

## THE PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE HELLENISTIC POTTERY OF PATARA FROM THE 'TEPECİK HILL' EXCAVATIONS\*

(Pl. 38–43)

The Hellenistic pottery finds from Patara relate primarily to the excavations of Tepecik Hill, which were first conducted as a rescue operation by F. J. Tritsch and A. Dönmez in 1952<sup>1</sup>, and carried on by F. Işık and H. İşkan since 1989<sup>2</sup>. The mound-like Tepecik Hill was most probably the first settled area in the city. Remains of cyclopic and polygonal walls around the northern peak of Tepecik lend support to this idea<sup>3</sup>. The hill, east of the ancient harbor, was an important

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\* The abbreviations follow the guidelines of the German Archaeological Institute. Except from these abbreviations listed by AA 2005/2, 314–399, the following have been used in this paper:

Agora 5	H. S. Robinson, Pottery of the Roman period. Chronology, Agora 5 (1959).
Agora 12	B. A. Sparkes – L. Talcott, Black and plain pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th centuries B.C., Agora 12 (1970).
Agora 29	S. I. Rotroff, Hellenistic pottery. Athenian and imported wheelmade table ware and related bowls, Agora 29 (1997).
Coldstream – Eiring – Forster	J. N. Coldstream – L. J. Eiring – G. Forster, Knossos pottery handbook. Greek and Roman, BSA 7 (2001).
Doksanaltı	E. Doksanaltı, Knidos-Kap Krio Hellenistik Sarnıç Buluntuları, in: C. Abadie-Reynal (ed.), Les céramiques en Anatolie aux époques hellénistique et romaine. Actes de la table ronde d'Istanbul, 22–24 Mai 1996, Varia Anatolica 15 (2003) 27–33.
FiE VIII 3	U. Outschar, Dokumentation exemplarisch ausgewählter keramischer Fundkomplexe, in: C. Lang-Auinger, Hanghaus 1 in Ephesos. Der Baubefund, FiE VIII 3 (1996) 27–85.
FiE IX 2, 2	V. Mitsopoulos-Leon, Die Basilika am Staatsmarkt in Ephesos. Kleinfunde 1: Keramik hellenistischer und römischer Zeit, FiE IX 2, 2 (1991).
FiE IX 3	R. Meriç, Späthellenistisch-römische Keramik und Kleinfunde aus einem Schachtbrunnen am Staatsmarkt in Ephesos, FiE IX 3 (2002).
Işık	F. Işık, Patara. The history and ruins of the capital city of Lycian League (2000).
Işın 2006	G. Işın, The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery of Patara, in: C. Mattush, A. A. Donohue – A. Brauer (ed.), XVI International Congress of Classical Archaeology 23–26 August 2003 (Boston 2006) 98–102.
Işın 2007	G. Işın, General Outlook to the Hellenistic Pottery of Patara, in: S. Lemaître (ed.), Les produits et les marchés. Céramique antique en Lycie (VIIe s. av. J.-C. – VIIe. s. ap. J.-C.), Actes de la table ronde de Poitiers, 21–22 mars 2003 (2007) 137–149.
Kotitsa	Z. Kotitsa, Hellenistische Keramik im Martin von Wagner Museum der Universität Würzburg (1988).
Monaco	M. Ch. Monaco, Askoi Tipo Gutti, in: G. Pogessi – S. Savona – M. Ch. Monaco, Un deposito di ceramiche tardoclassiche ed ellenistiche del Cabirio di Lemno. Analisi delle forme, in: Δ' Επιστημηνική Συνάντηση για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική, March 1994 (1997) 220–231.
Paphos 3	J. W. Hayes, Paphos. The hellenistic and Roman pottery, Paphos 3 (1991).
PF 2	J. Schäfer, Hellenistische Keramik aus Pergamon, PF 2 (1968).
Rotroff – Oliver 2003	S. I. Rotroff – A. Oliver, Jr., The Hellenistic Pottery from Sardis: The finds through 1994 (2003).

<sup>1</sup> F. J. Tritsch, ILN 21st March 1953, 448–450.

<sup>2</sup> F. Işık, Patara 1989, KST 12/2, 1990, 31–32; S. Buluç, Patara Yüzey Araştırmasının Ön Verileri Hakkında, AST 1, 1984, 139–144.

<sup>3</sup> Işık 72–73.

location not only for the city, but for central Lycia as well. The harbor of Patara was the only convenient access to the sea for the inhabitants of the Xanthos Valley. Therefore, it is thought that this port was also the main commercial center for the entire region<sup>4</sup>. Considering these circumstances, the majority of imported wares, from the 10<sup>th</sup> century B.C., onwards, were most probably destined for Patara.

Pottery research in Patara has revealed that the pottery centers of the Dodecanese Islands and Ionian and Carian cities were in contact with Patara in the Early Geometric Period<sup>5</sup>. The refined Attic products, as in other Lycian sites<sup>6</sup> and elsewhere in Asia Minor, began to appear in Patara as well during the early Archaic Period<sup>7</sup>. The majority of the Attic import material appears at the beginning of the Hellenistic era; satisfactory evidence of that has been revealed by the Tepecik excavations<sup>8</sup>. Existence of numerous finds comparable to those at Agora 29 support this assumption. Other foreign sources for pottery are not evident until the second century B. C. So-called 'Megarian', mold-made bowls produced in Delos, Ephesus, Knidos and Pergamum are encountered in this century. Eastern sigillata wares, whose precise origin has not been established, appear from the early first century B.C.

A very well-preserved group of materials, which were mostly imported, was uncovered during the first legal excavation of the Tepecik Acropolis. However, as documentation of the trenches at the time of the 1952 rescue excavations is insufficient, it is difficult to interpret this homogeneous pottery group within any meaningful context.

The rest of the material, found during the more systematic excavations carried out since 1989, is from the eastern foot of the hill, the area known as the Tepecik Necropolis. Obtaining stratified evidence from the Tepecik Necropolis excavations, particularly for the upper layer, seems somewhat doubtful due to centuries of erosion of the surface of the east side of the hill, where, for example, late Roman and Classical black-glazed pottery fragments can be found together.

