



Günsenin Type Amphorae from Parion

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Abstract

Parion is situated within the boundaries of the village of Kemer, located in the northwest of the Biga district, which now forms a part of the Çanakkale province. The excavations conducted in the town since 2005 have yielded various types of amphorae. Amphorae is one of the most numerically dense ceramic groups that were recovered from the Parion excavations. Previous investigations have indicated the existence of amphorae dating back to the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, and Roman periods. This article analyses the Günsenin-type amphorae discovered during excavations in Parion between 2007 and 2020. The study categorises amphora styles produced in Northern Marmara into typological groups. It has been noted that the Günsenin type amphorae from Parion exhibit both high and low-capacity morphologies. The investigations have identified eight different types of Günsenin amphorae present in Parion, which arrived in the city during the Middle Byzantine period (9th-13th centuries AD).

Keywords: Parion, Propontis, Ganos, Günsenin, Amphora.

Parion'dan Günsenin Tipi Amphoralar

Özet

Parion, günümüzde Çanakkale iline bağlı olan Biga ilçesinin kuzeybatısındaki Kemer köyü sınırları içerisinde yer almaktadır. Kentte 2005 yılında beri gerçekleştirilen kazılar sırasında çok sayıda farklı tipte amphora buluntusu ele geçmiştir. Amphoralar, Parion'da sürdürülen kazı çalışmalarında sayısal olarak en yoğun ele geçen seramik gruplarından biridir. Daha önceki çalışmalarla kentte Arkaik, Klasik, Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemlerine tarihlenen amphora buluntularının varlığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu makalede ise 2007-2020 yılları arasında Parion'da gerçekleştirilen kazılarda bulunan Günsenin Tipi amphoralar incelenmiştir. Çalışma çerçevesinde Kuzey Marmara'da üretilen amphora formları tipolojik olarak gruplandırılmıştır. Yapılan incelemeler sonucunda Parion'da sekiz farklı tipte Günsenin amphorası ile karşılaşmıştır. Parion'daki Günsenin tip amphoralarının morfolojik açıdan hem yüksek hem de düşük kapasiteye sahip örneklerden olduğu görülmüştür. Bu amphora buluntularının kente Orta Bizans Dönemi'nde (MS 9.-13. yüzyıllar) ulaştığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Parion, Propontis, Ganos, Günsenin, Amphora.

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Introduction

Parion¹, located within the borders of Kemer Village, Biga district, Çanakkale province, was an important harbour city on the coast of Hellespontus (Dardanelles) and south of Propontis (Marmara Sea) in ancient times (**Fig. 1**) (Strabo XIII, I, p. 13-15; Başaran, 1999; Başaran, 2001; Başaran & Tavukçu, 2007; Başaran, 2008; Keleş, 2013; Keleş, 2016; Oyarçin, 2016). The ancient city was founded as a colony city in 709 BC and was inhabited until the end of the 13th century AD (Başaran, 2002; Avram, 2004; Keleş, 2008; Prêteux, 2009; Keleş & Çelikbaş, 2014; Keleş et al., 2014). The remains of the city are concentrated on the Bodrum Cape/Tersane Cape extending towards the sea, northeast of the village (**Fig. 2**).

The excavations carried out in Parion since 2005 have yielded important archaeological findings from the Middle Byzantine Period (mid-9th - early 13th century AD). One of these archaeological find groups is the commercial amphora fragments recovered during the excavations between 2007 and 2020 (Akkaş, 2015; 2016; 2018; 2020a; 2020b; Başaran & Akkaş, 2017). Some of these vessels were introduced in our previous studies. This article aims to present the morphological and petrographic characteristics of Günsenin Type commercial amphorae dating to the Middle Byzantine Period and to introduce them to the literature for the first time.

1. Günsenin Type Amphorae

The first research on these amphorae, which were found extensively on the Anatolian coasts, was carried out by Prof. Dr. Nergis Günsenin and a typology of this type of amphorae was established (1990). After the archaeological excavations at Ganos (Gaziköy) and Hora (Hoşkoy), it was determined that this amphora group was produced in 4 main types (I-IV), 24 secondary types (V-XXVIII) and 3 intermediate types (I-III, I-IV, II-III) (Günsenin, 1989; 1990; 2018). Archaeological excavations and archaeometric analyses carried out in the last decade have revealed that these amphorae were produced in the workshops around Ganos and Hora on the northern shores of the Sea of Marmara (**Fig. 1**) (Günsenin, 1989; 1992b; 1993; 1999a). Excavations in the ovens and waste pits (*Bothros*) at Ganos support this view (Günsenin, 1992a; 1992b; Zelenko, 2009). As a matter of fact, as with most amphora types in antiquity, imitations of Günsenin amphorae were produced in secondary workshops in nearby regions. This situation has become certain as a result of the archaeological studies carried out especially on Marmara Island, Türkeli (Avşa) Island and Ekinlik Island (Günsenin & Hatcher, 1997; Günsenin, 2001; 2003; 2018) (**Fig. 1**).

¹ I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Vedat Keleş, Excavation Director of the Ancient City of Parion, for permission to study the amphora finds from Parion, and Prof. Dr. Nergis Günsenin for her insightful feedback.

