



Transport pottery
of 10th to 13th C AD

Diagnostic medieval pottery:

1. Glazed ware
2. Transport ware = amphorae
3. Table and cooking ware
4. Storage ware

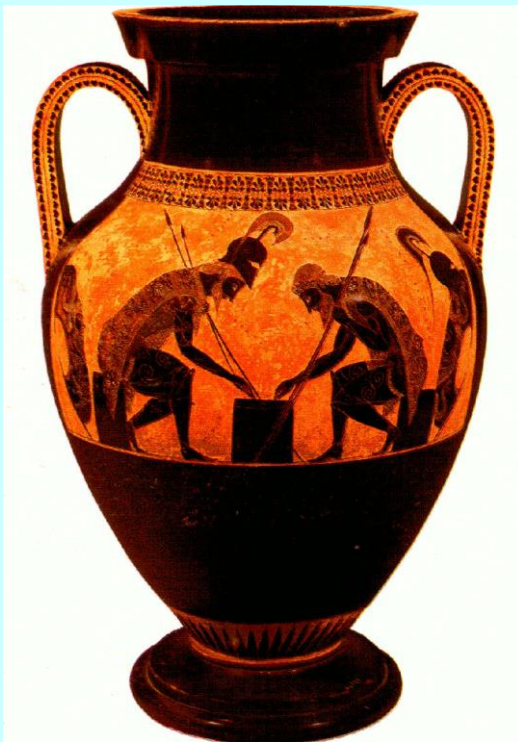
Glazed ware

- Since 8th C
- white ware with yellow – honey brown glazes = so called WWI
- End of 9th C – beginning of 11th C – white ware with transparent glazes = so called WWII]
- End of 11th C – sgraffito wares
- End of 13th C – more colors glazes

Specifics of transport pottery

Greek amphora:

Table ware



Transport ware

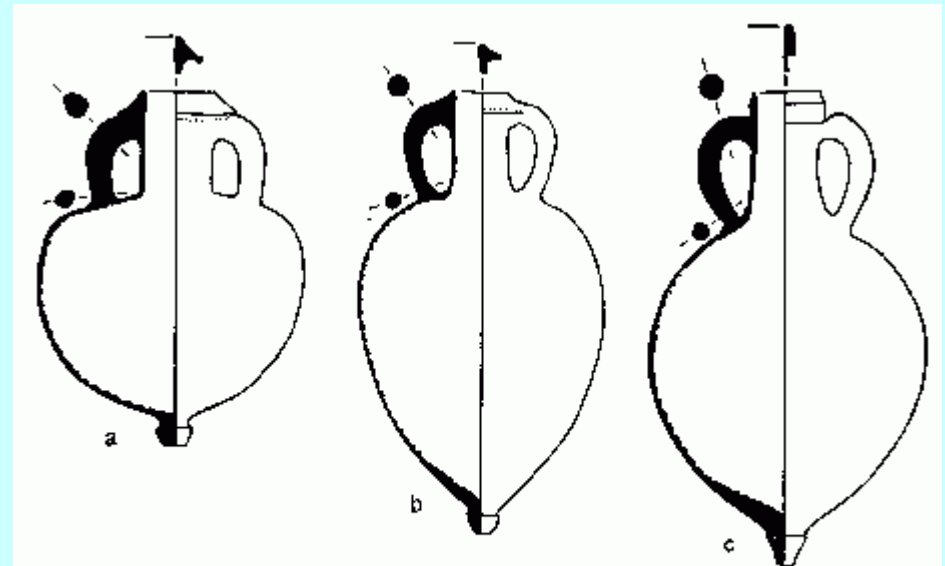
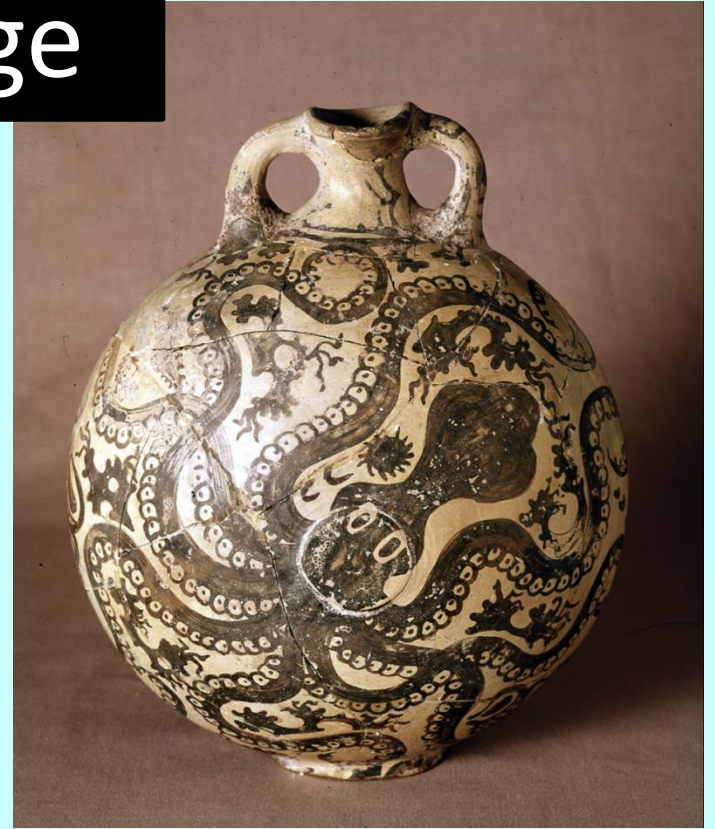
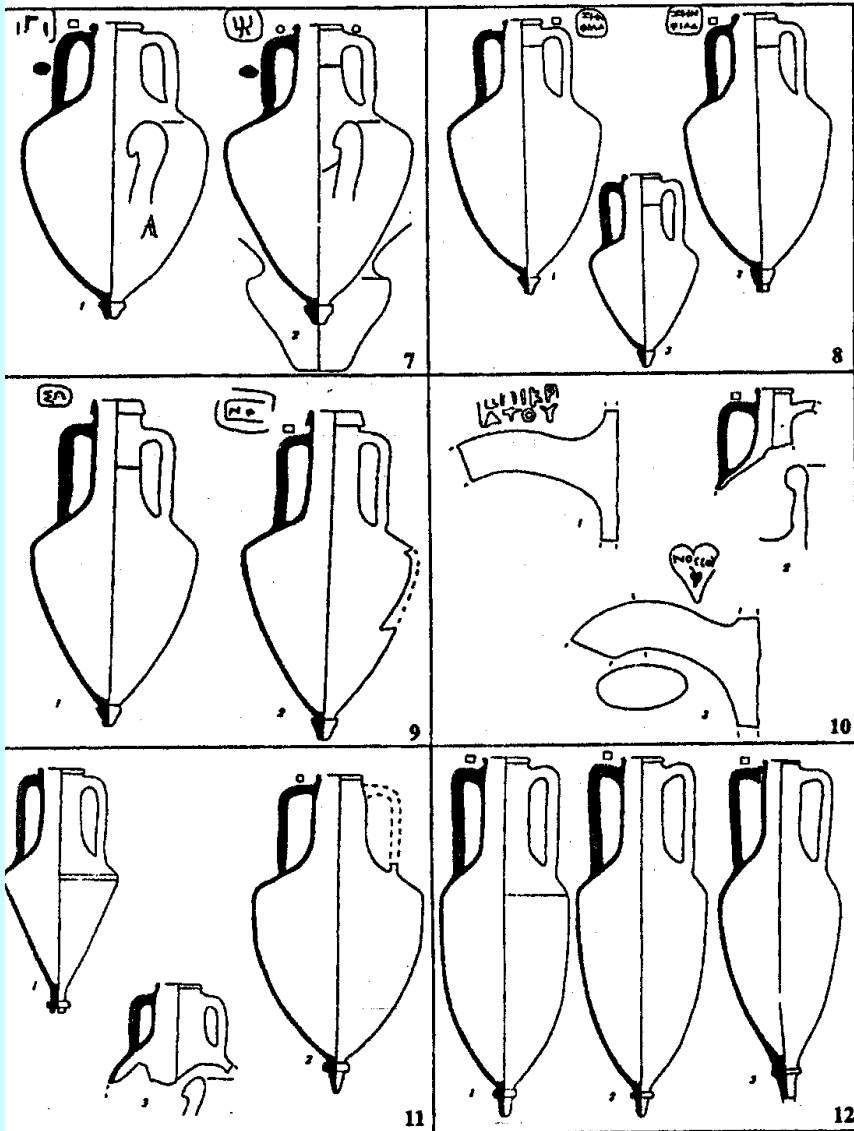


Таблица 2. Келийные амфоры типов 4 (а) и А (б, в):
а) Коринф С. 1971.383, амфора 1971.2 (третья четверть IV в. до н. э.), Н. 0,50 м.
б) Археологический музей Корфу 7518, из моря (IV в. до н. э.), Н. 0,72 м. в) Археологический музей Корфу 7054, из моря (III в. до н. э.), Н. 0,79 м.

