

Lekythoi Recovered from The Necropolis of Kyme/İDÇ

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Abstract

A total of 32 Lekythoi recovered from the İDÇ necropolis of Cyme Ancient City constitute the subject of this study. All of the Lekythoi were recovered from a total of 29 graves. These graves are of 5 different types: carved cist, roof tile, simple earth, stone cist, and urne graves. Among these graves, mostly inhumation burials, only one is a secondary cremation urn burial. Various burial gifts accompany the Lekythoi within most graves. On the other hand, they may also be found as the sole items in some graves. All of the lekythoi are of the squat Lekythoi type in form. Nevertheless, the decoration repertoire of the lekythoi is quite diverse. The lekythoi within the scope of the study are divided into five sub-groups according to these decorative features. Group 1: "Net Patterned," Group 2: "Palmette Patterned," Group 3: "Banded," Group 4: "Figured," and Group 5: "Undecorated." The study's main objective is to determine the typology of the graves in which the Lekythoi were found and the types of burial practices. Another aim is to assess the groups formed based on the form and decoration characteristics of the lekythoi. Generally, the evaluated samples are dated between the 5th and 4th century BC. The Lekythoi subjected to the study were tried to be evaluated holistically in line with these objectives. In this way, it is aimed to contribute to the data accumulated in the literature.

Keywords: Lekythoi, Necropolis, Graves, Cyme, Burial Customs

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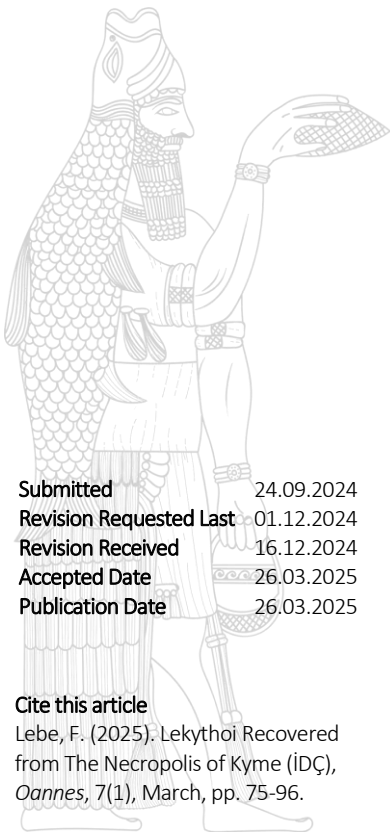
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Geniştirilmiş Özet

Aiolis Bölgesi'nin en önemli kentlerinden biri olan Kyme, günümüzde ağır sanayi kuruluşları arasında kalmıştır. Bölgede artan sanayileşme ile özellikle 2000 yılından sonra yoğun kurtarma kazıları gerçekleştirilmeye başlanılmıştır. Bu çalışmalar sonucunda Kyme'nin doğu ve güney nekropollerini olarak değerlendirebileceğimiz birçok nekropolis ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Elbette bir bütün olarak değerlendirilmesi gereken bu nekropolislerden biri de İDÇ Nekropolisi'dir. İDÇ Nekropolisi, Kyme'nin 1200 m güneybatısına konumlanmakla birlikte kentin güney nekropollerini arasında yerini almaktadır. Bu alanda ilk çalışmalar 2007 yılında başlamış olup 2008 yılından sonra kurtarma kazıları dönüştürülmüş ve bu çalışmalar 2011 yılının sonuna kadar düzenli bir şekilde devam etmiştir. Bu çalışmalar arasında özellikle 2008-2011 yıllarında ise birçok farklı tipte mezar ile buluntular ortaya çıkarılmıştır. İDÇ Nekropolisi'nde buluntuların çoğu mezarlardan ele geçmiş olmasının yanı sıra azımsanmayacak derecede buluntu ise mezar dışından ele geçmiştir. Bu buluntular ışığında ise Nekropolisin MÖ 7. yüzyıldan itibaren kullanılmaya başladığı, özellikle MÖ 4.-3. yüzyıllarda yoğunlaştığı ve sonrasında MÖ 2. yüzyıla kadar devam ettiğini söylemek olanaklıdır. Oldukça çeşitli ve zengin buluntulara sahip olan Nekropolisin en önemli buluntu gruplarından birini de çalışmamıza konu olan lekythoslar oluşturmaktadır.

Bilindiği üzere lekythoslar, Antik Dönemde günlük hayatta parfüm veya yağ gibi sıvı ürünlerin saklanması için sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Ölü gömme gelenekleri açısından da ayrı bir öneme sahip olan lekythoslar, günlük kullanımının yanı sıra mezar hediyesi olarak da yaygın bir şekilde karşımıza çıkmaktadır. İDÇ Nekropolisi'nde mezarlardan ele geçmiş olan lekythoslar bunun en iyi örneklerinden biridir. Nekropoliste 29 adet mezardan toplam 32 adet lekythos ele geçmiştir. Bu sayı ile Nekropolisin yoğun buluntuları arasında yer almaktadır. Çoğunluğu farklı tipteki inhumasyon mezarlar olmak üzere sadece bir örnek, kremasyon (ikincil) urne mezar hediyesi olarak bırakılmıştır. Genellikle mezar içerisinde ele geçmiş olan lekythoslar arasında sadece bir tanesi mezar dışı hediye olarak bırakılmıştır. Lekythosların, mezar içerisindeki konumları farklılık göstermektedir. Aynı şekilde lekythos ile ele geçmiş olan diğer buluntuların çeşitliliği de dikkat çekicidir. Lekythos kontekstli mezarlarda ele geçmiş olan diğer mezar hediyeleri; pişmiş toprak buluntular (seramik, figürin), metal buluntular (takı, sikke, strigilis, tıp ve kozmetik, kesici ve delici aletler, objeler), kemik buluntular (astragaller), diğer buluntular (deniz kabukları) gibi geniş bir yelpazeye sahiptir. Genel anlamda lekythoslar ile ele geçmiş olan buluntular ve mezar içerisindeki buluntu konumları, ölen bireyin aile fertleri veya yakınlarının tercihlerine göre şekillenmiş olmalıdır. Bunun yanı sıra lekythos kontekstli mezarların sahiplerine yönelik antropolojik analizler yapılamamıştır. İlk tespitlere göre yetişkin bireyler yoğun olduğunu, bebek veya çocuğa ait mezarların az sayıda olduğunu belirtmek olanaklıdır. Buna göre lekythosların belirli bir yaş grubuna göre bırakılan bir mezar hediyesi olmadığını belirtmek mümkün görünmektedir.

