ΝΑΥΤΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ

ΤΟ ΧΡΥΣΟ ΚΥΠΕΛΛΟ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΝΑΥΑΓΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΥΣΤΕΡΗΣ ΕΠΟΧΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΧΑΛΚΟΥ ΣΤΟ ΑΚΡΟΤΗΡΙΟΝ (ULU BURUN) ΤΗΣ ΛΥΚΙΑΣ

του Γιάννη Γ. Λάςλου

'Ενα μεγάλο χρυσό κύπελλο που το γενικό του σχήμα διακοσμείται με διακοσμητικά στοιχεία (εικ. 1a, 2, 3) συγκαταλέγεται ανάμεσα στα ανελεύστερα ευρήματα από το ναύαγιο του εμπορικού πλοίου του 14ου αιώνα π.Χ. που ερευνάται συστηματικά από το 1984 από την Ινστιτούτο Ναυτικής Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου του Τέξανσι των Η.Π.Α. με τη διεύθυνση του Καρέν Ν. Γ. Ματσάνδοβικα. Με την επικοινωνία του αρχαιολόγου G. Bass και του τεχνικού συνεργάτη της έρευνας του Πανεπιστημίου του Τέξανσι, οι ερευνητές της ίδιας ερευνητικής ομάδας έδωσαν διάδοση παράδειγμα κύπελλου στην Σεβίλη (Εύβοια) της ισπανικής ομάδας ερευνητών. Καλοκαιρινά του 1987, η ομάδα έδωσε τη διαδόση του αντικειμένου στο Πανεπιστήμιο του Τέξανσι και την επικοινωνία του Ακροτήριου του Αρκαλοχωρίου της Λυκίας, προκειμένου να το συνεχίσουν και να ανακαλύψουν άλλα αντικείμενα του ίδιου εποχιακού στρώματος.

To χρυσό κύπελλο του Ναυάγιου του Ακροτήριου της Λυκίας είναι ένα από τα πιο σημαντικά ευρήματα της Εποχής του Χαλκού στην Αρχαιολογική Επιστήμη. Το κύπελλο είναι σχεδιασμένο με διάφορες διακοσμήσεις και χρυσαφερές επιγραφές, που συμβολίζουν την αρχαία κοινωνία και την τεχνοτροπία του περιόδου. Με τη διεθνή κατανομή των ευρημάτων, οι ερευνητές αυτής της ομάδας ενσωμάτωσαν τα αντικείμενα αυτά στην περιγραμματική τους ερευνητική υποθέση, προκειμένου να γίνει επίσημη η τεχνοτροπία της εποχής του Χαλκού και η προέλευση της χρυσικής τέχνης στην Αρχαιολογική Επιστήμη.
λίου και της περιφερειακής γυναικείας κάτω
από αυτόν (εικ. 2) έχει αναλυσίων με την δια-
μόρφωση των τοιχωμάτων δύο χρυσών μόνω-
tων κυπέλλων από τον Τάφο IV του Περίβο-
λου Α των Μυκηνών (Davis 1977, Eik. 140,
141).
"Ενα κύπελλο που αρμοδείοι σε ένα βασιλιά",
όπως γράφει ο G. Bass (1987, 714). Οποιασ-
δήποτε, όμως, και να ήταν ο ανάξ που αρχίκα
καταφέρει ή ο επόμενος που το κληρονόμη-
σε ή κατάστημα το είχε λαβεί (η επόπτιος
κις να το λαβεί, εάν δεν συνεβαίνει το ναυ-
γιο) ως βαρύτατο δώρο ή ως αντάλλαγμα, το
χρυσό κύπελλο από το ναυάγιο του ακρωτη-
ρίου της Λυκίας πρέπει να είχε κατασκευα-
σθε σε τόπο με ακαμάτους μεταλλευτές
που υπήρχαν εμπνεούσιρρες συναλλαγές, ειδικευ-
mένοι στην κατασκευή χρυσών κυπέλλων.

Φαινεται εξαιρετικά πιθανό το χρυσό κύπελ-
λο από το Λυκιακό ναυάγιο να είχε να το
κατασκευάσει εργάστηρα στο κόμη ανα-
κτορικό κέντρο στην Κρήτη ή στις Μυκήνες.
Το πνεύμα που το δίνει, αν όχι και η
παρακατασκευή του, βρισκόταν μέσα στα πλαίσια
της Ευρωπαϊκής Ι και της Ευρωπαϊκής
I-II αρχικής (δηλαδή από τα μέσα περίπου
του 16ου έως τα τέλη του 15ου αιώνα Π.Χ.
σύμφωνα με τις μέχρι σήμερα θουλάχιστον

ισχυρότερες απόλυτες χρονολογήσεις).