Bronze age

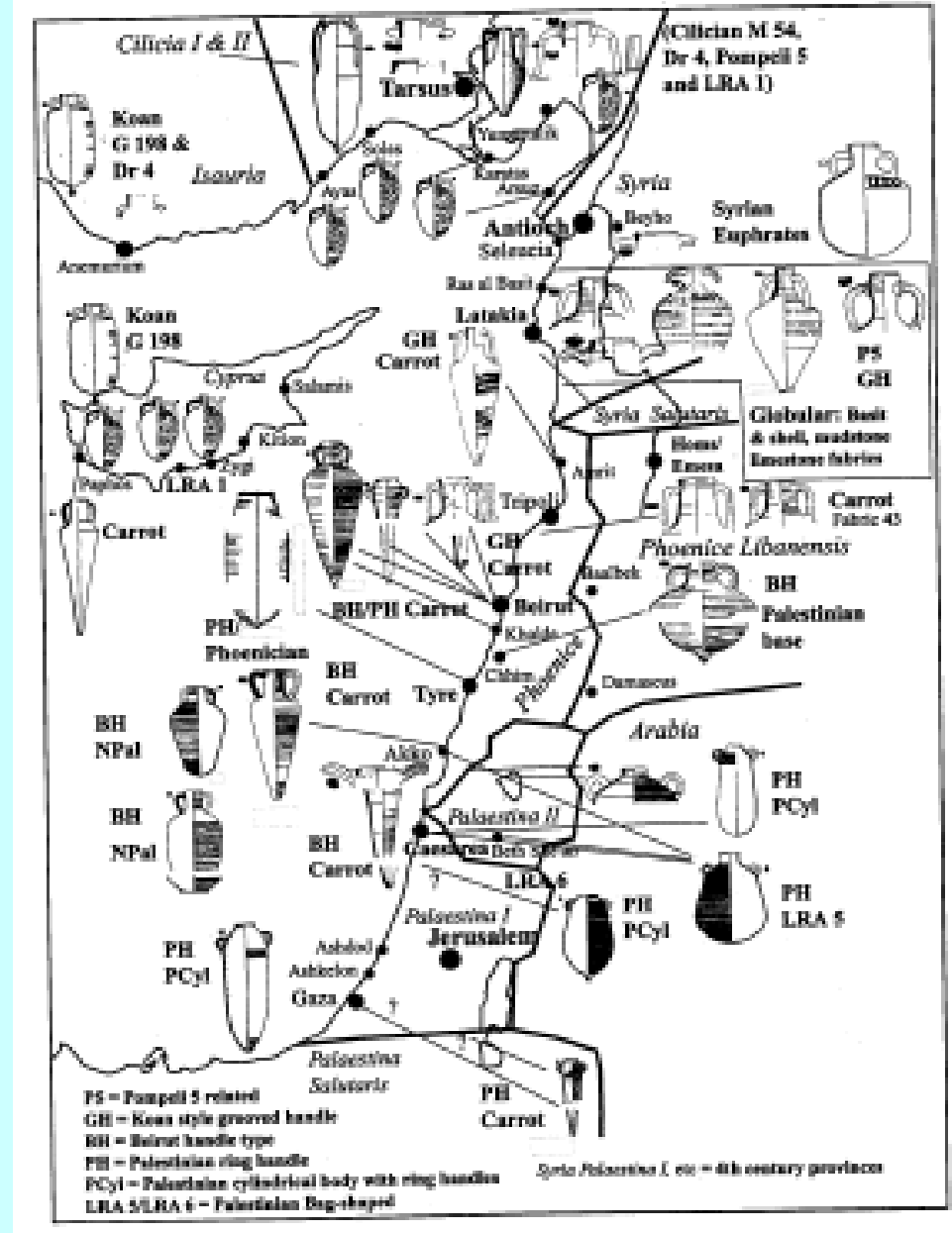


Hellenistic period



Roman period

- Large trade network



- Roman tradition continues to Early Byzantine period

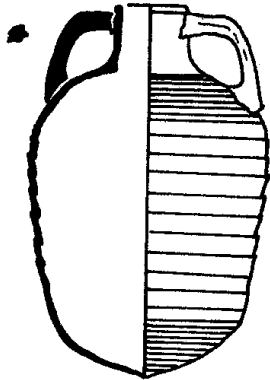
- Two points of changes:

→ 2nd half of 7th C

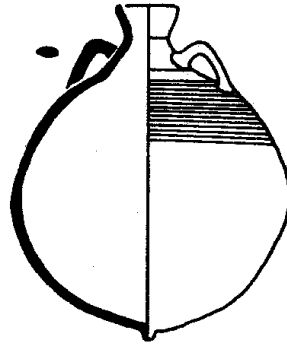
→ 9th C

Type	4 th C	5 th C	6 th C	7 th C	8 th C	9 th C	10 th C	11 th C	12 th C	13 th C	Notes
		→									LR 3
		→									LR 7
		→									LR 4
		→									LR 5 & 6
		→			...	→					Spatheio
		→					→		...		LRA 1 and its derivatives. The most usual type in Aegean.
		→									LR 2
		→			...	→					"Cretan"
							→				Sarachane 60,61
								→			Sarachane 60,61
							...	→			Günsenin 1 – 4 Sarachane 54

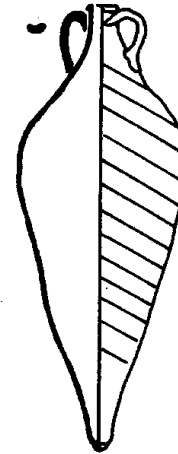
Main amphora types (LR – Early Byz.)



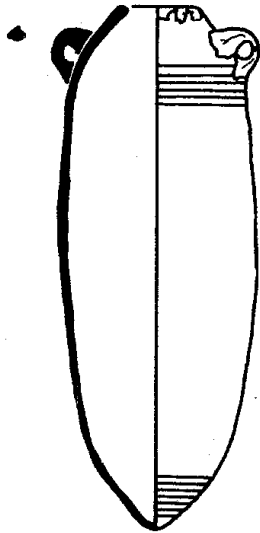
L R AMPHORA 1



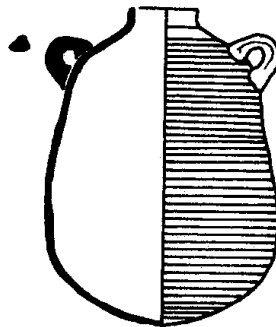
L R AMPHORA 2



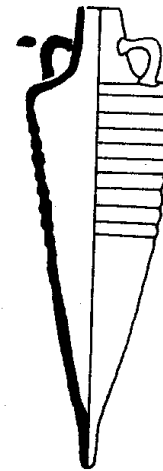
L R AMPHORA 3



L R AMPHORA 4



L R AMPHORA 5 and 6



L R AMPHORA 7





The place of discovery is now an open tract of ground, southwest of the intersection of Şehzadebaşı Caddesi and Atatürk Bulvarı, opposite the new Municipal Building (Belediye)

Martin Harrison



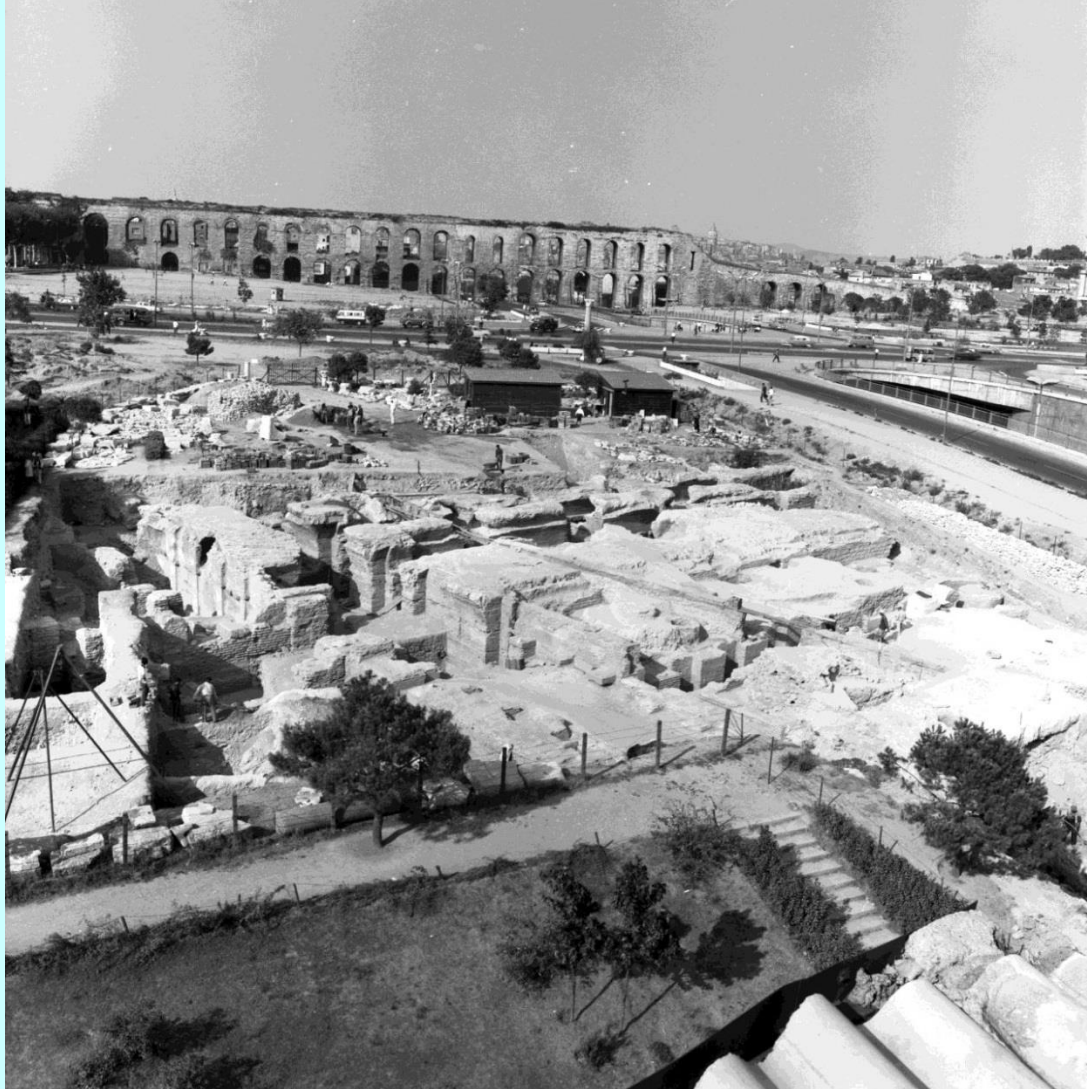
The penultimate excavation campaign took place in the summer of 1968. The underpass had been completed in 1966 and was now open to traffic. Behind it are the sixteenth-century Şehzade Mosque and the modern Municipal Hall (Belediye).



