

Cilician Amphorae from the Tarsus Zeytin Pazarı Excavation

[TARSUS ZEYTİN PAZARI KAZISINDA BULUNAN KİLİKİA ÜRETİMİ
AMPHORALAR]

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Keywords

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Anahtar Kelimeler

Kilikia Bölgesi, Tarsus, Zeytin Pazarı Kazısı, Amphora, Bölgesel Ticaret

ABSTRACT

Rescue excavations were carried out in and around the remains of the Roman reservoir uncovered during the renovation works of the Zeytin Pazarı in the north of the city center of Tarsus. In particular, piles of ceramic sherds were recovered from the fill inside the reservoir remains, and commercial amphorae constitute the most dense group among these finds. Spread over a long period of time during the Roman Period and Late Antiquity, the amphora also includes types from different geographical regions. Among these, amphorae, which were apparently imported from the cities of the Cilicia Region, were categorized. In this way, information was obtained about the regional trade connections of Tarsus in the above-mentioned period. The amphorae, which have been handled with the names commonly accepted in the literature, have been typologically defined and dated by analogy method. Thus, Pompei V and Agora G 198 amphorae from Aigeai were dated to the 1st-2nd centuries AD, Zemer 41 amphorae from Bıçkıcı, Antiochia ad Cragum and Syedra to the 1st-3rd centuries AD and Proto Late Roman 1 amphorae from Elaiussa Sebaste to the second half of the 4th century AD.

ÖZET

Tarsus kent merkezinin kuzeyinde yer alan Zeytin Pazarı'nı yenileme çalışmaları sırasında ortaya çıkan Roma rezervuar kalıntısı ve çevresinde kurtarma kazıları gerçekleştirilmiştir. Özellikle rezervuar kalıntısının içindeki dolgudan yığınlar halinde seramik parçaları ele geçmiştir ve ticari amphoralar bunlar arasındaki en yoğun buluntu grubunu oluşturmaktadır. Roma Dönemi ve Geç Antik Çağ boyunca süren uzun bir zaman dilimine yayılan amphoralar aynı zamanda farklı coğrafyalardan gelen tipleri içermektedir. Çalışmamızda Kilikia Bölgesi şehirlerinden ithal edildiği belirlenen amphora parçaları sınıflandırılmıştır. Bu sayede Tarsus'un yukarıda belirtilen zaman aralığındaki bölgesel ticari bağlantıları hakkında bilgi edinilmiştir. Amphoralar literatürde yaygın olarak kabul gören isimleri ile ele alınmış, tipolojik tanımları ve analogi yöntemi ile tarihlendirmeleri yapılmıştır. Böylece, Aigeai üretimi Pompei V ile Agora G 198 amphoraları MS 1.-2. yüzyıllara, Bıçkıcı, Antiochia ad Cragum ve Syedra çevresi üretimi Zemer 41 amphoraları MS 1.-3. yüzyıllara ve Elaiussa Sebaste üretimi Proto Late Roman 1 amphoraları MS 4. yüzyılın ikinci yarısına tarihlendirilmiştir.

Tarsus is located in the plain part of the Cilicia Region, bordered by Korakeison in the west and Alexandria Kat Isson in the east.¹ Thanks to its location and fertile soils, the city, which has continued its development around the same

settlement center throughout the ages, today rises on the ruins of the Ancient Period. This situation has caused archaeological research in Tarsus to be carried out at different points of the city. The rescue excavations in the areas, where ruins were accidentally unearthed during the

¹ Strabon XIV, III, 1.

construction works in the city, are pretty high. One of these excavation sites, Tarsus Zeytin Pazarı, is approximately 700 m north of the Roman Colonnaded Street in the city center. In the excavation area, a reservoir structure connected to a dam basin and a mosaic floor dating back to the Roman Period were unearthed. The superstructure of the reservoir, which lost its function after the bed of the Kydnos River was changed in the 6th century AD, was destroyed in time. This structure was filled with soil, rubble and debris, primarily ceramic sherds, which are the wastes of their period. Due to the layers with a different soil structure, it is understood that the filling here was formed in stages. While almost all of the finds in the lower layers are dated to Late Antiquity, the fact that the Roman finds are densely mixed in the uppermost layer results from the processes (destruction or intervention) that continued in the area for centuries. Despite the confusion in the layers, the vessel forms belonging to the Roman and Late Antique Periods could be classified thanks to their characteristic features. Among these vessels, commercial amphorae from different production centers and centuries stand out with their density.² The amphorae from Tarsus Zeytin Pazarı provided an additional contribution to the determination of the commercial connections and economic mobility of Tarsus in the Ancient Period.

