Mold-Made Bowls from Teos Hellenistic City Wall Excavations[1]

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Anahtar Kelimeler: Ionia Bölgesi, Teos, Hellenistik Sur Duvarları, Kalıp Yapımı Kâseler, Hellenistik Dönem.

Teos kenti Hellenistik Dönem surlarının tespit edilmesine yönelik olarak yapılan kazı ve temizlik çalışmalarında ele geçen seramikler arasında, önemli bir buluntu grubunu da, kalıp yapımı kâselere ait parçalar oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmalarda 51 adet kalıp yapımı kâseye ait parça ile 1 adet kalıp parçası bulunmuştur. Bu çalışmada, gövde dış yüzeyi üzerindeki bezeme çeşitleri kıstas alınarak bir sınıflandırma yapılmıştır. Bu sınıflandırmaya göre, Teos kenti sur kazı ve temizlik kazılarından ele geçen kalıp yapımı kâseler, üst üste bindirilmiş yaprak bezemeli, uzun taç yapraklı, bitkisel bezemeli, figürlü olmak üzere dört gruptan oluşmaktadır. Yapılan değerlendirmelerde kalıp yapımı 51 seramik parçasının benzer hamur, form ve bezeme özelliklerine sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu değerlendirmenin yanı sıra kazı ve temizlik çalışmalarında bulunan kalıp yapımı kâselere ait parçalar ile yakın çevrelerdeki modern kil yataklarından alınan kil örnekleri arkeometrik olarak incelenmiştir. Gerek arkeometrik çalışmalar gerekse de sur kazılarında bulunan tek bir kalıp örneğinin varlığı, kalıp yapımı kâselerin kentte üretilmiş olduğu görüşünü güçlendirir niteliktedir.

Keywords: Ionia region, Teos, Hellenistic city walls, Mold-made bowls, Hellenistic period.

Mold-made bowl pieces constitute an important find group among the ceramics found in the excavation and cleanup project for the Hellenistic Period city walls of Teos. The classification method applied in this study is based on the decoration types of the outer surfaces of body fragment and resulted in four groups of mold-made bowls found in this excavation: Imbricated-leaf Decorated Bowls, Long Petal Bowls, Floral Decorated Bowls, and Figure Decorated Bowls. After examination, it is observed that the ceramics feature similar qualities in terms of clays, forms, and decorations. Archeometric study has been undertaken on the pieces and on the clay samples taken from nearby modern clay beds. As a result of these archeometric studies, it is possible to suggest the mold-made bowls were produced within the city, which is an argument also supported by the fact that a mold piece have been found in this excavation.

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Introduction

The ancient city of Teos was part of Ionia Region and is located today in the town of Seferihisar in Sığacık District, 60 km southwest of Izmir. The city has two harbors, one in the South and one in the north, and it is known to be habituated since Protogeometric Period (Béquignon – Laumonier 1925: 291; Boysal – Öğün 1964: 13). The first studies on ancient Teos were carried out by Society of Dilettanti of British Origin during 1764/1765 and 1862 (Chandler – Rewett – Pars 1769: 1-12; Pl. I-VI; Newton 1881, 35-37; Pullan 1881: 38-40; Llyod 1881: 49-55; Lethaby 1915, 25-34). After the British, the French researched the city between 1924 and 1925 (Béquignon – Laumonier 1925: 281-321). Yusuf Boysal and Baki Öğün, two archaeologists from Faculty of Humanities of Ankara University, continued Teos excavations between 1962 and 1967 (Boysal – Öğün 1964: 12-13; Öğün 1964: 115-121; Boysal 1965: 5-7; Boysal 1967: 231-233). Between 1980 and 1992, Duran Mustafa Uz, an architect, carried out a narrow-scoped trench on Dionysus Temple (Uz 1990: 51-61) and Archaic Temple (Uz 2013). Since 2010, the archaeological excavation and restoration research on the city has been directed by Prof. Dr. Musa Kadıoğlu, a staff of Department of Classical Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities of Ankara University (Kadıoğlu et al. 2011: 429-460; Kadıoğlu et al. 2012: 211-232; Kadıoğlu 2014: 437-471).

Our first knowledge of the defense systems of the city relies on the information provided by the writers from ancient times, which write about the existence of city walls around the acropolis during the Archaic Period (Herodotus, 1, 168). However, city walls from Archaic Period cannot be observed from the surface today where the only preserved city walls are from Hellenistic Period. The latest archaeological and geophysical studies revealed that the city walls are approximately 4 km long, and they surround an area of 65 hectares[1] (Polat 2016, 111).

The first modern study of the walls of the city was carried out by W. J. Hamilton and C. Texier during the 1830s (Hamilton 1842: 12-ff.; Texier 1882: 362-363). The first information of substantial value of the city walls was obtained in excavations by the French in 1924. The 1924 study involved a trench down to the foundation level through the interior wall to the west of Dionysus Temple, which was attributed to the reputable architect, Hermonogenes (Béquignon – Laumonier 1925: 286, Fig. 3).

Between 1962 and 1965 a small trench -pit B- was opened by Y. Boysal and B. Öğün on the interior wall detected by French researchers to the West of the Dionysus Temple. The purpose of this trench was to determine the layers and check the wall's condition. This area proved to be rich in finds of Hellenistic Period as well as in 6th Century BC ceramics and finds spanning from 6th Century BC up to the Proto-geometric Period were found in the

