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Late 4th Century B. C. Pottery Assemblages from Patara. First Considerations on Ceramic Classes of the Xanthos Valley in Lycia

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ERKAN DÜNDAR

Late 4th Century B. C. Pottery Assemblages from Patara First Considerations on the Ceramic Classes of the Xanthos Valley in Lycia

Keywords: Pottery, Classical Period, Hellenistic Period, Lycia, Patara
Anahtar sözcükler: Seramik, Klasik Dönem, Hellenistik Dönem, Likya, Patara
Schlüsseslwörter: Keramik, Klassische Periode, Hellenismus, Lykien, Patara

Patara, one of the most important harbor cities of the Lycian region in the southwest of Anatolia, was the gateway to the sea for the Xanthos Valley in the western Lycia region, which contained such cities as Xanthos, the Letoon, Pinara and Sidyma (*fig. 1*). The main focus of our study, the Tepecik settlement, located north of Patara city center and inner harbor and east of the ancient estuary, is a natural rock elevation with a height of 30 m above sea level and a base width of approximately 280 × 300 m (*figs. 2. 3*). Tepecik, owing to its geographical position, commands both the road from the north to the city, the inner port, and the city. In the studies carried out in Patara to date, the Tepecik settlement is the area of the earliest known finds. These early finds include stone axes, figurines, and ceramic fragments dating to the Early Bronze Age, figurines and ceramic fragments dating to the Early Iron Age, a Lydian (or possibly Persian) electrum coin, and scarabs showing the city's connections to Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean[1]. The architectural remains in Tepecik extend from the 6th c. B. C. to the 5th c. A. D.[2].

Prior to the commencement of the excavation program at Tepecik, preliminary soundings were conducted in 1999, 2003–2004, 2006–2007 and 2009. The remains of the Tower House, also known as the Building Complex, the Bastion, the North Fortification Wall, the South sondage,

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Sources of illustrations: *Figs. 1–36* = E. Dündar.

1 Dündar 2013, 205–231; Dündar 2016, 39–44; Işık 2019, 127–131.

2 Dündar 2019, 138–152.

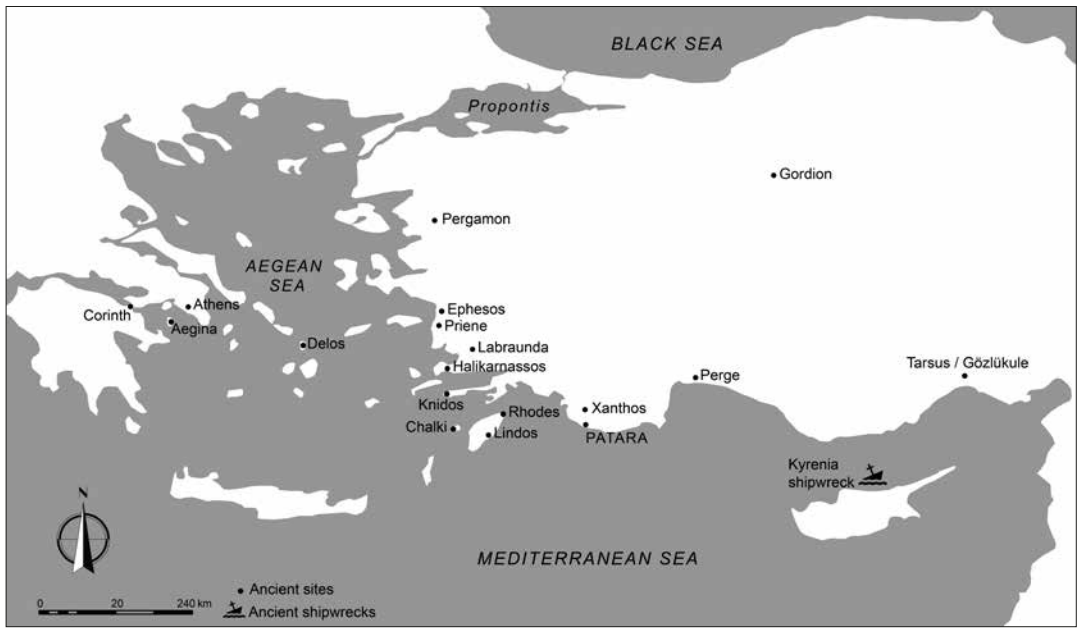


Fig. 1. Map of sites discussed in the text

the terrace wall with cyclopean masonry to the west of Tepecik, and the remains of an archaic tower were uncovered in these early excavations. Systematic exploration was resumed at Tepecik in 2013 and has been ongoing since then. To orient the excavation, the team plotted a survey grid of 784 quadrants, or sectors, across Tepecik. Each sector / trench measures 10 × 10 m in area and is arranged according to an alphanumeric grid of numbered quadrants (1–28) from south to north and lettered quadrants (A–Z) from west to east (*fig. 3*). The explorations that have been carried out since 2013 were conducted in thirty six sectors / trenches. These sectors include the remains of the North Fortification Wall and the Bastion[3], as well as the residential areas to be discussed later.

Description of the Context

From 2013 to 2019, the excavations carried out on the upper flat area of Tepecik and the inner part of the North Fortification Wall uncovered the foundation remains of many houses. Among these architectural structures, data from five different places are very important. These places include two rooms (trenches İ-19, K-17), two semi-open kitchen areas (trenches İ-19, M-16), and a pantry (*figs. 3. 4*)[4]. There were in situ finds in all of these places, which were destroyed in the second half of the 4th c. B.C. as a result of a fire (see below). Among the most common ceramic groups seen in all contexts are black-slipped kantharoi, skyphoi, echinus bowls, rolled-rim plates, fish plates, *chytrai*, and commercial amphorae. In addition to the examples of imports from Attica, the local or regional production of the same forms, possibly including examples from Rhodes, is quite common.

[3] Dündar – Rauh 2017, 513–532.

[4] İşkan 2016, 99–100; İşkan 2019, 367–371.

