

KERAMOS

CERAMICS: A CULTURAL APPROACH

Proceedings of the First International Conference at Ege University
May 9-13, 2011
İzmir

Edited by
R. Gül Gürtekin-Demir, Hüseyin Cevizoğlu, Yasemin Polat and Gürcan Polat

with the collaboration of
Janine Elaine Su

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KÜLTÜR SANAT YAYINLARI



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Muharrem Kayhan

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ISBN: 978-605-85730-4-8

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Book Design by
Mustafa Horuş

Edition 2015

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FOREWORD / VORWORT

Im Rahmen der Lehre und Forschung an der Edebiyat Fakültesi der Ege Üniversitesi belegt die antike Keramikforschung seit Jahrzehnten einen hervorragenden Platz. Mit Güven und Tomris Bakir sowie deren Kollegen und Schülern entstand ein Studienzentrum zur Erforschung antiker Keramik mit sichtbarer Breitenwirkung. Daraus erfolgte nicht zuletzt die Idee, 2011 in İzmir einen Kongress zu organisieren, der vornehmlich der Keramikforschung Kleinasiens und dessen strukturellem Umfeld gewidmet sein sollte: „Keramos. Ceramics: A Cultural Approach". Ein guter Teil der Beiträge, die im Rahmen dieses Symposiums vorgetragen wurden, findet nun einen würdigen Platz in dieser Publikation.

Wenn auch bereits zahlreiche Veröffentlichungen zur Keramik antiker Städte der westlichen Kleinasiatischen Küste von Troja bis zur Halikarnass-Halbinsel vorliegen, bot diese Veranstaltung die Chance, verschiedene Aspekte der Keramik-Forschung in Kleinasien punktuell auf den neuesten Stand zu bringen, und bisher unbekanntes Material aus den in den letzten Jahren an vielen neuen Orten der Türkei durchgeführten Ausgrabungen kennen zu lernen. So konnten lokale Eigenheiten aus verschiedenen Problemperspektiven erörtert werden, ob von kleinasiatischen Fundplätzen oder von vorgelagerten Inseln (Lemnos).

In dieser Veröffentlichung werden spät-und subgeometrisches Gefäße aus karischem Gebiet (Mengefe-Region/Milas) vorgelegt, Herstellungszentren von archaischem Luxusgeschirr (insbesondere Karien/ Bozburun Halbinsel)) nachgegangen, Essgewohnheiten und Ernährung anhand von lokalem Tafel-und Kochgeschirr behandelt (Gordion), unterschiedliche Fundkeramik aus neuen Grabungsplätzen Westkleinasiens (Panayırdağ/Ephesos) präsentiert. In bedeutenden ionischen Zentren werden ungewöhnliche Bestattungskonzepte beobachtet, und zur Schärfung zeitlicher Abfolgen, Fundvergesellschaftungen bearbeitet (Klazomenai). Archaische Keramiktraditionen weniger bekannter, inländischer Fundorte (z.B. Tabae) werden auf die lokale Bevölkerungsstruktur zurückgeführt, während spätklassische bis frühhellenistische, lokale Produktionen und deren attische Beeinflussung behandelt werden (Iasos, Priene).

Bei archaischer und hellenistischer Keramik aus Kalabrien und Sizilien werden strukturelle Fragen aufgeworfen, die für das Verständnis kleinasiatischer Waren hilfreich sein dürften. So ist die Auswertung kultureller Interaktionselemente von Bedeutung: auf welcher Weise sich z.B. Bildformen der Keramik der frühen griechischen Kolonisten auf die Produktionen der inländisch-sikulischen Werkstätten auswirkten. Ferner ergeben die Vergleiche, die bei der frühen „grauen Keramik" über unteritalisch-sizilische Fundkomplexe zu ziehen sind, dass enge Beziehungen, via Euböa, zu Kleinasien bestanden. Für die in mittelhellenistischer Epoche weit exportierte sog. Magenta Ware wird Syrakus als eines der Produktionszentren vermutet, während für die Erforschung von Ernährung und Essgewohnheiten in Campanien des 3.-5. Jh. n.Chr., Form-Typologie, Waren-Verteilung, technische Eigenheiten und Fundvergesellschaftungen als stellvertretende Indizien zur Bewertung hinzugezogen werden.

Was die Spätantike betrifft, so wird die Herkunftsproblematik der in kilikischen Fundplätzen stark vertretenen spätrömischen C-Ware (sog. phokäische Ware) ebenso behandelt wie die Bandbreite der spätantiken Keramik von Kyme und ihre Aussage für Handel und Rang.