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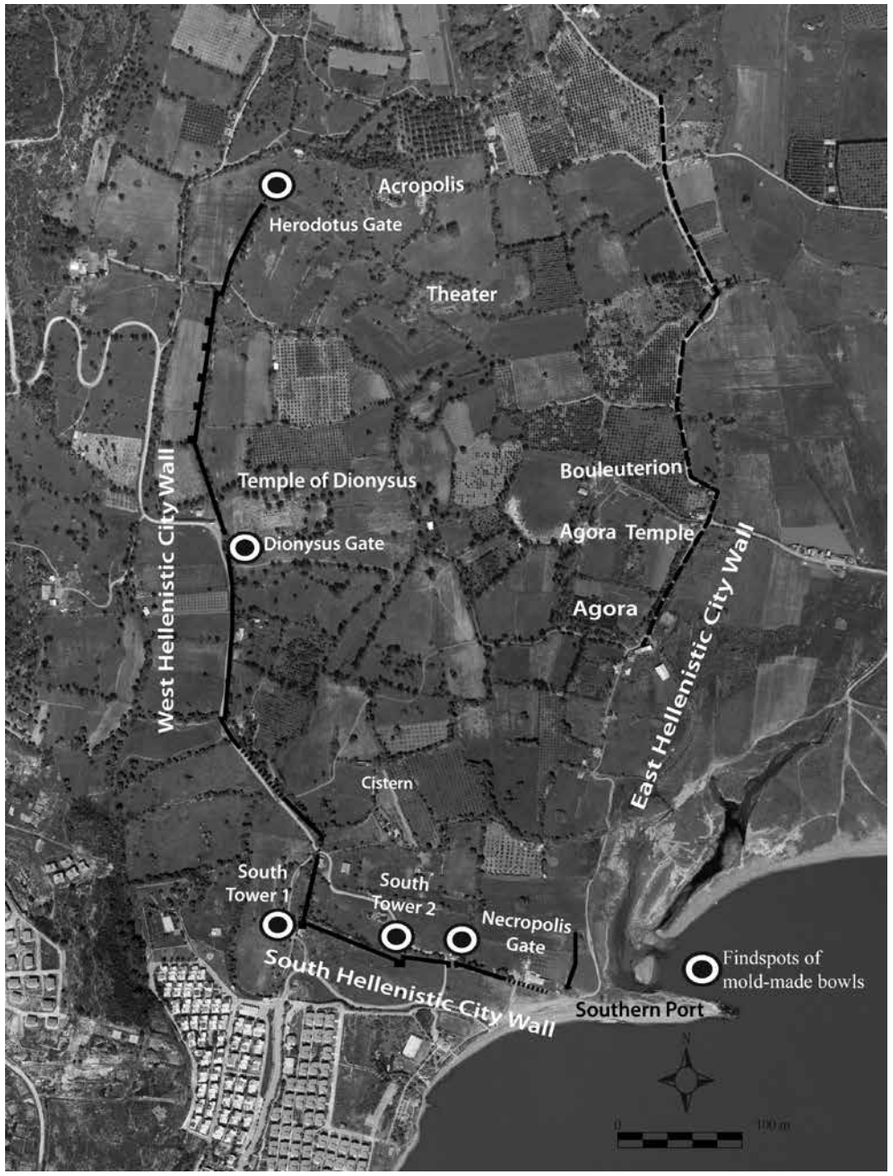


