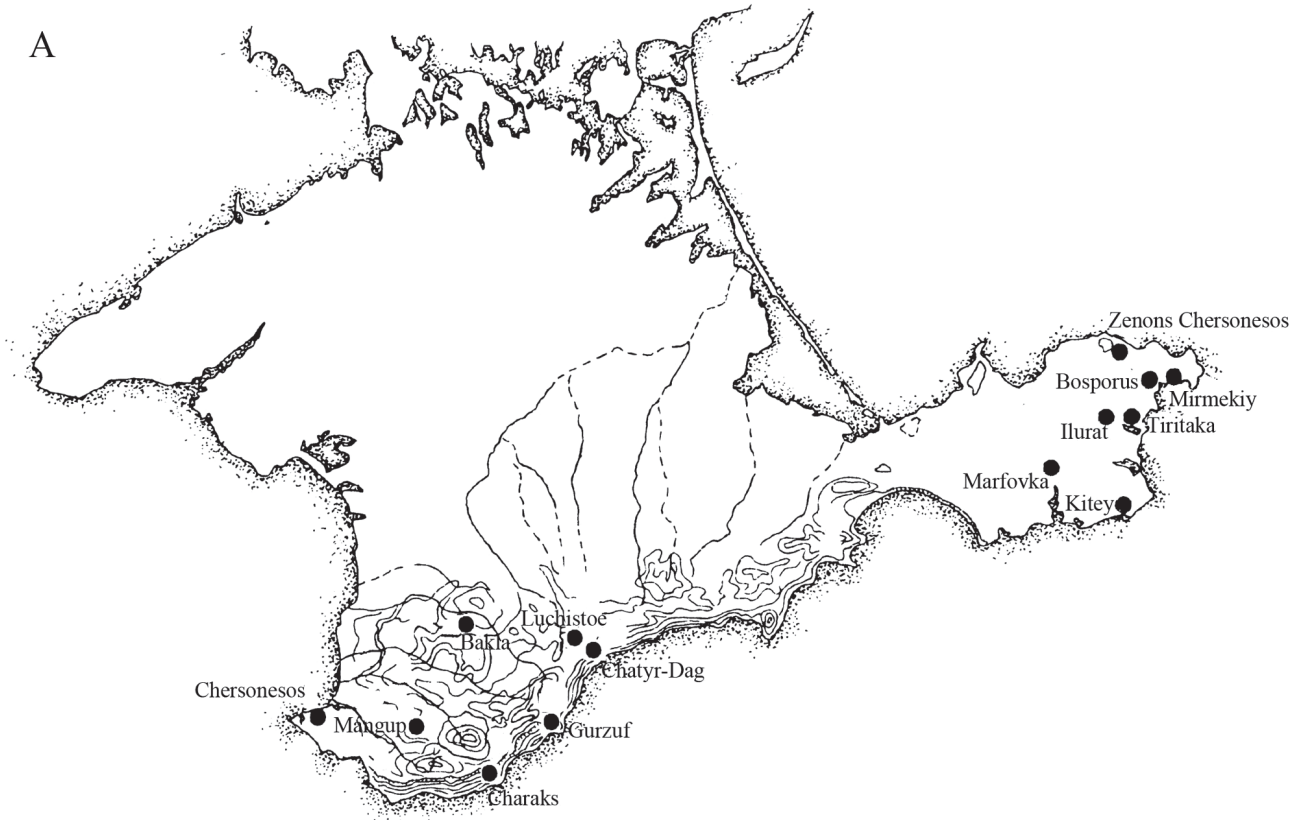
Workshops where “carottes” amphorae were manufactured have been uncovered in Seleucia (Syria) (J.-Y. Empereur, M. Picon 1989, с. 232) and Demirci (14 km south of Sinope) (Y. Garland, D. Kassab Tezgör 1996, p. 331, fig. 11; D. Kassab Tezgör, I. Tatlican 1998, p. 440; D. Kassab Tezgör 1999, p. 119, fig. 9).

