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Hellenistic and Roman Pergamene Table Ware in Miletos

Miletos'tan Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Pergamon Bölgesi Seramikleri

Reyhan ŞAHİN*

Abstract: Studies on the Hellenistic and Roman pottery of Miletos indicate that the city's tableware repertoire was not confined to ceramics produced in the Meander Valley. Imported wares from various production centres, together with locally produced imitations, also formed an important component of the assemblage. This study examines Pergamene tableware recovered at Miletos. The material was unearthed during excavations conducted between 1959 and 1963 in areas west of the Bouleuterion, southwest of the Temple of Athena, and near the southern city wall. Previously published Pergamene ceramics from Hellenistic and Roman contexts at Miletos are also incorporated into the analysis. The assemblage comprises appliqué relief ware, West Slope Successor Style pottery, Hellenistic Pergamene Sigillata, and Roman Eastern Sigillata C (ESC). The material is evaluated typologically and chronologically, while macroscopic observations are used to assess its provenance. The results provide new evidence for the extent of Pergamene influence on the tableware repertoire of Miletos.

Keywords: West Anatolia • Miletos • Pergamene Sigillata • ESC

Öz: Miletos'un Hellenistik ve Roma dönemi seramiklerine ilişkin çalışmalar, kentte kullanılan sofrta kaplarının yalnızca Menderes Vadisi üretimleriyle sınırlı olmadığını göstermektedir. Farklı üretim merkezlerinden ithal edilen sofrta kapları ile bunlardan esinlenilerek üretilen yerel örnekler de kent repertuarının önemli bir bölümünü oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışma, Miletos'ta ele geçen Pergamon Bölgesi üretimi sofrta kaplarını konu almaktadır. İncelenen buluntular, 1959–1963 yılları arasında Bouleuterion'un batısında, Athena Tapınağı'nın güneybatısında ve kentin güney suru çevresinde gerçekleştirilen kazılarda ele geçirilmiştir. Ayrıca, Miletos'un Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi buluntu topluluklarından daha önce yayımlanmış Pergamon seramikleri de değerlendirmeye dâhil edilmiştir. Buluntu grubu; aplike bezemeli kaplar, Batı Yamacı Devamı (West Slope Successor Style) seramikleri, Hellenistik Pergamon Sigillataları ve Roma Dönemi Doğu Sigillatası C (ESC) örneklerinden oluşmaktadır. Pergamon seramikleri tipolojik ve kronolojik açıdan değerlendirilmiş, ayrıca kökenlerine ilişkin makroskobik gözlemlere de yer verilmiştir. Bulgular, Pergamon Bölgesi üretimlerinin Miletos sofrta kapları repertuarı üzerindeki etkisinin kapsamına ilişkin yeni veriler ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Batı Anadolu • Miletos • Pergamon Sigillatası • ESC

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Introduction

To date, comprehensive studies on Hellenistic and Roman periods ceramics recovered from Miletos are missing. This is because the excavations carried out in the city thus far have largely aimed to uncover traces of the city's early or late antique settlements. A limited number of monographs and articles suggest that, during this period, Miletos's tableware repertoire consisted not only of Meander Valley products, but also of products from major producers in western Anatolia, such as Pergamon, Knidos, and Phocaea¹.

The aim of this study is to determine the scope of Hellenistic and Roman periods tableware from the Pergamon region recovered at Miletos. To this end, 18 specimens found during excavations conducted in 1959 and 1963 were examined. These examples consist of appliqué relief ware, West Slope Ware, Pergamene-type drinking bowls, and Eastern Sigillata C (ESC). The ESC has significant production capacity in northwest Anatolia, particularly in cities surrounding Pergamon. Since Çandarlı, a major production center, is located in the Pergamon region, the ESC was also included in the study. Thus, the study will analyze the role of the Pergamon region in the tableware repertoire of Miletos throughout the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

This study will first examine the archaeological contexts of the 18 specimens that will be evaluated as part of this research. Next, a brief history of research on Pergamene pottery will be summarized, including its distribution areas and fabric characteristics. Then, the specimens recovered from Miletos will be evaluated typologically and chronologically. Finally, to better understand the scope of pottery from the Pergamon region in Miletos, we will summarize the situation in other Ionian cities and centers outside Ionia.