Fig. 1

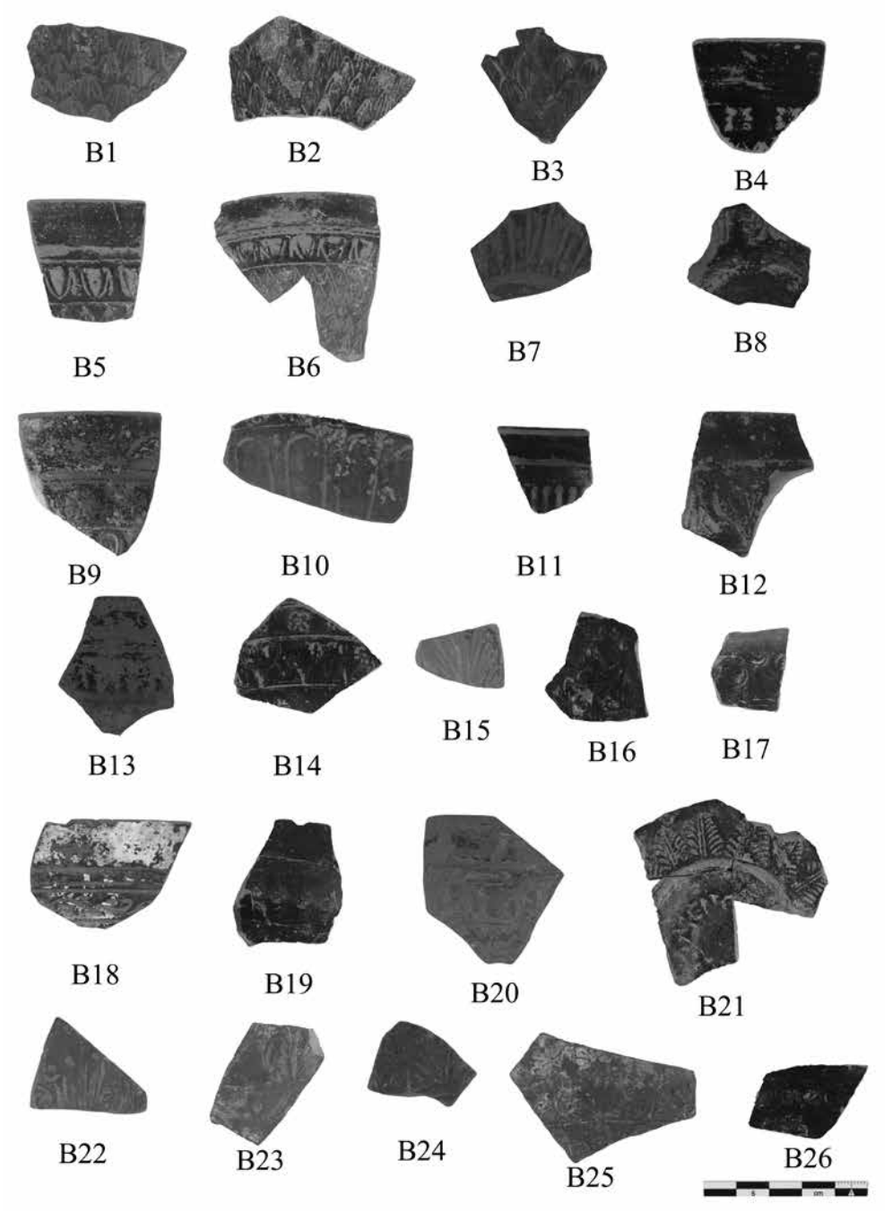

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Fig. 2

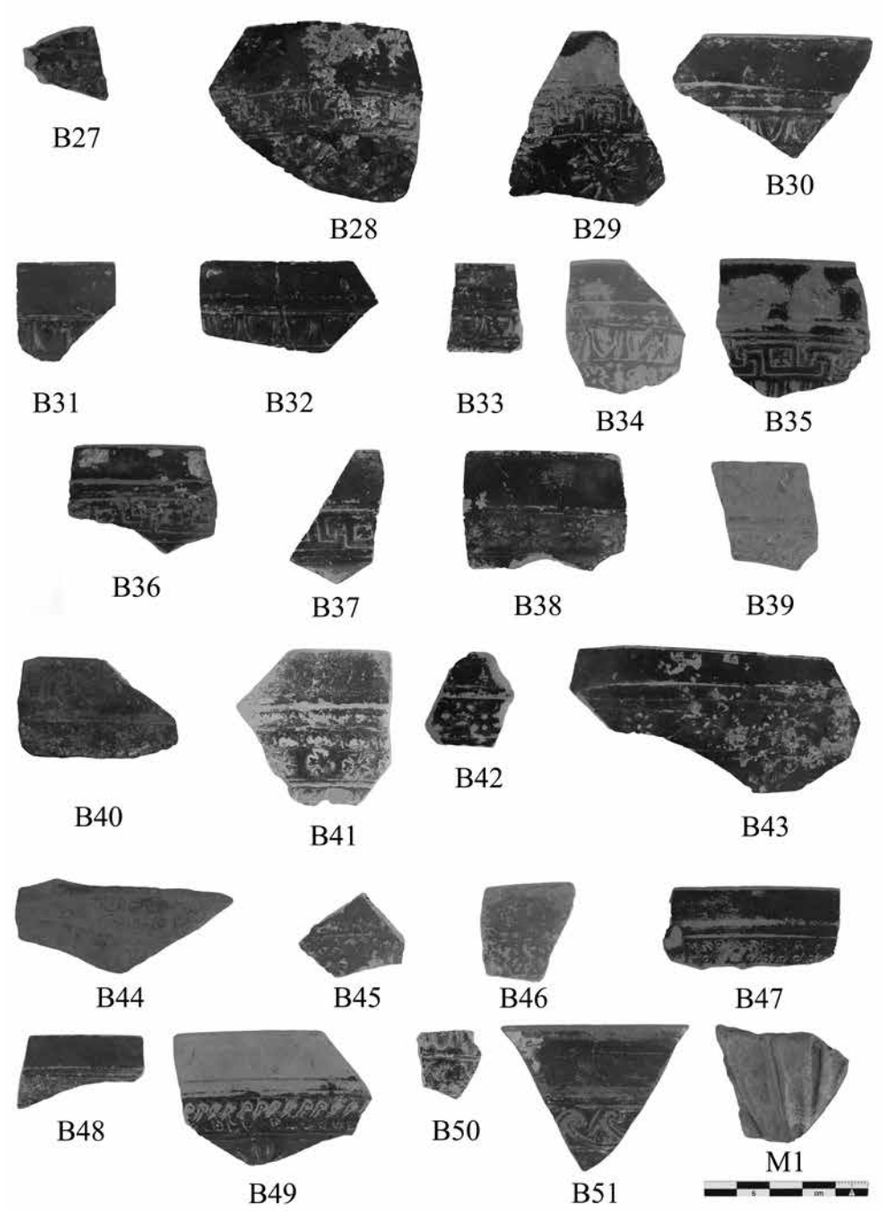

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Fig. 3

0.80 m wide earth between the foundation of the wall and the bedrock (Boysal – Öğün 1964: 12; Öğün 1964: 117; Boysal 1965:6).

This article contains evaluations of mold-made bowls found in the excavations of the Hellenistic Period city wall.[2]

Mold-made embossed bowls were likely used during the Hellenistic Period as earthenware versions of contemporary vine glasses (Rotroff 1982: 1). Mold-made bowls are somewhat semi-spherical and have no base. Exteriors of bowls are decorated with floral depictions, geometrical shapes, or embossed figures (Bouzek – Jansova 1974: 15; Rotroff 1982: 3). These types of bowls were previously argued to be produced in Megara, and therefore were named as "Megara Bowls" (Bendorf 1883: 118). However, since the later researches showed that the bowls were produced in many regions, i.e. not specific to Megara (Neuru 1991: 13) a new name was given in the literature, "Mold-made Bowls" (Edwards 1975: 150). The suggested earliest production dates show some discrepancies between production centers. Various estimates are made on the earliest production date by every center: in Athens during 275, 250 240-220s BC, in Corinth and Argos during the last quarter of 3rd Century BC, in Delos during 200 BC, in Pergamon during Late 3rd Century BC, in Ephesus after 200 BC, and in Tarsus between Late 3rd and Early 2nd Century BC (Gürler 2000: 419-420). If the recovered pieces are classified based on form, they belong to multiple groups including Attika Bowls, that have deep-bodies and outturned rims; Delos Bowls, that are shallow bodied and have straight or inturned rims; and Syria Bowls, that have decorated surfaces in three parts and have outturned rims (Kossatz 1990: 2). Although the researches differ on the beginning of the production date of mold-made bowls, roughly it has started around Late 3rd BC in all centers, and are produced as the most preferred beverage vessel during 2nd Century BC, Later these vessels are replaced gradually by terra sigillata during early 1st Century BC (Bouzek – Jensova 1974: 15).

Local workshops also produced these ceramics when Hellenistic Period started in Attika. Ionia is an important region producing this type of ceramics in Anatolia (Nueru 1991: 13). Delos type bowls produced in workshops around Ionia have solid stands, are shallow and have flat-bases compared to those produced in Athens (Rotroff 1982: 14).

Samples of embossed bowls found in Anatolia feature multiple borders and embossed decorations (Kossatz 1990: 111). Many types of ornaments are observed on these items, including series of eggs and beads, ivies, flower-like rosettes, spirals, lesbian cymation, series of reels, palmettes, and bunches of meanders and laurels (Yılmazer-Çorbacı 2009: 75).

[2] Pieces of mold-made bowls that make up the subject of this article are among those found in the excavation for city walls between 2010 and 2014. I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Musa Kadıoğlu, the Director of Teos Excavation who permitted me to work on these material.