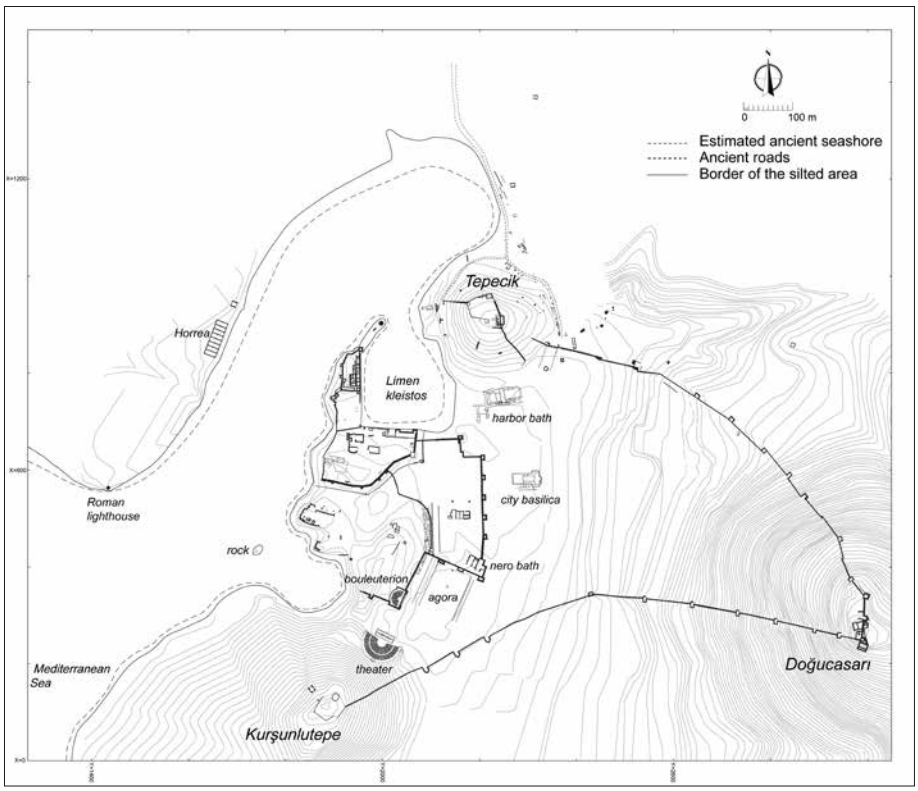
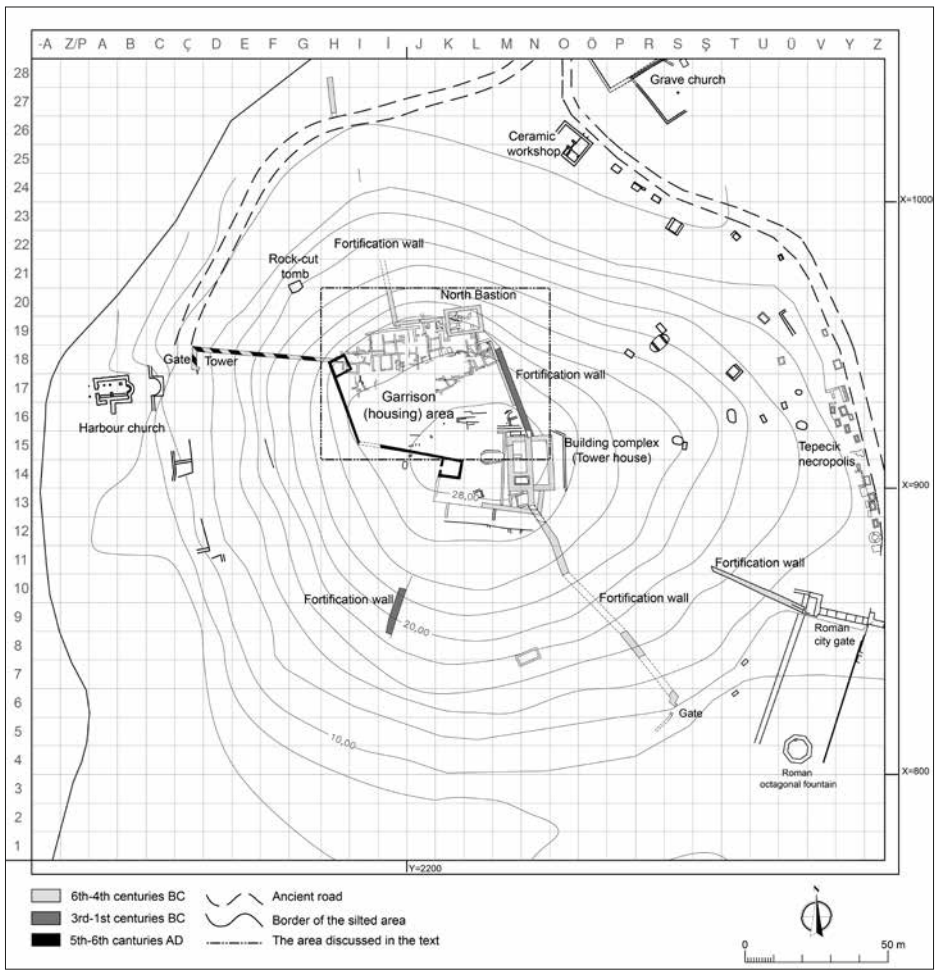


Fig. 2. City plan of Patara

Five different places in the Tepecik settlement were destroyed by fire and have also provided information about the social life and the domestic architecture of Lycia, about which we knew previously very little[5]. The base area of all the houses varies between 9 m², 15 m² and 25 m². The houses generally have north-south oriented rooms (*fig. 4*). They were constructed of rubble-built walls and the grouts were covered by mud. The materials observed in the remains of the houses were insufficient to have allowed for completion of the walls with stone. The upper sections of the rubble-built walls were probably raised with mudbrick. As the excavations in the area yielded very few tiles, the roofs of the houses might have been covered with wooden beams and flat mudbricks as seen especially on reliefs of rock-cut tombs in Pinara and throughout Lycia[6]. The plaster uncovered during the excavations indicates that the exterior surfaces of the houses were covered with mudbrick plaster as in the upper sections. The floors were usually covered in plas-

5 Domestic architecture of the pre-Roman periods in Lycia has mainly been determined through surveys; see Wurster 1976; Wurster 1980. Surveys conducted by F. Kolb and his team cf. the bibliography: Das Tübinger Lykien-Projekt. Publications, Lykische Studien 1–10 (1993–2016). However, there are also a few examples discovered during excavations. For the buildings in Xanthos, see Metzger 1963, 16–23; for the dwellings at Avşar Tepesi, see Thomsen 2002; for the domestic architecture in Limyra, see Schwaiger 2012.

6 Childs 1978, 11–12 figs. 21. 22.



△
Fig. 3.
Plan of the Tepecik Settlement

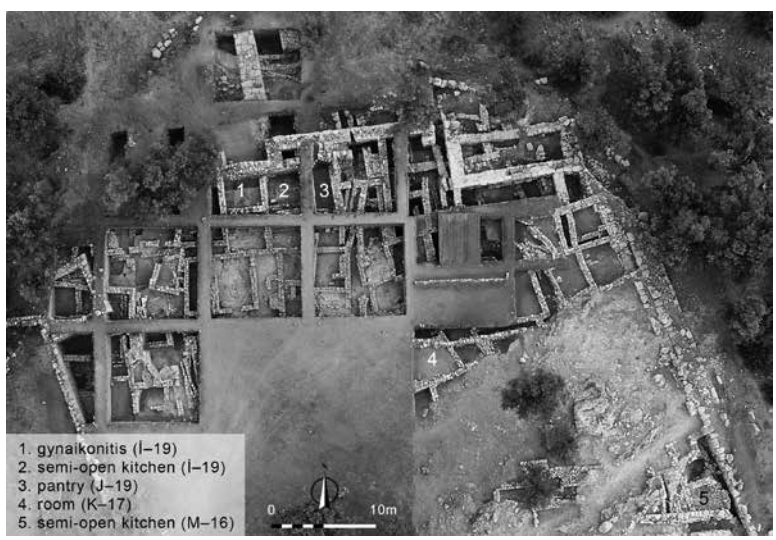


Fig. 4.
Excavated areas on the upper plateau of the Tepecik Settlement



Fig. 5. Selection of finds found in the *gynaikonitis* (quadrant İ-19)

ter made with lime mortar. The red and white painted lime mortar plasters found in the rooms show that the interior design of the houses was meticulous and colorful[7].

A room destroyed by the fire in quadrant İ-19 is quite remarkable. Located in the north of a central courtyard, this room is quite isolated from the outside (*fig. 4*). There is also a kitchen area just to the east of this room and storage areas to the south. The finds uncovered during the excavations in this room usually contain the items used by women (see below). It is possible to describe this room as *gynaikonitis* (or women's quarter), both located on the northernmost border of the central courtyard and isolated from its surroundings, and because of the finds obtained from it[8]. In this room: 114 pyramidal loom weights, lamps, a trefoil mouth jug, rolled lead plaques, lead and terracotta figurines, numerous iron objects including knives and spoons, knucklebones (*astragalos*), amphorae, fasteners associated with wooden boxes, numerous metal objects, oil and perfume containers, and a bronze mirror were recovered (*figs. 4. 5*). The pyramidal loom weights indicate the existence of a loom in the room[9]. These finds provide important data on the daily life of a Lycian woman.

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7 Dündar 2019, 147; İşkan 2019, 367–371.

