

TARSUS REPUBLIC SQUARE LATE ROMAN COOKING WARES - 2001

A Master's Thesis

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ANKARA

May 2002

I certify that I have read this thesis and have found that it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Archaeology and History of Art.

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ABSTRACT

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This thesis deals with the Cooking Wares of the Tarsus Republic Square uncovered during the 2001 Season. The context of all the pottery examined in this study is from trenches 4J, 5K and 5L in Area I, from the Late Roman period. The research approach that is followed is a multi-disciplinary one combining archaeological, social-anthropological, statistical and culture-historical methods.

Keywords: Tarsus, Tarsus Republic Square, Plain Cilicia, Late Roman Cooking Wares, Roman Road, Tarsus Cooking Wares

ÖZET

TARSUS CUMHURİYET ALANI MUTFAK KAPLARI - 2001

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Bu çalışma 2001 Kazı Döneminde Tarsus Cumhuriyet Alanı'nda bulunan Mutfak Kapları üzerinedir. Tez içinde incelenmiş seramikler I. Bölge 4J, 5K ve 5L açmalarından seçilmiştir ve Geç Roma dönemi kaplarıdır. Araştırmada izlenen yol çok-disiplinli olup arkeoloji, sosyal antropoloji, istatistik ve kültürel-tarih yöntemlerinden faydalanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarsus, Tarsus Cumhuriyet Alanı, Ovalık Kilikya, Geç Roma Mutfak Kapları, Roma Yolu, Tarsus Mutfak Kapları

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CHAPTER I

A Brief Look at Tarsus and Cilicia

1. Geography¹

Tarsus² is located on the eastern Mediterranean shoreline of Turkey, between Mersin and Adana. To the west of *Çukurova* it lies on the alluvial plain called Aleia in Homer (*Iliad*, VI: 302) near the banks of the *Berdan* (Kydnos) river, placed at both a crossing and starting point of roads coming from eastern Mediterranean countries and inner Anatolian plains. The vast plain at the hinterland ends with the massive range of Taurus Mountains. Its riches are due to both agriculture and trade, which it owes to the fertile plains and its strategic layout on the shore. Although the climate may seem too hot in the summers in order to support a vivid city life and trade, Tarsus was an active port in antiquity. The foothills on the mountains offered a refreshing and cooler plateau compared to the plains during the summer. Used as

¹ Appendix - Fig. 1: Satellite image of the Eastern Mediterranean showing Tarsus, Adana, Mersin and Antakya (Hatay).

² Appendix - Fig. 3: Modern Map of Cilicia.

summer settlements, the plateau proved to be good for human health as well, for Tarsus was subject to malaria (Ramsay, 2000: 11-2).

The city was so built that it was only a few meters above the waterbed of the Kydnos River. So, the city and the surrounding plains were occasionally subject to flooding, especially at spring, until the Roman period, transforming the plains into marshland. For the rest of the summer season, the plains were extremely fertile and humid, suitable for agricultural activities (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 22-3; Ramsay, 2000: 9-12). The flooding of the city was prevented during Justinian's reign with a change in the riverbed. A three-arched bridge was constructed on the Kydnos to facilitate the direct route to Tarsus (Ramsay, 2000: 23-4; Zoroğlu, 1996b: 73-4).

The Ancient Kydnos flowed into a lake located ca. 8 to 9 km south of the city. The lake was named *Rhegmoi* or *Rhegma*, and it was most probably a laguna (Erzen, 1940: 12; Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 28; Ramsay, 2000: 25-7; Vann, 1994: 317). Strabo (*Strabon*, XIV.5.10: 259) describes this lake near *Rhegma* as the naval base of Tarsus with storage houses and a harbour. Galleys could navigate up towards the city centre (Ramsay, 2000: 25-7)³.

Tarsus was, and still is, highly affected by the geography of its immediate environs. The Taurus mountains separate Cilicia from Cappadocia and Lycaonia as a massive range split by the valley of the *Çakıt* stream joining Saros, and providing a

³ This lake was called the Aynaz marshland in modern times, however part of this laguna is now dried off and being used for agricultural activities. On another part of it an eucalyptus grove has been planted, named as *Karabucak Ormanı* (Ramsay, 2000: 27, footnote by Zoroğlu; Zoroğlu, 1996b: 12). The marshland is also mentioned in Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 28.

natural passage from the Anatolian plateau down towards the plains of Cilicia from the northwest towards the southeast. This narrow passageway, between *Bolkar Dağı* and *Ala Dağ*, called the Cilician Gates (*Gülek Boğazı*) (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 132-3), permitted travel from the central Anatolian plateau down to Tarsus directly. According to Steadman, ceramic and lithic evidence suggests that during the Neolithic and perhaps as early as the Upper Paleolithic, the passage functioned as the most important route from Anatolia, through Cilicia, reaching out to other Near Eastern countries (Steadman, 1996: 135).

Much later the passageway was enhanced by the Tarsians (Ramsay, 2000: 28-30). They had built a road as far as the southern foot of this passage by chipping the rocks at the western side of the river, thus they broadened the way formidably. Hence, the Cilician Gates remained as the only land access into the region for a long period of time. An indirect evidence of the earliest road construction activity here is mentioned in *Xenophon's Anabasis* in 401 BC, prior to Roman times (Harper, 1970: 149-53; *Xenophon*, I.2.21).

An inscription found on the face of the carved and flattened rock on the side of the passageway dates from AD 217, proving the road construction of the *Via Tauri* during Caracalla's reign (AD 211 - 217) –*montibus caesis viam latiore[m] facit*. This was the border between Cappadocia and Cilicia (Harper, 1970: 149-53; Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 132, 387). The *Via Tauri* reached the first station after the Cilician Gates at a 22-km distance, Mopsukrenai (near *Kırıtlar, Hacıhamzalı*), and then an arched gateway at Podandus⁴ (*Pozanti, Sağlıklı*) (French, 1993: 447;

⁴ Appendix - Fig. 2: Podandus (*Sağlıklı*) road.

Ramsay, 2000: 29). A 3-km part of the antique road is left intact at Podandus, and the street is made on top of the natural serpentine rock, then revetted with limestone rectangular flagstones (Kerem, 2001: 6). The arched gateway (French, 1898: 237; Magie, 1950: 1154) is plain in style, narrow and of inferior quality, which in turn gives an impression that it was not built during the prosperous periods of the Roman Empire.

This Podandus road ran parallel to Kydnos and led directly to the city limits of Tarsus around the Kydnos-Waterfalls. Within Tarsus, the road turned towards the east and led over the Justinianic Bridge crossing the river in the direction of Adana. Over the *mutatio* (*Pargais*) one could reach Adana after 40 km (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 132).

According to French, the Tarsus-Podandus (*Pozanti, Sağlıklı*) road was still active late until the middle of the 4th century AD (French, 1993: 447). The modern highway passing through the Cilician Gates (*Gülek Boğazı*) follows the same route as the Podandus road down to Tarsus and passes parallel to the Justinianic Bridge in Adana.

A few examples of the importance given to road-building activities within the region during the Roman period are demonstrated by archaeological finds. A number of milestones⁵ from the reign of Alexander Severus (AD 222-235) from Adana and Mopsuestia, some found in *Karyağdı Vadisi* (valley) -connecting Lycaonia and Korykos in coastal Cilicia- belonging to the beginning of the 1st Tetrarchy (Sayar,

⁵ See D. French, 1988: 424, 528 for undated milestones from the Roman period found in Tarsus, İçel (Mersin) and Adana listed in the catalogue.

See R.P. Harper, 1970: 150 for a milestone from Podandus, from the last days of Caracalla (AD. 217). The inscription says, "...repaired the Via Tauri which was dipilated with age, by levelling mountains, smashing rocks, widening carriageways and building bridges. From the Gates 15 miles."

1996: 118) can be counted. As well as these, the Justinianic bridges, one on Saros in Adana leading towards Mopsuestia 25 km of distance, and the other over Pyramos, are important undertakings (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 133).

As Christianity grew, itineraries were developed for pilgrimages. Since Constantine the Great, pilgrimages were made to the Holy Land. The *Itinerarium Burdigalense*, dating from AD 333, started from Bordeaux making for Narbonne, then to Arles, Valence, Gap, Susa, Turin to Milan, then to Aquileia, *Ptuj*, *Sremska Mitrovica*, *Niš*, *Sofia* and Constantinople. The journey continued with the passing of the Bosphorus to Chalcedon. The route was via *Ankara*, [through the Cilician Gates by the *Via Tauri*] to Tarsus, Tyre, Caesarea, Mt Syna and Neapolis (Nablus) until Jerusalem was reached (Dilke, 1985: 128).

During the Late Roman and later periods the inner Anatolian cities were thus better connected with those of the Mediterranean coast, enhancing trade and also facilitating the quick and easy transfer of military troops into Cilicia. Harper called the *Via Tauri* the “life-line of Anatolia” (Harper, 1970: 151). Hence, road building had been one of the prime activities within the region (Sayar, 1996: 118)⁶.

⁶ M. Sayar cites many roads and milestones found in the historical and geographic surveys in Cilicia (Sayar, 1996: 115-22).

2. History

The Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods

Extensive information on the archaeology and history of Tarsus comes from the publications of the *Tarsus Gözlükule Excavations* by H. Goldman and her team (Goldman, 1950; Goldman, 1956; Goldman, 1963). These excavations in the *Gözlükule* mound revealed the importance of Tarsus inhabited since the Neolithic Age (Goldman, 1956: 65-91; Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 98; Kerem, 2001: 1; Öz, 1991: 5; Sevin, 1999: 60; Zoroğlu, 1996b: 14-6, 34). Artefacts found at Mersin - *Yümüktepe*, Tarsus - *Gözlükule* and *Domuztepe* -located on the eastern bank of the Pyramos- were dated from the Neolithic to the early Chalcolithic periods (Sevin, 1999: 60). The Middle Neolithic obsidian finds and pottery sherds from the layer XXVII of Mersin - *Yümüktepe* were contemporaneous with those found in the levels between - 30,50 m and - 32 m at the Section A in the *Gözlükule* mound (Zoroğlu, 1996b: 34).

During the Neolithic period Tarsus - *Gözlükule* was culturally related to inner Anatolia, however in the early Chalcolithic period the city was exposed to cultural influences from Mesopotamia. Painted Halaf ceramics (5600 - 4500 BC), imported or copied by local manufacturers, were excavated in the XIX - XVIII layers of Mersin - *Yümüktepe* accompanied by copper for the first time, and representing ties with Mesopotamia (Öz, 1991: 5; Sevin, 1999: 71; Zoroğlu, 1996b: 16, 34).

In the following period (4000 - 3500 BC), the Ubaid culture began to dominate in the region, and Ubaid ceramics were present in the layers at *Yümüktepe* and *Gözlükule*, proving the continuity of exchange between Cilicia and Mesopotamia (Öz, 1991: 5; Sevin, 1999: 77).

The Bronze Age

In the Early Bronze Age, the regional exchange networks of the settlements in *Cilicia Pedias* shifted from northern Mesopotamia towards the Anatolian plateau, in particular to Cappadocia. Tarsus chose to improve its transactions with the Aegean, Syria, Cappadocia and Cyprus. The exchange in turn transformed the village-like settlement into a real meeting place. *Gözlükule* was a local principality in this period (Öz, 1991: 7-8; Sevin, 1999: 108). An example of Tarsian pottery, discovered in Giza, Egypt, within a context dating from the Old Kingdom, Dynasty IV, (ca. 2650 BC), demonstrates the affluent trade relationships of Tarsus with the outside world (Bing, 1968: 10; Goldman, 1956: 60). Finds of metallic wares from the Upper Euphrates, *Habur* and *Balikh* river valleys were also made in Tarsus - *Gözlükule* in Cilicia, *Kültepe* on the Anatolian plateau (at *Kayseri*), Tell Brak on the Habur in Northeast Syria, Tell Tainat in the Amuq plain and Tell Huera in the *Balikh* Valley (Mellink, 1989: 323, 328; Özgüç, 1986: 37). This geographical distribution of such contemporaneous finds is a strong proof of active exchange between these regions. Another interesting discovery was the weapons found in a deposit at Soloi-Pompeiopolis, which have close parallels in Ugarit, Byblos, Cyprus, Crete and Troy (Bing, 1968: 15; Bilgi, 1997: 11; Bittel, 1940: 183-205).

The wave of destructions affecting EB II central Anatolian sites such as Troy II, *Beycesultan*, *Aphrodisias*, *Ahlatlıbel*, *Alacahöyük*, *Polatlı* and *Demircihöyük*, hit Tarsus - *Gözlükule* as well. Following this destruction, it is suggested that Luwian speaking peoples immigrated into southeast Anatolia and *Çukurova* (Sevin, 1999: 109). Globular wheel-made bowls with cross decoration inside or outside their bases were found at *Polatlı*, *Mut-Kilisetep*, Tarsus - *Gözlükule*, *Kusura*, *Beycesultan*, *Aphrodisias*, *Konya-Karahöyük*, *Alişar* and *Kültepe*. This culture, lasted undisturbed until 1700 BC. At that time, *Gözlükule* had *megaron*-planned architecture with wheel-made red pottery revealing both influence from western Anatolia, and Syria towards the end of the period. Syrian bottles found at *Kültepe* with Tarsus - *Gözlükule* parallels prove strong and efficient trade relationships between inner Anatolia, *Çukurova*, northern Syria, and southern Mesopotamia. Other parallels were also found in Tell *Brak*, Tell *Tainat*, and Tell *Chuera* (Özgüç, 1986: 37; Sevin, 1999: 110-2). The city sustained its role through the Middle Bronze Age.

Later, King Idri-mi of the Hurri settlement *Alalakh* battled against the coastal settlements in Plain Cilicia. The battle is mentioned in the Hittite records and Plain Cilicia was named *Kizzuwatna* and the Land of *Hatte*. The *Kizzuwatna* Kingdom in the region which had been under indirect Hittite control for several centuries and had also enjoyed an autonomous period, was at last annexed by the Hittites in 1400 BC, Tarsus -*Tarsă*- being its capital city. *Kizzuwatna* covered the eastern parts of *Çukurova* (Gurney, 1990: 19-35, 59-69, 108-16, 166). Tarsus - *Gözlükule* and Mersin - *Yümüktepe* belonged to this kingdom inhabited both by Luwians and Hurrians (Sevin, 1999: 153).

A study of the personal names on the bullae discovered in Tarsus - *Gözlükule* revealed that the oldest of these seals had the name of the *Kizzuwatna* king - Išputahšu. He was the king known to have made a treaty with the Hittite king Telepinu, dated to the 16th century BC (Gelb, *Tarsus* II, 1950: 242-54; Gurney, 1990: 108; Öz, 1991: 9; Zoroğlu, 1996b: 16-7). Another seal shows the imprint of the wife of Hattushili III -Puduhepa (1275 – 1250 BC). On the later seals the names of numerous Hittite princes and bureaucrats are cited (Goldman, 1956: 242-54; Zoroğlu, 1996b: 36).

As the most important trade route and passageway connecting inner Anatolia to the Near-eastern countries was the Cilician Gates, Hattushili I (1590 – 1560 BC) most probably passed through these gates in his Syria campaigns (Gurney, 1990: 17), as well.

Egyptians also had an interest in Cilicia. In their records, coastal Cilicia was named *Qode* or *Que*, and Tarsus *Tarzi* or *Tarzu*. Around 1480 BC *Qode* took part in the battle of *Megiddo* against Tutmose III, and in ca. 1470 BC it was one of the lands paying tribute to Egypt. However, Egyptian interference within the region virtually ceased after 1365 BC, when it became firmly under Hittite control during the reign of Shuppiluliuma I. The region became part of the Hittite empire by the mid-14th century BC.

The Iron Age

Another important outcome of the *Gözlükule* excavations was the realisation that, after 1200 BC Tarsus remained one of the ports of call for sailor-merchants

from Cyprus and the Aegean. At that period, the Aegean peoples seem to be in relation with *Arzawa* and *Kizzuwatna*, mostly supported by the evidence of Late Helladic III C ceramic finds from *Kazanlı*, *Gözlükule* and *Domuztepe* (Goetze, 1940: 73-4).

In the Mid- to Late Iron Age⁷, Cilicia came under the political control of 3 successive Near Eastern empires: Neo-Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian and Persian. Cilicia became a Neo-Assyrian province between 713 - 663 BC (Erzen, 1940:63). The region was called *Khillakku* and *Que* by the Assyrians, and *Khume* by the Babylonians. The eastern Greek colonisation took place in the Mediterranean at the same time, which resulted in the establishment of Nagidos, Kelenderis, Aphrodisias and Soloi (Pompeiopolis) (Blumenthal, 1963:104-22). Pottery from *Gözlükule* revealed that some Greeks could have been admitted here as early as in *Al Mina* (Boardman, 1999: 45), though the Rhodian influence on Tarsus local wares was stronger (Boardman, 1999: 35, 45-6). Some 70 items of Greek pottery of Middle to Late Geometric predating the Assyrian period were assembled and catalogued by Hanfmann until the Assyrian period (Boardman, 1990: 171). This Rhodian colony was not solely populated by the Greeks, but mixed with the local Luwian and Asiatic populations of Tarsus (Ramsay, 2000: 37)⁸.

⁷ Regarding the chronology of *Gözlükule*, Goldman equated the period between 1100-850 BC with the Early Iron Age, 850-700 BC with the Middle Iron Age, and divided the Late Iron Age into 2 periods: the Assyrian period (ca. 700-600 BC) and the 6th century BC, or the Archaic period (ca. 600-520 BC).

⁸ The Hittite reign had left behind the Luwi population. On the other hand, the earliest reference to Tarsus in the Iron Age is on the Black Obelisk of the Assyrian King Salmaneser III. Salmaneser III had occupied Cilicia in ca. 850 BC, and this can be taken as a hint to the presence of a different ethnic group in Tarsus (Ramsay, 2000: 38).

The Tarsians rebelled against the Assyrians in 696 BC, however this revolt was suppressed by Sennacherib. Assyrian records and the destruction level found by the excavators in Tarsus - *Gözlükule* give the relevant information on this destruction (Boardman, 1999: 46). Sennacherib (705-681 BC) re-built the city on the two shores of the *Berdan* river and he was the founder of the city (Öz, 1991: 13; Ramsay, 2000: 49)⁹.

Tarsus revived quickly. Parallel to *Al Mina* in its pottery, it showed close ties with northern Syria. Other traces of Greek settlement could be seen in Mersin and *Sakçegözü* (Boardman, 1999: 50).

The Archaic and Classical periods

In 547 BC, Tarsus came under the indirect rulership of the Persians. During these times, the cities along the coast had some autonomy, however they all had to accept Persian domination and were levied through the Cilician King, who paid tribute to the Persian King. Finally, the Persians turned Cilicia into a satrapy, in 401 BC -the Cilician King was thus subdued (Erzen, 1940: 85-131; Jones, 1971: 196; Hild & Hellenkemper, 1990: 31; Zoroğlu, 1999b: 372). The latest coins of Tarsus under Persian rule are copies of Greek coins, but of eastern character and bearing Aramaic inscriptions¹⁰. The local coins from Kelenderis in the middle of the 5th century BC and the ones from Nagidos perhaps a little later prove the self-rule these coastal cities had enjoyed during Persian domination (Zoroğlu, 1999b: 372).

⁹ L. Zoroğlu in Ramsay's translated work gives the reference to this information as Eusebius, *Chronicon*, i, pp. 27 (ed. by E. Shoene, *Eusebii chroniconum canonum quae supersunt*, vol. 2, Berlin 1: 1875, 2: 1866).

¹⁰ A good example is the coin of Pharnabazos (379 – 374 BC) minted in Tarsus. Another coin minted by Satrap Datames (378 – 372 BC) is totally eastern on the reverse. For further details see Ramsay, 2000: 43-4, picture 2 & 3.

The Hellenistic period

In 332/333 BC, Alexander the Great conquered Tarsus and the whole region. The revival of the Greek culture in Tarsus after the conquest had followed slow pace, and the only coin group from 333 – 323 BC is the Balakros coin group of Alexander, which still displayed Persian influences (Ramsay, 2000: 73)¹¹.

Following Alexander's death, Tarsus was ruled by the Seleucids for the next 200 years under the name Antiocheia-on-the-Kydnos. The region was a matter of dispute, mainly the coastal Cilicia Tracheia up to Seleucia on the Calycadnus. The western portion of the region including the inner parts of Cilicia Tracheia either remained untouched or was controlled by the Ptolemies. There are certain doubts on the effect of Seleucid and Ptolemaic domination in Rough Cilicia, mostly because the region's topography is hostile. This part was controlled by semi-autonomous priest-kings under Seleucid influence (Zoroğlu, 1999b: 373). Seleucid rule did not invoke a Greek culture based on individualistic rights and freedom. Tarsus minted new coins showing its Seleucid identity, as Antiocheia-on-the-Kydnos during Antiochus IV's reign (Ramsay, 2000: 76, pic. 19).

Later, the Apameia peace treaty between the Romans and the Seleucids transformed Cilicia into a frontier region, gradually affecting the Greek cities,

¹¹ See footnote by L. Zoroğlu in Ramsay, 2000: 73, footnote no. 1.

including Tarsus. Inspired by the autonomous Pergamon, Tarsus and Mallos demanded autonomy from their Seleucid rulers, hence they rebelled ca. 171 BC. Obtaining their autonomy, they were allowed to mint their own coins, and gained the right to elect city administrators, and issue their own laws. However, the city had to comply with the rulership of the king in its foreign affairs (Ramsay, 2000: 78, 81). After Antiochos IV (176 – 165 BC), the Seleucid pressure diminished in the region and Tarsus abandoned its Seleucid name Antiocheia (Jones, 1971: 193-4, Ramsay, 2000: 74).

The Republican Roman period

Roman intervention in Cilicia began ca. 104/102¹² when Rome decided to take action against the piracy in the eastern Mediterranean. The region was still under Seleucid influence. Piracy along the coastline of Cilicia Tracheia started towards the middle of the 2nd century BC due to weakness in Ptolemaic political interests and Seleucid rule, one of the reasons being that the Isaurians were not taken to the army as soldiers any more. The Ptolemies had also long ceased to buy wood for ship construction (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 31). Such social and economic reasons within the region forced the establishment of a province in order to monitor the activities of piracy, so that peace could be maintained in the eastern Mediterranean shores for safe trading at stations and harbours (Ramsay, 2000: 107). The word province here had only military implications (Sherwin White, 1976: 1-14), until the Roman general Pompey established the *Province of Cilicia* in 64 BC¹³ and

¹² 104 BC according to Ramsay, 2000: 107, and 102 BC according to Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 31.

¹³ 63 BC according to A.H.M. Jones and D. Magie.

made Tarsus its capital city (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 31-2; Jones, 1971: 202).

The Romans between 60 and 30 BC conquered most of the last remnants of the Hellenistic kingdoms in the east (Ramsay, 2000: 107).

Tarsus was a major centre at this point, drawing some of the famous personalities of late Republican history, such as the lawyer and writer Cicero who was the governor of the city between 51 and 50 BC¹⁴. Following this event, *Caesar's* visit in 47 BC resulted in administrative reforms concerning the Province's affairs (Öz, 1991: 27); hence this caused Tarsus to take on a new name -*Juliopolis*.

The city was head quarter of the Cilician governor Marcus Antonius. Dio Chrysostomos mentioned Tarsus as the richest Roman City in Cilicia Pedias (*Dio*, Discourse 33: 289). He recorded that M. Antonius had granted autonomy to the city. Tarsus was a *civitas libera*. In 32 BC, M. Antonius met with the Egyptian queen Cleopatra. They planned the future rulership of Rome in Tarsus (Ramsay, 2000: 113-4).

Roman Imperial period

Later in AD 72, Cilicia was fully defined as a Roman Province¹⁵ by Vespasian. The new borders in the west lay between Syedra and Iotape and in the east at the Amanos. The capital was Tarsus.

¹⁴ However, Cilician Governor Cicero found Tarsians in extreme poverty and wrote to Rome to be relieved of this duty (Öz, 1991: 27).

¹⁵ A list of the legates of Cilicia is given in detail in Rémy between AD 72 and 316 (Rémy, 1988: 215-8).

It is highly probable that, during Hadrian's reign, the southeastern parts of Asia Minor were politically reorganised into three *eparchies* as Cilicia, Isauria, and Lycaonia. The union of these three was called the *Cilician Union*. Temples as a reflection of this union were built in Tarsus, and the city was listed among those safeguarding the Temple of the Cilician Union (Magie, 1950: 637). Some Commodus coins have two temples signifying the union temple(s) imprinted on them. One opinion is that, these temples were dedicated to Hadrian and Commodus, and had the titles of *Neokoros* and *Double Neokoros*¹⁶ (Ramsay: 2000: 153).

Another highlighting event for the region was Septimius Severus' defeat of Pescennius Niger in AD 194 at Issos. Severus let a triumphal arch be built at the Cilician Gates. In memory of this event the festival games called *Severia Olympia Epineikia* were held starting in AD 198/199 (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 33).

The eastern threat revived when Emperor Gordian III lost the battle against Shapur I in AD 242, a defeat that had negative consequences for Cilicia, resulting in the fall of Tarsus into enemy hands (Bengston, 1970: 386). The Sassanids took the Syrian Hierapolis. Following this, in AD 253 they took Antioch. Basing themselves there, they started raiding into the Amanos region, managing to control eastern Cilicia and taking Alexandria, Rossos, Anazarbos, Aegeae and Nikopolis (Issos).

¹⁶ The 2 temples in Tarsus are imprinted on a coin of Commodus with an inscription of the Cilician Union. See Ramsay, 2000: 153, pic. 22.

Later, Shapur I raided the region more severely. Emperor Valerian fell into his hands in the late summer of AD 260. Shapur I came down to the coast at Katabolos (*Mutlubake*) from Samosata. According to the *Res gestae divi Saporis*, he reigned in Adana, Aegeae, Mopsuestia, Mallos and Tarsus. He took Zephyrion (*Mersin*) too, on the coast, and reached over to Pompeiopolis, but could not take the city, although Elaiussa-Sebaste and Korykos were conquered. In a last campaign towards western Cilicia, he rallied over Kelenderis, Anemurium, Selinus and Antiocheia ad Cragum. Lamos in Isauria was saved due to its city walls built during the reign of Gallienus (AD 259-268) (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 34).

Cilicia was once again a frontier region for centuries to come. It had to witness the Palmyrene Queen Zenobia's troops commencing for war with the Romans in AD 269. Disturbances continued with the Goths, who raided into the region in AD 276. Emperor Tacitus defeated them but shortly after that, he died. His brother, Florianus was murdered by his soldiers in Tarsus in the same year (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 34).

These turmoils revealed two things: the eastern enemy -the Persians- had awoken. Second, whenever the province was at peace, inner politics strongly related to the bad economic situation, especially concerning Cilicia Tracheia and Isauria would usually result either in local revolts or piracy. Several reforms and reorganisations concerning the provincial administration of Cilicia brought order to the Isaurians. However, this lasted until the 4th century AD¹⁷.

¹⁷ This point is further discussed in the following pages.

One of these measures against the internal disturbances was a Provincial Reform decreed by Diocletian. This made Isauria an autonomous province where the *praetor* lived in Seleukeia. The now smaller province Cilicia's *praetor* was Aemilius Marcianus between AD 303-305. He is known by an inscription found at *Kazanlı*, and also from hagiography. The new province is described in the acts of the first ecumenical council of Niceia in AD 325 (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 34-5; Honigmann, 1939: 46, 48).

Contemporaneously, Cilicia had to witness the rivalry between Licinius and Maximinus Daia in AD 312. Maximinus Daia died in Tarsus, so Cilicia was left to the hands of Licinius.

Later, the outbreak of an epidemic and a famine in Syria and Cilicia provoked a rebellion in AD 334 under the leadership of *magister pecoris camelorum*. The revolt was suppressed by Flavius Dalmatius in Tarsus (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 35).

As Cilicia Pedias recovered from the effects of the epidemic, in AD 359, once again the region became trespassing ground for the Roman legions against the Persians. Constantius II fought against the enemy in AD 360 and 361, but was not successful in stopping them. On his return journey he fell ill at Tarsus, died in Mopsukrenai which was the last Cilician station before the Cilician Gates. His successor Julian continued the war against the Persians. In AD 362 he came to Tarsus, then continued to Antioch. He was badly wounded in the battle. He died in Tarsus where his follower Jovian provided a monumental grave for him near the city

grounds, on the way towards the Cilician Gates, near the Podandus road (Öz, 1991: 38; Zoroğlu, 1996a: 23).

The Late Roman and Late Antique periods

Due to the growing danger from the east after AD 360, most of the cities in Cilicia began building city walls (Öz, 1991: 39). Haghia Thekla, Titiupolis, and Korasion, under the emperors Valentinian, Valens and Gratian are a few examples (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 37). This was a major defence activity against the Persians. The Roman legions were a part of the whole military force of the empire. The war against the Persians was totally focused on the fortified towns at which Roman troops were stationed. However, not always were the forts the permanent bases of regular troops (Cameron, 2000: 193). In AD 373 as a result of the Roman army's defeat in Hadrianopolis, the Roman troops were sent to the Balkan frontiers (Tek, 1998: 17).

There was continuous unrest beginning from the 2nd half of the 4th century until the end of the 5th century AD causing turmoil within Isauria, harming the economic and social welfare of the whole region. As the main reasons of this unrest the rebellious activities of the Isaurians can be blamed, for they returned to their old habit of piracy. Diocletian had attempted to establish a firm Roman rule in the region declaring Isauria a province with Seleukeia as its capital city. The civil and military authority had to be unified under the command of the proconsul as *comes rei militaris per Isauriam et praesidis*. The *Legio II* and *Legio III Isauria* were under the command of the proconsul (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 35; *Not. Dign.*, I. XXIX). The Isaurians carried out their plunder first down to Pamphylia (Hellenkemper &

Hild, 1990: 35) and later as far as Palestine, reported by the *Magister militum per Orientem*, Flavius Fravitta, in AD 400 (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 38). Caesar Gallus had tried to put forth some persecutions against Isaurians in the middle of the 4th century AD (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 35). Perhaps the rough topography of Isauria was the prime motivator in plundering; economic conditions were always severe. The effects of their piracy on Tarsus' maritime connections are unknown to us.

In AD 408 the *Notitia Dignitatum* by Theodosius II (AD 401 – 450) split the province resulting in Cilicia I¹⁸ (*Cilicia Prima*) and Cilicia II (*Cilicia Secunda*).

Tarsus stayed as the metropolis of Cilicia I and became a *Consular*. This reorganisation was a serious measure taken against the Isaurian bandits.

Reforms concerning administrative issues of Cilicia could not hinder the continuous attacks of the Persians. A text of AD 441 informs us about the raids of the Persians and Huns into Roman territory, and the rebellious actions of the Isaurians. The drought in the region in AD 452 was yet another threat (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 39-40).

By the end of the 5th century AD, at last peace was maintained in Isauria and Cilicia; hence the social and economic activities improved. This in turn gave way to

¹⁸ During the reign of Theodosius II, Tarsus was the metropolis of Cilicia I with 7 cities (Pompeiopolis, Elaiussa-Sebaste, Korykos, Adana, Augusta, Mallos and Zephyrion), whereas the metropolis of Cilicia II was Anazarbos with 8 cities (Mopsuestia, Aegeae, Epiphaneia, Alexandria, Rossos, Eirenupolis, Phlabias and Kastabala). The metropolis of Isauria with 22 cities (Kelenderis, Anemurium, Titiupolis, Lamos, Antiocheia, Juliosebaste, Kestroi, Selinus, Iotape, Diokaiseria, Olba, Klaudiupolis, Hierapolis, Dalisandos, Germanikupolis, Eirenupolis, Philadelphia, Meloe, Adrasos, Sbide, Neapolis and Lauzadeai) was Seleukeia (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 37-9).

church building, especially at the end of the 5th and the beginning of the 6th centuries AD. Churches were built in Anazarbos, Apadnas, *Canbazlı*, *Hasanaliler*, Kanytella, Koropissos, Korykos, *Mahras Dağı*, Phlabias (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 42). Inscription no. 35 belonging to the 5th/6th century AD in *Inscriptions de Cilicie* by Dagron and Feissel is related to the decoration of a church at Tarsus (Dagron, *et. al.*, 1987: 79-80, no. 35; Potter, 1989: 312).

Furthermore, the 6th century AD is known for its natural disasters: earthquakes in Anazarbos in 525 and 561, and floods of the Kydnos at Tarsus in AD 537 and 550. The result of the earthquakes was an epidemic¹⁹ that lasted between AD 542 - 561.

Once again the Huns raided Cilicia II in AD 531 but they were forced out. In AD 540 the region was again a frontier with the Persians. They took Antiocheia and were a great danger to the cities in the plain. Following these events, unrest due to internal politics annoyed the blue party and caused their supporters in Tarsus to rebel²⁰. Justinian, discontent of these latest events in Tarsus, accused the heads of the party as usurpers and suppressed the rebellion, killing the rebel leader (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 42-3).

¹⁹ The bubonic plague had a dramatic effect on Antioch's population. According to Evagrius, the attacks of the epidemic returned in cycles (Cameron, 1993: 111; *Procopius*, II.22-3).

²⁰ The factions of the chariot races in the 5th century AD were the Blues and Greens that played a major role both as spectators and leaders of social unrest. Emperors would support one party or the other. An assumption regarding these factions' powerful social role stemmed from the idea that probably they were representing the religious divisions of their era (Cameron, 2000: 27).

By the end of the 6th century AD, Cilicia was a marching ground for the Roman troops against the Persians. However, in AD 613, the Persians defeated Emperor Heraclius (AD 610 - 41) in Antioch and followed him to the Cilician Gates. At last they took Tarsus, occupying the rest of Cilicia. After Heraclius' triumph over the Persians in AD 627, Cilicia and Isauria were once again under Byzantine domination. However, the eastern threat took on a new form as Arabs started to interfere and began raiding. Following the defeat of the Byzantine troops by the Arabs at *Yarmuk* in AD 636, Heraclius returned to Constantinople from Antioch and ordered all the settlements between Tarsus and Alexandria to be deserted and then destroyed. Some of the population was replanted in Asia Minor. Thereafter, the most important goal regarding Cilicia was to recover Tarsus and Mopsuestia from the Arabs. When Abu Ubaida reached Tarsus and Mopsuestia in AD 637 (Zoroğlu, 1996b: 23), the inhabitants had already deserted these settlements (Öz, 1991: 40). The Arabic raids continued and caused the reaction of Constans, for although Mu'awiya had agreed to a 2-year peace stand, he went on with his raiding in AD 651/52 (Zoroğlu, 1996b: 23). He destroyed all Byzantine garrisons between Mopsuestia and Antioch, saying he was complying to the principle of Heraclius of *burnt soil* everywhere in Cilicia. In AD 672 an Arabic fleet spent the winter in Cilicia and Lycaonia. Another Arabic fleet took Tarsus on its way to Rhodes in AD 673 (Akgündüz, 1996: 27; Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 43-4). In 684/85 there was no more to read or find about Tarsus in the ancient sources. Most probably it was not settled by the Arabs at all and it lay in ruins, until ca. 100 years later the Arabs decided to rebuild the city to use it as a base against Byzantine rule in the region (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 44-5).

3. Ethnicity in Tarsus

Cilicia's geographical layout makes the region as an intermediary between Asia Minor, the inner Anatolian plateau and Syria. This position influenced Cilicia to a considerable degree leaving it open to the effects of neighbouring cultures and maritime trade, hence influencing the cultural and intellectual climate within the region to a great extent.

Since the 6th millennium BC, agriculture and animal husbandry were the main economic sources of self-sufficient settlements. These had found suitable land and space to spread to Plain and Coastal Cilicia early on (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 98). Town settlements were seen in the 4th and 3rd millenniums BC, including Tarsus - *Gözlükule* and Mersin - *Yümüktepe*. Probably since the end of the 3rd millennium BC, Hittite-Luwi populations were living in southeast Asia Minor (Neumann, 1980: 169).

The indigenous population in Cilicia was dominated by a Hittite-Luwi upper class, which lasted into the 1st millennium BC. The hieroglyphic inscriptions found in *Karatepe* are the remnants of this culture (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 98; Neumann, 1980: 171). But Cilicia was also the melting pot of different cultural and ethnic identities. Late Luwian dialects can be followed into the Roman imperial and Late Antique periods with the help of onomastics (Borgia, 1999: 447-9).

The original name of Tarsus originates with the Hittites of the 2nd millennium BC, and it is related to the name of the Luwian god *Tarkhu*. The city's foundation myth names the founder as the Hittite-Luwian god *Shanta* (*Sandon*). Some of the

Tarsus coins have *Shanta* or *Tarkhu* riding a bull and a horned lion imprinted on them, revealing the strong effect of the myths on the Tarsians (Ramsay, 2000: 61-4). The usage of indigenous Luwian onomastics in the Roman imperial and Late Antique periods were both recorded in Korykos and Elaiussa - Sebaste. In Korykos, some personal names referring to Luwian deities –such as *Tarhunt*, *Shanta-Sandan*, *Sarruma*, *Ilia*, and *Arma*- have survived and undergone minor changes through the Hellenistic times (Borgia, 1999: 448-9). Although little is known about the Luwian pantheon, *Santas*, a deity, could survive into the Greek period as *Sandon*, and as city cult it was celebrated in Tarsus (Gurney, 1990: 114).

Even after Sennacherib's conquest of the region, Cilicians both in the mountainous regions and on the plains retained their identity, apart from the Assyrian influences. The monuments that have survived from this period conform to the local tastes and the inscriptions left behind are written in Hieroglyphic Luwian. Dress did not change at all, as can be seen on the coin evidence. But Cilician identity did emerge as a unifying force after Sennacherib's death. This identity was the main basis of the Cilician Kingdom to come. The kingdom's capital was Tarsus. However, King Syennesis, the founder, had to yield to the Persian power right after 547 BC (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 30, *Xenophon*, II.21-7).

Thereafter, Cilician Kings²¹ ruled in the region under Persian domination so that the effects of the Ionian colonists did not last too long and the Greek spirit was absorbed and lost into the indigenous population (Ramsay, 2000: 39). According to Herodotus, Cilicia was the 4th Satrapy paying 500 talents of silver ore and 360 white horses.

²¹ See Ramsay, 2000: 40. A list of local Cilician Kings and dates are given. As Alexander the Great had entered Cilicia in 334 BC, there was a Persian officer ruling in the region.

“140 of these [silver talents] were expended on the horsemen who were the guard of Cilicia; the 360 that remained were paid to Darius.” (*Herodotus*, III. 90; Öz, 1991: 16). The coinage of the 5th and 4th centuries BC in Tarsus had Hellenic features but these were degenerated. The coins were minted by Cilician Kings and / or Persian satraps²², though the earlier coinage had more Hellenic characteristics sometimes accompanied by Greek letters in print (Ramsay, 2000: 41)²³. Xenophon described Tarsus as a “large and prosperous” city during this period (Zoroğlu, 1996b: 19; *Xenophon*, II. 23). Nevertheless, neither the Greek coastal colonisation nor Persian rule, which had left monuments with Aramaic inscriptions on them (Öz, 1991: 19) in *Sarıaydın*, *Gözne*, *Keseğek Köyü*, *Hemite*, *Bahadarlı* and some minted coins in Tarsus, Mallos and Issos, could fully assimilate the indigenous population in the region (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 98). This is supported by the survival of the Luwian deities into later periods and with coins bearing depictions of *Shanta* in the Luwian - Hittite tradition (Zoroğlu, 1996b: 20).

It can be concluded that Tarsus enjoyed a unique Cilician identity, which was an amalgamation of Anatolian and eastern cultural traits with some exposure to western influences throughout its history. When Xerxes began his military campaign against the Greeks, the Cilician King Syennesis was in command of 100 battleships under the order of the Persian king. Herodotus described these Cilician warriors: the crew wore helmets peculiar to their homeland and instead of metal shields, they were

²² See Ramsay, 2000: 72, picture 17. This coin of Satrap Tiribazos (386 - 380 BC) is solely Persian in its characteristics, depicting a Persian deity Ahura-mazda. See Öz, 1991: 19. A list of Persian satraps and dates are given. In Zoroğlu, 1996b: 20, satraps who had minted coins of Tarsus are cited.