At the lower layers, however, the homogeneity of the fragments increases and the collection of pots offers better evidence for assigning dates. On the basis of stratigraphical analysis alone, exact dating does not seem possible for the of the material from the Tepecik zone. It is nevertheless possible, at least for the lower layer findings, e.g., between –150 to –250 cm, to date these strata to the period ranging from the middle Hellenistic to the early Roman period. This is the layer in which most of the pottery that is the subject of this article was unearthed. Except for a few pieces which can indeed be dated with their own contexts, like the finds from the Hera and Tlopoemos tombs, from around 200 B.C.<sup>9</sup>, my preliminary dating criteria for the pottery depend on comparisons with such sites as Athens, Corinth, Pergamum, Ephesus, Knidos and Troy.

<sup>4</sup> Işık 76–77.

<sup>5</sup> T. Kahya, Patara dark age pottery, *Adalya* 5, 2002, 35–59.

<sup>6</sup> B. Rückert, Keramik aus den Sondagen 9, 30 und 31 in Limyra, in: S. Lemaitre (ed.), *Les produits et les marchés. Céramique antique en Lycie (VIIe s. av. J.-C. – VIIe. s. ap. J.-C.) Actes de la table ronde de Poitiers, 21–22 mars 2003 (2007)* 31–33; J. Gebauer, Die Keramik der Grabungen in Limyra 2002/2003. Ein Querschnitt durch das vorrömische Material, in: M. Seyer (ed.), *Studien in Lykien (2007)* 48–52.

<sup>7</sup> Işın 2006, 98.

<sup>8</sup> G. Işın, Tepecik Cistern, in: F. Işık, Patara in 2004, *ANMED. News of Archaeology from Anatolia's Mediterranean Areas (2005)* 61–62.

<sup>9</sup> Işık 26–27.

The material I have selected for presentation, apart from very few Classical or Late Classical examples, is a diverse assemblage of Hellenistic pottery dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. Although the depots of both of the Patara excavation house and the Antalya Museum include numerous shards of Hellenistic pottery, here in this first presentation of the Patara pottery group, I have chosen to introduce well-preserved examples of fine wares.

## Catalogue

Abbreviations used in the catalogue:

<b>No.</b>	Catalogue Number
<b>Inv</b>	Inventory number of Antalya Museum
<b>InP</b>	Inventory number of Patara Excavation
<b>PTR</b>	Patara
<b>Nek.</b>	Necropolis
<b>TN</b>	Tepecik Necropolis
<b>N.</b>	Niveau
<b>H.</b>	Height to rim
<b>P.H.</b>	Preserved height
<b>D</b>	Diameter at largest point
<b>Db.</b>	Diameter of base
<b>Est.</b>	Estimated
<b>Dr.</b>	Diameter of rim
<b>D/H</b>	Ratio of diameter to height
<b>Th.</b>	Thickness

## Hellenistic Fine Ware in the Black-Glazed Tradition

### Attic Import Askos-Type Gutti (No. 1–2)

Two well-preserved examples of gutti, found during the 1952 excavation (Pl. 38, 1–2), are from the Tepecik Acropolis area<sup>10</sup>. They are very similar in both type and size.

Each is 10 cm in height and manifests the classic shape: a low ring foot with a broad resting surface and a bulbous body whose maximum diameter is towards the foot. Each example has a flaring mouth and grooved ring handle attached to the shoulder. It is easy to find parallels from the Agora<sup>11</sup> and the Aegean Islands, such as Lemnos<sup>12</sup>. Body and glaze are similar to the Agora examples. One is totally black-glazed but for the foot; while the other has a dull black to reddish-brown glaze. According to B. A. Sparkes / L. Talcott, and as S. I. Rotroff agreed: »... as the shape develops the foot becomes smaller and higher, the body higher and narrower, the body lengthening with an ever more flaring rim above«<sup>13</sup>. In the course of the Hellenistic Period, the

<sup>10</sup> Işın 2007, 143–144.

<sup>11</sup> Agora 29 No. 1140.

<sup>12</sup> Monaco 228.

<sup>13</sup> Agora 12, 160; Agora 29, 172 f.

profile of the body becomes angular and the ring foot is replaced by a raised disk<sup>14</sup>. These Attic import pieces are dateable to the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

- No. 1, intact; **Inv.:** PT 52/39 629; **InP.:** A.572; **H:** 9,8; **Db.:** 6,2; **Dr.:** 3,8; **Fabric:** Reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6); **Glaze:** Black (Gley 1 2,5).

- No. 2, intact; **Inv.:** PT 52/40 630; **InP.:** A.573; **H:** 10; **Db.:** 6,2; **Dr.:** 3,6; **Fabric:** Reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6); **Glaze:** Black (Gley 1 2,5).

**Parallels:** Monaco 228 Pl. 146–148 (325–300 B.C.); Agora 12, 319 No. 1196 Fig. 11 Pl. 39 (320 B.C.); Agora 29, 172–173 No. 1140 Fig. 71 Pl. 83 (325–300 B.C.).

### Askos-Type Gutti (Developed form) (No. 3)

Another example which should also be placed in the group of askos-type gutti is somewhat different in shape (Pl. 38, 3). It has a small ring foot supporting a narrower, pear-shaped body that lengthens into a flaring rim; the ring handle is attached to the shoulder. However, as exact parallels to this developed type have not been found, it is not possible to assign an exact date. Nonetheless, it does appear to be a derivation of the classical type with its dull black to reddish-brown glaze<sup>15</sup>. I shall tentatively assign its date to the end of the first quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

- No. 3, handle, neck and rim missing; **Inv.:** PT52/41 631; **InP.:** A.574; **H:** 9,7; **Db.:** 3,4; **Fabric:** Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6); **Glaze:** Thin brownish black.

**Parallels:** No parallels found.

### Attic Import Kantharoi (with plain rims) (No. 4–5)

In kanthoros typology, plain-rimmed kanthoroi were among the most characteristic forms of the Early Hellenistic period. Patara has yielded two well-preserved examples<sup>16</sup> (Pl. 38, 4; 39, 1). Each is approximately 10 cm in height, with a low stem supporting a plump and rounded lower body. In profile, the upper wall of each vessel is slightly concave and nearly equal in height to the lower body; the handle spurs are nearly horizontal. Because of these typological features, they can be dated, without any doubt, to the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>17</sup>. This dating is also supported by securely dated material of the Kerameikos excavations from the Agora<sup>18</sup>.

