KUM'DAN KENT'E
Patara Kazılarının 25 Yılı
Uluslararası Sempozyum Bildirileri, 11-13 Kasım 2013 Antalya

FROM SAND INTO A CITY
25 Years of Patara Excavations
Proceedings of the International Symposium of 11-13 November 2013 Antalya

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PATARA VII. 1

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PATARA
VII.1

HAVVA İŞKAN – FAHRİ IŞIK

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The Ceramics from Patara: Investigations, Productions and Trade Past Studies - Future Projections

Erkan DÜNDAR*

Abstract

Ceramics found in Patara indicate that the city belonged to the major ceramics manufacturers in Lycia. Even though there is sufficient data about ceramics production and import in the era of the Roman Empire, it is difficult to trace ceramics production and trade from early eras on due to lack of data related to Archaic and Classical periods. However, new and important information related to the Archaic and Classical periods in particular have been gained through data recently obtained in Patara. The current study evaluates preliminary data about ceramic production and import in the city ranging from the 9th century B.C. until late antiquity.

Keywords: Patara, ceramic, Lycian Region, commerce, production

Özet

Günümüze kadar Patara'da yapılan kazı çalışmalarda ele geçen seramikler, kentin Likya Bölgesi'ndeki önemli seramik üreticileri arasında olduğunu göstermiştir. Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi'ne ilişkin verilerin seramik üretimi ve ithal seramikler hakkında yeterli bilgiler sunmasına karşın, Arkaik ve Klasik Dönemlere ilişkin verilerin yetersizliği kentteki seramik üretimi ve ticaretinin erken dönemlerden itibaren takip edilmesini zorlaştırmıştır. Buna karşın, Patara'da son yıllarda elde edilen arkeolojik veriler özellikle Arkaik ve Klasik Dönemler hakkında bize yeni ve önemli bilgiler sunmuştur. Çalışmada M.Ö. 9. yüzyıldan geç antik dönem sonuna kadar kentteki seramik üretimi ve ithal seramik ticareti hakkında ilk ön veriler değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Patara, seramik, Likya Bölgesi, ticaret, üretim

Introduction

Although we have abundant information for the Pre-Roman political history of Lycia, (modern southwestern coastal Turkey), data for ceramic remains and evidence for regional trading patters is less well published. More detailed studies of excavated pottery assemblages and further investigations of regional harbor settlements would help to alleviate these limitations. In this respect, the results of the on-going excavation at Patara become extremely useful, not only because the project's ceramics data is expanding but also because the settlement furnished a natural and regionally important harbor. Ceramic research at Patara is furnishing important new data for local and regional distribution patterns, not to mention, newly identified pottery workshops and kiln sites inside the city. Scientific research in Lycia has all too often focused on the region's elegant Roman Period monumental remains and built landscapes, some-

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I am very grateful to Prof. Dr. Havva İşkan, the director of Patara excavations, who gave me permission to study the material discussed in this article. I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Nicholas K. Rauh for proof reading this text. All photographs are those of the author unless otherwise stated.

times at the expense of more fundamental questions of material culture. This leads to a tendency to ignore issues such as the circulation of everyday goods and services in Lycia. Despite these limitations, recent ceramic investigations conducted at Patara, Tlos and Rhodiapolis offer important if preliminary insight to questions such as these[1]. These results complement those of earlier excavation projects including the excavations at Xanthus in the 1970s, and those at Letoon and Limyra since 2000s. Most recently, though, ceramic research at Patara has helped to confirm its place as one of the leading cities in Lycia. We will mainly focus, therefore, on the insights furnished by recent ceramic research at this site.

A General Overview on the Ceramics and Ceramic Studies in the City

Recent ceramic investigations at Patara arguably represent the most exhaustive studies of their kind for the Lycian region. Although excavations at Patara have been underway since 1988, ceramic research has accelerated since 1997. Since that year ceramic specialists at Patara have generated five master's theses, three doctorate dissertations, eighteen articles and two books. Two additional master's theses and two monographs are also nearing completion[2].

The excavation campaigns at the Tepecik Acropolis, ongoing annually since 2003, the Harbor (Palm Grove/Hurmalık) Bath investigations (2005 to 2009), the water way excavations (2009 and 2011), the excavations conducted at the Cemetery (Spring) Church (2010 to 2012) have all generated significant quantities of ceramic data to accelerate the pace of our research.

As with the rest of the sites along the Lycian coast, Bronze Age ceramics finds from Patara (prior to the 1st millennium B.C.) prove limited[3]. Preliminary recovery of a limited sample of Early Bronze Age II (EBA II)[4] ceramics at the Tepecik Acropolis (to the north of the ancient city center) during initial excavation seasons at Patara has been substantiated by consistent finds of the same ceramic remains at this location during the past two years (Figs. 1-2)[5]. These ceramics have a rather coarse fabric and are a porous clay structure with sand, straw, gritty and sometimes mica inclusions. They are hard-fired and reddish or brown in colour, their surfaces are always smoothed or burnished. Similar clay features appears a lot of settlement in western Anatolia dated to the Early Bronze Age I-II period. The handles like as fig. 1, can be seen in all Early Bronze Age settlements. The similar everted rim large jars like as fig. 2, was found in the XVII and XV layers of Beycesultan[6], in Küllüoba phase III[7], in Limantepe Type 4a pot[8], in the Aphrodisias Bronze Age III layer[9] and in the Karataş Period IV (EBA II)[10]. Nonetheless, there is a decided lack of ceramic assemblages and architectural contexts at Patara -- or anywhere else in Lycia -- that is datable to the period prior to the early 1st millennium B.C. This is one archaeological phase where further work is required before any significant conclusions can be achieved. However, a terracotta female figurine found in the Tepecik Acropolis in 2014 and dated to the EBA I/II provides us with new important data[11]. This

1 The ceramics found in the stadium of Tlos are being studied as a Ph.D. dissertation by K. Sezgin. For Rhodiapolis see Fırıncı 2010, passim; Akın 2012, passim.

2 These studies are noted at the appropriate points below.

3 For the ceramics belonging to the Prehistoric Periods from Lycia see Warner 1994, passim; Kolb 1998, 349-350; Kolb 1999, 388; Çevik – Bulut 2008, 65 for dating see especially n. 16, 98 fig. 48; Korkut 2013, 193, 202 figs. 9-10; Becks – Polat-Becks 2013, 180 figs. 9-10.

4 The ceramics mentioned here were dated by R. Duru, G. Umurtak, A. Müller-Karpe and İ. Ünlüsoy. See Bulut – Coşkun – Özüdoğru 2001, 81-82, 92 fig. 10; Işık 2000, 6 fig. 5. I would like to thanks E. Konakçı for his invaluable assistance in this matter.

5 These sherds were usually found in the lowest deposits on Tepecik Acropolis. **Fig. 3** was found in the terrace filling at west side of Tepecik, on this matter see Bulut – Coşkun – Özüdoğru 2001, 81-82, 92 fig. 10. **Fig. 4** was found in the terrace filling of building complex during the 2012 excavation season.

6 Lloyd – Mellaart 1962, fig. 16 no. 9; fig 33 nos. 4-6, 12.

7 Sarı 2004, pl. 10 no. 3.

8 Şahoğlu 2002, pl. 102.

9 Joukowsky 1986, 361 fig. 304 no. 21.

10 Warner 1994, 171 pl. 167c.

11 This terracotta figurine is being prepared for publication by H. İşkan.

finding has strengthened the probability of other findings -- such as architectural remains, loom weights -- dating to the EBA in the forthcoming excavation seasons in the area.

For the early Iron Age the ceramics data from Patara seems limited to Geometric potsherds, most of which lack profiles and typically display concentric circle motifs (Fig. 3)[12]. This group, referred to at Patara as "*the Southwestern Anatolian pottery with local geometric decoration*"[13], is also commonly recorded in neighboring Lycian cities[14]. For the past 10 years ceramicists at Patara have paid increasing attention to this question. The accumulating quantity of Geometric pottery that is surfacing in datable archaeological contexts during this interval will warrant more elaborate discussion in the future[15].

Insofar as ceramics of the Archaic Period is concerned, one sees a significant rise in the quantity of pottery recovered at Patara. Analysis of Archaic Period ceramics has mainly focused on painted finewares (Fig. 4). Examples obtained from the excavations include finewares imported from Ionia[16], Attica[17] and Cyprus[18]. The importation to Patara of Ionian finewares in particular indicates that the city enjoyed strong trade relations with Ionian communities by the mid-7th century B.C.

