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A Group of Amphorae from Side Museum and a New Type of Amphora: The Lycian Amphora?

Introduction

The scholarly publication of the exhibited amphorae in the museums of Turkey is very important in scientific terms as these publications provide significant data concerning both economic and commercial history to researchers work on these aspects of the relevant regions. In this matter the amphorae in the Museum of Underwater Archaeology at Bodrum¹, Marmaris Museum², Mersin Museum³, Alanya Museum⁴, Anamur Museum⁵, Bandırma Museum⁶, Sadberk Hanım Museum⁷, and amphorae from the private collections of İsmail Karakan⁸ and Arslan Eyce⁹ have been published and have therefore provided the scientific world with resource material. In the Pamphylian region this subject has not been fully explored, yet this region was important for maritime commerce between Anatolia, Cyprus and the coast of the East Mediterranean. This data should provide us with important information concerning the Pamphylian region and its role in Mediterranean trade. The harbour of Side, which is usable even today, is suitable for underwater research unlike the harbours at Patara, Andriake, Olympos, etc. as it is not buried under the silt, sand and swamp which are restricting underwater research. In addition, the harbour of Side is the eastern gateway to the Pamphylian region for Mediterranean trade, as is not the case for Perge or Aspendos, as it is located on the coast rather than being in the estuary of a river subject to changes in water level over the seasons. In this regard, a publication of the amphorae from in and around Side that are known to have been used in maritime trade would substantially increase our knowledge about the sea trade network concerning the city and the entire region.

The amphorae from the Side Museum form the subject of this study which was undertaken with the official permission by the museum authorities; the group consists of 18 amphorae found in the area of Side and offshore the ancient city and came into the museum through confiscations from illegal excavations, from donations and purchases by the museum. Consequently these finds lack a context provided by stratigraphy and scientific excavation. However, the date and the specific types of similar examples unearthed through

I would like to express my thanks to G. Kozdere, the Director of Side Museum, for permission to work on this material and to the personnel of Side Museum for their assistance with this study, as also Assoc. Prof. Dr. A.K. Şenol for support, as also to T.M.P. Duggan, Ç. A. Aygün and E. Träder for the editing of this text.

- 1 O. Alpözen, Bodrum Müzesi Ticari Amphoraları, TAD 22,2, 1975, 5–32; Alpözen et al. 1995.
- 2 Şenol 2003.
- 3 Şenol – Kerem 2000, 83–114.
- 4 Sibella 2002.
- 5 Zoroğlu et al. 2009, 33–50.
- 6 Atila 2005, 69–80.

- 7 M. Çavdar, Sadberk Hanım Müzesi Amphoraları, Palmet 2, 1998, 75–110.
- 8 D. Kassab-Tezgör – S. Lemaitre – D. Pieri, La Collection d'amphores d'İsmail Karakan a Sinop, Anatolia Antiqua 11, 2003, 169–200.
- 9 Şenol 2009.

scientific excavations in different regions have enabled the ascription of date, type and possible places of production to these examples. The amphorae date from as early as the 5th cent. B.C. through to the late medieval or modern period. These amphorae have been sorted according to their typology and then divided further into sub-groups regarding their probable place of production¹⁰.

North African Amphorae

Tripolitanian I (cat. 1; fig. 1)

The amphorae of this type were produced in the kilns of North Africa in Tripolitania¹¹. These amphorae were distributed over a large area in the western Mediterranean. Numerous examples have been found especially in Tunisia, Italy and in the northern regions of the Roman Empire¹², most of which date from the 2nd to the 4th cent. A.D.¹³.

Spatheia Amphora (cat. 2; fig. 2)

This type is termed *spate*, *spathion* or plural *spatheia*, because of their narrow and long body, and is divided into »classical« and »late« groups¹⁴. Carthage, Spain, and many centres in North Africa produced amphorae of this type¹⁵. The Sidean example has the form of the »Classic Spatheia« group and it does not date from earlier than the 6th cent. A.D., judging by the comparative examples¹⁶.

Eastern Mediterranean Amphora

Berythus Amphora (Agora M 334) (cat. 3; fig. 3)

Berythus Amphorae (or Agora M 334) generally are identified with the help of the stamps on the shoulder of the vessels, bearing *COL(ONIA) BER(YTUS)* or *Ber* abbreviations¹⁷. Examples of this type of amphorae, Agora M 334, due to findings there are known to have been produced in the north of Palestine and date from the 3rd cent. A.D. onwards. This type was produced in workshops in and around Beirut¹⁸. They are dated to the 5th–7th cent. A.D. in contexts of other cities¹⁹ and are spread over a wide area of the Mediterranean basin²⁰.

10 For the colour, Munsell Soil Color Charts (1998) were used.

11 Riley 1979, 164.

12 D. Williams – C. Carreras, North African Amphorae in Roman Britain: A Re-Appraisal, *Britannia* 16, 1995, 245.

13 Peacock – Williams 1991, 166 f.; Şenol 2000, 214 f.

14 Şenol 2000, 231.

15 Peacock – Williams 1991, 202.

16 Şenol 2000, 332 no. 99. A find from Yassı Ada parallels this and dates from the 7th cent. A.D. see Bass 1962, 550, fig. 12. A find from a shipwreck at the Adriatic Sea dates from the 5th – 7th cent. A.D. see Jurišić 2000, 133.

17 Şenol 2009, 161.

18 Şenol 2009, 161; D. Pieri, Bérÿte dans le Grand Commerce Méditerranéen. Production et importation d'amphores dans le Levant proto-byzantin (V^e–VII^e s. ap. J.–C.), in: M. Sartre (ed.), Productions et échanges dans la Syrie grecque et romaine. Actes du 2^e colloque international sur la Syrie antique, Tours 12–13 juin 2003, *Topoi Suppl.* 8 (Lyon 2007) 7 f. <http://www.academia.edu/488771/Beryte_dans_le_grand_commerce_mediterraneen._Production_et_importation_damphores_dans_le_Levant_proto-byzantin_Ve-VIIe_s._ap._J.-C._> (28.10.2012).

19 One example from the Athenian Agora dated to the late 6th cent. A.D.

see Robinson 1959, 115 pl. 33 M 334; examples from Elaiussa Sebaste date to the 5th–7th cent. A.D. see M. Ricci, Elaiussa Sebaste: Context, Production and Commerce, in: B. Böhlendorf-Arslan – A. O. Uysal – J. Writte-Orr (eds.), Çanak. Late Antique and Medieval Pottery and Tiles in Mediterranean Archaeological Contexts, *Byzas* 7 (Istanbul 2007) 172 f. fig. 1, 6; M. G. Maioli – M. Stoppioni, Anfore di Importazione in Classe (Ravenna), in: *Amphores romaines et histoire économique: Dix ans de recherche*. Actes du colloque, Sienne 22–24 mai 1986, *CEFR* 114 (Rome 1989) 572 f. fig. 8.