- No. 4, one handle and part of the rim mended; **Inv.:** PT 52/38 628; **InP.:** A.571; **H:** 10,6; **Db.:** 4,2; **Dr.:** 7,3–14,7; **Fabric:** Pink (7,5 YR 7/4); **Glaze:** Very dark gray (Gley 1/3).

- No. 5, intact; **Inv.:** PT 52 627; **InP.:** A.570; **H:** 10,5; **Db.:** 4,3; **Dr.:** 7,4–14,7; **Fabric:** Pink (7,5 YR 7/4); **Glaze:** Variegated from very dark gray (Gley 1/3) on the upper body to the red (7,5 YR 3/1) on the lower part of the body and the foot.

<sup>14</sup> Monaco 228.

<sup>15</sup> Agora 12, 160.

<sup>16</sup> Işın 2007, 144–145.

<sup>17</sup> For the general form evolution in the early Hellenistic Period see, Kotitsa 5–7.

<sup>18</sup> Agora 12, 122. 286 f. Nos. 710. 712 Fig. 29; Agora 29, 83–85 Nos. 1–11.

**Parallels:** Agora 12, 286 f. Nos. 710 (325–300 B.C.); 712 (310–290 B.C.) Pl. 29; Agora 29, 83–85 Nos. 1–11; Kotitsa 5–6 Fig. 1 Pl. 2-2.

#### Attic Import Fish Plate (No. 6)

The resting surface of this fish plate is slightly beveled and grooved (Pl. 39, 2). The floor of the plate, from the rim to central depression, is flat. The whole body and part of the foot is completely obscured by the rim, which meets with the floor of the plate at a sharp angle. Just like the Agora examples, the glaze is lustrous black. It is known that such plates were first produced in the Classical Period, at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>19</sup>. However, early examples were slightly different in shape. The Patara plate has features reminiscent of fish plates from the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>20</sup>. After that period, there is a tendency for the plates to be deeper, and as the plates become deeper, their rims become smaller. Thus, in later examples, more of the body is visible when a plate is viewed in profile<sup>21</sup>. The forms of the fish plates produced in Italy and northern Greece were different from the Athenian shape; all forms were common on sites from North Africa and Italy to Mesopotamia.

- No. 6, repaired from six pieces, one third of it missing. Nearly vertical overhanging rim. Reserved groove around edge of floor and depression; **Inv.:** PT 52/53; **InP.:** A.586; **H:** 2,8; **Db.:** 10,2; **Dr.:** 16,8; **Fabric:** Fine reddish yellow (7,5 YR 6/6); **Glaze:** Lustrous black (Gley 1/2,5).

**Parallels:** Agora 29 Nos. 709 f. (325–300 B.C.); for the detailed bibliography and comparing material see, Agora 29, 146 note 13.

#### Rolled-Rim Plates (No 7–11)

The most popular plate in use in Attica throughout the Hellenistic period, the rolled-rim plate, goes back to the early 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., and its development continued through the Hellenistic Period (Pl. 39, 3–5). The evolution of features of these Attic plates is briefly described by Rotroff<sup>22</sup>.

Although such plates were frequently found elsewhere as imports, it is very obvious that unlike other well known Hellenistic forms from Patara, the examples of the rolled-rim plates cannot easily be related to Attic or Corinth typologies.

In respect to the evolution of the Attic plates, most of the Patara examples can be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. However when compared to the Attic plates, all of them are smaller than the examples from the Agora.

In each, the diameter of the foot is approximately half instead of a third or two-fifths the diameter of the rim. Such markedly different proportions suggest another production center or different dating for these examples. Typologically some parallels can be found with products from the Islands, but the distinctive fabric makes it difficult to assign an origin. On the other hand the

<sup>19</sup> Agora 12, 147 f.

<sup>20</sup> Işın 2007, 137–138.

<sup>21</sup> Agora 29, 148.

<sup>22</sup> Agora 29, 142–145.

famous well dated Kyrenia Ship causes to offer an earlier dating for the Patara examples. The crew plates of the Kyrenia presents very close similarities with the Patara plates. On the basis of dendrochronological evidences, the building date of the ship is 325–315 BC and the sinking date is accepted as 295–285 BC<sup>23</sup>. Thus, first quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC seems more appropriate for this group of plates.

- No. 7, restored from 11 pieces; **Inv.:** PT 52/49 639; **InP.:** A.582; **H:** 3,5; **Db.:** 8,4; **Dr.:** 16,6; **Fabric:** Brown (7,5 YR 5/4); **Glaze:** Floor of the plate reddish brown, outside thin black (Gley 1/2,5), unglazed underneath.

- No. 8, restored from 9 pieces; **Inv.:** PT 52/48; **InP.:** A.581; **H:** 2,6; **Db.:** 7,3; **Dr.:** 13,8–14,1; **Fabric:** Brown (7,5 YR 5/4); **Glaze:** Thin dull black, unglazed underneath.

**Parallels:** Agora 29 Nos. 680–685 (160–140/110 B.C.).

- No. 9, restored; **Inv.:** PT 52/52; **InP.:** A.585; **H:** 3,2; **Db.:** 7,2; **Dr.:** 15,7; **Fabric:** Brown 7,5 YR 5/4; **Glaze:** Partly missing Black (Gley 1/2,5), unglazed resting surface and underneath.

- No. 10, restored 4 pieces, a piece missing from the rim; **Inv.:** PT 52/50; **InP.:** A.583; **H:** 3,3; **Db.:** 8,55; **Dr.:** 16,5; **Fabric:** Fine, browns (7,5 YR 7/4); **Slip:** Light brown (7,5 YR 6/4); **Glaze:** Very dark gray (Gley 1/3), inside and outside of the plate and the floor is reddish brown.

- No. 11, repaired from 5 pieces, some missing fragments at the rim; **InP.:** PTR 90/12; **H:** 3,2; **Db.:** 7,0; **Dr.:** 17,3; **Fabric:** Reddish yellow (7,5 YR 7/6); **Glaze:** Partly missing Black (Gley 1/2,5), reddish brown at the floor, unglazed resting surface and underneath.