²³ See Ramsay, 2000: 43, picture 2. A coin of Pharnabazos (379-374 BC) from Tarsus with an Aramaic print that says 'Pharnabazos Kilikia'. The portraits of the goddess and the warrior on either side are in Greek fashion. See Ramsay, 2000: 44-7, pictures 3, 4 and 6 for further examples.

carrying shields made of crude leather. They wore sheepskin cloaks. Each had two spears and a sword that resembled the scimitars of the Egyptians (*Herodotus*, VII. 91; Öz, 1991: 16).

The foundation myth for Tarsus cited by Strabo, on the other hand, is different. Perseus, Herakles and Triptolemos are the founder heroes of the city. Triptolemos and his friends searching for *Io* founded this Greek colony (*Strabon*, XIV.5.12). Dio Chrysostomos in his oration to the Tarsians had referred to Herakles as 'your leader' and 'ancestor' -*arkhegos* (*Dio*, Discourse 33. I: 274-5; Ramsay, 2000: 52). Perseus is seen on some of the Tarsus coins²⁴. However, many of the Hellenistic colonies tended to fashion such foundation myths (Jones, 1971: 163, Ramsay, 2000: 35, 52). Heracles was identified with *Sandon* (Öz, 1991: 23) showing that the Luwian identity was never lost. It is impossible not to observe especially the domination of Anatolian elements (Zoroğlu, 1996b: 14).

Population movements were seen in the Hellenistic period (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 98-9), however Tarsus was not purely a Hellenistic colony (Ramsay: 2000: 37), although it is suggested that Greek colonisation caused Greek to be the everyday language in the cities and coastal areas (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 98-9). King Antiochus IV in 167 BC envisioned a unified society under his kingdom, and for this intention everyone was to leave his old customs. Cultural differences and traditions had to be fused (Ramsay, 2000: 98). Later coinage of the city from Seleucus IV (187 - 175 BC) onwards bear the imprint of Greek Zeus on the reverse,

²⁴ See Ramsay, 2000: 66-9, pictures 14-16. Coins depicting Perseus.

but the eastern tradition prevailed with raised individuality as a result of Hellenism (Ramsay, 2000: 77-8).

It is highly probable that the settlements of military colonies under the Seleucids and / or the Ptolemies have left behind Jewish populations, probably in Tarsus²⁵ too. The autonomous Tarsus established by Antiochus IV had received Jewish communities in 171 BC. St. Paul's family and many other Jews constituted a part of the population in the city. It is also suggested that Jews were living in Diokaisareia and Aegeae during the Roman Imperial period (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 99; Öz, 1991: 24; Ramsay, 2000: 96). The Jewish community in Korykos in the Late Roman and Late Antique periods is archaeologically confirmed by sarcophagus reliefs with Jewish symbols on them such as the *menorah* (Borgia, 1999: 454-5).

Greek names were used alongside Anatolian ones. The famous philosopher Athenodoros of Tarsus's father's name was *Shandon*²⁶. This clearly points out to the fact that still in Strabo's time people would carry the name of an ancient Cilician deity (Öz, 1991: 33). As to the effect of Romanisation, a high number of names as *M. Aurelii* or *Aurelii* in Elaiussa - Sebaste and Korykos is most probably connected with the grant of Roman citizenship during the reign of Caracalla (Borgia, 1999: 454). However, the languages spoken by the Tarsians during the Roman period were more

²⁵ Ramsay proposes that, the Jewish population in Tarsus was not perceived as a foreign element compared to other Hellenistic cities (Ramsay, 2000: 55).

²⁶ See page 26 in the 4. Intellectual and Cultural Climate in Tarsus during the Roman Imperial Period for more information on Athenodoros.

diverse compared to any other city in Asia Minor; Coptic, Syriac, Hebrew, Greek and Anatolian roots were intact (Öz, 1991: 34). The Romans helped Tarsus to evolve into an affluent centre of art and sciences, but the multicultural identity of the city had also much to offer to this improvement scheme led by its new overlords.

4. Intellectual and Cultural Climate in Tarsus during the Roman Imperial Period

Tarsus during the Hellenistic and early Roman periods grew into a centre of cultural, educational, and art activities attracting distinguished teachers and pupils. Stoicism was the primary intellectual movement to which the city was attached. The famous philosopher Athenodoros of Tarsus, who lived between 74 BC and ca. AD 7 / 9, was the student of the Stoic philosopher Posidonios of Rhodes. Octavian in his youth was a student of Athenodoros in ca. 45 BC. The philosopher returned to Tarsus in ca. 15 BC (Ramsay, 2000: 133-6). On his return, he found his home-town rather in an unruly state concerning democratic and moral values. He observed a loss of honesty in government and the despising of conformity to the laws and principles of the constitution. Patriotism and religious morality had vanished. Before his arrival to the city, a gang lead by Boethus, a poet, during M. Antonius' reign, was appointed as *gymnasiarch*²⁷ and abusing the Tarsian democracy. This gang was plundering the municipality, even stealing the olive oil used by the athletes (Magie, 1950: 429; *Strabon*, XIV.5.14-5). The atmosphere in the city was such that, many educated

²⁷ Strabo describes the Kydnos river flowing nearby a Gymnasium (*Strabon*, XIV.5.12).

Tarsians had resigned from their posts in the government institutions, hence reducing their effect on town management. Athenodoros had to make several changes in the Tarsian constitution within 5 years and use his power granted by Octavian in order to send the gang to exile. The rights and freedom of the citizens were restricted and regulated within an oligarchic framework. An assessment system on citizenship grants was established, and as a result of this, some lost their Roman citizenship (Ramsay, 2000: 130-44). The Public Assembly -or Council- would regulate the affairs of the rhetoric schools (*Dio*, Discourse 34.16: 351; Ramsay: 132-145; *Strabon*, XIV.5.14) and manage other administrative matters.

The centres of intellectual spirit in the city were these rhetoric schools and its eager students, of which Strabo gives us an account. Tarsians flooded their universities abroad and the one in their home-town (Akgündüz, 1993: 26; Öz, 1991: 31; Ramsay, 2000: 149; *Strabon*, XIV.5.13). In his *Geographica*, he lists Tarsian philosophers and literary figures (*Strabon*, XIV.5.14-5) such as Athenodoros, Nestor, Athenodoros from Kordylion (Cato's friend), Antipater (head of the Stoic School in Athens), the poets Ploutiades and Diogenes, Artemidoros and the tragedian Dionysiades (one of the 7 Pleiads) (Ramsay, 2000: 150). The city's intellectual climate during the 1st century BC was such that the number of philosophers and poets was high, and city dwellers were better educated compared to Athens and Alexandria (*Strabon*, XIV.5.13). Nevertheless, this intellectual peak was short-lived. The "city was renowned for orderliness and sobriety, ...but now...it may be rated just the opposite and so be classed with this or that city..." (*Dio*, Discourse 33: 312-3, footnote 1, and 319; Magie, 1950: 272). During Tiberius' reign (14 - 37 AD), the city was in an inferior state compared to its glamorous past. The likely behaviour of the

citizens were those of an infirmity to luxury, impudence and fancy of rich dresses²⁸ according to Philostratus (3rd century AD) (*Philostratus*, I. Chapt. VI: 17; Ramsay, 2000: 150). Dio Chrysostomos (AD 40 – 120) too earlier had reproached the Tarsians on arrogance, disobedience to the imperial rule, and their rivalry with other Cilician cities (*Dio*, Discourse 33: 295, 303-6; Ramsay, 2000: 151). Even Apollionus of Tyana (1st century AD) as he was visiting Tarsus, rebuked its citizens for being ostentatious and extravagant (*Philostratus*, I, Ch. VII: 17; Ramsay, 2000: 94)²⁹.

A century later than Strabo, Dio was surprised on the un-Hellenic character of Tarsus. He could not find anything Greek except for some part in the behaviours of the Tarsians, and described an eastern oriented culture dominating the city, so that walking women on the street were obliged to wrap themselves with their clothes (*Dio*, Discourse 33: 319)³⁰. St. Paul of Tarsus's preachings on women told that they needed an authority to confirm to. A veiled woman wore the authority on her head. The veil in eastern lands was the power of the woman. She would be invisible and free to go safely wherever she would prefer to. The people surrounding her would as well be nonexistent, as was she to them. The authority and pride of a woman would disappear if she would discard her veil (Öz, 1991: 33; Ramsay, 2000: 120). This was the main spirit of the city during the 1st century AD.

²⁸ Ramsay takes Strabo's account of the so-called *Tarsus University* and the intellectual climate of the city more seriously than to Philostratus's.

²⁹ Philostratus's biography on Apollonius of Tyana is the main source.

³⁰ Cohoon, translator of *Dio's* work, claims in *Dio*, Discourse 33: 319, footnote 2, that the prescription of wrapped women may have been due to the oriental element in Tarsus.

Although Dio may have found Tarsus more conservative, compared to Strabo's time, Tarsus was never fully Hellenised. The city always remained in touch with and under the influence of the Anatolian and Syrian cultural customs as it is just now owing to its geographic location.

The society in Tarsus was highly structured, as was the case in most Roman cities. The social classes are attested by the writings of Dio Chrysostomos. He called the socially unstratified class in Tarsus the *linen weavers -linourgoi*. These were the plebeians of Tarsus in the 2nd century AD (*Dio*, Discourse 34.21-3: 357-9; Kiessling, 1914: 505).

The other social classes in the city were the merchants, craftsmen and the landowners, some granted Roman citizenship rights. These held the legislative power, having the rights to vote and be elected. The aristocracy in the city was the circle of high bureaucrats and their offices were held by inheritance from father to son. Education was the only key to enter the high upper class and also to impress. Without education a military person could miss chances of promotion, whereas a civilian would never be promoted without.

There were also opposing groups such as the Council members and their advocates versus the representatives of the citizens of Tarsus. The latter had established a Union of the Elders and Young Men (*Dio*, Discourse 34.16: 351; 34.21: 357; Poland, 1909: 95, 99). The major point of dispute was the citizenship-rights of the *linourgoi*. These were freeborn men, however with no right to vote³¹ (*Dio*, Discourse 34: 21:

³¹ Poland views the linen-workers as a gild. (Poland, 1909: 95).

357; Magie, 1950: 600; Poland, 1909: 117).

Dio Chrysostomos told the Tarsians that they were granted with the gift of leading the mankind (*Dio*, Discourse 34.7: 342-3; Öz, 1991: 34). Perhaps such emphasis was also a common rhetorical practice, though it does shed some light on the sociopolitical situation in the city. If Tarsus were not a centre where the politics in the eastern frontier was discussed, Dio probably would not have used such an expression. He would not have seen the use of it. Tarsus had to have a healthy administration with educated people. The city owed this to its immediate distance from the most strategic passageway -the Cilician Gates. Otherwise, it would either be exposed to internal strife among its citizens, or foreign intrusion from its rivaling neighbours such as Adana and Aegeae (*Dio*, Discourse 33.52: 321; Discourse 34.10: 347). The city had to be competitive. So Tarsus protected its status as the metropolis of the 3 provinces since Antonius Pius. The General Assembly of the Province of Cilicia was held in Tarsus. This Assembly during Caracalla's reign was named the Autonomous General Assembly. Only Tarsians could be promoted to the Office of the Cilician Magistrate, *Ciliarch* that had strong ties with this assembly (Akgündüz, 1993: 26; Öz, 1991: 35). The inscription found right before the *Cleopatra Gate* erected for Alexander Severus, is the best direct evidence on Tarsus' prominent role in Cilicia³² (Öz, 1991: 36).

³² See Öz, 1991: 36, Resim 12 (Pic. 12). *Özgürlük Anıtı* - The Freedom Monument. The inscription's photograph with a translation of its content is given.

Tarsus always attracted visitors. Most of the Roman emperors who had either military or travelling purposes to the east were channelled to the city via the Cilician Gates. The city enjoyed a 300-year peace and prosperity period. A bath, temple, theatre and a stadium, victory arches, an aqueduct and a bridge, a gymnasium were built within a Roman and Late Antique construction scheme. The remains of these in the present day are too few. The bath (*Altından Geçme*) is probably dated to the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD, and the temple (*Donuktaş*) (2nd century AD) was most probably constructed during Hadrian's reign (117 - 138) (Öz, 1991: Zoroğlu, 1996b: 59, 68-70). The *Baç* Bridge over the Kydnos was built by emperor Justinian I, however not much is known about the aqueduct (Öz, 1991: 39; Zoroğlu, 1996b: 73). As to the stadium's existence we have indirect evidence: the presence of the *benetoi* in Tarsus (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 124; *Proc. Cae.*, XXIX: 32-3). The *gymnasiarch* mentioned by Dio is a written evidence of the presence of a gymnasium in the city given by M. Antony (*Dio*, Discourse 34.31: 367) The gymnasium, according to Langlois, was located at the eastern slopes of the *Gözlükule* mound. The horse training and wrestling arenas lay to the north of the building. Each year, horse races and wrestling competitions were held in this arena (Langlois, 1947: 38-1856). Finally, the *Cleopatra Gate* in the city walls dates from the Late Antique period (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 146; Zoroğlu, 1996b: 28).

Due to Hadrian's visit, Tarsus took on the name *Hadriane*, and the *Hadrianeia festival* was established. In order to honour the emperor, his statues were erected within the city (Magie, 1950: 620-1). Dio Chrysostomos informs us on the rivalry between Tarsus and Adana, Aegae, Anazarbos and Mopsuestia. This resulted in eagerness on the part of these cities in taking on emperor names. Tarsus took on

the names Hadrianeia during Hadrian's, Commodianeia in Commodus', Severeiane in Severus', Antoniniane in Caracalla's, Macriane in Macrinus', and Alexandriane in Severus Alexander's reign (Boatwright, 2000: 105; Öz, 1991: 35; Ramsay, 2000: 157). Hadrianeia was one of the names that survived for a long time, however the others were discarded whenever the emperor changed. Festivals called Augusteia, Hadrianeia, Commodeia, and Severeia, and religious ones like Demetria, Epinicia, Olympia, Actia and Coraea are a few examples as the result of this competition (Boatwright, 2000: 99-100; Jones, 1971: 205-7; Zoroğlu, 1996b: 23).

5. The Economy

Many small settlements between the 1st century BC and 1st century AD evolved into *poleis* as a result of the romanised urbanisation in Cilicia. Mopsuestia, Aera, Alexandria, Epiphaneia, Soloi-Pompeiopolis, Aegeae, Rossos, Anazarbos, Augusta, Neronias (Eirenupolis) and Phlabias can be counted among these, that were improved between 68 BC and AD 74.

The regional self-ruled settlements in Cilicia and Isauria during the Hellenistic period are strong proof for an economic boost. These settlements and the economic welfare are best attested by fortifications in Olba, *Meydancık*, and Elaiussa - Sebaste, by tower-dwellings in Diokaisareia, *Emirzeli*, Kanytella, and *Barakçıkalesi*, by palaces in Elaiussa - Sebaste, by temples in Diokaisareia, Korykon Antron, *Çatiören* and grave monuments in Diokaisareia. Although there is scanty evidence on the economy in the Olbian autarchy made up of a priestly upper class, it

is thought that the main economic sources were olive oil, wine and lumber during the Late Hellenistic period (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 104).

On the other hand, Nagidos, Kelenderis, Holmoi, Soloi, Tarsus, Mallos, Issos and Myriandros were independent cities with rights granted for coinage. However, concerning the economic improvements in Cilicia Tracheia, in the environs of Olba, the same cannot be proposed for the above listed cities in the Late Hellenistic period, mostly due to insufficient evidence (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 105).

As the Roman imperial rule became more established in the region, the smaller settlements, singled out, lost their identity, and were drawn into the stronger sphere of the marketing economies of bigger towns. Mopsuestia, Aera, Alexandria, Epiphaneia, Soloi-Pompeopolis, Aegeae, Rossos, Anazarbos, Neronias (Eirenupolis) and Phlabias were probably founded by the Romans. These cities continued to exist till into the Byzantine period. The epoch of city founding ended in the Flavian period. Cilicia became divided into smaller poleis-regions and industrial zones (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 105; Ziegler, 1985: 131). In AD 78, the province had especially strong economic ties with Syria, Cyprus, Cappadocia and Lycaonia. Cilicia procured excellent soldiers for the Roman army, and Tarsus was noted for its intellectual capacity and commercial activity during the *Pax Romana* (Sanford, 1951: 490).

During the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, Cilicia and other Roman provinces in Asia Minor enjoyed an economic boost. The cities and their hinterlands were connected with roads. Thus, both became self-sustained economies. Many *villae rusticae* are

archaeologically attested between the Kalykadnos and Lamos rivers (in *Barakçıkalesi, Burçun Kale, Domuztepe, Gökburç, Gökkale, Keşlitürkmeneli, Mezgit, Kale, Narlıkuyu, and Sinekkale*) from the Roman Imperial and Byzantine periods. Personal wealth is best displayed in church building activities in Late Antique times; for donations were made by single persons, not by communes³³.

A major monetary change came with the reform of Gallienus in the 3rd century AD. It ended the autonomous minting of coinage in Cilician cities. Instead only coins from the imperial mints were circulated, which can be taken as an indication of an effort towards a more centralised but vastly distributed marketing and production activity within the region and the whole Eastern Empire.

The biggest cities during the Imperial Roman period in Cilicia were Tarsus, Anazarbos, Seleukeia, and Mopsuestia, which had temples, theatres, thermal baths and stadiums. The circus party in Tarsus called the *benetoi* is an indication of the existence of a stadium. All these building activities were investments undertaken by the aristocrats in these cities. In addition, these big cities served as markets for the smaller settlements in the mountainous areas. Tarsus, Seleukeia and Anazarbos had a great role in imperial games from the middle Imperial period onwards. These games attracted visitors, offering an opportunity for marketing. The Dionysos-Demeter cult in Tarsus is one example. (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 124).

³³ See page 20 in 2. History, on church building activities and a list of churches in Cilicia.

In the Late Antique period, games and festivals were prohibited, and they lost their attraction due to the rise of Christianity. Instead, Christian festivities took their place, such as Haghia Thekla in Seleukeia. Thousands of pilgrims would flood into the region from the eastern Mediterranean. The festival took place on the 23rd of September, by the end of the harvest. Local saint festivals were widespread, such as those celebrated for Theodoros in Dalisandos, St. Paul in Tarsus, Kosmas and Damian in Aegeae. The festival for Kosmas and Damian had another tradition that went back to the 6th century AD. A 40-day market would attract visitors from Syria. Pilgrimage is still one of the most important attractions of modern day Tarsus.

Another major issue that affected the Cilician economy was that it was a frontier region from time to time with enemies in the east. Military campaigns and the trespassing of the legions within the province must have had some effects in the economic life of Cilicia. The marching troops of Caracalla against the Parthians in AD 215, the wars with the Sassanids from AD 242 onwards, later the stationing of 2 legions in Isauria since the 4th century AD and at last the battle between Heraclius and the Arabs in AD 636 at *Yarmuk* must have had consequences. The result of the AD 260 campaign was Shapur I's destruction of many cities in Cilicia Pedias, including Tarsus. Heraclius after the defeat of AD 636 commanded the cities between Tarsus and Alexandria to be deserted and destroyed, replanting the populations in Asia Minor. Even if Tarsus was not destroyed by then, it surely was deserted when Abu Ubaida had reached Tarsus and Mopsuestia in AD 637.

6. Resources, Products & Trade

Mining

Although, not much has been investigated with respect to the ancient metallurgy in Cilicia, it is known that King Sargon of the Akkadian Empire had certain interests in the region, primarily due to silver. In some of the Akkadian documents King Sargon's expeditions to the *Silver Mountains* and cedar forests were mentioned (Öz, 1991: 10). It is thought that, these mountains are the Taurus, specifically the *Amanus* and *Bolkar Dağı* ranges. The Hittite city *Tynna*, located at the Cappadocian side of the Taurus, belonging to the *Tabal* kingdom was an important centre of metallurgy (Erzen, 1940: 6, 37; Cornelius, 1973: 280; Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 116). During the reign of Naram-Sin military campaigns and trade expeditions to Cappadocia through Cilicia are reported. In addition to that, texts on the Assyrian King Salmaneser III's campaigns mention the Silver Mountain. The Assyrians would call these mountains as *Tunni* –silver mountains (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 116; Öz, 1991: 10).

Copper was the principal export material of the Assyrian traders from Cappadocia prior to the existence of the Hittite Empire. Copper and silver by then became a source for exchange. Although the copper-mines of the Hittites are not exactly located, though the resources at *Bolkar Maden* and *Bereketli Maden* in the Cilician Taurus were exploited. This region is also a mining centre for lead and silver at present. There are also Neo-Hittite monuments scattered around *Bolkar Maden* (Gurney, 1990: 67; Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 116). Therefore, the connection of

these monuments with the mining industry need to be examined for the Neo-Hittite period.

The Taurus mountains in Cilicia were rich in lead, iron, copper, silver and gold ores (Muhly *et. al.*, 1991: 209-20; Yener, 1986: 469-72) where, especially in the vicinity of the Cilician Gates, silver and lead were found in abundance (Ramsay, 2000: 35). Astra, in Cilicia Tracheia has remains of smelting ovens, slag remnants (mainly iron) and mineral bits and pieces. Once again the slags found at *Topuzlu* show that metallurgy in these settlements was an active industry during Late Hellenistic and Roman times as well (Sertok & Squadrone, 1999: 279).

In AD 372, the Basileus of Caisareia wrote to the *Praefectus Praetorio Orientis Modestos*, that there was iron in the Taurus, and asked him to lower the taxes, so that the metal could be extracted. Rodandos (*Faraşa*) at the border of Cappadocia and Cilicia, the modern *Faraşa*, was especially renown for its iron extraction and working. The middle Saros area around Koromozol (*Gümürze*) has iron galleries, whose usage goes back to the Roman and Byzantine periods. An inscription from *Cracca ad Paratis* (in the middle Saros area) near *Gümürze* gives information on iron smithing in this settlement (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 116). Although metals were found in abundance, marble is totally lacking in Cilicia³⁴. High quality marble had to be imported from outside the region (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 117).

³⁴ S. Kapur, personal communication.

Other underground treasures included thermal springs at Aegeae known for their freshwater in antiquity (*Athenaeus*, I: 185). Sulphur was located to the northwest of Tarsus, in *Ulaş*, and north of Zephyrion, and in *İçme* used during antiquity. Bitumen was found in *Bikhardy*, northeast of Zephyrion, probably used in ship-building.

The salt marshes or lakes at the river mouths in Cilicia were transformed into salines. Salt trade is recorded in inscriptions from the 5th and 6th centuries AD (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 117).

Foodstuffs and other Products

Trade activities in Cilicia are best attested directly by 2 inscriptions for the Late Roman and Late Antique periods. Other written sources provide indirect information. The first one is the Edict of Emperor Anastasius probably dating to AD 496/97 that was inscribed on marble, found in the harbour of Abydos, and the other is the Late Antique customs tariff from Anazarbos (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 124-5; Potter, 1989:311).

The Anastasius Edict covered transport items such as ship owners, wine, oil, dried fruits/nuts, lard and wheat. The edict and 15 inscriptions from Korykos give information on *Cilician* Winehandlers as well. Wine production in Anazarbos is epigraphically proved for the 5th or 6th centuries AD. Pliny has recorded the wine *passum* as a Cilician product, as well as *Cilicium hyssopum*. Another Cilician wine variety was *abates*, and it was a laxative (*Athenaeus*, I: 145).

In the customs tariff from Anazarbos, in Cilicia Secunda, dating from the 5th-6th centuries AD, the transport items are listed as saffron, *garum*, heavy cordage, gourds, fennel, wine, garlic, salt, plant grafts, common silk, tin, lead, slaves, cattle and carob. Fish-nets, garlic, pumpkin, vegetable and wine saplings, dried fruits, or nuts, and zinc were exported; whereas fish sauce (*garum*) and raw silk were primary import materials listed in the edict. The items of this list reflect thoroughly luxurious and common materials for consumption side by side and may as well indicate the health of the economy during the later periods of the empire (Potter, 1989: 311).

Cilicia was not an exports-province for wheat during Roman times. However, the erosion at the flat land below the Taurus mountain range was not that accelerated as yet; fruit and wheat were produced³⁵. Vegetable plantations were established nearby, or surrounding the settlements. An inscription from the 1st / 2nd century AD from Tell Araklı near Epiphaneia tells about a marketplace for fruits; an inscription reports three sellers from Iotape, and in Tarsus there were porters in fruit markets (Broughton, 1938: 55-7). Pomegranates, apricots, palm fruits (*palmae pomum*), figs, cherries, walnuts, hazelnuts, carawayseeds, pistachio, mulberries, carob-tree fruits, pulse, either fresh or dry were produced and consumed on a regional basis.

Egyptian beans, according to Theophrastus in his work on plants, would grow in swamps and marshlands (*Theophrastus*, IV.VIII. 6-9). Cilicia Pedias had both the advantages of marshy grounds, especially wetted with winter and springtime showers, and floods of rivers. This bean was sown in Cilicia as well. Another

³⁵ The main source for this part is Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 104-23.

important agricultural product was the fig tree giving runty fruits in Cilicia, which were ripe and sweet, and their season of maturity were not too long (*Athenaeus*, III: 315, 335).

Pliny the Elder named olive, *olyra*, and *tiphe* as Cilician fruits (*Plinius*, XVIII. 62, 75, 81, 92-3). Sesame, wheat and barley were cultivated in the flat lands. The most important product supplying the domestic markets and also for export purposes was olive oil. There are quite numerous oil production centres archaeologically surveyed in Isauria and Cilicia. These are mostly at highlands between an altitude of 700 to 800 m above the sea. An example would be the excavation of a small olive farm in *Domuztepe*³⁶ (Rossiter, 1998: 598). Epigraphic information also reveals massive oil production right into the 6th century AD. Oil handlers on 7 inscriptions from Korasion and 4 from Korykos are named (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 109).

The saffron crocus from Korykos was especially famous, and Cilician saffron was considered the best (*Athenaeus*, XIV: 193). It was used in medicine, dye and perfume production and consumed as a spice as well. The saffron crocus and oil from Soloi-Pompeiopolis were also renowned (*Athenaeus*, XIV: 187).

The *Comes Commerciorum* were responsible for buying the raw silk at the eastern frontier of the Roman / Byzantine Empire during the 4th and 5th centuries AD. However in the 6th century, these were replaced by the *kommerkiarioi* in Syria and

³⁶ Excavations by J. Rossiter and J. Freed. 1991. "Canadian-Turkish excavations at Domuztepe, Cilicia (1989)," In *EMC/Classical Views 10* : 145-74.

Phoenicia (Antioch, Tyre, and Beirut) that would buy the silk from the Byzantine production centres. When this region was lost to the Arabs in AD 638, it certainly was a strong blow to the Byzantine treasury, for they chose to transfer silk production to Cyprus, North Africa and Asia Minor thereafter (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 108- 125).

Tarsian Products

Tarsus was mainly exporting cotton cloth, producing tents woven of goat's hair (*cilicum*) and perfume (Magie, 1950: 272). The Cilician goat had such long hair that it could be cut according to Pliny the Elder (*Plinius*, VIII 76: 203). *Ciliciarius* meant producer, or handler of goat-hair carpets. Armours made of goat-hair were called *Cilicia*. This material was also used in producing blankets and clothes. St. Paul had worked in tent production in Tarsus, which was the family enterprise. In fact, Dio Chrysostomos wrote that Tarsus gave its name to most of the products within its vicinity, the flax produce from the city, that was given the highest price in the Edict of Diocletian (Jones, 1971: 205-7; Broughton, 1938: 616, 822). According to Dio, Tarsus was famous for its linen-weavers -the *linourgoi*- in the 2nd century AD (*Dio*, 34.21: 357). The quality of Tarsus linen (*Philostratus*, I. Chap. VII: 17) was so famous that even in Egyptian Alexandria one would order Tarsian linen (Jones, 1996: 239, 316). These linen products were underwear, coats, bands, hoods, vestments, belts, handkerchiefs, hair bands, shrouds and strings. There were also cloth cutters, dealers and handlers in the city. These manufactured linens and other cloth materials are also listed in *Pap. Oxy.* 109 dating from 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The term *tarsicarius* is seen on the papyri (*P.B.M.* 387 and 390) dating from later periods such as the 6th and 7th centuries AD, and weavers in Roman Egypt would

imitate the products of Tarsus (West, 1917: 52). In Anazarbos, a guild of linen-weavers was prosperous enough to erect the statue of Hadrian. Weaving, fulling and dyeing required master workers (Jones, 1996: 317). As cloth was processed, it was dyed too. *Cocum* was sometimes used instead of *purpurae* extracted from murex shells³⁷.

Even the poorest person could buy ready-made clothes. Weavers of ordinary middling and cheap fabrics would perhaps employ a few slaves and were ordinary craftsmen. They would buy their own yarn and sell their cloth directly to the customers, or sometimes to merchants. On the other hand, high-grade linen was an expensive material, thus merchants usually employed spinners and weavers on a task-work basis. They would supply the material (Jones, 1996: 317).

Finally, perfume was Tarsus's 3rd export speciality. *Pardalium* -panther's unguent- was produced in the city according to Pliny and Athenaeus (*Athenaeus*, XV: 688e; Broughton, 1938: 615; *Plinius*, XIII.2.6). Spikenard was another export item (*Athenaeus*, XIV: 187). The Styrax (*storax*) tree was used in producing cultic incense, unguent and oil (*Plinius*, XII.55.124-5).

³⁷ Murex were netted in Korykos for purposes of purple dye production, known from inscriptions (Hellenkemper & Hild, 1990: 114).

CHAPTER II

A Brief Look at Tarsus Republic Square

Tarsus was a rich city, headquarters of Cilicia Pedias in the Roman Imperial period, an active trade centre and port, with a multi-ethnic population of indigenous Luwi people, Greek colonists, and Jews in the early start, then evermore diverse due to the immigrations of the peoples of the Roman Empire - Syrians, Africans, and the like. The city's cultural and material wealth is clearly demonstrated in the archaeological finds from the Tarsus Republic Square Excavations where even the everyday household cooking vessels display a high standard of quality in their production and decoration.

1. The Roman Road, the Northeast Terrace and Stratigraphy

Excavations at the Republic Square in Tarsus started in 1994, when archaeological remains were exposed during the construction of an underground parking lot at the square. The first attempt at construction activities revealed architectural remains immediately beneath the surface. Therefore excavation started after 2.5 m beneath the surface soil, because of bulldozer activity. The

project is directed by Prof. Dr. L. Zoroğlu in collaboration with the Tarsus Museum and the Municipality of Tarsus. Later in 1996, a local textiles company (Berdan A.Ş.) became actively involved by becoming the sole sponsor of all archaeological research.

The datum point is placed on the Roman Road and measures + 19.93 m. above sea level. The Northeast Terrace in *Area I*, where the trenches 4J, 5K and 5L from which the study material is taken, is above the datum point.

Tarsus Republic Square¹ revealed a colonnaded street with polygonal stone pavement and a stylobate, a Roman house with a mosaic paved courtyard (*atrium*) and a pool with opus sectile revetted floor, various courtyards used for domestic purposes and workshops on the Northeast Terrace, which had been inhabited at least 2 to 3 times successively during the Late Roman period and perhaps later.

The whole excavation area measures 68 x 100 m. The area which encompasses trenches 4-7 / J, K, L is called *Area I* and it lies to the northeast of the antique street². The street itself is partly within the trenches 2-7 / J, K, L. *Area II* lies to the southwest and west of the road (Zoroğlu, 1994: 246).

¹ See Appendix - Fig 4: Tarsus Republic Square Antique Road Architectural Documentation and Conservation Project - 1998.

² The datum point is located on the street, and measures +19.93 m above sea level. See Appendix - Fig. 4: Tarsus Republic Square Antique Road Architectural Documentation and Conservation Project - 1998.

The construction phases of the street serve for the chronology of the Northeast Terrace, *Area I*. A tentative chronology chart summarises the successive periods of occupation in the Tarsus Republic Square³.

The chronology of the whole site with respect to architectural stratigraphy and stylistic features places the first building phase of the street between the 2nd half of the 2nd and 1st half of the 1st century BC. A sondage⁴ parallel to the street, underneath the pavement, revealed Hellenistic to Early Roman material level with and running below the street. This earliest terrace is otherwise known only from this sounding. This phase will be referred to as *Pre-Street Phase*. This trench has also revealed a few walls at almost 1.5 m below street level, which define the pre-street phases. In these sondages Hellenistic and Late Classical sherds were found.

The street itself, east - west oriented, is about 7 m in width and only partially (68 m) within the limits of the whole excavation area. The polygonal stones are made of basalt. A cross section of the street shows the pavement to be higher at the middle, thus at the edges helping to evacuate the excess of rainwater toward channels at the two sides, and then down into the drain below street level.

Generally, in Hellenistic cities carts were not allowed to enter main streets, this restriction rendering the building of pavements unnecessary. Yet, this was not

³ See Appendix - Fig. 5: Chronology Chart - Tarsus Republic Square - Up to 2001.

⁴ Sondage 3 was mainly excavated in 1998.

the case during Roman times. Usually there were wheel tracks on Roman roads, as is the case on the basalt stones of the Roman Road in the Republic Square, which is an indicator of traffic with carts. In addition, a broken pebble pavement was found right behind the stylobate. It is thought that, this broken pebble pavement is roughly built at the same time or right after the street.

Most probably, between the end of Vespasian's reign (AD 69-79) and the 1st half of the 2nd century AD (probably during Trajan's or Hadrian's reigns) a portico was added, comprising a stylobate and columns flanking the street on one side. This period will be named *Phase 2* from now on.

The stylobate at the eastern side of the street has three column bases found *in situ*, so that this gave information on the original architecture. The column bases were of Attic-Ionic type, 1.36 m in diameter, and of limestone. The intercolumnation between 2 columns found *in situ*, the distance measured 2.36 m; hence, a calculation showed that the stylobate within the excavation area held 11 column bases. The capitals were Corinthian (Zoroğlu, 1996a: 403; 2001: 1).

There was no architrave⁵ -such as there was none in the colonnaded street of *Viranşehir* (Soli). The stylobate had 2 steps (both are 1.1 m in height) reaching down the street, but there were no counterparts at the northeastern side of the street.

⁵ Other possibilities of a roof structure are still under discussion.

Another important feature is the Tethys mosaic, which was found in 6L, *Area I*, Northeast Terrace. It is more or less in the same level as the portico, the broken pebble pavement, and the stylobate's steps. Although the Tethys figure's eyes are laid out in the Late Hellenistic fashion, it is thought to belong to the Vespasianic times (late 1st century AD).

The excavation material examined in this study comes from trenches 4J, 5K and 5L in *Area I*. It is best understood as a terrace extending to the northeast of the street. Rising about an average of 2 m. above street level, 19 m. long; the terrace wall, running parallel and behind the stylobate, is made up of spolia such as column shafts and reused limestone and granite cut blocks. It is constructed on an earth fill (Zoroğlu, 1995: 247). The Northeast Terrace is near the Western Gate of the town in the city walls⁶. In a last phase, when the street lost its function, this wall was associated with late architectural remains that are probably Justinianic, that can be observed especially in 4J.

The existence of a portico hitherto has only been assumed on a wall called wall F⁷, running parallel to the street and the stylobate, just behind the stylobate, and on the pebble pavement. Besides, 4 excavated workshop rooms, distributed in pairs on either side of wall F found in 1996, at the Northeast Terrace *Area I*, in trenches 6K and 7K, belong to a later phase of the portico's

⁶ The Roman Road in Tarsus has an east-west orientation and named as the "West Street" (Zoroğlu, 1995: 252). The northern gate to the city is thought to be at the Kydnos falls. The southern gate is the Cleopatra gate. There had to be western and eastern gates to the city as well. L. Zoroğlu, personal communication.

⁷ See Appendix - Fig. 4: Tarsus Republic Square Northeast Terrace and the Roman Road, 1998.

use. The construction of the portico can be dated between Vespasianic times to the 1st half of the 2nd century AD (*Phase 2*). Wall F is the facade wall of the workshops, which seems to be the only well-preserved part of the building. It was used as part of the workshops' walls in trenches 6K and 7K, and is about 8.35 m long with a southwest - northeast orientation. These workshops could have been constructed on the portico, using wall F in the Late Roman period. Destruction evidence has been observed in all 4 rooms and also on the wall F - doorways, which were later blocked with stone masonry⁸. This Late Roman architectural phase (end of *Phase 2* through *Phase 4*) can be placed in between the late 3rd - 1st half of the 7th centuries AD. This time span, which is far too broad, needs to be further divided into Late Roman and Late Antique periods. Although coin finds aid us in this relative chronology, a refinement of this division among the cooking wares in relation to other datable finds and the whole stratigraphy of the Northeast Terrace needs further study. Hence, the material will be called as Late Roman taking into account the slowness in the rate of change in these forms. In this study, *Phases 3* and *4* are the main periods of interest.

The 1998 Tarsus Republic Square Coins Report (Tek, 1998) mainly emphasises the Late Roman contexts with 3rd century AD coins in minority, 4th century AD coins in abundance, and hints to an abrupt break in the coins sequence at ca. AD 435. Coin finds thereafter start only in the 7th century AD

⁸ Doorways from Room 1 to 3, and from 3 to 4 were discovered. Personal communication, L. Zoroğlu. (Zoroğlu, 1996a: 1-2)

with numerous Abbasid examples. Obviously there is a gap after the 1st half of the 5th century until the 1st half of the 7th century AD.

Although the 1st half of the 5th century AD has been taken as a tentative upper limit with respect to the material finds used in this study⁹, it is certain that some cooking ware forms survived well into later periods in other settlements (i.e. Anemurium)¹⁰. Therefore some ceramic forms can be assigned to later periods considering the durability of these forms and the reluctant attitudes of change.

2. The Context - Tarsus 2001 4J, 5K and 5L

The Tarsus Republic Square Excavations employ a trench system and each trench-square is excavated vertically. Each square measures 10 x 10 m in dimensions¹¹. Excavations started in the winter of 1993-1994 as rescue efforts. The grid-square system was completed and adapted first in the spring of 1994, and later revised in 1997 by a team from Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi. The

⁹ The effects of the Arab conquests that in the end lead to the abandonment of Tarsus have been briefly discussed in the Introduction.

¹⁰ A few pots with flanged rims were found in trenches 5K and 4J in the 2001 Season that have parallels in Anemurium (Williams, 1989: Fig. 36, drawings 403-405) which are dated to the 6th and 7th centuries AD. However, the Tarsus Republic Square examples have a different fabric than the Anemurium pots and can be from an earlier context. These Tarsus examples are under study.

¹¹ The excavation dates follow an alphabetical daily index; the first day of excavation receives an AA and thereafter each day continues as AB, AC, etc. Any space enclosed by walls in trenches is called an *Area*, designated with letter A. On the other hand, pits are designated as P, walls as W.

system mentioned here is the new one, however some finds prior to 1997 - especially coins- carry on their old numbers and denotations.

In each trench, absolute depth is measured each day of excavation. The absolute depths in the Catalogue are given in cm. They should be added to the datum point¹². The absolute depths are recorded with the associated finds.

There are 2 major factors affecting the Site Stratigraphy. The first one is the continuous rebuilding and reconstruction activities done by the later settlers on the Northeast Terrace. The second difficulty is due to the lack of a subdivided correlation between architectural phases and strata concerning the Late Roman period on the terrace. The second point is partly due to the first difficulty. The periods in concern are thus only addressed as a whole as *Phases 3 and 4* regarding the Site Chronology in the Northeast Terrace, *Area I*. The study material is not too fragmentary, there are instances with complete pots and half profiles present in these contexts. Hence, joining pieces are indicated in the catalogue.

In this study, the cooking pots from the excavated trenches 4J, 5K and 5L in the 2001 season were used. These 3 trenches uncovered some portions of Roman houses that were later converted into workshops, and this later development can be interpreted as a conversion towards cottage industries.

¹² The datum point measures + 19,93 m and is located on the Roman Road.