Die Beitragsvielfalt schließt mit Untersuchungen zur attischen Keramik und deren Exporten ab. Es sei hierbei auf einen Beitrag zu einem überlegenswerten ikonographischen Wandel von der spätprotoattischen zur früharchaischen, attischen Keramik und deren sozio-historischen Bedeutung hingewiesen, ferner auf die Töpfer-und Malerhände sowie die Organisation in der Werkstatt des Jenaer Malers und schließlich auf eine Neubetrachtung der rotfigurigen Keramik aus Fundplätzen des Bosporanischen Reichs.

Obgleich ein Teil der beim Kongress gehaltenen Vorträge für die Publikation nicht berücksichtigt werden konnten, bietet die vorliegende Veröffentlichung eine bunte Palette wichtiger Beiträge, für deren umsichtige Vorlage den Herausgebern bestens gedankt sei.

Andreas E. Furtwängler

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GİRİŞ

Ege Üniversitesi Arkeoloji Bölümü, kurucu öğretim üyeleri ve onların yetiştirdiği akademisyenlerin, diğer alanlardaki çalışmalarının yanı sıra seramik konusunda yürüttüğü araştırmalarıyla da tanınmaktadır. Seramik konusunda üstlenilen bu misyonu, geleneğe dönüşmesini ümit ettiğimiz bir sempozyum ile gelecek nesillere aktarmayı hedefledik. Sempozyumun ismi önemliydi ve amaca uygun bir başlık olmalıydı. Çok düşündük... Sonunda "çömlekçi kili" anlamına gelen ve aynı zamanda "çömlekçilik sanatının kurucusunun ismi olan "KERAMOS", bu görevi üstlendi. 9-13 Mayıs 2011 tarihleri arasında Ege Üniversitesi'nde gerçekleşen ilk sempozyuma, "KERAMOS Seramik: Kültürel Yaklaşım" adı altında genel içerikli bir başlık koyarak, hem sempozyumun geniş bir bilim adamı kitlesine ulaşmasının, hem de beş gün boyunca farklı konuların tartışılmasının önünü açtık. Sempozyumda Türkiye, İngiltere, İtalya, Romanya, Almanya, Avusturya, Avusturalya, Amerika, Kanada, Yunanistan, Rusya, Bulgaristan, Hollanda, Fransa ve Ukrayna gibi dünyanın dört bir yanından gelen farklı uluslara mensup bilim insanları tarafından sunulan 43 sözlü, 15 poster bildiri, sempozyumun amacına ulaştığının en önemli göstergesi olmuştur.

Sempozyumda yer alan antik dünyanın çok kültürlü yapısının incelendiği sunumlar ve tartışmalar, bu tip uluslararası sempozyumların bilim dünyası için ne derece önemli ve gereksinim olduğunu bir kez daha ortaya koymuştur. Konunun duayenleri ile genç bilim insanlarının bir araya getirilerek deneyimlerin, yeni araştırmaların ve yeni görüşlerin paylaşılmasına olanak tanıyan "KERAMOS", seramik konusunda çalışan ve çalışacak olan yeni neslin ufkunu genişletmeyi görev edinmiştir. Özellikle benzer konularda çalışan, her birisi olaya farklı yaklaşım ve bakış açısı kazandıran bilim insanlarının aynı çatı altında bulunmaları, konunun derinlemesine tartışılmasını ve yeni görüşlerin ortaya çıkmasını beraberinde getirmiş ve getirecektir.

Sempozyuma gösterilen ilgi ve olumlu geri dönüşler, arkeoloji dünyasındaki bu gereksinime bir kez daha tanıklık etmiş ve "KERAMOS" sempozyumunun sürekliliğini kaçınılmaz hale getirmiştir. Bu kapsamda 4 yılda bir İzmir Ege Üniversitesi ev sahipliğinde yapılması planlanan "KERAMOS" sempozyumunun, seramik konusunda daha özel konuları başlık olarak belirleyerek, arkeoloji dünyasına daha fazla katkı yaparak sürdürülmesi amaçlamaktadır.

