Recent Studies on the Archaeology of Anatolia

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INTRODUCTION

Ergün LAFLI
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Map 1: Map of Turkey with represented archaeological sites and museums in this volume (by S. Patacı, 2014).

Turkish archaeology, or better the archaeology of Anatolia, has changed radically since 2005. The state of field archaeology in Turkey is nothing like it was in its earliest phases during the 1920s-1930s. Its focus is now based more on site management, restoration, conservation, and cultural tourism, as required since 2006 by the Turkish General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums. As a result, very few scientific studies on the publication of sites and material studies appear today. Although some recent publications exist, very few of them take Anatolian archaeology as a whole.[1] So this collection should be understood as a old-fashioned collection of papers rather than a new-fashioned work. Our intention is to give a brief insight about some sites (**map 1**) and present their new results as well as materials, especially from the western part of the country.

This volume comprises 35 articles, mostly in English, but some in German and Turkish. Papers in this book are divided into five parts, each dealing with a different area of Asia Minor. It is a book of collected papers from four various sources. Three international minor meetings held in Dokuz Eylül University and organized mainly by myself between the years 2010 and 2011 are published here. The first one was the "International Workshop on Hellenistic Ceramics in Anatolia (4th to 1st century BC)" (**figs. 1-2**), which was held on October 12-14, 2010 at the *Institut français d'Izmir*. For this workshop I was assisted by Dr Gonca Cankardeş-Şenol, Dr Ahmet Kaan Şenol (both Izmir), and Mrs Gülseren Kan Şahin (Çanakkale). The major aim of the meeting to bring to light new evidence on Hellenistic pottery studies in Turkey, a subject that has been neglected at the regular Greek *Scientific Meetings on the Hellenistic Pottery*.[2] Our meeting attempted to offer a firm basis for the support of future research concerning Hellenistic ceramics in Asia Minor between the 4th and 1st centuries BC. There were more than 30 participants at the Izmir meeting and focussed especially on field projects in western Asia Minor with regard to their Hellenistic pottery finds.[3] Five papers in Parts II and III of this volume were taken from this workshop. After our workshop on November 7-11, 2013, there was a conference by *IARPOTHP*

[1] An exception is the Besançon conference volume: Bru and Labarre 2014.

[2] All the previous meetings and their publications are listed at: <http://hellenistic-pottery.web.auth.gr/-/index.php/en/> (15/01/2015).

[3] Abstracts of this meeting are collected in Laflı 2010.



Fig. 1: Poster of the International Workshop on Hellenistic Ceramics in Anatolia (by A.K. Öz, 2009).



Fig. 2: Participants of the same workshop on the stairs of l'Institut français d'Izmir *on October 10, 2010 (by S. Patacı).*



Fig. 3: Poster of the International Workshop of Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Ceramics in Northern and Central Anatolia (by G. Kan Şahin, 2011).



Fig. 4: Participants of the same workshop on May 10, 2011 (by G. Kan Şahin).

(International Association for Research on Pottery of the Hellenistic Period) in Berlin about the development of pottery from the Late Classical to the Early Imperial period. I would especially like to thank the *Institut français d'Izmir* for their hospitaliy, especially Mr Jean-Luc Maeso and Ms Dilek Kurt (both Izmir) during this workshop.

On May 10, 2011 a workshop on Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine ceramics in Northern and Central Anatolia (**figs. 3-4**) was organized by my students, Mrs G. Kan Şahin and Dr Sami Patacı (Ardahan). The aim of this small workshop was to collect all the information about the previous research on ceramic traditions in the Turkish Black Sea area between the 4th century BC and the 7th century AD. There were around 20 people at this meeting and six papers in Part IV were taken from it.

The Second Ionia Conference (**figs. 5-7**) was held on May 30 – June 1, 2011. The purpose of this meeting, comprising some 30 participants, was to continue work on Ionian studies, following on from the first Panionion-

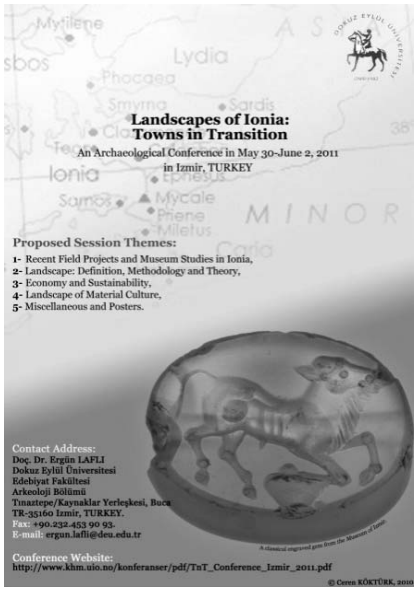


Fig. 5: Poster of the Second International Ionia Conference (by C. Köktürk, 2011).



Fig. 6: Participants of the same conference on June 1, 2011 (by S. Patacı).



Fig. 7: Prof. Lynn E. Roller (Davis, CA), Prof. Marina Yu. Lapteva (Tobolsk) and Ms Eva Mortensen (Aarhus) at the Temple of Athena in Old Smyrna (Bayraklı, Izmir) on June 2, 2011 (by G. Kan Şahin).

Symposion at Güzelçamlı on September 26 – October 1, 1999, published in 2007,[4] and a collection of papers dedicated to Ionia[5] and published in the series of "Asia Minor Studien" by the *Forschungsstelle Asia Minor im Seminar für Alte Geschichte der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster*. Both of the meetings in May and June took place at the Erol Köse Conference Hall of the Faculty of Arts of Dokuz Eylül University. Two major excavations were represented at the Izmir conference: Nif-Olympus, directed by Prof. Dr. Elif Tül Tulunay (Istanbul), and Milesian Agathonisi by Dr Pavlos Triantafyllidis (Rhodes).[6] In Part II of this volume 13 papers have been included from this conference.

Lastly, some unpublished articles by myself and by Dr S. Patacı, as well as by his team from the Ardahan Regional Archaeological Field Survey Project at the University of Ardahan, were added in Parts III and V.

Most of the articles were written in English; we have added to them an abstract as well as keywords in Turkish. Because time was limited, three articles in German have not been translated into English.

Both Dr Patacı and myself have done several of the editing tasks: the English translations were done by myself; I have also written the abstracts and keywords for each paper. Each paper has a summary in English and Turkish, and they have been accompanied by keywords in both English and Turkish. Plates and page settings were organized by Dr Patacı.

This volume is the third publication in the series *Colloquia Anatolica et Aegaea. Acta congressus communis omnium gentium Smyrnae* and the second publication of the Division for Medieval Archaeology of Dokuz Eylül University. On February 24, 2014 the Dokuz Eylül Research Center of the Archaeology of Western Anatolia (DEÜ-EKVAM), headed by myself was inagurated in Izmir, and this volume represents the first publication of the Dokuz Eylül Research Center of the Archaeology of Western Anatolia (DEÜ-EKVAM).

Several people are to be thanked for their help in this publication: Mrs. G. Kan Şahin has invested lots of time

[4] Cobet *et al.* 2007.
[5] Schwertheim and Winter 2005.
[6] This meeting was presented in detail in Laflı 2011.

in this book; I would like to thank her for her constant support, both during the workshop and afterwards. Also at Archaeopress in Oxford, Dr David Davison, Dr Rajka Makjanic, and Dr Gerry Brisch have been, as always, very helpful. Most of the proofreading in English has been carried out by them. This is the third volume I produced with Archaeopress and during my two personal visits to them in January 2013 and July 2014 we were able to speak about various details of this book. I also would like to thank to Dr Maurizio Buora (Udine) and Dr Chris Lightfoot (New York) for their constant support during the preparation phases. Lastly, thanks go to Dr Eva Christof (Graz) to whom we are grateful in terms of German proofreading. I also would like to thank all the participants to these meetings for their co-operation.

This book was prepared between June 2011 and September 2014 mainly in Izmir, Istanbul, London, and Oxford. Since the book went to the printer at the beginning of October 2014, no later literature could be included. All of the authors received their papers for proofreading three times, first in April 2014, second in September 2014, and third in November 2014.