Το χρυσό κύπελλο θα μπορούσε να ήταν αρ-
κετά παλαιότερο από την πληγή γραττί
κις της περιόδου Υστερεσσαλδικής ΙΙΙΑ: 2
περιόδου που βρέθηκε διπλά σε τον (εικ. 18'
επίπεδο Bass 1986, 285, 293, Eik. 23' 1987
, 714, 720-721, και Eik. σελ. 715: μέσον) Ϊ
από τα άλλα Μυκηναϊκά αγγεία που έχουν
μέχρι τώρα ανασυρθεί από το ναυάγιο.

Η αναγιώργησή του όμως, ως προϊόντος Αγια-
νικού εργαστηρίου, εάν γίνει δεκτή, μπορεί,
εκτός των άλλων, να αποτελέσει χρησιμο-
τόχο στην έρευνα για την διακρίσεις της
"εθνικήτης" του πλοίου.

* O Γιάννης Λολός είναι αρχισχολος. Διδακτήρας του Πανεπι-
στήμου του Λονδίνου.

Σημείωση:
1. Προς την έγχρωμη αναπαραστασή του πλοίου του ακρωτηρίων
της Λυκίας με την ισχυρή ροήθρος του χρυσού κυπέλλου που
έχουν φανεροποιηθεί οι Nadi και Rosalie Sender (Bass 1987, 694-
696).

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ

Bass, G.F., 1986: A Bronze Age Shipwreck at Ulu Burun (Kas); 1984
Campaign, AJA 90 (1986), 269-296.

Bass, G.F., 1987: Oldest Known Shipwreck Reveals Splendors of the
Bronze Age, National Geographic, Vol.172, No. 6 (Dec. 1987),
693-733.

Bass G.F., et al., 1989: The Bronze Age Shipwreck at Ulu Bu-

Bean, G.E., 1978: Lycian Turkey (Lon-
don 1978).

Carter, R. S., 1978: The Submerged Sea-
port of Aperta, Turkey, IJNA, Vol. 7, No.
3 (Aug. 1978), 177-185.

Davis, E.N., 1977: The Vaphio Cups
and Aegean Gold and Silver
Ware (New York 1977).

Denham, H.M., 1973: Southern Turkey, The
Levant and Cyprus (London 1973).

Higgins, R., 1967: Minoan and Myce-
naean Art (London 1967).

Hood, S., 1971: The Minoans (Lon-
don 1971).

Hood, S., 1978: The Arts in Prehistoric

Laffineur, R., 1977: Les vases en métal
précieux à l'époque mycénienne, SIMA,

Marinatos, S., 1929: Πρώτομονής τού
Ολυμπίδος ταύρος παρά το
χωρίον Κράτις Πεδια-
ςος, ΑΔ 1929, 102-
1141.

Marinatos, S., 1972: Excavations at Thera
V (Athens 1972).

Müller, C., 1855: Geographi Graeci Mi-
nores, Tabulae (Pars 1855).

Müller, C., 1861: Geographi Graeci Mi-

Ξαννουδήδης, Στ., 1921: Μέγας πρωτομο-
νικός τάφος Πυργού, ΑΔ 4, 1918 (Αθή-
να 1921), 136-170.

Pulak, C., 1988: The Bronze Age Shipwreck at Ulu Bur-
un, Turkey; 1985 Campaign, AJA 92

Schachermeyr, F., 1976: Die ägäische Früh-
zelt, II (Wien 1976).

Warren, P., 1969: Minoan Stone Vases
(Cambridge 1969).
Early Helladic II sauceboat from Dokos
the National Grid. The density of the selected points of measurements was proportional to the plotting scale and the importance of the survey. A grid system was established only in areas chosen for detailed archaeological investigation.

All the points had x and y coordinates and real depths based on mean sea level. Many reference points were thus available for plotting the archaeological finds and making the observations necessary for a scientific study of the site.

The second stage of our work was to open up trial trenches and collect any visible pottery remains from the seabed.

The excavation revealed three main building complexes roughly in line (see plan). The entire area between these complexes was covered with walls in various states of preservation, some in excellent condition.

Building Complex 3 (KΣ 3) was a large megaron-type of building, while Building complexes 1 (KΣ 1) and 2 (KΣ 2) consisted of large and small oblong rooms ranging in size from 5 x 4 to 5 x 8 m (Fig. 1). Usually only the first stone courses of the walls were preserved, built in the typical EH manner. In most cases the walls were built on a stratum of (non-marine) pebbles and sand, which in turn rested on a layer of unworked stones. This layer had probably been used to level up the red earth and it also provided effective drainage for the buildings. The preserved floors were either paved or covered with pebbles and sand.

The stratum of pebbles and sand everywhere yielded sherds along with flint and obsidian tools. Three infant pithos burials without offerings were found under the floors of rooms I and II of Complex KΣ 1. The pithoi (two with closed shapes and one with an open shape) were approximately 0.60 m in height and lay almost horizontally within the stratum of pebbles and sand. The mouths of two of them were closed by large pottery fragments; the third was closed with (built?) stones. The children had been placed with their heads towards the rims and were primary burials. These appear to be rare instances of EH intramural burials.

