MORS IMMATURA

AMANOSLARIN GÖLGESİNDE

HAYRİYE AKIL ANISINA

IN THE SHADOW OF AMANUS

IN MEMORIAM HAYRİYE AKIL



Amanosların Gölgesinde
Hayriye Akıl Anı Kitabı

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In the Shadow of Amanus
In Memoriam Hayriye Akıl

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K. Serdar Girginer, Gonca Dardeniz, Ayça Gerçek, Fatih Erhan, Elif Genç, İrfan Tuğcu, Özlem Oyman-Girginer,
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EGE YAYINLARI



Hayriye Akıl, Patara-2014

İçindekiler

Önsöz ix

Öğr. Gör. Hayriye Akıl (MA) Hakkında… xi

Oda Arkadaşım Hayriye'nin Anısına: Mezarlık Gelinleri
Nesibe Çakır xv

Öğretim Görevlisi Hayriye Akıl Tarih Turları…
Gülsün Özyurt – Caner Enver Özyurt xxi

2013 Yılı Tatarlı Höyük İskeletleri
Ayşen Açıkkol-Yıldırım – İbrahim Sarı 1

Tatarlı Höyük'te Ele Geçen Olynthos Tipi Değirmen Taşları
İlkay Aklan 9

Soğmatar Nekropolü Roma Dönemi Kaya Mezarları
Yusuf Albayrak 19

Tarihi Yapıların Yeniden İşlevlendirilmesine Bir Örnek:
Burdur Kavaklı Rum Kilisesi'nin Burdur Doğa Tarihi Müzesi'ne Dönüşümü
Ayşe Aydın 29

A General Overview on the Stepped Tunnels in Pontos Region
A. Emirhan Bulut 47

Tatarlı Höyük Geç Tunç Çağı Savunma Sistemi ile İlgili Bir Değerlendirme
Mehmet Cevher 63

A Group of Late Bronze Age Faience Beads from Tatarlı Höyük (Adana, Turkey)
Gonca Dardeniz 75

Transport Jars from Tatarlı Höyük in Cilicia Pedias: First Observations
Erkan Dündar 89

Afyon'un Kuzeybatısındaki Karacaahmet ve Yeniceköy Köylerinden Gelen ve Afyon Arkeoloji Müzesi'nde Muhafaza Edilen Bir Grup Çanak Çömlek
Turan Efe – Deniz Sarı – Burçin Aydınbek . . . 101

Augusta Antik Kenti
Fatih Erhan . . . 131

Tatarlı Höyük Hellenistik Dönem Mimarisi
M. Cem Fırat – K. Serdar Girginer . . . 149

Malatya-Elazığ Bölgesi'nde Erken Transkafkasya Mimarisi
Erkan Fidan – Ufuk Özdemir . . . 167

Tilbaşar'da Yeni Kazılar (2015-2018): Başlıca Sonuçlar
Elif Genç . . . 181

Tatarlı Höyük Hellenistik Dönem Kandilleri
Hakan Gerçek . . . 195

Tatarlı Höyüğün Stratigrafisi Üzerine Ön Sonuçlar
K. Serdar Girginer – Özlem Oyman-Girginer . . . 211

Urartu Krallığı'nda Ritüel Kaplar
Bilcan Gökce . . . 251

Gods on the Mountain? The Case of the Votive Statuettes from Sykhari-*Lakkin* on Cyprus
Hazar Kaba . . . 275

Tatarlı Höyük'de Neolitik Dönem: Ön Değerlendirme
Orkun H. Kayci – K. Serdar Girginer . . . 295

Optical Microscopy (OM) and X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) Studies of Ceramic Slag Samples from Tatarlı Höyük (Adana, Turkey)
Nergis Kılınç-Mirdalı – K. Serdar Girginer – Özlem Oyman-Girginer . . . 309

Sirkeli Höyük: Kompleks Kent Yapısının Keşfi ve Araştırılma Süreci
Mirko Novák – Deniz Yaşin . . . 317

Antik Çağ'da Kemiğin Takı ve Aksesuar Olarak İşlenmesi
Kasım Oyarçin – Halil Özkan . . . 329

MÖ III. Binyıl Anadolu'sunda Oda Mezar Geleneği ve Sosyo-Ekonomik Açıdan Değerlendirilmesi
Umut Parlıtı . . . 341

MÖ II. Binyılda Tatarlı Höyük'ün Adı
Tolga Pelvanoğlu – Metin Alparslan – Erkan Konyar . . . 359

Oylum Höyük Erken Tunç Çağı Popülasyonunun Çene ve Diş Patolojileri
İbrahim Sarı – Ayşen Açıkkol-Yıldırım . . . 389

