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Red-Slip Ware from Tralles Excavations*

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The main aim of this paper is to evaluate the Late Hellenistic-Early Roman red-slip ware, namely the "Eastern Sigillata B" of Tralles found in recent excavations. The large amount of pottery that forms the subject of our study was found in summer of 2006. Excavations on the hillside to the west of Tralles yielded numerous red-slip wares. Although Tralles is not a well-studied site, it is known as an important production center of Sigillata B**.** Red-slip ware, termed as "Terra Sigillata" in earlier publications, constitutes a remarkable group with their forms, slip and decorations. Although Tralles is recognized as one of the significant centers, most studies on the red-slip ware have only been published recently. We hope that the more studies in the future will clarify on the Eastern Sigillata.

The term "Terra Sigillata" was first used in the 19th century by archaeologists, and is composed of the Latin words *terra* (earth) and *sigillum* (stamped). However, not all the red-slip ware is decorated with figures and/or floral ornaments. In addition to stamping, barbotine, appliqué, roulette and incising techniques were also used. Therefore, it must be emphasized that the term "Terra Sigillata" is inadequate, just as the term "Megarian bowls". Terra Sigillata includes mould-made pottery of red clay and red soapy slip, with or without decoration, whose forms and ornaments were inspired by metal workmanship. Their forms and decorations can also be compared with those found on contemporary silver, bronze and glass tableware. Another distinguishing feature is the stamps of the workshops/factories on the bases or the tondos. They bear inscriptions containing names of the workshops,

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salutations and simple floral decorations, such as rosettes and palmettes. But much of this red-slip pottery is plain and the Terra Sigillata in Anatolia is rarely decorated.

In earlier publications "Arretine ware" had become synonymous with "Italian Sigillata". German scholars Dragendorff, Loeschcke, Oxé and Comfort had published the decorations, potter's stamps and basic typology of red-slip ware. Dragendorff was the first to study the pottery type known as "Arretine" in Europe. Archaeological excavations demonstrated that Western Sigillata spread out from Italy to Spain, France and England (Dragendorff 1896: 18-55). Western Sigillata was the typical pottery product of Augustan period and continued to be manufactured in the first century C.E. Excavations showed that Italy did not only exported the pottery but also its craftsmen.

It is widely accepted that the Eastern Sigillata production began around the middle of the second century B.C.E and production centre was the Eastern Mediterranean (Fig.1; Hayes 1997: 52-53). In addition to the distinction between Western and Eastern Sigillata, the latter is divided in two subgroups, "Samos type - Vasa Samia" and "Pergamon type - Pergamene". A third group was revealed when the material from Pitane studied by Loeschcke was understood to be different from the other two groups (Loeschcke 1912: 344). Eastern Sigillata was classified on the basis of the clay and slip colors (A, B and C) by Kenyon in 1957, and is still valid (Kenyon-Crowfoot 1957: 281-288). New researches have shown that Cyprian, North African, Palestinian Sigillata should be separated from the Eastern Sigillata A, B and C.

Based on the information given by Plinius the Elder (*NH*. 35. 46, 160, 161), the high quality red-slip ware had been recognized as "Samos Product". But no remains of sigillata workshops have been reported from Samos. Hayes put forward the hypothesis that the Eastern Sigillata B ware was produced in the area of Tralles (Hayes 1972: 9-10) and established the major framework of typology and chronology of Eastern Sigillata B ware (Hayes 1985: 49-78). Ephesos was also considered as a possible production center. That the distribution of this fine ware is concentrated in the Aegean Sea coast is clear. As indicated by Poblome, the production of sigillata was developed in the Eastern Meditarranean under a growing Roman influence in the end of the Hellenistic period (Poblome 2002: 275-276).

Terminology Problems

It is Plinius who first referred to red-slip pottery as "Vasa Samia," and thus causing many scholars to conclude that the first production center was Samos (Zahn 1904: 447; Waage F.O. 1937: 51; Robinson H.S. 1959: 12). Some studies assumed that the word "Samia" comes from the verb *samiare* in Latin, which means the process of "polishing" (King 1980: 141). The Kaolinite clay mineral gives the red-slip ware its polished appearance. Galenus, the prominent Roman physician and philosopher, claimed that Kaolinite stopped profuse bleeding. In some ancient sources, the word *samiandum* is a process in pottery production, which gives the pottery a glossy appearance. There is solid evidence that the potters named L. Tettius Samia or Samus in Arretine produced this glossy ware.

There has been much discussion regarding the term Terra Sigillata: On one hand, Poblome prefers "red-slip ware" over Terra Sigillata, and on the other, L. Zoroğlu proposes the addition of the names of the production centres to the term, such as "Pergamon Terra Sigillata", "Tarsus Terra Sigillata" - instead of "Eastern" or "Western" Sigillata which is not convenient (Zoroğlu 1996: 121-123). Studies on pottery employ the term "sintered pottery" instead Terra Sigillata. The black and red figure pottery of the 6th and 5th centuries B.C.E, however, was also made using the sintering process. Therefore, it might be more convenient to use the term Terra Sigillata with the name of the production centre like "Tralles Terra Sigillata" as proposed by L. Zoroğlu.