The coin evidence from these excavated trenches in the 2001 Season is used in constructing a relative chronology. No closed groups of pottery were found in these trenches and the coin finds were scattered except for 2 instances. Especially the Valentinian I coins that were found on the lime floor in trench 5K *Area 3 Northwest Triangle* gave evidence for a relative chronology. As second, coins found at the top level of the drainage channel in trench 4J1 *Area 1* belonging to the end of the 4th and 1st half of the 5th century AD presented parallel evidence (Honorius coins). Trench 5L yielded rather scattered coins from most areas, of which the majority belongs to the 4th century AD.

The individual trenches and their archaeological features can be summarised as follows:

Tarsus 2001 Trench 4J¹³

The constant rebuilding activities are best represented in this trench. Trench 4J is limited by the neighbouring trenches 4K to the east, and 5J to the south, and is divided into two rectangles; the one to the west is called 4J1¹⁴, and the other to the east 4J2¹⁵.

¹³ Appendix - Fig. 4: Tarsus 2001 4J.

¹⁴ **4J1** is made up of specific enclosed and open areas as *Area 1, Northern and Southern Areas* (Zoroğlu, 2001: 6-7).

¹⁵ **4J2** is made up of enclosed and open areas as *Areas 1, 2 and 3, Northern and Southern Areas*. (Zoroğlu, 2001: 8-9).

The courtyards and rooms of Roman houses in 4J were later converted to workshop complexes. The multiple lime and limestone floors are good evidence of an urban change.

However, as yet we cannot comment on a typical Roman house with a peristyle room, as is the case most often in western examples. The Late Roman architecture of *Phases 3 and 4* on the Northeast Terrace, *Area I* in the Republic Square shows that, both living and working activities could have taken place in the same complex.

A clay water pipe channel in 4J1 with lime flooring on the sides and limestone blocks at its base at the northwest of the area, passing over wall 1 was found, indicating that it was built at a later period than the wall. The channel yielded coins from the upper layers of the fill and some adherent on mortar, dating from the end of the 4th to the 1st half of the 5th centuries AD.

In the *Southern Area - 4J1* (given its size), it is highly probable that, the courtyard of a Roman house was found, which had undergone successive changes in function, thus with different habitation levels.

A pebble floor was discovered in the *Southern Area - 4J1*. Above this pebble floor towards the middle of the area, ornamented marble revetment pieces were unearthed. Furthermore, below this floor, a pinkish lime mortar layer had been laid which could have been a basis, or a foundation for a marble revetted floor. An ash layer ca. 0.7-m thick continues towards the south west of the trench. This is another indication of the change and destruction in a Roman house reinhabited

in *Phase 3*. Other lime and limestone floors here all from *Phase 3* show the rebuilding after the destruction.

Ovens 1 and 2 in the *Southern Area* - 4J1 are traditional ground level ovens probably reused in successive periods. The function of the *Northern Area* could not be established.

Areas 1 in both 4J1 and 2, and the *Southern Area* in 4J2 might have had a system of channels belonging to a Roman house. The function of this space may have changed at least 2 to 3 times since the Middle Roman to Late Roman periods, most probably due to the constant rebuilding activities obvious all over the trench, especially after the 1st half of the 3rd century AD.

One interpretation for *Area 2* in 4J2, in which a mortar was found, could be that this space was used as a kitchen (*culina*). Usually, the cooking process took place in an open-air courtyard close to storage and food preparation rooms in which grinding, mixing and chopping functions would be done. In this sense, *Area 2* could have been a food preparation room.

These courtyards were probably unroofed, with canvas awnings unfurled in bad weather (Grant, 1999: 25), or otherwise with terracotta roof tiles placed on wooden piers¹⁶ where the cooking was done. The courtyard with *Oven 1* in the *Southern Area* and the drainage channels in *Areas 1* in both trenches, the

¹⁶ Pieces of wood with joint-holes have been found in 4J (2001 Daily Excavation Reports, Trench 4J).

well (*Pit 1*) in *Area 2 - 4J2* related to these channels, and the mortar found here seem all to hint at a *culina*.

A contrary view to the kitchen in *Area 2 - 4J2* might be that the mortar found here, may be a spolia, with chances that a new function was assigned to it in its Late Roman context.

The pool in the *Southern Area - 4J2* might have been used for dyeing cloth, leather, or goat's-hair products. Hypocaust pieces were found in especially *Areas 1* in 4J1 & 2, and the *Southern Area - 4J2*. Another pool with a hypocaust system near to this *Southern* pool has been discovered before, but this will be studied in the following seasons in order to understand its association to the whole architecture. Hence, these pools might have been either used as small bathrooms in Roman houses or their functions may well have changed later. They could have been used in cloth-production¹⁷.

Coins dating from Constantius Chlorus (305-306), Constantius II (337 – 361), Gratianus (375 – 383), Theodosius I (379 – 395), and Honorius (AD 395 – 423) have been found in 4J1. They give a relative date of the 4th to early 5th centuries AD (*Phase 3*). In 4J2, coins of the Tarsus Autonomous Series VII (27 BC – 1st century AD), Philip the Arab (244 - 249), Valentinian I (364 - 375), Arcadius I (395 - 408), and Honorius (395 - 423) have been found. They suggest a date from the 2nd half of the 3rd to the early 5th centuries AD (*Phase 3*) in

¹⁷ Numerous loom-weights were found in neighbouring trenches on the Northeast Terrace, *Area 1* in previous seasons. Personal communication, L. Zoroğlu.

majority. These coins do not come from a single deposit, or above a floor, but are scattered within the trench.

The study material from 4J is from the *Northern* and *Southern Areas* - 4J1, *Drainage Channel* in *Area 1* - 4J1, *Area 2* - 4J1, *Areas 1 and 2* - 4J2, the *Pool* in the *Southern Area* - 4J2.

Tarsus 2001 Trench 5K ¹⁸

In 5K¹⁹ the most valuable information came from *Area 3*²⁰. *Area 3* lies to the northeast of the trench, limited by walls 1 and 2 to the south, and with trench baulks to the north and east sides. It is likely to be an open courtyard with an oven within, probably belonging to a Roman house, however its precise function could not be established. This courtyard might have been used later both for household and production activities.

This area is divided into 3 parts: The *Northwest Triangle*, the *Middle Area*, and the *Southeast Triangle*.

In the *Northwest Triangle* a lime floor was discovered on which 6 Valentinian I (AD 364 – 375) coins were found. This floor and an Oven at the

¹⁸ Appendix - Fig. 4: Tarsus 2001 5K.

¹⁹ 5K consists of various enclosed areas and open spaces. It is made up of the following features: Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5, Workshop, open areas between walls 1 & 11, and walls 11 & 8, Pits 1 and 2, and the Oven in Area 3 (Zoroğlu, 2001: 4-5).

²⁰ Appendix - Fig 6: Tarsus 2001 5K Area 3.

northwest corner most probably belong to the end of the Late Roman period. The ceramic deposit found above this lime floor and around the Oven was studied.

In the *Middle Area* a limestone flooring is at the same level with the northern lime floor. One of the most important finds was a fragment of an inscription with the letter “A” painted in red found in the *Middle Area*; according to M. Sayar²¹, this indicates a date between AD 250 to 5th century AD.

Another excavated room was *Area 1* in trench 5K, which is enclosed with walls 2, 3, 4 and 5.

A limestone floor was discovered in the open area between walls 1 and 11 in the north, whereas the *Workshop* between walls 5 and 6, a narrow rectangular space, nevertheless had a deposit of scattered and chronologically mixed ceramics, therefore providing not much information. At the south of the workshop, an ash layer of 0.83 x 0.46 m has been found.

In this trench, Late Roman ceramics were unearthed, both fine and coarse wares. These ceramics were mixed, with sherds ranging from the 3rd to 5th centuries AD. The lime floor in the *Northwest Triangle* helped to establish a relative date. The coin finds would generally date the whole trench to the 3rd and 5th centuries AD. These were of Julia Mamaea (Alexander Severus, 222 -

²¹ L. Zoroğlu with M. Sayar, personal communication.

235), Valentinian I (364 - 375), Arcadius I (395 - 408), and Honorius (395 - 423).

With respect to the coin evidence of the *Northwest Triangle - Area 3*, studied ceramic deposits are from above the lime floor, which are considered to belong to *Phase 3*.

Tarsus 2001 Trench 5L ²²

Excavations in trench 5L revealed a tentative lower limit for the Late Roman wares. 5L²³ is adjacent to trenches 4L to the north, 6L to the south, and 5K to the west. Some ceramic forms were not found at the upper levels of 4J, 5K and 5L. Only below a certain depth, especially Type 2 pots were found in greater quantity in 5L Area 7. Type 4A and 5 pots were totally missing in this trench.

Area 4 is located to the south of the trench, of 3.50 x 2.66 m in size and rectangular shaped. The southwestern wall of this section is almost destroyed and is composed of mid-sized blocks of limestones with irregular masonry. Beneath this wall, the remnants of another wall interweaved with rectangular limestone blocks were unearthed.

In the construction of the southeastern wall and the first wall of the southwestern part of this area, pieces of columns shaft were used as spoilia. This

²² Appendix - Fig. 4: Tarsus 2001 5L.

²³ The areas in 5L are enumerated from south towards north as 4, 5, 6 and 7.

later architectural phase is called the *Ist layer*, and it is probably dated to the late 5th - 6th centuries AD²⁴ (*Phase 3* to the beginning of 4). The two different masonry techniques in the southeast and -western walls reveal the chronological difference between the two. Two rows of limestone and two consecutive thin tiles are present in both of these walls.

The wall at the northwest is built with smoothed limestone blocks. Within its masonry, lime mortar and thick tile pieces between blocks have been used. The latest phase of these walls is Late Antique, and the visible remnants of walls beneath this level seem to be of Late Roman origin. A cooking pot from the Late Roman period full of animal bones was found turned upside down close to the northeastern wall²⁵.

Area 7 lies to the northeast of *Areas 4* and 5. At the northwest corner of the trench a lime floor was discovered. To the southeast of this floor, another lime-floor remnant was found. At the southeast corner of the area, segments of a short wall of mortar and tile masonry, most probably dating to the 2nd - 3rd centuries AD (*Phase 2*) was discovered.

Another important fact is a distinctive cooking ware form occurs in greater quantity (*Type 2*) at the bottom levels in trench 5L *Area 7* and a similar rim and body exist in earlier mound contexts in Tunisia dating from the 2nd

²⁴ This is one of the securely dated architectural remains in the Northeast Terrace that follows the break in occupation in AD 435, until the 1st half of the 7th century AD. Personal communication, L. Zoroğlu.

²⁵ This *Type 4* plain style Cooking Pot is under study.

century AD²⁶.

Coin finds found scattered in 5L date to the Tarsus Autonomous Series II (160 - 135 BC), Tarsus Autonomous Series VII (27 BC - 1st century AD), Philip the Arab (244 - 249), Salonine (Gallienus, 253 - 268), Maximianus (286 - 305), Constantine I (307 - 337), Constantine II (337 - 340), Constans I (337 - 350), Valentinian I (364 - 375), Honorius (395 - 423), and Theodosius II (408 - 450). These give a relative date between 2nd century BC to the 1st half of 5th century AD²⁷, of which the majority of the coins belong to the range between the 3rd to 1st half of 5th centuries AD (*Phase 3*). The coins were found scattered in the trench, in *Areas 4* and mostly in *7*.

The aftermath of numerous pits dug by later occupiers, and spread all over at various sizes and depths within *Area 7* is that, the area became a contaminated context. The cooking wares from this area can only be treated with the aid of typology provided by the results of 5K and 4J, and information from Anemurium, Soli-Pompeiopolis and material from the mound contexts in Tunisia. Nonetheless, lower levels in the trench could have remained undisturbed.

²⁶ This will be more clarified in Chapter III, under A Relative Chronology for the Tarsus Republic Square Northeast Terrace, Area 1 Cooking Wares - 2001 (pp. 200).

²⁷ The Tarsus 2001 Excavation Report (unpublished) has been an invaluable source for this context information (Zoroğlu, 2001).

CHAPTER III

Cooking Wares: Typology and Clay Properties, Chronology

1. The Typology and Clay Properties of the Tarsus Republic Square

Northeast Terrace, *Area I* Cooking Wares

There are mainly 9 types presented in this study. The types follow a numerical order from 1 to 5, however, when a type family is seen in relation to a predecessor family, then it is notated with the same Type family number followed by a capital letter. On the other hand, some types have subgroups notated with the same type family number followed with a sub-group small letter.

Table - 1 Typology Notations

Type Family Number	Related Type Family Capital Letter	Type Family Sub-group Small Letter	Type Family Sub-group Number
1			
1	A		
2			
3		a	1
4			
4	A		
5			
Varia 1			
Varia 2			

The morphology of these wares shows minor changes especially concerning their body and base shapes through the Late Roman period. The most frequently changed elements are rims and handles. On the other hand, the most dominant and stable element is their globular bodies, although a few exceptions such as a carination at the lower or upper body (Type 1, Varia 1), or an upright body can be observed (few examples of Type 4). The most diagnostic element is the rim.

1.1. Type 1: Pot with everted, thickened and hammer-shaped rim. Sometimes there is a sharp carination at the shoulder (Fig.7). The body is deep and can be globular (Fig. 8). No handle and base has survived. This Type probably has a rounded base, though no intact base sherd was found.

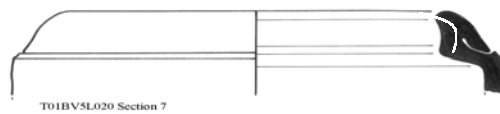


Fig. 7

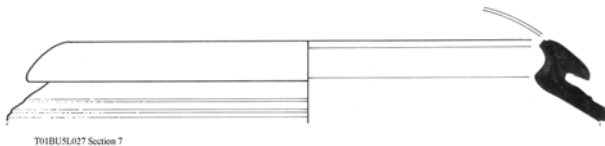
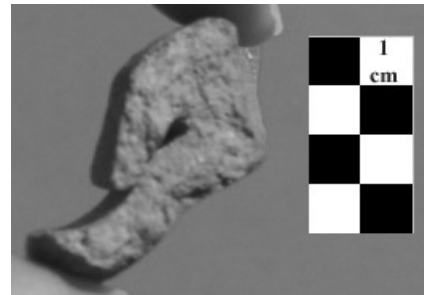


Fig. 8



1.2. Clay Properties of Type 1 Pots:

Porosity and Inclusions: These pots have thick walls and their clay is porous. This porosity may indicate the presence of organic inclusions that burned during the firing process. This will need to be further examined. The dominant visible inclusions are lime particles, 1-3 mm and round. Possible additional inclusions are round white quartz particles of 1-2 mm in size. Mica has not been attested as yet.

Surface Treatment: The degree of smoothness of interior and exterior surfaces and the porosity depend on the production quality, as well as on use-wear during the pot's lifetime. There are occasionally lime blow-outs, lime and sand particles on the surface.

Production Technology: All are produced on a fast-wheel. Some have wheel marks on the lip, either on the interior or exterior.

Core Colour: The fabric's core colour is orange / red-brown (10 R 4/6 or 2,5 YR 5-4 / 6-8). Sometimes the core can be grey (GLEY 1 N 4/) with a brownish surface (10 R 4/4).

2.1. Type 1A: Pot with everted, thickened, and drooping rim either with long or short lip (Fig. 9 and 10). The outer edge of the lip touches the body. Usually there is a cavity between the drooping lip and the body. Without neck, the body immediately flares out; it is globular and deep. Handles are vertical, either fluted



Fig. 9

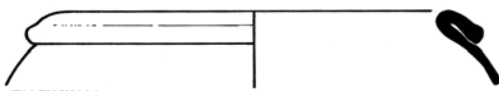


Fig. 10



or strapped, flat or oval in section, attached to the lip. They sometimes rise slightly above the rim level. No pot with a complete base has survived, though there are base sherds that may be associated with this type.

2.2. Clay Properties of Type 1A Pots:

Porosity and Inclusions: These pots have medium to thin wall thickness. They have lime and usually white sand particles of 1-3 mm size as dominant inclusions. There may be white round quartz particles (1-3 mm-sized) as well. The clay can either be porous or dense. Mica is not attested.

Surface Treatment: The degree of smoothness of interior and exterior surfaces and the porosity depend on the production quality. Lime particles and blow-outs are usually on the lip.

Production Technology: These pots are produced on a fast-wheel. They have wheel marks on the lip and interior surface.

Core Colour: The fabric's core colour varies from red / red-brown / brown (10 R 2.5-5 / 6, 2.5 / 5 / 7.5 YR 3-5 / 3-8 and 2.5 Y 3/1).

3.1. Type 2: Pot with everted, flat, and inward sloping rim either with wide or thin, or either deep or shallow horizontal groove on the interior lip (Figs. 11 and 12). The body is globular and deep. The handles are vertical, flatly joining the lip; they have a thumb-mark on top of the elbow. These pots usually have a medium - thin wall thickness. No base has survived, except for one. This base is thought to belong to the Type 2 pot in Fig. 11. The only exception to the form, though of same fabric is Fig. 12 with a thickened and pointed rim and protruding body. This may be a variation of the type, however it is the only example to comment on.

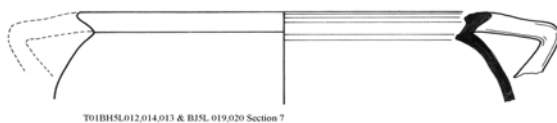


Fig. 11

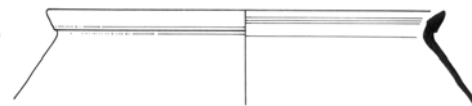
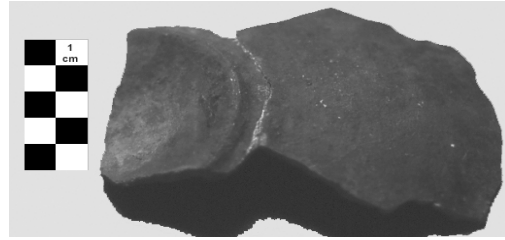
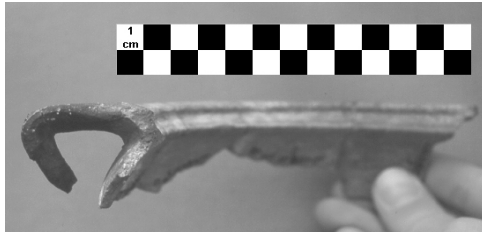


Fig. 12



Base sherd

3.2. Clay Properties of Type 2 Pots:

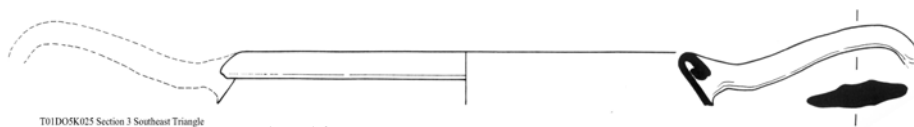
Porosity and Inclusions: Their clay is either porous or dense, with lime, white / grey sand and quartz particles of 1-3 mm size. Mica has been attested in only one example (T01 CF 4J1 005 Northern Area, in front of Walls 2 and 3).

Surface Treatment: Their execution is of high quality. The clay's plasticity, the amount and type of inclusions have a great role in the achievement of such thin walls.

Production Technology: These pots are produced on a fast-wheel. Wheel marks are slightly visible on the interior surface.

Core Colour: The fabric's core colour is red / red-brown (10 R or 2.5 YR 4-5 / 6-8 and 10 YR 3/2).

4.1. Type 3a 1 i: Pot with everted, half over-folded, flat rim with sharp carination at folding (Fig. 13). Their body is globular and deep. Handles are flat, long, and fluted. Sometimes their elbows rise above rim level. No base has been identified to belong to these pots.



T01D05K025 Section 3 Southeast Triangle

Fig. 13



4.2. Type 3a 1 ii: Pot with everted, over-folded, thickened rim with narrow or rounded lip (Fig. 14). There is a sharp carination at the folding. The body is globular and deep. Shoulder-like carinations at the upper body are sometimes seen. Handles are vertical, attached to the lip; they are often flat with strap handles. Usually the elbows of the handles rise slightly above rim level. There are horizontal grooves on the body, which are either shallow or deep, or either thin or wide. If there is a neck, either a deep or shallow, or either wide or thin horizontal groove can be seen.



Fig. 14



4.3. Clay Properties of Type 3a1 Pots:

Porosity and Inclusions: These pots are usually thin - medium walled with robust handles and rims. They have lime, white sand and quartz particles of 1-3 mm in size.

Their clay is less porous than other Types. This may be an indication of a slightly higher firing temperature compared to the other Types.

Surface Treatment: Their execution is of high quality. The clay's plasticity, the amount and type of inclusions have a great role in the achievement of such thin walls.

Production Technology: These pots are produced on a fast-wheel. Wheel marks are slightly visible on the interior surface. Because the walls of these vessels are very thin, and subject to shattering, no complete profiles could be recovered so far. Therefore, Type 3a cooking pots are represented only by their reinforced parts: rims and handles.

Core Colour: The fabric's core colour varies from red / red-brown / brown / light brown / grey (10 R 3-5 / 1-8; 2.5 YR 4-5 / 6-8; 5 YR 4/4; 10 YR 3/2; 2.5 Y 3-4 / 1-2). However, the core occasionally transforms into a grey / black - brown colour (2.5 YR 4/1 or GLEY 1 N 3/ - N 4/ - N 5/).

5.1. Type 4: Pot with upright, thickened rims with flat lip. It has 2 triangle-shaped lugs of which their exterior edges are polished. Upright and deep walls descend towards a swollen belly below the lugs below the rim. The base is rounded¹. It can be rouletted with a zigzag motif (Fig. 17), if not, there may be a wide and shallow horizontal groove below the rim, on the exterior. A thin and shallow horizontal groove at the level of the lugs is also seen. Below the lugs the whole body can be widely ribbed until the base. The ribbing is sometimes only visible on the interior surface (Fig. 15).

¹ The pot illustrated in Fig. 19 is a complete vessel currently displayed at the Tarsus Museum. It was found in previous seasons (T97 AT 5L 005 Area 3). Because it provides information on the complete profile of Type 4 pots, it is only presented with a section drawing in this study.

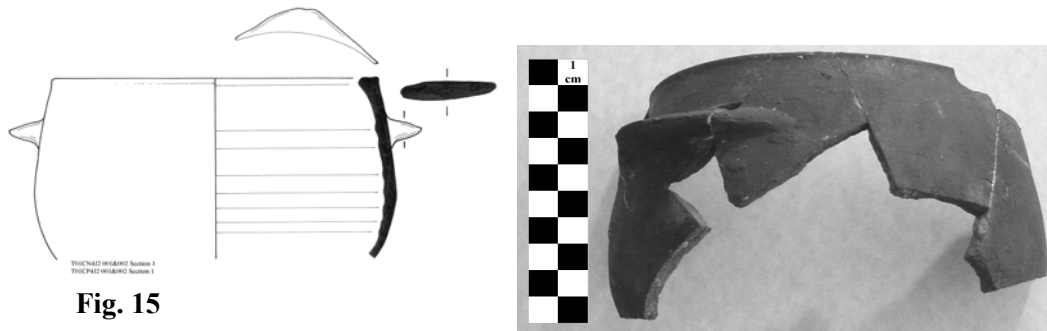


Fig. 15

5.2. Clay Properties of Type 4 Pots:

Porosity and Inclusions: Their clay can be either dense or porous, depending on the care of execution. They can be either medium or thick walled, and the wall usually thins towards the base. The dominant inclusion types are lime and white / grey sand particles of 1-3 mm in size. Some examples also include rare specks of silver mica, whereas some have 1-3 mm-sized round quartz particles.

Surface Treatment: Wheel marks can be seen on the interior and exterior surfaces.

Their surface can be smooth or gritty depending on their production quality.

Production Technology: These pots are produced on a fast-wheel. The thinned bases are probably a feature which facilitates an even heat diffusion from the base towards the side walls. The close or wide ribbing on their side

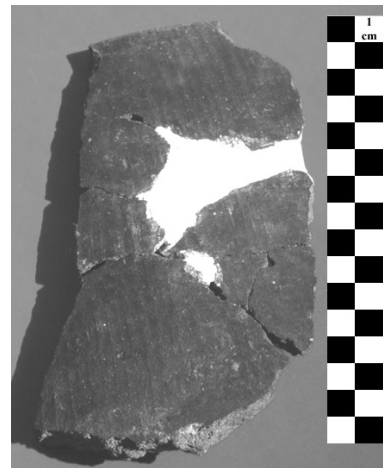


Fig. 16

walls (sometimes they are only at the interior) transmit the heat to the upper parts of the body. This probably is due to the effect that ribbing increases the total surface area of the pot. This in turn maximises heat transmission on the surface.

Core Colour: The fabric's core colour is red / red- brown (10 R or 2.5 YR 3-5 / 4-8). There are a few examples that do not conform -i.e. (T01 CR 4J2 003 Southern Area)

(Fig. 17) (GLEY 1 N 3/). This piece is also the only pot that has a polished surface treatment, bearing the skewed scrape marks of this process.

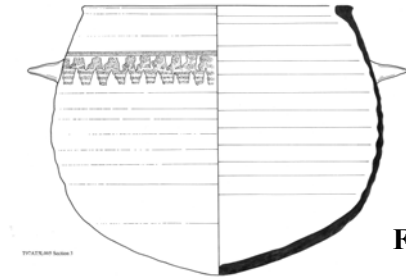
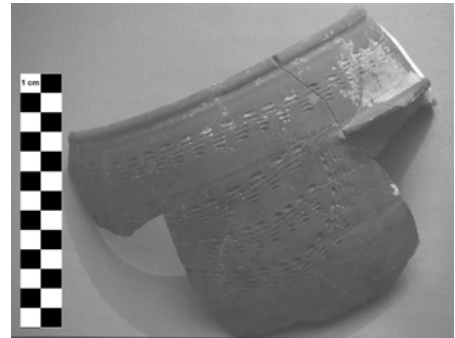


Fig. 17



6.1. Type 4A: Pot with arrow shaped and thickened rim. There is a small, but sharp ridge on the exterior edge of the lip. The body can either be shallow or globular and deep. No base has been identified which belong to this pot. It may be rouletted with a zigzag design (Fig. 18) on the upper body, below the rim, or plain (Fig. 19).

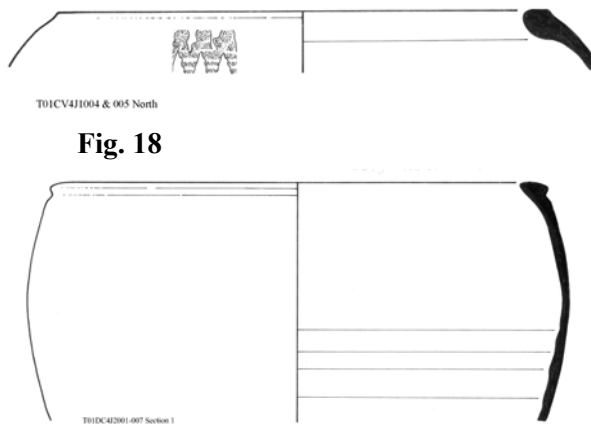
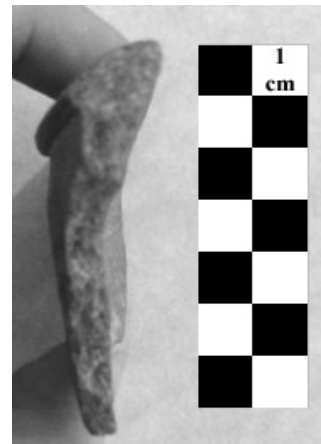


Fig. 18

Fig. 19



6.2. Clay Properties of Type 4A Pots:

Porosity and Inclusions: The clay of these pots can either be dense or porous. The form is a degeneration of Type 4



with medium wall thickness. The dominant inclusions are lime and white sand particles of 1-3 mm in size. Some include 1-3 mm-sized white quartz particles and specks of silver mica.

Surface Treatment: There can be lime blow-outs on the lip. They are coarser compared to the Type 4 pots.

Production Technology: These pots are produced on a fast-wheel. Wheel marks are visible on the interior surface.

Core Colour: The fabric's core colour is red / red-brown / brown / light brown (10 R or 2.5 YR 4-5 / 4-8; 2.5 Y 4/3; GLEY 1 N 3/).

7.1. Type 5: Pot with everted, triangular and thickened rim with either flat or slightly recessed lip. The body is globular and deep (Fig. 21). Some have a shoulder-like carination (Fig. 20). It can be grooved on the exterior upper body, or can be plain.

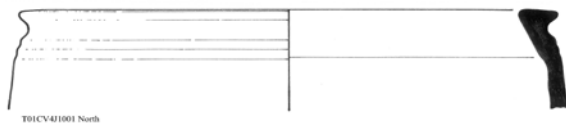


Fig. 20

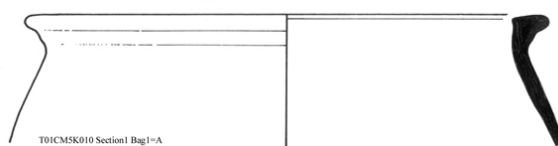
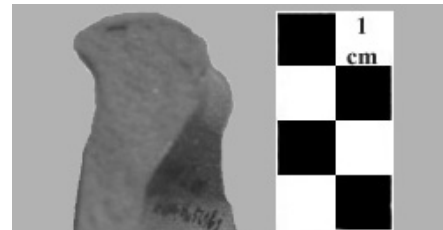


Fig. 21



7.2. Clay Properties of Type 5 Pots:

Porosity and Inclusions: These pots are thick-walled, tempered with lime and white / grey sand particles of 1-3 mm in size. Some have round 1-3-mm sized white quartz particles too. They are of good quality.

Surface Treatment: Their fabric is probably the same as Type 4 pots. There can be lime blow-outs, lime and white sand particles on the surface.

Production Technology: These pots are produced on a fast-wheel. Wheel marks are usually visible on the interior surface. They may be ribbed at the interior as well.

Core Colour: The fabric's core colour is red / red-brown (10 R or 2.5 YR 2.5-5 / 1-8 and GLEY 1 N 4/).

8.1. Varia 1: Pot with flat, inturned and narrow rim. The body is hemispherical with a wide and deep horizontal groove at the shoulder, followed by a carination (Fig. 22). It has 2 vertical, sometimes fluted handles, which are oval in section. No base has survived. There are usually shallow grooves on the body.

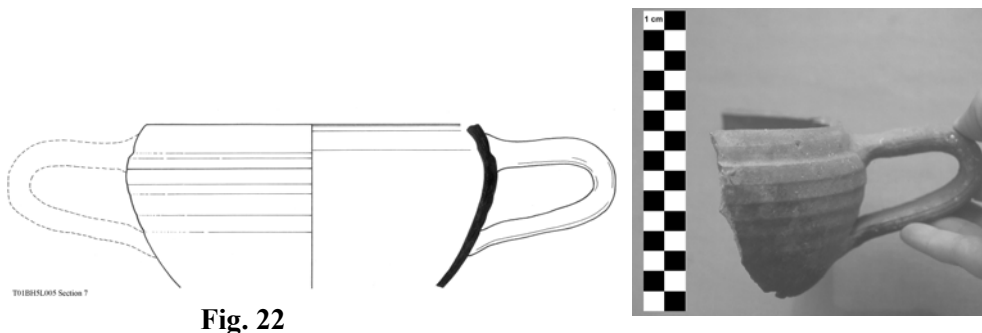


Fig. 22



8.2. Clay Properties of Varia 1 Pots:

Porosity and Inclusions: These pots are medium-walled. Their clay is porous, with 1-3 mm-sized lime and white / grey sand particles. There are white quartz particles (1-3 mm in size). Some silver mica can be found.

Surface Treatment: They are inferior quality cooking pots. Many lime blow-outs and lime particles can be seen on their surface and handles.

Production Technology: These pots are produced on a fast-wheel. Wheel marks are visible on the interior surface.

Core Colour: The fabric's core colour is red / red-brown (10 R or 2.5 YR 3-5 / 3-8; 5 YR 4/4).

9.1. Varia 2: Pot with offset, thickened and vertical rim. The body is shallow, with a wide and deep groove at the shoulder, followed by a carination (Fig. 23). These pots have 2 vertical, fluted, ring-shaped handles attached just below the rim. No pot with a base has survived. A rounded base may be suggested. There are shallow and wide grooves on the vessel's body.

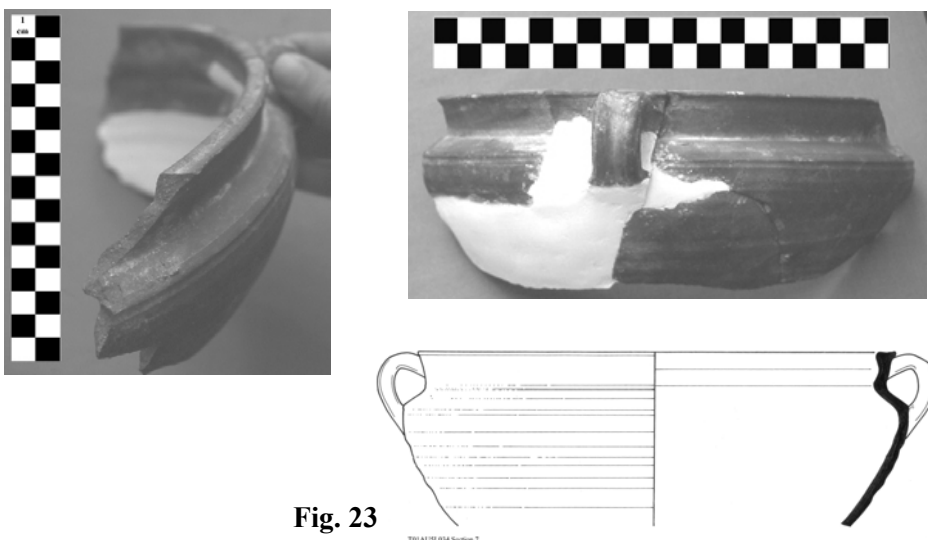


Fig. 23

9.2. Clay Properties of Varia 2 Pots:

Porosity and Inclusions: These pots are medium-walled. The clay is less porous or dense, with lime and white sand particles. Mica has not been attested. There may be white quartz particles as well. The fabric is different from the rest of the types presented in this study.

Surface Treatment: The surface is smooth and the clay is of high quality.

Production Technology: These pots are produced on a fast-wheel. Wheel marks are slightly visible on the interior surface.

Core Colour: The fabric's core colour is grey (10 YR 5/1).

2. Chronology

The relative chronology suggested for the cooking wares in this study is a result of the information provided by the coin evidence from the trenches where the study material came from, the overall site chronology from *Phases 1 to 4*, and the typology and morphology of the cooking wares. These data groups complemented each other, and they were used to establish control measures to cross-check each group of data. A final fine-tuning was made with the help of typological comparisons with other sites in Cilicia, the eastern and central Mediterranean, Asia Minor, and Europe, when and where parallels were found. However, it should be kept in my mind that no closed pottery groups were excavated.

Coin Evidence

Trench 4J was excavated for the first time in the 2001 Season. The coins from 4J1 belonged to the 4th century AD and those from 4J2 belonged to the 2nd half of the 3rd to the 1st half of 5th century AD.

In 5K, *Area 3, Northwest Triangle*, 6 Valentinian I (AD 364 - 375) coins found above the lime floor gave a date earliest to the 2nd half of the 4th century AD.

The coin finds from trench 5L span a period from the 2nd half of the 1st century BC to the 1st half of the 5th century AD, the majority of coins belonging to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. 5L provided the earliest context for the pottery. The coin evidence and Late Roman fine wares² from trenches 4J, 5K and 5L revealed that the context falls mainly within *Phase 3*³ (Zoroğlu, 2001: 3-9).

A Relative Chronology for the Tarsus Republic Square, Northeast Terrace, Area I Cooking Wares - 2001

An arrangement of Types from the earliest to the latest revealed the slight evolution of some of the forms during the Late Roman periods. A total of 225 sherds were studied. 32 % were Type 3a1 ii sherds⁴.

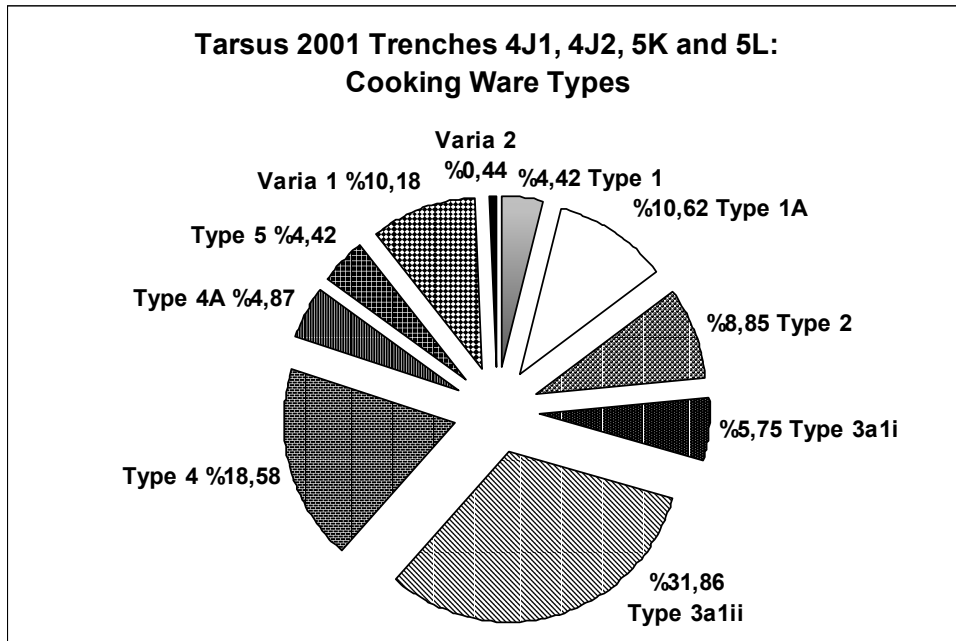
Types 1, 1A and 3a1 i-ii pots are morphologically related. The hammer shaped rims in Type 1 pots are first placed with drooping as in Type 1A and then

² The Late Roman fine wares are studied by I.A. Adibelli. Personal Communication, I.A. Adibelli and L. Zoroğlu. (Zoroğlu, 2001: 3-9)

³ See Appendix - Fig. 5: Chronology Chart - Tarsus Republic Square - up to 2001.

⁴ For a detailed distribution of Cooking Ware Types in trenches 4J, 5K and 5L see Appendix - Fig. 33.

Fig. 35: A General Distribution of Cooking Ware Types



with over-folded rims such as in Type 3a1. The carination at the upper body in Type 1 deteriorates gradually. This type is not found in 4J1 and represented with 1 sherd only in 4J2. In 5K it corresponds to the same level as in 4J2. In 5L, however, it is found at lower levels. It exists at the Late Roman levels from the excavations done in the colonnaded street of Soli-Pompeiopolis⁵.

Type 1A is present at all levels and in all 3 trenches. However it is more numerous in 5K and 5L. Because of its morphological relation to Type 1 it can be assigned to the Late Roman period.

Type 2 pots were found mostly in 5L, there were a few pieces present at the other trenches. The pots discovered in 5L *Area 7* were usually in good condition,

⁵ R. Yağcı, personal communication. However, further results from the Soli-Pompeiopolis excavations is needed.

besides 2 examples could be reconstructed to give us a half-profile information on these vessels. This may either indicate an undisturbed layer at the bottom of the trench in the 2001 season, or a pit filling. On the basis of the fill's presence at lower levels in 5L and on typological comparisons with other sites, such as Henchir El Guellal, Zegalass and Henchir Ech Chogaff in Tunisia (Lazreg, 1996: 59-84), Type 2 may be assigned towards the beginning of the Late Roman period.

Type 3a1 i - ii pots were the most common in all trenches, but especially in 5K, *Area 3*. 45 examples of Type 3a1ii pots were found only from *Area 3*. With respect to the coin evidence of Valentinian I found on the lime floor in the same *Area*, these can be assigned to the Late Roman period. They were relatively few at the other 3 trenches compared to the amount excavated in *Area 3*, 5K. Schneider and Bartl refer to these thin-walled, vessels tempered with round sand from quartz or from sedimentary or volcanic rocks, as the “Brittle Ware” from Northeast Syria (Bartl, 1995: 165-77; Schneider, 2000: 534-5). They further emphasise that this type of cooking ware, similar in technology and shapes, is known from many eastern Mediterranean sites from the Roman to the early Islamic periods (Hayes, 1997: 77-80; Schneider, 2000: 534-5). The distribution of rim diameters of Type 3a1 ii pots showed that most pots had a rim diameter of 10, 12, or 14 cm⁶.