Ovalık Kilikya'da Pers Egemenliği
Mustafa Hamdi Sayar . . . 403

Archaeozoological Remains in Tatarlı Höyük (Turkey) from Hellenistic Period
Derya Silibolatlaz-Baykara . . . 411

Tatarlı Höyük'ten Bir Grup Black On Red (BoR) Seramiği ve Mikromorfolojik Özellikleri
Mehmet Furkan Tufan – K. Serdar Girginer . . . 427

Arkeolojik Seramikler ve Arkeometri: Üretim Teknolojisi ve Karakterizasyon Yöntemleri
Mine Taykurt-Daday – Nergis Kılınç-Mirdalı . . . 449

Milas Müzesi'nde Bulunan İon Tipi Sütun Başlıkları
Akın Temür – Murat Sarıgül . . . 465

Tatarlı Höyük Taş Kapları
İrfan Tuğcu . . . 481

Osmaniye-Domuzdamı Kalesinde Bulunmuş Terra Sigillata Seramikler
Füsun Tülek . . . 491

Frigler'de Mühürcülük
Birgül Yıldız-Köse . . . 515

Ordu Müzesi'nde Korunan ve MÖ 2. Bine Tarihlendirilen Tunç Kolcuklu Balta
Davut Yiğitpaşa – Aynur Yağcı . . . 531

Transport Jars from Tatarlı Höyük in Cilicia Pedias: First Observations

Erkan Dündar*

Özet

Ovalık Kilikya'da Tatarlı Höyük'ten Amphoralar: İlk Gözlemler

Tatarlı Höyük'te bulunan ticari amphoraların değerlendirildiği bu çalışmada konu hakkındaki ilk gözlemlere yer verilmiştir. Bölgesel ve dönemsel yoğunluk dikkate alındığında, höyükte bulunan amphoraların büyük bir bölümünün Kıbrıs kökenli olduğu ve MÖ 4. yüzyıl sonu - 3. yüzyıla tarihlendirildikleri görülür. Yerleşimdeki en önemli ve ilginç buluntu grubunu ise günümüze kadar yapılan çalışmalarda ele alınmayan (ya da konu üzerine yapılan çalışmalarda fark edilemeyen) bir amphora tipi oluşturur. İlk kez bu çalışma ile tanıtılan ve Tatarlı Höyük'teki buluntu kontekstleri ile MÖ 3. yüzyıl başlarına tarihlendirilen yeni form Kilikya Hellenistik 1 (CH 1) olarak isimlendirilmiştir.

Tatarlı Höyük'te MÖ 4. yüzyıl sonlarından itibaren amphora verilerinin yükselişe geçmesinin höyük ve bölgenin siyasi ve ticari aktiviteleri ile doğrudan bağlantılı olduğu görülmektedir. Seleukosların ekonomik, stratejik ve politik çekirdeğinin Mezopotamya ve Suriye'nin yanı sıra Kilikya'yı da içerdiği bilinmektedir. Tatarlı Höyük'teki Hellenistik Dönem tabakalarının MÖ 5. ve 4. yüzyıla göre daha güçlü bir görünüme sahip olması bu siyasi ortamın arkeolojik materyallerle desteklenebileceğini göstermektedir.

Keywords: Tatarlı Höyük, Amphora, Cilicia, Cyprus, Trade

Introduction

This study presents the first observation on the transport jars uncovered from the Tatarlı Höyük Excavations in Cilicia Pedias. The previous evidence especially collected from the amphora stamps demonstrates that Tatarlı Höyük had intense commercial relations with Rhodes and to a considerable extent with Cyprus during the Hellenistic era[1]. The studies and observations on the commercial jars kept in the excavation house collections of Tatarlı Höyük revealed a huge corpus so far rare for a mound settlement.

Second Millennium BC

Amphora **1**, which its entire mouth and a part of the short cylindrical neck that opens to the shoulders is broken has soft-line shoulders. After reaching its widest angle in the middle of the body, its soft-lined shoulders reach the bottom through forming an ovoid profile (Fig. 1). There is no flat plane at the bottom of the amphora and this image is reminiscent of an egg form. Amphora **1** of a dark reddish fabric and light brown slip is of coarse

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1 Dündar – Gerçek 2018.

clay with lime and mica temper. A protected handle was placed vertical to the shoulder-body junction. Example **1**, although it looks similar to a jar found in a chamber tomb in the Athenian Agora, which is dated to the early 14th century BC, differs from this example in its form and fabric features[2]. Similar amphorae were classified as Canaanite jars in the study conducted by A. Zemer. Although it has a more ovoid body profile, an example similar to the Tatarlı sample is given to the Middle Bronze period IIB - Late Bronze period I and is dated to around 1600 BC[3]. However, Amphora **1** exhibits exactly similar characteristics to an example found in grave 303 in Gaza. The grave was dated to the 12th and 13th dynasties of Egypt (1850-1750 BC) from the finds of scarabs and ceramics[4]. Other closer parallels have been excavated in Tell el-Dab'a at Egypt[5] (dated to the late 17th-16th centuries BC) and in Kinet Höyük at Erzin[6].