Researchers have suggested different chronology for these vessels: ca. 200–400 (J.-Y. Empereur, M. Picon, 1989, p. 232), ca. 300–600 (M. Beltran Lloris 1970, p. 579, fig. 238. 1; M. Beltran Lloris 1978, p. 174, lamina LXX. 893; A. Radulesku 1976, p. 107–

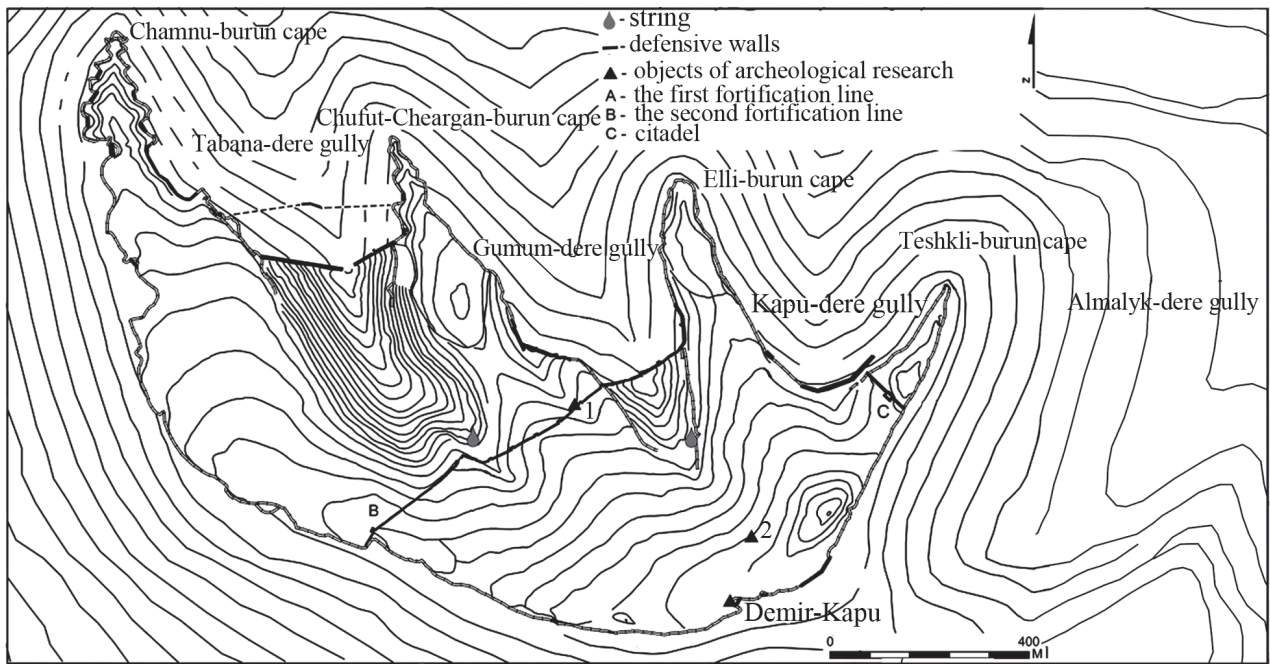
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<sup>1</sup> I am very much obliged to professor Aleskandr Gertsen for the opportunity to publish these archeological materials discovered by his excavations of Mangup settlement.

A



B



1- Lagernaya Gully  
2-St. Constantine's church

Fig. 1. A – the map of Crimea; B – the of Mangup  
Рис. 1. А – карта Крыму; В – Mangup

108), ca. 300–700 (P. Dyczek 2001, p. 89–93), ca. 390/410–610 (D. Kassab Tezgör, I. Tatlıcan 1998, p. 440; И. Н. Храпунов et al. 2009, с. 15), ca. 400–600 (М. К. Хотелашвили, А. Л. Якобсон 1984, с. 194; Г. Кузманов 1973, с. 17; Г. Кузманов 1985, с. 17), ca. 400–675 (А. Sazanov 1997, p. 90, 92), ca. 500–650 (А. В.