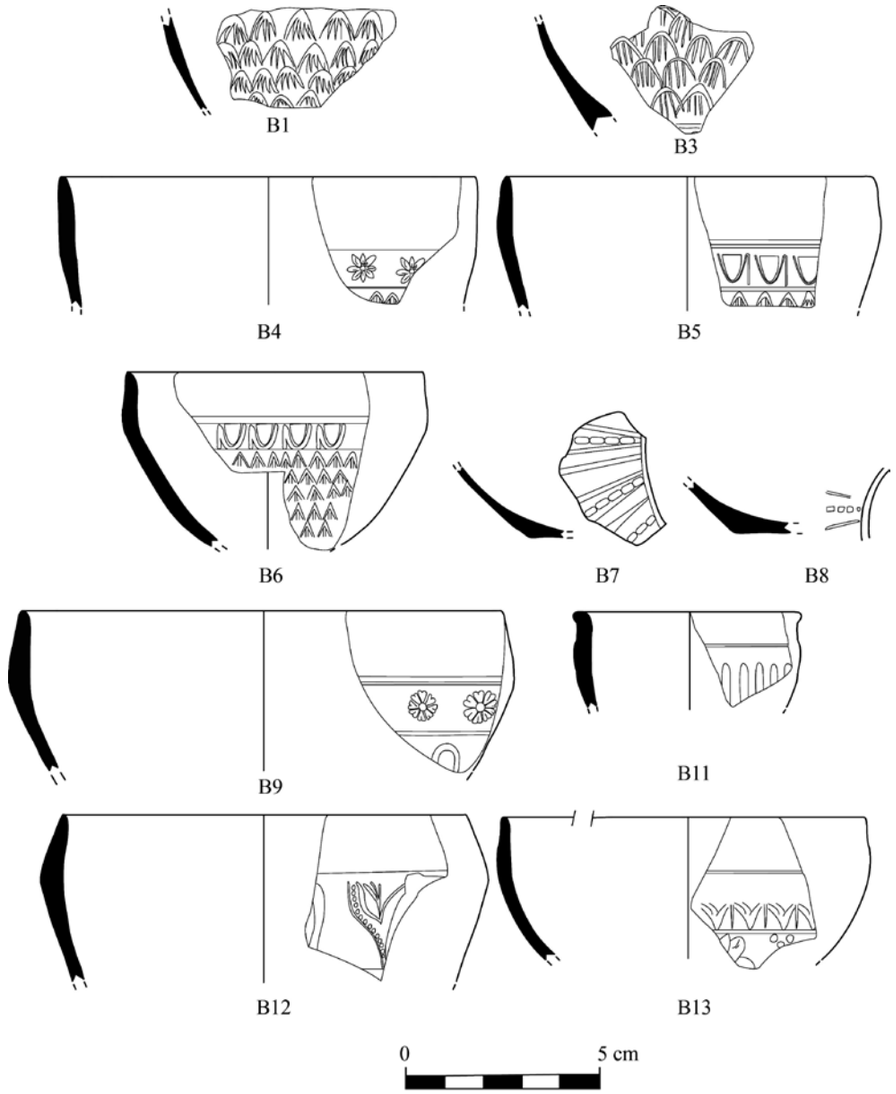


Fig. 4

Evaluations on Teos' Mold-Made Bowls

While classifying the recovered mold-made bowls, surface decorations are taken as the primary standing point. Pieces from 51 mold-made bowls and a mold were found in the excavation and cleanup project of the city's Hellenistic Period walls between 2010 and 2014. Multiple bowl pieces were discovered in the excavations carried out in various locations including the Necropolis Gate, Herodotus Gate, South Tower 1-2 and trenches north of

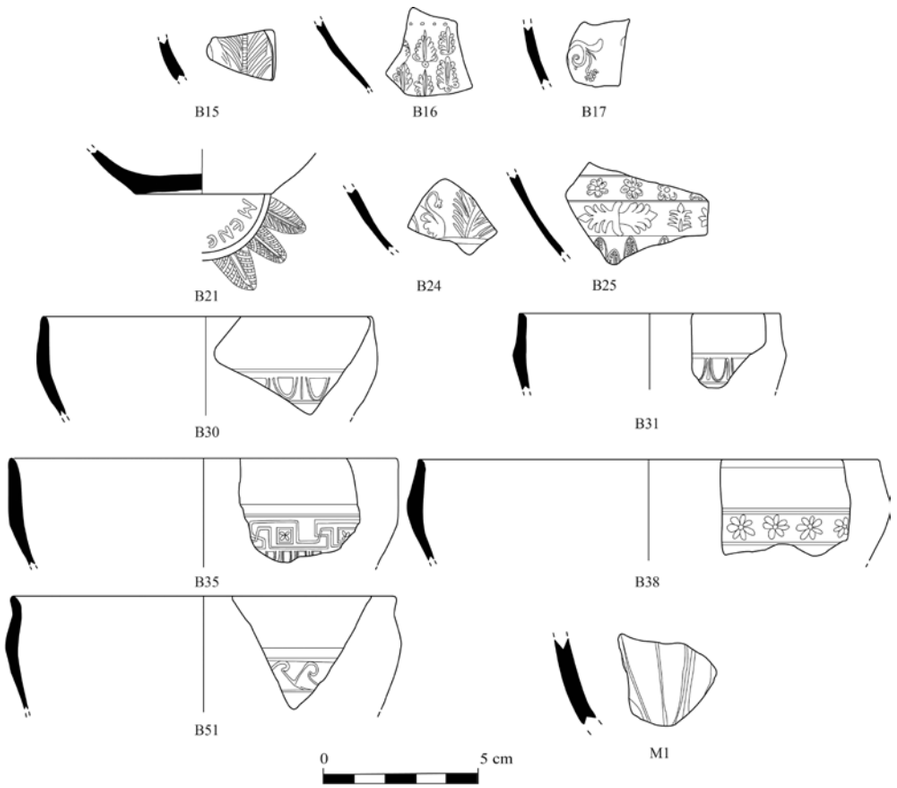


Fig. 5

Dionysus Gate, and West Wall Line between 2010 and 2014 (Fig. 1). The latest investigations unearthed a part of a mold and 51 mold-made bowl pieces. 31 pieces are parts of rims, 17 pieces are from bodies and 3 pieces are parts of base. Based on surface decorations, four distinct groups were identified among the pieces of Teos mold-made bowls: Imbricated-leaf decorated bowls, long petal bowls, floral decorated bowls, and figure-decorated bowls. Although floral decorations seem to be the most frequent, many pieces are only rim borders that don't allow proper identification of the composition.

Imbricated-leaf Decorated Bowls (B1-B3): Mold-made bowls decorated with overlapping small and large leaves are produced between 3rd Century BC and Early 1st Century BC (Rotroff 1982: 16). 6 pieces are found in total in excavations of Teos City Walls and classified under this group.

Samples between B1-B3 feature the same body fragment decoration. When compared to similar samples from the region, the samples are likely to be from 2nd Century BC. A sub-group can be suggested featuring triangular shaped leaves (B5-B6).

Long Petal Bowls (B4-B11): This group of bowls features simple decorations where their elements of patterns involve round-tipped long petals covering the entire body down

from the medallion up to the rim circle. This group of bowls is believed to appear first in Athens Agora during middle 2nd Century BC (Kossatz 1990: 2; Rotroff – Oliver 2003: 122). And similarly decorated bowls are believed to be replications of metal samples which were common at the time in Eastern Mediterranean and Near East during 4th Century BC and frequently encountered in Greece during Archaic and Classical Periods (Rotroff 1982: 34). Bowls featuring long petal patterns are also seen frequently in Anatolia (Jones 1950: 130, A, 163,164. 221; Hellström 1965: Pl. II; 143-148, 151. 220; Dereboylu 2001: Taf. 18, 130-142). This pattern can feature adjacent or spread out leaves, and usually a row of embossed dots in between the leaves (Kossatz 1990: 2). Bowl samples B 7-B11 from Teos are classified under the long petals group which is divided into two sub-types based on their composition: A plain type, featuring spread out leaves, and a type with leaves separated from each other by a row of dots. A long and thin petal is observed on Sample B11 among the plain types. Sample B7-B8 features a row of pints between long petals plainly drawn.

Floral Decorated Bowls (B12-B27): Bowls decorated with floral depictions are the earliest samples of mold-made bowls (Courby 1922: 334; Thompson 1934: 455). Floral Bowls are known to not be produced after Mid-2nd Century BC. It is known that, while some samples feature only floral depictions others feature figures mixed with floral depictions (Rotroff 1982: 17). In total 16 decorated bowls are found in Teos. Floral samples can be sub-classified based on their decorations as rosettes, palmettes, bunches of palmettes, laurel leaves, and fern bunches.

Figure-decorated Bowls (B28-B29): Dolphins, masks, goat, craters, *amphorae*, and crowns appear frequently among the figures depicted over the mold-made bowls (Kossatz 1990: 112-123). Human and animal figures were used between the last quarter of 3rd Century BC and Mid-2nd Century BC. The scenes drawn involve idyllic (pastoral) scenes and thematic scenery. Pastoral depictions include little Eros figures, bird figures, running animals, dolphins, and drawings of the sea. Thematic sceneries include scenes of hunting and mythology (Rotroff 1982: 19).