Eastern Sigillata B Products and Tralles

The production centers of ESB in Anatolia are numerous and widely distributed. The red-slip ware was produced from the first century B.C.E. to the first and second centuries C.E. Stratigraphic evidence or contexts for the ESB ware rarely come from the later levels

Published material on Eastern Sigillata B ware come from Troia (Tekkök 2003: 237-242), Pergamon (Schäfer 1962: 777-802), Pitane (Loeschcke 1912: 344-407), Ephesos (Beyll 1993: 8-9; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991: 86-122; Meriç 1996: 79-81), Tralles (Takaoğlu 2006: 263-267; Civelek 2006a: 179-188) Labraunda (Hellström 1971: 32-33), Priene (Zahn 1906: 430-437), Sagalassos (Poblome 1999: 290), Pednelissos (Vandeput – Köse 2004: 242, 244), Patara (Uygun 2009), Anemurium (Williams 1989: 18-19), Ankyra (Kaya 1996: 111-116), Tarsus (Jones 1950: 179-181, 201-205), Antiokheia (Waage 1948: 31-38), Samsat (Zoroğlu 1996: 121-123) in Anatolia. They are found in almost all

Mediterranean cities and also in the coastal cities of the Black Sea and North Africa. In addition, it is spread to Samos (Unterkirsher 1983: 173 *et seq.*), Athens (Robinson 1959: Pl. 61-62), Corinth (Hayes 1986: 285-287), Knossos (Hayes 1971: 258-259), Stobi (Anderson – Stojanovic 1992: 303-340), Paphos (Hayes 1991: Fig. XXI) and Samaria (Kenyon - Crowfoot 1957: 281-288). Although few in number, it is understood that red-slip ware reached Black Sea coast (Domzalski 1999: 73-82; 1997: 103-108).

As indicated by ancient authors and travelers, pottery production was always important in this region (Rayet –Thomas 1997: 15, footnote 5). Judging from the diversity and quantity of pottery found in the excavations, Tralles was a great and important center in Hellenistic-Roman periods. Clay was easily obtained on the hillsides of Tmolus (Bozdağ), Mesogis (Kestane) and in Meander Valley (Menderes) and it contributed to the continuity of the pottery industry in the region. Under the Roman Empire Tralles, became economically and socially crucial during the peaceful period of *Pax Romana* (Dinç 2003: 1-68). Italian workshop owners founded branches in Tralles and other cities in the middle Augustan period. The developing pottery industry allowed the exportation of products to many cities in and out of Anatolia.

Epigraphic evidence indicating the production centers were found in the earlier excavations. In 1904, Priene material mentioned by Zahn (Zahn 1904: 430-447) was thought to have been produced in Western Asia Minor. A fragment with the stamp EKKAI / CAPHΣ from Notion refering to Tralles as the production center, points to KAESAREIA, which was the official name of Tralles during the Roman Imperial period. It is known that Emperor Augustus aided the city after the great earthquake in 27 B.C.E. and the city was referred to as "Caisarea" for a little while after Nero (Strabon XII, 8.18, 579).

The view that Tralles was the production center of Eastern Sigillata B was supported by recent studies. The results of the excavations and chemical analyses of the material found in Ephesos, corroborates the assumption that the production of this type of pottery took place in this region (Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991: 506-511; Beyll 1993: 8-13; Zabehlicky-Scheffeneger 1995: 253-271; Outschar 1996: 47-54**).** In 2006 T. Takaoğlu studied clay analyses of Tralles red-slip ware and concluded that Tralles could have been the source of the clay (Takaoğlu T. 2006: 263-267). The gradual drop in production after 150 C.E is bound to factors such as spreading of glass production in the Roman

Imperial period as well as the decrease of economic activity due to diseases and earthquakes. The relationship between Tralles and Ephesos, the capital of province of Asia is also noteworthy. It is thought that Ephesos was the main distribution center.

Stamps, sharp profiles and roulette decorations were widely used in early 1st century C.E. Although rare in Eastern Sigillata B ware, aplique decoration became popular in the third quarter of the 1st century. Stamp forms in Eastern products are diverse and not in Greek always. Eastern potters' stamps are almost in square or rectangular form. Foot-shaped "planta pedis" stamps on later Italian types are rare and in accordance with the reduction in Italian types after 30 C.E. Types without inscriptions, on the other hand, are in majority in 2nd century C.E. But the existence of branches of Italian workshops as well as local workshops in Anatolia is known from the stamps of Italian workshops found in Anatolia. They may have supplied the new technology.

Compared to other red-slip pottery used within the same period, the most important feature of red-slip ware is the wax glossy slip. The fabric of the slip has a very small shrinkage ratio due to plastic clay and that it does not contain poisonous additives is also important. Other property of the slip is its ability to give solidity and impermeability to pottery. Red color is obtained in the oxidation phase, while black in the reduction. As the ratio of iron in the clay of ESB products is higher, color becomes more reddish than ESA and ESC products. Modern experiments showed that these were fired between 920-1050°C in one phase (Acarsoy 1983: 101-102; Çizer 2005: 111-119).