Findspots of the Investigated Ceramics (Fig. 1a)

The focus of excavations at Miletos during the 1959 and 1963 was on determining the boundaries of the city's early settlement. In pursuit of this goal, a large quantity of Hellenistic and Roman Period pottery was also recovered during excavations conducted west of the Bouleuterion (WB59), southwest of the Temple of Athena (W59), and around the city's southern Wall (S63). Since the primary objective of these excavations was to determine the extent of the early settlement, it appears that the Hellenistic and Roman periods strata were not considered relevant; therefore, there is no precise stratigraphy for the ceramics².

The available information regarding the find assemblages from which the ceramics examined in this study stem is summarized below.

WB59: The purpose of the excavations conducted by G. Kleiner in 1959 to the west of the Bouleuterion was to determine the boundaries of the Archaic Period settlement in the city³.

Here, in the east-west direction, a 3x32 m longitudinal trench has been created between the sectors labeled II and VI on the grid plan⁴. During excavations, a mosaic

¹ Pülz 1985; 1986; Pfrommer 1985; Kossatz 1990; Berndt 2003; Şahin 2018, 335-353; 2020a; 2020b.

² Kossatz 1990.

³ Kleiner 1964, 39.

⁴ Kleiner & Müller-Wiener 1972, 65.

floor from a peristyle courtyard belonging to a Roman house was uncovered in sectors III and IV. Due to its technique and stylistic features, Kleiner dated the mosaic floor to the 2nd century CE⁵. Based on the architectural remains, it appears that the residential structure was built in the 1st century CE and underwent repairs up until the Byzantine Period⁶.

Both the information from G. Kleiner's diary regarding the find assemblages in which the Pergamon pottery was discovered, and the data obtained from evaluating the find crates in the excavation depot, are given below.



Fig. 1a The excavation areas in Miletos where the ceramics analyzed in this study were recovered are indicated by red numbers. 1: WB59; 2: W59; 3: S63

WB590: (Nos. 4, 8, 10, and 13) E-W Section: Consists of surface finds from between Sectors II and VI (G. Kleiner's Diary). Based on an evaluation of the find boxes in the excavation depot, the earliest examples are Hellenistic Period color-coated and Pergamene red slip wares (nos. 8 and 10 in this study). The latest dated ceramic is the LRC Hayes Form 3 from the 6th century CE. The finds are predominantly dated to the 1st century BCE to the 2nd century CE.

WB59066b: (Nos. 5, 6, and 7): E-W section, Sector III/IV in the grid plan. Persityle

⁵ Kleiner & Müller-Wiener 1972, 53, 66.

⁶ Kleiner & Müller-Wiener 1972, 71.

House (G. Kleiner's Diary p. 17). The findbox in the excavation depot contains Hellenistic mold-made bowls and West Slope pottery.

WB59085/1 (Nos. 1, 2, and 3). E-W Section, Sector III/IV, under the mosaic floor (G. Kleiner's Diary, p. 21). The finds in the depot box consist of three fragments of Pergamene appliqué reliefware.

W59: In 1959, Excavations were also conducted approximately 150 m southwest of the Temple of Athena to investigate the boundaries of the early settlement. The Mycenaean wall, which runs in a north-south direction, was uncovered in a Mycenaean stratum at a depth of approximately 4 m. In the uppermost layers, Late Antique dwellings have been brought to light. To the west, the Early Hellenistic city wall (Sector III) has been uncovered⁷. Further east, the peristyle of a residential building from the Early Hellenistic has been uncovered⁸. N. Kunish and M. Kerschner have established a stratigraphy of the 6th and 5th-century BCE layers. However, apart from this, there is no information regarding the Hellenistic and Roman era stratigraphy of the site.

Information regarding the ceramic assemblages, based on examinations conducted in the excavation depot, is provided below.

W59.20-22: (Nos. 16 and 17): The small assemblage consists of fragments of ESB 2, Form 60b, dating to the Roman Period (mid-1st to 2nd century CE).

W59.23-24: (No. 14): The earliest examples of Hellenistic kerbed décor ware, Hellenistic (Knidian?) angular bowls, and examples of colour coated ware date to the 2nd century BCE. There are also examples of Early Roman Period ESB 1, Kasserole Type V (Lüdorf) and large Lüdorf SII and III bowls. The ceramics from this assemblage are mainly from the 2nd–4th centuries CE⁹.