Excavations, surveys, amphora dump layers and stamps have revealed that amphorae of different forms were produced in Cilicia. According to these data, it has also been understood that production started in the 3rd century BC and continued until the 7th century AD.³ It has been proven that the amphorae produced in Cilicia⁴, which carried the region's main products such as wine and olive oil, were exported to the Mediterranean, Aegean and Black Sea centers.⁵ The geographical spread of the exports, which took place over a long period, provides an understanding of the historical course of the trade relations established by Cilicia.

In this context, it has been determined that Tarsus, one of the important port cities of both Cilicia and the Eastern Mediterranean, established trade relations based on wine and olive oil with the Black Sea, Aegean, Cyprus, Italy, Hispania, Egypt and North Africa, thanks to the amphorae found.⁶ These amphorae show with which geographies, in which periods and to what extent Tarsus established commercial ties. At this stage, the following question comes to mind: In addition to the regions listed above, did Tarsus also trade wine and olive oil with other cities of Cilicia? When did Tarsus' intra-regional trade connections start? The Cilician amphorae in the Zeytin Pazarı provide important information to answer these questions.

The aim of this article is to classify and date the Cilician amphorae found during the excavations at Tarsus Zeytin Pazarı according to their production centers and to provide new information about the commercial connections of Tarsus with other cities in the region. The Cilician amphorae found in Tarsus have been analyzed collectively for the first time in this study. The amphorae were typologically described and dated by analogy and their common names in the literature were used. In addition, the examples recovered from other Tarsus excavations were also considered during the evaluation.

Pompeii V Amphorae⁷

Pompeii V amphorae have two rim forms: In the first, the rim is flat and stepped on the outside, and in the second, the rim is slightly thickened.⁸ The step in the first type is quite distinct. A double handle emerges from the upper part of the neck and attaches to the shoulder like a walking stick. The handles are oval in cross-section. The projection point of this amphora type is located at the transition from the sloping shoulder to the body. The triangular body narrows towards the ring base.⁹

Pompeii V amphorae were produced in the

2 Adak-Adıbelli and Alkaç in print.

3 Akkaç 2021: 80-81.

4 Şenol 2009: 141-149.

5 Empereur and Picon 1989; Şenol and Cankardeş-Şenol 2003; Rauh 2004; Opait 2004; Cankardeş-Şenol and Alkaç 2007; Durukan 2015; Şenol and Alkaç 2017; Kızıllarslanoğlu 2016; Akkaç 2021.

6 Grace 1950; Jones 1950; Alkaç 2021; Adak-Adıbelli and Alkaç in print; Zeytin Pazarı and Roman Bath excavation reports.

7 This group is named according to the classification of the amphorae found during the excavations at Pompeii. Schoene 1871: 183, No. 2731.

8 Kızıllarslanoğlu 2019: 68-71, Cat. No. 1-9.

9 Şenol 2018: 495-501, Fig. 416-424.

harbour city of Aigeai in Cilicia Pedias.¹⁰ The clay of a group of Pompeii V specimens found at Elaiussa Sebaste was similar to the clay of Late Roman 1 amphorae produced in this city, suggesting that the form may have also been produced here.¹¹

The earliest examples of Pompeii V amphorae date to 79 AD¹², and the latest representatives date to the late 2nd to early 3rd century AD.¹³ Although these types of amphorae were produced during the Pax Romana, they were not found extensively throughout the Mediterranean.¹⁴ Although the form spread more intensively to centres in the Eastern Mediterranean, it also reached Italy, Gaul and the Black Sea.¹⁵ The Pompeii V amphorae are reported to have transported Cilician wine.¹⁶ The capacity of this group varies between 7 and 12 liters. These capacity measurements are small compared to the large-formed amphorae of the period.¹⁷

Zeytin Pazarı excavations yielded seven Pompeii V amphorae consisting of rim-neck, rim-neck-handle and handle. In all of them, the mouth is flat and stepped on the outside. Among the specimens, namely figs. 1 and 2, which we have evaluated in this article, a straight and externally stepped rim and a conical neck are seen. Fig. 1 shows an oval handle emerging from the upper part of the neck of the amphora. Pompeii V amphorae with this rim structure are dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD at Elaiussa Sebaste¹⁸, 125-150 AD at Beirut¹⁹, late 1st-first half of the 2nd century AD at Amathus²⁰, late 1st-early 2nd century AD at Kerameikos²¹, 1st-3rd century AD at Buto²², 1st-2nd century AD at el-Alamen²³, 1st-

2nd century AD at the Side Museum²⁴ and 1st-2nd century AD at the Greco-Roman Museum of Alexandria.²⁵ Figs. 1 and 2 can be dated to the 1st and 2nd century AD according to the dates of similar examples.