The finds have not yet been studied in detail, but it seems that the greater part of the ceramic material can be assigned to the EH II period; it consists of fragments of saucers, pithoi, handles, rims of closed vases, red-burnished sherds, etc. Of special interest was a fragmentary vessel found on the seabed: it is shallow and oblong with rounded corners and two long cylindrical feet underneath. Querns, pounders and a variety of flint tools were found all over the area; obsidian blades were rarer and only one obsidian core was recovered.

The layout of the settlement, style of architecture, pottery and lithic industry all support the conclusion that Platiyali is a classic EH settlement. The site thus adds significantly to our knowledge of the settlements of this period, especially in western Greece, which until now has only been known from the important cemetery on Leukas, the partly excavated site of Pelikata on Ithaca and the small habitation at Graves near Astakos. The town of Platiyali may well have played an important role in the spread of EH civilization in this area.

The present article is a summary of the paper given at the Symposium of the Greek Archaeological Society (Athens, 28-30 November 1986) by Aikaterini Delaporta, Elias Spondylis and Yannis Bakesvanakis and published in Ανθρωπολογικά Ανάληξια 49 (1988) 7-19 (q.v. for further details and bibliography).

The Gold Chalice from the Late Bronze Age Wreck at Akrotierion (Ulu Burun) in Lycia.

ADDENDUM

(Continued from p. 9)

I should like to draw attention to the representation of a gold chalice, a version in gold of the well-known stone type current in MM III-LM I, on a fragment of the Camp-Stool Fresco from the N.W. Sanctuary at Knossos (see A. Evans, PM IV, pp. 390-391, Pl. XXXI:G, fig. 325; dated to early LM IB). As restored by Evans (here Fig. 4), the Knossian example, although not identical in shape to the gold cup from the shipwreck at the Lycian akrotierion, constitutes a valuable piece of evidence for the circulation of gold chalices in Palatial Crete.

(Y.G. Lolas, July 1990)

Fig. 4. Gold chalice on the Camp-Stool Fresco from Knossos; as restored by Evans (see PM IV, p. 390, fig. 325). Late Minoan IB.
PETER THROCKMORTON

The news reached us as we were going to press in June 1990 that Peter Throckmorton was dead. He died peacefully in his sleep in the old family house on the banks of the Damariscotta River, near Newcastle in Maine. He was cremated on Sunday the 10th of June and his ashes were scattered on the river, to be carried down to the sea that had always been his first love.

Diver, photo-reporter, archaeologist, writer and raconteur, he was born in New York City in 1928 and spent his youth in a variety of occupations, all connected with the sea. He learned to helmet-dive in Honolulu at the age of seventeen and became proficient with the newly invented aqualung in 1950 while a student at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

In Paris in 1953 he became a photo-journalist, and in pursuit of colourful subjects drove around Europe in an ancient Morris Minor which took him to Spain, where he photographed gypsies and fighting bulls on the ranches of Andalucia, and finally across North Africa to Algiers, where he covered the Algerian war of independence from the rebel side.

It was after a winter of documentary filming in India that Peter found his way to Constantinople and turned his attention to the Turkish sponge-divers, whose hard and hazardous occupation appealed to him both as a photo-reporter and a diver. Working with them he found many wrecks of all periods along the Turkish coast, and as a consequence of this experience he conceived a passion for underwater archaeology that was to dominate him for the rest of his life. Under the guidance of Virginia Grace of the American School of Classical Studies he acquired a good working knowledge of all the principal types of amphora.

The excavation of the Gelidonia Bronze Age wreck, which he organized, was a milestone in the history of underwater archaeology. It was the first time that a wreck of that period had been found and the first time that a serious attempt was made to apply modern excavation techniques to an underwater excavation.

He later settled in Greece, and from Tourkolimanho, which remained his base until he returned to the States in 1977, aided by his wife Joan, he mounted expeditions in Italy, Sicily and the Southwest Peloponnese.

Perhaps the best known of these were the wreck of a late 2nd c. AD Roman ship at Torre Sgaratta, south of Taranto, and a late Byzantine wreck at Pelagos, in the Sporades (NW Aegean); the first had a cargo of marble sarcophagi and facing slabs from Aphrodisias in Turkey, and the second a cargo of fine sgraffito ware.

His last, and some might say his most seminal contribution to underwater archaeology in the Mediterranean, was his discovery in 1975 of the Early Bronze wreck at Dokos. That his own programme for its excavation was frustrated by the bureaucracy which hounded him in every country where he worked, except perhaps Italy, and which he lacked the requisite patience and guile to circumvent, in no way diminishes the importance of his part in this unique enterprise. The great pity is that he did not live to witness the present execution of the project he had initiated, and the application of the new underwater techniques for mapping and plotting, which would have delighted him.

William Phelps