8 The word *gynaikonitis* is sometimes used to denote the quarters for female slaves or it can simply signify the court and surrounding rooms for family use in which women lived when no guests were present. For the recent definition and comments on *gynaikonitis*, see Papayiannis 2012, 108.

9 Loom weights were found spread near the center of the room. This number of weights seems quite sufficient for a loom, on this subject see Crowfoot 1936/1937, 36–47; Davidson – Thompson 1975, 69. 70. For the relations of *gynaikonitis* and loom weights, see Rotroff – Lamberton 2005, 27–36 esp. figs. 30. 40. 41.



Fig. 6. Selection of findings found in the kitchen (quadrant İ-19)



Fig. 7. View of the *lasanas* (**19**) in situ within the eastern part of the kitchen in quadrant İ-19

Another group of in situ finds was also encountered east of the *gynaikonitis* (*fig. 6*). Unlike the *gynaikonitis*, this context was not found in an indoor area but in an open or possibly semi-open area. Three *lasana* found in situ to the east of this area indicate that it was a kitchen used by the residents of the *gynaikonitis* (*fig. 7*)[10].

Another area damaged by fire also provided important data. This area identified in quadrant J-19 is quite interesting with its lime-covered floor, well preserved western and northern walls, and lime mortar plaster (*figs. 3. 4*)[11]. The following objects were found in situ in the room: ceramic pieces such as kantharoi, *gutti*, *hydriai*, plates, echinus bowls, and mortars, many nails, fasteners, bronze weights, iron spearheads, arrowheads, an iron meat hook, a lead cauldron, unidentified metal objects, sling stones, and terracotta fragments (*figs. 8. 9*). In addition to these finds, many traces of olives and olive seeds were among the organic finds in an amphora leaning against the northwest corner of the room. All the finds indicate that the destruction date of the building to the end of the 4th c. B.C., like that of the *gynaikonitis* and the kitchen area to the west. The history of the find context, the quantity and quality of the finds, the unsuitability of the form of the room for residential use, and the floor and walls covered with thick lime mortar all suggest that the room could have been a pantry associated with the *gynaikonitis* and its kitchen to the west.

Another fire-burned destruction context was found in trench K-17, about 13 m southeast of the plan square row 19 (*figs. 3. 4*). *Chytrai*, lids, *olpai*, amphorae, jugs, as well as many sling stones and metal objects were found on the packed-earth floor (*fig. 10*). The most interesting group of finds in this room is a cluster of 39 stone sling bullets in the northeast corner of the room[12]. We believe that it was used as a residence, based on the context of the finds obtained.

The area identified during the most recent excavations in trench M-16 to the southeast of the Tepecik plateau dates in the same period as the contexts just mentioned (*figs. 3. 4*). The finds

10 It is known that *lasanas* were used extensively between the 6th and 4th c. B.C. and disappeared around 300 B.C. See the discussions in Morris 1985, 403.

11 İşkan 2019, 369–371.

12 Dündar – Rauh 2017, 560 fig. 56.



△

Fig. 8.
Orthomosaic photo of the fire-damaged floor and in situ remains (pantry) in quadrant J-19



Fig. 9.
Selection of finds found in the pantry (quadrant J-19)

revealed that this area was also a kitchen like the plan square of İ-19. A difference is in that the hearth was formed here through using three stones to form the props for a pot in this area (*fig. 11*).

Summary of the material assemblages

The five contexts found in the Tepecik settlement of Patara provide us with important data for the creation of the 4th c. B.C. ceramic chronology and typology of Patara and the west Lycian region, which we previously knew little about. 23 vessel types in fine, plain, and coarse ware were identified from all contexts. Ceramic wares mainly have primary functions: consumption and serving, food preparation, and the storage of food and drink. The most common ceramic



Fig. 10.
View of the fire-damaged floor and in situ remains (room) in quadrant K-17



Fig. 11.
View of the oven (white circle) which was formed by using three stones as a pot props (kitchen) in quadrant M-16

wares are vessels for food service, such as: echinus bowls, saltcellars, and rolled-rim plates. In this work, instead of all pottery being listed by shape, the bulk of the pottery was classified according to function in order to define the ceramic classes.

The echinus (incurved-rim) bowls (**1**) lack any painted or rouletted decoration (*fig. 12*). The slip is generally lusterless black, often with a red stacking circle on the floor. The rim diameter of these types of bowls from all contexts at Tepecik varies from 10 to 15 cm. Echinus bowls gained in popularity during the Late Classical – Early Hellenistic period. Examples of bowls that are very similar to those found in the five contexts of Tepecik were recovered from the Karaçallı necropolis near Perge and are dated to 425–400 B.C.[13]. Other examples found at Pergamon are

[13] Çokay-Kepçe 2006, 48. 110. 111 nos. SFr. 23. 24.

dated to the first half of the 4th c. B. C.[14], those at Halikarnassos to the end of the 4th c. B. C.[15], and at Gordion to the end of the 4th c. B. C.[16]. S. I. Rotroff, however, has dated the echinus bowls of the shallow type found in the Athenian Agora to the years 325–300 B. C.[17]. Likewise, A. Berlin dates the echinus bowls recovered from the Kyrenia shipwreck – bowls that are nearly identical to those found in Tepecik – to ca. 325–290/280 B. C.[18]. Similar in form but significantly smaller echinus bowls (**2**) were classified by B. A. Sparkes and L. Talcott as footed saltcellars (*fig. 13*)[19]. The dimensions of these bowls are quite small, with rim diameters varying between 4 and 5 cm. The fabric and slip properties are the same as for echinus bowls.

A total of 18 rolled-rim plates were recovered. They were slipped in the same casual manner as the echinus bowls just described (**3**). Traces of running slip are visible on the exterior surface of many of the plates, along with misfired, red-colored splotches, and there are bright red tondos on the interior floor of many plates (*fig. 14*). The rim diameter of the plates varies from 12 to 21 cm. The fabric and slip properties are the same as for echinus bowls and saltcellars. Rolled-rim plates like these are found especially in early Hellenistic contexts throughout the eastern Mediterranean[20].

Another large group in these contexts are vessels for oil and pouring ceramics. Six intact or almost intact *olpai* were found (**4**). All six have the same form and slip characteristics (*fig. 15*). There is a thickened rim that is noticeably flattened on the top and the side, a concave neck widening to a sloping shoulder, and an elongated body tapering toward a tall ring foot. One thick-rolled handle extends either from the rim or directly below the rim to the top of the shoulder. The *olpai* are slipped in the same upside-down manner as the plates and bowls mentioned above, and they display similar production flaws. The closest comparable examples are attested at four sites: *olpai* recovered at Halikarnassos date to the 4th c. B. C.[21]; at Priene to the 4th c. B. C.[22]; *olpai* found on Rhodes dated to the end of the 4th c. B. C.[23]; and, once again, *olpai* found in the Kyrenia shipwreck, dated to ca. 325–290/280 B. C.[24].

In addition to *olpai*, *unguentaria* with pseudo-handles (**5**)[25], classical type gutti (**6**), medicine bottles (**7**), and feeders (**8**) belong to the group of vessels used for oil and pouring and have been found in all contexts at Tepecik (*figs. 16–19*). Other ceramics found in the contexts are drinking

14 Schäfer 1968, 37. 43 pl. 4c13.

15 Vaag et al. 2002, 164 pl. 29H20.

16 Stewart 2010, 66–94 figs. 117. 196–201; Dusinberre 2019, 124. 125. fig. 21.

17 Rotroff 1997, 161. 162. 338 nos. 965–968.

18 Berlin 2019, 570.

19 Sparkes – Talcott 1970, 135.

20 Tarsus: Jones 1950, 210 nos. 1. 2 figs. 119. 178; Labraunda: Hellström 1971, 58 no. 58 pl. 33; Corinth: Edwards 1975, 36. 37 nos. 101–106 pls. 4.45; Knossos: Coldstream 1999, 329. 331 nos. 26. 27; ʻAkko: Smithline 2013, 75 fig. 5; Kyrenia Shipwreck: Berlin 2019, 564 figs. 1. 2.