R. Gül Gürtekin-Demir
Gürcan Polat
Yasemin Polat
Hüseyin Cevizoğlu

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Archaeology at Ege University is renowned for its research in various areas, especially for its expertise in ceramic studies. Originally these studies were carried out by the founders of the department and are presently continued by their students, who are now members of the academic staff. We therefore decided to support this tradition of encouraging the next generation of research with the organization of an international conference. The conference name was important and needed to serve our intentions. We thought carefully about this for a period of time … Finally, the title "KERAMOS," which was a constant, was designated to fulfill our mission, and will be retained for future conferences. The Greek word "Keramos" is derived from its meaning, "potter's clay," and was also the name of the founder of ceramic art. The international conference "KERAMOS. Ceramics: A Cultural Approach," held between May 9–13, 2011 at Ege University, gathered scholars studying ceramics either within the field of Classical Archaeology or in related research areas, and gave them the opportunity to share ideas in a variety of arenas. Participating scholars represented various countries, including Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States. 43 oral and 15 poster presentations were featured. The discussions and contributions during the conference, which analyzed the multicultural structure of the ancient world, have once again proven how essential this type of international conference is for the scientific world. "KERAMOS" hopes to help extend the horizons of young scholars studying or planning to study ancient ceramics by bringing them together with established scholars to share experiences, recent research and new perspectives.

Due to the great interest in, positive feedback on and professional dialogue resulting from the first Keramos Conference, we have all realized how imperative such institutionalized opportunities are to the world of archaeology. Therefore, we aim to promote this type of institution with a quadrennial Keramos Conference, to be housed at Ege University under diverse themes and topics, in order to promote ceramic studies.

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Acknowledgements

It would hardly have been possible to realise the conference and the production of the present proceedings without the support, cooperation and help of many individuals, colleagues and institutions. During the preparations of this organisation and this book, we have very much enjoyed working with them, and we would like to take opportunity to thank them for their efforts and contributions. Andreas Furtwängler, Mehmet Gökdemir, Muharrem Kayhan, Ayşegül Selçuki, Özcan Atalay, Nuran Şahin, Recep Meriç, Akın Ersoy, Şakir Çakmak, Kamil Okyay Sındır, Archaeological Museum of İzmir, Ümit Yolcu, Stefan Schneider, Nesrin Çetiner, Onur Kınalıbaş and "Güral Porselen", Umut Devrim Eryarar, Mehmet Soydan, Yavuz Tatış, Kahraman Yağız, Seçil Çokoğullu, Ümit Güngör, Ergün Karaca, Onur Zunal, Ayşe Çelebi, Deniz Arkan, Rabia Aktaş Çıldır, Evren Açar, Ece Sezgin, Gencay Öztürk, Beste Tomay, Hamde Cesur, Melis Çobanoğlu, Uğur Candar, Ece Şentürk, Ertuğrul Kıraç, Sinem Çakır, Hazal Falay, Özer Erdin, Sena Yılmaz, Dilan Koşarsoy, Deniz Irmak, Nimet Kaya, Buse Acar, Nihan Aydoğmuş and the staff members of Faculty of Letters of Ege University are thanked for much-valued assistance, support and their kind efforts during the organisation of the conference. We thank the members of the scientific committee and reviewers for their scholarly expertise and professional advice, which helped us to improve the content of the present volume.



İzmir / *Smyrna Agora* / May 13, 2011

LATE ROMAN CERAMICS OF THE DELİ HALİL SETTLEMENT IN THE EAST CILICIA PLAIN

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Abstract:
The ancient settlement of Deli Halil in the Eastern Mediterranean is situated on the southern slope of the Deli Halil volcano, with a view of the Gulf of Issos, and dominates the Kısık Pass, which provides access from the sea to the Çukurova Plain. The ruins were identified as an ancient settlement in 2008, and since then have been studied by the Osmaniye Archaeological Survey team. The site has yielded a remarkable number of potsherds dated to the Late Antique Period. The collected ceramics can be clustered into two main groups, as fine ware and common ware. Common ware potsherds are those of cooking ware and containers, such as amphorae and dolia, and fine ware consists of Late Roman C type table ware. The collected bulk of table ware potsherds belong almost uniformly to Phocaea productions, while all other types of Eastern Sigillata are absent. Cypriot and African Red Slipped ceramics are represented only with a couple of sherds. Noteworthy is the existence of a single type of table ware produced during a specific time period, which might denote booming marine trade relations between the eastern Mediterranean and western Anatolia during this period.

The Osmaniye Archaeological Survey identified an ancient settlement situated on a wide basaltic rock formation across the southern slope of a volcano, Deli Halil Hill, in 2008.[1] The ancient settlement of Deli Halil, named after the volcano, is located in the Tüysüz district of Toprakkale town in Osmaniye

[1] Tülek 2010, 47.