First Millennium BC

Cypriot Basket Handle

The most common amphora group encountered in the excavations at Tatarlı Höyük, especially in levels IIIa and IIb[7], are Cypriot basket-handle amphorae. The most characteristic feature of these amphorae is the large vertical handles on both sides of their shoulders that can reach different heights above the mouths. Cypriot basket-handle amphorae, known to have been produced between the 8th and 3rd centuries BC, are among the earliest amphora groups in the Eastern Mediterranean[8]. Early studies suggested that basket-handle amphorae may have been produced in Rhodes, Egypt and Palestine, although Cyprus was proposed as the production site[9]. Archaeometric analysis of the basket-handle amphorae at Tell Keisan pointed to the south of Cyprus as the origin of basket-handle amphorae[10]. However, archaeometric analysis carried out on the Tel Michal samples showed that this form was also produced locally in this settlement[11]. As a result of the studies carried out in the Cilician region in recent years, Rough Cilicia has been proposed as one of the production places of this amphora form[12]. These amphorae, which have biconical bodies in the early stages of their production, subsequently have a cylindrical body profile and an elongated bottom.

28% of the transport jars recovered from the Tatarlı Höyük excavations in 2018 are basket-handle amphorae. It is possible to observe two different types in the handles of these amphorae from Tatarlı Höyük, although an intact sample has not been recovered from the studies carried out in the settlement to date. In the examples which may be included in the first type, the handles placed on the lower part of the shoulders draw a U form vertically without rising too far and descend back onto the shoulder (Fig. 2). Tatarlı Höyük Type 1 basket-handle amphora

2 Shear 1940, 282-283, fig. 24 (on the right), then see Grace 1956, 81, pl. 9, no. 1. The Agora example was described as Canaanite in Grace's study and it is stated there that it is a form produced in Egypt with the New Kingdom, see Grace 1956, 86.

3 Zemer 1977, 4-7, pl. 1, no. 1.

4 Schaeffer 1948, 154, fig. 125, no. 32.

5 Bietak 1991, 44-45, fig. 11, no. 19

6 Gates 2000, 84, 94-95, fig. 7

7 For the stratification of the mound, see Girginer – Girginer-Oyman et al. 2017, 175-176.

8 About the Cypriot basket-handle amphorae, see Lehmann 1996, 443-445; Winther-Jacobsen 2002, 170; Leidwanger 2005/06, 25-26; Şenol 2009, 102; Wolff 2011, 15*.

9 Gjerstad 1948, 298, suggestions for Palestine and Egypt, see op. cit. 241, esp. note 4; for Rhodes, cf. Jacopi 1929, pl. 4, Ialysos Tombs 77, 121, 129; Jacopi 1931, pl. 8, Kameiros Tombs 131, 142, 149, 158-160 and 210.

10 Gunneweg – Perlman 1991, 594.

11 Singer-Avitz 1989, 143.

12 Zoroğlu 2013, 43. Despite this view there is no analysis has been conducted on, nor production waste recovered from the material from Rough Cilicia to date.

which are included in J. Leidwanger's Type A[13] and L. Zoroğlu's Type 2[14] jars were found in many centers in the Eastern Mediterranean. Although it was reported that this type of basket-handle amphorae were used from the 8th century BC and especially in the 7th and 6th centuries BC[15], the use of this form with the examples found in the Ma'agan Mikhael shipwreck showed that its use continued until the 4th century BC[16].

Tatarlı Höyük Type 2 basket-handle amphora which are also known as Zemer 24[17] are common in many centers in the Eastern Mediterranean. The examples of this form have a slightly raised mouth on the shoulder and broad shoulders that pass directly through the mouth[18]. The elongated cylindrical body ends with a pointed bottom. The basket handles placed on the lower parts of the shoulders rise quite steeply and cross the mouth and draw the U form and then descend to the shoulders. The earliest examples of this form were found to date from the Marion grave finds, to the end of the Cypro-Archaic II (ca. 600-475 BC) period in Cyprus[19], and in layers dated to ca. 525-450 BC in Tel Michal[20]. The latest samples were found in Panayia Ematousa, Cyprus, with two examples of fine ceramics dating to the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC[21]. Cypriot basket-handles amphorae were found in many centers in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially in layers dated to the Persian periods[22].

