

Archäologisches Seminar der Philipps-Universität Marburg

**FORSCHUNGEN AUF DER KARISCHEN CHERSONES
BAND 1**



Winfried Held

**Die Karische Chersones vom Chalkolithikum
bis in die byzantinische Zeit**

Beiträge zu den Surveys in Loryma und Bybassos

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Winfried Held

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Beiträge zu den Surveys in Loryma und Bybassos

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VORWORT

Dieser Band eröffnet die Reihe »Forschungen auf der Karischen Chersones«, in der die Ergebnisse von zwei Jahrzehnten archäologischer Feldforschungen auf der Karischen Chersones, der heutigen Bozburun Yarımadası, vorgelegt werden.

Am Anfang stand der archäologische Survey in **Loryma**, den ich 1995 vom Deutschen Archäologischen Institut Istanbul aus begann. Von der Universität Würzburg aus folgten 1998 bis 2001 vier weitere Kampagnen. Die jeweils fünfwöchigen Survey-Kampagnen wurden 1995 vom DAI Istanbul, 1998 bis 2001 durch eine Sachbeihilfe der DFG finanziert.

Zu Dank verpflichtet bin ich dem damaligen Direktor des DAI Istanbul Harald Hauptmann, der mir als einer damals noch nicht promovierten wissenschaftlichen Hilfskraft die Leitung dieses Projekts zutraute und die Finanzierung der ersten Kampagne durch das DAI ermöglichte. Auch in den folgenden Kampagnen unterstützte er das Projekt auf vielfältige Weise. Außer der Gastfreundschaft, die allen Mitarbeitern des Projekts im Istanbuler DAI gewährt wurde, betrifft dies insbesondere die Aufbewahrung von Zelten, Geräten und Arbeitsmaterial zwischen den Kampagnen sowie deren Transport von Istanbul nach Loryma und zurück mit DAI-Wagen und -Fahrer.

Gleichermaßen zu danken habe ich für die Genehmigung der Antikendirektion am Kultur- und Tourismusministerium der Türkei sowie für ihre tatkräftige Unterstützung während der Kampagnen den Vertretern der Antikendirektion: Meliha Coşkun (1995, Antikendirektion Ankara), Osman Ermişler (1998, Museum Konya), Mevlüt Üyümez (1999, Museum Afyon), Hüseyin Şahin (2000, Museum Malatya) und Ersin Atakal (Museum Izmir).

Die Direktorin des Museums Marmaris Çiğdem Morçöl sowie die Mitarbeiter des Museums ermöglichten uns Aufarbeitungs- und Restaurierungskampagnen im Anschluss an die Feldkampagnen 1999 (zwei Wochen), 2000 (zwei Wochen) und 2001 (eine Woche). Auf Einladung von Çiğdem Morçöl gestalteten wir 1999 im Museum eine kleine Abteilung zu Loryma in der Dauer Ausstellung mit zwei Vitrinen und Schautafeln.

Dr. Wolfgang Zick vom Geodätischen Institut der Universität Karlsruhe warb Studenten seines Studiengangs für die Mitarbeit in Loryma an und stattete sie mit den erforderlichen Messgeräten aus. Robert Fesler unternahm 2001 die geomagnetische Prospektion der hellenistischen Schiffshäuser, unterstützt von Daniele Lemasson. Miron-Doru Sevastre, Restaurator des Martin-von-Wagner-Museums der Universität Würzburg, restaurierte Funde während der Museumskampagnen in Marmaris.

Die Kampagnen in Loryma, dem heutigen Bozukkale, fanden unter einfachsten Bedingungen statt. Da es keine Straße nach Bozukkale gibt, reisten wir jeweils am Beginn der Kampagne per Schiff an und fünf Wochen später wieder zurück. In Loryma wohnten wir beim Apollonheiligtum in Zelten und zogen das Trinkwasser aus einem antiken Brunnen. Muhsin und Selami Şengül versorgten uns mit Essen und stellten uns ihre für Jachttouristen errichtete Küche und Terrasse zur Verfügung. Für die Fundbearbeitung konnten wir zudem das Gebäude der ehemaligen Jandarma nutzen, wofür wir dem Kaymakam von Marmaris zu Dank verpflichtet sind.

2005 begann das Projekt »Vom Karischen Bund zur Griechischen Polis. Archäologischer Survey in **Bybassos und Kastabos** auf der Karischen Chersones«, das in etwa das zu den Dörfern Hisarönü und Orhaniye gehörende Gebiet im Norden der Halbinsel umfasst. Eine erste zweiwöchige Kampagne wurde 2005 durch einen Zuschuss der Universität Würzburg ermöglicht. Die fünf- bis sechswöchigen Kampagnen 2006 bis 2011 förderte die DFG im SPP 1209 »Die hellenistische Polis als Lebensform«. Eine abschließende dreiwöchige Kampagne 2015 wurde durch eine weitere Sachbeihilfe der DFG finanziert.

Darüber hinaus förderte die Gerda-Henkel-Stiftung die Untersuchung der prähistorischen Befunde und die Türkische Anstalt für Wissenschaftliche und Technische Forschung TÜBİTAK die Erforschung der Keramikproduktion (A. Kaan Şenol, Projekt 108 K 119).

Erneut habe ich der Antikendirektion am Kultur- und Tourismusministerium der Türkei für die Forschungsgenehmigung zu danken, ebenso für die tatkräftige Unterstützung während der Kampagnen den Vertretern der Antikendirektion: Nizamettin Kara (2005, Ethnographisches Museum Ankara), Güner Sağır (2006, Antikendirektion Ankara), Mustafa Akaslan (2007, Museum İsparta), Muzaffer Doğanbaş (2008, Museum Amasya), Fariz Demir (2009, Museum Niğde), Güner Özler (2010, Museum Bodrum), Kemal Dedeoğlu (2011, Museum Fethiye) und Okan Cinemre (2015, Museum für Anatolische Zivilisationen Ankara).

Mit meinem Ruf nach Marburg ging das Projekt Ende 2008 von der Universität Würzburg an die Philipps-Universität Marburg über. Kooperationspartner in der Türkei waren Gonca Cankardeş Şenol und Ahmet Kaan Şenol von der Ege-Universität Izmir, denen ihre Universität einen Projektraum zur Verfügung stellte.

Die gute Zusammenarbeit mit dem Museum Marmaris konnten wir weiter fortsetzen, wofür wir insbesondere der Direktorin Esengül Yıldız sowie den Mitarbeitern des Museums zu Dank verpflichtet sind.

Klaus Rheidt, Lehrstuhl für Baugeschichte an der BTU Cottbus, vermittelte mir die Bauforscherinnen Nicole Röring (2005/06) und Christine Wilkening-Aumann (seit 2007) für die wissenschaftliche Bearbeitung der Architektur in Kastabos. Er betreut zudem die aus dieser Arbeit entstehende Dissertation von Christine Wilkening-Aumann.

Carola Jäggi, Institut für Christliche Archäologie der Universität Erlangen, übernahm die Verantwortung für die byzantinischen Befunde und hat gemeinsam mit Ute Versteegen die Kirche in der Martı Marina von Orhaniye erforscht. Für alle übrigen byzantinischen Befunde fand sie in Jasmin Peschke eine kompetente Bearbeiterin und betreute auch ihre daraus entstandene Dissertation.

Helmut Brückner, Geographisches Institut der Universität zu Köln, und seinen Mitarbeitern verdanken wir mehrere Probebohrungen im Bereich des Hafens von Bybassos. Die Professoren Wilfried Müller und Rolf Hollmann, Studiengang Vermessung und Geoinformatik an der FH Würzburg-Schweinfurt, rekrutierten unter ihren Studierenden die Vermesser des Projekts und stellten auch die Vermessungsgeräte zur Verfügung.

Die geophysikalische Prospektion verdanken wir erneut Robert Fesler und Daniele Lemasson (2006) sowie Christian Hübner und seinen Partnern der Firma ggh Freiburg (seit 2007). Elwine Rothfuss-Stein und Martin Stein restaurierten Marmorfunde aus Kastabos und Keramikfunde aus Kapıckada.

Zu danken haben wir darüber hinaus Metin Kargin und seiner Familie, die uns während der Kampagnen in Hisarönü nicht nur beherbergten und bestens verpflegten, sondern auch allerlei kleine Probleme zu lösen verstanden.

Jenseits der Feldkampagnen in Loryma und Bybassos erfuhren wir ebenfalls vielerlei Unterstützung; genannt seien hier Wolfgang Blümel und Daniel Kah für ihren epigraphischen Rat; Bernt Schröder steuerte Überlegungen zur Geologie und den Landschaftsveränderungen der Chersones seit der Bronzezeit bei; Ioannis Papachristodoulou, Ephoros der prähistorischen und klassischen Antiken der Dodekanes, genehmigte mir 1996 die Untersuchung von antiken Objekten der Sammlung Chaviaras, die aus Loryma stammen, im Museum Symi; ebenfalls in Symi ließ mich Maria Katsimbri-Chaviara bereitwillig zwei Objekte der Sammlung, die sich noch in ihrem Haus befanden, studieren; Ulrich Schüßler und seine Mitarbeiter unternahmen die naturwissenschaftliche Herkunftsbestimmung von Obsidianen aus Loryma.

Allen genannten Projektmitarbeitern, Institutionen und Personen sowie zahlreichen weiteren, die unsere Forschungen begleitet und unterstützt haben, sei herzlichst gedankt.

In diesem Band werden eine Reihe von Befunden und Fundgattungen aus den Forschungen in Loryma und Bybassos abschließend vorgelegt, deren chronologisches Spektrum vom Chalkolithikum bis in die frühbyzantinische Zeit reicht. Darüber hinaus wurde ein Aufsatz von Ayşe Devrim Atauz über einen Fundkomplex im Hafen von Kasara aufgenommen, der im Rahmen der Forschungen des Institute of Nautical Archaeology entstand und als Master-Arbeit an der Bilkent-Universität in Ankara eingereicht worden ist.

Als folgende Bände sollen die Dissertationen erscheinen, die im Rahmen der Projekte Loryma und Bybassos vergeben worden sind. Bereits in Druckvorbereitung ist der Band zu den Befestigungen der Karischen Chersones von Matthias Nöth; Die Dissertation zur Karischen Chersones in byzantinischer Zeit von Jasmin Peschke ist eingereicht; danach folgen: Die Siedlungen der Karischen Chersones (Manuela Tiersch); Das Heiligtum der Hemithea von Kastabos (Christine Wilkening-Aumann); Die Landwirtschaft der Karischen Chersones (Sophia Şener); Die Nekropolen der Karischen Chersones (Camilla Lundgren).

Alle bisher im Rahmen der Projekte Loryma und Bybassos erschienenen Publikationen sind in der Bibliographie am Ende dieses Bandes aufgelistet.

Marburg, im März 2019

Winfried Held

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Ceramic Assemblage from the Harbor of Kasara on the Carian Chersonesos

Kasara is an ancient settlement on the Bozburun peninsula, the ancient Chersonesos, on the southwest coast of Turkey. During the early Hellenistic to early Roman Imperial era, this region was among the Rhodian territories on mainland Anatolia known as Rhodian Peraia. The settlement, at the isthmus of the peninsula, had access to two harbors. An underwater survey of the northern harbor, Asardibi, yielded a variety of ceramic artifacts and other archaeological evidence related to the use of the anchorage, an analysis of which provides insight into the commercial and cultural connections of Kasara.

1. CONTEXT

What remains of the ancient settlement of Kasara lies on the hill south of Asardibi Bay, with its necropolis extending between the two natural harbors of Asardibi and Serçe Limanı on the Carian Chersonesos (Fig. 1). Artifacts recovered during underwater surveys conducted in Serçe Limanı reveal that the harbor was in use as early as Chalcolithic I¹. While it is not yet possible to establish the founding date for Kasara², archaeological evidence from Serçe Limanı shows that navigation around the peninsula and the use of the anchorage had been continuous, as every period is represented in the assemblage studied by Slane³. The site was identified as Kasara from epigraphic evidence by Theodore Bent in 1888⁴. Studies conducted on the inscriptions from Kasara and other sites that were connected administratively, as well as epigraphic evidence from Rhodes, reveal that Kasara was a deme center in the Rhodian Peraia during the Hellenistic period⁵. However, it is likely that another administrative system of Carian origin was in place before the area came under Rhodian influence and eventual control⁶.

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- 1 D. A. Slane, *The History of The Anchorage at Serçe Limanı, Turkey* (M.A. Thesis Texas A&M University, College Station 1981) 25. For the chalcolithic period in the Karian Chersonesos see the contributions of Gerber and Schüssler et al. in this volume.
- 2 In analogy to the sites on the Chersonesos which were studied in the Loryma and Bybassos surveys it can be expected that Kasara was founded in the 7th century BC.
- 3 Slane loc. cit.
- 4 J. T. Bent, *Discoveries in Asia Minor*, JHS 9, 1888, 83.
- 5 The term Peraea refers to the considerable area of land controlled by Rhodes on the opposite shore of Caria.
- 6 C. Constantakopoulou, *Beyond the Polis. Island and Koina*

Archaeological remains from Kasara consist of funerary monuments, inscriptions, sculptural fragments, and wall remains of buildings yet to be identified; tombs and grave sites are scattered on the terraces of the valley. However, the concentration of the tombs with terrace walls and stepped pyramidal bases, a unique feature of Loryma Peninsula, increase towards Asardibi⁷. Near these remains, observed by many scholars visiting the region since the 19th century⁸, several underwater surveys have been conducted by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) in the harbors to the north and south of the settlement.