Сазанов 1989, с. 41, 43, рис. 1. 2; А. И. Романчук, А. В. Сазанов, Л. В. Седикова 1995, с. 19–20), ca. 525–675 (А. В. Сазанов 1995, с. 187; Л. А. Голофаст 2001, с. 64).

Let us turn to the distribution of these amphorae in order to determine their chronology.

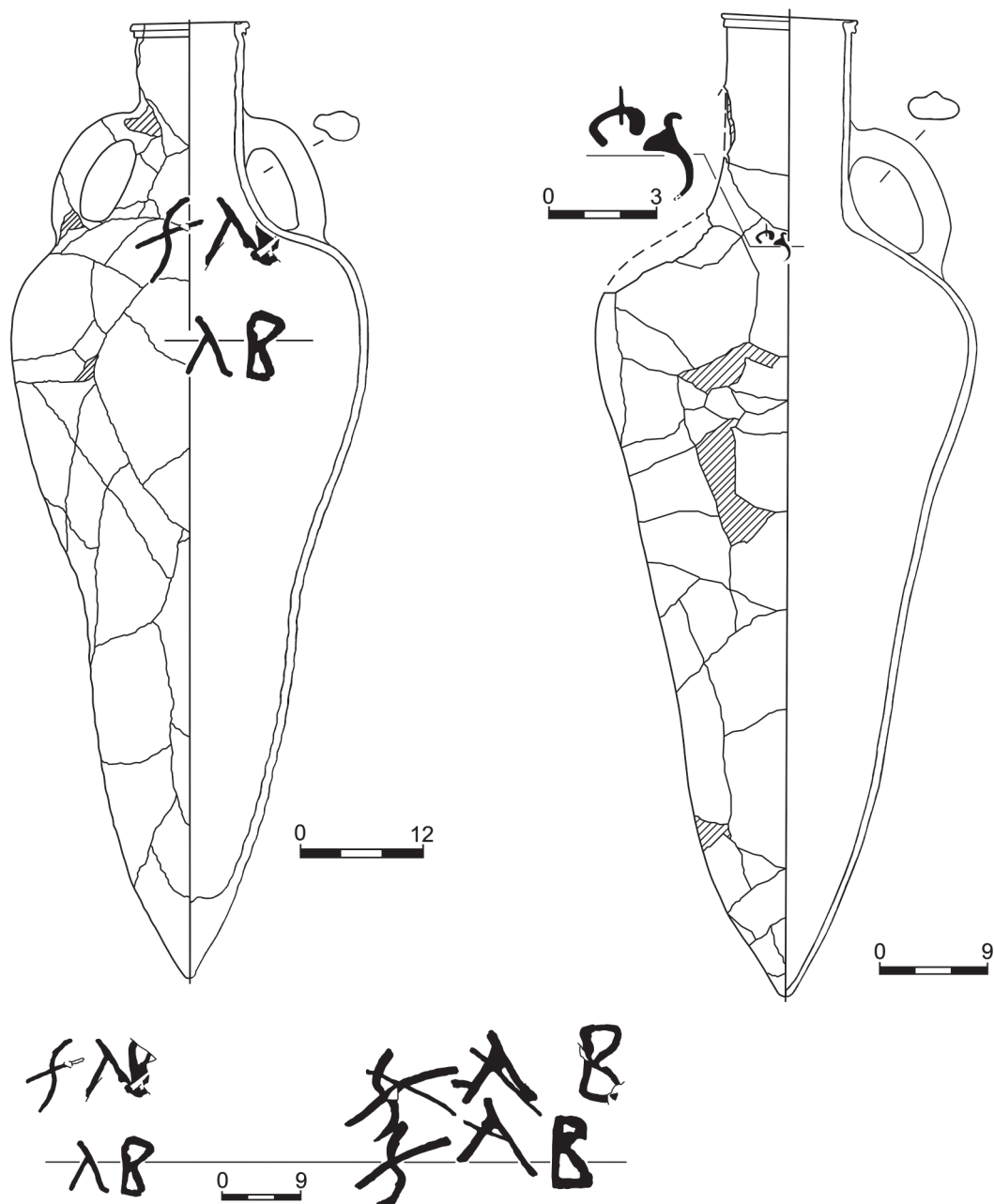


Fig. 2. «Carottes» Amphorae from the Mangup archeological contexts of the sixth century  
 Рис. 2. Амфоры „marchewkowate” z Mangup (VI w.)

In Chersonesus such vessels have been found in assemblages from ca. 500–700 (С. В. Ушаков et al. 2006, с. 192, рис. 6. 20, 26, 28, 29), ca. 525–700 (Л. А. Голофаст 2001, с. 108, 110–111, 114, 115–116, рис. 29. 2–4, 53. 1, 54. 2, 55. 13; Л. А. Голофаст 1994, с. 215, рис. 1. 1, 2, 3; А. Л. Якобсон 1979, с. 9, рис. 1. 1; Г. Д. Белов, С. Ф. Стржелецкий, А. Л. Якобсон 1953, с. 204, рис. 51а; А. В. Сазанов 1995, с. 187), and ca. 600/675–700 (А. В. Сазанов 1991, с. 61, 64, рис. 9; Л. А. Голофаст 2001, с. 116–120).

In the central part of Crimean sub-mountain area there are few fragments of “carottes” amphorae walls in “ballast” layers of the settlement in Barabanovo ravine which dates back to the third and fourth centuries (И. Н. Храпунов et al. 2009, с. 15) and in the cultural layer overlying the cemetery