In addition to the painted finewares of the Archaic Period, large quantities of Ionian finewares, or what is referred to locally as *ceramics with horizontal wave lines*, have also been recovered at the excavations at the Tepecik Acropolis (Fig. 5). The wide distribution pattern of finewares with horizontal wave lines during the Archaic Period is well established, especially Ionian ceramics decorated in this manner[19]. Although the production of wavy line painted finewares is known to have occurred as early as the Protogeometric Period[20], the decorative motif became extremely common toward the end of the 8th century B.C.[21]. The designs appear to represent a continuation of earlier geometric motifs; however, they evolved into dense wavy lines or open bands that incorporate the previously popular concentric circle motif by the 7th century B.C. Although the earliest known examples of horizontal wave line painted wares were recorded in Attica and Samos, it is now known that similar painted wares were manufactured during the 7th century B.C. in Anatolian coastal communities such as Miletus and Clazomenai as well as in communities in relatively distant Cilicia (perhaps Tarsus or Kelenderis)[22]. As the recent finds at Patara now demonstrate, wavy-line painted finewares were also produced in Lycia[23].

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12 Regarding this matter see Kahya 2002, 35-59; Işın 2010a, 99-100.

13 Işın 2010a, 99

14 *Limyra:* Rückert 2007, 31-33; Mader 2003, 31-36; Gebauer 2007, 48-52; Gebauer 2012, 170 fig. 2; *Xanthus:* Metzger 1972, 21-26; *Kyaneai:* Rückert 2000, 95-136; *Avşar Tepesi (Zagaba):* Rückert 2003a, 135-161; Rückert 2003, 13-21; F. Kolb in this volume; *Rhodiapolis:* Çevik – Kızgut – Bulut 2009, 303, 315 figs. 8-9; *Arykanda:* Bayburtluoğlu 2008, 7-8 fig. 3; *Uylupınar:* Dörtlük 1977, 9-32; Çokay-Kepçe 2009, 29-76; *Çaltılar Höyük:* Momigliano et al. 2011, 159-160.

15 Işın 2010a, 100 fig. 11. It is possible to divide into sub-groups according to their different characteristics from each other of the Pataran samples, as the slip and fabric colour by G. Işın. The first group carries a feature more granular dense textured that varies clay ranging to pinkish brown from orange-beige. The slip applied over is in the light pinkish brown or beige tones. The clay change into grey from greenish yellow in the second group. The clay texture is more porous and it is divided from the first group with the fine lime and sand addition. The slip colour of this group was applied in shades of greenish yellow of light cream colour. (Işın 2010a, 99). Numerous pieces of pottery dating from the Geometric Period have been found in the Building Complex during the Tepecik Acropolis excavation in 2012. The building complex and its finding are being prepared for publication.

16 Dündar 2013b, 205-231.

17 Acar 2011, passim.

18 Işın 2010a, 96, 100, 103 fig. 15.

19 For general studies on the subject see Price 1928) 3-4; Technau 1929, 29-37 figs. 22-28. For the examples in the Eastern Mediterranean see Lehmann 2000, 83-113.

20 Desborough 1952, pl 4 no. 904.

21 For the similar schemas on the ceramic decoration in the Late Geometric Period see Dugas – Rhomaios 1934, pls. 3-4 nos. 5-11; Brann 1962, 34, 41 pl. 5 no. 88; Özgünel 1979, 108-109 nos. 17-18, 22 pls. 14a-b, 15a.

22 For the Attic examples see Brann 1962, 34; for Samos see Furtwängler 1980, 209 fig. 19; for Clazomenai and Tarsus see Uzun 2007, 294-304, 307-308; for Kelenderis see Arslan 2010, 74, 100.

23 The ceramics are being prepared for publication by the author.

Another important class of Archaic finewares being recovered at Patara are black figure painted wares. At Patara these are being studied by G. Acar. Black Figure painted wares recovered at Patara represent the largest concentrations of their kind found anywhere in Lycia; those at Patara display great similarity with forms recovered at Xanthus[24]. The analyses conducted by G. Acar, have identified Rhodes 12264, Villa Gulia 3559, Leargos and Leafless Group, Gela and Athens 581 Painters (Fig. 6)[25]. Despite this wealth of Archaic Period materials identifiable ceramic remains then declines during the Classical Period, especially during the 5th century B.C. This phenomenon seems true not only at Patara but throughout the wider region of Lycia. Ceramics and other small finds datable to the 5th century B.C. are almost never unearthed in Patara. For example, at the excavations at Tepecik Acropolis where ceramics, small finds and architectural remains show continuous occupation from the end of the 8th century until to the end of the 3rd century B.C., very little painted fineware datable to the Classical period (ca. 470-400 B.C.) has been recovered. The absence of finewares datable to this period remains troublesome. However, based on the author's own work in the Tepecik Acropolis, the likelihood that the area was abandoned during the Classical Period seems unlikely[26]. Further archaeological research at Patara and the other Lycian cities, combined with more careful analysis of known historical events, may ultimately help to clarify this situation.

The quantity of datable ceramic materials rises again after 400 B.C. The most important datable forms are those of transport amphorae, detected during recent field work. However, there are some fragments of red-figure pottery dated to 400-380 B.C. (Fig. 7)[27]. Perhaps produced locally in Lycia, this new amphora type displays some features in common with North Aegean forms such as Thasian and Mendean amphorae, but otherwise exhibits distinct characteristics. This type is characterized by an overhanging rim with a sharp edge, a swelling neck passing smoothly into a slightly sloping shoulder (the widest part of the body) and a broad, almost spherical body. The characteristic features of this form include a nipple-shaped bulge at the center of the solid knobbed foot and a narrow strip painted at the bottom of the foot (Figs. 8-9)[28]. The emergence of this new type of amphora has generated new ideas about regional trading patterns during the middle of the 4th century B.C. Identified as a Late Classical Lycian amphora these amphorae occur in high numbers along a long arc extending along the length of the southern coast of Anatolia. The form has been identified at Patara[29], Avşar Tepesi[30], Limyra[31], Rhodiapolis[32], the Karaçallı Necropolis near Perge/Antalya[33], Side[34], Kelenderis[35], Ephesus[36] and Tell el-Herr north of the Egypt[37]. Other example of unidentified origin are currently displayed in the Mersin Archaeological Museum (Fig. 10)[38]. Archaeometric analyses have been conducted on all samples of the form recovered at Patara in order to identify a likely production center. Rock samples were obtained from eight different areas in

24 For the black figured ceramics from Xanthus see Metzger 1972, pl. 35-72.

25 Acar 2011, 72-84.

26 These observations are based on the results of the excavations between the years 2003-2013 in the area.

27 For the bell-crater dating to ca. 380 B.C. found in front of the rock-cut tomb as in-situ in Patara see İşkan 2002, 283-287 figs. 5-6, 9.

28 Dündar 2012a, 62-63 pl. 8 figs. 21-25, 27-28; Dündar 2012b, 47-48 figs. 6-10.

29 Dündar 2012a, 62-70 pls. 23-25.

30 Rückert 2000, 115, 135 fig. 40 no. 66, A 3244.

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

32 My thanks to İ. Kızgut for his assistance.

33 Çokay-Kepçe 2006, 145, TA 2.

34 Dündar 2012b, 47-50.

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

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

37 Defernez 2007, 595, 615 fig. 12 no. 32.

38 The amphora at Mersin was purchased by Mersin Museum, for this reason it lacks a context provided by stratigraphy and scientific excavation see Kerem 1999, 88 pls. 84, 146 no. 47. The example in question is classified as Mendean amphora see Şenol – Kerem 2000, 102 pl. 19 no. 28.

