

## Aegean and West Anatolian Amphorae from Tarsus, Zeytin Pazarı: Roman Imperial and Late Antique Periods

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### Abstract

*Tarsus is located in the lowland part of the Cilicia Region. The modern city was built on the ancient city. Therefore, the ruins of the Ancient Period are encountered at different points of the modern settlement. The excavation area, called the Zeytin Pazarı, is located about 700 meters north of the Roman colonnaded street. A water reservoir structure and a mosaic from the Roman Period were discovered during the rescue excavation. After the structure lost its function, it was filled with soil, rubble, and many ceramics of different forms from the Late Antique Period.*

*Among the ceramics are amphorae from different centuries and production centers. They prove Tarsus' trade relations with the Mediterranean, the Aegean, and the Black Sea. This article examines the Aegean and Western Anatolian amphorae of the Zeytin Pazarı. The paper aims to classify and date these amphorae. The finds were discovered alongside mixed fill material dating to the Roman and Late Antique Periods. Therefore, the amphorae were dated with the help of similar samples. As a result of the research, the excavation at Zeytin Pazarı has yielded the Aegean and Western Anatolian amphorae, such as DR 2-4, Late Rhodian, Kapitän II, LR 8, LR 2, and LR 3 types.*

**Keywords:** Tarsus, Zeytin Pazarı, amphora, Roman Empire, Late Antiquity

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## Geniştirilmiş Özet

*Amphora* kelimesi, etimolojik olarak Yunanca *amphiphoreus* veya *amphoreus* kelimeleri, “karşılıklı” ya da “iki taraflı” anlamında kullanılan *amphi* ve “taşımak” anlamına gelen “*pherein*” kelimesinden türetilen “*phoros*” fiilinin birleşmesi sonucu oluşmuş isimdir. Eski Yunan dünyasında *amphora* kelimesi, Miken Dönemi Linear B alfabesi ile yazılmış kil tabletlerde karşımıza *amphiphoreus* veya *amphoreus* şeklinde okunan “*a-pi-po-re-we*” ideogramı ile çıkmaktadır.

Antik dünyanın ticari hayatının somut kanıtları olan *amphoralar*, arkeolojik kazılarında ya da batıklarda ele geçen buluntular arasında en sık rastlanan seramik grubunun başında gelmektedir. Ticari *amphoralar*, Antik Dönem ekonomisi hakkında önemli bilgiler aktaran bir seramik grubudur. Bu formun üzerinden yapılacak ekonomik analizler için *amphoranın* üretim yerinin, içinde taşınan ürünün ve tarihinin bilinmesi gerekmektedir.

Antik Dönem ticari yaşamı hakkında çeşitli bilgiler aktaran *amphoralar*, arkeoloji literatüründe üretildikleri bölge, kent ya da özel bir isimle anılmaktadır. Bu kargo kapları, Antik Dönem ekonomisi uzmanları tarafından dönemin ticari tarzının yorumlanmasında kullanılan maddi kanıtlardır. *Amphoralar* şarap, zeytinyağı, defne yağı, balık sosu ve salamura balık gibi temel gıda ürünlerin taşınmasında kullanılmıştır. *Amphora* üretim merkezlerinin, içerisinde taşınan ürünlerin ve tarihlerinin belirlenmesi, Antik Dönem ticaretiyle ilgili değerlendirmelere önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır. Böylece ticari hareketlilik, ithalat–ihracat modelleri, üretimin niteliği ve boyutu, deniz yolları ve kullanılan limanlar gibi beşerî ilişkiler saptanabilmektedir. Bu form grubu, Antik Dönemde yaşanan ticari hareketlilik ve canlanma ile birlikte, doğal afetlerin ve savaşların olumsuz izleri sebebiyle değişen ticari koşulları da açıkça ortaya koyabilmektedir.