Two different fabric colors have been observed in the basket-handle amphorae at Tatarlı Höyük. The first group includes a reddish yellow or red fabric and a cream white or greenish white slip; the second one is a brownish red fabric and a light brownish slip. Both fabric groups are found in both basket-handle amphora types.

Amphorae **3-5** belonging to the Type 2 Cyprus basket-handle amphora group in Tatarlı Höyük was recovered in Level IIb of the settlement (Figs. 3-4)[23]. However, fragment **3** is important regarding its archaeological context. This example (Fig. 5) that contained carbonized wheat seeds was recovered *in situ* from its secondary use. It is possible to date the Tatarlı Höyük Type 2 basket-handle amphorae from the end of the 4th century to the beginning of the 3rd century BC based on their archaeological contexts.

Cilician Hellenistic 1 (CH 1) (Local or Regional?)

A group of bottom and mouth-neck pieces that were found in layer IIb at Tatarlı Höyük are noteworthy as a form that has not been encountered until today. Initial observation on these pieces, which were not encountered in previous studies, attracted our attention, due to their higher number and distinct features compared to other amphora forms at Tatarlı Höyük. During the second phase studies it was suggested that the toe forms belonged to a new, previously undesignated group of amphora. Subsequent to the establishment of the toe form, a group of neck and rim pieces, which were fewer in number than the toe pieces but are of similar fabric structure and colors, were associated with the new amphora group.

13 Leidwanger 2005/06, 25, fig. 1.

14 Zoroğlu 2013, 39-41, figs. 5-7.

15 Leidwanger 2005/06, 25; Zoroğlu 2013, 43.

16 Artzy – Lyon 2003, 194-195, fig. 8/3.

17 Zemer 1977, 31, pl. 8, no.24.

18 In some examples of this typology, that usually do not have neck sections, the suggested neck section may be too short.

19 Gjerstad et al. 1935, 29, pl. 86, fig. 1; for chronology, see Gjerstad 1948, 425.

20 Singer-Avitz 1989, 121, fig. 9.3, no. 9, 142, fig. 9.17, no. 5, 143.

21 Winther-Jacobsen 2002, 178, fig. 4.

22 For a wide bibliography, see Lehmann 1996, 443-445, form 421, pl. 113. See also: Leidwanger 2005/06, 27; Alkaç 2013, 109-111; Zoroğlu 2013, 43; Dündar – Gerçek 2018, 164, SH20.

23 Girginer – Girginer-Oyman et al. 2017, 175.

The form has an outward rim with solid ends, a short cylindrical neck, widening to the amphora's widest point at the shoulders, a spherical body, and in certain examples quite thin oval section handles that arch down from below the rim to the shoulders (Fig. 6). The shoulder connections of the handles show fingerprints that resulted from the pressure applied to the handle to ensure its joining to the shoulder (Fig. 7). In general, the fabric is hard-fired, hard-textured fabric including sand, lime and mica additives. The color of the fabric varies from light red (2.5 YR 6/8) to pale brown (10 YR 8/4) and the surfaces are very smooth and generally slipped with their fabric color (Figs. 8-9).

The general classification of the form seems problematic for the present. One of the most important reasons for this problem is that the amphora studies conducted in Cilicia – in the context of excavations, are generally based on examples dating from the Roman or East Roman periods. This type does not have analogically similar published examples. Thus, based on the available archaeological record, it is possible to date the group to the first half of the 3rd century BC.

Aegean Amphorae

The second largest group of transport jars recovered from Tatarlı Höyük consists of amphorae of Aegean origin. Rhodian productions form the largest quantity among the Aegean amphorae. The earliest Rhodian examples found in the settlement are products of Rhodian Peraia, as evidenced by the stamped handles[24]. The fabric of the Rhodian amphorae found in the settlement are hard-fired, sand and lime added while mica temper is rare. Creamy colored (10 YR 8/4) slip was applied to the surfaces of these amphorae, which have fabric colors ranging from light reddish brown (2.5 YR 6/4) to reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6). The toe of amphora **12** with plastic ring attachment exhibit form features which became almost standard practice in Rhodian Peraia (Fig. 10). The toes of this form are best known from the amphorae of the producer Hieroteles[25]. Examples similar to **12** were found in the Ptolemaic camp on the Koroni Peninsula and dated to the first half of the 3rd century BC with the eponym Χρυσόστρατος on the stamp[26]. Similar toes found in many settlements are dated to the first half of the 3rd century BC[27].

