

TRANSPORT JARS AND STAMPED AMPHORAS
FROM PATARA, 7th TO 1st CENTURIES BC

The Maritime Trade of a Harbor City in Lycia

PATARA KAZILARI YAYIN SERİSİ
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Editor-in-chief
Havva İşkan
The Director of Patara Excavations

PATARA
IV.3

ERKAN DÜNDAR

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with contribution by
ALİ AKIN AKYOL and YUSUF KAĞAN KADIOĞLU
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS



Y A Y I N L A R I

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Erkan Dündar

with contribution by Ali Akın Akyol and Yusuf Kağan Kadiođlu
Archaeometric Analysis

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SERİ EDITÖRÜ'NÜN ÖNSÖZÜ

Patara kazılarında arkeoloji, mimari ve diğer bilim disiplinlerinde 1988'den bu yana sürdürülen arařtırmaların bir sonucu olarak günyüzüne çıkarılan yapı, malzeme ve bulguların monografik yayımı için 2007 yılında hayata geçirdiğimiz "PATARA" serisi, 2017 yılında dokuzuncu kitabına ulaşmış olacaktır. Uluslararası standartlarda gerçekleřtirdiğimiz ve bilim dünyasında büyük bir ilgi ile takip edilen PATARA serisi, dünya kütüphanelerinde amaçlanan yerini almıştır; bu haklı gurur Patara'da "bilim üreten" bilim insanlarının tümüne aittir.

Erkan Dünder, öğrencilik yıllarından bu yana emek verdiđi Patara'da önce unguentariumlar konusunda Yüksek Lisans tezini yapmış ve bu başarılı çalışma, bu seri içinde yayınlanmıştır. Yine Patara kazılarında ele geçen amphoraları bu kez Doktora konusu olarak çalışan Erkan Dünder'in bu tezinden ise, elinizdeki yayın ortaya çıkmıştır. "Transport Jars and Stamped Amphoras from Patara, 7th to 1st Centuries BC", amphoralar ve mühürler üzerine kent ölçeđini aşan son derece titiz bilimsel ve yöntemsel deđerlendirmelerin bir ürünüdür. Patara'nın Likya'nın asal limanı olduđu gerçeđinden hareketle, kentin ve bölgenin anılan yüzyıllarda Akdeniz'deki ticari yeri de yayının temel bakış açılarından birini oluşturmuştur. "The Maritime Trade of a Harbor City in Lycia" alt başlıđı, yerleşim tarihi arkeolojik kanıtlarla şimdilik Kalkolitik Dönem'e kadar inmiş olan ve bölgede edindiđi özel konumunu Likya'nın Akdenize açıldıđı limanına borçlu olan Patara'nın yüzyıllar içindeki tecimsel ilişkilerine ışık tutmuştur. Kentin ekonomik gücündeki deđişim ve gelişimleri de ortaya koyan sonuçlar, başta urbanistik ve mimari olmak üzere kentin diğer pek çok dinamiđi üzerinde yeni fikirler oluşmasının önünü açmıştır.

Araştırma tarihine bakıldıđında Likya'nın; mezar ve nekropoller başta olmak üzere, kabartma resimler, mimari ve sikke gibi konularla öne çıktığı görülür. Erkan Dünder'in kitabı, konusu bağlamında Likya arařtırmaları için bir ilktir. İnanıyorum ki, bu yayın hem Likya'da hem de Anadolu Akdenizi'nin diğer antik kentlerinde yürütülen benzer çalışmalar için de bir model oluşturacaktır.

Patara, 12 Mayıs 2017

Havva İşkan

Patara Kazı Başkanı

SERIES EDITOR'S FOREWORD

The PATARA series, a project that we began in 2007 for the monographic series of the structures, material and finds unearthed by the works carried out in archaeology, architecture, and other scientific disciplines during the Patara excavations since 1988, will have published its ninth book in 2017. The PATARA series, prepared in accordance with international standards, has received a great deal of attention in the scientific community, hitting library shelves around the world. The well-deserved credit belongs to all the scientists “producing science” at Patara.

Erkan Dündar, who has been working at Patara since his undergraduate days, wrote his postgraduate thesis on unguentaria. He then studied the amphoras unearthed by the Patara excavations in his PhD dissertation, from which the publication in your hands is derived. “Transport Jars and Stamped Amphoras from Patara, 7th to 1st Centuries BC” is a product of meticulous scientific and methodological endeavor that went beyond an urban scale on transport jars and amphora stamps. Considering that Patara was the principal port of Lycia, this publication mainly deals with the commercial position of the city and region in the Mediterranean during the centuries mentioned above. The subhead titled “The Maritime Trade in a Harbor City in Lycia” sheds light on the commercial relations of Patara throughout centuries, whose settlement history now goes back to the Chalcolithic Period according to the archaeological evidence and which owed its special status in the region to its harbor where Lycia opened to the Mediterranean. The conclusions revealing the changes and improvements in the economic power of the city have paved the way for new ideas on many other aspects of the city, especially including its urban and architectural characteristics.