Lycia in order to determine any likely matches with the petrological results of the analysis (Fig. 11)[39]. The analysis of the amphora samples indicates that they were all manufactured from a homogeneous clay mix, suggesting that they were produced at a single center. In addition to the analyses carried out in the Materials Research and Conservation Laboratory (MAKLAB) of Gazi University, additional analyses conducted in Izmir Dokuz Eylül University, Department of Geological Engineering by B. Ünlütürk and Acme Laboratories in Canada help to confirm that all of the examined amphora samples form a homogeneous group[40]. The results of the petrological analysis of the rock samples yielded similar results. In this respect, our analyses of the amphora and rock samples indicate that the fabric of this new amphora shares petrological characteristics in common with a rock sample obtained at the Karadere settlement near the Letoon. The similarities between the local clay from Karadere and the clay fabric of these amphora samples seems to support the argument for the local production of this particular form, oftentimes identified as North Aegean or Mendean[41]. The current evidence from the examination of this new amphora type by both archaeological and archaeometric approaches is sufficiently strong to warrant the conclusion that these amphorae were manufactured at a location somewhere in the Eşen Valley, most probably near Karadere (Patara, Letoon or Xanthus). However, this hypothesis must await confirmation through the discovery of the remains of amphora kiln sites or kiln materials in that region.

The research conducted thus far on the Hellenistic Period at Patara has focused primarily on ceramics dated to the second half of the 4th century B.C. G. Işın has delivered numerous conference presentations and publications regarding these materials, including finds of black slipped kantharoi, skyphoi, echinus bowls, lamps, fish plates, rolled-rim plates along with common ware materials such as mortars, lekanae, and lasanae (Fig. 12)[42]. G. Işın has concluded that the distribution patterns of the assemblages indicate that foreign wares were imported to Patara primarily from western Anatolian cities such as Cnidus and Pergamum rather than from mainland Greece or the Aegean islands during the late Hellenistic Period[43]. Local production at Patara also appears to have come into being by the 2nd century B.C. The most important evidence for local production survives in the form of molds for mold-made bowls (so-called Megarian bowls)[44] and wasters for uniquely local forms known as "lykion"[45]. In addition, a unique form of unguentarium has emerged not only in the remains at Patara but in neighboring cities in the Eşen Valley and middle of the region (Xanthus, Letoon, Tlos and Andriake) (Fig. 13). Based on common fabric characteristics that appear to be similar to those of other locally produced forms, these forms, datable from the middle of the 1st century B.C. to the end of the 1st century A.D., also appear to have been manufactured at Patara[46]. Additional evidence for local ceramic production is expected to emerge from our analyses of the ceramic materials unearthed during the recent excavations of the "water way"[47].

Additional work has been conducted with "red slip pottery"[48] and "daily use" or common ware ceramics[49] belonging to the late Hellenistic and Roman Periods at Patara. The largest concentrations of Roman and Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Period ceramics have been unearthed in the excavations at Harbor (Palm

39 My thanks to B. Ünlütürk for his assistance in this matter.

40 Ünlütürk 2011, 128-129.

41 For the analysis see Dündar – Akyol (forthcoming).

42 Işın 2006, 98-102; Işın 2007, 137-151; Işın 2008, 157-172; Dündar – Işın (forthcoming).

43 Işın 2008, 167-168.

44 Işın 2008, 169-170 pl. 43 nos. 4-5; Ünlütürk 2011, 12-26

45 About the distribution of this pottery see Işın 2002, 85-96, for the amorphous production dumps of these ceramics found in Patara see Işın 2010a, 101 figs. 12 d-e.

46 Regarding local unguentarium type see Dündar 2008, 27-30.

47 For the archaometrical analysis of these ceramic materials see E. Dündar – A. A. Akyol, Unguentaria Production at Patara and a New Type of Unguentarium: Archaeological and Archaometrical Complement (forthcoming).

48 Uygun 2008, 305-322; Uygun 2011.

49 Korkut 2007a, 431-449; Korkut 2007b, 191-224; Özdemir 2009, passim.

Grove/Hurmalık) Bath[50], Tepecik Necropolis[51] and Cemetery (Spring) Church. These materials, including the analysis of Roman and the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) trade amphorae, are currently in preparation for publication with the Patara excavations series[52].

Ceramic Kilns, Workshops and Production

Thus far eight kilns and a ceramic workshop have been detected in Patara. The kilns were significant especially those located between the Cemetery (Spring) Church and Günlük rock-cut tomb to the northeast of the city (Figs. 14-15). In that vicinity there is a U-shaped structure, measuring 21 x 12 m, and surrounded by stone walls on three sides with the remains of five kilns situated within. The kilns were of a round or an oval shape with domed firing chambers. In the middle of the firing chamber there were a central post and a pierced floor. The stoking tunnel was rectangular in form. Floors were paved with brick tiles. Based on the results of excavations carried out in the area, the kilns can be dated to the 3rd to 6th centuries A.D. and appear to have produced ceramic pots, small amphorae, roof tiles and bricks[53]. This complex of kilns at Günlük has been characterized as the "Keramaikos" of Patara.

Another kiln is situated near the Tepecik Necropolis (the late Hellenistic and Roman necropolis of the city), south of the Pataran "Keramaikos" area but north of the city center. Unlike those in the Pataran "Keramaikos" this kiln is constructed of stone with its firing chamber cut directly into the bedrock (Figs. 16-17). The kiln was converted into a bothros no later than the end of the 4th century A.D. Based on the recovered pottery[54] and other finds[55] the kiln functioned from the Hellenistic Period until the 4th century A.D. (Fig. 18)[56]. However, the team was unable to determine the types of pottery being manufactured there.

The recent discovery of two additional kilns, one on the Tepecik Acropolis, the other in the palaestra of the Harbor bath, has further enhanced our knowledge of ceramic production in Patara. The first mentioned kiln was uncovered in the southeast edge of the building complex in the Tepecik Acropolis during the 2012 excavation season (Fig. 19). The kiln, measuring 4 x 2.5 m, displays an oval shape enclosed by a stone wall, with the inner chamber carved into the bedrock. The rectangular stoking tunnel extended about 1.30 m in length and was constructed with small bricks (Fig. 20). Based on the excavated materials the kiln exhibits two phases of use: the first extending from the Hellenistic Period to the beginning of the 2nd century A.D.; the second, allowing for small changes, repairs, and modifications, extended until the Late Roman Period. Excavations at the Tepecik Acropolis Kiln yielded important results for the kinds of ceramics that were manufactured. Valuable analyses performed by Ç. Uygun[57] with newly classified "Patara Red Slip Ware" forms indicates that jugs with trefoil and flat mouths were manufactured here (Fig. 21). In addition, the kiln at Tepecik Acropolis lies relatively close to a building complex where numerous Patara Red Slip Ware wasters were excavated in Room "B" in 2006 (Fig. 22)[58]. Based on the

50 Soykal-Alanyalı – Şen 2007, 412-430; Şen-Yıldırım 2012, 151-172.

51 Korkut 2007c, 147-168.

52 E. Dündar, The Commodities of Trade: The Post-Hellenistic Commercial Amphoras and Stamps from Patara – an Archaeological and Archaeometrical Survey, Patara IV.4 (forthcoming).

53 Özüdoğru – Dökü 2007, 399-411.

54 The transport amphora types found in the kiln. Among these amphora types have detected Agora G199 (or Zemer 41) dated to the 2nd century A.D., Agora K 111, K 114, DR 24 dated to the middle of the 3rd century A.D., Kapitan II and late Cnidian amphorae dated to the 3rd – 4th century A.D. The Roman and Late Roman (Byzantine) amphorae from Patara are being prepared for publication by the author.

55 For the mortars dated to the Hellenistic Period that found in the kiln see Korkut 2002, 235 fig. 2 no 15.

56 İşkan – Işın – Uygun 2001, 79-80; Korkut 2007b, 191-194.

57 Uygun 2011, 116, 298 figs. 7-8.

58 Işın – Işık 2008, 59.

proximity of these remains it is possible to argue that amphorae and lekanai of the Early Roman Period were likewise manufactured in this kiln.

The other kiln in the city was recently unearthed in the excavations of Palaestra of the Harbor Bath. This kiln, identified in the palaestra's southern area I by S. Erkoç, is particularly important due to the nearly intact preservation of its domed roof (Fig. 23). The excavation revealed that the kiln was constructed during Late Antiquity after the palaestra went out of use. It appears to have manufactured large-sized ceramics such as amphorae, bricks, and roof tiles. Unfired ceramic elements, such as rolls of clay, were recovered in the vicinity and help to confirm the area's use as a pottery workshop during Late Antiquity[59]. The discovery of this kiln in particularly demonstrates the continuity of ceramic production at Patara.