On the other hand, Types 4, 4A, 5 and Varia 1 and 2 constitute another interrelated group with respect to the evolution of their overall form.

⁶ For a detailed distribution estimated rim diameters of Cooking Ware Type 3a1 ii in trenches 4J, 5K and 5L see Appendix - Fig. 34.

Type 4 is not seen in 5K. Its existence in 5L at the lower levels is misleading, for especially the pits dug by later occupiers in *Area 7* clearly demonstrate that this type does not belong to *Phase 2*, but to a later stage. Its existence in 5L *Area 7* may be the result of contamination. One supportive argument is that most examples of Type 4 recovered from *Area 7* were either complete or half profiles, indicating that their find context may be a pit.

This pot is also the most common type in 4J -a total of 32 disjoining sherds were found. Type 4 was probably in use towards the end of the Late Roman period.

It is highly probable that Type 4 later deteriorates to 4A, which is a coarser and slipshod replica with the same zigzag rouletted decoration usually on the upper body. Type 4A is found neither in 5K nor in 5L, perhaps indicating a slightly later chronology. However the destruction of the upper levels of the trench due to the attempts in the construction of the parking lot, makes it difficult to comment further. Neither Type 4 nor Type 4A could be paralleled in Cilician or other sites.

Type 5 is an evolved form of Type 4 without roulette decoration, but otherwise maintaining the same quality as the latter. It is found at the upper levels of 4J1 and in 5K *Area 3* above the lime floor in the *Northwest Triangle*. It is not found in 5L. There may be likenesses in the Ephesus, Roman Terrace Houses from Late Antique contexts. It may be assigned to the Late Antique period.

Varia 1 has elements from both Type 1-3a1 family and from Type 4 pots. The degenerated shoulder-like carination below the rim with a grooved shallow and globular body puts it somewhere in between Types 1 and 3a1. However, they are

found in all trenches at all levels. It can be assigned to the Late Roman period, corresponding to *Phase 3* within the overall site chronology. No other examples could be matched either at Cilician or other sites in the Mediterranean.

Only one example of *Varia 2* was found in *5L Area 7*. An identical example but of different clay has survived in Ephesus, from a Late Antique context in the Roman Terrace House 2 (Box 91, no. 763) found in 1983. Therefore we suggest a later date such as the Late Antique period for this pot. It is also the only example known so far in Ephesus⁷, just like in Tarsus.

⁷ S. Ladstätter, personal communication.

CHAPTER IV

Social and Cultural Implications

1. A Roman World of Cuisine

Roman Imperial culture was founded on polarities. The sense of society was that of a melting pot of different cultures and traditions stemming from the vast geography of the empire absorbed and infused into the daily life of its people. The simple versus luxurious, foreign vs. native, rich vs. poor, and raw vs. cooked food was a result of this cultural fusion. Examples can easily be multiplied. A potpourri of the best of everything, from luxurious table wares, textiles, and works of art to spices and foodstuffs, was at the command of the richest class of the society, the Roman citizens: the Aristocrats. The unrestored gap between the upper class and the poor - even the middle classes were poor - seemed to widen evermore. It seems that only a few high patricians could sustain a high standard of living. The majority of the population suffered from the empire's volatile economic conditions, slavery, continuous military campaigns, and the jumbled financial system (Vehling, 1977: 15).

The aristocracy did not abstain from the capacity of absorbing wealth from the provinces wherever and whenever possible. This wealth most assuredly was manifested in many ways one of which was the symposia with boundless abundance and variety of food. The emperor's demands on the empire's resources could be seen in what he ate (Gowers, 1993: 21).

Cato described Rome as “a belly without ears” (*Plutarch*, 1931: 177, 198d.1). Food was an important sign of wealth. A vast range of foodstuffs flooded into the emporia of urban centres in Africa, Byzantium, Cilicia, and Italy. Obesity was a sin both to be abstained from and almost irresistible to most of the citizens. Striking instances such as a Roman *equites* being deprived of his horse because he was too fat, are stimulating to our imagination on the degree of obesity. The first Roman law decreed against flamboyant dinner parties was the *Lex Orchia*, though it could not come into force until later, in 182 BC. The *Lex Aemilia* (115 BC) banned stuffed dormice. The law-maker was the first to break it! *Lex Fannia* followed in 161 BC, then the *Lex Licinia* (AD 97), and the *Lex Didia* (AD 143). Although there was no harm in the profusion of foreign delicacies into the imperial cuisine, the extension of Roman citizenship to the peoples of the conquered lands was another issue. This was in fact perceived as a kind of pollution in the circles of aristocracy in Rome. There is no doubt that the Roman cuisine owed much to the Greek. After the annexation of Greece, the sophisticated culture and deep-rooted history of the Greek mainland caused both awe and frustration among the Romans and fueled an identity crisis. In the later periods of the empire, this even led to competition between different styles in Roman cuisine. There was nothing new in that, for Saphon of Acarnania and Damoxenus of Rhodes in the 4th century BC had already abolished the mortar. They

had wiped out all preparations that relied on seasonings, denying silphium, cheese, coriander and cumin totally to start it all over again from scratch: olive oil, a new stew-pan and a hot fire were enough for a tasty dinner (André, 1998: 191; Gowers, 1993: 85). A cuisine without spices had no success even in Greece at that time. Already in the 5th century BC tastes were changing. Numerous dishes and sauces were ruinous to the health and most extravagant (Grant, 1999: 119).

New attempts in creativity could be disastrous when not complying with the mainstream principles of the Roman era -especially with spices and seasonings. In the 2nd century BC, Plautus already described a cosmopolitan cuisine in Rome (Grant, 1999: 119). There is almost not a single sauce without spices and *garum* - fish-sauce- in the Roman cuisine, and most of the time various spices were used in combination. The list of spices that had to be held ready in a cook's storeroom was enormous. The taste of the dishes relied on contradicting flavours combined harmoniously, in some ways resembling the art of the Chinese cuisine (André, 1998: 192-3). A cook of the 5th or 6th century AD had to have lavender oil, sage, camomile, gentian, alpine-lip and cardamom at hand in order to fulfil the demands of his master and to cook complex recipes (Dalby, 1998: 244).

The rich and big cities had trade markets of foodstuffs and granaries against famine and starvation. This stimulated the establishment of garden plantations for vegetables. The *villae rusticae* established between the 1st - 3rd centuries AD in Rough Cilicia¹, were production centres marketing their end products - olive oil,

¹ See 5. The Economy, pp. 34.

vegetables, and fruits etc.- at local and big urban markets². The city dwellers hence were cushioned. Although food got better in the imperial period, a bad harvest, or the requisitions of the Roman troops where they were billeted could be disastrous to the inhabitants of a whole city. Such was the case when supplying the troops of Julian resulted in a hunger strike in Antioch in AD 362 (Grant, 1999: 19). Usually, the rich would buy the foodstuffs and the poor would be left with millet or chestnut pulse, if not with acorn. People could also be forced to cook otherwise avoided bulbs and shoots from the wild (Grant, 1999: 16-19).

But famine was rare. There were only 2 recorded occasions of bad harvests in Tarsus. In both of these cases Egyptian grain was sent to the city, once in Caracalla's (AD 211 - 217), and once in Alexander Severus's (AD 222 - 235) reign. Coins of Caracalla with the "Tarsus cereal" struck on them commemorated the transport of grain from the other shore of the Mediterranean (Ramsay, 2001: 158)³.

The slaves and the plebs could only afford to have some cheese, and other humble foodstuffs such as pumpkin seeds, corn-ear, bean seeds, pomegranate husks, eggs, cabbage, unrefined salt, cheap shellfish, sausages, radishes, and beet (Gowers, 1993: 136). Salt costed only 6, or 8 *denarii* in Diocletian's Price Edict, which was quite a modest price for the lowest paid workers (Grant, 1999: 28). Lentil soup was also much favoured by the lower classes. The poor ate cereals in the form of porridge

² See 6. Resources, Products & Trade, pp. 40: Porters of a fruit market in Tarsus are mentioned in inscriptions.

³ See Ramsay (2000: 158, fig. 26) for the Caracalla coin with the depicted "Tarsus cereal".

or bread, supplemented by either meat or vegetables and their tableware probably consisted of coarse pottery too (Adkins, 1998: 343).

Because meat and fish were expensive, most Romans ate bread, vegetables, and pulses (Grant, 1999: 21). Tripes, sweetbreads, trotters, heads, hams, strings of pork were all beyond the reach of the plebs. Dishes made of minced meat or scraps were second rate. Juvenal noted that the poor had to depend on mixed stews of scrap food from the tables of the wealthy (*Juvenal*, I: 127). The slaves stole food (Gowers, 1993: 197).

In Republican times, Romans dined on only 2 courses alone, whereas in Juvenal's time (late 1st - early 2nd century AD) the number had increased to 7. Cosmopolitanism changed everything it touched, transforming old habits of dining too. The Stoics were condemning banquet dinners, and complicated dishes that ruined the body. Emperor Vitellius (AD 69) and Elagabal were quite the opposite examples -they were famous for their heavy feasts with extravagant exotic birds served as main courses. Perfumes, garlands, sauces, sideboards with removable shelves were standards to find in the wealthiest houses at dinner parties.

Some people preferred to wait until lunchtime before they ate anything. If breakfast was taken, it usually would be at sunrise. Sometimes Romans would drink wine at breakfast. At dawn, a snack of bread was sold by boys on the streets of big cities. Meat and cheese were eaten too. At the time of Galen, the grammarian Telephus (2nd century AD) ate porridge mixed with honey for his breakfast. Bread with dates, olives, honey, or salt were other alternatives (Grant, 1999: 36-8, 47).

Because most people exercised in the afternoon, excessive lunches were usually abstained from (Grant, 1999: 36-7, 47). The main meal was reserved for the evening. A typical Roman meal would begin with *gustatio* -vegetable roots, fish and eggs would symbolise the origin of life. Then, the dinner, *cena* with meat would follow. After dinner, either, fruits and nuts or *secundae mensae* of pastries were served. As a conclusion, a thick soup of vegetables, with or without meat pulse (*pulmentum* or *pulmentarium*) was eaten. This was a potage (Gowers, 1993: 17-20). The soups had to be thick, the most common item of cutlery was the spoon, and food was usually eaten with the fingers. Anything fluid could be scooped up with bread (Grant, 1999: 69). Lifting a bowl of soup to the lips was bad manners. Spewing, spitting, stuffing, and expanding the limbs were all included in the act of eating (Gowers, 1993: 30). Quintilian (AD 35 - 95) had noted the accumulating filth on the floor -spilt wine, fish bones, and bits of food in one of Cicero's dinners, described by Cicero himself (*Quintillian*, VIII.3.66)⁴.

In the later periods of the empire, a nostalgic fascination with country life revealed itself with picnics in caves, by waterfalls, in tree-houses, or in storerooms full of apples (Gowers, 1993: 18).

2. The Roman Way of Cooking

Cooking was spicy and the enhancement of foodstuffs with spices was a necessity, hence food was often cooked with fruit, vinegar and honey (Adkins, 1998:

⁴ Appendix - Fig. 35: Detail of a Roman mosaic from Italy showing food remnants scattered on the floor (Dalby & Grainger, 2001: 142, picture).

343). The cook would chop, mince, mix, flavour and stuff. The kitchens were often messy. Rarely was a supply of fresh water available, and a bucket would be brought from the nearest fountain in the street. Due to lack of ventilation smoke pervaded the kitchens (Grant, 1999: 10). In the apartment houses at Ostia one kitchen often served many households, otherwise food was cooked at bakeries, or at communal ovens (Adkins, 1998: 343) and in outdoor ovens, because of constant fire-threats.

Sometimes a whole insula of houses could be burnt down due to incautious attempts at cooking (Dalby & Grainger, 2001: 15). However, the cooked food was invaluable. This can be demonstrated by an anecdote satirised by the poet Horace (65 - 8 BC): An innkeeper in Italy roasting junipers on charcoals had almost set the whole kitchen on fire, a spark had spread to the worn-out roof. The frightened slaves concentrated on saving the food while extinguishing the fire (Dalby & Grainger, 2001: 126; *Horace*, I. Satire 5).

A cook's knives and spits could double that of a butcher's. The food was struck, beaten, cut and lacerated. Animals were gutted, dried in the sun and then stuffed. The cook would sweat and stew (Gowers, 1993: 79, 88; Grant, 1999: 12). Meat was more often boiled than roasted (Adkins, 1998: 343).

There were basically 3 methods in cooking: stewing, boiling and frying. The ingredients would fuse together to form a composition of aroma, so that even soups were mixed and flavoured. This fusion of ingredients was *concoquere*. The boiling down of juices such as olive-water, broth, and grape juice (*sapa*) was *decoquere* (Gowers, 1993: 102, 112, 180). Frying *-frigere-* was probably not much preferred, perhaps because it was harder to regulate the fire. Meat was often boiled.

An active kitchen can easily be imagined in steams and smoke; there would be a hole above the oven to function as primitive ventilation. As mentioned earlier⁵, the kitchens were probably unroofed in most cases, and against bad weather, canvas awnings were unfurled (Grant, 1999: 25) -which was possibly the case of the courtyards with ovens found in the Tarsus Republic Square. This was the best way to let smoke out.

Charcoal ovens, or stoves were employed for cooking. Small iron tripods and grills over burning charcoal were used. Pompeii is the most valuable source on what the Roman kitchens and ovens looked like. Cookers were built of tiles and bricks, usually at waist height. They had a charcoal brazier placed in a hollow in the middle. The vaulted opening below functioned as a storage place for charcoal. A grill was set on top of the coals, onto which the cooking pots and pans were put. Ovens full of red-hot coals were shaped like a shallow dome. More traditional ovens were hearths at floor level. Bread and cakes could be placed on a hot tile covered with an earthenware lid (*testa*). Red-hot charcoals would then be piled up on top of and around it. The oven in the open-air courtyard had a lot to add to the taste of the dish - a smoky tang (Dalby & Grainger, 2001: 15).

Food was prepared on wooden or stone tables, where nearby large mortars and graters were found. Occasionally, some sandstone was sprinkled into the mortars so that the food was better minced (Dalby & Grainger, 2001: 13).

⁵ See 2. The Context - Tarsus 2001 Trench 4J, pp. 54.

Foodstuffs were stored on shelves, herbs and smoked meat would hang down from rafters, amphorae full of *garum* and wine were placed here and there around the room (Dalby & Grainger, 2001: 12-5, Grant, 1999: 26).

The cooking pots in which potage, stews, broth, and soups were cooked were quite cheap and had a short life. If they were not glazed inside, it would always be a problem to keep them clean. On the other hand, metal vessels were quite expensive.

3. How and What Did They Cook in the Tarsus Republic Square Cooking Pots?

In the Tarsus Republic Square 4J, 5K and 5L trenches, ovens in open-air courtyards were found, however their association to the whole architectural complex could not be clearly defined as yet. The main reason for this was that their use extended over at least 2 periods, with the corresponding change from a house to a workshop context. However, in their technical aspects, the ovens found in the *Southern Area* courtyard - 4J1 are traditional ovens built at floor level. The oven in 5K *Area 3* is more similar to a cooker built of tiles and bricks, on a brick floor⁶. Therefore, it would be injudicious to comment on the ovens in the Tarsus Republic Square, this being a subject of another study.

⁶ See 2. The Context - Tarsus 2001 5K *Area 3*, pp. 56.

On the other hand, the extensive family of cooking pots found in these trenches gives valuable information on local cooking techniques. The production techniques and style require a deliberate choice. This choice is a combination of the material, firing temperature and the form given by the potter, resulting in the cooking ware technology of the concerned period.

Types 4, 4A, and Varia 1 have fire blackened surfaces. Soot at their bases on the exterior show exposure to charcoal fires in ovens, or on cookers. Grills, metal or terracotta tripods have not been found in the 3 trenches examined for this study in the 2001 season, though these might have been regular kitchen equipment in Roman houses. Such equipment is indeed attested from other sections in the Northeast Terrace. Especially types 4, 4A and Varia 1 have rounded bases convenient for sitting firmly right into the middle of a heap of red-hot charcoals. The sooted parts go up till the handle-level of types 4, 4A and Varia 1. Otherwise, tripods were essential to keep these pots upright over the fire, if they were not propped up externally with the help of a charcoal heap. Alternately, stones could have been placed judiciously. Type 4 pots with rounded bases have a ring of soot at their exterior bottom, which may be a tripod trace⁷.

The biggest family is the Type 3 cooking pots within the 2001 material spanning at least 2 centuries. These have globular deep bodies, sometimes with swollen bellies. Because, no complete profile was found, we do not know the form of their bases, but they have soot at the middle and upper body, and sometimes at the

⁷ Appendix - Fig. 38: Type 4 pot base with soot ring formed during cooking.

handles. The most reasonable explanation for the lack of a complete profile for Type 3 might be that, these pots are very thin-walled. They are easily shattered to pieces, although hard-fired and seemingly with low quantities of inclusions. Their rims and handles are very sturdy, so that these are the surviving parts of the pot. Besides, the handles are attached right to the lip, either continuing at the same level with it, or slightly below, or above lip-level, increasing the endurance against damage of the rim at the attachment point of the pot. The same can be said of the rims and handles of Type 2 pots. The walls of these are also thin like Type 3 pots, yet the same principle applies in most cases. However, the rim shape of Type 3 pots are not suitable for securing a lid, whereas Type 2 pots have a thin/wide and deep/shallow groove, or recess inside their lip into which a lid would fit comfortably. The lids can be of different clays, produced separately from the pots themselves⁸. None were found in association with a cooking pot, although few examples of domed lids were excavated in the 2001 Season.

If we return to the above discussion, Type 3 pots are closed vessels, with narrow mouths, strong handles and thin walls which can lead to the conclusion that they were probably used for boiling liquids -water, wine mixed with honey (a preparation called *mulsum*), or grape-juice, etc. The thin walls allow heat from the cooker or oven to be transmitted quickly and strongly to the contents of the pot. Usually the aim is quickness of the process -boiling. The heat was spread evenly by the help of thin/wide and deep/shallow grooves on the body of the vessel, generally

⁸ Çandarlı cooking pots / casseroles in the Ephesus Excavation House Depot had domed lids made of a different clay, though these were found together with the pots. S. Ladstätter, personal communication.

at the belly -from above base to the level of handles⁹. The lifespan of these pots seems short, being both fragile and frequently exposed to fire. Although kettles - *miliarium*, oven-cauldrons, boilers- (*Athenaeus*, III: 423; IV: 267-9) used in the Pompeii Houses either for hot water or even cooking food in the *triclinium* were usually found in the wealthiest villas (Dalby & Grainger, 2001: 13), such equipment in Tarsus Republic Square has not been found. The pots used for boiling were called *batanion* - *batania* (bowls) by Eubulus (*Athenaeus*, IV: 269-71). Antiphanes named them as *patanion* -a casserole (*Athenaeus*, IV: 269-71).

It is also probable that Type 3a1 pots were used as containers for small amounts of food or food remnants. Another possibility is that barley and other cereals were soaked overnight in water in these pots -barley soup was a popular dish on which children were fed, rather than on milk¹⁰ (Grant, 1999: 70, 117).

A Type 4 cooking pot found in trench 5L *Area* 4 was full of animal bones. The bones were in small cut pieces. Was someone preparing boiled meat in a Late Roman boiled-meat shop? These shops were well known in Alexandria (*Athenaeus*, III: 405). Did they exist in Tarsus as well? In modern Tarsus, such shops are still serving customers with similar boiled-meat dishes of feet, tongue, tripe and roasted dishes of the head and innards.

⁹ See Dalby & Grainger, 2001: 14, photograph showing the ridged rearside of a Roman sauce-pan. The authors have commented that this design was facilitating the even spread of heat. I see no risk in expanding the idea to the ribbed, or horizontally grooved cooking pots, for such ribbing, or grooving increase the total surface area of the pot. This in turn means a wider area by which heat can be transmitted to the food.

¹⁰ Galen wrote a treatise about the medical attributes of this soup in the 2nd century AD (Grant, 1999: 70, 117)

Type 4 pots have thickened rims and thick triangular and horizontal lugs robust enough to lift up easily and safely a full pot of porridge, soup, pulse, broth, or stews. Besides, because these pots are heavy and thick walled, the food is less likely to burn. The upright rims with a flat/swollen lip have a suitable form for a lid, however none were found together. They have thick walls down to the base and this part is ribbed, again a technical feature added to spread the heat evenly within the pot, this being the most important element sought in a cooking pot and a stew- or frying pan.

A recipe by Anthimus (ca. AD 511) is called *Carnes Vaccinae*¹¹ -a beef casserole dish. It reads like this: “Boil [the beef] in as much fresh water as suits the size of the portion of meat; you should not have to add any more water during the boiling.” Then the seasonings are added to the stew. “Cook over a low heat, shaking the pot frequently with one's hands so that the sauce coats the meat sufficiently.” More spices are then ground in an earthenware mortar with wine added. These are mixed into the stew in the casserole and well stirred. “Do not use a bronze pan, because the sauce tastes better cooked in an earthenware casserole.” Furthermore, Grant believes that the use of a heavy casserole for this stew is quite suitable (Grant, 1999:121-3). Perhaps our Type 4 was convenient for this purpose with its wide lugs that enable a good grip to the pot and to shake its contents just as recommended in the above recipe. In addition to these, Anthimus informs us on the better taste of the cooked food in earthenware pots. The boiling process might have been an undeniable one in the Roman and Late Antique kitchen, for the most convenient and cheapest

¹¹ *Anthimus's* recipe is taken from Grant, 1999: 121-3 where *Anthimus* III “On Foods” and *Carnes Vaccinae* is cited.

way to store food was salting. Fish and meat were also salted (André, 1998: 123). Therefore large amounts of fresh water and a preliminary boiling were required to remove much of that sea salt coating the food (Grant, 1999: 124; André, 1998: 123). Apicius recommended cooking the meat twice, once in milk, then in fresh water for the same reason (*Apicius*, I.10). Another method to remove the salt could be soaking food in water overnight as well.

Type 4A is a derived and slightly modified version of Type 4; the most important changes occur in the rim shape and wall thickness of the body. The rim loses its thickness and it curves sharply inward, restricting the mouth of the pot. The wall thickness of this later type is not as heavy as the anterior form. Nonetheless, we cannot comment on what happened to the lugs, for not a single piece with a lug has been found.

On some of the Type 4 and 4A pots rouletted designs were seen generally at the upper body (above the lug-level in Type 4, right below the rim in Type 4A). A zigzag motif was worked on them with deep incision. A domed lid with the same design with a flat and narrow lip was discovered, however not together. But, it can be assumed that this type of lid belongs with the Type 4 pots, having a more suited rim compared to 4A. The types of food cooked in these have possibly not changed, though the decrease in their wall thickness requires an explanation, which we cannot provide at present.

CONCLUSION

The Tarsus Republic Square Excavations provided valuable information concerning the social life during the Late Roman period in Tarsus. There were 2 aims in choosing the subject material examined in this study:

1. To what extent would the everyday cooking wares give information on the cottage industry household they were in use.
2. Could the study of such household cooking utensils show any signs of cultural change.

The quantitative¹ and typological study of these cooking wares in relation to the Site Stratigraphy showed that their contexts had changed since the Middle Roman period, from the wealthy Roman house to the cottage industry. These small-scale industrial households built up a terrace wall, and restructured their dwellings dividing the former Roman houses into smaller units. The new settlement layer was higher in level compared to the earlier houses and spolia was abundant. During the latest phase, they turned their back on the street. Just as Kennedy observed the

¹ See Appendix - Fig. 33: Tarsus 2001 trenches 4J1, 4J2, 5K and 5L: Cooking Ware Type Frequency. See Appendix - Fig. 34: Tarsus 2001 trenches 4J1, 4J2, 5K and 5L: Distribution of Estimated Rim Diameters Type 3a1 ii.

transformation of the ancient eastern towns in Syria from broad colonnaded streets to narrow and crowded suqs between the 4th and 8th centuries AD (Kennedy, 2001: 235), the same evolution in the Tarsus Republic Square Northeast Terrace habitation levels occurred at exactly the same time, in the same way. The same pattern of change in economic activity and urban space usage can be called the “encroachment” by poorer dwellings, or by smaller traders and artisans on the sites of former grand buildings and public spaces (Cameron, 2000: 160). This can be observed in a peristyle house at Carthage and in the palaestra at Anemurium. The most common example of “encroachment” seen in eastern cities is of little shops or artisanal buildings over the colonnaded streets in Late Antiquity. Cameron's view that these are the prototype of the medieval souk and such evolution owed much to the Islamic conquest (Cameron, 2000: 162) is parallel to that of Kennedy's.

Although, their context is probably inferior to that of a wealthy Roman house, the cooking wares showed that these cottage industry households were wealthy enough to buy decorated pots, and that these were the products of a standardised ceramics manufacture. The Type 4 cooking pot full of animal bones found in trench 5L may either indicate the existence of a boiled meat shop on this part of the city - which is still an ongoing tradition in Tarsus-, or that the household could afford to eat meat. I believe that both cases show a degree of wealth.

Another indication of prosperity is of prime importance. These cottage industries were near to the Late Antique city walls², but still within. They were

² The only remnant of the Late Antique city-walls in modern Tarsus is the Cleopatra Gate.

adding value to the city's economy, hence they were found worth to maintaining within the city limits.

The typology of these cooking wares, in relation with the Site Stratigraphy and, when possible, with other examples from comparable contexts in the Mediterranean, revealed that the majority of the pots were concentrated between the 4th and 1st half of 5th centuries AD. Therefore, it was difficult to observe the effects of a particular cultural change. The fabric and the form repertoire were in relation to each other, which is a sign of continuity. In order to see the results of cultural change represented on cooking wares -the daily household utensils- excavation has to proceed down to the Middle Roman levels so that a set of comparative study material can be selected. As the architectural functions assigned to the Roman street and houses change in the Late Roman period, it would be natural to expect a change in the typology of the Middle Roman cooking wares as well.

The direct and indirect written evidence concerning the above mentioned periods supports the idea that there was a decline in the culture and intellectual life from the 2nd century AD onwards in Tarsus. The rhetoric schools had lost their glamour, and the eastern elements surfaced. The variety of ethnic and religious backgrounds in the city such as Jews, Armenians, romanised Greeks, and the Luwi-Hittite element that survived till late into the Roman period are examples to that. Tarsus's geographic location exposed it to diversity. However, in the Late Roman period, the region became a frontier against the eastern enemy. The concept of the “other” was already established. This must have fueled the clash of two combatting and equally dominant cultures later in the 7th century AD: the Christian West and the

Islamic East. The meeting point was northwest of Syria, that is, Cilicia. This sociopolitical atmosphere was the perfect setting for cultural change to occur in later centuries.

As to the private life of the Tarsians, we know almost nothing. In this study, an attempt was made to deduce some general comments on the functions assigned to these cooking wares. Some were used to boil down liquids, some for stews, pottages and soups. Latin sources were consulted in order to extract information regarding the different usages of these pots within the kitchen. The finds from the Tarsus Republic Square incite us to treat Tarsus as a wealthy "Roman" city. Therefore, I saw no particular disadvantage in using Apicius's and many other Latin writers' recipes in this study, except for one. Due to little archaeobotanical research in Cilicia, I always questioned the conformity of ingredients in most recipes with those found in Plain Cilicia. One concern could be the consumption of pork, for the existence of Jews in Tarsus and other eastern oriented peoples might cause an abstinence, or a preference toward goat or sheep's meat. On the other hand, we have no available information on abstinence from certain foodstuffs for the rest of the population.

In my discussion of how the cooking wares were positioned on the fire, whether braziers, cookers, or ovens were used during the process, lower body and base sherds were carefully examined for soot accumulations. This closer look enabled me to detect 2 basic patterns in cooking. Type 4 pots had a trace of a soot ring probably caused by their positioning on tripods, or similar equipment. The 2nd pattern -applies to Types 2 and 3a1 pots- could be that some were propped up by a

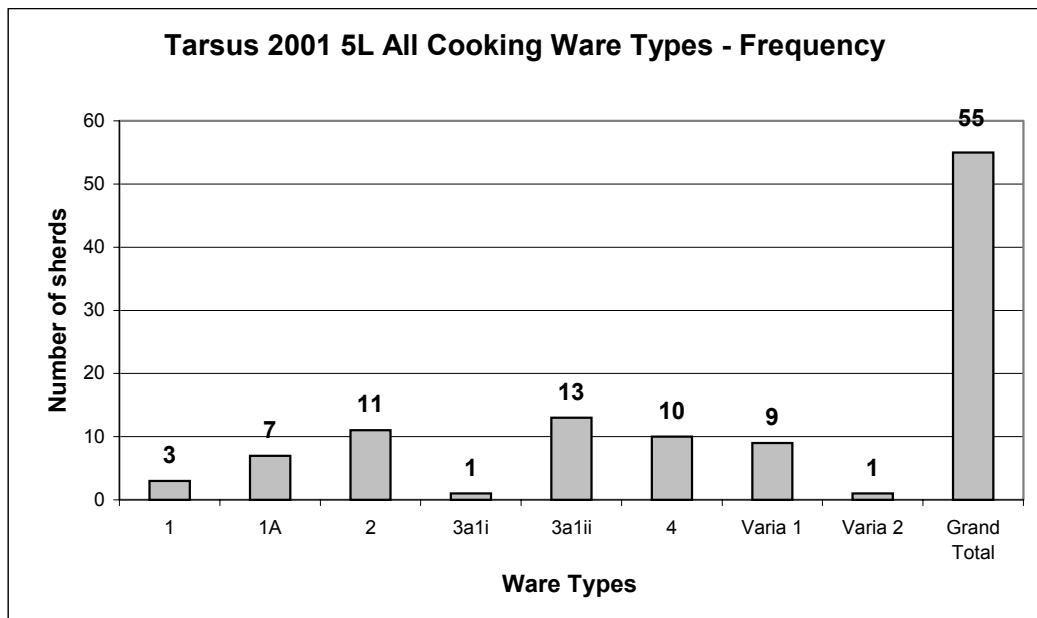
heap of red-hot charcoals. In order to clarify these hypotheses, a further study concerning the ovens in the Northeast Terrace has to be started.

As a whole, this preliminary study was an attempt to build different perspectives in approaching an archaeological material in order to extract as much information as possible. To reach this goal, archaeological, social-anthropological and historical methods were all employed. The results showed that this complementary approach could be pursued with a carefully designed research program for future studies.

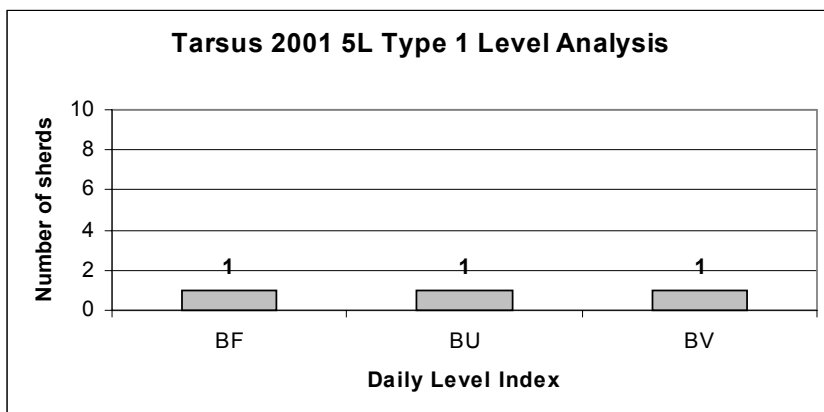
THE CATALOGUE

Wall thickness for all pottery is noted as thick when $\geq 0,025$ m, medium when $\geq 0,01$ and $\leq 0,025$, thin when $\leq 0,015$ m. Joining sherds are counted once.

Tarsus Republic Square - 2001 Trench 5L Cooking Ware Types



A. Type 1 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
BF	88	75
BU	65	58
BV	68	58

1. T01BF5L013 Area 7

Type 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,18 m. **Preserved height:** 0,022 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, hammer-shaped, thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Wide and deep grooves, exterior.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Very tiny lime particles and blow-outs. Wheel marks on the lip, interior.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Porous- hard fired. Soot on body, exterior.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/4 exterior lip, and 10 R 2.5 / 2 at upper body (soot).

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

2. T01BU5L027 Area 7

Type 1 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 24 - 1

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,18 m. **Preserved height:** 0,031 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, hammer shaped rim with very wide and sharp groove, interior from lip to neck.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: Deep and very wide grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on the surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, medium fired.

Interior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

3. T01BV5L020 Area 7

Type 1 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 24 - 2

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,19 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0315 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, hammer shaped rim. Edge of lip attached to neck/shoulder on the exterior. Lip is flat and downwards sloping, thinned on the exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep. A very sharp carination at shoulder. An extremely wide and shallow groove on the exterior.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Gritty with lime particles.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

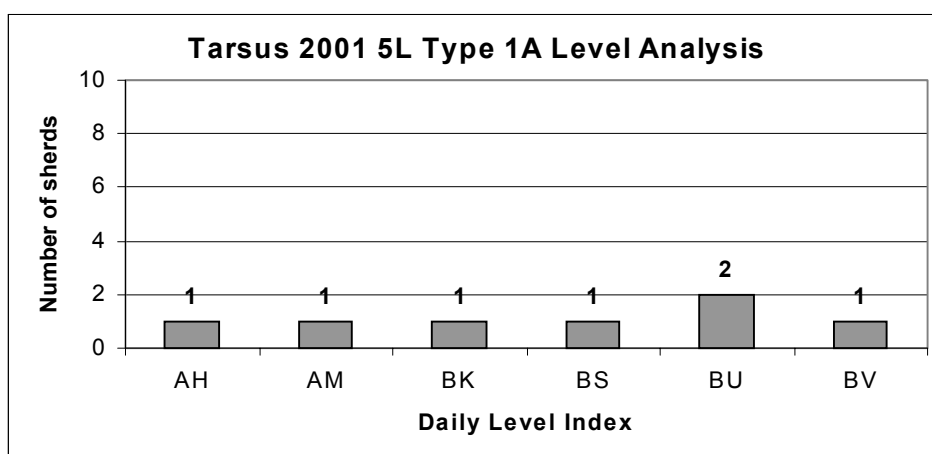
Clay Properties: Porous - Medium fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Core colour: 2.5 YR 3/4

B. Type 1A Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
AH	158	135
AM	167	158
BK	98	72
BS	75	65
BU	65	58
BV	68	58

4. T01AH5L003 Area 4

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,029 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to shoulder/body at exterior edge. A carination on the exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: Flat to oval shape, vertical. It may be fluted.

Body: Globular and deep. Smooth carination where lip joins body, exterior.

Design: Shallow and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Very thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Numerous lime particles. Few lime blow outs. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles on lip especially.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard fired. Slightly reduced atmosphere resulted in a darker colour on the exterior. The difference can be seen as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/4

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/3

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

5. T01AM5L060 Area 5

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,025 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to shoulder/body at exterior edge. One carination on top of lip, and a carination at exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: Vertical handle, oval in shape, narrow and thick in section. Attached to lip.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Wheel marks on both sides and at handle. Few lime particles.

Inclusions: Lime and sand particles.

Clay Properties: Dense - Porous. Hard-fired. Fired in a reduced atmosphere, exterior is grey-black.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: Between GLEY 1 N 4/ and N 3/

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

6. T01BK5K018 Area 7

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,017 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, short, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to shoulder/body at exterior edge. One carination on top of lip, and another carination at exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Vertical but broken.

Body: Globular and deep. Smooth carination where lip joins body, exterior.

Design: Shallow and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime blow outs on lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous, hard-fired. Exposed to a reduced atmosphere, hence the exterior surface has a dark brown colour. This can be observed as a band of colour difference running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 3/2 and 10 YR 6/2

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

7. T01BS5L015 Area7

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,18 m. **Preserved height:** 0,022 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to shoulder/body at exterior edge. One carination on top of lip, and another carination at exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Design: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Tiny, dense lime blow outs especially on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired. The exterior surface has a brown colour due to a reduced atmosphere in the kiln. This can be observed as a band differentiating the exterior and interior surface colours running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/2

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

8. T01BU5L022 Area 7

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,17 m. **Preserved height:** 0,021 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to body at exterior edge. There is a carination at exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Design: Shallow and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Very thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty on the rim, smooth on the interior surface. Lime blow-outs on lip. Wheel marks on the interior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired. Slightly reduced atmosphere in the kiln resulted in weak red-brown interior and exterior surfaces.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/2

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/3

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

9. T01BU5L028 Area 7

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 24 - 4

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,039 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to body at exterior edge. One carination on top of lip, and a carination at exterior edge.

Body: Globular and deep.

Design: Shallow and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 YR 4/2

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

10. T01BV5L022 Area 7

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,018 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to body at exterior edge. One carination on top of lip, and a carination at exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep. Slight carination where lip joins body, exterior.

Design: Shallow and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Wheel marks on the interior. Worn lip, lime particles on exterior of lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

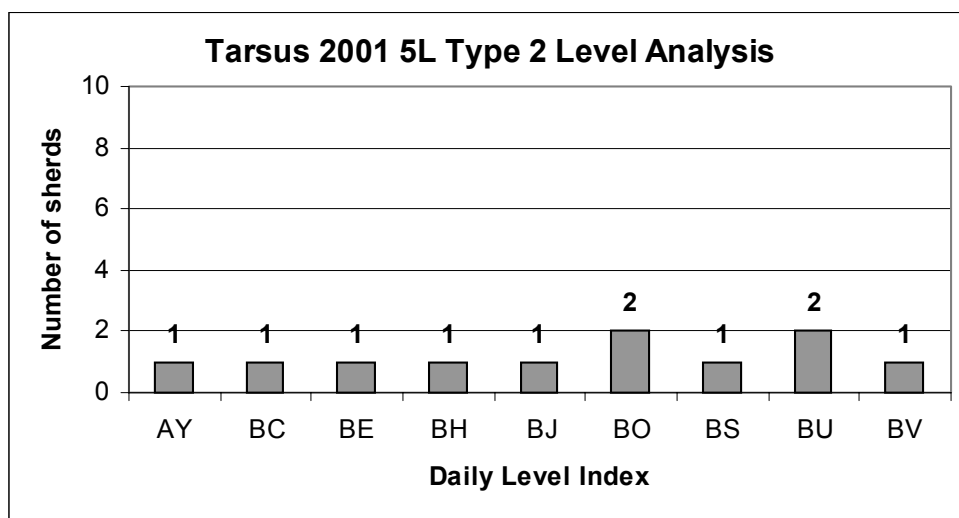
Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 5/4

Core colour: 10 R 5/8

C. Type 2 Cooking Pots



* The sherd found at BV is a handle sherd belonging to a Type 2 pot.

Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
AY	132	108
BC	102	87
BE	93	87
BH	81	78
BJ	85	75
BO	77	70
BS	75	65
BU	65	58
BV	68	58

11. T01AY5L030 Area 7

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, everted rim with wide and shallow groove on interior lip. (Possibly a variation of Type 2 rims).

Handle/Lug: Yes, vertical and broken. Attached flatly to the lip.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Very Very tiny and numerous lime blow outs, lime particles on the interior surface and on the lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is blackened due to a reduced atmosphere. The difference of colour can be observed as a band running across the perimeter of the rim.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 2.5/

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

12. T01BC5L017 Area 7

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0265 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, inward sloping rim with wide and deep groove on interior

lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Very tiny lime blow outs, sand particles, and wheel marks.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired. Oxidised red-brown on both surfaces.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

13. T01BE5L011 Area 7

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,019 m.

Description of Rim: Slightly swollen, inward sloping thickened rim with a deep and wide groove on interior, from lip to neck.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Few lime and sand particles on the exterior surface, and lime blow outs on the interior surface. Wheel marks on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired. Reduced atmosphere resulted in a brown exterior surface. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running across the perimeter of the rim.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/2

Core colour: 10 R 4/8

14. T01BH5L012 Area 7

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 26 - 2

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,18 m. **Preserved height:** 0,038 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, inward sloping, thickened rim with a deep and wide groove on the interior, from lip to neck.