21 Vaag et al. 2002, 89 pl. 3A32.

22 Heinze 2015b, 61. 64 fig. 6c.

23 Jacopi 1932, 121. 122. 144 figs. 3. 4. 22.

24 Berlin 2019, 564 fig. 3.

25 Unguentaria with pseudo-handles like the examples from Patara are also classified as pseudo-Cypriotic. This type of unguentarium bears some floral decoration in the area between the pseudo-handles and has various sizes of red, black or reddish brown bands on the necks, shoulders, and belly. See the discussion in Rotroff 2006, 142. 143. For a recent review, see Trakatelli 2015, 81–91.

cups such as kantharoi and skyphoi, oil lamps, lids, plates, toilet vessels such as *lekanis* with lid (**9**), and incense burning wares such as thurible (**10** *figs. 20. 21*). The black-slipped kantharos (**11**) and skyphos (**12**)[26] found in the contexts can be attested throughout the Eastern Mediterranean during the end of the 4th c. B.C. (*figs. 22. 23*). Similar kantharoi found in Athens were classified as ›classical kantharoi‹, described under the name ›plain rim‹ and dated to 325–300 B.C.[27].

The jugs or pitchers found in the contexts represent form features which were common in the late 4th c. B.C., especially in southwestern Anatolia (**13**)[28]. The common features are a squat neck and sharp profiles under the lip (*fig. 24*). It is possible to see these grooves in many examples found in Halicarnassus dated to the end of the 4th c. B.C.[29] and, once again, under the finds from the Kyrenia shipwreck, dated to ca. 325–290/280 B.C.[30].

One of the most important data for Patara and Lycia are the kitchen utensils found in all contexts. These include cooking pots (*chytra* **14** and ›*lebes* type‹ *lopas*[31] **15**), ladles (*kyathoi*), grinding utensils (*mortaria*) (**16**), trays (**17**), lids (**18**), and lasanai[32] (**19**) (*figs. 25–30*). In addition to these terracotta wares, findings like lead cauldrons and iron meat hooks (*fig. 9*) are important for showing us what was used in a Lycian kitchen in the second half of the 4th c. B.C.

Amphorae found in all contexts at Tepecik provide important data for the dating of certain forms. The majority of the amphorae found in the contexts are mushroom-rimmed (**20** *fig. 31*)[33]. In addition Cypriot and Lycian amphorae were found – including the first complete example recovered from an archaeological excavation (**21** *fig. 32*). Although we have already provided a typological description in previous publications[34], the discovery of this amphora adds new contextual evidence for its dating. Our research indicates the Lycian amphorae are frequently encountered in 4th c. B.C. strata and should be dated from the middle to the second half of the 4th c. B.C.

There are also some examples that cannot be identified. The first is a vessel with a lamp-like form but with three nozzles (**22**). Although its appearance recalls a lamp, there are no traces of burning (*fig. 33*). Maybe the use wear was just on the tip of the nozzle and since that part is missing, no wear can be attested. It may also have had portable noses that are not preserved. The three nozzles on the vessel were not broken, but were made specially. The deformations around the nozzles are likely to have occurred as a result of inserting and removing additional attachments

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26 Similar examples found in Priene were definitively produced locally or regionally, see Heinze 2015a, 315 pl. 110b.

27 Sparkes – Talcott 1970, 122; Rotroff 1997, 83. 243 fig. 4 no. 9.

28 Dündar – Işın 2015, 210.

29 Vaag et al. 2002, 93. 94 pl. 5 A68.

30 Berlin 2019, 566 fig. 5.

31 Similar lopades with a Pataran sample are considered as a type specific to southwestern Anatolia. For this type, see the discussion in Heinze 2015a, 140–142.

32 The object is a standing cylinder with broad base and flaring crown, deliberately bent above its midpoint to produce a curving profile. From its mid-point it bent at an angle of about 30 degrees to the horizontal base. There is a long, narrow groove, a furrow, or even a fold sometimes which runs vertically down the opposite side. The upper part ends in a large disc so as to hold the containers to be placed on it. A vertical handle is added on the back. *Lasanai* were used as pot stands for cooking pots such as *chytra*, *lopas* or pans over a fire. See the discussions in Morris 1985, 393–409.

33 For mushroom-rimmed amphorae see Lawall 1995, 223. A similar example with a Pataran sample was unearthed in a well at Klazomenai and was dated to the middle of the 4th c. B.C., see Hasdağlı 2012, 138. 163 no. 62 fig. 9.

34 Dündar 2012, 47–50; Dündar 2014, 39–41; Dündar 2017, 51–60.

placed there. Although it is difficult to make a definitive comment on the function of this vessel because the shape is rather unusual, its presence inside a room suggests that it might have been used for lighting or as a feeder.

Another example recovered from the pantry (quadrant J-19, *figs. 3. 4. 8*) evokes a *lagynos* or jug with a single handle and thin neck, but it differs in having a lentil form (**23** *fig. 34*). However, the fact that the Pataran example has the same fabric structure as seen in cooking wares such as chytra or lopas shows that it is different from these ceramic wares. Although similar forms are known from Athens, Delos[35], and Aegina[36], the Pataran sample differs from these with its long neck and narrow rim[37]. It is difficult for us to give precise information about the ultimate use of the Pataran example since there is no known comparable example. However, the fact that we have found this ceramic ware with other kitchen utensils in the pantry suggests that it was a vessel for food or for preparing medicines, as Rotroff states[38].

Catalogue

The following catalogue presents the material found in five different places. Catalogue entries include the year of excavation and object number (e. g., PTR'17-224 = object 224, excavated at Patara in 2017), the findspot (mapped in *figs. 3. 4*), and the precise stratigraphic location of the find, followed by dimensions, observations on material, and an estimated date.

1. Echinus bowl (*Fig. 12*)
Inv. PTR'17-220. İ-19 (SU 11/234)
Diam. rim 11.8, base 6.3; H. 4.1; Th. 0.4 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, lime, quartz, and chamotte components. (Ceramic) Body 5 YR 7/4 pink, Slip: (interior) Gley 1 2.5/N black; (exterior) Gley 1 2.5/N black.
Parallels: Dündar – Rauh 2017, 538–541 figs. 40. 41 nos. 20–28; Berlin 2019, 564 figs. 1. 3.
Date: 336–310 B. C.



Fig. 12. Echinus bowl

2. Saltcellar (*Fig. 13*)
Inv. PTR'17-224. İ-19 (SU 11/224)
Diam. rim 5.3, base 3.3; H. 3.1; Th. 0.4 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained. (Ceramic) Body 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow, slip (interior) 7.5 YR 2.5/1 black; (exterior) 7.5 YR 2.5/1 black.
Parallels: Dündar – Rauh 2017, 542–543 fig. 40 nos. 34–39; Berlin 2019, 564 fig. 3 (P104).
Date: 336–310 B. C.



Fig. 13. Saltcellar

35 Rotroff 2013, 570.

36 Felten et al. 2009, 85 fig. 12.

37 In our interview with Rotroff about these ceramics, she stated that this pot could be a medical vessel called *phakos* (lentil) used for treatment by fumigation, see Hippokr. nat. mul. 2,34 line 69.