The ceramic workshop, which located on the northern slope of the Tepecik Acropolis, furnishes important data about ceramic production in the city alongside the pottery kilns (Fig. 24). The ceramic workshop appears to have had one phase of production. B. Varkıvanç has reported the manufacture of a type of lamps dated to the 5th and 6th century A.D. in this workshop. The lamp exhibits a high discus, a long nose and a distinct shoulder. However, precise data for other types of ceramics was not obtained from the workshop (Fig. 25)[60].

Along with the kilns and the workshop the remains of sherd wasters representing a number of ceramic forms have likewise been unearthed at Patara. The earliest of these is a misfired fragment of an amorphous amphora mouth, possibly a local imitation of a bulging-neck Chian amphora, found in the Tepecik Building Complex (Fig. 26). It is dated approximately 525 – 480/475 B.C. based on both the archaeological context and the form[61]. Additional wasters include ceramic stands, amorphous fragments of Pi handle bowls[62], mold-made (Megarian) bowls[63], a kind of cream container (lykion)[64], unguentaria[65] and various Roman Period common ware forms[66]. Except for the early pieces mentioned above (Fig. 27) few of these forms have been recovered in association with the kiln sites or the workshops at Patara. Nonetheless, based on our current knowledge the accumulated evidence of locally produced wares, the numerous kiln sites, and the presence of workshops all serve to demonstrate that a significant quantity of ceramics was manufactured at Patara essentially without interruption from the Late Archaic Period to the Late Roman Era.

The Ceramic Trade of the City

As noted above, the ceramics data from Patara and the rest of Lycia prior to the 1st millennium B.C. remains limited and poses problems with respect to likely origins. Our data begins to accumulate during the Protogeometric Period, however. In light of the materials excavated in recent years, it would appear that Patara was heavily influenced by trade connections in the Dodecanese and the Cyclades during the Protogeometric and Geometric Periods[67], even as her inhabitants initiated their own ceramic traditions,

59 My thanks to S. Erkoç for her assistance in this matter.

60 Varkıvanç 2002, 138-139, 143.

61 Dündar 2012a, 32-33, 443 pl. 7 nos. 13-15 pl. 17 KhiA. 56.

62 Işın 2008, 169 pl. 43 nos. 1-3; Ünlütürk 2011, pl. 54 no 55.

63 Işın 2008, 169 pl. 43 nos. 4-5.

64 Işın 2002, 89-90. For the production waste finds in Patara see Işın 2010a, 101 fig. 12 d-e.

65 Dündar 2008, 27-30; E. Dündar – A. A. Akyol, Unguentaria Production at Patara and a New Type of Unguentarium: Archaeological and Archaometrical Complement (forthcoming).

66 Özdemir 2009, 93-95 figs. 8, 10.

67 Kahya 2001-2002, 40, 44-46.

referred to as "*the Southwestern Anatolian pottery with local geometric decoration*"[68] (Fig. 3). The entire question of the development of Early Iron Age pottery traditions in southwestern Anatolia, including as it does the regions of both Caria and Lycia, will require further investigation before any certain conclusions become attainable.

The identity of the origins and the distribution patterns of Pataran ceramic remains becomes more accurate around the 7th century B.C. In this regard, the decisive materials are unquestionably the ceramic remains unearthed during the Tepecik Acropolis excavations. In particular, the ceramic materials obtained from the Tepecik Building Complex point to a commercial relationship between Patara and Ionian cities from the mid-7th century B.C. onwards. In particular, the remains of bird bowls enable us to posit a relationship with northern Ionia (Teos?), and the remains of Wild Goat (SiA I)[69] and Fikellura (SiA II) style painted finewares allow for a likely connection with Miletus from the end of the 7th century to the 6th century B.C. (Fig. 28)[70]. That these relationships were on the rise during the 6th century B.C. is also supported by finds of coroplastic remains[71], including the painted wares with horizontal wave lines and the finds of commercial amphorae. Chian and Clazomenaian amphorae are found extensively in this period at Patara[72]. These data seem conclusive evidence for the existence of commercial relations not only between Patara and Ionia but also between Ionia and Lycia in general[73]. Apart from these finding, bichrome and black on red style pottery found at Patara support the argument for similar trade relations with Cyprus (Fig. 29)[74].

Another class of painted finewares of the same period to emerge from the excavations at the Tepecik Building Complex are the more than 550 examples of Attic Black Figure fineware[75]. This material exhibits significant similarity with the Attic Black Figure remains recorded at Xanthus and point to growing trade relations with the Attica between 550-500 B.C. (Fig. 30)[76]. There is some evidence at Patara as well for limited trade relations with Corinth in this period, including coroplastic finds[77] and commercial amphorae[78].

During the 5th century B.C. the ceramic data at Patara diminishes significantly. We know a little more about the remains of the first quarter of the century. Investigations at Patara, for example, have unearthed fragments of Attic Red Figure finewares dated to the late Archaic and early Classical Period (Fig. 31), including examples decorated by known painters such as Eucharides[79]. Thus, some trade was on going with Athens. However, the bulk of the ceramic finds indicate that Patara was a crucial market center for wares originating from Miletus, Samos and Rhodes during the beginning of the 5th century B.C.[80]. Undoubtedly, the strategic location of Patara necessitated its use as an important port of call during the

68 Işın 2010a, 96, 99.

69 In this study, M. Kerschner and U. Schlotzhauer's new classifications have been given in parentheses alongside the classifications of R. M. Cook. e. g. SiA = South Ionian Archaic. See Kerschner – Schlotzhauer 2007, 295-317.

70 Dündar 2013b, 206-213, 228-231 figs. 4-38.

71 Işın 2010b, 87-89.

72 Dündar 2012a, 18-36.

73 Regarding this matter see Dündar 2014, 31-54.

74 Işın 2010a, 97-99. For the opinions about the Levant origins of the *"Black on Red"* ceramics see Schreiber 2002, 48-54; about the poor quality production in Cilicia see Durukan 2007, 48.

75 346 sherds were evaluated a study conducted by G. Acar; see Acar 2011, 6, 93-94. However, nearly 200 sherds uncovered excavations in 2012.

76 Acar 2011, 7-92. G. Acar, in a reasonable manner, stressed the need for Archaic Period ceramics to have been unloaded in the port of Patara and in order to reach the interior settlements of the region. Therefore, she has suggested that the importation of black-figure finewares is likely to have occurred initially at the port of Patara. For this reason, she posits that the same styles of black figure finewares may not be present at both Xanthus and Patara see Acar 2011, especially 93-95.

77 Işın 2010b, 93-94 figs. 5-6.

78 Dündar 2012a, 50 pl. 19 KA.1.

79 Beazley 1963, 227.18.

80 Işın 2010b, 98.

period of Persian War and Delian League operations of Athens in the 5th century B.C.[81]. The emergence of the Lycian amphorae is important for the ceramic studies of the region during the first half of the 4th century B.C. These amphorae have been found in great quantities in the cities of Lycia and point to the existence of regionally focused trade relations in the Classical Period. However, the presence of this type of amphora at locations beyond the region, including Side, Kelenderis, Ephesus Cilicia and the North Egypt (Fig. 10), demonstrates that Lycian commodities were being exported beyond Lycia by this time. As a result of all these, Patara must be considered the scene of a bustling commercial life throughout the Classical period given its strategic location in Lycia.

Information for the ceramics trade of Patara continues to grow during the Hellenistic Period. The cellar structure of the Tepecik Acropolis that was reused as a bothros furnishes us with detailed information concerning the ceramic repertoire of Patara and wider Lycia, particularly during the early Hellenistic Period (Fig. 32)[82]. In particular, certain ceramic types come into prominence such as shallow lekanai, rolled rim plates, and a new form of amphora. The poor quality and mottled slips, especially apparent on the kantharoi, skyphoi, echinus bowls, and rolled rim plates point to a variety of local production centers, alongside Attic and Corinthian exports. The Pataran examples are strikingly similar to Rhodian examples. Similarities between the Pataran repertoire and the ceramic remains recovered from the Kyrenian Shipwreck are equally noteworthy[83]. In this respect, there is likely to have been a strong connection between the island of Rhodes, the Kyrenia Shipwreck, and the finds unearthed at Patara (Fig. 12)[84]. In addition, a kind of cream produced from lykion plant is likely to have played an important role in the economy of Patara. The plant grew wild throughout the Mediterranean, but it was especially prominent in Lycia and Cappadocia and is mentioned repeatedly as a medicine, "*medicamentum Lycium*" by Pliny[85]. A type of small locally produced container is thought to have been used in connection with this product by investigators at Patara (Fig. 33)[86]. The discovery of these "lykion" containers in many centers of the Mediterranean help to demonstrate the importance of Patara as an export manufacturer by the first half of the 4th century B.C.[87].

