



Publikationen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts

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West Slope Ware from Daskyleion

Istanbuler Mitteilungen 63, 2013, 75–127 (Sonderdruck)

<https://doi.org/10.34780/e5h6hk95>

Herausgebende Institution / Publisher:
Deutsches Archäologisches Institut

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DEUTSCHES ARCHÄOLOGISCHES INSTITUT
ABTEILUNG ISTANBUL

ISTANBULER MITTEILUNGEN

BAND 63, 2013

PDF Dokument des gedruckten Beitrags
PDF document of the printed version of

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Sigel der Istanbuler Mitteilungen
IstMitt

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Herausgeber und Redaktion:
Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Abteilung Istanbul
İnönü Cad. 10, TR – 34437 İSTANBUL – Gümüşsuyu

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Satz, Gestaltung u. Reprographie: Linden Soft Verlag e.K., Aichwald.
Druck und Einband: AZ Druck und Datentechnik GmbH, Kempten.
Printed in Germany

ISBN 978-3-8030-1654-6 ISSN 0341-9142

HÜLYA BULUT

West Slope Ware from Daskyleion*

Keywords: Daskyleion, West Slope ware

Schlüsselwörter: Daskyleion, Westabhangkeramik

Anahar sözcükler: Daskyleion, Batı Yamacı Seramiği

After Alexander the Great's victory at the Battle of Granicus in May 334 B. C., a new era started at nearby Daskyleion, the capital of the Persian satrapy of Hellespontine Phrygia. Following the capture of the city by Alexander's general Parmenion, the Macedonian conqueror appointed Kalas, son of Harpalus, as satrap of Hellespontine Phrygia, and then proceeded on his way¹. Following the death of Alexander the Great, Demarchus takes over Kalas, however, he was murdered possibly by a native shortly after². Hellespontine Phrygia, from the military point of view, became the share of Leonnatus between the Diadochi³. At the end of this period, conflict between the inhabitants of the region and the Galatians, which were allowed to cross the Bosphorus and Hellespontus with invitation of Nicomedes I, broke out between ca. 280 and 275 B. C.⁴. Unfortunately, the ancient literary sources, which provide considerable information about

* The following study covers the finds discovered between 1988 and 2004 during the systematic excavations carried out under the directorship of Tomris Bakır as well as some pieces uncovered in the campaigns directed by Ekrem Akurgal in the late 1950's. I am grateful to Tomris Bakır for giving me the permission to publish the material. A limited number of materials are used in the author's PhD dissertation. The pottery in question had previously been studied for master theses by students whose work is referred to in the catalogue. Among them only Dereboylu published her first observations in an international symposium proceeding. The present study is conducted by the author independently from the former. The finds unearthed between 1954 and 1959 are preserved in Bandırma Archaeological Museum and the evaluation of the pottery was made with the permission of the Board of Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The literature study was conducted with a scholarship from the German Archaeological Institute in Istanbul, Berlin and Athens. I am grateful to the officials of the German Archaeological Institute for their support. I am most grateful to Susan I. Rotroff not only for showing me the Athenian Agora material, but also for kindly checking the manuscript and sharing her profound knowledge. I wish to thank Felix Pirson and Sarah Japp who showed me the Pergamum finds. I would like to thank Nicholas Cahill for the permission to see the pottery found in Sardis. The colour of the material presented in the catalogue is described with reference to the Munsell Soil Color Charts (Baltimore 1975). Unless otherwise indicated, the drawings belong to the author. The profile drawings illustrated in the figures are on scale 1:2. The author is responsible of all other remaining errors.

¹ Arr. an. 1, 17, 1-2; 2, 4, 1; Curt. 4, 5, 13. Bosworth 1988, 44. 229; Jacobs 1994, 52.

² Anson 1988, 472.

³ Diod. 18, 3, 1; Curt. 10, 10, 2. Heckel 1992, 104; Errington 1970, 57.

⁴ Strobel 1996, 115. 239; Darbyshire *et al.* 2000, 78.

the period of the Persian Satrapy⁵, fall silent at this point. This silence increases the importance of archaeological evidence, including pottery, recovered in systematic excavations in the region. As it is well known, West Slope is one of the characteristic pottery groups of the Hellenistic period; this paper is aimed at a thorough analysis of this pottery.

Towards the end of the 4th century B. C., the red figure style started to deteriorate, leading Athenian potters to come up with new forms, techniques and floral motifs. One of the new styles was the West Slope which appeared in the initial decades of the 3rd century B. C.⁶. The technique is achieved by incising on a dark ground with added white colour and diluted clay. In the beginning, the West Slope technique was practiced on the common forms of the 4th century B. C. black-glazed pottery. Eventually new forms started to appear including some regional variances. These florally decorated, elegant vessels were used for funerary purposes as well as for daily usage. A similar technique was adopted on Gnathian ware in Southern Italy and on bell-kraters from Corinth⁷.

From the early third century B. C. onwards, vases decorated in West Slope technique occurred on many sites in mainland Greece, the islands, the Mediterranean basin, the Black Sea and Anatolia⁸. Concerning Anatolia more specifically, West Slope ware appears by the 3rd century B. C. in various sites such as Troy, Parion, Daskyleion, Assos, Pergamum, Sardis, Metropolis, Ephesus, Didyma, Miletus, Priene, Labraunda, Tarsus and further south Nagidos. Schäfer, Behr and later Japp with the help of clay analysis have demonstrated that there was a considerable amount of production in Pergamum and Elaia, where the main harbour of the city is located, and Atarneus, situated west of the river Kaikos (Bakırçay)⁹. Rotroff and Oliver date most of the red fabric productions of Sardis back to the late 3rd century B. C. or the early 2nd century B. C. despite the existence of different clay groups¹⁰. Berlin, although somewhat hesitant, points out some imported finds besides the local ones with light brown and gray fabrics in Ilion¹¹. Ephesus, the metropolis of Asia Minor provides some high quality examples of West Slope ware as an important local production centre by the 3rd century B. C.¹². Mineralogical studies concerning some samples taken from the beds at Yeniköy, near the ancient city Metropolis, show that Metropolis was also a production centre of the West Slope ware¹³. Kögler proves the existence of local Cnidian Grey ware executed in the West Slope technique along the imports from Attica, Ephesus and Pergamum in Cnidus between the late 3rd century B. C. and the early 1st century

⁵ For some information about Persian satrapy and related publications see Bakır 2011.

⁶ For the finds of West Slope ware since the beginning of 20th century in Hellenistic ceramic literature, its technique, roots and origins see Watzinger 1901, 67–102; Thompson 1934, 438–447; Rotroff 1991, 59–102; Rotroff 1997, 38–43.

⁷ For Gnathian pottery see Green 1976; Alexandropoulou 2002; for Corinthian bell-kraters McPhee 1997, 99–145.

⁸ For the distribution of West Slope ware see Rotroff 2002, 97–115; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 37–38.

⁹ Schäfer 1968, 45–63; Behr 1988; Japp 2009. Behr suggests that the introduction of the technique in Pergamum was due to either trade or the immigration of potters in the first half of the third century B. C. (Behr 1988, 102 footnote 30). Archaeological and written sources show that Athenian potters immigrated not only to the other cities of Greece and Italy but also to western Anatolian cities such as Smyrna and Ephesus in the late fourth century B. C. For related references see Bulut 2009, 58–59 footnote 31.

¹⁰ Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 38. In the late Hellenistic period, West Slope ware tradition was replaced by lagynos ware, Pergamene appliqué and mold-made bowls in Sardis.

¹¹ Berlin 1999, 86–87.

¹² Ephesus: Mitsopoulos – Leon 1991, 32–74; Gassner 1997, 59–69.

¹³ Gürler 2003, 16. Gürler also suggests that the white ground pottery, mold-made bowls and Ephesus lamps were produced locally in Metropolis.

B. C.¹⁴. Apart from these centres providing solid grounds for understanding the regional production, many others introduce numerous examples either in one or more groups attesting possible local productions. This relatively rich repertoire attests that producers in Asia Minor followed the current pottery trends without much delay. However, chronological problems do exist since most of the finds come from complicated mixed deposits. Apart from a few examples, the local workshops have not yet been determined.

The West Slope ware found in Daskyleion is generally similar in terms of form and decoration to those found in Ilion, Pergamum and Sardis, three production centres being closely related¹⁵. However, the different clay textures of Daskyleion examples suggest that they are not likely to have come from Pergamum (except nos. 33, 48, 68, 71 and 80) or Sardis. Although there seems to have been local production in Daskyleion, evidence for workshops in the district has not been found yet. In this study, only canonical archaeological methods were used. The lack of chemical analysis prevents defining the provenance of local and imported finds.

FABRIC

The quality of the texture of West Slope ware found in Daskyleion is mostly fine, non-porous and hard fired. Although there are a few examples which have mica-like inclusions or glittery particles (23, 73), it does not usually include mica. Almost half of the fragments included in this study have sparse white inclusions, a few have black and brown inclusions (29, 53), and two contain small grit particles (52, 72). The colour of the clay is usually red and red in various tones, especially light red (2.5 YR 6/6, 6/8, 7/6), reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6, 6/8, 7/6–8; 7.5 YR 7/6, 7/8, 8/6) and yellowish red. Furthermore, there are a few light brown, pink and grey clay examples. Sometimes, due to misfiring, tones of red and gray can also be observed in the core.

The glaze is usually black, dark grey, or with shades of brown and red. In addition, it is possible to find very dark greyish brown, olive brown or yellowish red due to misfiring with possible differences in colour. Interiors are not the same colour as exteriors, which are in tones of red and brown. Although the finishing features of the surface are usually careful and smooth, some pieces with rough surfaces may also be observed. The glaze is usually matt, but partially lustrous and metallic effects were attempted in some cases.

Among the West Slope pottery found in Daskyleion, a few imported fragments from Attica and Pergamum may be possibly identified; an Attic bowl-kantharos fragment (*Fig. 1. 15, 9*) and two S-shaped kantharoi fragments (*Fig. 5. 15, 33; 7. 16, 48*), a bowl fragment with interior decoration (*Fig. 11, 68*), a krater fragment (*Fig. 12. 17, 71*) and a table amphora fragment (*Fig. 13, 80*) from Pergamum. The resemblance between West Slope ware found in Daskyleion and those from Pergamum and Sardis has already been underlined. However, the Sardinian products are red in tone and include abundant mica and white inclusions¹⁶. Pergamene clay is generally brownish red and it contains grit, chalk, and mica¹⁷. The distinctive feature of the fabric of Daskyleion examples is the lack of mica. Daskyleion West Slope ware presents also some similarities both

¹⁴ Kögler 2005, 52–53 figs. 3–5.

¹⁵ Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 38.

¹⁶ Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 38.

¹⁷ Behr 1988, 103–104; Japp 2009, 198–199.

in form and decoration with those found in Ilion. Finds from Ilion occur in light brown fabric which is very clean and fully fired¹⁸. Although it has not been localised with certitude, Berlin suggests that this »light brown fabric« was produced in the central or northern Troad¹⁹. The clay features of the Ilion pottery may be closer to the pieces from Daskyleion than those of the other two centres. Daskyleion and Ilion finds attest that there may be other workshops in the region related to each other. If Daskyleion is not the home for Daskyleion West Slope ware, possible provenances might be the coastal cities along the Hellespontus. For instance, production sites in the hinterland of cities such as Abydos, Parion and Cyzicus may be suggested. Among them, the closest centre to Daskyleion is Cyzicus, a strong harbour city, which had friendly relations with the Pergamene kings in order to dominate the coastal cities of the Hellespontus and the entrance to the Black Sea. The evidence coming from future research in these coastal cities will be important in order to clarify the pottery industry of the region in the Hellenistic period.

The recent research and clay analysis of the pottery unearthed in Pergamum and its territory published by S. Japp, H. Mommsen and G. Schneider provide important results for the identification of some Western Anatolian workshops²⁰. Moreover, a potter's quarter has been unearthed east of Pergamum; during the rescue excavations conducted by the Bergama Archaeological Museum between 1977 and 1988, four workshops were identified along the north bank of the Ketios River²¹. It was observed that the texture of the clay of the Ketios Valley is as clear and of the same high quality as Attic productions. Although the activity of these workshops is best demonstrated for the middle of the 1st century B. C., the bowls and West Slope ware uncovered among the waste products of one of the workshops indicate that the production in this potter's quarter goes back to earlier times of the Hellenistic period²².

DECORATION

The Daskyleion West Slope ware repertoire is generally limited in terms of both form and decoration. They are not as rich as the Attic fabrics, but even so it would not be true to consider them a low quality pottery. As noted above, they are generally influenced by Pergamene workshops concerning form and decoration. Daskyleion is located in a region under the influence of Pergamum. The local production of Pergamene, Ephesian and Sardinian workshops were generally monotonous and uncreative²³. Ivy and olive garlands and spearhead necklaces suspended on the breast are the most preferred decorative motifs in Daskyleion West Slope ware. Among the patterns, myrtle garland (*Fig. 4. 15, 26; 5. 15, 37*), zigzag garland (*Fig. 5. 15, 34–36*), incised tendrils (*Fig. 4. 15, 30; 10. 17, 64*), checkerboard/rectangles (*Fig. 10. 17, 63*) and laurel wreaths with incised pistils enriched by dot groups (*Fig. 13, 78*) are also used. The ribbons used with the bead and reel pearl found in Pergamene productions (*Fig. 5. 15, 33; 7. 16, 48; 11, 70*) and the row of bead and reel (*Fig. 13, 79*) are present in a few examples. If compared with the ivy and olive

¹⁸ Berlin 1999, 86–87.

¹⁹ Berlin 1999, 86.

²⁰ Japp 2009, 269–286; Schneider – Japp 2009, 287–306.

²¹ Poblome *et al.* 2001, 145–146, 150, 151–156.

²² Unfortunately only the foundation levels of the walls were preserved in this workshop. See Erdemgil 1980, 104.

²³ Rotroff 2002, 98.

garland, the spearhead necklace is predominant in the decorative repertoire of Daskyleion²⁴; the ribbon of the necklace is either scraped groove (*Fig. 7. 16, 49*) or painted (*Fig. 1. 15, 3; 4. 15, 25. 27. 29; 6. 16, 40–41; 11, 69; 13, 77; 14. 17, 82*). Although the olive garlands which move in only one direction are numerous, some opposing garlands and their elongated versions (*Fig. 2, 15; 7, 45*) are also documented. Ties in the middle of the olive garlands do not exist in the examples from Daskyleion except for one piece (*Fig. 13, 76*). Scraped or painted bands, used in Athens among the leaves of the garland, do not exist in Daskyleion except for an amphora wall fragment (*Fig. 13, 76*). This kind of garland exists among the vessels unearthed on other sites of Asia Minor such as Ilion, Assos, Pergamum, Ephesus, Tarsus, and Samaria-Sebaste and Rhodes²⁵. Filges claimed that a production centre in Pergamum or in south-western Anatolia used this motif²⁶. As in number 42 (*Fig. 6. 16*), olive garlands could sometimes be adorned with dots. As well as examples where the main stem and tendrils were incised, there are also painted ivy garlands. In some examples, the leaves are in contact with the bands, while in others they are independent (*Fig. 2, 12. 17; 4, 28; 6–8. 16, 43. 47. 53*). Laurel wreath with incised pistils enriched with white dots on number 72 (*Fig. 12. 17*) forms the only example. Two bowls have pentagonal net pattern decoration (*Fig. 10, 65. 66*). The dolphin-palmette complex (*Fig. 12. 17, 71*), which is common in Pergamene workshops and a very colourful rosette appear only on one fragment (*Fig. 11, 68*). The decoration is usually enriched not only with incised lines but also with diluted clay in pink and yellow and additional white. White paint was used for rosettes, star motifs and the ribbons of necklaces.

SHAPES

The selected fragments presented here, were unearthed in Hisartepe, where the governmental residences of the Daskyleion satrapy were formerly situated. The fragments were mostly recovered from mixed deposits or Byzantine destruction pits in the dwelling units which were preserved almost to the foundation level. The West Slope ware witnessed the drinking and dining practices of the inhabitants of Daskyleion between the first quarter of the 3rd century B. C. and the early years of the 1st century B. C.

Kantharos is the dominant shape of the West Slope repertoire of Daskyleion repertoire of Daskyleion. Six types of the shape are documented: Classical kantharos with plain rim, bowl-kantharos, Hellenistic kantharos with ribbed body, angular kantharos, S-shaped kantharos and baggy kantharos. Kantharoi, the most popular drinking cups of the 4th century B. C., continued to be produced through the early Hellenistic period, and as Rotroff states, they form the backbone of early Hellenistic pottery chronology²⁷.

²⁴ The recent study treated only select examples of spearhead necklace decoration from Daskyleion.

²⁵ Ilion: Berlin 1999, 122 pl. 22 no. 129; 124 pl. 23 no. 136; 128 pl. 25 no. 172; Assos: Filges 1993, 149 fig. 1 no. 27; Pergamum: Behr 1988, 130 fig. 7 no. 24; Ephesus: Mitsopoulos – Leon 1991, 45 pl. 23 B11; pl. 24 B 14; pl. 25 B 17; Samos: Isler 1978, 114 pl. 57 no. 265; 116 fig. 190 A. D; Samaria-Sebaste: Crowfoot *et al.* 1957, 225 fig. 39 no. 1; 239 fig. 45 no. 1; 243–244 fig. 47 nos. 1. 6; Goldman 1950, 219 pl. 125 no. 116; 221 pl. 127 no. C; pl. 128 no. E; Rhodes: Patsiada 1990, 181–182 pl. 70α fig. 23 nos. 137. 138.

²⁶ Filges 1993, 141.

²⁷ Rotroff 1997, 83.

Classical kantharoi (Fig. 1. 15)

Some fragmentary upper body fragments and stems uncovered in Daskyleion might have belonged to the Classical type of kantharoi with plain rim. This shape with an elongated slightly tapering upper wall is well-documented in the Athenian Agora after ca. 275 B.C.²⁸ Following gilded decoration at the end of the 4th century B.C., added clay and true West Slope decoration occur on the upper body of the Hellenistic kantharos with plain rim²⁹. The kantharoi numbers 1–3 represent a delicate rim profile. The stems of numbers 6–8 (*Fig. 1*) have a concave underneath; those in number 7 and 8 have a flat resting surface, while number 6 has a slightly beveled one. Ivy garlands³⁰ with incised tendrils (*Fig. 1. 15*, 1–2, 4), spearhead necklaces with incised links and a white tie (*Fig. 1. 15*, 3) and opposing olive garlands³¹ (*Fig. 1. 15*, 5) are applied on the decorative zone. Local versions of Attic kantharoi decorated in West Slope style with plain rim must have been popular in the cities of Hellenistic Phrygia. According to the closest parallels, mentioned in the catalogue, the kantharoi from Daskyleion may be dated in the second half of the 3rd century B.C.

1. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment³². *Fig. 1.*

Find spot: Trench M8b1–c1, FZT³³. Diam. of rim: 0.1; Pres. W: 0.039; Pres. H: 0.03. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 4/6 red, partly dull black; int. 2.5 YR 4/8 red. Ivy garland with diluted clay. Ivy leaves and stems are slightly in relief (5 YR 7/8 yellowish red).

Cf.: Rotroff 1997, 245 pl. 3 fig. 6 no. 33 (290–275 B.C.).

2. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 1. 15.*

Find spot: Trench F7b6, EJS. Diam. of rim: 0.096; Pres. W: 0.026; Pres. H: 0.031. Clay: 5 YR 7/6–7/7 reddish yellow. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, metallic. The root of the handle is preserved on the right. Ivy garland with incised tendrils and adorned with white dots. Leaves in added diluted clay (7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow).

Cf.: Rotroff 1997, 244 pl. 3 fig. 5 no. 28 (285–275 B.C.).

3. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 1. 15.*

Find Spot: Trench III, AIO. Diam. of rim: 0.1; Pres. W: 0.073; Pres. H: 0.039. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/6 light red – 2.5 YR 5/8 red. Glaze: ext. 7.5 YR 4/3 brown, partly 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, metallic;

²⁸ Rotroff 1997, 84. 244 no. 24 fig. 5 pl. 3 (The classical kantharoi in this group are more slender in comparison to the ones in Koroni and similar to the ones in the Menon Cistern in terms of profile and proportion).

²⁹ Rotroff 1997, 85. 87–88.

³⁰ For the ivy garland and its development, and the examples where the leaves are not attached see Rotroff 1997, 48.

³¹ Although the opposing olive garland is common among the Classical forms in the Athenian Agora, single garland had become a cliché in the second half of the third century B.C. (Rotroff 1997, 49).