New road



Aqueduct of Valens



1965 – 2nd season





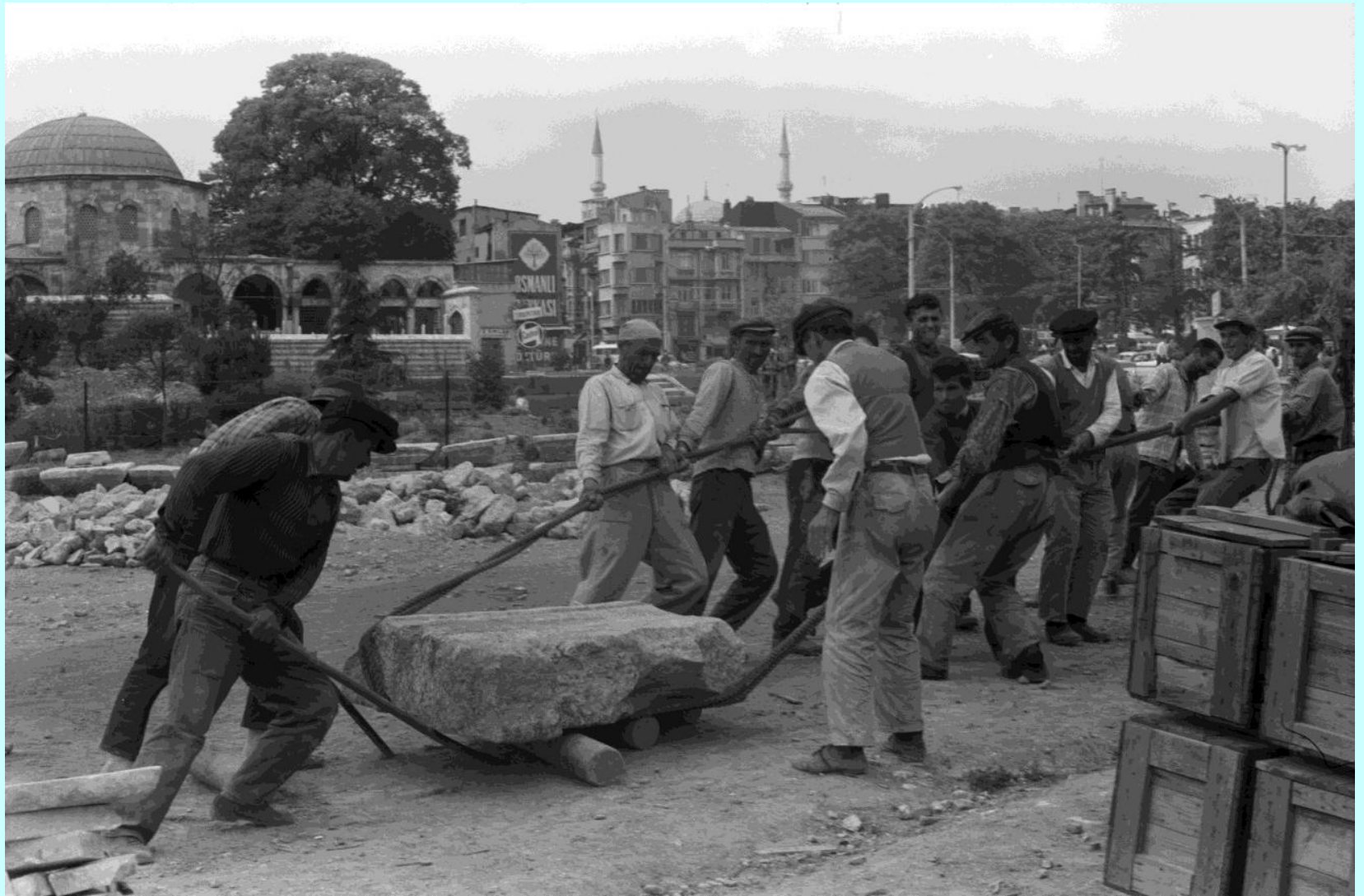


Problems with light



Architectural blocks from church just appeared







Mehmet Tunçdağ of the Istanbul Archaeological Museum painstakingly matching together some of the smaller marble pieces in 1967.