Scholars have suggested various methods for the grouping of Eastern Sigillata ware. Robinson uses the classification of Samos A and B for the material found at Athenian Agora (Robinson 1959: 12, footnote 9), Hellström distinguishes Eastern Sigillata B1 (Robinson's Samos B) and Eastern Sigillata B2 (Robinson's Samos A; Hellström 1971: 32). ESB 1 and ESB 2 classification is generally accepted and used. In 1985, Hayes has identified seventy one forms belonging to ESB ware (41 forms from ESB 1 and 30 forms from ESB 2). These are cups, bowls, dishes, craters and large open forms with a few closed forms. Beyll published the preliminary report of the material from Marienkirche and Zabehlicky - Scheffenegger have indentified twenty four forms from Tetragonas Agora at Ephesos, which had not been previously classified as of ESB 1 (Beyll 1993: Taf. 1-4; Zabehlicky-Scheffeneger 1995: 254). U. Outschar published new forms and types from among the material

from Hanghaus 1 in Ephesos (Outschar 1996: 49-54). It is suggested that ESB products at Labraunda, another center near to Tralles, were more widespread than ESA products (Hellström P. 1971, 32).

The earliest production of Eastern Sigillata B 1 is accepted to have begun in 10 B.C.E. Hayes 1972: 10). Hayes also suggested that Eastern Sigillata B2 production in Tralles began during the Tiberian period and ended by the end of 1st century C.E. This ware was no longer produced by 150-160 C.E. (Hayes 1985: 51). Most of the deposits indicating the period of production come from the Athenian Agora, Stobi and Ephesos. Eastern Sigillata A and B ware have been discovered in G and M deposits at Athenian Agora (Robinson 1959: 22-25, 82-83, 87). At Stobi, the Eastern Sigillata group belongs to the middle of the 2nd century C.E. (Anderson – Stojanovic 1992: 50-51). Eastern Sigillata B ware from Ephesos is dated to the Augustan-Tiberian periods.

Eastern Sigillata B 1 ware is less thick and has smooth surface, thin and sharp profile, and careful workmanship. Square or rectangular stamps were found to contain the workshop/ factory names. Numerous potters' stamps have been found in the gymnasium-bath area in previous excavations and the most common stamps are of Marcus, Doron, Hermes, Serenus, Koiranus, Aineias, Phoibos (Erol 2004: 96; Takaoğlu 2006: 264, Fig. 2-5). The lack of evidence of C. Sentius, a well-known Arretine potter, is striking. The stamps, which belong to some Arretine potters', indicate that the local workshops or branches of Arretine factories might have operated in Tralles. But the details of relationship between local workshops and Italian factories are still unclear.

ESB 1 ware was used less than Eastern Sigillata B 2 and is dated before the middle of 1st century C.E. The Eastern Sigillata B2 ware has thicker and sharper profile than Eastern Sigillata B1. Usually, they have low ring or flat bases. The most significant characteristics are the flaky slip on the surface, on the rim joining to the body, and palmette stamps, rosettes and concentric circles on tondos or bases (Fig. 2, 3, 4). Although there is no solid criterion, ESB1 production is regarded to be somewhat earlier than ESB 2. Hayes identified seventy one forms composed of dishes, shallow and deep cups in his study, which is today very frequently referred (Hayes 1985: 49-78, Tav. XII- XV).

In the summer of 2006, during our surface surveys layers with red-slip ware were discovered on the southwestern slopes of Tralles (Civelek – Yaylalı 2006: 555-576). Further work was carried out in G 0-100/B 300-200 grid squares. Plenty of material was recovered in a brief excavation period. In an area of

2,25 m², hundreds of "terra sigillata" pieces were found. Unfortunately, archaeological evidence (coins or inscriptions) for an exact date is lacking They can be compared with the material from the other centers and contexts. Two groups (ESB 1 and ESB 2) and twenty different forms can be discerned, but most of them belongs to the ESB2 group and is dated to 50-125 C.E. Their profiles and roulette decorations are close to Arretine ware.

Shallow or deep plates and bowls, and glasses are the most frequent groups among the materials found during the 2006 excavations in Tralles. The majority of the material is fragments and there is no stamped sample among them. In addition to well-slipped samples with glossy surfaces, there are many others with poor slip. They have orange-brown,- or pink-brown clay and light or dark orange-brown slip. Grey or black slipped ware named "Terra Nigra" rarely appears. Clay and slip colors vary between 2,5 YR 5/8, 2,5 YR 5/6, 5 YR 5/8, 2,5 /N as per Munsell catalogue. The red-slip ware from the 2006 excavations in Tralles constitutes a homogenous group with their forms, decorations, stamps and clay. They are all plain ware and the thickness of the walls is 5 mm.

The pottery and terracottas were produced in Tralles in great quantities in the Hellenistic and Roman periods. The red-slip ware have been found in both settlement and necropolis areas in the earlier excavations (Dinç 2003: 1-67; Yaylalı – Saraçoğlu – Çekilmez 2008: 27-34). The southwestern slope of Tralles yields completely red-slip ware. Although there are no solid evidence, workshops must have been located in this area or just above the slopes. It is clear that these were produced by the workshops of Tralles.

Catalogue

Hayes' classification is followed in the grouping of Tralles red-slip ware.

TRL 1. (Hayes Form 19) (Fig.5)

Single example in Tralles material and similar to the incurved rim bowls of Hellenistic period. Incurved rim joint to the body with sharp angle and tapering to the flat base.

Middle of the first century C.E. (Hayes J. 1985: Tav. XII: 13; Beyll D. 1993, Taf. 3: no.40-41).