W59.XX: (No. 15) The section marked XX reportedly came from a Hellenistic Period fire layer. The exact location of the fire layer is unclear¹⁰. The earliest finds consist of a small number of black-glazed shards, gray ware with a stamped palmette, ESB Type I, from the Late Hellenistic/Early Roman periods, color-coated plates and bowls, ITS. In addition, three fusiform-type unguentaria from the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE were found. The latest find is yellow-glazed Byzantine pottery.

S63: In the section located between the Hellenistic Period city walls and the Byzantine church in the southern part of the city excavations were conducted in 1963 to determine the boundaries of the early settlement. The excavations revealed continuous habitation from the Late Geometric Period through the Roman Period¹¹. Excavations conducted on the city's southern wall revealed the remains of apsidal structures (A-C). One of these structures, C1, has been dated to the 7th and 6th centuries BCE¹². A wall belonging to a Hellenistic Period residential building was encountered on the structure's eastern wall, extending southward.

S63.85: (No. 9) Ceramics were recovered from the ruins of the Hellenistic Period

⁷ Kleiner 1964, 41; Kossatz 1990, Beilage 3.

⁸ Kossatz 1990, Appendix 3 and 3a.

⁹ Lüdorf 2006.

¹⁰ Kossatz 1990, 20.

¹¹ von Graeve, 1973/1974.

¹² von Graeve 1973/1974, 73.

walls within the apse-shaped structure designated as C1¹³.

(S63HA) Excavations identified by the code “HA” were conducted by J. Hamdorf on the city's southern wall, known as the “Southern Transverse Wall”. Based on an inscription found on the wall, it is known that the wall was built during the Mithridatic Wars¹⁴. A. U. Kossatz notes that the finds from the J. Hamdorf excavation were placed in crates without being numbered. This caused them to become mixed up. Therefore, all crates containing finds from this group must be considered mixed¹⁵. The information obtained from the Fieldnotebook is summarized below.

S63HA.1: (No. 12) disturbed layer (up to 1 m) beneath the Roman screed.

S63.105 (HA.19): (No. 1) SZ I, eastern transverse wall; below the upper edge of transverse wall VII, see p. 30 (Ha 19). Pottery was selected from this stratum solely as an example.

Hellenistic and Roman Pergamene Tableware: History of Research

Local pottery production in Pergamon is well-documented from the Middle to Late Bronze Age through to the Archaic Period¹⁶. Following the popularity of Attic imported pottery during the Classical Period, Pergamon revived local production in the 3rd century¹⁷. By the 2nd century BCE, Pergamon's pottery was being imported to numerous settlements, primarily in the northwestern part of Asia Minor, as well as in the Black Sea and Mediterranean regions¹⁸.

Following A. Conze's first publication on Hellenistic pottery from Pergamon, museums across Europe began collecting vessels of Pergamene origin¹⁹. Dragendorf was the first to identify the inter-regional influence of these ceramics²⁰. The most well-known type of Pergamene pottery, appliqué-relief ware, was first studied by F. Courby²¹. Courby noted that appliqué-relief ware, much like mold-made relief ceramics, emerged as imitations of metal vessels²². In his study attempting to establish a chronology for Hellenistic fine ware from Pergamon, J. Schäfer also provided a detailed account of appliqué-relief ceramics²³. The most comprehensive and still relevant study on Pergamene appliqué ceramics was published by G. Hübner in 1993²⁴. She classified them based on their vessel shapes considering their figural and floral imagery.

Schäfer considers the ceramics recovered beneath the foundation level of the Pergamon altar when dating “appliqué-relief ware”. The absence of relief ware among these finds suggests that this group did not appear until the mid-2nd century BCE²⁵. He

¹³ von Graeve 1973/1974, 73.

¹⁴ Kleiner 1968, 30, 17.

¹⁵ Kossatz 1990, 54.

¹⁶ Schäfer 1968, 15; Japp 2014, 11; Radt 1992, 170; De Luca & Radt 1999, 76f; Hertel 2011, 83.

¹⁷ Schäfer 1968, 16–23; Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 13f.