20 Pieri 2005, 138.



Fig. 1 Tripolitanian I Amphora (cat. 1).
Side Mus., Inv. 1977 (scale 1:6)

Fig. 2 Spatheia Amphora (cat. 2).
Side Mus., Inv. 494 (scale 1:6)

Fig. 3 Berythus Amphora (Agora M 334)
(cat. 3). Side Mus., Inv. 1175 (scale 1:6)

Cilician Amphorae

Pompeii V Amphora (cat. 4; fig. 4)

These types of amphorae have been termed Pompeii V, having been classified thusly after the first finding place²¹. The Pompeii V type amphora is known to have been produced in the Gulf of Iskenderun, near the city of Aigai²². This type of amphorae has been dated to the end of the 1st and beginning of the 2nd cent. A.D. (in Athens and Argos)²³ and to 79 A.D. in Stabia²⁴.

LR 1 Amphora (cat. 5; fig. 5)

This type of amphorae has been called by many different names, such as Ballana 6, Scorpan 8B or Bengehazi LR 1; however LR 1 (Late Roman 1) is generally used²⁵. LR 1 amphorae are frequently found off the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea in the late antique period. They originate in Cilicia, Cyprus and North Syria, according to the clay analyses made by D.P.S. Peacock²⁶.

²¹ Şenol 2009, 144.

²² Empereur – Picon 1989, 237 fig. 20.
21.

²³ Böttger 1992, 340 see n. 130; Grace 1979, 13.

²⁴ A.K. Şenol – G. Cankardeş-Şenol, Commercial Ties of Cilicia by means of Hellenistic and Roman Amphorae, *Olba* 7, 2003, 126; Şenol – Kerem 2000, 95 see n. 72.

²⁵ For the different terms see Peacock – Williams 1991, 185; Şenol 2003, 196.

²⁶ Peacock – Williams 1991, 186. Amathous and Kourion on Cyprus have provided evidence of amphorae LR 1 type



Fig. 4 Pompei V Amphora (cat. 4). Side Mus., Inv. 286 (scale 1 : 6)



Fig. 5 LR 1 Amphora (cat. 5). Side Mus., Inv. 1179 (scale 1 : 6)

J.-Y. Empereur and M. Picon found a large number of kilns in the coastal region of Cilicia during their surveys²⁷ which seem to be related to the production of these amphorae. Furthermore, this localization of amphora production is supported by the sepulchral inscriptions found at Elaiussa Sebaste²⁸ and in excavations there²⁹. The production sites of this type of amphorae were in the Cilician region and especially concentrated around the Gulf of Iskenderun, but they were also produced in the southwestern cities of Cyprus (Paphos, Kourion and Amathonte), on Rhodes (Apollakia) and on the Marmaris Peninsula³⁰. Many of these LR 1 type amphorae were found in the cargo of the Yassiada shipwreck dated to the 7th cent. A.D.³¹. In this respect this example from Side should date from the beginning of the 5th cent. until end of the 7th cent. A.D.

production, Şenol – Kerem 2000, 94 see n. 60.

²⁷ Empereur – Picon 1989, 236–243; Pieri 2005, 80 fig. 38.

²⁸ V. Iacomi, Some Notes on Late-Antique Oil and Wine Production in Rough Cilicia (Isauria) on the Light of Epigraphic Sources. Funerary Inscriptions From Korykos, LR 1 Amphorae

Production in Elaiussa Sebaste and the Abydos Tariff, in: Ü. Aydınöğlü – A. K. Şenol (eds.), Olive Oil and Wine Production in Anatolia During the Antiquity, International Symposium, Mersin 06–08 November 2008 (Istanbul 2010) 25–27.

²⁹ E. E. Schneider, Elaiussa Sebaste – Report of 2006 Excavation Season, KST 29, 2, 2008, 301; Ricci loc. cit. (n. 19)

171; A. F. Ferrazzoli – M. Ricci, Cilician Ceramic Production from Roman to Byzantine Age. New Data from Elaiussa Sebaste, Olba 17, 2009, 33–44.

³⁰ Leidwanger 2007, 3 fig. 4; Şenol 2009, 145.

³¹ G. F. Bass – F. H. Van Doorninck, Yassı Ada I. A Seventh Century Byzantine Shipwreck (Texas 1981) 155 f. fig. 8, 1.



Fig. 6.7 Lycian Amphora? (cat. 6). Side Mus., Inv. 810 (scale 1:6)



Fig. 8 Lycian Amphora? (cat. 6). Base detail

South-western Anatolian Amphorae

Lycian Amphorae? (cat. 6. 7; figs. 6–10)

This is a new form, previously unidentified, to be added to the typology of amphorae. This amphora form has been found at Patara³², Aşar Tepesi³³, Limyra³⁴, Rhodiapolis³⁵, Kelenderis³⁶, Karaçalı Necropolis near Perge³⁷ and Ephesus³⁸. In addition to these examples, there is an amphora from an unknown find spot presently in the Mersin Museum³⁹. The base form, mouth and neck structure of this new amphora type resemble those of North Aegean origin, but in many respects differ from that group (figs. 6–10). Two important distinguishing features are the omphalos form of the recessed base with its raised central point and the surrounding strip of paint (2.5 YR 5/6 red to 7.5 YR 5/3 brown) (fig. 8). There has been no stamped example found to date. Detected on some examples, especially in the upper parts, is a thick dark brown slip. The fabric is usually hard-fired, of a fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions and thin lime additions, and sometimes there is mica visible on the surface.

This type was first noted as a new form in the excavations at Patara in 2003/4 in the structure termed the 'cistern-like depot' at the Tepecik

32 Dündar 2012, 62–70 pls. 23–25 LyA 1–19.

33 Rückert 2000, 135 fig. 40 no. 66 A 3244.

34 My thanks to J. Gebauer for his assistance in this matter.

35 My thanks to İ. Kızıgüt for his assistance.

36 Zoroğlu et al. 2009, 38. 47 fig. 4 no. 24.

37 S. Çokay-Kepeç, Karaçalı Nekropolü, Adalya Suppl. 4 (İstanbul 2006) 145, TA 2.

38 Lawall 2006, 305 pl. 35 no. 228.

39 The amphora was purchased by Mersin Museum, for this reason it lacks a context provided by stratigraphy and scientific excavation see Kerem 1999, 88 pl. 84. 146 cat. 47.