The south harbor is known as Serçe Limanı. Extensive surveys and excavations revealed remains of several shipwrecks and other artifacts that can best be described as harbor debris, i.e. discarded objects from ships that frequented the anchorage and the harbor. The harbor to the north, Asardibi, is a smaller inlet. Three surveys were carried out there, and a total of 31 ceramic artifacts were recovered for study. In this article, I will present an analysis of this assemblage.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SETTING AND SURVEY WORK IN ASARDIBI

Along the entire length of Bozburun peninsula's southern coast, only three bays, Bozukkale (Loryma or Aplotheke bay), Serçe Limanı, and Dedik Limanı (Prinari Bay), are suitable for safe anchorage. On the northern side, the rugged bay at the connection of the peninsula to the mainland forms three inlets still used as harbors: Bozburun (Tymnus), Söğüt Limanı (Saranda Bay) and Asardibi. Söğüt Limanı is the largest of these. Asardibi and Dedik Limanı to the southeast of Söğüt Limanı are at the isthmus of the Bozburun Peninsula. Steep terrain separates Asardibi and Dedik Liman, which are about 1 km apart, and the nearest way to reach the other side of the peninsula from Asardibi is to follow the narrow valley between Asardibi and Serçe Limanı that extends about 2.5 km in a northeast-southwest direction.

and other Non-Polis Entities in the Aegean, REA, 114-2, 2012, 311; Held 1999; Held 2005.

- 7 There are about 50 stepped bases that are visible. R. S. Carter, *The ›Stepped Pyramids‹ of the Loryma Peninsula*, *IstMitt* 32, 1982, 188; see also Held 2014b on the contribution of Camilla Lundgren in this volume.
- 8 Fraser – Bean 1954

Today, Asardibi is used as a shelter by small boats, especially during the rainy season between December and April. It is used mainly by the inhabitants of the village Taşlıca on the mountain behind Asardibi bay, but its use declined after a road was constructed between Söğüt and Taşlıca in the early 1990ies. Another unpaved road provides land access for the small restaurant in Serçe Limanı crossing the eastern half of Kasara valley.

The Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) surveyed Asardibi Bay on 30 October, 1982, after being directed here by a sponge diver from Bozburun. The

section of the seabed surveyed was adjacent to the cliff face at the northeast end of the bay (Fig.1.2). A concentration of artefacts was noted approximately 25m from the shore. The nature of the artefacts recovered in 1982 was interesting to the survey team as it pointed to the continuous use of the harbour during the Classical and Hellenistic period. The artefacts scattered on the seabed in this area are small cups and bowls, and most are intact. Eleven whole artefacts and three broken pieces were raised and brought to the Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology for study⁹.

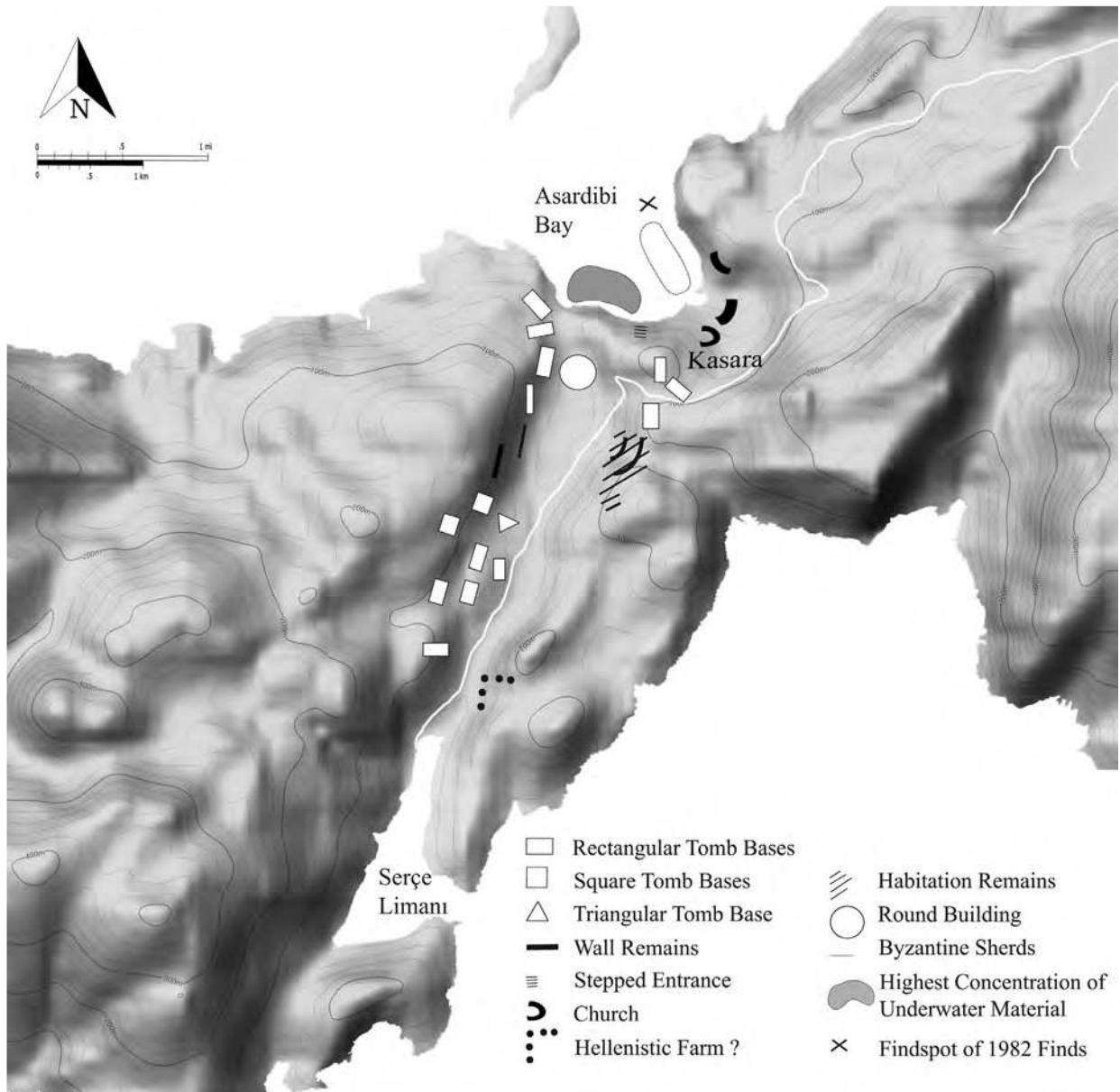


Fig. 1: Topographic map showing the architectural remains of Kasara based on author's observations in August, 1996

⁹ Artefacts CI, C2, C3, C6, C7, C10, C11, L14, B16 and U21 are from this initial survey.

On the basis of the 1982 survey, it was established that the underwater artefact assemblage did not represent a shipwreck. Initial interpretation of the underwater site was that this could have been a votive deposit. Walls of polygonal masonry¹⁰ were observed on the ridge above the area where the ceramics were found and the archaeologists thought it possible that

the smaller finds may have been cast into the sea as offerings and the larger broken containers discarded after their contents were used for libation. Another idea presented in the field notebook is the possibility that this bay may have been used for mooring and for discarding the broken material or spoiled cargo after, for instance, stormy weather¹¹.

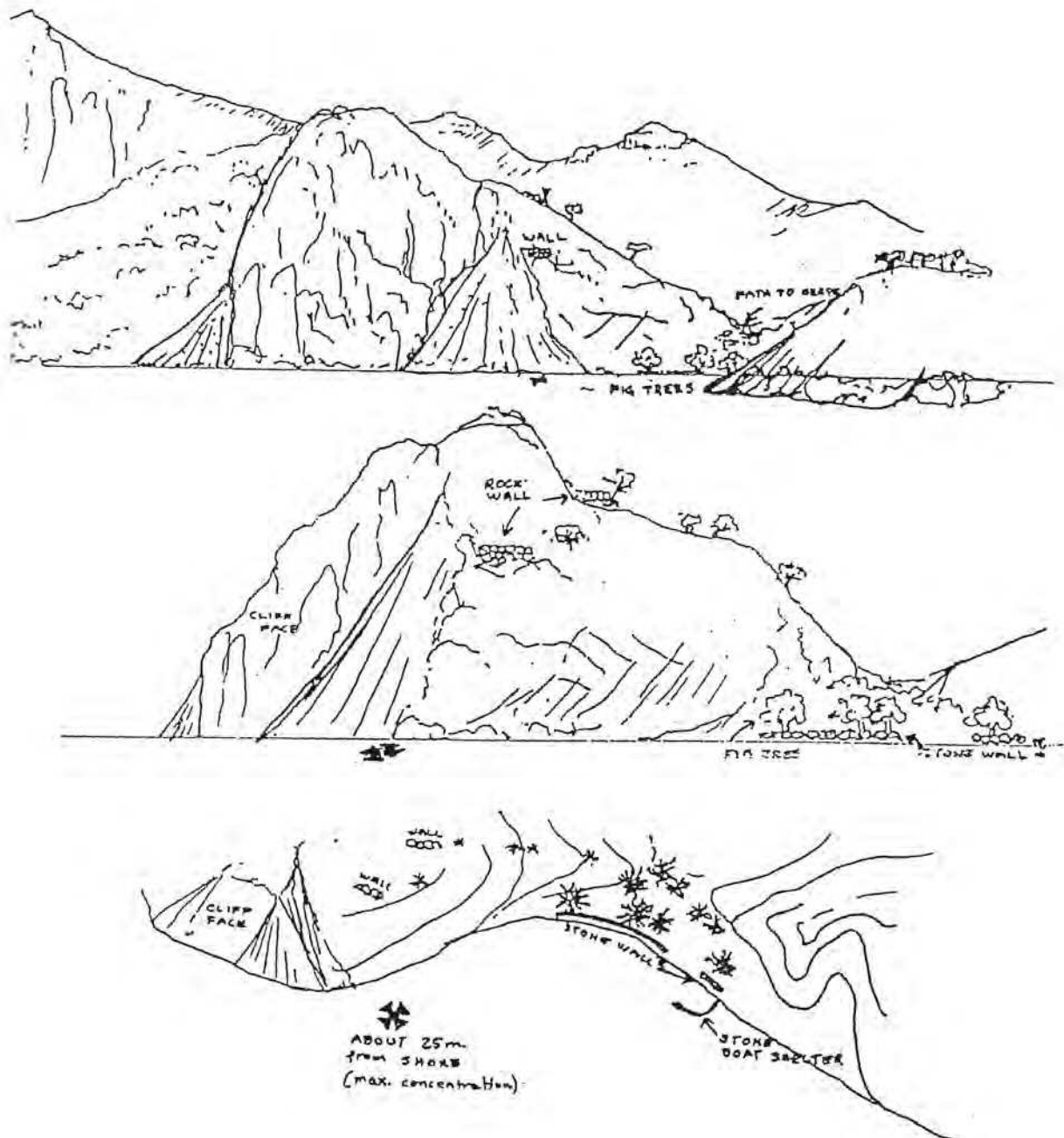


Fig. 2: Asardibi shoreline sketched by Cemal Pulak, from INA Survey Field Notebook (1982)

10 Subsequent land surveys established that these walls are fortifications of the settlement of Kasara. W. Held, personal communication, 2016.

11 C. Pulak, personal communication, 1996, and field notebook.

A second survey was carried out in September, 1995. This time, the area to the south of the 1982 survey was investigated. The objects raised in the 1995 survey represent a wider range of types, styles and periods. Many broken amphorae, pithoi and tiles were also observed by the archaeological divers although no examples of these were collected. The objects recovered and raised were again brought to the Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology.

The INA survey team returned to the site a third time in 1996 in order to explore the southwest and west sides of the bay more extensively and to identify the amphora types. They noted that there was no particular concentration of material either in terms of type or period. However Byzantine sherds were only seen on the west side of the bay, and the highest concentration was observed on the southeast side. The archaeologists reported that the artefacts were scattered at a depth of 3 to 28 m.

During the 1996 survey, many large body sherds belonging to open vessels like pithoi or craters were also noted. According to one of the survey team members, Patricia Sibella, these open vessels are late Roman types with very wide grooves along their bodies¹². In addition, coarse-ware sherds probably belonging to large plates and bowls, bottoms of rectangular vessels with ca. 30 cm thick bases, trefoil mouth pitchers, two incomplete oil lamps (one with a handle and one without) and handles of other lamps of Hellenistic date, ring feet of small cups and a small number of Byzantine sherds were noted but not recovered. Slightly convex roof tiles (ca. 80 x 30 cm) with eroded rectangular stamps appear to be scattered all along the site. There were also quantities of amphora toes (of at least four types), amphora body sherds, and upper parts with stamped handles, both broken and intact. Unfortunately the stamps were too eroded to be recognizable and no complete amphora was observed. Of the nine amphora types discovered, only three could be identified: Knidian, Koan, and Rhodian (with eroded stamps). Ceramic amphora stoppers were also widely distributed throughout the site. Another important detail is the presence of ballast material of a smooth and dense stone not common to the area. These are either rectangular flat slabs with grooves of different sizes or trapezoidal slabs.