Tarsus batıda Korakeison (Alanya), doğuda Alexandria Kat Isson (İskenderun), kuzeyde Toros Dağları ve güneyde Akdeniz ile sınırlanan Kilikia Bölgesi'nin ovalık bölümündedir. Antik Dönemde bu kenti iki yakaya ayıran Kydnos Nehri, Tarsus'u Akdeniz'e bağlamaktadır. Kydnos'un denize döküldüğü alanda Ekiçağ kaynaklarının bizlere aktardığı bilgilere göre liman yer almaktadır. Tarsus kent merkezi ile liman arasındaki mesafenin antik dönemde 2-3 km civarında olduğu bilinmektedir. Tarsus'u önemli kılan kuzeydeki Gülek Geçidi, doğu-batı arasındaki ulaşımın ana rotasıdır.

Tarsus, Akdeniz'in önemli liman kentleri arasında yer almaktadır. Bu durumu kanıtlayan arkeolojik materyaller arasında seramikler önemli konuma sahiptir. Kentin seramik yelpazesi içerisinde bulunan *amphoralar*, Tarsus'un farklı yüzyıllarda Akdeniz, Ege ve Karadeniz ile ticari ilişkilerini kanıtlamaktadır. Tarsus'un farklı kazı alanlarında bulunan *amphoralar*, kentin ticari potansiyelini ortaya koymaktadır.

Konumu ve bereketli toprakları sayesinde çağlar boyunca aynı yerleşim merkezi çevresinde gelişimini sürdüren Tarsus, günümüzde Antik Dönem yıkıntıların üzerindedir. Bu durum, Tarsus'taki arkeolojik araştırmalarının şehrin farklı noktalarında yapılabilesine neden olmuştur. Şehirdeki inşaat çalışmaları sırasında rastlantı sonucu ortaya çıkan kalıntıların olduğu bölgelerdeki kurtarma kazılarının sayısı fazladır. Söz konusu kazı alanlarından birisi olan Tarsus Zeytin Pazarı, şehir merkezindeki Roma Sütunlu Caddesi'nin yaklaşık 700 m kuzeyinde yer almaktadır. Kazı alanında Roma Dönemi'ne ait bir baraj havzasına bağlı rezervuar yapısı ve mozaikli döşeme ortaya çıkarılmıştır. MS 6. yüzyılda Kydnos Nehri'nin yatağının değiştirilmesinden sonra işlevini kaybeden rezervuarın üst yapısı zamanla tamamen tahrip edilmiştir. Bu yapının içi, toprak, moloz ve kendi döneminin atıkları niteliğindeki çoğunluğu seramik parçalarından oluşan döküntülerle doldurulmuştur. Buradaki dolgunun aşamalarla oluşturulduğu farklı toprak yapısına sahip katmanlarından anlaşılmaktadır. Özellikle alt katmanlarda ki buluntuların hemen hepsi Geç Antik Çağa tarihlenirken, en üst kata Roma dönemine ait buluntuların yoğun bir şekilde karışmış olması, alanda yüzyıllar boyu devam eden işlemlerin (tahribat veya müdahale) sonucu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Katmanlardaki karışıklığa rağmen Roma ve Geç Antik Dönemlere ait kap formları karakteristik özellikleri sayesinde tasnif edilebilmiştir.

Zeytin Pazarı kazısında bulunan Antik Dönem kaplar arasında farklı üretim merkezlerine ve yüzyıllara ait ticari *amphoralar* yoğunluğu ile dikkat çekmektedir. Zeytin Pazarı'ndaki *amphoralar*, Tarsus'un Antik Dönemdeki ticari bağlantılarının ve ekonomik hareketliliğinin belirlenmesine ek bir katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu *amphoralar* hem Kilikia'nın hem de Doğu Akdeniz'in önemli liman kentlerinden olan Tarsus'un Karadeniz, Ege, Kıbrıs, İtalya, Hispania, Mısır ve Kuzey Afrika ile şaraba ve zeytinyağına dayılı ticari ilişkiler kurduğu, bulunan *amphoralar* sayesinde tespit edilmiştir.

Bu makalede Zeytin Pazarı'nın Ege ve Batı Anadolu *amphoraları* incelenmiştir. Makalenin amacı, bu *amphoraları* sınıflandırmak ve tarihlemektir. Ayrıca Tarsus'un bu coğrafya ile kurduğu ticari bağlantıların tarihsel boyutu da araştırılacaktır. Tarsus'ta bulunan Batı Anadolu ve Ege *amphoraları*, ilk defa bu çalışma kapsamında toplu bir şekilde incelenmiştir. Araştırılan *amphoralar*, tipolojik bakımdan tanımlanmış, analogi yöntemi ile tarihlenmiş ve literatürdeki yaygın isimleri kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca değerlendirme yapılırken Tarsus'taki diğer kazılardan ele geçen örnekler de göz önünde bulundurulmuştur.