Fig. 9.10 Lycian Amphora? (cat. 7).
Side Mus., Inv. 1178 (scale 1:6)

Acropolis⁴⁰. In said structure at Patara, amphorae of this type include fifteen base sherds and seven neck and rim sherds, but due to these finds coming from layers without stratification, the samples could not be precisely dated⁴¹. The dating problems were solved during the 2009 excavations at the north end of the Tepecik Acropolis of Patara, where a few examples of this group were found in a level dating from 400–350 B.C.⁴². It has therefore been possible to give a date to the other examples belonging to this previously unidentified type. Further, in the study carried out by M. Lawall, a base fragment similar to this form was grouped morphologically with the North Aegean amphorae but due to the different clay fabric employed he does not place it within the North Aegean group and does not identify this type further. An example was found in a well in Ephesus dating from a 400–350 B.C. context⁴³. An example

⁴⁰ For the ›cistern-like depot‹ at the Tepecik Akropolis see G. Işın, Tepecik Cistern, in: F. Işık, Patara 2003, News of Archaeology from Anatolia's Mediterranean Areas 2004, 341 f.; G. Işın, Tepecik Cistern, in: F. Işık, Patara 2004, News of Archaeology from Anatolia's Mediterranean Areas 2005, 61 f. For finds in this area see G. Işın, The Preliminary Report on the Hellenistic Pottery of Patara from the Tepecik Hill Excavations, in: E. Schwertheim (ed.), Studien zum antiken Kleinasien 6, AMS 55 (Bonn

2008) 157–172; E. Dündar – G. Işın, The Hellenistic Ceramics of Cistern/Cellar finds in the Building Complex on the Tepecik Acropolis at Patara in 2003–2004. Preliminary Report, in: E. Laflı (ed.), Hellenistic Ceramics in Anatolia (4th to 1st cent. B.C.), Colloquia Anatolica et Aegaea, Congressus Internationalis Smyrnensis III, İzmir 12–14 October 2010 (in print); Işın 2010, 93–104.

⁴¹ The pottery fragments from the cistern-like depot have been dated between the late 7th–early 3rd cent. B.C.,

but most date to 320–220 B.C. see Işın 2010, 93. 96.

⁴² Fragments of these type amphorae were found together with a whole mushroom rimmed amphora, Achaemenid bowl and a Mendeian amphora that dates to end of the 5th cent. – beginning of the 4th cent. B.C., see G. Işın – E. Dündar, Tepecik Akropolis, in: H. Işık, Patara 2009, KST 32, 2011, 4; Dündar 2012, 64 pl. 9 figs. 30–33.

⁴³ Lawall 2006, 133 f. 137 no. 228.



Fig. 11 Distribution of the Lycian Amphorae

from Kelenderis, which is presently in the Anamur museum, has been erroneously grouped with Cypriot imitations of Thasian products dating to the Hellenistic period⁴⁴.

Only some shards of the mouth and base of this type have been found especially in cities in the Lycian Region. For this reason the Sidean examples are invaluable as they provide the full profile of this type of amphorae. Due to the number of finds of this type from the Lycian region it seems probable that they were produced in this region although the localization of the place of production cannot at present be further narrowed down. In general terms a localization of the production sites of this type is possible, namely to »Southwest of Anatolia« in accordance to the number of finds (fig. 11). This region of Anatolia (Pamphylia and especially Lycia) with its export-oriented production is known from earlier periods, especially through the olive oil presses on Bonda Hill, Yavu and Iştata in Lycia. The workshops at the farms tower of Sura, Gürses and Köşkerler, dating from the Hellenistic period, support this⁴⁵. The wine produced at Telmessos is known to have been very famous⁴⁶. Around Side and Aspendos, hills covered with olive trees are abundant⁴⁷ and olive oil export is known from the epigraphical evidence and ancient sources⁴⁸.

44 Zoroğlu et al. 2009, 38 no. 24.

45 For Bonda Hill and workshops see Konecny 1998, 123–194. For the workshops and the farms tower see A. Konecny, *Hellenistische Turmgehöfte in Zentral und Ostlykien*, *Wiener Forschungen zur Archäologie 2* (Wien 1997) 15–17. 26–32; Kolb 2008, 306–313. The other late workshops at

the Southwest of Anatolia see A. Diler, *Akdeniz Bölgesi Antik Çağ Zeytinyağı ve Şarap İşlikleri*, *AST 11*, 1994, 505–511.

46 Plin. nat. 14,9,74.

47 Strabon 12,7,1 and 12,7,3.

48 A sepulchral inscription on a sarcophagus from Olympus in Lycia which is dated to the Roman Imperial Period mentions that the owner of

the sarcophagus was a merchant who acquired wealth through exporting olive oil or wine to Pontus see M. Adak – O. Atvur, *Das Grabhaus des Zosimas und der Schiffseigner Eudemos aus Olympos in Lykien*, *EpigrAnat 28*, 1997, 18–21 no. 3 for commentary see 22–27. For the ancient source see *Anonymi Geographiae Expositio Compendiaria*, *Geographie*

The fact that this type has been found to date, only in Lycian, Pamphylian and Cilician coastal cities, combined with the apparent absence of this type at shipwrecks in the Aegean and Southwest Anatolia⁴⁹, might point to them having been used exclusively in local or regional trade especially along the south coast of Anatolia. However, this type having a relatively thin wall seems to suggest they were mainly used in shipping rather than land trade, which is also reinforced by them being found only in coastal cities.

It is considered that amphora production existed onwards from the end of 2nd cent. B.C. in Southwest Anatolia⁵⁰. It is also known from somewhat later epigraphical sources that some products were exported within amphorae⁵¹. In conjunction with this, an early 5th cent. B.C. amorphous production dump amphora mouth, probably a bulging-neck Chian imitation from Patara, indicates that there was amphora production at this date. This single amorphous example can be taken as an evidence of production, although kilns dating to the 5th cent. B.C. have not been found yet at Patara⁵². It is thus possible to state that the amphora production known to exist in the Hellenistic Period in Southwest Anatolia extends onwards into early Classical Period with the amorphous production dump piece from Patara, and that this production continued between the two periods.

Olive oil production is known to have been well-established in the Lycian Region through numerous workshops with a multitude of agricultural terraces to supply them. It is highly probable that, given the estimated low population of the region at that time, this production would be surplus to local use, and could to some extent have been exported⁵³. With the current lack of other archaeological material regarding exportation traffic, it seems viable to assume that at least one of the uses of the mentioned new type of amphorae was for the exportation of the surplus oil supply.

Aegean Amphorae

North Aegean Amphora (cat. 8; figs. 12, 13)

This amphora is morphologically similar to North Aegean amphorae, but it is difficult to definitively ascribe it to a certain workshop. It is similar in mouth, form and body structure to Thasian amphorae dated to the 5th cent. B.C.⁵⁴. However, P. Dupont reports that similar examples were also produced in Mendeian workshops, because of the deep groove under the lip, similar to that which the Sidean example possesses⁵⁵. Deep finger pressure at the junction of shoulder and handles frequently also appears in North Aegean amphorae, but a deep hollow foot is not a common feature. Due to its general features it can be attributed to the North Aegean but cannot be ascribed to a particular workshop.