Two samples that can be classified as figurative bowls were identified among Teos mold-made bowls. However these are small pieces and don't provide sufficient detail to gather a composition. They belong to the group of decorations outlined by Rotroff, having figurative decorations in between floral decorations (Rotroff 1982: 17). Both samples include a frame divided diagonally featuring a *meander* pattern. On the body fragment of sample B29 a flower rosette appears under the frame between a snake's head (?) and a bird figure. And on sample B28 a bird figure appears next to a flower rosette under the frame.

Pieces of Frames (B30-B51): In addition to their bodies, different templates of patterns are used on the frames of the bowls. When pieces of Teos mold-made bowls are analyzed it is observed that Ion frame type with cymation is used with compassion on the frame areas. This specific type of frame is encountered frequently in the workshops of Ionia. Among other patterns, a diagonally divided *meander* pattern is also used during Hellenistic Period at centers producing mold-made bowls (Laumonier 1978: Pl. 2- 1957,

1919, Pl. 4-1340, Pl. 11-4838, Pl. 12-1798, Pl. 15-364, Pl. 17-45, 3112; Kossatz 1990: Taf. 23-M 282, Taf. 34-M387; Rogl 2001: Taf. 63-RB16, Taf.64-Rb21; Tuluk 2001: Taf. 33-9, Taf. 34-11; Dereboylu 2001: Taf. 13-61, Taf. 21-188; Rotroff – Oliver 2003: Pl. 11- 651, Pl. 90-519).

Flower rosettes are also used on the frame in Teos. Flower rosettes in frames are observed on mold-made bowls found at centers of Ionia (Laumonier 1978: Pl. 17, 2186; Dereboylu 2001: Taf. 22, 194; Gürler 2003: Pl. XII, A41).

On one base piece a signature, MENE[MAKHOS], is read (Fig. 2 and 5). Delos Type mold-made bowls featuring signatures of many workshops from Ephesus-Ion are found all over in Ionia which is the most important production center of Anatolia (Laumonier 1978: Pl. 18-20, 119,131 (for Belles Meduses), Pl. 25-29, 121-133, 132 (for Le Comique á la Canne), Pl. 50-51, 127, 133 (for Apollonios), Pl. 56-63, 127-128, 133, 105, 133 (for Philon), Pl. 64-73, 128-129, 133 (for Heraios), Pl. 74-81, 133 (for Plagiaire); Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991: 69). Menemakhos' signature belongs to one of those workshops (Laumonier 1978: Pl. 1-14, 113-118, 131). Articles on French excavations in Teos in 1924 mention ceramics pieces influenced in style by workshops of Ephesus-Ionia (Laumonier 1978: 3). Contemporary excavations similarly reflect the influence of these workshops. Finding a base fragment featuring Mene[makhos] signature is particularly significant since it points to existence of interrelations between Teos and workshops of Ephesus-Ionia.

Piece from a Mold (M1): During the excavation and cleanup project of walls of the City of Teos a piece from a mold was also recovered (Fig. 3 and 5). This find suggests the production of mold-made bowls are handled within the city. Among the bowl pieces found in Teos, a group of pieces were featuring long petals with rows of dots between the leaves. However the found mold piece does not produce dots, which means a sample produced in this mold have not yet been found.

General Evaluation and Results

Widely preferred by the population of the time, mold-made bowl repertoires of the Hellenistic Period feature lightly outturned rims, reflect the common qualifications of Ephesus-Ionia bowls, and are also found in excavations of Hellenistic Period City of Teos. Typically the rim diameters vary between 11 and 15 cm although a few smaller samples are also found (B6, B11). Most of the material have a common clay structure. The clay colors observed on the found samples generally feature light red, reddish yellow, and reddish gray. Slip colors are frequently dark reddish grey, reddish dark gray, and the slip layers are thin and matt. Sporadic color fluctuations are seen on slip layers due to the oven drying process. A few samples (B32, B36, B44, B51) have varnishes in various tones on the interiors and exteriors. Decorations on the samples can be grouped as imbricated leafs, long petals, floral patterns, figured, and just generic decorated. The frames are decorated with Ionic cymation, diagonally divided *meanders*, and flower rosettes.

Teos bowls reflect the stylistic features of workshops from Ephesus-Ionia and ceramic pieces found in the city wall excavations are no exception. A base signed MENE[MAKHOS] is found in contemporary excavations in Teos. This recovery proves the existence of some interaction between Teos and workshops of Ephesus-Ionia. Another signature "Asklepidou" is read on pieces from Ephesus-type oil lamps found in excavations at the East of Dionysus Temple.[3] This signature belongs a workshop active in Ephesus during Hellenistic Period. This find further strengthens the probability of interrelations between Teos and Ephesus. During this excavation, a base featuring the signature of Mene[makhos] was found. This suggests interrelations between Teos and workshops of Ephesus-Ionia. Other evidence of these interrelations include the similarity of the clay structures, bowl forms, and decorations of the found pieces of ceramics. And archeometric analysis[4] of the bowl pieces along with samples from nearby clay beds showed that the petro-graphical features of ceramic samples are in alignment with the local formation, making the local and regional production of these items probable. When the number and variety of such samples increase, it will be possible to have more comprehensive information. Then we may reach significant outcomes such as whether Teos was actually a local ceramic production center; what were the varieties of its produces; what was its production technology like; and how did its interaction with other production centers work (Polat – Akyol – Kadıoğlu 2015: 227).

Ceramics recovered in excavations of city walls are among those which provide specific dates. Analogic analyses between Teos and nearby centers suggest that the embossed samples are dated somewhere between Mid- 2nd Century BC and Early 1st Century BC.

[3] A signature reading Asklepiades is observed on the surface of an oil lamp from Kibyra. The abbreviation of this workshop is letter "A". However another mold-made bowl located in Boubon, a city in Kabalis Region which also includes Kibyra is also signed by letter "A." Therefore it is possible that this symbol is not unique to Ephesus workshop, rather it must point to another workshop in Kabalia, Metin 2014: 248.

[4] Archeometric evaluation and analysis of samples are carried out by Prof. Dr. Yusuf Kağan Kadıoğlu, and Assistant Prof. Dr. Ali Akın Akyol.

