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

MILETOS (IONIA) BOULEUTERION’U BATISINDAKİ BİR ROMA EVINDEN SERAMİKLER

REYHAN ŞAHİN∗

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


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. Little is known concerning

∗ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Uludag Universitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Arkeoloji Bölümü, Görükle 16059, Bursa. 0000-0002-6339-7311 | reyhansahin@uludag.edu.tr

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. Also, hardly anything has been excavated from dwellings of the IVth century B.C. and early Hellenistic times. 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). 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. 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. 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. 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. Distinct masonry on the eastern side of northern wing and mosaic patterns suggest a second building phase after IVth century A.D.

As the cult of Athena lose its significance in the late Hellenistic Period, the Athena Temple and the surrounding neighbourhood underwent some changes. The Atrium House to the west of the Athena Temple was discovered by A. von Gerkan and H. Knackfuss. 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 architectural technique show the Atrium House was built at the same time as the West Agora. In the second architectural phase, the east side of the Atrium House was extended to the west side of the Temple Terrace. Therefore a Hellenistic

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3 Kleiner 1968, 79.
8 Niewöhrer 2015, 200, see also ibid. fn. 75.
9 Niewöhrer 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. 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. The styles of mosaics and stuccoed wall technique indicate a third construction phase in the IIIrd century A.D. Another Roman atrium house was discovered directly on the Mycenaean ruins, on an Insula to the southeast of the Athena Temple. The entrance which could be identified on the north-south road led 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 VIIth century A.D. the insula was no longer inhabited.

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). The Orpheus Mosaic discovered in a room adjacent to E-F / 2-5 in the grid plan, belongs to this house complex. 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 IIrd century A.D. Also, the cross and star patterns on the mosaics from atrium (J/K 2-4) and the surrounding rooms are closely analogous to the patterns from the Atrium House on the west side of the Athena Temple dating from the middle of the IIIrd century A.D. 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”. 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. The masonry technique and the mortar characteristics suggest a date between Titus and the period of Antoninus Pius.

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.
21 Kleine 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 Mycenaean 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 attributed 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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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.
bowlsh (Fig. 8-9, 14-15. C1-15, 18, 22-23,25), thin walled drinking cup. Also the amphorae mainly consist of late Hellenistic and early Roman types such as Dressel 1B (Fig.10. 15. C26-27), and the Pompeii 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 century 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 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 Market31 and the Bishop’s Palace32 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 period33. 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. 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
Hellenistic-Augustan contexts in Ephesus\textsuperscript{36} and Knidos\textsuperscript{37}.

\textbf{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\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{39}. Since the fabric characteristics of Miletus, Priene and Ephesus are very similar, each piece cannot be assigned to the exact workshops macroscopically\textsuperscript{40}.

Bowls with inturned rim B1, B5, C4, E1\textsuperscript{41} from the II\textsuperscript{nd} century B.C. and larger variants, B2, C2, C3, D1, D2 from the late II\textsuperscript{nd} and I\textsuperscript{st} centuries B.C.\textsuperscript{42} constitute the most frequently represented forms. Bowls with outcurved rim C5-C7\textsuperscript{43} and C13\textsuperscript{44} have open, fairly shallow, angular profile with a flaring rim. They are closely analogous with the finds from the II\textsuperscript{nd} 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\textsuperscript{45}. Identical bowls from Heroon III in Miletus are dated to between the late III\textsuperscript{rd} and first half of the II\textsuperscript{nd} century B.C.. E10, a bowl with light curved profile and light outturned rim is reminiscent of ESA Atlante II, Form 43\textsuperscript{47}.

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

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\textsuperscript{36} Gassner 1997, pl. 10-13, nos. 166-205; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 151, 152, K94-96.
\textsuperscript{37} Kögler 2010, pl. 3, B.47.
\textsuperscript{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. Significant amount of colour coated pottery is documented also in Kastro Tigani at Samos, see Tölle- Kastenbein 1974, Z124-Z133.
\textsuperscript{39} Fenn 2016, 212-213.
\textsuperscript{40} Fenn 2016, 71.
\textsuperscript{41} Gassner 1997, pl. 4, nos. 66, 70; Rotroff 1997, fig. 64, no. 1034.
\textsuperscript{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.
\textsuperscript{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
\textsuperscript{44} Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 10, A55; Rotroff 1997, fig. 50, no. 699 or fig. 959.
\textsuperscript{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.
\textsuperscript{46} Pfommer 1985, 47, nos. 29, 30, pp. 55-56, fgs. 29,30.
\textsuperscript{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 1\(^{st}\) century B.C.\(^{52}\) Between the 1\(^{st}\) century B.C. and the early Imperial Period it was exported to a wide range of cities in Asia Minor, the Eastern Mediterranean 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-Leon 1991, 23, pl. 11, A59.

