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POTTERY FROM A ROMAN HOUSE TO THE WEST OF THE BOULEUTERION AT MILETUS (IONIA)

MILETOS (IONIA) BOULEUTERION'U BATISINDAKİ BİR ROMA EVİNDEN SERAMİKLER

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Abstract: A century of archaeological excavations in Miletus has revealed a range of Roman houses. Since the Roman residential buildings were discovered within the scope of research projects that focussed on the Mycenean and Archaic settlement of the city, these ruins didn't get the attention they deserved. This article seeks to contribute to filling this gap. During the excavations in the East-West Trench to the West of the Bouleuterion in 1959 a peristyle court with mosaic floor that apparently belongs to an Atrium House was discovered. Selected deposits from the strata above and below the mosaic floor as well as from the Byzantine Cistern in the close proximity of the peristyle court provide important evidence for identifying the different phases of the occupation. Little is known about the general characteristics of the pottery from residential contexts in Miletus. In the third part of the article the repertoire and origin of the table and kitchen ware as well as the transport amphorae from the Atrium House in the East-West Trench are addressed.

Keywords: Miletus (Ionia) • Roman Houses • Hellenistic Pottery • Roman Pottery • Late Antique Pottery • Early Byzantine Pottery

Öz: Miletos'ta yüz yılı aşkın süredir yürütülen kazılarda kentin farklı kesimlerinde Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi'ne tarihlenen konut yapılarına rastlanmıştır. Öte yandan söz konusu yapılar kentin Miken ve Arkaik Dönem yerleşimini konu alan araştırmalar sırasında ele geçtikleri için hak ettikleri ilgiyi görmemişlerdir. Bu makale, bu konudaki açığa katkı sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. 1959 yılında gerçekleştirilen kazılar sırasında Bouleuterion'un batısında yer alan Doğu-Batı Açması'nda bir Roma Evi'ne ait tabanı mozaik döşeli peristilli avlunun kalıntıları tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında, mozaik tabanın altındaki dolgu tabakalarından, peristilli avlu yakınındaki bir Bizans Dönemi sarnıcından ve yüzeyden ele geçen seramikler incelenmiştir. Böylece Roma Evi'nin yerleşim evreleri tespit edilmiştir. Masa servisleri, mutfak kapları ve ticari amphoralardan oluşan seramikler Miletos'ta konut yapılarında kullanılan kapların repertuvarı ve kökeni üzerine de önemli bilgiler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Miletos (Ionia) • Roman Evleri • Hellenistik Keramik • Roma Keramiği • Geç Antik Çağ Keramiği • Erken Bizans Keramiği

1. Roman Residential Buildings: A Brief Research History

A range of residential buildings have been discovered in the 20th century at Miletus. Late Minoan and Mycenean dwellings have been revealed between the Theater and the Athena Harbour, while Geometric and Archaic houses have been identified on the Kalabaktepe[1]. Little is known concerning

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1 For the late Minoan and Mycenean houses between the Theater and Athena Harbour see von Gerkan 1925; Kleiner 1968, 22; For the Geometric-Archaic houses on the Kalabaktepe see Senff 1997, 118 ff.

the residential buildings of the city in the Classical Period. Houses adhered to the strictly implemented grid plan of the city in the time in question were presumably uniform[2]. Also, hardly anything has been excavated from dwellings of the IVth century B.C. and early Hellenistic times[3]. Excavations which were mainly focussed on the Archaic and earlier periods have yielded remains of a number of Roman houses in different points in the city (Fig. 1). Since the primary interest of these field works concerned the earlier settlement phases, little attention was paid to the archaeological contexts associated with the Roman houses.

The first group of Roman houses were located in the ancient city centre. During excavations in 1959 the ruins of a peristyle court decorated with mosaics was discovered in the East-West Trench to the West of the Bouleuterion (Fig. 3-4)[4]. The persityle court, between sections III and V on the grid plan, apparently constituted the central part of a Roman Atrium House. Kleiner attributed the mosaic floor to the IInd century A.D. at the latest[5]. Different building phases in this quarter are discernible in architectural remains between sections III-VI. For instance, the lower parts of the walls that flank the peristyle court consist of small scaled stones and very hard lime mortar surface that is typical for the Roman Imperial Period. Whereas upper completions and renovations to the walls in question display late Antique and Byzantine masonry. Also a late Antique well in the middle of the peristyle court and an early Byzantine cistern in section VI which was constructed with Roman spolia provide further evidence of later architectural modifications[6]. Pottery from selected deposits of the East-West Trench is evaluated in the following sections. Another peristyle villa, from the city centre was identified by W. Müller-Wiener beneath the floor level of the central court of the Bishop's Palace. The Villa with a central peristyle court has four rooms on the northern wing that flank the Byzantine Bishop's Palace on the north side[7]. In the light of the stylistic features the mosaic floor from the third room on the northern wing is attributed to the first half of the IIIrd century A.D.[8] Distinct masonry on the eastern side of northern wing and mosaic patterns suggest a second building phase after IVth century A.D[9].

As the cult of Athena lose its significance in the late Hellenistic Period, the Athena Temple and the surrounding neighbourhood underwent some changes[10]. The Atrium House to the west of the Athena Temple was discovered by A. von Gerkan and H. Knackfuss[11]. It was oriented in a north-south direction, on the same axis as the West Agora which was erected in the late Hellenistic Period. Close similarities between the two buildings in terms of archictectural technique show the Atrium House was built at the same time as the West Agora[12]. In the second architectural phase, the east side of the Atrium House was extended to the west side of the Temple Terrace[13]. Therefore a Hellenistic

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2 Hoepfner – Schwandner 1986, 12 (ger. "Typenhäuser").

3 Kleiner 1968, 79.

4 Kleiner – Müller-Wiener 1972, 66; Kossatz 1990, 63.

5 Knackfuss 1924, 53; Kleiner – Müller-Wiener 1972, 53, 66.

6 Kleiner – Müller-Wiener 1972, 67.

7 Müller-Wiener 1977/78; 1979a; 1979b; 1980; 1988.

8 Niewöhner 2015, 200, see also *ibid*. fn. 75.

9 Niewöhner 2015, 199.

10 von Gerkan 1925, 92.

11 von Gerkan 1925, 86ff.

12 von Gerkan 1925, 92; Kleiner 1968, 45, fig. 25.

13 von Gerkan 1925, 94.

civic house of a modest size was apparently transformed into a pompous Roman Villa[14]. From the masonry technique which is comparable to the west wing of the North Agora, the second building phase has been dated to around 200 A.D.[15]. The styles of mosaics and stuccoed wall technique indicate a third construction phase in the III[rd] century A.D.[16] Another Roman atrium house was discovered directly on the Mycenean ruins, on an Insula to the southeast of the Athena Temple[17]. The entrance which could be identified on the north-south road leaded to a corridor (A) vestibule, which provided an access to the larger rooms on the left. The next larger space was probably a court (H). The available pottery from the two excavated rooms E/F, G, which were entered by the court, suggest an early Imperial, probably Augustan period for the construction date. The available finds indicate that by the VII[th] century A.D. the insula was no longer inhabitated[18].

A third group of residential complexes are located further away from the city center. Parts of an atrium house were excavated between the south city wall and the Byzantine church (*Südschnitt*)[19]. The Orpheus Mosaic discovered in a room adjacent to E-F / 2-5 in the grid plan, belongs to this house complex[20]. During excavations the ruins of various walls running north to south were unearthed. The exact chronological order of the architectural phases could not be established. On the other hand the mosaic floors provide some indications for dating the different phases of habitation. From the stylistic features, the Orpheus Mosaic is attributed to the second half of the II[nd] century A.D.[21] Also, the cross and star patterns on the mosaics from atrium (J/K 2-4) and the surrounding rooms[22] are closely analogous to the patterns from the Atrium House on the west side of the Athena Temple dating from the middle of the III[rd] century A.D.[23] Another Roman house was explored on a cliff top, in the North of Değirmentepe, in the locality which is also known as Kastraki among the inhabitants. A. von Gerkan defined this building as "Villa Suburbana"[24]. The foundation of the building has been completely preserved on the land side. Whereas the remains on the seaside have largely been destroyed. Almost square shaped foundation contains a central court and around it surrounding rooms[25]. The masonry technique and the mortar characteristics suggest a date between Titus and the period of Antoninus Pius[26].

II. Selected Deposits from the East-West Trench to the West of the Bouleuterion (Fig.3-4)

This section mainly concerns dating the various deposits associated with the Roman Peristyle Court

14 Cain – Pfanner 2009, 95

15 von Gerkan 1925, 98, see also Kleiner 1968, 80.

16 von Gerkan 1925, 98, 125.

17 Niewöhner 2013, 175; Sossau 2016, 725. The House was discovered during the H. Niemeier's research project between 2002-2004.

18 Niewöhner 2013, 175-181; Sossau 2016, 725-730.

19 von Graeve 1973/1974, 68; Kleine 1979, 127-135.

20 Rohde 1968, 31, pl. 15; Kästner 2016, 535-543.

21 Kleiner 1964, 58; von Graeve 1973/74, fn. 9; Kleine 1979, 127, 130.

22 Kleine 1979, 132.

23 Kleine 1979, 133.

24 von Gerkan 1925, 49.

25 Wilski 1906, Kartenbeilage; Knackfuss 1908, 84; von Gerkan 1925, 47, pl. V, fig. 33.

26 von Gerkan 1925, 47.

in the East-West Trench. Since the main aim of the excavations in the East-West Trench in 1959 was identifying the extent of the Archaic Settlement, archaeological deposits associated with the Roman Persityle Court seem to have been ignored. The late Archaic and Classical pottery from the West of the Bouleuterion was published in 1982.[27] But the Hellenistic and Roman finds from the area remained unstudied for years. An opportunity to document the archaeological material from the East-West Trench in the Excavation Depot at Miletus arose in 2014. For this purpose the available pottery finds from the selected deposits were statistically evaluated. Since the pottery finds mainly consist of sherds, most diagnostic sherds such as rim and foot fragments are chosen for the publication[28]. Following the statistical evaluation, each potsherd was recorded with drawings, coloured photos and detailed descriptions. Also, from the excavation diaries the findspots of the deposits could be identified so the archaeological context could be reconstructed to some extent. The results of these investigations are given in the following sections.

Deposit A consists of stray finds from the area between the sections III-V above the mosaic floor (Fig.3). Among the limited number of sherds the earliest datable specimens consist of Hellenistic colour coated plates and bowls from the IIIrd-IInd century B.C. The available sherds date predominantly from the late Antique and early Byzantine Period. The latest datable specimens are ARS Form 106 and LRC Form 3E (Fig.6. A3, A5) from the VIth – early VIIth century A.D.

Deposit B contains the finds from the stratum underneath the mosaic floor in the peristyle court between the sections III-IV (Fig.3). According to the excavation diaries the earliest finds in this deposit are a fragment of a Mycenean drinking cup and an Archaic bird bowl. However the earliest finds available in the storage box in the excavation depot consist of a red figured as well as black glazed fragments from the Vth/IVth century B.C. A rim fragment of a casserole (Fig. 8. B25), with a deeply inset flange can plausibly be atrributed to late IVth century B.C. Also a big bowl, B21(Fig.7) is closely analogous with finds from the IIIrd- IInd century B.C. A large number of late Hellenistic and early Roman finds consist mostly of colour coated table ware. Gray Ware plates, Knidian bowls, as well as thin walled pottery are also represented[29]. Finds from the early to mid Roman Period contain ESA Form 4A (Fig. 7. B15), Form 38 (Fig.7. B17), ESB Form 77 (Fig.7, 14. B18) and ESC (Fig.7, 14. B19-20). On the other hand three exceptional cooking pots (Fig. 7. B27-B29), which display the typological characteristics of the Vth–VIIth centuries A.D. must have mistakenly intruded into the layers under the mosaic pavement during the excavation.

Deposit C includes the infills from beneath the level of mosaic floor, outside the mosaic paved area in the sections III-IV (Fig.3). The composition compares well with the assemblage from Deposit B (Fig.4). But in Deposit C early Hellenistic fragments are more richly represented. A Palestinian Bowl, (Fig. 9. C18) which compare to the specimens from the late IIIrd to first half of the IInd century B.C. appear to represent the earliest finds. Late Hellenistic and early Roman fine pottery is predominant. Among the finds are West Slope pottery (Fig.8, 13. C1); a large number of colour coated pans and

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27 Voigtländer 1982, 31-97, 113-161, figs. 1-52, nos. 1-352. Voigtländer published the finds from the VIth-Vth century B.C. from the East-West Trench. But in his article exact find spots are not specified.

28 There are also 80 potsherds which are not included in this article. They mainly consist of wall fragments of coarse ware (40 fragments) , Colour Coated ware (26). They mainly stem from Deposit C and D.

29 Şahin 2018, 348, no. 8.

bowls (Fig. 8-9, 14-15. C1-15, 18, 22-23,25), thin walled drinking cup[30]. Also the amphorae mainly consist of late Hellenististic and early Roman types such as Dressel 1B (Fig.10, 15. C26-27), and the Pompei V Type (Fig.10. C28). From the early to mid Roman Period ESB Form 60 (Fig.9. C16) and two rim fragments of lightground basins (Fig.9, 15. C21, 22) are preserved. The latest fine ware that can be dated with precision are ARS Form 50B (Fig.9, 14. C19) from the late IVth century and a cooking dish (Fig. 9. C22) from the VIth – early VIIth centry A.D.

Deposit D consists of the finds from the Byzantine Cistern in the neighbouring Section VI (Fig.3). According to the excavation diaries the earliest find from this deposit is a beaker fragment with a meander ornament from the VIIth century B.C. On the other hand, the earliest finds preserved in the excavation depot are 3 wall fragments of black glazed pottery from the Vth and IVth centuries B.C. The pottery from the late Hellenistic - early Roman Period are fragments of colour coated bowls, ESA and ESB specimens. Deposit D contains a great quantity of late Antique - early Byzantine pottery. ARS and LRC fragments are key to dating this deposit. ARS Form 104, dated to 530-580 A.D. (Fig.11. D7), LRC Form 3F (Fig.11. D12) and a cooking pot with a hook shaped rim (Fig.12. D16), identical with the examples from late VIth and early VIIth century A.D. are the latest finds.

Deposit E comprises stray surface finds from Sections I-VII in the East-West Trench (Fig.3). According to the excavation diaries the earliest sherd from this deposit belongs to an Archaic askos. Available finds in the storage box consist of pottery from the IInd century B.C. to the early Byzantine Period. The spectrum consists mainly of the late Roman and early Byzantine fine pottery. The latest datable sherd from this deposit belongs to ARS plate Form 91 (Fig.13. E23).

The latest finds, which date from the late VIth- early VIIth century A.D., are represented in each deposit by a few specimens. Therefore it is conceivable that the residential area in the East-West Trench was abandoned by the time in question. The same situation has been observed elsewhere in the city centre. The evidence from an Insula in the south of the West Market[31] and the Bishop's Palace[32] correspond to the data acquired from the East-West Trench. As A. von Gerkan pointed out, the urban population of Miletus during the middle of the VIth centuy A.D decreased by almost a half of that of the previous period[33]. Also P. Niewöhner's investigations confirm the ancient city center and its close proximity was abandoned by the late VIth- early VIIth century A.D.[34]

III. The Spectrum of the Pottery (Fig.4-15)

a. Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Fine Ware

West Slope and Related Ware (Fig. 8, 14. C1)***:*** The unique find is a wall fragment, C1 with sharp angled profile, probably belong to a drinking cup. C1 differ from the Athenian examples in having lavish and imprecise zigzag incised lines[35]. The zigzags are bordered by horizontal lines above and below. Similar drinking cups to C1, with an accentuated profile and West Slope pattern are found in late

30 Şahin 2018, 347, no. 2.

31 Sossau 2016, 730.

32 Niewöhner 2015, 187.

33 von Gerkan 1935, 114-117; Niewöhner 2016, 226.

34 Niewöhner 2016, 231.

35 Rotroff 1991, 60.

Hellenistic-Augustan contexts in Ephesus[36] and Knidos[37].

Colour Coated Ware (Fig. 6, 14. B1-B5; Fig. 8-9, 14. C2-C14, C18; Fig. 11. D1-D2; Fig. 12. E1, E3, E10): Colour coated pottery is well represented especially in deposits B and C under the mosaic pavement of the peristyle court. The quantitative distribution of this ware within the late Hellenistic-early Roman pottery assemblages from deposit B and D is almost identical to the evidence from the Ionian deposits[38]. Also the general characteristics of the Colour Coated Ware, in form and fabric are comparable with the specimens from elsewhere in South Ionia. Available specimens consist of three main forms: Bowls, plates and fish plates. They have more often reddish yellow to light red buff fabric with tiny mica grains and lime bits. Matt and dull slip which varies between reddish brown, brown to dark brown was applied through dipping. Milesian pottery production during the late Hellenistic and early Imperial period was proven by isotope analysis of the finds from Priene[39]. Since the fabric characteristics of Miletus, Priene and Ephesus are very similar, each piece cannot be assigned to the exact workshops macroscopically[40].

Bowls with inturned rim B1, B5, C4, E1[41] from the IInd century B.C. and larger variants, B2, C2, C3, D1, D2 from the late IInd and Ist centuries B.C.[42] constitute the most frequently represented forms. Bowls with outcurved rim C5-C7[43]and C13[44] have open, fairly shallow, angular profile with a flaring rim. They are closely analogous with the finds from the IInd century B.C. in Ionia. C18, light incurved, thickened rim with a groove on the outside and a curved wall profile apparently belonging to a Palestinian bowl[45]. Identical bowls from Heroon IIII in Miletus are dated to between the late IIIrd and first half of the IInd century B.C.[46] E10, a bowl with light curved profile and light outturned rim is reminiscent of ESA Atlante II, Form 43[47].

Available plate forms which are identical with the specimens from Ephesus and Priene divide into

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36 Gassner 1997, pl. 10-13, nos. 166-205; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 151, 152, K94-96.