Tarsus ile Ege Denizi çevresindeki merkezlerle ticari ilişkilerin tarihsel sürecinin –elimizdeki bilgilere göre– MÖ 7. yüzyılın ikinci yarısına kadar geriye gittiği anlaşılmıştır. Bu coğrafyadan Tarsus'a Hellenistik Dönem boyunca da *amphoralar* içerisinde şarap ya da zeytinyağı aktarılmıştır. Zeytin Pazarı'nda bulunan bazı *amphoralar*, kentin bu coğrafya ile ticari ilişkilerinin Roma ve Geç Antik Dönemlerde de devam ettiği kanıtlamaktadır. Bu kazı alanında Ege ve Batı Anadolu üretimi DR 2-4 (MÖ 1. yüzyılın ikinci yarısı – MS 1. yüzyıl), Geç Rhodos (MS 1. ve 2. yüzyıl), Kapitän II (MS 3. – 4. yüzyıl ile MS geç 2. yüzyıl – 3. yüzyılın ilk yarısı), LR 8 (MS 4. – 5. yüzyıl), LR 2 (MS 5. – 7. yüzyıl) ve LR 3 (MS 5. yüzyılın ikinci yarısı – 6. yüzyıl) *amphoraları* bulunmuştur.

## Introduction

Tarsus is a large harbor city located in the lowland part of the Cilicia Region (Strabon XIV, III, 1). The modern city was built on the ancient city. As a result, ruins from the ancient period are encountered at various points of the modern settlement. A water reservoir and a Roman mosaic have been found in the area known as Zeytin Pazarı. A rescue excavation was carried out about 700 m north of the Roman colonnaded street after its original function was abandoned; the structure was filled with soil, debris, and a wide range of ceramics representing various forms characteristic of the Late Antique Period. Consequently, no discernible sterile layer was observed in the area under excavation (Dunbabin et al., 2019, pp. 329-358; Alkaç & Adak-Adıbelli, 2024, pp. 369-385).

Ceramics from different centuries and production centers have been found in Zeytin Pazarı (fig. 1). Commercial amphorae are important among the finds. This article analyses the Aegean and Western Anatolian amphorae from Zeytin Pazarı. It aims to classify and date these amphorae. In addition, the historical dimension of Tarsus' commercial connections with this region will be investigated<sup>1</sup>.

### Koan Production Dressel 2-4 Amphora (DR 2-4)

DR 2-4 amphorae are modeled on the Hellenistic Koan amphorae (Empereur & Picon, 1989, pp. 225-226). The mouth of this type of amphora is flared and rounded. The neck is long and cylindrical. The transition from the neck to the sloping shoulder is gradual. A twin handle emerging from the upper part of the neck connects to the shoulder. The cylindrical body narrows towards the bottom (Kızırlanoğlu, 2016, p. 122).

Mediterranean viticulture was reorganized during the reign of Augustus, leading to increased export capacity of the Aegean centers. Consequently, this style was designated as the official amphora of the Roman Imperial Period. The DR 2-4 amphorae were produced in different parts of the Mediterranean with similar form characteristics (Sezgin et al., 2022, p. 158). This production lasted from the mid-1st century BC to the early 3rd century AD (Arthur & Williams, 1992, p. 250). Examples of the amphorae were found in the Mediterranean, Aegean, the Black Sea, North Africa, Europe's interior, Britannia, Yemen, and India (Şenol, 2018, p. 321). This form transported wine, olive oil, fish sauce, and dates (Şenol, 2003, p. 46; p. 49).

An individual DR 2-4 amphora was found in the Zeytin Pazarı. No. 1 is a twin handle. The similar handle in the Izmir Archaeological Museum dates to the second half of the 1st century BC - 1st century AD (Sezgin et al., 2022, p. 159, cat. no. 114). It can be reasonably deduced that no. 1 is also of this date.