\(^{50}\) cf. ESA, Form 6: Atlante II, pl. 2, no. 4; exact parallels 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 Kögl er 2010, 85-86.

\(^{56}\) Pf rommer 1985, 56, fig. 29, no. 31; Kögl er 2010, fig. 70, E2.

\(^{57}\) Meyer-Schlachtmann 1988, 63, pl. 7, 1.S1.


\(^{59}\) Meyer-Schlachtmann 1988, 76, pl. 9, 53.B1; Kögl er 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; Schafer 1968, pl. 40, E106.

\(^{62}\) Kögl er 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 Kögl er 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\textsuperscript{nd} century B.C.\textsuperscript{63} Identical sherds are also found in the South Trench at Miletus\textsuperscript{64}. Knidian Kerb-Decor Ware is also known from Ephesus, Priene and Kaunos\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{st} century B.C. represent the closest parallels\textsuperscript{68}. Another platter B9, with round, convex rim and a handle root appears to represent Ephesian Type “F10”\textsuperscript{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 rectangulats. Similar stamped ornament occur on Italian thin walled ware and Ephesian Gray Ware platters of the I\textsuperscript{st} century A.D.\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{st} century A.D.\textsuperscript{72} ESA Form 9, plate with a massive foot E9\textsuperscript{73} and Form 22B, bowl with a grooved rim E11\textsuperscript{74} can be attributed to the I\textsuperscript{st} century A.D. Other examples

\textsuperscript{63} Kögler 2010, fig. 18, E.41, E.42; fig. 56, Kn. 65, Kn. 66.

\textsuperscript{64} von Greave 1966, 40, pl. 14, 2.


\textsuperscript{66} cf. Atlante II, pl. 129, no. 1. for detailed information about the form see ibid. 394.

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

\textsuperscript{68} Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 79, pl. 98, 99, F42-F45; Zabellicky-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.

\textsuperscript{69} Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 94, F10.

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

\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{72} A1: Atlante II, pl. 1, no. 9; B15: ibid. no. 10.

\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{74} Atlante II, pl. 3, no. 12; see also: Ladstätter 2005, pl. 150, K56; 2010b, pl. 166, K67.
from the late 1st century B.C. to the first half of the 1st century A.D. are represented by Form 29 (E12), Form 38 (B17, E8, E13) and Form 42 (D3, E14). 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. The earliest specimens of ESB1 come from Deposit E. E15, a foot fragment with interior rouletting, belongs to Form 2. Later series of ESB1 from the 1st 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. Two bowls with horizontal relief lines on the wall, E17-E18 can be attributed to Form 39. ESB2 ware which emerges by the late 1st century A.D. is usually coarser, thick and flakey. C16, B18 and E16 belong to ESB2 ware. C16, with a hooked, inwardly bent rim is closely comparable to Form 60. Form 60 was much demanded in Ionia. Other specimens of ESB2; Form 70, bowl with a concave profile, ring foot and stamped rosette on the inside, E16 and Form 77 bowl with a ridged rim, B18 indicate a date between the second half of the 1st and first half of the 2nd century A.D.