37 Kögler 2010, pl. 3, B.47.

38 *cf.* Ladstätter – Waldner 2014, 440, Textabb. 2a, in a late Hellenistic and early Roman deposit from Hanghaus 2 Colour Coated Ware constitutes 127 pieces among the 262 pottery fragments. *cf.* distribution of the vessel forms from the same context: *ibid.* 441, Textabb. 2b; *cf.* also Waldner 2014, s. 371, Diagram 1a. Siginificant amount of colour coated pottery is documented also in Kastro Tigani at Samos, see Tölle- Kastenbein 1974, Z124-Z133.

39 Fenn 2016, 212-213.

40 Fenn 2016, 71.

41 Gassner 1997, pl. 4, nos. 66, 70; Rotroff 1997, fig. 64, no. 1034.

42 B2: Gassner 1997, pl. 4, no. 64; C3: Rotroff 1997, fig.63, no. 1023; C2, D2: Ladstätter 2005, pl. 152, K101; D1: Gassner 1997, pl. 4, no. 63.

43 C5-C6: Gassner 1997, pl. 5, no. 84; Rotroff 1997, pl. 61, no. 952; Ladstätter 2010b, pl. 176, K219; C7; 2010b, pl. 176, K217

44 Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 10, A55; Rotroff 1997, fig. 50, no. 699 or fig. 959.

45 Palestinian bowls start to appear in 280-275 BC. Grace 1986, 551-565. For the find spots of this type see Rotroff 1997, 117, 118, fn. 161; for the Knidian manufactures see Kögler 2010, 96, 97.

46 Pfrommer 1985, 47, nos. 29, 30, pp. 55-56, figs. 29,30.

47 Atlante II, pl. 6, no.8; for available specimens from Ephesus see: Lang-Auinger – Outschar 1996, pl. 5-A/II, no. 103.

four types: with wide rim C9, C11[48]; with turned rim B4, C12[49]; with a broad, outturned rim, B7[50]; with a flat resting surface B3[51]. Plate with turned rim "*Teller mit gedrechseltem Rand*" first started to be produced as a local type at Ephesus in the I[st] century B.C. [52] Between the I[st] century B.C. and the early Imperial Period it was exported to a wide range of cities in Asia Minor, the Eastern Mediterannean and North Africa[53]. Fish plates C8, C10, can be characterised by a rim with a slight concave profile on the outside and C14 by a central hollow inside which is encircled by a groove. They are closely analogous to the the late Hellenistic and early Imperial specimens from Priene[54].

Knidian and Pergamene Bowls/Beakers (Fig. 7. B16; Fig. 9. C15; Fig. 12. E2): C15, a Knidian Bowl features a plain, horizontal rim and an accentuated profile between the rim and body. It can be distinguished from the earliest examples, due to its high rim[55]. The closest parallels in terms of form and fabric are known from the deposits at Knidos and Miletus which mainly include finds from the late II[nd]– early I[st] century B.C. [56].

Identified specimens from the Pergamene form repertoire; B16 with a grooved, broad resting surface[57], C17, with a thickened rim[58] and E3 a wall fragment with relief horizontal lines can also be attributed to the II[nd] and I[st] centuries B.C.[59] E2, a fragment of a handle plate probably belongs to a drinking bowl[60]. Spurred handled bowls from the Pergamenian repertoire present similar specimens[61]. No exact parallel could be identified for this fragment.

Knidian Kerb-Decor Ware (Fig. 7, 14. B11-B13)*:* Almost completely preserved hemispherical bowl B11, with a rounded outcurving rim is ornamented with rows of kerb-decor between horizontally incised grooves on the exterior. The grooves on the resting surface form concentric circles. The clay is fine levigated with very small grained inclusions and the surface is extensively matt, dull gray. On the outside of the rim a tiny area is pink-brown burnished. There is no slip on the whole surface. Examples with an identical form and fabric are known from the first half of the II[nd] century B.C. at Knidos[62]. Two other specimens of the same ware, this time with matt, dark brown slip on the surface

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48 Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 24, 30, pl. 13, A 63 (Ephesian manufacture); Fenn 2016, pl. 37, A240; pl. 38, A256.

49 Mitsopoulos-Leon1991, 23, pl. 11, A59.

50 *cf.* ESA, Form 6: Atlante II, pl. 2. no. 4; exact paralles are from Priene: Fenn 2016, pl. 39, nos. 259, 261.

51 Hayes 1991, fig. 40, no.2; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 206, no. 907.

52 Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 23; Ladstätter *et al.* 2003, 34.

53 For a comprehensive list of find spots see Fenn 2016, 74, fn 767-768.

54 Fenn 2016, pl. 35, A221.

55 For the development of the form see Kögler 2010, 85-86.

56 Pfrommer 1985, 56, fig. 29, no. 31; Kögler 2010, fig. 70, E2.

57 Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 63, pl. 7, 1.S1.

58 Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 62, pl. 9, 62.B4.

59 Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 76, pl. 9, 53.B1; Kögler 2010, fig. 55, Kn. 35-44; Fenn 2016, 79, pl. 27, A145-146, 148.

60 Spurred handles were already known in the Classical Period *cf.* Rotroff 1997, pl. 17, nos. 252-253 for earlier specimens see *ibid*. pl. 6, nos. 32-37.

61 Hübner 1993, pl. 6, 46a; pl.7, 64; Schäfer 1968, pl. 40, E106.

62 Kögler 2010, fig. 10, D.36; *ibid.* 124. Kerb-Decor Ware that started to be produced from the late III[rd] century B.C. onwards, has been defined as an alternative group for mouldmade bowls in Asia Minor, see Kögler 2000, 194.

B12-B13, have a straighter profile. They can plausibly be attributed to the later phase of the production in the third quarter of the II[nd] century B.C.[63]Identical sherds are also found in the South Trench at Miletus[64]. Knidian Kerb-Decor Ware is also known from Ephesus, Priene and Kaunos[65].

Relief Ware (Fig. 7, 14. B14)***:*** A beaker with a relief decoration, B14 is only fragmentary preserved. On the available sherd the bare feet of a standing figure and lower hem of its chiton is recognisable. The relief decoration is in the applique technique. The drapery consist of fine upright lines, which show partly imprecise workmanship. The relief figure finds its closest parallel amongst examples from the ITS repertoire date from the early Imperial Period[66]. On the other hand an exact parallel for this fragment could not be identified.

Gray Ware (Fig. 6, 14. B6- B8; Fig. 7, 14. B9- B10): Different fabrics have been identified among the gray ware pottery from Miletus. A foot fragment B6 with an interior rouletting has a gray, micaceous fabric. Matt, thin dark gray-black slip was given to the surface by dipping. The examples from Priene and Sardis are closely analogous[67]. B8, a platter with interior rouletting features a relative plain base and a curved rim. Ephesian Gray Ware platters, Type "F42-F45 from the second half of the I[st] century B.C. represent the closest parallels[68]. Another platter B9, with round, convex rim and a handle root appears to represent Ephesian Type "F10"[69]. Both B8 and B9 have a black-brown, semi glossy slip which is typical of Ephesian production. B10, a shoulder fragment presumably of a jug, features an accentuated profile. It is ornamented with a row of deeply stamped longitudinal rectangulars. Similar stamped ornament occur on Italian thin walled ware and Ephesian Gray Ware platters of the I[st] century A.D.[70] But an exact parallel in form, ornament and fabric couldn't be identified elsewhere.

ESA (Fig. 6. A1; Fig. 7. B7, Fig. 11. D3; Fig. 12, 15. E5-E9; Fig. 13, 15. E11-E14)**:** Two rim fragments E5, E7 with a curved profile which have been diagnosed as the earliest ESA specimens, belong to Form 2A or 3[71]. Both A1, light inturned, high rim and B15, massive foot with a light convex profile belong to Form 4A which dates from the early I[st] century A.D.[72] ESA Form 9, plate with a massive foot E9[73] and Form 22B, bowl with a grooved rim E11[74] can be attributed to the I[st] century A.D. Other examples

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63 Kögler 2010, fig. 18, E.41, E.42; fig. 56, Kn. 65, Kn. 66.

64 von Greaeve 1966, 40, pl. 14, 2.

65 Ephesus: Dereboylu 2001, 39, pl. 19/159; Priene: Fenn 2016, pl. 20, A90-A97; Kaunos: Schmaltz 1996, 71, pl. 23, 5.

66 *cf.* Atlante II, pl. 129, no. 1. for detailed information about the form see *ibid*. 394.

67 Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 35, pl. 16. no. 85; Fenn 2016, pl. 71, B76.

68 Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 79, pl. 98, 99, F42-F45; Zabehlicky-Scheffenegger *et al.*1996, pl. 11, no.11; Gassner 1997, pl. 76, H 99; Ladstätter 2005, Pl: 167, K315; for examples from Samos see: Technau 1929, 48, Beil. 28,1; from Priene: Fenn 2016, pl. 71, B76; pl. 72, B79.

69 Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 94, F10.

70 *cf.* Moevs 1973, 304, pl. 44, no. 405; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 96, F37; pl. 102, F54; Gassner 1997, pl. 50, no. 614.

71 Atlante II, pl. 1, nos. 4-5,7-8; *cf.* also examples from Antioch: Waage 1948, pl. IV, no. 126x; from Ephesus: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 105, G2, Gassner 1997, pl. 74, H51.

72 A1: Atlante II, pl. 1, no. 9; B15: *ibid*. no. 10.

73 Atlante II, pl. 2, no. 7. See also Mitsopoulos-Leon 1972-75, fig. 1.5; Lang-Auinger – Outschar 1996, pl. 12, C/II, no. 16; Gassner 1997, pl. 74, H56, H57.

74 Atlante II, pl. 3, no. 12; see also: Ladstätter 2005, pl. 150, K56; 2010b, pl. 166, K67.

from the late I[st] century B.C. to the first half of the I[st] century A.D. are represented by Form 29 (E12)[75]; Form 38 (B17, E8, E13)[76] and Form 42 (D3, E14)[77]. ESA finds from the East-West Trench indicate the characteristics of imported ESA in terms of form and fabric. They all have yellowish, hard burnished fabric with very fine inclusions.

ESB (Fig. 7, 14. B18; Fig. 9. C16, Fig. 11, 14. D4; Fig. 13, 15. E15-E18): Both ESB1 and ESB2 wares are identified among the available finds. ESB1 ware is generally fine, and has a smooth surface[78]. The earliest specimens of ESB1 come from Deposit E. E15, a foot fragment with interior rouletting, belongs to Form 2[79]. Later series of ESB1 from the I[st] century A.D. are represented with three examples. D4, bowl with a low, cutten rim and a ring foot is closely comparable to Form 14 [80]. Two bowls with horizontal relief lines on the wall, E17-E18 can be attributed to Form 39[81]. ESB2 ware which emerges by the late I[st] century A.D. is usually coarser, thick and flakey[82]. C16, B18 and E16 belong to ESB2 ware. C16, with a hooked, inwardly bent rim is closely comparable to Form 60[83]. Form 60 was much demanded in Ionia[84]. Other specimens of ESB2; Form 70, bowl with a concave profile, ring foot and stamped rosette on the inside, E16[85] and Form 77 bowl with a ridged rim, B18[86] indicate a date between the second half of the 1[st]- first half of the II[nd] century A.D.

ESC (Fig. 7, 14. B19-B20): B19, fragment of a ring foot which is typical for Loeschke Form 6 (Çandarlı) [87] dates from the last quarter of the I[st] century A.D. Another specimen of the same ware, B20 bowl with a beveled, triple ridge rim and curved body profile, belong to Meyer Schlichtmann's T19[88]. This form is also identified among the finds from Heraion at Samos[89]. The fabric characteristic

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75 Hayes 2008, fig. 6, no. 139; for identical specimens from Ephesus see also: Ladstätter 2005, pl. 149, nos. 47, 48; Didyma: Wintermeyer 2004, no. 1392, Typ Sch 12.16; Samos: Unterkirchner 1983, 180, fig. 2, 7.2.

76 Atlante II, pl. 5, no. 14.

77 Atlante II, pl. 6, no. 5; see also Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 112, G25.

78 Hayes 2008, 31-34; see also *ibid.* 37-40.

79 Atlante II, pl. 11, no. 9.

80 Atlante II, pl. 12, no.6; Lang-Auinger – Outschar 1996, pl. 3, A/I, no. 123,126; *ibid.* pl. 9, A/IV, B/I, B7II, no. 164, 168; Gassner 1997, pl. 42, no. 489.

81 Atlante II, pl. 13, no.9; Ephesus: Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 187, K21; Pergamon: Japp 1999, 327, no. 113; Priene: Fenn 2016, pl. 27, A148.

82 Available finds prove that, its output through the late I[st] and II[nd] centuries A.D. in Ionia was immense. Ephesus: Ladstätter 2005, 239, 241; Ladstätter 2008, 100.

83 Atlante II, pl. 14, no. 5. Acccording to Hayes, Form 60 was produced between the middle of the I[st]-late II[nd] century A.D., see *ibid.* 64; Gassner suggests the middle of the III[rd] century A.D. for the latest examples of this type *cf.* Gassner 1997, 127.

84 Gassner 1997, pl. 43, no. 508; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 171, K359; pl. 177, K458; 2008, pl. 289, K133; Didyma: Wintermeyer 2004, 314 (421) Typ Sch 4.2.

85 Atlante II, pl. 14, no19; Meriç 2002, pl. 10, BII, no. 166; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 180, K523; 2008, pl. 278, TS64; 2014, pl. 161, K810.

86 Atlante II, pl. 13, no.9.

87 Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 134, pl. 17, 261.T3.

88 Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 143, pl. 18, 293.T19.

89 Unterkirchner 1983, 189, fig. 5.

of B20 with a fine yellowish clay and red-dark red shiny slip on the surface, is identical to the Pergamenian Group B[90]. B19 has a different fabric with sand and lime inclusions and a matt and thin slip on all surfaces.

ITS and Related Ware (Fig. 6. A2; Fig. 13, 15. E19-E21): ITS of a limited number is documented. Available finds point to a date between late Augustan and Tiberian Period. E19, flanged rim ornamented with a relief volute, Consp.20[91]; E20 a light incurved rim with rouletting, Atlante II, Form 23 Varieta 1[92]; E21 foot fragment with a sharp profile, Consp. 3-4, 6,11 or 12[93] represent forms from the first half of the Ist century A.D. A2, a foot fragment of a conical cup which can be assigned to Consp. Form 22 from the IInd century A.D.[94] is the latest datable specimen of the same ware in the East-West Trench. After the middle of the Ist century A.D. the quantity of the ITS shows a clear decrease in Ionia[95].

b. Late Roman-Early Byzantine Fine Ware

ARS (Fig. 6. A3; Fig. 9, 14. C19; Fig. 11. 15. D5-D8; Fig. 13. E22-E23)**:** Deposit D from the Byzantine Cistern and also deposits A and E which consist of surface finds, yielded a large quantity of ARS. The identified forms from the East-West Trench are also almost identical with the ARS Types from the Miletus Survey[96]. The earliest finds are from the IVth and Vth centuries A.D. C19, dish with a slightly convex, flaring wall can be classified as Form 50B [97]. D8 base fragment of a dish displays a stamped ornament which consists of a large central rosette arranged with smaller rosettes and radial petals. Form 62A and 67 display the identical ornament pattern[98]. Another stamped ornament on E22, which consists of two concentric circles and a stamped grille pattern can be assigned to Hayes Form 61, 64 or 67[99]. Also a base fragment found from the Bishop's Palace in Miletus dating between 410 and 470 A.D. has a matching ornament[100]. A range of fragments of Form 99B (D5)[101]; Form 93 (D6)[102]; Form 91 (E23)[103]; Form 104 (D7)[104]; and Hayes Form 106 (A3)[105] represent the later forms of ARS from the late Vth- VIth century A.D. The fabric of the available specimens vary between light red and red. Except for D8 and E22, the available examples have relative finely levigated clay and a glossy surface. The colour of the surface is very similar to the clay colour. Macroscopic study of the form and fabric characteristics of the ARS ware from East-West Trench lead to

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90 For general fabric characteristics of Group B see Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 16.

91 Consp. pl. 18, 20.5.2.

92 Atlante II, 390, pl. 127, no. 6.

93 Consp. pl. 49, B 2.5, for the chronology see also *ibid.* 157; Meriç 2002 pl.17, K154-154.

94 Consp. pl. 20, 22.5.1.

95 Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 126; Meriç 2002, 45.

96 Berndt 2003, pls. 3-10., TS21-109.

97 Hayes 1972, 68, fig. 12, Form 50B, no. 60; for further finds from Ephesus see: Ladstätter 2010b, pl. 172, K158; Miletus: Newöhner 2015, 235, fig. 83, no. 38.

98 Hayes 1972, 236, fig. 40, Form 67, no. 33q; *ibid.* 237, fig. 39, Form 62A, no. 38.

99 *cf.* Hayes 1972, 142, fig. 26, Form 91C, no. 23; *ibid.* fig. 40, q; *ibid.* fig. 42, f.

100 Niewöhner 2015, fig. 85, no. 64.

101 Hayes 1972, 154, fig. 28, Form 99B, no. 13; *cf.* Ladstätter – Sauer 2005, Kat. pl. 134, no. 131.

102 Hayes 1972, 146, fig. 27, Form 93B, no. 19; Ladstätter 2008, pl. 318, K504.

103 Hayes 1972, 142, fig. 26, Form 91B/C, no. 23; Gassner 1997,149, pl. 49, no. 596.

104 Hayes 1972, 162, fig.30, Form 104A, no. 3.

105 Hayes 1972, 168, fig. 32, Form 105, nos. 15, 16; Gassner 1997, pl. 49, no. 596.

the conclusion that these pieces consist of imported specimens. Only D8 and E22 constitute a distinctive group which can be characterised by a matt surface and gritty fabric. But a regional origin for these specimens seems unlikely[106].