Examples of Pompeii V amphorae with thickened rims are dated to the 1st-2nd century AD at Gozlukule Mound²⁶, 1st BC-1st-2nd century AD at Köylü Garage²⁷, 1st-3rd century AD at Athens Agora²⁸ and 1st-2nd century AD at Elaiussa Sebaste.²⁹ A rimmed amphora of this type was found in the northern hinterland of Tarsus.³⁰

The clay structure of Pompeii V amphorae is hard and coarse. The amphorae of this form have clay colours ranging from red to dull yellowish orange and light yellow to orange. Buff or cream-coloured slip can also be seen on the amphorae of this group.³¹ The Pompeii V amphorae clay colour from the Zeytin Pazarı is yellow-red. This colour is consistent with the clay scale of the group.

Amphora G 198³²

The mouth of Agora G 198 amphorae is protruding and rounded. The neck of the form is wide and cylindrical. The transition from the neck to the right-angled shoulder is gradual. The twin handles are almost convex. These cups start below the rim and join the shoulder. The cylindrical body tapers towards the base. The short base is filled.³³

The amphorae of Agora G 198 were found to have been produced in Aigeai.³⁴ Amphorae of this group have been found in contexts dating from

10 Empereur and Picon 1989: 237, Fig. 20-21.

11 Kızıllarslanoglu 2019: 61.

12 Caro 1987: Fig. 88, no. 85.

13 Hayes 1991: Fig. 71, 13.

14 Şenol and Cankardeş-Şenol 2003: 126.

15 Şenol 2018: 493.

16 Böttger 1992: 340.

17 Kızıllarslanoglu 2019: 55.

18 Kızıllarslanoglu 2019: 62, Cat. No. 1, Fig. 2.

19 Reynolds 2003: 127, Fig. 17 a-d.

20 Autret and Marangou 2011: 361-362, Fig. 6 a-b.

21 Böttger 1992: 370, No. 63, Abb. 3,1, Taf. 99,5.

22 Bourriau and French 2007: 127, No. 6, Fig. 3.

23 Majcherek 2007: 21, No. 28-30, Fig. 4-5.

24 Dündar 2013: 45; 57, No. 4, Fig. 4.

25 Şenol 2018: 497-497, No. 418, Fig. 418.

26 Jones 1950: 268, No. 712, Fig. 158.

27 Alkaç et al. 2013: 183-184, fig. 10; Yurtseven 2006: 91-121.

28 Robinson 1959: F73, Pl. 2; M12, Pl. 18.

29 Kızıllarslanoglu 2019: 69-71, Fig. 3-9.

30 Alkaç 2021: 196-197, No. 15.

31 Kızıllarslanoglu 2019: 56-57; 59.

32 The amphorae of this group are categorised according to data from the Athens Agora. Robinson 1959. They are also identified as Pompeii 13 and Ephesos Type 14. Bezecky 2013: 81.

33 Panella 1986: 616, Fig. 16.

34 Empereur and Picon 1989: 231.

the mid-1st to late 3rd century AD.³⁵ The form spread throughout the Mediterranean and inland Europe.³⁶ The large-sized amphora of Cilicia, Agora G 198, is thought to have transported wine produced in the region. An example of the group in the inventory of the Alexandria Greco-Roman Museum has a capacity of about 28 liters.³⁷

A fragment of an amphora from Aigeai, Agora G 198, was found in the Zeytin Pazarı. Fig. 3 has an everted and rounded rim. The neck is cylindrical. The oval-sectioned twin handle tapers at the top. This amphora is similar in form to others dated to the mid-1st to late 4th century AD at Ephesos³⁸, late 1st-early 2nd century AD at the Agora of Athens³⁹, late 1st-early 2nd century AD at the Roman Shipwreck of Marmaris Karaburun⁴⁰ and 1st century AD at the Greco-Roman Museum of Alexandria.⁴¹ Fig. 3 can be dated to the late 1st to early 2nd century AD due to similar examples in the Greco-Roman Museum and the Agora.

