There were close trade connections between Italy and Ephesus from the late Hellenistic period to the late Roman times. Here I shall discuss the Ephesian import of Adriatic foodstuffs and amphorae. These amphorae were found at the excavations of the Tetragonos Agora, the Terrace House 2, and the Basilica Stoa. In addition, I shall give a brief account of the export of the foodstuffs and amphorae from Ephesus and its vicinity to Adriatic region.

Key words: Ephesus, Adriatic region, trade connections

1. Late Republican - early Roman production in Italy

The Roman power in the Eastern Mediterranean gained momentum after the victory of Pydna and the Pergamon inheritance. Delos was declared to be a free port in order to undermine the role of Rhodes. Roman expansion reached a new stage at the end of the second century B.C. This started the large-scale immigration of Italian merchants in the Eastern Mediterranean, and Ephesus was one of the obvious targets. Cheap slave labour came to Italy through Delos. The slaves gave an impetus to agriculture, and the surplus was exported to East and West, which needed the support of troops, merchants and businessmen.

The earliest Western wine came from Campania and Sicily to Ephesus: the characteristic Greco-Italic amphora type\(^2\) here - like elsewhere - is restricted to a few pieces. There are more Italian amphorae among the objects belonging to the period from the end of the second century to the first

\(^{1}\) I would like to thank my brother Gábor Bezeczky for translating my manuscript and David Peacock for correcting the English text.

part of the first century B.C. Among the earliest amphorae (Dressel 1A and 1C) which had wines from Campania. They were followed by the Lamboglia 2, as well as the Brindisi amphorae.

The Lamboglia 2 amphorae (Fig. 1, no. 2) contained various wines from the Adriatic coast. The petrological analysis shows that some of the amphorae were produced near Brindisi. Other amphorae probably came from middle or northern Italy. Some of the amphorae have stamps: (ER[TE]C, LICIN, L. OPIM, DAM, CADMVS). However, it is not known where these were produced.

The olive oil in the Brindisi type amphorae (Fig. 1, no. 1) was exported by well-known workshops. The best-known owners were Visellius, Betilienus and Vehilius. Their amphorae can be found all over the Mediterranean region. The amphorae produced in the Giancola and “La Rosa” workshops, with the [V]ISELLI, STABVA, DEMETRIVS and PHILIPS/BETIL stamps can be dated to the second quarter of the first century BC. The one with the MENOPILVS stamp can be dated to the second half of the first century.
in Ephesus without stamps. The Dressel 6A amphorae (Fig. 1, no. 3) replaced the Lamboglia 2 amphorae at the beginning of the Augustan period. The Adriatic wines in these amphorae were produced until the middle of the first century BC. Some of the amphorae have stamps: (M.HER.PICENT, S.L.E.[P], C.E.G., D.L.FPRI, …/.RVM). Seven possible Lamboglia 2 production sites on the coast between Aquileia and Brindisi have been published so far. A workshop on the island of Vis (Issa) in the eastern Adriatic region has also been mentioned. The area of Narona may have had workshops as well. Recently, A. Lindhagen has stated that these amphorae were produced on the Dalmatian coast. However, the petrological analyses show that the Lamboglia 2 amphorae were also produced in Brindisi.

Olives were brought to Ephesus in Schörgendorfer 558 amphorae (Fig. 1, no. 4). These amphorae were exported to northern Italy, Noricum, Raetia, Pannonia and Dacia. There are a few pieces in Pergamon, and Berenice (Egypt). So far, no Schörgendorfer 558 workshop has been discovered. On the basis of petrological analysis, Roman Sauer supposes that the production may have taken place near Lake Garda. The Istrian region can be excluded with relative certainty. The heavy minerals show fundamental differences between the two regions. The biggest workshop in southern Istria belonged to the Laecanius family from the period of Augustus to the period of Vespasian. The workshop in the middle of the peninsula belonged to Calvia Crispinilla during the period of Nero. The Dressel 6B amphorae produced in these workshops have been compared to the Schörgendorfer 558 amphorae found in Vindobona (Pannonia provincia) and Ephesus. While the pieces coming from the two Istrian workshops are not identical, the quantities of heavy minerals they contain are quite similar. On the other hand, the heavy mineral composition of the Schörgendorfer 558 amphorae is rather dissimilar.