12 P. Sibella, personal communication, 1996.

13 According to the former *communis opinio* in historical research the Chersones with the »incorporated Peraia« belonged to Rhodos at least since the synoecism or even since the Archaic period. The archaeological record yet shows Rhodian presence only since the beginning of the 3rd century BC. Held 1999, 160–165, argues for the beginning of the Rhodian possession of the Chersonesos shortly after the siege of Rhodos

3. COMMENTARY ON THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

The ceramics catalogued below represent the entire collection of artefacts recovered from the underwater site at Asardibi, a harbour utilized by the settlement of Kasara. Based on the dates of the ceramic finds, the harbors Asardibi and Serçe Limanı appear to have been used most regularly between the 5th century BC and the 3rd century AD. This is roughly the period between the Rhodian synoecism (408/407 BC) and the complete loss of all Rhodian mainland territories shortly after 210 AD¹³. The Rhodian Peraia has been the subject of archaeological and epigraphical surveys which reveal an increasing amount of information regarding the administration and function of its settlements¹⁴.

The artefacts presented in this paper are a rare collection of complete ceramic objects in the Rhodian Peraia. They provide a well preserved record of commerce for Kasara and as such are remarkable even though their date and provenance may be unknown. The Rhodian Peraia is partly well surveyed but in the absence of extensive terrestrial excavation the underwater ceramic assemblage provides a unique glimpse into the variety of ceramic imports and exports associated with this settlement and perhaps the region in general. These may or may not have been destined for the settlement itself as manifestations of commercial connections, but a wide majority of them are likely to have been produced elsewhere, and their circulation in this area is significant¹⁵.

Variety and volume of the ceramic assemblage from Asardibi illustrates the fact that the Carian Chersonesos in general, and Kasara in particular, were quite often frequented by ships circulating within a vibrant commercial network of maritime routes.

by Demetrios Poliorketes 305/4 BC. This result was confirmed by the re-dating of the epigraphical record by Nathan Badoud; see N. Badoud, L'intégration de la Pérée au territoire de Rhodes, in: N. Badoud (ed.), *Philologos Dionysos* (Geneva 2011) 533–565.

14 For summary and general information about the archaeological expeditions to date see Held – Wilkenning-Aumann 2015.

15 Many examples from the assemblage were difficult to associate with exact parallels. This might be due to the fact that they are products of perhaps Rhodes or another centre nearby, which is yet to be discovered. It has been suggested that there may have been local production of fine ceramics on Rhodes based on the variations of earlier ceramic categories from the Archaic Period, and it is conceivable that this practice continued and perhaps expanded to the Peraia. D. Slotman, *Busy Rhodes. The Island of Rhodes and the Development of Distribution Networks in the Eastern Aegean* (M.A. Thesis. Utrecht University, Utrecht 2015) 41–43.

CATALOGUE

All measurements in the catalogue are in meters.

Type 1: Two-handled cups (Fig. 3)

Eleven cups and cup fragments were discovered in 1982 and 1995 INA survey seasons at the submerged site Asardibi. These two-handled cups represent the category with the highest number of examples among the finds. They represent examples of a rare form with few parallels in other sites. Unfortunately, due to their long immersion in sea water, glaze or decoration that might have helped with their identification and dating has been stripped. Remains of black glaze is observed on a few of the specimens and in accordance with their identification based on their forms, it is safe to assume that many, if not all, of the artefacts in this group were once black glazed.

Although all the cups found at Asardibi are incurved cups with everted rims certain variations help to define the sub-types. One of the most important differences among the cups rests with the shape of the lip: (a) lips flaring outwards, (b) plain lips, (c) incurved lips. All the cups in these sub-types have round sectioned handles. In addition, it seemed convenient to create another sub-type (d) for the two examples with strap handles.

Three cup types from the Greek world bear general similarities to the Asardibi types: the ›stemless group‹ in the Athenian Agora¹⁶, ›one-handler‹ and later ›bolsak cups from the Athenian Agora; and the ›Echinus Bowl and ›black glazed stemless kylixes‹ from Corinth. The earliest type at the Athenian Agora that is similar to Type 1 at Asardibi is the ›one-handler‹, and especially nos. 724 and 745, with the same profile as the sub-types c and d and very similar dimensions to the whole group of cups at Asardibi. ›One-handlers‹ are found in contexts of early 6th to early 5th centuries BC. One similar very early appearance of the type is represented by a single cup from Smyrna¹⁷ found in the sanctuary of Athena and dated to the 6th century BC.

Similar cups were found during the excavations in Rhodes. These are not exact parallels and it is at times difficult to ascertain the specifics of the objects due to the nature of these early publications. However, cups

11439, 13352, 12934, 12935, and 13790 were all found in funerary contexts in Rhodes and show distinctive similarities with the cups from Asardibi. They are all dated to the 6th century BC¹⁸. Parallels similar to the cups in sub-type d, with strap handles, are also represented in Rhodes, similarly dating to the 6th century BC¹⁹.

Cups similar to ours in general belong to the ›stemless‹ group in the Athenian Agora²⁰. However, the only example which parallels Type I at Asardibi is the cup no. 1393, dated to ca. 500 BC; among the ›votives‹ group, this cup is notably similar in form to the cups in sub-type d, and especially **C 10**, except for its flat base. Another example from the Athenian Agora, cup no. 464, which is in the sub-group ›variants‹ and is dated to ca. 450 BC, is a parallel for sub-type c in terms of profile and dimensions; however it has a very thick fabric, and can be considered an unsuccessful variation. The fact that no. 464 is dated to ca. 450 BC and no. 1393 is dated to ca. 500 BC through their contexts, suggests an early date for the existence of this shape in Athens and it seems that it never became a popular form. Therefore, it might be concluded that the ›stemless‹ and ›one-handler‹ types at Athens played important roles in the formation of the later ›bolsak type, which has a form characterized by plain rim and two horizontal handles. Bolsak rims are not similar to the Asardibi cups. However in general appearance this is the type which looks most like the Asardibi cups; it is also a type of cup that had a widespread distribution when compared to the other parallel types mentioned above. The earliest examples of ›bolsak at the Athenian Agora date to 430 BC. The form of cups with two handles, convex bodies and incurved rims seems to have originated in Athens and formed the prototype of the Corinthian series of the early 5th century, known as the ›Echinus bowl and characterized by walls of varying degrees of convexity and steepness, rising to a rim formed by a strong inward curve, from a ring foot. Although the shape was not made in any great quantity in Athens and disappeared during the 4th century, it continued in production at Corinth until 146 BC²¹. A group in Corinth²², the ›blackglazed stemless kylixes‹ (and especially nos. 450-5 and 450-6 similar to Asardibi cups), are dated to the mid-5th century BC.

16 E. A. Sparkes – L. Talcott, *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th, and 4th Centuries BC, The Athenian Agora 12* (Princeton 1970) 98–106 stemless; 107–108 bolsak; 124–127 one handler.

17 E. Akurgal, *Alt-Smyrna I. Wohnschichten und Athenatempel* (Ankara 1983) 143 pl. 113.

18 G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos III. Scavi nella necropoli di Jalisso 1924-1928* (Bergamo 1929) 64 fig. 54 no. 11439; G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos IV. Esplorazione archeologica di Camiro I* (Ber-

gamo 1931) 149 fig. 147 no. 13352; 277 fig. 306 nos. 12934-12935; Jacopi 1932–33, 34 fig. 50; 448 fig. 3; 74 fig. 81 no. 13790.

19 Jacopi 1929 loc. cit., 186, fig. 180; Jacopi 1932–33, 485 fig. 11, no. 14272; 510 fig. 37, no. 14321; 538 fig. 76, no. 14315.

20 Sparkes – Talcott loc. cit. 98–106.

21 G. R. Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery, Corinth 7,3* (Princeton 1975) 29–33.

22 Blegen et al. 1964, 161.

The two cups found at Perachora²³ (nos. 2955 and 2961) are dated after a similar cup, described as »miniature kotyle«, found at Corinth²⁴ (no. 81) dated to the late 5th century BC and another one²⁵ (no. D57) to the late 5th and the early 4th century BC. A similar cup, classified with »Attic and Corinthian black glaze«, from Perachora (no. 3888) is dated to the 4th century BC after its context.

The last sub-type of »Echinus bowls«, which is also the smallest, »salt-cellars«, conforms to the profiles and dimensions of Asardibi sub-types c and d. »Salt-cellars« at Corinth were in production between the 4th century and 200 BC. »Salt-cellars« nos. 52, 55 and 67 are the most similar examples in form.

The examples of »stemless« cups found at Porto Cheli²⁶ (nos. 23 and 24), are dated to the mid-4th century BC after the parallels at the Athenian Agora. Porto Cheli cups are similar to sub-type a with their lips and sub-type d with their handles. The same types of profiles in bigger sizes are also found at Tel Michal in 2nd–3rd centuries BC contexts²⁷.

In summary, although it is difficult to find exact parallels for Type I at Asardibi, there are some similar cups found in various places, showing the widespread distribution of the form. However, although this shape probably originated in Athens, it became popular only in other places, in local workshops and with many variations. In this case, it can be suggested that the Type 1 cups from Asardibi are local variations of the Attic shape. The bowls with incurved rim were being imported from Athens as early as the late 5th century BC to Olynthos and Samaria²⁸. By the early 4th century they were being manufactured locally in quantities. Local imitations of bowls with sometimes incurved rims are also seen in Sicily²⁹, Spain³⁰, Sardinia, and Carthage³¹. Therefore it is not possible to suggest a date for the local variants of Type I cups at Asardibi earlier than the early 4th century BC. The slip preserved on the cup **C1** is important, since practice of glazing by dipping is as widespread as the form. There are examples of cups of about the same date and of similar dimensions

but without handles, glazed by dipping, at Mycenae³² (nos. 3. 7. 8) and one-handed cups at Corinth³³ (nos. 321-1. 2. 3). Another difficulty is to know for how long these cups were produced. According to the general conservative traditions in Caria, they might have been produced well into the Hellenistic period. However, evidence does not provide a secure dating for this assumption and therefore we suggest that the earliest date for these cups could be the early 4th century BC.

Sub-type (a): Cups with incurved shoulders, everted rims and flaring lips

C1

Survey 1982/ Museum Inv. 18/26/82

Cup. Near complete with one handle missing. Interior slightly concreted. Well-fired. Wheel-made with interior wheel-marks. Incurved rims; hallow everted lip with shallow groove at exterior base of lip; two V-shaped horizontal round-sectioned handles, attached just below the rim; convex wall joining to a ring base; raised base with central protruding knob. Visible slip on the rim and on the exterior, forming a band about 2 cm wide. Remains of the same slip inside. Max. h. 0.043; max. diam. 0.083; foot diam. 0.033; handle diam. 0.007. Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) fabric; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) slip.

C2

Survey 1982/ Museum Inv. 20/26/82

Cup. Complete. Wheel-made, wheel-marks visible inside. Slightly concreted especially inside. Well-fired. Incurved rim and everted lip, forming a groove around the rim and just below the lip; the convex outer wall begins right below this groove; horizontal loop handles, attached below the rim; convex wall joining to a ring foot; raised base with central protruding knob. Max. h. 0.038; max. diam. 0.075; foot diam. 0.031; handle diam. 0.006. Yellowish red (5YR 5/6–4/6) to strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) fabric; black (5YR 5/1) slip preserved on outer surface, 1 cm below and 0.5 cm above the maximum curving point of the profile, and on the handle(s).

23 H. Payne – T. J. Dunbabin, *The Sanctuaries of Hera Araia and Limenia, Perachora 2* (Oxford 1962) 296–297 pl. 119.

24 M. Z. Pease, *A Well of the Late Fifth Century at Corinth*, *Hesperia* 6, 1937, 257–316.

25 S. S. Weinberg, *Cross-section of Corinthian Antiquities*, *Hesperia* 17, 1948, 225.

26 W. Rudolph, *Excavations at Porto Cheli and Vicinity*, *Hesperia* 43, 1974, 105–131.

27 L. Singer-Avitz, *Local Pottery of the Persian Period (Strata XIV-VI)*, in: Z. Herzog – G. Rapp Jr – O. Negbi (eds.), *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel* (Minneapolis 1989) 115–145.

28 Crowfoot et al. 1957, 235.

29 J. P. Walsh – C. Antonaccio, *Athenian Black Gloss Pottery: A View from the West*, *OxfJA* 33-1, 2014, 3.

30 J. Jimenez Avila – J. Ortega Blanco, *El comercio griego en Extremadura*, *Revista de Estudios Extremeños* 62-1, 2006, 133.

31 C. Tronchetti, *Bere vino »alla greca« nella Sardegna Punica?*, in: *Meetings between Cultures in the Ancient Mediterranean*, XVIIth International Congress of Classical Archaeology, Rome 2008 (Rome 2010) 31.

32 W. Rudolph, *Hellenistic Fine Ware Pottery and Lamps from above the House with the Idols at Mycenae*, *BSA* 73, 1978, 223–231.