Amphorae of Zemer 41

The rim of the Zemer 41 amphorae is flared and rounded. The neck of the form is short and cylindrical. The handles start below the rim and adhere to the shoulder. The point where the handles turn down from the top was pinched with a finger before firing. The cylindrical body of the type is grooved. The base is pointed or pointed mushroom-shaped. There may be grooves on the bottoms.⁴² The pointed bottoms of these amphorae can be seen in different forms.⁴³

Zemer 41 amphorae were produced at Bıçkıcı, Antiochia ad Cragum and Syedra in western Rough Cilicia.⁴⁴ The stamp on the neck of some amphorae of this group bears the inscription ANT(. This abbreviation is associated with Antiochia ad Cragum, one of the group's production centers.⁴⁵ Apart from Cilicia, Cyprus was

also identified as the other production center of this form.⁴⁶

The earliest examples of Zemer 41 amphorae are dated before AD 79 at Pompeii⁴⁷ and the late 1st century AD at Athens.⁴⁸ The latest amphorae of this type date to the 4th century AD.⁴⁹ The amphorae of the group are found extensively in the Eastern Mediterranean. Examples of the form were also found in Italy, Greece, Crete, the Adriatic Region, Gaul and the Black Sea.⁵⁰ It is reported that wine produced in Western Rough Cilicia was transported with Zemer 41 amphorae.⁵¹ Zemer 41s, listed among the large-sized transport vessels of the Roman Imperial Period, have a capacity of approximately 50 liters.⁵²

Twenty-four Zemer 41 amphorae consisting of mouth-neck-handle, handle and base were found in the Zeytin Pazarı. Among these, fig. 4, which we evaluate in this article, has a flaring tapering rim, a cylindrical neck, a compressed handle where the handle turns downwards from the top, and an almost straight shoulder. Fig. 5 has a flaring tapering rim and a handle form like fig. 4, and a handle form similar to that of fig. 4. The bottom typologies of the Zemer 41 amphorae differ. This bottom difference is also valid for the finds from the Zeytin Pazarı. Fig. 6-8 are pointed-shaped bottoms. The ends of these bottoms are mushroom-shaped. Fig. 7 and 8 show grooves on the bases. Similar examples of these amphorae are dated to the 1st-2nd century AD at Side⁵³, to the 2nd-3rd century AD at Erythria⁵⁴, to the second quarter of the 1st century AD at Ephesos⁵⁵, to the 1st-3rd century AD at Smyrna⁵⁶, to the 2nd century AD at Patara⁵⁷, to the 1st-2nd century AD at Athens⁵⁸ and Alexandria⁵⁹, to the first half

35 Şenol 2018: 488.

36 Bezecky 2013: 82.

37 Şenol 2018: 488-489, No. 412.

38 Bezecky 2013: 82, No. 141-142, Pl. 12-13.

39 Robinson 1959: 48, Pl. 8, G 198.

40 Özdaş and Kızıldağ 2022: 76-76, Fig. 8a.

41 Şenol 2018: 488-489, No. 412, Fig. 412.

42 Autret and Marangou 2011: Fig. 2, Pl. 12.

43 Kızıllarslanoğlu 2023: 1692-1693, Fig. 25-30.

44 Autret 2012: 255-256.

45 Autret 2010: 159-169; Autret et al. 2016: 336, Fig. 7.

46 Bezecky 2013: 84.

47 Panella 1986: 621, Fig. 19.

48 Bezecky 2013: 83; Panella 1986: 622.

49 Şenol 2009: 142.

50 Bezecky 2013: 83.

51 Rauh 2004: 329-336.

52 Şenol 2009: 141.

53 Çağım-Özcan 2023: 1681-1684, Cat. No. 1-13, Pl. 1-3.

54 Kırkanlı 2021: 617, No. 318.

55 Bezecky 2013: 16; 83, No. 146.

56 Şenol 2015: 247.

57 Dündar 2018: 169, Fig. 5.

58 Robinson 1959: 43, No. G199, Pl. 8.

59 Şenol 2000: 449-450, No. 317.

of the 3rd century AD at Capaclia⁶⁰ and 325 AD at Beirut.⁶¹ It is possible to date the Tarsus examples of Zemer 41 to the 1st-3rd century AD.

The characteristic clay colour of the Zemer 41 amphorae produced in Western Rough Cilicia is red-chalky. Red-coloured examples of this amphora group were produced around Antiochia ad Cragum, Syedra and Bıçkıcı. Zemer 41s of this region generally contain additives such as mica, limestone, quartz and stoneware.⁶² Zemer 41 amphorae produced in different areas close to each other in Western Rough Cilicia are similar in form.⁶³ Cypriot examples do not contain mica as an additive. The clay colour of the island productions of the form is yellowish buff and beige.⁶⁴ The clay colours of the Zemer 41 amphorae found in the Zeytin Pazarı are shades of red and mica was found in all the samples. The specimens here are compatible with the Zemer 41 amphorae from Western Rough Cilicia in terms of form, clay colour and additives.