³² Abbreviations are used in the catalogue: Diam. of rim: Diameter of rim; Diam. of foot: Diameter of foot; H: height; Pres. W: Preserved weight; Pres. H: Preserved height; Pres. L: Preserved Length; Inv. no: Inventory number; int.: interior; ext.: exterior. All measurements are in metres. I would like to thank my colleague Fuat Yılmaz who kindly made drawings of catalogue numbers 5, 9, 33, 35, 47, 51 and 56.

³³ The three letter abbreviation refers to the Daskyleion excavations code system.

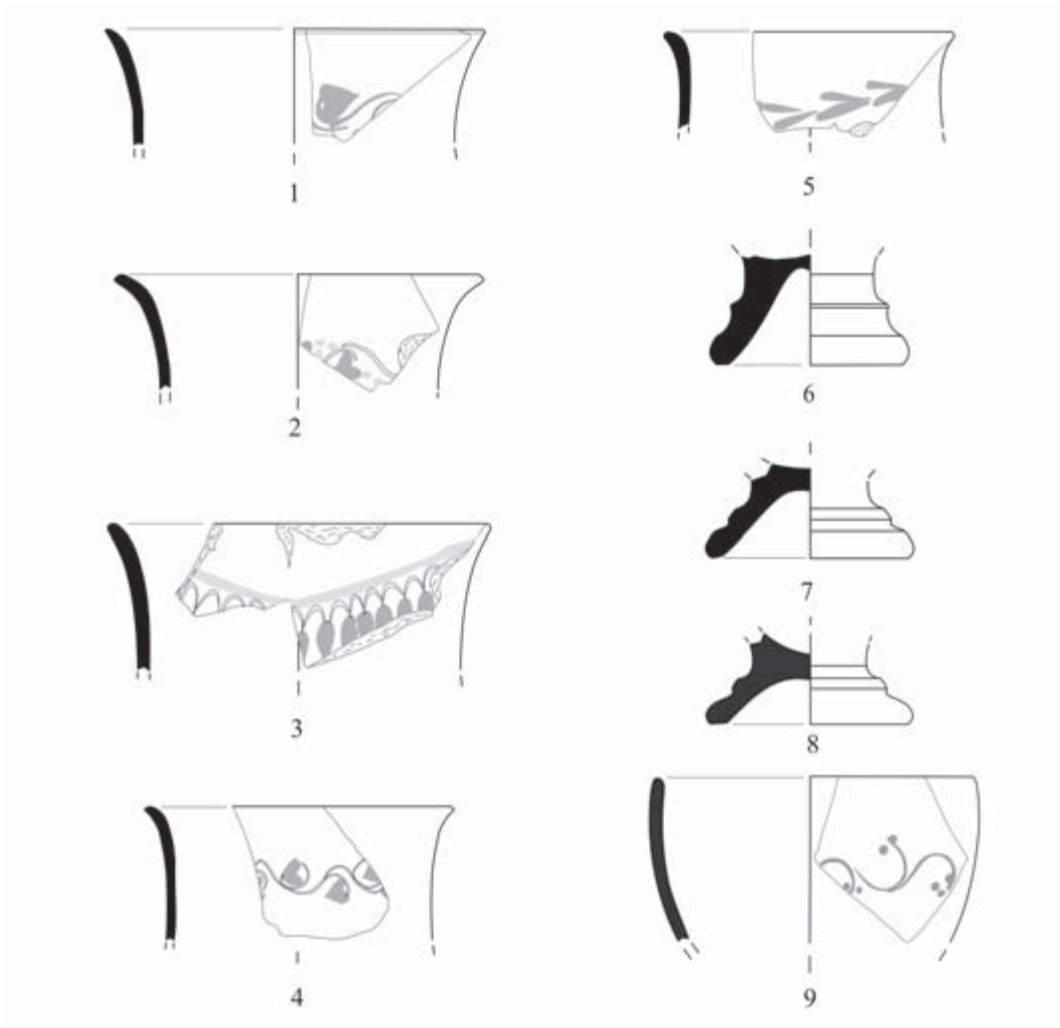


Fig. 1 1–9. Scale 1:2

int. 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown. The root of the handle is preserved on the right. Spearhead necklace with incised links and white tie. Beads in added diluted clay (5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow).

Cf.: Dereboylu 2003, 62 pl. 43 BY29; Dereboylu 1994, fig. 13 pl. 8 BY27; Karahan 1994, fig. 2d pl. 1d; Rotroff 1997, 245 pl. 3 fig. 6 no. 32 (285–275 B. C.); Brock – Young 1949, 62 no. 8 pl. 21 no. 28 (250–150 B. C.); Hübner 1984, 178 fig. 6 T10 180.

4. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 1.*

Find spot: Trench HE02/I, FKA. Diam. of rim: 0.8; Pres. W: 0.034; Pres. H: 0.037. Clay: 2.5 YR 7/8 light red. Glaze: ext. 5 YR 2.5/1 black, due to misfiring partly 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown; int. 5 YR 4/4 reddish brown. Ivy garland with incised stems. Ivy leaves 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow.

Cf.: Rosenthal – Heginbottom 1995, 222 no. 6 fig. 5.8 no. 6; Rotroff 1997, 249 fig. 7 pl. 7 no. 71 (290–275 B. C.); form and decoration Sinn 1976, 106 no. 76 pl. 41.4.

5. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 1. 15.*

Find spot: Trench 23, DSV. Diam. of rim: 0.076; Pres. W: 0.053; Pres. H: 0.027. Clay: 2.5 YR 7/8–6/8 light red. Glaze: ext. and int. 2.5 YR 5/8 red (matt). Olive garland (diluted clay 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow).

Cf.: Zengin 1999, 31 fig. 11 BY34; Patsiada 1990, 171 pl. 63 no. 94; Berlin 1999, 113 pl. 2, 17 no. 60 (after 275 B. C.); Kolia 2006, 159 B 26 fig. 34. For decoration Brock – Young 1949, 62 no. 11 pl. 21 no. 32; Schäfer 1968, 61 pl. 14 D54; Ziegenaus – de Luca 1975, pl. 42 no. 106; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1978, 115 pl. 42 no. 18.

6. Kantharos. Foot fragment. *Fig. 1.*

Find spot: Trench O9, FAA. Diam. of foot: 0.5; Pres. H: 0.029. Clay: 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze: ext. 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown – 2.5 YR 5/6 red, underside of foot 2.5 YR 5/6 red. Fully glazed. Preserving foot and beginning of stem. Flat resting surface. Conical underside.

Cf.: Tekkök 2000, 92 pl. 2 no. 26; Kolia 2006, 162 fig. 44 B41.

7. Kantharos. Foot fragment. *Fig. 1.*

Find spot: Trench F7, DZS. Diam. of foot: 0.052; Pres. H: 0.025. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/6 light red. Glaze: metallic black. Fully glazed. Preserving foot and beginning of stem. Conical underside. Bevelled flat resting surface.

8. Kantharos. Foot fragment. *Fig. 1.*

Find spot: Trench F7b3–5, EIB. Diam. of foot: 0.052; Pres. H: 0.024. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 reddish black. Fully glazed. Preserving foot and beginning of stem. Flat resting surface. Conical underside.

Cf.: Berlin 1999, 120 fig. 2 no. 111 (middle of the 3rd century B. C.).

Bowl-kantharos (Fig. 1. 15)

Only one rim fragment (9) found in Daskyleion has been identified as a bowl-kantharos, a type produced in the Classical and Hellenistic period. The classical version of the bowl-kantharos, with its standard kantharos stem, high handles, and hemispherical body, already exists in the early 3rd century B. C.³⁴ Its bowl is almost perfectly hemispherical, the rim slightly incurved and the stem low and thick. Rotroff suggests that the Hellenistic version of the shape was produced for a limited period, ca. 290–275 B. C.³⁵ The fragmentary bowl-kantharos number 9 finds a parallel dated to ca. 290–275 B. C. from the Athenian Agora³⁶, Samaria³⁷ and *Staatsmarkt* Basilica at Ephesus³⁸. The rim of the Daskyleion example is slightly incurved and there is no grooving on

³⁴ For the development of the shape see Rotroff 1997, 92–94.

³⁵ Rotroff 1997, 93.

³⁶ Rotroff 1997, 257 pl. 13 fig. 11 no. 143.

³⁷ Crowfoot *et al.* 1957, 242 fig. 46 no. 5 (with »dove-tail« handles).

³⁸ Mitsopoulos – Leon 1991, 36–37. 46 pl. 29 B31 (It is classified as a skyphos-kantharos). The examples with grooves on the rim and handle zone are in the majority among this group and the comparanda for Ephesus from Demetrias,

its surface³⁹. It is decorated with running tendrils enriched with double and triple dots in added clay, which give a distinctive relief effect. This kind of West Slope adornment, with its meticulous and slender decoration, is unique among the Daskyleion finds. Similar motifs are found on skyphoi from the North Gate in Samos, which are decorated both with paint and scrapes, as well as on an *olpe* body fragment from the Minoan Royal Road in Knossos⁴⁰. The bowl-kantharos, possibly an Attic import, found in Daskyleion is dated to the first quarter of the 3rd century B. C.

9. Bowl-kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 1. 15.*

Find spot: Trench cross-section between I and III, ATO. Diam. of rim: 0.084; Pres. W: 0.023; Pres. H: 0.044. Clay: 7.5 YR 6/3 light brown, core light grey. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black. Slightly incurved rim. Running tendrils (with double and triple dots) in added clay (7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow).

Cf.: Karahan 1994, 29–30 fig. 19m2 pl. 8m2; Pagenstecher 1913, 23 fig. 31, b; Rotroff 1997, 257 pl. 13 fig. 11 no. 143 (ca. 290–275 B. C.); for similar rim profile Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 46 pl. 29 no. 31; for similar pattern Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 47 pl. 34 B44; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1978, 114 pl. 40 no. 3.

Hellenistic kantharoi with ribbed body (Figs. 2. 3. 15)

The vertical ribbed body is the distinctive feature of this type of kantharos and distinguishes itself from the other Hellenistic kantharoi uncovered in Daskyleion. Fifteen pieces, one of which is intact and one almost fully preserved are included in the catalogue (cat. 10–24). The form is usually of high quality and delicate workmanship. It has a concave upper body with plain rim (in some case with scraped lines, nos. 11–13) and a ribbed body which narrows towards the ring foot with a flat resting surface. The horizontal handles with rotelles of the shape were preserved only in number 11 and 20. The lower body of number 10 is more elongated than number 11 and the whole profile is more slender.

Short vertical grooves flanked by two diagonals decorated a reserved area under the handles in number 10 and 11⁴¹. The diagonal adornment on the zone under the handle is used in late 4th century B. C. kantharoi⁴². Daskyleion ribbed kantharoi are decorated with ivy and olive garlands (13. 15. 16. 19) and a trefoil garland (13). The ivy garlands are applied with incised tendrils (10–11. 14. 18. 21. One of them enriched with white and diluted clay dots [18]) or with white bands (12. 17). The paste, ranging between light red to reddish brown, is fully fired and fine, despite some samples including white and mica like inclusions (15. 23–24). The glaze fluctuated between black and reddish brown. Alongside examples of matt glaze, partially metallic glaze is also found.

Pergamum and Tarsus do not show similarities with the Daskyleion bowl-kantharos (see the same publication page 36, footnote: 171–172. 174).

³⁹ For skyphoi with similar profiles see Behr 1988, 150 pl. 15, 12 no. 59; Gassner 1997, 63 pl. 11 no. 173; 65 pl. 12 no. 183.

⁴⁰ Samos: Isler 1978, 117–118 pl. 58 nos. 286. 294. 297; Knossos: Coldstream 1999, 347 pl. 38 no. 73.

⁴¹ For a similar pattern see Pagenstecher 1913, 27–28 fig. 35 nos. 5. 8; Tuchelt 1971, 71 pl. 10 nos. 127–128; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 45 pl. 23 B 11 and B 12; 46 pl. 28 B 30; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 39. 46 pl. 19 no. 111; 47 pl. 24 no. 166.

⁴² Goldman 1950, 210 pl. 119 no. 10.

Such ribbed kantharoi in West Slope technique are known from Daskyleion, Pergamum, Parion, Ilion and Aegina. Some of the closest parallels appear in Apollonia, Olbia and Ephesus⁴³. An intact kantharos and a body fragment of this type are documented in Pergamum⁴⁴. The decoration of the Pergamene example (*Fig. 17, 1*) is the same as Daskyleion numbers 10 and 11, but the junction from the rim to the shoulder is sharper and more rounded. Another example is known from Parion, an important harbor city on the coast of the Hellespontus, located 90 kilometres northwest of Daskyleion⁴⁵. Three more kantharoi fragments (*Fig. 17, 2*) with a ribbed body decorated with ivy garland and spearhead necklace were found in the H2 occupation (225–130 B. C.) debris of the lower city of Ilion⁴⁶. The kantharos from Aegina, dated to the third quarter of the 3rd century B. C., is likely to be placed in the same group⁴⁷.

There are some similar examples among the local Pontic pottery discovered in Apollonia and Olbia. Bozkova classifies those kantharoi, dated rather early in the 3rd century B. C., by the context of the Apollonian necropolis, Type II (*Fig. 17, 3*) and observes that they are less frequently than Classical kantharoi on the west and north coast of the Black Sea⁴⁸. A kantharos found in Olbia – a city with intense commercial relations with Asia Minor and especially Pergamum at the end of the 3rd century B. C. and the beginning of the 2nd century B. C. – has a concave upper body profile with plain rim, but the junction of the upper wall and shoulder is more pronounced⁴⁹. Bozkova also stated that the kantharos discovered in Apollonia is stylistically close to Anatolian West Slope ware. There is another close parallel in the Mainz Zentralmuseum. The Mainz kantharos is dated to the beginning of the 2nd century B. C. Although its production centre is not clear, southern Russia has been hardly suggested⁵⁰. Among the other related shapes, a kantharos in the Martin von Wagner Museum must also be remembered⁵¹. It is also possible to consider the kantharos discovered in the Ephesus *Staatsmarkt* among the variations⁵².

For the pioneers of the form, Classical kantharoi with plain rim which were widely produced locally between the end of the 4th century B. C. and the first quarter of the 3rd century B. C. must be considered⁵³. It is likely that this kantharos type is the successor of the popular drink-

⁴³ This result depends on the published examples that could be examined by the author.

⁴⁴ Behr 1988, 177 pl. 18, 4 fig. 24 no. 107. This kantharos was not discovered in the Pergamum excavations, but came to the museum after being purchased on the market. For another example which probably belongs to this group see Boehringer – Kraus 1937, 120 pl. 57 e:1.

⁴⁵ The rim and body fragment, discovered in the necropolis of Parion, is of brown clay and is decorated with an olive garland (Aydın-Tavukçu 2006, 72–73. 214 fig. 19 no. 7, 3 pl. 35 photo 108 [the end of the third century B. C.]).

⁴⁶ Berlin 1999, 120 pl. 21 no. 109; 128 pl. 25 nos. 160–161.

⁴⁷ Smetena-Scherrer 1982, 73 pl. 41 no. 544. It was defined as *Riefelkännchen* or kantharos.

⁴⁸ Bozkova 1997, 11 pl. 1, 3rd row from above and fig. 5. Bozkova mentions that exact parallels for this shape exist in the Vogell and Severeau Collection. Moreover, kantharoi including an inscribed example coming from the necropolis of Olbia can be added. This group was defined as »ribbed amphoriskoi« by Bouzek (Bouzek 1990, 54–55 fig. 14 below nos. 1–3). For another example from the Apollonia necropolis see Venedikov 1963, 197 fig. 77 no. 479.

⁴⁹ Belin de Ballu 1972, 111 pl. 42, 3rd row above, on the left.

⁵⁰ CVA Mainz, Zentralmuseum (2) 74–75 pl. 37 n. 6.

⁵¹ Kotitsa 1998, 8–9 pl. 2 no. 4. The kantharos is dated to the first quarter of the third century B. C. and it is noted that it came from around Olbia in the Black Sea.

⁵² Mitsopoulos-Leon 1997, 45 pls. 23–24 B13.

⁵³ Some examples: Pagenstecher 1913, 17–18 fig. 23 nos. 1–2; 23 fig. 13, c; Crowfoot *et al.* 1957, 242 fig. 46 no. 12; Patsiada 1990, 168–169 pl. 62β fig. 18 no. 89.

ing cup of the early Hellenistic period in the 3rd century B. C. Although its production centre has not yet been identified, they must have been the products of a workshop in the middle/end of the 3rd century B. C., and Ilion examples found in the H2 occupation debris (225–130 B. C.) show that the shape survives until the second half of the 2nd century B. C.⁵⁴ This shape found in Daskyleion, Ilion, Parion and Pergamum has close parallels in the sites on the west and north coast of the Black Sea such as Apollonia and Olbia. This picture deserves to be evaluated more carefully. It is interesting that the distribution of the type is denser along the cities in North-western Anatolia and the Pontic region. Pergamene ware or local production imitating Western Anatolian West Slope ware is known from Black Sea settlements. Hellespontine Phrygia which includes Daskyleion is located not only on an important military and political route, but also on a strategic trade route. Due to its location, the region was open to impact both from the north and the south. It can be assumed that some workshops with similar productions existed in the Hellespontus along with Pontic cities.

10. Kantharos. *Fig. 2. 15.*

Find spot: Trench 19C, DCA. Diam. of rim: 0.092; Diam. of foot: 0.052; H: 0.11. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, hard. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, slightly metallic; int. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black – 2.5 YR 4/6 red. Concave upper wall profile, sharp edge between neck and shoulder. Vertical ribbed lower wall. Ring foot with flat resting surface. Diagonal grooves in the zone under the handle. The root of the handle is preserved. Ivy garland with incised stems and tendrils. Leaves in added diluted clay (2.5 YR 6/8 light red).

Cf.: Zengin 1999, 30–31 fig. 10 pl. 4 BY31. Comparable examples were mentioned above in the text.

11. Kantharos. *Fig. 2. 15.*

Find spot: Trench L6b4–c4, FZJ. Diam. of rim: 0.094; Diam. of foot: 0.052; H: 0.12. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red – 2.5 YR 5/8 red, hard. Glaze: ext. and int. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, slightly metallic. Scraped groove under the rim and between neck and shoulder. Strap handles with rotelle. Short diagonal grooves in the zone under the handle. Vertical ribbed lower wall. Ring foot with flat resting surface. Ivy garlands with incised tendrils. Leaves in added diluted clay (2.5 YR 6/8 light red).

Cf: Similar to number 10.

12. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 2.*

Find spot: Trench F7b4, ELH. Diam. of rim: 0.1; Pres. W: 0.05; Pres. H: 0.04. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, slightly metallic; int. rim zone 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black and slightly metallic, below 2.5 YR 5/8 red. Scraped groove beneath the rim. The root of the handle is preserved on the left. Ivy garland on the neck. Leaves in added clay (5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow), ghost of tie of garlands.

Cf.: For pattern Gassner 1997, 61 pl. 11 no. 180.

⁵⁴ Berlin 1999, 120 pl. 21 no. 109; 128 pl. 25 nos. 160–161. For the date of H2 occupation debris (225–130 B. C.) see 147.