33 Blegen et al. 1964, 129.

Sub-type (b): Cups with incurved rims, grooved on the exterior rim base

C3

Survey 1982/ Museum Inv. 22/26/82

Cup. Complete. Slightly concreted especially inside. Wheel-made. Well-fired. Raised, plain lip; incurved rim grooved on the exterior; two raised, round sectioned, horizontal U-shaped handles, set at base of rim, below the groove; convex wall; ring foot; raised base with central protruding knob; traces of slip preserved underneath the interior concretions. Max. h. 0.038; max. diam. 0.085; foot diam. 0.039; handle diam. 0.006. Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) to red (2.5YR 5/6) and dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) fabric; dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) slip.

C4

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/7

Cup. Near complete with one handle missing. Concreted especially inside. Wheel-made. Well-fired. Surfaces are somewhat weathered. Slightly raised, plain lip; incurved rim grooved on the exterior; round sectioned, raised, horizontal loop handle(s) set at base of rim; convex wall; straight sided ring foot; raised base with central protruding knob; curved inside bottom.

Max. h. 0.04; max. diam. 0.08; foot diam. 0.038; handle diam. 0.008. Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) fabric, reddish brown (5YR 5/4) slip.

C5

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/8

Cup. Near complete, parts of both handles missing. Wheel-made, wheel-marks inside. Well-fired. Raised, inverted lip; incurved rim grooved on the exterior; round-sectioned handles, slightly drooping, set on shoulder, just below the groove around the lip; convex wall; ring base with central protruding knob; black slip preserved especially on the inside surface.

Max. h. 0.04; max. diam. 0.08; foot diam. 0.039. Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) fabric, black (5YR 2.5/1) glaze.

Sub-type (c): Cups with incurved rim

C6

Survey 1982/ Museum Inv. 19/26/82

Cup. Complete. Wheel-made. Well-fired. Incurved rim; beveled lip; raised, horizontal, loop, round-sectioned handles set at rim; convex wall; ring base with central protruding knob.

Max. h. 0.032; max. diam. 0.083; foot diam. 0.036; handle diam. 0.006. Reddish brown (2.5YR 3/6) fabric; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) slip around the rim and on exterior.

C7

Survey 1982/ Museum Inv. 21/26/82

Cup. Complete. Wheel-made, wheel-marks on the interior; incurved rim; two horizontal slightly raised round sectioned loop handles set at rim; convex wall; raised base raised base with central protruding knob.

Max. h. 0.037; max. diam. 0.077; foot diam. 0.032; handle diam. 0.006. Reddish brown (5YR 5/4–5/3) fabric; no slip preserved.

C8

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/9

Cup. Incomplete: one handle, part of the rim and part of the wall extant. Fragment of a larger cup than the previous ones, or a small bowl. Very fine ware. Flat, incurved lip; incurving rim; slightly raised U shaped handle set at rim.

Preserved h. 0.026; estim. max. diam. 0.116; handle diam. 0.005. Fabric colour changes from yellowish brown (10YR 5/8–5/6) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6).

C9

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/10

Cup. Incomplete: one handle, part of the rim and part of the wall extant. Wheel-made. Well-fired. Flat, incurved lip; incurved rim; round-sectioned, slightly raised, loop handle set on the shoulder.

Preserved h. 0.023; estim. max. diam. 0.094; handle diam. 0.007. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) fabric.

Sub-type (d): Cups with strap handles

C10

Survey 1982/ Museum Inv. 15/26/82

Cup. Complete. Wheel-made. Well-fired. Heavily concreted on inside and outside; Incurved, rounded rim; drooping V shaped, horizontal strap handles set on the shoulder; convex walls; raised ring base with central protruding knob.

Max. h. 0.03; max. diam. 0.05; foot diam. 0.027; handle dimensions 0.011 x 0.005. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) fabric, no glaze remains.

C11

Survey 1982/ Museum Inv. 16/26/82

Cup. Complete. Wheel-made, wheel-mark on the interior. Well-fired. Incurved rim; V-shaped strap handles, horizontal and slightly raised, set asymmetrically on shoulder; convex walls; flat base slightly out-flaring at the bottom; flat base; flat inside bottom curving towards the walls; slip or paint preserved inside and under the handles.

Max. h. 0.026; max. diam. 0.05; foot diam. 0.032; handle diam. 0.011 x 0.007. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6–6/6) fabric; dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/2) slip.

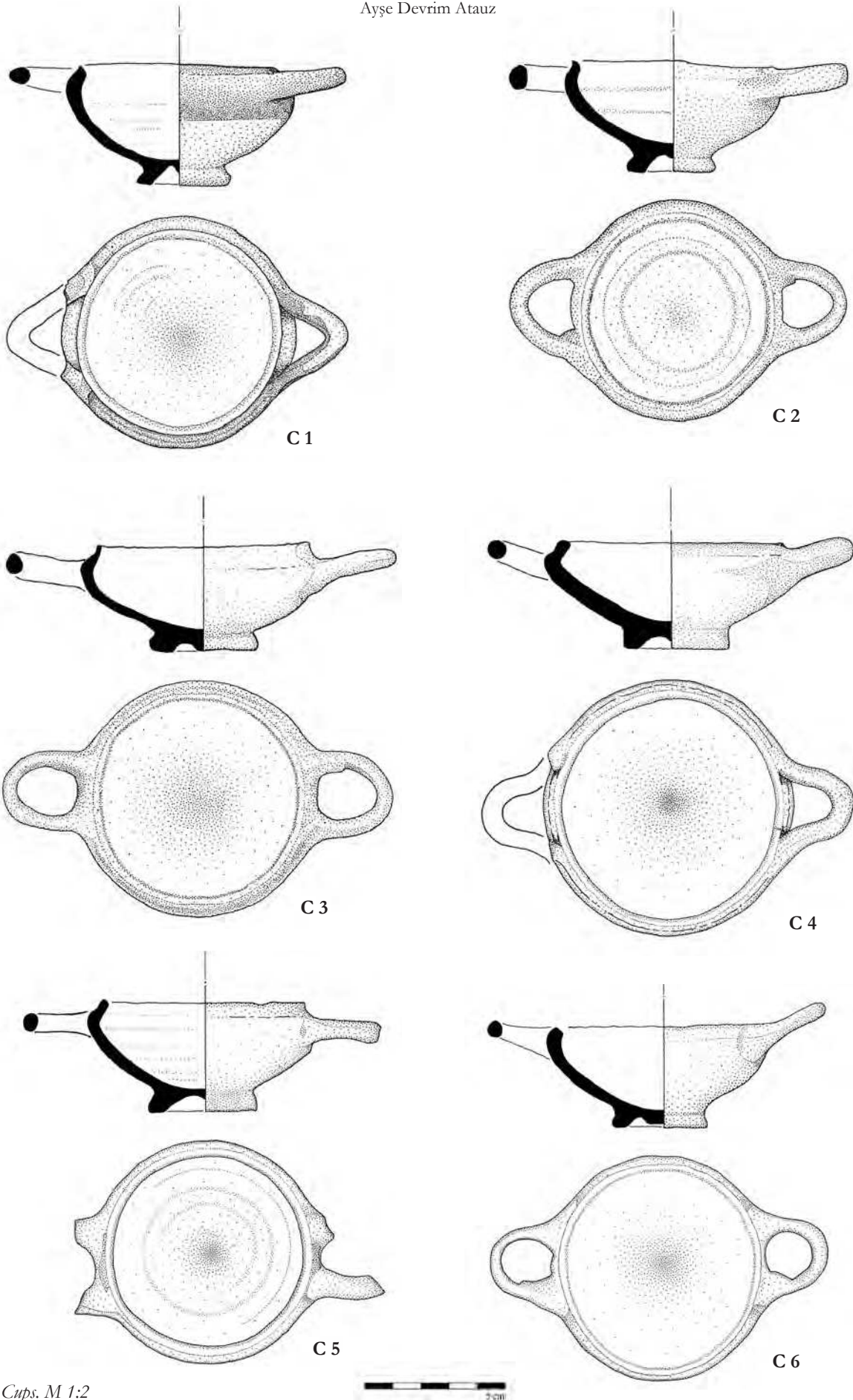


Fig. 3: Cups. M 1:2

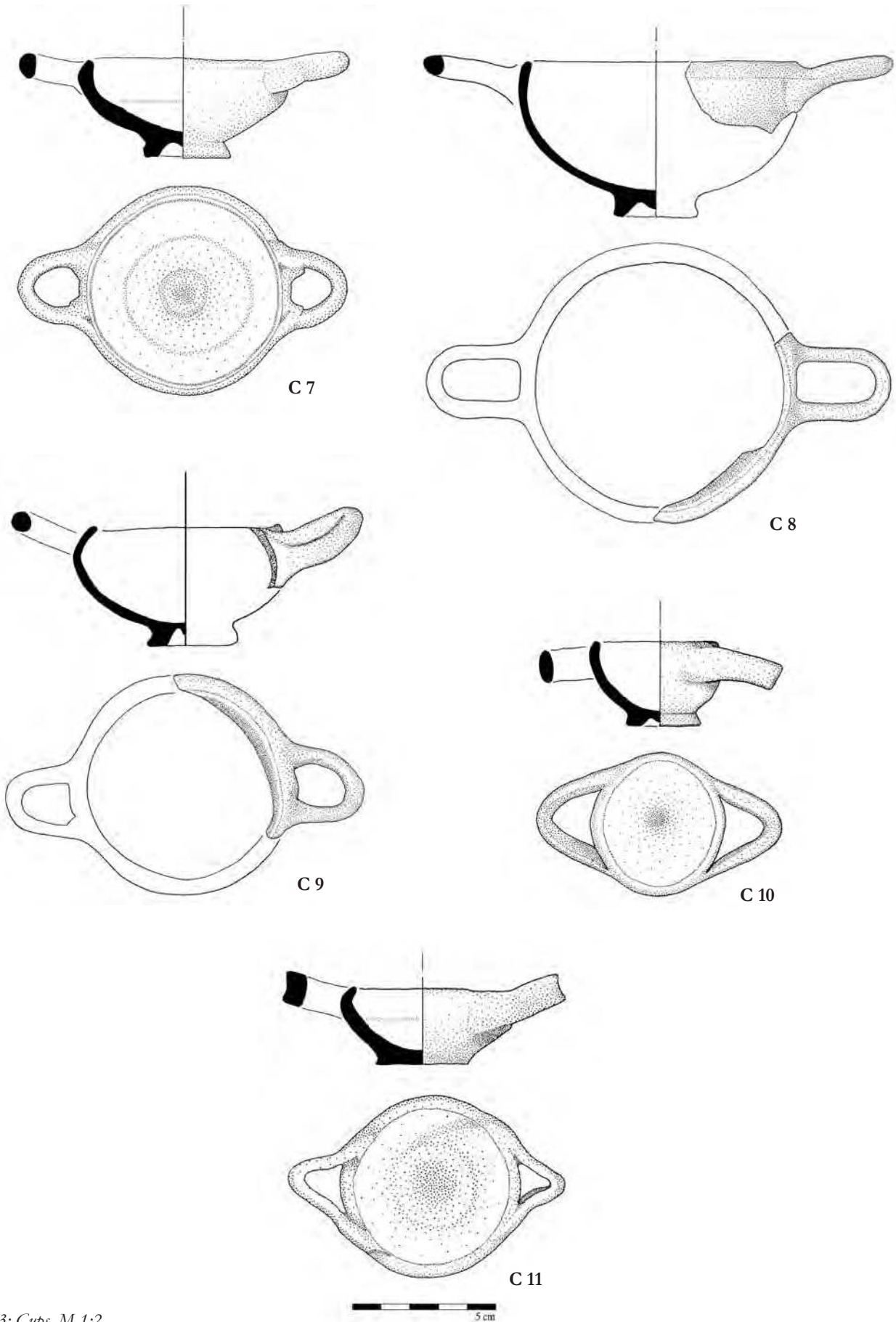


Fig. 3: Cups. M 1:2

Type 2: Terracotta lamps (Fig. 4)

Four terracotta lamps were discovered during the 1982 and 1995 Asardibi surveys. They are all wheel-made and without surviving slip or glaze. The lamps represent well known and widely distributed types. Many parallels for each have been determined and specific parallels are given in the individual catalogue entries below. The only difficulty, however, is in determining the ultimate provenance of these lamps. Because imitation of lamp types was common, it is difficult to give a secure place of manufacture for them.