Nekropoliste ele geçmiş olan lekythosların tamamı form olarak bodur lekythos tipindedir. Form açısından lekythosların çoğunluğu uyumluluk göstermektedir. Ancak bazı örneklerde farklılıkların bulunduğunu belirtmek gereklidir. Boyut olarak tam olarak korunmuş örneklerin yükseklikleri 5,2 cm ile 11,5 cm, dip çapları 2,2 cm ile 4,8 cm, ağız çapları ise 1,7 cm ile 3,6 cm arasında değişkenlik gösterebilmektedir. Kil analizleri yapılmamış olan lekythoslar için ilk tespitlere göre genellikle kaliteli kilden üretilmiş, sık dokulu bir yapı sergilemektedir. Ayrıca kilin çoğunlukla kum olmak üzere mika ve taşçık katkılı olduğunu belirtmek olanaklıdır. Hamur renkleri ise kırmızı ve kahverenginin farklı tonları ile pembe arasında değişkenlik göstermektedir. Çalışma içerisindeki örneklerin gruplandırılmasında form özelliklerinden ziyade temel kriter olarak bezeme unsurları dikkate alınmıştır. Buna göre lekythoslar; Ağ Bezemeli, Palmet Bezemeli, Bant Bezemeli, Figürlü ve Bezemesiz olmak üzere 5 ayrı grup altında değerlendirilmeye tabi tutulmuşlardır. Bezeme özelliklerine göre incelenen bodur lekythosların tarihlendirilmesinde en belirleyici unsurların başında elbet mezar kontekstleri gelmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra çalışma içerisindeki lekythosların özellikle Batı Anadolu, Kıta Yunanistan ve Adalar ile farklı merkezlerdeki benzerleriyle birlikte değerlendirilmesine özen gösterilmiştir. Bu kapsamda İDÇ Nekropolisi'ndeki lekythosları hem mezar kontekstleri hem de form ve bezeme unsurlarıyla paralel örneklerine göre MÖ 5. yüzyıl ile MÖ 4. yüzyıl içerisinde değerlendirmek mümkün olmuştur.

Aiolis Bölgesinde, özellikle Kyme çevresinde, son dönemde yapılan çalışmalarla birlikte literatüre yeni verilerin girişi sağlanmıştır. Ancak geneline bakıldığında hala ciddi bir yetersizliğin bulunduğunu belirtmek mümkündür. Kyme'nin güney nekropollerini arasındaki İDÇ Nekropolisi, farklı mezar tipleri ve zengin buluntularıyla önemli bir arkeolojik kaynak niteliği taşımaktadır. Bu buluntular arasındaki lekythoslar ise hem form ve bezeme özellikleri ile hem de Kyme'nin ölü gömme geleneklerini değerlendirmemiz açısından ayrı bir öneme sahiptir. Lekythoslar ile ilgili çalışmalarda genellikle müzelere farklı yollarla kazandırılmış örneklerin değerlendirilmesi şeklinde karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra kısmen de olsa kazı alanlarında birçok farklı buluntuyla birlikte değerlendirildiği çalışmalarda bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada yer alan lekythosların mezar kontekstlerinde yer alması açısından gerek ölü gömme gelenekleri gerekse form ve bezeme özellikleriyle birlikte bütüncül şekilde değerlendirilmiştir. Bu durum bodur lekythosların kullanıldığı dönem içerisindeki kısmi form değişimlerini görmeyi mümkün kılmıştır. Ayrıca bezeme unsurlarındaki benzer ve farklı yanlarının bir arada görülebilmeye olanak tanımıştır. Bu anlamda İDÇ Nekropolisi gibi kurtarma kazılarından ele geçmiş olan lekythosların arkeoloji dünyasına tanıtılmasının yanı sıra konuyla ilgili literatürde biriken çalışmalara katkı sağlayabileceğini söylemek mümkündür.

Introduction

The İDÇ Necropolis is one of the southern necropoleis of Cyme (Fig.1), which is the metropolitan city of the Aeolis Region (Strabon, 2020, III, VI). The İDÇ Necropolis is located approximately 1200 m southwest of the ancient city of Cyme. It is located within the boundaries of parcel 68 in Çakmaklı Village, Aliğa District, İzmir Province (Çırak & Kaya, 2011; Lebe, 2022; Lebe, 2024). Excavations at the site began in 2007 and concluded in 2011. Among these works, especially in 2008-2011, a total of 618 graves and 965 finds were unearthed. Lekythos are also one of the intensive finds groups recovered from the graves in the Necropolis. A total of 32 lekythoi, all recovered from the graves unearthed between 2008-2011, are the subject of this study.¹

The main objective of the study is to determine the typology of the graves, in which the lekythoi were found and the types of burial practices. Additionally, the study seeks to evaluate the role of the variety of contextual finds within the burial tradition. Another aim is to assess the groups formed based on the form and decoration characteristics of the lekythoi. Accordingly, the lekythoi were dated through comparisons with both their context and with examples from different centres. In this context, the introduction of the lekythoi recovered from a rescue excavation to the archaeological world is particularly important.

Lekythoi in the Burial Tradition of the İDÇ Necropolis

The lekythos (λήκυθος) is of particular importance in terms of burial customs (Kurtz 1975, 1 and onwards; Şahin, 1996, pp. 143-167; Rupp, 1980, pp. 524-527). Specifically in Athens, around 487-480 BC, the ban imposed by Solon on funerary stelai, aimed at limiting the use of marble (Şahin, 1996, p. 143), was a revolution for the use of lekythoi. During this period of prohibition, white lekythoi were used in place of marble grave stelai due to their colour. Lekythoi were also used as oil or ointment containers, as well as an offering for the dead (Richter & Milne, 1935, p. 14).

In the İDÇ Necropolis, a total of 32 lekythoi were recovered from 29 graves. Among these graves, which are mostly inhumation burials, only one is a secondary cremation urn burial. A total of 25 lekythoi were recovered from these graves, 22 of them in carved cist graves (Grave Nos: 22, 26, 60, 62, 92, 99, 101, 105, 110, 172, 199, 255, 258, 309, 317, 370, 433, 437, 442, 445, 506, 507). 3 lekythoi were found in 3 tile graves (Grave Nos: 261, 311, 495), 2 lekythoi in 2 simple earth graves (Grave Nos: 296, 496), 1 lekythos in a sarcophagus (Grave No: 369) and 1 lekythos in an urn (Grave No: 20) (Fig.2).

It can be stated that there is no uniformity in the positions of the lekythoi within the graves. 8 of them were placed on or beside the right shoulder of the individuals, 2 on the left shoulder, 6 beside the skull of the individuals, 6 on the torso, 4 at the feet, 2 beside the right arm, 1 beside the left arm, 1 beside the right and 1 beside the left leg of the individuals. Among these, only Cat. No. 10 was recovered 35 cm southeast of Grave No. 20. Considering the above data, the lekythoi were probably left at locations determined by the relatives of the deceased.

The lekythoi are accompanied by a variety of burial gifts within the graves. However, they may also be found as the sole items in some graves (Grave Nos: 20, 60, 311, 317, 370, 437, 496). The lekythoi are frequently found alongside a substantial number of bronze and silver coins. Terracotta finds include amphoriskoi, kantharoi, handled vessels, oinochoai, unguentaria and figurines. Bronze and gold jewellery (diadems, earrings, composite wreaths), bronze tools (needles, probes, medicine tubes, rings, nails), bronze mirrors, iron tools (strigiles, knives, nails) and lead objects are among the metal finds. Astragalus bones and seashells are additional grave goods found alongside the lekythoi.