**ESC** (Fig. 7, 14, B19-B20): B19, fragment of a ring foot which is typical for Loeschke Form 6 (Çandarlı) dates from the last quarter of the 1st 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. This form is also identified among the finds from Heraion at Samos. 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: Ferr 2016, pl. 27, A148.
82 Available finds prove that, its output through the late 1st and 2nd 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 1st late 2nd century A.D. see ibid. 64; Gassner suggests the middle of the IIIrd century A.D. for the latest examples of this type of. 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.
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\(^\text{90}\). 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, Conspl.20\(^\text{91}\); E20 a light incurved rim with rouletting, Atlante II, Form 23 Varieta 1\(^\text{92}\); E21 foot fragment with a sharp profile, Conspl. 3-4,6,11 or 12\(^\text{93}\) represent forms from the first half of the 1\textsuperscript{st} century A.D. A2, a foot fragment of a conical cup which can be assigned to Conspl. Form 22 from the II\textsuperscript{nd} century A.D.\(^\text{94}\) is the latest datable specimen of the same ware in the East-West Trench. After the middle of the 1\textsuperscript{st} century A.D. the quantity of the ITS shows a clear decrease in Ionia\(^\text{95}\).

**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\(^\text{96}\). The earliest finds are from the IV\textsuperscript{th} and V\textsuperscript{th} centuries A.D. C19, dish with a slightly convex, flaring wall can be classified as Form 50B \(^\text{97}\). 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\(^\text{98}\). Another stamped ornament on E22, which consists of two concentric circles and a stamped grille pattern can be assigned to Hayes Form 51, 64 or 67\(^\text{99}\). Also a base fragment found from the Bishop’s Palace in Miletus dating between 410 and 470 A.D. has a matching ornament\(^\text{100}\). A range of fragments of Form 99B (D5)\(^\text{101}\); Form 93 (D6)\(^\text{102}\); Form 91 (E23)\(^\text{103}\); Form 104 (D7)\(^\text{104}\); and Hayes Form 106 (A3)\(^\text{105}\) represent the later forms of ARS from the late V\textsuperscript{th}, VI\textsuperscript{th} 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.

\(^{91}\) Conspl. pl. 18, 20.5.2.

\(^{92}\) Atlante II, 390, pl. 127, no. 6.

\(^{93}\) Conspl. pl. 49, B 2.5, for the chronology see also *ibid.* 157; Meriç 2002 pl.17, K154-154.

\(^{94}\) Conspl. pl. 20, 22.5.1.

\(^{95}\) Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 126; Meriç 2002, 45.

\(^{96}\) Berndt 2003, pl. 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.

\(^{100}\) Newöhner 2015, fig. 85, no. 64.


\(^{102}\) 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.

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 2.6 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. 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. D9, a small bowl with a fine rim flange and thin walled body shows the typological features of Form 3H.112 Foot fragments with stamped ornaments E25 and D10 can be assigned to form 2 or 3. By the late VIth century stamped ornaments were no longer applied.

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.

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.
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.
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: Yilmaz 2007, 127, fig. 2, nos. 3-5; Knidos: Doksanalties 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 2003, pls. 9-10, nos. 112-136. For examples from Priene: Yilmaz 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 IIIrd and IInd centuries B.C.\textsuperscript{119} Also C21\textsuperscript{120} grooved rim and C25\textsuperscript{121} with plain, flaring rim have their parallels from the archaeological contexts at Ephesus and Didyma which include the finds from I\textsuperscript{st} century B.C. - I\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{st}-II\textsuperscript{nd} centuries A.D.\textsuperscript{122} A hammer-shaped rim, C20\textsuperscript{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 IIIrd-IV\textsuperscript{th} centuries A.D.\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{th}-VII\textsuperscript{th} centuries A.D.\textsuperscript{125} This type is also identified among the finds from a VII\textsuperscript{th} century deposit at Saraçhane\textsuperscript{126}.

**Plate** (Fig. 9. C22): Plate with a broad projecting rim C22 is closely comparable to examples from the VI\textsuperscript{th} – VII\textsuperscript{th} centuries A.D. from Ephesus, Phokaia and Didyma\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{nd} century A.D.\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{129}. They usually indicate no precise date. B32 is different from the earlier type with a single hole\textsuperscript{130}, also from the biconical type which is supposed to have emerged by the Hellenistic Period\textsuperscript{131}. On the other hand Voigtländer attributes all the disc-shaped and biconical loomweights from Miletus generally to the Hellenistic and Roman Period\textsuperscript{132}.

d. Cooking Ware:

\textsuperscript{119} Wintermeyer 2004, fig. 812, Typ 4b.11.
\textsuperscript{120} Ldstätter 2005, pl. 158, K212; pl. 159, K213.
\textsuperscript{121} Wintermeyer 2004, 101, fig. 537, Typ S2.4; Ldstätter 2010b, pl. 190, K441; \textit{ibid.} pl. 189, K437.
\textsuperscript{122} \textit{cf.} an example from a deposit from VI\textsuperscript{th} -V\textsuperscript{th} century B.C.: Wintermeyer 2004, Abb. 346, Typ S9.3; another example from a deposit from I\textsuperscript{st} - II\textsuperscript{nd} century A.D. \textit{ibid.} Abb. 892, Typ S9.9; \textit{cf.} also earlier version from III\textsuperscript{rd}-II\textsuperscript{nd} century B.C. \textit{ibid.} Abb. 745 Typ S1a1
\textsuperscript{123} Pülz 1985, fig. 11, no. 65; Lüdordf 2006, 63, pl. 21, S22-24.
\textsuperscript{124} Berndt 2003, pl. 155, Schu 258-261.
\textsuperscript{125} Hayes 1992, fig. 39, no. 34.
\textsuperscript{126} Harrison \textit{et al.} 1968, 207, D, no. 34.
\textsuperscript{127} Ephesus: Ldstätter 2008, pl. 311, no. 422; Phokaia: Firat 2011, pl. 109, no. 298. Didyma: Wintermeyer 2004, fig. 1157, Typ Sch 6a2; fig. 1158 Typ Sch 6a3.
\textsuperscript{128} Bumke \textit{et al.} 2015, 138, pl.30, no.12.
\textsuperscript{129} Fazlıoğlu 1997, 26, see also Lawall 2014, 164, fig. 8.8; \textit{ibid.} 165, fig. 8.9.
\textsuperscript{130} Fazlıoğlu 1997, 26, Çökay-Kepçe 2006, 71, 149, kat. no. DG 4.
\textsuperscript{131} Fazlıoğlu 1997, 26-27.
\textsuperscript{132} Voigtländer 1982, 102, fig. 56, nos. 373-380. \textit{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.\textsuperscript{133} Late Hellenistic and Roman types are represented in large number. B22, lopas with sharp angled profile that belongs to the Ionian form repertoire\textsuperscript{134} has also been documented in many deposits at Ephesus, Didyma, Miletus and Priene\textsuperscript{135}. Archaeometric analysis of the samples from Priene has indicated that this type was locally produced at Priene\textsuperscript{136}. Due to its accentuated profile, B22 can plausibly be attributed to the late Hellenistic or early Roman Period\textsuperscript{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 I\textsuperscript{st} century B.C. - early I\textsuperscript{st} century A.D.\textsuperscript{138}

Thin walled cooking pots B26\textsuperscript{139} and D14\textsuperscript{140} show the characteristics of Phocaean casserole from the late III\textsuperscript{rd}-IV\textsuperscript{th} 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 Phocaean from the III\textsuperscript{rd}-IV\textsuperscript{th} centuries A.D.\textsuperscript{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 V\textsuperscript{th}-VI\textsuperscript{th} centuries A.D.\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{143}. D16 hookshaped rim, similar to an example from the Vedius gymnasium in Ephesus, can be attributed to the late VI\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.\textsuperscript{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 II\textsuperscript{nd} – III\textsuperscript{rd} centuries A.D.\textsuperscript{145}

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

\textsuperscript{133} Rotroff 1997, fig. 87, no. 1484; Wintermeyer 2004, fig. 606, Typ T10.8.
\textsuperscript{134} Fenn 2016, 94-95.
\textsuperscript{136} Fenn 2016, 94-95.
\textsuperscript{137} cf. Voigtlander 1982, fig. 41, no. 258-259; Gassner 1997, pl. 50, no. 370; Wintermeyer 2004, figs. 487-485, no. 495, Typ I.1.6; ibid. Typ L.H.1; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 162, K245.
\textsuperscript{138} Ladstätter 2005, pl. 160, K229-230.
\textsuperscript{139} Phokaia: Frat 2011, pl. 16, no. 182; Ephesus: Ladstätter 2005, pl. 197, K771-774.
\textsuperscript{140} Frat 2011, pl. 17, no. 158.
\textsuperscript{141} Robinson 1959, 66, pl. 13, K780-79; Frat 2011, 193, pl. 43, no. 17, ibid. 282-283, pl. 64, no. 383, 540.
\textsuperscript{142} Lüdorf 2006, 48, Typ T1/3, pl. 8, T30; Ladstätter 2008, pl. 295, K213.
\textsuperscript{143} B28: Ladstätter 2010a, pl. 181, K968; pl. 166, no. 776; B29: ibid. pl. 181, K974.
\textsuperscript{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 volcanic region in western Asia Minor.
\textsuperscript{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 IIIrd-IVth 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 IVth-Vth centuries A.D. 150 Also a cooking pot from Phokaia which has the identical rim profile with D15 has been attributed to the IVth-Vth 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 Ephesus153. Unlike C26, on C27 the interior of the rim slopes inward to a ridge. Thus it is similar to another specimen from the Tetragonos Agora154. Dressel I Type amphorae were used for transporting Tyrrhenian and Adriatic wine155. Type 1B was produced between the I\(^{st}\) 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 I\(^{st}\) century B.C. 158. Also a new immigration wave from Italy must have increased the demand for Italian trade goods