Window frame





] have built
ld" (Palatine

Exedra

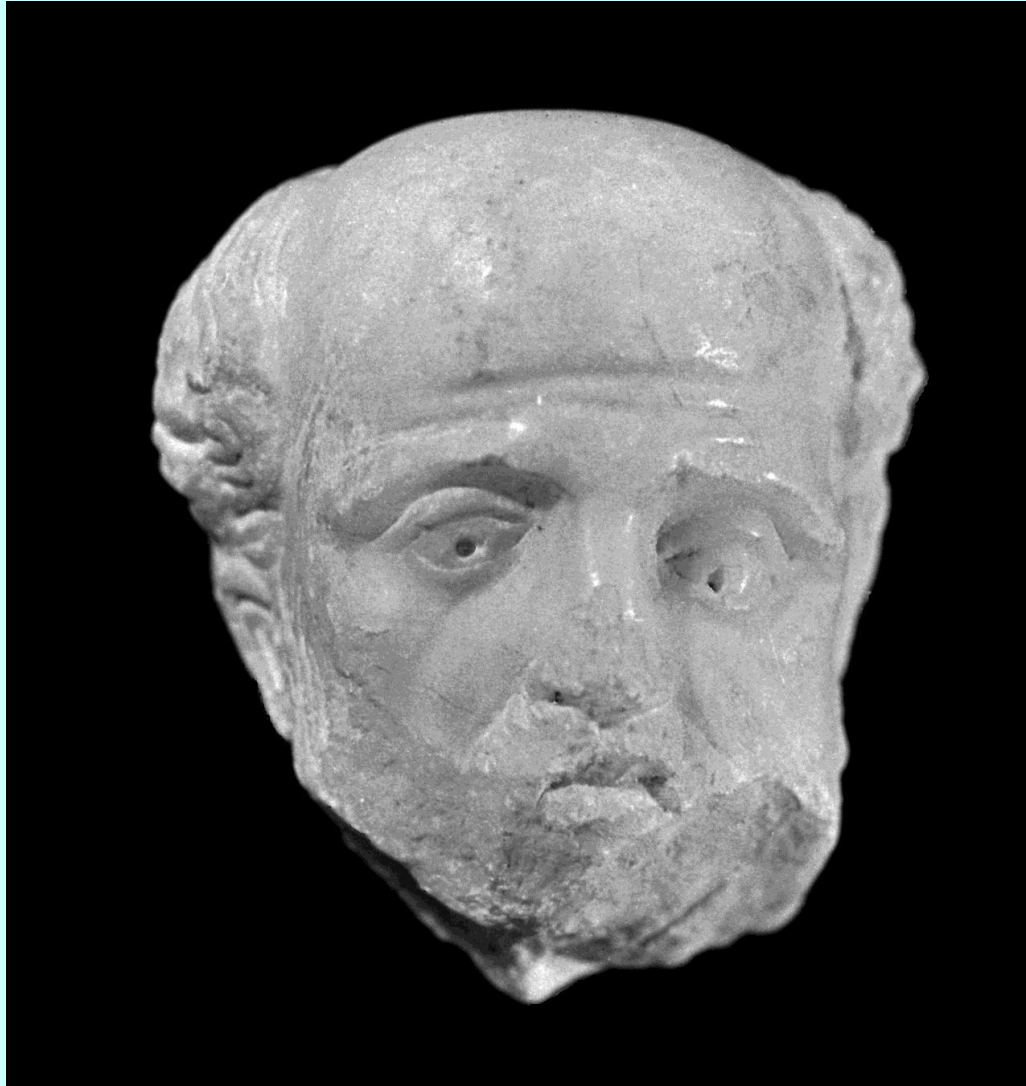


Column head





Apostle's marble head

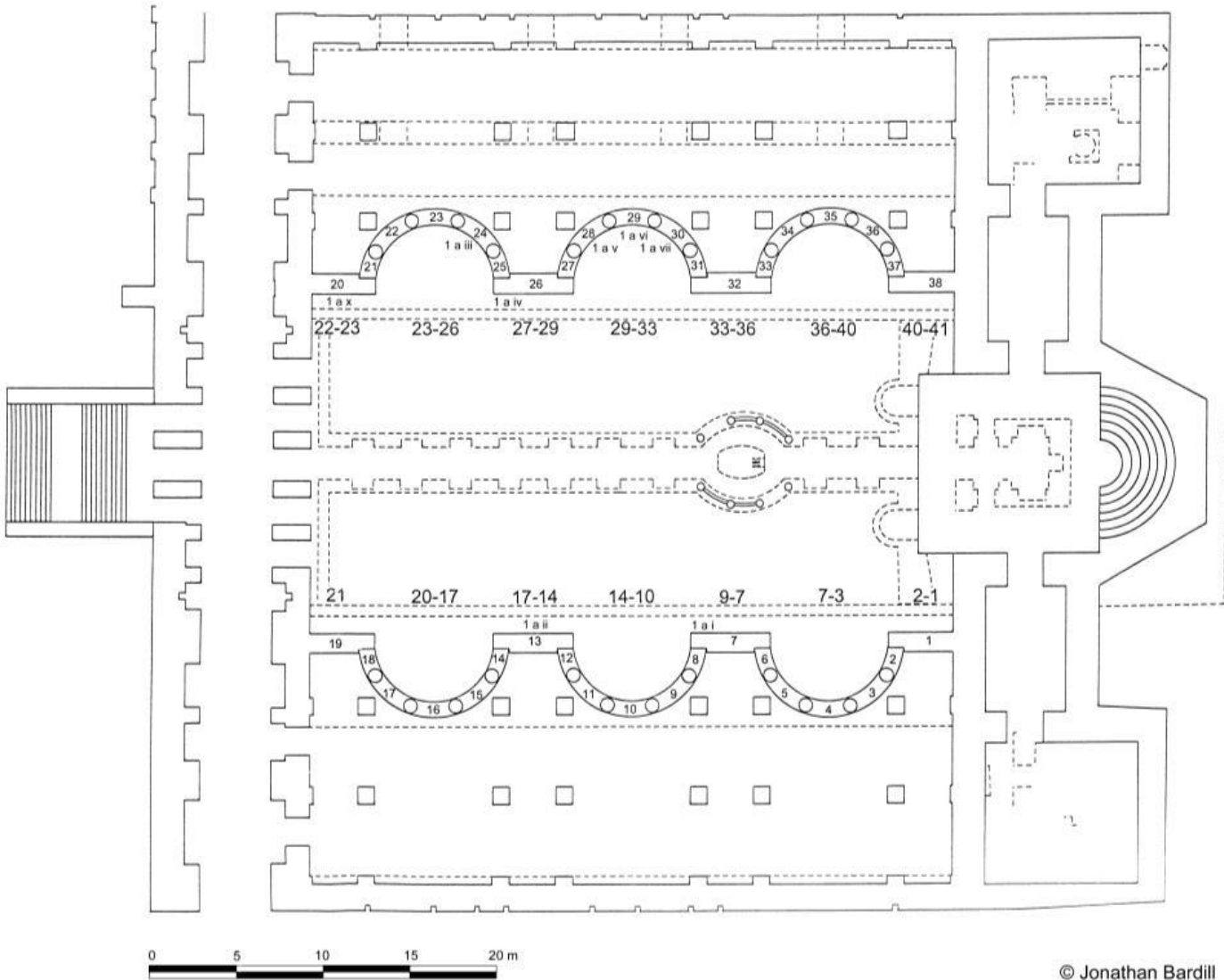


Plaster with mosaic



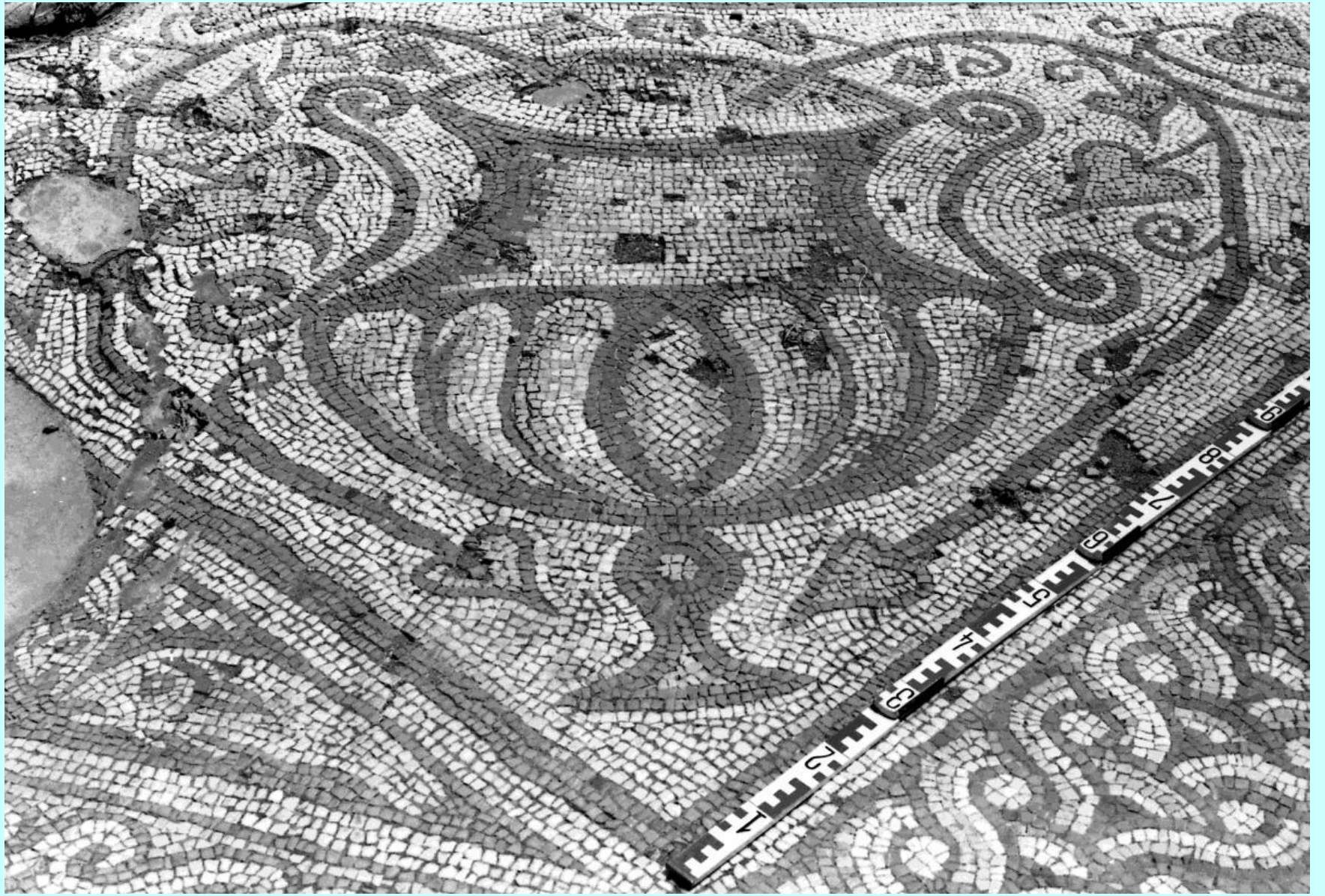
Volutes of St. Polyevktos church





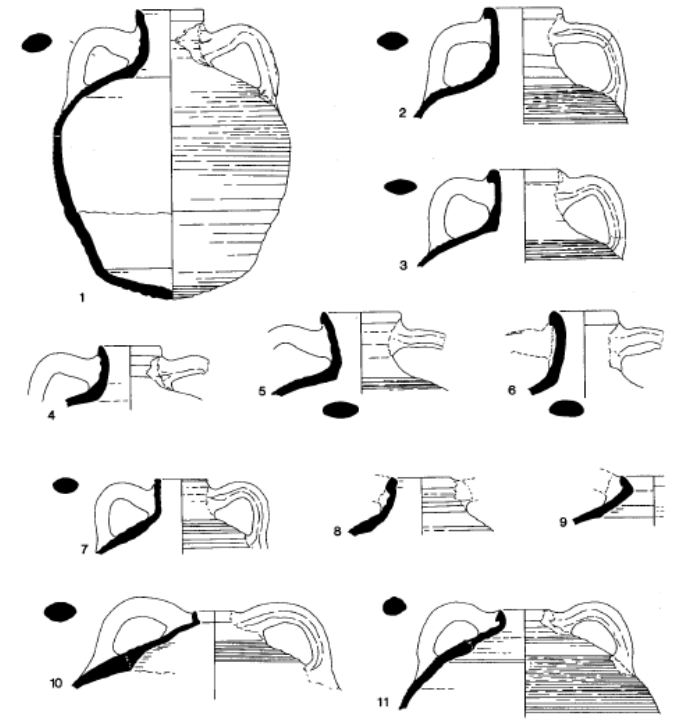
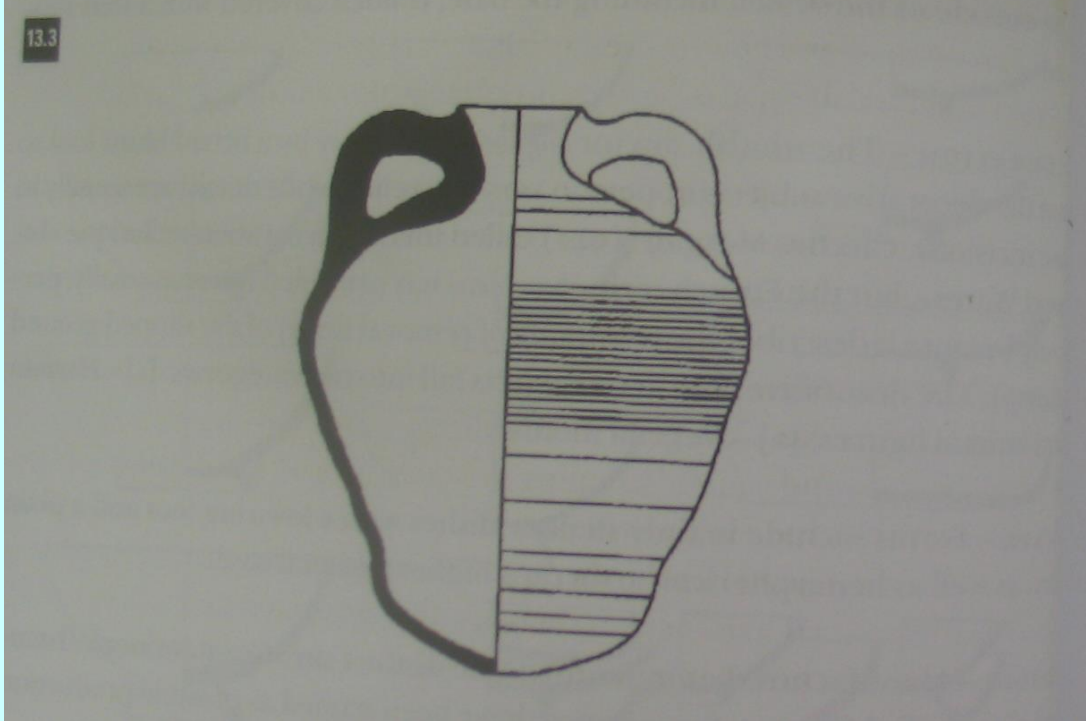
Date of the church: 518 - 522





Prof. Martin Harrison (1935 – 1992)



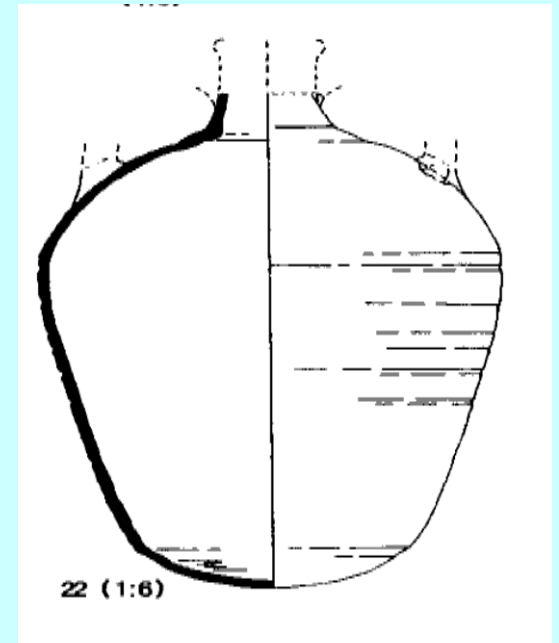
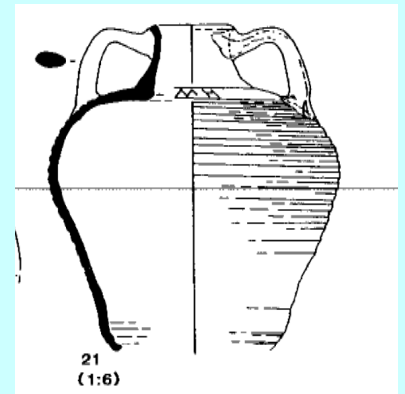


- The commonest type is **Hayes 54**
- round-bellied amphora
 - Quite large, h= 40cm
 - Rim varies in type
 - Heavy short handles
 - Wide sloping shoulders
 - Shallow rounded bottom
 - Made in two or three parts
 - Body ribbed with series a series of heavy ridges on bottom
 - Thick walled

- Fabric:
 - clean-braking orange brown, brownish-red fine clay
 - Cream yellowish slip
 - One of the most widely exported of all Byzantine amphorae
 - From Greece to Russia
 - Common also in Athenian Agora
 - In Sarachane the main baulk of middle Byz. amphorae (30 - 50%)
 - They survive till 12th C