Province, at 339–246 meters in altitude and extending between the coordinates of North 37° 00′ 59", East 36° 04′ 16.9" and North 37° 00′ 45.2", East 36° 03′ 32.0". The Deli Halil basalt formation extends from northeast of the Gulf of Issos to meet the Amanos Mountains to the east, forming the southern border of Osmaniye Province, as well as separating the Erzin (Issos) Plain and Yukarı Çukurova (East Cilicia). The ancient settlement dominates the Erzin Plain and controls the commute from the Mediterranean Sea via the Kısık Pass to Osmaniye Province. The Deli Halil ancient settlement, being strategically situated, once had a clear view of and vivid communication with the ancient harbors along the eastern coast of the Gulf of Issos, and with major prehistoric and historic settlements such as the ancient city of Oenionda/Issos/Epiphaneia, Tell Araklı, Muttalip Höyük, Burnaz harbor, Kinet Höyük and twenty more minor settlements of the Late Antique Period.[2]

The survey team has documented and examined the remains of the Deli Halil ancient settlement, which has been heavily damaged by works at pumice quarries on the volcano. At present, the parts of the ruins that preserve their archaeological context can be clustered into three groups as the East, North, and West sections. The ancient settlement presents a well-planned layout comprised of the topography on which it encroaches. The layout of the settlement features terraces and intersecting streets, providing a smooth commute within the settlement **(Figs. 1 and 2)**. The North cluster of the settlement is situated just below the pumice quarry and is constituted by the remains of only seven structural units, together with 42 built-in and six built-on round structures covering 2.5 hectares. In contrast, the documented archaeological remains of the West and the East sections cover almost 26 hectares with more than 200 rectangular and round structures in total. While most of the rectangular structures are residences, the majority of the round structures built in or on the ground is thought to be depots and cisterns. The West section of the settlement has yielded at least five olive presses of which some of its press and weight stones remain in situ. The temple of the settlement is situated on an elevated part of the West section with a wide view of the settlement, the Gulf of Issos and the temple of the ancient city of Epiphaneia. Fragments of an architrave and a column shaft of limestone are scattered at the temenos of the temple. The temple is small in size, and possibly has a tetrastyle prostylos plan. The absence of a church or any other insignia of Christianity or other religious features besides the existence of the temple suggests that classical koine prevailed at the Deli Halil ancient settlement during the Late Antique Period.

The Deli Halil ancient settlement has not yielded any epigraphic evidence, coins or examples of material culture bearing the name of the settlement, having been stripped of its identity due to long-term looting, plundering and dirt road openings for the numerous pumice quarries. Potsherds are the major and the most significant material culture finds. The bulk of these collected during the three survey campaigns fall into two major groups, those of common ware and fine ware. Common ware fragments are of a coarse nature, being used as vessels for daily use and containers for grain and liquids **(Fig. 3)**. Fine ware fragments are mostly in open form, and include plates and bowls used as tableware. The repertoire of fine ware potsherds from the ancient settlement consists of fragments that are uniformly contemporaneous. Almost all the fine ware fragments are of Red Slip Ware and can be dated to the Late Antique period from the beginning of the fifth to the beginning of the seventh centuries CE. Most of

2 Özgen and Gates 1993, 390.

the potsherds present characteristics of Phocaea Red Slip Ware. African and Cypriot Red Slip Ware are also represented, but in only a few fragments **(Fig. 4)**.

The archaeological survey team has collected 570 potsherds **(Fig. 5)**. 255 of these fragments are open in form, belonging to the fine ware group, while 315 fragments are of coarse ware, both open and closed forms, and are identified as cooking pots, containers, jugs, juglets, amphorae and dolia. The bulk of the coarse ware consists of fragments in various types of paste, with coarse inclusions, texture and color indicating that they are mostly local productions.

The fine ware potsherd group includes 21 fragments identified as the rims and bases of African Slip Ware dishes and bowls **(Figs. 9 and 12)**, and five fragments are of Cypriot Red Slip Ware **(Figs. 6, 7 and 13)**. 219 fine ware fragments, meanwhile, belong to the Phocaea Red Slip Ware group, of which 24 pieces are base fragments **(Fig. 8)** while 181 are from rims. The Phocaea Red Slip fragments are grouped into two major forms; according to Hayes' system of classification these belong to Form 3 and Form 10. Form 4 is represented in only one rim fragment. 94 fragments of the Phocaea Ware belong to Form 3, and 87 fragments belong to Form 10 **(Figs. 10 and 11)**.