The earliest lamp found at Asardibi is **L12**. Similar examples to **L12** have been published from the Athenian Agora³⁴, under Type 30A. They date to the late 5th century BC based on the stylistic similarities to earlier types and findspots. The open filling hole and the down-sloping rim are characteristic of these early lamps. This early date and the evidence for the development of the form in the Athenian Agora, makes it possible to suggest that the form is of Attic origin. However, similar lamps in Corinth³⁵ (Type IV) are dated to the 5th century BC which suggests a rather long period of production. Similar examples were found in Rhodes³⁶ in the late 5th century or slightly later contexts. While the excavation reports from Rhodes do not show details, it is likely that parallels for **L12** were found in funerary contexts dating from the 4th century BC to the 2nd century BC in Nisyros³⁷. Parallels appear in Ephesos³⁸ as local manufacture at the Artemision in the 1st half of the 4th century. Another example of this type was found in Cyprus³⁹ as imported ware in a burial dated to the 1st third of the 4th century BC. The existence of the form at Isthmia, Type IV, in a late 4th century context seems to confirm its continuing use and production in the region. The type was also imitated over a wide geographical area, from Anatolia to the eastern Mediterranean coast. The local imitations of the

original Attic form at Tel Michal⁴⁰ in Palestine are dated from the 1st half of the 4th century into the 1st quarter of the 3rd century BC. The appearance at Delos⁴¹ of similar lamps, with the same profile and shape, occurs in the 2nd quarter of the 3rd century. Tarsian lamps of Group VIII are another group that parallels **L12**. Not only the forms and shapes are similar, but the technique used to shape the nozzle also seems to be the same: by pushing a stick through the rim, frequently leaving a ridge of clay around the inside of the perforation. The Tarsian lamps of Group VIII are left unglazed and they appear in the late Hellenistic unit.

The second lamp from Asardibi, **L13**, has parallels in the Athenian Agora⁴², where similar lamps are grouped under Type 34A, dated to the last quarter of the 3rd into the 3rd quarter of the 2nd century BC. Although **L13** has no preserved lug, there is an uneven surface at the place of the lug which might be an indication of a broken lug. **L13**, as all other pottery from Asardibi, has no glaze preserved. However, a parallel lamp in the Athenian Agora (no. 464) is listed among the ›variants‹ as it was not glazed as the other lamps in Type 34A. Therefore it is possible that **L13** was also originally unglazed. Outside the Athenian Agora, lamps of this type were found more frequently in the Eastern Mediterranean than in Mainland Greece: namely, in Antioch⁴³ (Type II a–b, 3rd quarter of the 3rd century BC), in Tarsos⁴⁴ (in Group VIII, in middle 2nd century BC context), Labraunda⁴⁵ (dated to soon after the middle of the 2nd century BC), in Delos⁴⁶, Rhodes⁴⁷, and in Dura Europos (Type V c). Therefore, it cannot be determined whether this lamp is of Eastern Mediterranean or Attic origin.

Parallel lamps are classified under Type 32 in the Athenian Agora⁴⁸. This type evolves through various stages within its chronological range: the shape of the filling hole border changes from a narrow flat sloping band to the fully developed and pronouncedly concave lip.

34 Howland 1958, 97.

35 Blegen et al. 1964, 150–151.

36 G. Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos III. Scavi nella necropoli di Jalisso 1924–1928* (Bergamo 1929) 186 fig. 180.

36 Jacopi 1932–33, 482, fig. 8, no. 14282. Context for the artefact is dated to the 2nd century BC by M. Philimonos-Tsopotou, *Hellenistic Pottery from Nisyros, Ελληνιστική Κεραμική από το Αιγαίο* (Mytilene 1994) 135; Jacopi 1932–33, 513 fig. 40, no. 14260. Context dated to 340–320 BC by P. Triantafyllidis, *Dated Glass Finds from the Island of Nisyros, Dodecanese, Greece*, *JGS* 54 2012, 242; Jacopi 1932–33, 488 fig. 15 no. 14266; 510 fig. 37 no. 14319; 498 fig. 24 no. 14288. The context for the artefact is dated to 375–350 BC by Triantafyllidis loc. cit. 242.

38 Bailey 1975, 97.

39 Bailey 1975, 53.

40 L. Singer-Avitz, *Local Pottery of the Persian Period* (Strata XIV–VI), in: Z. Herzog – G. Rapp Jr. – O. Negbi (eds.), *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel* (Minneapolis 1989) 115–145.

41 Bruneau 1965, 21 no. 31.

42 Howland 1958, 105–106.

43 O. Waagé in: R. Stillwell, *Antioch-on-the-Orontes 3. Excavations of 1937–1939* (Princeton 1941) 56.

44 Jones 1950, 99–100.

45 Hellström 1965, 49–52 no. 33.

46 Bruneau 1965, 22 no. 44.

47 Jacopi 1932–33, 501 fig. 28 no. 14294; fig. 44.

48 Howland 1958, 99–101.

This progression serves as a criterion for dating the lamps early or late within the type. Therefore according to this criterion we can date **L14** to the end of the 3rd century BC. The sunken rim of Type 32 mark is the earliest appearance of this feature, which becomes an important characteristic of later Greek and especially Roman lamps. The rims that are noticeably concave are set off from the sloping sides by grooves. The nozzles are long, flat on top or nearly so, and rounded or blunted at the end. The blunted ends are typical of the 3rd century BC. Especially nos. 426 and 429 are exact parallels of **L14**, with their double convex (angular) profiles, their concave bases, and the concavities on their rims. It is also important to note that these examples have a rather thin black glaze that is inclined to flake. An exact parallel from Samaria is dated to the 3rd–2nd century BC after Broneer Type IX at Isthmia and its finding place. In Isthmia⁴⁹ similar lamps are classified under Type IXA and dated to the early 3rd century BC after Agora Type 29b, which is the earlier phase of Type 32. An exact parallel from Labraunda⁵⁰ is dated to the 2nd quarter of the 3rd century to the early 2nd century BC after its context and Agora Type 32. In Delos⁵¹, similar lamps are dated to the end of the 3rd century BC for the same reason. The examples from the Athenian Agora fit chronologically here, being dated to the end of the 3rd century BC. The latest parallel, from Dura Europos⁵² (Type II: Group I), is dated to the 1st half of the 2nd century BC. At Tarsos⁵³, the type resembling **L14** is classified as Group II, and there are parallels for this artefact from Rhodes⁵⁴ and Nisyros⁵⁵, however their dates are not precise.

The latest lamp in the series is **L15**. The surviving nozzle fragment has volutes which serve as a typological criterion for the dating of the lamp. As no other decoration and handle are preserved on this lamp (if there were any), details about those as well as the profile, are not going to be discussed here as the surviving fragment is not enough to suggest a certain

profile for the original shape. But the nozzle shape and profile are sufficient to recognize parallels. Jones⁵⁶ suggests that this type of lamp represents copies of metal ones, and both shape and fabric imitate the more expensive prototypes. The parallels of **L15** in the Athenian Agora are grouped under Group G, and range from the 1st to the 2nd century AD. Another parallel from the Athenian Agora⁵⁷ can be dated more precisely to the 2nd half of the 1st century AD because of its provenance. Similar examples from the Athenian Agora are grouped by Thompson⁵⁸ under Type XX, and dated from the Augustan period into the 1st century AD. Isthmian⁵⁹ lamps of the same form are grouped under Type XXIII. The form has a widespread distribution in the Eastern Mediterranean as well. In Tarsos⁶⁰ the great numbers of this type (dated to the mid-1st century AD according to their context) reflect the popularity that the style enjoyed in the Eastern Mediterranean World. The presence of the type in Antioch⁶¹ (Type 39, Augustan period into the 2nd half of the 1st century AD), in Byblos⁶², in Salamis on Cyprus⁶³ and in Caesarea⁶⁴ (1st century BC into 1st century AD) also proves that the form spread over the Eastern Mediterranean as early as the Augustan period. The origin of this form might be Cypriot, Knidian or Cilician according to Oleson, Sherwood and Sidebotham.

In summary, the four lamps found at Asardibi belong to well-known and stratified types from other sites. Unlike the situation with the two-handled cups discussed above, the distribution of the lamp forms occurred much faster, possibly due to the existence of extensive trade. The lamp forms appear and develop almost simultaneously in all the main centers of the Eastern Mediterranean. Therefore, the Asardibi lamps can be dated securely in accordance with the published parallels. The lamps would suggest a continuous sequence of occupation from the late 5th century BC to the 1st century AD for the site Asardibi. However they cannot be associated with any specific production centers.

49 Broneer 1977, 20–21.

50 Hellström 1965, 80 no. 20.

51 Bruneau 1965, 21–25 nos. 35–235.

52 Baur 1947.

53 Jones 1950, 99–100.

54 Jacopi 1932–33, 32 fig. 67 (Hellenistic); Jacopi 1932–33, 364 fig. 113, no. 14805 (votive deposit); 159 fig. 187.

55 Jacopi 1932–33, 514 fig. 44.

56 Jones 1950, 103.

57 Robinson 1959, 22–46.

58 Thompson 1934, 463–464.

59 H. A. Thompson, *Terracotta Lamps*, *Hesperia* 2, 1933, 195–215.

60 Broneer 1977, 57.

61 O. Waagé in: R. Stillwell, *Antioch-on-the-Orontes 3. Excavations of 1937–1939* (Princeton 1941) 64.

62 M. Dunand, *Fouilles de Byblos 1926–1932, I* (Paris 1939).

63 J. Oziol – J. Pouilloux, *Les Lampes, Salamine de Chypre 1* (Paris 1969) 53 pl. 3, 113.

64 Oleson et al. 1994, 980–985.

L12

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/3

Lamp. Wheel-made. Complete. Well-fired. Flat base; the bottom rises in the interior into a markedly convex hump; smooth and curved inner wall; the outer wall is basically in two planes of which the lower is short and flat the upper is taller and very slightly curved; there is a groove around the rim; the inner side of the rim slopes downwards with its peak opposite outer groove; slightly off-centered filling hole; flat-topped long nozzle, presenting a slightly concave profile, the top surface of the nozzle slants downward toward the rounded nozzle tip; no traces of smoke-blackening; tool mark of 0.007 m long below the nozzle.

Max. h. 0.025; max. diam. 0.051; filling hole max. diam. 0.03; nozzle hole max. dimensions 0.012 x 0.01; brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) fabric; no glaze remains.

Type: Blegen et al. 1964, type IV; Broneer 1977, Type IV; Howland 1958, type 30A; Jones 1950, group VIII

Parallels: Bailey 1975, nos. 77 (Cypriot)–155 (Ephesian) for rim only, 371 for rim, base and profile only, 378 for rim, profile and base only (Rhodian) 497. 498 for profile and rim only (Cypriot); Blegen et al. 1964, no. 474-4 fig. 19. pl. 100; Broneer 1977, no. 58 for profile and base only; Bruneau 1965, no. 31 for base and rim only, no. 178 for rim only; Howland 1958, no. 418 for the base, profile of the sides and flat rim only; L. Singer-Avitz, *Local Pottery of the Persian Period (Strata XIV-VI)*, in: Z. Herzog – G. Rapp Jr – O. Negbi (eds.), *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel (Minneapolis 1989)* 132 no. 9 fig. 9.11 for the profile and rim only; N. Vogekoff-Brogan, *Late Hellenistic Pottery in Athens. A New Deposit and Further Thoughts on the Association of Pottery and Societal Change*, *Hesperia* 69, 2000, 293–333, no. 71

Origin: Mainland Greece?

Date: late 5th–late 3rd cent. BC

L13

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/4

Lamp. Wheel-made. Complete, except for nozzle tip. Well-fired. Flat, eroded base; flat inner base; angular walls with a corner point as high as the half of that of the end point at lip; slightly depressed top, to about 0.003 m below the highest level of the walls; round filling hole at the center; flat-topped, medium-sized nozzle, presenting convex profile, the top surface slanting very slightly downwards, blunted nozzle tip on its surviving corner; although there is a color change towards the nozzle tip, it is not clear if the lamp was burnt or not. The abraded surface due prolonged salt water immersion makes it difficult to tell whether the traces on one shoulder belonged to a lug or to an indistinct knob.

Max. h. 0.029; max. diam. 0.063; max. filling hole diam. 0.021; Yellow (10YR 7/6) fabric, yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) at the nozzle tip; no glaze remains.

Type: Baur 1947, Type Vc; Howland 1958, type 34–34A; Jones 1950, group II; O. Waagé in: R. Stillwell, *Antioch-on-the-Orontes 3. Excavations of 1937–1939 (Princeton 1941)* 56 type II a–b

Parallels: Baur 1947, no. 224; Bruneau 1965, no. 44 for shape, base and profile only; Hellström 1965, no. 33 for shape and the groove around the filling hole only; Howland 1958, no. 452 for base, angular profile and nozzle only, no. 464 for rim and filling hole only; Jones 1950, no. 5 for base, rim and angular profile only, nos. 9–10 for base and rim only; O. Waagé in: R. Stillwell, *Antioch-on-the-Orontes 3. Excavations of 1937–1939 (Princeton 1941)* 58 nos. 32–33 for profile only

Origin: Eastern Mediterranean or Attic

Date: 3rd quarter of 3rd cent. BC–mid-2nd cent. BC

L14

Survey 1982/ Museum Inv. 17/26/82

Lamp. Complete. Wheel-made in two parts. Raised base, rising to about 0.005 m towards the center, concave beneath; ring foot flattened on its outer surface, the juncture with the outer wall is marked by a distinct groove; the bottom rises on the interior into a peaked hump; angular wall starting from the groove separating the wall from the ring foot with a shallow groove at the carination; rim set off from the sloping side by a deeper and more distinct groove; the top of the lamp is depressed inwards to form a flat, 0.005 m wide circle (parallel to the base-line) around the filling hole; long nozzle, flat on top, blunted at the end. Nozzle presents a convex profile and raises above the height of the rim. Pierced lug on the side. Blackened, inside nozzle and around its tip.