I sincerely hope that this publication will provide a little help in illuminating Anatolian archaeology in its dark ages in the 2010s.

London, January 15, 2015.

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HELLENISTIC CERAMICS FROM THE CELLAR OF THE BUILDING COMPLEX ON THE TEPECIK *ACROPOLIS* AT PATARA

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Abstract: *The subject of this study comprises the ceramics dated to the Hellenistic period from the cellar in the building complex on the Tepecik Acropolis lying to the north of the city centre of Patara in 2003-2004. In the structure were found a large number of pottery sherds and small finds have been dated to the period from the late 7th century to the end of the 3rd century BC. which was presumably used as a cellar in its first phase of use. Despite the wide range of dates, the majority of these ceramic finds belong to the years between c. 320-220 BC. A similar quantity of ceramic finds dating to the Hellenistic period has not to date been found in Lycia. These ceramics provide us with detailed information concerning the ceramic repertory of Patara and in the region particularly during the early Hellenistic period.*

Keywords: *Patara, Hellenistic ceramics, Lycia, black-gloss wares, table wares, kitchen wares,* amphorae.

Özet: *Çalışmanın konusunu Patara kent merkezinin kuzeyindeki Tepecik Akropolisi'nde bulunan "Bey Sarayı"ndaki depo yapısında ele geçmiş Hellenistik Dönem'e tarihlenen seramikler oluşturur. Söz konusu yapıda İÖ. 7. yüzyıldan İÖ. 3. yüzyıla tarihlenen çok sayıda seramik ve küçük buluntu ele geçmiştir. Tarih aralığının geniş olmasına karşın, seramik buluntuların büyük bir bölümü İÖ. 320-220 yılları arasına tarihlenmektedir. Günümüze kadar Lykia Bölgesi'nde benzer nitelikte Hellenistik Dönem'e tarihlenen seramikler ele geçmemiştir. Bu bağlamda söz konusu seramik grubu Patara'nın olduğu gibi bölgenin de özellikle erken Hellenistik Dönem'deki seramik repertuarı hakkında detaylı bilgiler vermesi açısından önemlidir.*

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Patara, Hellenistik seramik, Lykia, siyah astarlı seramikler, masa seramikleri, mutfak seramikleri, amphoralar.*

Introduction

The subject of this study comprises ceramics that have been dated to the Hellenistic period from the cellar in the building complex on the Tepecik *Acropolis,* to the north of the city centre of Patara (**fig. 1**). This building complex has a geopolitical importance in terms of its location, dominating not only the inner port below, but also the northern entrance to the city. The purpose of the excavation work begun in 2003 was to determine where within this building complex from which quality black-gloss ceramics dated to the Early Hellenistic period were found during the course of a rescue excavation conducted by the Antalya Museum, found by F.J. Tritsch and A. Dönmez in 1952.[1] This early group of finds was introduced at various scientific meetings and presented to the scientific world.[2] In the 2003 excavation season only a part of the area in question was excavated. The first season of the 2003 excavation recovered *amphorae* and storage vessels employed in the kitchen[3] in addition to finds of the quality black-gloss ceramics like that formerly unearthed in excavations made by F.J. Tritsch and A. Dönmez. In studies carried out in 2004[4] a number of important finds were also recovered such as an Achaemenid lapis-lazuli stamp seal, dated to the beginning of the 4th century BC.,[5] terracotta figurines,[6] *astragals,* weights, a lead wine boiler and a *ballista* component of military equipment.[7]

The structure is located on the south of the hill flat hilltop of the Tepecik *Acropolis* (**fig. 2**). The cellar is orientated in an east-west direction, 4.65 x 2.50 m in size and approximately 3 m deep (**fig. 3**). The east wall of this building is not straight, but of a curved form, probably due to the form of the underlying rock. This building was initially identified as a "cistern" due to the very good quality three layers of lime plaster, covering the floor and walls.[8] However, studies conducted in 2006/2007 indicate

[1] Tritsch and Dönmez 1953, p. 449.
[2] Işın 2007a, pp. 137-151; Işın 2008, pp. 157-172; and Işın 2015.
[3] Işın 2004, pp. 41-42; and Dündar 2012a.
[4] Işın 2005, pp. 61-62.
[5] Işın 2007b, pp. 75-82.
[6] Işın 2007c, pp. 61, K 32, 93, K 54-55, 103 and K 66.
[7] Şahin 2010, fig. 12, D7.
[8] Işın 2004, pp. 41-42.

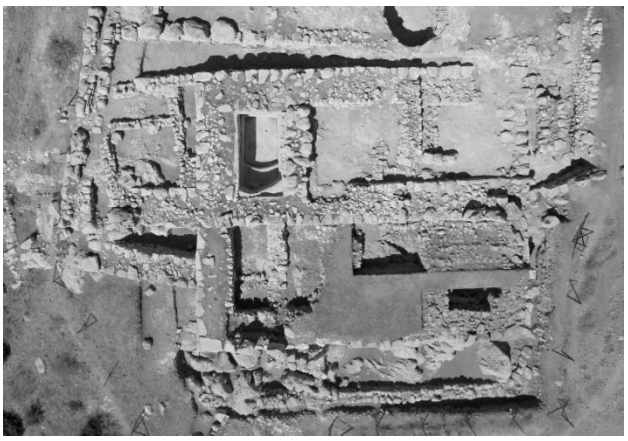


Fig. 1: The Building Complex on the Tepecik Acropolis *(The Archive of Patara Excavations).*

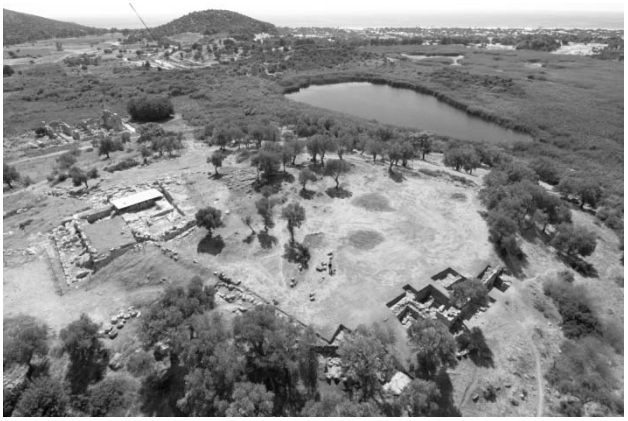


Fig. 2: The Building Complex, located on the south of the flat hilltop of the Tepecik Acropolis *(The Archive of Patara Excavations).*



Fig. 3: The cistern-cellar (The Archive of Patara Excavations).

the structure probably only in the first stage of construction served as a cistern, but after modifications it was employed as "warehouse or cellar".[9] The horizontal ridges approximately 10 cm wide that extend around two long and narrow edges inside the cellar, suggest they supported wooden platforms in these sections to provide additional storage areas like a mezzanine floor (**fig. 4**). Most probably it seems the entire building complex lost its main function for unknown reasons at the end of the 3rd century BC., when the cellar was used as a *bothros* and was filled with infill including this group of pottery. There is no stratigraphic evidence, obtainable from the cellar. During the restoration of the ceramic pieces it was clearly seen that fragments which had been excavated from the upper level could be matched with those excavated from the lower level.

In total, approximately three thousand pottery sherds were recovered from inside the cellar. Among them, table ware such as *cantharoi, skyphoi,* echinus cups, plates, lamps and *gutti* as well as a large number of kitchen ware such as mortars, *lopades, lompadion, lasana* and *chytrai* were discovered. In addition to these, various trade *amphora* forms were a further important group of finds from this infill deposit.

In addition to these ceramics groups, a small quantity of pottery fragments and terracotta figurines from the cellar were found that dated to the late 7th and early 6th century BC.[10] In these case it has been possible to date these finds from the beginning of the Archaic period to the early Hellenistic period. Despite of this wide span of time, the majority of the ceramics finds belong to the years between *c.* 320-220 BC. Two coins of Alexander the Great from the late 4th century support the dating of the finds of this group.[11]

This study introduces pottery dated to the Hellenistic period from this deposit. These finds can be divided into three main groups.