¹⁸ Schäfer 1968, 21–3.

¹⁹ Furtwängler 1895, 43.

²⁰ Dragendorf 1897, 140 ff.

²¹ Courby 1913, 449.

²² Courby 1913, 337.

²³ Schäfer 1968, 64–95.

²⁴ Hübner 1993.

²⁵ Schäfer 1968, 89.

argues that they emerged in the mid-2nd century BCE, with the most vibrant examples produced between 125 and 75 BCE. Production continued until the 60's BCE, at which point these ceramics were superseded by the relief-decorated terra sigillata of the Augustan period²⁶. Hübner on the other hand examines the production of Pergamene appliqué ware in three main phases: early, middle, and late. These are followed by two additional phases, subsequent period I and II. She states that the subsequent period II lasted until the mid-1st century CE²⁷.

Attic West Slope pottery production reached Pergamon during the first half of the 3rd century BCE, either through trade or via migrating potters. The use of micaceous clay and relatively low-quality decoration and glaze (underglaze/overglaze) distinguishes Pergamon productions from Attic examples²⁸. Attic kantharoi and their earliest Pergamene parallels exhibit a close similarity in shape. This similarity persisted throughout the 3rd century BCE. However, during the later phase of the West Slope style, which emerged in the 2nd century BCE, a unique shape and motif repertoire developed that was independent of Attica. The incised decoration, referred to as the "West Slope Successor Style," reaches its peak during this period on skyphoi and subsequently becomes increasingly careless on cups and bowls. At this stage, these finds are usually considered to be precursors to sigillata. This is because the forms of the West Slope ware vessels in this final stage continue in the sigillata repertoire, albeit without ornamentation²⁹.

White-ground lagynoi first appeared in contexts at Athens and Pergamon during the first half of the 2nd century BCE. Production ceased from the second quarter of the 1st century BCE onward. The fact that they have been found particularly in the eastern Aegean suggests that their place of origin was most likely Pergamon³⁰. A. Conze was the first to highlight the high quality of the examples from Pergamon³¹. Later, E. Boehringer referred to this group as "Pitane-Ware"³². G. Leroux's study 'Lagynos' is one of the earliest and most comprehensive works on the subject³³. He documented its production in local workshops and established a broad chronological framework for the material. Furthermore, J. Schäfer included white-ground lagynoi in his monograph on the Hellenistic pottery from Pergamon³⁴.

Researchers use different terms to describe the fully red-coated vessels without ornament from the Pergamene shape repertoire. For example, Schäfer employs the term "Terra Sigillata/Red Ware in Pergamon"³⁵. G. de Luca describes them as "real Pergamene"³⁶. Meyer-Schlichtmann, on the other hand, uses the term "Pergamene Sigillata". Meyer-Schlichtmann's concept of "Pergamene Sigillata" is quite broad,

²⁶ Schäfer 1968, 93.

²⁷ Hübner 1993, 49-50.

²⁸ Behr 1988, 103.

²⁹ Behr 1988, 104; Engels 2021, 40-78.

³⁰ Thompson 1934, 451 (Gruppe C und D). Schäfer 1968, 112 f.

³¹ Conze 1902, 277.

³² Boehringer & Krauss 1937, 122f.

³³ Leroux 1913.

³⁴ Schäfer 1968, 101- 102

³⁵ Schäfer 1968, 101-113.

³⁶ Ziegenaus & De Luca 1968, 155.

encompassing forms specific to Pergamon that emerged in the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE. He also distinguishes between the productions of Pergamon and Çandarlı, noting that the primary origin of these ceramics is Pergamon³⁷.

Eastern Sigillata C (ESC)

H. Dragendorf determined that, during the Roman Period, workshops in the eastern part of the empire mass-produced tableware with red slip. He was the first to distinguish Eastern Sigillata from Italian terra sigillata³⁸. Based on finds from Priene and Pliny's accounts, Zahn later suggested Samos as production center for Eastern Sigillata A and Pergamon for Eastern Sigillata B³⁹.

S. Loeschcke was the first to identify production in Çandarlı. To this day, Loeschcke's findings largely retain their validity⁴⁰. In 1957, Kenyon first used the terms ESA, ESB, and ESC neutral designations independent of the place of production⁴¹. In her classification, ESC is defined according to Loeschcke's findings⁴². The identification of the workshops in Pergamon, however, took place much later⁴³.