**Parallels:** Agora 29 Nos. 678–681 (175–160/140 B.C.); G. R. Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic pottery*, Corinth 7, 3 (1975) Nos. 101–106.

#### Rolled-Rim Plate with Cyma Profile (incised/stamped decoration) (No. 12)

With a very well-preserved shiny black glaze, its form and decoration present the unmistakable features of the Athenian samples (Pl. 39, 6)<sup>24</sup>. Specifically, the grooved resting surface with the nipped underside and cyma profile confirm the attribution of this plate on the basis of form. Similarities to Athenian specimens emerge in the decoration as well<sup>25</sup>. The Patara example was used as a service plate; with its 18 cm diameter, it is somewhat larger than the earlier plates in the Agora<sup>26</sup>. In the tondo, it has six linked palmettes within rouletting. Such linked or alternately linked palmettes within rouletting comprised the basic design from the late 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. onwards. Although four palmettes were the standard for the late 4<sup>th</sup> century, six were favored in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Considering both form and decoration, the plate should be dated to around 300 B.C.

<sup>23</sup> S. W. Katzev, *Resurrecting an Ancient Greek Ship: Kyrenia, Cyprus*, in: G. Bass (ed.) *Beneath the Seven Seas* (2005) 72–80.

<sup>24</sup> Agora 29, 45.

<sup>25</sup> For the decoration see: S. Drougou (ed.), *Hellenistic pottery from Macedonia* (1991) 55; Agora 12, 147; Agora 29 No. 1057 (350 B.C.); PF 2, 33 f. Pl. 1 C1; FiE IX 2, 2, 30 Pl. 16 No. A 77; R. Tölle-Kastenbein, *Das Kastro Tigani. Die Bauten und Funde griechischer, römischer und byzantinischer Zeit*, Samos 14 (1974) Fig. 244 D. E.

<sup>26</sup> Işın 2007, 140.

- No. 12, intact; **Inv.:** PT 52/47; **InP.:** A.580; **H:** 2,9; **Db.:** 12; **Dr.:** 17,9; **Fabric:** Fine, yellowish red (5 YR 5/6); **Glaze:** Very dark gray (Gley 1/3).

**Parallels:** Agora 29, 45 No. 632 Fig. 46 Pl. 60; 142 (325–300 B.C.); Kotitsa 14, No. 11; Agora 12, 147 No. 1057 (350 B.C.); For the decoration see: Agora 29, No. 869 (300 B.C.); S. Drougou (ed.), *Hellenistic pottery from Macedonia* (1991) 55 (325–300 B.C.); PF 2, 33 f. Pl. 1 C1; FiE IX 2, 2, 30 Pl. 16 No. A 77; R. Tölle-Kastenbein, *Das Kastro Tigani. Die Bauten und Funde griechischer, römischer und byzantinischer Zeit*, Samos 14 (1974) Fig. 244 D. E.

### Out-turned Rim Bowl with Stamped Decoration (No. 13)

This shape (Pl. 40, 1), for which production began in the last quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C., is clearly derived from the Classical Period. In the Hellenistic Period, this form begins to occur simultaneously at many different sites. The general development trend is quite like that of bowls from Athens towards a smaller foot, more angular profile, and deeper bowl (Erethria, Chios, Antioch, Tarsus, Samaria, Dura Europos etc.)<sup>27</sup>. The Attic imports found at Patara have been mostly from the Hellenistic period.

The only example from the Tepecik Necropolis has a flaring ring foot, broad, flat resting surface, and a flat underside<sup>28</sup>. The diameter of the foot is half that of the rim. (Typical of the early 3<sup>rd</sup> to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> cent. B.C.) It has a curved profile and metallic, brownish-black exterior glaze. The interior is black with a red stacking circle and four stamped palmettes on a red glazed floor. Although combined color glazing was popular, particularly in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, it is unusual to see this at the end of the century. Nonetheless, both profile and decoration place this Patara example at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

- No. 13, repaired from 10 pieces some parts of the rim and floor missing; **InP.:** PTR 90/10; **H:** 3,2; **Db.:** 6,7; **Dr.:** 14; **Fabric:** Reddish yellow (7,5 YR 7/6); **Glaze:** Very thin black, mostly pealed.

**Parallels:** Agora 29 No. 923 (225–175 B.C.); K. Braun, *Der Dipylon Brunnen B1. Die Funde*, AM 85, 1970, 153 Nos. 166 a. c. d; Fig. 16 Pl. 68, 4; I. R. Metzger, *Die Keramik aus der Zerstörungsschicht des Mosaikhauses in Eretria*, in: Β' Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική, 22–25 March 1989 (1990) 44–47 Lev. 8 Nos. 124. 126. 129; FiE IX 2, 2, 26, Pl. 6 No. A 25; Coldstream – Eiring – Forster 102 Fig. 3. 5 e (175–150 B.C).

### Echinus Bowls

Echinus Bowls were one of the most popular shapes in the Hellenistic world. The shape resembles the cushion of a Doric capital or echinus. However, the origin of the form goes back to the classical examples from Attica<sup>29</sup>. They can either be deep or shallow and are generally fully or

<sup>27</sup> Agora 29, 158 f. No. 923 Fig. 60; No. 938 Pl. 73; K. Braun, *Der Dipylon Brunnen B1. Die Funde*, AM 85, 1970, 153 No. 166 a. c. d; Pl. 68, 4; I. R. Metzger, *Die Keramik aus der Zerstörungsschicht des Mosaikhauses in Eretria*, in: Β' Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική, 22–25 March 1989 (1990) 44–47 Nos. 124. 126. 129. 133; FiE IX 2, 2, 26 No. A 25 Pl. 6; Coldstream – Eiring – Forster 102 Figs. 3. 5 e.

<sup>28</sup> Işın 2007, 141.

<sup>29</sup> B. Gürlér, *Hellenistic Ceramic of Metropolis in Ionia: Chronology, production and related cities*, in: C. Abadie-Reynal (ed.), *Les céramiques en Anatolie aux époques hellénistique et romaine. Actes de la table ronde d'Istanbul*, 22–24 Mai 1996, *Varia Anatolica* 15 (2003) 9.

partly coated<sup>30</sup>. Most examples from Patara are partly coated. Deep echinus bowls came into common use in Athens during the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, and they became popular in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. throughout the entire Hellenistic world<sup>31</sup>. During the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. deep bowls came into use alongside earlier, shallow forms. By the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, echinus bows had been replaced by hemispherical footed bowls.