Cnidian Amphora (cat. 9; fig. 14)

This is a very well-known form of the Serçe Liman shipwreck examples and is identical to the amphorae produced by Zenon bearing his stamps⁵⁶. The producer Zenon is known to have been born in Caunus at the onset of the 3rd cent. B.C.; he later relocated to Egypt⁵⁷. Information about the life of this producer, who traded in wine in his youth, after 259 B.C. are learned from the papyrus archives in Fayum-Philadelphia⁵⁸. Zenon, after moving to Egypt, was secretary to Apollonios, who handled the finances of Ptolemaios II. Philadelphia⁵⁹. According to analyses of widely found amphora handles bearing stamps of the producer, the production place of these examples has been

Expositio Compendiaria, in: K. Müller (ed.), *Geographi Graeci Minores II* (Paris 1861, reprint Hildesheim 1965) Expositio mund. et gent., 45. For the harbours and trade routes at the Lycian region see M. Zimmermann, *Die lykischen Häfen und die Handelswege im östlichen Mittelmeer*, ZPE 92, 1992, 201–217.

49 My thanks to H. Özdaş for information; he is carrying out underwater research in the Aegean and Mediterranean regions.

50 Grace – Pétropoulakou 1970, 367 f.; Grace 1973, 183–208.

51 B. Takmer, *Lex Portorii Provinciae Lyciae: Lykia Eyalet Gümrük Yasası* (Ph.D. diss. Akdeniz University, Antalya 2006) 141.

52 Dündar 2012, 32 f. pl. 7 figs. 13–15.

53 Konecny 1998, 146 f.; Kolb 2008, 310–312.

54 Y. Grandjean, *Contribution à l'établissement d'une typologie des amphores thasiennes. Le matériel amphorique du quartier de la porte du Silène*, BCH 116, 2, 1992, 565 fig. 11 no. 73; M. L. Lawall, *Transport Amphoras and Trademarks: Imports to Athens and Economic Diversity in the Fifth Century B.C.* (Ph.D. diss. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1995) 137. 363 fig. 47.

55 R. M. Cook – P. Dupont, *East Greek Pottery* (London 2003) 187.

56 Koehler – Wallace 1987, 51 fig. 26. Grace records that Zenon was at the start of his amphorae production career when he produced the amphorae of this type; Grace 1986, 561.

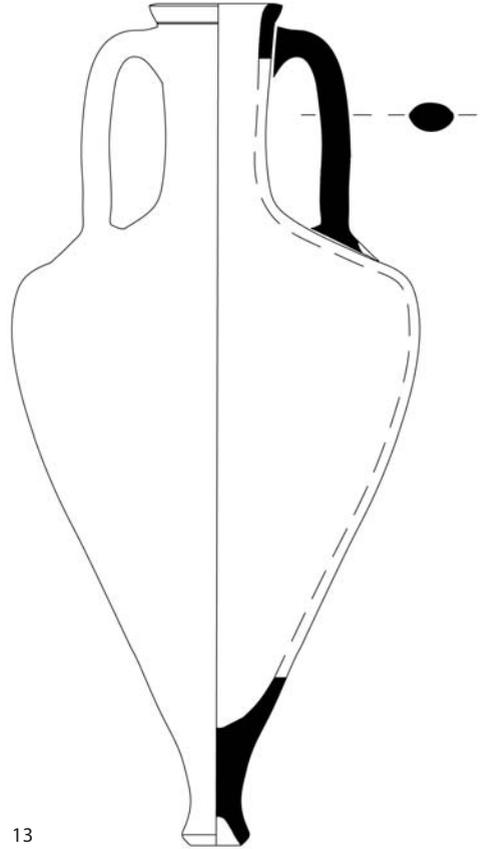
57 Grace 1986, 559; Whitbread 1995, 117; Y. Garlan, *Amphores et timbres amphoriques grecs. Entre érudition et idéologie*, *MemAcInscr* n. s. 21, 2000, 45 figs. 21 a–c.

58 Grace 1986, 559 f.; Empereur – Tuna 1988, 341.

59 Koehler – Wallace 1987, 49.



12



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Fig. 12.13 North Aegean Amphora (cat. 8). Side Mus., Inv. 1176 (scale 1:6)



Fig. 14 Cnidian Amphora (cat. 9). Side Mus., Inv. 1177 (scale 1:6)



15



16

Fig. 15. 16 Rhodian Amphora (cat. 10). Side Mus., Inv. 288. Unreadable stamps on fig. 16 (fig. 15 = scale 1 :6)

determined to be Cnidus⁶⁰. The Sidean example can be dated to 280–275 B.C., by its similarity to Zenon's amphorae from the Serçe Limanı shipwreck, even though the stamp on the handle is illegible.

Rhodian Amphora (cat. 10; figs. 15. 16)

The canonical form appears from the middle of the 3rd cent. B.C. in Rhodian Amphorae but, in this example, it is elongated and more tapered and the handles are more acute. An intact example of this type was found at Xanthus in a tomb and was dated to the 1st cent. B.C.⁶¹. However, examples from Nicosia were dated to the 2nd cent. B.C. by the producers' names on the stamped handles of the amphorae⁶². There are stamps on the handles of the Sidean example but they are not legible due to the deformation. Nevertheless, we can see the circular shape and the rose symbol in the centre of the otherwise unreadable stamps (fig. 16).

Late Rhodian Amphora (cat. 11; fig. 17)

This form was developed from Rhodian amphorae which were deduced from the standard form in the Hellenistic period; it was in production from the 1st cent. B.C. to the 2nd cent. A.D.⁶³. Late Rhodian Amphorae were distrib-

⁶⁰ Empereur – Tuna 1988, 341–357. Whitbread states that he could only carry out petrological analysis on a stamped handle of Zenon and that this example can be ascribed to Cnidus because of its texture and form, see Whitbread 1995, 120, 247 table 4, 2.

⁶¹ On this amphora the eponym Lysistratos is recorded see P. Demargne, *Les Piliers Funéraires*, FdX 1 (Paris 1958) pl. 21. It is dated to the period VIIa, see G. Finkielsztein, *Chronologie détaillée et révisée des éponymes amphoriques rhodiens, de 270 à 108 av. J.-C. environ*, BARIntSer 990 (Oxford 2001) 162 table 15.

⁶² Nicolaou – Empereur 1986, 523 f. figs. 7 a–c.

⁶³ Peacock – Williams 1991, 103; Şenol 1996, 165 f.



Fig. 17 Late Rhodian Amphora (cat. 11). Side Mus., Inv. 1174 (scale 1:6)



Fig. 18 Kapitan II Amphora (cat. 12). Side Mus., Inv. 679 (scale 1:6)

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64 Jurišić 2000, 14.

65 Desbat – Picon 1986, 648; Empereur – Picon 1986, 116; Doğer – Şenol 1996, 60; Şenol 1996, 170; Şenol 2000, 165.

66 Şenol 2009, 154; Kapitan 1972, 246. 248 fig. 4. For the different terms see Peacock – Williams 1991, 192.

67 Riley 1979, 192; Peacock – Williams 1991, 193.

68 Keay 1984, 137.

69 Şenol 2000, 175.

70 Robinson 1959, 83 pl. 28 M237.

71 P. Arthur, *Roman Amphorae from Canterbury, Britannia* 17, 1986, 251. 254 fig. 6 no. 53; A. Martin, *Amphorae at Olympia, ReiCretActa* 36, 2000, 431 fig. 1 no. 4.