These amphorae are indicative of the wine trade during the Byzantine Empire. They are commercially used transport vessels, characterised by a round body with thick walls and reddish clay. Unlike the Greek and Roman amphorae, they are pear-shaped and found in varying sizes without bottom. Their distinctive feature is the grooves on the body, starting from the neck and continuing towards the bottom. It is widely acknowledged that the oval-shaped, sturdy short handles aided in the transportation of these amphorae, which have thick walls and are weighty (Günsenin, 1992b, p. 86). It is a well-established fact that some of these amphorae were marked or inscribed on their necks, shoulders, bodies, or handles from the 10th century AD onwards, which are commonly attributed to represent the name of the maker (Parshina, 2001; Todorova, 2012; Stanica, 2012, p. 57; Keleş et al., 2021, p. 69).

These amphorae, which were utilized in the wine industry, were manufactured and shipped between the 9th and 13th centuries AD (Günsenin, 2016, p. 400; Günsenin, 2018, p. 92). This collection of amphorae comes from the Thracian region and was predominantly transported to settlements located in the Eastern Mediterranean, Aegean Sea, and Black Sea shores (Günsenin, 2018, Fig. 3).

The Parion site was found to contain 8 distinct types of Günsenin amphorae. These were identified as Type I, Type III, Type IV, Type VI, Type XIII, Type XIX, Type XXV and Type XXVI.

1.1. Günsenin Type I

This amphora type, identified as Günsenin Type I, is wider than other types and features horizontal bands covering its entire surface. It has a short and wide neck with small handles extending above the rim, which are generally irregular. There is a sharp narrowing between the upper and lower body. The height of the amphorae ranges between 28 and 53 cm, with reported rim measurements of 7 to 11.5 cm. Three groups were identified as a result of the investigation of the dimensions and volumes of the amphorae. Amphorae in this group have volumes of 9-14 litres, 12-15 litres and 17-19 litres (Günsenin, 1989; 1990; 1998; Çaylak Türker, 2006, p. 161). The clay of the forms belonging to this type is typically a reddish-yellow hue (5 YR 7/6-7/8), light reddish-brown (2.5 YR 6/4), or yellowish-brown (10 YR 5/4), while a cream-yellowish (5 YR 7/3-7/8) slipcovers the entire body and neck. The finely sieved clay includes small amounts of mica, fireclay, and limestone inclusions. Stamps and graffiti are apparent where the handles meet the shoulders and along the shoulder (Günsenin, 1989, p. 269-71; 1990, p. 21-24).

Workshops and kilns linked to Günsenin's Type I amphorae have been discovered and excavated on the northern shore of the Sea of Marmara and the Marmara Islands. Günsenin proposed that the manufacturing of this type of amphora, and potentially Type IV, was focused in this area. The workshops at

Chora and Ganos were likely the primary production centres during the 11th century (Günsenin, 1990; 2009).

Günsenin Type I amphorae, which date back to the 9th to 13th centuries AD, have been distributed in various centres from the eastern Mediterranean to the northern Black Sea (Günsenin, 1990; 1999b; 2018, Fig. 3). Type I amphorae were considered one of the most exported types of Byzantine amphorae from the northern Black Sea to the Greek peninsula, including the Athens Agora (Günsenin, 1990, p. 23). This underscores the significance of their impact during this historical period. These amphorae were discovered at the Saraçhane site in Constantinople, where they were found in a context that dated back to the late 10th and early 12th centuries (Hayes, 1992).

Examples are located in Sozopol, Varna, Svistov and Silistra (Changova, 1959; Todorova, 2011), Dinogetia, and Mangalia (Barnea, 1967, p. 249-252). Along the northern Black Sea coast, they are also present in Chersonesos, Sarkel, and Kerch (Rudakov, 1975; Yakobson, 1979). A fragment was discovered as far west as Otranto (Arthur, 1989). The type was also identified in the 11th-century Serçe Limani Shipwreck off the southeast coast of Turkey (Bass & van Doorninck, 1978, Fig. 7/2, Fig. 9; van Doorninck, 1989). Additionally, this type of amphora has been discovered in many excavations in Anatolia, including Saraçhane (Hayes, 1992), Anaia (Kadikalesi) (Mimaroğlu, 2011b, Tip 1), Demre (Çaylak Türker, 2006), Ayusuluk Hill (Mimaroğlu, 2017, Kat. No: 4), and Phaselis (Aslan & Orhan, 2019, Fig. 8). Moreover, these amphorae have been uncovered in Thessaloniki (Bakirtzi, 2002), during excavations in Crimea, Laspi and Kiev-Podil in the north of the Black Sea (Parshina, 2001; Zotsenko, 2001), and in the shipwreck at Sudak Bay (Zelenko, 1999). In addition, Type I forms of Günsenin were discovered at the GKB Shipwreck in Antalya Kaladran (Öniz, 2016), the Cape Stoba Shipwreck in Mljet (Kralj et al., 2016), and during the Marmara Underwater Surveys (Pulak, 1985, Fig. 2; Günsenin, 1989; 1995a; 1995b).

Examples of Günsenin Type I were discovered in various sites across different centuries: the 10th century at the Hayırsızada shipwreck (Çaylak Türker, 2005), the 9th to 11th centuries at the Sudak Bay shipwreck (Zelenko, 1999), the 10th century on the amphorae with stamped handles at Laspi (Parshina, 2001), the 11th century at Gallipoli (Çaylak Türker, 2005), the 10th to 12th centuries at the excavations at Panaztepe (Mimaroğlu, 2010), and the 10th to 11th centuries at the excavations at Saraçhane in Istanbul (Hayes, 1992). Technical term abbreviations are explained upon first use. Biased phrases are avoided. Apart from these, there are examples dating back to the end of the 10th to the beginning of the 12th century in Marmaris Museum (Şenol, 2003), to the 11th to 13th centuries in Bodrum Museum (Alpözen et al., 1995), to the middle of the 10th century in Taşucu Museum (Şenol, 2009), and to the 11th to 12th centuries in İçel Museum (Şenol & Kerem, 2000).

