

Всесвітня історія

DOI: 10.31110/consensus/2022-02/046-050

УДК (UDC) 94 (479.22 : 392)

PERGAMON AND THE EASTERN BLACK SEA (GONIO-APSAROS)

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Pergamon has been known as one of the major centers of ceramic production since Hellenistic times. It falls first to the Roman Empire after the defeat of Pontus, and after the defeat of Mithridates VI Eupator. It was one of the important centers that supplied troops of imported pottery, such as red-lacquered pottery and powder, to soldiers stationed in the eastern part of the Roman Empire, in the northern regions of Asia Minor, and in Roman fortress cities in the Caucasus.

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Keywords: Pergamon, Apsaros, Ponto, Kolkheti, import

ПЕРГАМОН І СХІДНЕ ПРИЧОРНОМОР'Я (ГОНІО-АПСАРОС)

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У статті досліджено Пергамон, що був відомий як один з головних центрів виробництва кераміки ще з часів елліністики. Встановлено, що у період 28–133 рр. до н.е. Пергамон був столицею династії Аталідів, а з 130 р. до н.е. Пергамське царство було проголошено римською провінцією в Малій Азії і стало стратегічною опорою римського панування на Сході.

Відсутність писемних джерел спонукає дослідників до проведення археологічних розкопок на території південно-західної Грузії. Вивчення артефактів переконує в думці про налагодження інтенсивних торговельних зв'язків міських центрів Малої Азії з Пергамом, який був ключовим центром з виробництва червоно лакової

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(столової) кераміки. Встановлено, що знайдені археологами артефакти датуються пізньоелліністичним періодом, що припадає на другу половину II ст. до н.е. – I ст. н.е. Зовнішній вигляд цієї кераміки, її стан та кількість свідчить про матеріальне становище її власників, рівень торгово-економічних зв'язків Риму з провінціями та тогочасну політичну ситуацію в регіоні.

Доведено, що з часом Пергам перетворився на важливий економічний і культурний центр Малої Азії, осередок великого керамічного виробництва, де виготовляли переважно червону лаковану кераміку. З'ясовано, що I–II ст. н.е. Пергам перетворився на важливий економічний та культурний центр Малої Азії, провідним греко-східним центром з виробництва червоного лаку. Також він став важливим центром, який постачав солдатів у східні частини Римської імперії, у північні райони Малої Азії та в римські міста-фортеці на Кавказі. Встановлено, що наступний період, що припав на II–III ст. представлений у широкому діапазоні культурних археологічних шарів. Це був період, коли Пергам досягає економічного розквіту. Відомо, що в I–III ст. н.е. Південно-Західна Грузія була переважно сферою впливу в Малій Азії як у політичному, так і в торговельно-економічних відносинах.

Пергамон, Апсарос, Понто, Колхетія, імпорту URL:

<https://konsensus.net.ua/index.php/konsensus/article/view/16>

Ключові слова:

Ebrulidze T., & Sikharulidze K.
 (2022). Pergamon and the Eastern Black Sea (Gonio-Arsaros).
Консенсус, 2, 46–50.

Pergamon (same as Pergamos. Greek: Πέργᾰμος or Πέργᾰμον) is an ancient city on the coast of Asia Minor. In the Hellenistic era, BC. From 283 to 133, Pergamon was the capital of the Atalid dynasty. Achieved political and economic prosperity during the reigns of Eumenes I (263–241 BC) and Eumenes II (197–159 BC). In 133 BC, Attalus III bequeathed his kingdom to Rome before his death. In the same year an uprising broke out under the command of Aristonicus. The Romans suppressed the revolt (130 BC) and proclaimed the kingdom of Pergamon as a province of the Roman state of Asia. This new rich and cultural province was of great importance to Rome. The Romans took advantage of the complicated political situation in the Hellenistic East and used the kingdom of Pergamon to dominate Asia. It became a strategic pillar of Roman domination in the East. Pergamon received the status of “Civitas Libera et Fuederata”. It achieves a certain economic prosperity that lasted until the start of the military activities of Mithridates VI Eupator. The Mithridatic Wars caused great damage to Asia Minor and specifically to Pergamon.

Archaeological excavations in the territory of southwestern Georgia have accumulated a considerable amount of material, the origin of which is related to one of the

oldest and most important workshops and trade centers in Asia Minor, Pergamon. We do not have any written sources about contacts. The main source is the extracted artefacts.

III-II centuries BC Intense trade relations are observed from the urban centers of Asia Minor with Pergamon, which was the main center for the production of red lacquer (tableware) ceramics. Fragments of red-lacquered pottery found at the Tsikhisdziri cemetery (Tsdz 83/26; Tsdz. 84/10) found in the Tsikhisdziri cemetery (Tsdz 83/26; Tsdz. 84/10) prove his relationship with him¹. Similar finds from the northern Black Sea coast are considered to be Asia Minor artefacts and date back to the II century BC.

Interesting specimens of imported red lacquered pottery were found near the Makhvilauri hill. It should be noted that similarly shaped materials are widely mined in Pergamon BC. In the cultural strata of the first century².

According to the parallel material (Vani, Sokhumi, Olbia, Mirmekion, Tiritak...) they date to the Late Hellenistic period (second half of the 2nd century BC - 1st century)³.

Most of Makhvilauri red lacquered ceramics show traces of repair. Imported red lacquered pottery was one of the most expensive items and was not available to everyone. It was the property of the affluent strata.