*Deep Echinus Bowls (Nos. 14–17)*

Beginning with the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Athenian import examples of deep echinus bowls appear in Patara<sup>32</sup>. Afterwards, both local and non-Athenian imported wares from other production centers come to light. The first one, No. 15, has a grooved resting surface and nipped underside; its shiny back glaze is mostly missing (Pl. 40, 3). No. 16 is distinguished by its flat underside with slight nipple effect (Pl. 40, 4). Both of them are among the earliest examples; on the basis of the Agora types, they may be securely dated to around 300 B.C.

Somewhat smaller and deeper than the others, No. 14 can be identified as a salt-cellar, a form very popular in the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and one which survived into the Hellenistic period. Fourth century examples have grooved resting surfaces (Pl. 40, 2). Beginning around 300 B.C., the groove was omitted, as in this example. After 275 the profile is curved, the wall thin, the lip less sharp and the underside either pointed or convex. According to these dating criteria, No. 14 can be dated to the second quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

- No. 14, intact; **Inv.:** PT 52 647; **InP.:** A.590; **H:** 3,9; **Db.:** 3,3; **Dr.:** 6,2; **Fabric:** Light brown (7,5 YR 6/4); **Glaze:** Very dark gray (2,5 Y 3/1).

**Parallels:** Agora 29, 167 No. 1086 Fig. 65 (275–250 B.C.).

- No. 15, intact; **Inv.:** PT 52/54; **InP.:** A.587; **H:** 4,7; **Db.:** 6,5; **Dr.:** 11,4; **Fabric:** Light brown (7,5 YR 7/6); **Glaze:** Black (Gley 1/2,5).

- No. 16, almost intact only a small piece missing from the rim; **Inv.:** PT 52/62 652; **InP.:** A.595; **H:** 5,5; **Db.:** 6,0; **Dr.:** 10; **Fabric:** Red (2,5 YR 5/6); **Glaze:** Dark gray (10 YR 4). **Parallels:** Agora 29 Nos. 994 f. (325–300 B.C.).

- No. 17, few missing at the foot; **Inv.:** PT 52/65; **InP.:** A.598; **H:** 4,0; **Db.:** 7,0; **Dr.:** 12; **Fabric:** Light reddish brown 2,5 YR 6/4; **Glaze:** Black (Gley 1/2,5 N).

**Parallels:** Agora 29 No. 1007 (225–175 B.C.).

- No. 18, intact; **InP.:** PTR 90/13; **H:** 6,1; **Db.:** 5,3; **Dr.:** 11,3; **Fabric:** Pink 7,5 YR 7/4 ; **Glaze:** Dull black, both inside and outside.

<sup>30</sup> Coldstream – Eiring – Forster 98.

<sup>31</sup> Agora 29, 161; S. I. Rotroff – A. Oliver, Jr., *The Hellenistic Pottery from Sardis: The Finds Through 1994* (2003) 21 f.

<sup>32</sup> Işın 2007, 142.



*Shallow Echinus Bowls (Nos. 19–25)*

This Athenian type is known to have been made around 300 B.C. and, according to Rotroff, 250 B.C. should be the terminal date of production<sup>33</sup>. Although they are somewhat smaller, Nos. 19 and 20 are very similar to the Agora examples (Pl. 41, 1. 2). Besides the profile and fabric features, the characteristic thin black glaze of the Agora bowls is also evident on Nos. 19 and 20. No. 19 has a slightly convex underside, flat resting surface, delicate wall, and thin metallic brownish-black glaze; it dates to 280/270 B.C. No. 20, with its strongly incurved rim, was produced a little later than No. 19 and dates to around 250 B.C.

While No. 21 also follows the form of the Athenian examples, it is differentiated by its body. (Pl. 41, 3). On the outside of the bowl, there are contrasting areas of black and red glaze, a feature very common in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. The typological analysis confirms this date as well.

- No. 19, intact; **Inv.:** PT 52/56; **InP.:** A.589; **H:** 2,85; **Db.:** 5,3; **Dr.:** 9,15; **Fabric:** Fine (7,5 YR 6/4); **Glaze:** Thin brownish black, foot and resting surface unglazed.

**Parallels:** Agora 29 No. 984 Fig. 62 (310–300 B.C.).

- No. 20, repaired, only few pieces missing from the rim; **Inv.:** PT 52/61 651; **InP.:** A.594; **H:** 2,9; **Db.:** 4,8; **Dr.:** 8,5; **Fabric:** Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6); **Glaze:** Very dark gray (10 YR 3/1), resting surface mostly unglazed.

**Parallels:** G. R. Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, Corinth 7, 3 (1975) 32 Nos. 35–45; Agora 29 No. 992 (250 B.C.).

- No. 21, repaired from 5 pieces, missings at the wall and rim; **Inv.:** PT 52/63; **InP.:** A.596; **H:** 3,5; **Db.:** 6,4; **Dr.:** 11,3; **Fabric:** Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6); **Glaze:** Outside of the rim very dark gray (Glaz 1/3), underneath and inside red (2,5 YR 4/8), resting surface partly red.

**Parallels:** Agora 29 No. 983 (310–300 B.C.).

- No. 22, intact; **Inv.:** PT 52/59; **InP.:** A.592; **H:** 3,2; **Db.:** 4,2; **Dr.:** 9,5; **Fabric:** Pale brown (10 YR 6/3); **Glaze:** Thin, dull brown (5 YR 4/2).

- No. 23, repaired, some pieces missing from the rim and floor; **Inv.:** PT 52/64; **InP.:** A.597; **H:** 4,2; **Db.:** 6,4; **Dr.:** 11,2; **Fabric:** Fine, light brown (7,5 YR 6/4); **Glaze:** Thin brownish black, foot and resting surface unglazed; **Slip:** Reddish yellow (7,5 YR 8/6).

- No. 24, intact; **Inv.:** PT 52/60 650; **InP.:** A.593; **H:** 3,3; **Db.:** 4,3; **Dr.:** 10; **Fabric:** Fine, light brown (7,5 YR 6/4); **Glaze:** Thin semi coated pale brown.