Table Wares

Cantharoi

Widespread use in the Classical period, it first appeared in the 8th century BC. and the development of the form diversified into the Hellenistic period.[12] The Attic import moulded rim cylixoid *cantharus* was the earliest *cantharus* example from the deposit (**fig. 5**) with parallels to it from the Athenian *Agora* dated to *c.* 375 BC.[13] and Halicarnassian examples,[14] dated to *c.* 350 BC.[15] Another singular example, a bowl shaped (**fig. 6**)[16] and uncommon one-handled *cantharus* are dated to the period 350-325

[9] Işın and Işık 2008, pp. 59-60; as well as Işın and Işık 2009, pp. 338-339.

[10] Işın 2010, p. 96.
[11] Işın 2010, p. 97, fig. 7.
[12] For the early examples see Brann 1962, p. 51.
[13] Rotroff 1997, p. 86, fig. 82; and Corbett 1955, p. 186, pl. 70, no. 28.
[14] Vaag 2002, p. 86, pl. 1, A8.
[15] For other examples see: Blondé 1989, p. 497, fig. 7, nos. 54-55; Schäfer 1968, pl. 6, C22, 22A; as well as Rotroff and Oakley 1992, p. 118, fig. 23, pl. 56, no. 302.
[16] Sparkes and Talcott 1970, p. 121, fig. 7, no. 690; and Rotroff 1997, p. 93, fig. 132.

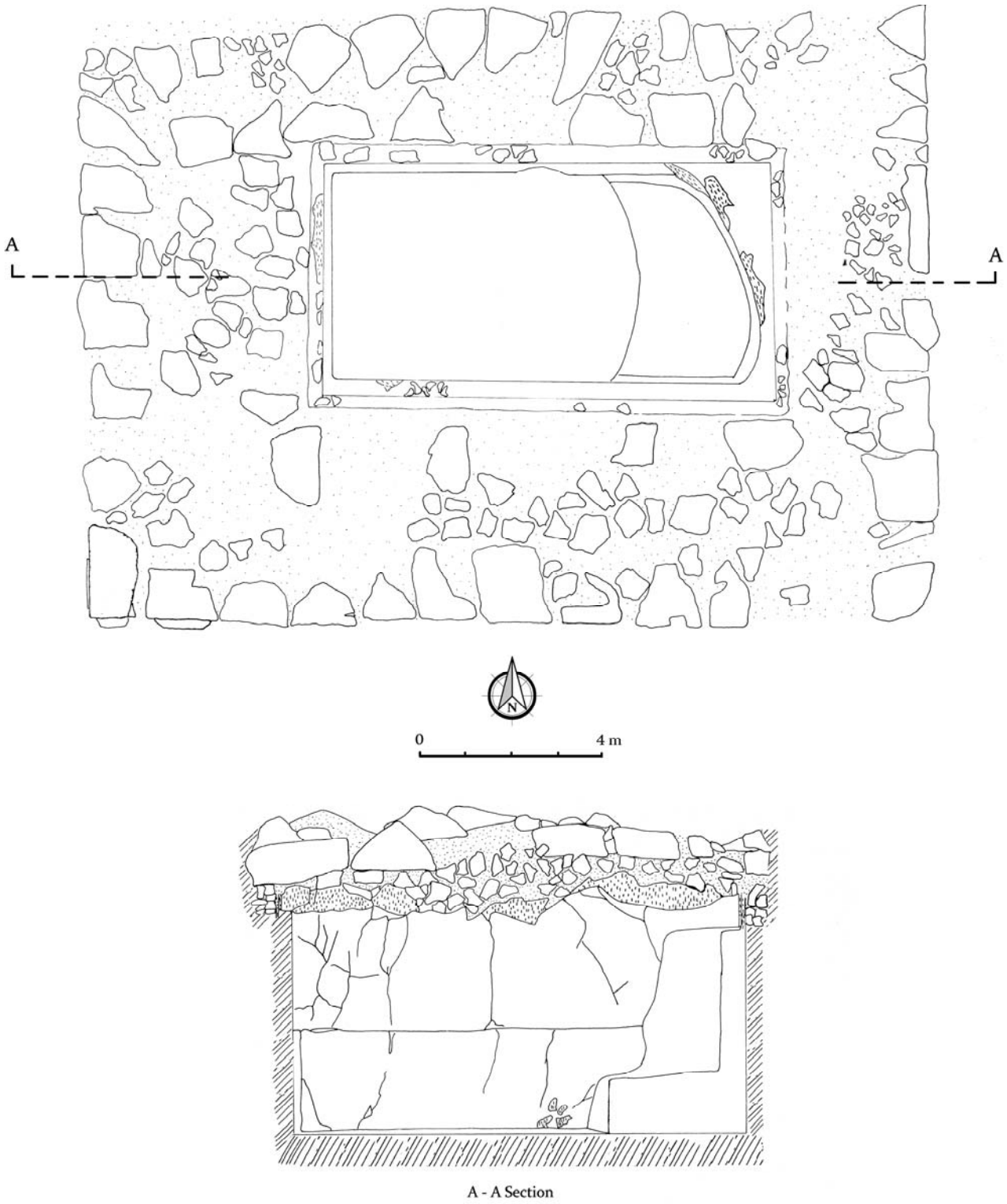


Fig. 4: The cistern-cellar (Işın 2010, fig. 3).

BC. (**fig. 7**).[17] An Attic *calyx*-cup *cantharus* was another important find (**figs. 8-9**) similar to Achaemenid pottery and silverwork which has been dated to 5th century BC.[18]

ΔION, the abbreviation on the *cantharus,* could possibly be completed as: ΔIONYΣOΣ, with similar examples from various find spots dated to the years between 350-325 BC.[19] A plain rim cup -*cantharus*- that is not dissimilar to the classic type *cantharoi* is classified separately. Due to its handles and unmerged lip it is dated

[17] The single handle *cantharus*, found in the Athenian *Agora* is different from the Pataran example as it is squatter and has a mould-made mouth. For others like this rare example see Sparkes and Talcott 1970, p. 123 see below 68, pl. 29, no. 705.

[18] For examples in silver see: Woodward 1929, p. 238, fig. 6; and Weinberg 1961, p. 387, pl. 94e.

[19] Sparkes and Talcott 1970, p. 122, pl. 28, no. 692; as well as Rotroff 1997, p. 92, pl. 12, no. 118.

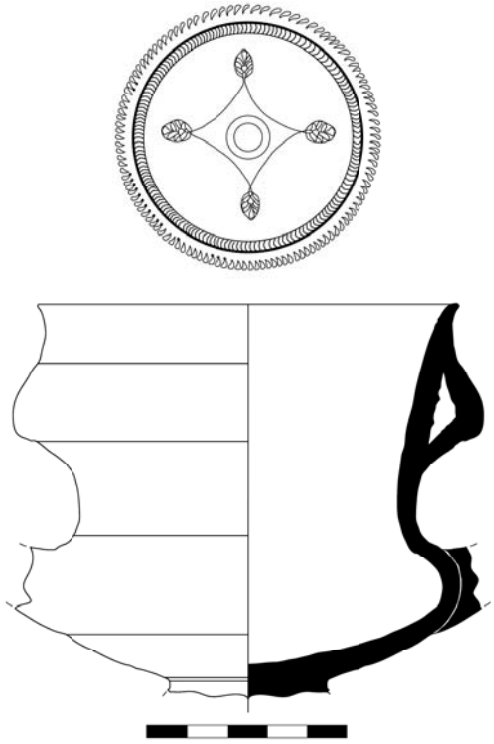


Fig. 5: An Attic import moulded rim cylixoid cantharus.

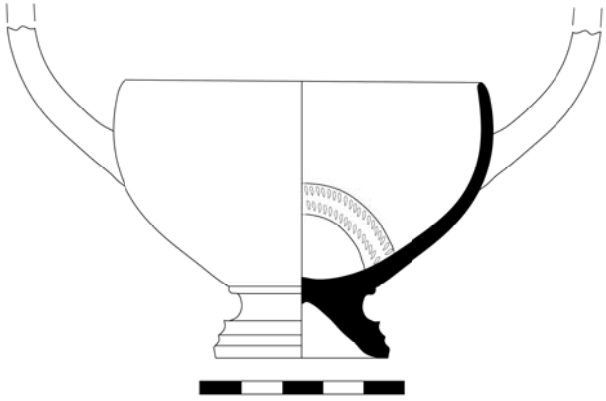


Fig. 6: A bowl shaped cantharus.