It is possible to talk about a general anthropological analysis for some of the skeletons recovered in the İDÇ Necropolis (Dinçarslan, 2017; Alpagut, 2011, pp. 233-235). However, there is no clear anthropological analysis of the individuals buried in 29 graves where the Lekythos were recovered. Therefore, the gender and age of the deceased could not be determined. However, preliminary findings indicate that the majority were adults. The

¹ All of the lekythoi evaluated within the scope of the study were evaluated in my doctoral thesis titled "Kyme Antik Kenti İDÇ Nekropolü ve Buluntuları" prepared in 2024. In this study, the evaluations have been reconsidered.

presence of infant and child graves is also noteworthy. Based on these data, it would be difficult to state that the lekythoi were preferred according to the gender or age of the deceased.

Typology and Dating

The lekythos (λήκυθος) is generally preferred for storing liquid products such as perfume or oil and is frequently used in daily life (Richter & Milne, 1935, pp. 14-15; Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, pp. 150-151). Lekythoi may appear in various forms (Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, pp. 150-155, Fig. 11, Pls. 38-48, Nos. 1097-1146; Haspels, 1936; Richter & Milne, 1935, pp. 14-15). However, all 32 lekythoi recovered from the İDÇ Necropolis are classified under squat lekythoi. The general form characteristics of this type of lekythoi are a ring base, a flattened oval body, pronounced shoulders, a short cylindrical neck and a conical rim (Richter & Milne, 1935, p. 15; Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, pp. 151, 153-154). The upper part of the rim is flat. A vertical handle is attached from the neck to the body. The decoration repertoire of the lekythoi is quite diverse. The lekythoi within the scope of the study are divided into five sub-groups according to these decorative features. Group 1: "Net Patterned", Group 2: "Palmette Patterned", Group 3: "Banded", Group 4: "Figured" and Group 5: "Undecorated".

Group 1: Net Patterned Squat Lekythoi

The squat lekythoi represented by Cat. Nos: 1-10/ Fig. 3-12 constitute this group. In terms of general form, they are consistent with the characteristics of squat lekythoi mentioned above. However, there are minor differences in form among some lekythoi. Cat. Nos. 1 (Fig.3) and 3 (Fig.5) have shorter and narrower necks compared to the others. There are also variations in the dimensions of the lekythoi, which are relatively small. The heights of the lekythoi range from 5,2 cm to 11.3 cm. The bottom diameters range from 2.2 cm to 4 cm, while the rim diameters vary between 2.2 cm and 3.6 cm. Although clay analyses were not performed, it is possible to state, based on observations, that they are generally sand tempered. Overall, the lekythoi in the group have a reddish-yellow clay colour with no tonal differences.

The most distinctive feature of this group is the asymmetrical net-patterns covering the body from neck to base. This group is also referred to as the Bulas group (Bulas, 1932, pp. 388-398; Gökay, 2020, p. 357). However, some examples have different characteristics. Particularly Cat. Nos. 1 (Fig.3), 3 (Fig.5) and 10 (Fig.12) are decorated with dots in cream or white paint placed at the intersections of the net-patterns, extending from the neck to the base. Cat. Nos. 1-4 (Fig.3-6) and 7-8 (Fig.9-10) show an additional glaze applied using the dipping method, extending from the rim to the area where the handle and neck meet. The colours of the glaze are generally black with some shifting toward reddish-brown tones.

Similar example dating to the first half of the 4th century BC in terms of form and decoration are found in the necropolis of Habaş, one of the eastern necropolises of Kyme (Atila et al., 2015, p. 24, Res. 7, M71). In addition, outside the ancient city of Kyme, this type of lekythos dated to the 4th century BC are found in a wide geographical area such as Emporion (Almagro, 1953, p. 36, Lam. IV. No. 1-4), Kerameikos (Kovacovics, 1990, Taf. 30, No.1/16,1; Knigge, 1991, p. 41, Fig. 39), Kerch (Bouzek, 1990, p. 154, Pl.10, No .4), Mylasa (Kızıl, 2009, p. 424, Res. 29), Olynthos (Robinson, 1933, pp. 181-185, Pl. 146-147, No. 474-504; Robinson, 1950, pp. 162-165, Pl.107, No.164-171, Pl.108, No. 172-179), Samothrace (Dusenbery, 1998, p. 480, No. XR-4), Sinope (Gökay, 2020, pp. 361, 392-394, Att:133-143), Teos (Foça, 2019, p. 82, Kat. No. 158) and the Konya Archaeological Museum (Öz & Abay, 2022, p. 73, Fig.2, No. 4, Kat. No. 8). Considering the parallel examples and the grave finds this type of lekythos can be dated to the first half of the 4th century BC.

Group 2: Palmette Patterned Squat Lekythoi

This group is represented by eight examples (Cat. Nos. 11-18/ Fig.13-20). The general form characteristics are typologically consistent. However, there are minor differences in the form of some lekythoi. The lekythoi represented by Cat. Nos. 12 (Fig.14) and 17 (Fig.19) have short and narrow necks. The heights of the lekythoi in this group range from 5.2 cm to 11.5 cm. The bottom diameters vary between 2.4 cm and 4.4 cm and the rim diameters between 1.7 and 3.4 cm. The clay colours mostly range from reddish-yellow to pink. The clay is tempered with mica and sand.

Squat lekythoi with simple palmette decorations are common in 4th century BC graves (Kurtz & Boardman, 1971, p. 102). The most prominent common feature of this group is the presence of palmette patterns in red figure technique on the body. However, due to damage, the palmette pattern is only partially preserved in Cat. Nos. 12-13 (Fig.14-15) and 18 (Fig.20). In Cat. No. 14 (Fig.16) the palmette pattern is half-preserved. In Cat. No. 11 (Fig.13), where the palmette pattern is fully preserved, the letter "Λ" is also visible on the body. The entire group is coated with black and dark red glaze over a slip. However, in Cat. Nos. 13-14 (Fig.15-16) and 16 (Fig.18), the glaze is only partially preserved.

Examples of such decorated squat lekythos dating to the 4th century BC can be found in many places. The closest similar examples are found in the İDÇ Necropolis excavated in 2007 (Küçüküney & Altun, 2009, p. 71, Fig. 4B/d- 4C/f) and in the Habaş Necropolis (Atila et al., 2015, p. 24, Fig. 7, M58). They appear to have been widely used across a broad area including Athenian Agora (Shear, 1970, pp. 215-216, Pl. 57, No: D6-D7), Emporion (Almagro, 1953, pp. 36-37, Lam. IV. No. 7-11), Eridanos (Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966, pp. 61, 65-67, Beil. 46, No. 3, No. 8-126/2, No. 9-110/2, 111, 120,122; Knigge, 1966, pp. 121, 127, Beil. 67, No.1/1, Beil. 70, No.1/2), Kerameikos (Kovacsics, 1990, Taf. 29, No. 5/ 30,1-27,1-10,1-11,1-20,1, Taf. 30, 16,2; Knigge, 1991, p. 41, Fig. 39), Knossos (Coldstream, 1999, p. 328, Pl. 26, No.7), Olynthos (Robinson, 1933, pp. 173-179, Pls.141-144; Robinson, 1950, pp. 150-156, Pls.103-106, Nos. 98-132), Parion (Aydın-Tavukçu, 2006, pp. 75, 215, Lev. 36, Res. 112, Kat. No.76, Çiz. 22), Rhodes (Jacopi, 1929, pp. 157, 158, Fig. 150, No. 6715), Samothrace (Dusenbery, 1998, pp. 174, 175, No. S111-3, S112-1, p. 450, No. H10-A), Sinope (Görkay, 2020, pp. 361, 389-392, Att: 111-130), Smyrna (Norling-Tuna, 1998, pp. 174, 186-187, Abb. 4, Taf. 16, No. 54-55), Tarsus (Alkaç, 2006, pp. 64, 74, Kat. No: 7-8) and Troy (Blegen et al., 1958, p. 280, Pl. 316, No. 37.947). Based on parallel examples and grave contexts the lekythoi in this group are evaluated within the 4th century BC.