### Late Rhodian Amphora

The mouth of Late Rhodian amphorae is flared and rounded. The neck is long and cylindrical. The handles that emerge from under the mouth meet the sloping shoulder. At the point where the handles turn downwards, the protrusion characteristic of the form is observed. The handles are round in cross-section. The ovoid and fluted body narrows towards the base (Sezgin et al., 2022, p. 35, cat. 22).

The amphorae of this group were produced at various locations in Rhodes and on the opposite coast of its Peraia (Empereur & Picon, 1989, p. 226, fig. 1). The discovery of production waste of this form at Kallipolis and Bybassos in Peraia lends further support to this hypothesis (Şenol, 2019, p. 100, fig. a-d). These examples were widely distributed over a wide geographical area between the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 2nd century AD. These amphorae were used to transport wine, with around 25- or 26-liters capacities. There are also half-scale examples of this type (Şenol, 2003, pp. 26-28). Wine in the Late Rhodian amphorae was exported as *Annona* to military garrisons throughout the Early Imperial Period (Sezgin et al., 2022, p. 34).

No. 2 has a projection on the upper part of the round-sectioned handle. Similar amphorae from the island of Kekova date to the mid-1st century AD (Aslan et al., 2018, pp. 256-257, fig 5a-b) and from the Izmir

<sup>1</sup> Doğukan Bekir Alper (MA), Director of Tarsus Museum, and Archaeologists of Tarsus Museum for their support to the ceramic works at the Zeytin Pazarı, Tarsus Chamber of Commerce and Industry, especially Mr Fuat Togo and I would like to thank Assoc. Prof. Dr. Işık Adak-Adıbelli and Dr. İlkey Göçmen for her comments on this article.

Archaeological Museum to the second half of the 1st—late 2nd century AD (Sezgin et al., 2022, p. 35, cat. 22). The find from Zeytin Pazarı should also be dated to the 1st- 2nd century AD.

### **Kapitän II Amphorae**

Kapitän II amphorae have a triangular mouth. The conical neck is long and fluted. Oval handles emerge from the upper part of the neck and join the shoulder below. The body is triangular. The high base is tubular (Şenol, 2018, p. 423, fig. 350). This amphora group is classified as Type A1, Type A2, Type B1, Type B2, and Type B3 (Negru et al., 2003, pp. 209-214).

Kapitän II amphorae may have been produced in the Aegean Islands, western Anatolia and the Black Sea (Şenol, 2018, p. 419; Bezeczyk, 2013, p. 149; Bezeczyk, 2005, p. 45; Reynolds, 2010, p. 90). These amphorae are dated to the late 2nd - 5th century AD (Sezgin et al., 2022, p. 183). Examples of the group have been found in the Mediterranean, Aegean, and the Black Sea (Bezeczyk, 2013, pp. 149-150; Bădescu, 2013, p. 189-198, pl. 1-3; Akkaş, 2020, p. 187). The form is common in centers in the eastern Mediterranean in the early 5th century AD (Meyza & Baginska, 2013, p. 149, fig. 9a-c). Examples of the group have not been found extensively in Egypt. However, the Mons Claudianus example shows that the form reached the Red Sea (Tomber, 1996, p. 43). The examples in the Alexandria Greco-Roman Museum range between 9 and 13 liters (Şenol, 2018, p. 420-424, no. 348-351).

No. 3 has a triangular rim. There is a sharp protrusion on the upper part of the conical neck. With these form features, no. 3 belongs to the Type A.2.2.2.1 group dating to the first half of the 3rd century AD (Negru et al., 2003, 209, no. 6, fig. 1). No. 3 is similar in form to the one found at Gözlükule Mound Jones, 1950, 278, no. 834, fig. 210). The Phokaian analog of this amphora dates to the 3rd-4th century AD (Firat, 2019, 35, cat. no. 4-5, fig. 2). This example from Zeytin Pazarı must also date to this period. No. 4 has a high pedestal in tubular form. There is a projection on the inner side of the seating plane of the pedestal. With these form features, no. 4 resembles the Type B.2.2 examples dating to the end of the 2nd - first half of the 3rd century AD (Negru et al., 2003, 212, no. 30, fig. 2).