Macroscopic examinations of the Phocaea Red Slip fragments of both Form 3 and Form 10 identified four different clay types with more or less similar inclusions in ratio and size range. Clay type 1, of the Form 3 group, contains small, dense lime and stone inclusions; it is porous and hard, with color varying from dark red to red numbered 10 R 4/6–5/6 and 5/8 in the Munsell catalog. Clay type 2 of the Form 3 group retains a metallic sound and is medium hard but with less dense small lime and stone inclusions, and the color varies from dark red to light red numbered 10 R 6/8 and 6/6 in Munsell. It is porous with horizontal breaks. The third clay type of Form 3 has lime and stone inclusions smaller in size than in clay type 1 but denser; it is also porous and medium hard with color varying from dark red to light red with Munsell catalog numbers 2.5 YR 5/6, 5/8, 6/6, and 6/8. The fourth clay type, which is the last of this group, is distinctly softer than clay type 2, and is porous with tiny inclusions of lesser density, as well as mica. The clay color is distinctive too in light red to orange-red numbered 2.5 YR 6/8.

Characteristics of the Phocaea Red Slip Ware clay types in Form 10 are similar to those of Form 3. Even clay type 4 of Form 10, which is quite distinctly softer in texture and lighter in color, is similar to clay type 4 of the former group **(Figs. 14–17)**. The clay is so soft and powdery that it sticks to hands. The distinctiveness of its characteristics points to clay type 4 having originated from a different production center and workshop than all others, which may have come from one workshop in different time periods, or from various workshops within the same production center. None of the Red Slip ceramic fragments in the ceramic bulk of Deli Halil ancient settlement presents features suggesting imitation of Phocaean ware, which might have suggested local production. Further examination and analysis of these ceramic finds will be carried out for the purpose of identifying provenance and workshops.

Among the Red Slip Ware fragments of the Deli Halil ceramic repertoire the earliest dated example is the sherd numbered DLHLL B 08 2009, an African Red Slip (ARS) dish base decorated with a stamp motif of concentric circles with a whirl-fringe (wind-wheel) motif **(Fig. 9)**. An identical example to the Deli Halil ARS fragment was found at the survey of the ancient harbor of Burnaz 10 km away as the

crow flies.[3] Excavations of the ancient city of Anemurium on the Cilician coast have yielded identical examples.[4] The ceramic fragment has been dated between the end of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth century CE, 360–410.[5]

The earliest dated fragments of the Phocaea Red Slip ceramics belong to the Form 3 group, among which the earliest datable fragment is the sherd numbered DLHLL B 2010-26, a C-7 type plate rim of Form 3. Similar examples have been found at the Agora excavations in Athens, in a cistern dated to the fifth century CE. Comparisons with dish types E-15 and -16 of Form 3 yielded at Deli Halil have also been found at the Agora of Athens, Q17:4 trench, dated to 500 CE. Form 3 fragments of the Deli Halil ancient settlement representing dish types F-25, -31, and -32 are similar to the examples from trench 13-R at the Antioch excavations dated to the year 526 CE.[6]

The latest dated Phocaea Red Slip ceramic fragments belong to Form 10. Examples of dish types A and B are abundant, and similar examples have been dated to the end of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century, whereas the relatively fewer examples of dish type C fragments are dated from the first half of the seventh century.[7]

Almost all the fine ware sherds collected at the Deli Halil ancient settlement are imported ware produced at coastal sites along the Mediterranean; they originate in western Anatolia, North Africa, and the island of Cyprus. The dating of the pottery denotes liveliness at the settlement during the Late Antique Period. Evidently there must have been active marine trade relations between the settlements at the northeastern tip of the Gulf of Issos and distant coastal trade centers. The Phocaea Red Slip Ware constitutes the clear majority of the imported ceramics at Deli Halil, which indicates a direct maritime connection between western Anatolia and the ancient harbor of Burnaz.[8]

Obviously, the ancient harbor was quite active in eastern Mediterranean maritime trade. Burnaz harbor must have been facilitated by the Deli Halil ancient settlement together with other settlements on the Erzin Plain. The inhabitants of the settlement seem to have acted as traders, as well as middlemen in the trade of agricultural products between these coastal settlements and their hinterland on the East Cilicia Plain. It is not yet clear whether Phocaean pottery was the center of trade or was peripheral to the exchange of major goods more generally. Goods that could have been traded in tandem with pottery are wine, olive oil, timber, grain and garum. The Amanos Mountains were well-known for their high quality timber, and the fertile East Cilicia Plain was a good source of grain. In addition, the region had been well known for its olive oil production, which is corroborated by the surplus of olive oil presses found in the region that date to the Late Antique Period.

3 Tobin 2004, 65, fig. 83.
4 Williams 1989, 44, fig. 21, no. 255.
5 Hayes 1972, 116, fig. 19.4 and for the motif type 36 u–v; see page 237, fig. 40.
6 Hayes 1972, 337–338.
7 Hayes 1972, 346.
8 Özgen and Gates 1993, 390.