Proto Late Roman 1 Amphora

The rim of Proto Late Roman 1 amphorae is band-shaped. Variations can be seen in this rim shape, which is characteristic of the form. The handles of this amphora start at the upper part of the neck and join the shoulder at right angles. The handles are fluted and oval. The body of the form is ovoidal. The base consists of a small projection.⁶⁵

Proto Late Roman 1 amphorae were produced at Elaiussa Sebaste, a harbour town in the eastern part of the Rough Cilicia. The amphorae of the group are dated to the second half of the 4th century AD.⁶⁶ Amphorae of this form have been found in Italy⁶⁷, Anatolia⁶⁸, Cyprus⁶⁹,

Levant⁷⁰, Egypt⁷¹ and North Africa.⁷² Wine, olive, and laurel oil were generally exported with Late Roman 1 amphorae.⁷³ The carrying capacity of the Proto LRA 1 in the Alexandria Greco-Roman Museum is approximately 19.2 litres.⁷⁴

Three mouth-neck fragments, grouped as Proto Late Roman 1 in the literature, were found in the Zeytin Pazarı. Among these, the example in fig. 9 has a band-shaped mouth and narrow neck. The handle of this amphora has an oval cross-section and is fluted. Fig. 9 is dated to the second half of the 4th century AD at Elaiussa Sebaste⁷⁵, to the late 4th-6th century AD at Kelenderis⁷⁶, to the second half of the 4th century AD at Parion⁷⁷, to the early 4th century AD at Beirut⁷⁸, to the 5th century AD at Beni Salama⁷⁹ and to the 4th-early 5th century AD at Alexandria.⁸⁰ The Zeytin Pazarı specimens resemble the Proto Late Roman 1 amphorae from Elaiussa Sebaste in form, clay and inclusions. Therefore, the amphora in fig. 9 can be dated to the second half of the 4th century AD. Apart from this excavation area, numerous examples of Proto Late Roman 1 amphorae were found at the Roman Baths.⁸¹

Conclusion

Examples from Plain and Rough Cilicia were also found among the amphorae from different production centres found in the Tarsus Zeytin Pazarı excavation. These are Pompeii V and Agora G 198 from Aigeai, Zemer 41 from Western Rough Cilicia and Proto Late Roman 1 amphorae from Elaiussa Sebaste (Fig. 10). Within this article's scope, 35 fragments of amphorae from Cilicia were analysed (Graphic).

60 Honcu and Stanica 2017: 314, No. 10, Fig. 5.

61 Reynolds 2005: 588, Fig. 2.

62 Rauh 2004: 329-332; Kızıllarslanoğlu 2023: 1683.

63 Rauh 2004; Kızıllarslanoğlu 2023.

64 Autert 2012: 256.

65 Kızıllarslanoğlu 2016: 180, Cat. No. 48-50, lev. 80.

66 Opait 2010: 1017.

67 Arturh 1998: 164, Fig. 5.1.

68 Alkaç 2015: 153, Fig. 1; Tekocak and Zoroğlu 2013: 120-121, No. 10-19, Fig. 12-21.

69 Opait 2010: 1017.

70 Reynolds 2005: Fig. 25, Pl. 4.

71 Egloff 1977: 113, Type 168, Pl. 57.8; Şenol 2000: 451-453, No. 320-325.

72 Tomber 1999: 313, Fig. 5, 82-85.

73 Şenol 2009: 146.

74 Şenol 2018: 515, No. 435.

75 Kızıllarslanoğlu 2016: 348-350, Cat. No. 48-50.

76 Tekocak and Zoroğlu 2013: 120-121, No. 10-19, Fig. 12-21.

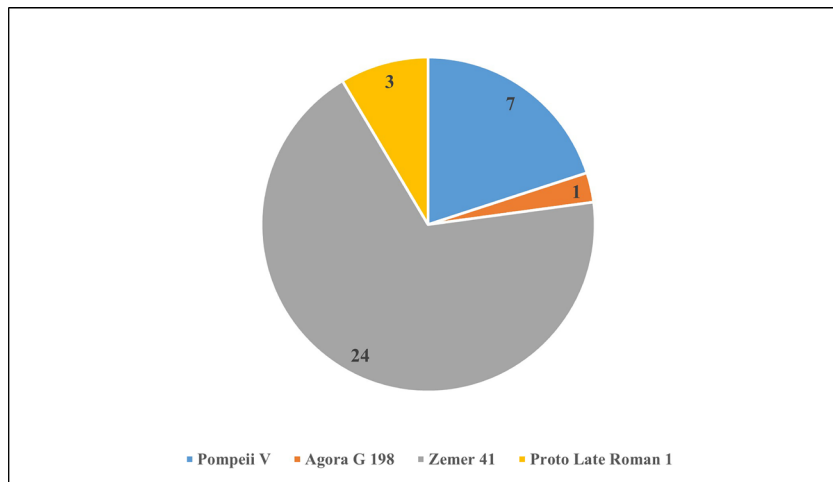
77 Akkaş 2020: 195, 26-27.