TRL 2. (Hayes Form 23) (Fig. 6)

Out curved rim with low ring base, large bowl. Rare form.

Middle of the first century C.E. (Hayes J. 1985: Tav. XII, 18).

TRL. 3 (Hayes Form 29) (Fig. 7)

Single example in the Tralles material. Wide and flat rim, conic body profile, low ring base with grooves. Two variations occur in the Ephesos material.

First century C.E. (Beyll D. 1993: Taf.1: 8; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991: Taf.159: H 184; Lund J. 1996: Pl. LXXI).

TRL 4 (Hayes Form 40) (Fig. 8)

Slightly convex body and flat base. Common from the middle of the 1st century C.E. (Hayes 1985, Tav. XIII: 12). No decoration on the surface of bowl. This type occurs more frequently in Tralles than the other centers. Similar examples come from Sagalassos. (Poblome J. 1999: 387, Fig. 48, 1C101).

Second half of the 1st century to the 3rd century C.E.

TRL 5 (Hayes Form 58 - DSB 2) (Fig. 9)

Shallow, flaring bowl with low ring base. Commonly occurs with many variations. Grooves and roulettes on the exterior of thick, flanged rim. 50/75-125 C.E. (Hayes J. 1985: Tav. XIV, 3; Beyll D. 1993: Taf. 3, 35-39; Lund J. 1999: Pl. LXXXII). Few bowls come from Athenian Agora in G and J groups (Robinson 1959: 24, Pl. 61, G 19). It appears in the middle of the 2nd century C.E. in Stobi (Anderson – Stojanovic 1992: 51, Pl. 35: 304-306) and second half of the 1st century and first quarter of the 2nd century in Patara (Uygun Ç. 2009: 100-101).

TRL 6 (Hayes Form 59 - DSB 2) (Fig. 10)

Rare form. Prototypes in ESB1 group. Shallow bowl with wide rim and wide, flat base.

50-125 C.E. (Hayes J. 1985: Tav. XIV: 4).

TRL 7 (Hayes Form 60 - DSB 2) (Fig. 11)

Common type in all Terra Sigillata groups and also in Tralles material. Shallow plate with offset rim and and flat base. Generally two grooves below the rim. Generally stamped rosettes, palmettes and and concentric circles indicating to workshops/factories. It is well-known from the early excavations of Tralles (Erol D. 2004: 74-76, Lev. 95-97). Hayes characterizes the prototypes in the ESB 1 group. Form 19 continues in ESB 2 group.

50-150 C.E. (Hayes J. 1985: Tav. XII, F 19, Tav. XIV, Form 60, 5-7; Hayes J. 1991: Fig. XXI, 7-10). Four types occur in Paphos (Hayes J. 1991: 52, 53, Fig. XXI, 7-10). Many variations in Ephesos material are dated from the last quarter of 1st century to middle of the 2nd century (Beyll D. 1993: Taf. 3, 42 - 43, Taf. 4, 44-51, Taf. 5, 52; Lund 1996: Pl. LXXXII). Similar samples come from the Athenian Agora, Stobi and Anemurium,

are and dated to the middle of the 2nd century C.E. (Robinson H.S.1959: 22, Lev. 61, G 25, Anderson – Stojanovic 1992: 51, Pl. 36, 307- 317; Williams 1989: Fig. 7, 104-109).

TRL 8 (Hayes Form 61) (Fig. 12)

Shallow bowl with flat base. Generally two or three narrow grooves on the rim. Single narrow groove on the outside, just above the base.

50-125 C.E. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XIV, 9).

TRL 9 (Hayes Form 62 A ve B - DSB 2) (Fig. 13)

Similar to Form 61, but fewer grooves on the thick rim than Form 61. Shallow plate with incurved rim. On the exterior of flat base single groove.

70/ 75-120 C.E. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XIV, 10, 11; Beyll 1993: Taf. 1, 15; Robinson 1959: Pl. 61, G 22).

TRL 10 (Hayes Form 63) (Fig. 14)

Common form in Tralles. Shallow plate with outcurved rim. Stamped dot-rosettes or palmettes on tondos.

70/75-120 C.E. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XIV, 13; Beyll 1993: Taf. 1: 2).

TRL 11 (Hayes Form 65) (Fig. 15)

Deep bowl with low ring base. Narrow grooves on the exterior of bowl.

50-125 C.E. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XIV: 15)

TRL 12 (Hayes Form 70 - DSB 2) (Fig. 16)

Common form as 58 and 60. Conic body with low ring base. Grooves and roulette on ther exterior of the flanged rim. Roulette on the rim. A single example has horizontal "S" decoration in Tralles . There are numerous fragments of Form 70, frequently with stamped dot rosettes and palmettes, and rare concentric circles on tondos or bases.

(Hayes 1985: Tav. XIV, 19, Tav. XV, 20). It appears in the first half of the 2nd century in Athenian Agora material (Robinson 1959: Pl.62, M 33, J 29, G 28) and Stobi (Anderson – Stojanovic 1992: 52, Pl. 38, 320-325).

50/ 75-125 C.E.

Ephesos (Beyll 1993: Taf. 227, Taf. 3 no. 28-33); Patara (Uygun 2009: 106-107), Samsat (Zoroğlu 1986: 89, Ill. 10).

TRL 13 (Hayes Form 71) (Fig. 17)

Similar to Form 40 but with larger and more convex body profile.