147 Gassner 1997, pl. 32, no. 379; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 162, K250-253; 2014b, 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 Firat 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; Firat 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 Dressel 1 see also Bezeczky 2004, 85.
157 Empereur – Picon 1989, 240, fig. 21; Empereur 1998, 397, no. 10; Kızılaslanoğlu 2019, 69, fig. 4, Kat. 4 E. for typological characteristics of the Pompei V Type see Kızılaslanoğlu 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 I\(^{st}\) century B.C. see Bezeczky 2004, 85.
in the region. Italian Amphorae have also been imitated in the workshops in and close to Ephesus\textsuperscript{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 II\textsuperscript{nd} and first quarter of the I\textsuperscript{st} century B.C.\textsuperscript{160} This type was locally produced in the Maender Valley\textsuperscript{161}, Erythrai and Kyme\textsuperscript{162}. Solid knobs similar to C30 and C31 occur in various amphora types especially in the south Aegean, such as Knidian, Rhodian and Delian (Nikandros Group) during the Hellenistic Period\textsuperscript{163}. On the other hand, a short and stubby toe of amphorae from the III\textsuperscript{rd}-I\textsuperscript{st} century B.C. represent the closest parallels for C30\textsuperscript{164} and C31\textsuperscript{165}. This type of Koan Amphorae was produced until the II\textsuperscript{nd} century A.D.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{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 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\textsuperscript{169}.

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

\textsuperscript{159} Bezeczky et al. 2013, 25

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

\textsuperscript{161} cf. Bezeczky 2005, 73.

\textsuperscript{162} Opait – Tsaravopoulos 2011, 317-319.


\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{165} Empereur – Hesnard 1987, pl. 4, no.21.

\textsuperscript{166} Bezeczky et al. 2013, 56.

\textsuperscript{167} Bezeczky 2004, 85.

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

\textsuperscript{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 specific 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 (IIId century B.C.-Ist century A.D.) (3) Mid-Late Roman (IIId-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 preceding 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 IIId 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 quantity 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 IIId 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.
Pottery from a Roman House to the West of the Bouleuterion at Miletus (Ionia)

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)
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 II\(^{nd}\) century B.C.- early I\(^{st}\) 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 II\(^{nd}\) century A.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.


Par. Hayes 1972, fig. 68, 3E. Dat. Second half of the V\(^{th}\)–early VI\(^{th}\) century A.D.


B- Deposits Under the Mosaic Pavement: Section III-IV (WB59O64, 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. II\(^{nd}\) 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. II\(^{nd}\) century B.C.


B9 (WB59068/69) 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. 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. Late IInd- Ist century B.C.

B10 (WB59069) Gray Ware, Pitscher? Pres. frgt. shoulder. D (?). Fab. 2.5 YR 5/1 (gray) hard burnished, fine clay, lime, tiny pores. Surf. without slip. Par. Kögler 2010, fig. 10, D.36. Dat. First half of the IInd century B.C.


B15 (WB59076) 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. 10 R 4/6 (red), matt slip on all surfaces Par. Atlante II, pl. 1, no. 10. Dat. Late IInd century B.C.- early IAD.


B18 (WB59064) 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.


COARSE WARE


B22 (WB59064) Dinos shaped casserole. Pres.