Catalogue

B1 (Fig. 2 and 4) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate, Room 1 PH. 2,4 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with red (2,5 YR red 5/8) slip.
Fine sand, plenty of micas, rigid textured. Imbricated leaves featuring vertical lines and rounded edges over the body.
Courby 1922: Fig. 80, 8; Hellström 1965: Pl. 10, 128; Bouzek – Jansova 1974: Fig. 3, 69.
Late 3rd Century BC - Early 2nd Century.
B2 (Fig. 2) Teos 2013, Hellenistic City Wall, Herodotus Gate.
PH. 2,7 cm. Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) clay with very dark gray (5 YR 3/1) slip.
Fine sand, micas, medium-hard. Spherical bodied, pointy-tipped imbricated leave patterns on the body.
Courby 1922: Fig. 80, 8; Hellström 1965: Pl. 10, 128; Bouzek – Jansova 1974: Fig. 3, 69.
B3 (Fig. 2 and 4) Teos 2013, Hellenistic City Wall, Herodotus Gate.
PH.2,9 cm. Reddish gray (2,5 YR 5/1) clay with gray (5 YR 5/1) slip.
Fine sand, plenty of fine micas, rigid textured. Spherical bodied, round-tipped imbricated leave patterns on the body.
Laumonier 1978: Pl. 50, 210; Dereboylu 2001: Taf. 13, 65 Taf. 15, 86; Gürler 2003: Pl. XIV, C10.
B4 (Fig. 2 and 4) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate, Room 1.
Rim Dim: 11,4 cm. Reddish gray (2,5 YR 5/1) clay with dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 4/1) slip.
Fine sand, plenty of micas, medium-hard.Round-rimmed, flower rosette on the spherical wall, bottom features an imbricated pattern of pointy tipped leaves.
Laumonier 1978: Pl. 5, 5855; Pl. 10, 5054; Neuru 1991: 14, 15, Fig. VI, 5 (150-125 BC); Anderson – Stojanović 1992: Pl. 155, 111; Dereboylu 2001: Taf. 14, 79, Taf. 15, 90, Taf. 17, 125.
Mid-2nd Century BC.
B5 (Fig. 2 and 4) Teos 2013, Hellenistic City Wall, Herodotus Gate.
Rim Dim. 10 cm. Gray (5 YR 5/1) clay with dark gray (5 YR 4/1) slip.
Fine sand, calcite, plenty of fine micas, medium-hard. Slightly inturned rimmed, Ion cymation on the upper side of spherical body, bottom features an imbricated pattern of pointy tipped leaves.
Dereboylu 2001: Taf. 15, 88.
B6 (Fig. 2 and 4) Teos 2013 Hellenistic City Wall, Herodotus Gate.

Rim Dim. 8 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with light red (2,5 YR 6/8) and red (10 R 5/6) slip.
Fine sand, plenty of micas, rigid textured. Outturned rimmed, distinctive transition between the rim and the body, spherical body, Ion cymation on the upper body, imbricated pattern of pointy tipped leaves at bottom.
Laumonier 1978: Pl. 108, 190; Pl. 20, 8949; Edwards 1975: 161, Pl. 65, 791(146 BC).
Mid-2nd Century BC.
B7 (Fig. 2 and 4) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necopolis Gate, Room 1.
Yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) clay with red (2,5 YR 5/6) slip.
Fine sand, lime, plenty of micas, rigid textured. Spherical body, embossed dot patterns between petals on the body.
Courby 1922: Fig. 81.3; Dereboylu 2001: Taf. 18, 134; Rogl 2008: Taf. 12, 130, 132, 133, 137.
2nd Half of 2nd Century BC.
B8 (Fig. 2 and 4) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 6.
Reddish gray (2,5 YR 5/1) clay with dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 4/1) slip.
Fine sand, fine micas, medium-hard. Flat base, embossed dot patterns between petals expanding on the upper body.
Courby 1922: Fig. 81.3; Laumonier 1978: Pl. 4898; Rogl 2008: Taf. 12, 130,132, 133, 137.
2nd Half of 2nd Century BC.
B9 (Fig. 2 and 4) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 5.
Rim Diam. 13 cm. Reddish gray (2,5 YR 6/1) clay with reddish gray slip (2,5 YR 5/1).
Fine sand, plenty of micas. Slightly intured rimmed, sharp angle between the rim and the wall, flower rosette on the spherical body, petals on the bottom.
Laumonier 1978: Pl. 92, 4549; Dereboylu 2001: Taf. 22, 194.
B10 (Fig. 2) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Herodotus Gate, Room 1.
PH. 2,6 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with light red (2,5 YR 6/8) and dark reddish (2,5 YR gray 3/1) slip.
A little lime, plenty of micas, rigid texture. Flower rosette pattern on the upper body, lotus flower between long petals.
Edwards 1975: Taf. 77, 902; Rogl 2008: Taf. 12, 127.
B11 (Fig. 2 and 4) Teos 2013, Hellenistic City Wall, Herodotus Gate.
Rim Dim. 6 cm. Reddish gray (10 R 6/1) clay with very dark gray (Gley 1 3/1) slip.
Fine sand, plenty of fine micas, medium-hard. Outturned rimmed, long thin petal on the spherical body.
Edwards 1981: Pl. 41, C1976-94.
B12 (Fig. 2 and 4) Teos 2013, Hellenistic City Wall, Herodotus Gate**.**
Rim. Dim 11 cm. Gray (5 YR 6/1) clay with dark gray (5 YR 4/1) slip.
Fine sand, fine micas, medium-hard. Slightly inturned rimmed, lesbian-leave frieze on the spherical body.
B13 (Fig. 2 and4) Teos 2013, Hellenistic City Wall, Herodotus Gate.
Light red (2,5 YR 7/8) clay with red (10 R 5/8) slip.

Fine sand, fine micas, medium-hard. Slightly outturned rimmed, lesbian-leave frieze on the upper spherical body, embossed dot patterns between rosettes on the lower body.
Laumonier 1978: Pl. 37, 9289.
B14 (Fig. 2) Teos 2010, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 3.
PH. 2,7 cm. Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) clay with very dark gray (5 YR 3/1) slip.
Fine sand, a little lime, micas, medium-hard. A rosette pattern on the upper spherical body, a series of lotus flowers on the lower body.
Dereboylu 2001: Pl. XLII, KA 25; Rogl 2008: Taf. 3, 23.
B15 (Fig. 2 and 5) Teos 2013, Hellenistic City Wall, Herodotus Gate.
PH. 1,9 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with red (10 R 5/6) slip.
Fine sand, plenty of micas, medium-hard. An acanthus on the spherical body.
Marabini-Moevs 1980: Pl. I, 2; Kossatz 1990: Taf. 23, Abb. 45, M736; Neuru 1991: Fig. IX, 2.
Mid-2nd Century BC.
B16 (Fig. 2 and 5) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 7.
PH. 2,5 cm. Reddish gray (2,5 YR 5/1) clay with dark gray (Gley 1 4) slip.
Fine sand, plenty of fine micas, medium-hard. Imbricated palmette patterns on the spherical body with embossed dots above.
Rotroff 1982: 48, Pl. 5, 30 (225-175 BC), Pl.6, 32 (200 BC).
B17 (Fig. 2 and 5) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 7.
PH. 2,1 cm. Gray (5 YR 5/1) clay with dark gray (5 YR 7/1) slip.
Fine sand, very fine micas, rigid textured. Spherical bodied, vine leaves on the body, bunch of grapes.
Baur 1941: 238, Pl. XI, 193, 200.
2nd Century BC.
B18 (Fig. 2) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropois Gate Room 1.
Rim. Dim14 cm dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 4/1) clay with dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 3/1) slip.
Fine sand, plenty of fine micas, rigid textured. Slightly outturned rimmed, spherical bodied, ivy pattern on the body.
Edwards 1975: 162, Pl. 66, 794 (175 BC); Marabini-Moevs 1980: 222, Pl. 11, 37 (150-75 BC).
Mid-2nd Century BC.
B19 (Fig. 2) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 6.
Gray (5 YR 5/1) clay with dark gray (Gley 1 4) slip.
Fine sand, a little lime, micas, rigid textured. Flat rim, spherical body. Horizontal row of lotus flowers facing left on the body.
3rd century BC-2nd century BC.
B20 (Fig. 2) Teos 2010, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 3.
Rim Dim. 13 cm. Gray (5 YR 6/1) clay with reddish gray (5 YR 5/2) slip.
Fine sand, plenty of micas, medium-hard. Slightly outturned rimmed, Ionia cymation on the upper side of the spherical body, a series of ivies on the lower body.
B21 (Fig. 2 and 5) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 9.