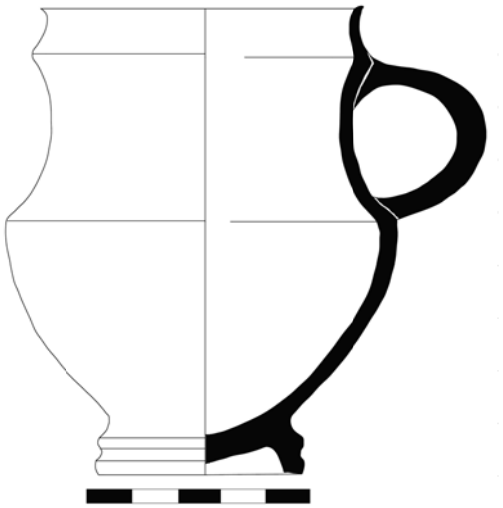


Fig. 7: A one-handled cantharus.

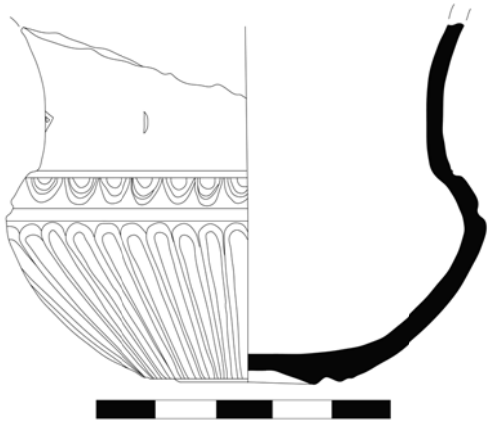


Fig. 8: An Attic calyx-cup cantharus.



Fig. 9: An Attic calyx-cup cantharus *(E. Dündar, 2014).*

to between 325-315 BC. (**fig. 10**).[20] Classical type *cantharoi* were the most frequent of *cantharoi* finds from the deposit. Forty five bases, twenty four handle and body pieces were found in this type.[21] This type of *cantharoi*, most common form of *cantharos* in the Hellenistic period, is possible to trace from the beginning of the 4th century BC. until the middle of the 3rd century BC. The earliest examples of this classic *cantharos* form could be dated between the years 375-350 BC. due to the form of the spur-handles and the foot. The base-body transition of the foots has been found in this deposit (**fig. 11**).[22] However, most of the classic *cantharoi* finds that were recovered from the deposit are to be dated to the years between 325 and 315 BC. (**fig. 12**).[23] Typological

[20] Sparkes and Talcott 1970, pl. 28, no. 676; as well as Rotroff 1997, pl. 6, nos. 52-54.
[21] Acar 2009.
[22] For other examples see Sparkes and Talcott 1970, pl. 29, no. 706-707; Vaag 2002, pl. 35, l1; Cook 1965, p. 146, fig. 3; as well as Anderson-Stojanović and Reese 1993, p. 273, fig. 3, no. 8.
[23] For the complete examples that were found in the same area in 1952 see: Işın 2008, p. 160, no. 4-5. Similar examples, found in the Kyrenia Shipwreck, have been dated to the 4th century BC. see: Katzev 1970, p. 9. For the general developments of c*antharoi* in the early Hellenistic period see: Kotitsa 1988, pp. 5-7. For the example from Avşar Tepesi see: Rückert 2003, p. 142, fig. 44, 1, pl. 24, 3, A 6393.

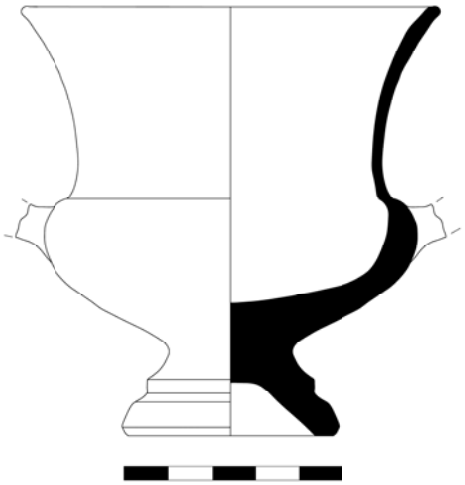


Fig. 10: A plain rim cup-cantharus

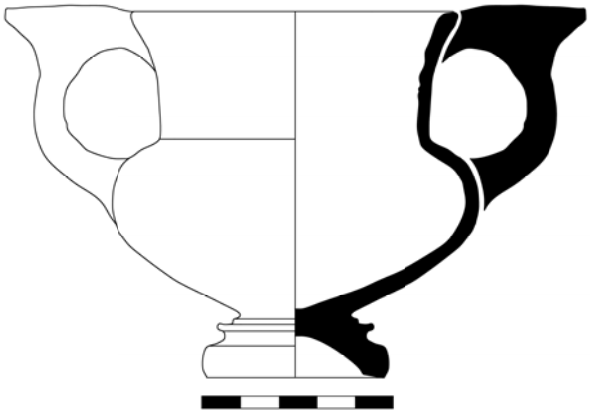


Fig. 11: A classical cantharus*, dated to 375-350 BC.*

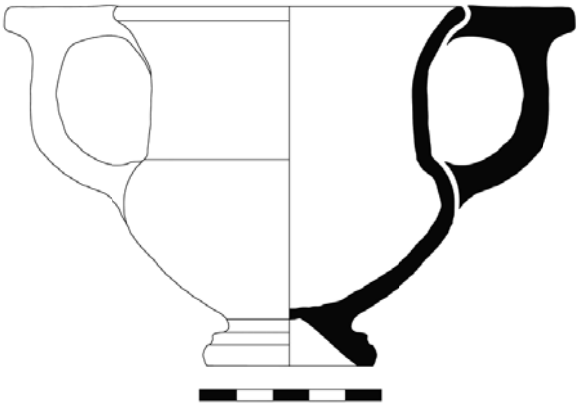


Fig. 12: A classical cantharus*, dated to 325-315 BC.*

development of the *cantharoi* from this deposit shows it extended over the period from 375 to 315 BC., despite the larger quantity of finds dating between 350 and 325 BC.

Skyphoi

Skyphoi are forming one of the most popular forms of drinking cups in Antiquity and are another important

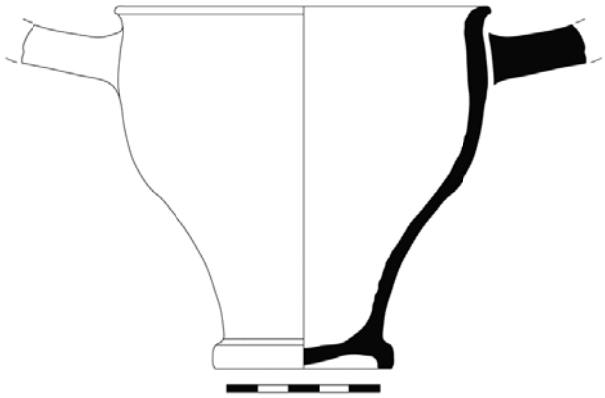


Fig. 13: An Attic form skyphos*.*

group of finds from this deposit. The real change in the typology of these ceramics is the handles. Thirty-three examples from the deposits are of the Attic type which are dated to between the years 350 and 310 BC.[24] with the known forms from the 6th century BC. onwards. However, the difference in the slip employed indicates not all of the examples were Attic imports. The mottled slip was not well applied and is a common feature of these *skyphoi* as also on many black-gloss ceramics found in the deposit. The *skyphoi* from the deposits evoke the Attic form of imports, but the slip employed suggests a different centre of manufacture (**fig. 13**).