72 My thanks to E. Dökü for information concerning the dating of Kapitan II amphora from Patara.

uted over a wide area and have been found in many places from the Aegean Basin to North Africa, from Britannia to the East Mediterranean Region⁶⁴. We know that in the Roman Imperial Period these amphorae were produced especially in Rhodian Peraia in addition to the Rhodian Island and in many other centres⁶⁵.

Kapitan II (cat. 12; fig. 18)

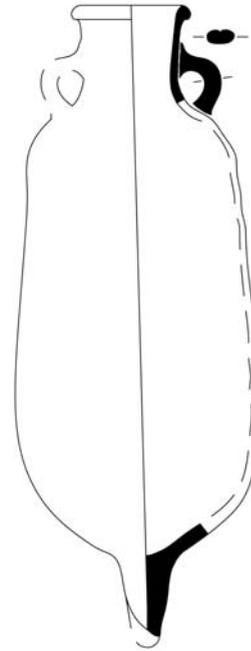
These amphorae have been named Kapitan II / Niederbieber 77 after the researchers who introduced these types of amphorae to the scientific world⁶⁶. These amphorae are found in many centres dating from the Roman Imperial period and do not bear any stamps or *tituli picti*. The Aegean basin is suggested for its place of production⁶⁷. S.J. Keay proposed Cos Island, based on the resemblance of the fabric to that of Coan examples in his study⁶⁸. However, it has also been suggested that it was produced in the vicinity of Ephesus from analysis of the fabric⁶⁹. Kapitan II amphorae were found in Athens and have been dated to the beginning of the 4th cent. A.D.⁷⁰, and in the Canterbury excavations dated to the end of the 3rd cent. or the beginning of the 4th cent. A.D.⁷¹ from stratigraphical evidence. Kapitan II amphorae were also found on the floor of a kiln in situ in Patara, dated to the 3rd cent. A.D.⁷².



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Agora M 273 (cat. 13. 14; figs. 19–21)

There is no certain identification of the production centre for these amphorae although they are classified as Aegean amphorae. However, it has been stated that they originate from the island of Samos or from the west coast of Anatolia⁷³. These amphorae have been found in many places. An example from Corinth was dated to the second half of the 3rd–4th cent. A.D.⁷⁴. Examples found in the northern Black Sea coast have been dated to the 5th cent. A.D.⁷⁵. An example from the Athenian Agora has been dated stratigraphically to the 4th cent. A.D.⁷⁶. These types of amphorae, found at the Yassı Ada shipwreck site, are dated to the 4th cent. A.D.⁷⁷. However in Figs. 20 and 21, this example resembles the LR 3 amphorae in colour and fabric structure, yet is smaller than cat. 13 = Agora M 273. This must be an early example of this type because of the later development of this form, and it therefore dates from the 4th cent. A.D.⁷⁸.

Marmara Amphorae

Ganos Amphorae (cat. 15–17; figs. 22–24)

This type was produced in the vicinity of Gaziköy (Ganos) and Hoşköy (Hora) north of the Marmara Sea⁷⁹. These amphorae are found particularly around the Black Sea Region, in the Eastern Mediterranean Region and in many wrecks and they have been recorded from the 9th cent. A.D.⁸⁰ onwards. The Ganos amphorae bear stamps at the attachment point of the handles to the body or on the handles themselves, which are thought to symbolize the name of the manufacturer. Those amphorae termed Günsenin Type 1 are dated to the 9th–11th cent. A.D. in N. Günsenin's work⁸¹.

Fig. 19 Agora M 273 Amphora (cat. 13). Side Mus., Inv. 287 (scale 1 : 6)

Fig. 20. 21 Agora M 273 Amphora (cat. 14). Side Mus., Inv. 289 (scale 1 : 6)

73 Pieri 2005, 136.

74 Williams II – Zervos 1983, 15.

75 Opař 2004, 303.

76 Robinson 1959, 109 M 273.

77 Bass – Van Doorninck 1971, 34 pl. 2 no. 8.

78 Pieri 2005, 134 fig. 88.

79 Günsenin 1990, 47.

80 Brusić 1976, 39 fig. 4; N. Günsenin, *Récents découvertes sur l'île de Marmara (Proconnèse) à l'époque byzantine épaves et lieux de chargement*, *Archaeonautica* 14, 1998, 309–316; Günsenin 2003, 365 fig. 5; Zelenko – Morozova 2010, 81 f. see n. 3.

81 Günsenin 1990, 65.



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Fig. 22 Ganos Amphora (cat. 15).
Side Mus., Inv. 1978 (scale 1:6)

Fig. 23 Ganos Amphora (cat. 16).
Side Mus., Inv. 1979 (scale 1:6)

Fig. 24 Ganos Amphora (cat. 17).
Side Mus., Inv. 3597 (scale 1:6)

Fig. 25 Amphora of unknown origin
(cat. 18). Side Mus., Inv. 802 (scale 1:6)

Amphora of Unknown Place of Production (cat. 18; fig. 25)

This example is typologically similar to the Canaanite amphorae, frequently found in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially from the late Bronze Age. But they can be distinguished from this typology. Especially since this amphora is flat-bottomed, one of the most important dissimilarities from Canaanite amphorae which possess rounded bases⁸². However, similar shaped vessels with the lower part slightly changed, having a flat firm bottom in contrast to the earlier oval one, have continued to appear up to the modern age among the ethnographic material of various areas in the Balkans⁸³. Although morphologically similar to North African, Tunisian amphorae dated to the medieval

⁸² For Canaanite Amphora see V. Grace, *The Canaanite Jar*, in: S. S. Weinberg (ed.), *The Aegean and the Near East. Studies Presented to Hetty Goldman* (Locust Valley, NY 1956) 80–109; R. Amiran, *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land. From its Beginnings in the Neolithic Period to the End of the Iron Age* (Jerusalem 1969) 140–142.

⁸³ Brusić 1976, 47 f. pl. 11 fig. 4.

period, it is difficult to be certain in this case. Amphorae of this type have been found in the Divan Burnu Byzantine shipwreck at Datça⁸⁴ and the Bozburun shipwreck near Bodrum⁸⁵, which are dated to between the 12th–15th cent., although this is uncertain. This Sidean example should probably be dated to the late medieval or modern period.