**Parallels:** Agora 29 No. 1031 (225–175 B.C.); No. 1033 (175–150 B.C.).

- No. 25, very small missing from the rim; **Inv.:** PT 52/58 648; **InP.:** A.591; **H:** 3,9; **Db.:** 6,7; **Dr.:** 11,5; **Fabric:** Fine, light brown (7,5 YR 6/4); **Glaze:** Thin brownish black, foot and resting surface unglazed.

**Parallels:** Agora 29 No. 1029 (275–250 B.C.).

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<sup>33</sup> Agora 29, 161 f.

### Glossy Slip Ware

#### Lagynos (No. 26)

The term lagynoi generally refers to Hellenistic light ground, one-handled, thin-necked globular, angular or biconic pitchers. Later, however, especially towards the end of the Hellenistic Period, unslipped, glossy slip, banded, and undecorated types were also produced<sup>34</sup>.

The Patara example displays unusual decoration, applied over a reddish-yellow glossy slip, which indicates manufacture in the late Hellenistic Period. It has an angular profile with nearly straight sloping shoulder, concave short neck with a cup mouth. The height of its lower body is greater than that of its upper body (Pl. 41, 4). The Patara example is distinguished from the contemporary lagynoi of other centers by its rich, if somewhat coarse, decoration. A tongue motif between two black bands appears on the neck. Pink has been used for the shoulder. Starting just below the shoulder, two broad red bands enclose egg and dart ornamentation; the eggs have been painted black. Finally, below the second red band on the body, there is yet another band, which is divided into contoured black metopes. According to comparable, dated examples from Pergamum, Delos, Tlos and Knossos, our example can be placed at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and up to the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

- No. 26, repaired some pieces missing on the belly; **InP.:** PTR 00/55; **H:** 16; **Db.:** 9,1; **Dr.:** 5,6; **Fabric:** Fine with few sand particles, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6); **Slip:** Reddish yellow (10 YR 6/8).

**Parallels:** PF 2, 101 Pl. 6,1; E. Walter-Karydi – W. Felten – R. Smetana-Scherrer, *Ostgriechische Keramik, Lakonische Keramik, Attische schwarzfigurige und rotfigurige Keramik*, *Alt-Ägina* 2, 1 (1982) 84 No. 667 Pl. 51; Kotitsa 21 No. 20 Pl. 9; Coldstream – Eiring – Forster 153 Fig. 4. 8 a Pl. 41 c.

### Cypriote Slip-Coated Ware

#### One-Handled Slender Jug (No. 27)

In the late Hellenistic period, slip-coated olpe or lekythos-like jugs were common in coastal areas of the eastern Mediterranean: in Cyprus, particularly in Paphos; in Delos; and on the south coast of Asia Minor, in locations such as Tarsus. These jugs come in a variety of shapes. There are slender, biconical, globular, and sagging forms; the neck can be very tight or rather broad; any slip decoration present has been applied by dipping. This slender example (Pl. 41, 5)<sup>35</sup>, which may be derived from lekythos typology, is about 20 cm in height. The slip coats only the upper part, from rim through to the shoulder. Parallel examples are known from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and into the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

- No. 27, intact; **Inv.:** PT 52/34; **InP.:** A.567; **H:** 20; **Db.:** 2,4; **Dr.:** 2,4; **Fabric:** Fine, hard slightly micaceous and small sand particles, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6); **Slip:** Brown (7,5 YR 4/3).

<sup>34</sup> PF 2, 104. 106–109; P. Bruneau, *L'îlot de la Maison des comédiens*, *Delos* 27 (1970) 251 f.; *Agora* 29, 225–231; *Paphos* 3, 18–22. 155 No. 26; S. Başaran, *Ainos'un Geç Hellenistik Erken Roma Dönemi Seramik Buluntuları*, in: *Abadie-Reynal op. cit.* (note 29) 73–74.

<sup>35</sup> *Paphos* 3, 28–29 Fig. XVI 9, 10.

**Parallels:** P. Chatzedakes, Κτίριο νότια του Ιερού του Προμαχόνος. Μία taberna vinaria στη Δήλο, in: Δ' Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική, March 1994 (1997) 291–310 Pl. 218; Paphos 3, 28–29 Fig. XVI 9, 10.

### Knidian so-called 'Gray' Ware

Although the Knidian ware was made in other colors, the name is most widely associated with gray-colored wares, especially lamps<sup>36</sup> and carinated cups with Π-formed handle<sup>37</sup>. However, recent findings suggest that, besides the gray wares, others ranging from orange to light brown or light red can also be defined as Knidian<sup>38</sup>.

#### Beaker (No. 28)

This small, decorated beaker is made of fine, very pale brown fabric with some dark inclusions (Pl. 42, 1). Badly preserved, its black glaze is dull, and peeled, indeed, barely evident. The shape of the beaker is very close to the examples known from Knidos, Delos and Ephesus; however, its decoration is akin to that of imported Agora gray ware, which is, according to Rotroff, related to Knidos ware<sup>39</sup>. On the basis of its typology, the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. is an appropriate date for the Patara beaker.

- No. 28; some pieces missing from rim and neck; **InP.:** PTR 90/11 **H:** 5,7; **Db.:** 3,6; **Dr.:** 3,6; **Fabric:** Very pale brown (10 YR 8/3); **Glaze:** Grayish brown to orange mostly missing.

**Parallels:** Agora 29, 400–401 No. 1587 Fig. 96 Pl. 125 (Late Hellenistic context); Delos XVII No. D-179 Pl. 47; (Ephesus) FiE IX 3, 74; FiE VIII 3, 27.

#### Knidian Carinated Cups with Π-formed Handle (No. 29–31)

These broad, two handled cups with carinated profiles are very well known throughout the Aegean and southwest Asia Minor (Pl. 42, 2–4)<sup>40</sup>. These were originally attributed to Knidos by Ph. Kenrick in 1985, because of the similarity of the fabric to that of Knidian lamps and other Hellenistic ceramics from the site<sup>41</sup>. The Knidian fabric is distinguished by its hardness and clean break. The cups are dip-glazed with a thin matt glaze covering the interior and the upper part of the exterior. The colors of the glazes range from gray to brown or orange, but all are commonly considered to be in the group of 'Knidian Gray Ware'<sup>42</sup>.

