

Unguentaria in the Edirne Arhaeology and Ethnography Museum

[EDİRNE ARKEOLOJİ VE ETNOGRAFYA MÜZESİ'NDEKİ
UNGUENTARIUMLAR]

Taylan DOĞAN

Anahtar Kelimeler

Edirne Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Müzesi, Unguentarium, Hellenistik, Roma.

Keywords

Edirne Arhaeology and Ethnography Museum, Unguentarium, Hellenistic, Roman.

ÖZET

Edirne Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Müzesi'ne zor alım, el koyma, bağış, satın alma gibi çeşitli yollarla kazandırılan 37 adet pişmiş toprak unguentarium, çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Sistemli kazı çalışmaları sonucunda ortaya çıkarılmamaları, buluntu yerlerine ilişkin verilerin kısıtlı olmasına neden olmuştur. Üç örnek Marmara Adası'ndaki bir kuyudan, bir örnek ise Edirne Eski İstanbul Caddesi Temel Kazısı'ndan gelmiştir. Diğer buluntuların nereden geldiği tespit edilememiştir. Bazı örneklerde kırıklar olmakla birlikte, çoğu tam korunmuştur. Unguentariumların en kısısı 8.2 cm, en uzununu ise 19.6 cm'dir. Kilin arkeometrik analizleri yapılmamıştır. Ancak, bazılarının sert, bazılarının ise yumuşak yapıda ve kireç ile taşçık katkılı oldukları belirtilebilir. Kil renkleri; kırmızı, pembe, gri ve kahverenginin farklı tonlarındadır. Üç örneğin ağız ve boynu, bir örneğin ise yüzeyinin tamamı firnis ile kaplanmıştır. Ayrıca dört örnek üzerinde firnis, bantlar biçiminde bezeme unsuru olarak kullanılmıştır. Nadir bir biçimde karşımıza çıkan kulplu unguentariumlar, burada tek örnek ile temsil edilmiştir. Kulplar, işlevsiz sepet kulp biçimindedir. Gerek buluntu yerleri hakkındaki sınırlı bilgiler, gerek malzeme, gerekse kil ocaklarına ilişkin analizlerin yapılmamış olması ve genel bir analiz datasının bulunmaması, üretim merkezi veya atölye hakkında bilgi edinilmesini olanaklı kılmamıştır. MÖ 4. yüzyılın sonundan MS 2. yüzyılın sonuna kadar form olarak, değişikliklere uğrayarak varlıklarını sürdürmüşlerdir. Süreç içinde gerçekleşen form farklılıkları dikkate alınarak, unguentariumlar iki ana tip ve on grup altında incelenmişlerdir. Grupların ortaya çıkış ve tedavülden kalkış tarihlerinde, kısmen de olsa kronolojik gelişimi takip etmek mümkündür. Ancak, bazı grupların uzun süre beraber kullanılmış olmaları, tarihlendirmelerde kesin ayrımları zorlaştırmaktadır. Kısa zaman aralıklarında ve keskin bir biçimde gerçekleşmeyen form değişimlerinden, dönemin modası, ihtiyaçlar, talepler, yenilikçi ve gelenekçi ustalar/atölyeler gibi birçok neden rol oynamış olmalıdır.

ABSTRACT

The subject of this study consists of 37 terracotta unguentaria which were brought to Edirne Archeology and Ethnography Museum in various ways such as seizure, confiscation, donation and purchase. The fact that they were not unearthed because of systematic excavations resulted in limited data regarding their findspots. Three samples were obtained from a well on Marmara Island, and one sample came from the Edirne Old Istanbul Street Foundation Excavation. The provenance of the other finds could not be determined. Although there are fractures in some samples, most of them are fully preserved. The shortest of the unguentaria is 8.2 cm and the longest is 19.6 cm. Archaeometric analyzes of the clay were not conducted. However, it can be suggested that some of them are hard and some of them are soft in structure and lime and grit-tempered. The clay colors are red, pink, gray, brown and in different tones of these colors. The mouth and the neck of the three samples and the entire surface of one specimen were covered with glaze. Additionally, on four samples the glaze was used as a decoration element in the form of strips. Unguentaria with handles, which are rarely encountered, are represented with a single sample here. The handles are in the form of non-functional basket handles. The limited information about the findspots and the fact that no analyzes were carried out regarding the material and the clay pits, and absence of a

general analysis data did not make it possible to obtain information about the production center or the workshop. From the end of the 4th century BC to the end of the 2nd century AD, they continued their existence by undergoing changes in form. Considering the form differences occurred over the course of time, unguentaria were examined under two main types and ten groups. Although partially, it is possible to follow the chronological development of the groups regarding the dates of their emergence and discontinuation. However, the fact that some groups were used synchronously for a long time makes it difficult to make precise distinctions in dating. Numerous reasons such as the fashion of the period, necessities, demands, innovative and traditional craftsmen/workshops must have played a role in the form changes that did not occur sharply and in short time intervals.

In the literature, this sort of vessel also appears with different names such as lacrimaria,¹ lacrimarium,² lacrimatorium,³ balsamaria,⁴ olfactoriolum,⁵ ampulle⁶ and flacon,⁷ and, as in our study, it is generally referred to as unguentarium. Unguentarium, which is a modern definition,⁸ is derived from the Latin word *urguent*.⁹ Considering the etymological data, scented plants are called *unguenta*, plants used for medicinal purposes and the cream and liquid products obtained from them are called *unguentum*,¹⁰ those who dealt with this business are called *unguentarii*,¹¹ the special containers in which perfume bottles are placed are called *unguentarium scrinicum*, the place where perfumes are stored is called *unguentaria cella*, and the place where perfumes are sold is called *unguentaria taberna*.¹² Although Plinius is known to have mentioned *vasa unguentaria*,¹³ it is not possible to definitively determine if he used this nomenclature only for the vessel form or the material inside.¹⁴ Therefore, it can

be said that no clear data could be obtained regarding the name of the form in ancient times.¹⁵ They were used for over a thousand years from the middle of the 4th century BC to the beginning of the 7th century AD.¹⁶ The fact that the form had its variations in the same period and that some of its variants changed over time has not made it possible to have a generally accepted definition. For this form, which appears in different types, it is possible to mention three basic types¹⁷ as Fusiform,¹⁸ Bulbous¹⁹ and Ampulle.²⁰ Unguentaria seem

alabaster vessels of his time (Hellström 1965: 24). Anderson Stojanović, on the other hand, is of the opinion that there is no clear reference to unguentarium (Anderson Stojanović 1987: 106).

1 Anderson Stojanović 1987: 105; Laflı 2003: 17.

2 Dotterweich 1999: 4-5; Laflı 2003: 17.

3 Dotterweich 1999: 4-5; Laflı 2003: 17; Erol and Tamer 2018: 269.

4 Anderson Stojanović 1987: 105; Jovanovic 2014: 89; Chinelli 1995: 95; Camilli 1997: 125; Laflı 2003: 17; Marzec 2011: 151; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.

5 Anderson Stojanović 1987: 106, fn. 7; Laflı 2003:17; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.

6 Hellström 1965: 24; Camilli 1997: 125; Laflı 2003: 17; Özudođru and Dündar 2007: 151; Dündar 2008: 6; Özhanlı and Fırat 2011: 9; Tosun 2022: 309-310, fn. 5.

7 Laflı 2003: 17.

8 Hellström 1965: 24.

9 Bilgin 2018: 117.

10 Erol and Tamer 2018: fn. 4.

11 Dündar 2008: 5.

12 Erol and Tamer 2018: fn. 4.

13 Hellström 1965: 24.

14 Erol and Tamer 2018, fn. 5. Hellström suggests that the term is intended to describe not only the material but also the form, and that Plinius most likely referred to

15 Erol and Tamer 2018: 269.

16 Şimşek and Duman 2007: 286; Dündar 2008: 3; Özhanlı and Fırat 2011: 9; Sönmez 2015: 265; Özdişlek 2016: 222; Erol and Tamer 2018: 271; Demir 2020: 132.

17 Dündar 2008: 3.

18 Khairy 1980: 85; Dündar 2008: 3; Fırat 2012: 296-297; Baldıran 2015: 71; Baldıran 2016: 361; Yıldız 2016: 7; Özdişlek 2016: 224; Demir 2020: 133.

19 Bulbous can also appear under different names in the literature. Here are some terms used for this form: For Bulbous see: Robinson 1959: 24, 31, Pl. 5. G97-98; Slane and Jones 1980: 159, Pl. 32.99; Anderson Stojanović 1987: 110, Fig. 1h; Kasapođlu 2008: 39-40, Kat. No. 9-10; Civelek 2001: 114-115, 131-132, 134, U48-49, U51-52; Slane 2017: 12, 22, 23, 204, Pl. 52. 8-2, 8-3, 9-2, Dep 10-1. For Pear-shaped see: Vessberg and Westholm 1959: 80, Fig. 17; Laflı 2003: 103-104, Taf. 184e; Yurtseven 2006: 99-100, Kat. No. 54, Res. 47. For Bag see: Boysal and Kadiođlu 1999: 216-218, Resim 2, 5; Yurtseven 2006: 99-100, Kat. No. 55, Res. 48; Mümin 2009: 174-175, 180, Kat. No. 296-298; Özdişlek 2016: 241, 246-247, Kat. No. U5-U6; Gürbüzler 2016: 105, 108-110. For Piriform see: Hayes 2008: 115-116, 286, Pl. 88.1758, Pl. 89.1767. For Bottleform see: Dusenbery 1998: 248-249, S148-3,4; Saraçođlu 2011: 4. For Bell see: Ergürer 2018: 189-190; Sulan 2018: 21-23, Kat. No. 1-4, Resim 13-16. For Roman type see: Goldman 1940: 496, No. 30, Fig. 230. In some studies they can be also defined under groups named with letters or numbers: Anderson Stojanović 1987: 110, Fig. 1.i; Civelek 2001: 130, U42; Ergürer 2018: 189-190, Fig. 2. Group 10.

20 Hayes 1971: 243; Özudođru and Dündar 2007: 147;

to be associated with lekythos²¹ and amphoriskos.²² It can be stated that the similarities with the vessel forms in question are limited. It can be said that the early samples dated to the end of the 4th century BC / the beginning of the 3rd century BC partially bear resemblance to the squat lekythoi and the tall-thin unguentaria that emerged from the 3rd century BC to the amphoriskos. However, the limited form similarities are far from providing sufficient evidence to develop a suggestion that they are reproduced from the vessels in question. It is possible to come across unguentaria in almost every settlement that was the scene of settlement in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, especially in the Mediterranean sphere. It can be found in all parts of settlements such as baths, sanctuaries, especially tombs. Although there are different suggestions regarding the places of their emergence,²³ the evidences providing data on the pits and workshops, such as clay structures and divergences in form, differ. This indicates that there may be different contemporary production centers.²⁴ In its construction, very different materials such as gold, silver, lead, agate, alabaster, onyx and particularly terracotta and glass were used.²⁵ It is possible to come across miniature specimens such as 4 cm or rather tall specimens exceeding 40 cm.²⁶ It has been learned that the products they contain are quite diverse. In this context, it is possible to exemplify many products such

as various oils²⁷ and wines,²⁸ liquid spices,²⁹ honey,³⁰ vinegar,³¹ perfume,³² cream,³³ ocher,³⁴ medicine,³⁵ gum,³⁶ and cosmetic coloring powders.³⁷ It can be suggested that this vessel form, which functioned as a storage container for the aforementioned products, was widely used in daily life. In addition to this, it can be said that it also had a role as grave memorial gifts, votive items and commercial activities.