Group 3: Banded Squat Lekythoi

This group is represented by eight examples (Cat. Nos: 19-22/Fig. 21-24). The general form characteristics are typologically consistent. However, some minor differences in form can be observed in some of the lekythoi. Cat. No. 19 (Fig.21) has a narrower and more flattened body whereas Cat. No. 20 (Fig.22) has a longer and wider body. The body of Cat. No. 22 (Fig.24) is slightly widened from the shoulder to the base and is distinguished from the others by its flared and rounded rim. The heights of the lekythoi in this group are almost uniform and vary between 6.1 cm and 7.9 cm. The bottom diameters range from 3.5 cm to 4.8 cm, while the rim diameters vary between 2.2 and 2.8 cm. The clay colours mostly vary between reddish- yellow and red. The clay is tempered with mica and sand.

The common feature of this group is the presence of band patterns on the body. These are mostly in the form of two or three rows of thick bands near the shoulder or on the body. Additional motifs can also be seen within these band patterns. It is observed that all the lekythoi have a black glaze. However, especially Cat. No. 20 (Fig. 22) and Cat. No. 22 (Fig. 24) have some abrasions.

Cat. Nos. 19, 20, 21 (Fig. 21-22-23) were recovered from grave no. 92. These lekythoi feature two or three rows of reserved bands in red-figure technique on their bodies. Cat. No. 19 (Fig. 21) has two rows of reserved bands on its body. An additional row of black-glazed running-dog pattern was applied on the lower band. Similar lekythoi with this type of decoration, dated to the second half of the 5th century BC and the first quarter of the 4th century BC, can be found in various places such as Athens (Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, p. 315, Pl. 38, No. 1123-1124), Emporion (Almagro, 1953, p. 87, Fig. 61, No. 28, Lam. III. No.8), Eridanos (Schlörb-Vierneisel, 1966, p. 36, Beil. 29, No. 2) and Olynthos (Robinson, 1950, p. 242, Pl. 167, No. 399). Cat. No. 20 (Fig.22) has three parallel rows of band decoration on the body. Additionally, a double dot decoration was diagonally applied on the central band. A similar example in terms of decoration and form is found in Olynthos (Robinson, 1933, p. 180, Pl. 145, No. 466). Cat. No. 21 (Fig.23) has two parallel rows of thick band decoration on the body. However, there is no other ornamentation within these band decorations. Squat lekythoi of this type of decoration are observed at sites such as the Athenian Agora (Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, p. 315, Pl. 38, No. 1125), Eridanos (Knigge, 1966, p. 127, Beil.70, No.1/3; Schlörb-Vierneisel, 1966, pp. 37, 49, Beil. 38, No. 5/69, Beil. 40, No. 3/2), Kerch (Bouzek, 1990, p. 154, Pl.10, No. 2), Olynthos (Robinson, 1933, p. 180, Pl. 145, No. 464-465) and Rhodes (Laurenzi, 1936, p. 45, Fig. 28).

Cat. Nos: 19, 20, 21 (Fig. 21, 22, 23) were recovered from the same grave and are similar in form. However, there are minor differences in their decorative treatment. Given these characteristics and considering both parallel examples and the grave context, it would be appropriate to date them to the late 5th and early 4th centuries BC.

Cat. No. 22 (Fig. 24) differs from the other examples in this group in terms of form and decoration. It has two rows of band decoration near the shoulder and two rows near the base. No comparable examples with similar decorative treatment were found. Considering the period of use of the graves and the level at which it was found, Cat. No. 22 (Fig. 24) can be dated to the late 5th and the early 4th centuries BC.

Group 4: Figured Squat Lekythoi

This group is represented by a single example (Cat. No. 23/ Fig. 25) recovered from grave 172, at the level of the left shoulder of the individual. In terms of form, it has a flaring ring base, flattened globular body, short cylindrical neck, conical mouth and a flat rim. A vertical handle emerging from the neck joins the body. The clay is tempered with sand and the fabric is reddish-yellow. The height of the lekythos is 6.9 cm, the bottom diameter is 3.5 cm and the rim diameter is 2.8 cm. Its dimensions are consistent with the squat lekythoi in this study.

Unlike other examples, the body of the lekythos features a depiction of the head of Hermes painted in red figure technique. The figure is shown in profile and wears a winged cap. Part of his hair is visible at ear level beneath the cap. Facial details are partially visible. The eyes of the figure are disproportionately large and subtly detailed. The head of Hermes is bordered with a band decoration at the lower edge. Aside from the Hermes' head, the lekythos is entirely glazed in black and dark red. However, there is some damage both on the surface of the vessel and the figure.

Similar examples of lekythoi decorated with a Hermes' head are found in various places such as Eridanos (Schlörb-Vierneisel, 1966, p. 36, Beil. 28, No. 1), Kerch (Bouzek, 1990, p. 152, Pl. 8, No. 1), Samothrace (Dusenbery, 1998, p. 445, No. H7-2) and Germany (Kenner, 1942, p. 45, Taf. 31, No: 13). According to parallel examples, squat lekythoi with this type of decoration were used between the second half of the 5th century BC and the beginning of the 4th century BC. Based on similar examples and the grave context Cat. No. 23 (Fig. 25) is dated to the second half of the 5th century BC.

Group 5: Undecorated Squat Lekythoi

This group is represented by a total of 9 pieces under Cat. Nos. 24-32 (Fig. 26-34). The common feature of the squat lekythoi in this group is the lack of decoration. In general, the height of the lekythoi varies between 5.2 cm and 8.8 cm. The base diameters vary between 2.2 cm and 3.7 cm and the rim diameters between 1.9 cm and 3 cm. The clay colours mostly range from reddish yellow to very light brown. The clay is usually sand, and grit tempered. The glaze tones vary between light red, reddish-yellow and black. Overall, most of this group is fully preserved. However, only the body of Cat. No. 31 (Fig. 33) is preserved while Cat. No. 32 (Fig. 34) retains only the conical rim fragment. The similarities and differences of the lekythos in this group are as follows.