Max. h. 0,035; max. diam. 0.067; max. filling hole diam. 0.021. Reddish yellow (5YR 6.6) fabric. No glaze remains.

Type: Baur 1947, Type II, Group I; O. Broneer, *Terracotta Lamps, Corinth, IV, 2 (Cambridge, Mass. 1930)* type IX and XII; Broneer 1977, type IXA; Howland 1958, type 32, and except for the base, type 29B; Jones 1950, group II

Parallels: Bailey 1975, nos. 385. 389. 391. 393. 396. 398. 399 for nozzle, angular profile and pierced lug only (Rhodian); Baur 1947, no. 4 for profile and base only; Broneer 1977, no. 203 for nozzle and rim only, 204 for nozzle, rim and angular profile only; Bruneau 1965, nos. 35–235 for nozzle, filling hole and pierced lug only; Crowfoot et al. 1957, no. D1269 fig. 85,6 angular body and pierced lug only; Hellström 1965, no. 20 for the groove at the inner edge of the shoulder, pierced lug, angular profile only; Howland 1958, nos. 425. 426. 429 for nozzle, pierced lug and angular profile only; H.A. Thompson, *Excavation of Athenian Agora, Twelfth Season: 1947, Hesperia* 17, 1948, 149–196 no. L4370 for general shape, nozzle, and pierced lug only

Origin: Undetermined

Date: early 3rd–mid-2nd cent. BC

L15

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/5

Lamp. Incomplete. Nozzle, bridge and part of the body preserved; spade-shaped, flat-topped nozzle with flat bridge to the disk; short, well-defined volutes of degenerate form along both sides of the nozzle; well-fired; Smoke-blackened, dark gray inside nozzle and around its tip.

Max. pres.h. 0.03; max. pres. l. 0.1; est. max. diam. 0.09. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/6) fabric, dark greyish brown inside (10YR 4/2).

Type: Broneer 1977, type XXIII; Jones 1950, group VI; Robinson 1959, group G; O. Waagé in: R. Stillwell, Antioch-on-the-Orontes 3. Excavations of 1937–1939 (Princeton 1941) 60 type 17; H. A. Thompson, Terracotta Lamps, Hesperia 2, 1933, 195–215, type XX

Parallels: Broneer 1977, nos. 2374–2386 for nozzle, bridge and volutes only; M. Dunand, Fouilles de Byblos 1926–1932, I (Paris 1939) nos. 1309. 6509 for volutes only, no. 6060 for volutes and nozzle only; Jones 1950, no. 56 for volutes and nozzle only; Oleson et al. 1994, no. L23 for volutes and nozzle only; J. Oziol – J. Pouilloux, Les Lampes, Salamine de Chypre 1 (Paris 1969) no. III for volutes and nozzle only; J. Perlzweig, Lamps of the Roman Period, The Athenian Agora 7 (Princeton 1961) no. 111 for nozzle and volutes only; Robinson 1959, nos. 154–155 for volutes and nozzle only; O. Waagé in: R. Stillwell, Antioch-on-the-Orontes 3. Excavations of 1937–1939 (Princeton 1941) 60–64 nos. 56. 96. 101 for volutes and nozzle only; H. A. Thompson, Terracotta Lamps, Hesperia 2-2, 1933, 195–215 no. 42 for nozzle and volutes only

Origin: Italian, Cypriot or Knidian

Date: 1st cent. BC–1st cent. AD

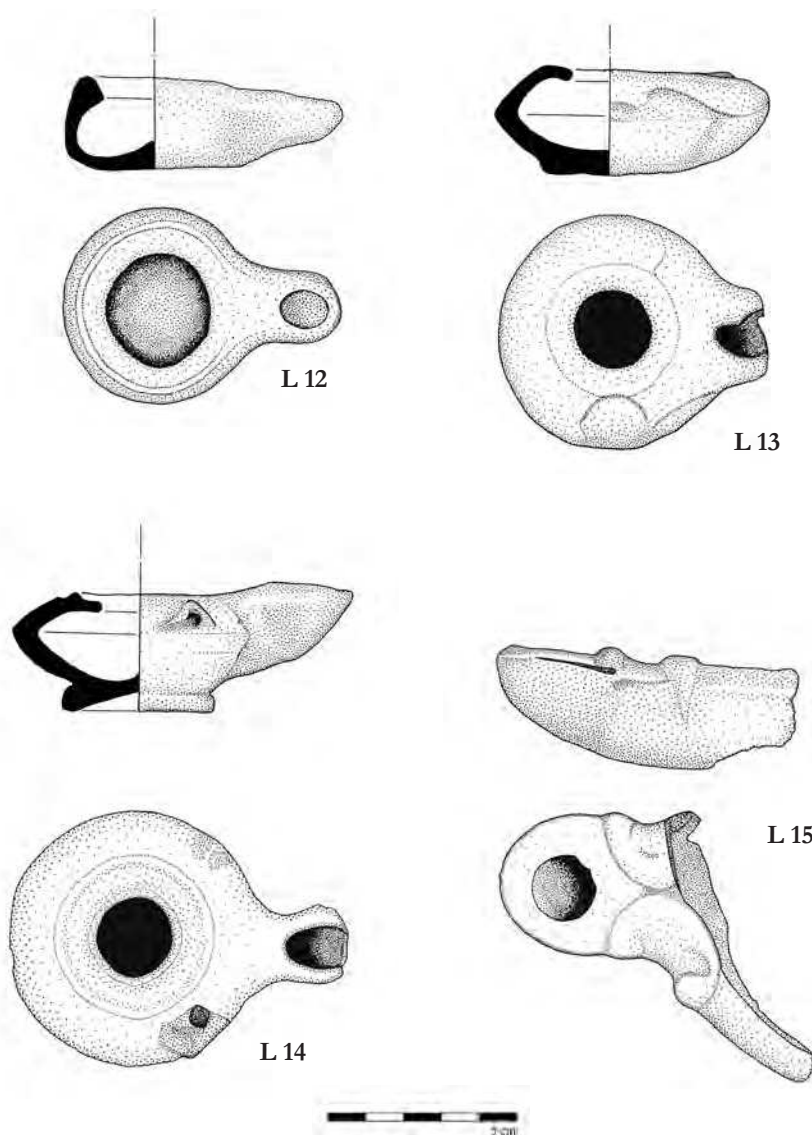


Fig. 4: Lamps. M 1:2

Type 3: Bowls (Fig. 5)

The bowls found at Asardibi include examples of different forms and sizes. Although each of the bowls represents an individual type, most have exact parallels in other sites. **B16** and **B18**, especially, are very widespread forms in the Eastern Mediterranean. Since the forms were found in quantities in other sites of the Western Anatolian coast, there is little difficulty in dating.

In the Sigillata series, the form of **B16** corresponds to the Form 17 »campanulate cup with vertical rim« which dates to the 2nd decade of the 1st century BC or later. Two bowl types from Pergamon⁶⁵, N39b and N40, match the profile of **B16**. These parallels, and especially N40, are dated to the 2nd half of the 1st century BC into the 2nd century AD on the basis of context. In Hama⁶⁶ (where the goblets of this type are called »kalathoi«) parallels are dated to the Augustan Period (31 BC–14 AD). It is also mentioned in the Pergamon publications that bowls of this type were found as imports from Olbia and Athens where they were produced in the 1st half of the 1st century AD⁶⁷. Parallels found in the Athenian Agora⁶⁸ are dated to the Tiberian and Claudian Periods (14–54 AD). In addition, undated parallels of **B16** are also found in Sultantepe⁶⁹, and in Samaria⁷⁰.

B17 is a kantharos with no exact parallels. However, a bowl with the same profile appears in Cyprus publications⁷¹, dated to the Hellenistic I period of Cyprus (325–150 BC). On the other hand, Slane⁷², who studied and dated the exact parallel of **B17** found in Serçe Limanı to the 1st century AD, after a parallel identified in the Black Sea, argues that the Black Sea parallel is the only one that matches the profile and the decoration on the handle. One similar bowl found in Pergamon⁷³ is a quite close parallel of **B17**. This bowl is dated from the 2nd century BC into the beginning of the 1st century AD. However, the typological development of the form continues into the 3rd quarter of the 1st century AD. The interesting point here is that Meyer-Schlichtmann notes that the bowl S8 has no parallel in other sites except for

a bowl having a similar general shape found in Priene, and imported from Pergamon. In summary none of the bowls similar to S8 were dated earlier than the last quarter of the 2nd century BC and the end of the form is the end of the 1st quarter of the 1st century BC. The period of common use seems to be the beginning of the 1st century BC. The dating and definition of the provenience for this bowl seems to be very speculative, and the dated parallels available are unfortunately insufficient to make any secure suggestions.

B18, **B19**, and **B20** represent a very common form, referred to as drinking bowls with recurved handles. They are distributed throughout Mainland Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean, and are recovered in all the excavations of the major sites. Therefore, there is a consensus about the chronology and the development of the form. The fragmentary bowls **B19** and **B20** can be classified together with **B18**, on the basis of the handle form and the extant profile attached to the handle.

Thompson⁷⁴ dates the parallel bowls D17 and D18 from the Athenian Agora to the 3rd century BC. However, the development of the form starts from the first examples of the 2nd century BC in the Athenian Agora⁷⁵. Parallel bowls from the Athenian Agora are grouped under Group F and dated to the last three quarters of the 1st century BC. A later example, G 52, with thicker handles closer to the rim, but a similar profile is dated to the 1st century AD. In Pergamon⁷⁶, and in Benghazi-Berenike⁷⁷ the form is described as a common Aegean Type, probably from Knidos or Kos regions, that occurs from the 2nd century BC until the beginning of the 1st century BC. In Samaria⁷⁸, one exact parallel is dated from the mid-2nd into the last quarter of the 2nd century BC. In Tarsos⁷⁹, a fragment of this type of bowl, with horizontal recurved handle attached to it was found in the Top Level Hellenistic Unit, that reaches its final stage in ca. 175 BC. However, the destruction level dated this particular bowl to 146 BC. In Labraunda⁸⁰ bowls with the same profiles and bases but without handles, and handles attached to the body fragments like **B19**

65 Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 112–124, 227–228.

66 A. Papanicolaou Christensen, Les poteries hellénistiques, in: A. Papanicolaou Christensen – Ch. F. Johansen, Les poteries hellénistiques et les terres sigillées orientales, Hama. Fouilles et Recherches de la Fondation Carlsberg 1931–1938, 3,2 (Copenhague 1971) 1–54.

67 Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 114.

68 Robinson 1959, 25.

69 S. Lloyd, Sultantepe, AnatSt 4, 1954, 101–110.

70 Crowfoot et al. 1957, 337–338 fig. 81,10 form 23.

71 O. Vessberg – A. Westholm, The Hellenistic and Roman Periods in Cyprus, The Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV, 3

(Stockholm 1956) 57–58 fig. 21,19.

72 D. A. Slane, The History of The Anchorage at Serçe Limanı, Turkey (M.A. Thesis Texas A&M University, College Station 1981).

73 Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 69–70, type S8.

74 Thompson 1934, 372.

75 Robinson 1959, 10–21.

76 Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 64.

77 Riley 1979, 284–285 »Hellenistic plain ware 5«.

78 Crowfoot et al. 1957, 337–338 fig. 81,10 no. D 960.

79 Jones 1950, 85.

80 Hellström 1965, 75 no. 354.356.

and **B20**, are found in Hellenistic contexts. In Corinth⁸¹, similar bowls with recurved handles are dated to ca. 175 BC and two other examples from Corinth⁸² are dated from the mid 1st century AD into the 2nd century AD after their finding places. There are parallels in Knossos⁸³ defined as »Koan« bowls according to their fabric and dated to the Augustan Period (31 BC–14 AD). Parallels are dated to the 2nd quarter of the 1st century AD in Perachora⁸⁴. Similar bowls were also found in Priene⁸⁵.

In summary, the bowls found in Asardibi seem to be deposits of different periods. Bowl **B18** and therefore bowls **B19** and **B20** are part of a common type in the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean. The type first appears in the 3rd century contexts but Riley⁸⁶ notes that it is a form of Koan or Knidian origin, that started in the 2nd century BC and became very popular in other parts of the Eastern Mediterranean in time. Hayes⁸⁷ also notes the Koan origin of the form. The continuation of the form into the 2nd century AD in Corinth shows its popularity in Mainland Greece. Bowl **B16** dates to the 2nd half of the 1st century BC into the 2nd century AD after the parallels in other sites. This form gives a rather secure date, as the period during which it was produced is rather limited. However it is not possible to guess for how long its local production continued.

B16

Survey 1982/ Museum Inv. 24/26/82

Bowl. Complete, a few minor breaks on the rim. Well-fired. Wheel-made. Bowl with campanulate body; the walls turn with a considerably sharp curve above the foot; 0.018 cm below the concave vertical rim; convex moldings on the rim; ring foot; raised base. Bowl slightly concreted, concretions cleaned, no slip remains.

Max. h. 0.059; max. diam. 0.118; foot diam. 0.05. Yellowish red (5YR 4/6–5/6) fabric.