The subject and scope of the study consists of 37 terracotta unguentaria which were brought to Edirne Archeology and Ethnography Museum on different dates and in various ways.³⁸ In terms of form, although we distinguish it into two main types, it should not be ignored that both main types contain some differences within themselves. Based on the form

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- Dündar 2008: 3; Hayes 2008: 116; Özhanlı and Fırat 2011: 10; Laflı 2012: 184; Özdilek 2016: 223-224; Bilgin 2018: 118; Erol and Tamer 2018: 272; Katsioti and Mastrochristos 2018: 88; Tosun 2022: 309-310, fn. 5.
- 21 Hellström 1965: 25; Camilli 1997: 125; Tuluk 1999: 128; Dotterweich 1999: 4-5; Laflı 2003: 156; Dündar 2008: 3, 9; Fırat 2012: 296; Baldıran 2015: 71; Yıldız 2016: 6; Baldıran 2016: 361; Erol and Tamer 2018: 271; Demir 2020: 133.
- 22 Anderson Stojanović 1987: 108; Laflı 2003: 156; Dündar 2008: 3, 9; Fırat 2012: 296; Baldıran 2015: 71; Yıldız 2016: 6; Demir 2020: 133.
- 23 Dündar 2008: 9.
- 24 Hellström 1965: 25-27; Dündar 2008: 9.
- 25 Hellström 1965: 24; Tuluk 1999: 127; Dündar 2008: 6; Fırat 2012: 295-296; Özdilek 2016: 223; Yıldız 2016: 6; Telli 2019: 19; Demir 2020: 132.
- 26 Anderson Stojanović 1987: 106; Camilli 1997: 125; Dündar 2008: 3; Körsulu 2011: 72; Özhanlı and Fırat 2011: 10; Saraçoğlu 2011: 5; Baldıran 2015: 71; Baldıran 2016: 359; Yıldız 2016: 8; Telli 2019: 21.

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- 27 Anderson Stojanović 1987: 115; Rotroff 1997: 176, fn. 28, 33; Dündar 2008: 5; Jovanovic 2014: 89; Yıldız 2016: 4; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.
- 28 Anderson Stojanović 1987: 116; Jovanovic 2014: 89; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.
- 29 Dündar 2008: 5; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.
- 30 Anderson Stojanović 1987: 115; Dündar 2008: 5; Jovanovic 2014: 89; Yıldız 2016: 4; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.
- 31 Dündar 2008: 5; Yıldız 2016: 4; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.
- 32 Rotroff 1997: 175-176, fn. 33; Özüdoğru and Dündar 2007: 151; Dündar 2008: 5; Yıldız 2016: 4; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270. As Anderson Stojanović stated, it is noteworthy that some perfume bottles similar to the Bulbous form are used by brands such as Harmonist, Jean-Paul Guerlain, and Nina Ricci (Anderson Stojanović 1987: fn. 54).
- 33 Thompson 1934: 335; Özüdoğru and Dündar 2007: 151; Dündar 2008: 5; Yıldız 2016: 4; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.
- 34 Anderson Stojanović 1987: 116; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.
- 35 Rotroff 1997: 176; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.
- 36 Hellström 1965: 24, fn. 1; Rotroff 1997: 176, fn. 33; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.
- 37 Anderson Stojanović 1987: 116; Rotroff 1997: 176; Erol and Tamer 2018: 270.
- 38 Cat. No. 1-4 were brought to the museum through seizure while Cat. No. 5-6 through donation, Cat. No. 29 confiscation and Cat. No. 7-28 by purchasing. From unguentaria obtained in different ways, it was determined that Cat. No. 8 obtained in Kapikulede, Cat. No. 10-12, 15 in a well in Marmara island and Cat. No. 30 in the Edirne Old Istanbul Street Foundation Excavation, while no information could be obtained about where the other samples came from.

differences, Type 1 was examined under three subgroups and Type 2 under seven subgroups.

Type 1 (Hellenistic Period Unguentaria)

It has been observed that unguentaria, which are common in almost every ancient city that was once settlement in the Hellenistic period and referred to as Type 1 in this study, are generally discussed under the name of fusiform in the literature. However, it can be stated that the form structure of the samples of the type's first group does not match with the fusiform. A total of 9 unguentaria were studied under Type 1 (Cat. No. 1-9). The samples have various differences in base, foot, body, neck, and mouth which are significant for the development of the form. Considering these differences, Type 1 was examined under three groups.

Group 1: This group is represented by two samples (Cat. No. 1-2). The prominent form features of the earliest unguentaria, which emerged in the middle of the 4th century BC are small ring or conical base, a bulging and globular body, a distinctive shoulder, a short and cylindrical neck and lastly the flaring, conical mouth. While Cat. No. 1 (Fig. 2.1) fully meets the aforementioned form specifications, Cat. No. 2 (Fig. 2.2) differs only in the mouth structure that is rounded and pulled inwards. Although there are differences in tone, both samples have reddish-yellow clay. The clay contains lime and grit. Apart from the differences in numbers, both specimens have strips made with dark reddish-brown glaze on the body, shoulder and neck. It is observed that there is a serious size difference between the two samples, one of which is 15.4 cm and the other is 8.3 cm. The Unguentaria parallel to Cat. No. 1 can be seen in Aegina, Athenian Agora, Nif (Olympos), Sirkeli Höyük, Smyrna, Thessaloniki, Triantaphyllia Necropolis, Veria Necropolis, Alanya, Çanakkale, Silifke and Kahramanmaraş Museums. The samples in Aegina³⁹ and the Çanakkale Museum⁴⁰ are dated to the end of the 4th century BC; those in Sirkeli Höyük,⁴¹ Thessaloniki⁴² and the

Triantaphyllia Necropolis⁴³ from the end of the 4th century BC to the beginning of the 3rd century BC; those in Veria Necropolis⁴⁴ and Thessaloniki⁴⁵ to the first quarter of the 3rd century BC; those in the Athenian Agora,⁴⁶ Kahramanmaraş,⁴⁷ Silifke⁴⁸ and Alanya⁴⁹ Museums between the last quarter of the 4th century BC and the first half of the 3rd century BC; the Nif (Olympos) find⁵⁰ after 325 BC and the unguentarium in Smyrna⁵¹ to the first quarter of the 3rd century BC. It is possible to see similar samples of Cat. No. 2 in Cyme, Sardeis, Cabylé Necropolis, Tomis Necropolis, İzmir and Milet Museums. The find in İzmir Archeology Museum⁵² is dated to the second half of the 4th century BC; the unguentarium in the Tomis Necropolis⁵³ between the end of the 4th century BC and the beginning of the 3rd century BC; the sample in Cabylé Necropolis⁵⁴ between 323-280 BC; the Milet Museum find⁵⁵ to the beginning of the 3rd century BC; the Sardeis sample⁵⁶ to the first half of the 3rd century BC and the unguentarium at Cyme⁵⁷ is dated to the Early Hellenistic period. The parallel samples of Cat. No. 1 and 2 are dated between the last quarter of the 4th century BC and the first half of the 3rd century BC. In light of these data, Cat. No. 1 and 2 can be dated between the last quarter of the 4th century BC and the first half of the 3rd century BC.

Group 2: Group 2 is represented by three unguentaria (Cat. No. 3-5). The main difference that distinguishes this group from Group 1 is

43 Ωνασογλου 1994: 62, Π. 28.β.

44 Αλλαμανη and Τζαναβαρη 1994: 92, 97, Π. 43.γ, 45.δ.

45 Τζαναβάρη and Τσιμπιδου Αυλωνίτη 2018: 77, 79-81, Π. 2. γ.2-3, Π. 5. 3,6, T77.

46 Rotroff 2006: 289, Fig. 62.407, Pl. 52.407.

47 Doğan and Lebe 2021: Cat. No. 1.

48 Lafli 2003: 62-64, Taf. 52.f.

49 Lafli 2003: 62-64, Taf. 54.c.

50 Tulunay 2008: Resim 8.

51 Argun 2019: Kat. No. 1.

52 Tuluk 1999: Kat. Nr. 1, Taf. 1a, Abb. 1.

53 Bucovala 1967: Pl. 10b.

54 Bozkova 1997: 124, Π. 91.b.

55 Yaşar 2010: U2.

56 Rotroff and Oliver 2003: Cat. No. 253.

57 Küçükgüney and Tunç Altun 2009: 60, 63, Resim 4C.1.

39 Smetana Scherer 1982: 88, Taf. 55.702.

40 Aydın 2000: Kat. No. 2.

41 Ahrens et al. 2008: 94-95. Abb. 25. Si07a-225.

42 Τσιμπιδου Αυλωνίτη 1994: 81, Π. 38.α.

that there exists a foot instead of a base. The common feature of all three samples as form are that they have short foot, globular body, short, cylindrical neck and flaring conical mouth. It is observed that particularly Cat. No 3 (Fig. 3.1) and 4 (Fig. 3.2) are quite close to each other in terms of clay, form and decoration style. Both samples have dark gray clay color and contain grit and lime. Although in varying numbers, there is a decoration style formed by dark reddish-gray and highly pale yellow strips on their surfaces. On Cat. No. 3, there are, additionally, three engraved concave grooves under the body. The striking difference between these two samples, which differ in size as well, is that Cat. No. 3 has two non-functional basket handles on its shoulder. It is observed that Cat. No. 5 (Fig. 3.3), which has similarity with Cat. No. 3 and 4 with regards to form, differs from these two samples in terms of many features. Cat. No. 5, which is smaller than both samples in size, has a reddish-yellow clay color with inclusion of clay grit and lime. Although the surface of the vessel is generally black-glazed, it is also observed that it partly turns dark brown. This was most likely due to the uneven distribution of heat during the firing phase. It is possible to see finds parallel to Cat. No. 3 in the Athenian Agora, Patara, Pheron and Thessaloniki. The unguentarium in Patara⁵⁸ is dated between the end of the 4th century BC and the beginning of the 3rd century BC; the Thessaloniki sample⁵⁹ between 300-275 BC; the sample in the Athenian Agora⁶⁰ to the 3rd century BC, and the Pheron find⁶¹ is dated to the middle of the 3rd century BC. The similar samples Cat. No. 4 are known from Aegina, Lamia and Thessaloniki. One of the samples⁶² in Thessaloniki is dated to the first quarter of the 3rd century BC, and the other⁶³ to the second quarter of the 3rd century BC; the unguentarium in Lamia⁶⁴ between the

beginning of the 3rd century BC and the third quarter of the 3rd century BC, and the Aegina sample⁶⁵ is dated to the 3rd century BC. The Unguentaria parallel to Cat. No. 5 can be seen in Aegina, Edessa, Olympia, Patara, Pissa, Rhodos, Theonichosbezirk, Thessaloniki and Çanakkale Museums. The Aegina find⁶⁶ is dated to the 4th century BC; the samples in Patara⁶⁷ and Çanakkale Museum⁶⁸ to the end of the 4th century BC; the unguentarium in Pissa⁶⁹ between the end of the 4th century BC and the first quarter of the 3rd century BC; the sample in Theonichosbezirk⁷⁰ to beginning of the 3rd century BC; the sample in Thessaloniki⁷¹ between 300-280 BC; the Rhodes find⁷² to the first quarter of the 3rd century BC; the Olympia sample⁷³ to the first half of the 3rd century BC, and the Edessa find⁷⁴ is dated to the Late 3rd century BC. It is seen that similar samples of unguentaria that make up Group 2 are dated between the last quarter of the 4th century BC and the last quarter of the 3rd century BC. Therefore, the samples representing Type 1-Group 2 can be dated between the last quarter of the 4th century BC and the last quarter of the 3rd century BC.