**COOKING WARE**


**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; \textit{ibid}. no. 420, 686 Typ S 6.9; Ladstätter 2005, pl. 203, K862, K863. Dat. II\textsuperscript{nd}-III\textsuperscript{rd} century A.D.


**B26** (WB59O64) Casserole. Phocaean. Pres. frgt. rim, wall, handle. D 17 (rim). Fab. 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) coarse, middle hard burnished, red Stones 003 and smaller. Surf. 5 YR 4/4 (reddish brown) almost whole surface is burned. Par. Firat 2011, pl. 16, no. 182. Dat. III\textsuperscript{rd}-IV\textsuperscript{th} 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. V\textsuperscript{th}-early VI\textsuperscript{th} 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. V\textsuperscript{th}-VII\textsuperscript{th} 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 chunks, stones 003 and smaller, on the inside black burned. Par. Ladstätter 2010a, pl. 181, K974. Dat. Late V\textsuperscript{th}-VII\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.


**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 II\textsuperscript{nd} century B.C.- early I\textsuperscript{st} century A.D.

**C2** (WB59O74b) Big bowl. Pres. rim, wall. D 26
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C4 (WB59072.1) 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. Late II<sup>nd</sup>- I<sup>st</sup> century B.C.


C6 (WB59074a) 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 II<sup>nd</sup>- I<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

C7 (WB59074b) 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. I<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

C8 (WB59073/74a) 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. II<sup>nd</sup>- I<sup>st</sup> century B.C.


C10 (WB59073/74a) 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. II<sup>nd</sup>- I<sup>st</sup> century B.C.


C14 (WB59074) Fish plate. 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. II<sup>nd</sup>- I<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

C15 (WB59074b) 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. Pfommer 1985, 56, fig. 29, no. 31; Kögler 2010, fig. 70, E2. Dat. The end of the II<sup>nd</sup>- I<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

C16 (WB59063) ESB- Form 60. Pres. frgt. frgt. rim, wall. D 19 cm. (rim). Fab. 5 YR 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. 1st century A.D.


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) semi-glossy slip on all surfaces. Par. Ladstätter 2010b, pl. 172, K158. Dat. 350-400 A.D.

COARSE WARE


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.


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, 1st century B.C.

TRANSPORT AMPHORAE


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; Finkielsteyn 2004,156, nos. 3.6.7; Bezeczky et al. 2013, 56, Type 4; Okan 2013, 140, Fig. 10, 10A. Dat. II nd century B.C. -II nd century A.D.

C31 (WB59O67a) Amphora. South Aegean. Pres. pointed toe, wall. D 4 (pointed toe), 18 (broadest part of the available wall); Fab. 2.5YR 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. II nd century B.C. -II nd century A.D.

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

FINE POTTERY


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 I st century B.C.- early I st century 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, 236, fig. 30, no. 3. Dat. 530-580 A.D.


D10 (WB59O61) LRC-Form 2B or 3F. Pres. frgt. base D.18. Fab. 2.5 Y R 5/4 (reddish brown) and 2.5 Y R 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.


COARSE WARE


COOKING WARE


D15 (WB59061) 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. Ozdemir 2009, 154, no 226; Doksanaltı 2010. 776, fig. 18,Type CW-XVIII. Dat. IVth- VIth century A.D.


TRANSPORT AMPHORAE

D19 (WB59061d) 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?


E- Unstratified Finds

(WB59055, 56-57; 77/78; WB59062; and from Section I-VII-O-W Trench)

FINE WARE


E2 (WB59077/78) 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, 646a; pl.7, 64; Schäfer 1968, pl. 40, E106, 105,109. Dat. 1st century B.C.-1st century A.D.


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 IIrd century B.C.-Tibetan

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 IIrd century B.C.-Tibetan

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 IIrd century B.C.-Tibetan


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 (WB59077/78) 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. 1st century A.D.


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.

grooves on the outside. Par. Fenn 2016, pl. 27, A148. Dat. Late 1st century B.C.- 1st century A.D.


**E19** (WB59055) 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 1st century A.D.


**E22** (WB59055.5) ARS- Form 61, 64 or 67. Pres. base D.? Fab. 2.5 YR 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.


**E25** (WB59057) 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**


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