Conclusion

Side was one of the most important harbour cities of the Pamphylian region and the presented amphorae were recovered in the vicinity and offshore of this ancient city. These amphorae enable us to further understand the maritime trade connections of this city and the region, providing us with the first data from this region on this matter. The city is understood to have been active from the late 5th cent. B.C. onwards in maritime trade and was from the presently available evidence particularly active in its relationship with the Aegean basin and with the coastal ports of western Anatolia during the Roman Imperial Period. Noteworthy is the fact that the Side Museum lacks many amphorae dated to the Hellenistic period, as is also the case for the İçel Museum⁸⁶. The Side museum has only one amphora dating from the Hellenistic period, a Rhodian amphora. This seems strange, given the exports from Rhodes especially to the eastern Mediterranean from the late 2nd cent. B.C. which increased in the Mediterranean market from the beginning of the 3rd cent. B.C. onward. There may be a political reason for this absence of Hellenistic Rhodian amphorae at Side. In addition, only one Cnidian amphora was found. However, commercial relations from Cnidus were more intense with the North Aegean and this should be understood as being a result of the trade policy of the city of Cnidus⁸⁷. That 67.1 % of stamped handles from Athens⁸⁸, 62 % of stamped handles from the Middle Stoa filling⁸⁹ and 61 % of stamped handles found in Delos⁹⁰ are of Cnidian origin shows tangible evidence of the intense commercial relations of Cnidus with the Northern Aegean region. Only one Pompeii V and one LR 1 amphora indicate that trade relations with the Cilician region, which can at present only be characterized as poor. In addition to this, the absence of Pamphylian amphorae, those bearing names written in the Pamphylian dialect on the stamps and dated from the 2nd cent. B.C. to 3rd cent. A.D., is remarkable⁹¹. There are no Western Mediterranean amphorae, two examples of North African and one example of an Eastern Mediterranean amphora in the Museum's collection, indicating intensive trade relations with the south-west coast of Anatolia, the Aegean Sea and the Marmara Region.

The majority of amphorae in the Side Museum collection are dated to the Roman Imperial Period but a new group obtains a very important position with different characteristics (cat. 6. 7). This new group of amphorae lacks a known place of production but the density of finds of this type from south-west Anatolia suggests Lycian production. It is important to note that the new form of amphorae was found in a dated context at Patara and indicates that the production of this type began at the end of the 5th cent. B.C., probably in Lycia. This form has not been found east of the Cilician region as of today⁹².

84 C. Pulak, 1984 Yılı Aydın, Muğla ve Antalya İlleri Sualtı Araştırmaları, AST 3, 1985, 41 f. 45 fig. 7.

85 C. Pulak, 1986 Yılı Sualtı Araştırmaları, AST 5, 1, 1987, 277 f. 283 fig. 3.

86 Şenol – Kerem 2000, 82.

87 The decrease in Rhodian influence over Caria and Lycia after its weakening by the Romans in 167 B.C. and Delos becoming an independent harbour caused an economic upsurge in Cnidus especially in 2nd cent. B.C., see Koehler – Wallace-Matheson 2004, 164 f. For the commercial relationship of Cnidus in the Hellenistic period see M. L. Lawall, *Amphoras and Hellenistic Economies: Addressing the (over) Emphasis on Stamped Amphora Handles*, in: Z. H. Archibald – J. K. Davies – V. Gabrielsen (eds.), *Making, Moving and Managing. The New World of Ancient Economies, 323–31 B.C.* (Oxford 2005) 211–214; M. Rostovtzeff, *The Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World* (Oxford 1941) 692; N. K. Rauh, *Rhodes, Rome and the Eastern Mediterranean Wine Trade, 166–88 B.C.*, in: V. Gabrielsen – P. Bilde – T. Engberg-Pedersen – L. Hannestad – J. Zahle (eds.), *Hellenistic Rhodes. Politics, Culture and Society* (Oxford 1999) 165.

88 Koehler – Wallace-Matheson 2004, 163 fig. 1.

89 V. Grace, *The Middle Stoa Dated by Amphora Stamps*, *Hesperia* 54, 1, 1985, 7.

90 Grace – Pétropoulakou 1970, 282.

91 Grace 1973, 183–208; V. Grace, *Stamped Handles of Commercial Amphoras*, in: H. D. Colt (ed.), *Excavations at Nessana I* (London 1962) 126.

92 In consequence of a project funded by Akdeniz University (Scientific Research Management Unit) it seems evident that this type of amphora is not to be found east of the Cilicia Region from research conducted of excavated material from west Lycia to east Cilicia in 2009.

Catalogue

1 Museum Inv. 1977 Fig. 1

Type: Tripolitanian I

H: 79 cm; rim d.: 13 cm; body d.: 34.5 cm

Fabric: Hard fired, fine texture with sand and lime inclusions

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown; slip: 7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Description: Export slanted-profile rim band, short cylindrical neck, round-profile of short handle starting from the upper part of the neck and joins the shoulder, an ovoid body narrowing towards the base and a solid short sharp foot.

Parallels: Peacock – Williams 1991, 167.

Date: 2nd–4th cent. A.D.

2 Museum Inv. 494 Fig. 2

Type: Spatheia Amphora

H: 50 cm; rim d.: 11.5 cm; body d.: 14.5 cm

Fabric: Hard fired, fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions

Clay: 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow; slip: 7.5 YR 8/4 pink

Description: The rim of the upper part is rounded with an outward slant and pendant overhang. The long neck is cylindrical. Oval profile handle joined to the upper part of the shoulders and the upper part of the neck. The cylindrical and long thin body narrows towards the foot.

Parallels: Peacock – Williams 1991, 202 fig. 120; Şenol 2000 pl. 35 fig. 127; Alpözen et al. 1995, 103; Atila 2005, 79 fig. 11.

Date: 4th–6th cent. A.D.

3 Museum Inv. 1175 Fig. 3

Type: Agora M 334

H: 62 cm; rim d.: 8 cm; body d.: 21 cm

Fabric: Hard fired, fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions

Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red; slip: 2.5 YR 7/4 light reddish brown

Description: Rim is rounded and overhanging; the cylindrical neck narrows towards the top, the round-profile handles start from the lower lip and join the shoulder, the ovoid body narrows towards the foot.

Parallels: Pieri 2005, 137 fig. 93. 94; Şenol 2009, 260 no. 98; Robinson 1959, pl. 33 M 334.

Date: 5th–6th cent. A.D.

4 Museum Inv. 286 Fig. 4

Type: Pompeii V Amphora

H: 59.5 cm; rim d.: 8 cm; body d.: 26 cm

Fabric: Underfired, brittle and porous clay structure with sand and lime inclusions

Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; slip: –
Description: With a slant ring-shaped lip, cylindrical thick neck widens towards the shoulder, oval profile handle from under the edge of the mouth, rising and then in a sharp profile returning inwards towards the shoulder, ovoid body narrowing towards the foot.

Parallels: Grace 1979, 13 fig. 33 (left);

Şenol – Kerem 2000, pl. 17 no. 19;

Empereur – Picon 1989, 240 fig. 21;

Böttger 1992, 370 no. 63 pl. 99 no. 5.

Date: 1st–2nd cent. A.D.

5 Museum Inv. 1179 Fig. 5

Type: LR 1 Amphora

H: 52 cm; rim d.: 10.5 cm; body d.: 30 cm

Fabric: Underfired, with a porous clay structure with much sand, lime, mica and fragmentary red inclusions

Clay: 10 YR 7/4 very pale brown; slip: –
Description: The lip of the mouth protrudes and is rounded. The oval profile handles begin from under the edge of the mouth and join the outer edge of the shoulder; ovoid ribbed body and has a shallow bowl form base.