Group 3: Four samples are studied within this group (Cat. No. 6-9). It is possible to state that the unguentaria discussed here fully match the fusiform. The common feature of the samples is that all of them have a tall cylindrical foot and neck and a body that gives the appearance of being compressed from both sides. This common feature, which plays an important role regarding the form development and dating, has been the main factor in considering the four samples in the same group. However, it was possible to detect some differences in details in the examinations made on the samples. The abovementioned differences show

58 Dündar 2008: U30.

59 Τζαναβάρη and Τσιμπίδου Αυλωνίτη 2018: Π. 5.Τ187.1.

60 Rotroff 2006: 151, 290, Fig. 62.417.

61 Δουλγερη Ιντζεσιλογδου 1994: 366-367, Π. 282.ε.

62 Τζαναβάρη and Τσιμπίδου Αυλωνίτη 2018: 81, Π. 5. ΜΘ 2768, 2770.

63 Τσιμπίδου Αυλωνίτη 1994: 82, Π. 39.α.

64 Παπακωνσταντινου 1997: 57, Π. 41.στ.

65 Smetana Scherer 1982: 88, Taf. 56.705-706.

66 Smetana Scherer 1982: 88, Taf. 55.700.

67 Dündar 2008: U9.

68 Aydın 2000: Kat. No. 2.

69 Δρουγου and Τουράτσογλου 1994: 131, 134, Π. 74γ.

70 Braun 1994: 26, Π.9γ.

71 Τζαναβάρη and Τσιμπίδου Αυλωνίτη 2018: 82-83, Π. 2.α.6.Τ78.

72 Γιαννικουρη 1994: 304, Π. 234β.

73 Hausmann 1996: 34, Taf. 11.59.

74 Drougou 1991: 130.c.

themselves in the general size, bottom shapes, foot heights, body and shoulder structures. It is also possible to detect some differences in clay color and clay structures. The clay inclusions of the finds consist of grit and lime, and the clay vary in color. Cat. No. 6 has reddish-yellow and gray clay, Cat. No. 7 has reddish-yellow clay, Cat. No. 8 has greenish-gray and Cat. No. 9 has fairly pale brown clay. Among the samples, only on the Cat. No. 7 traces of slip were detected. The slip is light yellowish-brown. The entire mouth and neck of Cat. No. 6 (Fig. 4.1), the mouth, neck and entire foot of Cat. No. 7 (Fig. 4.2) and the entire mouths and part of Cat. No. 8-9's necks could not be preserved. Although this data does not make it possible to determine the original measurements, when the preserved sections are compared, it can be stated that they differ from each other in terms of size. Considering the form features, Cat. No. 6 has a disc-shaped bottom and is slightly conical on the underside. The foot is wide and short. The body is globular. Cat. No. 7 has been preserved only in the body part and has an ovoid structure. It is seen that except for the difference in size, Cat. No. 8 (Fig. 4.3) and 9 (Fig. 4.4) are parallel to each other in form. The bottom is conical, the foot is tall, the body is widening from bottom to top, the shoulder is distinctive and the neck is tall and cylindrical. Considering these form features and parallel samples, we can observe the occurrence of a form change from Cat. No. 6 to Cat. No. 8-9 and it is substantial in terms of showing a chronological meaning. The similar samples of Cat. No. 6 are known from Aegina, Eridanos Necropolis, Corinth, Parion, Patara, Salihli Kordon Village Tumulus, Agora of Smyrna, Western Necropolis of Teos, Theonichosbezirk and Thessaloniki. The samples in Eridanos Necropolis⁷⁵, Parion⁷⁶, Western Necropolis of Teos⁷⁷ and Theonichosbezirk⁷⁸ are dated to the beginning of the 3rd century BC; Patara⁷⁹ and Salihli Kordon Village Tumulus⁸⁰ finds to the first half of the 3rd century BC; the Corinthian

sample⁸¹ to the second quarter of the 3rd century BC; the unguentarium in Thessaloniki⁸² to the middle of the 3rd century BC, and the samples in the Aegina⁸³ and Agora of Smyrna⁸⁴ are dated to the 3rd century BC. The finds parallel to Cat. No. 7 are known in Aegina, Argos, Athenian Agora, Crimea, Eordaia, Eretria, Metropolis, Kourion, Parion, Patara, Salona, Tarsus, Tomis Necropolis, Tralleis Necropolis, Veria Necropolis, Akhisar, Çanakkale, İzmir and Sinop Museums. Kourion samples⁸⁵ are dated to the 3rd century BC; the unguentarium in Aegina⁸⁶ to the late 3rd century BC; one of the samples⁸⁷ recovered from the Athenian Agora between 225-160 BC and the other⁸⁸ to early 2nd century BC; the Crimea finds⁸⁹ between the end of the 3rd century BC and the 2nd century BC; the samples in the Tomis Necropolis⁹⁰, Salona⁹¹ and Akhisar Archaeological Museum⁹² to the 2nd century BC; the unguentaria in Eretria⁹³ and Patara⁹⁴ to the first half of the 2nd century BC; one of the samples recovered from Eordaia⁹⁵, Metropolis⁹⁶, Parion⁹⁷, Tralleis Necropolis⁹⁸ and the finds in Sinop Museum⁹⁹ to the middle of the 2nd century BC; the Veria Necropolis sample¹⁰⁰ to the 2nd century BC and later; another sample obtained from Argos¹⁰¹,

75 Schlörb Vierneisel 1966: Beilage 76.2.

76 Aydın Tavukçu 2006: Kat. No. 105.

77 Foça 2019: Kat. No. 171.

78 Braun 1994: 26, II.8α.

79 DüNDAR 2008: U26.

80 Aydın 2001: Kat. No. 73.

81 Pemberton 1985: 300, Cat. No. 34.

82 Τσιμπιδου Αυλωνιτη 1994: 83, Π. 39:γ.

83 Smetana Scherer 1982: 88, Taf. 56.707.

84 Çelik 2007: Kat. No. 161.

85 McFadden 1946: 465, 474, Pl. XXXVIII.25-27.

86 Smetana Scherer 1982: 89, Taf. 56.715.

87 Rotroff 2006: 298, Pl. 56.514.

88 Thompson 1934: 368, 473, Fig. 52.C 76.

89 Stoyanov 2018: 68-69, Pl. I, nos. 8-12.

90 Bucovalea 1967: 64, 40b.

91 Jovanović 2014: Cat. No. 14.

92 Yıldız 2016: Kat. No. 6.

93 Metzger 1997: 37, II. 22.α.

94 DüNDAR 2008: U61.

95 Drougou 1991: 156, a. Type E.

96 Gürler 1994: Kat. No. 137, 140-141.

97 Aydın Tavukçu 2006: Kat. No. 106.

98 Civelek 2001: U58.

99 Süzer 2019: Kat. No. 21-22.

100 Αλλαμανη and Τζαναβαρη 1990: 153, Π. 79. γ.1-3.

101 Bruneau 1970: Fig. 69. 58.9.

İzmir Archeology Museum¹⁰² and Tralleis Necropolis¹⁰³ to the second half of the 2nd century BC; the Çanakkale Museum sample¹⁰⁴ to the third quarter of the 2nd century BC, and the unguentarium recovered from Tarsus¹⁰⁵ is dated to the Late Hellenistic period. The similar samples of Cat. No. 8 and 9 can be found in Aegina, Argos, Athenian Agora, Ephesus, Metropolis, Patara, Pergamon, Sardeis, Tel Anafa, Tomis Necropolis, Tralleis Necropolis, Isparta and Milet Museums, Naim Arnas and Jean Mécérian Collections. The unguentaria in Patara¹⁰⁶ and Tomis Necropolis¹⁰⁷ are dated to the 2nd century BC; the samples in the Naim Arnas Collection¹⁰⁸ between 200-125 BC; one of the unguentaria in the Tralleis Necropolis¹⁰⁹ to the middle of the 2nd century BC, and the other¹¹⁰ to the second half of the 2nd century BC; samples of Aegina¹¹¹ and Milet Museum¹¹² to the second half of the 2nd century BC; the Metropolis finds¹¹³ to the end of the 2nd century BC; the Tel Anafa sample¹¹⁴ around 125 BC; the sample in the Athenian Agora¹¹⁵ between 120-86 BC; the sample in the Isparta Museum¹¹⁶ between the middle of the 2nd century BC and the first half of the 1st century BC; the Sardeis samples¹¹⁷ between the 2nd century BC and the first half of the 1st century BC; the Ephesus finds¹¹⁸ to the 2nd century BC or to the transition period from the 2nd century BC to the 1st century BC; the Argos find¹¹⁹ between the 2nd century BC and the beginning

of the 1st century BC, and the samples in the Pergamon¹²⁰ and Jean Mécérian Collections¹²¹ are dated to the Hellenistic period. The parallel samples of Cat. No. 6 are dated to the first half of the 3rd century BC, Cat. No. 7 is dated between the end of the 3rd century BC and the end of the 2nd century BC and Cat. No. 8-9 are dated between the 2nd century BC and the first half of the 1st century BC. Based on the similar samples, Cat. No. 6 can be dated to the first half of the 3rd century BC, Cat. No. 7 between the end of the 3rd century BC and the end of the 2nd century BC and Cat. No. 8-9 between the 2nd century BC and the first half of the 1st century BC.