Attic Import Fish Plates

Fish plates are not as common as the *cantharoi* or *skyphoi* in this deposit. The outer upper surface of these fish plates are slightly bevelled and grooved. The floor of the plates, from the rim to central depression, is flat. The whole bodies and part of the foot are completely obscured by the rim, which meets the floor of the plate at a sharp angle. It is known that such plates were first produced at the end of the 5th century BC.[25] However the use of these types of special plates continued into the Hellenistic period. The fish plates from the deposit (**fig. 14**) have features reminiscent of fish plates, dated to between the years 350 and 325 BC.[26]

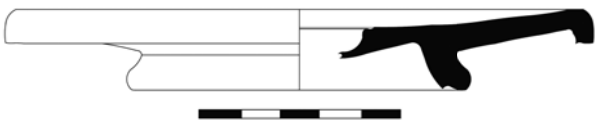


Fig. 14: An Attic import fish plate.

[24] Sparkes and Talcott 1970, p. 84, fig. 4, no. 352; Rotroff 1997, p. 94, no. 150-154; Thompson 1934, pp. 319-320, fig. 5, A26; Edwards 1975, p. 71, pl. 13, no. 344; Pemberton 1989, p. 28, fig. 7, pl. 12, no. 81; as well as Rückert 2003, pp. 143, 153, fig. 44, 3, A 6589.

[25] Sparkes and Talcott 1970, pp. 147-148.

[26] For Pataran examples see Işın 2007a, p. 138, fig. 1. For the complete examples that have been found in the cellar in 1952 see Işın 2008, p. 161, no. 6. Examples have been found in different centres see Sparkes and Talcott 1970, p. 147, fig. 10, no. 1072; Rotroff 1997, p. 147, no. 713; Cook 1965, p. 152, fig. 10; Vaag 2002, pl. 42, K34, pl. 55, L55; Tekkök-Biçken 1996, pp. 19-20, fig. 1, A1; Schäfer 1968, pp. 34-35, pls. 1-2, C4; Vanderpool, McCredie and Steinberg 1962, p. 40, fig. 8, no. 22; as well as Winter 1984, pp. 164-165, fig. 6, nos. 62-65.

Rolled Rim Plates

The most popular plate in Attica throughout the Hellenistic period, "the rolled-rim plate", goes back to the early 4th century BC. and its development continued throughout the Hellenistic period.[27] However, the development of examples from the deposit does not resembled the Attic or the Corinthian examples. In respect to the evolution of the Attic plates, most of the Patara examples can be dated to the 2nd quarter of the 2nd century BC. However when they are compared to the Attic plates, all of them are smaller than the examples from the Athenian *Agora*. In each, the diameter of the foot is approximately half instead of a third or two-fifths of the diameter of the rim (**figs. 15-16**). Such markedly different proportions indicate another production centre or a different date for these examples. Typologically some parallels can be found with products from the islands, possibly from Rhodes, but the distinctive fabric makes it difficult to assign a place of manufacture.[28] On the other hand, the famous and solidly dated (?) Kyrenia Shipwreck offers a parallel and therefore a possible earlier dating for the Pataran examples. The sailors' plates from the Kyrenia present very close similarities to the Pataran plates.[29] Similar examples uncovered from Patara have been dated to the end of the 4th century BC. formerly.[30] However, in the recent excavations conducted at the Tepecik *Acropolis* in 2013 new important results were obtained. The most important factor in that, similar rolled rim plates found as *in situ.* According to the other ceramics and finds in the context these plates, which probably manufactured locally or regionally, at Lycian coast, especially in Xanthian Valley, should be dated to the middle or third quarter of the 4th century BC.[31]

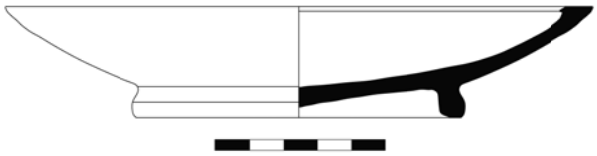


Fig. 15: A rolled-rim plate.



Fig. 16: A rolled-rim plate (E. Dündar, 2014).

[27] For the development of the rolled rim plates see Rotroff 1997, pp. 142-145.
[28] Işın 2008, p. 161.
[29] For examples from the Kyrenian Shipwreck see: Katzev 2005, pp. 72-80.
[30] Işın 2008, pp. 161-162, nos. 7-9. For the examples from *Agora* that have been dated to the period 160-140/110 BC. see: Rotroff 1997, nos. 678-685. For the Corinthian examples dated to 200-146 BC. see: Edwards 1975, pp. 36-37, pls. 4, 45, nos. 101-106.
[31] The building and finds are being prepared for publication by E. Dündar.

Echinus Bowls

Echinus bowls were one of the most common shapes in the Hellenistic period and were an inseparable element of the utensils of table ware. Echinus bowls are another important group of finds found in the infill deposit.[32] However, the origin of the form dates back to the classical examples from Attica.[33] They can either be deep (**fig. 17**) or shallow (**fig. 18**) and are generally fully or partly covered in slip. Most examples from the deposit are partly covered in slip. Attic imported deep bowls are known from Patara, dating from the last quarter of the 4th century BC. However non-Athenian, local or import products have been found in the excavations at Patara.[34] Another example, of a later date is a little smaller and deeper than the others. On the basis of its typology it can be best named as "salt-cellar". This form was very common among the 4th century BC. Finds at Athenian *Agora*.[35] Similar examples from Patara were dated to between 280/270 and 250 BC. which parallel to the Athenian examples.[36] Examples from Avşar Tepesi in Central Lycia were dated to the late Classical-early Hellenistic periods.[37]

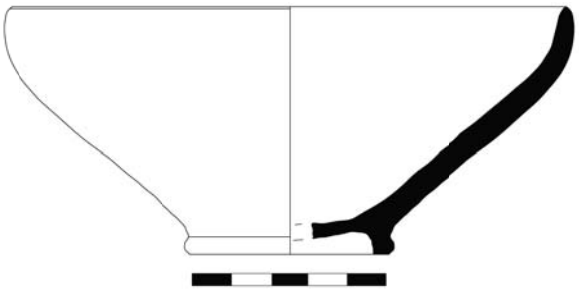


Fig. 17: A deep echinus bowl.

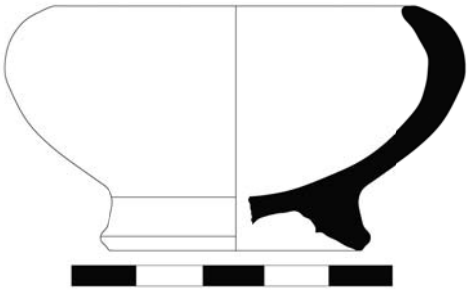


Fig. 18: A shallow echinus bowl.

Saltcellars

It is known that such items were first produced in the Classical period.[38] Four fragments of saltcellar were

[32] Yücel 2007.
[33] Rotroff 1997, p. 161. For the terms employed for this form see: Edwards 1975, p. 29.
[34] Işın 2007a, pp. 141-142.
[35] Rotroff 1997, pp. 161-162.
[36] Işın 2008, p. 165; and Işın 2007a, p. 142.
[37] Rückert 2008, p. 76, no. 236, pl. 15, F 1949.
[38] Sparkes and Talcott 1970, p. 136.

found in this deposit and we have two different forms. The first of these are grouped as "concave walled" shape (**fig. 19**). This group can be dated to the years between 350 and 325 BC. from parallel examples, found in various places.[39] Another saltcellar group is usually termed as "spool shaped" (**fig. 20**), although it is sometimes termed as "pyxides".[40] Attic imports of these types from these deposits can be dated to 325-295 BC. from parallel finds from the Athenian *Agora*.

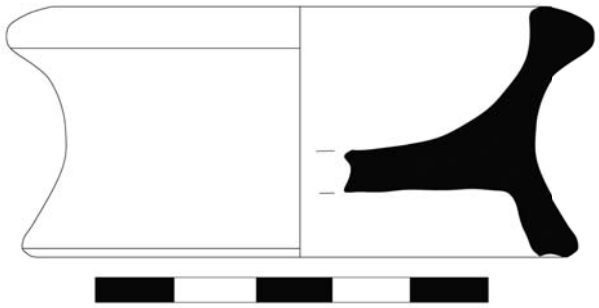


Fig. 19: A concave wall saltcellar.