Strategically positioned as it was between the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean, the importance of Patara as a trading center continued to rise during the power struggles of the Macedonian kingdoms during the 3rd century B.C. The ceramic remains and other small finds recovered from the Tepecik Acropolis and the water way excavations furnish the best evidence for this relationship[88]. The presence of Cnidian

81 A. Keen points out the Lycian ports that might be thought of as supply bases, were used as military ports, as well as for the logistics needs of commercial ships particularly by Athens during these wars; see Keen 1993a, 71-77. The grain trade of Athens with Egypt would have been very important in this regard as an alternative to the grain trade had occurred with Black Sea sources. The Lycian ports may be considered to have played an important role for the safety of grain transports from Egypt to Athens. On this issue see Keen 1993b, 154. About the strategic importance of the grain trade for Athens see Harnblower 1991, 40-41. Harbor considering the ancient maritime are needed (only in particular weather conditions and seasons can be made such as safe journeys see Davis 2009, 67-78; Tammuz 2005, 145-162) that could be met water and other logistic needs and can be protected from suddenly occurring pirate attacks or extreme weather conditions for the sailors especially in the south-western coast of Anatolia. Regarding this matter see P. Cair. Zen. I 59029 (for the translation see Edgar 1971, 50-51); P. Mich. Zenon 1.10 (for the translation see Edgar 1931, 71); Edgar – Fraser 1972, 163; Tammuz 2005, 153-155; Davis 2009, 70.

82 About the build see Işın 2004, 41-42; Işın 2005, 61-62.

83 I would like to express my thanks to S. Katzev for visual information on this matter.

84 For the ceramics found in *bothros* see Işın 2008, 157-172; Dündar – Işın (forthcoming). The black slipped ceramics found in the Kyrenia shipwreck, show remarkable associations with Rhodian finds as well as with those at Tepecik Acropolis. For examples found in the shipwreck see Katzev 1969, 59.

85 Plin. Nat. 25.30.67.

86 The finds of wasters in the excavations conducted at Tepecik Acropolis support this argument see Işın 2010a, 101 figs. 12d-e.

87 About the distribution of this small container used for cosmetics / medical purposes found in Patara see Işın 2002, 85-96. For the production waste finds found in Patara see Işın 2010a, 101 fig. 12 d-e; as well as fig. 36 in this article.

88 The ceramics found in the water way excavation are under preparation as M.A. thesis. Regarding this matter see Ş. Varmaz, Patara Suyolu Çalışmalarında Ele Geçen Hellenistik Dönem Seramiği (M.A. diss. Pamukkale University, forthcoming); D. Varmaz, Patara Suyolu Çalışmalarında Ele Geçen Roma Dönemi Seramiği (M.A. diss. Pamukkale University, forthcoming).

gray and Π handle wares, Cypriot coated pottery, Attic black-slipped pottery[89] and stamped amphora handles[90] demonstrate that Patara obtained commodities from a wide range of manufacturing centers during the Hellenistic Period, including Athens, Rhodes, Cnidus, Cyprus, Thasos, Cos and Chios.

Apart from overseas trade, there were equally close relations with neighboring communities in Lycia. Imported commodities identified in the remains of cities located in the Eşen Valley (especially Xanthus, Pinara and Sidyma) are likely to have passed first through the port of Patara prior to distribution at these inland settlements. Interregional communications of this sort are likely to have required the organization of short-distance trading elements; however, the epigraphical data necessary to confirm their existence has yet to surface. As noted above, the locally produced unguentarium from Patara (Fig. 34) may serve as an archaeological indicator of these relationships because it is found extensively yet exclusively among the cities of Lycia[91].

As with most of the Mediterranean basin a diverse array of ceramic products has been recorded in the late Hellenistic and the Roman Imperial levels of the excavations conducted at Patara. Ceramic remains recovered at the site point to the importation of transport amphorae (based on the presence of stamped handles), red-slipped finewares, and common wares from a number of places, including Pergamum, Pitane, Ephesus, Tralleis Tarsus, Sagalassos, Antioch, Cyprus and the Italian peninsula[92]; common ware pots and pans were likewise imported from Phocaea and Palestine[93]; transport amphorae from Narbonensis, Baetica, Lusitania, Mauritania Caesariensis, Tripolitania, Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean[94]; and finewares as well from North Africa (based on the finds recorded at the Hurmalık / Harbor bath) (Fig. 36)[95].

89 For the ceramics see Işın 2008 157–172; Dündar – Işın (forthcoming).

90 For the stamped amphora handles see Dündar 2012a, 94-415.

91 Dündar 2008, 27-30.

92 Uygun 2008, 305-322; Özdemir 2009, 90; Uygun 2011, 127-130; Dündar 2013a, 141-149; Dündar 2013c, 167-175.

93 Korkut 2007a, 441-442.

94 Korkut 2007c, 166 nos. 62-63. The Roman and Late Roman (Byzantine) amphorae and stamps from Patara are being prepared for publication by the author see E. Dündar, The Commodities of Trade: The Post-Hellenistic Commercial Amphoras and Stamps from Patara – an Archaeological and Archaeometrical Survey, Patara IV.4 (forthcoming).

95 Soykal-Alanyalı – Şen 2007, 415, 418-419; Şen-Yıldırım 2012, 151-172.

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Fig. 1 The handle of the EBA II pottery