of Neyzats (ca. 300–410) (В.П. Власов, А. В. Смокотина, И. Н. Храпунов 2011, с. 192, рис. 23: 14, 15).

In Ay-Todor cemetery, which was used to the first half of the fifth century (А. И. Айбабин 1990, с. 51), “carottes” amphora was an urn for burial no. 43 (В. Ю. Юрочкин, В. Г. Зубарев 2001, с. 462).

In Bosporus such vessels are known in archeological contexts of Il'ichyovka settlement (ca. 525–600) (А. Сазанов 1997, р. 90, 92, fig. 1. 14; А. В. Сазанов 2000, с. 226, рис. 53. 1–3), Hermonassa (ca. 575–600) (А. В. Сазанов 2000, с. 231, 234, рис. 58: 1, 2, 20, 20), Gorgippia (ca. 400–600) (А. К. Коровина 2002, с. 90–91, рис. 46а), Tyritake and Zeno's Chersonesus (ca. 525–550) (А. В. Сазанов 1989, с. 43, рис. 1, 2; А. В. Сазанов 1995, с. 186–187), Batareyka II (А. Л. Якобсон 1979, с. 9;

A. B. Сазанов 1995, с. 186–187), Zelyonyy Mys, and Zolotoye Vostochnoye (ca. 525–575) (A. B. Сазанов, С. В. Мокроусов 1999, с. 175, 177, 180, 196, рис. 2: 12, 16–21; 3: 6–8; 8: 20; A. B. Сазанов, С. В. Мокроусов 1996, с. 90, 93–95, 98–100, рис. II, 8; V, 2, 3, 4; IX, 1, 3, 8, 14).

Such vessels are among the fifth and sixth century transport ware in Dranda church (M. Г. Хотелашвили, А. Л. Якобсон 1984, с. 193–194, рис. 2, 1).