38 Rotroff 2013, 577.



Fig. 14. Rolled-rim plate



Fig. 15. Olpe

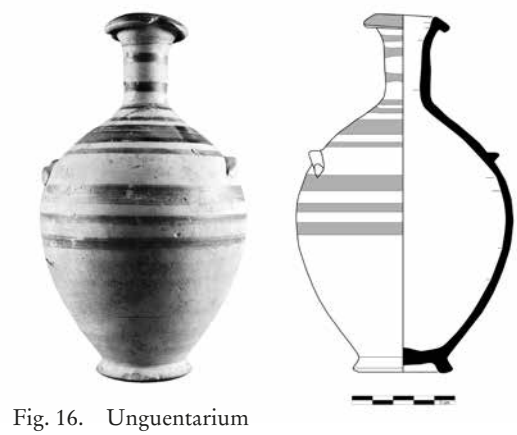

Fig. 16. Unguentarium



Fig. 17. Guttus

3. Rolled-rim plate (*Fig. 14*)
Inv. PTR'17-520. J-19 (SU 21/73)
Diam. rim 16.9, base 8.5; H. 3.5; Th. 0.4 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, and quartz components.
(Ceramic) Body 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, slip (interior) Gley 1 2.5/N black; (exterior) 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown/Gley 1 2.5/N black.
Parallels: Rotroff 1997, 312 fig. 48 no 678 (context of 175–150 B.C.); Dündar – Rauh 2017, 534–539 figs. 38–39 nos. 2–19; Berlin 2019, 564 figs. 1. 3 (P3, 90).
Date: 336–310 B.C.

4. Olpe (*Fig. 15*)
Inv. PTR'17-558. İ-19 (SU 24/26)
Diam. rim 2.8, base 3; H. 13.4; Th. 0.4 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, lime, and quartz components.
(Ceramic) Body 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, slip (exterior) 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray.
Parallels: Dündar – Rauh 2017, 543–545 fig. 43 nos. 40–43; Berlin 2019, 564 fig. 3 (P94).
Date: 336–310 B.C.

5. Unguentarium (*Fig. 16*)
Inv. PTR'14-011. M-16 (SU 06/27)
Diam. rim 2.9, base 4.3; H. 17.8; Th. 0.4 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, and lime components.
(Ceramic) Body 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown, slip 7.5 YR 7/4 pink; bands 2.5 TY 5/8 red.
Parallels: Jacopi 1931, 378 fig. 427; Dündar – Rauh 2017, 547 fig. 5 no. 46.
Date: 336–310 B.C.

6. Guttus (*Fig. 17*)
Inv. PTR'17-509. J-19 (SU 21/71)
Diam. rim 3, base 6; H. 8.8; Th. 0.5 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, and lime components.
(Ceramic) Body 7.5 YR 7/4 pink, slip Gley 1 2.5/N black.
Parallels: Işın 2008, 159. 160 pl. 38 nos. 1. 2; Dündar – Işın 2015, 209 fig. 21; Berlin 2019, 564 fig. 1.
Date: 336–310 B.C.

7. Medicine bottle (*Fig. 18*)
Inv. PTR'17-369. İ-19 (SU 14/22)
Diam. rim 2.2, base 2.5; H. 5.7; Th. 0.3 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, lime, and quartz components.
(Ceramic) Body 10 YR 5/2 grayish brown, slip Gley 1 2.5/N black.
Parallels: Işın 2008, 159. 160 pl. 38 nos. 1. 2; Dündar – Işın 2015, 211. 112 fig. 36.
Date: 336–310 B. C.


Fig. 18. Medicine bottle

8. Feeder (*Fig. 19*)
Inv. PTR'17-227. İ-19 (SU 11/230)
Diam. rim 2.9, base 2.9; H. 5.5; Th. 0.4 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, and lime components.
(Ceramic) Body 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, slip 2.5 YR 5/6 red, 5 YR 2.5/1 black.
Parallels: Rotroff 1997, 183 fig. 73 no. 1195 (context of 175–150 B. C.)
Date: 336–310 B. C.


Fig. 19. Feeder

9. Lekanis with lid (*Fig. 20*)
Inv. PTR'14-28. M-16 (SU 8/4)
Diam. rim 14.8; base 6.6; H. 13.1; Th. 0.4 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, and lime components.
(Ceramic) Body 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, slip 2.5 YR 5/6 red, 5 YR 2.5/1 black.
Parallels: Rotroff 1997, 364 fig. 78, no. 1254; Berlin 2019, 565 fig. 4 (P25)
Date: 336–310 B. C.


Fig. 20. Lekanis with lid

10. Thurible (*Fig. 21*)
Inv. PTR'17-636. İ-19 (SU 11/239)
Diam. rim 10.7; base 7.9; H. 7; Th. 0.3 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, lime, and quartz components. (Ceramic) Body 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow, slip 5 YR 7/4 pink
Parallels: Sparkes – Talcott 1970, 332 fig. 11 no. 1361; Stewart 2010, fig. 94 no. 417(F)
Date: 336–310 B. C.


Fig. 21. Thurible

11. Kantharos (*Fig. 22*)
Inv. PTR'17-469. J-19 (SU 21/72)
Diam. rim 8.8; base 4; H. 9.6; Th. 0.3 cm



Fig. 22. Kantharos

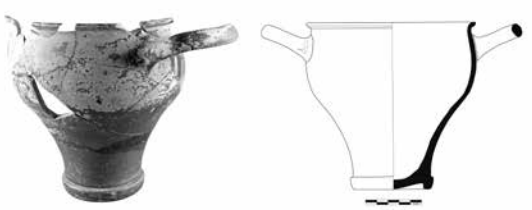

Fig. 23. Skyphos

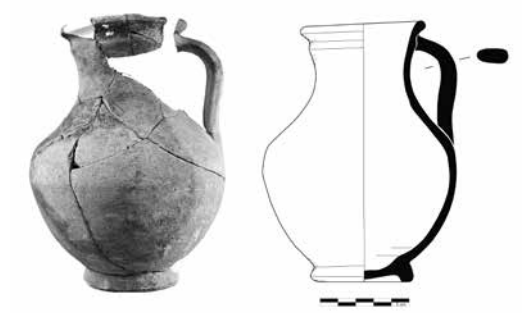

Fig. 24. Jug



Fig. 25. Chytra

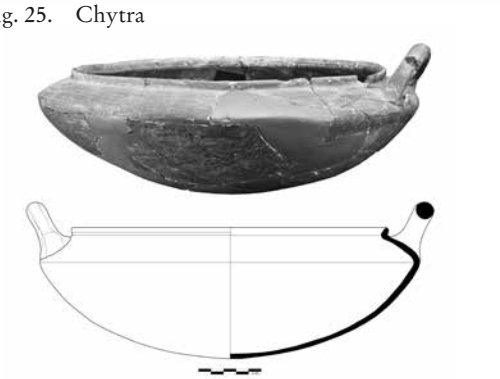

Fig. 26. ›*Lebes* type‹ *lopas*

Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, and lime components.
(Ceramic) Body 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, slip Gley 1 2.5/N black.
Parallels: Jacopi 1932, 161 fig. 46; Işın 2008, 160 pl. 38 no. 4; Dündar – Işın 2015, 207 fig. 12.
Date: 336–310 B. C.

12. Skyphos (*Fig. 23*)
Inv. PTR'17-469. İ-19 (SU 12/58)
Diam. rim 14.8; base 6.6; H. 13.1; Th. 0.4 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, and lime components.
(Ceramic) Body 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, slip 10 R 5/6 red.
Parallels: Sparkes – Talcott 1970, 84 fig. 4 no. 352; Rotroff 1997, 94 nos. 150–154; Heinze 2014, 315 pl. 110b; Dündar – Işın 2015, 207 fig. 13.
Date: 336–310 B. C.

13. Jug (*Fig. 24*)
Inv. PTR'15-269. K-17 (SU 03/27)
Diam. rim 6.5, base 5.2; H. 14.7; Th. 0.4 cm
Fabric mid-fired, soft-texture with fine-grained, lime, quartz, and chamotte components. (Ceramic) Body 5 YR 6/6 light red, no slip.
Parallels: Vaag et al. 2002, 93. 94 pl. 5 A68; Dündar – Işın 2015, 210 figs. 28. 29; Berlin 2019, 566 fig. 5 (P15).
Date: 336–310 B. C.