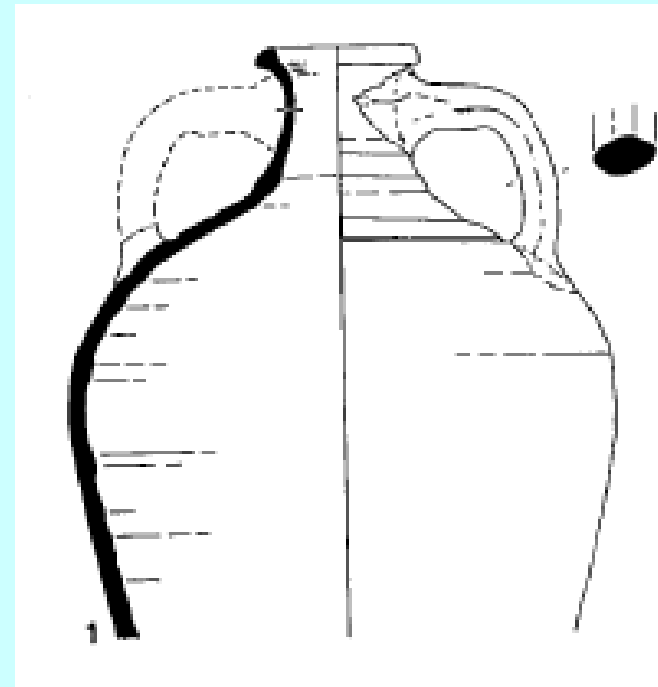
Hayes 46

- Continuing from 8th C:
 - Smallish, round-bellied amphora with narrow neck, slight rim and shortish handles of lentoid section, later angoular
 - Ridged body
 - “ill” defined rim
 - Gold mica specks
 - Till 10th C



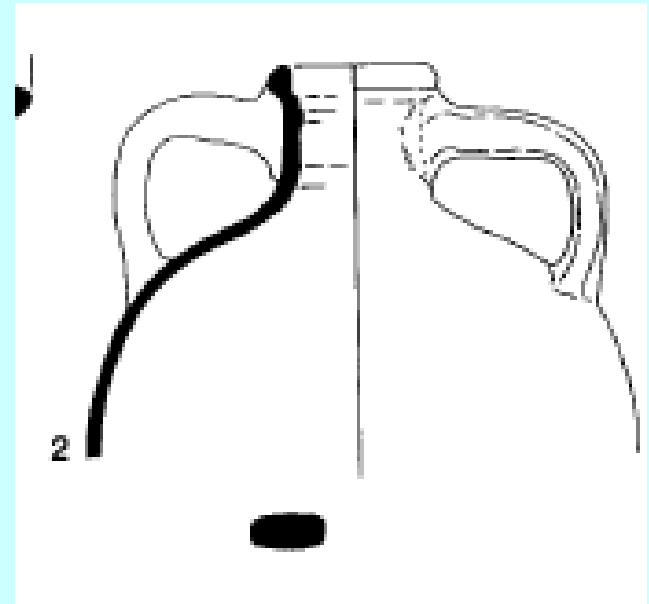
Hayes 47

- Related to 45, 46 types
- Concave neck and overhanging rim
- Handles as on Type 45 (lentoid in section)
- Hard granular brownish-red ware
- Gold mica specks
- Till early 10th C



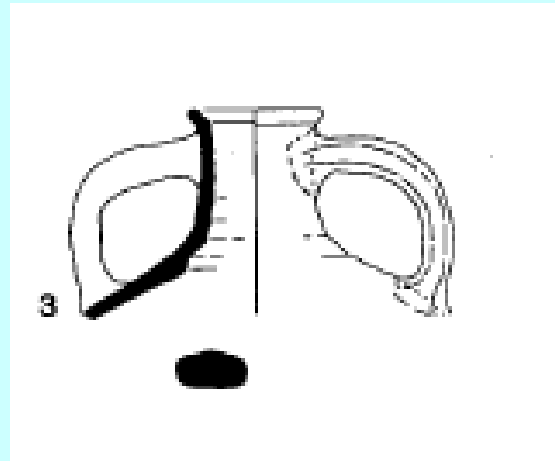
Hayes 48 - 49

- Broad, round/bottomed, with narrow neck
- Body: 48 plain, 49 ribbed
- Rather clean, light brown fabric
- Common for 10th C



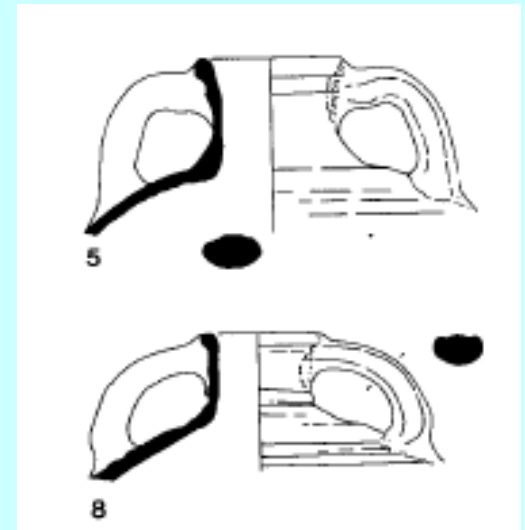
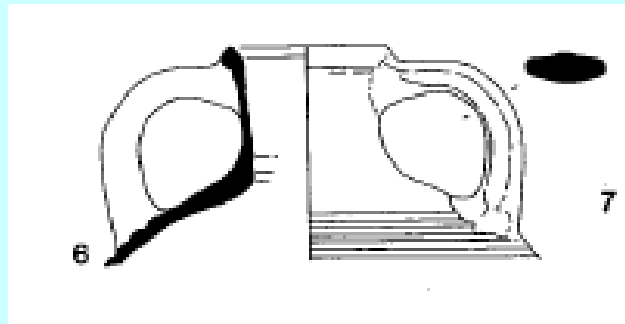
Hayes 50

- Rather similar to previous types → different rim
- 10th C, but may be appears ealier



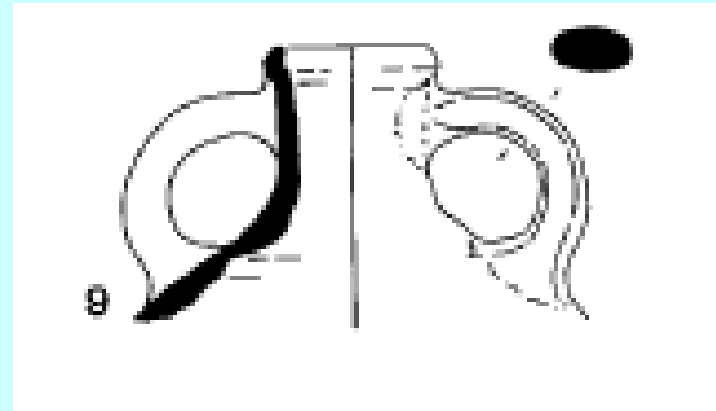
Hayes 51

- Broad ribbed body
- Short neck with slight concavity
- Handles fairly wide, ridged, attached to rim
- Plain hard orange-brown wares
- May be later version of 48 – 49



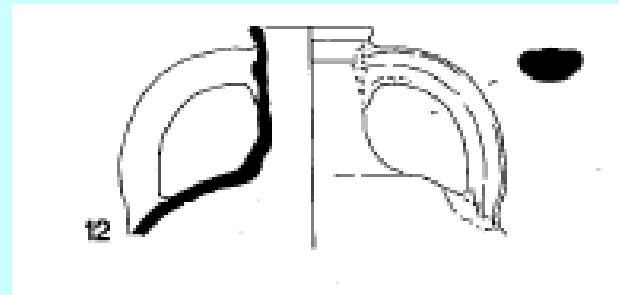
Hayes 52

- Narrow neck, slightly hollowed rim
- Small ring handles
- Gritty orange ware
- Rare type
- Early 10th C



Hayes 53

- Cylindrical neck with ridge at level of handle-attachment
- Body-form uncertain
- Gritty brown ware with much silvery mica
- Early 10th C (may be surviving from earlier periods)

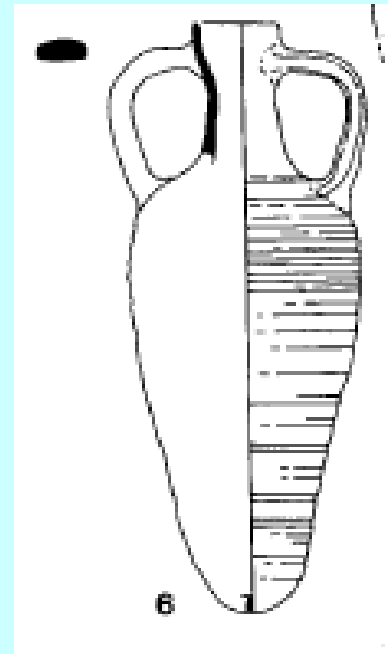
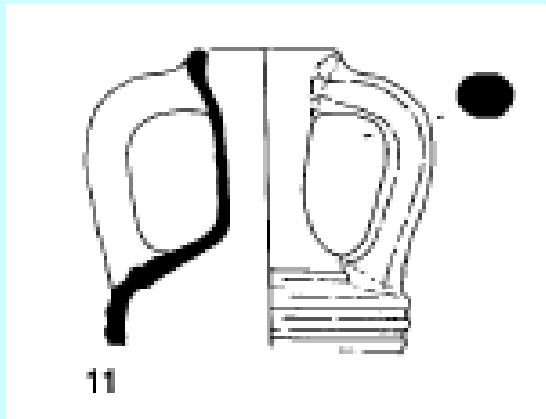


11th C

- There are more easily distinguishable
- Types 46 – 54 are transitional forms
- Also 11th C amphorae keep some “memories”