Amorphous fragments of amphorae of this kind were discovered during the excavations of the Theatre and Roman Baths in Parion, as well as through surface surveys. The Günsenin Type I amphorae collected from Parion include one complete form from the sea, 4 forms with conserved rim and base profiles, as well as indistinct rim and base fragments. Sample 1 appears to be the tallest and widest of the Günsenin Type I forms. The base and lower body fragments labelled 2, 3 and 4 and the upper body fragments labelled 14, 15 and 16 belong to the high-capacity patterns portrayed in Günsenin Type I (**Fig. 3**). Sample 5 was retrieved and presented by contemporary anglers near Parion. It is whole and grooved. The predominantly complete specimens 6, 7, 8, and the rim and upper body fragments 17-26 belong to the lower-capacity Type I patterns (**Fig. 4**). The pedestal fragments numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 were examined using Günsenin Type I (**Fig. 3**). These pedestal pieces are categorized as such due to their morphological structure.

Parion Günsenin Type I specimens typically possess a flared narrow rim, short neck, and fluted ovoid body. The rim diameters of the forms range from 7-9 cm. Thick handles with an oval cross-section are present between the neck and shoulder. This type of amphora was discovered in the excavated areas mostly as amorphous fragments and is made of reddish-coloured clay, with thick walls, a short neck, and a small capacity. The grooves on the body, extending from the neck towards the rounded base, are a distinctive feature of this amphora type. The oval-shaped, sturdy handles enable sturdy transportation of the amphora, which has thick walls. The clay used to create the forms has been meticulously crafted with finely tempered sand and mica, then thoroughly fired. The section of the clay appears to be in a light red (2.5 YR 7/8) or reddish-yellow (5 YR 5/4-6/4-6/6 - 7.5 YR 6/6) colouration, while the surface of the clay is light brown (10 YR 7/3-8/4). The stamps and graffiti found on some of the forms were published in our previous study (Keleş et al., 2021, No: 53-55).

The Günsenin Type I amphorae, retrieved from Parion, date back to the period between the mid-10th and 13th centuries AD. This estimate takes into account exemplars discovered in other excavation sites as well as the stratigraphical data.

1.2. Günsenin Type III

Although the place of production is unknown, Type III amphorae from Günsenin, a form whose distribution area is well known thanks to the classification made by N. Günsenin, stand out due to their easily distinguishable high handles amidst Eastern Roman amphorae (Sazanov, 1997, Type 53; Hayes, 1992, Type 60). The production of this narrow-necked type with a rounded, flared rim, high, conical neck, thick handles exceeding the rim's level, an ovoid body that narrows towards the bottom, and grooved surface began in the 12th century AD (Mimaroglu, 2011a). Their heights range between 53 and 63 cm with rim diameters of 3.5 to 6 cm (Hayes, 1992). Günsenin Type III amphorae (2018, Fig. 1), which continued from the Ganos amphorae produced in the 10th century AD, typically display beige to light yellow

clay. Günsenin Type III amphorae were utilized as architectural components in certain constructions, as in Günsenin Type I. Graffiti was detected on the handles and necks of a few of the amphorae (Ousterhout et. al., 2000, Re. 9, 13).

Late examples of Günsenin Type III amphorae found in levels dated between the 12th and 13th centuries AD are suggested to have been used in Mediterranean trade in the 14th century AD (Günsenin, 2018, p. 101, fn. 72). Günsenin Type III amphorae have been frequently found during surveys conducted in various locations on the Black Sea and the Danube (Changova, 1959, Fig. 1/4, Fig. 2, Fig. 4/5; Barnea, 1967, Fig. 159/4; Zelenko, 2000, Fig. 15), in numerous shipwrecks around Crimea (Zelenko, 2008, Fig. 4), and during excavations in Istanbul (Hayes, 1992). The distribution of Günsenin Type III amphorae from the eastern Mediterranean to the Italian Peninsula (Todorova, 2011), and even Sigtuna in Sweden (Günsenin, 2018, p. 102, fn. 78), is likely indicative of the high quality of the wine transported in these vessels. The Type III amphorae from Günsenin, which were retrieved from the Çamaltı Burnu Shipwreck situated northwest of Marmara Island, have been dated to the 12th century AD (Günsenin & Özaydın, 2000). On the other hand, the Chersonesos instances were utilized until the 14th century (Yakobson, 1979, Fig. 68/5-8). These amphorae were discovered in a monastery close to Dimitraki located in Crimea's 12th-13th century layers (Baranov, 1982; Zelenko & Morozova, 2010). In the Mediterranean, it was discovered mainly in historic settlements located in Cyprus, Israel, and Greece (Megaw, 1972, Fig. 27; Zemer, 1977, Pl. 25/74; Rosser, 1985; Stern, 1997, Fig. 4/11; Günsenin, 1990, pl. LXXXIV/2).

Marmaris Museum (Şenol, 2003, p. 119), İçel Museum (Şenol & Kerem, 2000, Fig. 32), Kekova (Aslan, 2015, Kat. No: 28; Orhan, 2018, Fig. 25), Kadıkalesi/Anaia (Mimaroglu, 2011a, Kat. No. 206), Samsun Museum (Günsenin, 1990, pl. L/1a, b, c) and Antalya Archaeological Museum (Öniz, 2016, p. 170) are some of the places where Günsenin Type III amphorae dating to the 12th-13th century AD have been found.