<sup>36</sup> D. M. Bailey, *A Catalogue of the lamps in the British Museum. 1. Greek, hellenistic and early Roman pottery lamps* (1975) 24; Doksanaltı 28.

<sup>37</sup> Agora 29, 233.

<sup>38</sup> Thanks to E. Doksanaltı for his oral information.

<sup>39</sup> Agora 29, 400 f.

<sup>40</sup> K. S. Wright, *A Tiberian pottery deposit*, *Hesperia* 48, 1980, 171; Agora 29, 233 f.; P. Kögler, *Trinkschalen mit Pi-Förmigen Henkeln*, in: M. Herford-Koch – U. Mandel – U. Schädler (eds.), *Hellenistische und kaiserzeitliche Keramik des östlichen Mittelmeergebietes. Kolloquium Frankfurt 24–25 April 1995* (1996) 64; Doksanaltı 27 f.; For their trade and distribution in Mediterranean see J. W. Hayes, *From Rome to Beirut and beyond. Asia Minor and eastern Mediterranean trade connections*, *ReiCretActa* 36, 2000, 291–294.

<sup>41</sup> Ph. M. Kenrick, *The fine pottery. Excavation at Sidi Khrebish, Benghazi (Berenice)* 3, 1, *Libya Antiqua Suppl.* 5 (1985) 126–127. 170–171.

<sup>42</sup> Agora 5, 27 G 51; Agora 29, 233 f.; Doksanaltı 27 f.

The production of these Π-handled thin, gray-glazed cups was continued until the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. in Knidos. This example from Patara has a thin, matt, orange glaze, identical with comparable findings from Delos<sup>43</sup>, Ephesus<sup>44</sup> and Knidos<sup>45</sup>.

The earliest known example of this typology is from Tarsus in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.<sup>46</sup>. However, typological development can be better observed at Knidos, which has yielded about 200 examples dating from the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.<sup>47</sup>. Over time the shape becomes narrower and deeper<sup>48</sup>. In the Hellenistic examples the upper part of the body is lower than the underside, the proportions are either equalized or upper part become higher in the Roman Period. Considering the progression of these changes, Nos. 29 and 31 should be dated to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> / early 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. (Pl. 42, 2. 4) and No. 30 to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. (Pl. 42, 3).

- No. 29, one handle and one fourth of the body; **InP.**: PTR 00/tn9; **PH**: 5,2; **Est. Dr.**: 17,2; **Fabric**: Light brown (7,5 YR 6/4); **Slip**: Gray.
- No. 30, one handle floor and oxne third of the body; **InP.**: PTR 93/tg 3; **PH**: 4,4; **Est. Dr.**: 16,5; **Fabric**: Light brown (7,5 YR 6/4); **Slip**: Thin gray orange in places.
- No. 31, one handle and a piece from the rim missing; **InP.**: PTR 91/depo 2; **H**: 7,1; **Db.**: 6,3; **Dr.**: 16,2; **Fabric**: Brown 7,5 YR 574; **Slip**: Light red to orange, inside and outside.

**Parallels**: Agora 29, 233 f. No. 1576 Fig. 96; No. 1578 Fig. 96 Pl. 124 (Context of 115–86 B.C.); No. 1579 Pls. 124. 148 (Context of 110–75 B.C.); Agora 5, 28 G51 (1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.); FiE VIII 3, 26–85 Pl. 2 No. 18 (1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.); P. Zapheirou – P. Chatzedakes, Δήλος. Κεραμική από τον δρόμο βόρεια του Ανδρήρου των Λεόντων, in: Γ' Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική, September 1991 (1994) 247 Pl. 194; FiE IX 3, 27, K 26–35.

#### Knidian Carinated Cups with Stamp & Relief Decoration (No. 32–34)

From these fragments, it is not possible to conclusively describe these cups. However, other stamped examples, found at Knidos and the Athens Agora, have been examined and placed in the group of Knidian Π-formed handled cups (Pl. 42, 2–4). Their decoration, which is stamped on the floor of a cup, usually consists of either four palmettes<sup>49</sup> or alternating palmettes and frogs.

<sup>43</sup> P. Zapheirou – P. Chatzedakes, Δήλος. Κεραμική από τον δρόμο βόρεια του Ανδρήρου των Λεόντων, in: Γ' Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική, 24–27 September 1991 (1994) 247 Pl. 194.

<sup>44</sup> FiE IX 3, 27; FiE VIII 3, 26–85 Pl. 2 No. 18.

<sup>45</sup> U. Mandel – P. Kögler – U. Dotterweich, Keramik aus Knidos. Ein Vorbericht, in: Herfort-Koch – Mandel – Schadler op. cit. (note 40) 64; Doksanalti 27 f. Nos. 1–8 Pl. 28 1–4.

<sup>46</sup> H. Goldman, The hellenistic and roman periods. Excavations at Gözlükule, Tarsus 1 (1950) 72 No. 81 Fig. 122 A.

<sup>47</sup> E. Doksanalti, Die Keramikfunde aus den Arealen Z1 und Y1 der Dionysos-Stoa in Knidos, *ReiCretActa* 36, 2000, 75–82; for using of this form in Pergamum Sigillata see C. Meyer-Schlichtmann, Die pergamenische Sigillata aus der Stadtgrabung von Pergamon. Mitte 2. Jh. v. Chr. – Mitte 2. Jh. n. Chr., *PF* 6 (1988) 63 f.

<sup>48</sup> Doksanalti op. cit. (note 47) 75–82; Agora 5, 13 f. Pl. 1. 5. 39. 64.

<sup>49</sup> FiE IX 2, 2 A 63, FiE VIII 3 No. 32 (Late Hellenistic – Augustian Period).

Both of types of ornamentation have been observed in Patara. Palmette-stamped specimens of the Knidian Π-formed handled cup group<sup>50</sup> have been found in Athens<sup>51</sup> and Miletus<sup>52</sup>. Another center where the frog and palmette decoration has been found is Caunus<sup>53</sup>.