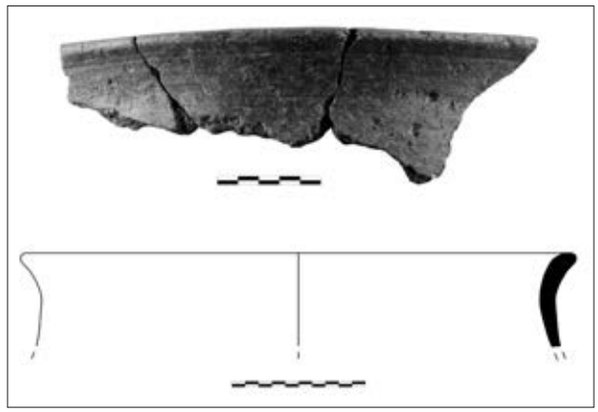

Fig. 2 The rim fragment of the EBA II pottery



Fig. 3
The Southwestern Anatolian pottery with local geometric decoration



Fig. 4
Archaic painted finewares



Fig. 5 The ceramics with horizontal wave lines

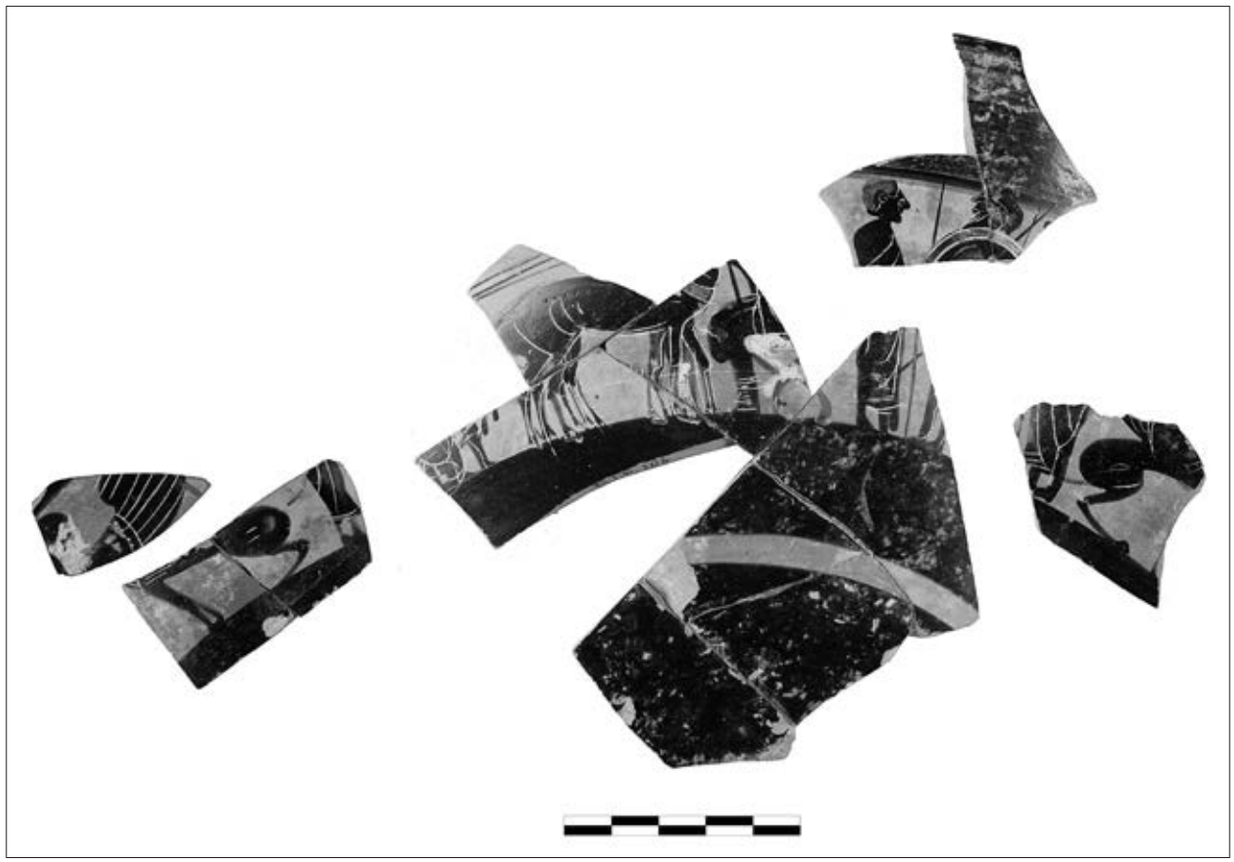

Fig. 6 Attic black-figured pottery fragments (Rhodes 12264) (Acar 2011, pls. 20, 55 no. 149)

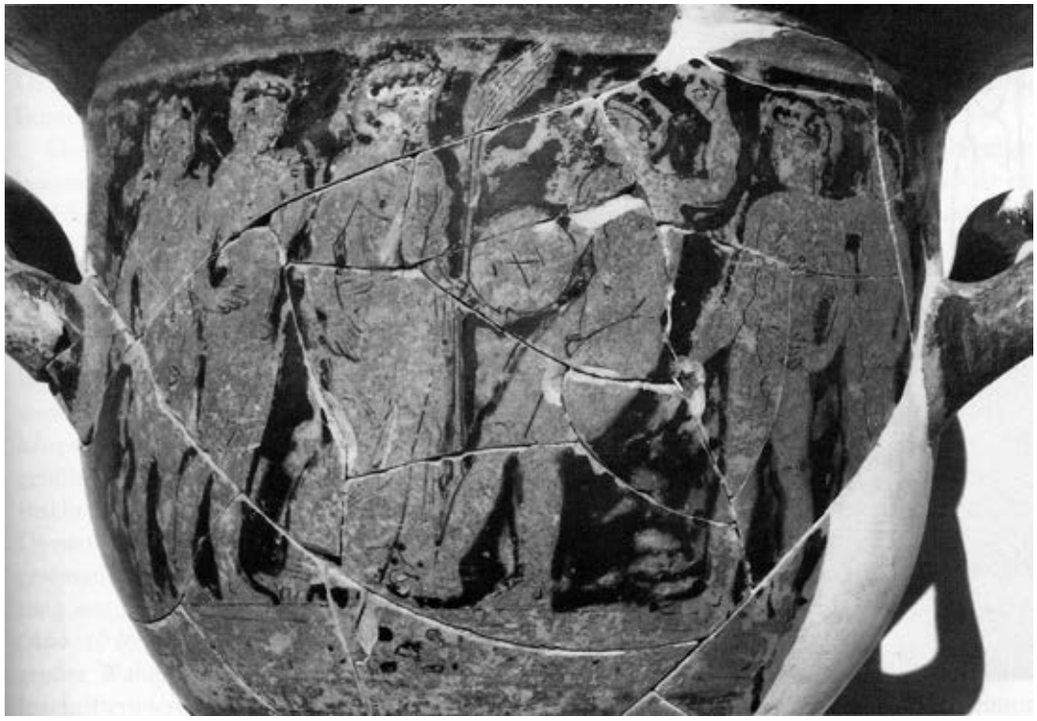

Fig. 7 Red-figured pottery dated to 400-380 B.C. (İşkan 2002, 287 fig. 9)



Fig. 8 Lycian amphora from Patara (Inv. No. PTR'13-348)



Fig. 9 Base fragments of the Lycian amphora



Fig. 10 Distribution of the Lycian amphoras (after Dündar 2012, 49 fig. 11)



Fig. 11 Soil/clay samples taken from the Lycia Region



Fig. 12 Late 4th century B.C. tableware and coarse kitchenware pottery



Fig. 13 Eşen Type unguentaria

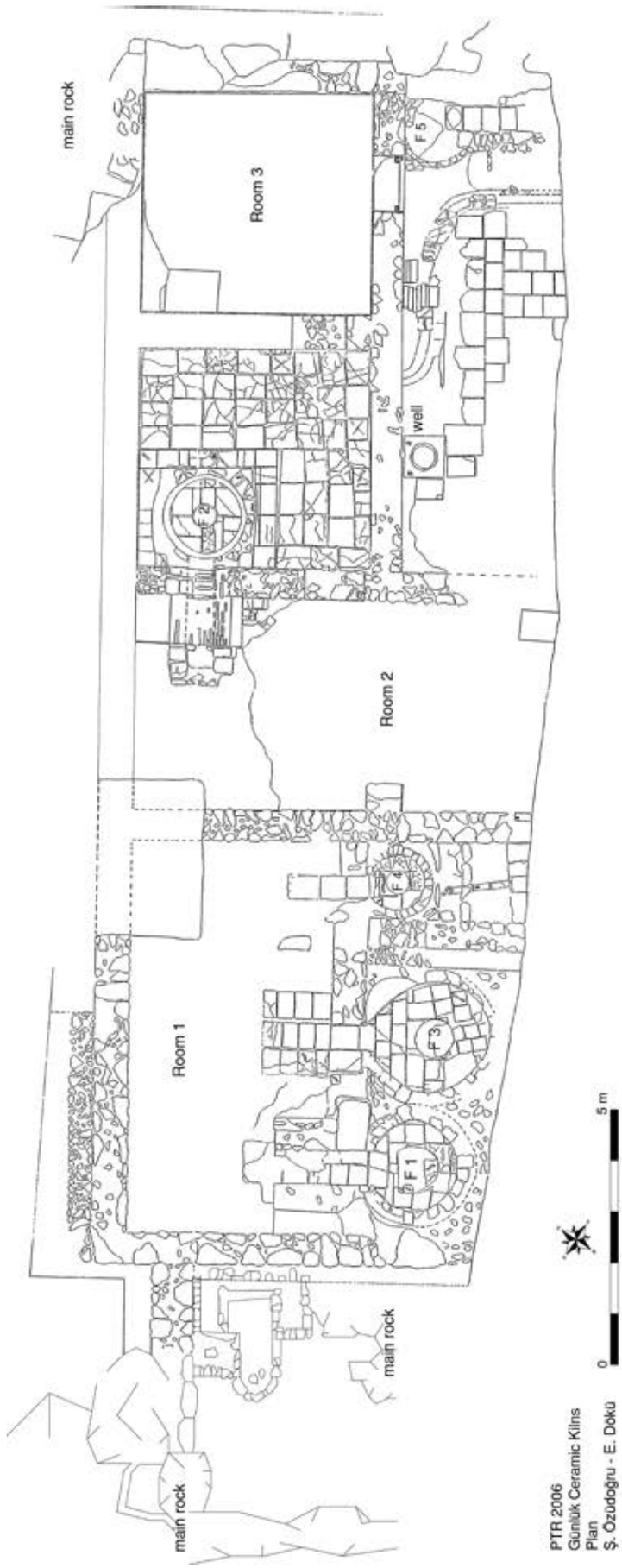

Fig. 14 Plan of the Günlük Ceramic Kilns (drawing by Ş. Özüdoğru – E. Dökü)



Fig. 15 The Günlük Ceramic Kilns (Patara Excavations Archives)