J. W. Hayes refers to the red-slipped Roman ceramics from Pergamon and its surroundings as "red gloss ware" and characterizes them as successors to the Pergamene appliqué ware of the Roman Republican/Late Hellenistic periods⁴⁴. Also the prevailing view among researchers is that the ESC emerged from Pergamon⁴⁵. Archaeometric analyses have also confirmed that production took place in Pergamon⁴⁶. Apparently, Pitane began incorporating tableware with red slip into its production repertoire by the 1st century CE, drawing inspiration from the Pergamene repertoire⁴⁷. Recent archaeometrical analyses have confirmed that Çandarlı had a significant volume of ESC production⁴⁸.

Pergamene Tableware from Miletos

Appliqué relief ware

Two of the appliqué-relief ceramics (Fig. 1b and 2, Cat. No. 1 and 2), depict erotic symplegmata. Sexual intercourse scenes are one of the excesses that took place during komos activities, after the banquet⁴⁹. These post-banquet activities are depicted on

³⁷ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1998, 13f.

³⁸ Dragendorf 1895, 18–155.

³⁹ Plin. *HN* 35. 46. 160 f.; see also Zahn 1904, 440–447.

⁴⁰ Loeschcke 1912, 344–407. Following him, Knipowitsch established a classification system. Examples classified by Knipowitsch as Group D resemble those in Loeschcke's classification. On the other hand, examples in Group E are dated to the 1st to 3rd centuries CE and resemble Pergamon productions, see Knipowitsch 1929.

⁴¹ Kenyon 1957, 281–288.

⁴² Kenyon 1957, 283.

⁴³ Erdemgil, 1983; Bounegru & Erdemgil, 1998.

⁴⁴ Hayes 2008, 48.

⁴⁵ Japp, 2009.

⁴⁶ Schneider 2000; Schneider & Japp 2009; Mommsen & Japp 2014.

⁴⁷ Japp 2009.

⁴⁸ Japp 2014; Bes- Kewelloh 2024a; 2024b.

⁴⁹ Buffière 1980, 588 ff.; Reinhardt 1988, 63 ff.; Reinsberg 1989, 104 ff.; Hübner 1993, 98.

black-figure vases, while the excesses that occurred during the symposion itself are depicted on red-figure vases⁵⁰. This scene is a well-known motif from the Classical Period and also appears in large-scale paintings⁵¹.

G. Hübner notes that scenes of erotic symplegmata may have different iconographic backgrounds depending on the specific context of the scene and who is depicted; consequently, based on these differences, such scenes may possess a [deeper] meaning beyond that of ordinary (profane) erotic scenes⁵². For example: In the symplegmata scenes depicted on many of the appliqué-relief ceramics produced in Pergamon, the sexual intercourse of the divine couple Dionysus and Ariadne has been used as an iconographic model⁵³. Consequently, these depictions can be distinguished from the mundane, crude erotic scenes frequently seen in vase paintings. Thus, the marriage of mortal humans is elevated to a mythological-divine level⁵⁴.



Fig. 1b Pergamene appliqué relief ware (erotic symplegma)

Parallels to the scene in Miletos Example No. 1, featuring a hetaera and a man, can be found among the finds from Pergamon⁵⁵. The appliqué relief is clearly distinct from the surface. The kline is not depicted in detail in the scene. Only a mat provides a reference to the kline. The composition of the scene is similar to examples in the first Group of Hübner's classification. The vessel features a slightly tapered body. Horizontal grooves border the top of the scene. Given the placement of the horizontal grooves on the vessel's surface, Fig. 1b can be attributed to Hübner's hybrid form of Types II and III.

Another erotic symplegma depicted on a beaker (Fig. 2, Cat. No. 2) can be distinguished from No. 1 by the detailed depiction of the kline in the scene, which resembles examples from the second Group of Hübner⁵⁶. The beaker has an oval profile, thin wall and a slightly concave outer rim. Its inner rim has a thickened, triangular profile. In terms of form typology, it closely aligns with Hübner's Subsequent Period II group⁵⁷.

⁵⁰ Peschel 1987, 351 ff.