Parallels: Joins with T01 BH 5L 013, 014 and T01 BJ 5L 019, 020 Area 7.

Handle/Lug: Vertical handle attached to lip. Pressed with the forefinger on top and the thumb below the curve / elbow.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Drawing no: yes.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Few lime blow outs on the lip. Sand particles on the exterior. Fire blackened on the exterior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired. The reduced atmosphere caused a brown-black colour on the exterior. There is soot on the exterior surface.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/1 and 2.5 Y 2.5/1

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

15. T01BJ5L018 Area 7

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,044 m.

Description of Rim: Slightly swollen, inward sloping, thickened rim with a deep and wide groove on interior, from lip to neck.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth, lime particles on the exterior, few blow outs on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand / quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired. Exposed to a reduced atmosphere, hence has a red-brown to black exterior surface. The difference in colours between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running across the perimeter of the rim.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/3

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

16. T01BO5L020 Area 7

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 26 - 2

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,2 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0365 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, inward sloping rim, thickened towards the neck. There is a very thin and deep groove at neck, both on the interior and exterior surfaces.

Parallels: Joins with T01 BO 5L 021, 022, 023 Area 7.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Few lime particles on body. Few lime blow-outs on body and lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

17. T01BO5L024 Area 7

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,03 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, inward sloping rim with a shallow and wide groove on interior, from lip to neck.

Parallels: Joins with T01 BU 5L 032 Area 7.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth-gritty. Wheel marks on the interior.

Inclusions: Lime particles, white quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous, hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/2

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

18. T01BS5L020 Area 7

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,036 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, inward sloping rim, thickened towards the neck. There is a wide and shallow groove at neck, both on the interior and exterior surfaces.

Parallels: Joins with T01 BS 5L 021 Area 7.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime particles on both surfaces. Wheel marks at upper body, and interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Very porous, hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/2

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 Y 4/1

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

19. T01BU5L021 Area 7

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,023 m.

Description of Rim: Slightly swollen, inward sloping rim thickened towards the neck. There is a wide and deep groove at neck.

Handle/Lug: Vertical handle attached to lip. Pressed with the forefinger on top and the thumb below the curve / elbow.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Few lime particles and blow outs.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/2

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 Y 4/1

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

20. T01BU5L033 Area 7

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0215 m.

Description of Rim: Upright rim with wide and shallow groove on the interior, making a thin ridge where it joins body.

Handle/Lug: Attached to lip. Pressed with the thumb on top.

Type of Handle/Lug: Vertical.

Body: Globular and deep. Body protrudes from below the interior ridge.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime and sand particles. Few lime blow outs.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

21. T01BV5L026 Area 7

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Handle.

Description of Handle: Vertical handle fragment of Type 2 cooking pots with a thumb print on the upper surface.

Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Worn. Gritty. Lime particles and blow outs.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles

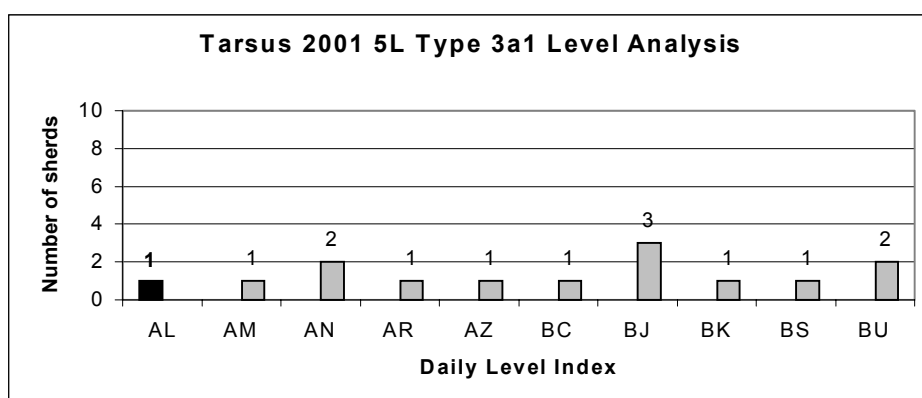
Clay Properties: Very porous, hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: -

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Core colour: 10 R 5/8

D. Type 3a1i & 3a1ii Cooking Pots



* The sherd in AL daily level index is a Type 3a1i pot with a half over-folded rim. It is the only example found in the 2001 season in trench 5L.

Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
AL	160	148
AM	167	158
AN	194	174
AR	174	158
AZ	112	107
BC	102	87
BJ	85	75
BK	98	72
BS	75	65
BU	65	58

22. T01AL5L001 Area 5

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, half over-folded, flat rim with sharp carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep with a smooth shoulder-like carination where lip joins body on the exterior.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Worn, dense lime blow-outs and lime particles especially on the exterior surface of the lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. The kiln atmosphere has been reduced slightly during firing, hence the exterior is dark red-brown.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/3

Core colour: 10 R 4/8

23. T01AM5L007 Area 6

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,016 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened, rounded rim with a sharp carination at folding. The fold is flattened following the carination.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Design: Closely and thinly ridged body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Wheel marks on the interior. Few lime particles on lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, somewhat porous. The exterior surface is a dark red-brown/brown due to a reduced atmosphere in the kiln. This difference in colours can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 3/2

Core colour: 10 R 5/8

24. T01AN5L006 Area 6

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 27 - 2

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,016 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded and narrow rim with one carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: A wide and deep groove at neck.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, somewhat porous.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/4

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

25. T01AN5L007 Area 6

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,028 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded and thickened rim with one carination on top of lip and another at folding. The folding is without a carination, but rather rounded and broad.

Handle/Lug: Yes, vertical and broken.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty with dense lime blow outs on lip and especially on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired. The atmosphere had been slightly reduced during firing so that the exterior took on a red-brown colour. The colour difference can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/3

Core colour: 10 R 5/6

26. T01AR5L008 Area 7

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,17 m. **Preserved height:** 0,028 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, angular, flat and thickened lip.

Handle/Lug: Attached to lip downward sloping, flat, oval and vertical.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty, lime particles and few blow-outs.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, medium-fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

27. T01AZ5L003 Area 7

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,22 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded and thickened rim with one carination on top of lip, another at folding.

Handle/Lug: Broken, oval, strapped, vertical and attached to lip.

Body: Globular and deep. A recess below the rim at the upper body, on the interior.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Dense lime particles and few blow-outs, dense sand particles. Few white quartz particles.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles, white quartz particles. Inclusions are dense and all have surfaced probably due to a fast wheel. Another possibility is that the potter might have added temper onto the surface during the production on the wheel.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous, very hard-fired. Reduced, and both the interior and exterior surfaces have a homogenous red-dark brown colour.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/1

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 3/2

Core colour: 10 R 3/4.

28. T01BC5L005 Area 7

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 27 - 3

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,17 m. **Preserved height:** 0,023 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded rim with one carination on top of lip, another at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Design: Shallow and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty with dense lime particles and blow outs. Sharp wheel marks on interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous - hard fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/3

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

29. T01BJ5L022 Area 7

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,022 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded and rounded rim with no carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Shallow and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime blow-outs on lip. Lime particles on the surface. Wheel marks especially on lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. There is soot on the exterior and underside of the lip.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 5/3

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

30. T01BJ5L024 Area 7

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,01 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded and thickened rim with one carination on top of lip, another at folding. The folding is narrow.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles and blow-outs on the surface. Sharp wheel marks on the lip and the interior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 5/4

Core colour: 10 R 5/8

31. T01BJ5L025 Area 7

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,17 m. **Preserved height:** 0,019 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, thickened rim. Slightly bulging and over-folded lip on the exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep. Short neck.

Design: Deep and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired. The exterior surface took on a darker brown colour than the interior due to a reduced kiln atmosphere. There is some soot on the exterior surface going up to the rim.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/3

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 3/2

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

32. T01BK5L015 Area 7

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 27 - 4

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,17 m. **Preserved height:** 0,018 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded, thickened rim with one carination on top of lip, another at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Design: Deep and thin grooves.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty with lime particles and blow outs on lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/4

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/4

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

33. T01BS5L019 Area 7

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,028 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened, rounded rim with a sharp carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Medium section, oval, vertical and fluted.

Body: Globular and deep.

Design: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Worn. Lime blow-outs and particles, especially at rim.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/3

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/2 and GLEY 1 N 5/

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

34. T01BU5L023 Area 7

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,17 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0175 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded rim, rounded rim with one carination on top and another at exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Design: Deep and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty with lime particles. Wheel marks on lip, exterior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 5/4

Core colour: 10 R 5/6

35. T01BU5L025 Area 7

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,025 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened, rounded rim with a sharp carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical, oval, narrow, attached to lip.

Body: Globular and deep.

Design: Deep and thin grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. 2 big lime blow-outs on handle top. Lime particles on surface. Wheel marks on the interior.

Inclusions: Dense lime and white sand particles.

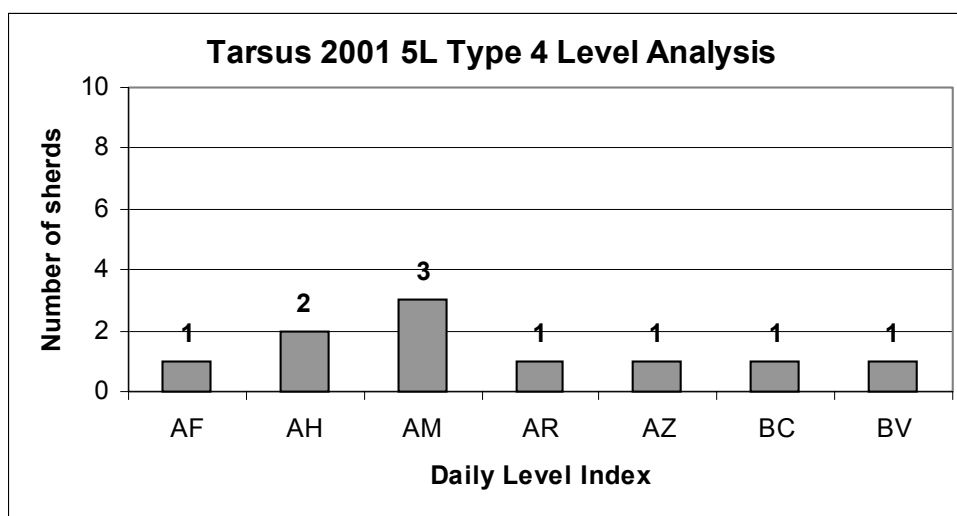
Clay Properties: Hard-fired, porous. A band of dark brown colour runs through the perimeter of the rim. However the exterior surface is light grey.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior surface colour: 10 YR 7/2 and a band running through the perimeter of the rim on the exterior is 10 R 4/1

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

E. Type 4 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
AF	244	216
AH	158	135
AM	167	158
AR	174	158
AZ	112	107
BC	102	87
BV	68	58

36. T01AF5L001 Driveway between 5L1 and 5L2 - First Layer.

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,075 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim. Flat lip protrudes slightly, exterior.

Handle/Lug: Triangular, horizontal lug.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Wide and deep groove below rim, exterior. A shallow and wide groove above lug, exterior.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime blow-outs and lime particles on the interior and exterior surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. Lug and rim are damaged on their exterior edges.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

37. T01AH5L001 Area 4

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,16 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0107 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: Triangular horizontal lug.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: Wide ribs starting from right below the lug.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime and sand particles on surface. Very few lime blow-outs.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. Soot below and at the edges of the lug, and at lower body.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

38. T01AH5L002 Area 4

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,089 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with slightly swollen and slightly protruding rim, exterior.

Handle/Lug: Triangular horizontal lug, broken.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: A wide and shallow groove below lip, exterior. A wide/thin and deep groove at lug level, exterior.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime and sand particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. Soot on the exterior.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 3/3

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

39. T01AM5L003 Area 5

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,19 m. **Preserved height:** 0,046 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim, flat lip.

Handle/Lug: Triangular horizontal lug.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: One thin and shallow groove on upper body.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Large lime blow out on the edge of lip, at the interior. Wheel marks on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime and sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Well oxidised and hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Core colour: 10 R 5/8

40. T01AM5L004 Area 5

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,096 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim.

Parallels: T01 AM 5L 009 Area 5, T01 AY 5L 023 Area 7, T01 AR 5L 018 Area 7.

Handle/Lug: Triangular horizontal lug.

Body: Upright and deep.

Base: None.

Design: Wide ribs starting from right below the lugs.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Few lime particles.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

41. T01AM5L009 Area 5

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,021 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with flat lip.

Handle/Lug: Triangular horizontal lug.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Wheel marks on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired and oxidised red-brown on the exterior. There is little soot on the exterior surface.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Core colour: 10 R 4/8

42. T01AR5L018 Area 7

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,10 m. **Preserved height:** 0,025 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with everted slightly protruding lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: A wide and deep groove, interior, on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty with very few lime and sand particles.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous and hard-fired. Reduced atmosphere caused black-brown exterior surface. A band running across the perimeter of the rim shows the colour difference. Interior surface is oxidised, but the reduction effect was strong resulting in a brown colour.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/3

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Core colour: 10 R 3/4

43. T01AZ5L020 Area 7

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 28 - 5

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,17 m. **Preserved height:** 0,063 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with flat lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: A thin ridge below rim, exterior followed by a thin and deep groove, then by a wide and deep groove.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth, few lime particles and blow-outs.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

44. T01BC5L007 Area 7

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 28 - 4

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,037 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with flat lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Design: A thin and shallow groove just below lip, exterior.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth, almost no lime particles and blow-outs. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired. High quality.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/3

Core colour: 10 R 4/8

45. T01BV5L023 Area 7

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,069 m.

Description of Rim Upright, thickened rim with downward sloping, slightly swollen lip on the exterior.

Handle/Lug: Triangular horizontal lug, broken.

Body: Upright and deep.

Base: None.

Design: Wide and very shallow ribs.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Gritty, lime and white sand particles. There is a lime blow out on lip. Wheel marks on the exterior. This sherd has been exposed to a fire, leaving burning marks on the interior surface. It was found in a context earlier than for this type. This is obviously due to a destruction activity, or the remains of such event dumped into a fill.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

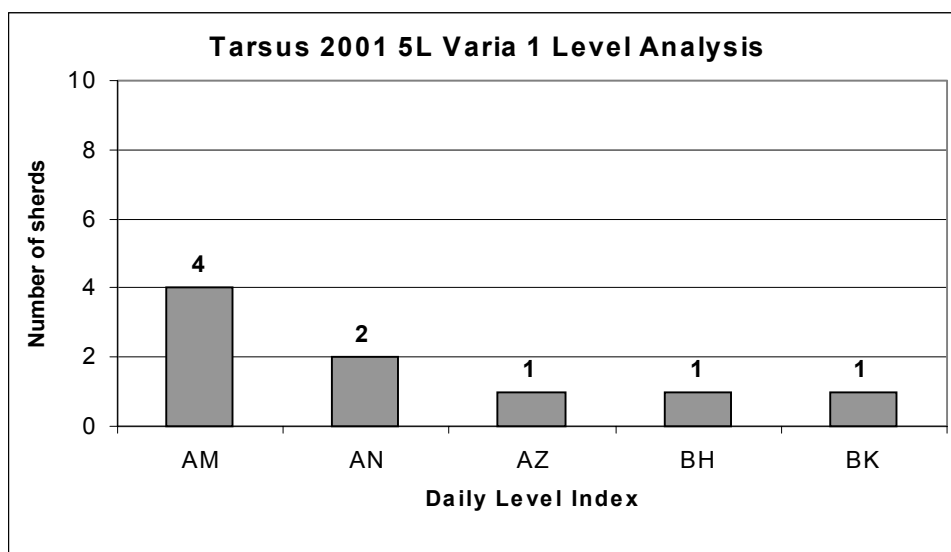
Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 7.5 YR 5/2

Exterior surface colour: 7.5 YR 4/2

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

F. Varia 1 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
AM	167	158
AN	167	144
AZ	112	107
BH	81	78
BK	98	72

46. T01AM5L001 Area 6

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,013 m.

Description of Rim: Flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Sharp carination at shoulder. Shallow body.

Decoration: Broadly ribbed body.

Wall Thickness: Thick

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles and few lime blow-outs.

Inclusions: Lime and sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, porous.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Core colour: 10 R 4/8

47. T01AM5L002 Area 6

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,19 m. **Preserved height:** 0,020 m.

Description of Rim: Flat and narrow rim.

Parallels: Joins with T01 5L AN 029 5. Mekan.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Vertical but broken.

Body: Shallow.

Design Closely ribbed.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous - Compact. Oxidised to red-brown on both surfaces. There is some soot on the exterior.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Core colour: 10 R 4/8

48. T01AM5L025 Area 6

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,029 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Design: Shallow and thin grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Wheel marks on the interior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/4

Core colour: 10 R 4/8

49. T01AM5L041 Area 6

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated. **Preserved height:** 0,028 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Shallow and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Few lime particles on surface. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired. Soot on the exterior surface.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/4

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

50. T01AN5L005 Area 5

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,038 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and very shallow.

Decoration: Deep and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Very tiny and numerous lime blow-outs on the exterior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. Fire-blackened due to frequent use. Fired in a reduced atmosphere, therefore exterior surface is brown-black. There is also soot on the exterior surface.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/1 around the rim and 10 R 2.5/1 at lower body.

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

51. T01AN5L040 Area 5

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,036 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Deep and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Very few lime particles on surface. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/4 and 10 R 3/2 mixed.

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

52. T01AZ5L002 Area 7

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 32 - 2

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,16 m. **Preserved height:** 0,062 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, narrow rim.

Parallels: Joins with T01 AZ 5L 0021 Area 7.

Body: Shallow, slight carination below rim, exterior.

Decoration: Sharp and thin groove on exterior, followed by a slight carination. Very shallow and wide ribs on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime particles especially on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired. Soot all over the entire exterior surface.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 3/3 and 10 R 3/2.

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

53. T01BH5L005 Area 7

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 32 - 1

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,074 m.

Description of Rim: In-turned, flat and narrow rim.

Parallels: Joining piece of T01BF5L014 Area 7.

Handle/Lug: Fluted, oval, vertical and narrowed.

Body: Shallow.

Base: None.

Decoration: A carination at shoulder with a deep and wide groove. Shallow and widely ribbed body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles and few blow outs.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. Fire-blackened on the exterior (soot at lower body and underside of the handle).

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6 and 2.5 Y 2.5/1

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

54. T01BK5L021 Area 7

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,23 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0245 m.

Description of Rim: In-turned, flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow and globular body. A carination below rim.

Design: Shallow and thin grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Very few lime particles on surface. Wheel marks on the interior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

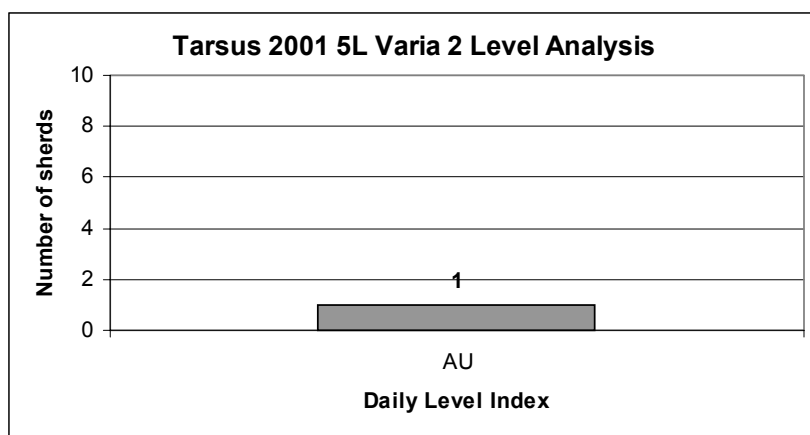
Clay Properties: Somewhat porous, hard-fired. The exterior surface is darkened due to a reduced atmosphere in the kiln. The interior is orange-red.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 3/2 (lower body), 2.5 YR 4/2 (below rim)

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

G. Varia 2 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
AU	185	138

55. T01AU5L034 Area 7

Varia 2 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 32 - 3

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Form: Cooking Pot

Period: 6th - 7th c. AD

Estimated rim diameter: 0,24 m. **Preserved height:** 0,084 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened, triangular rim with flat lip.

Parallels: Ephesus Hanghaus 2 Kiste 91 1983 no.763

Handle/Lug: Round, fluted, vertical and small.

Body: Shallow with sharp carination making a protruding shoulder.

Base: None.

Decoration: Shallow and wide grooves on body. A wide and deep groove at carination, exterior.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime particles and very few lime blow-outs.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard fired.

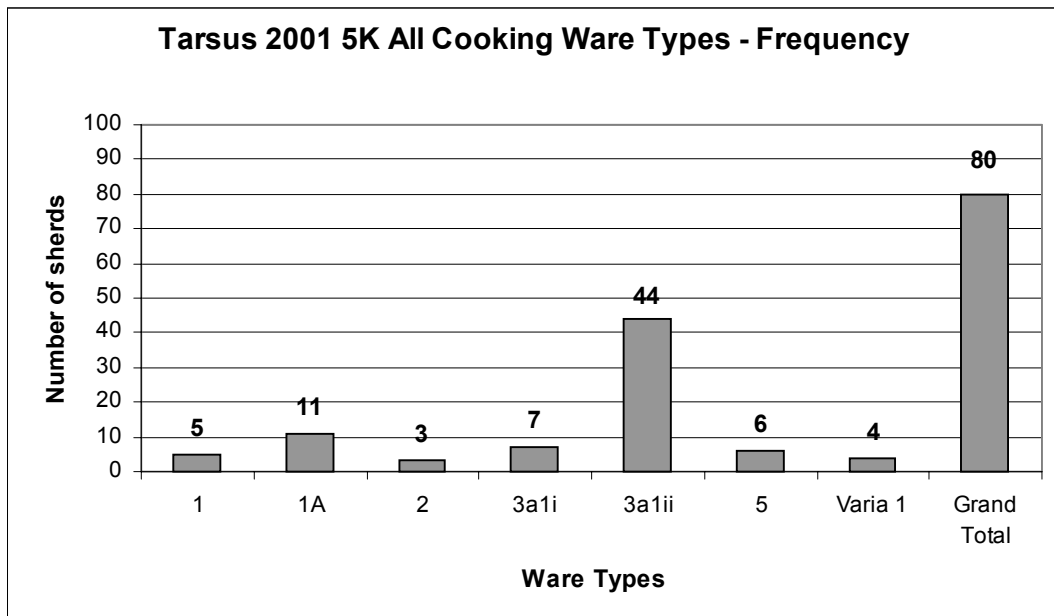
Interior surface colour: 10 YR 5/1

Exterior surface colour: 10 YR 5/1

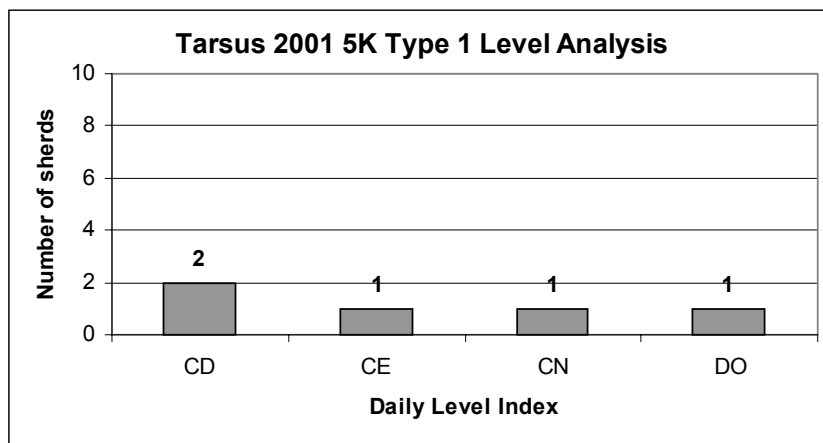
Core colour: 10 YR 5/1

Tarsus Republic Square - 2001 Trench 5K Cooking Ware Types

Wall thickness for all pottery is noted as thick when $\Rightarrow 0,025$ m, medium when $\Rightarrow 0,01$ and $\Rightarrow <0,025$, thin when $\Rightarrow < 0,015$. Joining sherds are counted once.



A. Type 1 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CD	205	197
CD	186	170
CE	197	192
CN	163	158
DO	163	152

56. T01CD5K044 Area 3

Type 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,332 m. **Preserved height:** 0,022 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened hammer shaped rim. Lip attached to shoulder/body at exterior edge. A carination in the middle of the lip on the exterior surface.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: A wide and deep groove below rim, exterior. It ends with a very sharp ridge.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface: Gritty. A lime blow out on exterior lip. Wheel marks on the interior.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, porous.

Interior Surface: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

57. T01CD5K045 Area 4

Type 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,36 m. **Preserved height:** 0,031 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened hammer shaped rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: A wide and deep groove below lip, exterior, followed by a sharp ridge.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Few lime blow outs on the interior.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, porous. Produced in a reduced atmosphere, both surfaces are dark reddish grey.

Interior Surface: 10 R 3/1

Exterior Surface: 10 R 3/1

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

58. T01CE5K048 Area 4

Type 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,322 m. **Preserved height:** 0,024 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened hammer shaped rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Very deep and very wide groove below rim, exterior, followed by a ridge.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface: Gritty. Few lime particles and wheel marks.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. It is oxidised well.

Interior Surface: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface: 10 R 5/6

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

59. T01CN5K010 Area 1

Type 1 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 24 - 3

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,188 m. **Preserved height:** 0,021 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened hammer shaped rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep. Sharp carination below rim, exterior.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface: Gritty. Exterior, lime blow outs on surface. Interior is worn.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/3

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

60. T01DO5K010 Area 3 Southeast Triangle

Type 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,192 m. **Preserved height:** 0,019 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened hammer shaped rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface: Gritty. A few lime blow outs on interior of lip.

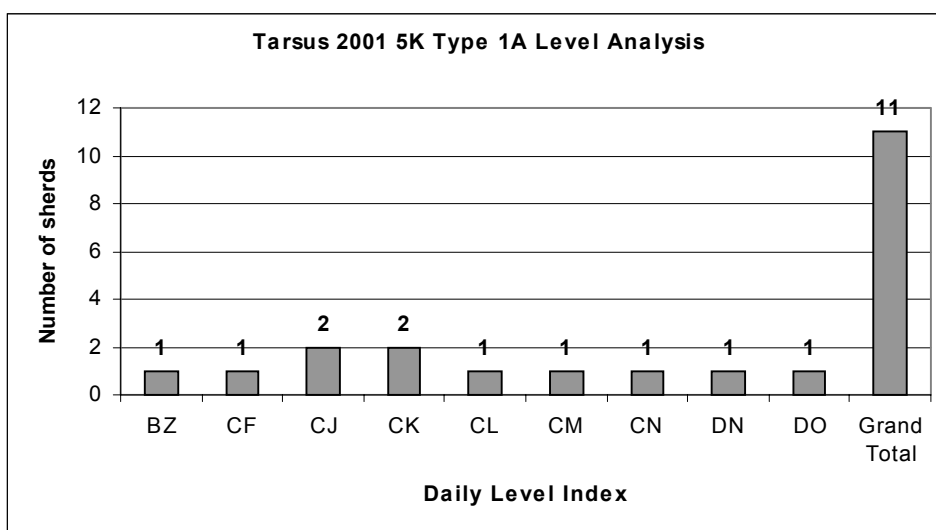
Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: GLEY 1 N 4/ centre core encircled with 10 R 4/4.

B. Type 1A Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
BZ	205	196
CF	192	185
CJ	225	212
CJ	225	221
CK	212	190
CL	194	194
CM	167	162
CN	163	158
DN	169	163
DO	163	152

61. T01BZ5K021 Area 3

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 24 - 5

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,096 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0455 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, drooping, thickened and short rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Deep and thin grooves begin immediately below shoulder-like carination.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Wheel marks on the exterior surface. Few sand and lime particles.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Interior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/3

62. T01CF5K012 Area 4

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 25 - 6

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,144 m. **Preserved height:** 0,038 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long / short, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to shoulder/body at exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Very shallow and thin grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles and few lime blow outs on both surfaces. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles on lip especially.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3 edge of lip, 7.5 YR 5/2 body.

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

63. T01CJ5K010 Area 1 Bag 1 = A

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 25 - 7

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,131m. **Preserved height:** 0,0165 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, thickened, flat, hanging drooping rim. Edge of lip attached to body, exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime blow out on lip, exterior. Tiny lime and sand particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/1 and 10 R 4/4 the lip

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

64. T01CJ5K012 Workshop

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,012 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat and hanging drooping rim with a carination at exterior edge. The exterior edge of lip is attached to body.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel-marks on lip. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

65. T01CK5K016 Area 1

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,084 m. **Preserved height:** 0,021 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, hanging drooping rim. Very shallow groove at edge, interior. Exterior edge of lip attached to body. Carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime particles on surface. Wheel marks on the interior.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Dense.

Interior Surface Colour: 7.5 YR 5/2

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 Y 5/1

Core Colour: 2.5 Y 3/1 core and 10 R 5/6 periphery.

66. T01CK5K022 Area 1

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,0142 m. **Preserved height:** 0,036 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to body at exterior edge. A carination at exterior edge of lip.

Handle/Lug: Vertical strap-handle. Medium in section.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Worn. Lime particles on interior surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

67. T01CL5K022 Area 1 Ash Layer

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 25 - 8

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,015 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat (at exterior edge), thickened hanging drooping rim with one slight carination on top of lip, and a second carination at exterior edge. Exterior edge of rim is attached to body.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep. Slight carination at shoulder below rim.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on surface. Wheel marks on lip.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Somewhat porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

68. T01CM5K012 Area 1 Bag 1 = A

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,162 m. **Preserved height:** 0,015 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, short, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to body on the exterior edge. One carination on top of lip, and a carination at exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Wheel marks on the interior of the lip. Few lime particles on surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 7.5 YR 4/1

Exterior Surface Colour: 7.5 YR 4/1

Core Colour: 7.5 YR 3/4

69. T01CN5K014 Area 1

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,03 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to body at exterior edge. One carination on top of lip, and a carination at exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep. Slight carination at shoulder below rim.

Decoration: Shallow and wide grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Giant lime blow-out and break at lip, exterior. Lime particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, porous. Exterior surface is dark grey-brown due to a reduced atmosphere.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/2 to 10 R 3/1

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 3/1

Core Colour: 5 YR 4/4

70. T01DN5K010 Area 3 Middle Area Bag 3 = C

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,156 m. **Preserved height:** 0,021 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, short, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to body at exterior edge. One carination on top of lip, and a carination at exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Shallow and thin grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks on lip. Few lime particles on surface. A lime blow out on the exterior of the lip.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a reduced atmosphere.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

71. T01DO5K017 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 25 - 9

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,112 m. **Preserved height:** 0,023 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to body at exterior edge. A rounded edge at lip.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Deep and thin grooves on the body, exterior.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles and sand particles on surface.

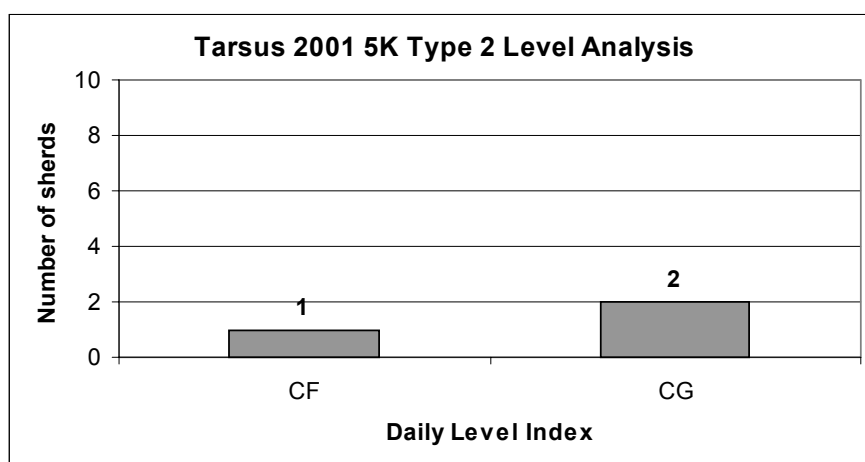
Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/1 on lip and 10 R 4/1

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

C. Type 2 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CF	192	185
CG	185	177

72. T01CF5K011 Area 4

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,164 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, thickened, inward sloping rim. Large and shallow groove

inside of lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. There are tiny lime particles on surface, no lime blow outs.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. The exterior surface is brown due to the reduced atmosphere in the kiln. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/3

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

73. T01CG5K010 Area 4

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 26 - 3

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,174 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0315 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, thickened, flat and inward sloping rim. Large and deep

groove inside of lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Few white sand and lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/1

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

74. T01CG5K011 Area 4

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,197 m. **Preserved height:** 0,019 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, thickened, flat and wide rim. Very shallow and very thin

groove inside of lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Few and tiny lime particles.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

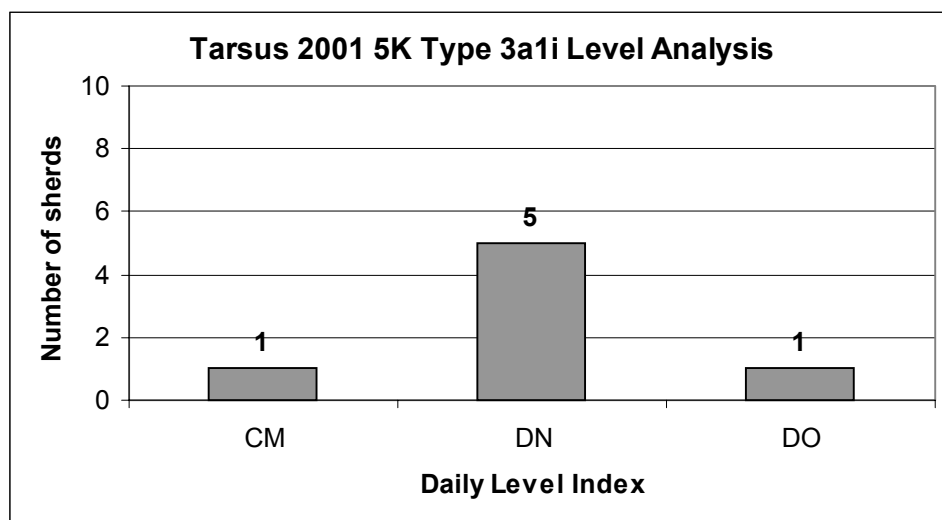
Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/2

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

D. Type 3a1i Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CM	167	162
DN	169	163
DO	167	162

75. T01CM5K011 Area 1 Bag 1=A

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,136 m. **Preserved height:** 0,012 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, half over-folded, flat rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: None.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime, white sand and quartz particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles, white quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Somewhat porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 YR 4/2

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 YR 2/1

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

76. T01DN5K010 Area 3 Bag 2 = B

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,012 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, half over-folded, rounded rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

77. T01DN5K018 Area 3 Southeast Triangle

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,135 m. **Preserved height:** 0,012 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, half over-folded and flat rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime and sand particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Somewhat porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 Y 2.5/1

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 Y 3/1

Core Colour: 2.5 Y 3/2

78. T01DN5K013 Area 3 Southeast Triangle Bag 3 = C

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 26 - 4

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,132 m. **Preserved height:** 0,021 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, half over-folded and flat rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Very shallow and very wide grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Good quality. Few lime particles on surface. Wheel marks on the interior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Good quality.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6 and GLEY 1 N 2.5/

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

79. T01DN5K014 Area 3 Southeast triangle Bag 3 = C

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,008 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, half over-folded, flat rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Good quality. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: Cannot be estimated

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 Y 2.5/1 and 5 YR 4/3 below lip.

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/4.

80. T01DN5K015 Area 3 Southeast triangle Bag 3 = C

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,153 m. **Preserved height:** 0,01 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, half over-folded, flat rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/4

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

81. T01DO5K025 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 27 - 1

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,186 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, over-folded rim with slight carination on lip (interior) and a sharp carination at folding. Lip is elongated and downward sloping.

Handle/Lug: Vertical strap-handle, narrow in section, medium in section.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on the surface.

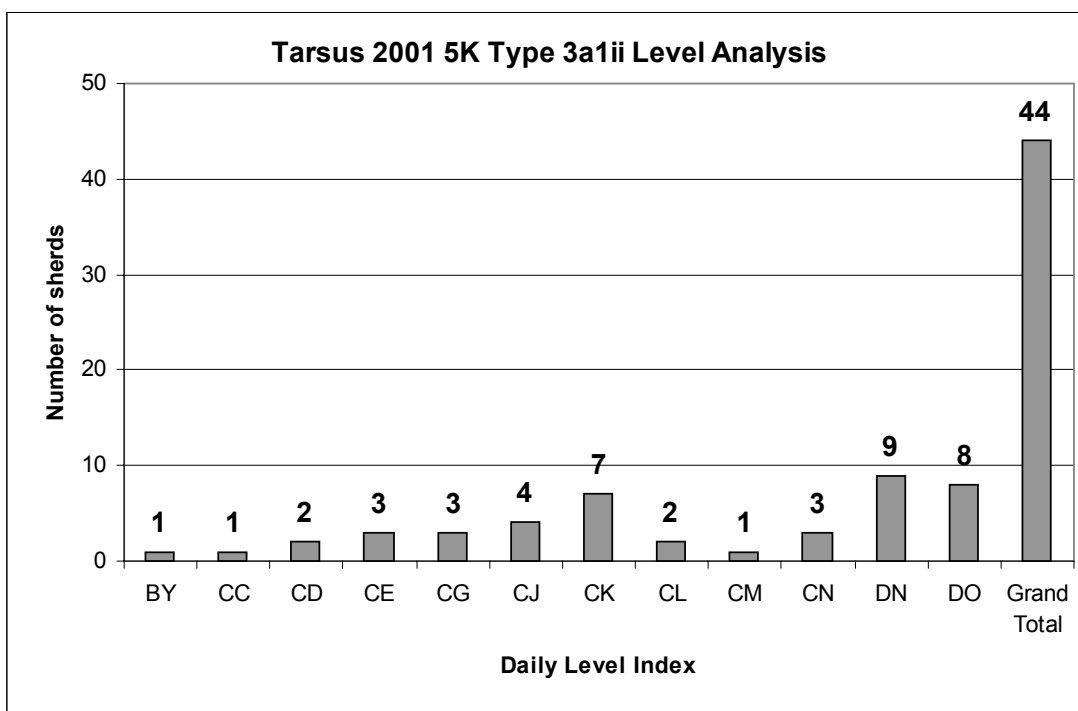
Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 7.5 YR 5/6

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

E. Type 3a1ii Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Top Level (+ cm)
BY	205	196
CC	186	178
CC	178	170
CD	178	170
CE	215	197
CE	197	192
CG	185	177
CJ	225	221
CJ	225	212
CJ	201	167
CK	212	190
CL	181	169
CM	167	162
CN	163	158
DN	169	163
DO	167	162
DO	163	152

56. T01BY5K020 Area 3

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,138 m. **Preserved height:** 0,01 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened and rounded rim with a carination on top of lip and another at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Few lime particles on surface. There is a blow out on the exterior edge of the lip. Wheel marks at the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, porous. There is little soot on the exterior edge of the lip.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

57. T01CC5K020 Area 3 New Level

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 28 - 1

Sherd: Rim, body, handle.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,035 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened rim with rounded / flat rim with a carination on top of lip and another sharp one at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical, strap-handle. Broken. Narrow in section.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Thin and shallow grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty-Smooth. Few lime particles and blow outs on the lip. Wheel marks on the interior of the lip.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: The centre core of the handle is different, 10 R 5/1. The periphery of the handle core is 10 R 5/8.

58. T01CD5K042 Area 3

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,124 m. **Preserved height:** 0,032 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened and rounded rim with a sharp carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Inclusions: Lime, grey and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Few lime particles. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Somewhat porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/4

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

59. T01CD5K043 Area 3

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,08 m. **Preserved height:** 0,014 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened rim with narrow / rounded rim with

a sharp carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime particles and wheel marks on the lip.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

60. T01CE5K047 Area 4

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,136 m. **Preserved height:** 0,01 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened, narrow rim with a sharp carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Wheel marks on the lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/4 and 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: Lip 10 R 4/1. The sherd is just broken below the rim.