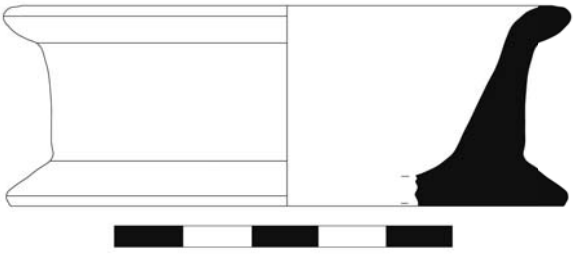


Fig. 20: A spool shaped or pyxioid saltcellar.

Askos-Type of Gutti from Attica

Ten examples are of the classical type were found in the infill deposit (**fig. 21**).[41] This shape has a low ring foot, with a broad resting surface and a bulbous body whose maximum diameter is towards the foot. Body shapes and glazes of this shape is similar to the examples of Athenian *Agora*. The development of this shape has been agreed, the foot becomes smaller and higher, the body higher and narrower, the body lengthening with an ever more flaring rim above.[42] During the course of the Hellenistic period the profile of the body became angular and the foot ring changes its place with a raised disk.[43] Taking the development of the form into consideration, Attic imports from the deposit are datable to the last quarter of the 4th century.[44]

[39] Sparkes and Talcott 1970, p. 137, fig. 9, no. 937; Rotroff 1997, p. 165, no. 1065; Vaag 2002, p. 125, pl. 15, F15; as well as Winter 1984, p. 88, fig. 2, no. 2.
[40] Rotroff 1997, p. 166, see below 70.
[41] Işın 2007a, p. 143.
[42] Sparkes and Talcott 1970, p. 160; Rotroff 1997, pp. 172-173.
[43] Pogessi *et al.* 1997, p. 228.
[44] Işın 2007a, p. 143, fig. 7; Işın 2008, pp. 159-160, no. 1.

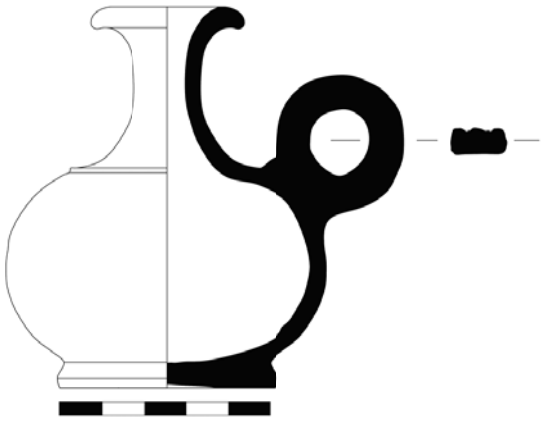


Fig. 21: An Attic askoid guttus.

Kitchen Wares

Kitchen wares, which have been found from the cellar, have been unearthed in larger quantities than the table wares in this deposit.

Chytrai and Lopades

Chytra was the most common cooking-pot during the Classical Antiqutiy and, as well as used as a cooking-pot, it was also employed as a storage container. About one hundred sherds most of them are single-handles of chytra were found in the infill (**figs. 22-23**) that spread in date from the end of the 4th century until the middle of the 3rd century BC.[45] Lopades examples forming one of the cooking-pot groups were found in the deposit, a shallow version of the chytra during the third quarter of the 5th century BC. Almost all the examples from the deposit have a flat bottom and a rounded body profile. The edges of the mouth of the lopades were profiled to receive a lid and its horizontal handles exceed the mouth (**fig. 24**). Examples from the deposit are standard for the Hellenistic period, which were developed during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC. and similar examples have found in the Athenian *Agora*[46] and at Lemnos.[47]

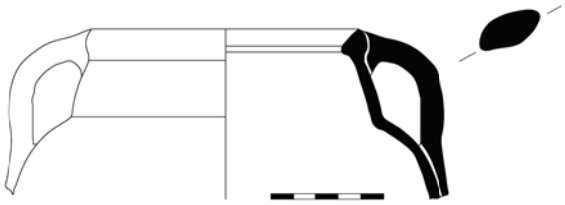


Fig. 22: A chytra.

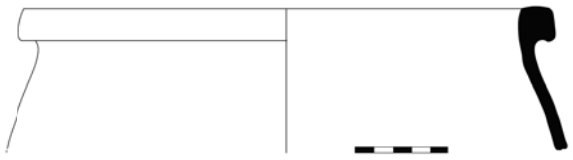


Fig. 23: A chytra.

[45] Rotroff 2006, pp. 165-172.
[46] Rotroff 2006, p. 180, fig. 82, nos. 639-644.
[47] Monaco and Monaco 2000, pp. 155-156, pl. 88:b2.

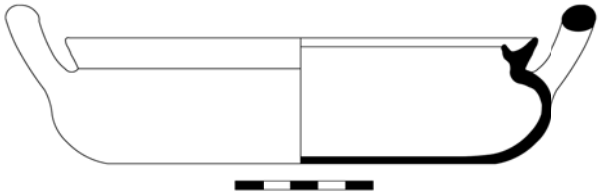


Fig. 24: A lopades.

Lekanai

Twenty two pieces were found in the deposit. They can be divided into two groups, the deep and the shallow. *Lekanai* were frequently used and were a main form from the last quarter of the 6th century BC. They were used for many purposes, especially the deep ones, for the preparation and mixing of meals, washing foods and employed for many other tasks. The earliest examples of deep *lekanai* from the cellar it is possible to date to the beginning of the 3rd century BC. (**fig. 25**).[48] Although, shallow *lekanai* appear as variations on lopades, which can be dated to the late Hellenistic period, the fabric structure and slip of these ceramics indicate they were unsuitable for cooking over a fire. The edge of the mouth of the *lekanai* were profiled to receive a lid. Similar forms are thought to have been employed in religious rituals or as gifts to the deceased in necropoleis.[49] However, examples would also have been employed for storage in kitchens as they came from the same deposit of kitchen and tableware ceramics (**figs. 26-27**). Shallow *lekanai* examples from the deposit have few parallel examples from elsewhere, known from only one example from the Athenian *Agora*. Examples are possible to date to the last quarter of the 4th century BC. as in the *Agora*.[50]



Fig. 25: A lekane.

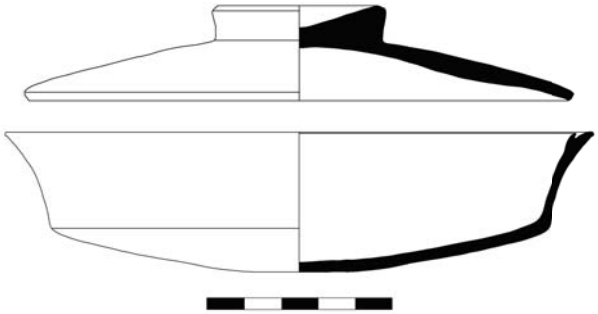


Fig. 26: A shallow lekane.

[48] For similar examples see Rotroff 2006, pp. 111-112.
[49] Rotroff 1997, p. 217.
[50] Rotroff 1997, p. 217, no. 1493.



Fig. 27: A shallow lekane *(E. Dündar, 2014).*

Table Amphorae and Jugs

Table *amphorae* and jugs are another important group of finds from the deposit that were employed in service between the kitchen and dining table. The common features are a squat neck and sharp profiles under the lip (**figs. 28-29**). Sparkes and Talcott mentioned similar examples from earlier in the 4th century BC., which are of finer workmanship and of a harder, thinner fabric than that of late 4th century BC. vessels.[51] Similar examples to those of Patara, found in various places, dated from the end of the 4th century to the early 3rd century BC. are known to have been produced locally in many places.[52]

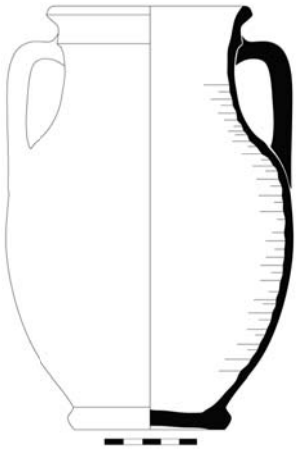


Fig. 28: A table amphora.