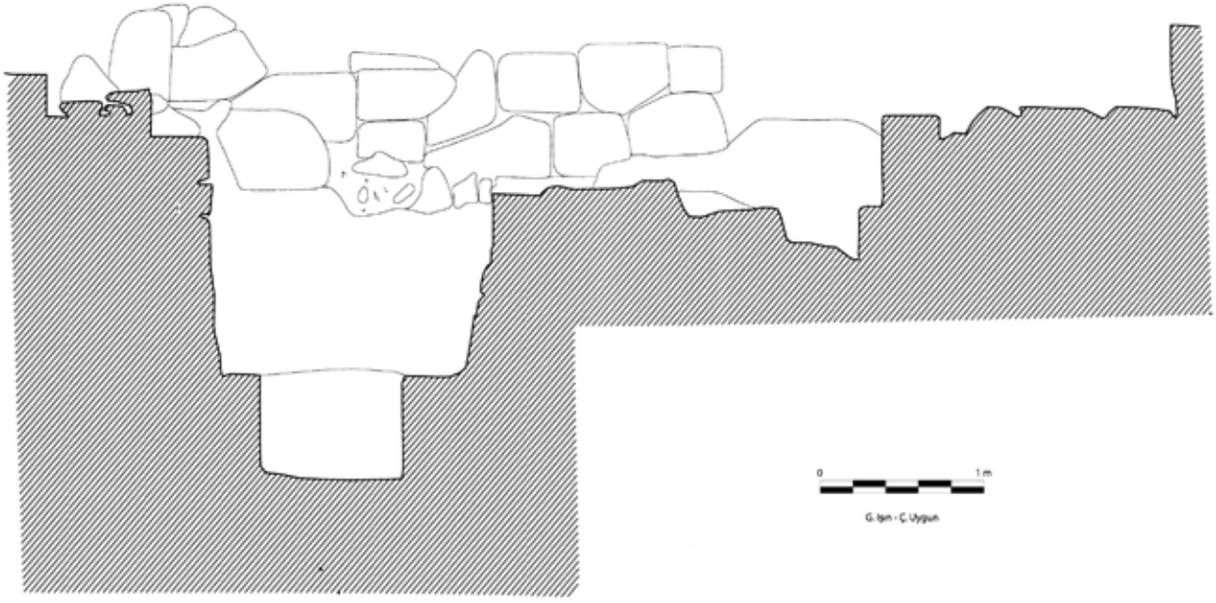

Fig. 16 Cross-section of the Tepecik Necropolis Kiln (drawing by G. Işın – Ç. Uygun)



Fig. 17 The Tepecik Necropolis Kiln (Patara Excavations Archives)



Fig. 18 Filling of the Tepecik Necropolis Kiln (Patara Excavations Archives)



Fig. 19 The Tepecik Acropolis Kiln

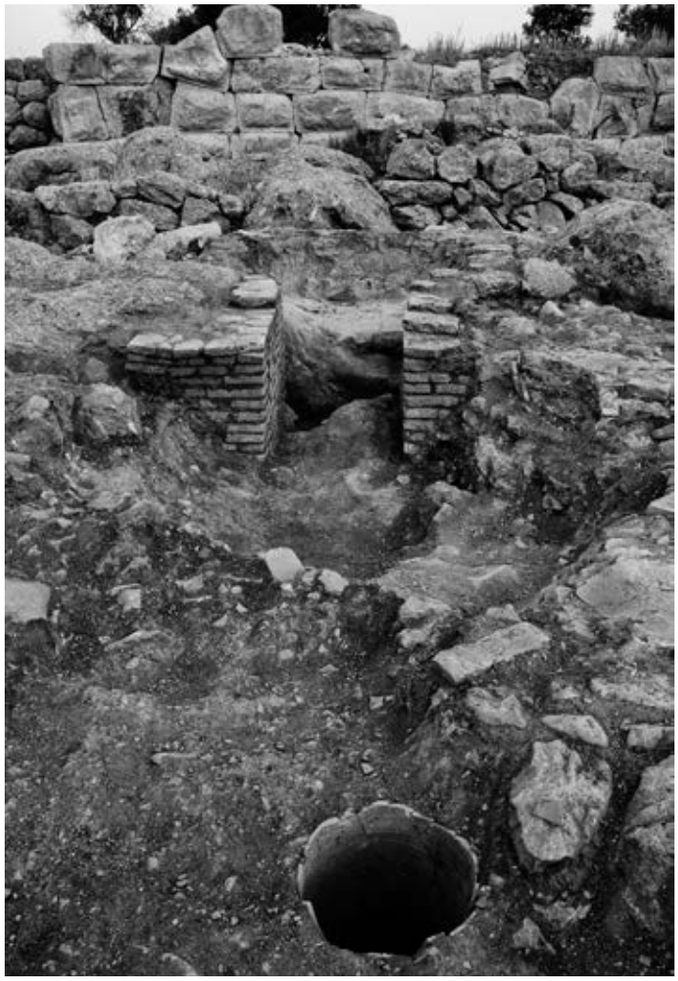

Fig. 20 The rectangular stoking tunnel of the Tepecik Acropolis Kiln



Fig. 21 The ceramics wasters from the Tepecik Acropolis Kiln



Fig. 22 Patara Red Slip Ware wasters were excavated in Room "B" in 2006 (photo by G. Işın)



Fig. 23 The Harbor Bath kiln (Patara Excavations Archives)

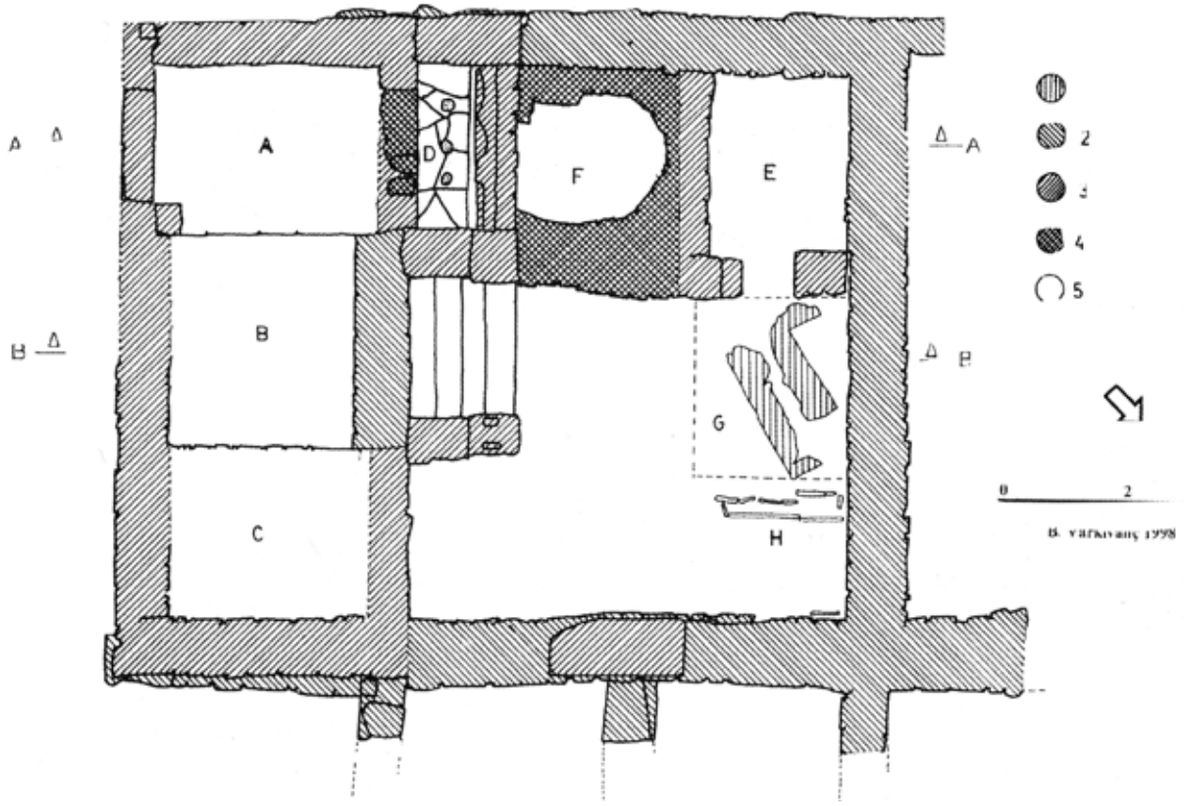

Fig. 24 The Tepecik ceramic workshop (Varkıvanç 2002, 146 fig. 1)