Base Dim. 5,3 cm. Dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 4/1) clay with dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 4/1) slip.
A little lime, very fine micas, rigid textured. Flat base, "MENE[....]" is read inside a border on the base. Likely to be the signature of the produced person or workshop. A pattern with ferns with rounded edges contours the border.
For samples with Menemakhos sign, Laumonier 1978: Pl. 1-14, 113-118, 131.
B22 (Fig. 2) Teos 2010, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 3.
PH. 223 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with red (10 R 5/6) slip.
Fine sand, fine micas, medium-hard. Ivy patterns on the spherical body.
B23 (Fig. 2) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 7.
PH. 3,3 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with red (10 R 5/6) slip.
Fine sand, fine micas, rigid textured. Spherical bodied, acanthus leaf on the upper body, dot pattern between ivy leaves on the lower body, rosette pattern.
Jones 1950: Fig. 131, j; Schäfer 1968: Abb. 19, Z109; Bouzek – Jansova 1974: Fig. 3, 67; Rogl 2001: Taf. 65-69, RB23.
B24 (Fig. 2, 5) Teos 2010, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 3.
PH. 2,3 cm. Red (2,5 YR 5/8) clay with red (10 R 5/8) slip.
Fine sand, fine micas, medium-hard. Acanthus leaf, mixed floral patterns on the spherical body.
Laumonier 1978: Pl. 2, 487.
B25 (Fig. 2, 5) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate, Tower 2.
PH. 3 cm. Reddish yellow (5 YR 7/8) clay with red (10 R 5/6) slip.
Fine sand, plenty of micas, medium-hard. Body part, flower rosette pattern, palmette bundle on the lower body, a vertical palmette in between, ribbed leaf pattern on the lower body.
B26 (Fig. 2) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.
PH. 2,3 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 7/8) clay with dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 4/1) slip.
Fine sand, fine micas, rigid textured. Row of eggs on the upper body, acanthus leaf pattern on the lower body.
B27 (Fig. 3) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.
PH. 2 cm. Reddish gray (2,5 YR 5/1) clay with dark bluish gray (Gley 2 4/1) slip.
A little lime, fine micas, rigid textured. A mark from a lesbian leaf frieze on the upper body, rosette and dot pattern on the lower body.
B28 (Fig. 3) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.
Rim. Dim. 12,2 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/6) clay with dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 3/1) slip.
Fine sand, fine micas, rigid textured. Slightly outturned rimmed, sharp angle between the rim and the body, a series of meanders on the spherical body, 4-leaved rosette pattern inside a square, flower rosette, bird figure facing right.
Edwards 1975: Pl. 37, 805; Rotroff 1982: Pl. 28, 152, 154.
Late 3rd Century BC -Early 2nd Century.
B29 (Fig. 3) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.
Yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) clay with black (5 YR 2,5/1) slip.
A little lime, a little micas. Outturned rimmed, sharp angle between the rim and the body,

spherical bodied. A series of imbricated meanders on the upper body separated by four-leaved rosette, flower rosette pattern on the lower body between a snake (?) and a wing of bird figure.

B30 (Fig. 3 and 5) Teos 2010, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 3.
Rim. Dim. 12,6 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with weak red (2,5 YR 4/2) slip.
A little lime, very fine micas. Slightly outturned rimmed, distinctive transition between the rim and the body, spherical bodied, Ion cymation on the body.
Schwabacher 1941: Pl. X, 26; Laumonier 1978: 8198, 8201, 8206; Neuru 1991: Fig. VII, 19.
2nd century BC.

B31 (Fig. 3 and 5) Teos 2013, Hellenistic City Wall, Herodotus Gate.
Rim Dim. 10 cm. Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8) clay with red (10 R 5/6) slip.
Fine sand, fine micas, rigid textured. Slightly outturned rimmed, distinctive transition between the rim and the body, spherical bodied, Ion cymation on the upper body, a mark from an imbricated row of meanders.
Schwabacher 1941: Pl. X, 26 (2nd century BC); Edwards 1981: C 1980-74.
2nd century BC.

B32 (Fig. 3) Teos 2013, Hellenistic City Wall, Western Walls 3.
Rim Dim. 15,2 cm. Reddish Yellow (5 YR 7/6) clay with dark gray slip (5 YR 4/1) on exterior and weak red slip (10 R 4/3) on interior.
Fine sand, plenty micas, rigid textured. Slightly inturned rimmed, distinctive transition between the rim and the body, spherical bodied, Ion cymation on the upper body, a mark from an imbricated row of meanders.
Schwabacher 1941: Pl. X, 26 (2nd century BC); Laumonier 1978: Pl. 12, 5666, Pl. 105, 8191, 8210.
2nd century BC.

B33 (Fig. 3) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 7.
Reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) clay with dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 4/1) slip.
Fine sand, micas, rigid texture. Outturned rimmed, spherical bodied, Ion cymation on the upper body, a mark from an imbricated row of meanders.
Gürler 2003: Pl. XII, A 43.

B34 (Fig. 3) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.
Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with red (2,5 YR 5/6) slip.
Fine sand, a little calcite, very fine plenty of micas, rigid textured. Outturned rimmed, spherical bodied, imbricated Ion cymation on the upper body, flower rosette pattern on the lower part.

B35 (Fig. 3 and 5) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.
Rim. Dim. 14,6 cm. Brown (7,5 YR 5/4) clay with dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 3/1) slip.
Fine sand, a little lime, very fine micas. Slightly outturned rimmed, sharp angle between rim and body, meanders surrounding the diagonally separated squares and bunches of laurel leaves are used, on the upper spherical body, four-leaved rosette pattern inside a square, Ion cymation on the lower border.
Neuru 1991: Fig. VI, 6; Dereboylu 2001: Taf. 21, 187.