Amphora **13** is a fragment of the canonical form of amphorae that Rhodes began to produce from the middle of the 3rd century BC (Fig. 11). However, it is known that this toe was used extensively in the workshops of Rhodes in the 2nd century BC Similar examples to **13** that have been found in Cyprus, Athens[28], Patara[29] and Nagidos[30] and have been dated to the first half of the 2nd century BC It is possible to date the Tatarlı example (**13**) to the middle of the 3rd century BC based on the stratigraphy of its finding location.

Amphora **14** should be a toe belonging to the Nikandros group, identified by V. Grace during her studies of the Delian finds and named after a complete example found in the Athenian Agora that had "Nikandros" on the stamp on its handle (Fig. 12)[31]. These amphorae had small, outturned and downward hanging mushroom rims, short cylindrical necks widening towards shoulders, wide-shoulder ovoid bodies, and knob toes or bases with

24 Dündar – Gerçek 2018, 155-156, SH3.

25 Empereur – Tuna 1989, 277-299; Doğer 1996, 243-244.

26 Grace 1963, 319, 322-323, fig. 5. During the excavations carried out in 2018 in the Tepecik settlement of Patara, an entire sample with stamps on both handles was found. The stamps have the names Χρυσόστρατος and Ἀστός. The Pataran example, which is similar to the Tatarlı one (**14**), is dated to ca. 270-250 BC. This information was obtained from the author's excavation area at Patara.

27 Empereur – Tuna 1989, 283 fig. 8.h; Doğer 1994, 200, 201 figs. 11-13; Dündar 2017, 67, pl. 16, Hi. 3-5.

28 Empereur – Hesnard 1987, 61, nos. 10-11.

29 Dündar 2017, 66, pl. 16, RhA.35.

30 Şenol – Aşkın 2007, 257, no. 32.

31 Grace – Pétropoulakou 1970, 365.

plastic protrusions at the tip and oval-section handles attached just below the rim. The Nikandros group had fabric colors varying from grey to yellow, generally with well-burnt fabric with sand, lime and sometimes a few mica additives. Based on contexts at the Athenian Agora, Corinth, and Ephesos they were dated to between the early 3rd century BC and the mid-1st century BC[32]. It is possible to date the Tatarlı example (**14**) which is in the form of an inverted triangle with rounded sides to the first half of the 3rd century BC from the find context[33].

Conclusion

This study, for the first time, evaluates the transport jars recovered from Tatarlı Höyük which is located on important trade routes in Cilicia Pedias. The first observations include evaluation of 167 transport jar fragments were included. Considering the regional and period intensity, it was determined that most of the amphorae were of Cypriot origin and are dated to between the late 4th and early 3rd century BC.

Only one amphora dated to the 2nd millennium BC was determined (**1**). The Cyprus basket-handle amphorae present the largest group. This situation should be regarded as expected considering the tight relations of Tatarlı Höyük within wider Cilicia. The examinations on the amphora and the stamped handles in the settlement show that the Aegean amphorae constitute also an important group. Numerous examples of Rhodian stamped handles[34] and amphorae show that relations with Rhodes had developed from the end of the 3rd century BC. The dissemination of Rhodian amphorae throughout the Eastern Mediterranean, albeit found in different proportions in separate consumption centers, indicate that Rhodian wine enjoyed a sales boom, in particular during the early 3rd and through the 2nd century BC[35]. The situation at Tatarlı Höyük seems to be directly proportional, to reflect in its examples the economic policy of Rhodes in respect to the Eastern Mediterranean.

The most important and interesting group found in Tatarlı Höyük is an amphora type that so far has not been documented; or cannot be noticed at the previous studies. This type of amphora constitutes the second largest group with a rate of 19% among the amphora in the settlement. It has a short cylindrical neck connected to the outwardly pulled rim, shoulders forming the widest point of the body, a spherical body and a short pointed bottom. Handles with oval cross-section start at the bottom of the rim and descend to the shoulders at an angle. Shoulder connections of the handles show fingerprints that result from pressure applied to the handle to securely attach it to the shoulder. The surfaces of all the examples are very smooth and generally slipped with fabric color. This new form, first introduced in this study and dated to the beginning of the 3rd century BC from the find contexts at Tatarlı Höyük. It is named Cilician Hellenistic 1 (CH 1) because its production location is not yet known in Cilicia. The answer to the question of whether this new form of amphora is a local or regional production can be understood only from the presence of kilns, production waste or through archaeometric analysis.