Type: A.P. Christensen – Ch. F. Johansen, *Les poteries hellénistiques et les terres sigillées orientales*, Hama. Fouilles et Recherches de la Fondation Carlsberg 1931–1938, 3,2 (Copenhagen 1971) Form 23; Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, Group 4; (sigillata): subform 17-1

Parallels: Christensen and Johansen loc. cit., nos. 23.14, 23.24a, 23.26 for rim and profile only; Crowfoot et al. 1957, D 960 for rim only; S. Lloyd, *Sultantepe*, *AnatSt* 4, 1954, 101–110

fig. 1,1 for similar rim and profile only, 2 for similar rim only, 3 for similar general shape only; Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, nos. N39b. N40 for rim, base, and profile only; R. Özgan, *Knidos* 1993, XVI. KST vol. 2 (Ankara 1994) 297–314 fig. 18; for similar profiles see Robinson 1959, no. G28 for rim only and G74 for rim and body only

Origin: Undetermined

Date: 2nd half of the 1st cent. BC–2nd cent. AD

B17

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/1

Bowl. Broken, one quarter of the body and one handle missing. Interior concreted. Well-fired. Wheel-made. flat, thick base; concave walls curving above the base and tapering straight through the rim; handle attached vertically on straight wall; handle has a »knucklebone« or knob-like decoration fixed on top of the preserved handle; there are wheel grooves below handle at the most curved part of the body, probably for decorative purposes.

Max. h. 0.104; max. diam. 0.118. Strong Brown (7.5YR 5/6) fabric.

Type: Unidentified

Parallels: O. Vessberg – A. Westholm, *The Hellenistic and Roman Periods in Cyprus*, Swedish Cyprus Expedition 4,3 (Stockholm 1956) 57–58 fig. 21,19 for profile and handle only; Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, no. S8 for the profile, handle shape, handle attachment, and handle decoration only; D. A. Slane, *The History of The Anchorage at Serçe Liman, Turkey* (M.A. Thesis Texas A&M University, College Station 1981) no. AS90 for the profile, handle form, and handle decoration only

Origin: Pergamon?

Date: 325 BC or 2nd cent. BC–1st cent. AD

B18

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/2

Bowl. Broken; three quarters of the body and attachment of one handle extant. Wheel-made. Well-fired. Shallow bowl with tall upper wall inclined slightly inward; rim slightly eroded; one horizontal handle attachment which possibly hold a recurved handle; raised base; low base ring.

Max. estim. diam. 0.19; max. h. 0.085. Brown (10YR 5/3) fabric.

Type: Robinson 1959, Group F

81 G. R. Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, *Corinth* 7,3 (Princeton 1975) 94.

82 C. K. Williams, *Corinth* 1976, *Forum Southwest*, *Hesperia* 46, 1977, 40–81.

83 J. W. Hayes, *Four Early Roman Pottery Groups from Knossos*, *BSA* 66, 1971, 249–275.

84 R. A. Tomlinson, *Perachora, The Remains Outside the Two Sanctuaries*, *BSA*, 64, 1969, 155–258.

85 T. Wiegand - H. Schrader, *Priene. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen und Untersuchungen in den Jahren 1895–1898* (Berlin 1904) 23.

86 Riley 1979, 284–285.

87 J. W. Hayes, *Four Early Roman Pottery Groups from Knossos*, *BSA* 66, 1971, 249–275.

Parallels: Crowfoot et al. 1957, no. D46 for profile, base and handles only; G. R. Edwards, Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery, Corinth 7,3 (Princeton 1975) 94 (ca 175 BC); H. Goldman, Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus (Princeton 1950) 253 no.554 for profile, shape, handles and base only; J. W. Hayes, Four Early Roman Pottery Groups from Knossos, BSA 66, 1971, 258–265 fig. 8,8 and fig. 15,24 for profile, handles and base only; Hellström 1965, nos. 354. 356 for profile only, nos. 339. 340 for handles and handle attachments only; Riley 1979, no. 617 fig. 110 for profile, handles and base only; Robinson 1959, no. F29 and F30 for shape, profile, base and handles only, G51 for profile and base only; Thompson 1934, nos. D17–18 for profile, handles and base only; R. A. Tomlinson, Perachora, The Remains Outside the Two Sanctuaries, BSA, 64, 1969, 155–258, nos. 7. 8 for profile and handles only; T. Wiegand – H. Schrader, Priene (Berlin 1904) no. 134; C K. Williams, Corinth 1976, Forum Southwest, Hesperia 46, 1977, 40–81 nos. 38. 39 for profile, handles and base only

Origin: Knidos or Kos ?

Date: 3rd cent. BC–2nd cent. AD

B19

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/19

Bowl with incurved handles. Broken, only one handle and part of the body and rim attached to the handle extant; the outer part of the handle is bent upward at the outer extremity of the loop, and over itself; wall inclining inwards just below the handle attachment; well-fired; probably belonged to the type of bowls like 95.A/2.

Max. estim. diam. 0.17. Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) fabric.

B20

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/20

Bowl with incurved handles. Broken, only one handle and part of the body and rim attached to the handle extant; outer part of the handle bent upward at the outer extremity of the loop, and over itself; wall inclining inwards just below the handle attachment; tool or finger marks occurred during the folding of the handle visible; well-fired, probably belonged to the type of bowls like 95.A/2.

Max. estim. diam. 0.19. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) fabric; there is a very small fragment of slip remain below the handle of purplish black colour (no Munsell available).

Type: Robinson 1959, Group F

Parallels: Crowfoot et al. 1957, D46 for the handle form and profile only; G. R. Edwards, Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery, Corinth 7,3 (Princeton 1975) 94 for the general form, handle form and the profile only; J. W. Hayes, Four Early Roman Pottery Groups from Knossos, BSA 66, 1971, 258–265 fig. 8.8 and 15.24 (Koan) for the handle form and profile only; Hellström 1965, nos. 354. 356 for the general form only; Riley

1979, 285 fig. 110,617 for handle form, profile and general form only; Robinson 1959, nos. F30. G52 for profile, handle form, and general form only; Thompson 1934, nos. D 17–18. E52–53 for profile, handle form, and general form only; R. A. Tomlinson, Perachora, The Remains Outside the Two Sanctuaries, BSA, 64, 1969, 155–258 figs. 30,7–8 for the general form only; C K. Williams, Corinth 1976, Forum Southwest, Hesperia 46, 1977, 40–81 nos. 38, 39 for the handle form, profile and the general form only

Origin: Knidos or Kos ?

Date: From 3rd cent. BC to 2nd cent. AD

Type 4: Unguentarium (Fig. 5)

U21, is a typical Hellenistic unguentarium, of a type usually dated to the 1st half of the 3rd–2nd centuries BC in other sites. It seems likely that the fusiform unguentaria lost their popularity with the appearance of the bulbous Roman unguentarium types by the late 1st century B.C

U21

Survey 1982/ Museum Inv. 23/26/82

Unguentarium. Complete. Fusiform or spindle shaped, broad-bellied piriform (rounded) body tapering down to a narrow disk base, and up to a small hooked rim.

Max. h. 0.012; max. diam. 0.045; rim diam. 0.024; hole diam. 0.009. Dark red (2.5YR 3/6) fabric.

Type: V.R. Anderson-Stojanovic, The Chronology and Function of Ceramic Unguentaria, AJA 91, 1987, 105–122, form 2
Parallels: Crowfoot et al. 1957, fig. 178; M. Dunand, Fouilles de Byblos 1926–1932, I (Paris 1939) no. 6544; S.L. Dyson, The Commonware Pottery, The Brittle Ware, Excavations at Dura Europos, Final Report IV, 1, 3 (New Haven 1968) 9 no.20; J. W. Hayes, Roman Pottery in the Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto 1976) 174; Hellström 1965, nos. 165. 191. 185; S. Lloyd, Sultantepe, AnatSt 4, 1954, 101–110 fig. 1, 49–50; I. Mikulcic, The West Cemetery, Excavations in 1965, in: J. Wiseman (ed.), Studies in the Antiquities of Stobi I (Belgrade 1973) 61–92 fig. 40 nos. 4–6; Riley 1979, no D 685; Thompson 1934, nos. A64, B6, C76; N. Vogeikoff-Brogan, Late Hellenistic Pottery in Athens. A New Deposit and Further Thoughts on the Association of Pottery and Societal Change, Hesperia 69, 2000, 293–333, no 61; M. Filimonos-Tsopotou, Ελληνιστικά αγγεία από τη Νίσυρο, Ελληνιστική κεραμική από το Αιγαίο (Mytilini 1994) 135 fig. 7 (2nd cent. BC); Jacopi 1932–33, 532 fig. 67 (mid 2nd cent. BC–early 1st cent. AD)

Origin: Aegean, Syrian or Egyptian

Date: Late 4th cent. BC–mid 2nd cent. BC (Early Hellenistic)

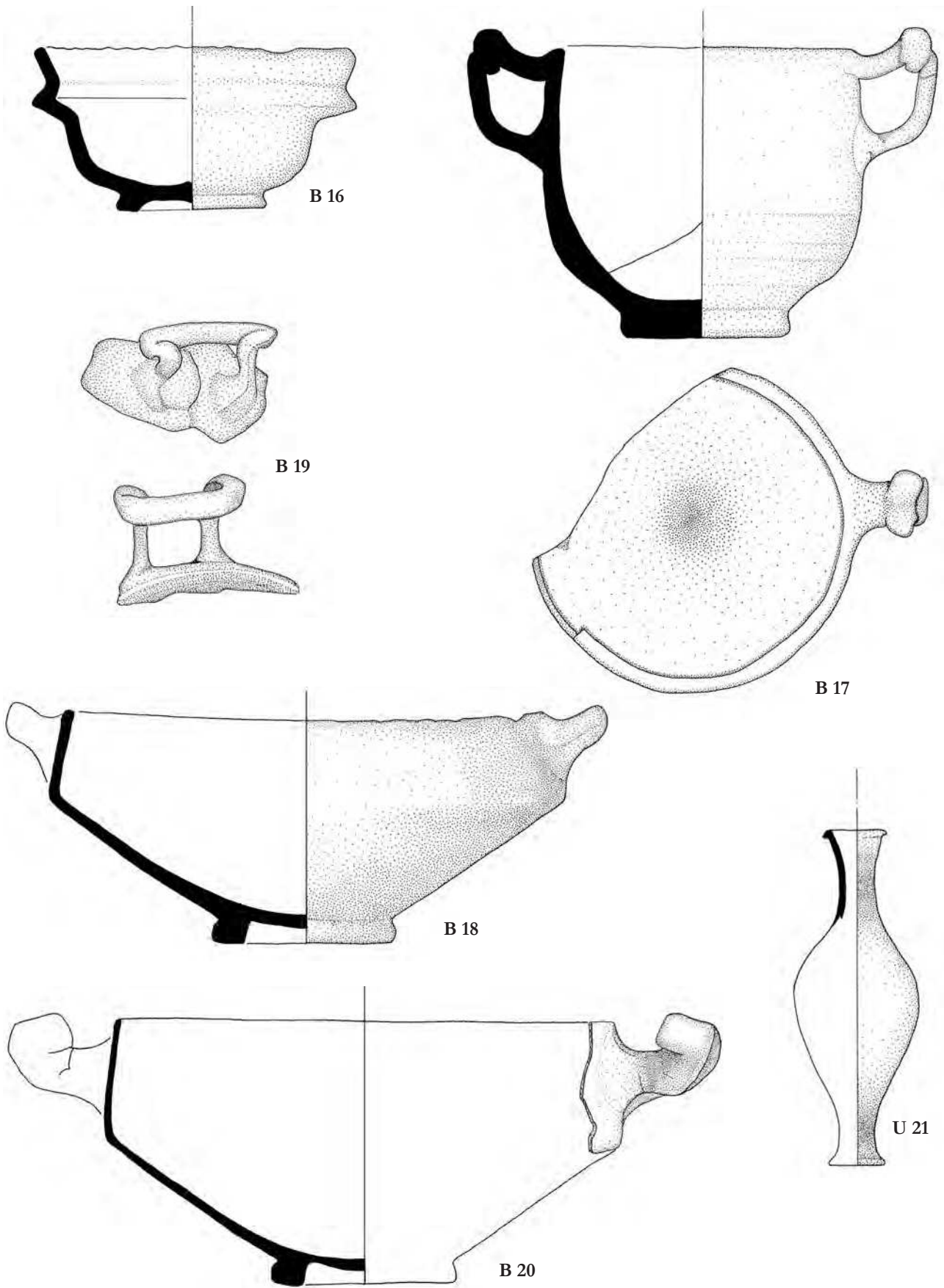


Fig. 5: Bowls and Unguentarium. M. 1:2

Type 5: Jugs (Fig. 6)

The eight jugs discovered at Asardibi belong to several different forms. They are here grouped under four sub-types: (a) one-handled jugs (or lagynoi): **J22** and **J23**; (b) two-handled jugs (or amphoriskoi): **J24** and **J25**; (c) trefoil-mouth jugs (oinochoe): **J26**, **J27** and **J28**; (d) small closed vessel: **J29**. All jugs from Asardibi are fragmentary and in most cases only the necks and handles are extant. Therefore, only the extant parts can be taken into consideration for the parallels. However, similar artifacts from archaeological sites that contained exact or close parallels for other artefact groups are listed for each of these jugs in the catalogue section.