It is widely acknowledged that amphorae from Günsenin were among the cargo found in several shipwrecks within the Marmara Sea and additionally exported to centres in the Western Black Sea (Günsenin, 1999a). J. W. Hayes states that Günsenin amphorae were found in the Athens Agora in the 12th century AD (Günsenin, 1990, P17-498, P5-587, P12-490, P15-710) and in Saraçhane in layers dating between the 12th and 13th centuries AD (Hayes, 1992, fig. 26/10). The presence of these wine carriers in numerous locations across the Western and Eastern Mediterranean, as well as the Black Sea, indicates the widespread distribution of this type of wine.

The Parion collection boasts Günsenin Type III amphorae fragments, each featuring a preserved rim, neck, handle, and pedestal profile. The study material considers specifically selected Günsenin Type III amphorae. It is worth noting that

Sample 27 is absent of its upper neck section, handle, rim, and base (**Fig. 5**). Similar examples of such specimens feature a rounded, flared rim. The handles of Type III start from the bottom of the rim, rise above its level, and join the body at the shoulder. The body has an ovoidal shape, with numerous fine and shallow grooves covering its entirety. Sample 28 comprises the lower body and base of Type III. The Parion Günsenin Type III samples (nos. 27 and 28, Fig. 5) exhibit a light red (2.5 YR 6/6 - 5 YR 7/6) colour in section and a cream (7.5 YR 7/4) hue on the surface. The clay is tempered with sand and quartz and moderately fired. Stratigraphical data indicates that the finds from Parion date back to the 13th century AD, as supported by similar examples.

1.3. Günsenin Type IV

Günsenin Type IV amphorae are comparatively larger than the other three types. Type IV represents the ultimate form of Type I amphorae belonging to the same typology (Günsenin, 1990; Günsenin, 2018). These amphorae have a very short neck and spherical shape. The handles are oval in shape, with a high and broad convex shoulder, a short neck, and handles that connect directly to the rim and cross the top of the mouth. These shapes have a height that varies from 31 to 60 cm, a rim diameter that varies from 5 to 8 cm, and a broad body (Zelenko & Morozova, 2010). The clay's texture is generally hard, fine, and well-sieved. The clay is heterogeneous in reddish-orange and reddish-brown colours (5 YR, 7.5 YR and 2.5 YR). The form surface is slipped in reddish yellow and cream (5 YR 7/6, 7/4, 6/6, 5/6) (Günsenin, 1989; Günsenin, 1990). There are stamps and graffiti with mixed designs on the handles (Günsenin, 1990, p. 31-33; Zelenko & Morozova, 2010, p. 81, Pl. 46).

Although Type IV amphorae from Günsenin are mainly found in the eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea, their place of production remains unidentified. The most frequent discoveries of this type of amphora occur in north-western Turkey and on the shores of the Marmara Sea (Günsenin, 1993; Günsenin, 1998; Günsenin, 2000; Günsenin & Ricci, 2018). Günsenin identified examples dating to the 12th-13th century in museums in Sinop and Samsun in Turkey (Günsenin, 1989, Fig. 13-14). The Saraçhane excavations yielded examples dated to the 12th-13th century (Hayes, 1992, fig. 24/12). Another important region where these amphorae were found is the Northern Black Sea coast, including Chersonesos, Balaklava, Eski-Kermen, Sarkel, and Kerch (Rudakov, 1975, p. 4; Yakobson, 1979, fig. 69/1-5). They have also been excavated and identified from the mid-13th to the end of the 14th century in Paphos (Megaw, 1972, fig. 23), Akko (Stern & Waksman, 2003, p. 169), Nesebar and Silistre (Chagnova, 1959, fig. 12-13), Dinogetia (Todorova, 2011, fig. 6; Barnea, 1967, fig. 159/2,6), Belgrade (Bjelajac, 1989, fig. 3.3) and Hvar (Brusic, 1976, p. 42). In addition to the Novy Svet shipwreck, two other shipwrecks with Günsenin Type IV amphorae dated to the 13th century were found,

the Çamaltı Burnu I and II shipwrecks excavated by Günsenin in the Sea of Marmara (Günsenin, 2001, Fig. 5-9; Günsenin, 2019).

The Parion discovery, Günsenin Type IV, specimen no. 29, is solely a fragment of a handle (**Fig. 5**). Morphologically resembling the widespread angled handle structure found in Type IV shapes, the Parion specimen is dated to the 12th century AD based on stratigraphic data.

1.4. Günsenin Type VI

This type of amphora features a rounded and bulging body and is fully adorned with fluting. The short neck culminates in a lip, while small handles converge between the rounded shoulders just below the lip. They stand at around 40 cm high. The clay typifies a generally dark orange hue (5 YR 6/6). Three examples of this type were found in the Athens Agora in layers dating from the 10th to the early 12th centuries (Shear, 1984, p. 56, Pl. 16/d; Günsenin, 1990, Pl. LXXXIV/3). Apart from these, no further examples are on display in the Çanakkale Archaeological Museum (Günsenin, 1990, Pl. LXIX/2a, b). The Parion example is important for the inclusion of a new site of this type in the literature.