50-125 C.E. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XV: 2; Robinson 1959: Pl. 62: G 29, G 30; Anderson – Stojanovic 1992: Pl. 38, 326 Beyll 1993: Taf. 1, 10; Lund 1996: Pl. LXXXII).

TRL 14 (Hayes 74 A - B) (Fig. 18)

Frequently found among Tralles material. Deep bowl with flanged rim and low ring base. One or two grooves on the rim and one groove on the exterior of the base. Stamped rosettes and palmettes on tondos. 74 A is larger than 74B.

70 / 75-120 C.E. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XV, 6-7). This form is also dated to the second half of the 1st century –first half of the 2nd century in Sagalassos (Poblome 1999: Fig. 27, 1B162), Flavian-Trajanic period in Ephesos (Beyll 1993: Taf. 1, 14; Lund 1996: Pl. LXXXII), and to the middle of the 2nd century in Stobi (Anderson – Stojanovic 1992: Pl. 39: 328-329). Similar examples come from Patara (Uygun 2009: 107).

TRL 15 (Hayes Form 75 A - B DSB 2) (Fig. 19)

Distinctive type of Form 72 and 74. Deep bowl with outcurved rim. Grooves just above the exterior of flat base.

Middle of 2nd century. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XV, 9; Anderson – Stojanovic 1992: Pl. 39, 330-331; Robinson H.S.1959: Pl. 62, M 32).

TRL 16 (Hayes Form 76) (Fig. 20)

Large bowl with flat rim and low ring base. Body profile of 76 B is more convex than 76A. One or two narrow grooves on the rim.

100-150 C.E. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XV: 10-11; Hayes 1991: Fig. XXI, 11; Beyll 1993: Taf. 2, 19; Anderson – Stojanovic 1992: Pl. 39: 332; Lund 1996: Pl. LXXXII).

TRL 17 (Hayes Form 77) (Fig. 21)

Shallow plate with outcurved rim and low ring base. Roulettes and two narrow grooves on the rim. Sharp-angled profiles inside and outside of the body.

Second half of the 1st century C.E. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XV, 12; Beyll 1993: Taf. 2, 18).

TRL 18 (Hayes Form 78) (Fig. 22)

Shallow plate with outcurved rim, low ring base. Rare form in ESB I group. Roulettes on the rim. Sharp-angled profiles inside and outside of the body. Second half of the 1st century C.E. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XV, 13).

TRL 19 (Hayes Form 79) (Fig. 23)

Rare form of which two samples occur in Tralles material. Prototypes can be observed in Italian Sigillata. Deep bowl with outcurved rim and low ring base. Narrow grooves on the inner rim.

Dated to the end of the 1st century and beginning of the 2nd century C.E. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XV, 14; Beyll 1993: Taf. 5, 61; Hayes 1991: Fig. XXI, 12).

TRL 20 (Hayes Form 80 -DSB 2) (Fig. 24)

Rare form. Shallow bowl with low ring base.

80-150 C.E. (Hayes 1985: Tav. XV, 15; Beyll 1993: Taf. 2, 25; Lund 1996: Pl. LXXXII).

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Tralleis Kazılarında Ele Geçen Kırmızı Astarlı Seramikler

Çalışmamızın amacı, Geç Hellenistik-Roma Dönemlerinde sevilerek kullanılmış günlük sofra takımlarını oluşturan ve arkeoloji dünyasında da ilgi gören, son yıllarda antik Tralles (Aydın) kazılarında ele geçen, Geç Hellenistik-Erken Roma Dönemi'ne ait, Tralles kırmızı astarlı seramiklerini üretim, biçim ve kronolojik açıdan değerlendirip, fazla tanınmaya olanak bulamamış bu malzemeyi sunmak; bundan sonraki yıllarda yapılacak daha ayrıntılı ve geniş çalışmalara yardımcı olabilmektir. Çalışmamızın konusunu oluşturan olağanüstü miktarda malzeme, Tralles'te 2006 yılında kentin batısındaki yamaçta yapılan kazılarda, çok miktarda ele geçmiştir. Arkeoloji dünyasında, daha erken yayınlarda "Terra Sigillata" adıyla anılan kırmızı astarlı seramikler, kaliteli, göz alıcı yapıları ve form çeşitliliğiyle dikkat çeken bir grubu oluştururlar. Tralles'in önemli merkezlerden biri olduğu bilinmekle birlikte, yayınlanmış çalışmaların azlığı dikkat çekmektedir.

"Terra Sigillata" alışılmış tanımlamasıyla kalıp yapımı, bezemeli ya da bezemesiz, formlarında ve bezemelerinde metal işçiliğinden etkilenmenin görüldüğü, kırmızı kilden ve sabunumsu görünümlü kırmızı astardan oluşan, kaliteli işçiliğe sahip seramiklerdir. Ayırt edici diğer özellikleri taban altlarında veya tondolarında üretici atölyelerin damgalarının bulunmasıdır. Bu damgalar atölye isimlerini gösteren yazılardan ve iyi dileklerden oluşabileceği gibi, rozet, palmet gibi basit bitkisel bezemeler halinde de olabilir.