- No. 32 (Pl. 43, 1), a fragmentary piece from the floor with its foot, frog decoration in relief on the floor; **InP.:** PTR 98/tn3; **PH:** 3,2; **Est. Dr.:** 15; **Fabric:** Light brown (7,5 YR 6/4); **Glaze:** Thin dull gray inside, orange and light brown outside.
- No. 33 (Pl. 43, 2), a fragmentary piece from the floor with its foot, frogs and palmettes alternating placed on the floor; **InP.:** PTR 89/L19; **PH:** 3,6; **Est. Db.:** 6,5; **Fabric:** Brown (7,5 YR 5/4); **Glaze:** Dull gray, orange in places.
- No. 34 (Pl. 43, 3), a fragmentary piece from the floor with its foot, stamped palmettes on the floor; **InP.:** PTR 93/nek 17; **PH:** 3,9; **Est. Db.:** 6,5; **Fabric:** Light brown (7,5 YR 6/4); **Glaze:** Dull gray (2,5 YR 5/10) inside and outside.

**Parallels:** Agora 29 No. 1579 Pls. 124, 148 (Context of 110–75 B.C.); W. Müller-Wiener, Milet 1983–1984. *Arbeiten im Stadtgebiet*, *IstMitt* 35, 1985, 47 Fig. 31; B. Schmalz, Kaunos 1988–1991, AA 1994, 221 No. 56 (2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D.); *FiE VIII* 3 No. 32 (Late Hellenistic – Augustian Period); *FiE IX* 2, 2, A 63.

### Two Local Mold Fragments for Molded Relief Ware (No. 35–36)

On the wall of one fragment is a long, rounded petal without any central rib, lines of beading, and a palmette (Pl. 43, 4). There is a mark of a scrap groove below the lip; the rim is decorated by rosette motifs. From the incurved rim and decoration, the fragments can be placed in the tradition of the Ionian workshops, especially that of Philon of Delos<sup>54</sup>. However, the existence of the scrap groove below the lip is reminiscent of Attic examples<sup>55</sup>. According to parallel pieces from Ionian workshops, such as those in Ephesus and Delos, these Patara fragments can be dated to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

The eight-petaled rosette medallion on the floor is surrounded by irregular stamped impressions of rectangles and triangles (Pl. 43, 5). This crude decoration is unusual and not attributable to any known workshop or production center.

Both of the mold fragments have the hard reddish-yellow fabric, with small calc and mica inclusions, that typifies most Patara ceramic findings. Not only because of the composition of these molds but also because of the unique nature of their decoration, I am lead to assume the existence of a new production center in or around Patara for the molded relief ware in the late Hellenistic period.

<sup>50</sup> Doksanaltı 27–29 Pl. 28, 1–4; Kögler op. cit. (note 40) 61–64 Pl. 20, 1–4.

<sup>51</sup> Agora 29, 233 f.

<sup>52</sup> W. Müller-Wiener, Milet 1983–1984. *Arbeiten im Stadtgebiet*, *IstMitt* 35, 1985, 47 Fig. 31.

<sup>53</sup> B. Schmalz, Kaunos 1988–1991, AA 221, 1994, 221 No. 56.

<sup>54</sup> A. Laumonier, *La céramique hellénistique à reliefs*. 1. Ateliers Ioniens, *Délos* 31 (1977) 1–3. 21.

<sup>55</sup> S. I. Rotroff, *Hellenistic pottery. Athenian and imported moldmade bowls*, *Agora* 22 (1982) 42.

- No. 35, a small piece near from the rim; **InP.:** PTR 92/nek3; **PH:** 4,0; **Fabric:** Pink (7,5 YR 7/4).
- No. 36, a fragmentary piece from the floor with its foot; **InP.:** PTR 98/12; **PH:** 3,0; **Est. Db.:** 11; **Fabric:** Yellowish pink (7,5 YR 7/3).

To conclude, we have seen that examination of typological development is insufficient to determine what may have been local Pataran pottery output during the Hellenistic Period. Nonetheless, we do have some tantalizing suggestions that indeed there may have been such production.

In 1999 a pottery kiln dating to the Late Roman Period was found in the Tepecik Necropolis Area, though this does not indicate any earlier Roman or Hellenistic activity relating to pottery-making in Patara<sup>56</sup>. However, by analysing and comparing the fabric of Pataran terracotta figurines, mold pieces, and pottery fragments from this aforementioned Roman kiln, we now have a chance to apply a term like 'Patara fabric' as we study production in the Hellenistic Period.

### List of plates

All photos and drawings by the author

Pl. 38, 1	Catalogue No. 1
Pl. 38, 2	Catalogue No. 2
Pl. 38, 3	Catalogue No. 3
Pl. 38, 4	Catalogue No. 4
Pl. 39, 1	Catalogue No. 5
Pl. 39, 2	Catalogue No. 6
Pl. 39, 3	Catalogue No. 7
Pl. 39, 4	Catalogue No. 8
Pl. 39, 5	Catalogue No. 9
Pl. 39, 6	Catalogue No. 12
Pl. 40, 1	Catalogue No. 13
Pl. 40, 2	Catalogue No. 14
Pl. 40, 3	Catalogue No. 15
Pl. 40, 4	Catalogue No. 16
Pl. 41, 1	Catalogue No. 19
Pl. 41, 2	Catalogue No. 20
Pl. 41, 3	Catalogue No. 21
Pl. 41, 4	Catalogue No. 26
Pl. 41, 5	Catalogue No. 27
Pl. 42, 1	Catalogue No. 28

<sup>56</sup> G. Işın – Ç. Uygun, T1–T3 Açmaları, in: F. Işık, Patara 1999, KST 22/2, 2000, 79 f. with Fig. 3–5; T. Korkut, Die kaiserzeitliche Gebrauchskeramik aus Patara in: S. Lemaitre (ed.), Les produits et les marchés. Céramique antique en Lycie (VIIe s. av. J.-C. – VIIe. s. ap. J.-C.). Actes de la table ronde de Poitiers, 21–22 mars 2003 (2007) 192 f.

Pl. 42, 2	Catalogue No. 29
Pl. 42, 3	Catalogue No. 30
Pl. 42, 4	Catalogue No. 31
Pl. 43, 1	Catalogue No. 32
Pl. 43, 2	Catalogue No. 33
Pl. 43, 3	Catalogue No. 34
Pl. 43, 4	Catalogue No. 35
Pl. 43, 5	Catalogue No. 36

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