2. Mid and late Roman production in Italy

This period is characterized by the flat-based amphorae. Their shape makes it likely that they were produced in Forlímpoli and that they contained wine. There is also a small quantity of Mid Roman 1 amphorae from Sicily. The late Roman period witnessed the end of the Italian export to Ephesus. The Italian import from Ephesus is entirely different.

3. Late Hellenistic/Late Republican - early Roman production in Ephesus

From the late Hellenistic to the Byzantine period several kinds of food and amphorae were produced on the coast of Asia Minor and on the neighbouring Greek islands. The location of Ephesus at the mouth of the river Caystros was excellent from the point of view of sea trade. Ephesus owned a fertile territory in the valley of Caystros where various foodstuffs were produced for the temple of Artemis and for the city. The merchandise produced in the valley passed through the port of Ephesus on its way to its final destination.

Strabo came to Ephesus in 29 B.C. He wrote that “... Such, then, is the harbour; and the city, because of its advantageous situation in other respects, grows daily, and is the largest emporium in Asia this side the Taurus...”. The development of the city started under Augustus and reached its climax in the second century A.D. It was considered as one of the largest and richest cities beside Rome in the Empire (Alexandria, Antioch, Carthage and Lugdunum). The consumption of foodstuffs grew steadily, the amphorae unearthed represent the demand of the local population. The evidence for the goods that went through Ephesus can be found in the ports and the warehouses.

There were several kinds of amphorae made in and around Ephesus, only a few of which were used for long-distance transportation. The amphorae and other ceramic material suggest large-scale production, even if no kilns have been identified so far. The production seems to have been continuous from the Hellenistic times to the Byzantine period.

Some of the amphorae were probably wine containers. Strabo thought the Ephesian wine was good: “... and indeed the Ephesian and Metropolitan wines are good. ...” Pliny the Elder, in contrast, had a different opinion: “... as for the vintage of Mesogis, it has been found to cause headache, and that of Ephesus has also proved to be unwholesome, because sea-water and boiled must are employed to season it...”. It seems reasonable to suppose that the amphorae contained wine, oil or other liquids. Since there are very few tituli picti or inscriptions, their content is hard to define. There is a Late Roman 3 amphora in the Vedius Gymnasium on which the graffiti in Greek letters mentions wine κοινὸν (κοινόν).
It was Ulrike Outchar\textsuperscript{35} who first came up with the idea of local production. She suggested that some of the Roman amphorae (Late Roman 1, Late Roman 3 and Kapitän II) may have been produced in Ephesus. The petrographical analyses have confirmed that the LR 3 amphorae were produced near Ephesus. The Kapitän II amphorae have only circumstantial evidence. There are Kapitän II amphora fragments in Pannonia province\textsuperscript{36} which are considered to have been produced in Ephesus. The possibility of local production of Late Roman 1 amphorae can be excluded. All the analyses are based on the comprehensive geological survey of the region which was performed during the 90s.\textsuperscript{27}

Recently Roman Sauer distinguished three main types of clay. One of them (Fabric A, garnet rich) came from the area south of Ephesus near the Kuşadası region, as well as from the Meander valley. The other (Fabric B, epidot/clinozoisite rich) originated from the immediate vicinity of Ephesus and from the Caystros valley. The third fabric is rich in carbonate (marls) with mica and epidote came from the Caystros valley too.

The types of the amphorae which are considered to come from Ephesus are as follows:

The group of Hellenistic / late Hellenistic amphorae

The datable Ephesian amphorae in the Hellenistic period come from various layers. The period from the middle to the end of the second century BC is characterized by the significant amount of well-known Greek wine amphorae from Rhodes, Kos, Chios and Knidos. There are a few amphorae from Egypt and the Black Sea (Sinope).\textsuperscript{28} In addition, there is the group of vessels produced in the vicinity of Ephesus. The Mushroom rim type (Fig.) seems to coincide with Nikandros group, so-called for one of the name-stamps.\textsuperscript{29} Its dominant presence at Ephesus suggests a production site in the vicinity.\textsuperscript{30} The mushroom-shaped rim types have different fabrics as well. These amphorae can be also found in a number of sites in Asia Minor also be produced in Sardes.