Doğu Sigillata'lar açısından, Tralles'in önemli bir üretim merkezi olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Yaşlı Plinius, "Samos Kapları" olarak andığı seramiklerin itibar gördüğünden ve özellikle Tralles üretimlerinin her yerde ünlü olduğundan söz eder. Plinius'un anlatımına dayanarak, önceleri iyi kalitedeki kırmızı astarlı bu sofra takımları "Samos Üretimi" ve "Pergamon Üretimi" olarak tanınmış, fakat son yıllardaki çalışmalarla Tralles'in üretim merkezi olduğuna ait düşünceler kanıtlanmıştır. Yine, ilk olarak Zahn tarafından sözü edilen Priene malzemesinin Tralles'te üretildiği düşünülmüştür. Tralles'in üretim merkezi olduğuna ait, Notion'dan gelen EKKAI/CAPHΣ mühürlü bir parça, Tralles'in Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi'ndeki resmî ismi olan KAESAREIA'ya işaret eder. MÖ 27'deki büyük depremden sonra imparator Augustus'un

kente büyük yardımlarda bulunduğu ve kentin adının Nero zamanından biraz sonrasına kadar "Kaisarea" olarak anıldığı bilinmektedir.

Anadolu'da yerel atölyeler kadar İtalya'daki atölyelerin şubelerinin de var olduğu, Anadolu'da ele geçen İtalya atölyelerine ait mühürlerden anlaşılmaktadır. Anadolu'da Troia, Pergamon, Pitane, Ephesos, Tralles, Labraunda, Priene, Sagalassos, Anemurium, Tarsus, Antiokheia kırmızı astarlı seramiklerin bulunduğu önemli kentlerin yalnızca bir bölümüdür. Anadolu dışında Samos, Stobi, Cosa ve Samaria, adalardan Kıta Yunanistan'a, Girit'e, İtalya'ya ve Doğu Akdeniz kentlerinde bulunduğu dikkati çekmektedir. Az da olsa, Karadeniz kıyılarında Doğu Sigillata B üretimlerine rastlanmıştır.

Antik yazarlar ve gezginlerin de belirttiği gibi, çömlekçilik burada her zaman önemli olmuştur. Tralles antik kentinde yapılan kazılarda bulunan seramiklerin çeşitliliği ve miktarı dikkate alındığında, her zaman, fakat özellikle Hellenistik- Roma Dönemlerinde çok büyük ve önemli bir merkez olması, seramik üretiminin hangi boyutlarda olabileceğini kolayca tahmin etmemizi sağlamaktadır. Kilin Tmolus (Bozdağ) ile Mesogis (Kestane) yamaçlarında ve Maiandros (Menderes) ile Hermos (Gediz) gibi vadilerde bolca bulunması, seramik endüstrisinin bu bölgede her zaman önemini korumasına yardımcı olmuştur. Özellikle Roma İmparatorluğu Dönemi'nde *Pax Romana*'nın getirdiği barış ortamı ile genişleyen egemenlik alanları içinde Tralles, ekonomik ve sosyal açıdan önemli bir merkez olmuştur.

Doğu Sigillata B grubu seramikler turuncu-kahve renkte, mikalı kilden yapılmış ve turuncu/sarımsı- kırmızı renkte boyalıdır. DSB1 ve DSB 2 olarak iki grupta incelenen bu seramiklerde genellikle çift daldırma tekniğinin kullanıldığı dikkati çeker. MS erken 1. yy kaplarında mühürler, keskin şekilde kalıplar ve rulet bezemeler yaygın olarak kullanılmıştır. Çömlekçi mühürleri, çift satır halinde, kare veya dikdörtgendir. MS 2. yy'da ise genellikle yazısız örnekler çoğunluktadır. Geç Hellenistik-Erken Roma Dönemlerinde kullanılan kırmızı astarlı seramiklerin, aynı dönem içinde kullanılan diğer kırmızı astarlı seramiklerden gözle ayırt edilebilen en önemli özelliği, balmumu parlaklığında astara sahip olmalarıdır.

Son yıllarda Tralles antik kentindeki kazı çalışmaları sırasında ele geçen *sigillata*'ların değerlendirildiği iki yayın görülmektedir. Bunlardan ilki, D. Erol tarafından 2004 yılında yapılan çalışmada tipler ile mühürler ele alınmış; 2006 yılında T. Takaoğlu tarafından bazı parçaların kil analizleri yapılmış ve Tralles'te kırmızı astarlı seramiklerin üretildiği kanıtlanmıştır. 2006 yaz sezonunda Tralles'in güneybatı yamacında yapılan yüzey araştırmalarında, atölye

malzemelerinin deprem ve sel gibi doğal felaketler sonucunda aşağı doğru aktığı belirlenmiş ve G 0-100/ B 300-200 plankarede kazı çalışmaları yürütülmüştür. Yapılan yüzey araştırmalarında kentin batı yamacının tamamen seramik akıntılarından oluştuğu gözlenmiştir. Kısa sürede çok fazla malzemenin ele geçmesi, kazı çalışmasının kısa tutulmasına neden olmuştur.