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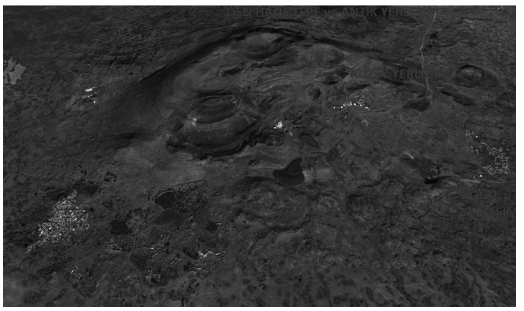


Fig. 1: Deli Halil Volcano and the sections of the ancient settlement.

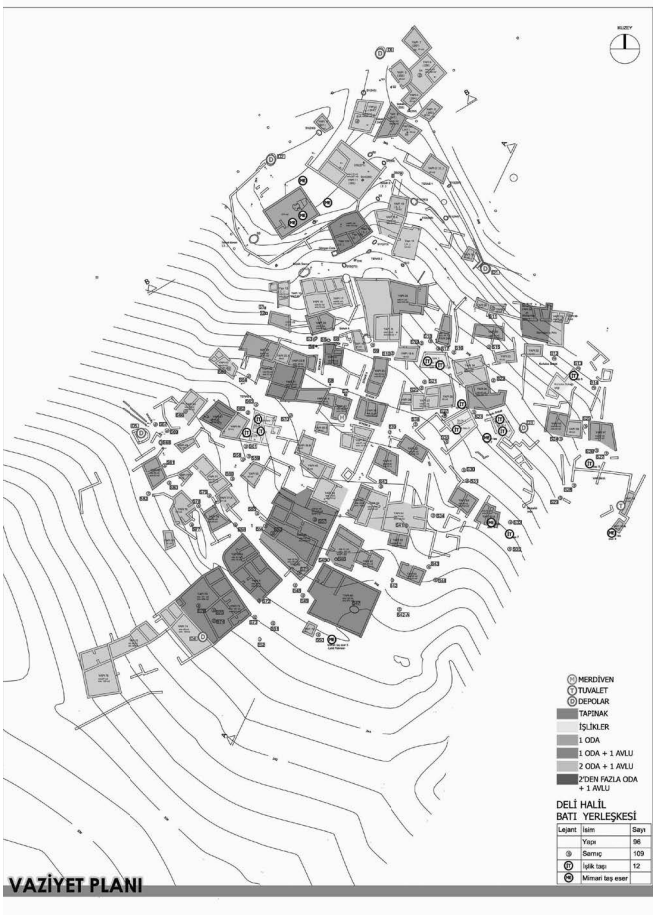


Fig. 2: Deli Halil ancient settlement, layout of the West section.

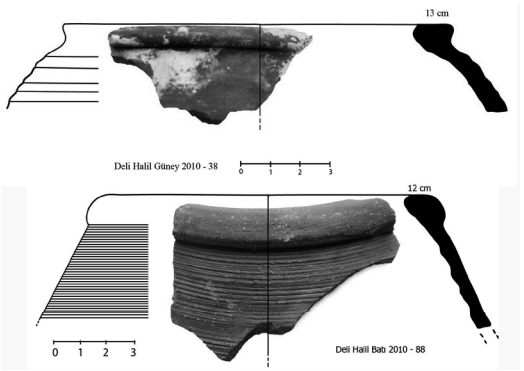


Fig. 3: Cooking pots of the Deli Halil ancient settlement.

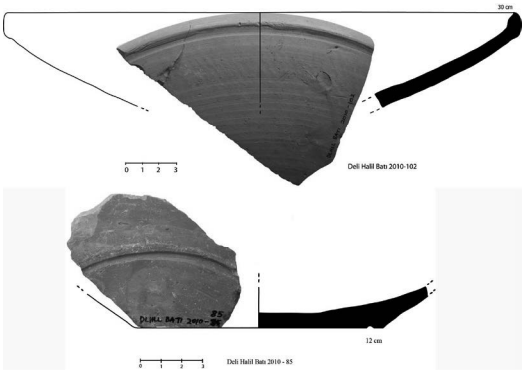


Fig. 4: Cyprus Red Slip Ware examples found at the Deli Halil ancient settlement.