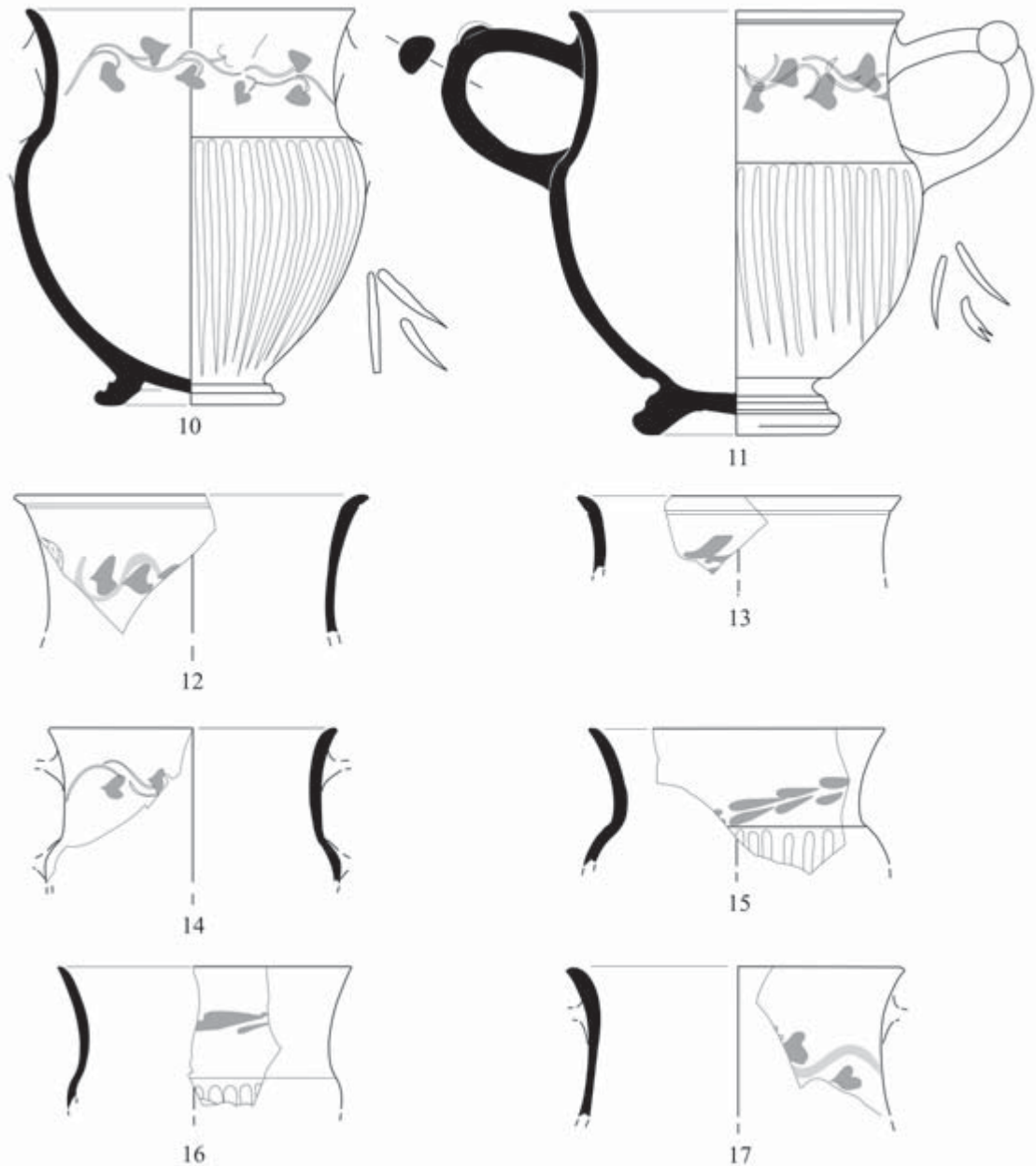


Fig. 2 10–17. Scale 1:2

13. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 2.*

Find spot: Trench HTD/I, GCK. Diam. of rim: 0.09; Pres. H: 0.022. Clay: 5 YR 7/6–7/8 reddish yellow. Glaze: 5 YR 2.5/1 black. Scraped groove beneath the rim. Trefoil garland (5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow).

14. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 2. 15.*

Find spot: Trench Abscissa II, GET. Diam. of rim: 0.08; Pres. H: 0.044. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/6 red, partly 7.5 YR 8/6 reddish yellow due to firing. Glaze: ext. 5 YR 3/2 dark reddish brown; int. rim zone 5 Y 2.5/1 black, and the below 2.5 YR 5/8–4/8 red. The root of the handle is preserved. Ivy garland with incised tendrils. Leaves in added clay (7.5 YR 8/6 reddish yellow).

15. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 2.*

Find spot: Trench F7b1, EBT. Diam. of rim: 0.082; Pres. W: 0.053; Pres. H: 0.039. Clay: 5 YR 5/4 reddish brown, with white inclusions, slightly porous. Glaze: 5 YR 2.5/1 black – 7.5 YR 4/3 brown. Ribbed lower body. Olive garland to the left. Leaves in added clay (5 YR 5/8 yellowish red).

16. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 2.*

Find spot: Trench HE02/II, FCL. Diam. of rim: 0.082; Pres. H: 0.04. Clay: 5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow. Glaze: ext. 5 YR 2.5/1 black; int. 5 YR 2.5/1 black – 7.5 YR 4/3 brown. Ribbed body. Olive garland to the left (5 YR 7/4 pink).

17. Kantharos. Rim, upper body and handle fragment. *Fig. 2.*

Find spot: Trench HTD/I, GCB. Diam. of rim: 0.092; Pres. H: 0.043. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 red, sparse white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown – 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black; int. 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown. The root of the handle is preserved on the right. Ivy garland with added white tie. Leaves in added clay (2.5 YR 6/8 light red).

18. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 3.*

Find spot: Trench Sacred Road, GEL. Diam. of rim: 0.08; Pres. W: 0.036; Pres. H: 0.037. Clay: 5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow. Glaze: ext. 5 YR 3/2 dark reddish brown – 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black; int. rim zone 5 Y 2.5/1 black, the rest 2.5 YR 4/8 red. Ivy garland with incised tendrils and enriched with white dots. Leaves in added clay (5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow).

19. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 3.*

Find spot: Trench Abscissa, GCT. Diam. of rim: 0.08; Pres. H: 0.036. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 red, white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 5 YR 2.5/1 black, slightly metallic; int. around rim zone 5 YR 2.5/1 black, the rest 2.5 YR 4/8 red. The root of the handle is preserved on the right. Olive garland running to the left. Leaves in added clay (5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow).

20. Kantharos. Body and handle fragment. *Fig. 3.*

Find spot: Trench F7b8, ENH. Pres. W: 0.034, Pres. H: 0.053. Clay: 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze: ext. 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red – 5 YR 4/4 reddish brown (diluted); int. 2.5 Y 3/2 very dark greyish brown (slightly metallic) – 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red. Strap handle with rotelle. Ribbed wall. Grooves under the handle.

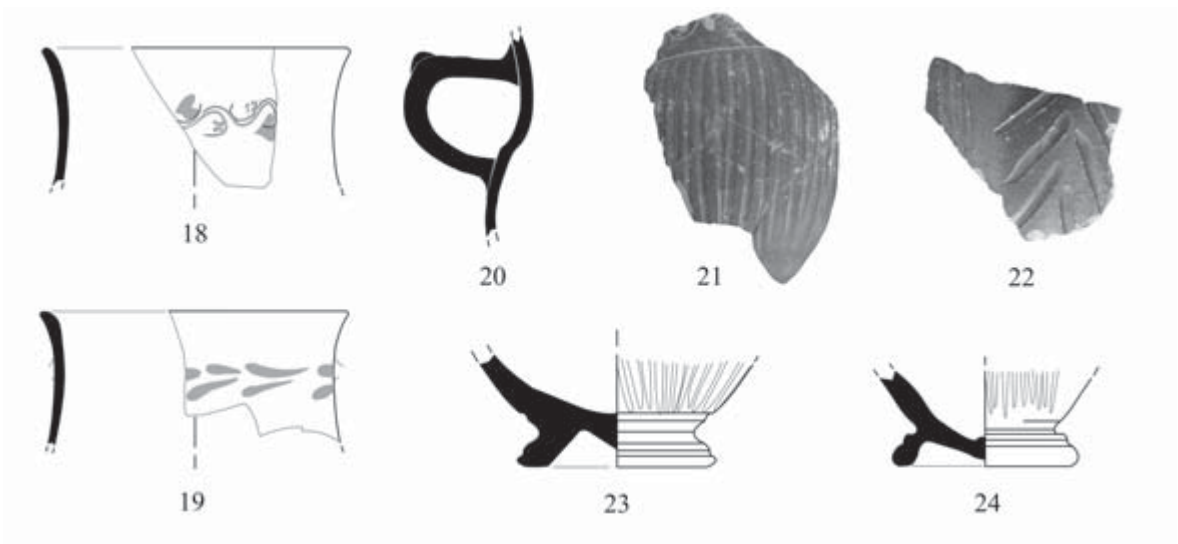


Fig. 3 18–24. Scale 1:2, photos not to scale.

21. Kantharos. Body fragment. *Fig. 3.*

Find spot: Trench III, AJD. Pres. W: 0.064; Pres. L: 0.092. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8–5/8 red, slightly porous. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 3/3–3/4 dark reddish brown, partly metallic; int. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, matt. Scraped groove between neck and shoulder. Ribbed body. Ivy garland with incised stems. Leaves in added clay (5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow).

Cf.: Karahan 1994, 31 pl. 12, 1.

22. Kantharos. Body fragment. *Fig. 3.*

Find spot: Trench F6 Northeast, BYE. Pres. W: 0.045; Pres. L: 0.044. Clay: 7.5 YR 7/4 pink. Glaze: ext. 2.5 Y 5/4 light olive brown – black; int. 2.5 YR 4/8 red. Ribbed body. Three rows of chevron like grooves under the handle.

Cf.: For chevron like pattern under the handle Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 45 pl. 23 B11; 46 pl. 28 B30.

23. Kantharos. Foot and lower body fragment. *Fig. 3.*

Find spot: Trench F7b9, FKT. Diam. of foot: 0.048; Pres. H: 0.028. Clay: 2.5 YR 5/4 reddish brown, including few flecks of mica. Glaze: int. 5 YR 3/2 dark reddish brown; ext. 5 YR 2.5/2 dark reddish brown. Ribbed body. Ring foot with flat resting surface. Concave underneath with pronounced nipple.

24. Kantharos. Foot and lower body fragment. *Fig. 3.*

Find spot: Trench O9, FAA. Diam. of foot: 0.046; Pres. H: 0.025. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, with white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 6/6 light red; int. 5 YR 2.5/1 black. Vertical ribbing on the body. Ring foot with slightly bevelled resting surface. Concave underside.

Angular kantharoi (Fig. 4. 15)

The angular kantharos, which is found in mainland Greece, western Anatolia and many sites on the islands, is characterised by a sharply carinated profile with a scraped groove at its greatest diameter of the wall⁵⁵. Its lower body is straight or convex, and the upper body is concave and inclined. The earliest examples of the shape classified as large angular kantharoi executed in West Slope style come from the end of the third quarter of the 3rd century B. C. deposits and become more common within the second quarter deposits⁵⁶. However, the small examples of the shape from the Athenian Agora were dated to the early 3rd century B. C. thanks to the kantharos sherd found in the Tholos debris and were used in funerary pyres⁵⁷. Corinthian angular kantharoi have been reported from the deposits dating between ca. 330 and the third quarter of the 3rd century B. C. Edward suggests that the production took its end around 200 B. C.⁵⁸. In Pergamum, the angular kantharoi from a group classified as Phase 1 kantharoi by Behr started to be produced in the beginning of the 3rd century B. C. and lasted till the end of the century⁵⁹. An angular kantharos is recently documented among the Atarneus production dated to the 2nd century B. C.⁶⁰.

Four fragments among the Daskyleion West Slope ware can be classified as small angular kantharoi with confidence. A wall and handle fragment of the same type have already been published by Dereboylu⁶¹. Number 25 with a sharp angle at the junction of the upper and the lower body and handles with rotelle is very similar to some kantharoi found in Olbia⁶² and Pergamum; Behr placed those from the latter among her Phase 1 kantharoi. The angular kantharoi from Daskyleion find parallels in the Athenian Agora, but the upper wall of Daskyleion examples are more concave and inclined, and their rims are pronounced⁶³. Kantharoi numbers 25–28 have a scraped groove near the greatest diameter of the body. Although there is no groove below the rim on fragment number 25, scraped lines are used variously on 26–28 (as in the examples from the last phase of the form Beşiktepe⁶⁴ and Knossos⁶⁵). Spearhead necklace (25. 27), trefoil wreath (26),

⁵⁵ For further information about the shape see Rotroff 1997, 100–103 pls. 17–21 figs. 14–16 nos. 187–230. For the examples from the other centres: Corinth: Edwards 1975, 83–85 pls. 16. 53 nos. 460. 463. 466 (called articulated kantharos); Aegina: Smetana-Scherrer 1982, 73 pl. 41 no. 538; Sinn 1976, 105 pl. 41.3 no. 72 (skyphos mit *Profilknick*); Knossos: Callaghan 1981, 40–44 pls. 2a–d fig. 5 nos. 17–20 (called baggy kantharos); Naxos: Kolia 2006, 182 pl. 4ε fig. 119 (called Kabeirion type kantharos); Rhodes: Patsiada 1990, 167–168 pls. 61α–β no. 83; Pergamum: Behr 1988, 116 pl. 13 fig. 1 no. 1; 118 fig. 2 no. 6; Schäfer 1968, 60 pl. 9 D31; Beşiktepe: Hübner 1984, 180 fig. 6 T10.138.

⁵⁶ Rotroff 1997, 101.

⁵⁷ The majority of the group which developed from small straight-walled kantharoi is dated to the second quarter of the third century B. C. and the production ends by the middle of the century before they become elongated as large angular kantharoi (Rotroff 1997, 102–103).

⁵⁸ Edward suggests ca. 330 B. C. for the shape since it never comes from the building phase of the South Stoa and related terrace deposits. He also suggests that this production continued during the use of the Hellenistic South Stoa and ended by 200 B. C. before the destruction of the stoa in 146 B. C., basing his suggestion on the second fill of Well XIX (Edward 1975, 83).

⁵⁹ Behr dates her Phase 1 kantharoi to the middle of the 3rd century B. C., basing on those from the Asklepieion *Bauphase 8* and Arsenal II (dated to the early years – mid of 3rd century) (Behr 1988, 115).

⁶⁰ Japp 2009, 262–263 fig. 35 Atar 06.

⁶¹ Dereboylu 2003, 59 pl. 45 BY37.

⁶² Olbia: Belin de Ballu 1972, 111 pl. 42, 3rd row above; Behr 1988, 116 pl. 13, 1 fig. 1 no. 1. Ivy garland thumb rest is usually found on Athenian Agora kantharoi (Rotroff 1997, 100).

⁶³ Rotroff 1997, 266 pl. 21 fig. 16 no. 229 (250–240 B. C.).

⁶⁴ Hübner 1984, 180 fig. 6 T10.138.

⁶⁵ Callaghan 1981, 44 pl. 2c fig. 5 no. 19 (post 150 B. C.?).

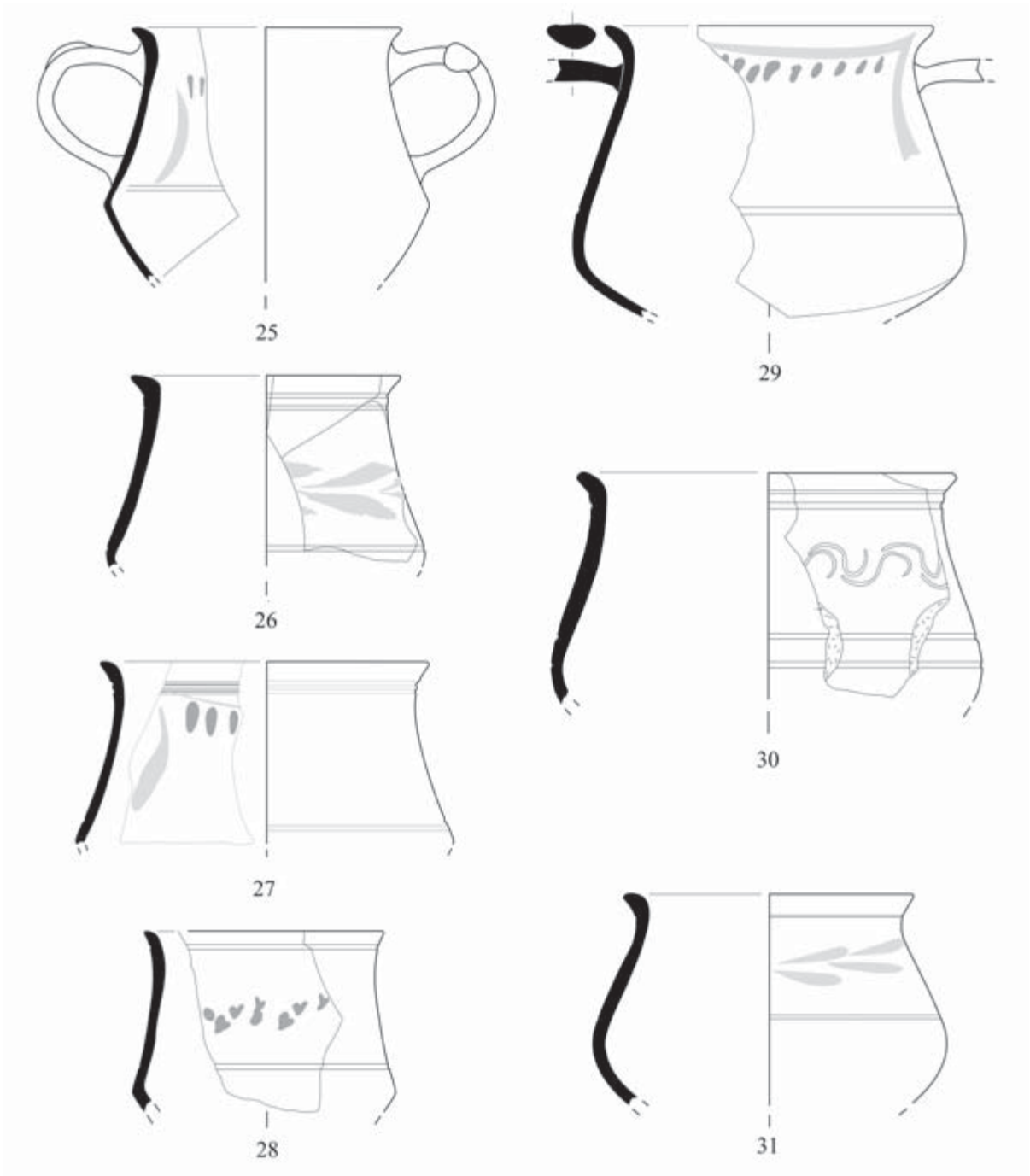


Fig. 4 25-31. Scale 1:2

and ivy garland with added white stem (28) find many parallels among Behr Phase 1 kantharoi in Pergamum and Beşiktepe⁶⁶. The local angular kantharoi at Daskyleion can be dated towards the end of the 3rd century B. C.

The most distinctive feature of the three kantharoi numbers 29–31 (*Fig. 4. 15*) is the baggy like shape of their lower body. Their upper wall is concave and reaches the greatest diameter just below the lower handle attachment. Scraped grooves or lines are used variously both on rim and body. Decorative motifs include a spearhead necklace (29), incised tendrils (30) and an elongated olive garland (31).

25. Kantharos. Rim, body and handle fragment. *Fig. 4.*

Find spot: Trench 24, DLG. Diam. of rim: 0.082; Pres. H: 0.078. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, slightly porous, sparse white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 5 YR 2.5/1 black and partly 2.5 YR 4/4 reddish brown; int. 2.5 YR 4/4 reddish brown – 2.5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown. Strap handle with rotelle. Scraped groove above greatest diameter of body. Spearhead necklace with white band, which is ghost. Leaves in added diluted clay (7.5 YR 8/3 pink).

Cf.: Loeschke 1891, 19 no. 3; Venedikov 1963, 198 pl. 105 fig. 77 no. 482; Belin de Ballu 1972, 111 pl. 42, above, 3rd row on the left; Ziegenaus – de Luca 1968, 123 pl. 43 no. 156; Smetana-Scherrer 1982, 73 pl. 41 no. 538; Behr 1988, 117 pl. 13, 1 fig. 1 no. 1; Bouzek 1990, 55 fig. 14 above no. 3; Filges 1993, 145 fig. 1 no. 13; Rotroff 1997, 266 pl. 21 fig. 16 nos. 229 (250–240 B. C.).

26. Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 4. 15.*

Find spot: Trench 24, DOF. Diam. of rim: 0.082, Pres. W: 0.034, Pres. H: 0.058. Clay: 7.5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, porous, white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black; int. rim 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, rest 5 YR 4/4 reddish brown. Outturned rim slightly flattened. Two scraped grooves beneath rim and on greatest diameter of body. Trefoil garland. Leaves in pale yellow (2.5 Y 8/4).

Cf.: Zengin 1999, 23 fig. 2 pl. 2 BY6; Behr 1988, 118–119 fig. 2 no. 6 (the middle of the 3rd century B. C.); for pattern Rotroff 1997, 368 pl. 98 fig. 81 no. 1294a.

27. Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 4.*

Find spot: Trench F7b2–b8, FJV. Diam. of rim: ~0.1; Pres. W: 0.022; Pres. H: 0.056. Clay: 2.5 YR 7/6 light red, white inclusions. Glaze: 2.5 YR 5/8 red. Two scraped grooves below the rim and above greatest diameter. Spearhead necklace with white band. Leaves in added diluted clay (2.5 YR 7/4 light reddish brown).

Cf.: Callaghan 1981, 44 pl. 2c fig. 5 no. 19; Hübner 1984, 180 fig. 6 T10.138 (second half of the 3rd century B. C.).

28. Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 4.*

Find spot: Trench E6c5, FLU. Diam. of rim: 0.072; Pres. H: 0.057. Clay: 2.5 YR 5/6 red – 10 YR 5/1 grey, containing white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 7.5 YR 3/1 very dark grey; int. 7.5 YR 2.5/1 black. Scraped groove below the rim and above the greatest diameter. Degenerated ivy garland in added diluted clay (7.5 YR 6/3 light brown). Ghost of white band.

⁶⁶ Behr 1988, 115; 118 pl. 13, 4 fig. 2 no. 8; 119 fig. 2 no. 6; Hübner 1984, 180 fig. 6 T10.138.

Cf.: Behr 1988, 118 fig. 1 no. 6 (middle of the 3rd century B. C.); Japp 2009, 262–263 fig. 35 Atar 06 (2nd century B. C.); for pattern Metzger 1969, 58 pls. 17. 37 no. 25.

29. Kantharos. Rim, body and handle fragment. *Fig. 4. 15.*

Find spot: Trench F7b7, EOD. Diam. of rim: 0.1; Pres. H: 0.09. Clay: 7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow, sparse brown inclusions. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, ext. partly metallic. Scraped groove above the greatest diameter. Spearhead necklace with degenerated beads in added clay (2.5 Y 8/2 pale yellow).

Cf.: For form Nohlen – Radt 1978, 38 pl. 30 no. K44.

30. Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 4. 15.*

Find spot: Trench F7b3–5, EIB. Diam. of rim: 0.114; Pres. W: 0.046; Pres. H: 0.07. Clay: 5 YR 7/4 pink, black and white inclusions, slightly porous. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown; int. 2.5 YR 5/6 red – 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown. Two scraped grooves below rim and just above the greatest diameter. Running incised tendrils.

Cf.: Bucovaľ 1996, 37 no. 26.a. For pattern Metzger 1969, 58 pl. 18 no. 18; 59 pls. 18. 36 no. 29; pl. 36 no. 31; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 47 pl. 19 no. 115; Kolia 2006, 196 fig. 165 04 (200–150 B. C.); Waagé 1948, 13 no. 57 fig. 3 no. 21.

31. Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 4. 15.*

Find spot: Trench O9, FAM. Diam. of rim: 0.088; Pres. H: 0.064. Clay: 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, sparse white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, slightly metallic; lower body 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown; int. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, slightly metallic. Scraped grooves below rim and above the greatest diameter. Elongated olive garland (2.5 Y 8/3 pale yellow) to the right.

Cf.: For elongated olive leaves Goldman 1950, 219 fig. 125 no. 116.

S-shaped kantharoi (Figs. 5–7. 15–16)

This kantharos type described as »Bauchige Becher«⁶⁷ by Schäfer is characterised by its S-shaped body, more strongly turned out rim, convex-concave profiles and horizontal strap handles with rotelle⁶⁸. It is the popular drinking vessel of the west coast of Asia Minor. S-shaped kantharoi, which do not exist in Athens form the main drinking vessels of the West Slope ware, whose production started at the earliest in the mid of the 3rd century B. C. and continued through the second half of the 2nd century B. C.⁶⁹ in Pergamum and Elaia, the main harbour of Pergamum⁷⁰. This shape is documented in Ilion in the deposits dated in the mid 3rd century B. C.⁷¹. S-shaped kantharoi predominate also in Daskyleion West Slope ware. Besides Daskyleion, they have been

⁶⁷ Schäfer 1968, 49–50 pls. 14–16; Behr 1988, 113–125.

⁶⁸ Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 38–39.

⁶⁹ Schäfer 1968, 49–50; Behr 1988, 114–115. Also see Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 35. 45–46.

⁷⁰ Japp 2009, 252–253 fig. 28 Ela 9.

⁷¹ Berlin 1999, 89.

discovered in many sites such as Ilion, Assos, Ephesus, Sardis, Rhodes, Naxos, Demetrias, Olbia, Mésambria, Alexandria and Dor⁷².

The present study includes 18 selected pieces of S-shaped kantharoi. Kantharoi numbers 32–39 (Fig. 5. 15) have a concave rim profile and two horizontal scraped grooves beneath the rim. The greatest diameter of the form is half way down the middle of the body. It has strap handles with rotelle and a ring foot with flat resting surface. Two double scraped grooves are laid immediately above the greatest diameter of the body of the kantharoi numbers 32 and 39. This group finds parallels in Behr's Phase 1 kantharoi. They are decorated with olive garland (32), ribbon tie-bead and reel complex (number 33, possibly Pergamene import), wavy-line garland (34–36), trefoil (37–38) and ivy garland (39). The wavy-line garland is applied variously; painted wavy-line with added diluted clay dots (34), incised wavy-line with painted dots and ribbon (35) and incised wavy-line and dots (36). The ivy garland on kantharos number 39 reflects those produced in Pergamum⁷³. Stems and tendrils of ivy garlands rendered in either incision or painting bind each other in harmony. An elaborate decoration on kantharoi numbers 33 and 48 consists of added white diluted clay bead and reel beneath the rim and ribbons on the upper body. Almost the same complex comes from *Bauphase 3* of the *Grosses Peristylhaus* at Pergamum, which was dated to the late 2nd century and first quarter of the 1st century B.C.⁷⁴. Kantharos fragments, again in the same decoration schema, but with alternately placed dolphin and ribbon wreath on the main decoration zone were found in the Sanctuary of Apollo on Aegina⁷⁵. Bead and reel and/or ribbon tie were used in several shape in Pergamum and on a bolster krater from the Athenian Agora of the second half of the 3rd century B.C.⁷⁶.

Kantharos number 40 (Fig. 6. 16) differs from those mentioned above in terms of the greatest diameter of the body being lower. It is missfired and shows defecting manufacturing in both shape and glaze. Kantharoi numbers 41–44 (Fig. 6. 16) could be classified in the same group. These kantharoi were decorated with spearhead necklace, ivy garland and olive garland enriched with dots. The olive garland in number 42 was adorned with white dots; that of number 44 is aligned running to the right and is in slight relief. Kantharoi numbers 45–49 (Fig. 7. 16) find parallels from Pergamum (Behr's Phase 3) and Ephesus and they were adorned with opposing olive garland (45), ivy garland (46–47), spearhead necklace (49) ribbon tie, bead and reel pattern (48). The ribbon tie with a pendant hanging down appears commonly on the Pergamene ware⁷⁷ and number 48 might have been imported from Pergamum. The spearhead necklace with incised

⁷² Ilion: Berlin 1999, 113 pl. 3, 17 nos. 61–64; Assos: Filges 1993, 144 pl. 22 no. 2 fig. 1 no. 10; Ephesus: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 45–46 pls. 24–28; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1972/73, 499 fig. 2D; Sardis: Rotroff – Oliver 1993, 46–47 pl. 19; Rhodes: Patsiada 1990, 168 pl. 61γ fig. 16 no. 84; Naxos: Kolia 2006, 182 pl. 5α fig. 121 Z4 (200–150 B.C. influenced by Pergamene models); Demetrias: Sinn 1976, 105 pl. 41.1 no. 73; Olbia: Slavin 1964, 221 fig. 23 no. 2; Mésambria: Ognenova 1960, 229–230 fig. 8; Alexandria: Pagenstecher 1913, 28 fig. 34 nos. 6. 8. 10; Dor: Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, 223 no. 9 fig. 5.8.9.

⁷³ Schäfer 1968, 61 pl. 13 D33; pl. 16 D53.

⁷⁴ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1999, 216 fig. 85 no. 5.

⁷⁵ Margreiter 1988, 40. 77 pl. 28, 321.

⁷⁶ It is clear that ribbon tie is a common motif used on different forms in Pergamene West Slope ware (Schäfer 1968, 60 pl. 17 D27; 62 pl. 18 D69 [amphora]; Behr 1988, 130 fig. 8 no. 25 [skyphos]; Radt – de Luca 1999, 89 pl. 13 fig. 5 no. 458 [amphora]; 88 pl. 12 fig. 4 no. 431 [bowl with interior decoration]; Boehringer – Kraus 1937, 120 pl. 57 f:8; Behr 1988, 118 fig. 3 no. 9; Schäfer 1968, 61 pl. 14 D55; Rotroff 1997, 63 pls. 41. 55 no. 586).

⁷⁷ Schäfer 1968, 62 pl. 18 D69.



Fig. 5 32–39. Scale 1:2

band and links between beads in kantharos number 49 finds counterparts among the kantharoi dated to the second half of the 3rd century B. C. in Aegina and Pergamum⁷⁸.

32. Kantharos. *Fig. 5. 15.*

Find spot: Ergili D, Bothros I. Bandırma Museum Inv. no: 336. Diam. of rim: 0.108; H: 0.158; Diam. of foot: 0.07. Clay: 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown – 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, sparse white inclu-

⁷⁸ Smetana-Scherrer 1982, 73 pl. 40 no. 535; Margreiter 1988, 40. 76 pl. 27, 303; Schäfer 1968, fig. 18 Z 80.

sions. Glaze: 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown – 10 YR 3/1 very dark grey – 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red, matt, surface is rough. Two scraped grooves below rim and on greatest diameter of the body. Ring foot with flat resting surface without glaze. Olive garland to the left (2.5 Y 8/3 pale yellow).

Cf.: Boehringer – Kraus 1937, 106 pl. 49 d:12; Schäfer 1968, 49 fig. 3 no. 3; Behr 1988, 118 fig. 2 no. 8 (middle of the 3rd century B. C.); for decoration Crowfoot *et al.* 1957, 225 fig. 39 no. 1; Ogenova 1960, 229 fig. 8.

33. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 5. 15.*

Find spot: Trench 19, CTS. Diam. of rim: 0.164; Pres. W: 0.082; Pres. H: 0.059. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, sparse white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 10 YR 2/1 black and int. rim black; rest 2.5 YR 4/8 red. True bead and reel bordered with scraped groove beneath the rim. Ribbon tie in added white and added clay (2.5 YR 6/6 light red).

Cf.: Zengin 1999, 25 fig. 4 pl. 3 BY13; Karahan 1994, 21–22 fig. 8y pl. 4y; Boehringer – Kraus 1937, 120 pl. 57 f:8; Behr 1988, 119–120 fig. 3 no. 9 (middle of the 3rd century B. C.); Meyer-Schlichtmann 1999, 216 fig. 85 no. 5.

34. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 5. 15.*

Find spot: Trench M8 cross-section North, FNF. Diam. of rim: 0.09; Pres. H: 0.033. Clay: 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow, white inclusions. Glaze: 10 YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown. Two scraped grooves below rim. Root of handle is preserved right. Wavy line punctuated with added clay (7.5 YR 8/6 reddish yellow). Wavy line added in white but ghost.

Cf.: Filges 1993, 144 pl. 22 no. 2 fig. 1 no. 10; for pattern Waagé 1948, 13 no. 57 fig. 3 no. 20.

35. Kantharos. Rim, upper body and handle fragment. *Fig. 5.*

Find spot: Trench F6 North, CBY. Diam. of rim: 0.094; Pres. W: 0.064; Pres. H: 0.03. Clay: 5 YR 7/6 yellowish red, sparse white inclusions. Glaze 2.5 YR 4/4 reddish brown. Scraped groove beneath rim. Necklace of ribbon and incised wavy line punctuated with added white.

Cf.: Dereboylu 1994, 77 fig. 8 BY1; Karahan 1994, 19 fig. 4j pl. 2j.

36. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 5.*

Find spot: Trench O9, EZR. Diam. of rim: 0.11, Pres. W: 0.029, Pres. H: 0.034. Clay: 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow, white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, slightly metallic; int. 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown. Two scraped grooves beneath rim. Scraped wavy line punctuated with pale yellow (2.5 YR 8/4).

Cf.: Radt – de Luca 1999, 89 fig. 5 no. 454.

37. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 5. 15.*

Find spot: Trench HTD/I, GCB. Diam. of rim: 0.08; Pres. H: 0.042. Clay: 7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow, slightly porous. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black; int. 2.5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown. Scraped groove below rim. Trefoil garland added in diluted pale yellow (2.5 Y 8/2).

Cf.: For pattern Filges 1993, 158 pl. 22 no. 8.

38. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 5.*

Find spot: Trench HTD/I, GCB. Diam. of rim: 0.08; Pres. H: 0.041. Clay: 5 YR 5/4 reddish brown, heavy white inclusions. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, slightly metallic. Olive garland to the right. Leaves in pale yellow (2.5 Y 8/2).

Cf.: Nohlen – Radt 1978, 38 pl. 30 no. K40.

39. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 5. 15.*

Find spot: Trench M8 cross-section north, FPA. Diam. of rim: 0.08; Pres. H: 0.042. Clay: 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze: 5 YR 2.5/1 black. The root of the handle is preserved on the right. Scraped groove on the body. Ivy garland with incised tendrils. Leaves in added white (2.5 Y 8/1).

Cf.: Tekkök 2000, 92 pl. 3 no. 29; Schäfer 1968, 61 pl. 14 D56; Ziegenaus – de Luca 1968, 143 pl. 50 no. 282 (*Bauphase 11*, ca. 175–150 B. C.); Sinn 1976, 105 pl. 41.1 no. 73; Nohlen – Radt 1978, 38 pl. 30 no. K40; for pattern also Watzinger 1901, 75 no. 19; Schäfer 1968, 61 pl. 13 D33; pl. 16 D53.

40. Kantharos. *Fig. 6. 16.*

Find spot: Ergili D, Bothros I. Bandırma Museum Inv. no: 337. Diam. of rim: 0.092; H: 0.132; Diam. of foot: 0.056. Clay: 2.5 Y 5/1 grey, hard, refined. Glaze: 2.5 Y 4/2 dark greyish brown – 2.5 Y 5/2 greyish brown, due to misfiring partly 5 YR 4/3 reddish brown and metallic. Intact. Two scraped grooves beneath rim and above greatest diameter. Strap handles with rotelle. Ring foot with flat resting surface. Spearhead necklace. Beads in added clay (2.5 YR 6/6 light red). Ghost of white necklace band.

Cf.: Form and decoration Ognenova 1960, 229–230 fig. 8; Slavin 1964, 221 fig. 23 no. 2. For form Nohlen – Radt 1978, 38 pl. 30 no. K 39; Patsiada 1990, 168 pl. 61y fig. 16 no. 84; Behr 1988, 123 fig. 5 no. 17 (2nd century B. C.); Margreiter 1988, 40. 77 pl. 28, 321; Dusenbery 1998, 793 no. H20-2 (250–200 B. C.); Meyer-Schlichtmann 1999, 222 fig. 87 no. 25; Karadima 1994, 198 fig. 3.

41. Kantharos. Rim, upper body and handle fragment. *Fig. 6.*

Find spot: Trench 23, DOJ. Diam. of rim: 0.07; Pres. W: 0.05; Pres. H: 0.033. Clay: 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown, core 2.5 YR 4/8 red. Glaze: ext. 5 Y 2.5 /1 black, slightly metallic; int. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black – 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown. Root of handle is preserved left. Spearhead necklace. Ghost of white band, beads in added diluted clay (2.5 YR 6/6 light red).

Cf.: Zengin 1999, fig. 12 BY37. For form Mitsopoulos-Leon 1972/73, 499 fig. 2D; Nohlen – Radt 1978, 38 pl. 30 no. K 39; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 46 pl. 27 B28; Kolia 2006, p. 182 pl. 5α fig. 121 Z4 (200–150 B. C.). For decoration Pagenstecher 1913, 28 fig. 34 no. 1; Thompson 1934, 327 fig. 10 A73; Brock – Young 1949, 62 no. 7 pl. 21 no. 27; Behr 1988, 118 pl. 13, 3 fig. 2 no. 7 (Phase 1, middle of the 3rd century B. C.).

42. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 6. 16.*

Find spot: Trench HE02/I, FLD. Diam. of rim: 0.082; Pres. H: 0.039. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black. Olive garland adorned with white dots. Leaves in added diluted clay (5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow).

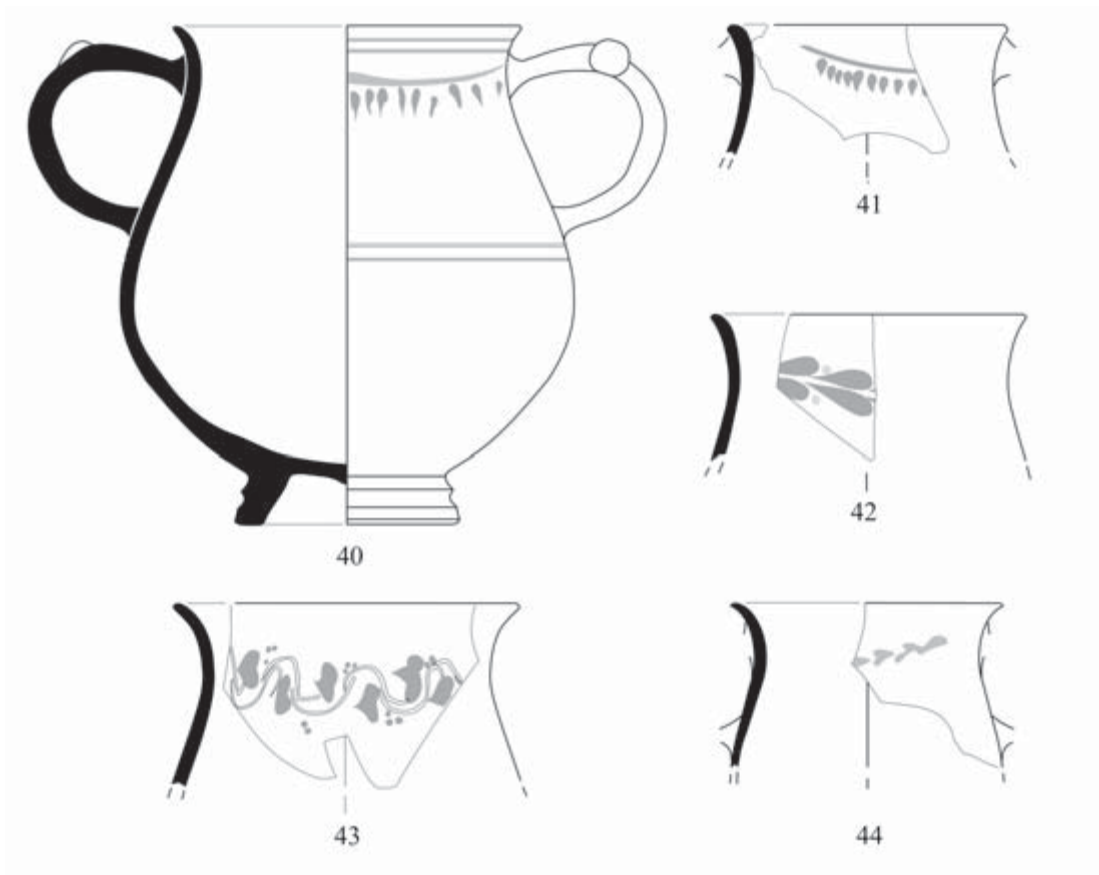


Fig. 6 40–44. Scale 1:2

Cf.: Kolia 2006, 182 fig. 121 Z4; for pattern Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 48 pl. 37 B 58; for form Behr 1988, 116–117 fig. 2 no. 3 (Phase 1, middle of the 3rd century B. C.).

43. Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 6. 16.*

Find spot: Trench F6 East, BKZ. Diam. of rim: 0.09; Pres. W: 0.065; Pres. H: 0.048. Clay: 2.5 YR 4/4 reddish brown. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, matt and rough surface; int. rim zone black, rest 2.5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown. Secondarily burnt. Ivy garland with incised tendrils and dots.

Cf.: Dereboylu 2003, 59 pl. 44 BY21; Karahan 1994, 24 fig. 13 pl. 6j1; for form Behr 1988, 117–118 fig. 2 no. 3 (Phase 1–2, latest end of the 3rd century B. C.); Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 45 pl. 26 B21; Zaytsev 2004, 755 pl. 349 no. 2.

44. Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 6.*

Find spot: Trench HTD/I, GCB. Diam. of rim: 0.07; Pres. H: 0.045. Clay: 7.5 YR 5/3 brown, white inclusions. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, matt. Roots of handle are preserved. Decoration on both sides. Olive garland to the right. Leaves in added pale yellow (2.5 Y 8/3).