Parallels: Peacock – Williams 1991, 185;

Robinson 1959, pl. 32 M 333; Bass

1962, 545 f. fig. 6b; Şenol – Kerem

2000, pl. 17 figs. 17. 18; Sibella 2002,

11; Leidwanger 2007, 3 figs. 3. 4; Şenol

2003, 85. 88 nos. 29. 30; Şenol 2008, 129

fig. 4; Şenol 2009, 228–247 nos. 52–82.

Date: 5th–7th cent. A.D.

6 Museum Inv. 810 Figs. 6–8

Type: Lycian Amphora?

H: 65.7 cm; rim d.: 12.6 cm; body d.: 40 cm

Fabric: Hard fired, fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions

Clay: 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow; slip:

5 YR 8/3 pink

Description: Extended slanting rim, cylindrical neck widening towards the shoulders, oval profile handles extending from below the rim to the middle of the shoulder, the shoulder is broad, the conical body narrows towards the foot, the foot in the form of a handle carries red paint on its lowest edge and the foot protrudes from the middle of the base.

Parallels: Kerem 1999, 88 pl. 84. 146

cat. 47; Rückert 2000, 135 fig. 40 no. 66

A 3244; Lawall 2006, 305 pl. 35 no. 228;

Zoroğlu et al. 2009, 47 fig. 4 no. 24;

Dündar 2012, 62–70 pls. 23–25 LyA 1–19.

Date: 400–350 B.C.

7 Museum Inv. 1178 Figs. 9. 10

Type: Lycian Amphora?

H: 62 cm; rim d.: 12.8 cm; body d.: 35.5 cm

Fabric: Hard fired, fine texture with sand and lime inclusions

Clay: 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow; slip:

5 YR 8/3 pink

Description: Extended slanting rim, cylindrical neck widening towards the shoulders, oval profile handles extending from below the rim to the middle of the shoulder, the shoulder is broad, the conical body narrows towards the foot, the foot in the form of a »handle« carries red paint on its lowest edge and the foot protrudes from the middle of the base.

Parallels: Kerem 1999, 88 pl. 84. 146

cat. 47; Rückert 2000, 135 fig. 40 no. 66

A 3244; Lawall 2006, 305 pl. 35 no. 228;

Zoroğlu et al. 2009, 47 fig. 4 no. 24;

Dündar 2012, 62–70 pls. 23–25 LyA

1–19.

Date: 400–350 B.C.

8 Museum Inv. 1176 Figs. 12. 13

Type: North Aegean Amphora

H: 68 cm; rim d.: 10.6 cm; body d.: 33 cm

Fabric: Hard fired, fine texture with thin lime inclusions

Clay: 5 YR 6/4 light reddish brown; slip:

5 YR 7/4 pink

Description: Edge of the triangular-shaped mouth has a slight outward slant and is separated from the neck in a sharp angle, with a cylindrical neck and oval profile handles from under the lower edge of the mouth to the shoulder, deep finger pressure at the junction of shoulder and the handles, an ovoid body, wide shoulders tapering down narrowing towards the hollow foot.

Parallel: Lawall 2006, 136 pl. 34 no. 220.

Date: early 4th cent. B.C.

9 Museum Inv. 1177 Fig. 14

Type: Cnidian Amphora

H: 75 cm; rim d.: 12.5 cm; body d.: 42 cm

Fabric: Hard-fired, fine texture with thin sand, lime and mica inclusions

Clay: 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; slip: –

Description: Thin ring-shaped lip with an outward slant, a cylindrical neck widening slightly towards the shoulder, oval profile handles starting from under the edge of the mouth to the middle of the shoulder, a broad shoulder, conical body narrowing towards the base with a recessed band followed by a conical addition resembling a loom weight as the foot.

Parallels: Alpözen et al. 1995, 86; Koehler

– Wallace 1987, 51 fig. 26; Grace 1986,

554 fig. 2, 1; Empereur – Tuna 1988, 345

fig. 4i.

Date: 280–275 B.C.

10 Museum Inv. 288 Figs. 15, 16
 Type: Rhodian Amphora
 H: 81 cm; rim d.: 10.5 cm; body d.: 31 cm
 Fabric: Hard-fired, fine texture and a porous clay structure with sand and lime inclusions
 Clay: 5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow; slip: 10 YR 8/2 very pale brown
 Description: Thin shaped lip band outward slant, long cylindrical neck, round profile handle from below the band of the mouth, rising from below the mouth band and returning in a sharp profile to the sloping shoulder, a long and thin ovoid body, narrow base in the form of a long »handle«.
 Parallels: Grace 1965, 7 f. fig. 2, 4; Grace 1979, fig. 62 (in the middle); Alpözen et al. 1995, 93; Şenol 2003, 23 no. 14.
 Date: 2nd cent. B.C.

11 Museum Inv. 1174 Fig. 17
 Type: Late Rhodian Amphora
 H: 85 cm; rim d.: 13 cm; body d.: 25 cm
 Fabric: Hard-fired, fine texture with sand and lime inclusions
 Clay: 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow; slip: 10 YR 8/2 very pale brown
 Description: Thin ring-shaped lip with outward slant, a long cylindrical neck, round profile handle, the upper part spur-shaped, an ovoid narrow body, a narrow base in the form of a long »handle«.
 Parallels: Peacock – Williams 1991, 102 fig. 37; Alpözen et al. 1995, 95; Şenol 2000, 164 pl. 30 fig. 99; Şenol 2003, 30 no. 16.
 Date: 1st–2nd cent. A.D.

12 Museum Inv. 679 Fig. 18
 Type: Kapitan II
 H: 69 cm; rim d.: 6.5 cm; body d.: 25 cm
 Fabric: Hard-fired, fine texture with a porous clay structure and sand, lime and mica inclusions
 Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red; slip: 5 YR 8/4 pink
 Description: A narrow ridge below the band around the lip is slanted outwards. A long cylindrical neck, with deep grooves below the handles, widens towards the shoulders. An oval profile handle extending from below the ridge, rising above the mouth and returned in a sharp profile to the shoulder, an ovoid body and deep hollow ring base with grooves.
 Parallels: Riley 1979, fig. 84 no. 243; Peacock – Williams 1991, 193 fig. 112; Robinson 1959, pl. 28 M237; Keay 1984, 138 fig. 52; Böttger 1992, pl. 102 no. 1; Şenol 2000, 443 no. 308.
 Date: 3rd cent. A.D.

13 Museum Inv. 287 Fig. 19
 Type: Agora M 273
 H: 56 cm; rim d.: 10.5 cm; body d.: 27.5 cm
 Fabric: Hard-fired, fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions
 Clay: 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; slip: 5 YR 8/4 pink
 Description: Thin ring-shaped lip with an outward slant, a short cylindrical neck widening to the shoulder, round-profile of short handle extending from under the lip to join the middle of the shoulder, an ovoid body widening towards the bottom and solid short narrow foot.
 Parallels: Robinson 1959, pl. 29 M273; Bass – Van Doorninck 1971, pl. 2 no. 8; Williams II – Zervos 1983, 15 pl. 7 no. 28; Şenol 2000, 400 no. 237; Opaıt 2004, 303 figs. 27, 28; Pieri 2005, 137 fig. 90; Şenol 2009, 251–253 nos. 87–89.
 Date: 4th–5th cent. A.D.