The first examples under this group are represented by Cat. Nos. 24, 27 and 31 (Fig. 26, 29, 33). The common characteristic of this type of squat lekythoi is their entirely black glazed body. However, in Cat. No. 24 (Fig. 26) the underside of the base is reserved. Cat. No. 27 (Fig. 29) was found in multiple fragments and has been restored. Despite this, some fragments are still missing from the body. Cat. No. 31 (Fig. 33) retains a body fragment with traces of glaze. In terms of form, Cat. Nos. 24 (Fig. 26) and 27 (Fig. 29) have a ring base and a flattened, bulbous body. The shoulder is pronounced with a smooth transition from body to shoulder. They have short cylindrical necks, conical mouths and flat rims. A vertical handle emerging from the neck, just below the conical rim, is attached to the body. This type of lekythos is found in the necropolis of Habaş (Atila et al., 2015, p. 26, Res. 15), the Athenian Agora (Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, p. 316, Pl. 38, No. 1137), Eridanos (Schlörb-Vierneisel, 1966, pp. 40, 66, Beil. 38, No. 5/78, Beil. 46, No. 2) and Olynthos (Robinson, 1933, p. 180, Pl. 145, No. 467-468; Robinson, 1950, p. 243, Pl. 167, No. 403-404). Cat. Nos. 24 (Fig. 26) and 27 (Fig. 29) can be dated to the late 5th and early 4th century BC when compared with similar examples.

However, Cat. No. 31 (Fig. 33) is dated to the end of the 4th century BC and the first half of the 3rd century BC according to the grave context.

Cat. Nos. 25, 26, 28 (Fig. 27-30) generally have a short, flattened, globular body with a flat ring base. The shoulder is pronounced with a smooth transition from body to shoulder. They have short cylindrical necks with conical rims. The vertical handle emerging from the neck is attached to the body. Cat. Nos. 25 (Fig. 27) and 28 (Fig. 30) have slightly conical bodies, tapering from the shoulder to the base. Cat. No. 25 (Fig. 27) is covered with matte black glaze in places while Cat. No. 28 (Fig. 30) shows traces of dark red glaze. This type of lekythos, generally dated to the 4th century BC, is found in Athens (Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, p. 316, Pl. 38, No. 1140), Batı Liman (Konak-Tarakçı & Selçuk, 2011, pp. 190, 197, Res.12; Foça, 2020, p. 204, Fig. 9/10), Eridanos (Schlörb-Vierneisel, 1966, p. 85, Beil. 55, No. 4) and Samothrace (Dusenbery, 1998, pp. 181, 183, No. S120-1). Based on these parallels, these lekythoi can be dated to the 4th century BC.

Cat. Nos. 29 (Fig. 31) and 30 (Fig. 32) stand out in this group with their different forms. Cat. No. 29 (Fig. 31) is among the finds from grave no. 261. It has a flaring, rounded rim, short cylindrical neck, bulging body expanding towards the base and a ring base. The vessel has broken handles; handle marks can be seen at the connection points on the rim and body. Traces of black and dark red glaze are preserved in places on the body. A partially similar example in terms of form was found in the Athenian Agora and is dated to 450-425 BC (Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, p. 314, Pl. 38, No. 1120).

Cat. No. 30 (Fig. 32) was recovered from the foot of the individual in grave no. 199. It is the other example which is different in form. It has a conical base, bulging globular body, short cylindrical neck and flaring, rounded rim. A handle emerging from the neck connects to the body. There is no decoration on the surface of the vessel; however, some traces of glaze are preserved. Similar early examples in terms of form can be found in Corinth (Blegen et al., 1964, pp. 263, 266, Pl.64. No.400/3, Pl.66, No. 408-4) and Olynthos (Robinson, 1950, pp. 241-242, Pl.167, No. 398). However, based on grave finds, Cat. No. 30 (Fig. 32) is appropriately dated to the 4th century BC.

The last example of this group is Cat. No. 32 (Fig. 34). It was found in grave 495 along with a terracotta unguentarium. Only the conical rim fragment of the lekythos was recovered. Evaluated in the context of the grave finds, it is dated to the end of the 4th century BC.

Conclusion

The variety of graves with lekythos finds in the İDÇ Necropolis is remarkable. It is possible to encounter lekythoi in both inhumation (carved cist, roof tile, simple earth and sarcophagus) and cremation/urn graves in the necropolis. It is observed that no specific grave type was preferred for the lekythoi used as votive offerings. Their placement as grave offerings seem to be rather related to the burial customs of the period. At the same time, no clear anthropological analyses of the graves with lekythos contexts could be conducted. Preliminary analyses indicate a predominance of adult graves. However, they were also occasionally left in children's graves. Therefore, the lekythoi were not exclusively left for individuals of a certain age.

Considering the position of the lekythoi in the grave no unity can be mentioned. Therefore, the positions of the lekythoi must have been determined by the family or relatives of the deceased. On the other hand, the other finds recovered from the graves with lekythos contexts are varied. Lekythoi were mostly found alongside silver or bronze coins. In children's graves, they were found with terracotta figurines. Moreover, there are graves where lekythoi were found with strigiles. In daily life, lekythoi were used for storing liquid products such as perfumes or oils. Regardless of this, it is remarkable that the associated grave finds are varied. In this context, it is possible to state that lekythoi were produced solely as grave gifts.

The clay analyses of the lekythoi have not been carried out but observations suggest that they were generally produced from high quality clay. The clay is mostly sand tempered, with some examples partially tempered with mica and grit. According to the Munsell soil colour catalogue the colour of the fabric varies widely including hues such as reddish yellow, pink, light red or red, very light brown, light reddish-brown. However, mainly two colours stand out: reddish-yellow and pink. On the other hand, the surfaces of the lekythoi were coated with glaze in black and red tones, except for the decorated areas.

All the lekythoi are of the squat lekythos type. It can be stated that the form characteristics of the majority are consistent. However, examples with different characteristics also exist (Cat. No. 29-30/ Fig. 31-32). The lekythoi within the scope of the study were evaluated in terms of decoration rather than form. Accordingly, they are divided into five sub-groups. These are Group 1: "Net Patterned", Group 2: "Palmette Patterned", Group 3: "Banded", Group 4: "Figured" and Group 5: "Undecorated". The lekythos in the study are evaluated within the 5th century BC and the 4th century BC in terms of both grave contexts and similar examples.

In conclusion, there are in-depth studies on the lekythoi showing different form characteristics in the ancient period. However, it is possible to state that these studies are still insufficient. In addition, most of these studies include examples that were brought to museums in different ways that are not related to each other. The holistic evaluation of the lekythoi in this study is of great importance in terms of its contribution to the literature. In this way, it was possible to see the partial differences in the forms and the diversity in the ornamental repertoire of the squat lekythoi from the 5th-4th century BC. It also provides important data for our understanding of the burial customs of Kyme.