⁵¹ Schäfer 1968, 79.

⁵² Hübner 1993, 102.

⁵³ Hübner 1993, Nos. 149, 153, 155.

⁵⁴ Hübner 1993, 102.

⁵⁵ Schäfer 1968, Pl. 29, E32-E33.

⁵⁶ Hübner 1993, 96, Pl. 28, 139.

⁵⁷ Hübner 1993, Fig. 23, No. 92.



Fig. 2 Pergamene appliqué relief ware (erotic symplegma)

The drinking bowl (Fig. 3, Cat. No. 3) depicts a bearded man wearing a cloak wrapped around the lower part of his body. While no exact counterpart has been found, similar depictions of philosophers can be seen among the appliqué relief ceramics of Pergamon⁵⁸. The vessel has a flat profile. The inside of the rim is thickened and triangular in profile. In terms of shape, Fig. 3 resembles Typus 1, Form 2, the earliest type in Hübner's classification⁵⁹.



Fig. 3 Pergamene appliqué relief ware (Philosopher?)

The kantharos with a rotelle handle features a dishevelled woman wearing a chiton, exposing one breast (Fig. 4, Cat. No. 4). With her right hand raised upward, she holds the hem of her chiton. Due to these characteristics, she is believed to be a Maenad. Depictions of Maenads are a common theme on appliqué ceramics produced in Pergamon⁶⁰. In terms of shape, the cup with an almost straight wall and rotelle handle resembles G. Hübner's Typus 1, Form 1⁶¹.

⁵⁸ Hübner 1993, Pl. 44, 205, 206.

⁵⁹ Hübner 1993, Fig. 5, No. 106, Form 2.

⁶⁰ Hübner 1993, Pl. 56, 262; Pl. 57, 263-268; Pl. 58, 269. 1.

⁶¹ Hübner 1993, Fig. 7, 339, 110.



Fig. 4 Pergamene appliqué relief ware (Meanad)

Hübner notes that figures in appliqué relief appeared on vessels of Types I–III during the late phase of the appliqué ware, dating to 130–100/100–60 BCE⁶². Consequently, it would be appropriate to date the appliqué relief vessels, Figs. 1b, 3, and 4, recovered from Miletos, to the period between 130 and 60 BCE. Only No. 2 differs in shape from the Type I–III group. No. 2 is similar to a shape from Hübner’s “*Folgezeit II*” group. This shape was produced from the last 20 years of the 1st century BCE through the mid-1st century CE⁶³. Additionally, No. 2 bears a resemblance to the drinking bowl (Ts 3a) type in Meyer-Schlichtmann’s form classification⁶⁴. Ts 3a is dated to the mid-1st century BCE through the first decade of the 2nd century CE⁶⁵.

Two skyphos rim fragments (Fig. 5 and 7, Cat. No. 5 and 7) bear a close resemblance to examples of the Pergamene West Slope Successor Style, featuring the characteristic bright red glaze associated with Pergamon. Fig. 5 as a flat profile and curves slightly inwards. The inside of the rim is thickened and fluted. The decoration consists of incised leaves connected by linking lines and white painted dots. A similar example from Pergamon⁶⁶ is dated to the first three decades of the 1st century CE⁶⁷, while another analogous example from Ephesos comes from an Augustan period context⁶⁸. Meanwhile, No. 7, on account of its straight rim, closely resembles C. Meyer-Schlichtmann’s S2, a type produced from the late 2nd century BCE to the first half of the 1st century BCE⁶⁹.

The rim fragment (Fig. 6, Cat. No. 6) with a black matte glaze also features branches in incised decoration and white dots rendered with paint. The vessel has a straight profile that widens slightly towards the top. The inner rim is thickened and fluted. It corresponds to the S3 type of skyphos in Meyer-Schlichtmann’s typology. It is dated to the second quarter of the 2nd century BCE through the end of the century. A similar example in terms of vessel shape has also been found at Priene⁷⁰.

⁶² Hübner 1993, 50.

⁶³ Hübner 1993, Fig. 23, No. 92.

⁶⁴ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, Pl. 10, 81 Ts3a.

⁶⁵ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 86.

⁶⁶ Behr 1988, 154, Fig. 15, Nos 64–65, see also Hübner 1993, Fig. 18, Ant. 53.