Malzemelerimiz arasında DSB1 ve DSB 2 üretimlerine ait örnekler bulunmaktadır. Daha önce yapılan çalışmalarda belirtildiği gibi, DSB 1 grubuna ait örneklerin profillerinin daha ince ve keskin açılı, DSB 2 grubuna ait örneklerin profillerinin daha kalın hatlı ve yuvarlak olduğu görülmüştür. İyi astarlanmış-özellikle çift daldırma tekniği ile - balmumu görünümünde, hafif parlak yüzeye sahip örneklerle birlikte mat astarlı örnekler ve özellikle ağız-gövde birleşim yerlerinde çatlakların ya da gövde üzerinde pul pul dökülmelerin görüldüğü, astarın iyi uygulanmadığı daha kalitesiz örnekler de bulunmaktadır. Kalıpta yapılmış olmalarının yanı sıra, gövde üzerinde, belki de son düzeltmelerin çarkta olduğuna işaret eden alet izleri rahatlıkla seçilebilmektedir.

Tralles'te 2006 yılında yapılan kazılarda ele geçen malzeme arasında sığ ya da derin tabaklar, sığ veya derin kâseler, bardaklar en fazla görülen gruplar olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Fakat saydığımız bu üç grubun birçok çeşidinin olduğu dikkati çekmektedir. Malzememizin çoğunluğu kırık olmakla birlikte, iyi korunmuş örnekler de bulunmaktadır. Genellikle turuncu-kahverengi, pembe-kahverengi kile sahip ve açık ya da koyu turuncu-kahve renkte boyaya sahiplerdir. Çok az sayıda mat gri-siyah renkte astarlı örneklere rastlanmıştır. Munsell kataloğuna göre, kil ve astar renkleri 2,5 YR 5/8, 2,5 YR 5/6, 5 YR 5/8, 2,5 /N arasında değişmektedir. Genellikle formlar düzdür ve duvar kalınlıkları 5 mm kadardır.

Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemleri boyunca Roma İmparatorluğu'nun etkisiyle giderek büyüyen ve gelişen Tralles antik kentinde, terracotta ve seramik üretiminin önemli olduğu ele geçen buluntulardan anlaşılmaktadır. Kazısını yapmış olduğumuz alanda çok fazla miktarda ele geçen kırmızı astarlı seramikler, kentin güneybatı yamacında veya bu alanın hemen üzerinde atölyelerin yer aldığını göstermektedir. Bu konuda ileride yapılacak araştırmaların, özellikle Tralles antik kentindeki kırmızı astarlı seramiklerin üretimi konusundaki problemleri daha fazla aydınlatacağını umuyoruz.

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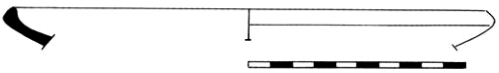
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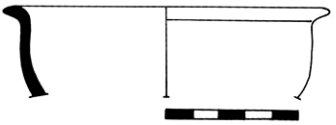
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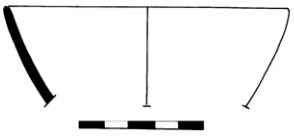
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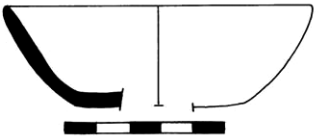
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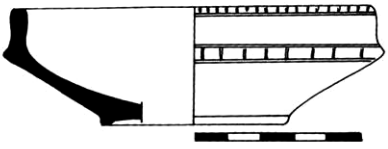
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H.F 29



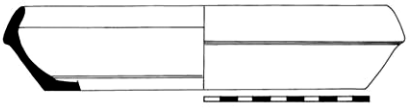
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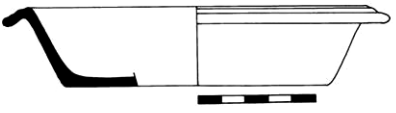
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H.F 59

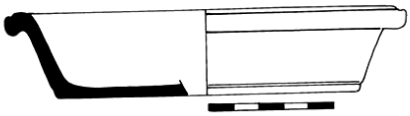


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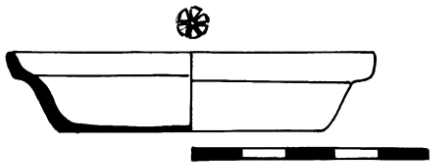


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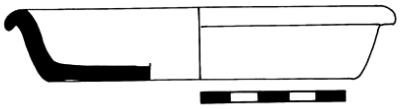
Plate 1



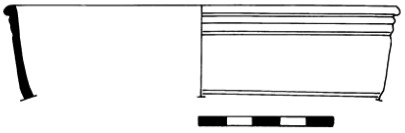
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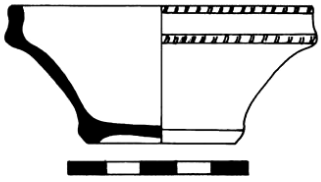
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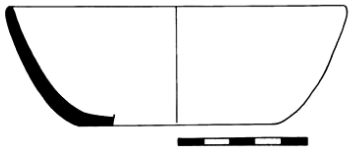
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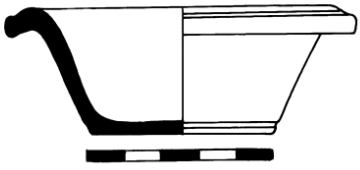
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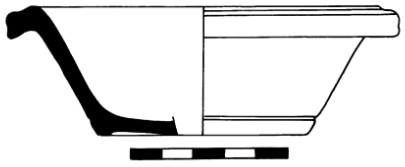
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H.F 71