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Catalog

Cat. No: 1 (Fig. 3)

Excavation Inv. No: ABN-2/2008 Inv. 40

Grave No. 26

Dimensions: H: 5,5 cm; D. B.: 2,2 cm; D. R.: 2,2 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (7.5 YR 7/6)

Description: Fully preserved (Group 1)

Parallels: Almagro, 1953, p. 36, Lam. IV. No. 1-4; Atila-Korkmaz, et al., 2015, p. 24, Res. 7, M71; Bouzek, 1990, p. 154, Pl. 10, No. 4; Dusenbery, 1998, p. 480, No. XR-4; Foça, 2019, p. 82, Kat. No. 158; Gökay, 2020, pp. 361, 392-394, Att: 133-143; Knigge, 1991, p. 41, Fig. 39; Kızıl, 2009, p. 424, Resim 29; Robinson, 1933, p. 181-185, Pl. 146-147, No. 474-504; Robinson, 1950, p. 162-165, Pl. 107, No.164-171, Pl. 108, No. 172-179; Öz-Abay, 2022, p. 73, Fig. 2, No. 4, Kat. No. 8.

Date: First half of the 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 2 (Fig.4)

Excavation Inv. No: AIP-1/ 2009 Inv.41

Grave No. 60

Dimensions: H: 8,1 cm; D. B.: 3,4 cm; D. R.: 3 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (7,5 YR 7/6)

Description: It is fully preserved except the minor damages on the mouth (Group 1)

Parallels: See Cat. No:1

Date: First half of the 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 3 (Fig.5)

Excavation Inv. No: AIG-5/ 2009 Inv.32

Grave No. 62

Dimensions: H: 5,2 cm; D. B.: 2,4 cm; D. R.: 2,3 cm

Clay: Light Red (2.5 YR 7/6)

Description: The neck had broken and later they were restored (Group 1)

Parallels: See Cat. No:1

Date: First half of the 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 4 (Fig.6)

Excavation Inv. No: AMD-1/2009 Inv.72

Grave No. 105

Dimensions: H: 9,3 cm; D. B.: 3,9 cm; D. R.: 3 cm

Clay: Pink (5 YR 7/4)

Description: The part of the neck and body are not preserved and later restored (Group 1)

Parallels: See Cat. No:1

Date: First half of the 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 5 (Fig.7)

Excavation Inv. No: AML-1/ 2009 Inv.81

Grave No. 110

Dimensions: H: 7 cm; D. B.: 2,8 cm; D. R.: 2,6 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (5YR 6/8)

Description: It is fully preserved except the minor missing on the body (Group 1)

Parallels: See Cat. No:1

Date: First half of the 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 6 (Fig.8)

Excavation Inv. No: BHV-1 / 2010 Inv.188

Grave No. 433

Dimensions: H: 7,2 cm; D. B.: 3 cm; D. R.: 2,5 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (5 YR 7/6)

Description: Fully preserved (Group 1)

Parallels: See Cat. No:1

Date: First half of the 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 7 (Fig.9)

Excavation Inv. No: BIR-2/2011 Inv.7

Grave No. 445

Dimensions: H: 9,1 cm; D. B.: 3,5 cm; D. R.: 2,9 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (7,5 YR 7/6)

Description: Fully preserved (Group 1)

Parallels: See Cat. No:1

Date: First half of the 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 8 (Fig.10)

Excavation Inv. No: BAH-1/2010 Inv.28

Grave No. 296

Dimensions: H: 11,3 cm; D. B.: 4 cm; D. R.: 3,6 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (5YR 6/8)

Description: The neck, body and handle had broken and later they were restored. Also the part of the neck and mouth are not preserved (Group 1).

Parallels: See Cat. No:1

Date: First half of the 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 9 (Fig.11)

Excavation Inv. No: BJZ-1/2011 Etd.54

Grave No. 469

Dimensions: H: 6 cm (Korunan); D. B.: 2,8 cm

Clay: Red (2,5 YR 5/6)

Description: The part of the neck and mouth are not preserved (Group 1).

Parallels: See Cat. No:1

Date: First half of the 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 10 (Fig.12)

Excavation Inv. No: ABC-3/2008 Inv.37

Grave No. 20

Dimensions: H: 6,4 cm (Korunan); D. B.: 3,1 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (7.5 YR 7/6)

Description: The part of the neck and mouth are not preserved (Group 1).

Parallels: See Cat. No:1

Date: First half of the 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 11 (Fig.13)

Excavation Inv.No: ALT-3/ 2009 Inv.65

Grave No. 99

Dimensions: H: 5,8 cm; D. B.: 2,4 cm; D. R.: 2,5 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (5 YR 7/6)

Description: Fully preserved. (Group 2).

Parallels: Alkaç, 2006, p. 64, 74, Kat. No, p. 7-8; Almagro, 1953, p. 36-37, Lam. IV. No. 7-11; Atila & Korkmaz, et al., 2015, p. 24, Res. 7, M58; Aydın Tavukçu, 2006, p. 75, 215, Lev. 36, Res. 112, Kat. No. 76, Çiz. 22; Blegen & Boulter, et al., 1958, p. 280, Pl. 316, No. 37.947; Coldstream, 1999, p. 328, Pl. 26, No. 7; Dusenbery, 1998, p. 450, No. H10-A; Gökay, 2020, p. 361, 389-392, Att, p. 111-130; Jacopi, 1929, p. 157, 158, Fig. 150, No. 6715; Kovacsovics, 1990, p. Taf. 29, No. 5/ 30,1-27,1-10,1-11,1-20,1, Taf. 30, 16,2; Küçüküney & Altun, 2009, p. 71, Res. 4B/d- 4C/f; Knigge, 1966, p. 121, 127, Beil. 67, No. 1/1, Beil. 70, No. 1/2; Knigge, 1991, p. 41, Fig. 39; Norling Tuna, 1998, p. 174, 186-187, Abb.4, Taf. 16, No.54-55; Robinson, 1933, p. 173-179, Pls.141-144; Robinson, 1950, p. 150-156, Pls.103-106, Nos. 98-132; Shear, 1970, p. 215-216, Pl. 57, No, p. D6-D7; Shear, 1970, p. 215-216, Pl. 57, No, p. D6-D7; Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966, p. 61, 65-67, Beil. 46, No. 3, No. 8-126/2, No. 9-110/2, 111, 120, 122.

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 12 (Fig.14)

Excavation Inv. No: ASV-2/ 2009 Inv.190

Grave No. 199

Dimensions: H: 5,2 cm; D. B.: 2,4 cm; D. R.: 2 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (7,5 YR 7/6)

Description: It is fully preserved except the minor damages on the bottom. (Group. 2)

Parallels: See Cat. No: 11

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 13 (Fig.15)

Excavation Inv. No: AVS-11/2009 Inv.231

Grave No. 255

Dimensions: H: 7 cm; D. B.: 3 cm; D. R.: 2,4 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (7,5 YR 7/6)

Description: It is fully preserved except the minor damages on the mouth. (Group 2)

Parallels: See Cat. No: 11

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 14 (Fig.16)

Excavation Inv. No: BBD-1/2010 Inv.57

Grave No. 309

Dimensions: H: 9,2 cm; D. B.: 2,7 cm; D. R.: 3,1 cm

Clay: Pink (7,5 YR 7/4)

Description: Fully preserved. (Group 2).