A review of the research history shows that Lycia usually stands out with its tombs and necropoleis, reliefs, architecture, and coins. Erkan Dündar's work is the first book to address another aspect of the region. I believe that this publication will set a model for future works to be carried out in Lycia and other ancient cities of the Anatolian Mediterranean.

Patara, May 12, 2017

Havva İşkan

The Director of Patara Excavations

PREFACE

When I began researching Aegean transport amphoras just over two decades ago the published record was limited. Alan Johnston, Francine Blondé, Yves Grandjean, Sally Roberts had all recently published important assemblages greatly expanding the corpus of well-documented, well-illustrated reference material. The giants of amphora studies working in the Aegean basin, Virginia Grace and Yvon Garlan, had focused much more attention on the stamped handles. In the Pontic region, Iraida Zeeb published an extensive typology in 1960, and subsequent researchers continued that tradition. Indeed, most of what there was to work with in terms of amphora typologies came from the Pontic region.

We knew far less about amphoras in Turkey. Ersin Doğer published the finds from Klazomenai, and Pierre Dupont used the finds from there and Miletos to publish his book on East Greek amphora production. Numan Tuna, Doğer, and their colleagues published preliminary reports about kiln sites around the region of Knidos. The only extended coverage of amphora finds from a particular site was Walter Voigtländer's report from Miletos.

The scholarly landscape now is far different. Thanks to the work of Gonca Cankardeş-Şenol, the finds of amphora stamps from numerous sites along the Turkish coast have been brought to scholarly awareness including Metropolis, Assos, and Nagidos. Research started by Tuna and Doğer near Knidos continues to bear fruit. Yusuf Sezgin's publications have brought together finds from Klazomenai and many other sites to provide important new syntheses of Archaic and early Classical amphora types. Work at Phocaea has drawn new links between coastal sites and nearby islands (in this case Chios), and similar indications are emerging from Erythrai. Dominique Kassab Tezgör's work on Roman period kiln sites at Sinope has helped fill in our understanding of material from the northern coast of the country. Such work by Turkish scholars, increasingly accepted for publication by Turkish journals such as *Olba* and *Arkeoloji Dergisi*, is supplemented by a similar increase in attention to amphoras by foreign scholars. My own work at Ilion, Ephesos, and Gordion coincided with major studies by Tamas Bezczy also at Ephesos, Nicholas Rauh and his colleagues in Cilicia, Danish research at Halikarnassos, and, most recently, Bernard Schmaltz on amphora stamps from Kaunos. I am confident that the present volume will furnish a substantial contribution to the current wealth of amphora research in the region.

Lycia, best known for its spectacular rock-cut tombs, has not figured prominently in these developments – until the work of Erkan Dündar. His early articles began to explore the identity of local, Lycian amphora production. As this book was being written and produced, Dündar drew attention to some of the key groups of finds at Patara, especially those of the early third century BC. This period is especially important for the Hellenistic history of Aegean trade with Egypt since this formed the nexus of economic and political developments throughout the era. Throughout its long history Patara served as a cornerstone for this trade, a stopping point on routes northward from Egypt, westward from the northern Levant and Cyprus, and southward into the Aegean basin itself. The extremely wide range of imported amphoras published in the present volume attests to Patara's importance as a node to maritime networks. The thorough attention to both stamped amphora handles and amphoras and fragments without stamps in this volume provides precisely the sort of comprehensive documentation necessary to future multi-site comparisons and, ultimately, to the development of a detailed archaeology of ancient trade. The evidence that this book furnishes for Lycian amphora production reminds us that our knowledge of local production in the Eastern

Mediterranean is still very much a work in progress, leaving us much to learn. The geography of amphora production was clearly complex – as Tuna, Doğer and their colleagues brought to scholarly attention a generation ago. Dündar’s work continues to build on this legacy. The importance of such knowledge, however, goes far beyond new typologies. Such evidence reminds us that sites like Patara were not simply passive way-stations for shippers from better-known places carrying better-known amphora types. Patara itself was an active and integral part of ancient commercial networks, and Erkan Dündar has now made it possible for the archaeological record of trade through Patara to play an integral role in the history of the ancient economies.

Mark L. Lawall
Winnipeg, Canada
1 February 2017