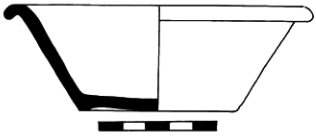


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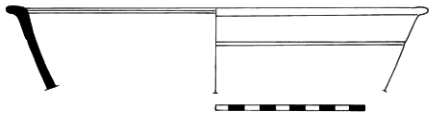


H.F 74 B

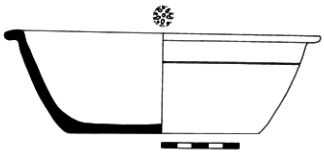
Plate 2



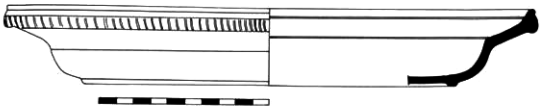
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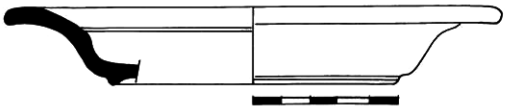
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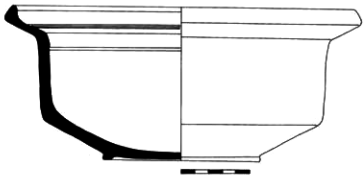
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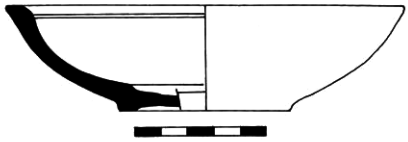
H.F 77



H.F 78



H.F 79



H.F 80

Plate 3



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

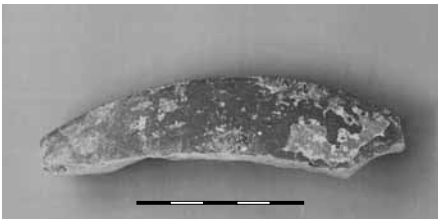


Fig. 5

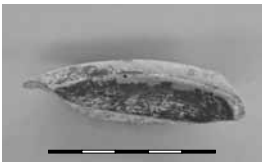


Fig. 6

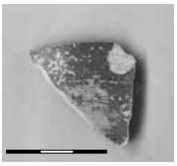


Fig. 7

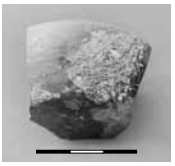


Fig. 8



Fig. 9

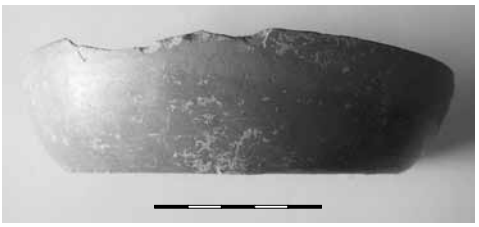


Fig. 10

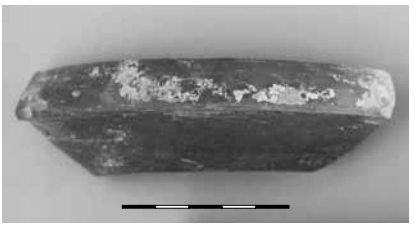


Fig. 11

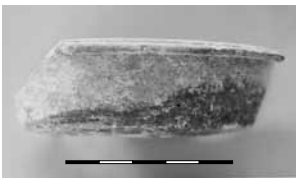


Fig. 12

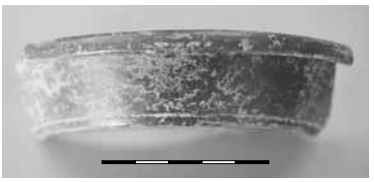


Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16

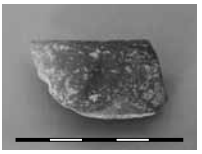


Fig. 17

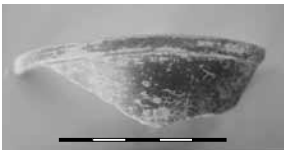


Fig. 18

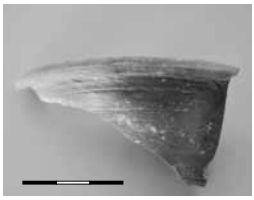


Fig. 19

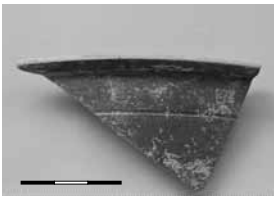


Fig. 20

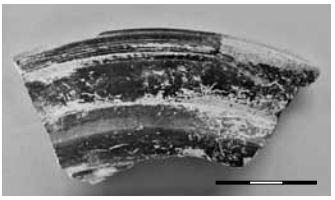


Fig. 21

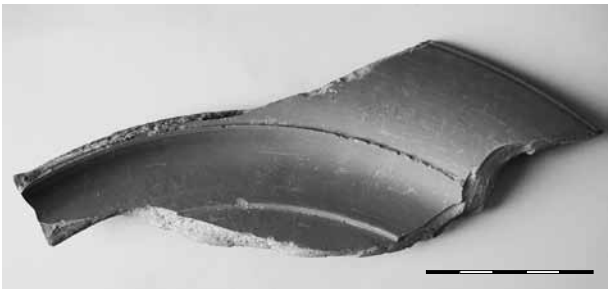


Fig. 22



Fig. 23



Fig. 24