Type 2 (Early Imperial Roman Period Unguentaria)

Unguentaria, which were widely used in the Early Imperial Roman period and referred to as Type 2 in this study, can be encountered in many different forms in the literature such as bulbous, pear-shaped, baggy, piriform, oval/piriform, bottleform, bell, Roman type and letter or number groups.¹²² Considering the differences in the general form and especially in the body structure, Type 2 was tried to be studied under as many groups as possible in order to reveal a detailed classification. In this context, they were handled under seven groups. A total of twenty-eight unguentaria are studied under Type 2 (Cat. No. 10-37).

Group 1: The group consists of three unguentaria (Cat. No. 10-12). In terms of form, the common characteristic of all three samples is that they have a flat bottom, globular body, short, cylindrical neck and a flaring mouth. However, it should also be noted that the globular body is bulging from Cat. No. 10 to 12. Another common feature of the samples is that their necks are glazed. While the glaze on Cat. No. 10 (Fig. 5.1) is dark reddish-brown, on Cat. No. 11 (Fig. 5.2) and 12 (Fig. 5.3) it is black. They are also very similar in clay structure and color. The clay, which has grit and lime inclusions, is in reddish-yellow tones. The unguentaria parallel to Cat. No. 10 can be seen in Argos, Ephesus, Parion, Tralleis Necropolis, Alanya,

102 Tuluk 1999: Kat. Nr. 39-42, Taf. 4.

103 Saraçoğlu 2011: Cat. No. 23-24.

104 Aydın 2000: Kat. No. 23.

105 Goldman 1950: 230, Cat. No. 234, Pl. 135.234.

106 Dündar 2008: U75-76; Varmaz 2015: Kat. No. H 47.

107 Bucovala 1967: 84, Fig. 51a.

108 Mümin 2009: Kat. No. 272-274.

109 Civelek 2001: U39-40.

110 Saraçoğlu 2011: Cat. No. 25-26.

111 Smetana Scherrer 1982: 89, Taf. 56.720.

112 Yaşar 2010: U30-32.

113 Gürler 1994: Kat. No. 146-147.

114 Herbert 1997: 65-66, Taf. 76.pw99.

115 Rotroff 2006: 298, Pl. 56.512.

116 Fırat 2012: Kat. No. 10.

117 Rotroff and Oliver 2003: Cat. No. 259, 261.

118 Mitsopoulos Leon 1991: 149, O 17-18.

119 Bruneau 1970: 510, 512, 517, Fig. 203.188.49.

120 Boehringer and Krauss 1937: 119, Taf. 56e.1.

121 Gwiazda 2013: Cat. No. 19.

122 For different uses in the literature see: Fn. 18.

Çanakkale, Giresun, Milet, Sinop Museums and Naim Arnas Collection. The unguentaria in Tralleis Necropolis¹²³ and Alanya Museum¹²⁴ are dated to the 1st century BC; the Argos sample¹²⁵ to the second half of the 1st century BC; the sample in Giresun Museum¹²⁶ between the middle of the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD; the sample in Sinop Museum¹²⁷ between the end of the 1st century BC and the middle of the 1st century AD; the samples in the Naim Arnas Collection¹²⁸ between 50 BC and 100 AD; the Milet Museum find¹²⁹ between the late 1st century BC and the 1st century AD; the Parion samples¹³⁰ to the first half of the 1st century AD/Tiberius period; the sample in the Çanakkale Museum¹³¹ to the middle of the 1st century AD, and the Ephesus find¹³² is dated to the 1st century AD. The parallel samples of Cat. No. 11 are known from Ampurias Necropolis, Athenian Agora, Corinth, Cyprus, Hieropolis Necropolis, Kenchreai Necropolis, Parion, Patara, Tralleis Necropolis, Alanya, Çanakkale, İzmir, Giresun, Milet and Sinop Museums and Naim Arnas Collection. The Naim Arnas Collection¹³³ and the samples in Giresun Museum¹³⁴ are dated between 50 BC and 100 AD; the sample in Hieropolis Necropolis¹³⁵ between the last quarter of the 1st century BC and the last quarter of the 1st century AD; the samples in Milet Museum¹³⁶ between the end of the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD; one of the samples¹³⁷ recovered from Corinth to the beginning of the first quarter of the 1st century AD, and the other¹³⁸ to the

Tiberius period; one of the samples¹³⁹ recovered from the Athenian Agora to early 1st century AD, and the other¹⁴⁰ between 25-50 AD; the samples in the İzmir¹⁴¹ and Çanakkale¹⁴² Museums to the first half of the 1st century AD; the sample of the Ampurias Necropolis¹⁴³ to the Augustus and Tiberius periods; the Cyprus find¹⁴⁴ to the Augustus period and later; one of the samples¹⁴⁵ recovered from Parion between 25-100 AD, the others¹⁴⁶ to the first half of the 1st century AD/Tiberius period; the samples in Tralleis Necropolis¹⁴⁷ and Sinop Museum¹⁴⁸ to the middle of the 1st century AD; the unguentaria in Patara¹⁴⁹ and Alanya Museum¹⁵⁰ to the 1st century AD, and the sample in the Kenchreai Necropolis¹⁵¹ is dated to the late 1st century AD. The unguentaria similar to Cat. No. 12 are known in Ampurias Necropolis, Ephesus, Hieropolis Necropolis, Northern Necropolis of Corinth, Parion, Tralleis Necropolis, Giresun, İzmir and Milet Museums. The unguentarium in Ephesus¹⁵² is dated between the Late Hellenistic period and the end of the 1st century AD; the sample in Giresun Museum¹⁵³ from the middle of the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD; the sample in Hieropolis Necropolis¹⁵⁴ between the last quarter of the 1st century BC and the first half of the 1st century AD; the find in the Milet Museum¹⁵⁵ to the end of the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD; the finds from the Northern Necropolis of Corinth¹⁵⁶ to the beginning of the first quarter of the 1st century

123 Civelek 2001: U10.

124 Laflı 2003: 93, Form IV, Taf. 144c.

125 Bruneau 1970: 481, Fig. 117.61.15, Fig. 211.61.15.

126 Demir 2020: U19.

127 Süzer 2019: Kat. No. 55.

128 Mümin 2009: 176, Kat. No. 301-302.

129 Yaşar 2010: U79.

130 Aydın Tavukçu 2006: Kat. No. 132; Kasapoğlu 2008: Kat. No. 27.

131 Aydın 2000: Kat. No. 50.

132 Mitsopoulos Leon 1991: 150, Taf. 218.O47.

133 Mümin 2009: 180, Kat. No. 303.

134 Demir 2020: U15.

135 Indgjerd 2014: Find No.: 1465.

136 Yaşar 2010: U75-76.

137 Slane 2017: 202, 204, Pl. 52.Dep 3-1.

138 Slane and Jones 1980: 159, 171, Pl. 32.99.

139 Robinson 1959: 85, Pl. 18.M8.

140 Hayes 2008: 287, Cat. No. 1775, Pl. 89.1775.

141 Tuluk 1999: 151, Kat. Nr. 78.

142 Aydın 2000: Kat. No. 46.

143 Almagro 1955: 405, Inc. Sabadí n.^o8.

144 Vessberg and Westholm 1959: 80, Fig. 17.

145 Ergürer 2012: Kat. No. 89.

146 Kasapoğlu 2008: Kat. No. 11, 15.

147 Saraçoğlu 2011: U37.

148 Süzer 2019: Kat. No. 53.

149 Dündar 2008: U137.

150 Laflı 2003: 93, Form IV, Taf. 144g-i, 145a, 149h.

151 Rife et al. 2007: 168, Fig. 19.

152 Mitsopoulos Leon 1991: 148-150, O49, Taf. 219.

153 Demir 2020: U14.

154 Indgjerd 2014: Find No.: 196.

155 Yaşar 2010: U71.

156 Slane 2017: 202, 204, Pl. 52.8-2, 8-3.

AD; the sample of the Ampurias Necropolis¹⁵⁷ to the Augustus and Tiberius periods; the Izmir Museum sample¹⁵⁸ to the first half of the 1st century AD; one of the samples¹⁵⁹ in Parion between 34-100 AD, the other one¹⁶⁰ to the third quarter of the 1st century AD, and the sample in Tralleis Necropolis¹⁶¹ is dated to the middle of the 1st century AD. It is observed that the parallel samples of unguentaria appear to be dated between the second half of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century AD. In the light of the parallel samples, the samples examined under Type 2-Group 1 can be dated between the second half of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century AD.

Group 2: The group is represented by a single sample (Cat. No. 13, Fig. 6.1). The prominent feature that distinguishes this unguentarium from Group 1 specimens is the slimming body structure. The bottom is conical on the underside. The body is tall and ovoid. The neck is short. The mouth is rounded and flaring. Grit and lime-tempered clay is yellowish-red in color. It is possible to find the parallel samples of Cat. No. 13 in Ampurias Necropolis, Apollonia Necropolis, Athenian Agora, Northern Necropolis of Corinth, Ephesus, Kenchreai Necropolis, Parion, Patara, Salona, Stobi, Tarsus Köylü Garajı, Tel Anafa, Tralleis Necropolis, Akşehir Nasreddin Hoca, Çanakkale, Hatay, Izmir, Milet, Sinop, and Tarsus Museums and the Naim Arnas and Toppo Collections. The Salona find¹⁶² is dated between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD; the sample in the Apollonia Necropolis¹⁶³ between 50 BC and 50 AD; the find in Patara¹⁶⁴ from 50 BC to 100 AD; the Stobi sample¹⁶⁵ between 25 BC and 25 AD; the first of the three samples¹⁶⁶ recovered from Parion between the end of the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 1st century AD,

the second¹⁶⁷ to the first half of the 1st century AD, and the third¹⁶⁸ to the third quarter of the 1st century AD; the unguentarium in Akşehir Nasreddin Hoca Archeology and Ethnography Museum¹⁶⁹ between the late 1st century BC and the 1st century AD; the samples in the Milet Museum¹⁷⁰ between the end of the 1st century BC and the first half of the 1st century AD; the samples in Hatay¹⁷¹ and Tarsus¹⁷² Museums between the end of the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 2nd century AD; the samples in Naim Arnas Collection¹⁷³ between 25 BC and 50 AD; the finds in the Ampurias Necropolis¹⁷⁴ to the Tiberius and Claudius periods; the Tel Anafa finds¹⁷⁵ between 1-30/40 AD; the sample in the Toppo Collection¹⁷⁶ to the post-Augustus period; the finds in the Athenian Agora¹⁷⁷ to the period of Claudius; one of the samples¹⁷⁸ recovered from the Tralleis Necropolis to the 1st century AD, and the other¹⁷⁹ to the end of the 1st century AD; the samples in the Northern Necropolis of Corinth¹⁸⁰ and Sinop Museum¹⁸¹ to the 1st century AD; the find in the Kenchreai Necropolis¹⁸² to the end of the 1st century AD; the samples in the Izmir Archaeological Museum¹⁸³ to the second half of the 1st century AD; the sample in the Çanakkale Museum¹⁸⁴ to the late 1st century AD; a sample obtained from the excavations in Tarsus Köylü Garajı¹⁸⁵ to the 1.-2. centuries AD, and the samples in

157 Almagro 1955: 405, Inc. Torres n.^{0.52}.

158 Tuluk 1999: 150, Kat. Nr. 69.

159 Ergürer 2012: Kat. No. 90.

160 Aydın Tavukçu 2006: Kat. No. 76.

161 Civelek 2001: U32.

162 Jovanovic 2014: Cat. No. 18.

163 Şahin and Özbey 2017: Kat. M16-1.