Repair of pottery took place if its manufacture was not followed on site and it was imported from far workshops, or its importation was associated with certain difficulties. This is the period when the war between Rome and Mithridates VI Eupator was, due to which the trade-economic relations between the Eastern Black Sea coast and the then famous production centers were temporarily weakened.

The small number of red-stained pottery of the Late Hellenistic period in the region, in our opinion, must have been caused by (except for technical reasons - we mean an incomplete study of the monument) the political situation at that time. As already mentioned, due to the ongoing war between Rome and Mithridates VI Eupator, trade and economic relations between the Eastern Black Sea coast and the then famous trade centers were temporarily weakened.

The Eastern expansion of Rome from the beginning of the 2nd century BC, which dates back to BC. With the collapse of the kingdom of Pontus in the 1960s, the political map of the world changed in favour of the Roman Empire. One of the results of the active Eastern expansion of Emperor Neron (54-68) was that in 63 AD, the Polemon state was abolished and Pontus, under Colchis, came under Roman rule.

Another revival of international relations in the region in I-III centuries AD. It is related to the Roman Era. As the political situation changed, new realities emerged in

¹ Vashakidze N., Kakhidze A. Archaeological excavations on the territory of Pichvnari Hellenistic cemetery in 1976. VII. Tbilisi, 1979. P. 51-57; Kakhidze A. Ancient cities of the Georgian seaside. Tb., 1971. P. 108.

² Meyer Schlichtman G, The Pergamenische Sigillata from the City Excavation of Pergamon, Berlin/New York, 1988. P. 35. Tab. 17.

³ Ebralidze T. Seaside of South-Western Georgia in the Late Neolithic and Roman Period. Gonio-Apsaros VI, Batumi, 2005. P. 15.

domestic and foreign trade. It is true that domestic and foreign trade has been on the rise since the 1st century AD, but it has a completely different character compared to Hellenism.

Imported pottery occupies a leading place among the pottery excavated in recent years in the Apsaros area. Products made in the famous ceramic workshops of the Eastern or Western Mediterranean are distinguished.

In the 1st and especially in the 2nd century AD Pergamon reached economic prosperity. In 123, Pergamon received the status of metropolis from Hadrian. II–III centuries. It was an important economic and cultural center in Asia Minor. The center of large ceramic production, where mainly red lacquered pottery (terra Sigillata) was made. Pergamon is considered to be the leading Greek–Eastern center for the production of red lacquer in special scientific literature (the pergamous group of red lacquer became famous thanks to the discoveries and works of Z. Lioshke).

After coming under the influence of the Roman Empire, Pergamon's economy, social structure, and state organization took a definite direction, primarily related to the public interests of the Roman Empire. It became an important center, supplying soldiers stationed in the eastern part of the Roman Empire, in the northern regions of Asia Minor, and in Roman fortress cities in the Caucasus.

Gonio–Apsaros is dominated by an imported, red lacquered ceramic parchment group. The earliest specimens are from AD. I is dated to the second, third quarter. These are few in number (the supply of newly established forts from nearby centers is not yet properly regulated, nor should the number of soldiers be large) but it is interesting in that they belong to the early period of castle–town life. The following period, especially the II–III centuries. It is presented in a wide range of cultural layers. This is the period when Pergamon reaches economic prosperity.

The earliest specimens of red lacquered pottery of Apsaros origin date to AD. I dates to the second and third quarters. These are few in number, but interesting in that they belong to the early period of Afrasos's life.

Parchment import it gradually increased from the second half of the I century, and from the II–III centuries AD. It is presented in an even wider range in the cultural strata. These include cups, bowls, jugs, powders, and more. This is the period when Pergamon reaches economic prosperity. And by the end of the third century AD, it like many other centers of the Roman world, was weakening and falling.

It is known that I–III centuries AD South–Western Georgia was mainly a sphere of influence in Asia Minor, both politically and in terms of trade and economic relations. This is understandable, since it was more convenient for Rome to supply the garrison of Apsaros from the territorially closer production centers. Imports found at Apsaros if the locally made goods were intended for Roman soldiers. They were their daily utensils. Their specific gravity should have depended on the total number of soldiers or cavalry⁴.

It should also be noted that specimens of red-lacquered pottery found in Apsaros

⁴ Todua T. Roman World and Colchis. Tbilisi, 2003. P. 52–74.

show a particularly close proximity to the materials of the northern Black Sea coast. These two regions of the Black Sea appear to have been supplied from the manufacturing centers of Asia Minor (Pergamon). There is also talk of imported powder.

From the end of the III century AD, especially from the IV century begins the weakening of the Roman Empire. They are leaving the region. Imports cool down and then disappear altogether. This is the reason why the IV–V centuries AD. Cases of repair-shrinkage of imported ceramics in cultural strata⁵.

There is not a single case of this type of imported pottery in Gonio–Apsaros. This once again confirms the fact that, unlike Pitiunti, IV–V cc., under agrarian conditions, continued urban life⁶.

In Apsaros, life from the IV century to the 20–30 years of the VI century has ceased.

Thus, Pergamon has been known as one of the major centers of ceramic production since Hellenistic times. It falls first to the Roman Empire after the defeat of Pontus, and after the defeat of Mithridates VI Eupator. It was one of the most important centers in the eastern part of the Roman Empire, in the northern regions of Asia Minor and in the Roman fortress cities of the Transcaucasia, supplying imported pottery such as red-lacquered pottery and powder.

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⁵ Apakidze A. Big Pitiunti, Archaeological excavations in Bichvinta. Big Pitiunti I. Tbilisi, 1975. P. 113.

⁶ Todua T. Roman World and Colchis. Tbilisi, 2003. P. 90–98.