78 Reynolds 2005: 566, Fig. 26.

79 Marquie 2007: 88, Fig. 35.

80 Şenol 2000: 451-453, No. 320-325.

81 Adak-Adibelli and Alkaç in print.



Graphic: Number of Amphorae Produced in Cilicia Found in the Zeytin Pazarı Excavation

The above-mentioned Pompeii V and Agora G 198 amphorae produced in the harbour city of Aigeai in the Cilicia Pedias Region were found. The Pompeii V amphorae from this excavation area have a flat, externally stepped rim. Pompeii V amphorae with this rim feature are dated to the 1st-2nd century AD based on similar examples. Similarly, the amphora fragment from the Agora G 198 class, produced at Aigeai, is dated to the late 1st-early 2nd century AD. The amphorae described above are published from this excavation site in Tarsus for the first time.

The Zemer 41 specimens are the most numerically dense group among the Cilician amphorae found in the Zeytin Pazarı. Based on similar examples, it is possible to date these amphorae between the 1st and 3rd centuries A.D. The Zemer 41 amphorae discussed here are the first examples published in relation to Tarsus. Zemer 41 amphorae have been identified as being produced in western Rough Cilicia and Cyprus.⁸² It is possible to distinguish this cargo vessel's Cypriot and Cilician productions by clay colour and structure. However, the contribution, clay and form characteristics of the productions of Western Rough Cilicia (around Bıçkıcı, Antiochia ad Cragum and Syedra) are almost identical. These common features make it difficult to determine which production centre the Zemer 41 amphorae found in consumption cities such as Tarsus came from. Therefore, for the time being, it can be concluded that the samples from the Zeytin Pazarı were

generally produced in western Rough Cilicia.

The Proto Late Roman 1 amphora found in the Zeytin Pazarı is dated to the second half of the 4th century AD based on similar examples. It has been determined that this form type was produced in Elaiussa Sebaste, one of the harbour cities of Eastern Rough Cilicia.⁸³

The regionally produced amphorae in the Zeytin Pazarı reveal the commercial relations of Tarsus with other cities of Cilicia. The production centres and dates of the amphorae investigated here provide information for the city's Roman and Late Antique Periods. Products were transferred to Tarsus from Aigeai with Pompeii V and Agora G 198 in the 1st-2nd centuries AD, from western Rough Cilicia with Zemer 41 in the 1st-3rd centuries AD, and from Elaiussa Sebaste with Proto Late Roman 1 amphorae in the second half of the 4th century AD. In intra-regional commercial traffic, Tarsus established commercial links with Aigeai and the cities of western Rough Cilicia almost contemporaneously. The complexity of the stratification in the findspot prevents us from answering the question of with which city Tarsus first started its commercial relations. The ratio of the number of artifacts suggests a more intensive trade with western Rough Cilicia. Based on the Proto Late Roman 1 amphorae dated to the 4th century AD, it is understood that the commercial ties with Elaiussa Sebaste started later. The intensity of this connection is revealed by the large number of Proto Late Roman 1 amphorae

82 Rauh 2004; Kızırlarşlanođlu 2023; Bezecky 2013.

83 Kızırlarşlanođlu 2016.

recovered from the Roman Baths.⁸⁴ It is thought that the wine and olive oil of the region were exported to Tarsus with these amphorae.

Pistos Group amphora stamps dating to the 3rd century BC were found at Gozlukule⁸⁵. It is stated that the form, clay and clay colours of these amphora stamps are similar to Nagidos amphorae. Therefore, it is thought that the Pistos Group amphorae may have been produced at Nagidos.⁸⁶ These may indicate, albeit with a question mark, that Tarsus had been engaged in intra-regional wine and olive oil trade since the 3rd century BC. However, the current data reveal that the intra-regional trade relations of Tarsus had increased since the Roman Imperial Period.

From the early 1st century AD, Cilician wine and olive oil were intensively exported in regional amphorae to different parts of the Mediterranean and even to the Red Sea settlements. Pax Romana, the solution to the piracy problem, and the easy access of goods to ports thanks to road arrangements between coastal cities and their hinterlands were important factors for this wide geographical spread.⁸⁷ The findings from the Zeytin Pazarı support the view that the commercial mobilization that started in the 1st century AD over these two products also took place between the region's cities.