### **Late Roman 8 Amphora (LRA 8)**

The mouth of LR 8 amphorae is protruding. The handles emerge from the upper part of the cylindrical neck and join the sloping shoulder. The projection of the cylindrical body is at the bottom. From this point, the body narrows towards the base. The pointed base is solid (Pieri, 2005, pp. 132-137).

The paste consistency and clay composition of LR 8 amphorae suggest that they may have been produced in the Aegean Islands or Western Anatolia. These examples of this form were found in the same region as the Samos Cistern amphorae. Therefore, it is suggested that this group is the predecessor of the Samos Cistern Type (Sezgin et al., 2022, p. 93). LR 8 is dated between the 3rd and 6th centuries AD (Şenol, 2018, p. 429; Sezgin et al., 2022, p. 93). These amphorae probably transported wine to centers in the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea (Bezeczyk, 2013, p. 156).

An example of LR 8 amphora was found in Zeytin Pazarı. No. 5 has a rounded upright mouth, fluted cylindrical neck and oval-sectioned handle (Adak-Adıbelli & Alkaç, 2024, p. 375-376, fig. 10). Similar amphorae are dated to the early 4th century AD at Shikmona (Opait, 2004, p. 303, fig. 26), Marmaris Museum (Şenol, 2003, p. 91-92, no. 31) and Izmir Archaeological Museum (Sezgin et al., 2022, p. 94-97, no. 69-72) dating to the 4th-5th century AD. The evidence presented here suggests that No. 5 can also be dated to the 4th to 5th century AD.

### **Late Roman 2 Amphorae (LRA 2)**

LR 2 amphorae are classified as Types A, B, and C. The rounded mouth of the amphorae of this group is slanted inwards. The neck is externally angled towards the shoulder. The oval handles emerge from under the neck and attach to the upper part of the spherical body. The base is shaped like a small button (Pieri, 2005, p. 87, fig. 45). LR 2 amphorae were produced in Peloponnesos (Demesticha, 2010, p. 131), Koan (Diamanti, 2010, p. 3, fig. 1b), Porto Cheli (Hayes, 2003, p. 529), Pseira (Poulou-Papadimitriou & Nodarau, 2007, pp. 755-766), Chios, and Argolis (Şenol, 2018, p. 425). The group is dated between the 4th and mid-7th

century AD (Sezgin et al., 2022, p. 88; Bezczky, 2013, p. 161). Trade in this form continued uninterrupted until the Arab invasions (mid-7th century AD) (Sezgin et al., 2022, p. 88). LR 2 amphorae reached the Mediterranean, the Aegean, the Black Sea, inland regions of Europe, Britannia, and India (Şenol, 2003, p. 96). This wide distribution was made possible by the *annona* (*annona civica* and *annona militaris*), a system of tax collection and distribution in kind (Kara, 2021, pp. 65-79). Olive oil and wine of the region were exported in these amphorae of Aegean production (Şenol, 2009, p. 161).

Examples of LR 2 amphorae type B were found in Zeytin Pazarı. Nos. 6 and 7 have rounded and inverted mouths. The neck of this fragment is conical. The two amphorae are similarly dated to the 5th - early 7th century AD at Elaiussa Sebaste Kızıarslanoğlu, 2016, p. 394-398, no. 106-109), to the first half of 7th century AD at Knidos (Doksanaltı, 2020, p. 404, no. 55, fig. 12), to late 6th - early/mid 7th century AD at Bathonea (Kara, 2021, p. 75, fig. 1a) and to late 4th-early 5th - 6th century AD at Alexandria (Şenol, 2000, 366, no. 172). It is proposed that the examples from the Zeytin Pazarı should be dated to the 5th to 7th century AD.

### Late Roman 3 Amphorae (LRA 3)

LR 3 amphorae are categorized as A and B. The examples of Group A have a narrow mouth and cylindrical neck. The form has one or two handles. The handles emerge from the upper part of the neck and attach to the sloping shoulder (Pieri, 2005, p. 95, fig. 57; p. 98, fig. 61).