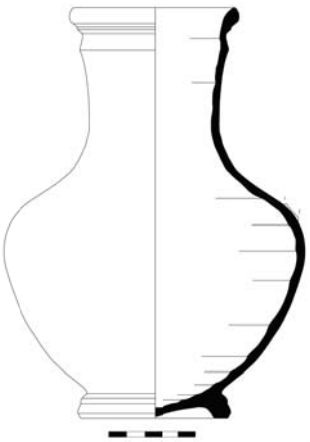


Fig. 29: A jug.

Mortars

A broad, shallow and heavy bowl with a roughened interior was a common part of household kitchenware. Mortars were used in crushing, grinding and food preparation since before the Archaic period.[53] Fourteen pieces from the cellar were found, which can be divided into four different types.[54] Two of the fifteen pieces dated

[51] Sparkes and Talcott 1970, pp. 188-189.
[52] For the similar examples see: Rotroff 2006, p. 87, fig. 20, nos. 123-124; and Vaag 2002, pp. 93-94, pl. 5, A68.
[53] For Archaic examples from the *Agora* see: Sparkes and Talcott 1970, pp. 221-223. Concerning mortars see: Rotroff 2008, pp. 99-100. For the use and etymology see: Sparkes 1962, pp. 125-126.
[54] For the stone mortars from Patara see: Korkut 2002, pp. 233-245.

from the Classical period from the development of the form however, the quantity increases in the early Hellenistic period. Early examples have a band of painting around the mouth, which looks like a deep bowl, possibly to be dated to the mid 5th century BC., from similar examples from the Athenian *Agora* (**fig. 30**).[55] There are two types that it is possible to date to the Hellenistic Period. The first of these has two piecrust handles (**fig. 31**) dated at other centres to the end of the 4th century BC.[56] The second type has bolster handles (**fig. 32**) dated to the early 3rd century BC.[57]

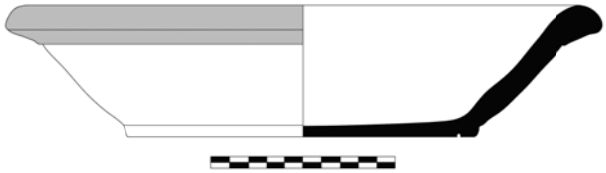


Fig. 30: A mortar, mid 5th century BC.

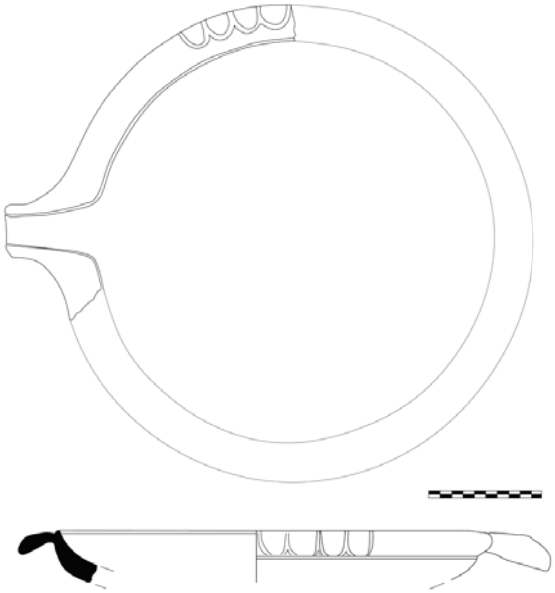


Fig. 31: A piecrust handle mortar, end of the 4th century BC.

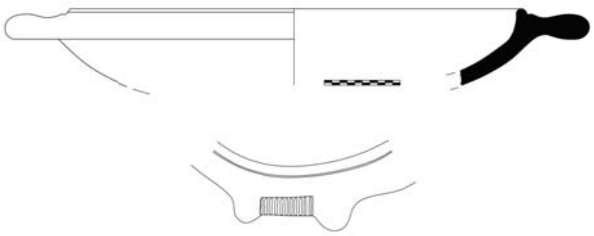


Fig. 32: A bolster handle mortar, early 3rd century BC.

[55] Sparkes and Talcott 1970, p. 369, fig. 16, pl. 90, no. 1891; Rotroff and Oakley 1992, p. 120, fig. 24, no. 313.
[56] Pemberton 1989, pp. 66-67, fig. 22, no. 108; Rotroff 2006, pp. 264-265, figs. 30-33, nos. 186-191; as well as Thompson 1934, p. 416, E 124.
[57] Rotroff 2006, pp. 265-266, fig. 33, pl. 27, nos. 195-196; and Edwards 1975, p. 110, pl. 22, no. 625.

Lasana

Lasana were part of the cooking utensils in the kitchen and three examples were found in the cellar. *Lasana* were employed as a supporting utensil for cooking pots such as *chytra, lopas* or pan over a fire,[58] although there are different ideas regarding their use in different areas. They were used for a short period of time at the end of the Archaic period until beginning of the Hellenistic period. Their short period of use was most probably due to their impractical shapes. Five examples from the deposit can be dated to the 4th century BC. because of the close similarity to examples excavated from the Athenian *Agora* (**fig. 33**).[59]



Fig. 33: A lasana *(E. Dündar, 2014).*

Miscellaneous

Vessels for Oil, Medicine and Unguents

In this deposit ceramics finds have also been recovered which were employed for non culinary purposes. Other materials evaluated as a separate group of vessels were for medicine and cosmetics. Fifteen examples were found in this deposit and they should be classified under three types. Through comparative material the first type should probably be dated to the end of the 4th century BC.[60] However, this example originated from Rhodes is depicting the Rhodian rose (**fig. 34**). Other type is termed as "from Morgantina" and is dated to the end of the 3rd century BC. (**fig. 35**).[61] These examples resemble to a miniature *olpe.* The existence of these small pots is known from the 5th century BC. examples from the Athenian *Agora*. Because of the typology and and slips employed, these examples uncovered from the deposit

[58] Morris 1985, p. 395; and Grandjean 1985, pp. 265-266.
[59] Shear 1975, p. 361, pl. 81c; as well as Morris 1985, p. 404, fig. 3.
[60] For the similar example from the Athenian *Agora* see Rotroff 1997, fig. 85, pl. 100, no. 1312.
[61] Işın 2002, p. 89, figs. 3-4.

(**fig. 36**) should be dated from the end of the 4th century BC.[62]

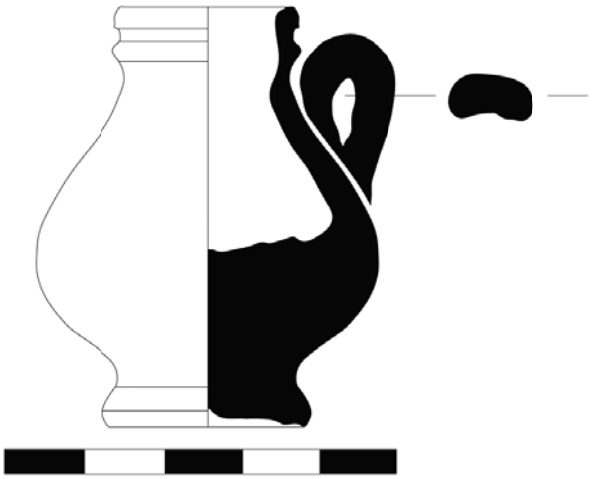


Fig. 34: A small Rhodian pot.

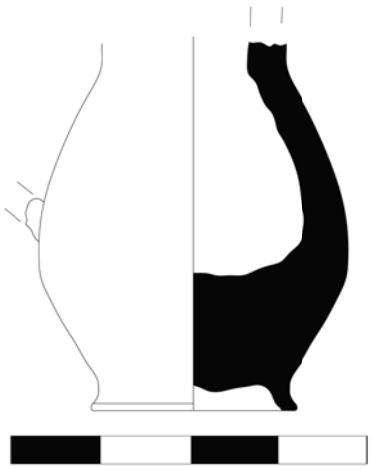


Fig. 35: A small pot (termed as Morgantina)

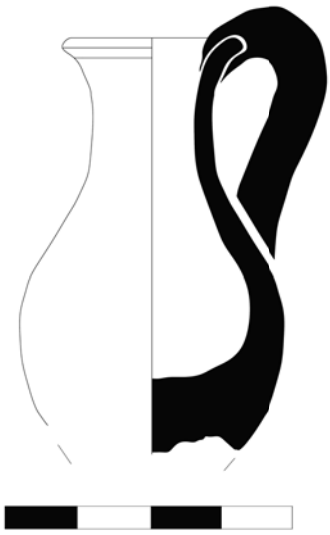


Fig. 36: A small pot.