LRC (Fig. 6, 15. A4-A6; Fig. 11, 15. D9-D12; Fig. 13. 15. E24-E25)*:* Available LRC specimens from the East-West Trench consist of Hayes Form 2, Form 3 and their variants. E24, with its offset rim and light curved wall is closely analogous with Form 2[107]. 6 rim fragments A4, A5, A6, D9, D11, D12 belong to Form 3. D11, fine flanged rim ornamented with rouletting can be classified to Form 3B[108]. A4 with a shallow body and plain flanged rim appears to represent Form 3C from the second half of the Vth century A.D.[109] Another specimen, A6 has a thick and rounded rim ornamented with two narrow rows of rouletting. It is closely comparable to Form 3D which dates from the late Vth century A.D.[110] Also later types from VIth and VIIth centuries are identified. A5, with a shallow body and plain rim flange without rouletting ornament is closely analogous to Form 3E[111]. D12, dish with a short profiled thick rim and thin wall can be attributed to Form 3F[112]. D9, a small bowl with a fine rim flange and thin walled body shows the typological features of Form 3H[113]. Foot fragments with stamped ornaments E25 and D10 can be assigned to form 2 or 3[114]. By the late VIth century stamped ornaments were no longer applied[115].

Type 3, is also richly identified in the Miletus Survey and some other archaeological deposits from late Antiquity and early Byzantine Period in Miletus[116]. Considering the finely levigated clay, tempered with fine lime inclusions and red or reddish brown matt and thin slip, the available finds can be ascribed to Phocaean Fabric. Local LRC has been documented elsewhere at Miletus, Priene, as well as at Knidos[117]. Also ERSW (Ephesian Red Slip Ware) which imitate the LRC and ARS forms has been identified in Ephesus in a significant quantity but also from south Ionia being in the first place in different sites at Asia Minor[118].

c. Plain Ware

Basins (Fig. 7. B21; Fig. 9, 10, 15. C20-C21, C24-25; Fig. 11. D13; Fig. 13. E26). The earliest available basins from the East-West Trench show the characteristics of the late Hellenistic and early Roman Period. B21, a

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[106] According to M. Berndt, the differences in fabric may be explained by local producers in Africa, see Berndt 2003, 31, pl. 12, TS133-TS136.

[107] Hayes 1972, 328, fig. 66, Form 2A, no. 1; Gassner 1997, pl. 45, no. 540; Niewöhner 2015, fig. 83, no. 31, 35.

[108] Hayes 1972, 330, fig. 67, Form 3B, no. 5; Atlante I, 232, Pl. 111, no. 13.

[109] Hayes 1972, 330, fig. 67, Form 3C, no. 7.

[110] Hayes 1972, 332, fig. 68, Form 3D, no. 13.

[111] Hayes 1972, 332, fig. 68, Form 3E, no. 15.

[112] Ladstätter – Sauer 2005, pl. 4. nos. 47-48.

[113] Hayes 1972, 334, fig. 69, Form 3H, no. 32; Ladstätter – Sauer 2005, pl. 5. no. 45; Ladstätter 2008, pl. 291, K155.

[114] Hayes 1972, 328, fig. 66, Form 2B, no. 4; *ibid*. 334, fig. 69, Form 3F, no. 17.

[115] Ladstätter – Sauer 2005, 149.

[116] Berndt 2003, pls. 15-41, TS166-546; Niewöhner 2015, 226-240; Sossau 2016, 728-729, fig. 3, nos. 6-11.

[117] Miletus: Niewöhner *et al*. 2015, 239, fig. 86, no. 71; Priene: Yılmaz 2007, 127, fig. 2, nos. 3-5; Knidos: Doksanaltı 2010, 771-772, Fig. 20, PW1; Fig. 22, PW3. Ephesus: Ladstätter – Sauer 2005, pls. 9-10, nos. 112-136.

[118] For ERSW see: Waldner – Ladstätter 2014, pl. 4, no 3; Ladstätter – Sauer 2005, pls. 9-10, nos. 112-136. For examples from Priene: Yılmaz 2007, 127, fig. 3, nos. 3-5; for the general features of the ware see also Waldner – Ladstätter 2014, 50, 51; Ladstätter 2008, 122, pl. 322, no. 555;

hook-shaped, thickened rim is closely analogous to an example from Didyma which dates from between the III[rd] and II[nd] centuries B.C.[119] Also C21[120] grooved rim and C25[121] with plain, flaring rim have their parallels from the archaeological contexts at Ephesus and Didyma which include the finds from I[st] century B.C. - I[st] century A.D.

C24 with a light inclined body and thickened rim, doesn't reflect narrow chronological evidence, since this type is identified in various contexts from the Classical Period until the I[st]-II[nd] centuries A.D. [122]. A hammer-shaped rim, C20[123] can be compared to the specimens from the middle to late Roman Period.

Late Roman-early Byzantine basins are represented with two specimens. A late Roman specimen E26 with a triangular rim is closely comparable to finds from the Miletus Survey. Berndt classifies this type to the III[rd]-IV[th] centuries A.D.[124] D13 represents a less common, handled type with a light concave rim. It stands close to examples from Paphos which have been dated to the VI[th]-VII[th] centuries A.D.[125] This type is also identified among the finds from a VII[th] century deposit at Saraçhane[126].

Plate (Fig. 9. C22): Plate with a broad projecting rim C22 is closely comparable to examples from the VI[th] – VII[th] centuries A.D. from Ephesus, Phokaia and Didyma[127].

Big jug (Fig. 9. C23): C23, Neck fragment with a flaring, outcurved rim which is grooved in the interior apparently belongs to a big jug. A parallel specimen was uncovered in a context at Didyma which has been dated to the second half of the II[nd] century A.D. [128]

Loom Weight (Fig. 8. B32): B32, disc-shaped loomweight with two circular holes punched on the top displays a plain surface on both sides. Disc-shaped loom weights occur mainly in western Anatolia and the Greek Islands[129]. They usually indicate no precise date. B32 is different from the earlier type with a single hole[130], also from the biconical type which is supposed to have emerged by the Hellenistic Period[131]. On the other hand Voigtländer attributes all the disc-shaped and biconical loomweights from Miletus generally to the Hellenistic and Roman Period[132].

d. Cooking Ware:

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119 Wintermeyer 2004, fig. 812, Typ5 4b.11.

120 Ladstätter 2005, pl. 158, K212; pl. 159, K213.

121 Wintermeyer 2004, 101, fig. 537, Typ S2.4; Ladstätter 2010b, pl. 190, K441; *ibid*. pl. 189, K437.

122 *cf*. an example from a deposit from VI[th] -V[th] century B.C.: Wintermeyer 2004, Abb. 346, Typ S9.3; another example from a deposit from I[st] - II[nd] century A.D. *ibid*. Abb. 892,Typ S9.9; *cf*. also earlier version from III[rd]-II[nd] century B.C. *ibid*. Abb. 745 Typ S1a1

123 Pülz 1985, fig. 11, no. 65; Lüdordf 2006, 63, pl. 21, S22-24.

124 Berndt 2003, pl. 155, Schü 258-261.

125 Hayes 1992, fig. 39, no. 34.

126 Harrison *et al.* 1968, 207, D, no. 34.

127 Ephesus: Ladstätter 2008, pl. 311, no. 422; Phokaia: Fırat 2011, pl. 109, no. 298. Didyma: Wintermeyer 2004, fig. 1157, Typ Sch 6a2; fig. 1158 Typ Sch 6a3.

128 Bumke *et al*. 2015, 138, pl.30, no.12.

129 Fazlıoğlu 1997, 26, see also Lawall 2014, 164, fig. 8.8; *ibid*. 165, fig. 8.9.

130 Fazlıoğlu 1997, 26; Çokay-Kepçe 2006, 71, 149, kat. no. DG 4.

131 Fazlıoğlu 1997, 26-27.

132 Voigtländer 1982, 102, fig. 56, nos. 373-380. *cf*. Tölle-Kastenbein 1974, fig. 174, A; fig. 180, A.

Cooking Pots (Fig. 7, 8, 15. B22-B23, B25-B29; Fig. 11,12,15. D14, D16, D18; Fig. 13. E27): Cooking pots cover a broad chronological spectrum from the Vth century B.C. to the late VIth century A.D. The earliest specimen, B25, lopas with a convex rim, shallow curved body and vertical handles can be classified to the late IVth century B.C.[133] Late Hellenistic and Roman types are represented in large number. B22, lopas with sharp angled profile that belongs to the Ionian form repertoire[134] has also been documented in many deposits at Ephesus, Didyma, Miletus and Priene[135]. Archaeometric analysis of the samples from Priene has indicated that this type was locally produced at Priene[136]. Due to its accentuated profile, B22 can plausibly be attributed to the late Hellenistic or early Roman Period[137]. B23, with a globular body and triangular rim which on the exterior is grooved with incised lines stands very close to a chytra from Ephesus dating from the late Ist century B.C. - early Ist century A.D.[138].

Thin walled cooking pots B26[139] and D14 [140] show the characteristics of Phocaean casseroles from the late IIIrd-IVth century A.D. in form and fabric. Both specimens with a projecting rim, concave upper body and a sharp edge on the middle of the body display a micaceous fabric with calcite and silica inclusions. D18, casserole with a hemispherical profile and thickened, outcurved rim is almost completely preserved. Similar pots are known from Phocaea from the IIIrd-IVth centuries A.D.[141] On the other hand, an exact parallel to this form couldn't be identified. The latest finds mainly overlap the late Antique and early Byzantine Period. B27 and E27 display a slanting, projecting rim ribbed on the top which is closely analogous to Lüdorf's Type T1/3, from the Vth-VIth centuries A.D.[142] B28 a thin walled cooking pot, with a cornice rim and intensively ribbed outer surface, also B29 with a long, triple ridged rim and baggy shaped body find their closest parallels in late Antique- early Byzantine stratum in St. Luke's Tomb at Ephesus[143]. D16 hookshaped rim, similar to an example from the Vedius gymnasium in Ephesus, can be attributed to the late VIth century A.D.[144]

Cooking Dish (Fig. 7. B24): B24 can be characterised by a light curved, shallow body and a broad flaring rim with a sharp edge in the interior. Similar dishes from Didyma and Ephesus belong to archaeological contexts which include finds mainly from the IInd – IIIrd centuries A.D. [145]

Lid (Fig. 12. D17): D17, this lid fragment has a sloping body terminating in a solid hand knob on the

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133 Rotroff 1997, fig. 87, no. 1484; Wintermeyer 2004, fig. 606, TypT10.8.

134 Fenn 2016, 94-95.

135 Ephesus: Gassner 1997, fig. 30, No. 371-372; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 162, K245; Didyma: Wintermeyer 2004, fig. 487-485, No. 495, Miletus: Voigtländer 1982, fig. 41, no. 258-259, Priene: Fenn 2016, pl. 50, A430-439.

136 Fenn 2016, 94-95.

137 *cf*. Voigtländer 1982, fig. 41, no. 258-259; Gassner 1997, pl. 30, no. 370; Wintermeyer 2004, figs. 487-485, no. 495, Typ I.1,6; *ibid*. Typ LH I; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 162, K245.

138 Ladstätter 2005, pl. 160, K229-230.

139 Phokaia: Fırat 2011, pl. 16, no. 182; Ephesus: Ladstätter 2005, pl. 197, K771-774.

140 Fırat 2011, pl. 17, no. 158.

141 Robinson 1959, 66, pl. 13, K780-79; Fırat 2011, 193, pl. 43, no. 17, *ibid*. 282-283, pl. 64, no. 383, 540.

142 Lüdorf 2006, 48, Typ T I/3, pl. 8, T30; Ladstätter 2008, pl. 295, K213.

143 B28: Ladstätter 2010a, pl. 181, K968; pl. 166, no. 776; B29: *ibid*. pl. 181, K974.

144 Hayes 1992, fig. 52, 33.8; Ladstätter 2008, pl. 301, K275. No exact provenance for the available specimen from Ephesus is specified. According to Ladstätter probably from a vulcanic region in western Asia Minor.

145 Wintermeyer 2004, no.736, Typ P 4.6; *ibid*. no. 420, 686, Typ S 6.9; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 203, K862-K863; Hayes 1983, 139, fig. 18, no. 230.

top. Parallel specimens don't represent an exact chronological parallel since the similar type was in use throughout the III[rd] - VII[th] centuries A.D.[146]

Frying Pans (Fig. 8. B30-B31; Fig. 11, 15. D15): Frying pans B30 and B31 with light flaring wall, ridged rim and flat resting surface, are closely comparable to specimens from Ephesus from the late I[st] century B.C.- early I[st] century A.D.[147] D15 **a** broad frying pan, with a thickened, deep ridged rim, sloping wall and shallow body is very similar to examples from Patara[148] and Knidos[149]. This type of frying pan usually occur in archaeological contexts from the Agean Region throughout the IV[th]-VI[th] centuries A.D.[150] Also a cooking pot from Phokaia which has the identical rim profile with D15 has been attributed to the IV[th] - V[th] century A.D.[151].

e. Transport Amphorae (Fig. 10, 15. C26-C31; Fig. 12. D19-D20)

The limited number of transport amphorae acquired from the East-West Trench can be divided into two groups. The first group is made up of 3 neck fragments which show the typological features of amphorae from the Italian Peninsula. Long, cylindrical neck fragments C26 and C27, with a thickened rim in the form of a collar can be classified as Dressel 1B Type[152]. C26 with a light flaring, high rim is closely comparable to a Dressel 1B amphora from the Tetragonos Agora at Ephesus[153]. Unlike C26, on C27 the interior of the rim slopes inward to a ridge. Thus it is similar to another specimen from the Tetragonos Agora[154]. Dressel I Type amphorae were used for transporting Tyrhenian and Adriatic wine[155]. Type 1B was produced between the II[nd] and I[st] centuries B.C.[156]. C28, a cone shaped neck which tapers upwards has high handles rising almost to rim level. This specimen stands very close to Pompei V Type amphorae from the I[st] century A.D. [157].

Along with other cities of Ionia, Miletus came under Roman rule in 133 B.C. This must have contributed to having a closer relationship with the Italian Peninsula. Taking the available data from Ephesus into account, the intensity of trade contacts between Ionia and Italy during the late Hellenstic Period becomes evident. Bezeczky reports a clear rise in the quantity of Italian Amphorae in Ephesus by the late II[nd] century B.C.[158]. Also a new immigration wave from Italy must have increased the demand for Italian trade goods

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146 Meriç 2002, pl. 58, K676; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 195, K757, K764; 2014, pl. 214, K1204.

147 Gassner 1997, pl. 32, no. 379; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 162, K250-253; 2010b, pl. 213, K736.

148 Özdemir 2009, 154, no 226. This specimen from Patara doesn't present any chronological reference.

149 Doksanaltı 2010, 776, fig. 18,Type CW-XVIII.

150 Doksanaltı 2010, 771.

151 Fırat 2011, pl. 52, no.94; *cf.* also This type was in use for a long long period, for similar specimens from V[th]-VI[th] centuries A.D. see Hayes 1992, 53, 54, 151, fig. 30, no. 2.1, 5.6; Fırat 2011, pl. 51, no. 557.

152 Peacock – Williams 1986, 89, Class 4; Bezeczky 2013 *et al*, 104, Type 27/2.

153 Bezeczky *et al.* 2013, pl. 18, no. 214; see also Belfiore *et al.* 2014, 93; Empereur – Hesnard 1987, 67, pl. 7, no. 32.

154 Bezeczky *et al.* 2013, pl. 19, no. 215.

155 Bezeczky 2004, 85.

156 Bezeczky *et al.* 2013, 100. For the production date of Dresel 1 see also Bezeczky 2004, 85.

157 Empereur – Picon 1989, 240, fig. 21; Empereur 1998, 397, no. 10; Kızılarslanoğlu 2019, 69, fig. 4, Kat. 4 E. for typological characteristics of the Pompei V Type see Kızılarslanoğlu 2019, 56; see also Empereur 1998, 397.

158 Bezeczky attributes the clear increase in the quantity of the Italian amphorae to Italian immigrants to Ephesus by the late II[nd] century B.C. see Bezeczky 2004, 85.

in the region. Italian Amphorae have also been imitated in the worksops in and close to Ephesus[159].

The second group consists of amphorae which approach the Ionian and south Aegean Types. C29, slightly incurved flattened rim with high, round handles which are attached at the upper neck is comparable to the amphorae with cup shaped rim from Ephesus. The parallel specimens have been dated between the last quarter of the IInd and first quarter of the Ist century B.C.[160] This type was locally produced in the Maender Valley[161], Erythrai and Kyme[162]. Solid knobs similar to C30 and C31 occur in various amhpora types especially in the south Aegean, such as Knidian, Rhodian and Delian (Nikandros Group) during the Hellenistic Period[163]. On the other hand, a short and stubby toe of amphorae from the IIIrd-Ist century B.C. represent the closest parallels for C30[164] and C31[165]. This type of Koan Amphorae was produced until the IInd century A.D.[166] South Aegean amphorae were probably preferred mainly for intraregional trade especially for transporting olive oil and wine between Miletus, the eastern coast of the Aegean Sea and the Islands.[167].

Another specimen, D20, has an almost flat knob which show slight corrugations on the surface. Similar solid knobs have been identified in Ionian deposits from the Hellenistic Period[168], however this fragment does not provide enough evidence for identifying the exact type. Also D19, solid spike can not be assigned to a specific category, since similar spikes occur in various amphora types from Roman to the Early Byzantine Period. The most common specimens with this kind of a spike are the Samos Cistern Type and African Amphorae with a cylindrical body[169].

Conclusions

Since there is no intact surviving Roman layer, investigated pottery assemblages from the East-West

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159 Bezeczky *et al.* 2013, 25

160 Bezeczky *et al.* 2013, pl. 10, no. 113, 114; *cf.* Opait – Tsaravopoulos 2011, 286, fig. 11 b, e; *cf.* also Berndt 2003, pl. 61, A095 (S201).

161 *cf.* Bezeczky 2005, 73.

162 Opait – Tsaravopoulos 2011, 317-319.

163 *cf.* Knidian amphorae: Gassner 1997, pl. 37, nos. 423-425; Şenol 2003, 38, no. 18. Knidian Amphorae have a sharply downwards tapering body. *cf.* Rhodian amphorae: Empereur –Hesnard 1987, pl. 2, no.9; *cf.* Grace 1974, 200. Also Rhodian amphorae are different from C30 and C31 due to their broader underpart. Nikandros Group: Fenn 2016, pl. 93, B284-286; Local Aegean II: Lang-Auinger – Outschar 1996, pl. 7, no. 254; see also *ibid.* 61.

164 Grace 1949, 186, pl. 14/7, kat no.20; Finkielszteyn 2004, 156, nos. 3.6.7; Bezeczky *et al.* 2013, 56, Type 4; Okan 2013, 140, Fig. 10, 10A.