The amphora data rises in quantity at the end of the 4th century BC in Tatarlı Höyük. This rise should directly relate to the extensive political and commercial activities of the settlement within and around its region. After Alexander the Great, Cilicia is known to fall under dominance of the Seleucid Kingdom, after the conflicts between

32 Grace – Pétropoulakou 1970, 366; Gassner 1997, 105-113; Lawall 2004, 179-182; Fenn 2016, 166, note 1652.

33 Similar Ephesian examples were dated to the end of the 3rd century BC (Lawall 2004, 180-181, figs. 4-5) and Pataran examples were dated to the second half of the 3rd century and the beginning of the 2nd century BC (Dündar 2017, 471, pl. 19, NiA.5). Similar amphorae were found as in-situ in Kinet Höyük and dated to about 200 BC, see Gates 2015, 97-98, fig. 18.

34 Dündar – Gerçek 2018.

35 Rhodes received great aid after the major earthquake in Rhodes in 227 BC, i.e. Period II in terms of the Rhodian stamp chronology (Plyb. 5, 88–90. For the sizeable aid received by Rhodes after the earthquake, especially, see Plyb. 5, 89). Rhodes seems to have reversed that negative situation in the 2nd century BC as evidenced by its commercial activity during the period. For further information, see Kobes 1993, 1-26; Finkielsztejn 2001, 191.

the diadochi[36]. It is known that the economic, strategic and political nucleus of the Seleucids included Mesopotamia and Syria, as well as Cilicia[37]. According to the data presented here, the fact that the Hellenistic levels in Tatarlı Höyük[38] make a stronger appearance than the 5th and 4th century BC shows that this political environment can be traced through the archaeological material. Detailed studies on Tatarlı Höyük and Cilicia Pedias will further uncover the veil on the presently unknown.

Catalogue

1. Amphora (Egyptian?) (Fig. 1)
TH.11.A0.186.3204/1
Diam. base 5.1; H. 49.8; Th. 0.8 cm
Fabric hard fired; coarse and porous clay structure with sand, mica and lime inclusions.
Clay 2.5 YR 4/1 dark reddish gray (interior 10 YR 4/1 dark gray). Slip 10 YR 7/4 very pale brown.
18th century BC
ca. 1850-1750 BC

2. Amphora (Cypriot basket-handle) (Fig. 3)
TH.18.A2.184.11
Diam. base 3.3; H. 32; Th. 0.7 cm
Fabric hard fired; fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions.
Clay 7.5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Slip 7.5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow
End of the 4th century BC

3. Amphora (Cypriot basket handle) (Fig. 4)
TA.18.BA.185.11
Diam. base 3.4; H. 16.4; Th. 1.3 cm
Fabric hard fired; porous clay structure with sand, lime and mica inclusions. Surface burnished.
Clay 2.5 YR 6/6 light red. Slip 7.5 YR 7/4 pink.
End of the 4th century BC

4. Amphora (Cypriot basket handle) (Fig. 4)
TH.18.A2.184.11
Diam. rim - ; H. 10.3; Th. 1.1 cm
Fabric hard fired; porous clay structure with sand, lime and mica inclusions.
Clay 5 YR 6/4 light red. Slip 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown.
End of the 4th century BC

5. Amphora (Cilician?) (Fig. 7)
TA.17.AY.185
Diam. rim 15; H. 17.7; Th. 1 cm
Fabric hard fired; porous clay structure with sand, lime and mica inclusions.
Clay 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown. Slip -
The first half of the 3rd century BC

36 Tempesta 2013, 27-28.

37 Musti 1984, 181, for the tax system and economic life, see 193 ff.

38 Fırat 2019.

6. Amphora (Cilician?) (Fig. 8)
TA.17.AY.185
Diam. rim 14.4; H. 16.2; Th. 0.9 cm
Fabric hard fired; porous clay structure with sand, lime and mica inclusions.
Clay 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown. Slip -
The first half of the 3rd century BC

7. Amphora (Cilician?) (Fig. 9)
TA.18.AZ.185-4
Diam. base 4.9; H. 20.7; Th. 0.8 cm
Fabric hard fired; fine texture with lime and mica inclusions.
Clay 2.5 YR 6/8 light red. Slip 10 YR 8/3 very pale brown
The first half of the 3rd century BC

8. Amphora (Cilician?) (Fig. 9)
TA.18.BA.183-32
Diam. base 4; H. 15.5; Th. 1 cm
Fabric hard fired; fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions.
Clay 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red. Slip 10 YR 7/3 very pale brown
The first half of the 3rd century BC

9. Amphora (Cilician?) (Fig. 9)
TA.18/1.AZ.185-7
Diam. base 4; H. 5.5; Th. 0.6 cm
Fabric hard fired; fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions.
Clay 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Slip 2.5 Y 8/3 pale yellow
The first half of the 3rd century BC