The Cilician amphorae recovered from the site are generally dated to the 1st-3rd centuries AD and mid-4th century AD. This is consistent with the dates of the red-slipped ceramics found in Tarsus (also in the Zeytin Pazarı and other excavation sites) and reflects the destruction, depression, shrinkage and possible abandonment of the city as a result of the Sassanid invasion⁸⁸ in the second half of the 3rd century AD. This research will contribute to future studies by adding new data on the history and archaeology of Tarsus, which is highly problematic and lacking at many points.

84 Our research on the ceramic finds from the Roman Baths continues.

85 Grace 1950: 146, No. 86-87; Cankardeş-Şenol 2006: 169.

86 Cankardeş-Şenol and Alkaç 2007: 338-339.

87 Şenol and Cankardeş-Şenol 2003: 124-125.

88 Dignas and Winter 2007: 22-23; 268.

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Catalogue

Fig. 1

Amphora: Pompeii V

Diameter Rim: 6.0 cm

Height: 8.3 cm

Colour of the Surface: 2.5 Y 8/2

Colour of the Clay: 5 YR 7/6

Inclusions: Sand, quartz, limestone

Date: 1st and 2nd century AD

Fig. 2

Amphora: Pompeii V

Diameter Rim: 6.0 cm

Height: 5.1 cm

Colour of the Surface: 2.5 Y 8/2

Colour of the Clay: 5 YR 7/6

Inclusions: Sand, quartz, limestone

Date: 1st and 2nd century AD

Fig. 3

Amphora: Agora G 198

Diameter Rim: 12.0 cm

Height: 11.4 cm

Colour of the Surface: 10 YR 8/4 very pale yellow

Colour of the Clay: 7.5 YR 7/4 pink

Inclusions: Quartz, limestone

Date: late 1st to early 2nd century AD

Fig. 4

Amphora: Zemer 41

Diameter Rim: 11.0 cm

Height: 11.8 cm

Colour of the Surface: 5 Y 6/6

Colour of the Clay: 2.5 Y 5/8
Inclusions: Sand, quartz, mica, limestone
Date: 1st- 3rd century AD

Fig. 5

Amphora: Zemer 41
Diameter Rim: 11.0 cm
Height: 13.8 cm
Colour of the Surface: 5 Y 6/6
Colour of the Clay: 2.5 Y 5/8

Inclusions: Kum, quartz, mica, limestone
Date: 1st-3rd century AD

Fig. 6

Amphora: Zemer 41
Diameter Rim: 4.0 cm
Height: 12.0 cm
Colour of the Surface: 2.5 Y 5/8
Colour of the Clay: 2.5 Y 5/8

Inclusions: Sand, quartz, mica, limestone
Date: 1st-3rd century AD

Fig. 7

Amphora: Zemer 41
Diameter Rim: 2.0 cm
Height: 12.0 cm
Colour of the Surface: 5 Y 6/6
Colour of the Clay: 2.5 Y 5/8

Inclusions: Sand, quartz, mica, limestone
Date: 1st-3rd century AD

Fig. 8

Amphora: Zemer 41
Diameter Rim: 4.0 cm
Height: 11.5 cm
Colour of the Surface: 5 Y 6/6
Colour of the Clay: 2.5 Y 5/8

Inclusions: Sand, quartz, mica, limestone
Date: 1st-3rd century AD

Fig. 9

Amphora: Proto Late Roman 1
Diameter Rim: ca. 6.0 cm
Height: ca. 14.5 cm
Colour of the Surface: 5 YR 7/6
Colour of the Clay: 5 YR 7/6

Inclusions: Quartz, limestone
Date: second half of the 4th century AD

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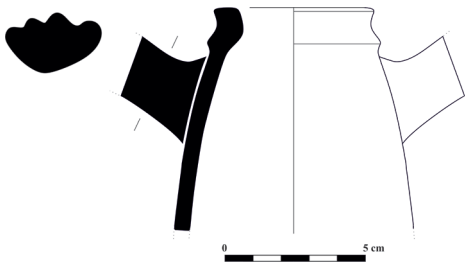


Fig. 1.

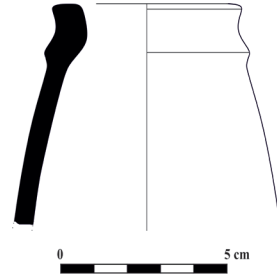


Fig. 2.

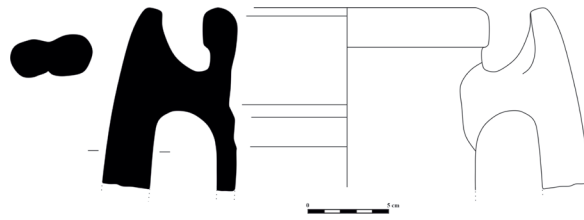


Fig. 3.