LR 3 amphorae were produced at Ephesos, Samos, Koan, Halicarnassos, and Sardis (Outschar, 1993, 47, 48; Pieri, 2005, pp. 94-101). The production of this group started in Ephesos in the middle of the 1st century BC (Bezczky, 2013, p. 66). The fact that the form was also produced at Aigai is confirmed by the discovery of thousands of LR 3 examples in 3rd-century AD levels of the city (Sezgin et al., 2022, 39, note 80). This form was produced from the 1st century BC to the 7th century AD (Şenol, 2018, p. 427). Amphorae of the group were distributed as far as the Black Sea, Aegean, Cyprus, Levant, eastern North Africa, Italy, southern France, Iberian Peninsula, Britannia, and India (Pieri, 2005, fig. 60-61; Bezczky, 2013, pp. 164-165, fig. 25). LRA 3 forms carried wine, olive oil, ointment, and garum sauce (Akkaş, 2020, p. 199).

Rim, neck, and base fragments belonging to LR 3 amphorae were found in Zeytin Pazarı. No. 8 has a triangular mouth. The neck opens towards the shoulder. The handle has an oval cross-section. No. 9 is a fragment of the body and base. The base narrows towards the sitting plane (Adak-Adibelli & Alkaç, 2024, p. 375, fig. 9). No. 8 and 9 belong to Type 3A of LR 3 amphorae (Pieri, 2005, p. 98, fig. 61) and are dated to the second half of the 5th - 6th century AD at Parion (Akkaş, 2020, p. 200, no. 41, fig. 12) and to the late 5th - 6th century AD at the Izmir Archaeological Museum (Sezgin et al., 2022, 45, cat. no. 31). It is proposed that the dates of these two sherds can be suggested as late 5th - 6th century AD. The additive and clay characteristics of the LR 3 amphorae found in Zeytin Pazarı indicate that these examples were produced in Ephesos.

### Conclusion and Evaluation

Tarsus is an important harbor city in the Mediterranean region (Durukan, 2015a, p. 5; Durukan, 2015b, pp. 246-247; Durukan, 2017, p. 348; Arıcı, 2004, p. 855; Arıcı & Göçmen, 2022, pp. 288-304). Ceramics are significant in the city's archaeological findings, particularly the amphorae. These vessels, found throughout Tarsus, indicate the city's extensive commercial ties with the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Black Sea regions over various centuries, showcasing the city's strong commercial potential (Alkaç, 2024, pp. 149-165).

The amphorae found in Tarsus show that the Aegean and Western Anatolia were part of the city's commercial network. The history of the city's commercial relations with this region of the ancient world dates back to the second half of the 7th century BC (Hanfmann, 1963, p. 242, no. 1028A, fig. 135. In this article, the amphora is classified as Chios). Wine or olive oil was exported to Tarsus in amphorae throughout the Hellenistic Period (Grace, 1950, p. 135-148; Alkaç, 2021, p. 192-195, fig. 1-13). Some amphorae found in Zeytin Pazarı prove that the city's commercial relations with this region continued in the Roman and Late Antique periods. The excavation area yielded Aegean and Western Anatolian amphorae of DR 2-4 (second half of 1st century BC - 1st century AD), Late Rhodian (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD), Kapitän II (3rd - 4th century AD and late 2nd - first half of the 3rd century AD), LR 8 (4th - 5th century AD), LR 2 (5th - 7th century AD) and LR 3 (second half of the 5th century - 6th century AD).



At the beginning of the Roman Imperial Period, the agriculture and trade of the Mediterranean were restructured. During the Pax Romana Period, the commercial mobility and volume of the Mediterranean developed. During this period, important producers of the South Aegean, such as Rhodes, Koan, and Knidos, continued their wine trade within the framework of the new measures and exported South Aegean wine to many parts of the Empire (Şenol, 2015, p. 247). The DR 2-4 and Late Rhodian amphorae from Koan found in Zeytin Pazarı reflect this situation. Despite the growing commercial potential of the Mediterranean under the Pax Romana, the number of Aegean and Western Anatolian amphorae from this period of the Zeytin Pazarı is small.