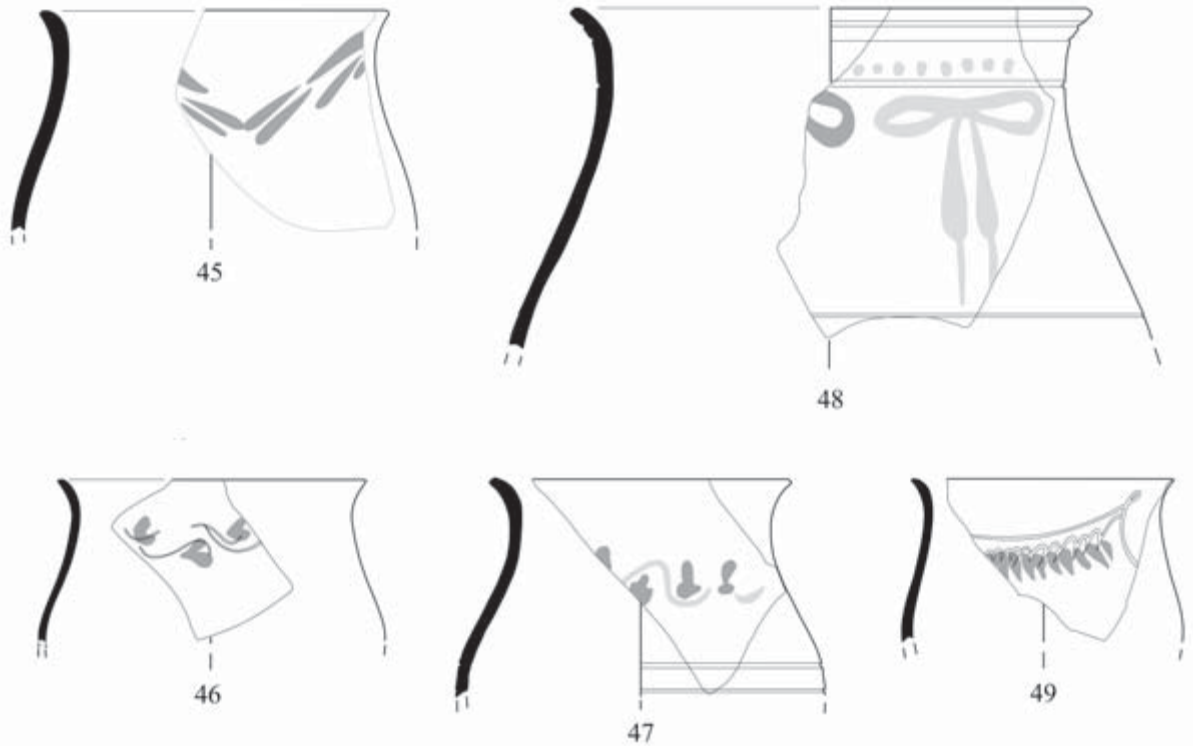


Fig. 7 45–49. Scale 1:2

Cf.: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 45 pl. 25 B19. For pattern on bowl Schäfer 1968, 54. 154 fig. 18 Z84 (from *Altarfundament*).

45. Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 7.*

Find spot: Trench F7b4, EKZ. Diam. of rim: 0.088; Pres. H: 0.056. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red. Glaze: 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown, slightly shiny. Antitethic olive garland with elongated leaves in added diluted clay (5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow).

Cf.: Behr 1988, 123 pl. 13, 6 fig. 5 no. 15 (Phase 3, 2nd century B. C.); Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 46 pl. 27 B26.

46. Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 7. 16.*

Find spot: Trench HTD/I, GCB. Diam. of rim: 0.077; Pres. H: 0.043. Clay: 2.5 YR 5/3 reddish brown, core red. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black. Ivy garland with incised tendrils. Leaves in added clay (2.5 YR 6/8 light red).

Cf.: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1972/73, 499 fig. 2D; Behr 1988, 123–124 fig. 5 no. 15 (Phase 3, 2nd century B. C.); Özyiğit 1990, 96 pl. 58 no. 1; for form Meyer-Schlichtmann 1999, 216 fig. 85 no. 6.

47. Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 7. 16.*

Find spot: Trench III, AKI. Diam. of rim: 0.078; Pres. W: 0.048; Pres. H: 0.057. Clay: 2.5 YR 5/8 red, few white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black – 2.5 YR 5/3 reddish brown, matt; int. rim 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, rest 2.5 YR 5/8 red. Bulgy lower body. Two scraped grooves on the greatest diameter. Ivy garland with white tie and leaves in added diluted clay (5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow).

Cf.: Behr 1988, 123 pl. 14, 2 fig. 6 no. 18 (Phase 3, 2nd century B. C.). For pattern Metzger 1969, 58 pls. 17. 37 no. 25 (first half 2nd century B. C.).

48. Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 7. 16.*

Find spot: Trench M8b1–c1, FRL. Diam. of rim: 0.134; Pres. W: 0.033; Pres. H: 0.088. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, sparse white inclusions. Glaze: 5 YR 2.5/1 black. Scraped grooves below rim and on the mid of the body. Ghost of row of dots beneath rim. Ribbon tie with pendant hanging down alternatively painted white (ghost) and added diluted clay.

Cf.: Behr 1988, 123 pl. 13, 3 fig. 5 no. 17 (Phase 3, 2nd century B. C.); for pattern Schäfer 1968, 62 pl. 18 D69.

49. Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 7. 16.*

Find spot: Trench HTD/I, GGF. Diam. of rim: 0.068; Pres. H: 0.042. Clay: 2.5 YR 5/8 red. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, slightly metallic. Root of handle is preserved on the right. Spearhead necklace with incised band and links. Bead in added diluted clay (7.5 YR 6/4 light brown).

Cf.: Behr 1988, 120–121 fig. 3 no. 11 (Phase 1, middle of the 3rd century B. C.); Tekkök 2000, 90 pl. 3 no. 5; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 45 pl. 26 B25; for pattern Radt – de Luca 2003, 6 pl. 5 no. 1; Smetana-Scherrer 1982, 73 pl. 40 no. 535.

Baggy kantharoi (Fig. 8. 16)

Three fragments from the site probably represent another variation of the kantharos which is called »baggy kantharos« developed from the straight-walled version of the shape. There are one or two scraped grooves, one immediately below the rim and the other close to the lower attachments of the handles, and its lower body is slightly »baggy« and bulging⁷⁹. Athenian examples reveal that the shape was developed around ca. 250 B. C. and was intensively produced in the third quarter of the 3rd century B. C. The examples from Daskyleion (50–52) find close parallels from the Athenian Agora. Although a full cup would be needed for an elaborate evaluation, the kantharos fragment number 50 shows similarities to a kantharos coming from G 13:4 Lower Fill in Athens (Group A) which is dated to ca. 260 B. C. and a kantharos discovered in Rhodes⁸⁰. Kantharos 51 resembles a kantharos from the Athenian Agora M. 21 : 1 dated to ca. 225–210 B. C. in terms of rim profile, but the Agora piece has a single groove below the decorative zone⁸¹. An ivy garland with incised tendrils and white dots creeps in the decorated zones of numbers 50 and

⁷⁹ For further information of the shape see Rotroff 1997, 103–105.

⁸⁰ Rotroff 1997, 266 pl. 22 fig. 16 no. 232; Patsiada 1990, 168 fig. 17 pl. 62α no. 86.

⁸¹ Rotroff 1997, 268 pl. 24 fig. 17 no. 253. For examples of double grooves among the examples from the Athenian Agora see the same publication p. 268 pl. 23 fig. 17 no. 252; 270 pls. 26. 27 fig. 18 no. 271.

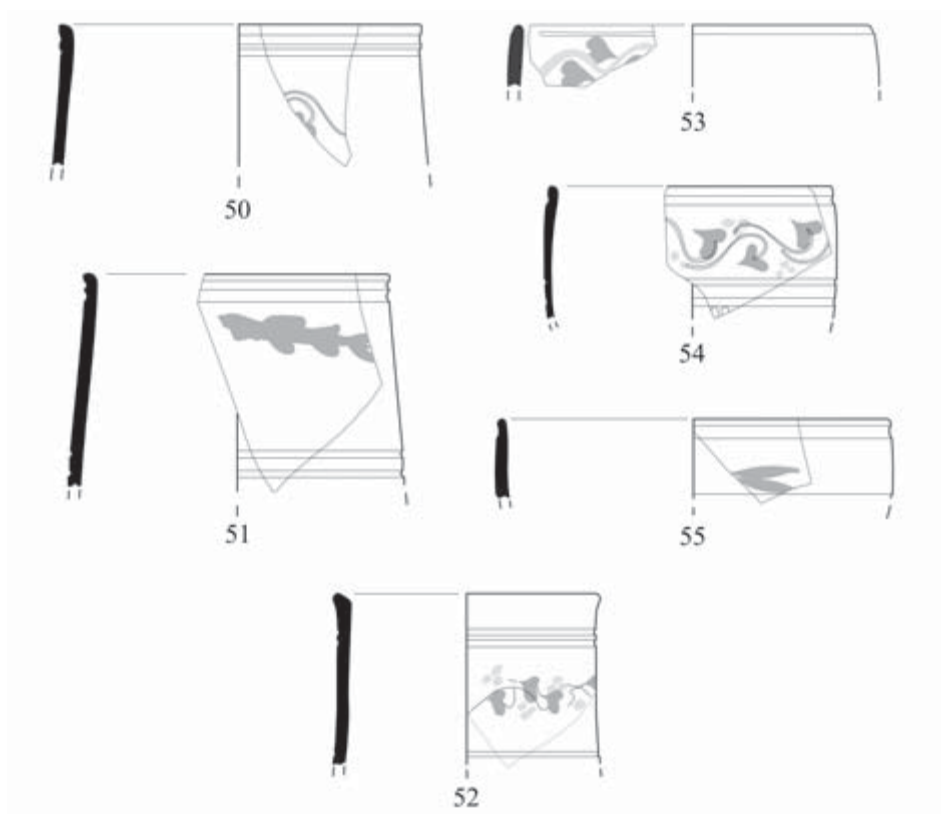


Fig. 8 50–55. Scale 1:2

52. Number 51 is decorated with another version of ivy garland: ivy leaves with reddish yellow added diluted clay running to the left on the band.

50. Baggy Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 8.*

Find spot: Trench F5 North, CDG. Diam. of rim: 0.094; Pres. W: 0.025; Pres. H: 0.037. Clay: 7.5 YR 4/5, brown, sparse white inclusions. Glaze: 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown. Two scraped grooves beneath the rim. Handle root is visible on the right. Ivy garland with incised tendrils. Leaf in added clay (2.5 YR 6/6 light red).

Cf.: Dereboylu 2003, 60 pl. 44 BY 31; Dereboylu 1994, 88 fig. 15 pl. 9 BY31; Karahan 1994, 30 fig. 19n2 pl. 8n2; Brock – Young 1949, 62 no. 9 pl. 21 no. 31 (250–150 B. C.); Patsiada 1990, 168 fig. 17 pl. 62α no. 86; Rotroff 1997, fig. 16 pl. 22 no. 232.

51. Baggy Kantharos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 8. 16.*

Find spot: Trench 23, DPF. Diam. of rim: 0.08; Pres. W: 0.04; Pres. H: 0.056. Clay: 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze: 5 YR 4/3 reddish brown. Two scraped grooves below the rim and under the decoration zone. Degenerated running ivy leaves (7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow) on the painted stem.

Cf.: Zengin 1999, 25 fig. 4 BY11; Rotroff 1997, 268 fig. 17 pl. 23 no. 252 (225–210 B. C.).

52. Baggy Kantharos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 8. 16.*

Find spot: Trench 19, DIC. Diam. of rim: 0.068; Pres. W: 0.034, Pres. H: 0.046. Clay: 2.5 YR 4/6 red, 2.5 YR 5/6 red, containing grit. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, partly metallic. Two scraped grooves beneath the rim. Ivy garland with incised tendrils and white dots. Leaves in added clay (7.5 YR 6/4 light brown).

Cf.: Zengin 1999, 24 fig. 3 pl. 2 BY10.

Skyphoi (Figs. 8–9. 16)

The shape, called skyphos or skyphos-kantharos, is known from many sites of Asia Minor, such as Pergamum, Sardis, Ephesus, Tarsus as well as in the Aegean basin like on Rhodes, Samos, in Demetrias and Eretria⁸². It was produced throughout the 3rd and 2nd centuries B. C.⁸³. The rim is usually straight, but in some examples it may curve slightly outward. Its lower body is usually ribbed and it has horizontal strap handles with thumb rests. Daskyleion numbers 53–55 (*Fig. 8. 16*) have a decorated zone below the rim bounded by horizontal grooves. The grooves on the rims of numbers 54 and 55 (*Fig. 8*) are deeper and on the former there are two grooves below the decorative zone and the lower body is ribbed. Numbers 53 and 54 were decorated with an ivy garland. The painted wavy stem and the leaves were created on number 53 as on the krater coming from the Sanctuary of Apollo at Aegina⁸⁴. While the ivy garland of number 54 was enriched with a scraped band and white dots, a basic olive garland was used on number 55.

The fragments numbers 56–57 have a rim that curves outwards and a vertical ribbed body (*Fig. 9. 16*). They have one or two grooves below the rim and two grooves on the shoulder. It may be tentatively suggested that the lower body fragment of number 59 may have belonged to this type of skyphos. Its lower body is slightly rounded towards the bottom, and is seated on the ring foot with a flat resting surface. In the decorated zone, incised wavy-line garland with dots, olive garland and ivy garland with incised tendrils and dots were used. A kantharos fragment from the foundations of the Great Altar at Pergamum is close to the Daskyleion examples with its upper wall profile, although its body is unribbed⁸⁵. Behr's Variant A skyphos with ribbed wall dated to the middle of the 2nd century B. C. may help to define those found in Daskyleion⁸⁶.

The rim of skyphos number 61 (*Fig. 9*), which preserves its full profile and was produced locally, is similar to those of numbers 56–58 (*Fig. 9. 16*). But it differs from them having horizontal grooves on the body. Its decoration consists of typical olive garland, but relatively elongated. A

⁸² Pergamum: Schäfer 1968, 47–48. 60 pls. 9. 10 D26; Behr 1988, 150 pl. 15, 13 fig. 14 nos. 60–62; Sardis: Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 39. 46–47 pl. 19 nos. 111–116; Ephesus: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 36–37. 46–48 pl. 30 B33; pl. 31 B36; pl. 36 B53; pl. 38 B60; Gassner 1997, 61–62. 64 pl. 11 nos. 175. 177. 179; Rhodes: Patsiada 1990, 159–165 figs. 12–14 pls. 57–59 nos. 50–71; Tarsus: Goldman 1950, 218 figs. 124. 182 nos. 102–103. 106–108; Demetrias: Furtwängler 1990, 51 pl. 16 nos. b–e (3rd century B. C. local production); Samos: Isler 1978, 117 pl. 58 fig. 9 nos. 284–288.

⁸³ Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 39.

⁸⁴ Margreiter 1988, 40. 77 pl. 28, 322.

⁸⁵ Radt – de Luca 1999, 89 pl. 14 fig. 5 no. 455.

⁸⁶ Behr 1988, 129–131 fig. 7 no. 22.

graffito »H«, most probably a sign of possession⁸⁷, is preserved underneath the foot. Although there is no comparable shape, the rim profiles and horizontal handles of Variant A Group skyphoi from Pergamum dated back to the middle of the 2nd century B. C. by Behr relatively enables us to define this shape⁸⁸.

The skyphos fragment number 62 (*Fig. 9*) with the concave rim and the sharp angle at the body finds parallel with those found in Pergamum, Tarsus and Antioch⁸⁹. The comparable skyphoi have a shallow body, horizontal handles and a ring foot. Pergamene skyphoi (Behr Variant B) are dated to the middle of the 2nd century B. C. and the skyphos from Tarsus coming from the Middle Hellenistic Unit is dated between the 3rd century and the beginning of the 2nd century B. C.

53. Skyphos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 8. 16.*

Find spot: Trench F7b4, ELH. Diam. of rim: 0.092; Pres. W: 0.032; Pres. H: 0.016. Clay: 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, black and white inclusions. Glaze: 5 YR 2.5/1 black. Scraped groove on the rim. Ivy garland with painted tie (7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow). Leaves in added clay (7.5 YR 8/4 pink).

Cf.: For form Pfrommer 1985, 56 fig. 32 no. 32; Gassner 1997, 64 pl. 11 no. 175; for decoration Ziegenaus – de Luca 1968, 151 pl. 54 no. 332; Margreiter 1988, 40. 77 pl. 28, 322.

54. Skyphos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 8. 16.*

Find spot: Trench F6, APV. Diam. of rim: 0.074; Pres. W: 0.044; Pres. H: 0.036. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, heavy white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, metallic; int. 7.5 YR 4/3 brown. Groove on the rim and double groove under the decoration zone. Ribbed body. Ivy garland with incised tendrils and white dots. Leaves in added clay (2.5 YR 7/6 light red).

Cf.: Dereboylu 2003, 60–61 pl. 44 BY33; Karahan 1994, 29 fig. 18L2 pl. 9L2; Waagé 1948, 13 fig. 3 nos. 26. 27 and 29; Goldman 1950, 218 figs. 124. 182 no. 107; Schäfer 1968, 60 pls. 9. 10 D26; Metzger 1969, 60 pl. 20 no. 50; 62 pls. 18. 40 no. 65 (first half of the 3rd century B. C.); Sinn 1976, 103–104 no. 62 pls. 40, 2–4 nos. 65. 67–68; Patsiada 1990, 161 fig. 12 pl. 58β no. 56 (for pattern fig. 12 pl. 57α no. 52); Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 46 pl. 19 no. 111; Gassner 1997, pl. 11 nos. 177. 179; Tolstikov – Zhuravlev 2004, 274 pl. 96 no. 6.

55. Skyphos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 8.*

Find spot: Trench III, AJU. Diam. of rim: 0.102; Pres. H: 0.021. Clay: 7.5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow, white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown; int. 5 YR 2.5/1 black. Groove on the rim. Olive garland to the right. Leaves in added clay (7.5 YR 7/4 pink).

⁸⁷ Graffiti comprising one or two letters either appear as symbols of possession underneath the foot of small cups or as trade symbols or metric units on the necks of amphorae or other objects. Lang 1976, 1. 26; Lawall 2000, 3–90; Rotroff – Oakley 1992, 27 (ownership); 128 no. 337 includes the letter H on loomweights. For stamped H on the loomweights see Davidson *et al.* 1943, 74. 80 fig. 34 no. 2; Lawall 2000, 8. 17–18. 21. 32 fig. 4 no. 23; 55 fig. 11 nos. 75–76.

⁸⁸ Behr 1988, 129–131 fig. 7 no. 21.

⁸⁹ Pergamum: Schäfer 1968, 48. 60 pl. 10 D28; pls. 9–10 D31; Behr 1988, 132–133 fig. 8 nos. 27–28; Radt – de Luca 1999, 85. 88 pl. 13 fig. 5 no. 439; Radt – de Luca 2003, 6 pl. 6 no. 2; Tarsus: Goldman 1950, 159. 218 pls. 124. 182 no. 96; Antioch: Waagé 1948, 13 no. 63 pl. 4 no. 2.

Cf.: Dereboylu 1994, 88 fig. 15 pl. 9 BY30; Karahan 1994, 28 fig. 17g2 pl. 8g2; for form Patsiada 1990, 161 fig. 12 pl. 57 α no. 53; 163 pl. 58 α fig. 13 no. 61; Sinn 1976, 104 pl. 40 nos. 2–3; for pattern Crowfoot *et al.* 1957, 225 fig. 39 no. 1; Patsiada 1990, 182 fig. 23 pl. 70 α no. 138.

56. Skyphos. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 9. 16.*

Find spot: Trench F5 North, CGU. Diam. of rim: 0.1; Pres. W: 0.039; Pres. H: 0.03. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, slightly porous, white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown; int. rim zone 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown, rest 2.5 YR 4/8 red. Scraped groove beneath the rim. Sharp angle between neck and ribbed body. Incised zigzag garland with white dots (10 YR 8/1).

57. Skyphos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 9. 16.*

Find spot: Trench HTD/I, GCB. Diam. of rim: 0.086; Pres. H: 0.033. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red – 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown, hard, white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 2.5 Y 4/2 dark greyish brown – 5 Y 2.5/1 black; int. 5 Y 2.5/1 black – 2.5 Y 3/2 very dark greyish brown. Two scraped grooves below the rim. White trefoil garland (2.5 Y 8/1).

58. Skyphos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 9.*

Find spot: Trench HTD/I, GCB. Diam. of rim: 0.102; Pres. H: 0.022. Clay: 2.5 YR 7/6 light red. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, matt. Two scraped grooves beneath the rim. Ivy garland with incised stem and white dots. Leaves in added clay (7.5 YR 7/3 pink).

59. Skyphos. Base and lower body fragment. *Fig. 9. 16.*

Find spot: Trench O9, FFE. Diam. of base: 0.072; Pres. H: 0.082. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/6 light red. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black – 5 YR 3/2 dark reddish brown – 5 YR 4/3 reddish brown, metallic; int. 5 YR 3/2 dark reddish brown, partly unglazed. Vertical ribbing on body. Ring foot with plain resting surface.