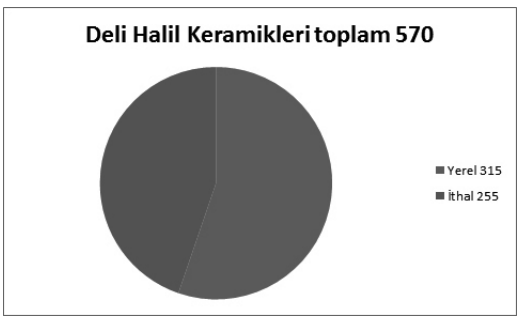


Fig. 5: Graphic of the Deli Halil potsherds illustrating distribution of types.

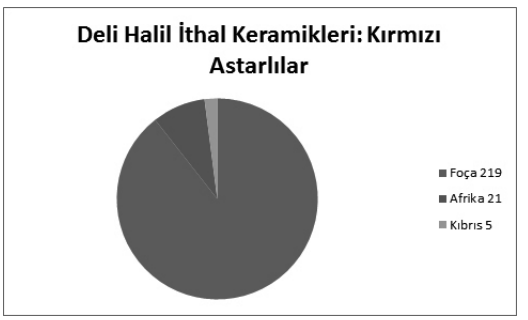


Fig. 6: Graphic illustrates Red Sip Ware types as examples of imported pottery.

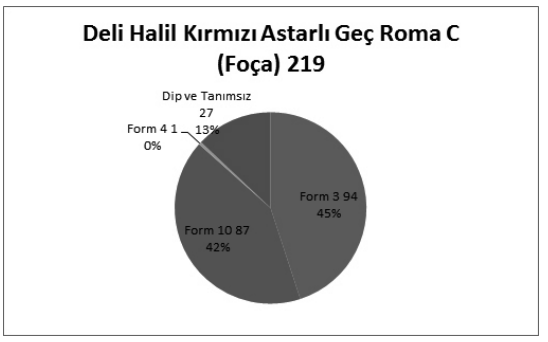


Fig. 7: Phocaea Red Slip Ware types illustrated on the graphic.

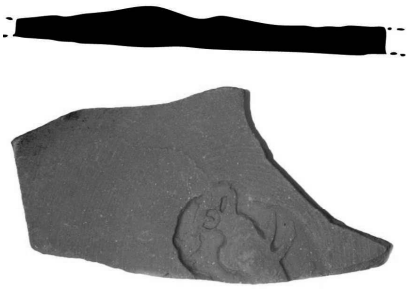


Fig. 8: A Phocaea Red Slip base fragment with a relief decoration of a humped bull.

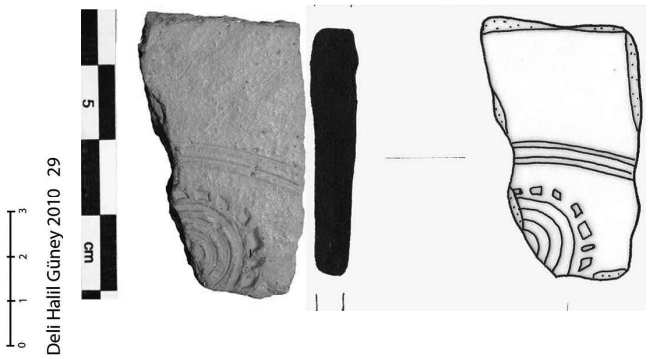


Fig. 9: An Africa Red Slip base fragment with a relief of wind-wheel.

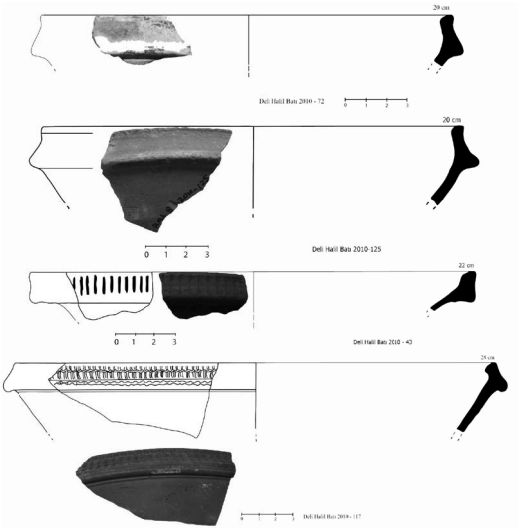


Fig. 10: Phocaea Red Slip dish rims in Form 3.