The Isaurians led a series of revolts against Rome between 350 and 400 AD. These revolts, which lasted for about half a century, spread over a wide geography, including Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Palestine, and Cyprus. This process also had a negative impact on maritime trade in this part of the Mediterranean (Kurt, 2018, pp. 808-814; 817). The environment caused by the revolts also negatively affected the commercial relations of Tarsus. With the end of the revolts in the early 5th century AD, the commercial relations of Tarsus started to rise (Alkaç, 2024, 156-158). The positive reflection of this situation is also observed in the number of Aegean and Western Anatolian amphorae according to the Zeytin Pazarı data. In general, the number of amphorae exported to Tarsus from various parts of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea increased from this century onwards. In addition to amphorae, red slip pottery from Phaokaia also began to increase in this century (Adak-Adıbelli, 2017, 18, graphic 1). The data suggest that Aegean and Western Anatolian merchants were confidently trading in the eastern Mediterranean from the 5th century AD onwards. The interest of consumers in Tarsus in Aegean and Western Anatolian products increased steadily from this time.

## Catalogue

### No. 1

**Amphora:** Dressel 2-4

**Diameter Rim:**

**Height:**

**Surface:** 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow

**Clay:** 2.5 YR 6/6 light red

**Inclusions:** Mica, limestone

**Date:** Second half of the 1st century BC - 1st century AD

### No. 2

**Amphora:** Late Rhodian Amphora

**Diameter Rim:**

**Height:** 5.0 cm

**Surface:** 5 YR 7/4 pink

**Clay:** 2.5 YR 5/8 red

**Inclusions:** Limestone, Limestone, chamotte

**Date:** 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD

### No. 3

**Amphora:** Kapitän II - Tip A.2.2.1

**Diameter Rim:** 6.0 cm

**Height:** 4.8 cm

**Surface:** 2.5YR 5/8 red

**Clay:** 2.5 YR 6/8 light red

**Inclusions:** Limestone, quartz

**Date:** 3rd - 4th century AD

### No. 4

**Amphora:** Kapitän II - - Tip B.2.2

**Diameter Rim:** 7.5 cm

**Height:** 8.0 cm

**Surface:** 2.5 YR 6/8 light red

**Clay:** 2.5 YR 6/8 light red  
**Inclusions:** Limestone, quartz  
**Date:** late 2nd - first half of the 3rd century AD

**No. 5**

**Amphora:** LR 8 Amphora  
**Diameter Rim:** 10.0 cm  
**Height:** 10.2 cm  
**Surface:** 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow  
**Clay:** 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow  
**Inclusions:** Mica, quartz  
**Date:** 4th - 5th century AD

**No. 6**

**Amphora:** LR 2 Amphora – Tip B  
**Diameter Rim:** 11.0 cm  
**Height:** 12.0 cm  
**Surface:** 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red  
**Clay:** 5 YR 6/6 red  
**Inclusions:** Mica, sand  
**Date:** 5th - 7th century AD

**No. 7**

**Amphora:** LR 2 Amphora – Tip B  
**Diameter Rim:** 10.5 cm  
**Height:** 3.0 cm  
**Surface:** 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red  
**Clay:** 5 YR 6/6 red  
**Inclusions:** Mica, sand  
**Date:** 5th - 7th century AD

**No. 8**

**Amphora:** Late Roman 3 Amphora – Tip A3  
**Diameter Rim:** 3.0 cm  
**Height:** 5.5 cm  
**Surface:** 2.5 YR 6/6 light red  
**Clay:** 7.5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow  
**Inclusions:** Mica, sand  
**Date:** Second half of the 5th century - 6th century AD

**No. 9**

**Amphora:** Late Roman 3 Amphora – Tip A3  
**Diameter Rim:**  
**Height:** 3.5 cm  
**Surface:** 2.5 YR 4/8 red  
**Clay:** 2.5 YR 6/6 light red  
**Inclusions:** Mica, sand  
**Date:** Second half of the 5th century - 6th century AD

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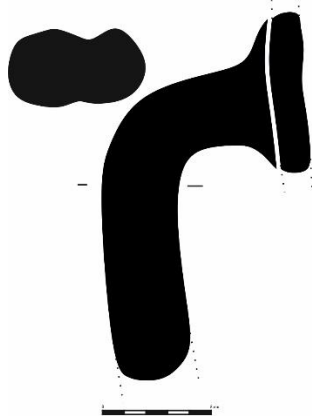