14. Chytra (*Fig. 25*)
Inv. PTR'17-809. İ-19 (SU 35/32)
Diam. rim 12.5; H. 23.6; Th. 0.4 cm
Fabric hard fired, soft-texture with lime, quartz, and chamotte components.
(Ceramic) Body 5 YR 4/3 reddish brown, no slip.
Parallels: Atıcı 2013, 214 pl. 9 (upper)
Date: 336–310 B. C.

15. ›Lebes type‹ lopas (*Fig. 26*)
Inv. PTR'14-038. M-16 (SU 06/29)
Diam. rim 25; H. 10.3; Th. 0.5 cm
Fabric hard fired, soft-texture with lime, quartz, and chamotte components.
(Ceramic) Body 7.5 YR 4/2 brown, slip 5 YR 5/4 reddish brown.



Fig. 27. Mortar



Fig. 28. Tray

Parallels: Heinze 2015a, 293 fig. 6.
Date: 336–310 B. C.

16. Mortar (*Fig. 27*)
Inv. PTR'17-806. J-19 (SU 21/78)
Diam. rim 32.2; base 14.4; H. 6.9; Th. 1.2 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with lime components.
(Ceramic) Body 2.5 YR 5/6 red, slip 2.5 YR 5/6 red.
Parallels: Edwards 1975, 100 no. 625 pls. 22. 59; Rotroff 2006, 103. 265. 266 fig. 33 pl. 27 nos 195. 196; Işın 2008, 160 pl. 38 no. 4; Dündar – Işın 2015, 207 fig. 12.
Date: 336–310 B. C.

17. Tray (*Fig. 28*)
Inv. PTR'17-808. J-19 (SU 11/240)
Diam. rim 43; base 43; H. 4.8; Th. 1.2 cm
Fabric hard fired, sandy texture with quartz, and lime components.
(Ceramic) Body 10 R 4/6 red, slip 10 R 4/4 weak red.
Parallels: Atıcı 2013, 217 pl. 12 (in the middle).
Date: 336–310 B. C.

18. Lid (*Fig. 29*)
Inv. PTR'15-273. K-17 (SU 03/16)

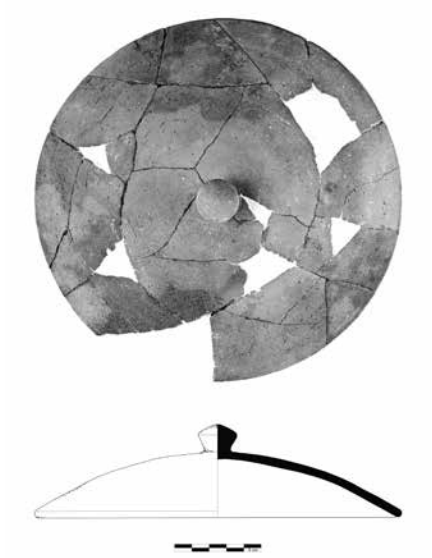

Fig. 29. Lid

Diam. rim 21; H. 5.5; Th. 0.5 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, lime, and quartz components.
(Ceramic) Body 2.5 YR 5/6 red, no slip.
Parallels: –
Date: 336–310 B. C.

19. Lasana (*Fig. 30*)
Inv. PTR'17-452. İ-19 (SU 16/13)
Diam. base 13; H. 17; Th. 0.9 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with lime, and chamotte components.
(Ceramic) Body 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red, slip 7.5 YR 5/3 brown.
Parallels: Atıcı 2013, 218 pl. 13; Dündar – Işın 2015, 211 fig. 33.
Date: 336–310 B.C.



Fig. 30. *Lasana*

20. Amphora (Mushroom-rimmed) (*Fig. 31*)
Inv. PTR'17-19. J-19 (SU 21/77)
Diam. Base 6.3; H. 69; Th. 0.9 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, and lime components.
(Ceramic) Body 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, slip 7.5 YR 7/4 pink.
Parallels: Hasdağlı 2012, 138. 163 no. 62 fig. 9; Dündar – Rauh 2017, 549. 550 no. 52.
Date: 336–310 B.C.

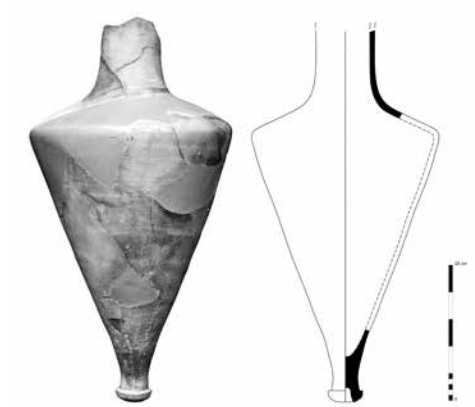

Fig. 31. Mushroom-rimmed amphora

21. Amphora (Lycian) (*Fig. 32*)
Inv. PTR'17-680. İ-19 (SU 12/60)
Diam. Base 4.8; H. 69; Th. 0.8 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with fine-grained, lime, and quartz components.
(Ceramic) Body 5 YR 5/6 red, slip 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown.
Parallels: Dündar 2012, 47–48 figs. 6–10; Dündar 2014, 38–41 figs. 13–15; Dündar 2017, pls. 9–10 LyA. 1–17.
Date: 336–310 B.C.

22. Lamp / »feeder« (*Fig. 33*)
Inv. PTR'15-159. K-17 (SU 04/16)
Diam. base 5.5; H. 4.4; Th. 0.7 cm
Fabric hard fired, fine texture with coarse lime, quartz and chamotte components.
(Ceramic) Body 2.5 YR 5/6 red, slip 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown.
Parallels: –
Date: 336–310 B.C.



Fig. 32. Lycian amphora

23. Lentoid chytra / jug? (*Fig. 34*)
Inv. PTR'17-522. J-19 (SU 21/59)
Diam. body 15.8; H. 9.7; Th. 0.3 cm

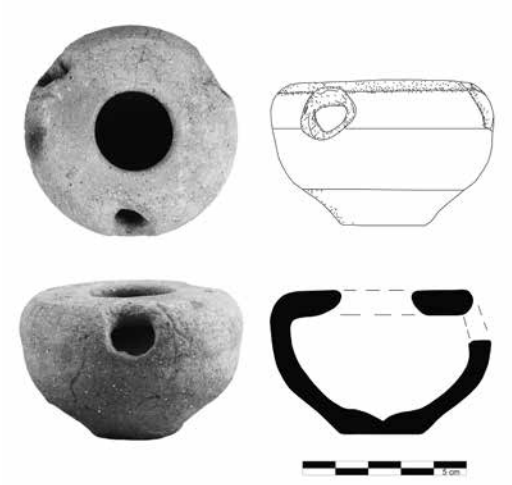

Fig. 33. Lamp / »feeder«

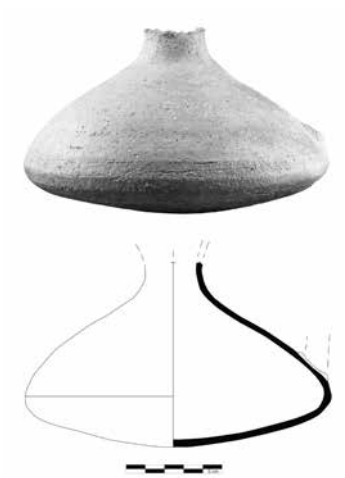

Fig. 34. Lentoid *chytra* / jug

Fabric hard fired, soft-texture with fine-grained, lime, and quartz components.
(Ceramic) Body 7.5 YR 5/3 brown, slip 7.5 YR 5/4 brown.