Parallels: See Cat. No: 11

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 15 (Fig.17)

Excavation Inv. No: BES-1/2010 Inv.136

Grave No. 370

Dimensions: H: 9 cm; D. B.: 3,4 cm; D. R.: 1,7 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (5 YR 7/6)

Description: It is fully preserved except the minor damages on the mouth. (Group 2)

Parallels: See Cat. No: 11

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 16 (Fig.18)

Excavation Inv. No: BMA-1/2011 Inv.84

Grave No. 506

Dimensions: H: 11,5 cm; D. B.: 4,4 cm; D. R.: 3,4 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (7,5 YR 7/6)

Description: It is fully preserved except the minor damages on the mouth. (Group 2)

Parallels: See Cat. No: 11

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 17 (Fig.19)

Excavation Inv. No: BMB-1/2011 Inv.85

Grave No. 507

Dimensions: H: 5,9 cm; D. B.: 2,5 cm; D. R.: 2 cm

Clay: Pink (7,5 YR 8/4)

Description: Fully preserved. (Group 2).

Parallels: See Cat. No: 11

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 18 (Fig.20)

Excavation Inv. No: BER-4/2010 Inv.112

Grave No. 369

Dimensions: H: 10,7 cm; D. B.: 4,2 cm; D. R.: 3,1 cm

Clay: Pink (7,5 YR 8/4)

Description: Fully preserved. (Group 2).

Parallels: See Cat. No: 11

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 19 (Fig.21)

Excavation Inv. No: ALF-3/2009- Inv.60

Grave No. 92

Dimensions: H: 7,1 cm; D. B.: 4,8 cm; D. R.: 2,8 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (5 YR 7/6)

Description: Fully preserved. (Group 3).

Parallels: Almagro, 1953, p. 87, Fig. 61, No. 28, Lam. III. No.8; Robinson, 1950, p. 242, Pl. 167, No. 399; Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, p. 315, Pl. 38, No. 1123-1124; Schlörb Vienneis, 1966, p. 36, Beil. 29, No. 2.

Date: Late 5th and early 4th centuries BC.

Cat. No: 20 (Fig.22)

Excavation Inv. No: ALF-4/ 2009- Inv.61

Grave No. 92

Dimensions: H: 7,9 cm; D. B.: 4 cm; D. R.: 2,7 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (5 YR 7/8)

Description: The neck and handle had broken and later they were restored. (Group 3)

Parallels: Robinson, 1933: 180, Pl. 145, No. 466.

Date: Late 5th and early 4th centuries BC.

Cat. No: 21 (Fig.23)

Excavation Inv. No: ALF-6/ 2009 Inv.62

Grave No. 92

Dimensions: H: 6,1 cm; D. B.: 3,5 cm; D. R.: 2,4 cm

Clay: Light Red (2,5 YR 6/8)

Description: It is fully preserved except the minor missing on the body. (Group 3)

Parallels: Bouzek, 1990, p. 154, Pl. 10, No. 2; Knigge, 1966, p. 127, Beil. 70, No. 1/3; Laurenzi, 1936, p. 45, Fig. 28; Robinson, 1933, p. 180, Pl. 145, No. 464-465; Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, p. 315, Pl. 38, No. 1125; Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966, pp. 37, 49, Beil. 38, No. 5/69, Beil. 40, No. 3/2.

Date: Late 5th and early 4th centuries BC.

Cat. No: 22 (Fig.24)

Excavation Inv. No: BBE-1/2010 Inv.37

Grave No. 311

Dimensions: H: 7,4 cm; D. B.: 3,8 cm; D. R.: 2,2 cm

Clay: Red (2,5 YR 6/6)

Description: The body had broken and later they were restored. (Group 3)

Date: Late 5th and early 4th centuries BC.

Cat. No: 23 (Fig.25)

Excavation Inv. No: ARK-1/2009 Inv.134

Grave No. 172

Dimensions: H: 6,9 cm; D. B.: 3,5 cm; D. R.: 2,8 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (5 YR 7/6)

Description: It is fully preserved except the minor damages on the mouth and body. (Group 4)

Parallels: Bouzek, 1990, p. 152, Pl. 8, No. 1; Dusenbery, 1998, p. 445, No. H7-2; Kenner, 1942, p. 45, Taf. 31, No, p. 13; Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966, p. 36, Beil. 28, No. 1.

Date: Second half of the 5th century BC.

Cat. No: 24 (Fig.26)

Excavation Inv. No: ABG-1/2008 Inv.38

Grave No. 22

Dimensions: H: 6,2 cm; D. B.: 2,9 cm; D. R.: 2,4 cm

Clay: Very Light Brown (10 YR 8/4)

Description: Fully preserved. (Group 5).

Parallels: Atila & Korkmaz, et al., 2015, p. 26, Res. 15; Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, p. 316, Pl. 38, No. 1137; Robinson, 1933, p. 180, Pl. 145, No. 467-468; Robinson, 1950, p. 243, Pl. 167, No. 403-404; Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966, p. 40, 66, Beil. 38, No. 5/78, Beil. 46, No. 2.

Date: Late 5th and early 4th centuries BC.

Cat. No: 25 (Fig.27)

Excavation Inv. No: AVV-1/2009 Inv.235

Grave No. 258

Dimensions: H: 6,8 cm; D. B.: 2,8 cm; D. R.: 2,7 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (5 YR 7/6)

Description: Fully preserved. (Group 5).

Parallels: Dusenbery, 1998, p. 181, 183, No. S120-1; Foça, 2020, p. 204, Fig. 9/10; Sparkes & Talcott, 1970, p. 316, Pl. 38, No. 1140; Konak Tarakçı & Selçuk, 2011, p. 190, 197, Res.12; Schlörb Vierneisel, 1966, p. 85, Beil. 55, No. 4.

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 26 (Fig.28)

Excavation Inv. No: BBM-1/2010 Inv.60

Grave No. 317

Dimensions: H: 5,2 cm; D. B.: 2,2 cm; D. R.: 1,9 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (5 YR 7/6)

Description: Fully preserved. (Group 5).

Parallels: See Cat. No: 25

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 27 (Fig.29)

Excavation Inv. No: BIC-1/2011 Etd.5

Grave No. 437

Dimensions: H: 8,8 cm; D. B.: 3,7 cm; D. R.: 3 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (5 YR 7/6)

Description: The body and neck had broken and later they were restored. Also the part of the body and bottom are not preserved (Group 5).

Parallels: See Cat. No: 24.

Date: Late 5th and early 4th centuries BC.

Cat. No: 28 (Fig.30)

Excavation Inv. No: BIK-3/2011 Inv.39

Grave No. 442

Dimensions: H: 7,4 cm; D. B.: 3 cm; D. R.: 2,8 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (7.5 YR 7/6)

Description: Fully preserved (Group 5).

Parallels: See Cat. No: 25

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 29 (Fig.31)

Excavation Inv. No: AYC-1/2009 Inv. 243

Grave No. 261

Dimensions: H: 6,1 cm; D. B.: 3,1 cm; D. R.: 2,4 cm

Clay: Reddish Yellow (7,5 YR 6/6)

Description: The handle and part of the mouth are not preserved (Group 5).