This example from the Parion excavations, no. 30 (**Fig. 5**), features a brief and slender rim and neck, with petite handles that cross over the rim. The diameter of the rim is 6 cm and the preserved height of the object is 11cm. The surface of the form has a series of grooves throughout. The clay of the amphora is sieved and hardened. The clay contains minute quantities of fine-grained sand, mica, and limestone inclusions. In the section, the clay appears reddish-yellow (5 YR 6/6), while the surface acquires a cream (10 YR 7/2) coloured slip. Based on the stratigraphic data, this sample is datable to the 11th century AD.

1.5. Günsenin Type XIII

The artefact is identified by a petite build with a pointed apex and a striped upper section. The handles emerge from the rim and join at the shoulder. The overall height of the shape is below 25 cm. The clay utilised is light brown (7.5 YR 6/4). The surface has a brown to light brown colour (7.5 YR 4/4 to 6/4) (Günsenin, 2018, p. 113-114, Fig. 24). Consequently, only a few specimens of this kind have been discovered to date. Four of them were recovered from the wreck of Serçe Harbour and dated to the eleventh century (Günsenin, 1990, Pl. LXXII/3b). Another eleventh-century example was discovered in Antioch (Günsenin, 2018, p. 114). With the discovery of the Parion specimen, a new site of this type was added to the literature.

The Type XIII instance discovered during the Parion excavations, number 31 (**Fig. 5**), features a brief conical neck and round handles situated between the neck and shoulder. The surface is partially fluted. The rim has a diameter of 8 cm, and its preserved height is 12.1 cm. The clay has been thoroughly sifted and is of moderate solidity. There are minimal quantities of fine-grained sand, mica, and

calcareous inclusions present in the clay. The clay and slip exhibit a light brown hue (7.5 YR 6/4). Based on the stratigraphic data, this specimen has been dated to the 11th century AD.

1.6. Günsenin Type XIX

This variety of amphorae features a diminutive, oblong body with furrows, a slight circular handle extending beyond the opening, and a rounded base that tapers towards the bottom. On average, they stand at approximately 30 cm in height. Material-wise, the clay composing these shapes possesses a brick-red hue (5 YR 5/6). Similar to the Parion sample, the exterior areas of the shape have been smoothed over with a light-brown slip (10 YR 7/3). The clay contains minimal portions of fine mica, sand, and limestone inclusions. The only example of this type was found in a Byzantine sarcophagus during the rescue excavations in Edirne (Günsenin, 1990, pl. LXXIII/6a, b). Three samples (nos. 32, 33, and 34, **Fig. 5**) from this group were unearthed during the excavations at Parion. Two of these samples were found with intact rims (nos. 32-34), handles, and shoulders, and one with an intact base (no. 33). According to the stratigraphical data from the Parion excavations, it is probable that these samples date back to the 12th century CE.

1.7. Günsenin Type XXV

Type XXV presents a globular shape. This form is defined by its slightly flared rim and narrow conical neck, circular handles, globular body with a fluted top, and narrowing base with a fluted top. The data on this type of information on the amphorae of this type is rather scanty. This type has only been discovered to date in a 13th-century well in Istanbul alongside Type III (Günsenin, 1990, pl. LXXIV/1a, b). This type can be exemplified by Parion's object number 35 (**Fig. 5**). The preserved section of form 35 includes the rim, handle, and shoulder. The clay is of a light red (2.5YR 6/8) hue, and the form surface has been coated with a light brown slip (10 R 6/8). Inclusions of sand and mica can be observed in small quantities within the clay. When considering the stratigraphical data, one may conclude that the Parion sample can be dated back to the 12th century AD.

1.8. Günsenin Type XXVI

Type XXVI is a morphologically spherical amphora with a narrow cylindrical neck, circular handles, a shoulder decorated with two rows of wavy or zigzag decoration, and a flat base. The rim structure for this form remains unknown. Information regarding these amphorae is quite limited, with only one example being discovered at Parion. Until now, this type has only been represented by a solitary example from the Athens Agora (Günsenin, 1990, p. 45 et 318, pl. LXXXVIII/1a, b). The clay used in their production is of a reddish-yellow hue (5 YR 6/8), and the surface of the form is covered in a light brown slip (7.5 YR 6/4), as observed in the example discovered at Parion (no. 36, **Fig. 5**). It comprises of minor amounts of

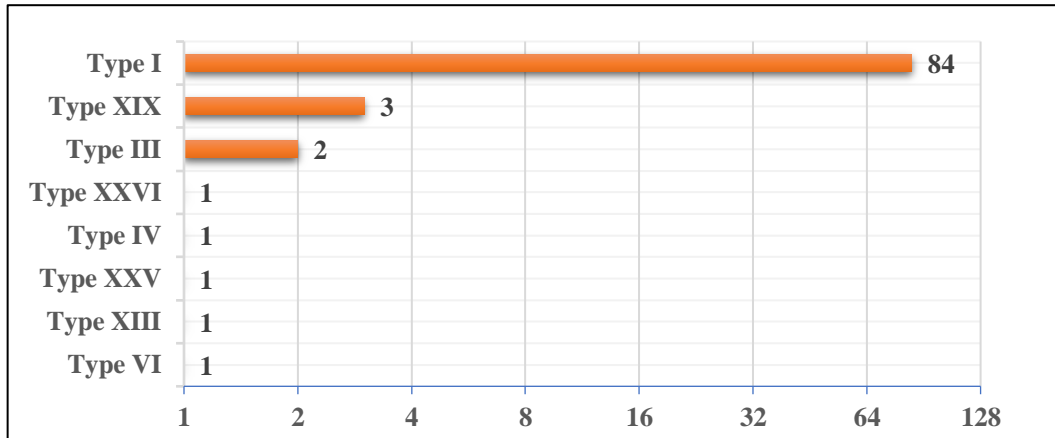
fine sand, mica, and limestone inclusions. The Parion specimen ought to be dated to the 12th century AD, based on the stratigraphical data.

