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(Erkan Dündar)

The studies on the Archaic Ionian trade amphorae began with M. Lambrino's research studies in the 1930's and I. Zeest, who studied the Black Sea region in the 1950's. The current studies on the local amphorae production have revealed new data on the localization of these amphorae, especially excavations in the cities of Ionia in the last two or three decades as well as the early studies on the matter. The Archaic Ionian trade amphorae have been recovered in many parts of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea (Boardman – Hayes 1966; Dupont 1982, 193–208; Dupont 1983, 19–43; Kacharava 1995, 63–73; Calvet – Yon 1977, 9–21; Metzger 1972). However, these findings have not elucidated the problems relating to the production centers because of the lack of evidence from the consumption centers. The Archaic Ionian trade amphorae were only studied in the context of the city finds in these Studies. However, Y. Sezgin's work differs for its being a comprehensive study. This book, which was published in 2013, consists of 344 pages, seven main chapters and their sub-sections, figures, tables and a comprehensive bibliography. This study is an expanded and improved version of the author's doctoral thesis, which deals with the commercial amphorae of the major manufacturers in the Archaic period such as Clazomenai, Chios, Miletos, Samos and Lesbos. Although a great majority of these amphorae was studied before, the book contains unpublished original finds from Clazomenian contexts.

In this study Y. Sezgin preferred a chronological system rather than a geographical order or alphabetical sequence when discussing the Archaic period trade amphorae. In this respect, amphorae are divided into groups from the earliest to the latest with great accuracy. Catalogue information and drawings of the amphorae were placed in their own sections at the end of each chapters, in contrast to many publications, with the catalogue at the and this study provides the opportunity to follow the amphorae and their chronology easily for the readers.

The first chapter titled Clazomenian amphorae by Y. Sezgin deals with the history of research, clay analysis and agricultural production as well as commercial relations of Clazomenai. Then, these amphorae are classified in seven different main groups by means of re-examining current data that had previously been classified by E. Doğer (Doğer 1986, 461-471; Doğer 1988).

Amphorae from Chios are discussed in the second chapter. Chian amphorae, which were previously discussed by B. N. Grakov (1935, 147-183), M. Lambrino (1938), E. Doğer (1988, 88-114) and M. L. Lawall (1998, 75-79), are examined in six main groups. As in the case of the first chapter, the author presents the research history, clay analysis, agricultural production and trade aspects of Chios. In addition, Chian amphorae are divided into six main groups and sub-groups by means of clay features, form features, decoration system, dating and finding places of each group.

The author argues that the common shape and decorative scheme seen on the Clazomenian and Chian amphorae of the second half of the 7th century BC indicate a common production concept in the North Ionian region. However, although the author suggests that there is no substantial data on how the production and trade functioned during the 7th century BC, he considers the existence of a regional and common Northern Ionian production system led by Chios and Clazomenai. In regard to the regional production concept, the author states that, it would not be fair to exclude other important centers of Northern Ionia such as Teos, Smyrna, Erythrai and Kolophon from this system.

Miletos, which was among the leading pottery manufacturers of the Southern Ionian region, was also an important amphora production center. The clay analyses carried out on the transport amphorae found in Miletos have proven the existence of transport amphora production in the city. The third chapter deals with Milesian amphorae. Although a previous study of A. von Gerkan (1925) considers four main groups of Milesian amphorae, this new study evaluates them in five main groups according to clay, form, decoration system, dating and finding places.

Another important amphora producer of the Ionian region was Samos. The Samian transport amphorae classification was completely revised in the fourth chapter by the author. By dividing Samian amphorae into four different types, this new study differs from previous studies conducted by I. Zeest (1960), V. Grace (1971, 52-95), I. B. Brašinski (1967, 22-23) and H. B. Mattingly (1981, 81-85), who made great contributions to the studies of Samian amphorae.

The association of the grey amphorae with the island of Lesbos was first made by J. M. Cook (1958/1959, 14), after W. Lamb (1930/1931; 1932, 1-12) had proposed the sites of Antissa and Methymna manufacturing centers of Grey Aiolian bucchero pottery. J. M. Cook (1958/1959, 14) has established the link between Lesbian grey amphorae found in the Smyrna excavations and "Grey Aiolian bucchero pottery". V. Grace (1953, 102) has agreed with this opinion. A recent comprehensive study was conducted on Lesbian amphorae by B.G. Clinkenbeard in 1982 (Clinkenbeard 1982, 248-268). The Lesbian amphorae are discussed in the fifth chapter of this Sezgin's book in a more detailed way by evaluating the grey types in five and red ones in three different groups; a step taken ahead based on B. G. Clinkenbeard's comprehensive study on these amphorae.

The so-called Samian amphora, which was studied under different names and typologies previously, cannot be attributed to any production centers because the proposed production centers for it differ from regions such as Samos, Miletous and Erythrai. However, in subsequent studies these groups were renamed as "Zeest-Samos" following to the classification of I. B. Zeest (1960), her established relationship with Samos because of the similarity of their clay structures. M. L. Lawall (1995, 196-214) classified this amphora group as "Samos-Miletos", dating them to the 5th century BC, and associating it with Samos and its peraia that also included Miletos, in his work on the Athenian Agora finds, and also he has separate sub-groups of amphorae namely S/1, S/2 and S/3. D. N. Carlson (2003, 583-590) named these types of amphora as "pseudo-Samos" according to the findings from the Cape Tektaş Shipwreck which were dated to 425 BC. The sixth chapter of this book deals with the group of amphorae referred as "Ionian production" and categorized into three subgroups as "Ionia.α, β and γ". The new type of transport amphorae emerged at the end of the 6th century or at beginning of the 5th century BC. This amphorae were produced with a common shape consisting of a generally rolled, sometimes almond shaped rim, a tall, two piece neck with a dividing step ridge placed usually in the middle of the neck, a slim and tall ovoid body, and a high ring-foot. The examples of the type in question have been labelled with the general term "Ionia. α Transport Amphorae" by the author due to the relations they depict with different production centers. A type of amphora was defined by I. B. Zeest (1960) which was accepted as being of Samian origin due to the similarity to the clay used for the traditional Samian ceramics and has been classified as Zeest's Samian Amphorae (Zeest-Samos) by many researchers. However, the author classifies this type of amphorae as "Ionia. β Transport Amphorae" due to the fact that its production center

was on the island of Samos and separates to three subgroups. Furthermore, a group of transport amphorae found especially in the centers around the Black Sea, which was closely related to the Clazomenian amphorae in terms of the general shape and decoration characteristics, is classified as the "Ionia. γ Transport Amphorae" by the author.

Overall it can be said that the general that the content of this book constitutes the final step of the Archaic Ionian trade amphora studies that began in the first half of the 20th century. In particular, this book presents a comprehensive synthesis and critical review of the previous archaeological as well as archaeometrical studies conducted in the last three decades with special emphasis on the finding contexts. The book stands as a reference publication for the specialist of the subject, who will often benefit from it.

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