Parallels: Sparkes-Talcott, 1970: 314, Pl. 38, No. 1120.

Date: 450-425 BC

Cat. No: 30 (Fig.32)

Excavation Inv. No: ASV-4/ 2009 Inv.192

Grave No. 199

Dimensions: H: 7,5 cm; D. B.: 2 cm; D. R.: 2,2 cm

Clay: Light Red (2,5 YR 7/6)

Description: Fully preserved (Group 5).

Parallels: Blegen & Palmer, et al., 1964, p. 263, 266, Pl.64. No.400/3, Pl.66, No.408-4; Robinson, 1950, p. 241-242, Pl.167, No. 398.

Date: 4th century BC.

Cat. No: 31 (Fig.33)

Excavation Inv. No: ALV-2/ 2009 Etd. 69

Grave No. 101

Dimensions: H: 3 cm (Preserved); D. B.: 4,5 cm

Clay: Light Reddish Brown (5 YR 6/4)

Description: Mouth and neck were not preserved. (Group 5).

Parallels: See Cat. No: 24

Date: The end of the 4th century BC and the first half of the 3rd century BC (According to the context)

Cat. No: 32 (Fig.34)

Excavation Inv. No: BLJ-1/2011 Etd.121

Grave No. 495

Dimensions: H: 2,6 cm (Preserved); D. R.: 4,1 cm

Clay: Light Reddish Brown (5 YR 6/4)

Description: Only the mouth and part of the neck preserved. (Group 5).

Date: The end of the 4th century BC.

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Appendices



Fig.1: General view of Kyme and the İDÇ Necropolis (Google Earth and Map)

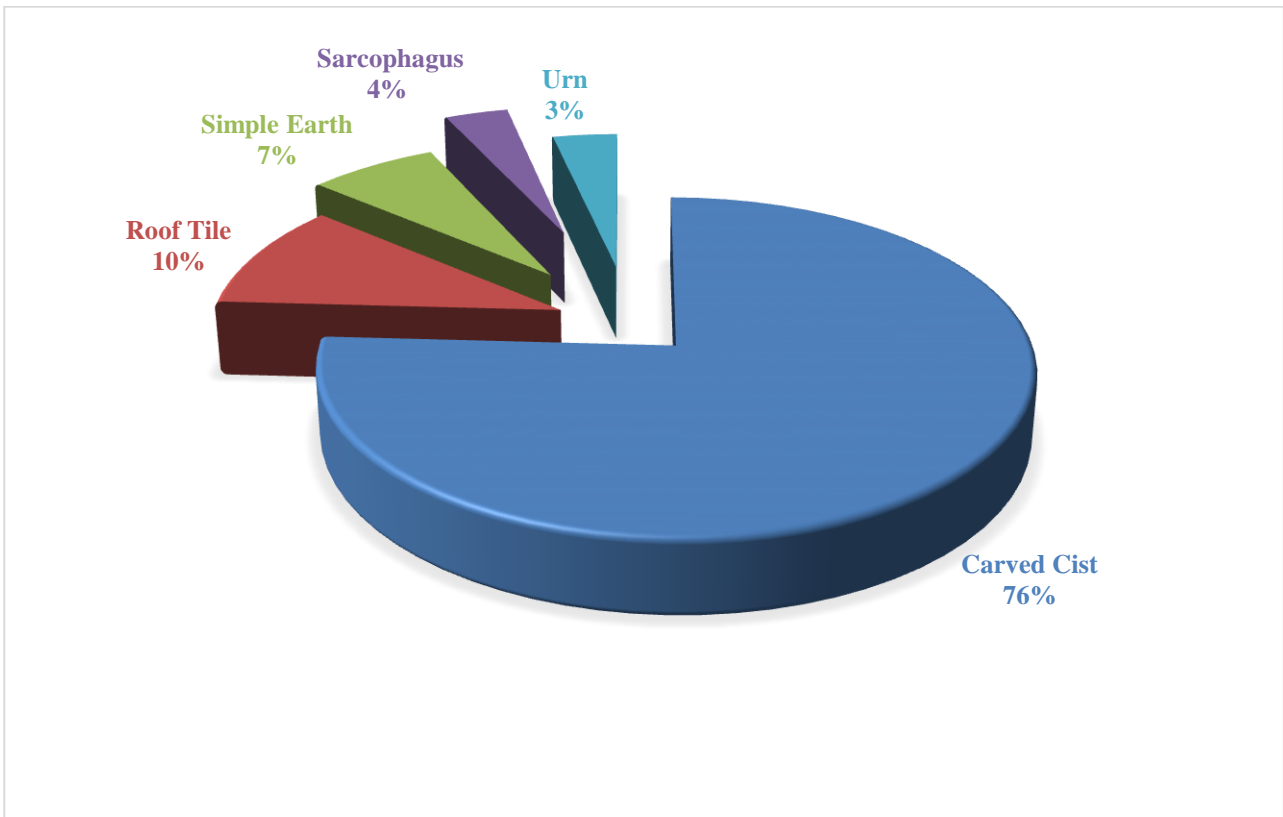


Fig.2: Graves with Lekythos Finds



Fig.3



Fig.4



Fig.5



Fig.6



Fig.7



Fig.8



Fig.9



Fig.10



Fig.11



Fig.12



Fig.13



Fig.14



Fig.15



Fig.16



Fig.17



Fig.18



Fig.19

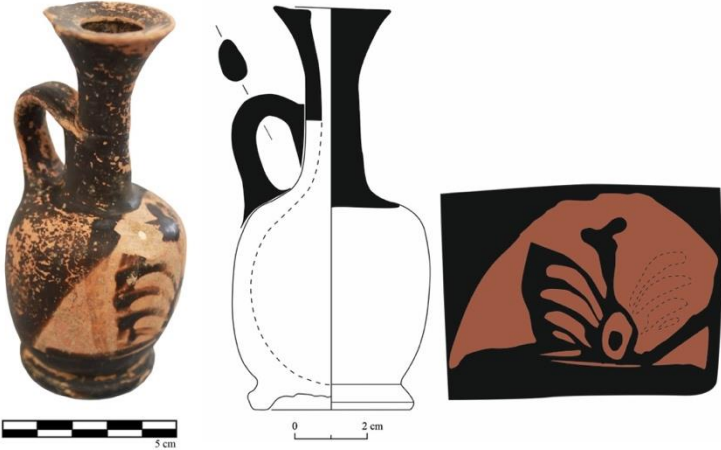


Fig.20



Fig.21



Fig.22



Fig.23



Fig.24



Fig.25



Fig.26



Fig.27



Fig.28



Fig.29



Fig.30



Fig.31



Fig.32

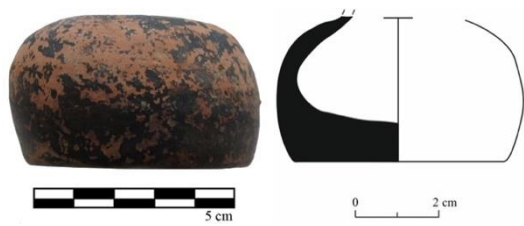


Fig.33



Fig.34