Conclusion

The amphorae unearthed during the excavations in Parion offer intricate insight into the settlement's historical development. The Günsenin Type Amphorae, identified during the excavation, served as the benchmark for dating the settlement to the Middle Byzantine Period.

The shapes of the Günsenin typology recovered during the excavation were analysed and presented in this context. Stratigraphic data and similar examples found in literature were used to establish the chronology of the amphorae. Günsenin Type I amphorae are the most populous group, with 84 examples recovered during the Parion excavations. These type I examples date from the mid-10th to the 13th centuries AD. Additionally, there are a small number of Günsenin Type XIX (3), Type III (2), Type IV (1), Type VI (2), Type XIII (1), Type XXV (1), and Type XXVI (1) amphorae recovered (see **Table 1**). As a consequence of the typological analysis conducted on the extant fragments, the instances attributed to these categories were determined to date back to the 11th-13th century. The presence of these types in Parion, which display a prevalent spread during the Middle Byzantine Period, is significant for supplementing a new centre to the distribution chart of Günsenin amphorae typology.

Table 1. Quantity of Günsenin/Ganos Type amphorae found at Parion.



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Çatışma beyanı: Makalenin yazarı, bu çalışma ile ilgili taraf olabilecek herhangi bir kişi ya da finansal ilişkileri bulunmadığını dolayısıyla herhangi bir çıkar çatışmasının olmadığını beyan eder.

Figures

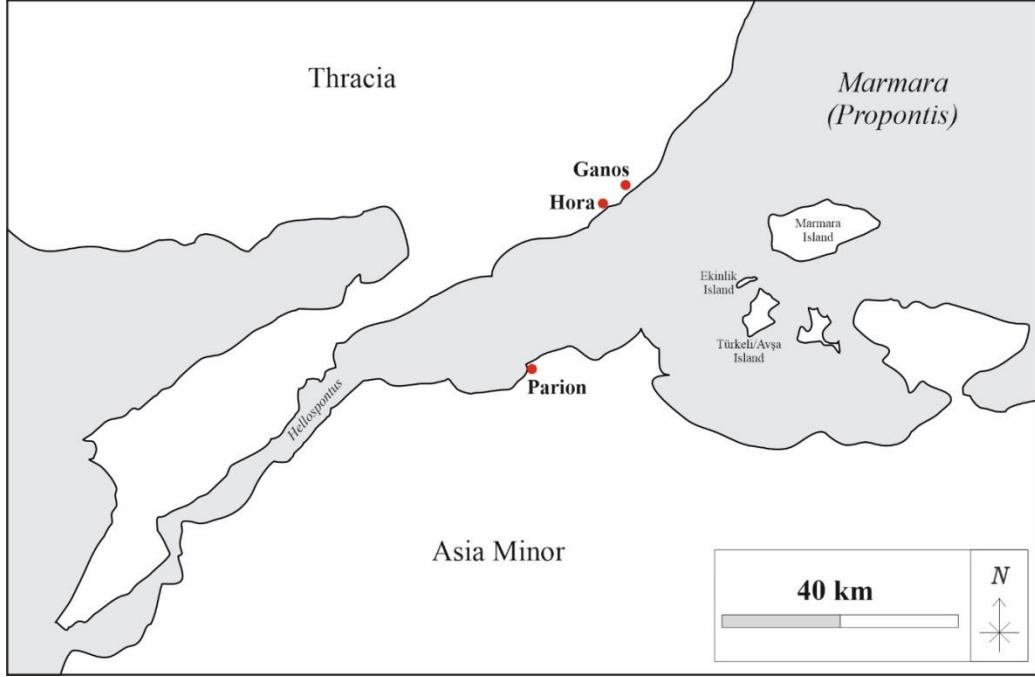


Figure 1. Map showing the production centres of Günsenin Type amphorae and the location of Parion (Prepared by İ. Akkaş).



Figure 2. Aerial view of the city centre of Parion (Parion Excavation Archive).