[62] For the *Agora* example see Sparkes and Talcott 1970, p. 230, pl. 96, no. 2000.

Lamps

Lamps form a further group, independent of tableware and kitchenware. Eleven lamps were found in the infill of the cellar. All of the examples from the deposit show great similarity with the group termed as "Corinthian Type VII", according to the classification of Brooner for the examples widely used from the start of the second half of the 4th century throughout the 3rd century BC. (**fig. 37**).[63] Black-gloss lamps from Attica were recovered from the deposit as well as unglazed examples.



Fig. 37: A lamp.

Trade Amphorae

Other important groups of finds from the deposit are the trade *amphorae*. Approximately one hundred shards have been recovered. *Amphorae* from the deposit form an important group both regional examples as well as from Patara which can be dated to the late the Classical and early Hellenistic periods. The earliest example from the group, on the basis to its mouth and neck typologies, is so-called "Corinthian B *amphora",* dated to the mid 5th century BC. (**fig. 38**).[64] However, the majority of these *amphorae* dated to the 4th century BC. and these are the early Rhodiote or Rhodian *amphorae,* an important group, found within the finds of this infill (**fig. 39**). In addition to these groups, there were southern Aegean mushroom rimmed examples, Cnidian, Coan, Chian, Thasian, Mendean, Lesbian, Cypriote and Nicandrian *amphorae,* recovered from the deposit. Almost all of these *amphorae* are dated to the 4th century BC.[65]

A new group of *amphora* is noteworthy because its distinctive features. This is a previously unidentified nw form, to be added to the typology of *amphorae.* The base, mouth and neck forms of this new type of *amphora* resemble those of north Aegean origin, but in many respects differ from that group. Two important distinguishing features are the *omphalos* form of the recessed base with its raised central point and the

[63] Broneer 1930, pp. 45-46; Brooner 1977, pl. 16, no. 115, 117 (type VII B, 4th century BC.); Howland 1958, pl. 38, no. 297; and Scheibler 1976, pl. 21, no. 104 (end of the 4th century BC.).
[64] Koehler 1981, p. 455, fig. 1-a; Johnston 1990, p. 39, fig. 5, no. 95; Göransson 2007, p. 89, fig. 29; and Bereti 1992, p. 146, pl. 3, no. 48.
[65] Dündar 2012a, 18-93.

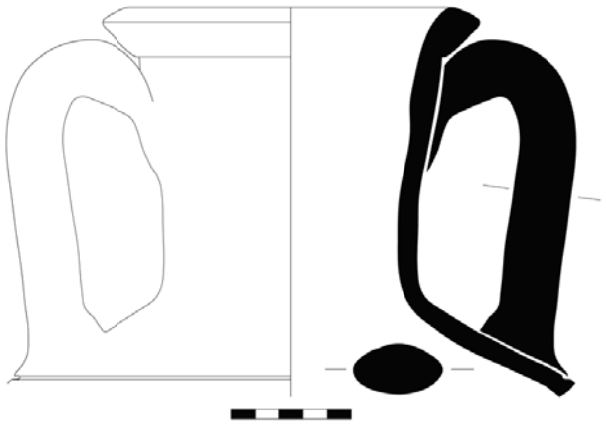


Fig. 38: A Corinthian B amphora.

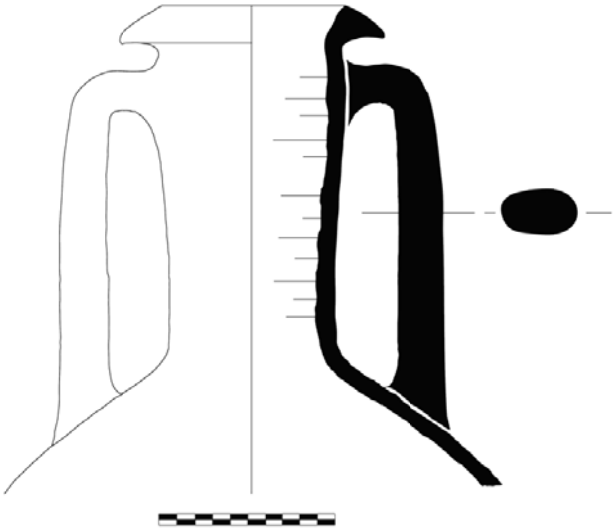


Fig. 39: A mushroom rimmed Rhodian amphora.

surrounding strip of the paint (**fig. 40**). There has been no stamped example found to date. Detected on some examples, especially in the upper parts, is a thick dark brown slip. The fabric is usually hard-fired, of a fine texture with sand, lime and mica inclusions and thin lime additions, and sometimes there is mica visible on the surface. The dating problems were solved during the 2009 excavations at the north end of the Tepecik *Acropolis* of Patara, where a few examples of this group were found in a level dating from the period 400 to 350 BC.[66] This type has especially been found in Lycia. Although the origin of this new type of *amphora* is uncertain, Lycia seems to be the most likely production area considering the archaeological evidence that the city presents. Therefore, the production centre for this new *amphora* type appears to be the city of Patara or, somewhere within the confines of the Xanthus/Eşen valley in Lycia.[67]

[66] Fragments of these type of *amphorae* were found, together with an intact mushroom rimmed *amphora*, an Achaemenid bowl and a Mendean *amphora* that date from the end of the 5th century to the beginning of the 4th century BC. see: Işın and Dündar 2011, p. 4.

[67] Dündar 2012b, pp. 47-50. The current evidence from the examination of this new *amphora* type by both archaeological and archaeometric approaches is sizeable enough to indicate that these *amphorae* might have been manufactured at a location within the Eşen Valley, most probably near Karadere (Patara, Letoon or Xanthus). However, these results can only be conclusively confirmed through the discovery of *amphora* kilns or from kiln wasters of these *amphorae.* For the analysis on this type *amphora* and local clay see Dündar and Akyol forthcoming.

[68] We would like to express our thanks to S. Katzev for visual information on this matter.

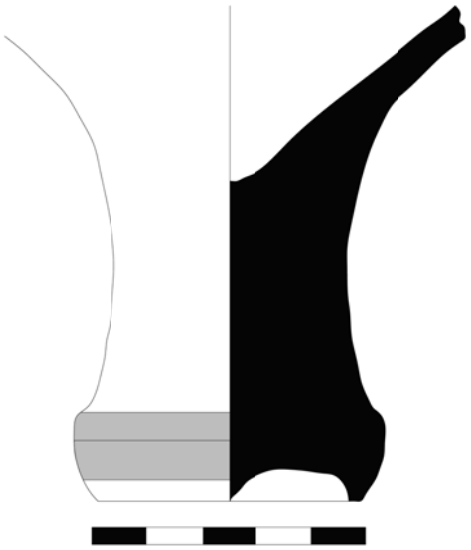


Fig. 40: A Lycian amphora *base fragment.*

Conclusion

The ceramics found in this cellar are very important material in terms of the repertory diversification of ceramics in Lycia. In particular, certain ceramic types come into prominence such as the shallow *lekanai,* the rolled rim plates and a new form of *amphora*. The poor quality and mottled slips, especially apparent on the *cantharoi, skyphoi,* echinus bowls and rolled rim plates indicate a variety of centres of production, in addition to the Attic and Corinthian exports. The Pataran examples are strikingly similar to Rhodian examples. In addition, similarities between the Pataran and the Kyrenian Shipwreck's ceramics have been surprising.[68] In this respect, a strong connection between Rhodes Island, the Kyrenia Shipwreck and the finds from Patara can be shown to have existed. However, definitive place of production of this group remains as unsolved.

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