B36 (Fig. 3) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necroolis Gate, Tower 2.

Rim. Dim: 11 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with weak red slip (10 R 4/3) on exterior and red slip (10 R 5/6) on interior.
Fine sand, plenty of micas, medium-hard. Slightly outturned rimmed, meanders surrounding the diagonally separated squares and bunches of laurel leaves are used.
Rotroff 1982: 80, Pl. 55, 291 (225-200 BC), 90, Pl. 67, 88/391 (2nd century BC); Neuru 1991: Fig. VI, 11; Anderson-Stojanović 1992: 31, Pl. 18/113 (2 nd Half of the 2nd century BC- mid- 1st century BC); Dereboylu 2001: Taf. 13, 61; Gürler 2003: 13, Pl. XII/A38-A39, 14-15, Pl. XV/C18-C19, C22, C25.
2nd century BC- 1st century BC.

B37 (Fig. 3) Teos 2013, Hellenistic City Wall, Herodotus Gate.
Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with red (10 R 5/6) and dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 3/1) slip.
Fine sand, a little lime, plenty of micas. Slightly outturned rimmed, meanders surrounding the diagonally separated squares and bunches of laurel leaves are used.
Edwards 1975: Pl. 37, 805; Rotroff 1982: Pl. 28, 152, 154; Güler 2003: Pl. XV, C25.
Late 3rd Century BC -Early 2nd Century.

B38 (Fig. 3 and 5) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropoli Gate, Tower 1.
Rim. Dim.17,6 cm. Gray (5 YR 5/1) clay with dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 3/1) slip.
A little lime, micas, rigid textured. Slightly outturned rimmed, distinctive transition between the rim and the body, spherical bodied, rosette pattern on the body.
Laumonier 1978, 4154.

B39 (Fig. 3) Teos 2010, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 3.
Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with light red (2,5 YR 6/8) slip.
Fine sand, micas, rigid textured. Slightly outturned rimmed, spherical bodied, rosette pattern on the body.

B40 (Fig. 3) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 7.
Dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 4/1) clay with dark gray (5 YR 4/1) slip.
Fine sand, plenty of micas, medium-hard. Slightly outturned rimmed, distinctive transition between the rim and body, spherical bodied, rosette pattern on the body.
Laumonier 1978: 5925; Marabini-Moevs 1980: 227, Pl. 16, 70 (75 BC); Dereboylu 2001: Taf 13, 60; Gürler 2003: Pl. XII, A41.
1st century BC.

B41 (Fig. 3) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, South Tower 2.
Rim. Dim.13 cm. Reddish yellow (5 YR 7/8) clay with very dark gray (5 YR 3/1) and very dark grey (5 YR 3/1) slip.
Fine sand, calcite, plenty of micas, medium-hard. Slightly outturned rimmed, spherical bodied, rosette pattern on the body below the row of reels.
Laumonier 1978: Pl. 81, 5226; Pl. 85, 2415.
2nd century BC-1st century BC.

B42 (Fig. 3) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.
Light red (2,5 YR 7/8) clay with dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 3/1) slip.

Fine sand, plenty of fine micas, rigid textured. Outturned rimmed, distinctive transition between the rim and the body, flower rosette pattern on the spherical body.

B43 (Fig. 3) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.

Rim. Dim. 16,4 cm. Reddish yellow (2,5 YR 6/6) clay with dark reddish gray (2,5 YR 3/1) and reddish brown (2,5 YR 4/4) slip.

Fine sand, a little lime, rigid textured. Slightly outturned rimmed, flower rosette pattern on the upper and lower spherical body.

Laumonier 1978: Pl. 17, 2186.

B44 (Fig. 3) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 7.

PH. 3,1 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with light red slip (2,5 YR 5/8) on exterior and light red slip (2,5 YR 6/8) on interior.

A little lime, plenty of micas, medium-hard. Rosette flower pattern on the body.

B45 (Fig. 3) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 7.

PH. 2,5 cm. Light red(2,5 YR 6/8) clay with red (2,5 YR 5/6) slip.

Fine sand, micas, rigid textured. Spherical bodied, rosette pattern on the body.

Laumonier 1978: Pl. 62, 5732; Marabini-Moevs 1980: Pl. 16, 70 (75 BC).

1st century BC.

B46 (Fig. 3) Teos 2010, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 3.

Rim Dim.10 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with red (2,5 YR 5/8) slip.

A little lime, plenty of micas. Slightly outturned rimmed, rosette pattern on the body.

B47 (Fig. 3) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.

Rim. Dim. 14 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with red (2,5 YR 5/6) slip.

Fine sand, a little lime, plenty of fine micas, rigid textured. Outturned rimmed, imbricated row of ivy leaves facing left on the spherical body.

B48 (Fig. 3) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.

Rim. Dim. 11,6 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with red (10 R 5/8) and 10 R dark reddish gray 3/1 slip.

Fine sand, very fine micas, rigid textured. Slightly outturned rimmed, sharp angle between rim and body, imbricated row of ivy leaves facing right on the spherical body.

Edwards 1975: 161, Pl. 65, 789 (146 BC); Neuru 1991: Fig. VII, 18 (150-125 BC); Dereboylu 2001: Taf. 23, 218.

Mid- 2nd century BC.

B49 (Fig. 3) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.

Rim. Dim.18,4 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with dark reddish gray 2,5 YR 3/1-2, reddish brown (5 YR 4/4) and reddish black (2,5 YR 2,5/1) slip.

Fine sand, very fine micas, a little lime, rigid textured. Slightly outturned rimmed, imbricated row of ivy leaves facing right on the spherical body and flower rosette pattern on the bottom.

B50 (Fig. 3) Teos 2011, Hellenistic City Wall, Trench 7.

PH. 2,1 cm. Reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) clay with dark gray (5 YR 4/1) slip.

Fine sand, a little calcite, fine micas, rigid textured. Ion cymation on the upper body, wave pattern on the bottom.

B51(Fig. 3, 5) Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate Room 1.

Rim. Dim. 14,6 cm. Reddish gray (2,5 YR 5/1) clay with reddish brown slip (2,5 YR 4/3) on exterior and very dark gray (5 YR 3/1) slip on interior.

Fine sand, plenty of particles, rigid textured. Outturned rimmed, spherical bodied, wave pattern on the body.

Edwards 1975: Pl. 37, 805; Rotroff 1982: Pl. 28, 152, 154.

Late 3rd century BC-Early 2nd century BC.

M1 (Fig. 3, 5)

Teos 2012, Hellenistic City Wall, Necropolis Gate, Tower 1.

PH. 2,7 cm. Light red (2,5 YR 6/8) clay with light red (2,5 YR 6/8) slip.

Mold part, calcite, a little lime, particles. Deep petal grooves on the interiors of spherical body.

Edwards 1986: Pl. 88, 30 b, c.

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