Parallels: Felten et al. 2009, 86 fig. 12; Rotroff 2013, 580 figs. 1. 2.
Date: 336–310 B. C

Dating of the assemblages

Evidence for dating the ceramics was obtained not only from the material itself but also from numismatic evidence. In total, 21 coins were found along with ceramics and other objects. The earliest is the Perikle coin of the Limyran dynasty, dated to 380–360 B. C. (*fig. 35; table 1*, no. 18). The coins of Macedonian origin constitute the largest group and can be dated to between 336–310 B. C. (10 in total) (*fig. 36; table 1,* no. 9). The Macedonian coins give us a terminus ante quem for dating the five contexts and their finds[39].



Fig. 35. Bronze coin of Perikle, Limyran dynasty, 380–360 B. C. (Inv. PTR.17.631)



Fig. 36. Bronze coin of the Macedonian Kingdom, 336–310 B. C. (Inv. PTR.17.161)

[39] D. S. Lenger is preparing all the coins found in the excavation for publication. The datings and identifications provided here I owe to his collegial willingness to share his preliminary results.

No.	Obv.	Rev.	Material	Diameter	Weight	Date	Mint	Inv.
1.	Undefined head to the right	Undefined	AE	13 mm	1.40 gr.	-	-	179. İ-19 (SU 11/161)
2.	Undefined	Undefined	AE	12 mm	1.30 gr.	-	-	177. İ-19 (SU 11/162)
3.	Macedonian shield with gorgoneion in central boss	B – A Macedonian helmet, symbol uncertain	½ AE	16 mm	4.80 gr.	334–310 B.C.	Kingdom of Macedon	174. İ-19 (SU 11/163)
4.	Undefined head to left?	Prow?	AE	18 mm	3.80 gr.	4th c. B.C.	-	169. İ-19 (SU 11/164)
5.	Apollo head to right	Lion to right, head facing back	AE	12 mm	2.29 gr.	4th c. B.C.	Miletos	176. İ-19 (SU 11/165)
6.	Undefined head to right	Rose is uncertain	AE	11 mm	1.80 gr.	-	-	173. İ-19 (SU 11/167)
7.	Macedonian shield with gorgoneion in central boss	B-A. Macedonian helmet, symbol uncertain	½ AE	16 mm	4.10 gr.	334–310 B.C.	Kingdom of Macedon	167. İ-19 (SU 11/168)
8.	Undefined head to right	Uncertain symbol within incuse square	AE	12 mm	1.40 gr.	-	-	181. İ-19 (SU 11/169)
9.	Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Club below quiver and bow symbol / monogram indeterminate	AE	18 mm	5.99 gr.	336–310 B.C.	Kingdom of Macedon	161. İ-19 (SU 11/171) (Fig. 36)
10.	Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress	[ΑΛΕΞ]ΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ] Club below quiver and bow, symbol / monogram indeterminate	AE	18 mm	6.20 gr.	336–310 B.C.	Kingdom of Macedon	184. İ-19 (SU 11/172)
11.	Head to right	Rose within incuse square, legend is illegible	AE	11 mm	2.0 gr.	4th c. B.C.	Rhodes	178. İ-19 (SU 11/174)
12.	Macedonian shield	B-A. Macedonian helmet, symbol uncertain	½ AE	14 mm	4.30 gr.	334–310 B.C.	Kingdom of Macedon	182. İ-19 (SU 11/175)
13.	Undefined head to right	Undefined	AE	12 mm	1.20 gr.			180. İ-19 (SU 11/177)
14.	Nymphe head to right	P-O. Rose within incuse square	AE	12 mm	1.20 gr.	4th c. B.C.	Rhodes	206. İ-19 (SU 12/13)
15.	Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress	[ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ] Club below quiver and bow, symbol / monogram indeterminate	AE	18 mm	5.59 gr.	336–310 B.C.	Kingdom of Macedon	205. İ-19 (SU 12/14)
16.	Undefined	Undefined	AE	17 mm	6.30 gr.	-	-	199. İ-19 (SU 12/15)

No.	Obv.	Rev.	Material	Diameter	Weight	Date	Mint	Inv.
17.	Macedonian shield with gorgoneion in central boss	B-A. Macedonian helmet, symbol uncertain	½ AE	16 mm	3.40 gr.	334–310 B. C.	Kingdom of Macedon	201. İ-19 (SU 12/16)
18.	Head of Pan to right	Triskeles	AE	14 mm	2.49 gr.	380–360 B. C.	Dynasts of Lykia, Perikle	631. İ-19 (SU 35–21) (Fig. 35)
19.	„Macedonian shield; on boss, head of Herakles facing slightly right, wearing lion skin“	B-A. Macedonian helmet, symbol uncertain	½ AE	16 mm	4.40 gr.	334–310 B. C.	Kingdom of Macedon	473. J-19 (SU 21–33)
20.	Macedonian shield	B-A. Macedonian helmet, symbol uncertain	½ AE	16 mm	4.70 gr.	334–310 B. C.	Kingdom of Macedon	487. J-19 (SU 21–39)
21.	Macedonian shield	B-A. Macedonian helmet, symbol uncertain	½ AE	17 mm	4.60 gr.	334–310 B. C.	Kingdom of Macedon	456. J-19 (SU 21–42)

Table 1. List of coins from the contexts

If we can connect the destruction with known historical events it is also possible to make a few suggestions about the causes of destruction in all areas at Tepecik. According to Diodorus Siculus[40], the ships of Demetrius Poliorketes in Patara harbor were attacked by the commander Menedemos of Rhodes. Menedemos had burnt an anchored ship while the crew was on shore, and he took many cargo ships carrying supplies to Demetrius' army and sent them to Rhodes in 304 B. C. Of course, we cannot prove that this event caused the destruction of the contexts containing the ceramics but it forms a possible scenario. However, it is also possible that the fire destruction of Tepecik were caused by a fire unrelated to a conflict. Nevertheless, this theory does not contradict the dating of the contexts.

Conclusions

To date studies carried out in the Lycian region have mostly focused upon the typology and chronology of ceramics from the Roman Imperial Period and later periods. One reason for this may be the fact that, up to now, excavations have been conducted mainly in the context of Roman buildings. Furthermore, with several exceptions, excavations in ancient domestic areas have been carried out inadequately, especially those dating from the pre-Roman Period. As a result, it has not yet been possible to establish a complete typology and chronology of early Hellenistic

40 Diod. 20.93.2–5; also see Plut. Demetrius 22.1.

ceramics. Therefore, the contexts and ceramic finds from the Tepecik settlement at Patara offer us very important data in this regard.

The fabric, slip quality, and forms of the ceramics recovered from the Tepecik contexts allow us to classify them as either local or regional[41]. Moreover, the similar ceramic spectrums of Lindos[42], Pontamo Necropolis in Chalki[43], Palaia Knidos[44], Halicarnassos[45], Priene[46], and the Kyrenia shipwreck[47] shows us the presence of a specific regional ceramic repertoire in southwest Anatolia in the second half of the 4th c. B.C.

The pottery assemblages of Patara indicate that from the middle of the 4th c. B.C. onwards the potters at Patara and neighboring regions like Rhodes, Halicarnassos, and Priene were producing pottery themselves, imitating some imported Attic wares (e.g. echinus bowl, guttus, kantharos, skyphos) which Lycian, Carian and Rhodian workshops had become acquainted with, shortly before, alongside local forms. We can surmise that Pataran potters may have produced their own version of a shape that originated in Athens during this period (e.g. lentoid chytra, lamp / »feeder«, thurible, and rolled rim plate might be seen as exceptional outliers).

Patara, with its reasonable sized population, might have had its own pottery producers, who used local clays and probably did not export such modest household wares[48].