10. Amphora (Cilician?) (Fig. 9)
TA.18/1.AZ.185-8
Diam. base 3.7; H. 5.8; Th. 0.6 cm
Fabric hard fired; fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions.
Clay 5 YR 7/4 pink. Slip 2.5 Y 8/3 pale yellow
The first half of the 3rd century BC

11. Amphora (Cilician?) (Fig. 9)
TA.18.BA.184-22
Diam. base 5; H. 6.1; Th. 0.9 cm
Fabric hard fired; fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions.
Clay 5 YR 7/4 pink. Slip 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown
The first half of the 3rd century BC

12. Amphora (Rhodian peraia) (Fig. 10)
TA.18/1.BA.185.20
Diam. base 3; H. 10; Th. 1 cm
Fabric hard fired; porous clay structure with sand, lime and mica inclusions.
Clay 2.5 YR 6/4 light reddish brown. Slip 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown
The first half of the 3rd century BC

13. Amphora (Rhodian) (Fig. 11)
TA.18.BA.183-3
Diam. base 3.3; H. 12.9; Th. 0.8 cm
Fabric hard fired; porous clay structure with sand, lime and mica inclusions.
Clay 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red. Slip 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow
The first half of the 3rd century BC

14. Amphora (South Aegean/Nikandros) (Fig. 12)
TA.18.AZ.184-8
Diam. base 4.8; H. 5.5; Th. 0.8 cm
Fabric hard fired; fine texture with sand and mica inclusions.
Clay 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown. Slip 10 YR 7/3 very pale brown
The first half of the 3rd century BC

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39 Abbreviations of periodicals, series, and common reference works contained in the bibliography section follow the list of abbreviations by the German Archaeological Institute (Archaologischer Anzeiger 2005/2, 309–399). Additional abbreviations used in this publication are listed below.

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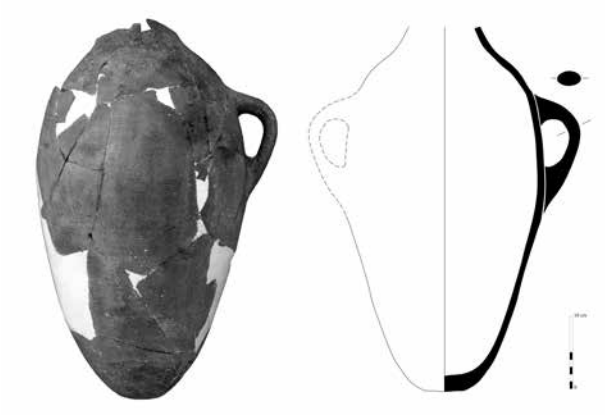

Figure 1 Amphora (**1**) (Egyptian?).



Figure 2 Handle fragments of Cypriot basket-handle amphorae (Tatarlı Type 1).

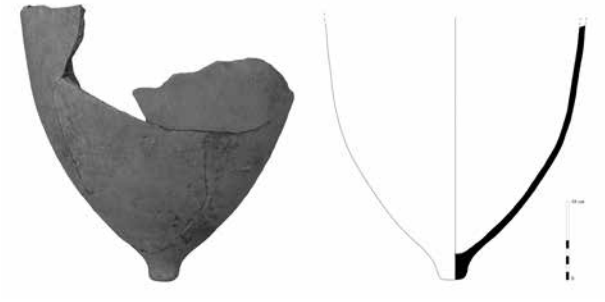

Figure 3 Lower body fragment of Cypriot basket-handle amphora (**2**) (Tatarlı Type 2).

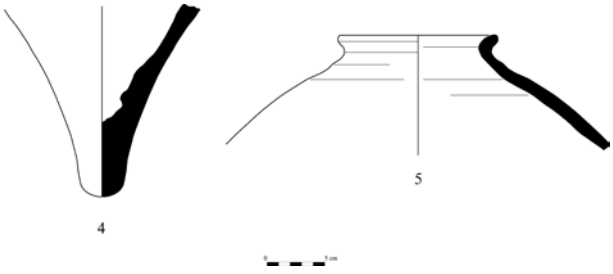

Figure 4 Drawings of amphorae **3-4** (Tatarlı Type 2).

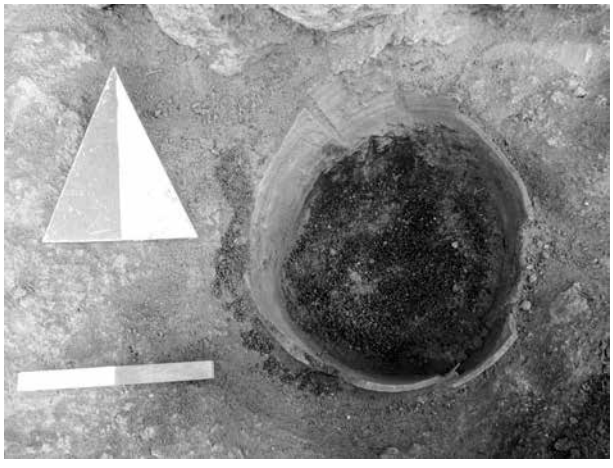

Figure 5 View of the Cypriot basket-handle amphora (**2**) *in-situ* that contained carbonized wheat seeds.