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

61. T01CE5K049 Area 4

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,157 m. **Preserved height:** 0,025 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened, rounded rim with a sharp carination on top of lip and another at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical, fluted, flat and wide handle. Medium section.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles, blow outs both on the handle (2 sides)

and the interior of the pot.

Inclusions: White sand and lime particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Compact clay.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

62. T01CE5K050 Area 4

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,193 m. **Preserved height:** 0,027 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened, rounded rim with a sharp carination on top of lip and another at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical, fluted, thick in section, flat.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Shallow and thin grooves.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles on surface. Wheel marks on lip.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, compact.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/4

Core Colour: Centre core GLEY 1 N 4/, periphery 10 R 4/8.

63. T01CG5K013 Area 4

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 28 - 3

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,126 m. **Preserved height:** 0,021 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded rim with one carination on top of lip, another at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical, strapped, flat and long. Medium in section.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles and few blow-outs.

Inclusions: Lime particles and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous, hard-fired.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

64. T01CG5K012 Area 4

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,013 m.

Description of Rim: Everted and over-folded, flat rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. White sand and lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/3

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

65. T01CG5K014 Area 4

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,104 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, flat rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

66. T01CJ5K014 Area 1 Bag 1 = A

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,011 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, flat rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel-marks on lip. A lime blow out, interior. Lime and sand particles on surface. Wheel marks on the lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6 and centre core is GLEY 1 N 4/

67. T01CJ5K018 Area 1 Bag 1 = A

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,023 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded and rounded rim with carination at folding. **Handle/Lug:** Vertical strap-handle. Long. Medium thickness.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime blow-outs on the interior.

Inclusions: Lime particles and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/2

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

68. T01CJ5K011 Workshop

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,092 m. **Preserved height:** 0,01 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded and rounded rim with slight carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. White sand and lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/2

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

69. T01CJ5K013 Workshop

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,19 m. **Preserved height:** 0,031 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded and rounded rim with carination at folding. **Handle/Lug:** Vertical strap-handle. Long. Medium thickness.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 5 YR 4/2

Core Colour: 10 R 4/8

70. T01CK5K012 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,127 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0115 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded and flat/rounded rim with carination at folding. **Handle/Lug:** None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks on lip. Lime and white sand particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Core Colour: 10 R 4/8

71. T01CK5K013 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,136 m. **Preserved height:** 0,026 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, over-folded rim with a carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles, and some quartz.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks on lip. Lime and sand particles on surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

72. T01CK5K014 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,01 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, flat rim with a carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Tiny lime blow outs. Sand particles.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a slightly reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

73. T01CK5K015 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,106 m. **Preserved height:** 0,015 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat and over-folded rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime blow-outs, interior. Sand particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. The pot was exposed to a highly reduced atmosphere during the firing process, so that both the interior and exterior surfaces have a dark grey colour.

Interior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Exterior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Core Colour: 10 R 3/3

74. T01CK5K020 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,148 m. **Preserved height:** 0,023 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical strap-handle. Long. Medium thickness.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: White quartz, white sand and lime particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty-Smooth. Lime particles on surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/2

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

75. T01CK5K021 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,178 m. **Preserved height:** 0,022 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded and thickened rim with one carination on top of lip, and another at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical strap-handle. Long. Medium thickness.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles and blow outs on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/3

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

76. T01CK5K023 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,236 m. **Preserved height:** 0,021 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, overfolded, rounded and thickened rim with a sharp carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical strap-handle. Long. Medium thickness.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime and white sand particles and a few lime blow-outs on the surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 3/1 and 10 R 4/2

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

77. T01CL5K010 Area 1 Bag 2 = B

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,153 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0462 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded rim with carination at folding. Thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Thin and shallow grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles and blow outs on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 7.5 YR 5/2

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

78. T01CL5K011 Area 1 Bag 2 = B

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,012 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded and rounded rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Thin and shallow grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks on lip. Lime blow-outs and lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

79. T01CM5K010 Area 1 Bag 2 = B

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,096 m. **Preserved height:** 0,027 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded / rolled rim with no carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Very shallow and wide grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 7.5 YR 5/3

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

80. T01CN5K011 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,092 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0135 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a slightly reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 YR 4/1

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

81. T01CN5K012 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,156 m. **Preserved height:** 0,012 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded fat rim with carination at folding. **Handle/Lug:** None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime blow outs on surface. Wheel marks on lip, exterior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/1 on lip, to 2.5 Y 2.5/1 on lip.

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

82. T01CN5K013 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,166 m. **Preserved height:** 0,018 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded and rounded rim with no carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick - Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks at lip, exterior. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a slightly reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 7.5 YR 5/3

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

83. T01DN5K010 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,116 m. **Preserved height:** 0,015 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, over-folded rim with carination on lip (interior) and at folding. Thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Shallow and thin grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Wheel marks on lip. Lime particles and few blow outs.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Nearly dense. High quality product. There is some soot on the exterior of the lip.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Core Colour: GLEY 1 N 5/ the centre core, and the periphery is 10 R 5/8.

84. T01DN5K017 Area 3 Southeast triangle Bag 3 = C

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,133 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0255 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened and rounded rim with one carination on top of lip, another at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken). Attached to lip. Possibly strapped, flat and long.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Shallow and thin grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles and wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, somewhat porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/3

Core Colour: Centre core 10 R 4/1, and the periphery 2.5 YR 5/6.

85. T01DN5K010 Area 3 Bag 2 = B

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,084 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0225 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, thickened, rounded and short rim with slight carination at the edge of the lip, exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Shallow and wide grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Few lime particles on surface. Wheel marks on interior of lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 YR 3/2

Core Colour: 10 R 4/8.

86. T01DN5K010a Area 3 Bag 2 = B

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,123 m. **Preserved height:** 0,024 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded / flat rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Thin and deep grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish-black due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 YR 2/1

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

87. T01DN5K011 Area 3 Middle Area Bag 3 = C

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,098 m. **Preserved height:** 0,014 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded and rounded rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Deep and wide grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Few lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/3

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

88. T01DN5K012 Area 3 Middle Area Bag 3 = C

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,123 m. **Preserved height:** 0,024 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded / flat rim with sharp carination at folding and below the fold at the edge a deep and thin groove on lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Few lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/4

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

89. T01DN5K010 Area 3 Southeast triangle Bag 3 = C

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,116 m. **Preserved height:** 0,013 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat and over-folded rim with carination on lip, interior, and at folding (exterior). Thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Inclusions: Lime, grey and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: High quality. Smooth. Wheel marks on lip. Lime particles and few lime blow outs on surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

90. T01DN5K011 Area 3 Southeast triangle Bag 3 = C

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,148 m. **Preserved height:** 0,015 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Wide and shallow grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Few lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish-grey due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4 and 10 YR 4/1

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

91. T01DN5K012 Area 3 Southeast triangle Bag 3 = C

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,124 m. **Preserved height:** 0,011 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded and rounded rim with no carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on surface. Wheel marks below lip, exterior.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish-grey due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 Y 4/1 and 2.5 Y 2.5/1 on lip.

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

92. T01DO5K013 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,136 m. **Preserved height:** 0,012 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, over-folded rim with carination on lip (interior) and at folding. Thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime particles and few lime blow outs on surface.

Inclusions: Grey-blackish and white sand with lime particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Somewhat porous. High quality clay. Exterior surface is dark brown due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 5 YR 4/1

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

93. T01DO5K014 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,122 m. **Preserved height:** 0,017 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, over-folded rim with carination on lip (interior), and at folding. Thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Shallow and wide grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Few lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: White sand and lime particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 5 YR 4/4

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

94. T01DO5K015 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 28 - 2

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,158 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, over-folded rim with slight carination on lip (interior) and at folding (sharp). Thickened rim. Lip is elongated to make an edge.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles and few lime blow-outs on the lip surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

95. T01DO5K016 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,10 m. **Preserved height:** 0,011 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

96. T01DO5K024 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,162 m. **Preserved height:** 0,013 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, over-folded rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on the surface. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Exterior surface is brownish due to a reduced atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 7.5 YR 5/4

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

97. T01DO5K023 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,172 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, rounded, over-folded rim with carination on top of lip and at folding. Thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Very thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles, sand particles and lime blow-outs on the surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

98. T01DO5K022 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,124 m. **Preserved height:** 0,027 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, not flat, rounded and over-folded rim with a carination on top of lip and another sharp carination at the folding. Thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Worn. Gritty. Lime particles and blow-outs on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

99. T01DO5K021 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,144 m. **Preserved height:** 0,01 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded rim with carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on the surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

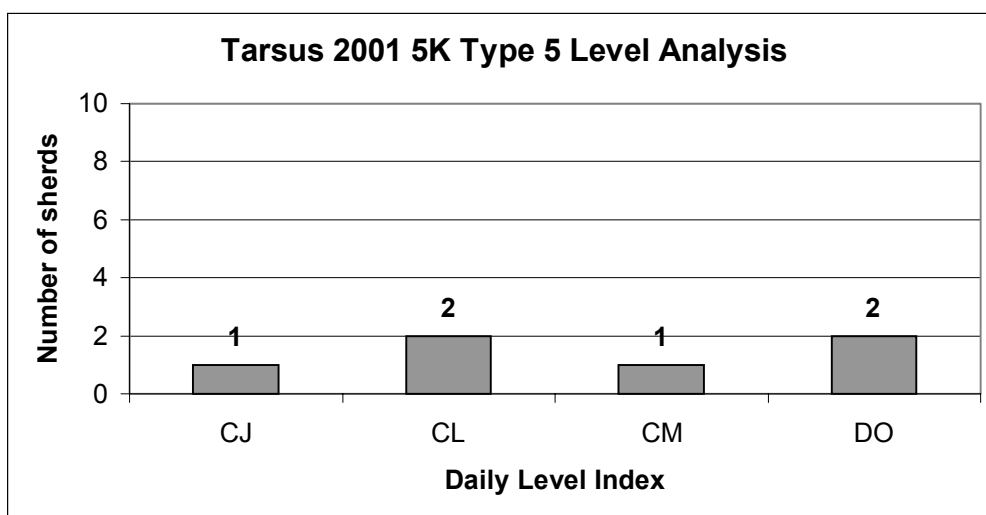
Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 5 YR 4/2

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

F. Type 5 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CJ	225	221
CL	181	169
CM	181	166
DO	163	152

100. T01CJ5K010 Workshop

Type 5 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,345 m. **Preserved height:** 0,049 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, wide, outward sloping rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright to globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime and sand particles on surface. Lime blow-out on lip, exterior.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6 to 10 R 4/3 towards lip.

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

101. T01CL5K018 Area 1 Bag 2 = B

Type 5 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 33 - 33

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,176 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, wide, outward sloping and triangular rim. Thin and shallow groove, at interior, below lip. Thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright to globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Few lime particles on surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 3/1

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

102. T01CL5K019 Area 1 Bag 2 = B

Type 5 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,017 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, outward sloping, triangular and short rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright to globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Wheel marks. Few lime particles on the surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 5 YR 5/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

103. T01CM5K010 Area 1 Bag 1 = A

Type 5 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 31 - 2

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,156. **Preserved height:** 0,044 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, triangular rim with flat lip. Thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright to globular and deep.

Decoration: Very shallow ridge at exterior, below rim.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime blow outs and particles. Interior and exterior wheel marks.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired, porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

104. T01DO5K011 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 5 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 31 - 3

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,16. **Preserved height:** 0,04 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, triangular and thickened rim with flat / slightly bumpy lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright / Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Good quality. Wheel marks and lime particles on surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Good quality. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6 and 10 R 4/4 on lip

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

105. T01DO5K012 Area 3 Southeast triangle

Type 5 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,23. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, triangular and thickened rim with either flat / slightly bumpy lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular body with sharp carination at shoulder with long neck.

Decoration: Very shallow and very thin groove at shoulder after neck.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on exterior surface.

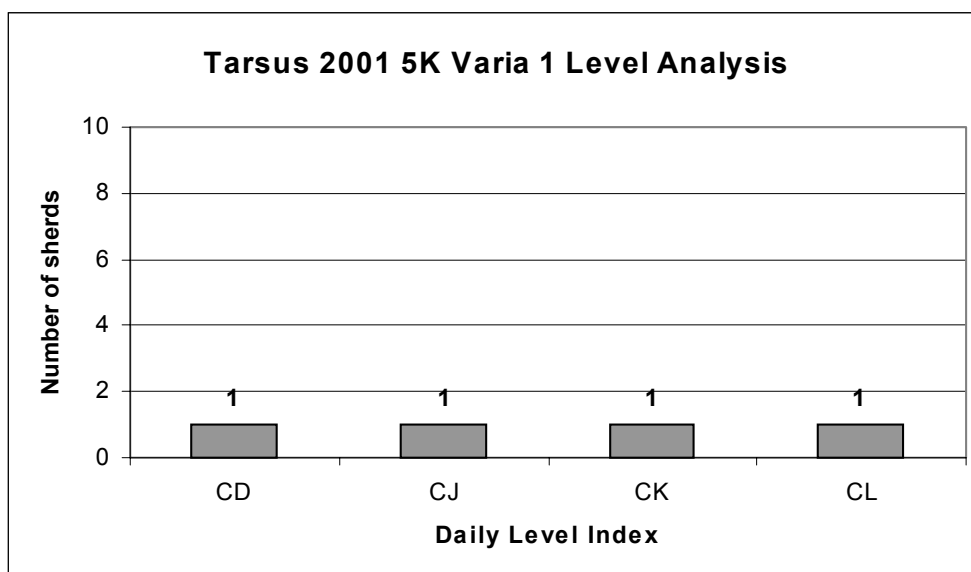
Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4 and 10 YR 7/2

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

G. Varia 1 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CD	205	197
CJ	225	212
CK	212	190
CL	181	169

106. T01CD5K030 Area 4

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: Rim is damaged. **Preserved height:** 0,023 m.

Description of Rim: In-turned, flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Rouletted with a zigzag motif below the rim. (Decoration is the same as of Type 4 and 4A pots).

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime and sand particles on the interior surface. Wheel marks on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Both surfaces are grey-brown due to the reduced atmosphere in the kiln.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 3/1

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/2

Core Colour: 10 R 3/3

107. T01CJ5K016 Area 1 Bag 1 = A

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: Rim is damaged. **Preserved height:** 0,0215 m.

Description of Rim: In-turned, flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Thin and shallow grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Dense lime blow-outs and lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Some soot at the lower part.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3 and 10 R 3/2

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

108. T01CK5K018 Area 1

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,116 m. **Preserved height:** 0,032 m.

Description of Rim: In-turned, flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Wide and deep grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Worn out exterior surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

109. T01CL5K017 Area 1 Bag 2 = B

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,023 m.

Description of Rim: In-turned, flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Wide and deep grooves on body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles and blow outs on the exterior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

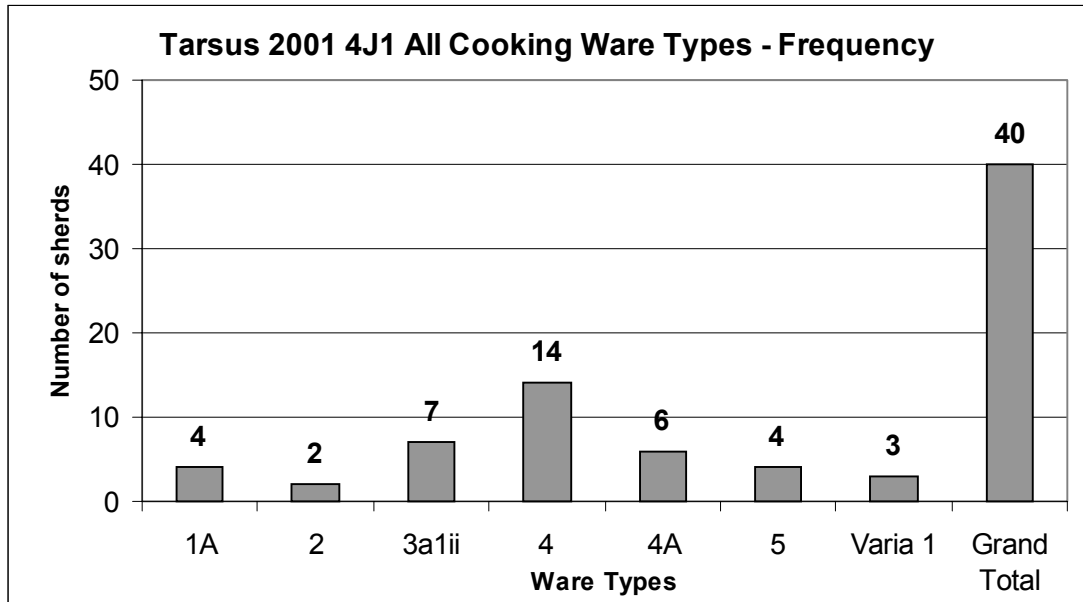
Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 YR 3/2

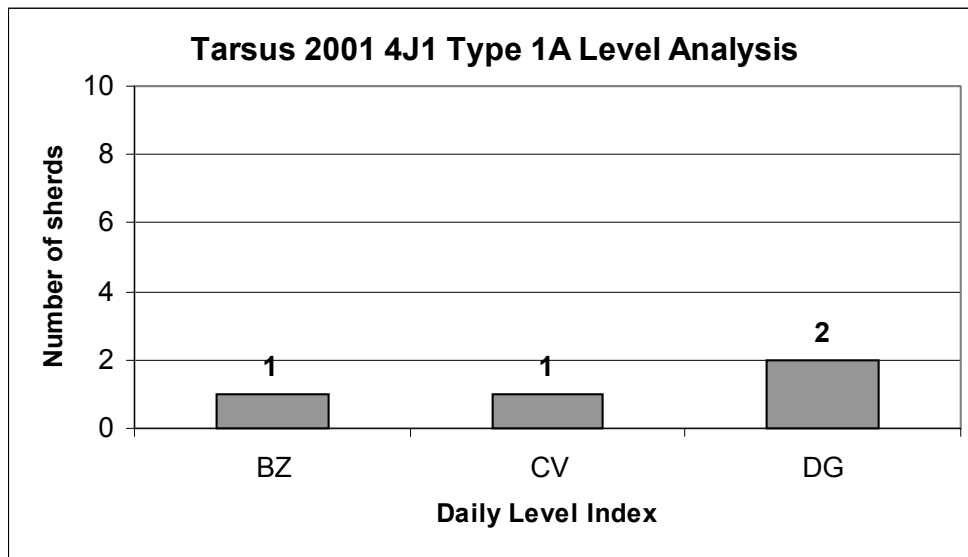
Core Colour: 5 YR 4/4

Tarsus 2001 Trench 4J1 Cooking Ware Types

Wall thickness is noted for all pottery as thick when $\geq 0,025$ m, medium when $\geq 0,01$ and $\leq 0,025$, thin when $\leq 0,015$ m. Joining sherds are counted once.



A. Type 1A Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
BZ	315	289
CV	260	248
DG	280	222

DG	257	220
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136. T01BZ4J1020 Northern Area

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,09 m. **Preserved height:** 0,016 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long / short, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to body at exterior edge. Another carination on the exterior edge of lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles and blow-outs on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard fired, porous. Exterior surface has a dark brown colour due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere. This colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/8

137. T01CV4J1002 Area 1

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 25 - 10

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,17 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0485 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat and long drooping, thickened rim with one carination at exterior edge, lip attached to shoulder.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Thin and shallow grooves.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard fired.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/4 to 10 R 5/6

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

138. T01DG4J1001 Southern Area, in front of Wall 1

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,09 m. **Preserved height:** 0,011 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, short, thickened drooping rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks on lip and interior surface. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard fired.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/3

Exterior Surface Colour: 5 YR 4/1

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/3

139. T01DG4J1002 Area 1 Drain - Above Clay Water Pipe

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,018 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat, long, thickened drooping rim. Lip attached to shoulder / body at exterior edge. A carination at exterior edge of lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles and a lime blow-out on the lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

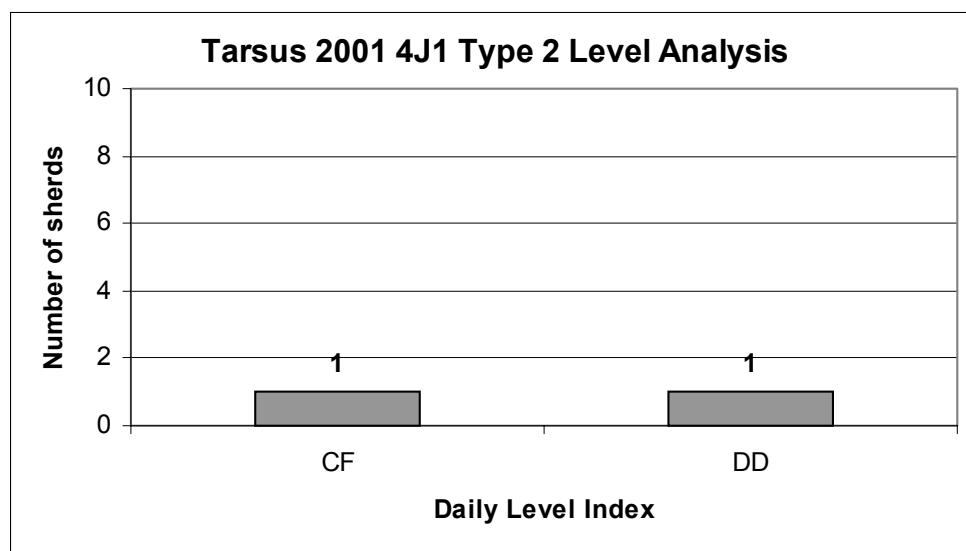
Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard fired.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/8

B. Type 2 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CF	290	280
DD	248	230

140. T01CF4J1005 Northern Area, in front of Walls 2 and 3

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,17 m. **Preserved height:** 0,015 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, inward sloping rim with wide and deep groove on interior lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Very tiny and few lime particles on the exterior.

Inclusions: Lime, sand particles, few silver mica specks.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 5 YR 3/1

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

141. T01DD4J1003 Southern Area

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,013 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, inward sloping rim with wide and shallow groove on interior lip.

This can be a later and evolved example of Type 2 rims. The flat part of the lip is elongated.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and grey particles.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Wheel marks on lip and interior, medium sized lime particles.

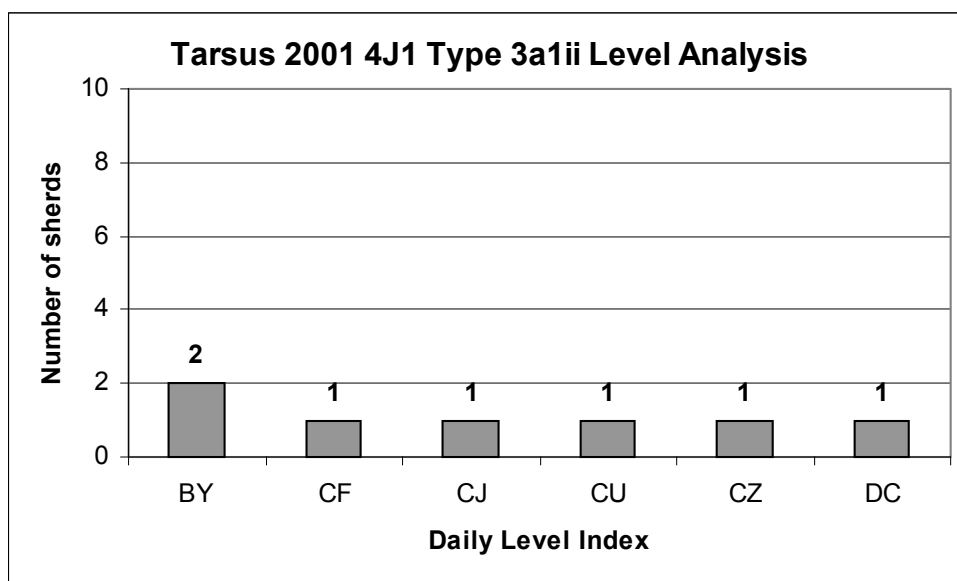
Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

C. Type 3a1ii Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
BY	315	290
CF	290	280
CJ	272	260
CU	259	250
CZ	256	246
DC	244	229

142. T01BY4J1020

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,122 m. **Preserved height:** 0,012 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened and rounded rim with one carination on top of lip and another at folding.

Parallels: Joining piece of T01BY4J1021

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Intense and very tiny lime blow-outs on the lip. Wheel marks on the interior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. The exterior surface is brownish due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere. The difference in colours between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/3

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

143. T01BY4J1023

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,132 m. **Preserved height:** 0,012 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened and rounded rim with one carination on top of lip and another at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Few lime blow-outs and lime particles. Wheel marks at the edge of the lip, exterior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. The exterior surface is black brown due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere. The difference in colours between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 Y 4/1

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

144. T01CF4J1001 Northern Area, in front of Walls 1 and 2

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,081 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime particles and few blow-outs. Wheel marks on the lip.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Somewhat porous. The exterior is brownish due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere. There is a dark brown band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4 and 10 R 5/4

Core Colour: GLEY 1 N 3/ centre core and 10 R 5/6 periphery.

145. T01CJ4J1004 Northern Area

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0115 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened and flat rim with one carination on top of lip and another on the exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Wheel marks on lip. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Somewhat porous. Both surfaces were intensely exposed to reduction.

Interior Surface Colour: 5 YR 4/1

Exterior Surface Colour: Between GLEY 1 N 4/ and GLEY 1 N 3/

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

146. T01CU4J1001 Northern Area

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,07 m. **Preserved height:** 0,011 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded and thickened rim with a carination at exterior edge of lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime blow-outs and wheel marks on lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. Both surfaces were intensely exposed to reduction.

Interior Surface Colour: 5 YR 4/1

Exterior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Core Colour: 10 R 5/4

147. T01CZ4J1001 Southern Area

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,20 m. **Preserved height:** 0,023 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, flat and thickened rim with a carination at exterior edge of lip.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Wheel marks on lip and the interior surface.
Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Somewhat porous. Both surfaces were intensely exposed to reduction.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

148. T01DC4J1001 Northern Area, the Triangular Area in front of Wall 3

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,18 m. **Preserved height:** 0,011 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, flat and thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Wheel marks on lip and interior surface. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

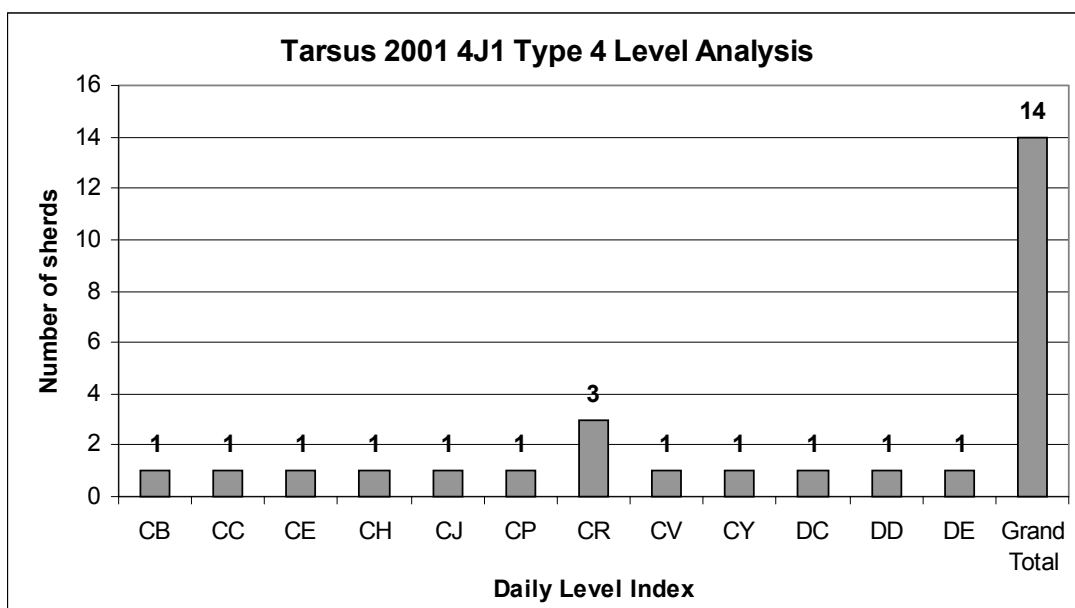
Clay Properties: Hard-fired, porous. The exterior is brownish due to a slight reduction in the kiln atmosphere.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/8

D. Type 4 Cooking Pots



* Body and handle sherds are also included, for these sherds can be distinctively identified apart from other ware types although sometimes they lack the rim part.

Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CB	300	279
CC	300	279
CE	290	280
CH	275	272
CJ	278	265
CP	265	258
CR	265	258
CV	266	244
CY	247	226
DC	266	245
DD	266	249
DE	206	177

149. T01CB4J1001 Northern Area, in front of Walls 1 and 2

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,218. **Preserved height:** 0,08 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened and flat rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: Rouletted. A zigzag motif at upper body. A very shallow and wide groove above the rouletted motif.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Wheel marks on the interior surface. Few lime particles on the exterior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/6 and 4/2 towards the lower part of the sherd.

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

150. T01CC4J1030 Northern Area, in front of Walls 1 and 2

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Body, lug.

Preserved height: 0,031 m.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Horizontal triangular Type 4 lug.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Wheel marks on both surfaces. Few lime particles on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and very tiny and few mica particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. The exterior surface is black due to a reduction. The interior surface is well oxidised.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

151. T01CE4J1031 Northern Area

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Body, lug.

Preserved height: 0,085 m.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Horizontal triangular Type 4 lug.

Body: Upright and deep. The flaring side walls descend to join a rounded base. Base is broken, but the lower body is present.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Few lime and white sand particles on the exterior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. There is some soot at the lower body on the exterior surface, some below and along the edge of the handle. Both surfaces are well oxidised.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

152. T01CH4J1032 Northern Area

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Body, lug.

Preserved height: 0,035 m.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Horizontal triangular Type 4 lug.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Few lime and white sand particles on the exterior surface. Wheel marks around the lug.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand, quartz and few silver mica particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. The exterior surface is pale brown due to a reduction. The interior surface is well oxidised.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/4

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

153. T01CJ4J1001 Area 1

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,03 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with swollen, slightly protruding lip on the exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. There is some soot towards the break on the body.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/4

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

154. T01CP4J1033 Area 1

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Lug.

Preserved height: 0,015 m.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Horizontal triangular Type 4 lug.

Body: None.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Few lime and white sand particles on the exterior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand, quartz and few silver mica particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. The exterior surface is black due to a reduction. **Interior surface colour:** -

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

155. T01CR4J1003 Southern Area

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,198 m. **Preserved height:** 0,142 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened, flat rim with slightly out- and downward sloping lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime and sand particles on the surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and few mica particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

156. T01CR4J1034 Area 1

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Lug.

Preserved height: 0,027 m.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Horizontal triangular Type 4 lug. Half of it is broken.

Body: None.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime and white sand particles on the exterior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand, quartz and few silver mica particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. Both surfaces are black. The sherd might have burned in a fire.

Interior surface colour: -

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

157. T01CR4J1035 Area 1

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Body, lug.

Preserved height: 0,068 m.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Horizontal triangular Type 4 lug. Half of it is broken.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Very thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Very dense lime and white sand particles on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand, quartz and few silver mica particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. Both surfaces are black. The sherd might have burned in a fire.

Interior surface colour: -

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

158. T01CV4J1005 Northern Area

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,204 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0409 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened, flat rim with slightly out- and downwards sloping lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: A deep single and thin groove.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/4 covered with soot and also GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: 10 R 3/3

159. T01CY4J1002 Northern Area

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,191 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0525 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with slightly in- and downwards sloping lip.

Parallels: Joining piece of T01CY4J1003 Northern Area.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: Rouletted. A zigzag motif at the upper body.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Almost no inclusions are visible on the surfaces. There is a giant pore within the wall of the lip that can be seen in its section.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. Good quality clay. Well oxidised.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/4

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

160. T01DC4J1036 Southern Area

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Body, lug.

Preserved height: 0,065 m.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Horizontal triangular Type 4 lug. Lug is complete.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime, white sand and quartz particles on the interior surface. White sand particles especially below the lug.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand, quartz and few silver mica particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. The exterior surface is black due to a reduction. The interior surface is oxidised well.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

161. T01DD4J1003 Northern Area

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,106 m. **Preserved height:** 0,042 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with out- and downwards sloping lip. The top of the lip is curved.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Half of the horizontal triangular lug is broken.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. There is a giant pore within on the exterior edge of the lip. Lime and white sand particles on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. Good quality clay. Well oxidised pot sherd.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

162. T01DE4J1037 Area 1, Pit

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Body, lug.

Preserved height: 0,0655 m.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Horizontal triangular Type 4 lug. Lug is complete.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. A giant lime particle and blow out at the edge of the lug. Wheel marks and sand particles on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. The exterior surface is grey due to a reduction.

The interior surface may be slipped.

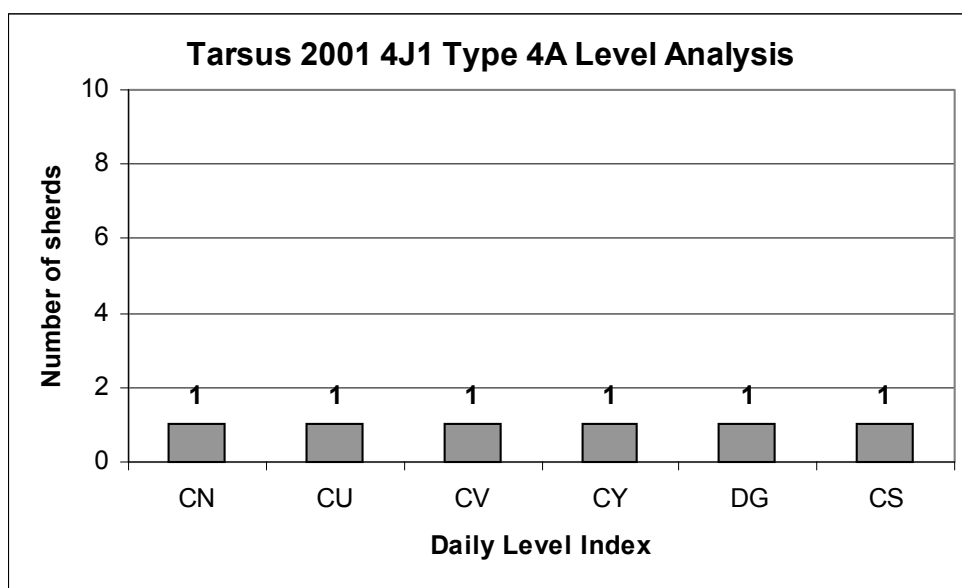
Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Interior slip colour: 10 R 4/1

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 5/

Core colour: 10 R 3/3

E. Type 4A Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CN	270	265
CS	263	250
CU	254	250
CV	260	248
CY	256	246
DG	280	222

163. T01CN4J1030 Southern Area

Type 4A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,185m. **Preserved height:** 0,014 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A small ridge at the edge of the lip, exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Wheel marks on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. The surface colours are grey-black due to intense reduction in the kiln atmosphere.

Interior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 Y 4/2

Core colour: 2.5 Y 4/3

164. T01CS4J1004 Area 1

Type 4A Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 30- 4

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,08m. **Preserved height:** 0,022 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A small ridge at the edge of the lip, exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles and blow-outs. Wheel marks the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/4

165. T01CU4J1002 Southern Area

Type 4A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A small ridge at the edge of the lip, exterior.

Parallels: Joining piece of T01CU4J1 003 Southern Area.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Wheel marks on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/2

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/2

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/4

166. T01CV4J1004 Northern Area

Type 4A Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 30 - 3

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A small ridge at the edge of the lip, exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Rouletted with a zigzag motif at the upper body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles on the exterior surface. Inferior quality.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/3

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 Y 4/1

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/8 and the centre is 2.5 Y 5/1

167. T01CY4J1004 Southern Area

Type 4A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,013 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A small ridge at the edge of the lip, exterior.

Parallels: Joining piece of T01CY4J1005 Southern Area.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth Wheel marks on the lip. Tiny lime particles on the exterior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Core colour: 10 R 5/6

168. T01DG4J1001 Area 1, Drain, Above the Clay Water Pipe

Type 4A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,19 m. **Preserved height:** 0,016 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A small ridge at the edge of the lip, exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Damaged on the lip, exterior. Few lime particles.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

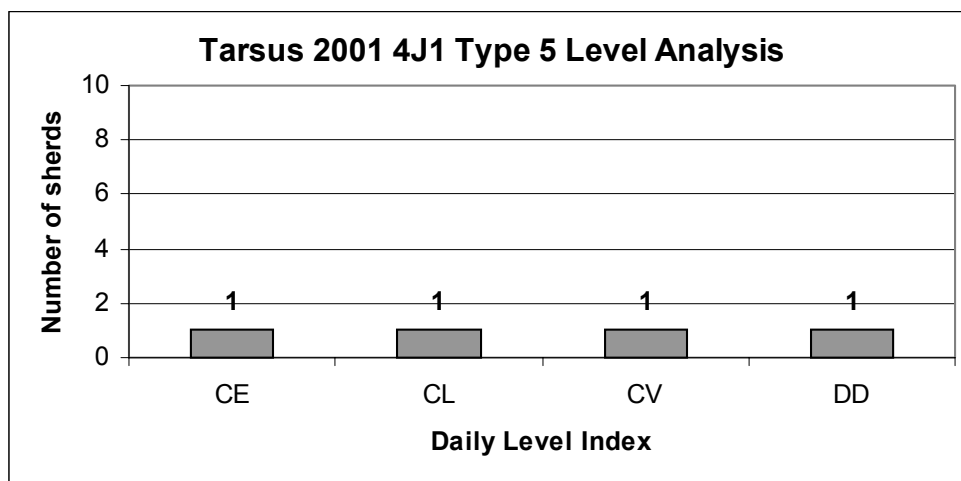
Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Core colour: 10 R 4/8

F. Type 5 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CE	290	280
CL	290	280
CV	266	244
DD	266	249

169. T01CE4J1001 Northern Area

Type 5 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,258 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened, triangular rim with flat lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright.

Decoration: Wide and deep groove just below the rim, exterior.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Wheel marks, especially on the interior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. The exterior surface has a black-grey colour due to intense reduction of the kiln atmosphere. The colour difference between the

interior and exterior surfaces can be seen as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

170. T01CL4J1002 Southern Area

Type 5 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,20 m. **Preserved height:** 0,023 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened, triangular rim with flat lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Thin and deep groove below lip, exterior.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Wheel marks, especially on the interior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/3

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/3

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

171. T01CV4J1001 Northern Area

Type 5 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 31 - 4

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,16 m. **Preserved height:** 0,04 m.

Description of Rim: Thickened, triangular rim with flat lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow with smooth carination at neck to body.

Decoration: Wide and deep groove below rim, then a thin ridge followed by a thinner and shallower groove.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime and white sand particles.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Somewhat porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 6/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 Y 4/1

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

172. T01DD4J1001 Southern Area

Type 5 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,033 m.

Description of Rim: Thickened, triangular rim with flat lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: Deeply and widely ribbed.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime particles.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand particles.

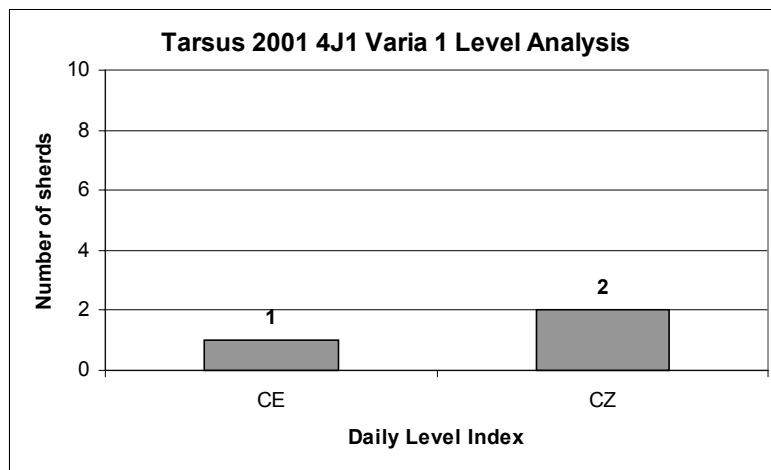
Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/3

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/1 to 3/1

Core colour: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 periphery and GLEY 1 N 4/ centre core.