Cf.: For form Nohlen – Radt 1978, 40 pl. 30 no. K56; Sinn 1976, 104–105 no. 71 pl. 42.2.

60. Skyphos. Base fragment. *Fig. 9.*

Find spot: Trench F7b3, EGO. Diam. of base: 0.08; Pres. H: 0.022. Clay: 10 R 5/6 red. Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 reddish black, partly metallic. Fully glazed.

61. Skyphos. *Fig. 9. 16.*

Find spot: F6 Northeast, CMJ. Diam. of rim: 0.12; Diam. of base: 0.076; H: 0.105. Clay: 5 YR 7/4 pink – 2.5 YR 6/6 light red – 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, porous. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, lower body and foot 2.5 YR 4/8 red; int. rim zone 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, rest 2.5 YR 4/8 red. Scrape groove below the rim. Strap handles with rotelle. Horizontal ribbing on the body. Ring foot with slightly bevelled resting surface. Olive garland to the right. Leaves in pale yellow (2.5 Y 8/3). Graffito H underside the foot.

Cf.: Dereboylu 2003, 61 pl. 45 BY35; Dereboylu 1994, 90 fig. 16 pl. 10 BY35; Karahan 1994, 22 fig. 9a1 pl. 5a1; Yıldızhan 1999, 27 pl. 6 fig. 22 no. K46. For rim profile Ziegenaus – de Luca 1968, pl. 54 no. 339; 151; for pattern Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, 224–225 no. 17 fig. 5.9.5.

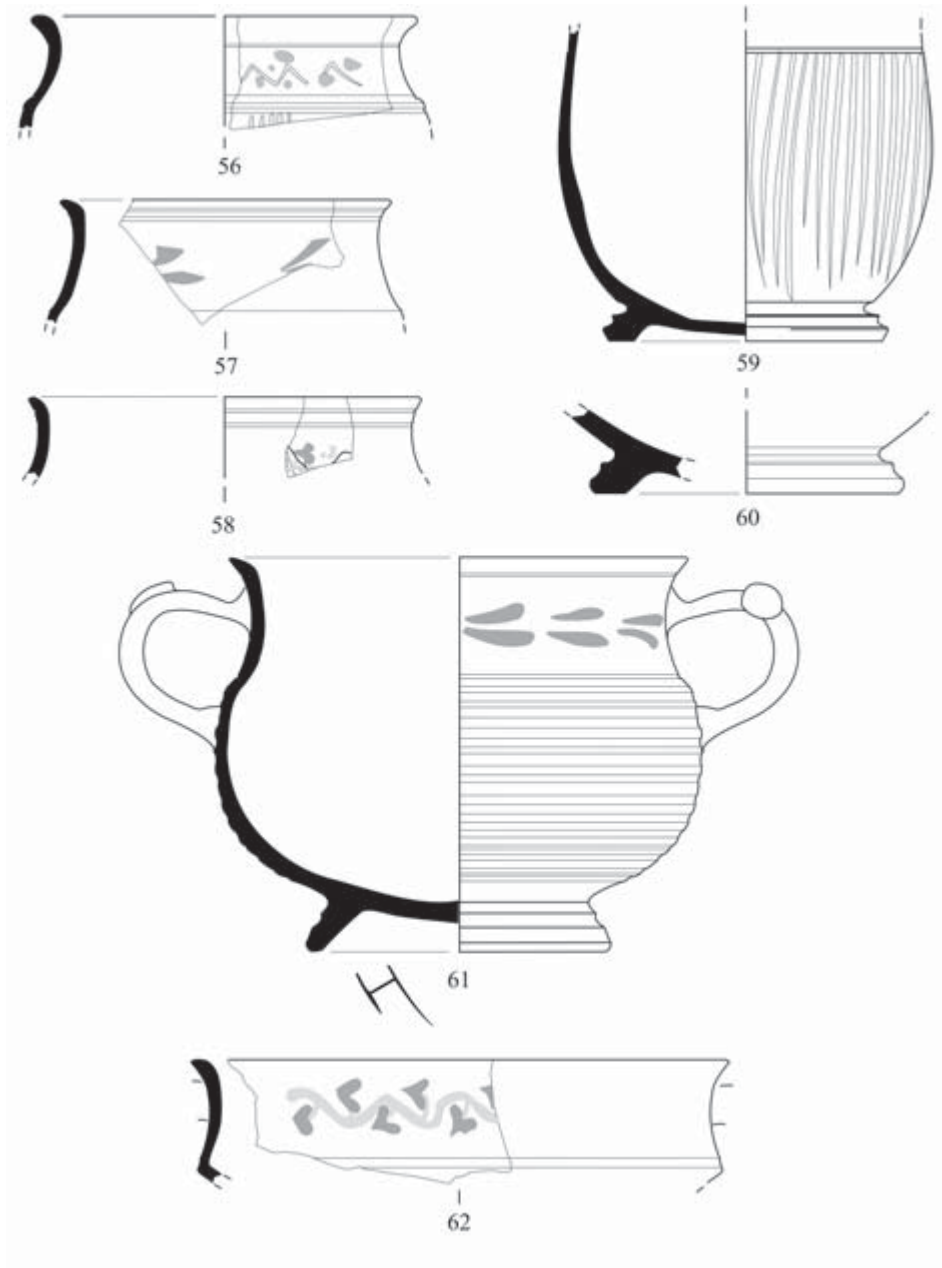


Fig. 9 55–62. Scale 1:2

62. Skyphos. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 9. 16.*

Find Spot: Trench F7b3, EGV. Diam. of rim: 0.14, Pres. H: 0.034. Clay: 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown, heavy white inclusions. Glaze: 10 YR 4/2 dark greyish brown. Ivy garland with painted main stem and tendrils. Ghost of main stem. Pink leaves (7.5 YR 6/4). Scraped groove below the decorated zone.

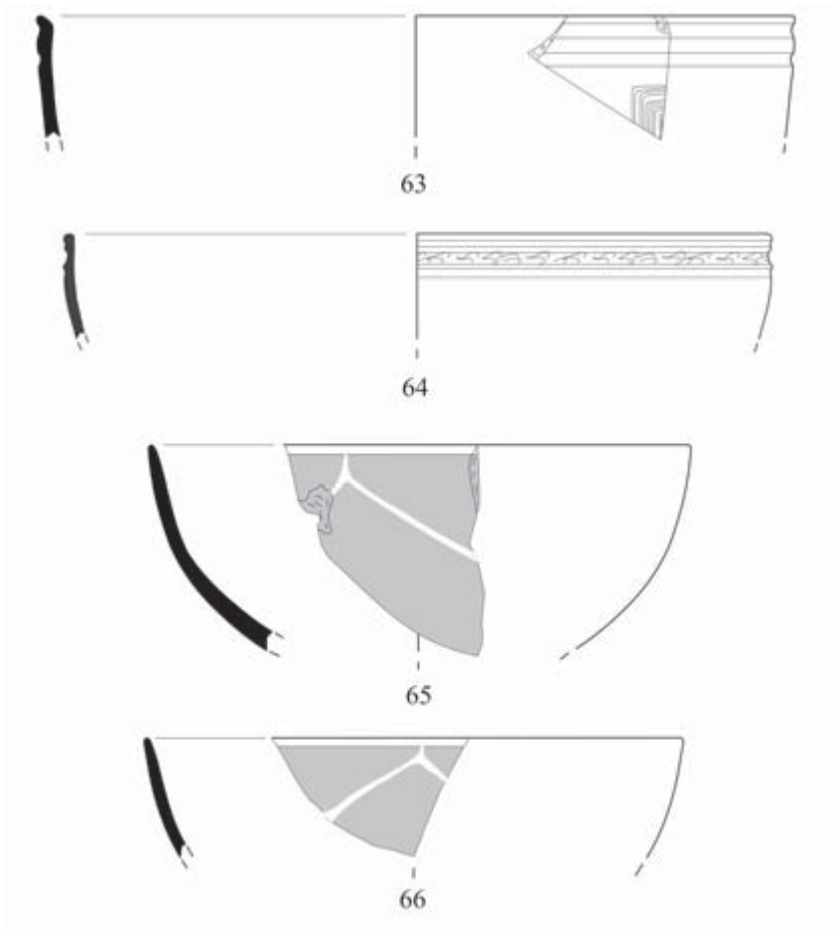


Fig. 10 63–66. Scale 1:2

Cf.: Schäfer 1968, 48. 60 pl. 10 D28; Behr 1988, 132–133 fig. 8 nos. 26–27 (middle of the 2nd century B. C.); Radt – de Luca 1999, 85. 88 pl. 13 fig. 5 no. 439; Radt – de Luca 2003, 6 pl. 6 no. 2; Goldman 1950, 159. 218 pls. 124. 182 no. 96.

Bolster cups (Fig. 10. 17)

Among the drinking vessels decorated in West Slope technique discovered in Daskyleion, two small fragments may belong to bolster cups (Fig. 10. 17, 63–64), which have also been documented in Ephesus, in the Athenian Agora and in Aegina⁹⁰. It is a hybrid form which is derived from bowl-kantharos and Classical kantharos. These hemispherical cups, the characteristic lug handles or bolsters of which imitate metalware, are a rarely found shape even in Athens in the early Hel-

⁹⁰ Ephesus: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1972/75, 500 fig. 2e; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 37. 47 pls. 32–36 B41–B51; 42; 54 pl. 60 B137; Athenian Agora: Rotroff 1997, 96–97. 259 pl. 15 fig. 13 nos. 164–167; Aegina: Smetana-Scherrer 1982, 69 pl. 36 no. 472.

lenistic period, and they were produced in only one workshop⁹¹. The rims of numbers 63–64 are slightly inclined inwards. The counterparts from the Athenian Agora are securely dated to the early 3rd century B. C. and all comparanda have elegant West Slope decoration. The combination of incised checkerboard/rectangles⁹² (*Fig. 10. 17, 63*), geometric motif which appears on various shapes in the second half of the 3rd century and in the 2nd century B. C., and the small incised tendrils (*Fig. 10. 17, 64*) find parallels in Ephesus and Aegina.

63. Bolster cup. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 10. 17.*

Find spot: Trench F7b1, EBT. Diam. of rim: 0.20; Pres. W: 0.027; Pres. H: 0.032. Clay: 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow, slightly porous, few white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 10 YR 4/3 brown; int. 2.5 YR 4/8 red. Two grooves below rim. Incised concentric rectangles.

Cf.: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 54 pl. 61 B137; Rotroff 1997, 259 pl. 15 fig. 13 no. 166 (300–280 B. C.); for pattern Patsiada 1990, 168 fig. 17 pl. 62α nos. 86. 87; Ziegenaus – de Luca 1968, pl. 49 no. 247.

64. Bolster cup. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 10. 17.*

Find spot: Trench F7b4, ELH. Diam. of rim: 0.186; Pres. H: 0.027. Clay: 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, white inclusions. Glaze: 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown, slightly metallic. Small incised tendrils to the right between grooves.

Cf.: see 63.

Net-pattern bowls (Fig. 10)

Two bowls with a hemispherical body, a reserved band on the rim and a pentagonal net-pattern have been found at Daskyleion (65–66). These hemispherical bowls have a prominent net-pattern on the exterior⁹³. The production of this shape with a distinctive pattern had started at the earliest in the second half of the 3rd century B. C. in Athens. Such bowls have been found in many sites, such as Athens, Corinth, Thebes, Argos, Sardis, Pergamum, Apollonia, Tarsus, Antioch, Hama and Paphos⁹⁴. The fragments found in Sardis are dated from the late 3rd to the early 2nd century B. C.⁹⁵. Both local and imported net-pattern bowls have been found in a context dated to the middle of the 2nd century B. C. in Corinth⁹⁶. In Pergamum, it comes from the foundation of the Great Altar⁹⁷. This characteristic decoration was also used for closed vessels alongside

⁹¹ For the development of the bolster cups see Rotroff 1997, 96–97.

⁹² For some examples from Delos: Bruneau 1970, 251–252 pl. 44 D82. 90; Aegina: Smetana-Scherrer 1982, 73–75 pl. 41 nos. 545. 547–551; pl. 42 no. 554; pl. 43 no. 568; Histria: Alexandrescu 1966, 194 pls. 95–96 no. 37.8; Ephesus: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 42. 54 pl. 61 B137; Athenian Agora: for some examples Rotroff 1997, 64. 254 fig. 10 pl. 12, 141 no. 123; 255 pl. 12 no. 124; 274 pl. 31 no. 306. For another published fragment with a checkerboard pattern from Daskyleion see Dereboylu 2003, 61 pl. 45 BY39.

⁹³ For shape and decoration see Rotroff 1997, 108–109; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 40–41.

⁹⁴ For the examples see catalogue.

⁹⁵ Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 49 pl. 21 nos. 133–135.

⁹⁶ Edwards 1975, 89–90 pl. 54 no. 530.

⁹⁷ Schäfer 1968, 154 Z132–Z137.

gold, silver and glass bowls, and it continued to be used for moldmade bowls even after the West Slope ware disappeared⁹⁸.

65. Net-pattern bowl. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 10.*

Find spot: Trench F7b2, EGU. Diam. of rim: 0.142; Pres. H: 0.054. Clay: 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze: 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown; upper body 5 YR 4/6 yellowish red, diluted. Hemispherical bowl with pentagonal net pattern. Reserve band on the rim.

Cf.: Bulut 2007, 68 fig. 6a no. 1; Watzinger 1901, 70 no. 6; Boehringer – Kraus 1937, 120 pl. 57 c:8; Waagé 1948, 13 fig. 3 nos. 21, 23; Goldman 1950, 219–220 fig. 125 nos. 113, 128 (end of 3rd – early 2nd century B. C.); Schäfer 1968, 117 pl. 51 G3 fig. 10 nos. 1–2; fig. 20 Z132–137; Ziegenaus – de Luca 1975, 99 pl. 51, 3 no. 296; pl. 52, 2 no. 407; pl. 52, 8 no. 297; Bouzek 1990, pl. 11, B; Rotroff 1997, 276 pl. 32 fig. 20 no. 320; Gassner 1997, pl. 12 no. 187; Radt – de Luca 1999, 88 pl. 88 fig. 4 no. 433; Raeck 2000, 344 fig. 17 no. 5.1; Radt – de Luca 2003, 6 pl. 5 no. 3; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 49 pl. 21 nos. 133–135 (late 3rd – early 2nd century B. C.).

66. Net-pattern bowl. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 10.*

Find spot: Trench F7b2, EGU. Diam. of rim: 0.142; Pres. H: 0.031. Clay: 5 YR 7/4 pink. Glaze: ext. 5 YR 4/6 red – 2.5 YR 2.5/1 reddish black; int. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 reddish black – 2.5 YR 5/6 red. Hemispherical bowl with pentagonal net pattern. Rim zone is unglazed interior and exterior.

Cf.: Similar to 65. Bulut 2007, 68 fig. 6a no. 2.

Bowls with interior decoration (Fig. 11. 17)

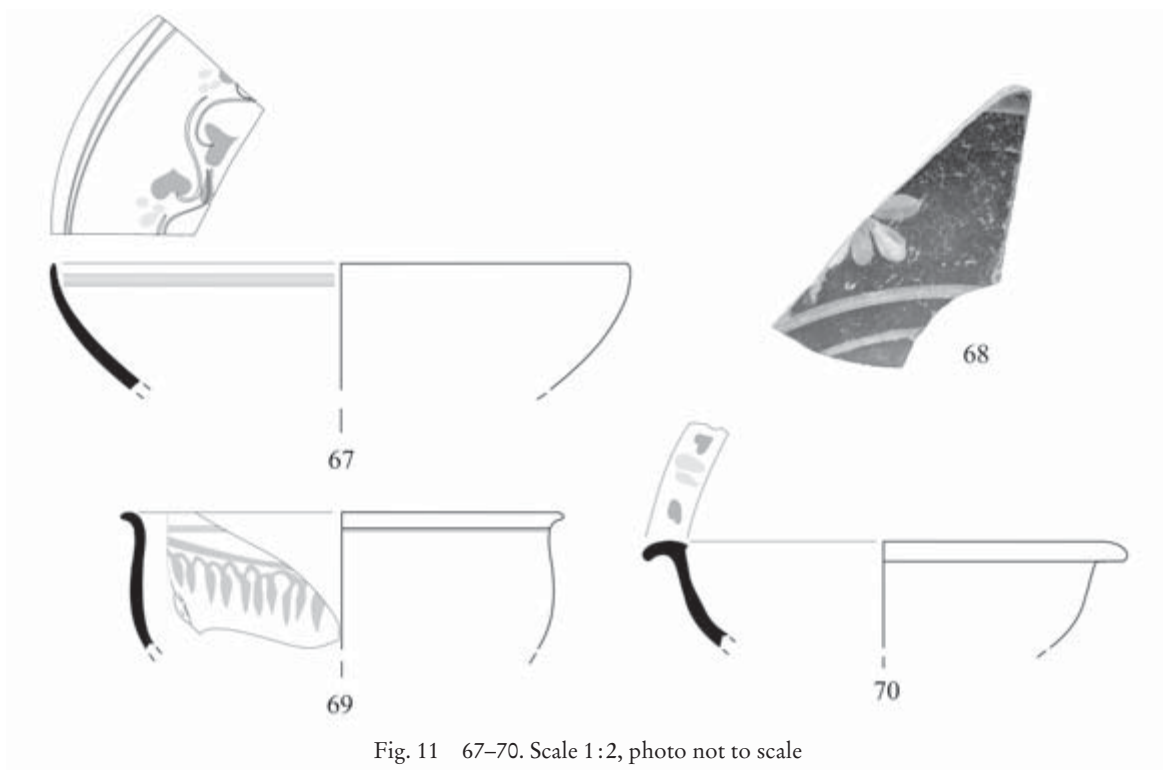
The bowl with interior decoration, a very popular drinking vessel in the Hellenistic period, attested in many sites, appears also in Daskyleion. The decoration is limited in the interior, in a zone framed with scraped grooves and adorned with a rosette and starburst at the centre. The earliest examples found in Athens belong to the second quarter of the 3rd century B. C.⁹⁹. The shape occurs in many centres in Asia Minor and the Aegean, such as Ilion, Sardis, Pergamum, Ephesus, Samos, Chios, Rhodes and Antioch¹⁰⁰. In Pergamum, the earliest examples come from the foundation of the Great Altar and the Asklepieion¹⁰¹ and are dated to the late 3rd or early 2nd

⁹⁸ For the bowls created from precious material see Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 41 footnote 58. On the other forms: Johnston 2005, 309–393 fig. 38 no. 271 (feeder); Vaag *et al.* 2002, 197 pls. 42, 76 K50; Rotroff 1997, 108 footnote 104. For some examples of the molded bowls see Thompson 1934, 382 figs. 69a–b; Goldman 1950, 224 fig. 131 no. 180; no. 128; Edwards 1975, 181 pl. 78 nos. 908–910; Rotroff 1982, 39, 92 pl. 69, 89 nos. 403–404; Bouzek 1990, pl. 19, 1; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, 211 no. 26 fig. 5.4 no. 11.

⁹⁹ For further information on the shape see Rotroff 1997, 110–113; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 41–42.

¹⁰⁰ Ilion: Berlin 1999, 122 pl. 22 no. 128; Sardis: Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 41, 49–52 pls. 21–23 nos. 136–156; pls. 30–33 nos. 204–214; Pergamum: Boehringer – Kraus 1937, 120 pl. 57 c. g:1–3, 59; Schäfer 1968, 47, 59 pls. 9–11 D2–11; Ziegenaus – de Luca 1975, 101 pl. 54, 1 nos. 433, 435; pl. 54, 4 no. 428; pl. 54, 7 no. 436; Behr 1988, 145–147 pl. 15 figs. 12–13 nos. 49–54; Radt – de Luca 1999, 87–88 pl. 12 fig. 4 nos. 423–432; Ephesus: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 38, 49–50 pls. 43–46 B80–B95; Gassner 1997, 66–68 pls. 12–13, 82 nos. 190–198; Samos: Isler 1978, 116 pl. 57 fig. 9 nos. 279–282; Chios: Anderson 1954, 153 pl. 11.b nos. 238–239, 244–247; Rhodes: Patsiada 1990, 147–152 pls. 52–53 figs. 6–8 nos. 13–23; Antioch: Waagé 1948, 12, 54a, 55 fig. 3 nos. 5, 13–14.