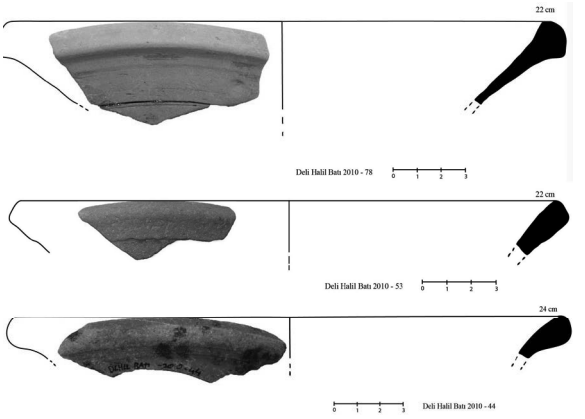


Fig. 11: Phocaea Red Slip dish rims in Form 10.

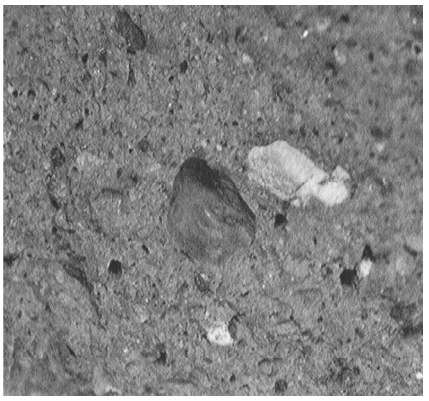


Fig. 12: African Red Slip fragment.

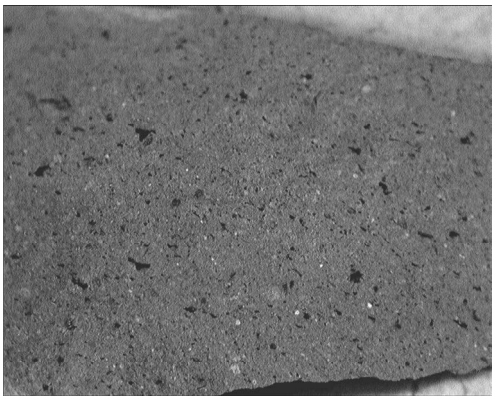


Fig. 13: Cypriot Red Slip fragment.

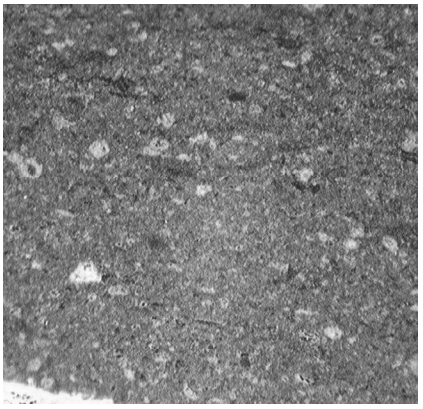


Fig. 14: Phocaean Red Slip fragment Form 3 Clay type 1.

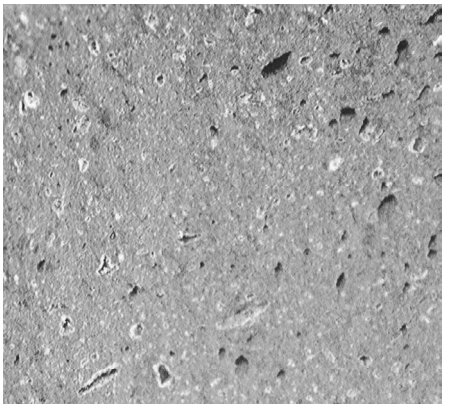


Fig. 15: Phocaean Red Slip fragment Form 10 Clay type 2.

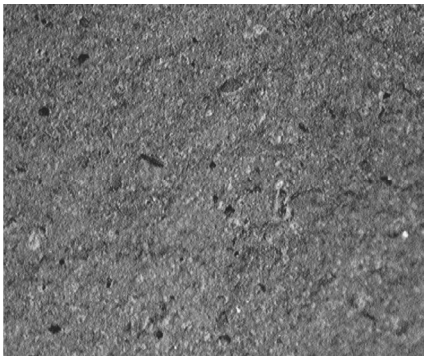


Fig. 16: Phocaean Red Slip fragment Form 10 Clay type 3.

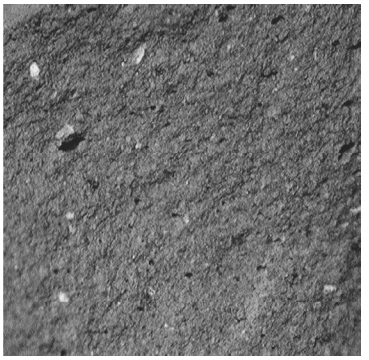


Fig. 17: Phocaean Red Slip fragment Form 10 Clay type 4.