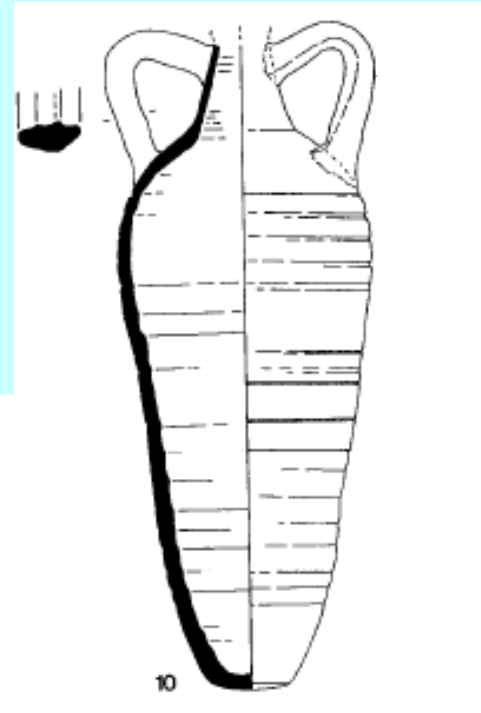
Hayes 55

- Slender heavily ridged form with narrow neck
- Upright round-sectioned handles
- Micaceous gritty red-brown ware



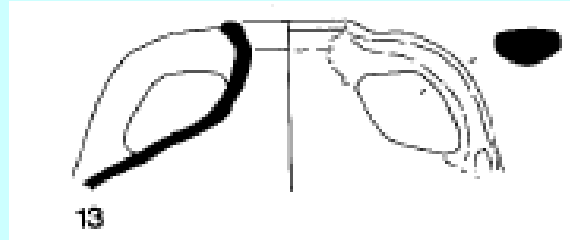
Hayes 56

- Slender tapering to a flattened base
- Narrow tapering neck
- Broad peaked handles
- Wide shallow grooves on body
- Thickish fabric
- Brown to reddish brown
- Fabric fairly clean, with rare calcite inclusions
- Horizontal brush-smoothing on outside
- The high-swung handles, here seen for first time



Hayes 57

- Broad belied, with low tapering neck and handles attached to rim



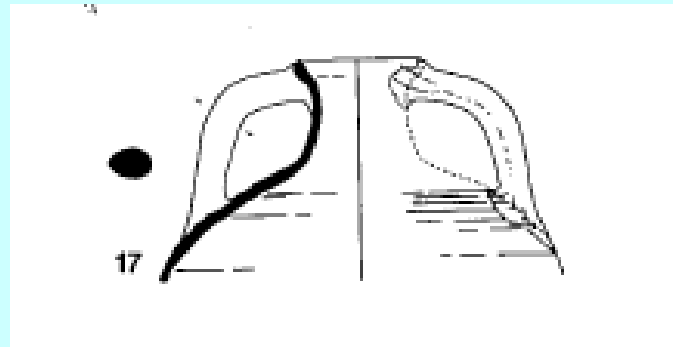
Hayes 58

- Round-bellied, with wide-flaring strap handles
- Smooth clean-breaking pinkish ware
- Often a series of shallow incised loops around shoulders, otherwise plain
- Distinctive type, fairly common



Hayes 59

- Narrow neck with flaring thickened rim pushed in by attachment of handles
- Light yellowish-brown ware, loaded with fine silvery mica



12th – early 13th C

- There are few basic types
- They show little continuity with those of the previous centuries

Hayes 60 and 61

- The commonest type is 61, 60 is its early version

- 60 is not grooved

Long piriform body, high-bellied, round-bottomed

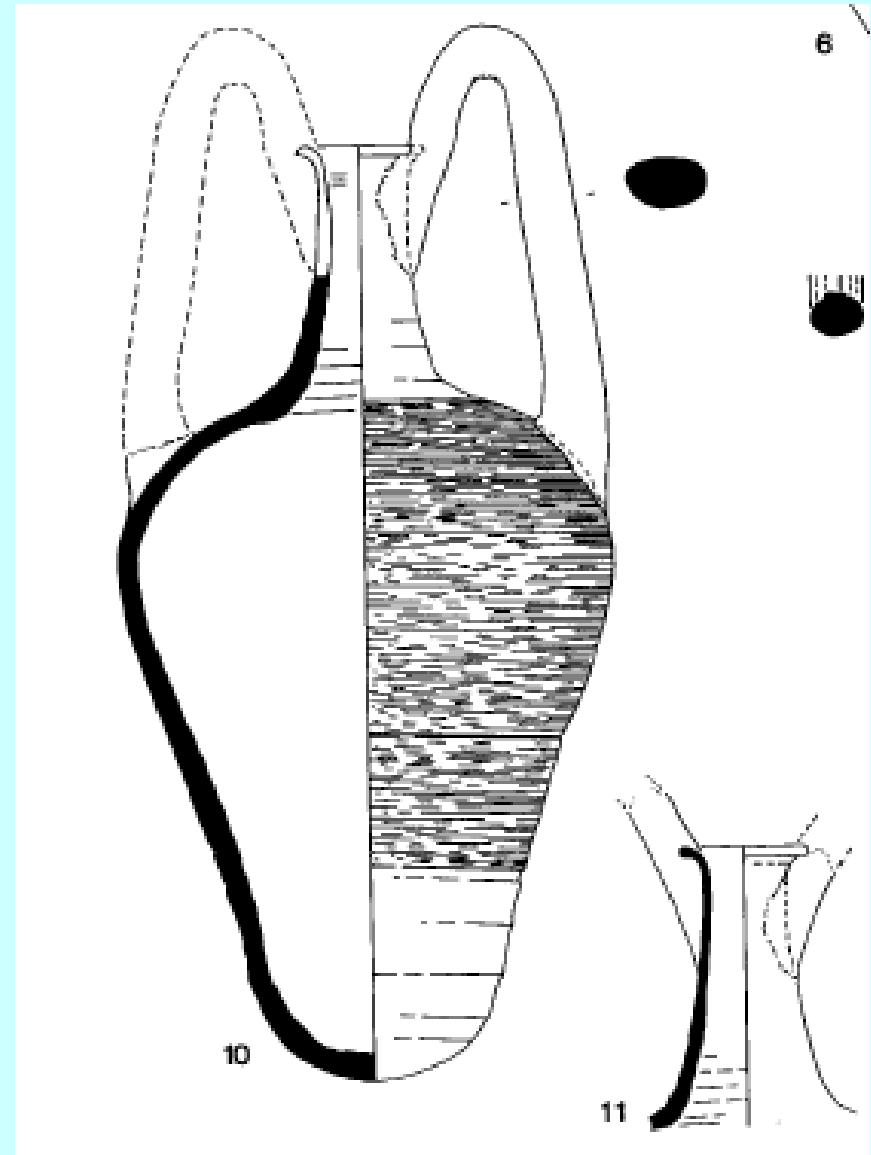
Long narrow neck

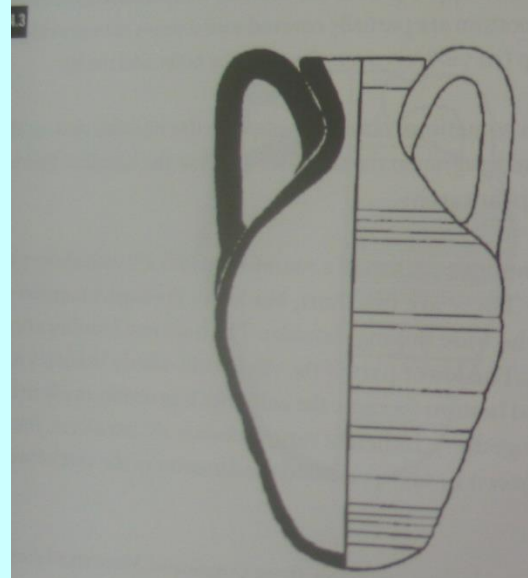
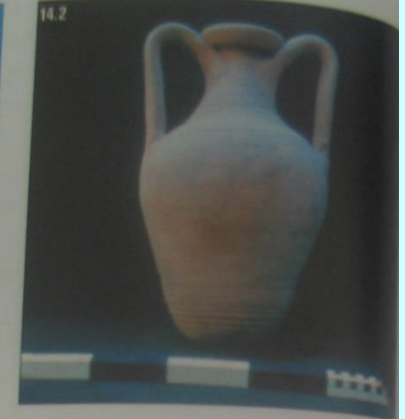
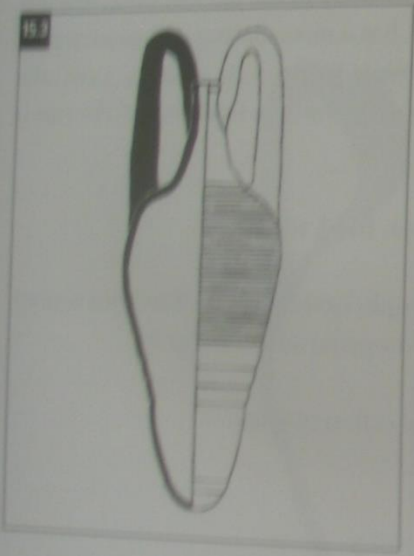
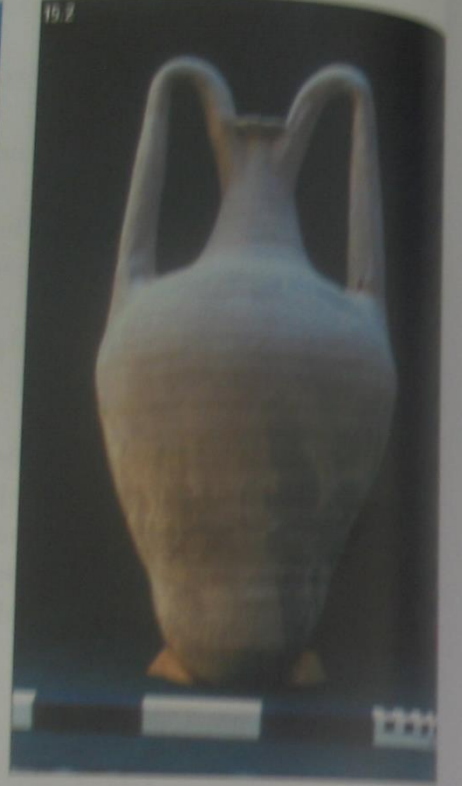
Long heavy vertical necks, rounded in section, rising above the rim

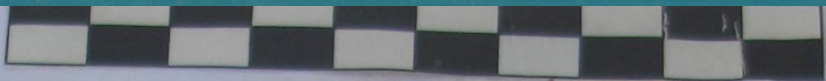
Rim is usually not visible

Fabric is red, reddish brown, purplish

60 – 70 cm in high







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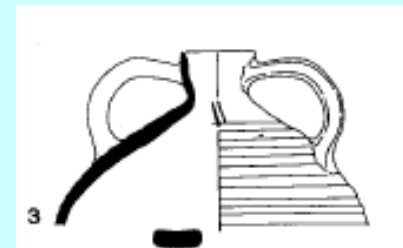
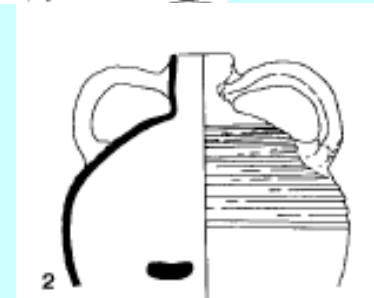
Pat

T.S.