¹⁰¹ Behr 1988, 145–146; for those coming from the Great Altar Schäfer 1968, 54, 153 Z71–Z73 fig. 18; for those from the Asklepieion Ziegenaus – de Luca 1975, 88 nos. 278–279 pl. 52, 7.



century B.C., and the form was produced until the mid of the 2nd century B.C.¹⁰². It has been noted that Sardis examples are similar to those found in Pergamum¹⁰³. Rotroff and Oliver date the bowls from Sardis to the second quarter of the 3rd and 2nd century B.C.¹⁰⁴. The Daskyleion examples are quite shallow bowls with a decorative zone. The local bowl number 67, with its ivy garland enriched with incised tendrils and added white dots and its rim diameter of 0.152 m, is closest to the Pergamene bowls¹⁰⁵. The small version of the rosette, generally preferred in the centre of the bowls, was used in the decorated zone of the bowl number 68. The petals of the rosette are made of alternately placed light reddish brown diluted clay and flowing pink, suggesting that it could be an import from Pergamum¹⁰⁶.

67. Bowl. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 11. 17.*

Find spot: Trench M8b1–c1, FRL. Diam. of rim: 0.152; Pres. H: 0.033. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, partly 2.5 YR 4/1 dark reddish grey, white inclusions. Glaze: 5 YR 3/2 dark reddish brown, ext. partly metallic. Two scraped grooves below the rim. On the wall zone light red ivy garland (2.5 YR 7/6) with incised stem and white dots (2.5 Y 8/1).

¹⁰² Behr 1988, 146.

¹⁰³ Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 41.

¹⁰⁴ Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 49–52 nos. 136–156.

¹⁰⁵ Schäfer 1968, 59 pl. 9. 10 D2.

¹⁰⁶ Schäfer 1968, 62 pl. 18 D67; Behr 1988, 104–105. 147 pl. 15, 10 fig. 13 no. 54; 150 pl. 15, 12 fig. 14 no. 59.

Cf.: For shape Schäfer 1968, 59 pls. 9. 10 D2; Behr 1988, 146 fig. 12 no. 49 (the late 3rd or early 2nd century B. C.); Isler 1978, 116 pl. 57 fig. 9 no. 279; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 50 pl. 44 B87; for decoration Behr 1988, 146 fig. 12 no. 50; Sinn 1976, 102 no. 59 pl. 36.2; pl. 21.9.

68. Bowl. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 11.*

Find spot: Trench O9, FAA. Pres. W: 0.049; Pres. H: 0.054. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, white inclusions. Glaze: 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown. Scraped groove below the rim. Slightly relief rosette painted alternatively with light reddish brown (2.5 YR 6/4) and pink petals (2.5 YR 8/3) on the wall zone, framed with two concentric scraped grooves below.

Cf.: Behr 1988, 146 fig. 12 no. 49 (the late 3rd or early 2nd century B. C.); Isler 1978, 116 pl. 57 fig. 9 no. 282; for pattern Schäfer 1968, 62 pl. 18 D67 (140 B. C.); Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 52 pl. 56 B120; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 51 pl. 22 no. 149.

Miscellaneous bowls (Fig. 11)

Two bowls with projecting rim found in Daskyleion have West Slope decoration. The production of the bowls with projecting rim was started by the end of the 5th century B. C. in black glazed with an increasing popularity during the 4th century B. C.; they survived throughout the Hellenistic period¹⁰⁷. The form is distributed widely¹⁰⁸ and it also appears in a partially glazed version, which is considered to be a cheaper alternative to the fully glazed serving vessels¹⁰⁹. The bowl number 69 is the only available example decorated in West Slope style which has been discovered in Daskyleion. There is a horizontal scraped groove immediately below the rim on the exterior. Its rim reminds of Hellenistic kantharoi, rather than the common »Vogelkopf«¹¹⁰ profile. It has a slightly bulging profile in the middle of the body and a spearhead necklace decoration.

Bowl number 70 (*Fig. 11*) has a wider rim which overhangs, with bead and reel decoration, which is rarely observed in these bowls. The characteristic feature of the shape is the formation of a slightly sharp articulation between the upper and lower wall. Edwards dates the glazed examples of this bowl discovered in Corinth between 250–146 B. C.¹¹¹. This sharp articulation does not appear in the Daskyleion examples. The rim is more pronounced and out-turned and it has a ridge at the junction of the rim and body in the interior. The projecting-outturned rim was used also in saucers, plates and kraters in the ateliers of western Anatolia and mainland Greece. The plates of Pergamene production dated by Schäfer approximately to 200 B. C. and the plates found in sounding in the Lukasgrab in the *Staatsmarkt* of Ephesus are some of the comparable

¹⁰⁷ Rotroff 1997, 156–160.

¹⁰⁸ For the examples from the Athenian Agora: Rotroff 1997, 329–337 pls. 72–73. 144–146 figs. 59–61 nos. 866–957; Eretria: Metzger 1978, 229 figs. 2–3 (in the early 4th century B. C.); Corinth: Edwards 1975, 33–34 pl. S3, 44 nos. 72–94; Thasos: Blondé 1985, 294 fig. 8 nos. 61–66 (in the first quarter of the 4th century B. C.); Chios: Anderson 1954, 123–181 fig. 15 no. 145; Samos: Isler 1978, 131 pl. 62 fig. 11 nos. 404–407; Sardis: Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 25 pl. 10 nos. 51–53; Ephesus: Gassner 1997, 42–44 pl. 5 nos. 82–91; Pergamum: Radt – de Luca 1999, 80 fig. 3 nos. 384–390; Antioch: Waagé 1948, 9 pl. 1 nos. H9–10 (in the late 4th – 3rd centuries B. C.); Dura-Europos: Cox 1949, 3–4 figs. 10–11; Samaria: Crowfoot *et al.* 1957, 245–246 fig. 48 (started in the early 4th century and survived until the 3rd century B. C.).

¹⁰⁹ The partially glazed version predominates at Daskyleion by the second quarter of the 4th century B. C. For some of the partially glazed pottery found in Daskyleion see Bulut 2009, 55–67.

¹¹⁰ Metzger 1978, 229 figs. 2–3.

¹¹¹ Edwards 1975, 33–34 pl. 3 nos. 74–77.

examples¹¹². Similar projecting rim profiles were used in saucers found in the Athenian Agora and the wider and shallow plates documented in Nagidos, a city located in rough Cilicia¹¹³.

69. Bowl. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 11.*

Find spot: Trench M8, EPL. Diam. of rim: ~0.114. Pres. H: 0.035. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, white inclusions. Glaze: ext. partly 2.5 Y 5/4 light olive brown; 7.5 YR 4/5 brown; int. 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown. Scraped line below rim. Spearhead necklace with incised links and white tie.

Cf.: Metzger 1969, 52 pl. 7 no. 4 (similar rim profile dated to the end of 4th/3rd century B. C. but black glazed); Radt – de Luca 1999, 80 fig. 3 no. 384.

70. Bowl. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 11.*

Find spot: Trench F6 North, CDS. Diam. of rim: 0.112; Pres. H: 0.027. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, core 2.5 YR 4/1 dark reddish grey, white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 5 YR 2.5/1 black, slightly metallic; int. 5 YR 2.5/2 dark reddish. Projecting rim more pronounced and down-turned. In interior, ridge at junction of rim and body. Bead and reel (alternatively white and 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow).

Cf.: For relatively similar profiles Cox 1949, 20 no. 118; Crowfoot *et al.* 1957, 264 fig. 54 no. 14; Smetana-Scherrer 1982, 60 fig. 17 no. 393; Edwards 1975, 34 pl. 3 no. 76 (250–146 B. C.).

Kraters (Fig. 12. 17)

Kraters and plates are rare shapes in Daskyleion (71–74). The partially preserved rim fragments are mostly defined as kraters, plates or deep bowls in many publications¹¹⁴. The same difficulty is valid for the examples in Daskyleion. Although it is difficult to determine the shape of number 71, we may consider it as a krater. Similar kraters have been found in many centres such as Corinth, Pergamum, Ephesus, Naxos, Rhodes, Tarsus, and Dor¹¹⁵. In these centres, they are considered kraters or bolster kraters. The local production of West Slope kraters well-documented in Pergamum started in the 2nd century B. C. (190–180 B. C.) and the shape survived through the beginning of the 1st century B. C., and the earliest examples have been found in the *Altarfundament* and the Asklepion¹¹⁶. Two examples from Ephesus are dated to the 2nd century B. C.¹¹⁷. In Samaria, the

¹¹² For Pergamum see Schäfer 1968, 61 pls. 13–14 D37; for the kraters from Pergamum see Behr 1988, 155. 158 pl. 16.5 fig. 16 no. 71; Ephesus *Staatsmarkt*: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 39–40. 51 pl. 50 B105; for the *Lukasgrab* in Ephesus see Liko 2001, 86. 93 pl. 57 no. 47.

¹¹³ For saucers with projecting rims from the Athenian Agora see Rotroff 1997, 149. 318 fig. 52 pl. 66 no. 735 (260–250 B. C.); for plates dated to the late 3rd century and first half of the 2nd century B. C. in Nagidos see Durukan – Körsulu 2007, 167–168. 200 nos. 65–67.

¹¹⁴ For an example, a deep bowl with projecting rim with similar rim profile found in the Athenian Agora, see Rotroff 1997, 348–349 pls. 69. 80 figs. 66–67 nos. 1097–1103.

¹¹⁵ Corinth: Edwards 1975, 46 pls. 7, 39. 47 nos. 188–189; Pergamum: Schäfer 1968, 48. 55 pls. 13–14 D33–51; Behr 1988, 155–158 pl. 16 figs. 15–17 nos. 66–73; Radt – de Luca 1999, 88 pl. 13 fig. 5 no. 441; Ephesus: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 39. 51 pls. 49–50 B104–105; Naxos: Kolia 2006, 202–203 pl. 70 fig. 190 035; pl. 70 fig. 192 036 (200–150 B. C., influenced by Pergamene models); Tarsus: Goldmann 1950, 217 fig. 182 no. 87; Dor: Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, 228 no. 57 fig. 5.11.2.

¹¹⁶ Schäfer 1968, 48. 55; Behr 1988, 155–158.

¹¹⁷ Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 39. 51 pls. 49–50 B194–105.

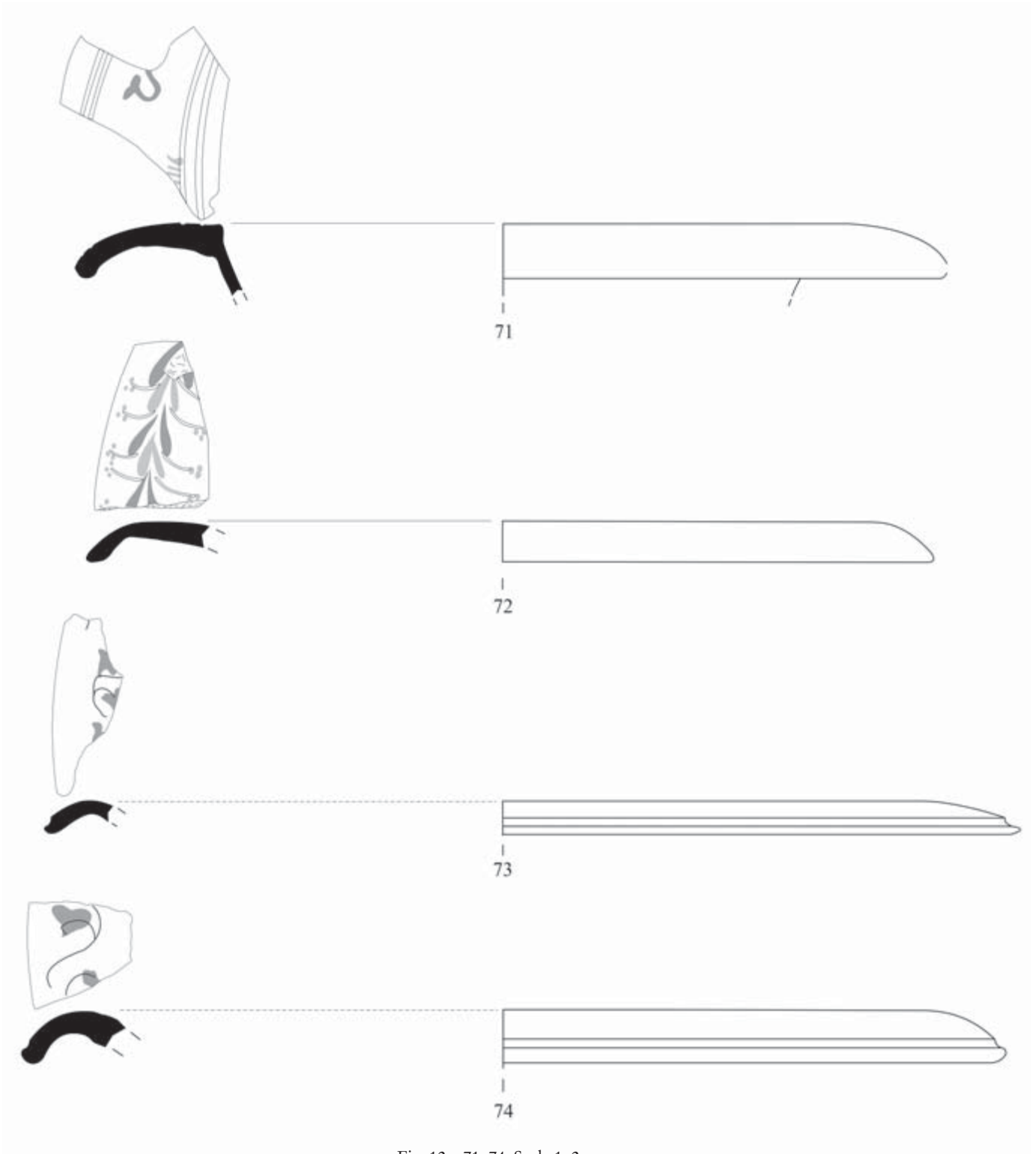


Fig. 12 71-74. Scale 1:2

form was produced locally and the earliest examples are dated to the late 3rd – 2nd century B. C.¹¹⁸. The fragment number 71 has a wide and slightly overhanging rim plate. A dolphin and palmette, bordered with double scraped lines, are used on the rim plate, fully glazed. For what concerns decoration, its closest parallels exist in Pergamum and Rhodes¹¹⁹. Since ca. 275 B. C., dolphin-palmette or dolphin-rosette either in added clay or incision were used commonly together or separately on drinking cups associated with Dionysos, such as kantharoi and hemispherical cups as well as amphorae¹²⁰. An alternately placed dolphin-palmette motif is common in Pergamene plates¹²¹. Due to its fabric and decoration, fragment number 71 may have been imported from Pergamum in the 2nd century B. C.

71. Krater. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 12. 17.*

Find spot: Trench O8 2a/b, FTD. Diam. of rim: 0.25; Pres. H: 0.025. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, sparse very small mica particles. Glaze: 2.5 YR 5/8–4/8 red. Overhanging broad rim plate. Concave profile beneath the rim. Decorative zone of the rim plate framed by double incised lines. Dolphin (5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow) and palmette with added white on the rim plate.

Cf.: Form and decoration Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, 228 no. 57 fig. 5.11.2; for form Crowfoot *et al.* 1957, 244 fig. 47 no. 10; Patsiada 1990, 177 fig. 21 pl. 66β no. 113; Behr 1988, 156 pl. 16, 5 fig. 15 no. 67; Rotroff 1997, 412 fig. 100 pl. 134 no. 1679 (250–275 B. C.); Radt – de Luca 1999, 88 pl. 13 fig. 5 no. 441; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 56 pl. 27 no. 180 (240–175 B. C.); Kolia 2006, 202–203 pl. 70 fig. 190 035. For dolphin and palmette Brock – Young 1949, 61 no. 1 pl. 21 no. 34; Ognenova 1960, 230 fig. 9; Schäfer 1968, 61 pl. 13 D40; Pfrommer 1985, 57 fig. 45 no. 45; Patsiada 1990, 177 pl. 67α no. 119; Behr 1988, 158 pl. 16, 7 fig. 16 no. 69 (early 2nd century); Sinn 1976, 109 pl. 38.6.

Plates (Fig. 12. 17)

The plates with West Slope decoration are few in number in Daskyleion and the rim fragments can be confused with saucers or deep plates. Such plates have an out-turned wide rim, shallow body and ring foot, which are the characteristic features of the 3rd century B. C. plates. These shallow plates with grooved out-turned rims were also found among household plain wares. The rim profiles numbers 73–74, decorated with ivy garland with incised tendrils, are similar to plain glazed plates found in soundings at the Great Altar in Pergamum¹²². Undecorated examples, dated mainly to the end of the 3rd century B. C. and through the 2nd century B. C., were also

¹¹⁸ Crowfoot *et al.* 1957, 239. 244 fig. 47 nos. 9–10.

¹¹⁹ Patsiada 1990, 177 fig. 21 pl. 66β no. 113; Behr 1988, 156 pl. 16, 5 fig. 15 no. 67.

¹²⁰ Boehringer – Kraus 1937, 120 pl. 57 g:5. 6; Waagé 1948, 13 fig. 4 no. 1; Goldman 1950, 219 fig. 125 no. 117; Crowfoot *et al.* 1957, 238 fig. 44 no. 5; Alexandrescu 1966, 194 pls. 95–96 no. 37.7; Ziegenaus – de Luca 1968, 151 pl. 54 no. 333; 164 pl. 59 no. 428; Behr 1988, 146 pl. 15 fig. 12 no. 49; Margreiter 1988, 40. 77 pl. 28, 321 (alternative ribbon wreath); Rotroff 1997, 53. 249 pl. 8 fig. 8 no. 75; 256 pl. 13 fig. 11 no. 138; 263 pl. 19 fig. 15 nos. 202–205; 285 pl. 39 fig. 24 no. 408; Gassner 1997, 65 pl. 11 no. 182; Coldstream 1999, 338 pl. 32 nos. 11. 15; 345 pl. 37 no. 5; 347 pl. 38 nos. 62–63; Kolia 2006, 202–203 pl. 70 fig. 190 035; Tolstikov – Zhuravlev 2004, 274 pl. 96 no. 11. For the incised dolphin see Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 51 pl. 49 B104.

¹²¹ Boehringer – Kraus 1937, 120 pl. 57 h:7–8; Schäfer 1968, 61 pl. 13 D39; Behr 1988, 158 pl. 16, 7 fig. 16 no. 69.

¹²² Radt – de Luca 1999, 11 nos. 1–16. Moreover, some plates were produced in grey fabric (see the same publication p. 63 no. 304).

found at the *Herrscherkult* Temenos and the Asklepieion¹²³. Another rim fragment (number 72), decorated with laurel wreath enriched with incised pistils and white dots like an inkwell from Knossos¹²⁴, finds parallels among the coarse wares produced in Pergamum¹²⁵.

72. Plate. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 12. 17.*

Find spot: Trench M8 West, GCD. Diam. of rim: 0.26; Pres. H: 0.013. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, sparse small grit particles, slightly porous. Glaze: 5 YR 2.5/1 black, metallic. Overhanging broad rim plate. Laurel wreath with incised pistils enriched by white dots on the rim plate. Leaves in added clay (5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow).

Cf.: Radt – de Luca 1999, 19 no. 61; for pattern Coldstream 1999, 340 pl. 34 no. 14.

73. Plate. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 12.*

Find spot: Trench 23, DSL. Diam. of rim: 0.29; Pres. H: 0.015. Clay: 2.5 YR 7/8 light red, slightly porous. Glaze: 2.5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown, metallic. Overhanging rim plate with groove on the edge. Ivy garland with incised tendrils. Leaves in added diluted clay (7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow).

Cf.: Zengin 1999, 30 fig. 9 pl. 3 BY30; for form Radt – de Luca 1999, 11 no. 7; Tolstikov – Zhuravlev 2004, 271 pl. 94 no. 5.

74. Plate. Rim and body fragment. *Fig. 12.*

Find spot: Trench HE02/I, FEJ. Diam. of rim: ~0.30. Pres. H: 0.032. Clay: 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze: 5 YR 2.5/1 black. Overhanging rim plate with groove on the edge. Ivy garland with incised stem and tendrils. Leaves in added diluted clay (7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow).

Cf.: Cox 1949, 22 no. 12; Pagenstecher 1913, 30 fig. 34 no. 24; Metzger 1969, 57 pl. 16 no. 9; Patsiada 1990, 177 pl. 66γ fig. 21 no. 117; Radt – de Luca 1999, 11 no. 7; Cox 1949, 22 fig. 125; Tolstikov – Zhuravlev 2004, 271 pl. 94 no. 5.

Table amphorae (Fig. 13. 17)

West Slope table amphora, having a design which appears in the Hellenistic period, developed in Athens in the first quarter of the 3rd century B.C., most probably under the influence of northwestern Greek models¹²⁶. The Asia Minor version of the amphora with projecting rim, strap handles, ribbed body and spreading molded ring foot was widely distributed under the influence of Pergamene workshops¹²⁷.