G. Varia 1 Cooking Pots



* **Body and handle sherds are also included, for these sherds can be distinctively identified apart from other ware types although sometimes they lack the rim part.**

Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CE	290	280
CZ	247	226
CZ	256	246

173. T01CE4J1050 Northern Area

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle body.

Estimated rim diameter: Rim sherd is too small and damaged. **Preserved height:** 0,038 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, flat and narrow rim with a wide and very shallow groove on the interior wall.

Handle/Lug: Vertical small handle. Oval in section.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Wheel marks on the interior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. There is soot at the lower end of the handle.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

174. T01CZ4J1051 Southern Area

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Body, handle.

Preserved height: 0,065 m.

Handle/Lug: Vertical, fluted handle. Oval in section.

Body: Shallow with a carination at the lower body, exterior.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime blow outs, especially on the handle.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. The lower body and the underside of the handle have soot.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3 and 2.5 YR 4/3

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

175. T01CZ4J1001 Northern Area

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,031 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: Vertical small handle. Oval in section.

Body: Shallow, with a sharp carination at the shoulder on the exterior surface. The body is widely and thinly ribbed.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks on the interior. A lime blow out on the exterior. Lime particles, exterior.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous. The exterior surface is grey due to a reduction.

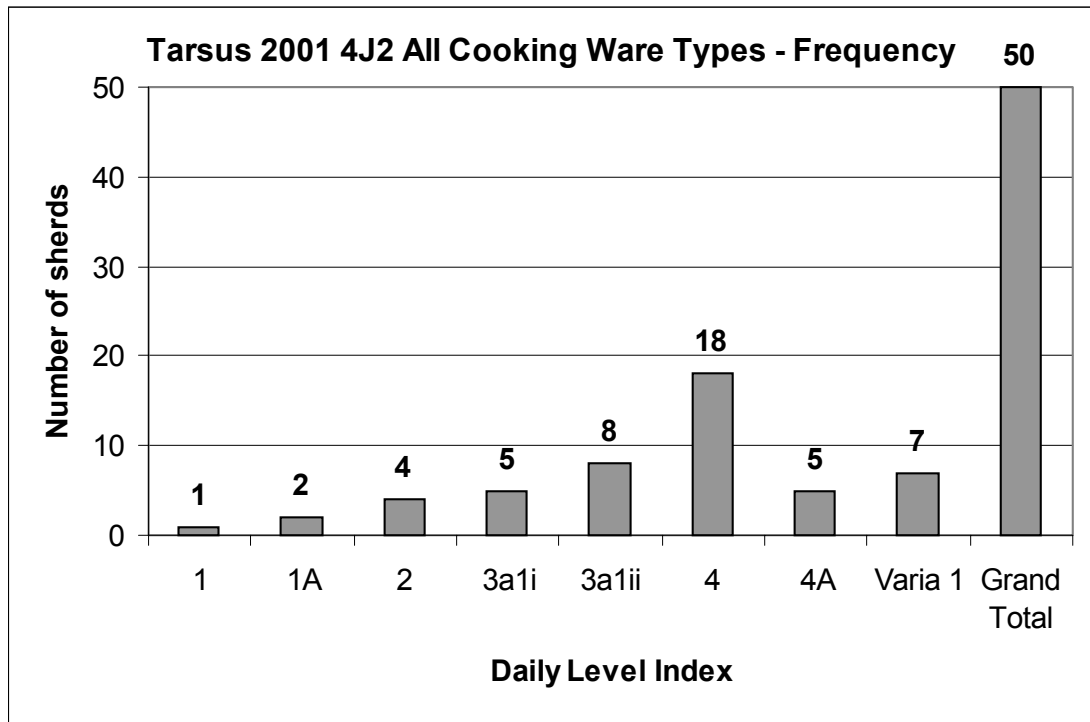
Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

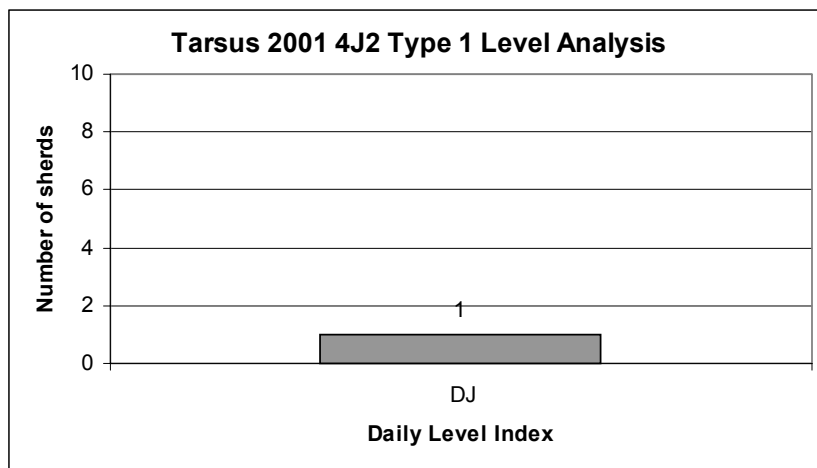
Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

Tarsus 2001 trench 4J2 Cooking Ware Types

Wall thickness for all pottery is noted as thick when $\geq 0,025$ m, medium when $\geq 0,01$ and $\leq 0,025$, thin when $\leq 0,015$ m. Joining sherds are counted once.



A. Type 1 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
DJ	213	194

176. T01DJ4J2001 Area 3

Type 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,1 m. **Preserved height:** 0,025 m.

Description of Rim: Hammer-shaped thickened rim with a wide and deep curved groove / recess interior of lip probably to receive a lid.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Lime particles and blow outs.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

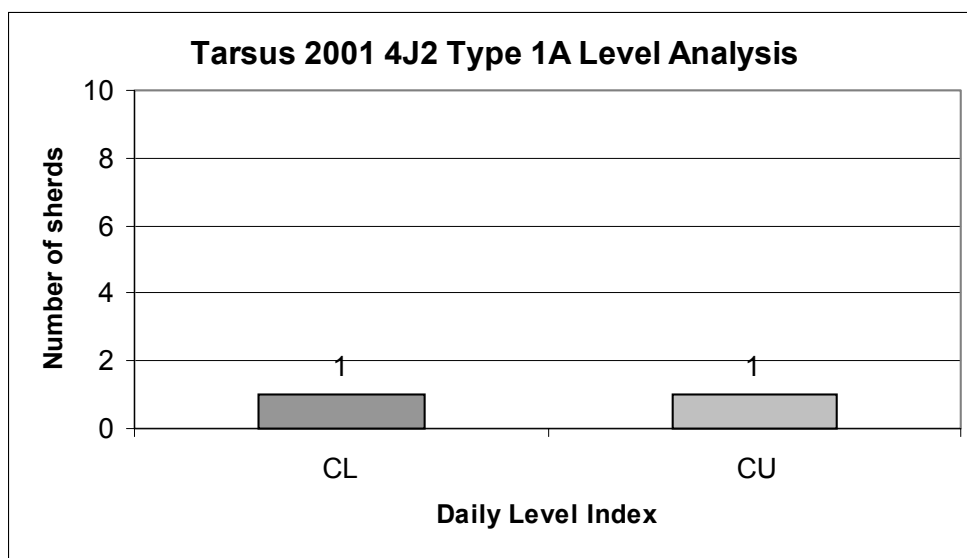
Clay Properties: Hard fired, porous. Both surfaces have a grey colour due to reduction in the kiln atmosphere.

Interior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 5/

Exterior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 5/

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

B. Type 1A Cooking Pots



Daily Level	Top Level (+cm)	Bottom Level (+cm)
CL	287	277
CU	270	265

177. T01CL4J2003 Area 2

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,01 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat and long drooping, thickened rim with one carination at exterior edge, lip attached to shoulder.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime particles and lime blow outs.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 7.5 YR 5/3

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 5/4

178. T01CU4J2001 Area 2

Type 1A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,22 m. **Preserved height:** 0,023 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, flat and long drooping, thickened rim with one carination at exterior edge, lip attached to shoulder.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Wide and deep groove where lip is attached to body.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime particles and wheel marks.

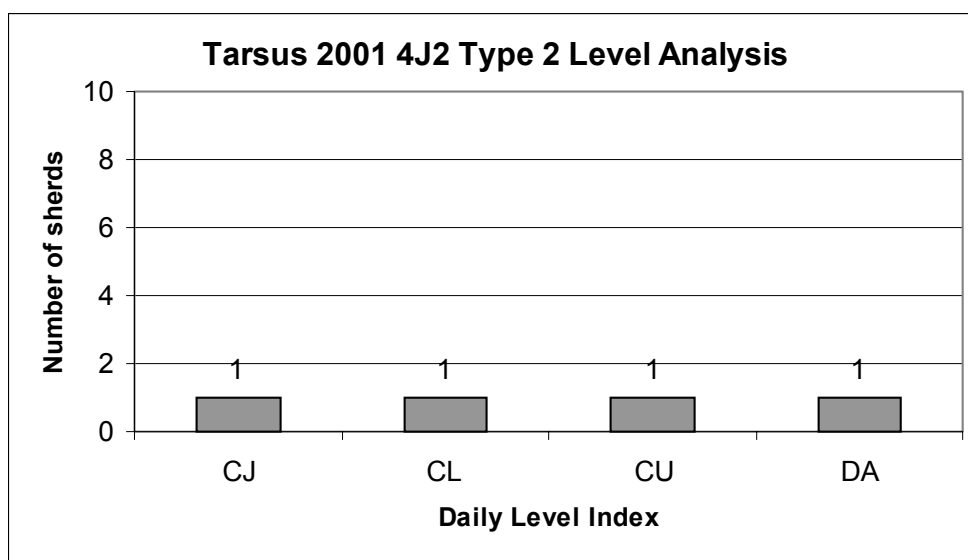
Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/2

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

C. Type 2 Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CJ	280	265
CL	287	277
CU	266	258
DA	248	243

179. T01CJ4J2001 Southern Area

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0115 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, inward sloping rim with wide and very deep groove on interior lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime particles and blow-outs.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Hard fired, porous. Both surfaces have a grey colour due to reduction in the kiln atmosphere.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 5 YR 4/3

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

180. T01CL4J2004 Area 2

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,015 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, inward sloping thickened rim with wide and deep groove on interior lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime particles and few blow-outs. Wheel marks on the exterior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Hard fired, porous. Exterior surface has a dark grey colour due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be observed as a band running through the perimeter of the rim. The interior is well oxidised.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

181. T01CU4J2001 Area 1

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,19 m. **Preserved height:** 0,016 m.

Description of Rim: Flat, thickened, inward sloping rim with wide and very deep groove on interior lip.

Handle/Lug: Vertical, flat and fluted handle attached to the lip.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles and few blow outs. Wheel marks on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime, white and black sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard fired, porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/3

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

182. T01DA4J2012 Area 1

Type 2 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,07 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0175 m.

Description of Rim: Thickened, inward sloping rim with wide and very deep groove on interior lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick - Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles and few blow-outs. Wheel marks on both surfaces. The sherd is worn.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles.

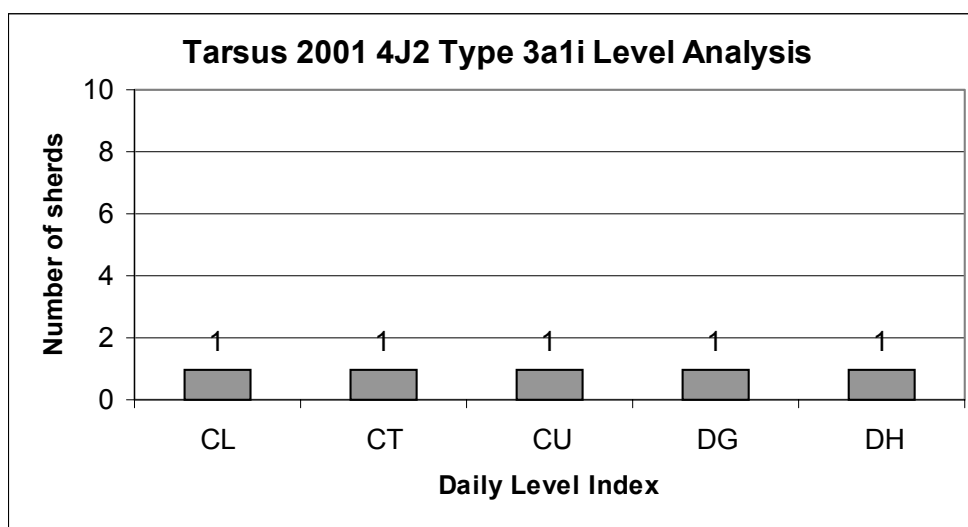
Clay Properties: Hard fired, porous. Both surfaces are dark grey due to a reduction.

Interior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Exterior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Core Colour: 10 YR 3/2

E. Type 3a1i Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CL	287	277
CT	266	258
CU	259	252
DG	240	233
DH	233	225

183. T01CL4J2001 Area 2

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,014 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, half over-folded, flat rim with a sharp carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime particles with few white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 YR 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 5 YR 5/2

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

184. T01CT4J2001 Area 1

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,014 m.

Description of Rim: Thickened, everted, half over-folded, rounded rim with a sharp carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime particles.

Inclusions: Lime particles with few white sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6 periphery, GLEY 1 N 3/ centre core.

185. T01CU4J2002 Southern Area

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,20 m. **Preserved height:** 0,016 m.

Description of Rim: Thickened, half over-folded, rounded rim with a sharp carination at folding. The fold is thick and upright.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Inclusions: Lime particles and white sand particles.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime particles on surface.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

186. T01DG4J2001 Southern Area

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,024 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, half over-folded, thickened and rounded rim.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Thin and deep grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime particles on surface. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

187. T01DH4J2013 Southern Area

Type 3a1i Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,09 m.

Description of Rim: Thickened, half over-folded, rounded rim with a sharp carination at the folding. The fold is thick and upright.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime particles on surface.

Inclusions: Lime and few white sand particles.

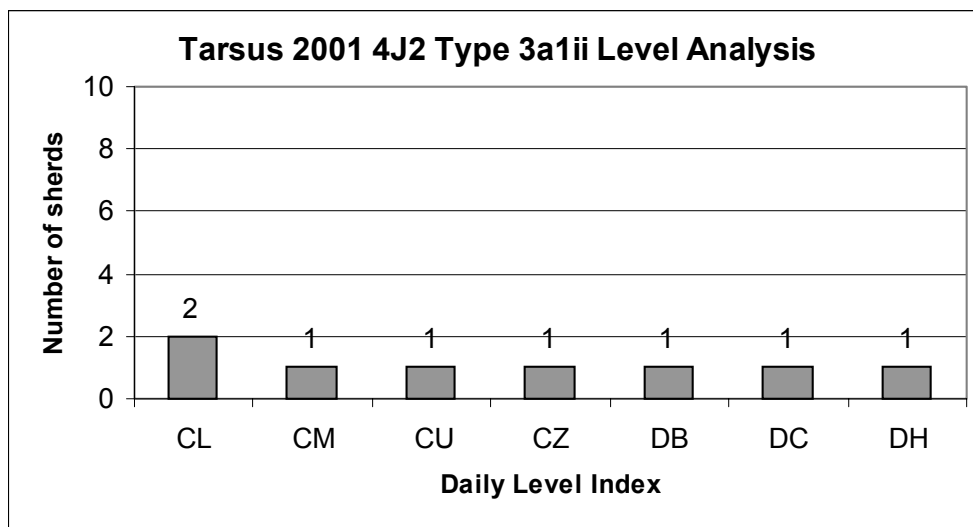
Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/4

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

F. Type 3a1ii Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CL	287	277
CM	287	277
CU	270	265
CZ	255	250
DB	255	247
DC	248	243
DH	233	225

188. T01CL4J2002 Area 2

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,07 m. **Preserved height:** 0,011 m.

Description of Rim: Thickened, over-folded, rounded rim with a carination on top of lip and another sharp carination at folding. The fold is thick.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Lime and white sand particles are visible especially on the exterior of the lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles. There may be quartz particles too.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Nearly dense clay.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 5/2

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 3/2

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6 the periphery and GLEY 1 N 3/ the centre.

189. T01CL4J2005 Area 2

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,17 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0125 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, flat and thickened rim.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Broken and vertical.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime and white sand particles are visible especially on the exterior of the lip. The exterior surface is light-brown due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere. This can be observed as a band of colour running through the perimeter of the rim. The interior surface is well oxidised and of orange colour.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles. There may be quartz particles too.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Nearly dense clay.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/8

Exterior Surface Colour: 5 YR 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6 the periphery and GLEY 1 N 3/ the centre core.

190. T01CM4J2001 Area 2 - Ash Layer

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,013 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded and thickened rim. The lip is narrow on the exterior, following the fold.

Handle/Lug: Yes. Broken and vertical.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Wide and shallow grooves.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime and white sand particles are visible especially on the exterior of the lip. A giant lime blow-out on top of the lip.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles. There may be quartz particles too.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Somewhat porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/2

Exterior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

191. T01CU4J2002 Area 2

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim and body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,026 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded and thickened rim with a sharp carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Thin and shallow grooves.

Wall Thickness: Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime and white sand particles on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles. There may be quartz particles too.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Somewhat porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/4

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

192. T01CZ4J2002 Northern Area

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,022 m.

Description of Rim: Thickened, over-folded, rounded rim with a sharp carination at folding. The fold is thick and upright.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime and white sand particles on both surfaces. A big lime blow-out on top of the lip. Wheel marks on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Dense clay.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3. There is a GLEY 1 N 3/ coloured band running all along the top of the rim.

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

193. T01DB4J2001 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,10 m. **Preserved height:** 0,011 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, thickened, over-folded and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime and white sand particles on both surfaces. A lime blow-out on the exterior of lip. Wheel marks on the lip. The exterior surface is grey-black due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere. The interior is orange-coloured and well-oxidised. This can be seen as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles. There may be white quartz particles too.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core Colour: 10 R 5/8

194. T01DC4J2012 Area 1

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,013 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, rounded and thickened rim with a sharp carination at folding.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles on both surfaces. Few lime blow-outs on the exterior of the lip. Wheel marks on the lip. The exterior surface is light brown due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere. The interior is orange-coloured and well-oxidised. This can be seen as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles. There may be white quartz particles too.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 5 YR 4/2

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

195. T01DH4J2014 Southern Area

Type 3a1ii Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim and body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,031 m.

Description of Rim: Everted, over-folded, thickened, rounded rim. The fold is thinned.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Thin and deep grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles. There may be white quartz particles too.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles on both surfaces. Wheel marks on the interior surface and lip.

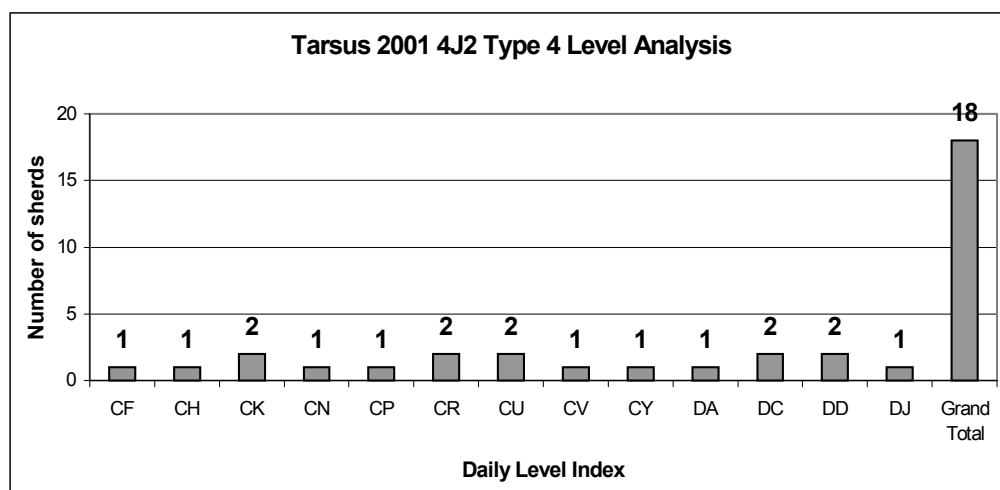
Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 5 YR 4/4

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

G. Type 4 Cooking Pots



* **Body and handle sherds are also included, for these sherds can be distinctively identified apart from other ware types although sometimes they lack their rim part.**

Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CF	285	275
CH	296	293
CK	287	277
CK	280	265
CN	282	270
CP	274	269
CR	276	261
CR	274	266
CU	259	252
CU	270	265
CV	252	245
CY	263	255
DA	255	247
DC	248	243
DD	267	261
DJ	233	218

196. T01CF4J2001 Northwest of Wall 1

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 29 - 4

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,24 m. **Preserved height:** 0,056 m.

Description of Rim: Thickened, triangular rim with flat lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright / Globular and deep.

Decoration: Sharp and wide stepped ridging on body. Ridges have thin and shallow triple grooves on them.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime particles, few blow outs, and wheel marks on the surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. The exterior surface has a black-grey colour due to intense reduction of the kiln atmosphere. The colour difference between the interior and exterior surfaces can be seen as a band running through the perimeter of the rim.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/3 and 2.5 YR 4/6 on lip

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/1

Core colour: 10 R 4/4

197. T01CH4J2001Area 2

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,09 m. **Preserved height:** 0,022 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with slight recess on top of lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime particles on both surfaces. Few lime blow-outs on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

198. T01CK4J2002 Southern Area

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig 29 - 2

Sherd: Rim and body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,033 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with flat lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular / Upright and deep.

Decoration: A deep and wide groove below rim.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Gritty-Smooth. Lime particles and few blow-outs on the surface. There are wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

Core colour: 2.5 YR 5/8

199. T01CK4J2003 Area 2

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim and body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,12 m. **Preserved height:** 0,025 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened and slightly swollen rim on top of lip. Lip ends with a sharp carination on the exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular / Upright and deep.

Decoration: A deep and wide groove below rim.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Few lime particles on the surface. There are wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles. There may be white quartz particles too.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Somewhat porous.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 5/6

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

200. T01CN4J2001 Area 1

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 29 - 1

Sherd: Rim, handle, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0995 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with flat lip.

Handle/Lug: Horizontal, triangle-shaped lug.

Body: Globular / Upright and deep.

Decoration: Shallow and widely ribbed on the interior.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Few lime particles on the surface. There are wheel marks on the interior surface. There is some soot towards the lower parts of the body and below the lug.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles. There may be white quartz particles too.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/4 and 2.5 YR 3/4

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

201. T01CP4J2001 Area 2

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim and body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,037 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with slight recess on top of lip. Lip ends with sharp carination on the exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. High quality. Few lime particles and a lime blow-out on the exterior surface. There are wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and sand particles. There may be white quartz particles too.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

Core colour: 10 R 5/6

202. T01CR4J2001 Northwest of Wall 1

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,14 m. **Preserved height:** 0,025 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened and flat rim with a slight carination at exterior edge.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick - Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Few lime particles, and a lime blow-out on the interior surface. There are wheel marks on the interior surface. The exterior surface is black in colour due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere.

Inclusions: Lime and sand particles. There may be white quartz particles too. Very tiny and few specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

203. T01CR4J2003 South of Wall 4

Type 4 Cooking Pot / Container ?

Sherd: Rim and body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,15 m. **Preserved height:** 0,161 m.

Description of Rim: Upright and flat rim with slightly out- and downward sloping lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Polished. Probably polished with a cloth or leather, for there are closely spaced vertical / skewed thin rubbing marks on the exterior surface. Lime and sand particles on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles. Very tiny and few specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

204. T01CU4J2003 Area 2

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim and body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,22 m. **Preserved height:** 0,03 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with a slight bump on the lip and a sharp carination on the exterior edge.

Parallels: Joining piece of T01CU4J2004 Area 2.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: Wide and shallow stepped ridging on body.

Wall Thickness: Thick - Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime and sand particles on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles. Very tiny and few specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

205. T01CU4J2003 Southern Area

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,22 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim flat lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick - Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime and sand particles on both surfaces.

Specks of silver mica. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles. Very tiny and few specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/4

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

206. T01CV4J2001 Southern Area Bag 2 = B

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim and body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,071 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim flat lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime and sand particles on both surfaces.

Specks of silver mica. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles. Very tiny and few specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

207. T01CY4J2002 Area 2

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim and body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,18 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0225 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with fat, swollen lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick - Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime and sand particles on both surfaces.

Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white, grey sand and quartz particles. Very tiny and few specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

208. T01DA4J2001 Area 2

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,20 m. **Preserved height:** 0,029 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with swollen lip. The lip is flat on top and has a sharp edge on the exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Wheel marks on both surfaces. Lime and sand particles on the interior surface. The exterior surface is faded brown due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere. The interior of the pot is well oxidised.

Inclusions: Lime, white, grey sand and quartz particles. Specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/1

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

209. T01DC4J2001 Area 1

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,2 m. **Preserved height:** 0,165 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A very deep and wide groove below lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Rouletted with a zigzag motif.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks and lime particles on the surface.

Inclusions: Lime, sand and quartz particles. Specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/ and on lip 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/1 and 2.5 YR 3/1

Core colour: 2.5 YR 3/3 and GLEY 1 N 3/

210. T01DC4J2010 Area 1

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 29 - 3

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,21 m. **Preserved height:** 0,047 m.

Description of Rim: Thickened, swollen rim with somewhat flat lip on top.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep. There is a sharp ridge / carination at the shoulder.

Decoration: Rouletted with a zigzag motif at the upper part.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Lime particles on the surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles.

Clay Properties: Slightly porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

Exterior surface colour: 5 YR 4/1

Core colour: 2.5 YR 4/8

211. T01DD4J2002 Area 3

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,033 m.

Description of Rim: Upright, thickened rim with swollen lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular / upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick - Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Wheel marks, lime and sand particles on both surfaces.

Inclusions: Lime, white, grey sand and quartz particles. Tiny specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/3

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

212. T01DD4J2003 Area 3

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,11 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0235 m.

Description of Rim: Upright and thickened rim with a slightly bumpy lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick - Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Wheel marks, lime and sand particles on both surfaces. Both surfaces can be slipped, but worn out.

Inclusions: Lime, white, grey sand and quartz particles.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 7.5 YR 4/2

Exterior surface colour: 7.5 YR 4/1

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

213. T01DJ4J2009 Southern Area

Type 4 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body and handle.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,25 m. **Preserved height:** 0,012 m.

Description of Rim: Upright and thickened rim with a flat lip.

Parallels: Joining piece of T01DJ4J2001 Southern Area.

Handle/Lug: Horizontal triangle-shaped lugs.

Body: Upright and deep.

Decoration: Rouletted as a band of zigzag motif below the lugs.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty - Smooth. Wheel marks on the interior surface. Lime and sand particles on both surfaces. Very tiny specks of silver mica.

Inclusions: Lime, white, grey sand and quartz particles.

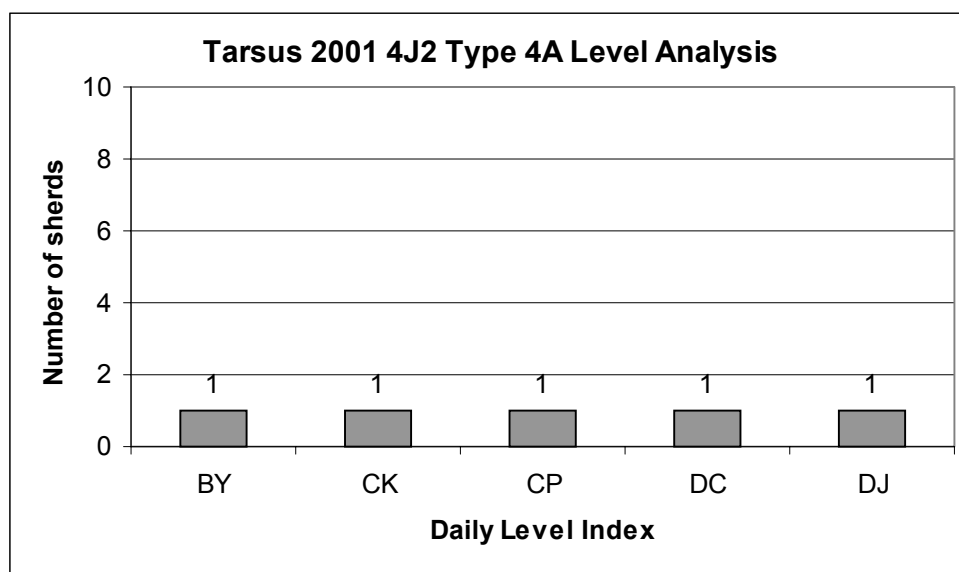
Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

H. Type 4A Cooking Pots



Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
BY	300	283
CK	287	277
CP	282	265
DO	243	234
DJ	195	187

214. T01BY4J2020

Type 4A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,20 m. **Preserved height:** 0,031 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A small ridge at the edge of the lip, exterior.

Parallels: Joining piece of T01BY4J2021.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Thick - Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime and sand particles on the surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white, grey sand and quartz particles. Few specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

215. T01CK4J2001 Area 2

Type 4A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,19 m. **Preserved height:** 0,04 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A small ridge at the edge of the lip, exterior.

Parallels: Joining piece of T01CK4J2019 Area 2.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Rouletted with a zigzag motif at the upper body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth - Gritty. Lime and sand particles on the surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white, grey sand and quartz particles. Specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. There is soot towards the middle of the body.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/4

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

216. T01CP4J2001 Area 1

Type 4A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A small ridge at the edge of the lip, exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. High quality. Wheel marks on the interior surface. Few lime and sand particles on the surface.

Inclusions: Lime, sand and quartz particles. Specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired. There is soot towards the middle of the body.

Interior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/6

Core colour: 10 R 4/6

217. T01DC4J2001 Area 1

Type 4A Cooking Pot

Drawing: Appendix Fig. 30 - 2

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,13 m. **Preserved height:** 0,02 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A very deep and wide groove below lip.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Rouletted with 2 bands of zigzag motif on the upper body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks on the interior surface. Few lime and sand particles on the surface.

Inclusions: Lime, sand and quartz particles. Specks of silver mica.

Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: GLEY 1 N 3/ and on lip 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior surface colour: 2.5 YR 4/1

Core colour: 2.5 YR 3/3 and the centre is GLEY 1 N 3/

218. T01DJ4J2001 Area 1 Bag 2 = B

Type 4A Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: 0,17 m. **Preserved height:** 0,0365 m.

Description of Rim: Arrow shaped, thickened rim. A small ridge at edge of the lip, exterior.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Globular and deep.

Decoration: Rouletted with a zigzag motif.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Almost smooth. High quality. Wheel marks on the interior surface. Few lime and sand particles on both surfaces. There is some soot towards the middle parts of the vessel's body.

Inclusions: Lime, sand and quartz particles. Specks of silver mica.

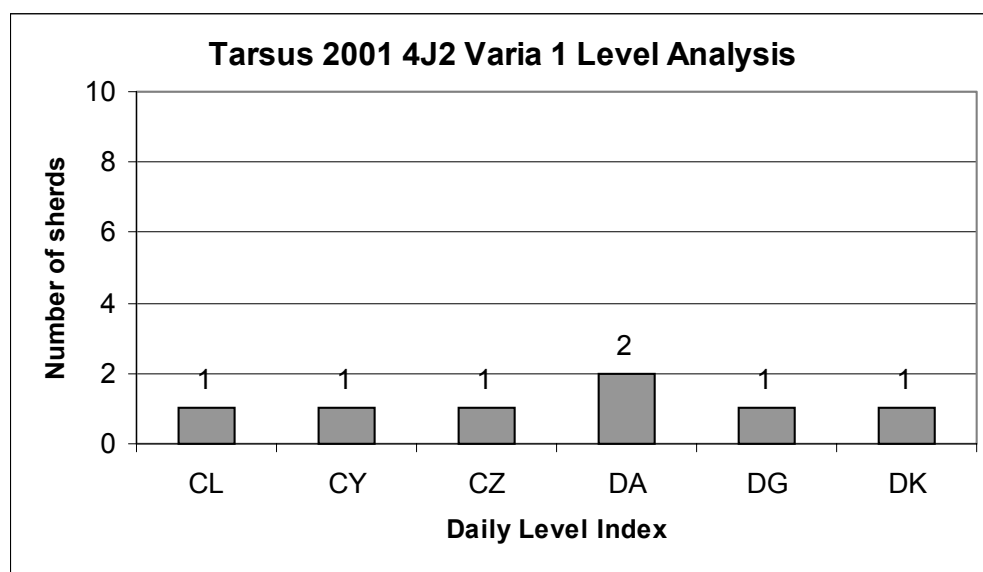
Clay Properties: Porous. Hard-fired.

Interior surface colour: 10 R 4/4

Exterior surface colour: 10 R 4/1

Core colour: 10 R 4/4

I. Varia 1 Cooking Pots



* Body and handle sherds are also included, for these sherds can be distinctively identified apart from other ware types although sometimes they lack the rim part.

Daily Index	Top Level (+ cm)	Bottom Level (+ cm)
CL	276	271
CY	263	255
CZ	258	248
DA	248	243
DG	240	233
DK	195	182

219. T01CL4J2001 Southern Area

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim.

Estimated Rim Diameter: 0,18 m. **Preserved height:** 0,047 m.

Description of Rim: Flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Wide and shallow grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Tiny silver mica specks, lime and sand particles on the interior surface. The exterior surface is grey - black due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles, silver mica specks.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 7.5 YR 3/2

Exterior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 4/

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6 and 10 R 4/3

220. T01CY4J2001 Area 2

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated Rim Diameter: Cannot be estimated **Preserved height:** 0,0235 m.

Description of Rim: Flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Thin and deep grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks on the interior surface. The exterior surface is grey - black due to a reduction in the kiln atmosphere.

Inclusions: Lime and white sand particles, silver mica specks.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 7.5 YR 3/2

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/2

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/4

221. T01CZ4J2003 Area 1

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated Rim Diameter: 0,27 m. **Preserved height:** 0,023 m.

Description of Rim: Flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: Vertical (broken).

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Deep and thin grooves, widely spaced.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime, white and grey sand particles, silver mica specks.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 2.5 YR 4/3

Core Colour: 2.5 YR 4/6

222. T01DA4J2014 Area 1

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated Rim Diameter: 0,16 m. **Preserved height:** 0,016 m.

Description of Rim: Flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: None.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white, grey sand particles, silver mica specks.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 4/8

223. T01DA4J2020 Area 1

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Body.

Preserved height: 0,05 m.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Deep and wide grooves at upper body.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Gritty. Wheel marks on the interior surface. Sand particles and few lime blow-outs on the interior surface.

Inclusions: Lime and white, grey sand particles, silver mica specks.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.
Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6
Exterior Surface Colour: GLEY 1 N 3/
Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

224. T01DG4J2003 Southern Area

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Rim, body.

Estimated rim diameter: Rim sherd is damaged. **Preserved height:** 0,022 m.

Description of Rim: Flat and narrow rim.

Handle/Lug: None.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Wide and shallow grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Wheel marks, sand particles on the interior.

Inclusions: Lime, white sand and quartz particles. There may be some silver mica too.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 5/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/3

Core Colour: 10 R 5/6

225. T01DK4J2001 Area 1

Varia 1 Cooking Pot

Sherd: Handle and body.

Preserved height: 0,047 m.

Handle/Lug: Vertical, oval in section.

Body: Shallow.

Decoration: Wide and shallow grooves.

Wall Thickness: Medium - Thin.

Surface Treatment: Smooth. Wheel marks, lime, sand and quartz particles on the interior surface. There is some soot at the lower body and below the handle.

Inclusions: Lime, white, grey sand and quartz particles, silver mica specks.

Clay Properties: Hard-fired. Porous.

Interior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Exterior Surface Colour: 10 R 4/6

Core Colour: 10 R 4/6

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APPENDIX

Fig. 1: Satellite image of the Eastern Mediterranean showing Tarsus, Adana, Mersin and Antakya (Hatay)



Fig. 2: Podandus (*Sağlıklı*) road. (Photograph taken by Saner Gülsöken.)