164 Dündar 2008: U134.

165 Anderson Stojanović 1987: Tab. 1, Fig. 1d.

166 Kasapoğlu 2008: Kat. No. 8.

167 Ergürer 2012: Kat. No. 42.

168 Aydın Tavukçu 2006: Kat. No. 148.

169 Tekocak and Yıldız 2015: Fig. 11.

170 Yaşar 2010: Kat. No. U107, U110.

171 Laflı 2003: 92, Taf. 142c.

172 Laflı 2003: 92, Taf. 142a.

173 Mümin 2009: Kat. No. 292-294.

174 Almagro 1955: 405, Inc. Torres n.^{0.53}.

175 Herbert 1997: Pl. 76. pw112-113.

176 Chinelli 1995: Fig. 32.759.

177 Hayes 2008: Pl. 89. 1768-1769.

178 Civelek 2001: U8, U10.

179 Saraçoğlu 2011: Cat. No. 46.

180 Slane 2017: Tab. 2, Pl. 52. 8-1, Dep. 7-3.

181 Süzer 2019: Kat. No. 56, 59.

182 Rife et al. 2007: Fig. 20.

183 Tuluk 1999: Kat. Nr. 88-89, Taf. 8c-d.

184 Aydın 2000: Kat. No. 57.

185 Yurtseven 2006: Kat. No. 52.

Ephesus¹⁸⁶ are dated to the Imperial Roman period. Similar samples are dated to between the second half of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century AD. Therefore, Cat. No. 13 can be dated between the second half of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century AD.

Group 3: In this group, a single sample is studied (Cat. No. 14, Fig. 7.1). The main feature that distinguishes Cat. No. 14 from the unguentaria that make up Group 1 and 2 is that it has a wide sagging body. It is flat-bottomed. The body is hung from top to bottom. The neck is short and cylindrical. The mouth is flaring. The color of the clay, which is grit and lime-tempered, changes from yellowish-red to greenish-gray. The finds parallel to Cat. No. 14 are known from Athenian Agora, Eordaia, Hieropolis Necropolis, Parion, Tarsus Köylü Garajı, Tralleis Necropolis, Çanakkale and Giresun Museums. The unguentarium in Eordaia¹⁸⁷ is dated to the last quarter of the 1st century BC; the sample in Giresun Museum¹⁸⁸ between the middle of the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD; the find in the Hieropolis Necropolis¹⁸⁹ between the last quarter of the 1st century BC and the first half of the 1st century AD; one of the samples¹⁹⁰ recovered from Parion from the end of the 1st century BC to the beginning of the 1st century AD, while the others¹⁹¹ to the middle of the 1st century AD; the samples in the Athenian Agora¹⁹² and the Necropolis of Tralleis¹⁹³ to the middle of the 1st century AD; a sample obtained from the excavations in Tarsus Köylü Garajı¹⁹⁴ to the 1.-2. centuries AD, and the unguentarium in the Çanakkale Museum¹⁹⁵ is dated to the beginning of the 2nd century AD. Its parallels are dated between the middle of the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 2nd century AD. Hence, Cat. No. 14 can be dated between the middle of the 1st century

BC and the beginning of the 2nd century AD.

Group 4: The group is represented by a single sample (Cat. No. 15, Fig. 8.1). The body of the unguentarium is sagging like the specimen in Group 3, and it has a slim structure, as in Cat. No. 13 in group 2. It has a flat bottom as in Group 1 and 3. The neck is taller, unlike the first three groups. The mouth is flaring. The clay, which is grit and lime-tempered, is dark reddish-brown. The similar samples of Cat. No. 5 can be seen in the Northern Necropolis of Corinth, the Parion, Çanakkale and İzmir Museums and the Naim Arnas Collection. The sample in the Naim Arnas Collection¹⁹⁶ is dated from 25 BC to 50 AD; the samples recovered from the Northern Necropolis of Corinth¹⁹⁷ between the first quarter of the 1st century AD and the end of the 1st century AD; the find in the İzmir Archaeological Museum¹⁹⁸ towards the end of the 1st century AD; the unguentarium in the Çanakkale Museum¹⁹⁹ to the end of the 2nd century AD; of the nine samples recovered from Parion, two²⁰⁰ are dated to the second half of the 1st century AD, five²⁰¹ to the end of the 1st century AD, and two²⁰² to the 2nd century AD. Parallel specimens are dated between the second quarter of the 1st century AD and the end of the 2nd century AD. Based on the similar samples, Cat. No. 15 can be dated between the second quarter of the 1st century AD and the end of the 2nd century AD.

Group 5: Two samples are studied within this group (Cat. No. 16-17). The samples within this group are similar to each other in general form, such as the sagging body, tall cylindrical neck and flaring mouth. However, they differ in terms of size, mouth, bottom structures and clay color. Cat. No. 16 (Fig. 9.1), has a height of 19.5 cm and Cat. No. 17 (Fig. 9.2) 14.7 cm. While the bottom has one grade on Cat. No. 16, Cat. No. 17 is slightly conical. In both samples, the mouth is flaring. However, on Cat. No. 16, the rim continues outwards in a flat way

186 Mitsopoulos Leon 1991: Taf. 217.O42-44.

187 Drougou 1991: 159.b.

188 Demir 2020: U18.

189 Indgjerd 2014: Find No.: 223.

190 Aydın Tavukçu 2006: Kat. No. 178.

191 Kasapoğlu 2008: Kat. No. 29-31.

192 Hayes 2008: 286, Pl. 88.1758.

193 Civelek 2001: U12.

194 Yurtseven 2006: Kat. No. 55.

195 Aydın 2000: Kat. No. 59.

196 Mümin 2009: Kat. No. 289.

197 Slane 2017: 24-26, 202-204, Pl. 52.38-5, 42-1.

198 Tuluk 1999: Kat. Nr. 109, Abb. 16a, Taf. 9c.

199 Aydın 2000: Kat. No. 68.

200 Ergürer 2012: Kat. No. 109; Sulan 2018: Kat. No. 60.

201 Kasapoğlu 2008: Kat. No. 34-38.

202 Aydın Tavukçu 2006: Kat. No. 193-194.

and forms a grade inside. On Cat. No. 17, the rim is slightly drooping outwards. Both of the samples have grit and lime-tempered clay. The clay color of Cat. No. 16 ranges from yellowish-red to highly pale brown. The clay color of Cat. No. 17 changes from light red to pink. The unguentaria parallel to Cat. No. 16 can be seen in Athenian Agora, Northern Necropolis of Corinth, Parion, Necropolis of Tralleis, Akşehir Nasreddin Hoca, Alanya and Giresun Museums and the Naim Arnas Collection. The unguentaria in the Naim Arnas Collection²⁰³ are dated between 50 BC and 50 AD; the samples in the Alanya Museum²⁰⁴ between the last quarter of the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 1st century AD; the sample in the Athenian Agora²⁰⁵ to the Claudian period; the find in the Northern Necropolis of Corinth²⁰⁶ to 50-75 AD or later; the sample in Necropolis of Tralleis²⁰⁷ to the second half of the 1st century AD; one of the finds²⁰⁸ recovered from Parion to the second half of the 1st century AD, the others²⁰⁹ to the end of the 1st century AD; the examples in Akşehir Nasreddin Hoca²¹⁰ and Giresun²¹¹ Museums to the 1st century AD. The finds parallel to Cat. No. 17 are known from the Parion, Sinop and İzmir Archaeological Museums. One of the samples²¹² recovered from Parion is dated to the first half of the 1st century AD, three²¹³ to the 2nd century AD; the unguentarium in the Sinop Museum²¹⁴ between the end of the 1st century AD and the first half of the 2nd century AD, and the sample in the İzmir Archeology Museum²¹⁵ is dated to the middle of the 2nd century AD. Similar samples of Cat. No. 16 are dated between the last quarter of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century

AD. Similar samples of Cat. No. 17 are dated between the second half of the 1st century AD and the first half of the 2nd century AD. Based on the similar samples, Cat. No. 16 can be dated between the last quarter of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century AD, and Cat. No. 17 between the second half of the 1st century AD and the first half of the 2nd century AD.

Group 6: This group is represented by two samples (Cat. No. 18-19). Although Cat. No. 18 and 19 are close to each other in terms of size and general form features, they have differences in some details. The bottom of both samples is slightly conical. The bodies are small and take triangular shape by widening from top to bottom. The necks are tall and cylindrical. While the neck is straight on Cat. No. 18 (Fig. 10.1), on Cat. No. 19 (Fig. 10.2), it narrows in an area close to the body. The rims are flaring and pulled upwards. However, on Cat. No. 19, the rim is graded on the inside. Both samples are tempered with clay, grit and lime. While Cat. No. 18 has pink clay, Cat. No. 19 has dark reddish-brown clay. The similar samples of Cat. No. 18 and 19 can be seen in Alanya, İzmir, Milet and Nevşehir Museums. The unguentarium in the İzmir Archaeological Museum²¹⁶ is dated towards the end of the 1st century AD; the samples in Alanya²¹⁷ and Nevşehir²¹⁸ Museums to the transition period from the end of the 1st century AD to the 2nd century AD, and the find in the Milet Museum²¹⁹ is dated to the 2nd century AD. The parallels of the specimens in Group 6 are dated between the end of the 1st century AD and the end of the 2nd century AD. Therefore, it is possible to suggest the same date range for Group 6.