Fig. 25 The lamp dated to the 5th and 6th century A.D. (Patara Excavations Archives)



Fig. 26 Amorphous production dump amphora mouth, probably bulging-neck Chian imitation



Fig. 27 Amorphous pottery sherds dated to the Roman Period (Uygun 2011, 301 fig. 12)



Fig. 28
Archaic Ionian painted finewares



Fig. 29
Cypriote bichrome and black on red style pottery



Fig. 30
Attic black-figured pottery fragments



Fig. 31 Attic red-figured pottery fragments



Fig. 32 The cellar structure of Tepecik Acropolis (Patara Excavations Archives)



Fig. 33 Ointment or Medicine vessels termed as “lykion”

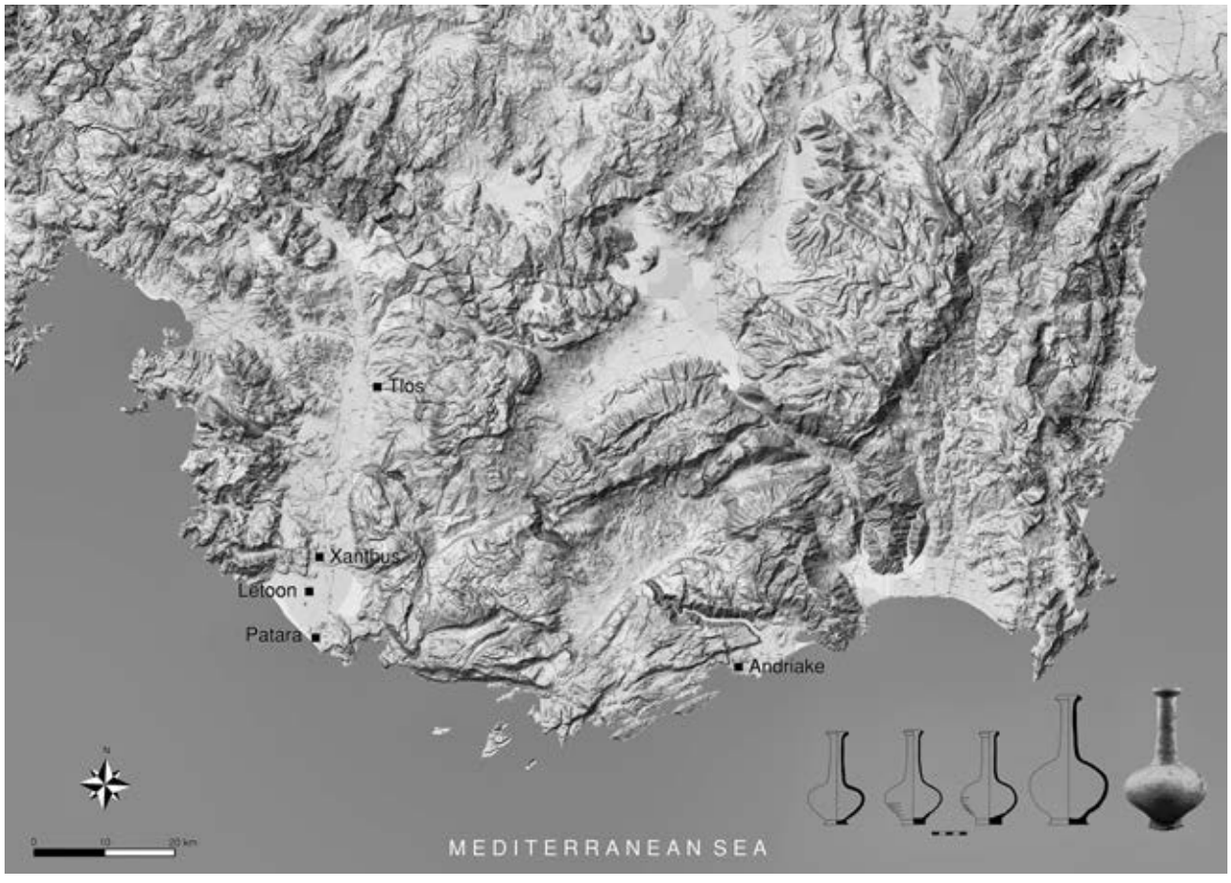

Fig. 34 Distribution of the Eşen Type unguentaria

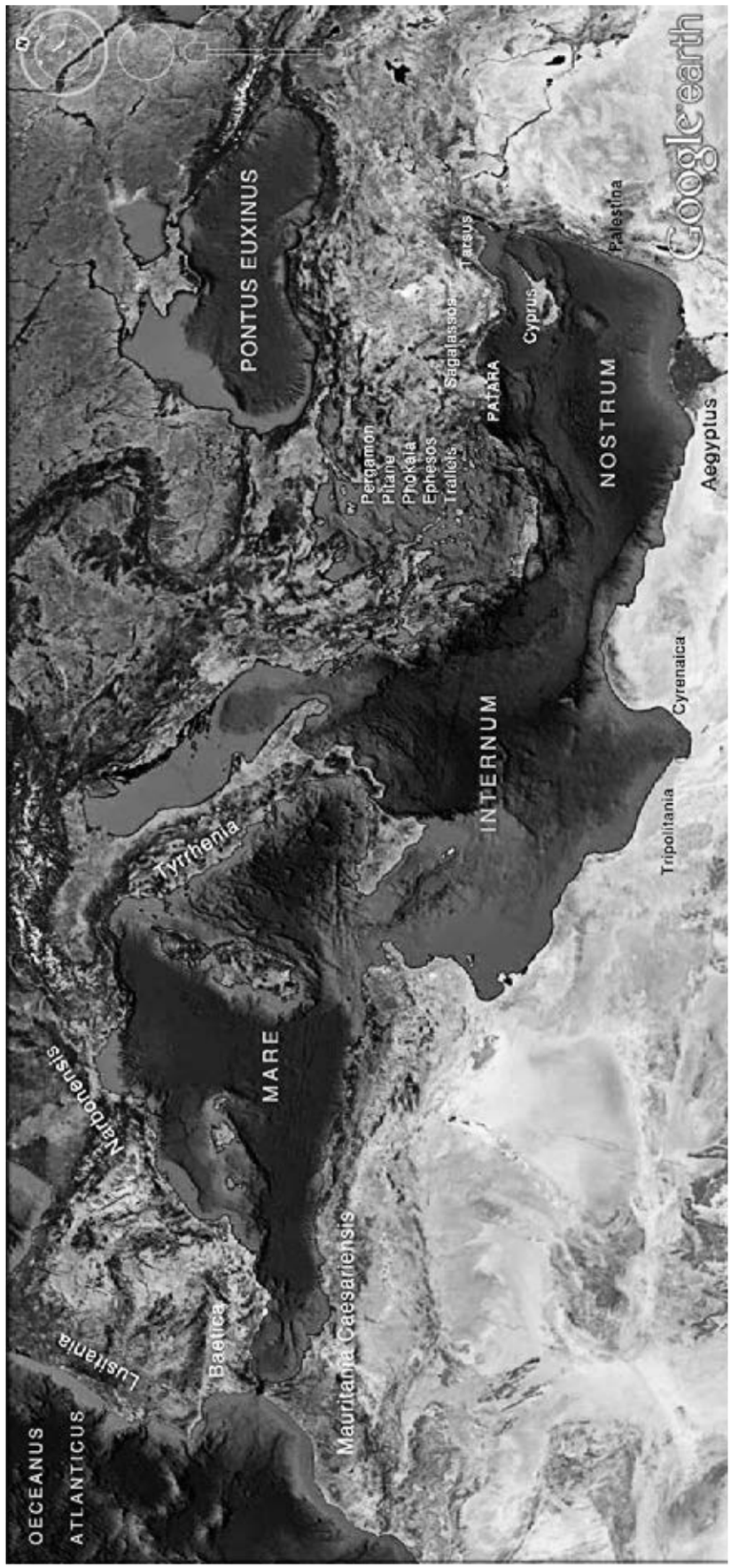

Fig. 35 The regions had been done ceramic trade of Patara in the Roman Imperial Period