Although such amphorae are typical of assemblages of Jatrus from periods C (408 – ca. 450) and D (ca. 490–700), their upper chronological limit, according to archaeological contexts in this area, is in the fifth and sixth century (B. Böttger 1982, p. 51, taf. 28. 334–337, 564; Г. Кузманов 1985, с. 17 табл. 7. A67). Amphorae of the type have also been discovered by underwater research in Mesembria (Г. Кузманов 1985, с. 17, табл. 7. A65, 66).

In Romania such amphorae have been discovered in Topraichioi, Murighiol (A. Opaïț 2004, p. 30, pl. 18. 6, 8), Halmiris (ca. 300–500) (F. Topoleanu 2000, p. 141, pl. XLIV. 358, 359), Tomis (ca. 500–700) (C. Scorpan 1976, p. 166, pl. XV; C. Scorpan 1977, p. 283, fig. 23), Dinogetia (ca. 500–600) (A. Radulescu 1976, p. 107–108, pl. X), and Sucidava (M. Beltran Lloris 1970, p. 579, fig. 238. 1; M. Beltran Lloris 1978, p. 174, lamina LXX. 893).

Such vessels are documented in Kourion in ca. 400–600 (J. Hayes 2007, p. 455, fig. 14.17, Q3, Q4). They are distributed in Athens, Ephesus, Lebanon, Bodrum, Adan, Tarsus, Tripoli, Egypt, and Bassit in layers that generally date back to ca. 200–700 (A. Zemer 1977, p. 49, pl. 40; J.-Y. Empereur, M. Picon 1989 p. 232–233, A. Opaïț 2004a, p. 297).

Researchers use to date the appearance of these vessels to the third or fourth century according to the finds from Tarsus (A. Zemer 1977, p. 49; J.-Y. Empereur, M. Picon 1989, p.

232–233). However, as Andrey Sazanov has noticed in his special study of “carottes” amphorae, Tarsus vessels originate from assemblages without reliable dating (A. B. Сазанов 1995, с. 185). The earliest archeological contexts with such vessels should be assemblages of Jatrus from period C (408 – ca. 450) (B. Böttger 1982, p. 51, taf. 28. 334–337, 564). As Andrei Opaïț has put it, there are such finds in assemblages of Topraichioi from the late fourth century (A. Opaïț 2004a, p. 397, fig. 11). Therefore, their production probably started in the late fourth century. The sixth century was the period of maximum usage of the vessels under study, as well as the upper limit of their existence in the Danube area. The latest archaeological context in Chersonesus containing such amphorae is the layer of destruction in room 48–53a near curtain wall XVII in port block 1, where were coins of Constans II (641–668) (Л. А. Голофаст 2001, с. 117–118). Therefore, one should consider the second half of the seventh century as the upper chronological limit for such vessels.

“Carottes” amphorae appeared in the settlement of Mangup in the fifth century, though the peak of their distribution was in the sixth century. In the seventh century, they still appeared in archaeological contexts in this ancient town. Fragments of such vessels within the ninth century assemblages are intrusions of earlier materials.

“Carottes” amphorae confirm the trade connection of the population of Mangup settlement with the Asia Minor. Goods packed into these amphorae were delivered from Sinope to Chersonesus by the shortest sea route (А. И. Айбабин 1999, с. 132; С. Б. Сорочан 2005, с. 284) and then sent to Mangup settlement by land, in carriages pulled by pack animals (B. И. Кадеев, С. Б. Сорочан 1989, с. 96). The main commodities transported in amphorae were wine and olive oil.

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## **Amfory „marchewkowe” odkryte na osadzie w Mangup (południowo-zachodni Krym)**

### *Streszczenie*

Amfory „marchewkowe” datowane są na okres od schyłku IV do VII wieku. Na stanowisku Mangup funkcjonowały między V a VII wiekiem. Naczynia te produkowane były w sąsiedztwie Sinope i Seleuci.

Znaleziska w Mangup dostarczają dowodów na kontakty handlowe między populacją barbarzyńców w południowo-zachodnim Krymie a Imperium bizantyjskim.