165 Empereur –Hesnard 1987, pl. 4, no.21.

166 Bezeczky *et al.* 2013, 56.

167 Bezeczky 2004, 85.

168 Rhodian Amphorae: Empereur – Hesnard 1987, 18, pl. 3 no. 12; Şenol 2003, 21, kat. no. 12; similar specimens from Ionia *cf.* Tölle Kastenbein 1974, Z120 C (Samos-Kastro Tigani); Ladstätter 2008, pl. 296, K229 (Ephesus- Vediusgymnasium); Berndt 2013, pl. 77. A240 (Miletus Survey).

169 *cf.* Samos Cistern Type: Isler 1978, 133, 426-428, Beil. 10; Bezeczky *et al.* 2013, 157, Type 51. Samos Cistern Type is identified in a deposit from the Insula south of the West Market at Miletus, see: Sossau 2016, Fig. 3. No.12. *cf.* African Amphora: Keay 1984, fig 179 no. 15 T/8/27. Similar spikes from Ephesus and Miletus have not been attributed to a specisific category: Gassner 1997, 108, pl. 37, no. 420; Pülz 1987, 68, fig. 28, no. 93; 69, fig. 29, no. 94; Berndt 2003, pl. 36, A259, A268.

Trench represent a chronologically mixed picture (Fig.4). However considering the quantitative as well as the chronological distribution of the finds, four main periods can be distinguished: (1) Late Archaic- Early Classical (VIth-Vth century B.C.) (2) Hellenistic and Early Roman (IInd century B.C.-Ist century A.D.) (3) Mid-Late Roman (IInd-IVth century A.D.) (4) Late Antique - Early Byzantine (Vth-VIIth century A.D.) In the investigated deposits from both above and below the mosaic floor, table ware is the commonest category among the pottery assemblages. Especially bowls and plates are well represented in all main wares from the Hellenistic Period to late Antiquity. Therefore, it is conceivable that the preceeding construction was also a residential building. The latest pottery finds from the late VIth- early VIIth century A.D. are sparsely represented in all deposits. Thus the living quarter seems to have been abandoned by this date.

Late Hellenistic and early Roman pottery assemblages consist of table ware, cooking ware and light-ground kitchen ware, as well as transport amphorae (Fig. 5). Available content and general characteristics of the pottery can be evaluated in close comparison with the specimens from archaeological contexts in Ionia, in particular Didyma, Ephesus, Priene and Samos. The significant amount of late Hellenistic and early Roman fine pottery consists of Colour Coated Ware. Exact parallels for some of the available forms can only be found in the deposits from Ionia. Consequently, the available specimens of this category exhibit extensively regional characteristics in both form and fabric. Also cooking pottery and light ground kitchen pottery provide a close analogy with the specimens from Ionian deposits. The pottery spectrum indicates that through local workshops active during the IInd and Ist centuries B.C. an industrial network arose within the region and Miletus was a part of it. Apparently during the time in question the city pursued substantially a self sufficient pottery economy mainly limited to Ionia. Imported specimens from the investigated deposits including Ephesian Gray Ware; Knidian Kerb-Decor; Phocaean cooking ware to a great extent of west Anatolian origin. Apart from the ESA and Italian Sigillata, there is not much fine ware specimens from beyond west Anatolia.

Among the investigated assemblages, the quantitity of the pottery from the mid to late Imperial Period is scanty. Available ESB specimens which show the fabric characteristics of the Meander Valley and some hell ground kitchen pottery indicate that also in this period local manufacturers were active within Ionia. Phocaean cooking pottery and imported ESC confirm trade activities with west Anatolian sites.

The fine ware repertoire during the late Roman Period to the late Antiquity consists of mainly ARS and LRC. The extensive quantity of the LRC finds show the fabric characteristics of Phocaean Red Slip Ware. Moreover, among the ARS finds, the specimens that are comparable to the African imports in form and fabric are represented in remarkable quantity. Consequently the quantity of the table ware of local fabric seems to have decreased in the late Antiquity a period in which the city appears to have lost much of its former population.

The majority of the available amphorae from the East-West Trench date from the Hellenistic and early Roman Period. Dressel 1B and Pompei V Type amphorae attest to Mediterranen-wide contacts during the Hellenistic Period. Miletus apparently engaged in commercial activities with Italy. Roman rule over the Ionian cities and a new immigration wave from Italy by this time can be considered as contributing causes for the general increase in trade relations between the Italian Peninsula and Ionia. Thus a remarkable increase in the quantity of the Italian amphorae can be detected by the late IInd century at Ephesus. On the other hand Southern Aegean Amphorae that have been identified among the finds seem to have been used for transporting trade goods primarily between Miletus and the west coast of Asia Minor as well as the Islands. From the investigated amphora types it is conceivable that the transported trade goods were wine and olive oil.



Fig. 1. *Roman Houses From Miletos* (Map: Niewöhner 2015, 182, Fig. 1)

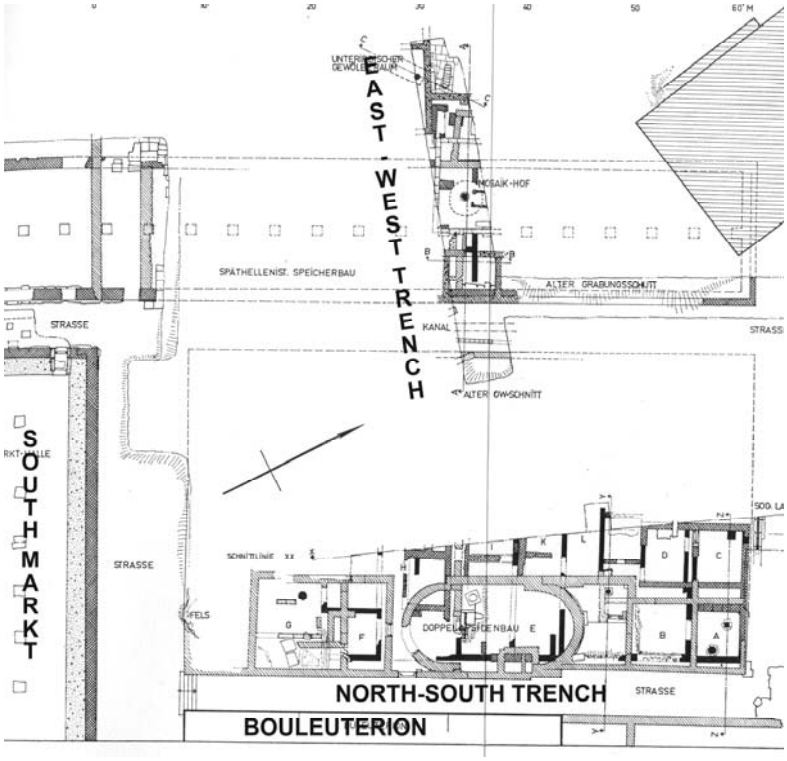


Fig. 2. *East-West Trench to the West of the Bouleuterion*
(Plan: (Kleiner – Müller-Wiener 1972, Beilage 4)

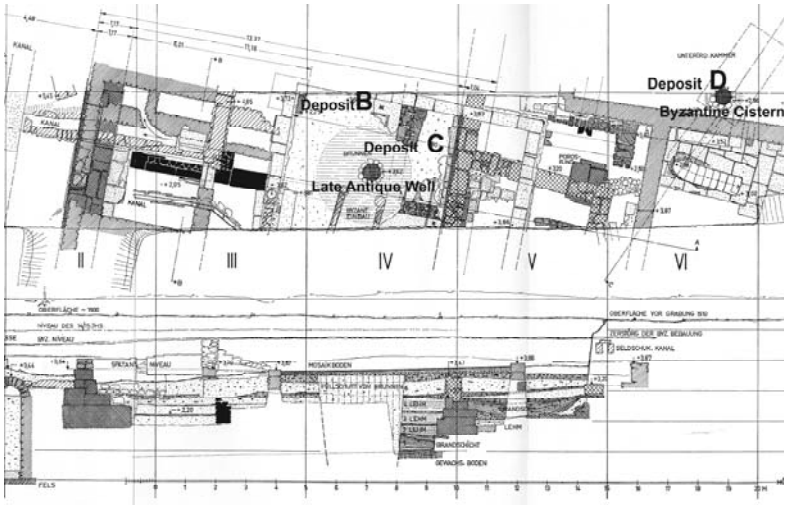


Fig. 3. *East- West Trench: Findspots of the Deposits*
(Kleiner – Müller-Wiener 1972, Beilage 4)

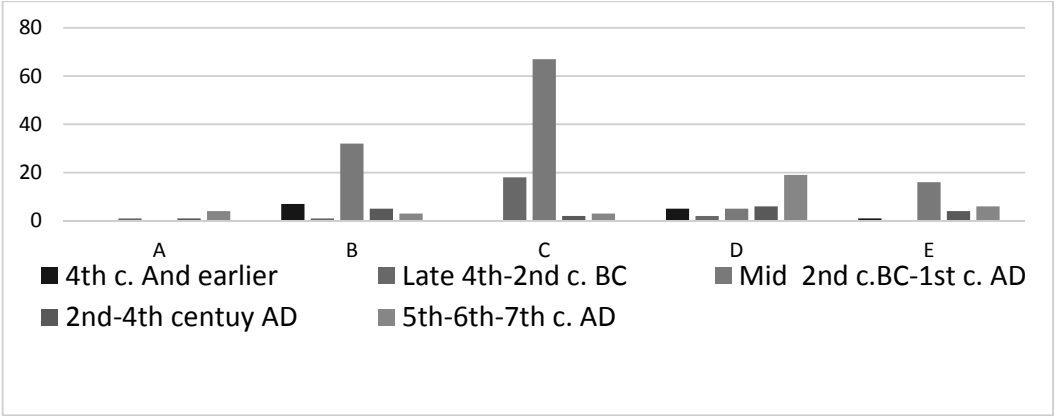


Fig. 4. *Graph*: *Chronological Distribution of the Pottery* (Graph by Author)

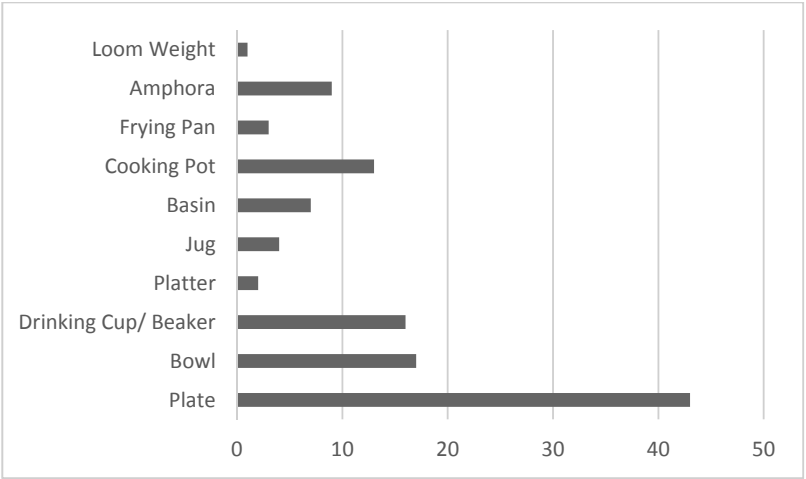


Fig. 5. *Graph: Distribution of the Identified Forms from the East-West Trench* (Graph by Author)

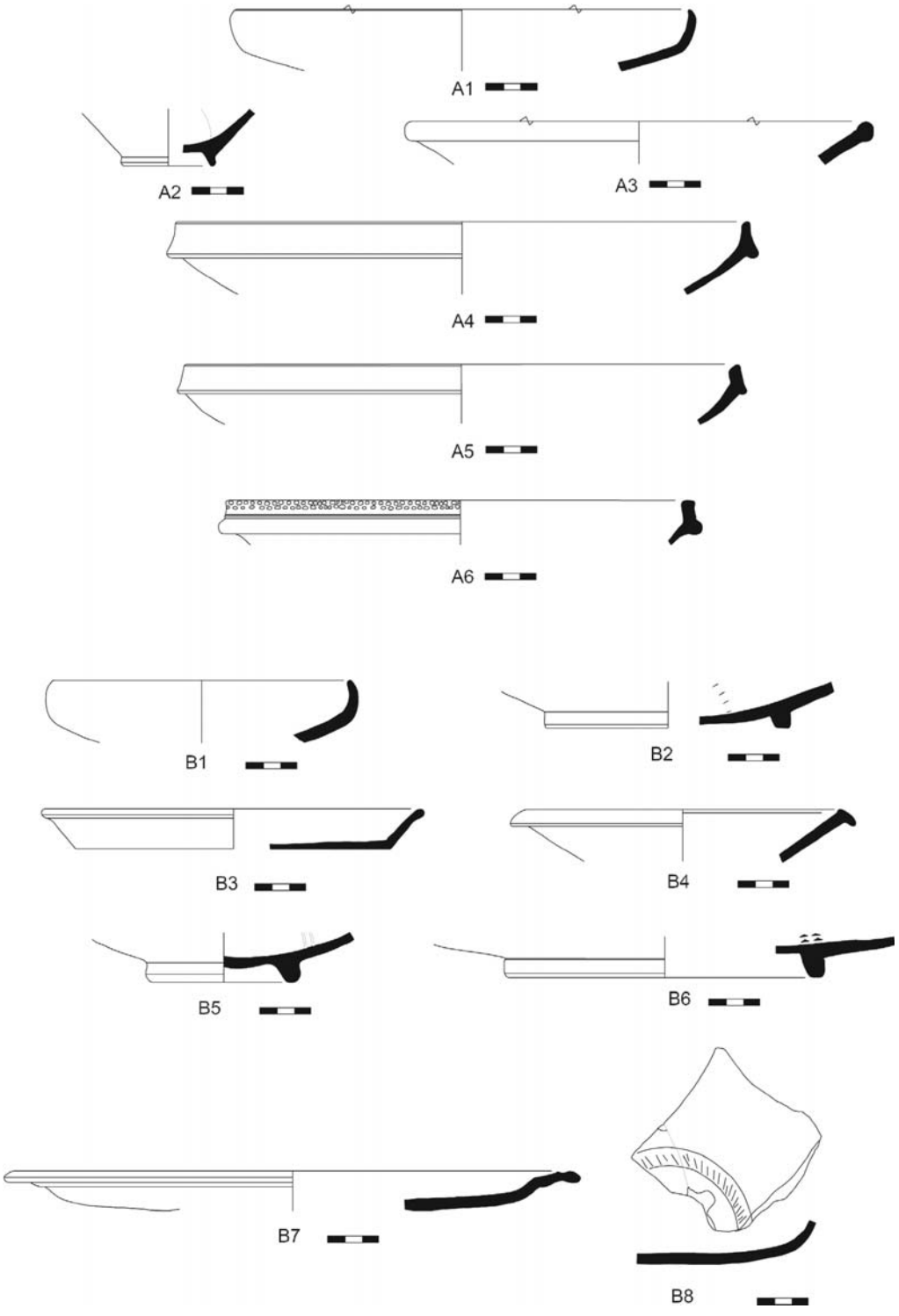


Fig. 6. *Pottery from Deposit A; A1-6, from Deposit B; B1-8* (Drawings by Author)

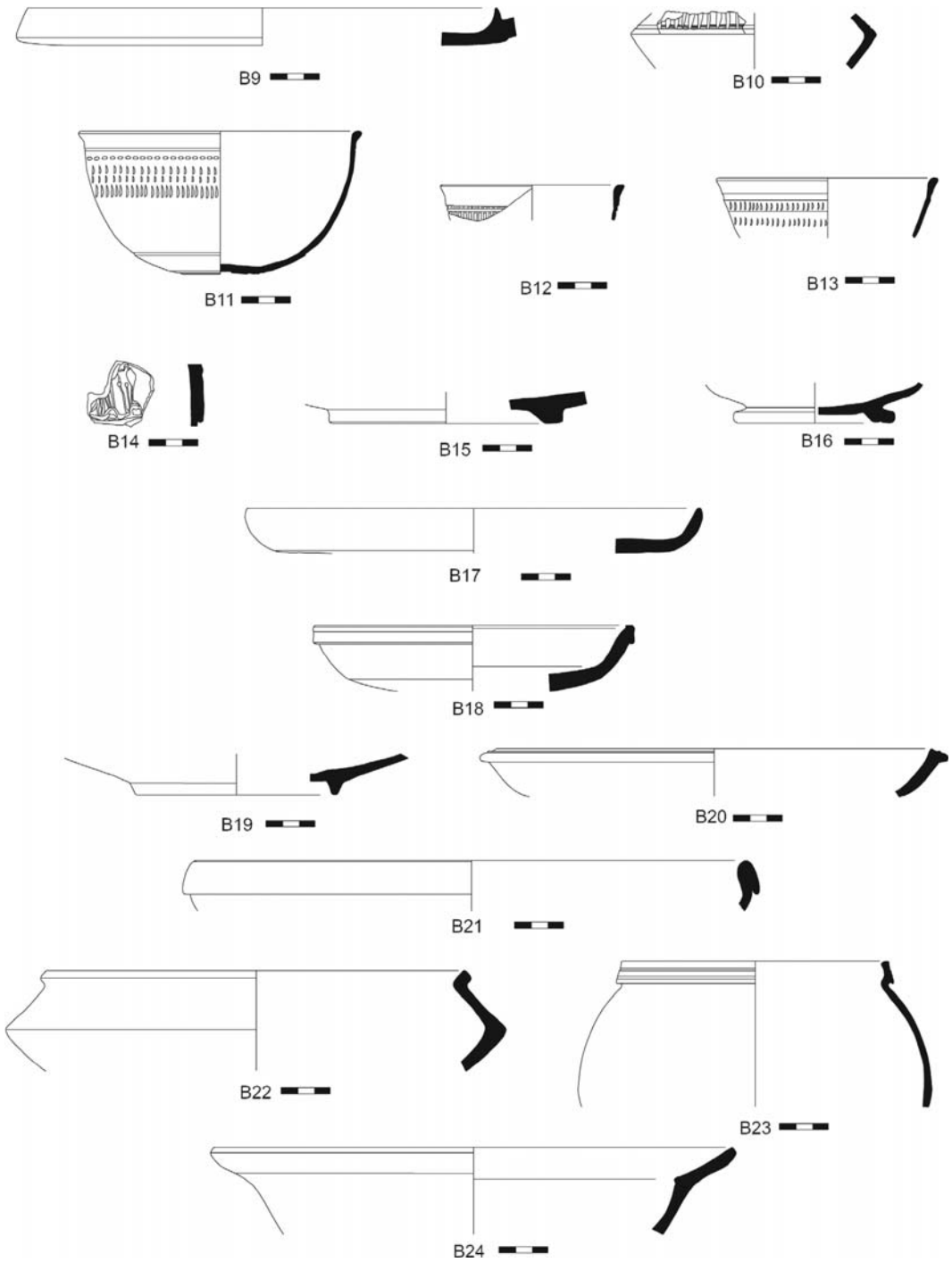


Fig. 7. *Pottery from Deposit B; B9-24* (Drawings by Author)