Küllüye

TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ'NİN 100. YILI ÖZEL SAYISI

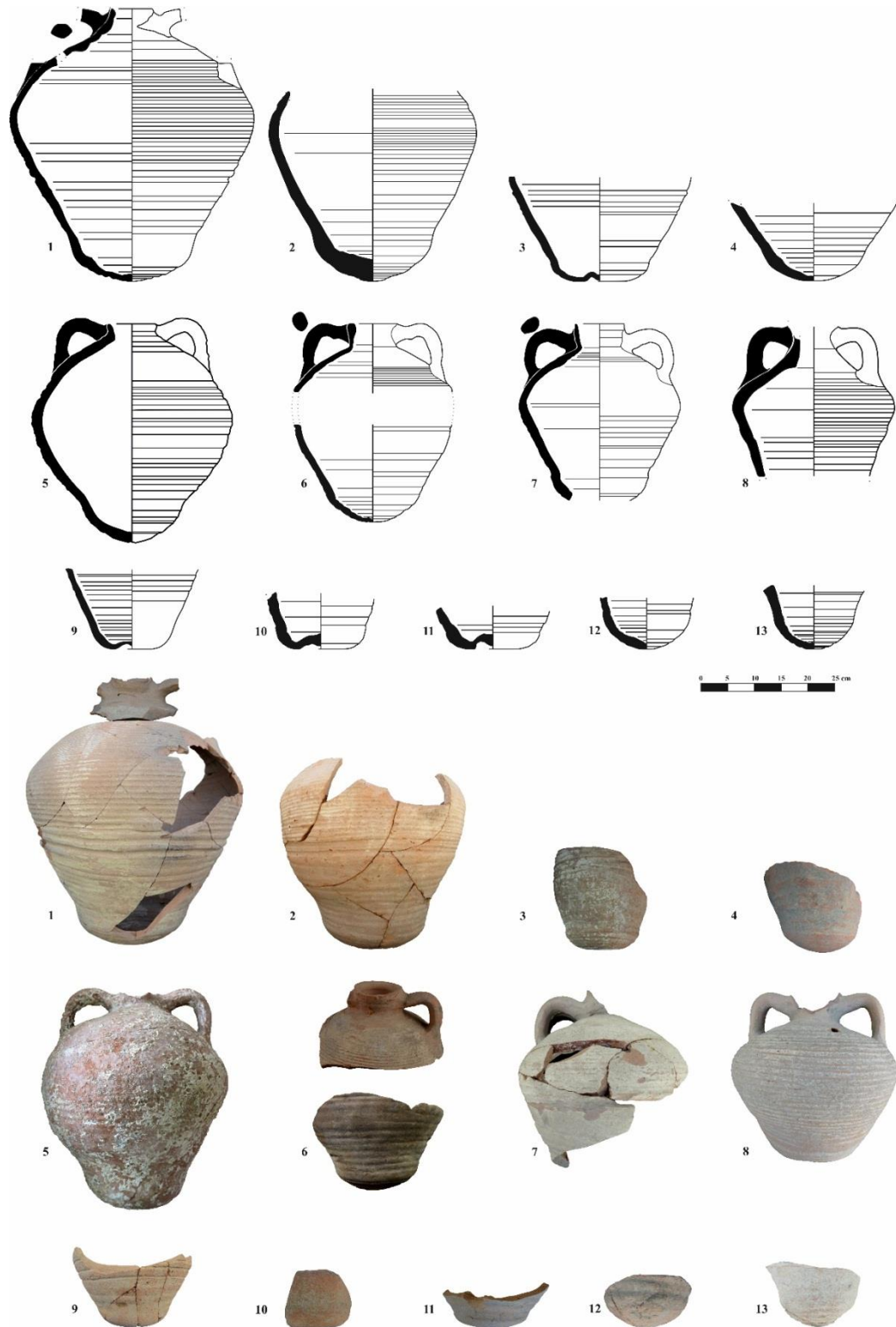


Figure 3. Drawing and visualisation of the Günsenin Type I amphorae from Parion. (Prepared by İ. Akkaş).