⁶⁷ Behr 1988, 153.

⁶⁸ Ladstätter 2005, 276, Pl. 152, K96.

⁶⁹ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, Pl. 29, Nos. 8–10.

⁷⁰ Fenn 2016, Pl. 23, A113.



Fig. 5 Pergamene West Slope Successor Style



Fig. 6 Pergamene West Slope Successor Style



Fig. 7 Pergamene West Slope Successor Style

The skyphos wall fragment (Fig. 8, Cat. No. 8) displays incised branches and stylised floral motifs on its red, matt-glazed surface. It has a thick wall that tapers toward the upper part. It has a relatively tall body with a straight profile. The shape resembles Meyer-Schlichtmann's S8. It was produced from the late 2nd century BCE to the end of the third quarter of the 1st century BCE⁷¹. A very similar example in terms of ornamental motifs is known from Pergamon⁷².

⁷¹ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, Pl. 29, Nos. 28-32.

⁷² Japp 2014, 17, Fig. 6.



Fig. 8 Pergamene West Slope Successor Style

The skyphos, which is almost complete, has vertical ribbing on its wall and an oval body that tapers downwards (Fig. 9, Cat. No. 9). It also has horizontal handles. The incised Λ -shaped decoration along the rim of the skyphos is known as a “wave-hook band”⁷³. The interior of the wave motif is filled with white clay paint. The closest parallel to Fig. 9 in terms of shape and decoration is known from Ephesos⁷⁴. A parallel specimen from the State Agora Basilica is stratigraphically associated with a context dating from the late 3rd century BCE to the first half of the 2nd century BCE⁷⁵.



Fig. 9 West Slope Successor Style

⁷³ Gassner 1997, 62.

⁷⁴ Gassner 1997, Pl. 72. No. 185; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, Pl. 31, B37.

⁷⁵ Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 36, 44.

Fully red-coated vessels without ornament from the Pergamene shape repertoire: Pergamene sigillata. Red slip first appeared in Pergamon in the 2nd century BCE. From this period through to the 1st century BCE, certain forms remained consistent in the repertoire. These included traditional forms such as Pergamene skyphoi, ring-foot beakers and plates with profiled rims⁷⁶. However, new shapes also emerged, including cups with richly moulded profiles or triangular rims⁷⁷.

The skyphos No. 10 (Fig. 10, Cat. No. 10) has a flattened cylindrical wall with an angled transition leading to the flared foot. The clay and slip are yellowish-red. The slip is not evenly distributed on the surface, and color transitions are present. This form, designated as S3 in Meyer-Schlichtman's typology, is a common type of kantharos in the Pergamene repertoire, characterized by a flattened cylindrical wall and typically featuring two vertical rotelle handles. Two examples from Pergamon, which show parallels with the Miletos example, come from a context dated to the 1st century BCE⁷⁸.



Fig. 10 Red slipped skyphos from the Pergamene shape repertoire

Another skyphos of the same type⁷⁹ is illustrated in Fig. 11 (Cat. No. 11). On this specimen, the slip is applied as a thicker layer and exhibits color transitions on the surface shifting between brown and red tones.



Fig. 11 Red slipped skyphos from the Pergamene shape repertoire

The kantharos foot fragment (Fig. 12, Cat. No. 12) has a profiled base and a slightly steeper wall. It resembles Meyer-Schlichtmann's S6-type kantharoi, which date from the late 2nd to the early 1st century BCE⁸⁰.

⁷⁶ Japp 2014, 16, Fig. 4. Cf. Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 69f S 8, 76f B1; cf. also in this article Fig. 4.

⁷⁷ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 84 f., Ts 1; 134–6 Ts 3–4; for triangular rim cf. also in this article Fig. 5.

⁷⁸ Engels 2022, 41, Pl. 11, K1, K5.

⁷⁹ Engels 2022, Pl. 11, K3.

⁸⁰ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, Pl. 29, 20. S6.