Group 7: This group constitutes the most crowded group with eighteen samples (Cat. No. 20-37, Fig. 11-12). The general form characteristics of the samples are that they have a small bell-like body that widens outwards, a tall cylindrical neck, and a flaring mouth. However, there are some differences in the bottom, transition from body to neck and mouth structures. While the bottom is conical on Cat. No. 20, 23,

203 Mümin 2009: Kat. No. 290, 293.

204 Laflı 2003: 91-92, Form III, Taf. 139e-f.

205 Hayes 2008: 286, Pl. 88.1759.

206 Slane 2017: 24, 202, 204, Pl. 52.38-7.

207 Saraçoğlu 2011: U44.

208 Sulan 2018: Kat. No. 41.

209 Kasapoğlu 2008: Kat. No. 34-36.

210 Tekocak and Yıldız 2015: Kat. No. 10.

211 Demir 2020: U21.

212 Sulan 2018: Kat. No. 8.

213 Aydın Tavukçu 2006: Kat. No. 193-194; Kasapoğlu 2008: Kat. No. 39.

214 Süzer 2019: Kat. No. 60.

215 Tuluk 1999: Kat. Nr. 122, Taf. 10f.

216 Tuluk 1999: Kat. Nr. 111, Abb. 16b, Taf. 9b.

217 Laflı 2003: 96-97, Form XVIII, Taf. 159d-f, 160a-f, 161a-d.

218 Sönmez 2015: 269-270, Fig. 37.

219 Yaşar 2010: U140.

30, 36 and 37 (Fig. 11.1, 11.4, Fig. 12.2, 12.8 and 12.9), it is flat on 21-22, 24-29, 31-35 (Fig. 11.2-3, 11.5-9, Fig. 12.1, 12.3-7). While the transition from body to neck is smoothed in some samples (Cat. No. 20-24, 26, 29, Fig. 11.1-5, 11.7, Fig. 12.1), it is provided with a distinctive concave profiling in some samples (Cat. No. 25, 27-28, 30-37, Fig. 11.6, 11.8-9, Fig. 12.2-9). Although the mouth is flaring in all, it is straight on some specimens (Cat. No. 21-24, 27, 31-37, Fig. 11.2-5, 11.8, Fig. 12.3-9), upwards on other specimens (Cat. No. 20, 26, 28-30, Fig. 11.1, 11.7, 11.9, Fig. 12.1-2) and in one specimen (Cat. No. 25, Fig. 11.6) it shows a downward profile. These unguentaria, which do not show significant differences in size, have heights ranging from 14.5 cm to 19.6 cm. With all of the samples the clay is tempered with grit and lime. Clay colors vary as red, gray and brown tones. The unguentaria similar to Cat. No. 20-37 are known from the Hieropolis Necropolis, Parion, Akhisar, Alanya, Çanakkale, İzmir, Milet and Nevşehir Museums and the Naim Arnas Collection. The sample in the Naim Arnas Collection²²⁰ is dated from 25 BC to 100 AD; of the nine samples recovered from Parion, one²²¹ is between the end of the 1st century AD and the beginning of the 2nd century AD, one²²² between the second half of the 1st century AD and the 2nd century AD, two²²³ between the end of the 1st century AD and the first half of the 2nd century AD, four²²⁴ between the end of the 1st century AD and the first half of the 2nd century AD and one²²⁵ to the 2nd century AD; the unguentarium in the Hieropolis Necropolis²²⁶ from the last quarter of the 1st century AD to the first half of the 2nd century AD; the find in Akhisar Archaeological Museum²²⁷ between the end of the 1st century AD and the first half of the 2nd century AD; the unguentarium in the Izmir Archaeological Museum²²⁸ between the end of the 1st century

AD and the beginning of the 2nd century AD; the samples in the Alanya Museum²²⁹ between the second half of the 1st century AD and the first half of the 2nd century AD; the finds in the Çanakkale Museum²³⁰ to the second quarter of the 2nd century AD, and the samples in the Milet²³¹ and Nevşehir²³² Museums are dated to the 2nd century AD. Based on the similar samples, those representing Type 2-Group 7 can be dated between the end of the 1st century AD and the end of the 2nd century AD.

Conclusion

There is no unity in the size and mouth and bottom diameters of the unguentaria. However, in general, it can be stated that they are in parallel with the average measures presented in the literature. The samples with different sizes were measured as 8.2 cm in the shortest and 19.6 cm in the tallest. Mouth diameters vary between 1.5 cm and 3.8 cm, and base/bottom diameters vary between 1.7 cm and 6 cm. It is possible to state that in the studies²³³ the size differences seen in unguentaria are not significant in the chronological development.

Archaeometric analyzes on clay structures have not been conducted. However, it can be stated that some samples have a hard structure and some have a soft structure. Therefore, it can be said that there is no unity in the clay structure. However, with lime and grit showing themselves clearly in the clay additives it can be suggested that there is a unity in terms of additives. Clay colors, which were determined according to Munsell soil color chart, are red, pink, gray and brown and in different tones of these colors.

Slips were observed on three of the unguentaria, (Cats. No. 3-4, 7). They were in gray, dark gray and light yellowish-brown colors. Glaze

220 Mümin 2009: Kat. No. 297.

221 Aydın Tavukçu 2006: Kat. No. 189.

222 Ergürer 2018: 190, Fig. 2.Group 10.

223 Ergürer 2012: Kat. No. 115-116.

224 Sulan 2018: Kat. No. 1-4.

225 Kasapoğlu 2008: Kat. No. 51.

226 Indgjerd 2014: Find No.: F3058.

227 Yıldız 2016: Kat. No. 11.

228 Tuluk 1999: Kat. Nr. 119, Taf. 9d.

229 Laflı 2003: 96-97, Form XVIII, Taf. 161e-f, 162b-d.

230 Aydın 2000: Kat. No. 62-64.

231 Yaşar 2010: U142-143.

232 Sönmez 2015: 270, Fig. 42-43.

233 The fact that the two unguentaria unearthed from tomb No. 112, which had a single burial in Antandros Necropolis, had different dimensions (21.7 cm and 11.4 cm), indicates that the size differences are not important in dating. Unguentaria unearthed in Antandros Necropolis is being prepared for publication together with Assoc. Dr. Kahraman Yağız.

was used on eight unguentaria (Cats. No. 1-5, 10-12). The glaze was used on the rim and neck parts on three samples (Cat. No. 10-12), on the entire surface of the unguentarium on one sample (Cat. No. 5), and in the form of strips on four samples (Cat. No. 1-4). The only decoration elements seen on the vessels are the strips made with glaze.

Data such as findspots, clay colors, additives, decoration styles are important findings in the determination of the workshop. However, the limited information on the findspots, the absence of analyzes on the clay pits and the material together with the absence of a general analysis data did not allow a suggestion to be made about the production center and workshop.

Considering the differences in form, they are handled under two main types, Type 1 and Type 2. However, the fact that the samples examined under the two main types had differences in details made it necessary to consider the mentioned finds under different groups. In this context, Type 1 was examined under three groups and Type 2 under seven groups.

Distinctive form features of unguentaria evaluated under Type 1 Group 1 are that they have a small conical base, a bulging globular body, a clear shoulder, a short, cylindrical neck, and a flaring, conical mouth. Based on similar samples, the unguentaria representing this group are dated between the last quarter of the 4th century BC and the first half of the 3rd century BC. The main feature that distinguishes Type 1 Group 2 from the previous group in form is the existence of foot that begins to form instead of the base. Based on parallel samples, the samples forming Group 2 are dated between the last quarter of the 4th century BC and the last quarter of the 3rd century BC. It is seen that the foot, which started to form in Type 1 Group 2, is getting longer in Type 1 Group 3. The common feature of the samples is that all of them have a tall cylindrical foot and neck and a body that gives the appearance of being compressed from both sides. Thus, with this group it can be stated that Fusiform was totally formed. Considering the bottom, foot and body structures, it is possible to detect a form change from Cat. No. 6 to Cat. No. 8 and 9. The body is globular on Cat. No. 6, tall-ovoid on Cat. No. 7 and on Cat. No. 8-9, it widens from bottom to

top, making the shoulder more distinctive. Foot is preserved on Cat. No. 6, 8 and 9. On Cat. No. 6, the foot is relatively short, the resting surface of the foot is disc-shaped, and the lower part is slightly conical. On Cat. No. 8-9, it is observed that the foot is generally extended and the resting surface is conical. Of the unguentaria in this group, Cat. No. 6 is dated to the first half of the 3rd century BC, Cat. No. 7 between the end of the 3rd century BC and the end of the 2nd century BC and Cat. No. 8-9 are dated between the 2nd century BC and the first half of the 1st century BC.

The samples that make up the first group of Type 2, which is mostly called Bulbous in the literature, are similar in terms of both form and decoration system. All three samples have a glazed neck. In general, Type 2 Group 1 has a flat bottom, globular body, short and cylindrical neck and flaring mouth. However, it is also observed that the globular body is bulging from Cat. No. 10 to 12. Parallel samples of Group 1 appear to be dated between the second half of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century AD. The striking feature that distinguishes the unguentaria examined under Type 2 Group 2 from other samples is its slim body structure. Parallel samples are dated between the second half of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century AD. The distinctive form structure of the sample representing Type 2 Group 3 is that it has a wide sagging body. Similar ones are dated between the middle of the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 2nd century AD. The body of the unguentarium studied under Type 2 Group 4 is sagging like the sample in Group 3 and it has a slim structure as in group 2. The bottom, on the other hand, has a flat bottom as in Groups 1 and 3, unlike Group 2. Unlike Group 2, the neck has a flat bottom as in Group 1 and 3. The neck is taller, unlike the first three groups. It is dated between the second quarter of the 1st century AD and the end of the 2nd century AD. The samples within Type 2 Group 5 have a conical bottom, sagging body, a tall cylindrical neck and a flaring mouth. Parallel samples are dated between the last quarter of the 1st century BC and the first half of the 2nd century AD. The unguentaria studied within the scope of Type 2 Group 6 have a slightly conical bottom, a body that takes triangular shape by widening from top to bottom, tall

and cylindrical neck and a flaring mouth that is pulled upwards. Similar samples of group 6 are dated between the end of the 1st century AD and the end of the 2nd century AD. The general form characteristics of Type 2 Group 7 are that they have a small bell-like body that widens outwards, a tall cylindrical neck, and a flaring mouth. Its parallels are dated between the end of the 1st century AD and the end of the 2nd century AD.

The abovementioned unguentaria, whose general form features and dates are presented, continued their existence for more than 500 years from the end of the 4th century BC to the end of the 2nd century AD. While noting form changes in this chronological course, it is not possible to postulate that these changes occurred in a regular chronological course. It is observed that at the end of the 4th century BC, Type 1 Group 1 and Type 1 Group 2, which differ in terms of base/foot, were in use at the same time. At the beginning of the 3rd century BC, Type 1 Group 3, which significantly differs from the first two groups in terms of form features such as foot, body, neck, and mouth, gained its place in the market together with the mentioned groups. Thereafter, Type 1 Group 1 was discontinued in the middle of the 3rd century BC, Type 1 Group 2 at the end of the 3rd century BC, and Type 1 Group 3 in the middle of the 1st century BC, respectively. After Type 1, the first three groups of Type 2 emerged in the middle of the 1st century BC, Group 5 in the last quarter of the 1st century BC, Group 4 in the second quarter of the 1st century AD, and Group 6 and 7 in the last quarter of the 1st century AD. Of these groups, Type 2 Group 1 and 2 were discontinued at the end of the 1st century AD, Group 3 at the end of the first quarter of the 2nd century AD, Group 5 in the middle of the 2nd century AD, and the Groups 4, 6 and 7 at the end of the 2nd century AD (Fig. 1).