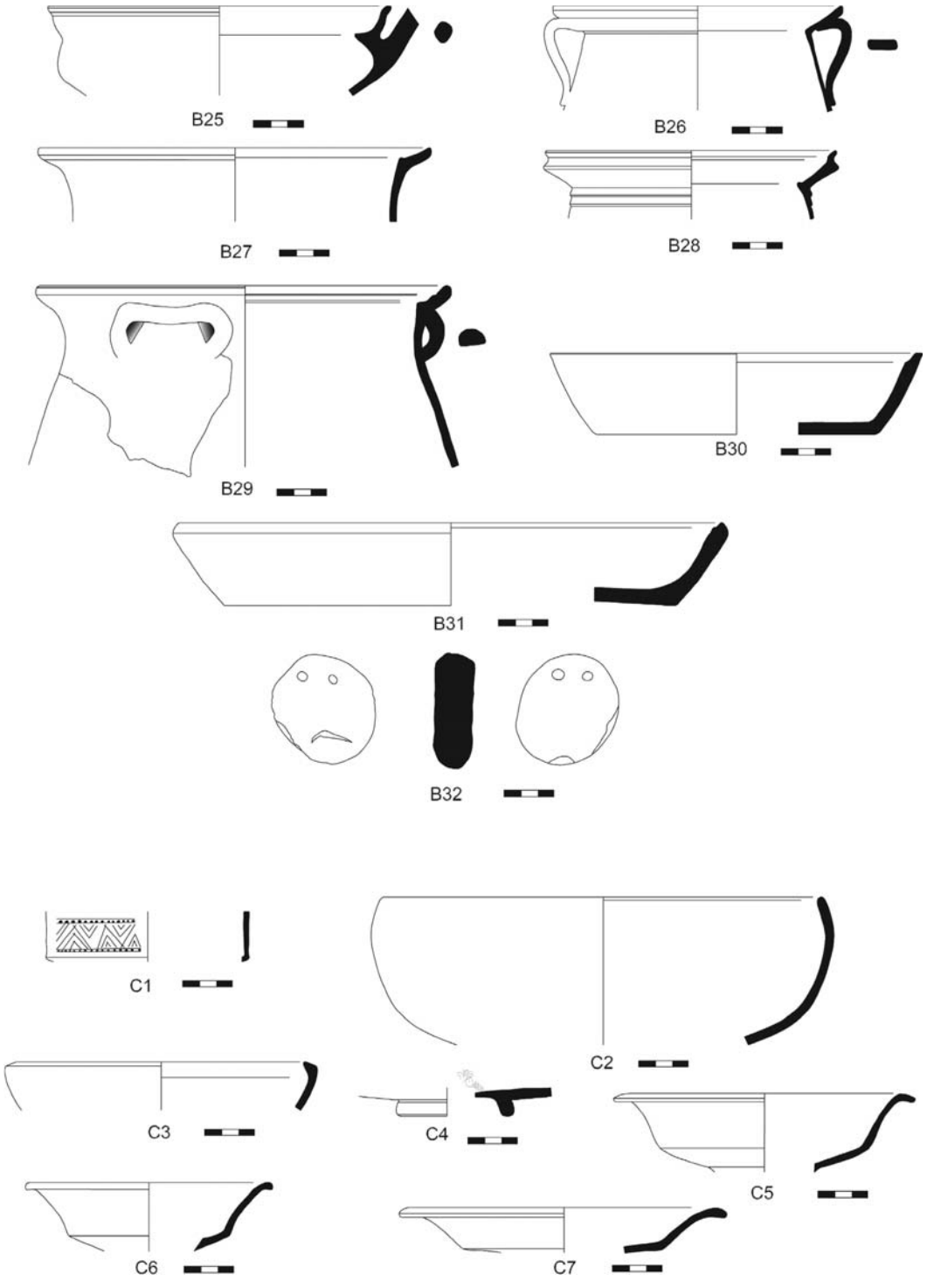


Fig. 8. *Pottery from Deposit B; B25-32, from Deposit C; C1-7* (Drawings by Author)

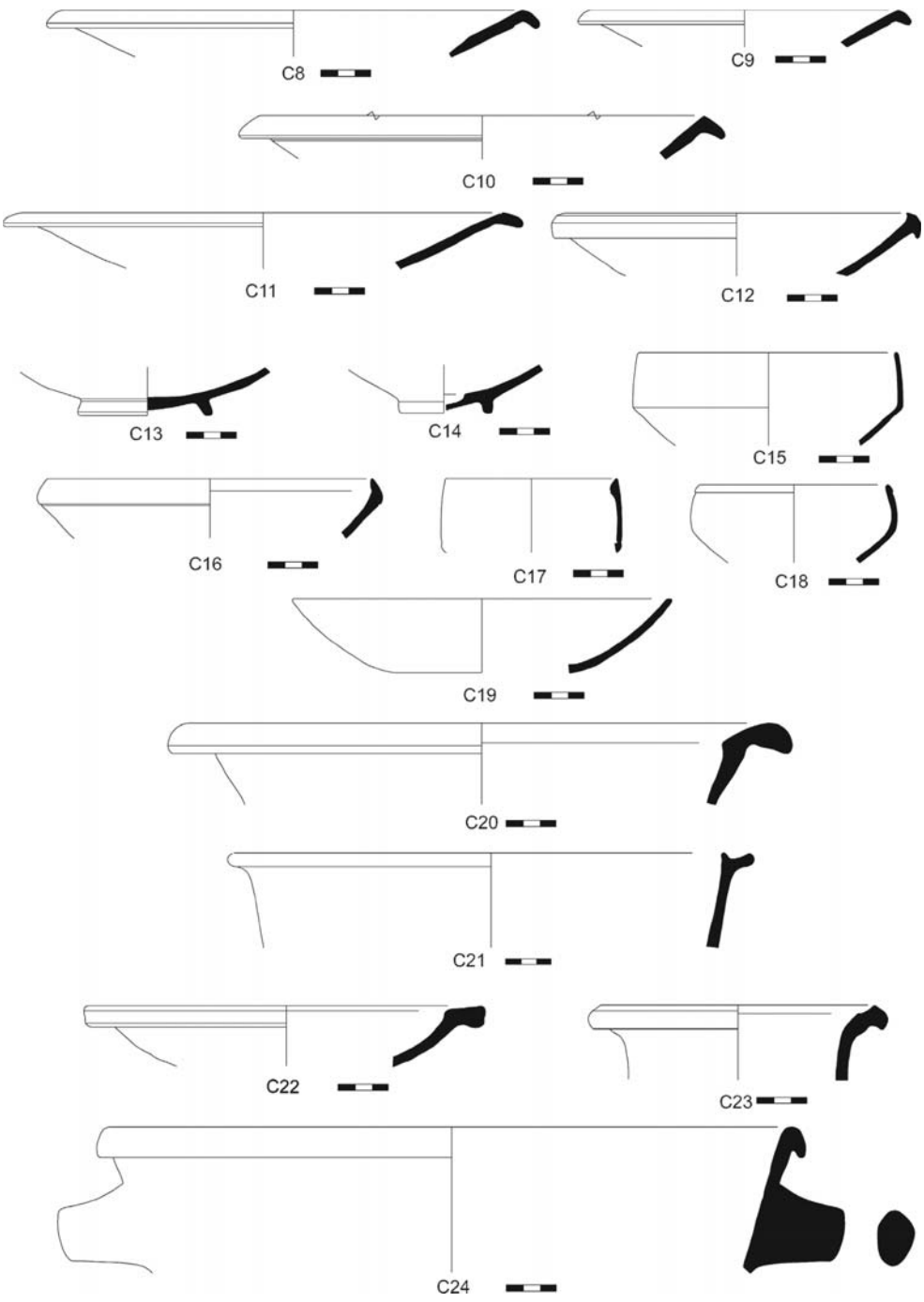


Fig. 9. *Pottery from Deposit C; C8-24* (Drawings by Author)

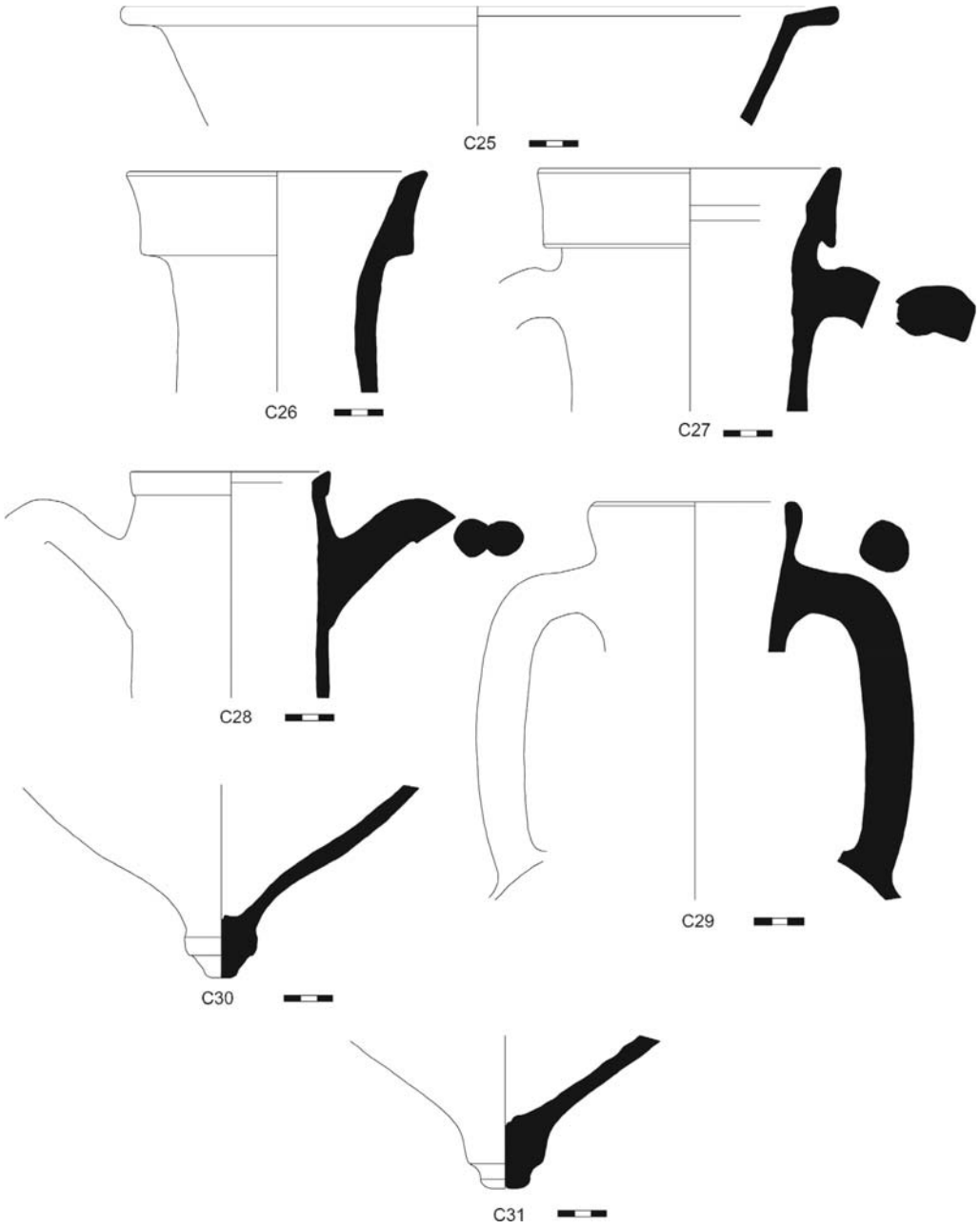


Fig. 10. *Pottery from Deposit C; C25-31* (Drawings by Author)

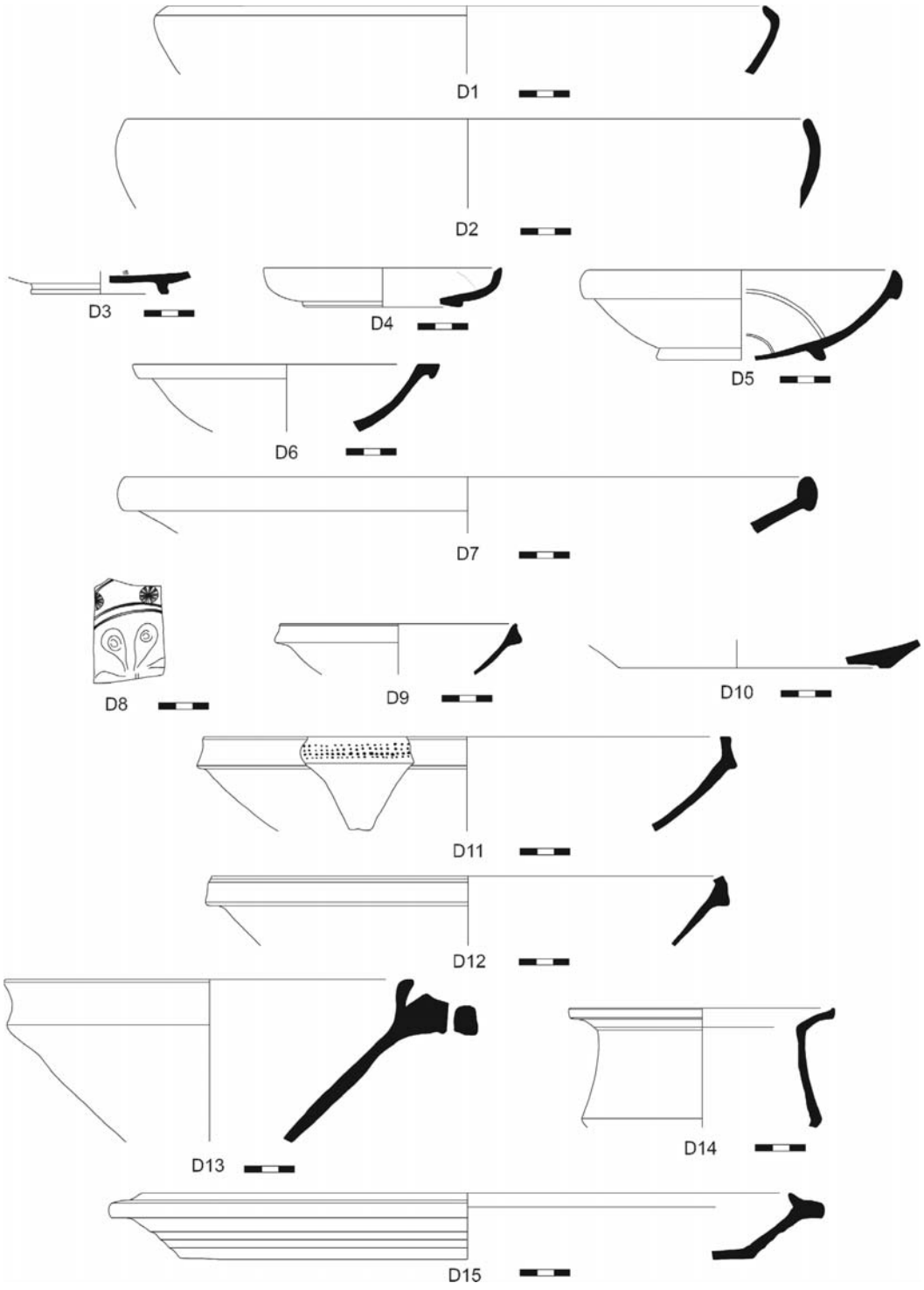


Fig. 11. *Pottery from Deposit D; D1-D15* (Drawings by Author)