J22

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/11

Jug. Wheel-made. Broken; rim, neck, handle and part of the shoulder extant; rim flares on exterior; a raised band on lower exterior of rim separates it from neck; angular, raised handle with three ribs; handle attached at a slight twist to the shoulder. Max. preserved h. 0.11; max. preserved l. 0.11; max. estim. diam. 0.15. Yellow (10YR 7/6) fabric.

Type: O. Vessberg – A. Westholm, The Hellenistic and Roman Periods in Cyprus, The Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV, 3 (Stockholm 1956) 68, Roman Pergamene Jug

Parallels: Oleson et al. 1994, no. 030 for rim, neck, handle and shoulder only; Thompson 1934, 030 for the shoulder, shape of the neck and the form of the handle only; O. Vessberg – A. Westholm, The Hellenistic and Roman Periods in Cyprus, The Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV, 3 (Stockholm 1956) nos. 18–20 for handle and shoulder only

Origin: Eastern Mediterranean ?

Date: end of the 4th cent. BC–250 AD

J23

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/16

Lagynos. Wheel-made. Broken; fragment with rim, neck, handle and part of the shoulder extant; tall, cylindrical and tapering neck; lip slightly thickened; rope handle almost round in section and sharply twisted, with a deep groove at the inner junction between neck and body; clay has tiny inclusions and the surface is eroded.

Max. pres.h. 0.133; max. pres.l. 0.148. Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) fabric.

Type: Undetermined.

Parallels: J. Schäfer, Hellenistische Keramik aus Pergamon, PF 2 (Berlin 1968) pl. 1 Abb. 6,1. 2 for neck, rim, shoulder and the form of the handle; Thompson 1934, E 73 for neck, rim, handle and shoulder only and D30 for rim and

the raised handle only; O. Vessberg – A. Westholm, The Hellenistic and Roman Periods in Cyprus, The Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV, 3 (Stockholm 1956) fig.23 no.3; fig.28 no.11 for neck and handle only; Ure Museum no 34.10.9 for handle only <<http://uredb.reading.ac.uk/cgi-bin/ure/uredb.cgi?rec=34.10.9>>

Origin: Asia Minor, perhaps the islands, or Cyprus

Date: 325 BC–mid-1st cent. BC

J24

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/21

Jug. Wheel-made. Broken; fragment of complete rim, neck, two handles and part of the shoulder; rim flares outward almost horizontally and its shape is accentuated by a lower, projecting ridge below the handle attachment; well-fired; wheel-marks on the inside, especially at the junction between the neck and handles; three grooves on handles; one handle is slightly higher than the other.

Max. pres.h. 0.168; max. pres.l. 0.18. Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) fabric with white inclusions.

Type: Undetermined

Parallels: S. Lloyd, Sultantepe, AnatSt 4, 1954, 101–110 fig.1,55 for the rim only; Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, Kr4 for neck, rim and handle only, Kr5 for neck, shoulder and rim only; Oleson et al. 1994, 042 for rim and neck only; Riley 1979, D 1167 for neck and rim only, 1138 and 1174 for the development of the rim only

Origin: Pergamon

Date: 2nd cent. BC–mid-3rd cent. AD

J25

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/15

Amphoriskos. Wheel-made. Broken, only the rim, neck, part of the shoulder, two handles and the decorative attachment on one of the bandies extant. Neck with a concave profile, flaring towards rim and shoulder; decorative rib around rim; raised handles made of two clay coils attached to each other; decorative »knob« at top of one handle, missing on the other one, »knob« looks like a volute or »knucklebone«; surface is pitted; well-fired.

Max. pres. h. 0.077; max. pres. diam. 0.15. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) fabric.

Type: Undetermined

Parallels: Although there are no exact parallels in other sites, one flask with a similar rim is published by S.L. Dyson, The Commonware Pottery, The Brittle Ware, Excavations at Dura Europos, Final Report IV,1,3 (New York 1968) no. 68 for the rim only

Origin: Undetermined

Date: 4th cent. BC–1st half of the 3rd cent. AD ?

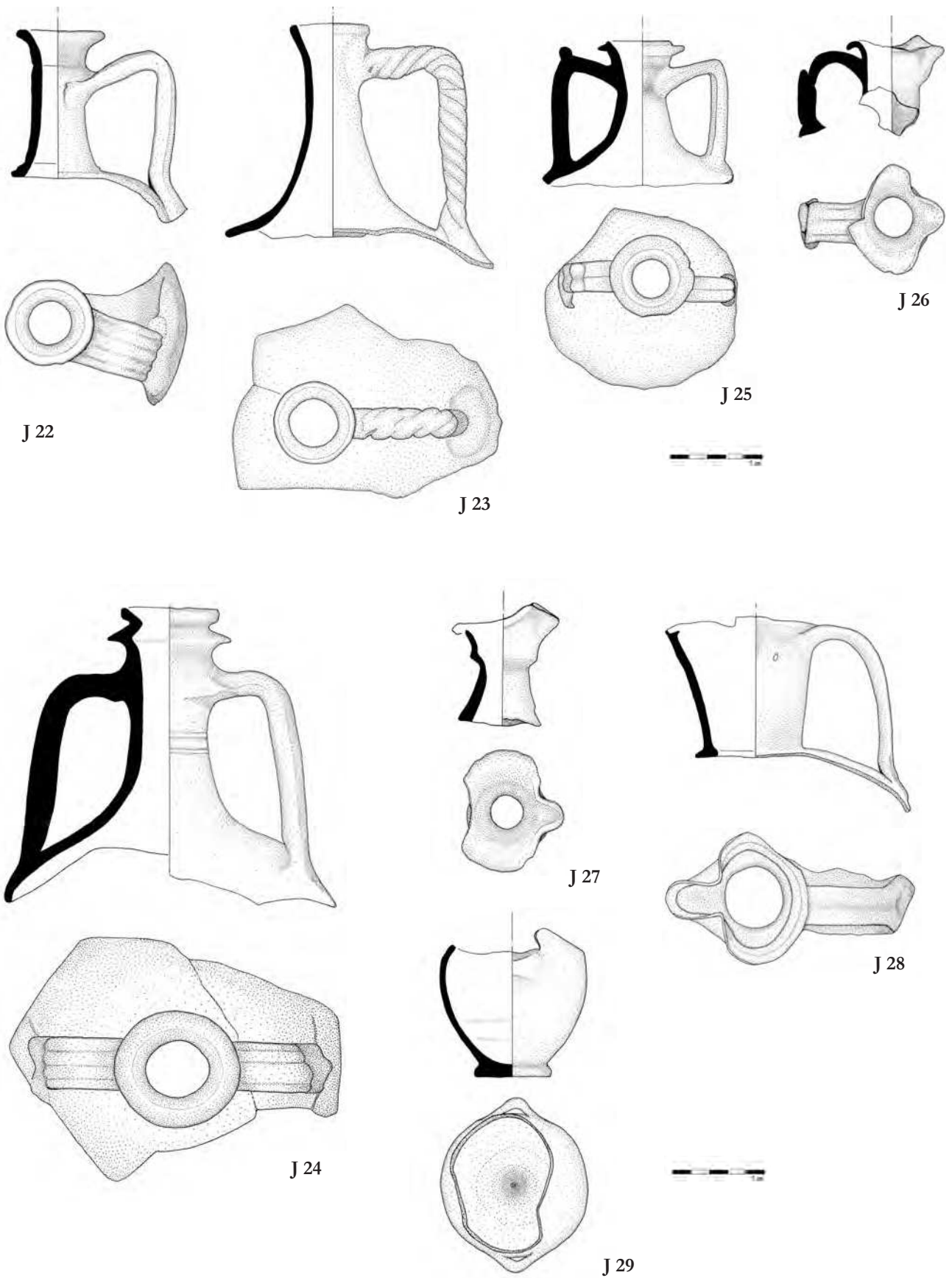


Fig. 6: Jugs. M 1:3

J26

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/13

Oinochoe. Wheel-made. Broken, rim, part of the neck and part of the handle extant. Concave neck widening to a deeply pinched trefoil mouth; plain rim; vertical strap handle, slightly grooved at centre. A broken sherd probably from the same jug was glued with concretions to the outer side of the handle. Since the fabric is very fine it was not possible to restore this sherd.

Max. pres. h. 0.05; max. pres. l. 0.079. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) fabric.

Date: 2nd half of the 4th cent. BC

J27

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/14

Oinochoe. Wheel-made. Broken, neck and most of the rim extant. Narrow neck tapering through shoulder, and flaring through the trefoil shaped rim. Plain rim; a groove on the neck just below the mouth part.

Max. pres. h. 0.06; max. pres. l. 0.065. Pink (7.5YR 7/4) fabric.

Date: 2nd half of the 4th cent. BC

J28

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/12

Oinochoe. Wheel-made. Broken, neck, rim, handle and part of the shoulder extant. Rim grooved at lip and folded through interior; trefoil mouth deeply pinched inwards; strap handle attached from just below the rim, to the shoulder; interior wall thicker at the join between neck and shoulder. Very fine fabric.

Max. pres. h. 0.108; Max. pres. l. 0.153. Brown (10YR 5/3) fabric.

Parallels: G. Jacopi, Clara Rhodos IV. Esplorazione archeologica di Camiro I (Bergamo 1931) 287 fig. 317 no. 13185

Date: 6th cent. BC

J29

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/18

Small closed vessel. Wheel-made. Broken; shoulder, two handles, base extant; neck missing; flat base; two loop handles attached parallel to the shoulder; well-fired; profile tapers toward shoulder just above the handles.

Max. pres. h. 0.08; max. diam. 0.081; foot diam. 0.042; handle diam. 0.006. Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) fabric.

Miscellaneous objects (Fig. 7)

The miscellaneous object from Asardibi could not be identified clearly, or classified in any of the types listed above. The object **M30** can be described as a miniature footed bowl. No exact parallel for this piece could be identified and therefore no secure date could be suggested.

M30

Survey 1995/ field notebook no. 95.A/6

Stand. Wheel-made. Complete. Well-fired. Solid flared foot with interior depression; groove around base of rim; out-flaring, shallow flaring bowl with plain lip.

Max. h. 0.05; max. diam. 0.067. Yellow (10YR 7/8) fabric.

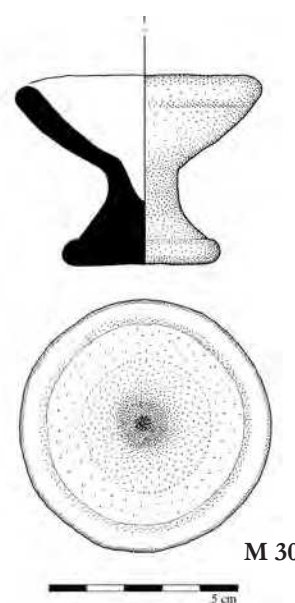


Fig. 7: Miniature bowl or stand. M 1:2

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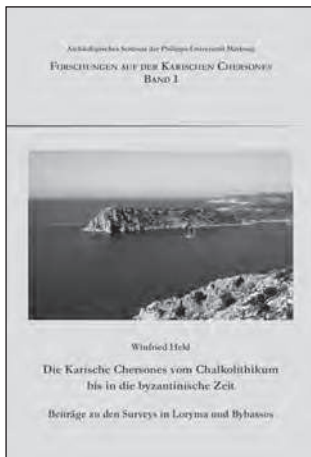
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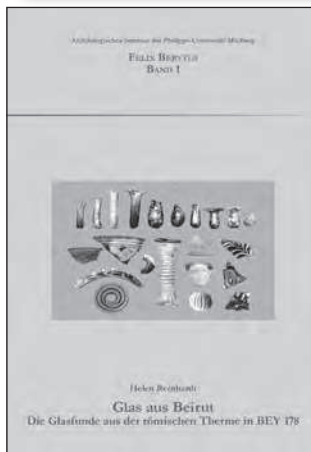
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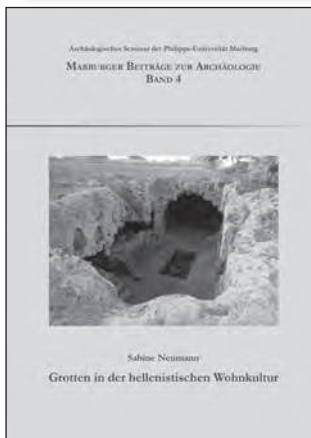
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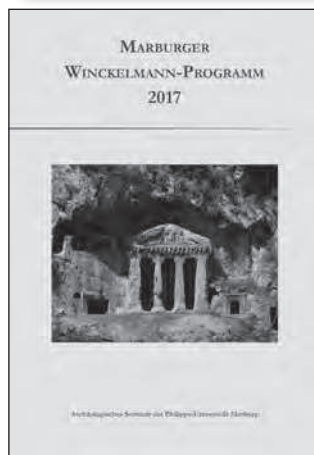
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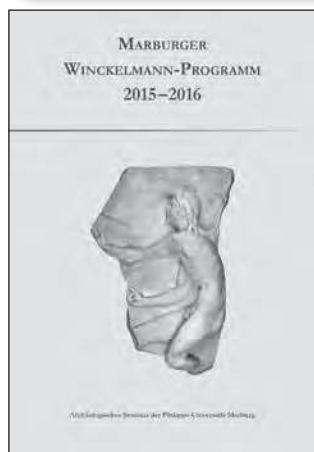
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