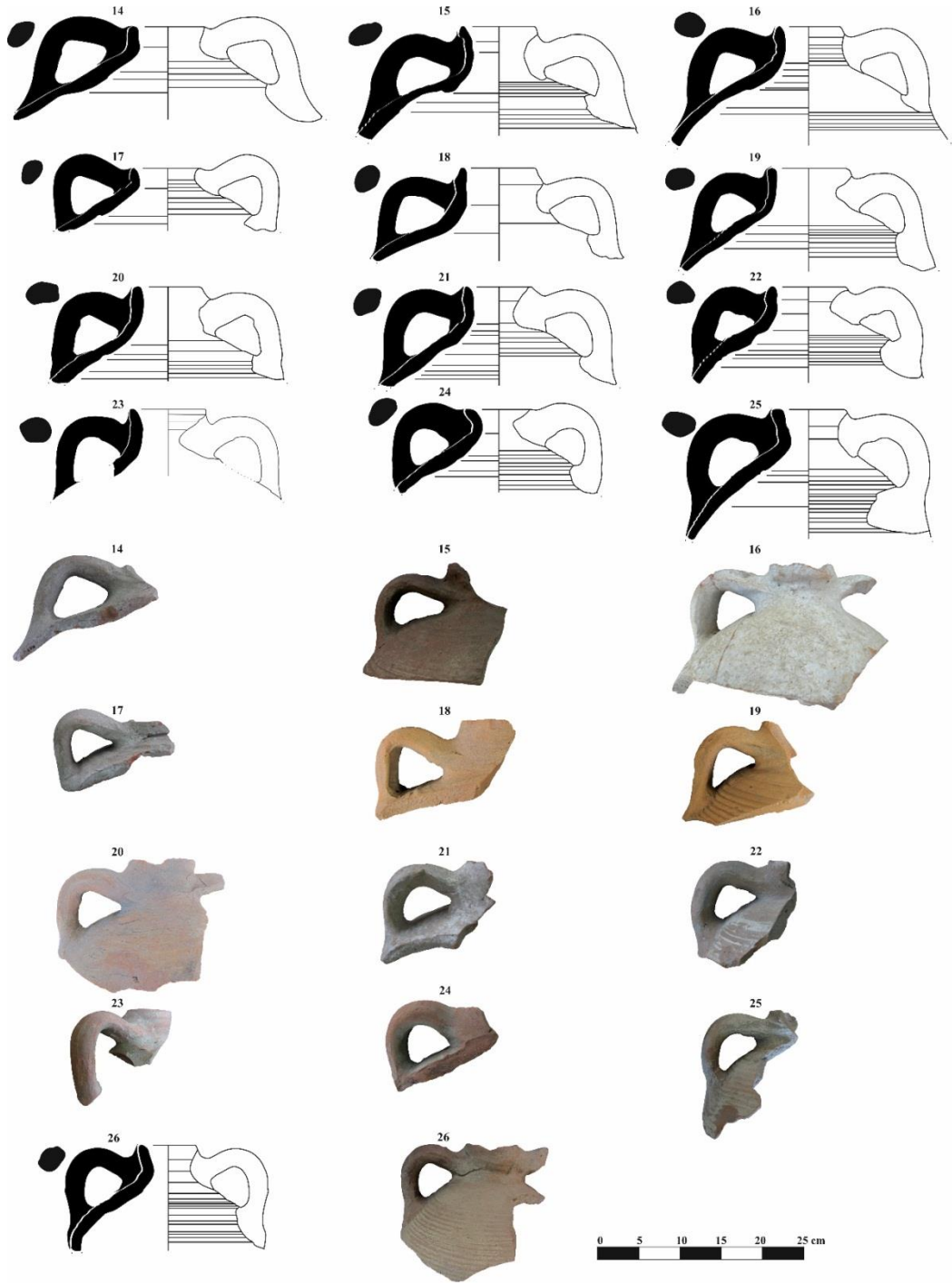


Figure 4. Drawing and visualisation of the Günsenin Type I amphorae from Parion. (Prepared by İ. Akkaş).

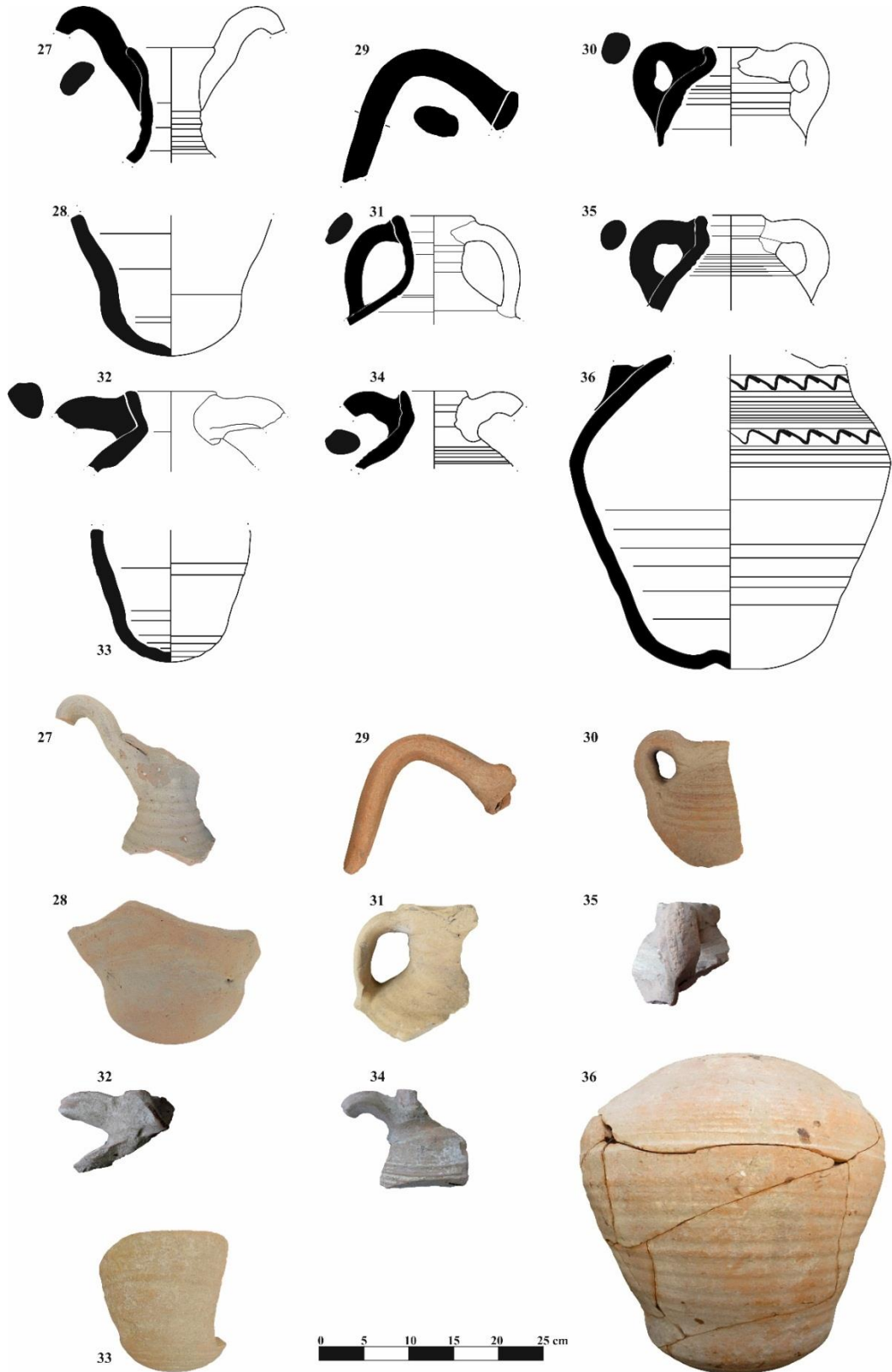


Figure 5. Drawing and visualisation of the Günsenin Type III, Type IV, Type VI, Type XIII, Type XXV and Type XXVI amphorae from Parion. (Prepared by İ. Akkaş).