Abstract: Recent investigations at Patara reveal that the city played a crucial role as a communication node during the formation of the Hellenistic era. As one of the most important cities of ancient Lycia, Patara established by a harbor in the basin of the Xanthos river valley which was an essential trade hub for several inland communities, including Xanthos, Letoon, Pinara, and Sidyma. Since 2013, excavations have brought to light the foundations of a garrison bastion and

41 The grave contexts dating from the 3rd c. B.C. have not been excavated to date at Patara. For several Attic import ceramics found in front of the rock-cut tombs and dated to the first half of the 4th c. B.C., see İşkan 2002, 283–287 figs. 5–9. For some examples dated to before 3rd c. B.C., see İşkan-Yılmaz – Çevik 1995, 187–216.

42 Lindos, see Blinkenberg 1931, pl. 149 nos. 3150. 3155. 3157.

43 Jacopi 1932, 119–123 (tombs 1–4). 144. 145 (tomb 10). 148 (tomb 13). 154 (tomb 17). 157 (tomb 19).

44 Atıcı 2013.

45 Vaag et al. 2002.

46 Heinze 2015a; Heinze 2015b.

47 Berlin 2019, 563–571. Sailing from Rhodes to the eastern Mediterranean without stopping at any Lycian harbor would have been quite difficult given the maritime technology of the 4th c. B.C. When the area's turbulent political history, pirate danger, and ever-changing boundaries are also taken into consideration, resupply at the Lycian ports would appear to have been compulsory. In all likelihood, the Kyrenia ship would have stopped at the harbor of Patara before arriving in Cyprus. At this point it is worth repeating that the rolled-rim plates, the echinus bowls, the footed saltcellars, lekanis, and the olpai from the Kyrenia shipwreck are remarkably similar in both form and material to the forms unearthed in the destruction levels of the Tepecik settlement. Given that the ceramic forms in question were used for a few decades, the possibility that the Kyrenia ship proceeded to Cyprus after taking on a load from Patara can also be considered as perhaps more than a possibility.

48 Archaeometric analysis on Pataran ceramics showed that the reqired ceramic clays have required for local production in the city were usually provides from the Xanthos Valley and modern Karadere settlements near the city of Xanthos. For some analysis and results on ceramic production in Patara during the Hellenistic Period, see Ünlütürk 2011, 110–126; Dündar 2017, 391–418; Dündar – Akyol 2017, 160–169; E. Dündar, Lycian Late Classical / Early Hellenistic Amphora, The Levantine Ceramics Project, accessed on 06 July 2020, <https://www.levantineceramics.org/wares/557-lycian-late-classical-early-hellenistic-amphora> (08.07.2020).

numerous houses at the Tepecik settlement of Patara. The five excavated areas revealed architectural and ceramic remains that illuminate the development of the city and the surrounding region. Among these are two rooms, two semi-open kitchen areas, and a pantry. All five areas were destroyed by fire simultaneously and contained in situ contexts. Among the finds are pyramidal loom weights, lead and terracotta figurines, a large number of metal objects, as well as pottery. The ceramic repertoire includes black-slipped kantharoi, skyphoi, echinus bowls, *olpai*, rolled-rim plates, mortaria, jugs, *chytrai*, and transport amphorae. Besides some Attic imports, the ceramics can be divided into two main groups: regional and locally produced fine wares, including some from Rhodes. The analysis of the contexts indicates that the destruction of the buildings occurred between 336–310 B. C. Thus, the ceramics from the Tepecik settlement presented here offer a scientifically sound basis for the ceramic chronology and typology of the late 4th c. B. C. Xanthos Valley, which to date has been hardly investigated in a scientific manner.

Patara'dan M.Ö. geç 4. Yüzyıl Seramik Toplulukları
Likya'daki Ksantos Vadisi Seramik Sınıfları Üzerine İlk Düşünceler

Özet: Patara'daki son araştırmalar, kentin Hellenistik dönemin oluşumu sırasında bir iletişim düğümü olarak önemli bir rol oynadığını ortaya koymaktadır. Antik Likya'nın önemli şehirlerinden biri olan Patara; Ksanthos, Letoon, Pinara ve Sidyma gibi Ksanthos nehri vadisindeki birçok yerleşime önemli bir liman sağlamıştır. 2013 yılından bu yana yapılan kazılar, Patara'nın Tepecik yerleşiminde bir garnizon kalesini ve çok sayıda evin temellerini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Kazılan beş alanın sonuçları Patara ve çevre bölgenin erken Hellenistik dönemdeki gelişimine ışık tutan mimari ve seramik kalıntıların varlığını ortaya koymuştur. Bu alanlar arasında iki oda, iki yarı açık mutfak alanı ve bir kiler bulunmaktadır. Yangınla eşzamanlı olarak yıkılan beş alanın hepsi de in-situ buluntular içermektedir. Kazıda çok sayıda küçük buluntu, piramidal tezgâh ağırlıkları, kurşun ve pişmiş toprak figürinler, demir ok ve mızrak uçları, demir et kancaları ve kurşun kazanlar gibi çok sayıda metal nesne ve ayrıca siyah astarlı kantharoslar, skyphoslar, echinus kâseler, olpeler, içe dönük dudaklı tabaklar, mortarlar, sürahiler, güveç ve ticari amphoralar bulunmuştur. Bazı Attik ithalleri ile birlikte, bazıları Rodos'tan olmak üzere bölgesel ve yerel olarak üretilen ince seramik grupları da tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmalar, söz konusu yapıların tahribatının MÖ 336–310 arasında meydana geldiğini göstermektedir. Patara'daki bu kontekstler, Ksanthos Vadisi'ndeki yerleşimler için MÖ geç 4. yüzyıl seramik kronolojisi ve tipolojisinin yaratılmasında önemli bir potansiyele sahiptir.

Keramikfunde des späten 4. Jh. v. Chr. aus Patara
Erste Überlegungen zur Klassifizierung der Keramik des Xanthos-Tals in Lykien

Zusammenfassung: Jüngste Untersuchungen in Patara zeigen, dass die Stadt am Beginn des Hellenismus eine wichtige Rolle als Kommunikationsknotenpunkt einnahm. Als eine der bedeutendsten Städte im antiken Lykien legte Patara einen Hafen im Becken des Xanthos-Flusstals an und war für mehrere Siedlungen im Binnenland, darunter Xanthos, Letoon, Pinara und Sidyma, ein wichtiger Umschlagsort.

Seit 2013 wurden in Patara bei Ausgrabungen in der Tepecik-Siedlung Fundamente einer Garnisonsbastion und zahlreicher Gebäude freigelegt. Alle fünf ausgegrabenen Bereiche wurden gleichzeitig durch einen Brand zerstört und enthielten in situ Funde. Die freigelegte Architektur

besteht aus zwei Räumen, zwei halboffenen Küchenbereichen und einer Speisekammer. Aus diesen Bereichen konnten zahlreiche Kleinfunde geborgen werden, darunter u. a. pyramidenförmige Webstuhlgewichte, Blei- und Terrakottafiguren sowie eine große Anzahl an Metallobjekten und Keramik. Das Keramikrepertoire besteht aus schwarzglänzenden Kantharoi, Skyphoi, Echinusschalen, *olpai*, Rollrandplatten, Mörser, Krüge, *chytrai* und Transportamphoren. Neben einigen attischen Importen konnten vor allem regionale und lokal produzierte Feinwaren bestimmt werden, darunter auch einige aus Rhodos. Die bisherigen Indizien deuten darauf hin, dass die Zerstörung der Gebäude zwischen 336–310 v. Chr. erfolgte. Folglich bietet die hier vorgestellte Keramik der Tepecik Siedlung erstmals eine fundierte Basis für die Erstellung einer Keramikchronologie und -typologie für das lykische Xanthos-Tal des späten 4. Jhs. v. Chr.

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