The earliest handle jars (Agora F65) on the Adriatic coast were found on a sunken ship from the Augustan period (Comancchio, Valle Ponti). There are similar pieces in Magdalensberg via Aquileia (Fig. 1, no. 5).\textsuperscript{31} The one handle jar and its later versions (Agora F66, J45/46, M125..) are found in Aquileia, Istrian peninsula, Brijuni Island, Slovenia.\textsuperscript{32} It can also be found in the western provinces: France, Germany, Britain, Raetia, Egypt.\textsuperscript{33}

Mid- and later Roman production in Ephesus

During this period one of the most common amphorae was the Kapitän II type.\textsuperscript{34} In Ostia, there are such amphorae belonging to the late second century, but they were most common in the third and fourth centuries.\textsuperscript{35} For a long time it was thought that this type of amphorae came from production sites in the Aegean region. Based on morphological considerations, Virginia Grace\textsuperscript{36} thought that the amphorae came from Samos. Panella\textsuperscript{37} has suggested Kos as a centres of production. The provenance of this amphora cannot be defined by petrological analysis. There are two groups of the Kapitän II amphorae. One with red fabric has wide distribution and is represented in substantial numbers in Ephesus and was common both in the Mediterranean and in the provinces.\textsuperscript{40} The amphorae with buff colour are less frequent. The analysis of the fabric of this piece suggests that it may have been produced in the Caystros valley (Kıçık Menderes) and in the region of Ephesus (Samos can also be considered).
They are known from Pannonia (Vindobona) and Egypt (Alexandria). It is an interesting question why the locally produced Kapitän II amphorae can only be found at faraway sites. The amphora in Vindobona must have come through Aquileia. In some cases, the amphorae were found on shipwrecks with marble in Libia, Italy-Sicily, Greece and Turkey.

Late Roman 3 and Ephesus 56 amphorae
The Late Roman Amphora 3 (Fig. 1, no. 6 and 8) is one of the best-known small forms. This type is dated from the end of the fourth century to the end of the sixth. It had a widespread distribution in the Empire from Britain, Spain, Italy, the Istrian peninsula, the Balkans, Greece, the Black Sea, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Ethiopia to Sudan. There is a Late Roman 3 amphora in Ravenna. It has an ‘Aphrodiasis’ (ἄφροδιτος) graffiti. It is supposed to be a name - perhaps that of the producer or the merchant. It is a recent development that LR 3 amphorae were found in a Byzantine villa in the island of Brijuni in the Northern Adriatic.

The Ephesus 56 type of amphorae (Fig. 1, no. 7) can be found only in a few places (Carthage, Rome, Bodrum). The fabric of the pieces in Carthage is the same as that of the LR 3 amphorae studied by Peacock. The dating is also the same. They occur with LR 3 amphorae at most sites in Ephesus and can be dated from the end of the fourth century to the end of the sixth/beginning of the seventh century A.D. This type also occurs in the villa on the island of Brijuni and in one of the cemeteries of Zadar.

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SAŽETAK

TRGOVAČKE VEZE IZMEĐU EFEZA I JADRANSKOGA PODRUČJA

Tamás BEZECZKY

Postojele su čvrste trgovačke veze između Italije i Efeza od kasnog helenističkog razdoblja do kasnog rimskog razdoblja. U ovom radu govoriću o efeškom uvodu jadranskih namirnica i amfora. Ove su amfore pronađene prilikom iskapanja na tržnici (tetragonos agora), na terasastej kući 2 i bazilici-stoi. Osim toga, iznijet ću kratki pregled izvoza namirnica i amfora iz Efeza i okolice u jadransko područje.

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