

Uncovered Cosmetic Vessels From Andriake Sinagogue

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Andriake is the port city of the Eastern Roman Metropolis, Myra, cited in the Middle Lycian Region. The major port city in the Anatolia's Mediterranean Coast. Having the Phonikos port city in the east and the whole Teimuissa region such as Antiphellos and Patara in the west, Andriake served as intraregional link. Always in contact with the important port cities of Western Anatolia namely; Ephessos, Cnidus, Halicarnassus, Kaunos, Telmessos, Antiphellos, Patara, Aperlai, Teimuisia, Andriake, Phonikos, Olympos, Phaselis and Attalia.

We are informed of the tradable-goods and the commodity duties in the region by the customs inscription from Andriake, more precisely Ephessos and Kaunos. There exists an Imperial Granary dedicated to Hadrian; "Horrea Hadriani/Granarium" in Andriake. Adjacent to the Granarium there is a large Agora, so-called the Plakoma, where the sales of the incoming and outgoing goods took place.

The excavations in the city Andriake initiated in 2009. Happened to be undiscovered so far in Lycia, a structure known as the synagogue, was exposed. The appearance of the only synagogue in Lycia, the city Andriake of international trade, is important.

A group of Hellenistic and Early Roman cosmetic vessels (unguentarium- lykion) which are going to be examined in this article are selected among the, totally uneroded or close to whole samples, acquired from pottery ceramic context existing inside the apse of the synagogue. The underlying importance of these ceramics is by their crucial role in the determination of the other trade cities and thereby the embodiment of the tradership at the time on the basis of the examination of the artifacts composing the imported products in Anatolia and Mediterranean.

Keywords: Hellenistic and Roman Ceramics, Unguentarium, Lykion, Andriake, Lycia, Synagogue.