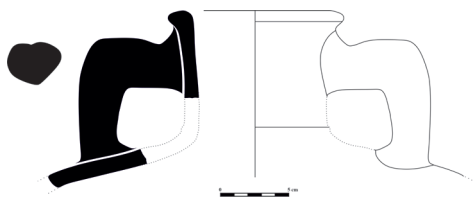


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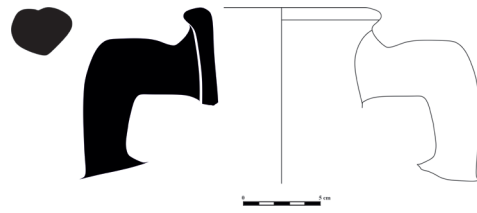


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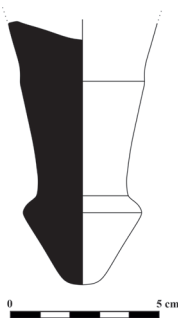


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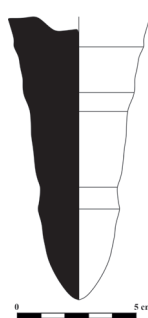


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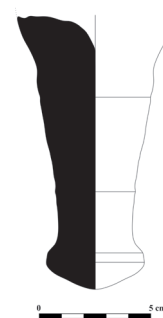


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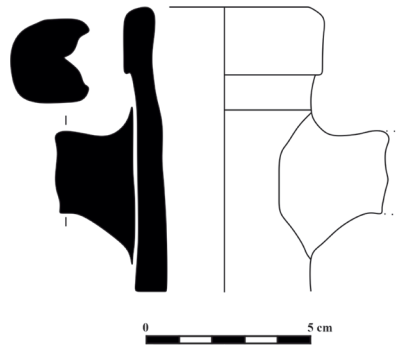


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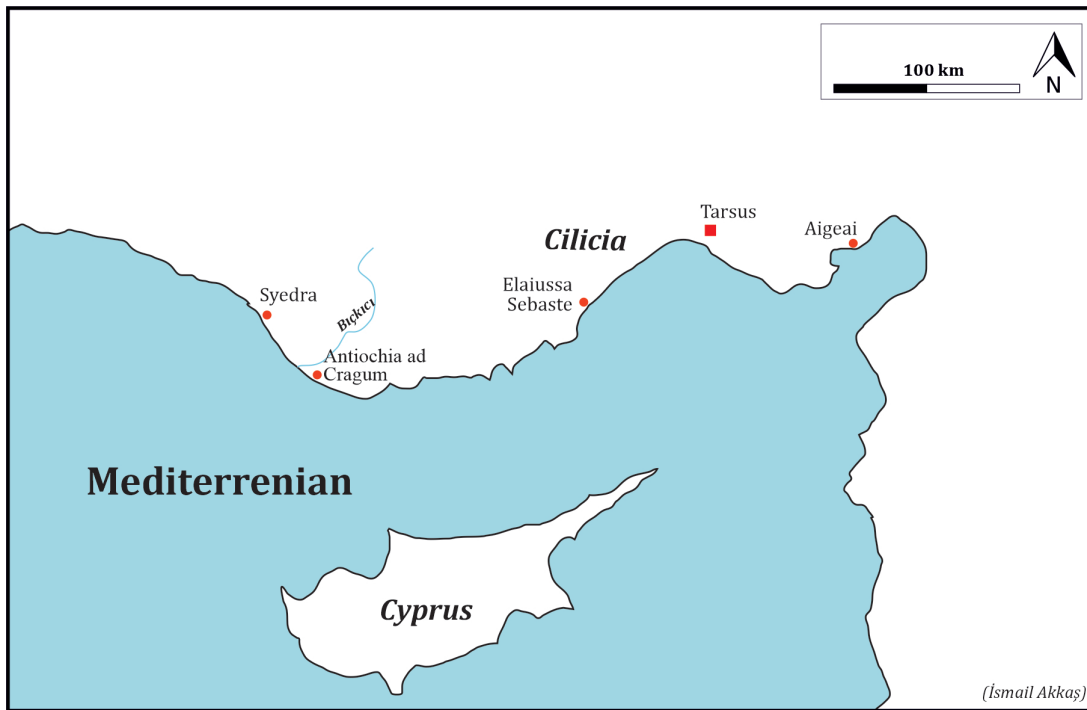


Fig. 10. Production centers of Cilician amphorae found in Zeytin Pazar