Fig. 3: Modern Map of Cilicia



Fig. 4: Tarsus Republic Square Northeast Terrace and the Roman Road, 1998

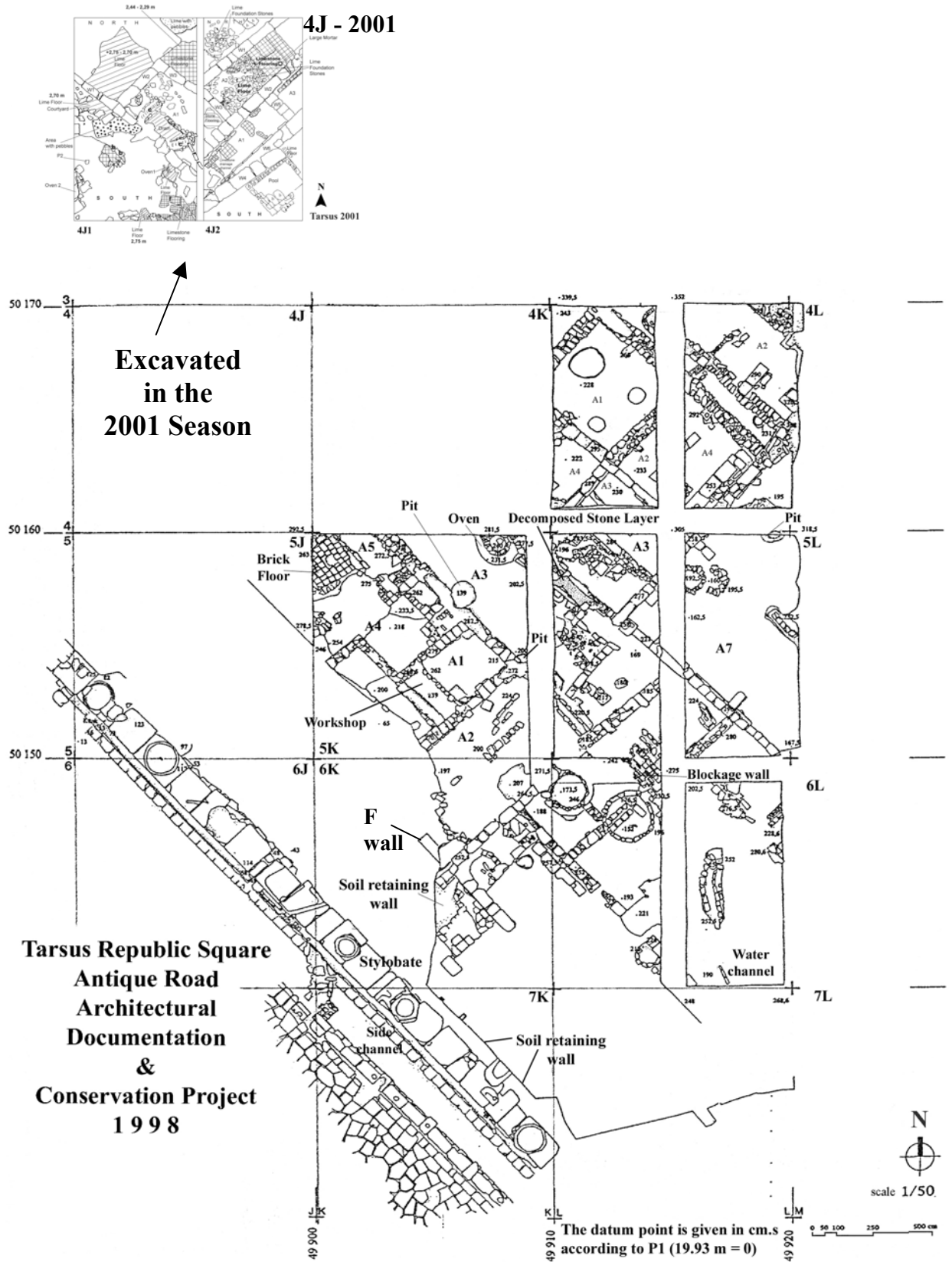


Fig. 5: Chronology Chart - Tarsus Republic Square - Up to 2001

PHASE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	FINDS
Pre-Street Phase	Pre-Street Levels reached in Sondages 1 and 2	Hellenistic Period upto the Construction of the Street in the 2 nd half of the 2 nd - 1 st centuries BC.	Walls from Sondage 2 and Pottery from the 3 rd and 2 nd centuries BC.
PHASE 1	Street Level reached in Sondage 1 and 2	1 st century BC - 1 st century AD	Street, Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery, Terracotta Figurines and Small Finds.
PHASE 2	Stylobate and Stoa	Late 1 st - 1 st half of the 3 rd century AD	Tethys Mosaic, Pottery ESA and Earlier Types of Late Roman Pottery, Roman House, Coins
PHASE 3	From destruction of Shapur I to the time of Justinian	From the 2 nd half of the 3 rd - 6 th century AD	Mixed and worthless constructions, Late Roman Pottery, Coins
PHASE 4	The Time of Justinian up to the Arabic Raids	6 th - 8 th centuries AD	Construction of the Terrace Wall, Houses and Workshops, Late Roman and Arab Pottery, Coins

Fig. 6: Tarsus 2001 5K - Area 3 Sketch plan

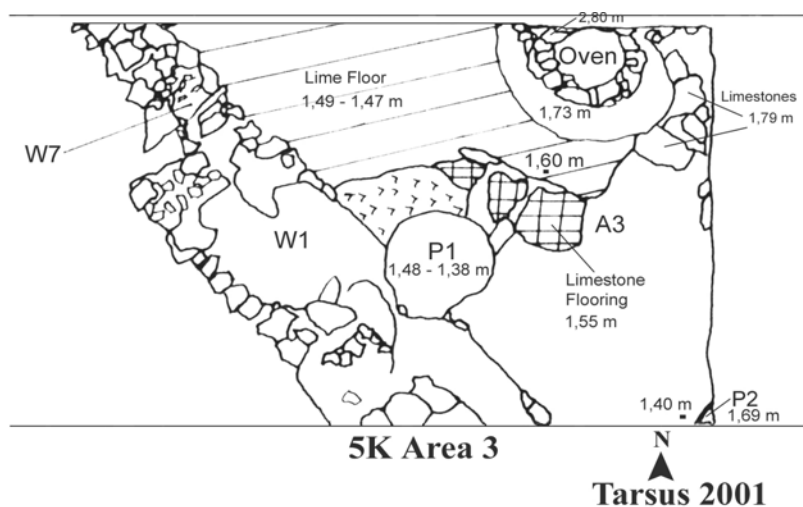


Fig. 24: Type 1 (1-3) and Type 1A (4-5) Cooking Wares, trenches 5L, 5K, 4J1 and 4J2

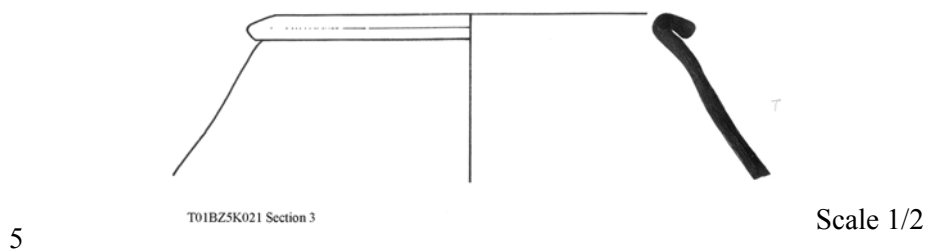
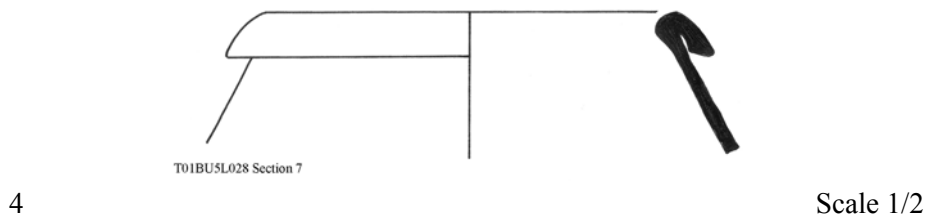
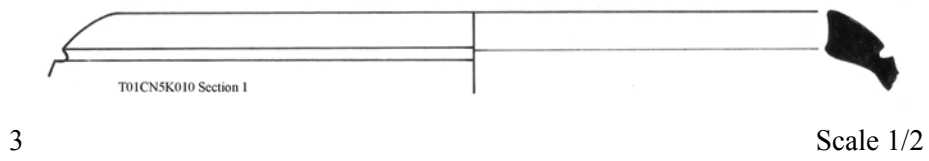
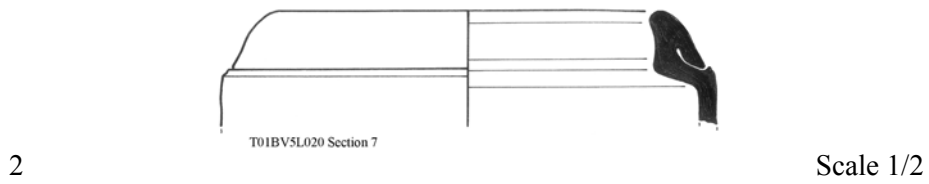
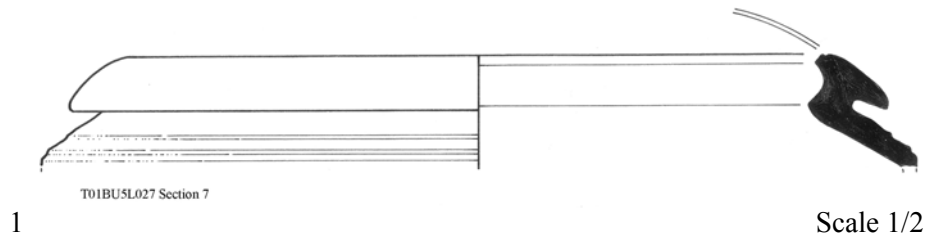


Fig. 25: Type 1A (1-5) Cooking Wares, trenches 5L, 5K, 4J1 and 4J2

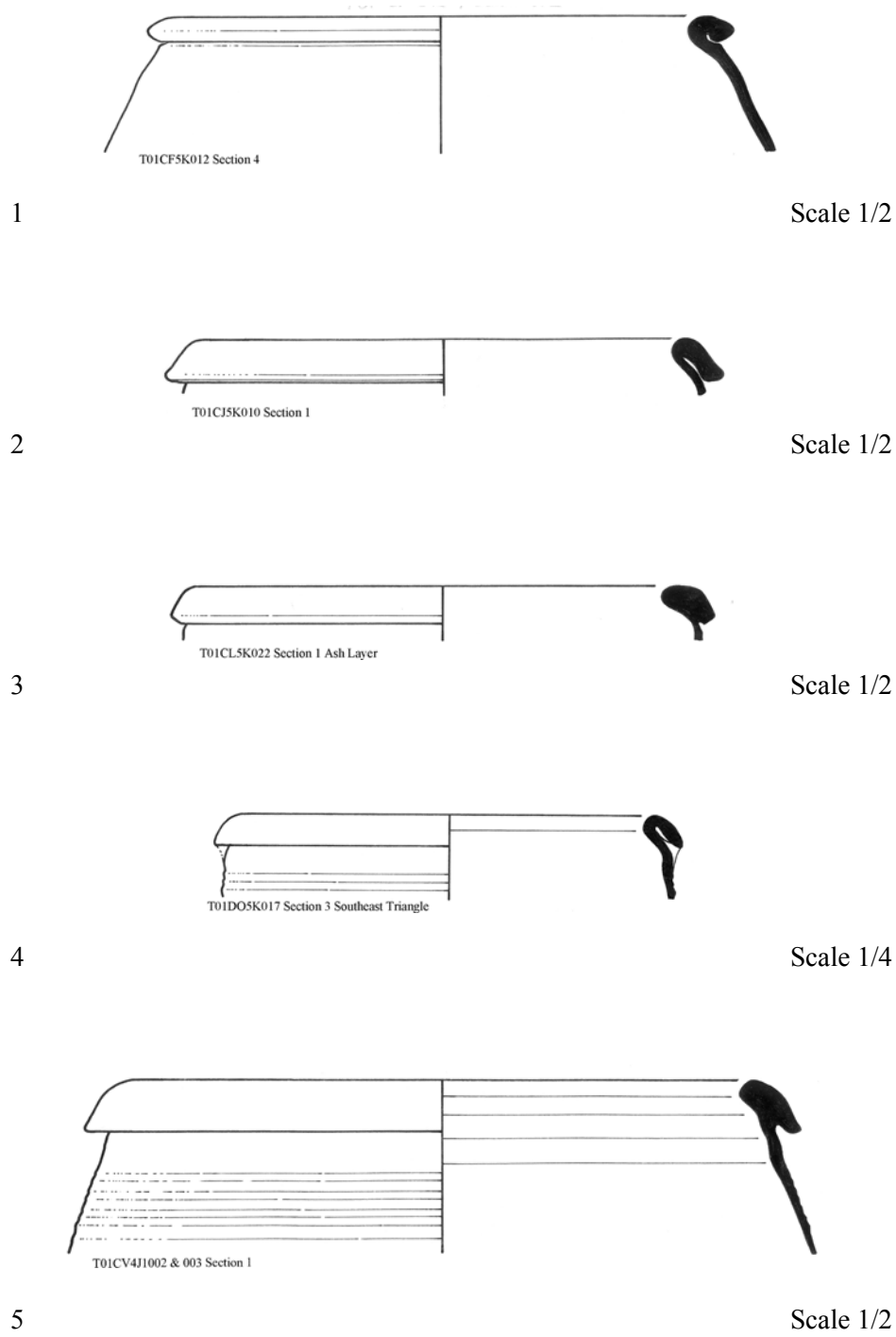


Fig. 26: Type 2 (1-3) and Type 3a1i (4) Cooking Wares, trenches 5L, 5K, 4J1 and 4J2

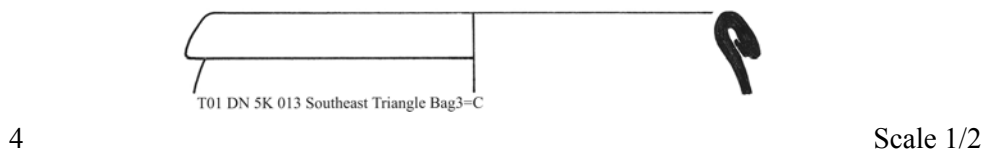
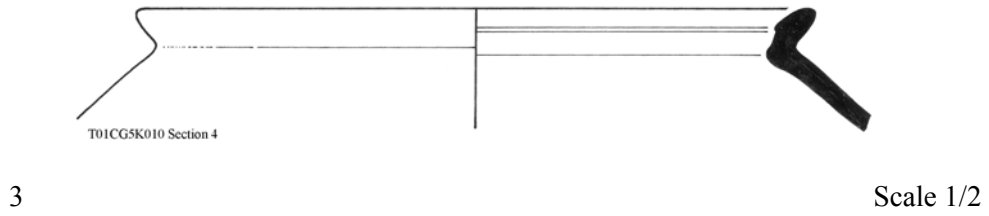
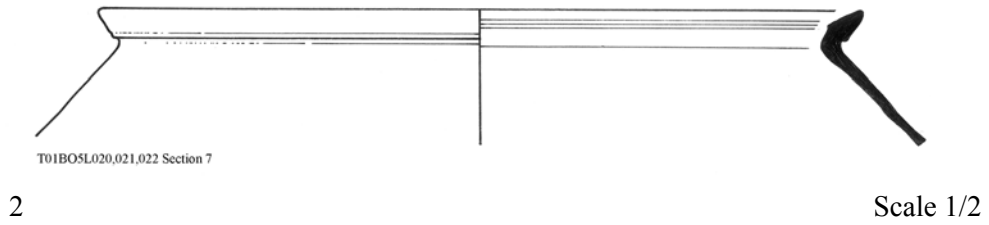
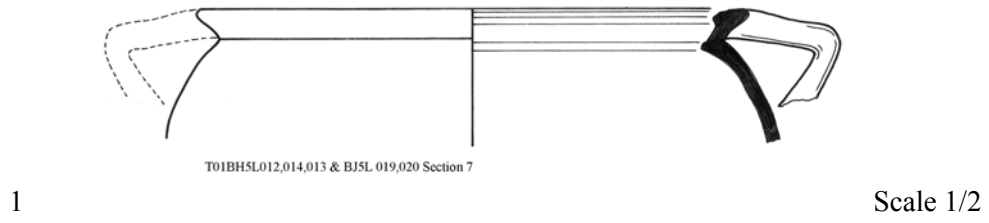


Fig. 27: Type 3a1i (1) and Type 3a1ii (2-4) Cooking Wares, trenches 5L, 5K, 4J1 and 4J2

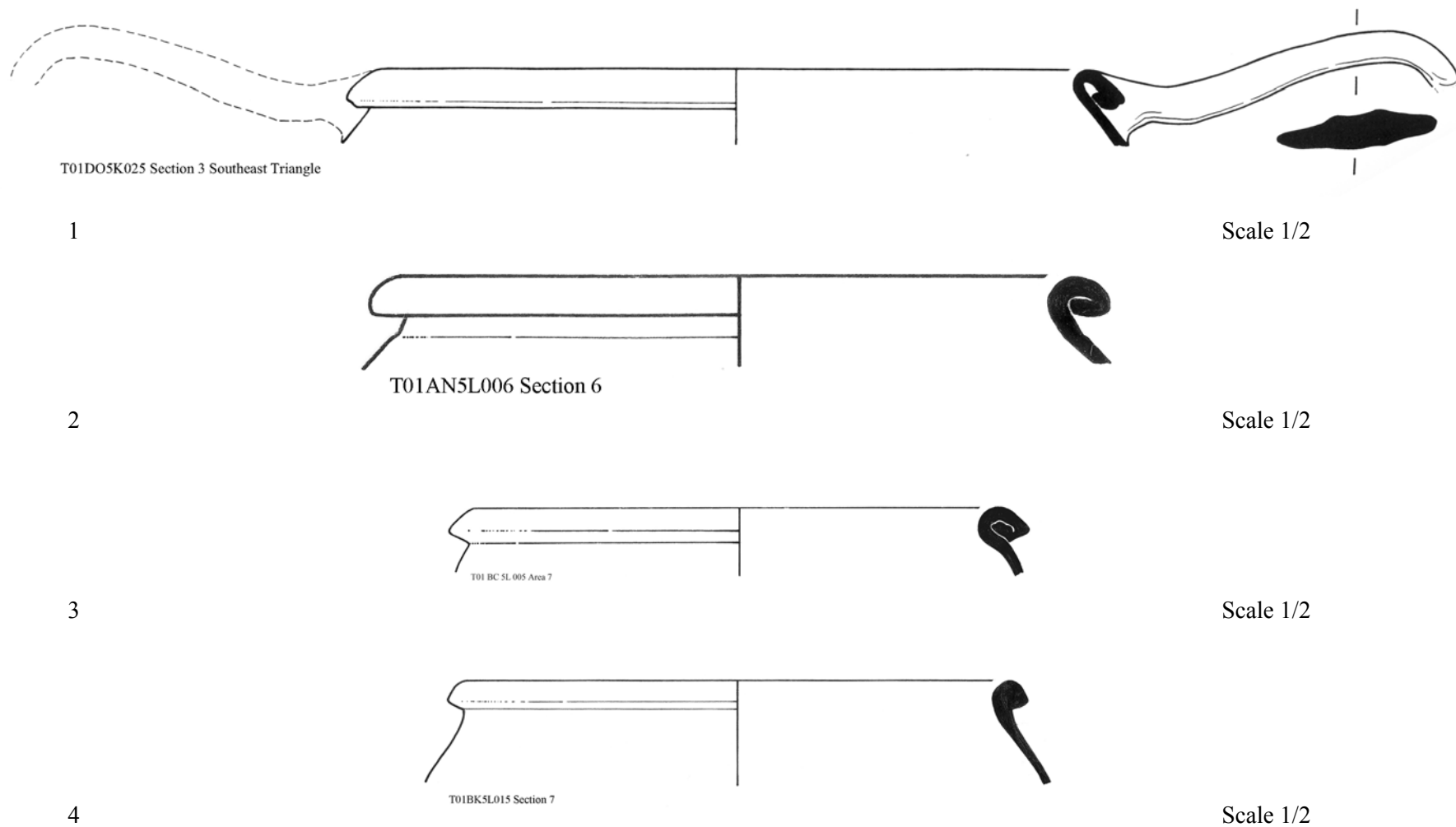


Fig. 28: Type 3a1ii (1-3) and Type 4 (4-5) Cooking Wares, trenches 5L, 5K, 4J1 and 4J2

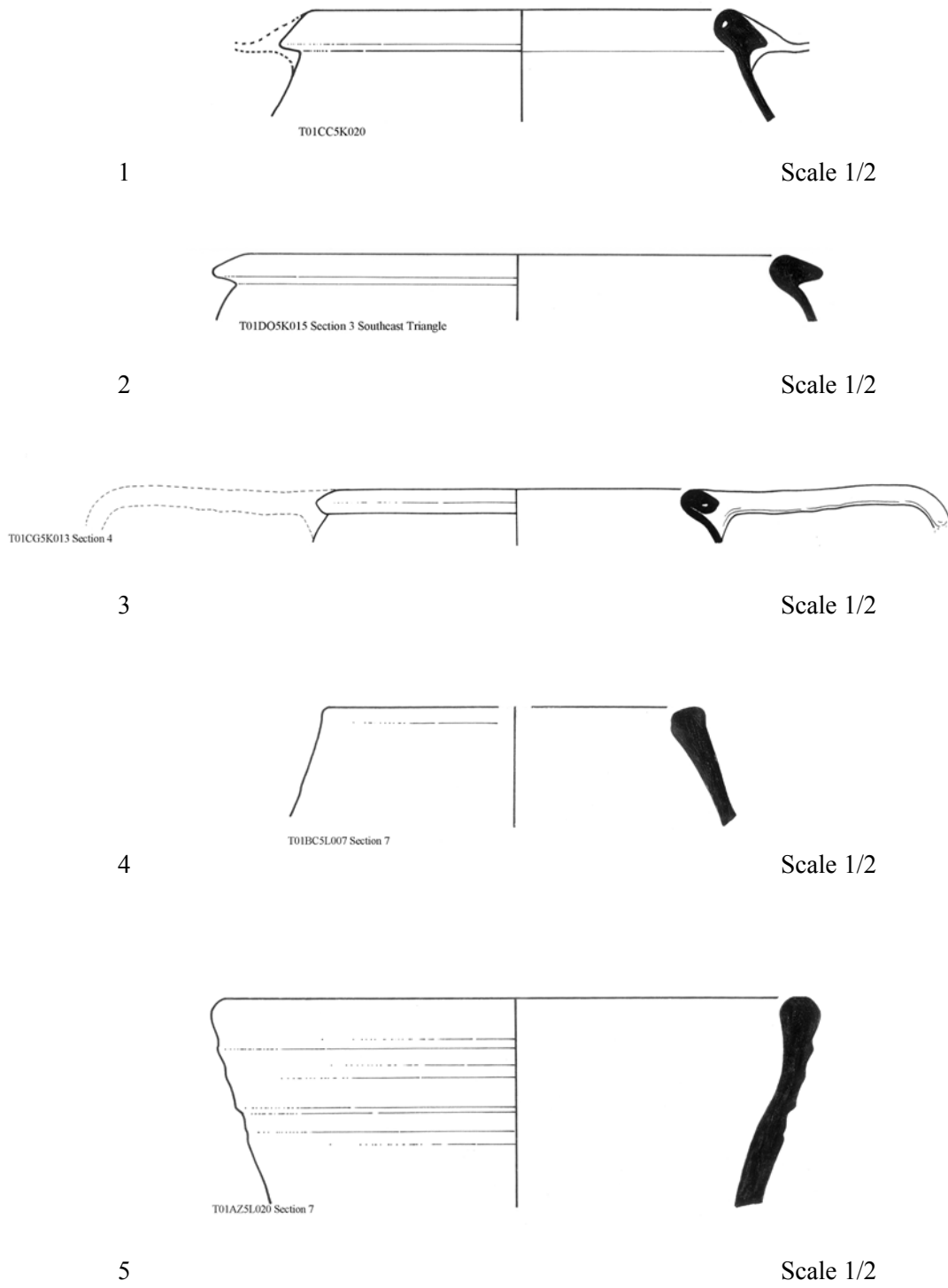


Fig. 29: Type 4 (1-4) Cooking Wares, trenches 5L, 5K, 4J1 and 4J2

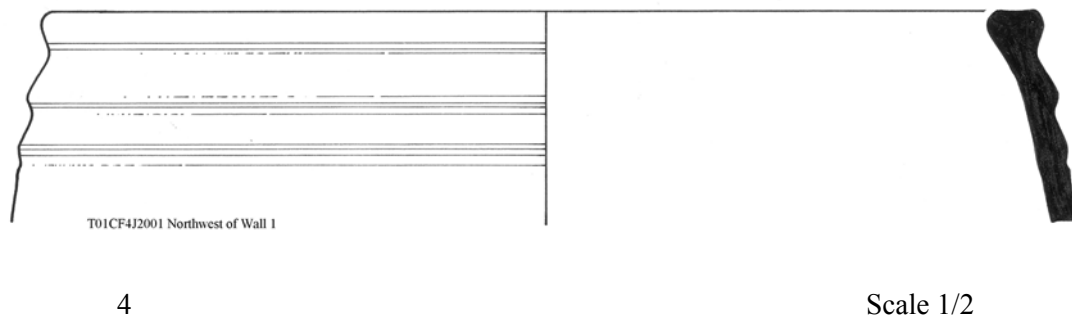
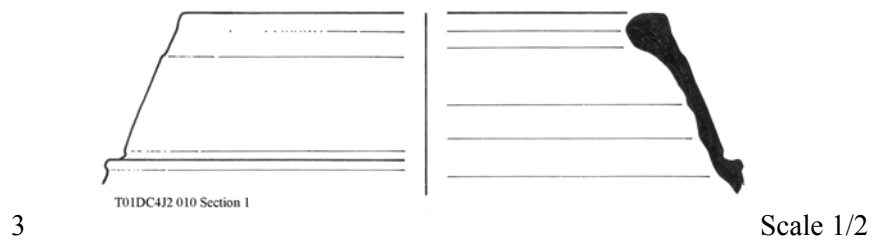
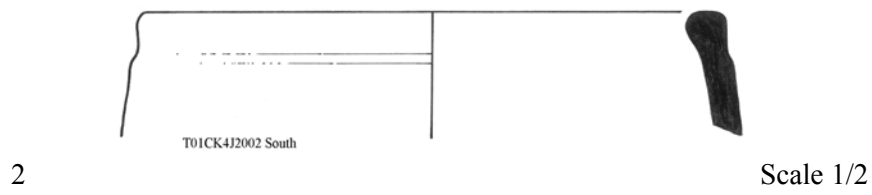
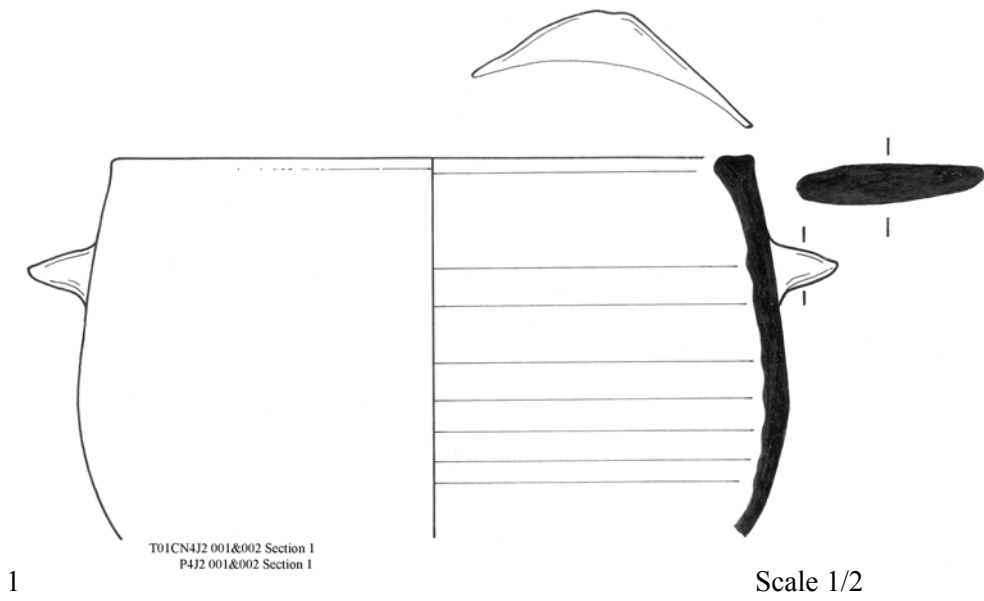
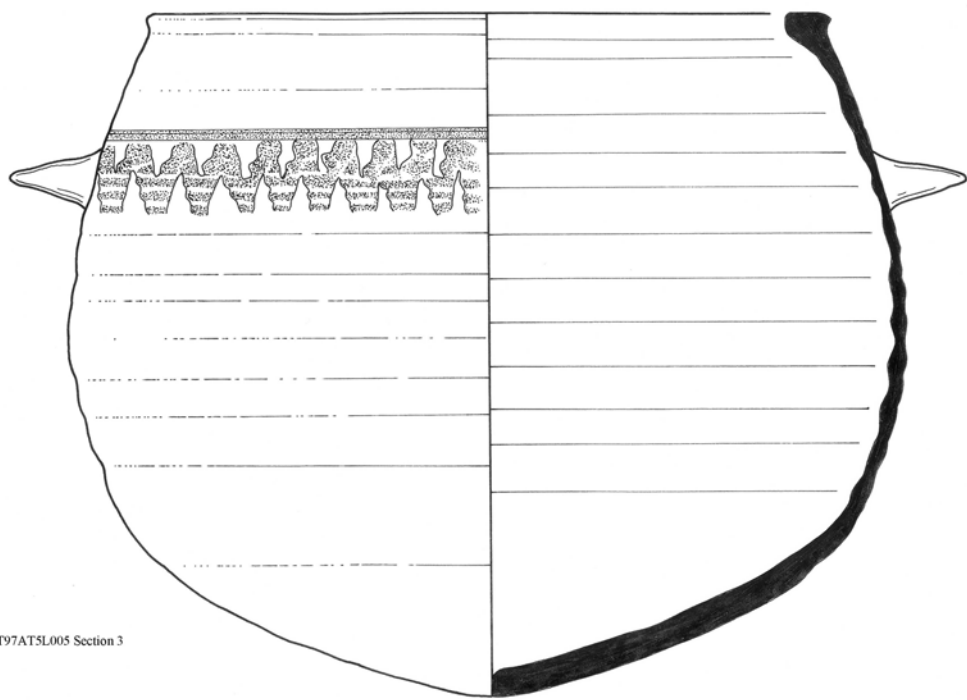
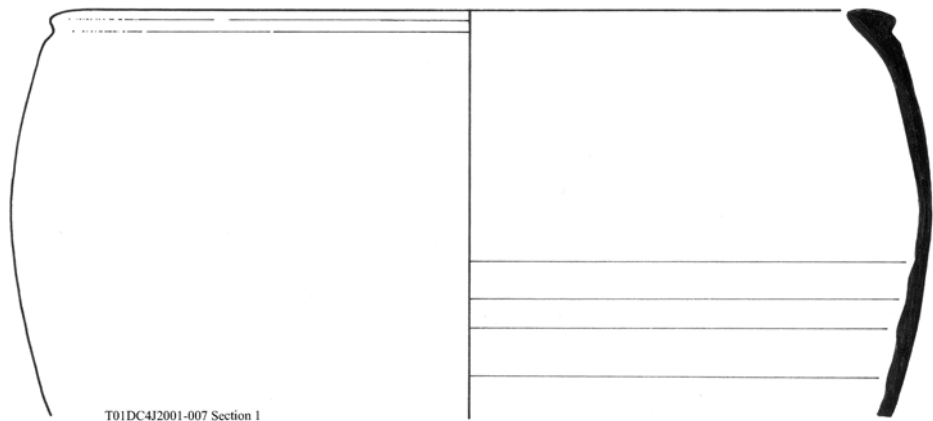


Fig. 30: Type 4 (1) and Type 4A (2-4) Cooking Wares, trenches 5L, 5K, 4J1 and 4J2



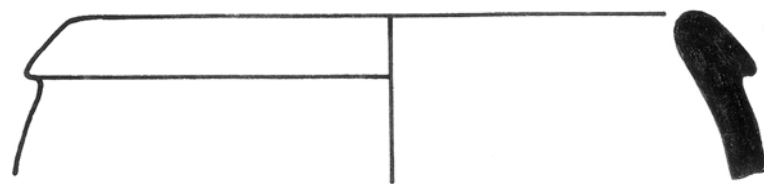
1

Scale 1/2



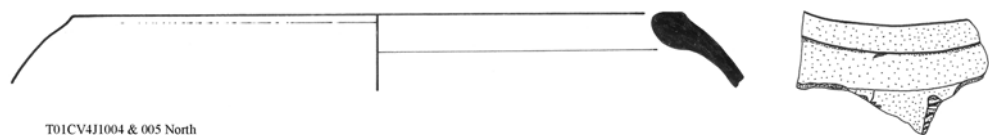
2

Scale 1/2



4

Scale 1/1



3

Scale 1/2

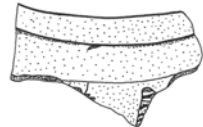


Fig. 31: Type 5 (1-4) Cooking Wares, trenches 5L, 5K, 4J1 and 4J2

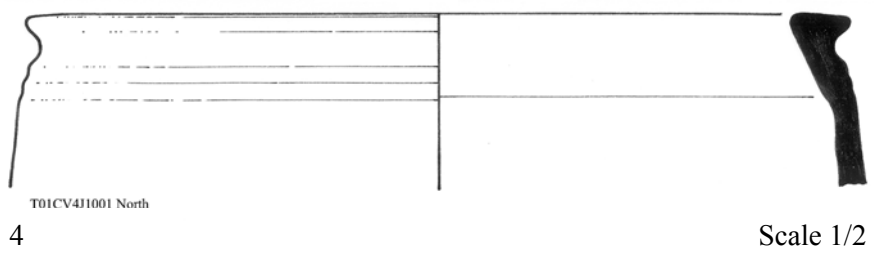
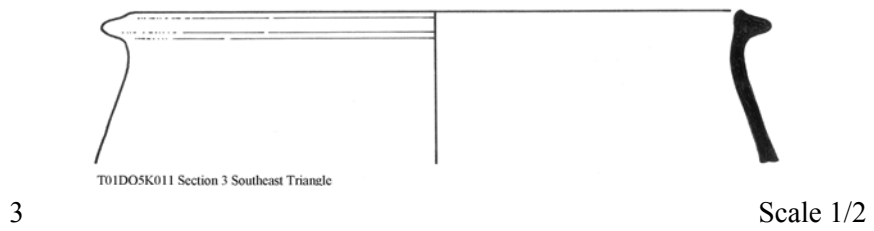
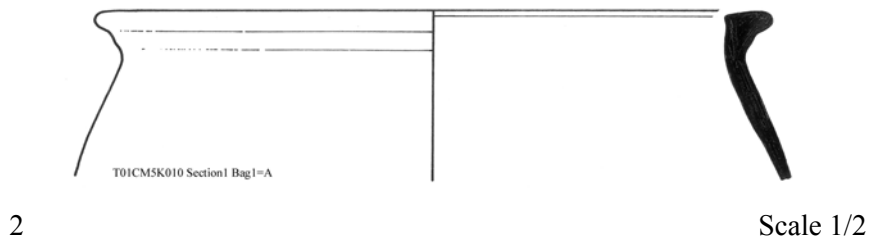
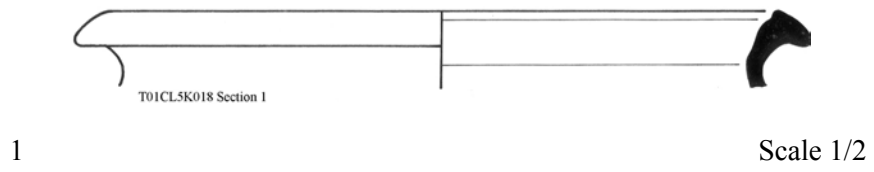
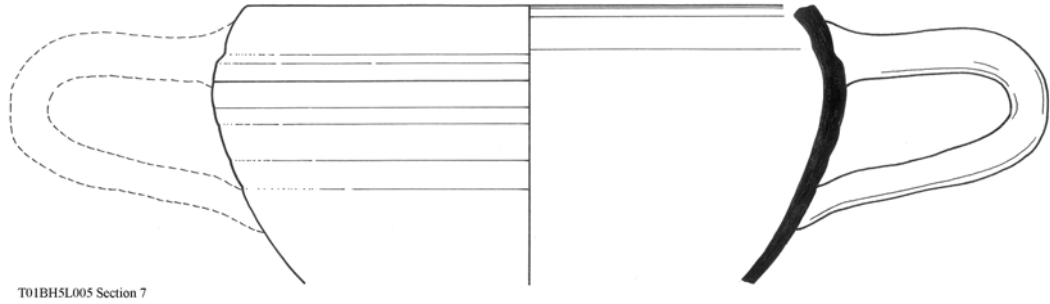
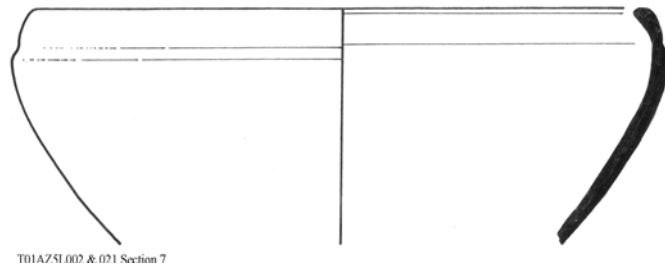


Fig. 32: Varia 1 (1) and Varia 2 (2) Cooking Wares, trenches 5L, 5K, 4J1 and 4J2



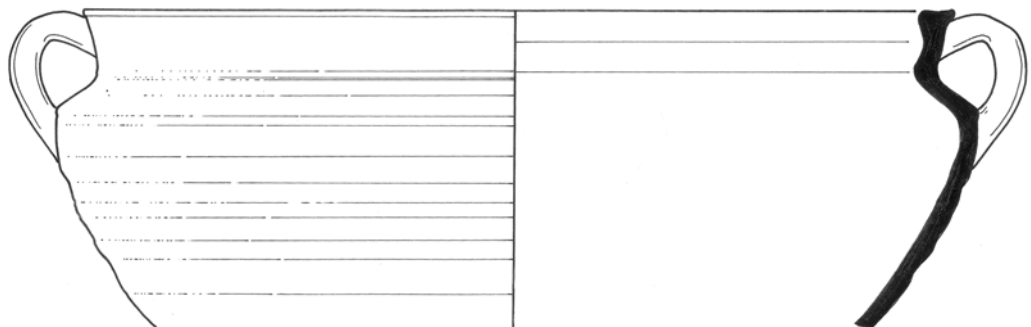
1

Scale 1/2



2

Scale 1/2



3

Scale 1/2

Fig. 33: Tarsus 2001 trenches 4J1, 4J2, 5K and 5L: Cooking Ware Type Frequency

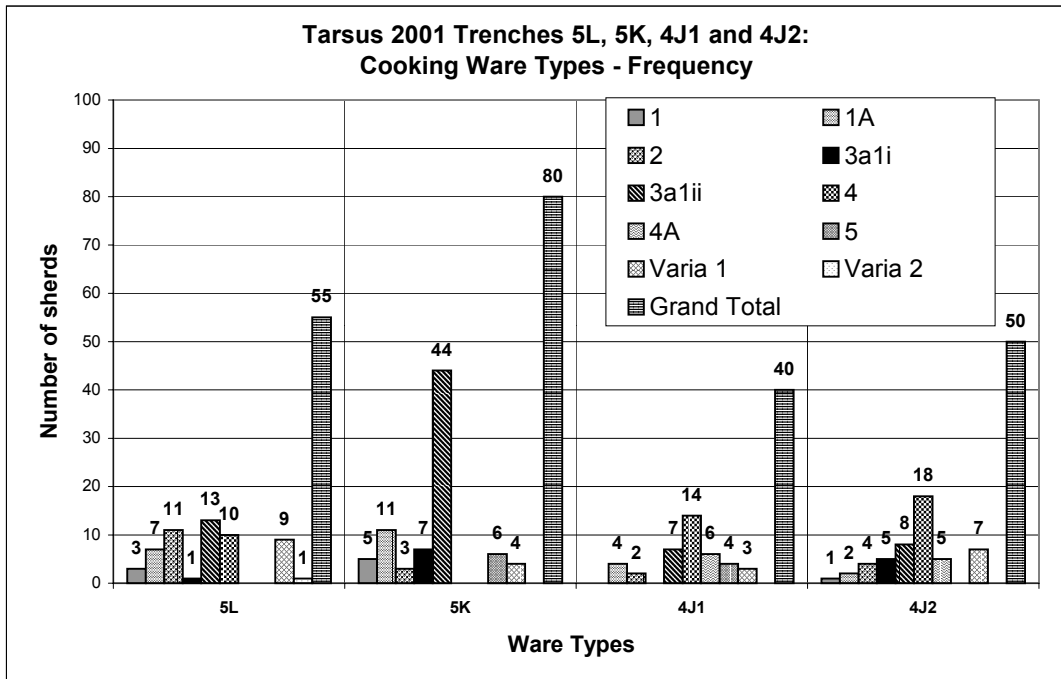


Fig. 34: Tarsus 2001 trenches 4J1, 4J2, 5K and 5L: Distribution of Estimated Rim Diameters Type 3a1 ii

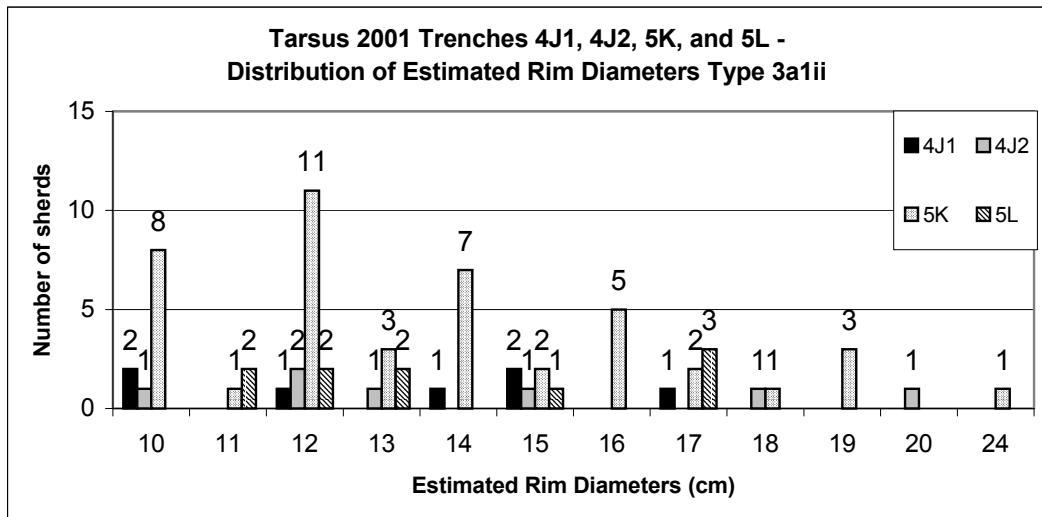


Fig. 35: Detail of a Roman mosaic from Italy showing food remnants scattered on the floor (Dalby & Grainger, 2001: 142, picture)



Fig. 36: Type 4 pot base with soot ring formed during cooking.