14 Museum Inv. 289 Figs. 20, 21
 Type: Agora M 273
 H: 51 cm; rim d.: 9.6 cm; body d.: 19.6 cm
 Fabric: Hard-fired, fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions
 Clay: 10 YR 6/8 light red; slip: –
 Description: The thick rim is curved outwards, a short cylindrical neck, round-profile of small handle extending from the middle of the neck to the middle of the shoulder, an ovoid body widening towards the base in the centre of which is the solid short narrow foot.
 Parallels: Riley 1979, fig. 77 no. 156; Keay 1984, 132 fig. 50; Şenol 2000, 471 f. nos. 364, 365.
 Date: 4th cent. A.D.

15 Museum Inv. 1978 Fig. 22
 Type: Ganos Amphora
 H: 35 cm; rim d.: 8 cm; body d.: 26 cm
 Fabric: Hard-fired, fine texture with sand inclusions
 Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red; slip: 5 YR 7/4 pink
 Description: Small round lip with an outward slant, a short conical neck, oval profile with thick handle between the neck and shoulder, grooves on the ovoid short body which widens at the shoulder and irregular rounded base.
 Parallels: Şenol 2003, 11 no. 45; Alpözen et al. 1995, 116; Bakirtzis 1989, 75 fig. 2; Brusić 1976, 39 fig. 4; Günsenin 1990, pls. 1–12; Sibella 2002, 16 figs. 11 a, b; Atila 2005, 80 figs. 13, 14; Şenol 2009, 293–299 nos. 141–151; Zelenko – Morozova 2010, pl. 44 no. 1.
 Date: 9th–11th cent. A.D.

16 Museum Inv. 1979 Fig. 23
 Type: Ganos Amphora
 H: 39 cm; rim d.: 8.5 cm; body d.: 30 cm
 Fabric: Hard-fired, fine texture with sand inclusions
 Clay: 2.5 YR 5/6 red; slip: 5 YR 7/6 pink
 Description: Small round lip with an outward slant, a short conical neck, oval profile with thick handle between neck and shoulder, grooves on the ovoid short body which widens at the shoulder, and irregular rounded base.
 Parallels: Şenol 2003, 11 no. 45; Alpözen et al. 1995, 116; Bakirtzis 1989, 75 fig. 2; Brusić 1976, 39 fig. 4; Günsenin 1990, pls. 1–12; Sibella 2002, 16 figs. 11 a, b; Atila 2005, 80 figs. 13, 14; Zelenko – Morozova 2010, pl. 44 no. 1.
 Date: 9th–11th cent. A.D.

17 Museum Inv. 3597 Fig. 24
 Type: Ganos Amphora
 H: 34 cm; rim d.: 8.5 cm; body d.: 28.5 cm
 Fabric: Hard-fired, fine texture with sand inclusions
 Clay: 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow; slip: 5 YR 7/6 pink
 Description: Small round lip with an outward slant, a short conical neck, oval profile with thick handle between neck and shoulder, grooves on the ovoid short body which widens at the shoulder, and irregular rounded base.
 Parallels: Şenol 2003, 11 no. 45; Alpözen et al. 1995, 116; Bakirtzis 1989, 75 fig. 2; Brusić 1976, 39 fig. 4; Günsenin 1990, pls. 1–12; Sibella 2002, 16 figs. 11 a, b; Atila 2005, 80 figs. 13, 14; Zelenko – Morozova 2010, pl. 44 no. 1.
 Date: 9th–11th cent. A.D.

18 Museum Inv. 802 Fig. 25
 Type: Unknown Origin
 H: 54 cm; rim d.: 8 cm; body d.: 39 cm
 Fabric: Hard-fired, fine texture with sand, lime and chamotte inclusions
 Clay: 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red; slip: 5 YR 6/4 light reddish brown
 Description: Narrow and high rim, rounded edge of lip, ovoid body narrowing towards the flat base. Vertical handle in the form of a loop located on the shoulder with the lowest part attached to the widest point of the body.
 Parallels: Sibella 2002, 17 no. 27; Zoroğlu et al. 2009, 50 fig. 10 no. 72.
 Date: The late medieval or modern period.

Abstract

Erkan Dündar, A Group of Amphorae from Side Museum and a New Type of Amphora: The Lycian Amphora?

The amphorae exhibited in the Museum of Side are the main subject of this study. The eighteen amphorae studied were not found in an excavation context but were either donated to the museum, or purchased or confiscated by the museum directorate. Although the absence of stratigraphic data for the amphora group in the Museum seems to be a handicap for the dating, the difficulty is compensated by choosing the comparable material with a definitive context and dated find groups.

Amongst the presented amphorae, most are dated to the Roman Imperial Period; however a group differentiates itself with its distinct features (cat. 6. 7). It will hereby be introduced as a new type of amphora group. Although evidence about the production centre of this group is not certain yet, the south-west coast of Anatolia, probably Lycia, seems very likely because of the number of finds from that region. The same group of amphorae from Patara was dated by its context to 400–350 B.C. This new type of amphora group is very important to indicate the local production of amphorae at such an early period.

Zusammenfassung

Erkan Dündar, Eine Gruppe von Amphoren im Museum von Side und ein neuer Amphorentypus: Die lykische Amphora?

Im vorliegenden Beitrag werden erstmalig die Amphoren veröffentlicht, die im Museum von Side ausgestellt sind. Diese 18 Stücke gelangten durch Ankauf, Schenkung oder Konfiszierung in den Museumsbestand. Trotz der fehlenden stratigraphischen Daten ist es möglich, die Amphoren durch Vergleichsbeispiele und stratifizierte Funde zu datieren und ihre Herkunft zu bestimmen.

Von den Amphoren im Museum von Side, deren Mehrheit in die römische Kaiserzeit datiert, hebt sich eine Gruppe durch ihre Andersartigkeit ab (Kat. 6. 7). Der Produktionsort der Amphoren, die hier als ein neuer Typus vorgestellt werden, kann bislang nicht bestimmt werden. Jedoch kommt Lykien aufgrund der Anzahl von Funden als ein möglicher Produktionsraum in Frage. Die Amphoren, die anhand von Parallelen aus Fundkontexten in Patara in den Zeitraum zwischen 400 und 350 v. Chr. datiert werden können, sind von Bedeutung, da sie Einblicke in die Produktion dieser frühen Zeit im lykischem Raum gewähren.

Keywords

Amphora • Side Museum • Lycia • Pamphylia • Patara

Schlagworte

Amphora • Side Museum • Lycia • Pamphylia • Patara

Sources of illustrations

All photographs and drawings by E. Dündar

Abbreviations

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