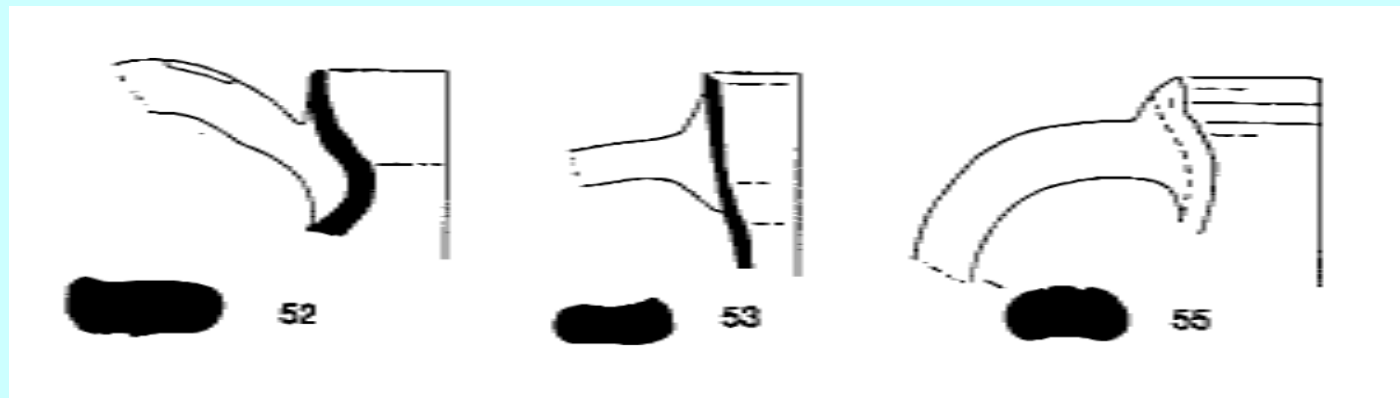
Hayes 63

- Ovoid body with wide sloping shoulder
- Ribbing
- Small mouth
- Low-slung strap handles
- Orange-buff to brownish red
- Fine silver mica
- Quit gritty
- Rare



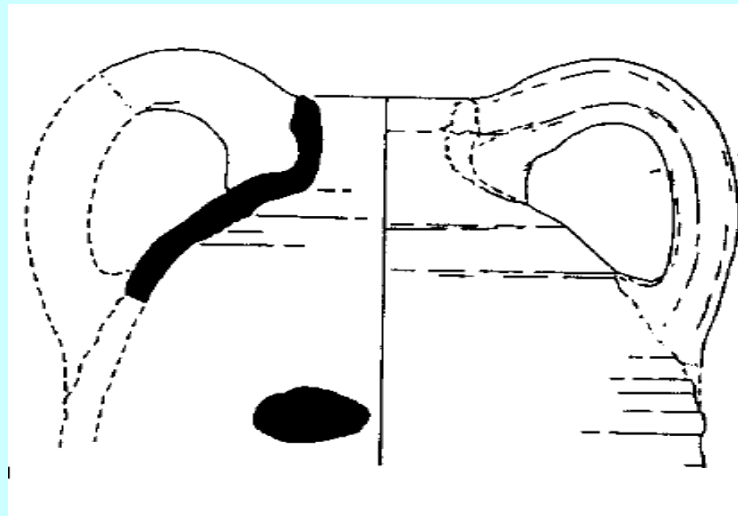
Hayes 64

- Low narrow neck with bulging mouth
- Thick strap handles attached under rim
- No complete shape
- Clean-breaking, micaceous light brown ware
- Stamps on handles
- Rare



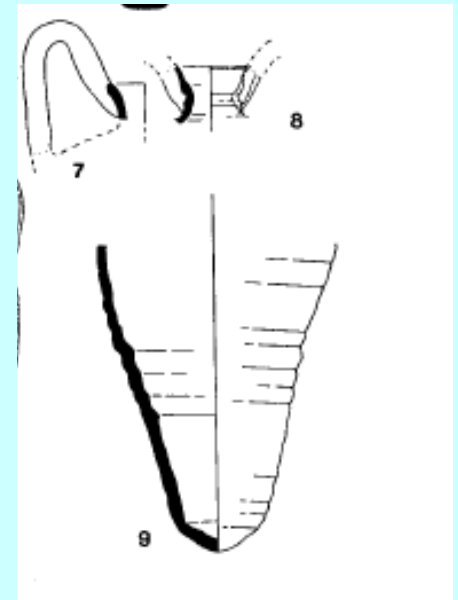
Hayes 65

- Small, slender, ribbed, tapering to a rounded base
- Narrow neck with slightly bulging rim
- Upraised strap handles
- Thin, hard, clean-breaking brown ware
- Many examples bear broad horizontal and vertical white stripes



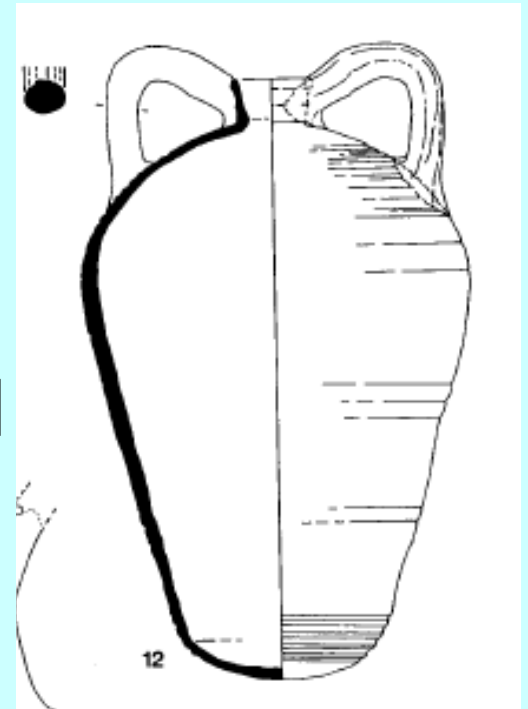
Hayes 66

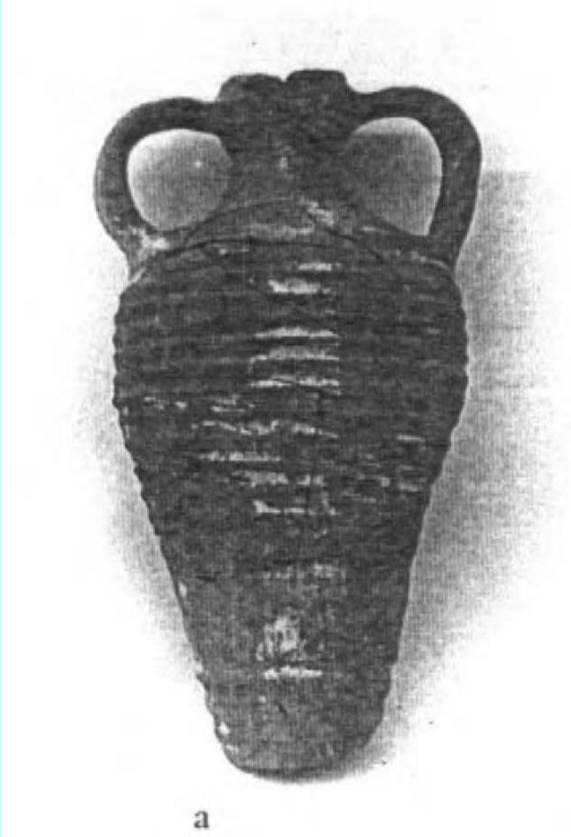
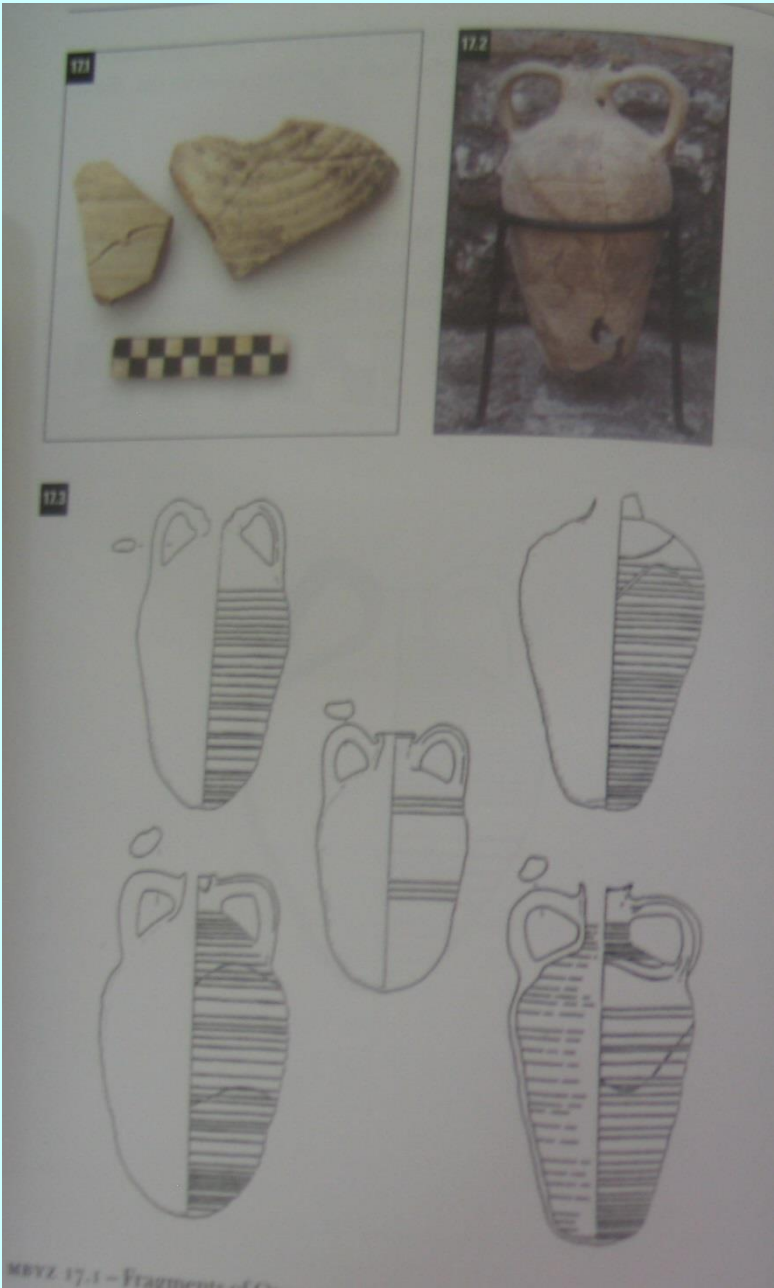
- Tapering form
- Broader than 65
- High-swung , ribbed strap handles rising from small mouth
- Soft pinkish or buff ware