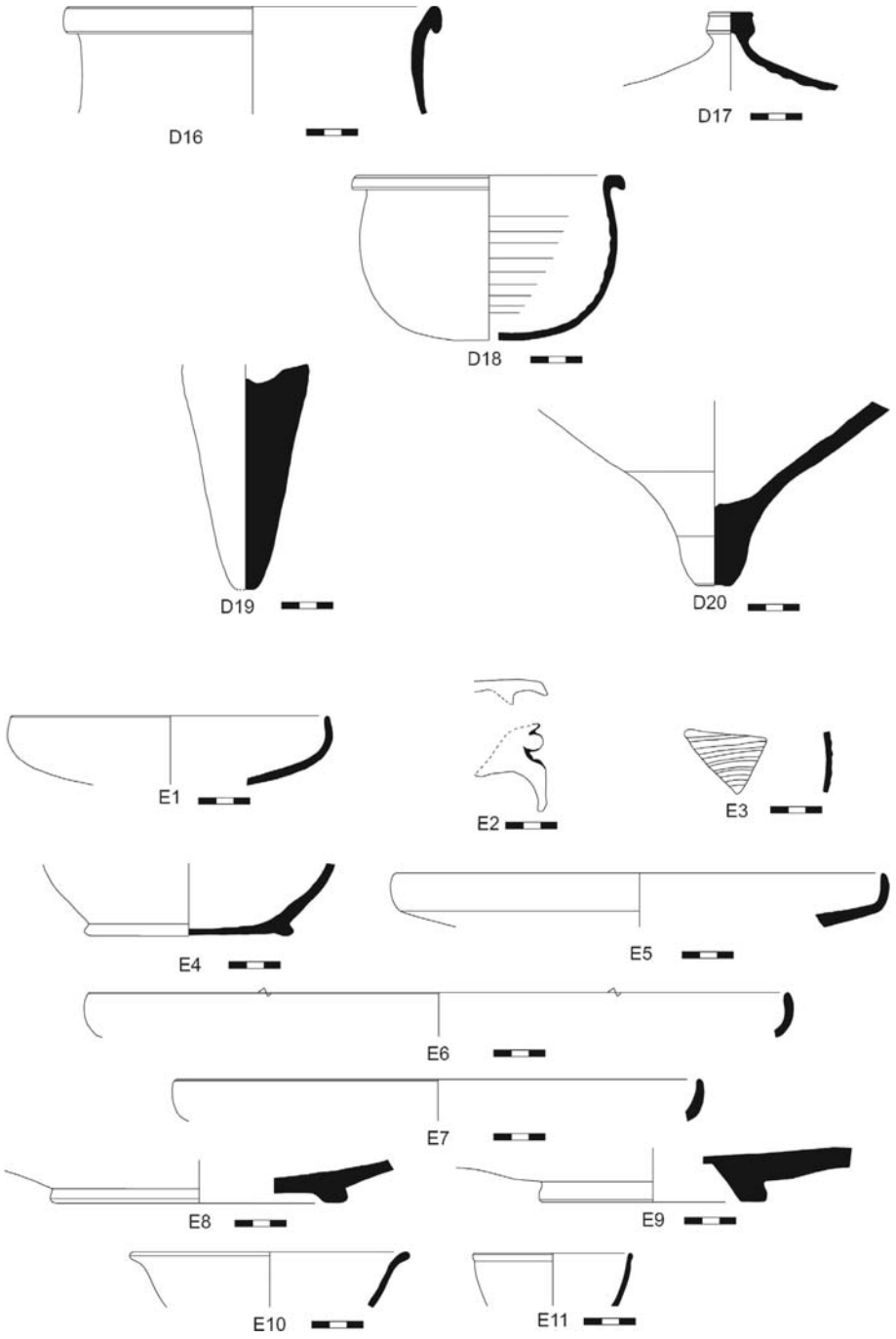


Fig. 12. *Pottery from Deposit D; D16-D20, from Deposit E; E1-11*
(Drawings by Author)

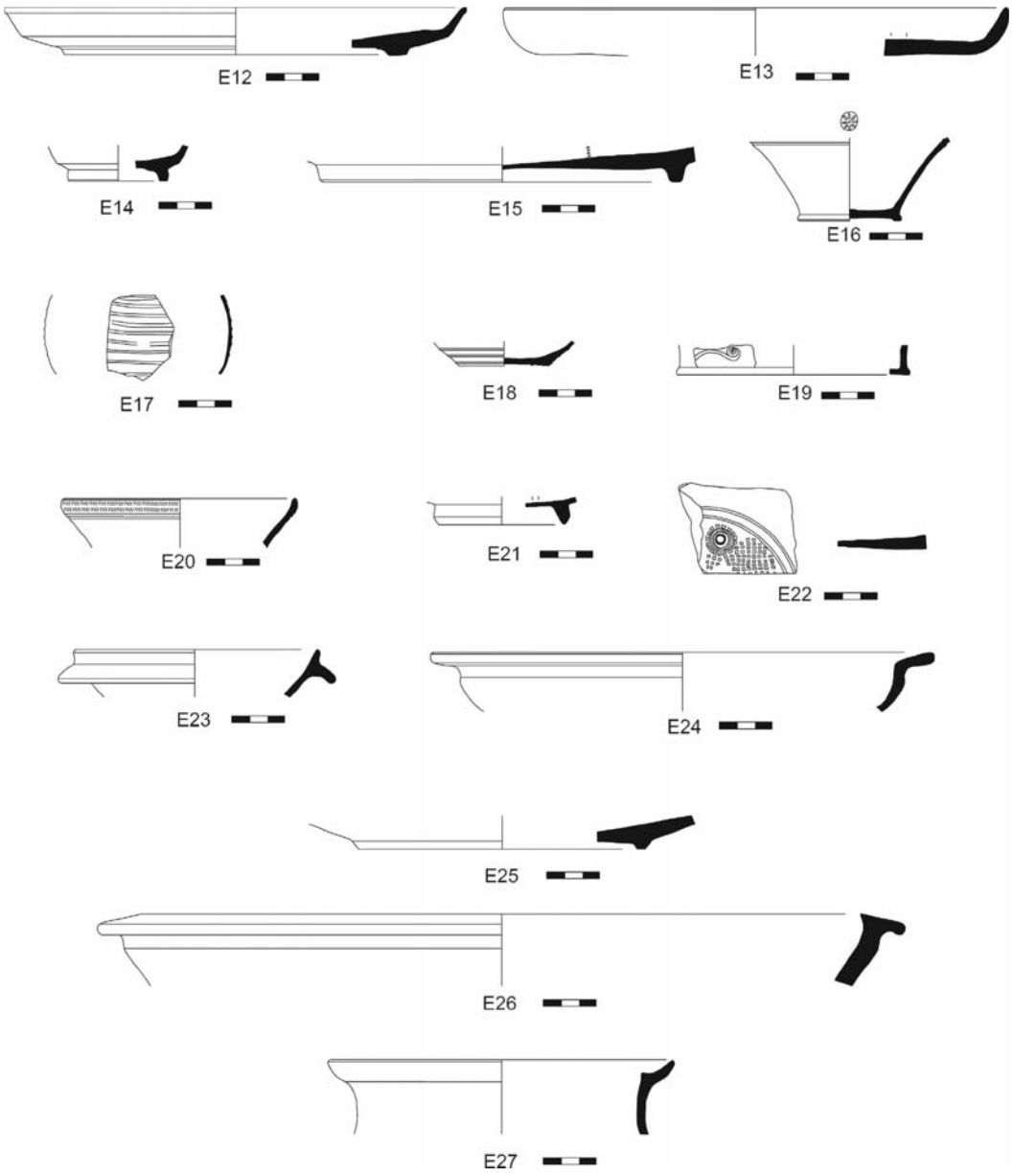


Fig. 13. *Pottery from Deposit E; E12-27* (Drawings by Author)

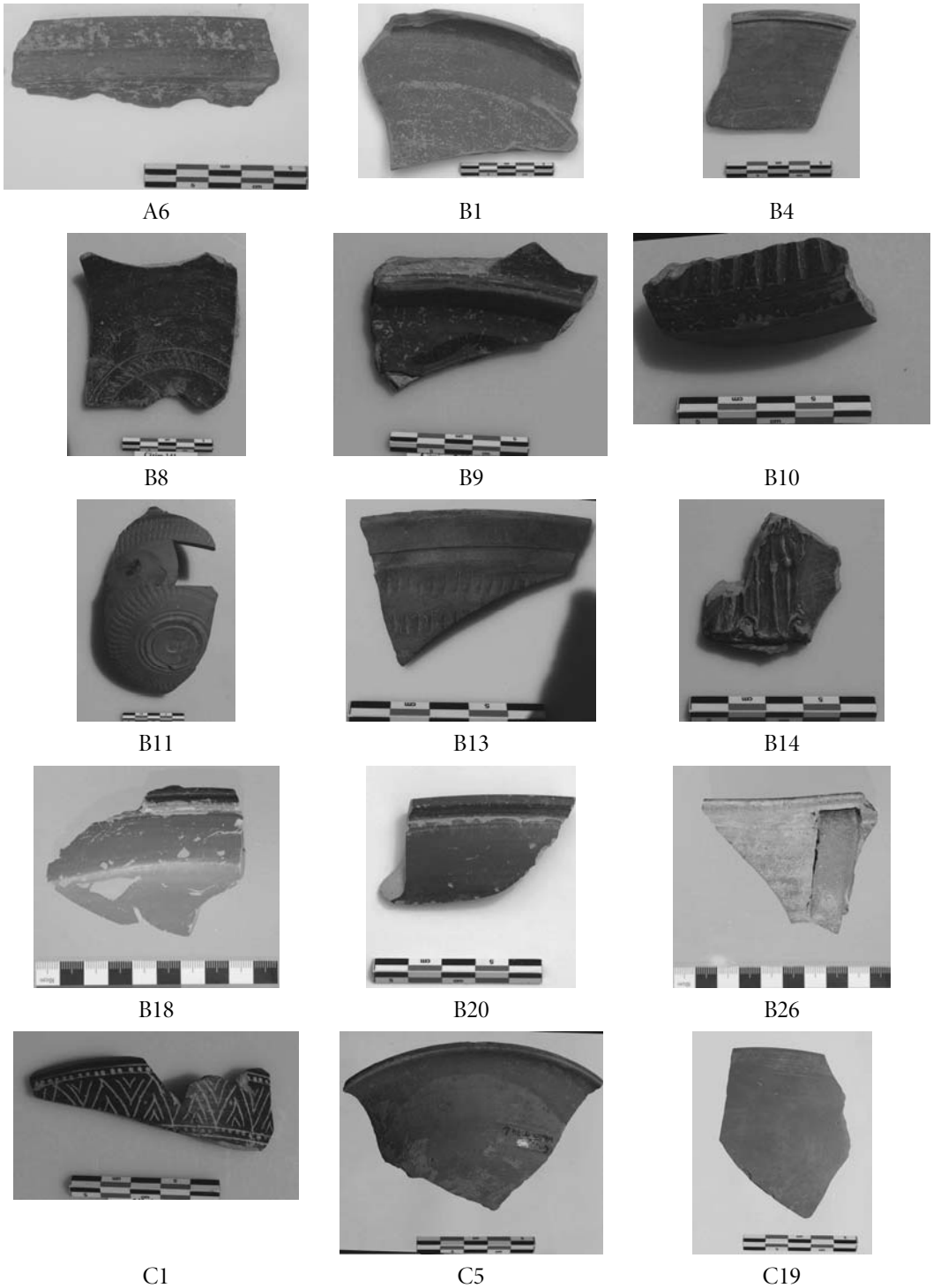
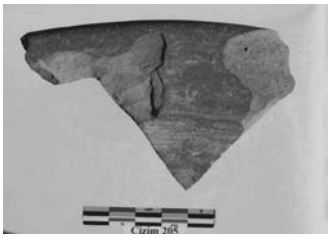


Fig. 14. *Photos: Pottery from Deposits A, B and C* (Photos by Author)



C20



C27



D4



D5



D8



D11



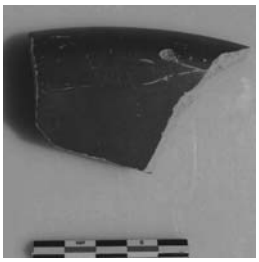
D12



D15



D22



E5



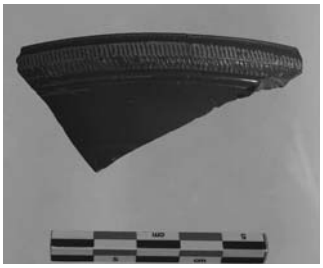
E11



E16



E19



E20



E24

Fig. 15. *Photos: Pottery from Deposits C, D and E* (Photos by Author)

CATALOGUE

A-On the Mosaic pavement. Section III-IV (WB59O58-59)

A1 (WB59O59) ESA-Form 4A. Pres. rim, wall. D 44 (rim) Fab. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) very hard burnished, fine clay. Incl. lime, tiny mica. Surf. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) slip on all surfaces, glossy. Par. Atlante II, pl. 1, no. 9. Dat. Late IInd century B.C.- early Ist century A.D.

A2 (WB59O59) ITS- Consp. Form 22. Pres. foot, wall. D 5,5 (foot) Fab. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) hard burnished, fine clay. Incl. tiny black grains, tiny pores. Surf. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) slip on all surfaces, glossy. Par. Consp. pl. 20, 22.5.1; Dat. Second quarter of the IInd centuryA.D.

A3 (WB59O58) ARS- Form 106 Pres. rim, wall. D 42 (rim) Fab. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) hard burnished, finely levigated. Incl. lime, mica. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red). Par. Hayes 1972, fig. 32, no. 15, 16; Gassner 1997, pl. 49, no. 596. Dat. 530-600 A.D.

A4 (WB59O58) LRC-Form 3C. Pres. rim. D 33 (rim) Fab. 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red) hard burnished. Incl. tiny mica, frequent lime. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) semi glossy, slip on all surfaces. Par. Hayes 1972, 330, fig. 67, 3C, 7. Dat. Second half of the Vth-early VIth century A.D.

A5 (WB59O59) LRC-Form 3E. Pres. rim. D 32 (rim). Fab. 10 R 5/8 (red) hard burnished. Incl. tiny mica, frequent lime. Surf. 10 R 5/8 (red), semi glossy, slip on all surfaces.

Par. Hayes 1972,fig. 68, 3E. Dat. Second half of the Vth –early VIth century A.D.

A6 (WB59O59) LRC- Form 3D.Pres. rim. D 27. Fab. 5 YR 5/8 (yellowish red) hard burnished, Incl. frequent lime. Surf. 10 R 6/6 (light red) matt, slip on all surfaces. Ornament. on the outside of the rim, three close-set lines of rouletting. Par.Hayes 1972, 332, fig. 68, 3D, 13. Dat. Late Vth century A.D.

B- Deposits Under the Mosaic Pavement:

Section III-IV (WB59O 64, 68/69 ,75-76, 82, 84-85)

FINE WARE

B1 (WB59O85a) Bowl. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D 17 (rim). Fab. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow) hard burnished. Incl. tiny lime and mica. Surf. matt, coral red slip on all surfaces. Par. Gassner 1997, pl. 4, nos. 66, 70; Rotroff 1997, fig. 64, no. 1034. Dat. IInd century B.C.

B2 (WB59O85c) Plate/bowl. Pres. frgt. foot, wall. D 14 (foot). Fab. 2.5 YR 6/6 (light red) hard burnished. Incl. tiny lime and mica. Surf. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) matt, light red slip, on the inside. Par. Gassner 1997, pl. 4, no. 64. Dat. IInd century B.C.

B3 (WB59O85a) Plate. Pres. frgt. cpl. profile. rim, wall, base. D 18 (rim), 14 (base). Fab. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) hard burnished. Incl. tiny lime, mica. Surf. coral red, matt slip on all surfaces. Par. Hayes 1991, fig. 40, no.2; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 206, no. 907. Dat. Ist century B.C.

B4 (WB59O85a) Plate. Pres. frgt. rim. D 18. Fab. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow) hard burnished. Incl. tiny lime, tiny mica. Surf. matt, brown slip on all surfaces. Par. Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 24, 30, pl. 13, A 63; Fenn 2016, pl. 37, A240; pl. 38, A256. Dat. Second half of the IInd- early Ist century B.C.

B5 (WB59O68/69) Bowl. Pres. frgt. foot. D 8,5. Fab. 7.5 YR 7/3 (pink) hard burnished, fine clay, tiny pores. Surf. red- dark red- black, semi glossy slip on the inside. Ornament. two incised concentric circles on the inside. Par. Gassner 1997, pl. 4, nos. 66, 70; Rotroff 1997, fig. 64, no. 1034. Dat. Second half of the IInd- Ist century B.C.

B6 (WB59O84) Gray Ware Plate. Ephesian? Pres. frgt. foot. D 18 (footring). Fab. 2.5Y 5/1 (gray) hard burnished. Incl. lime, tiny mica grains. Surf. matt slip 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown). Par. Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 35, pl. 16. no. 85; Fenn 2016, pl. 71, B76. Dat. Late Hellenistic- early Imperial.

B7 (WB59O85a) Bowl. Atlante II, Form 6. Pres. frgt. Almost cpl. Profile. D 32 (rim). Fab. 2.5YR 7/8 (light red) hard burnished. Incl. lime, mica. Surf. slip on all surfaces, red, on the inside central zone is black burnished. Par. Atlante II, pl. 2. no. 4.. Dat. Late IInd century B.C.- 50 B.C.

B8 (WB59O69) Gray Ware, Platter, Ephesian. Pres. frgt. wall, base. D (?) . Fab. 10 YR 5/1 (gray) hard burnished, fine clay. Surf. slip on all surfaces, black-brown, semi glossy. Par. Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 79, 84, Kat. F42-F45, pl. 98, 99; Zabehlicky-Scheffenegger *et al.*1996, pl. 11, no.11. Dat. Late Hellenistic- early Imperial. (Augustan?)

B9 (WB59O68/69) Gray Ware, Platter, Ephesian. Pres. frgt. rim, base, handle root. D 40 (rim). Fab. 5 YR 5/4 (olive) not hard, flaky clay, lime, tiny pores. Surf. slip on all surfaces, black-brown glossy. Par. Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 94, F10. Dat. Late IInd - Ist century B.C.

B10 (WB59O69) Gray Ware, Pitscher? Pres. frgt. shoulder. D (?). Fab. 2.5 YR 5/1 (gray) hard burnished, fine clay, lime, tiny pores. Surf. only on the outside, black glossy. Ornament. a broad band on the shoulder consist of deeply incised vertical rectangulars resembling dentil ornament. Par. no exact parallel. Dat. Early Imperial.

B11 (WB59O75) Bowl- Kerb-Decor Ware. Knidian. Pres. almost complete erhalten. D 17 (rim), 2 (foot). Fab. 7.5 YR 5/1 (gray)- 5 YR 5/8 (yellowish red, on the rim), very hard burnished, fine clay, very tiny lime particles. Surf. without slip. Par. Kögler 2010, fig. 10, D.36. Dat. First half of the IInd century B.C.

B12 (WB59O75) Bowl- Kerb-Decor Ware. Knidian. Pres. rim. D 11. Fab. 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) very hard burnished, fine clay, very tiny lime particles. Surf. matt, brown-gray- reddish. Par. Kögler 2010, fig. 18, E.41, E.42. Dat. Third quarter of the IInd century B.C.

B13 (WB59O75) Bowl- Kerb-Decor Ware. Knidian. Pres. rim, wall. D 13 (rim). Fab. 7.5 YR 5/2 (brown). very hard burnished, fine clay, tiny lime particles. Surf. matt, brown-gray- reddish. Par. Par. Kögler 2010, fig. 18, E.41, E.42.

Dat. Late IInd century B.C.