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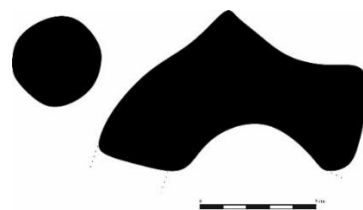
Figures



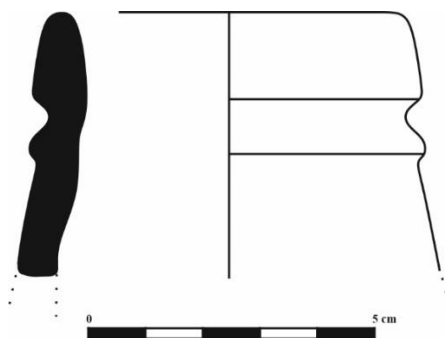
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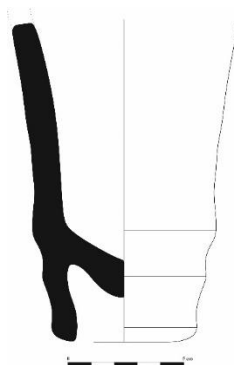
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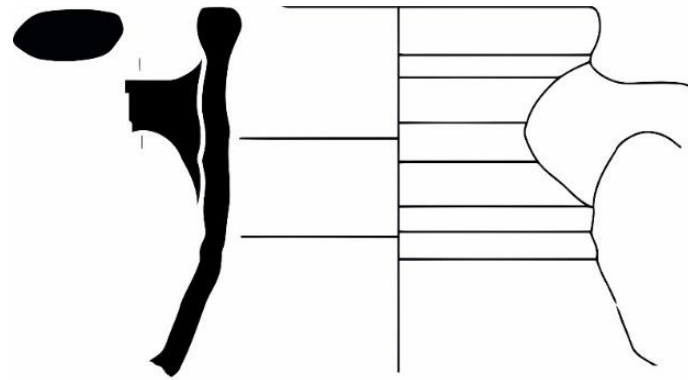
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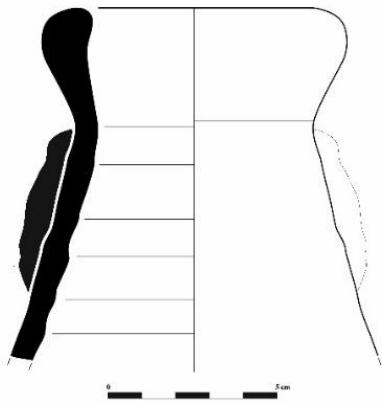


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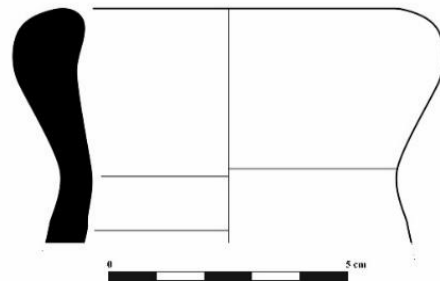


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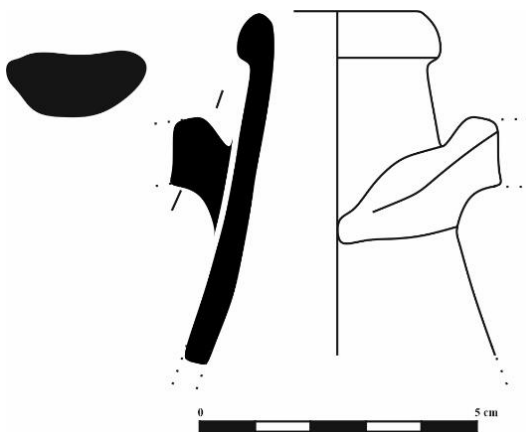
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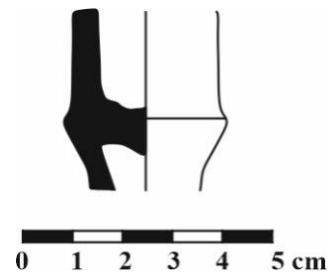
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