Hayes 67

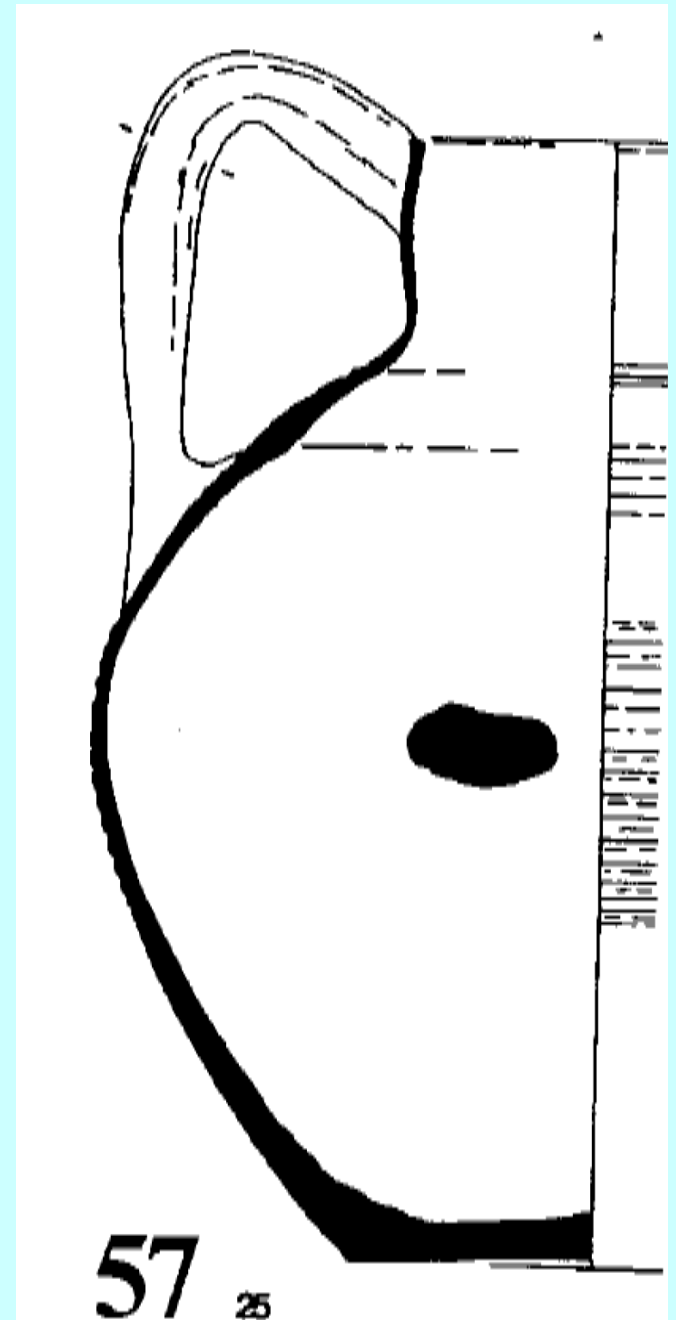
- Round bellied body, fairly tall with flattened body and rounded bottom
- Handles round in section, reedged on outer faces
- Small vertical mouth
- Coarse brownish ware
- Non micaceous, wet-smoothed
- Probably local production





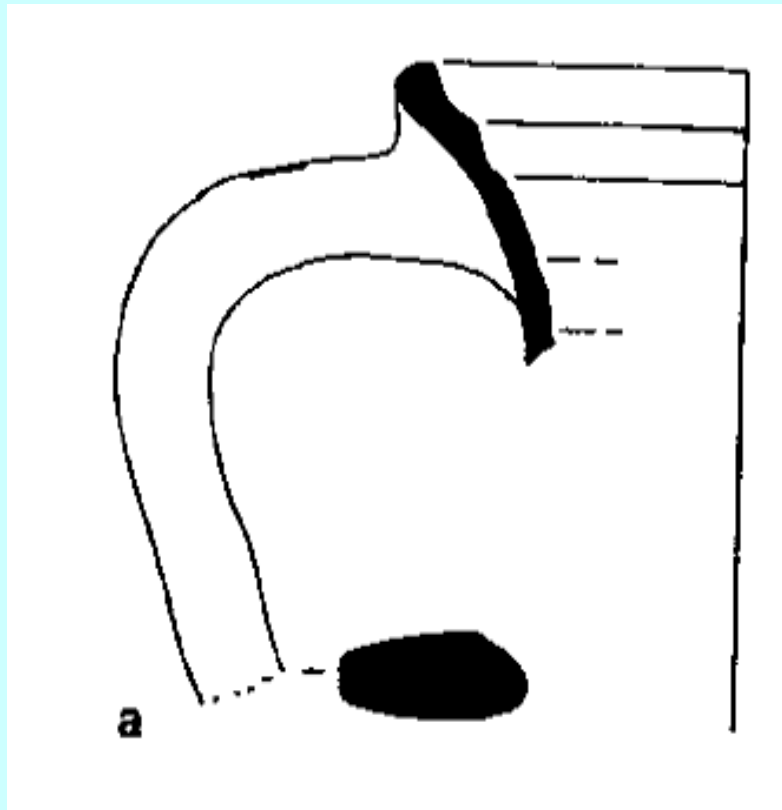
Hayes 68

- Smallish round-bellied flat-based type in light orange-buff ware
- May be not amphora but jug



Hayes 69

- Similar to 68's fabric
- Only one example of rim, neck and handle



Günsenin amphora

gunsenin type 1

gunsenin type 2

gunsenin type 3

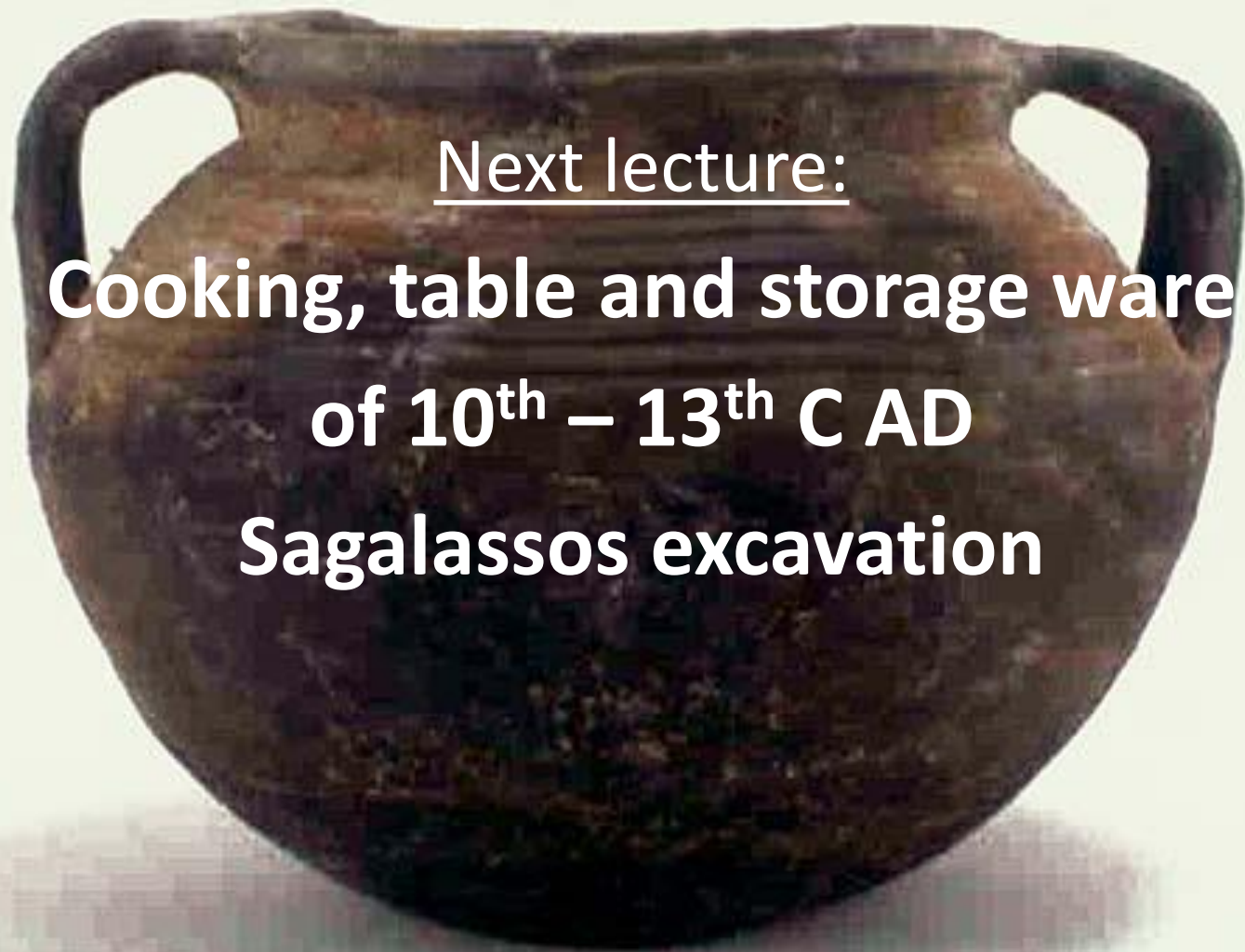
gunsenin type 4



4 main types of 10th to 13th C bearing name after prof. N. Günsenin

- No transport amphorae after 13th C
- Wine was transported in barrels
- More centers of wine cultivation





Next lecture:

Cooking, table and storage ware

of 10th – 13th C AD

Sagalassos excavation