B14 (WB59O75) Beaker- Relief Ware/ ITS? *cf.* Atlante II- Form 30. Pres. frgt. wall. D ? approx. Fab. 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red). very hard, fine. Surf. 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red), slip on all surfaces, semi glossy. Ornament. Standing woman dressed with long chiton. Par. No exact parallel. Dat. Early Imperial.

B15 (WB59O76) ESA, Form 4A. Pres. frgt. foot. D. 14. Fab. 2.5 YR 5/6 (red) hard, fine. Incl. mica, tiny white (lime) and black grains. Surf. Surf. 10 R 4/6 (red), matt slip on all surfaces Par. Atlante II, pl. 1, no. 10. Dat. Late IInd century B.C.- early Ist century A.D.

B16 (WB59O85b) Drinking cup. Meyer-Schlichtmann- Typ S1, S2 or S8. Pres. frgt. foot, wall D.9 (foot). Fab. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow) hard burnished. Incl. sand, micaceous. Surf. matt reddish brown slip on all surfaces. Par. Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 63-65, pl. 7-8.Dat. Late IInd- early Ist century A.D.

B17 (WB59O82) ESA, Form 38. Pres. frgt. Rim, wall D.27 cm. (rim) Fab. 7.5YR 8/4 (pink) hard burnished, micaceous. Surf. red slip on all surfaces. Par. Atlante II, pl. 5, no. 14.Dat. around 50 A.D.

B18 (WB59O64) ESB, Form 77. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D.19 (rim). Fab. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow) very hard, fine fabric, tiny mica particles. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) slip on all surfaces, glossy. Par. Atlante II, pl. 13, no.9. Dat. 50-150 A.D.

B19 (WB59O85b) ESC, Loeschke- Form 6 . Pres. frgt. foot, wall. D.12 (foot) Fab. 2.5 YR 7/8 (light red), hard burnished. Incl. lime, sand, mica. Surf. light red slip on all surfaces. Par. Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 134, pl. 17, 261.T3. Dat. Last quarter of the Ist century A.D.

B20 (WB59O85a) ESC, Meyer-Schlichtmann, T19. Pres. frgt. frgt. rim, wall. D.26 cm. (rim). Fab. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown) hard, fine fabric, fine sand particles. Surf. dark red slip on all surfaces. Par. Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 16. Dat. Ist century B.C.- Ist century A.D.

COARSE WARE

B21 (WB59O64) Big bowl. Pres. frgt. rim. D 33. Fab. 7.5 YR 8/2 (pinkish white) coarse, hard. Incl. micaceous, porous. Outside the rim is partly burned. Par. Wintermeyer 2004, fig. 812, Typ5 4b.11. Dat. IIIrd-IInd century B.C.

B22 (WB59O64) Dinos shaped casserole. Pres.

frgt. rim, wall. D 25 (rim) . Fab. 7.5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) coarse, middle hard burnished. Incl. lime, frequent tiny mica, very frequent quarz grains. Surf. 7.5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow). Par. Gassner 1997, pl. 4, no. 64.; Wintermeyer 2004, fig. 487-485, no. 495, Typ I.1,6. Dat. Late Hell.-Augustan.

COOKING WARE

B23 (WB59O64) Chytra. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D 16 (rim) . Fab. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) coarse, hard burnished. Incl. micaceous, lime, stone fragments 005 and smaller. Surf. on the outside burned. Par. Ladstätter 2005, pl. 160, K229-230. Dat. Late Ist century B.C.- early Ist century A.D.

B24 (WB59O64) Plate- Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D 31 (rim). Fab. 5 YR 2:5/1 (black), coarse, hard burnished. Incl. micaceous, lime chunks, red grains (brick?), on the surface and inside the pot whole surface is burned. Par Wintermeyer 2004, No.736, Typ P 4.6; *ibid.* no. 420, 686 Typ S 6.9; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 203, K862, K863.Dat. IInd-IIIrd century A.D.

B25 (WB59O64) Casserole. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D 20 (rim). Fab. 7.5 YR 4/4 (brown) middle hard burnished, coarse. Incl. mica, quarz, white Stones 003 and smaller. Surf. 5 YR 4/4 (reddish brown). Par. Rotroff 1997, fig. 87, no. 1484; Wintermeyer 2004, fig. 606, TypT10.8.Dat. The end of the IVth century B.C.

B26 (WB59O64) Casserole. Phocaean. Pres. frgt. rim, wall, handle. D 17 (rim). Fab. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) coarse, middle hard burnished, Incl. mica, silica (white-grey 003), calcite, tiny pores. Surf. 5 YR 4/4 (reddish brown) almost whole surface is burned. Par. Fırat 2011, pl. 16, no. 182. Dat. IIIrd-IVth century A.D.

B27 (WB59O64) Casserole. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D 23 (rim) . Fab. 7.5 YR 4/3 (brown) coarse, middle hard burnished. Incl. frequent tiny mica, frequent angular quartz, rounded lime chunks. Surf. 10 YR 3/1 (very dark grey) whole surface is burned. Par. Ladstätter 2008, pl. 295, K213. Dat. Vth-early VIth century

B28 (WB59O64) Casserole with cornice rim. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D 17 (rim) Fab. 7.5 YR 4/4 (brown) coarse, middle hard burnished, Incl. very micaceous, quartz, rounded lime chunks, stones 003 and smaller. Par. B28: Ladstätter 2010a, pl. 181, K968. Dat.Vth-VIIth century A.D.

B29 (WB59O64) Chytra. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D 24 (rim) Fab. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) coarse, hard burnished. Incl. micaceous, frequent lime chuncks, stones 003 and smaller, on the inside black burned. Par. Ladstätter 2010a, pl. 181, K974. Dat. Late Vth- VIIth century A.D.

B30 (WB59O64) Frying pan. Pres. frgt. almost cpl. profile. D 22 (rim). Fab. 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) coarse, soft. Incl. lime, mica, angular quartz, stones 005 and smaller. Surf. 2 YR 5/8 (red) on the inside. Par. Gassner 1997, pl. 32, no. 379. Dat. Late Hellenistic- early Imperial.

B31 (WB59O69) Cooking pan. Pres. frgt. rim, wall, base, almost cpl. profile. D 32 (rim). Fab. 5 YR 5/6 (yellowish red) coarse, middle hard. Incl. micaceous, frequent stones. Surf. Burnmarks on the base. Dat. Late Hellenistic- early Imperial.

LOOM WEIGHT

B32 (WB59O68/69) Disc shaped. Voigtländer 1982, 102. Pres. almost cpl. D 6,6 (whole diameter); 7mm and 6mm (the wholes). Fab. 5 YR 5/6 (yellowish red) hard burnished, tiny mica, lime grains, tiny pores. Par. Voigtländer 1982, 102, fig. 56, nos. 373-380. Dat. Hellenistic-Roman.

C- Deposits under the level of mosaic paved floor, outside the mosaic pavement (WB59O63, 67, 72-74)

FINE WARE

C1 (WB59O63) West Slope Ware. Drinking Cup or Lid? with sharp angled profile. Pres. frgt. sharp angled wall D. ? Fab. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red) hard burnished Incl. lime, tiny mica grains and very fine stones. Surf. glossy slip 2.5 Y 2 .5/1 on the outside; 2.5YR 4/8 (red) on the inside. Ornament: incised zig zag lines framed by incised horizontal lines above and below. White dots between the horizontal lines. Par. No exact parallel. Dat. Late IInd century B.C.- early Ist century A.D.

C2 (WB59O74b) Big bowl. Pres. rim, wall. D 26

(rim). Fab. 5 YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) hard fired. Incl. fine clay, tiny pores. Surf. matt, reddish brown-brown slip on all surfaces; on the outside partially worn. Par. Ladstätter 2005, pl. 152, K101. Par. Ladstätter 2005, pl. 152, K101Dat. IInd century B.C.- early Ist century A.D.

C3 (WB59O72) Bowl. Pres. rim, wall. D 17 (rim). Fab. hard burnished, fine clay. Incl. tiny mica, lime bits, 10R 6/8 (light red). Surf. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red) matt and thin slip on all surfaces. Par. Rotroff 1997, fig.63, no. 1023. Dat. Ist century B.C.

C4 (WB59O72.1) Bowl with stamped palmette and rouletting. Pres. frgt. foot. approx. D 7. Fab. 2.5 YR 5/6 (red), hard burnished. Incl. tiny mica, tiny lime bits and black sandy inclusions. Surf. matt reddish brown slip on all surfaces. Par. Gassner 1997, pl. 4, nos. 66, 70. Dat. IInd century B.C.

C5 (WB59O74b) Bowl with outturned rim. Pres. Rim, wall. D 16. Fab. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) hard burnished, micaceous, lime bits, tiny pores. Surf. 10R5/8 (red) matt slip applied by dipping. Par. Rotroff 1997, no. 952; Ladstätter 2010b, pl. 176, K219. Dat. Late IInd- Ist century B.C.

C6 (WB59O74a) Bowl with outturned rim. Pres. rim, wall. D 14. Fab. 7.5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) hard burnished, micaceous, lime bits. Surf. 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown) matt slip applied by dipping. Par. identical with C5. Dat. Late IInd- Ist century B.C.

C7 (WB59O74b) Bowl with outturned rim. Pres. Rim, wall. D 18 (rim) . Fab. 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown) hard burnished, fine clay. Surf. 5YR 5/2 (reddish gray) matt slip applied by dipping. Par. Ladstätter 2010b, pl. 176, K217. Dat. Ist century B.C.

C8 (WB59O73/74a) Fish plate. Pres. rim, wall. D 27 (rim). Fab. 7.5 YR 4/3 (brown) hard fired, fine clay. Incl. micaceous, Stones 003 and smaller, frequent lime chunks. Surf. 5YR 4/2 (dark reddish gray) matt slip on the inside. Par. Fenn 2016, pl. 35, A221. Dat. IInd- Ist century B.C.

C9 (WB59O73/74a) Plate with wide rim. Pres. rim, wall. D 18 (rim). Fab. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) hard burnished, fine clay. Incl. mica, tiny pores. Surf. 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown) very thin and matt, on all surfaces. Par. Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 24, 30, pl. 13, A 63. Dat. IInd- Ist century B.C.

C10 (WB59O73/74a) Fish plate. Pres. rim. D 38 . Fab. 2.5 YR 6/6 (light red) hard fired, micaceous, lime bits. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/3 (reddish brown) matt slip on all surfaces.Par. Fenn 2016, pl. 35, A221. Dat. IInd- Ist century B.C.

C11 (WB59O73/74a) Plate with wide rim. Pres. rim. D 28. Fab. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) hard burnished, Incl. mica, lime bits. Surf. 10R 6/8 (light red) and 5 YR 5/4 (reddish brown) mottled, matt slip, on the inside. Par. Fenn 2016, pl. 37, A240. Dat. IInd- Ist century B.C.

C12 (WB59O74) Plate with turned rim. Pres. rim. D 20. Fab. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) hard fired, tiny mica, lime bits. Surf. 10 R 5/8 (red) matt slip on all surfaces. Par. Mitsopoulos-Leon1991, 23, pl. 11, A59. Dat. Ist century B.C.- First half of Ist century AD

C13 (WB59O73/74a) Bowl. Pres. frgt. foot. approx. D 7,6. Fab. 5 YR 5/6 (yellowish red) hard fired, fine clay. Incl. tiny mica, lime bites. Surf. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) matt slip applied by dipping. Par. Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 10, A55. Dat. The end of the IInd- Ist century B.C.

C14 (WB59O74) Fishplate. Pres. foot, wall. D 5,5 (foot). Fab. 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) hard burnished. Incl. Stones 003 and smaller, angular quartz, lime bits. Surf. 10R 4/6 (red) and 5YR 3/2 (dark reddish brown) matt slip mottled, applied by dipping. Par. Fenn 2016, pl. 35, A221. Dat. IInd- Ist century B.C.

C15 (WB59O74b) Knidian Bowl. Pres rim, wall D 15. Fab. overfired 5 YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) with hues of reddish yellow, hard fired. Surf. 10R 5/8 (red) matt slip applied by dipping. Par. Pfrommer 1985, 56, fig. 29, no. 31; Kögler 2010, fig. 70, E2. Dat. The end of the IInd- Ist century B.C.

C16 (WB59O63) ESB- Form 60. Pres. frgt. frgt. rim, wall. D.19 cm. (rim). Fab. 5YR 5/8 (red)

hard, fine fabric, tiny mica particles . Surf. 10R 4/8 (red) slip on all surfaces.Par. Atlante II, 64, pl. 14, no. 5. Dat. Ist century A.D.

C17 (WB59O72) Beaker, Meyer-Schlichtmann, B4. Pres. rim, wall. D 10 (rim). Fab. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) hard burnished, micaceous, lime bits, sandy inclusions. Surf. 10R 6/8 (light red); 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red) mottled, semi glossy thin slip on all surfces, not evenly polished. Par. Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, pl. 9, 62. B4. Dat. Ist century B.C.

C18 (WB59O74b) Palestinian bowl. Pres. rim, wall. D 11. Fab. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) hard fired, fine clay. Incl. stones 003 and smaller. Surf. 10R 5/8 (red) matt slip on all surfaces. Par. Pfrommer 1985, 47, nos. 29,30, pp. 55-56, figs. 29,30. Dat. Late IIIrd – first half of the IInd century B.C.

C19 (WB59O72) ARS- Form 50B. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D 22. Fab. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) hard fired, fine clay. Incl. tiny mica, lime bits. Surf. 10R 5/6 (red) matt semi-glossy slip on all surfaces. Par. Ladstätter 2010b, pl. 172, K158. Dat. 350-400 A.D.

COARSE WARE

C20 (WB59O74) Basin with hammer shaped rim. Pres. rim, wall. D 34. Fab. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) hard burnished, gritty, rough clay. Incl. mica, lime chunks. Surf. 10 R 5/8 (red) matt tinge on all surfaces. Par. Lüdordf 2006, 63, pl. 21, S22-24. Dat. IInd /IIIrd century A.D.

C21 (WB59O74) Basin with rilled rim- Lüdorf 2006-Typus SV. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D 30 . Fab. 7.5 YR 6/4 (light brown) medium hard fired. Ornament: .Red band on the rim: 2.5 YR 4/8 (red). Incl. tiny mica, lime chunks, angular quartz (rare). Surf. 7.5 YR 8/3 (pink) matt tinge on all surfaces. Par. Ladstätter 2005, pl. 158, K212; pl. 159, K213. Dat. Ist century B.C. - Ist century A.D.

C22 (WB59O74b) Cooking Dish. Pres. rim, wall. D 23. Fab. 7.5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) hard fired, gritty, porous. Incl. lime chunks. Surf. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red), matt on all surfaces. Par. Ladstätter 2008, pl. 311, no. 422; Fırat 2011, pl. 109, no. 298. Dat. VIth -early VIIth century A.D.

C23 (WB59O74b) Big jug. D 16. Fab. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red); in the core 2.5 YR 4/1 (dark reddish gray). Hard burnished, gritty clay. Incl. micaceous, lime chunks, stone 005 and smaller. Surf. 7.5 YR 4/1 (dark gray) matt tinge on all surfaces. Par. Bumke *et al*. 2015, 138, pl.30, no.12. Dat. IInd century AD.

C24 (WB59O67b) Basin. Pres. frgt. rim, wall, handle. D 40 (rim). Fab. 7.5 YR 7/4 (pink) coarse, hard burnished. Incl. mica (rare), lime, quartz, sandy inclusions. Surf. 10 YR 8/2 (very pale brown) matt tinge. Wintermeyer 2004, 101, fig. 537, Typ S2.4; Ladstätter 2010b, pl. 190, K441; *ibid*. pl. 189, K437. Dat. Hellenistic- early Roman.

C25 (WB59O67b) Basin. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D 43. Fab. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) coarse, hard burnished. Incl. mica (medium), stone 005 and smaller, lime, quartz. Surf. 7.5 YR 8/2 (pinkish white) matt tinge. Par. Wintermeyer 2004, 101, fig. 537, Typ S2.4. Dat. Late IInd- Ist century B.C.

TRANSPORT AMPHORAE

C26 (WB59O67b) Amphora. Dressel 1B. Pres. frgt. rim, neck D.18 (rim) Fab. 10 YR 8/4 (very pale brown) hard burnished Incl. black, red and white particles, angular quartz, and lime chunks. Surf. 2.5Y 7/2 (light gray) matt tinge. Par. Bezeczky *et al*. 2013, Pl. 18, No. 214; Empereur – Hesnard 1987, 67, pl. 7, No. 32. Dat. Late IInd –Ist century B.C.

C27 (WB59O67c) Amphora. Dressel 1B. 3. Pres. frgt. rim, neck D.18 (rim) . Fab. 10 YR 6/4 hard burnished. Incl. tiny mica, sand, lime chunks. Surf. 2.5Y 7/2 (light gray) matt tinge. Par. Bezeczky *et al*. 2013, Pl. 19, No. 215.Dat. 140/130 B.C.-50 B.C

C28 (WB59O67b) Amphora. Pompei V Type. Pres. frgt. rim, neck, handle D.12 (rim). Fab. 5 YR 4/6 (yellowish red) hard burnished. Incl. lime chunks, tiny pores. Surf. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow), matt tinge. Par. Empereur – Picon 1989, 240, fig. 21; Empereur 1998, 397, no. 10; Kızılarslanoğlu 2019, 69, fig. 4, Kat. 4 E. Dat. Ist century A.D.

C29 (WB59O67c). Amphora. Pres. frgt. rim, neck, handle D.12 (rim) . Fab. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) medium-hard burnished. Incl. (medium) frequent tiny mica, lime chunks, tiny pores, quartz. Surf. 2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow) matt tinge. Par. Bezeczky *et al.* 2013, pl. 10.no. 113, 114; *cf.* Opait – Tsaravopoulos 2011, 286, fig. 11 b and e. Dat. IInd-Ist century B.C.

C30 (WB59O67c) Amphora. South Aegean. Pres. pointed toe, wall. D 4,4 (pointed toe), 24 (broadest part of the available wall); Fab. 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red), hard burnished, very frequent mica. Surf. 2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow) matt tinge. Par. Grace 1949, 186, pl. 14/7, kat no.20; Finkielszteyn 2004,156, nos. 3.6.7; Bezeczky *et al.* 2013, 56, Type 4; Okan 2013, 140, Fig. 10, 10A. Dat. IInd century B.C. -IInd century A.D.