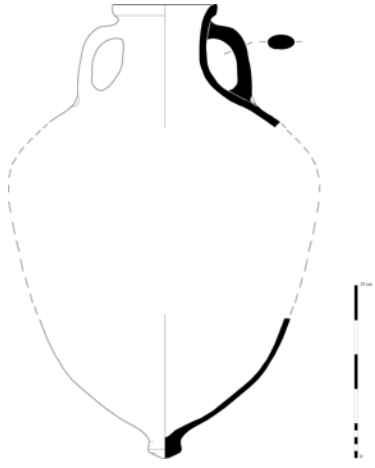

Figure 6 Drawing reconstruction of CH 1 amphora (upper part amphora **5**, lower part amphora **7**).

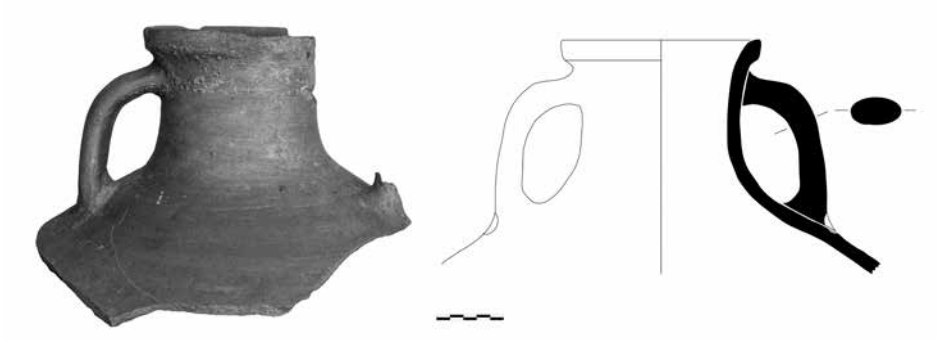

Figure 7 CH 1 amphora (**5**).



Figure 8 CH 1 amphora (**6**).

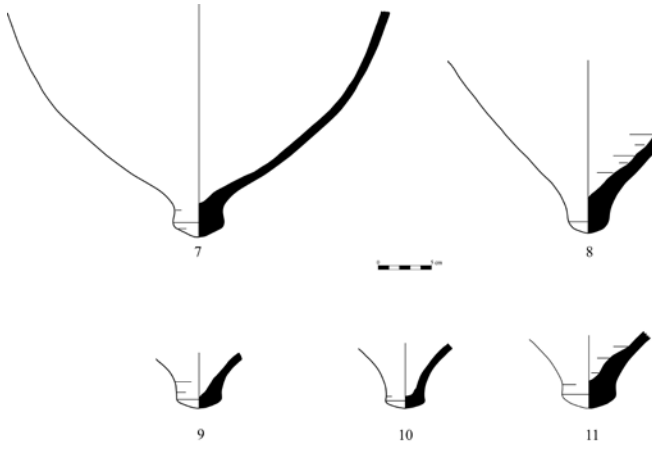

Figure 9 Lower body fragments of CH 1 amphorae (**7-11**).

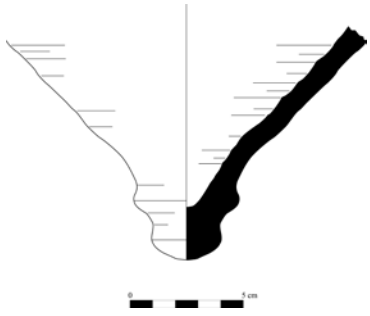

Figure 10 Drawing of amphora (**12**) from the Rhodian peraia.

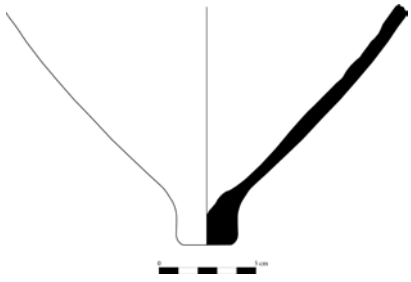

Figure 11 Drawing of Rhodian amphora (**13**).



Figure 12 Drawing of South Aegean/ Nikandros amphora (**14**).