Based on this data, it is understood that some groups emerged chronologically earlier, but later on, new groups were produced and they were all used together with the previous groups for a certain period of time. It is not probable to make a definite chronological sequence regarding the discontinuation of the groups. However, it is observed that the early groups disappeared

earlier, the later groups disappeared later or simultaneously with the previous group. It is possible to explain this situation as that until they established their dominance in the market, the types/groups made by innovative craftsmen/workshops continued their existence together with the products of traditional craftsmen/workshops and remained as dominant product in the market until a new product came out. The fact that types/groups were produced and used together makes it difficult to make a definite distinction in dating. Therefore, the observed change in forms can be associated with chronological development regarding their emergence and disappearance points. However, the changes did not occur sharply and in short intervals. Changes in form over time can be explained not only by the chronological course, but also by the fashion and necessities of the period, the innovative or traditional craftsmen and their workshops, and the preferences of the individuals presenting the unguentaria.

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Catalog

Cat. No.: 1 (Fig. 2.1).

Museum Inv. No.: 3589-2011/7.

Dimensions: H.: 15.4 cm, D. R.: 2.4 cm, D. Bs.: 2.9 cm.

Clay: Reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6).

Glaze: Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4).

Description: Type 1, Group 1.

Date: Last quarter of the 4th century BC-First half of the 3rd century BC.

Cat. No.: 2 (Fig. 2.2).

Museum Inv. No.: 3590-2011/8.

Dimensions: H.: 8.3 cm, D. R.: 1.8 cm, D. Bs.: 1.7 cm.

Clay: Yellowish red (5YR 5/8).

Glaze: Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4).

Description: Type 1, Group 1.

Date: Last quarter of the 4th century BC-First half of the 3rd century BC.

Cat. No.: 3 (Fig. 3.1).

Museum Inv. No.: 3588-2011/6.

Dimensions: H.: 16.1 cm, D. R.: 2.7 cm, D. Bs.: 3 cm.

Clay: Dark gray (10YR 4/1). Slip: Gray (7.5YR 6/1).

Glaze: Dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) and very pale yellow (N 9.5/).

Description: Type 1, Group 2.

Date: Last quarter of the 4th century BC-Last quarter of the 3rd century BC.

Cat. No.: 4 (Fig. 3.2).

Museum Inv. No.: 3587-2011/5.

Dimensions: H.: 12.9 cm, D. R.: 2.2 cm, D. Bs.: 2.2 cm.

Clay: Dark gray (10YR 4/1).

Slip: Dark gray (10YR 4/1).

Glaze: Dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) and very pale yellow (N 9.5/).

Description: Type 1, Group 2.

Date: Last quarter of the 4th century BC-Last quarter of the 3rd century BC.

Cat. No.: 5 (Fig. 3.3).

Museum Inv. No.: 1464.

Dimensions: H.: 9.5 cm, D. R.: 1.5 cm, D. Bs.: 2 cm.

Clay: Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6).

Glaze: Black (5YR 2.5/1).

Description: Type 1, Group 2.

Date: Last quarter of the 4th century BC-Last quarter of the 3rd century BC.

Cat. No.: 6 (Fig. 4.1).

Museum Inv. No.: 2021/26.

Dimensions: H.: 7.2 cm, D. B.: 2.4 cm.

Clay: Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) and gray (5Y 6/1).

Description: Type 1, Group 3.

Date: First half of the 3rd century BC.

Cat. No.: 7 (Fig. 4.2).

Museum Inv. No.: 542.

Dimensions: H.: 10.2 cm.

Clay: Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6).

Slip: Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4).

Description: Type 1, Group 3.

Date: End of 3rd century BC-End of 2nd century BC.

Cat. No.: 8 (Fig. 4.3).

Museum Inv. No.: 2506.

Dimensions: H.: 15.5 cm, D. B.: 2.6 cm.

Clay: Greenish gray (Gley 1 5/10 Y).

Description: Type 1, Group 3.

Date: 2nd century BC-First half of the 1st century BC.

Cat. No.: 9 (Fig. 4.4).

Museum Inv. No.: 2507.

Dimensions: H.: 12.8 cm, D. B.: 2 cm.

Clay: Very pale brown (10YR 7/3).

Description: Type 1, Group 3.

Date: 2nd century BC-First half of the 1st century BC.

Cat. No.: 10 (Fig. 5.1).

Museum Inv. No.: 469.

Dimensions: H.: 8.2 cm, D. R.: 2.1 cm, D. B.: 1.9 cm.

Clay: Reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6).

Glaze: Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4).

Description: Type 2, Group 1.

Date: Second half of the 1st century BC-End of the 1st century AD.

Cat. No.: 11 (Fig. 5.2).

Museum Inv. No.: 466.

Dimensions: H.: 11.9 cm, D. R.: 2.5 cm, D. B.: 3.1 cm.

Clay: Yellowish red (5YR 5/8).

Glaze: Black (Gley 1 2.5/N).

Description: Type 2, Group 1.

Date: Second half of the 1st century BC-End of the 1st century AD.

Cat. No.: 12 (Fig. 5.3).

Museum Inv. No.: 467.

Dimensions: H.: 10.5 cm, D. R.: 2.2 cm, D. B.: 3.1 cm.

Clay: Reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6).

Glaze: Black (Gley 1 2.5/N).

Description: Type 2, Group 1.

Date: Second half of the 1st century BC-End of the 1st century AD.

Cat. No.: 13 (Fig. 6.1).

Museum Inv. No.: 468.

Dimensions: H.: 9.7 cm, D. R.: 2.1 cm, D. B.: 2.1 cm.

Clay: Yellowish red (5YR 5/8).

Description: Type 2, Group 2.

Date: Second half of the 1st century BC-End of the 1st century AD.

Cat. No.: 14 (Fig. 7.1).

Museum Inv. No.: 619.

Dimensions: H.: 16.1 cm, D. R.: 2.7 cm, D. B.: 4.3 cm.

Clay: Yellowish red (5YR 5/8) and greenish gray (Gley 1 5/10 Y).

Description: Type 2, Group 3.

Date: Mid-1st century BC- Beginning of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 15 (Fig. 8.1).

Museum Inv. No.: 616.

Dimensions: H.: 14.3 cm, D. R.: 2.3 cm, D. B.: 2.7 cm.

Clay: Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4).

Description: Type 2, Group 4.

Date: Second quarter of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 16 (Fig. 9.1).

Museum Inv. No.: 618.

Dimensions: H.: 19.5 cm, D. R.: 3.5 cm, D. B.: 6 cm.

Clay: Yellowish red (5YR 5/8) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3).

Description: Type 2, Group 5.

Date: Last quarter of 1st century BC-End of 1st century AD.

Cat. No.: 17 (Fig. 9.2).

Museum Inv. No.: 615.

Dimensions: H.: 14.7 cm, D. R.: 2 cm, D. B.: 4.2 cm.

Clay: Light red (2.5YR 6/6) and pink (5YR 7/4).

Description: Type 2, Group 5.

Date: Second half of the 1st century AD-First half of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 18 (Fig. 10.1).

Museum Inv. No.: 617.

Dimensions: H.: 15.3 cm, D. R.: 2.2 cm, D. B.: 3.1 cm.

Clay: Pink (7.5 YR 8/4).

Description: Type 2, Group 6.

Date: Second half of the 1st century AD-First half of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 19 (Fig. 10.2).

Museum Inv. No.: 614.

Dimensions: H.: 15.5 cm, D. R.: 2.8 cm, D. B.: 4 cm.

Clay: Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4).

Description: Type 2, Group 6.

Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 20 (Fig. 11.1).

Museum Inv. No.: 606.

Dimensions: H.: 17 cm, D. R.: 3.8 cm, D. B.: 3.9 cm.

Clay: Greenish gray (Gley 1 5/10 Y).

Description: Type 2, Group 7.

Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 21 (Fig. 11.2).

Museum Inv. No.: 607.

Dimensions: H.: 15.9 cm, D. R.: 2.1 cm, D. B.: 5 cm.

Clay: Dark gray (10YR 4/1) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3).

Description: Type 2, Group 7.

Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 22 (Fig. 11.3).

Museum Inv. No.: 608.

Dimensions: H.: 14.5 cm, D. R.: 3.4 cm, D. B.: 4.4 cm.

Clay: Greenish gray (Gley 1 5/10 Y) and dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4).

Description: Type 2, Group 7.

Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 23 (Fig. 11.4).

Museum Inv. No.: 612.

Dimensions: H.: 14.5 cm, D. R.: 3.4 cm, D. B.: 4.9 cm.

Clay: Greenish gray (Gley 1 5/10 Y) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3).

Description: Type 2, Group 7.

Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 24 (Fig. 11.5).

Museum Inv. No.: 604.

Dimensions: H.: 18 cm, D. R.: 3.5 cm, D. B.: 4.9 cm.

Clay: Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6).

Description: Type 2, Group 7.

Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 25 (Fig. 11.6).

Museum Inv. No.: 605.

Dimensions: H.: 17.7 cm, D. R.: 3.7 cm, D. B.: 5 cm.

Clay: Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) and reddish brown (5YR 5/4).

Description: Type 2, Group 7.

Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 26 (Fig. 11.7).

Museum Inv. No.: 609.

Dimensions: H.: 16.5 cm, D. R.: 3.5 cm, D. B.: 4.8 cm.

Clay: Greenish gray (Gley 1 5/10 Y) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3).

Description: Type 2, Group 7.

Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.

Cat. No.: 27 (Fig. 11.8).

Museum Inv. No.: 610.

Dimensions: H.: 17.1 cm, D. R.: 3.4 cm, D. B.: 5.1 cm.
 Clay: Greenish gray (Gley 1 5/10 Y) and light red (2.5YR 6/6).
 Description: Type 2, Group 7.
 Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.
 Cat. No.: 28 (Fig. 11.9).
 Museum Inv. No.: 611.
 Dimensions: H.: 15.7 cm, D. R.: 3.4 cm, D. B.: 3 cm.
 Clay: Reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6).
 Description: Type 2, Group 7.
 Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.
 Cat. No.: 29 (Fig. 12.1).
 Museum Inv. No.: 1522.
 Dimensions: H.: 15.5 cm, D. R.: 3.2 cm, D. B.: 4.6 cm.
 Clay: Pale brown (10YR 6/3).
 Description: Type 2, Group 7.
 Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.
 Cat. No.: 30 (Fig. 12.2).
 Museum Inv. No.: 2674.
 Dimensions: H.: 15.4 cm, D. R.: 3.3 cm, D. B.: 5.2 cm.
 Clay: Light red (2.5YR 6/6).
 Description: Type 2, Group 7.
 Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.
 Cat. No.: 31 (Fig. 12.3).
 Museum Inv. No.: 598.
 Dimensions: H.: 19.1 cm, D. R.: 3.5 cm, D. B.: 5.2 cm.
 Clay: Very pale brown (10YR 7/3).
 Description: Type 2, Group 7.
 Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.
 Cat. No.: 32 (Fig. 12.4).
 Museum Inv. No.: 599.
 Dimensions: H.: 18.5 cm, D. R.: 3.5 cm, D. B.: 5 cm.
 Clay: Very pale brown (10YR 7/3).
 Description: Type 2, Group 7.
 Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.
 Cat. No.: 33 (Fig. 12.5).
 Museum Inv. No.: 600.
 Dimensions: H.: 18.4 cm, D. R.: 3.5 cm, D. B.: 5.2 cm.
 Clay: Very pale brown (10YR 7/3).
 Description: Type 2, Group 7.

Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.
 Cat. No.: 34 (Fig. 12.6).
 Museum Inv. No.: 601.
 Dimensions: H.: 18.1 cm, D. R.: 3.7 cm, D. B.: 5.2 cm.
 Clay: Pale brown (10YR 6/3).
 Description: Type 2, Group 7.
 Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.
 Cat. No.: 35 (Fig. 12.7).
 Museum Inv. No.: 602.
 Dimensions: H.: 18.7 cm, D. R.: 3.5 cm, D. B.: 5.4 cm.
 Clay: Greenish gray (Gley 1 5/10 Y) and light red (2.5YR 6/6).
 Description: Type 2, Group 7.
 Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.
 Cat. No.: 36 (Fig. 12.8).
 Museum Inv. No.: 603.
 Dimensions: H.: 19.6 cm, D. R.: 3.6 cm, D. B.: 5.1 cm.
 Clay: Very pale brown (10YR 7/3).
 Description: Type 2, Group 7.
 Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.
 Cat. No.: 37 (Fig. 12.9).
 Museum Inv. No.: 613.
 Dimensions: H.: 15.2 cm, D. R.: 3 cm, D. B.: 4.6 cm.
 Clay: Greenish gray (Gley 1 5/10 Y) and reddish brown (5YR 5/4).
 Description: Type 2, Group 7.
 Date: End of the 1st century AD-End of the 2nd century AD.

Bibliography and Abbreviations

Cat. No.: Catalog Number
 Cm: Centimeter
 D. Bs.: Diameter of Base
 D. B.: Diameter of Bottom
 D. R.: Diameter of Rim
 Ed.: Editor
 Fig.: Figur
 Fn.: Footnote
 H.: Height
 Museum Inv. No.: Museum Inventory Number

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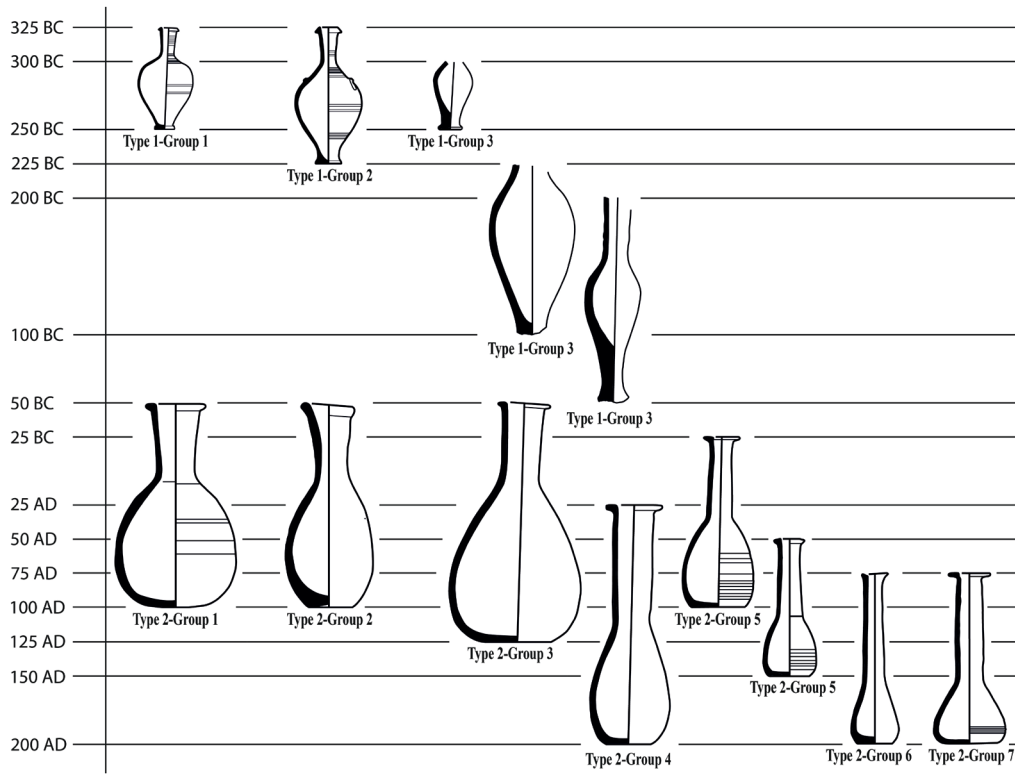


Fig. 1: Chronological Evolution of Unguentaria



Fig. 2: Type 1, Group 1, Cat. No. 1-2.



Fig. 3: Type 1, Group 2, Cat. No. 3-5.

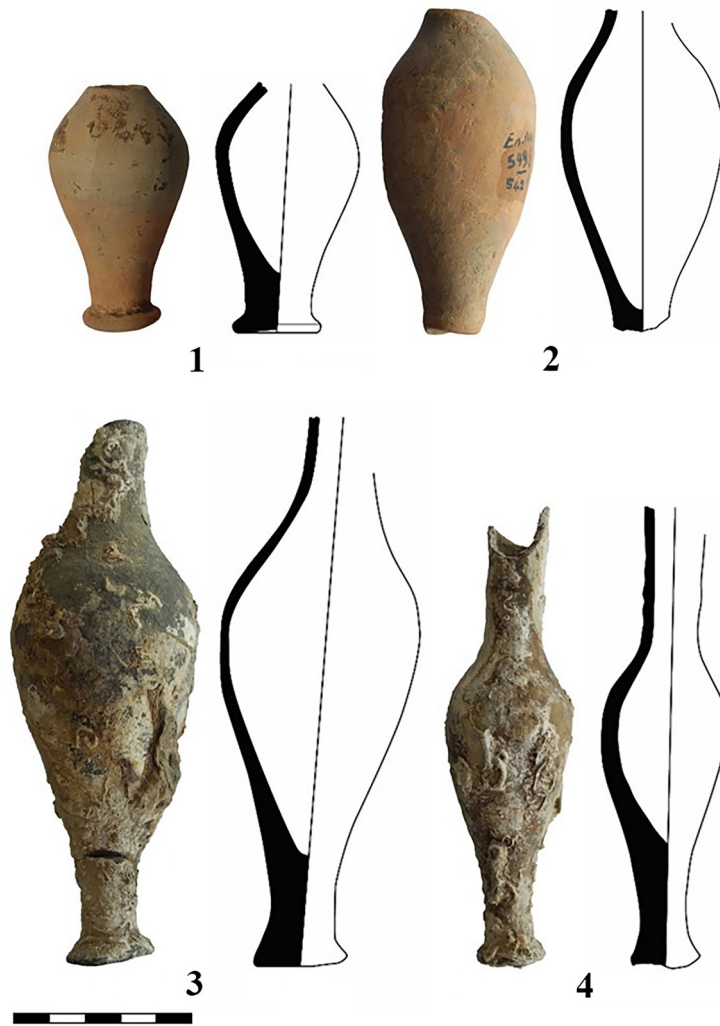


Fig. 4: Type 1, Group 3, Cat. No. 6-9.



Fig. 5: Type 2, Group 1, Cat. No. 10-12.



Fig. 6: Type 2, Group 2, Cat. No. 13.



Fig. 7: Type 2, Group 3, Cat. No. 14.



Fig. 8: Type 2, Group 4, Cat. No. 15.



Fig. 9: Type 2, Group 5, Cat. No. 16-17.



Fig. 10: Type 2, Group 6, Cat. No. 18-19.

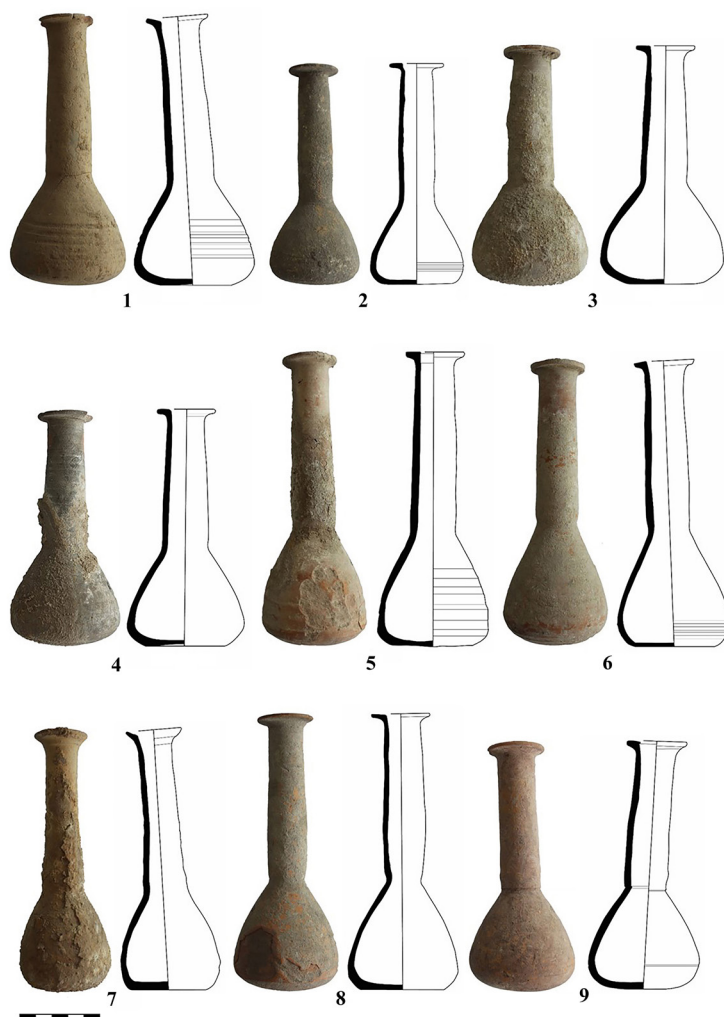


Fig. 11: Type 2, Group 7, Cat. No. 20-28.



Fig. 12: Type 2, Group 7, Cat. No. 29-37.