C31 (WB59O67a) Amphora. South Aegean. Pres. pointed toe, wall. D 4 (pointed toe), 18 (broadest part of the available wall); Fab. 2.5 YR 7/6 (light red), hard burnished, finely micaceous, lime chunks. Surf. 2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow) matt tinge. Par. Empereur –Hesnard 1987, pl. 4, no.21. Dat. IInd century B.C. -IInd century A.D.

D-Byzantine Cistern, Section VI (WB59O61a-d)

FINE POTTERY

D1 (WB59O61c) Bowl. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D. 35. Fab. 7.5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) hard fired, fine clay. Incl. tiny mica inclusion Surf. matt slip dark brown- black and red mottled, slip on all surfaces. Par. Gassner 1997, pl. 4, no. 63. Dat. Ist century B.C.

D2 (WB59O61) Bowl. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D. rim 40. Fab. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) medium-hard fired, fine clay. Incl. tiny mica inclusion, White inclusion (lime bits?) Surf. 5R 6/8 (reddish yellow) matt slip on all surfaces, partially worn. Par. Ladstätter 2005, pl. 152, K101. Dat. IInd-Ist century B.C.

D3 (WB59O61) ESA- Form 42. Pres. frgt. foot D.8 cm. Fab. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) very hard fired, very fine fabric. Surf. 10 R 5/8 (red) glossy slip on all surfaces. Dat. Par. Atlante II, 53, pl. 11, no. 9. Late Ist century B.C.-early Ist century A.D.

D4 (WB59O61) ESB- Form- 14. Pres. frgt. frgt. cpl. profile. D.14 cm. (rim). Fab. 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) hard fired, very fine fabric. Incl. very tiny mica grains. Surf. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) glossy slip on all surfaces. Par. Gassner 1997, pl. 42, no. 489. Dat. First half of the Ist century A.D.

D5 (WB59061) ARS-Form 99B. Pres. frgt. cpl. profile D. rim 18. Fab. 10R 5/8 (red) hard fired, fine clay. Incl. lime bits, tiny mica. Surf. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) glossy slip on all surfaces. Par. Ladstätter – Sauer 2005, Kat. no. 131. Dat. Vth -VIth century A.D.

D6 (WB59O61a) ARS- Form 93. Pres. frgt. rim, wall D. rim 18. Fab. 10R 6/8 (light red) hard fired, fine clay.Incl. very fine mica grains, white inclusions, lime chunks (rare). Surf.10R 4/8 matt, on all surfaces. Par. Ladstätter 2008, pl. 318, K504. Dat. 470-540 A.D.

D7 (WB59O61) ARS-Form 104 Pres. frgt. rim, wall D. 20 (rim). Fab. 2.5YR 5/6 (red) and 6/6 (light red) very hard fired. Surf. slip is almost in the same colour with the fabric, on the exterior, slip is thinner. Par. Hayes 1972, fig.30, no. 3. Dat. 530-580 A.D.

D8 (WB59O61b.1) ARS-Form 62A or 67. Pres. frgt. base. D.18. Fab. 10R 5/8 (red) hard fired, granular fabric. Incl. tiny white inclusions, lime chunks, some exploding on surfaces. Ornament: a big rosette on the center, framed by concentric circles, on the outside the circles smaller rosettes with seventeen radial arranged petals. Surf. 10R 5/8 (red) Slip is all over. Par. Hayes 1972, 236, fig. 40, 33q; Hayes 1972, 237, fig. 39, no. 38. Dat. Second half of the IVth- early Vth century A.D.

D9 (WB59O61) LRC- Form 3H. Pres. frgt. rim, wall D. rim 14. Fab. hard fired,2.5 YR 6/6 (light red). Incl. fine lime. Surf. matt orange slip on all surfaces. Par. Ladstätter 2008, pl. 291 K155. Dat. Second half of the VIth century A.D

D10 (WB59O61) LRC-Form 2B or 3F. Pres. frgt. base D.18. Fab. 2.5 YR 5/4 (reddish brown) and 2.5 YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) very hard fired. Incl. small lime inclusions, tiny pores. Surf. slip all over 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) matt slip, on all surfaces,

on the inside as a thicker layer. Par. Hayes 1972, 328, fig. 66, no. 4; *ibid*. 334, fig. 69, no. 17. Dat. Vth century A.D.

D11 (WB59061) LRC- Form 3B. Pres. frgt. cpl. profile D. rim 31. Fab. 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red) very hard fired. Incl. tiny white inclusions, lime chunks, some exploding on surfaces. Surf. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) matt slip. Ornament: Rouletting on the rim. Par. Atlante I, Pl. 111, No. 13. Dat. Vth century A.D.

D12 (WB59061) LRC-Form 3F. Pres. frgt. cpl. profile D. rim 30. Fab. 10R 6/8 (light red) very hard. Incl. frequent tiny lime grains, some exploding on surfaces. Surf. 7.5R7/8 (reddish yellow) matt, on all surfaces. Par: Ladstätter – Sauer 2005, pl. 4. no. 47-48. Dat. Second half of the VIth century A.D.

COARSE WARE

D13 (WB59O61d) Basin/Big Bowl. Pres. frgt. rim, Wall and handle root (almost cpl. profile) D.24. Fab. overfired 10 YR 4/1 (dark gray) with hues of 5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown), hard fired. Incl. granular fabric, frequent lime chunks mica and reddish particle (brick powder). Surf. 5YR 6/3, without coating. Par. Harrison *et al*. 1968, 207, D, no. 34. Dat. Late VIth- VIIth century A.D.

COOKING WARE

D14 (WB59O61) Casserole- Phocaean, Pres. frgt. cpl. rim, wall D.15,6. Fab. 5YR 3/4 (dark reddish brown) hard. Incl. mica, silica 005, calcite, tiny pores. Surf. 7.5 YR 5/6 (strong brown) smoothed surface, partially burned. Par. Fırat 2011, pl. 17, no. 158. Dat. Late IIIrd – IVth century A.D.

D15 (WB59O61) Pan. Pres. frgt. cpl. profile D.38. Fab. 5 Y 8/1 (white) and 5Y 4/1 (dark gray) soft. Incl. micaceous, calcite, silica particles 005, tiny pores. Surf. without coating. Par. Özdemir 2009, 154, no 226; Doksanaltı 2010, 776, fig. 18,Type CW-XVIII. Dat. IVth- VIth century A.D.

D16 (WB59O61) Casserole. Pres. frgt. rim, wall D.21. Fab. 10 YR 2/1 (black) soft fired. Incl. small grained inclusions, equally distributed in the clay, frequent silver mica, angular quartz, sandy inclusions (gray, white). Surf. the whole surface is burned.Par. Hayes 1992, fig. 52, 33.8. Dat. Late VIth- VIIth century A.D.

D17 (WB59O61a) Lid. Pres. frgt. knob, wall, almost cpl. profile. D. 2,4 (knob) 12 (broadest part of the wall) . Fab. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) soft fired. Incl. frequent mica inclusions, stones 005 and smaller, angular quartz (few), sandy inclusions. Surf. without coating. Par. Meriç 2002, pl. 58, K676. Dat. IIIrd- VIIth century A.D.

D18 (WB59O61) Cooking Ware, pot. Phocaean? Pres. frgt.cpl. profile D.15. Fab. 5 YR 2.5/1 (black) hard fired. Incl. frequent mica particles, sandy tempered. Surf. widely burnt. Par. Fırat 2011, 193, pl. 43, no. 17. Dat. IIIrd- IVth century A.D. (?) No exact paralellel.

TRANSPORT AMPHORAE

D19 (WB59O61d) Amphora. Pres. frgt. tip toe D.6,6 (broadest part of the available fragment) . Fab. 5 YR 5/6 (yellowish red) hard, inclusions: tiny mica, lime chunks, stones 005 and smaller, Surf. 2.5 Y 7/8 (yellow) matt tinge on all surfaces.Par.- Dat. Late Antique- early Byzantine?

D20 (WB59O62) Amphora. South Aegean? Pres. frgt. solid knob. D 19 (broadest part of the available wall) . Fab. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) hard burnished. Incl. mica (medium), lime chunks, sandy black paticles Surf. 10YR 8/2 (very pale brown) matt tinge. Par. Empereur – Hesnard 198, 18 Pl. 3 no. 12; Şenol 2003, 21, kat. no. 12 Dat.-.

E- Unstratified Finds

(WB59O55, 56-57; 77/78; WB59O62; and from Section I-VII-O-W Trench)

FINE WARE

E1 (WB59O77/78) Bowl. Pres. rim, wall. D.18 (rim) Fab. 2.5 YR 6/6 (light red) hard fired, fine clay. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) slip matt- semi glossy, partially worn. Par. Rotroff 1997, fig. 64, no. 1034. Dat. IInd century B.C.

E2 (WB59O77/78) Drinking bowl. Pres. Handle plate Fab. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) hard burnished, fine clay. Incl. tiny mica. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) glossy

slip on the visible part of the spur. Par. Hübner 1993, pl. 6, 46a; pl.7, 64; Schäfer 1968, pl. 40, E106, 105,109. Dat. . Ist century B.C.- Ist century A.D.

E3 (WB59O77/78) Beaker. Meyer Schlichtmann-Form B1. Pres. wall with horizontal grooves. D. ? Fab. 2.5 YR 6/6 (light red) hard burnished, fine clay, mica, lime. Surf. 10R 5/8 (red) matt, only on the surface. Par. Fenn 2016, 79, pl. 27, A145-146, 148. Dat IInd- Ist centuries B.C.

E4 (WB59O62) Jug. Pres. Foot and wall. D. 12 (foot). Fab. hard burnished, fine mica particles (rare), tiny pores; clay: 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); coating: 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown) matt; band ornament: 5YR 4/4 (reddish brown). Par. Sparkes – Talcott 1970, fig. 14, no. 1613. Dat. Archaic- Vth century BC?

E5 (WB59O57) ESA- Form 2A or 3 Pres. rim, wall D 28 (rim) Fab. 10 YR 8/4 (very pale brown) very hard fired, very fine clay. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red). glossy, on all surfaces. Par. Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 105, G2; Gassner 1997, pl. 74, H51. Dat. Late IInd century B.C.-Tiberian

E6 (WB59O62) ESA-Form 2A or 3. Pres. frgt. rim D.44. Fab. 7.5 YR 8/3 (pink) very hard fired, very fine fabric, Surf. 2.5 YR 4/6 (red) on all surfaces. Par. identical with E5. Dat. Late IInd century B.C.-Tiberian

E7 (WB59O62) ESA- Form 2A, Form 3 or 4A. Pres. frgt. rim D.30. Fab. 10 YR 8/3 (very pale brown) very hard, very fine fabric, Surf. 2.5 YR 4/6 (red) on all surfaces. Par. identical with E5. Dat. Late IInd century B.C.-Tiberian

E8 (WB59O56) ESA- Form 38. Pres. foot, wall. D 17 (foot) Fab. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) hard fired, fine clay. Surf. 10 R 5/8 (red) on all surfaces, partially worn on the inside and outside. Par. Atlante II, pl. 5, no. 14. Dat. Around 50 A.D.

E9 (WB59O62) ESA- Form 9. Pres. frgt. foot D.13. Fab. 10 YR 8/3 (very pale brown). very hard, very fine fabric. Surf. 10 R 4/6 (red) glossy slip on all surfaces. Mitsopoulos-Leon 1972-75, fig. 1.5. Par. Dat. 50 B.C.- Ist century A.D.

E10 (WB59O56) Bowl- colour coated, *cf.* ESA-Form 43 (local ESA imitation?). Pres. rim, wall D 16 (rim) Fab. 10 YR 6/6 (brownish yellow) hard burnished. Incl. lime particles, tiny mica and stones 003 and smaller. Surf.5 YR 5/8 (red) matt, on all surfaces. Par. Lang-Auinger – Outschar 1996, pl. 5-A/II, no. 103. Dat. Late Augustan

E11 (WB59O77/78) ESA- Form 22B. Pres. rim, wall. D 9 (rim). Fab. 10 YR 8/3 (very pale brown) hard fired. very fine clay. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/6 (red) glossy slip on all surfaces. Par. Ladstätter 2005, pl. 150, K56. Dat. Ist century A.D.

E12 (WB59O62) ESA- Form 29. Pres. frgt. cpl. profile D.19. Fab. 5 YR 8/4 (pink) very hard, fine tempered. Incl. lime bits. Surf. 10R 5/8 (red) glossy slip on all surfaces. Par. Ladstätter 2005, pl. 149, nos. 47, 48. Dat. Late Ist century B.C.-First half of the Ist century

E13 (WB59O77/78) ESA- Form 38. Pres. frgt. rim, wall. D 28 (rim). Fab. 7.5 YR 8/3 (pink) hard fired, fine clay. Surf. 2.5YR 4/8 (red) glossy. Par. Atlante II, pl. 5, no. 14. Dat. Around 50 A.D.

E14 (WB59O62) ESA- Form 42. Pres. frgt. foot D.5,5. Fab. 5 YR 8/3 (pink) very hard, very fine fabric. Surf. 10 R 5/8 on all surfaces. Par. Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 112, G25. Dat. 10 B.C.-20/30 A.D.

E15 (WB59O77/78) ESB- Form 2. Pres. foot. D 20 (rim). Fab. 7.5 YR 8/6 (reddish yellow) hard fired, very fine clay. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) and 10 R 4/8 glossy slip on all surfaces. Ornament: roletting inside the plate. Par. Atlante II, 53, pl. 11, no. 9. Dat. Augustan Period.

E16 (WB59O62) ESB- Form 70. Pres. frgt. foot, wall D.6 cm. Fab. 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) hard, very fine fabric, tiny mica particles, Surf. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) with hues of shimmer beige on the inside. The surface on the outside is discoloured). Ornament. stamped rosette with 7 petals on the inside. Par. Ladstätter 2008, pl. 278, TS64; Ladstätter 2014, pl. 161, K810. Dat. 50-125 A.D.

E17 (WB59O77/78) ESB- Form 39. Pres. frgt. wall, D (ca.) 10 . Fab. 5 YR 5/8 (yellowish red) hard fired,very fine. Incl. tiny mica. Surf. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) glossy on all surfaces. Horizontal

grooves on the outside. Par. Fenn 2016, pl. 27, A148. Dat. Late Ist century B.C.- Ist century A.D.

E18 (WB59O77/78) ESB- Form 39. Pres. frgt. base. D 5. Fab. 5 YR 5/8 (yellowish red) very hard fired, very fine clay. Incl. tiny mica inclusion. Surf. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) glossy slip on all surfaces. Par. identical with E17. Dat. Late Ist century B.C.- Ist century A.D.

E19 (WB59O55) ITS- Consp. 20. Pres. rim, wall. D 13. Fab. 2.5 YR 6/6 (light red) very hard fired, very fine clay. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) glossy and very fine polished, on all surfaces. Ornament. relief volute on the rim. Par. Consp. pl. 18, 20.5.2. Dat. First half of the Ist century A.D.

E20 (WB59O77) ITS- Form 23, Varieta 1. Pres. rim, wall. D.13. Fab. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) very hard burnished, fine clay. Incl. tiny mica. Surf. 5YR 5/8 (yellowish red) very glossy slip on all surfaces. Ornament: 2 rows of simple rouletting on the rim. Par. Atlante II, 390, pl. 127, no. 6. Dat. First half of the Ist century A.D.

E21 (WB59O77/78) ITS- Consp. 3-4, 6, 11-12. Pres. foot. D. Fab. 2.5 YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) hard fired, very fine clay. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) glossy slip on all surfaces. Ornament: stamped concentric circles on the inside.Par. Consp. pl. 49, B 2.5; Meriç 2002 pl.17, K154-154. Dat. Late Augusutan-Tiberian

E22 (WB59O55.5) ARS- Form 61, 64 or 67. Pres. base D.? Fab. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red) hard fired, granular clay. Incl. dark gray particles. Surf. 10R 5/8 (red) on all surfaces. Ornament: Stamped grille pattern and three concentric circles with dot fringe inside two concentric circles. Par. Hayes 1972, fig. 26, no. 23; *ibid*. fig. 40, No. q; *ibid*. fig. 42, no. f.. Dat. IVth-Vth century A.D.

E23 (WB59O55) ARS- Form 91-C. Pres. rim, wall D 13,5. Fab. 10R 5/8 (red) hard fired, granular fabric. Incl. lime bits, tiny mica, Surf. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) on all surfaces. Par. Gassner 1997,149, pl. 49, no. 596. Dat. 530-600 A.D.

E24 (WB59O56) LRC- Form 2. Pres. rim, wall. D 28. Fab. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) hard fired. Incl. dark gray-black inclusions, tiny mica, tiny lime grains some exploding on surfaces. Surf. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) on all surfaces. Par. Gassner 1997, pl. 45, no. 540; Niewöhner 2015, fig. 83, no. 31, 35. Dat. Late IVth- first half of the Vth century A.D.

E25 (WB59O57) LRC- Form 2 or 3. Pres. foot, D 28. Fab. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) hard fired, granular fabric. Incl. frequent tiny lime. Surf. 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) matt on all surfaces. Ornament: stamped rabbit. Par. Hayes 1972, 328, fig. 66, no. 4 (Form 2B); *ibid*. 334, fig. 69, no. 17 (Form 3F). Dat. Second half of the Vth century A.D.

Coarse Ware

E26 (WB59O77/78) Basin- Pres. rim. D 40. Fab. 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) soft fired, lime chunks, Stones 003 and smaller, mica grains. Surf. 5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) matt tinge on all surfaces. Par. Berndt 2003, pl. 155, Schü 258-261. Dat. IVth century A.D.

E27 (WB59O77/78) Cooking pot/ Casserole. Pres. rim, wall. D 19 (rim). Fab. 10 YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) hard fired, granular fabric. Incl. clearly visible, frequent mica grains, angular quartz, lime chunks. Surf. all surfaces burnt. Par. Lüdorf 2006, 48, Typ T I/3, pl. 8, T30; Ladstätter 2008, pl. 295, K213. Dat. Vth-early VIth century A.D.

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