Although Behr asserts that they were not produced in Pergamene workshops until the late 2nd century B.C.¹²⁸, Pergamene amphorae found at Paphos, Tinos and Tarsus' Middle Hellenistic Unit show that they have been started to be locally produced on the coast of Western Anatolia

¹²³ Temenos: Boehring – Kraus 1937, 117 fig. 38 c:1; Asklepieion: Ziegenaus – de Luca 1975, 78 no. 58 pl. 42, 1; Ziegenaus – de Luca 1968, 149 no. 319 pls. 58. 66.

¹²⁴ Coldstream 1999, 340 pl. 34 no. 14.

¹²⁵ Radt – de Luca 1999, 19 no. 61.

¹²⁶ For detailed information about the shape Rotroff 1997, 120–124; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 42–43.

¹²⁷ For the form and distribution of Pergamene West Slope amphorae see Rotroff 2002, 99–100.

¹²⁸ Behr 1988, 170.

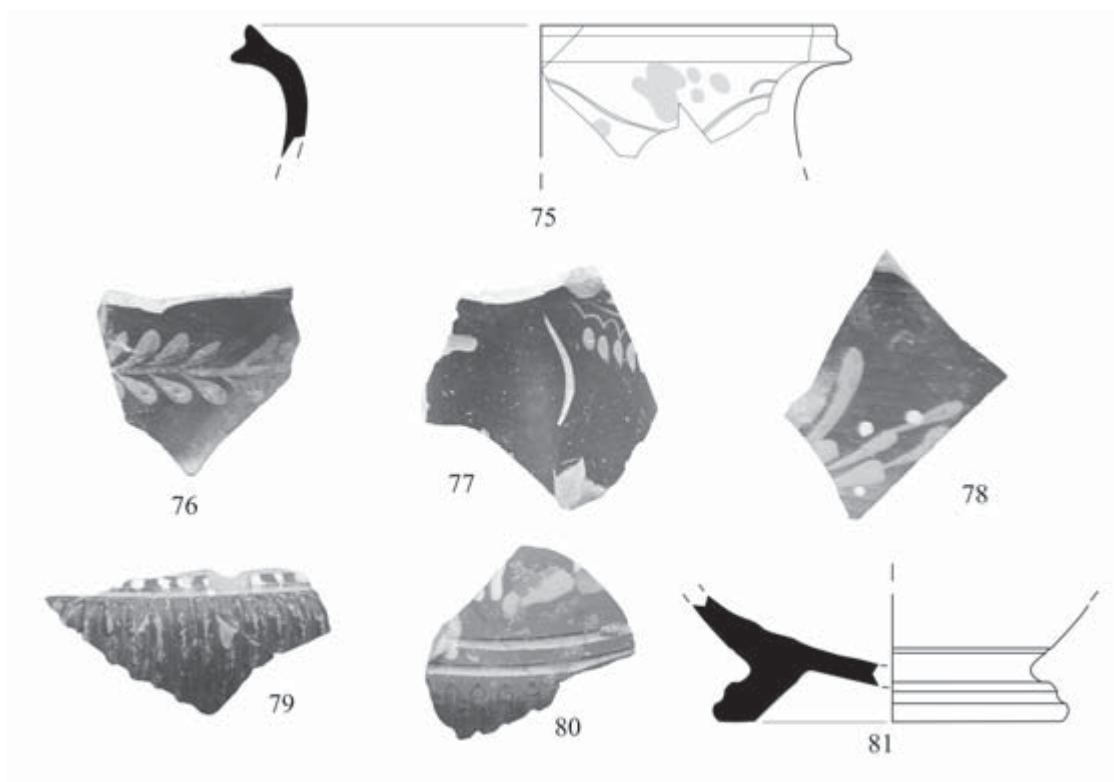


Fig. 13 75–81. Scale 1:2, photos not to scale

in the early 2nd century B.C.¹²⁹. As in Daskyleion, only a few table amphorae were discovered in Ilion, in the H2 occupation debris (225–130 B.C.)¹³⁰. Berlin also proposed that a wide production of table amphorae did not begin until the mid of the 3rd century B.C.¹³¹. The amphorae found at Sardis which were under the influence of Pergamene workshops are most probably of the second half of the 2nd century B.C.¹³².

The fragment number 75, which has a garland decoration enriched with wide white blobs and incised stems on the neck, and a wide flaring molded rim with a groove finds closest parallels with late amphorae from the debris of Sulla and Thompson's Groups D, E from the Athenian Agora dated between 140–86 B.C. as well as some pieces found on Rhodes¹³³.

On the amphora neck fragments numbers 76–78, olive garland with white band, spearhead necklace with incised links and added white and diluted clay, and quite a rich laurel spray adorned with white dots were used. On the shoulder fragments number 80 (most probably a Pergamene

¹²⁹ Rotroff 2002, 99–100; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 43.

¹³⁰ Berlin 1999, 94. 126 nos. 155–157 pl. 5.

¹³¹ Berlin 1999, 94.

¹³² Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 43.

¹³³ Rotroff 1997, 122. 289–291 pls. 43–44 figs. 30–33 nos. 436. 438–444. Moreover, there is also a miniature example with the same rim profile from the Athenian Agora (Rotroff 1997, 123. 291 pl. 45 fig. 33 no. 453).

production) and 79, there are two horizontal reserved grooves and the lower body is vertically ribbed. While a row of white dots bordered the shoulder of number 79, slightly degenerated bead and reel was used in number 80, most probably a Pergamene production.

75. Amphora. Rim and neck fragment. *Fig. 13. 17.*

Find spot: Trench F6 East, BKS. Diam. of rim: 0.154; Pres. W: 0.06; Pres. H: 0.035. Clay: 5 Y 5/2 olive grey – 2.5 YR 6/6 light red. Glaze: ext. 10 YR 2/2 very dark brown; int. 5 Y 3/2 dark olive grey. Flaring molded rim with groove in the exterior. Incised garlands with white dots and blobs.

Cf.: Karahan 1994, 23 fig. 10e1 pl. 5e1; for form Rotroff 1997, 122. 289–291 pls. 43–44 figs. 30–33 nos. 436. 438–444; 123. 291 pl. 45 fig. 33 no. 453; Alexandrescu 1966, 194 pls. 95–96 no. 37.8.

76. Amphora. Rim and upper body fragment. *Fig. 13.*

Find spot: Trench 19B, DBG. Pres. W: 0.059; Pres. L: 0.054. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5 /1 black, due to firing partly 2.5 Y 5/4 light olive brown; int. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black. Olive garland with white tie. White vertical band on the left.

Cf.: Zengin 1999, 33 fig. 12 pl. 5 BY38; Coldstream 1999, 347 pl. 38 no. 72.

77. Amphora. Upper body fragment. *Fig. 13.*

Find spot: Trench Persian Terrace 2, ERC. Pres. W: 0.078; Pres. L: 0.068. Clay: 5 YR 6/6 reddish brown, sparse white inclusions. Glaze: ext. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black; int. 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black, due to firing partly 5 YR 4/3 reddish brown. Spearhead necklace with white tie and incised links. Beads in added clay (5 YR 7/8 reddish yellow).

Cf.: For pattern Alexandrescu 1966, 194 pls. 95–96 no. 37.7; Schäfer 1968, fig. 18 Z78. Z80 (230–190 B. C.); 61–62 pl. 14 D58. D59 (190 B. C.); pl. 18 D67. D70 (140 B. C.); Ziegenaus – de Luca 1968, 124 pl. 43 nos. 156–157; 129–130 pl. 44 nos. 187–189; 143 pl. 50 no. 284; Patsiada 1990, 185 pl. 71ε no. 147; pls. 72α–β nos. 151. 153; pl. 75α no. 171; Berlin 1999, 94. 126 pl. 24 no. 155.

78. Amphora. Upper body fragment. *Fig. 13.*

Find spot: Trench O9, FAA. Pres. W: 0.045; Pres. L: 0.047. Clay: 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, sparse white inclusions. Glaze: 5 YR 2.5/1 black. Root of handle is preserved on the left. Laurel spray adorned with white dots. Leaves in added diluted clay (2.5 YR 7/6 light red).

Cf.: For pattern Coldstream 1999, 339 pl. 33 no. 12.

79. Amphora. Upper body fragment. *Fig. 13.*

Find spot: Trench HE02/I, FIV. Pres. W: 0.079; Pres. L: 0.041. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, porous, white inclusions. Glaze: 7.5 YR 2.5/1 black. White dots row between two grooves. Vertical ribbing on the body.

Cf.: Bulut 2007, 53 fig. 3b no. 9; Schäfer 1968, 62 pl. 18 D68; Radt – de Luca 1999, 113 fig. 12 no. 459.

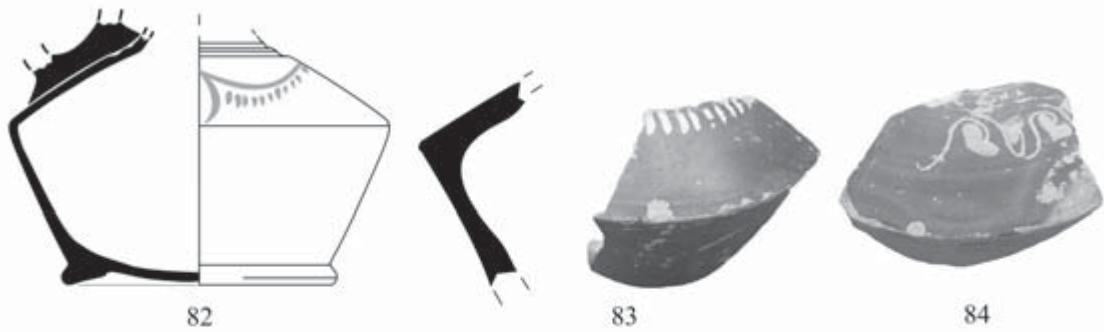


Fig. 14 82–84. Scale 1:2, photos not to scale

80. Amphora. Upper body fragment. *Fig. 13.*

Find spot: Trench E6c5, FMK. Pres. W: 0.048; Pres. L: 0.048. Clay: 5 YR 7/4 pink, sparse white inclusions. Glaze: 5 YR 5/4 reddish brown. Root of handle is preserved on the left. Two grooves on shoulder. Vertical ribbing on body. Bead and real alternatively painted white and reddish yellow (7.5 YR 8/6) on shoulder.

Cf.: Bulut 2007, 42 fig. 2a no. 3; Schäfer 1968, 62 pl. 18 D69; pl. 20 D71; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 53 pl. 23 no. 165 (second half of 2nd century B. C.); Behr 1988, 171 pl. 17, 7 fig. 22 no. 96 (late 2nd century B. C.).

81. Amphora. Base and lower body fragment. *Fig. 13.*

Find spot: Trench HE02/I, FFS. Diam. of base: 0.09; Pres. H: 0.033. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/6 light red – 7.5 YR 4/2 brown, white inclusions. Glaze: 2.5 YR 4/8 red, due to firing 5 YR 2.5/1 black. Vertical ribbing on body. Ring foot with flat resting surface.

Guttus type askoi (Fig. 14. 17)

Shapes such as lagynos and askos are represented in small numbers among Daskyleion West Slope ware¹³⁴. These askoi with West Slope decoration, which served as oil or unguent containers, have been used around the beginning of the 3rd century B. C. and had a wide distribution¹³⁵. Schäfer dates askoi found in Pergamum to the early years of the 2nd century B. C.¹³⁶. On number 82, there are two shallow grooves at the junction of the neck and the shoulder, and the body gradually narrows towards the bottom and rests on a short flaring ring foot. It is decorated in a careless version of the spearhead necklace like number 83. Its shape finds a similar example, tentatively dated to the early years of the 2nd century B. C., from Sardis¹³⁷. Another comparandum, despite

¹³⁴ For another fragment see Dereboylu 2003, 60 pl. 43 BY 38.

¹³⁵ For Hellenistic type guttus see Rotroff 1997, 173–174. The name of the form in antiquity is not known. For different usage of the name of the shape see Winter 1984, 228 footnote 1.

¹³⁶ Schäfer 1968, 50–51. 62 pl. 19 D74 (*Kämmchen mit Ringbenkel*).

¹³⁷ Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 57 pl. 27 no. 186.



Fig. 15 2. 3. 5. 9–11. 14. 26. 29–34. 37. 39. No scale



Fig. 16 40. 42. 43. 46-49. 51-54. 56. 57. 59. 61. 62. No scale

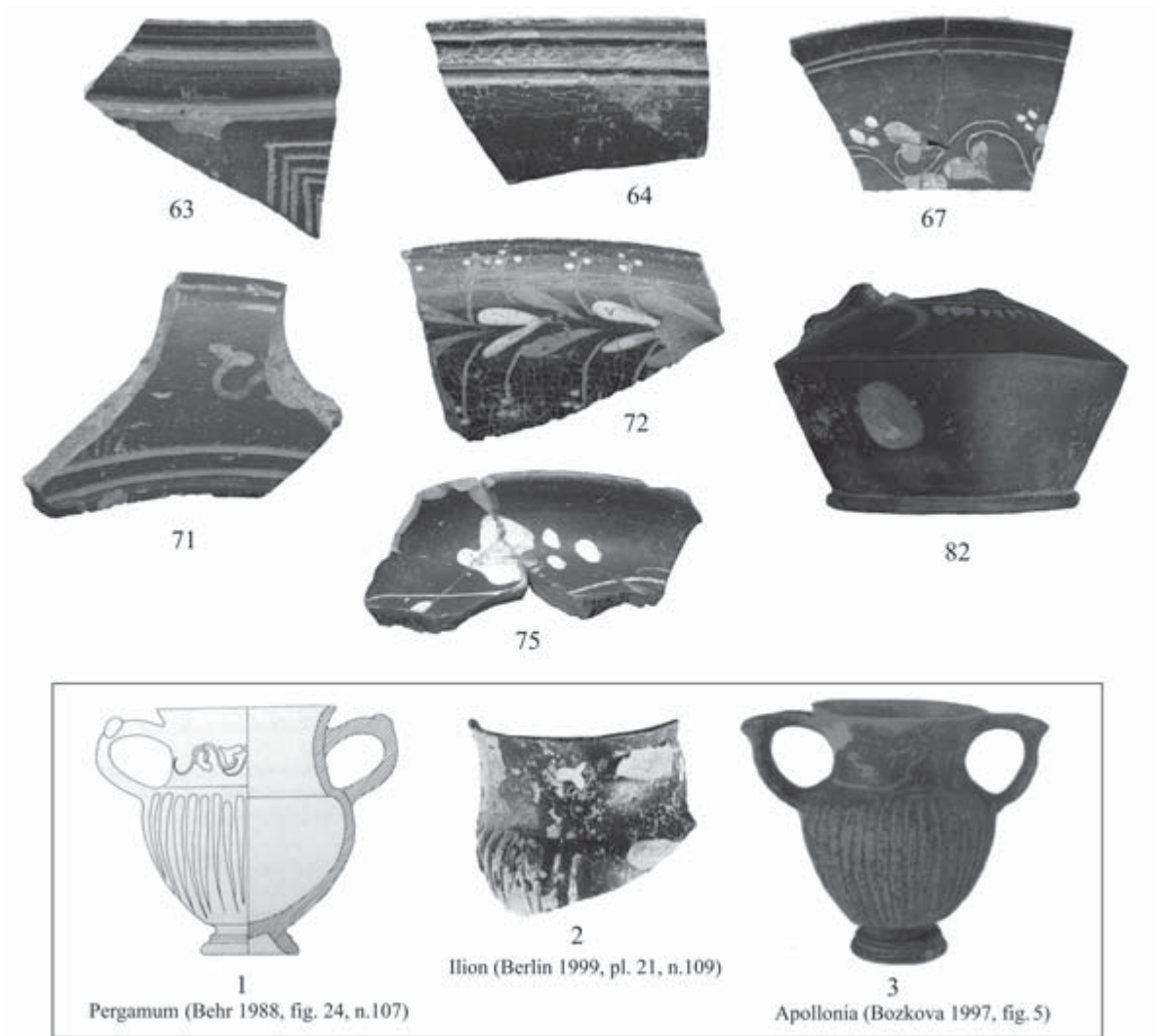


Fig. 17 63. 64. 67. 71. 72. 75. 82. No scale

its relatively early date, comes from the early Hellenistic deposit of the city wall in Eretria¹³⁸. The other fragment number 84, an angular guttus type of askos, is decorated with ivy garland with incised tendrils, which is common in Daskyleion.

82. Guttus type askos. Base and body fragment. *Fig. 14. 17.*

Find spot: Ergili D, Bothros I. Bandırma Museum Inv. no: 338. Diam. of foot: 0.07; Pres. H: 0.065. Clay: 2.5 YR 5/6 red, hard. Glaze: 10 YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown. Straight lower body wall, slightly sharp angle below the shoulder and incised horizontal line on it. Two grooves

¹³⁸ Metzger 1978, 216. 232–233 pl. 64 fig. 5 no. 38 (It was found in a deposit dated to 300 B. C.).

at the base of the neck. Ring foot with bevelled resting surface. Unglazed underside. Spearhead necklace with diluted clay (2.5 YR 7/6 light red) on the shoulder.

Cf.: Schäfer 1968, 62 pl. 19 D74 (early 2nd century B. C.); Behr 1988, fig. 25 no. 108; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 57 pl. 27 no. 186 (early 2nd century B. C.).

83. Guttus type askos. Upper body fragment. *Fig. 14.*

Find spot: Trench 18C, DAD. Pres. W: 0.064; Pres. L: 0.054. Clay: 2.5 YR 7/6 light red. Glaze: 10 YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown due to firing 10 YR 3/3 dark brown. Groove bottom of the neck. White bead of spearhead necklace.

Cf.: Zengin 1999, 22 fig. 1 pl. 1 BY2.

84. Guttus type askos. Upper body fragment. *Fig. 14.*

Find spot: Trench F6 East, BLZ. Pres. W: 0.059; Pres. L: 0.045. Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8 light red. Glaze: 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow, due to misfiring – 2.5 Y 4/4 olive brown. Ivy garland with incised tendrils. Leaves in added clay (2.5 YR 6/6 light red).

Cf.: Dereboylu 1994, 92 fig. 19 pl. 12 BY40; Karahan 1994, 31 pl. 13, 3; for pattern Patsiada 1990, 195 fig. 30 pl. 77β no. 188; Metzger 1969, 21. 60 pl. 19 no. 41; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 53 pl. 58 B128.

Abstract: This study involves selected examples of the West Slope ware uncovered in Daskyleion. West Slope pottery, used commonly in the Hellenistic world by the first quarter of the 3rd century B. C., is predominant among the Hellenistic fine pottery from the settlement. The strong influences of Pergamene workshops are observed on the forms and decorative schemes. The settlement presents not only the typical examples of Anatolian West Slope ware but also new distinctive forms such as Hellenistic kantharoi with ribbed bodies which have not yet been examined comprehensively.

WESTABHANGKERAMIK AUS DASKYLEION

Zusammenfassung: Der folgende Artikel umfasst einen Teil der ausgewählten Westabhangkeramik, die in der Ausgrabung von Daskyleion zutage getreten sind. Diese Keramikgattung, die im 3. Jh. v. Chr. entstand und weit verbreitet ist, ist von grosser Bedeutung für die Gesamtheit der bekannten hellenistischen Keramik aus Daskyleion. Die in der vorliegenden Arbeit behandelten Exemplare stellen eine getreue Fortsetzung der uns aus den pergamenischen Keramikwerkstätten bekannten Typen dar. Daskyleion bietet ein Gesamtbild nicht nur für die typischen Formen dieser Gattung aus dem kleinasiatischen Raum, sondern auch für die unüblichen Formen, die bisher nicht umfassend bewertet worden sind.

DASKYLEION BATI YAMACI SERAMİKLERİ

Özet: Bu makale Daskyleion kazılarında ortaya çıkarılan Batı Yamacı seramiklerinin seçilmiş bir kısmını içermektedir. M. Ö. 3. yüzyılın ilk çeyreğinden itibaren Hellenistik dünyada yaygın

olarak kullanılan Batı Yamacı kapları, yerleşimdeki Hellenistik dönem form repertuarında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Kaliteli üretimleri ile dikkat çeken seramiklerin form ve bezeme şemasında, Pergamon atölyelerinin etkisi görülmektedir. Daskyleion, sadece Batı Anadolu Batı Yamacı seramiğinin tipik örneklerini değil aynı zamanda gövdesi yivli Hellenistik kantharos gibi bugüne kadar kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmemiş olan sıra dışı formları da sunmaktadır.

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