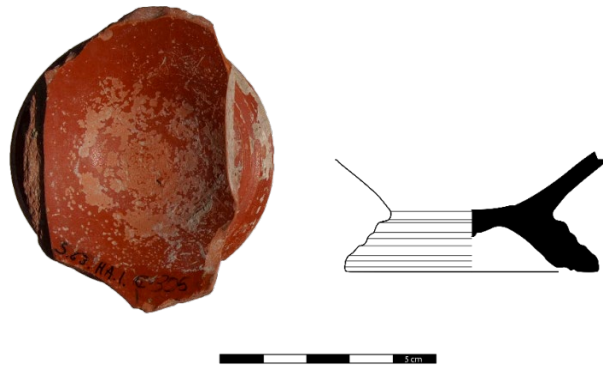


Fig. 12 Red slipped kantharos from the Pergamene shape repertoire

The richly profiled kantharos foot fragment (Fig. 13, Cat. No. 13) with a broad base closely parallels the S8 type of Meyer-Schlichtmann, dated to the mid-1st century BCE⁸¹. Other analogous examples from Pergamon, designated by Engels as Type A4, originate from a context dated to the 1st century BCE⁸².



Fig. 13 Red slipped kantharos from the Pergamene shape repertoire

Eastern Sigillata C (ESC)

The rim and wall fragment of a basin (Fig. 14, Cat. No. 14) has a sloping body, indicating that it was a deep vessel. It also has a wide rim with a slightly thickened lip. This fragment bears a resemblance to Hayes Form 1, dating from the mid-2nd to the 3rd century CE⁸³. Another basin rim (Fig. 15, Cat. No. 15) with a thickened rim and broader diameter can be classified as either Loeschcke Form 26 or Hayes Form 1. Form 26A dates from the mid- to late 1st century CE, while Form 26B dates from the first half of the 2nd century CE⁸⁴. Also taking into account its similarity to the Hayes Form 1, this piece can be generally dated to between the late 1st century and the 3rd century CE.

⁸¹ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, Pl. 29, 34. S8.

⁸² Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, Pl. 29, 34. S8.

⁸³ Hayes 1985, 77.

⁸⁴ Hayes 1985, 77.



Fig. 14 ESC (Hayes Form 1)



Fig. 15 ESC (Loeschcke Form 26 or Hayes Form 1)

The rim fragment of the hemispherical flanged bowl (Fig. 16, Cat. No. 16) has a slightly wide and shallow wall. These features distinguish it from the Loeschcke Form 19, which has a fully hemispherical body. Therefore, this example can be classified as Hayes Form 3, which has a flatter body⁸⁵. Hayes Form 3 dates from the mid-2nd to the 3rd century⁸⁶. Similarly, the foot fragment of a flanged bowl (Fig. 17, Cat. No. 17) exhibits parallels with Hayes Form 3 due to its thick foot part and sharply defined profile. However, another foot fragment (Fig. 18, Cat. No. 18) with its thin foot and plain profile is similar to Loeschcke Form 19⁸⁷. Form 19 is dated from the late 1st to early 2nd century⁸⁸.



Fig. 16 ESC (Hayes Form 3)

⁸⁵ Hayes 1985, Pl. 18, No. 3.

⁸⁶ Hayes 1985, 78.

⁸⁷ Hayes 1985, Pl. 17, No. 5.

⁸⁸ Hayes 1985, 76.

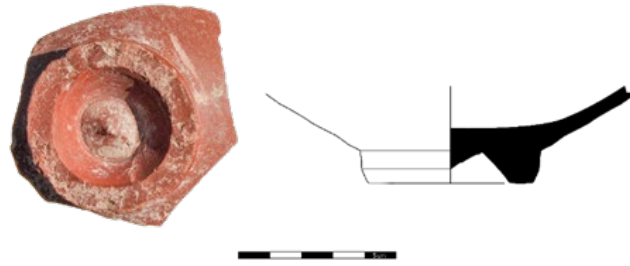


Fig. 17 ESC (Hayes Form 3)



Fig. 18 ESC (Loeschke Form 19)

Some Observations on the Origin of Pergamene Type Pottery From Miletos

Notably, the quality of the pottery from the Pergamon region found at Miletos varies. Appliqué relief ware (Nos. 1–3) is characterised by a fine levigated, hard fabric that cannot be scratched with a nail, and bright red glaze. These characteristics make it resemble high-quality fabric examples from Pergamon⁸⁹. Apart from that, the appliqué relief skyphos No. 4 can be compared to lower-quality Pergamon fabric because of its thin, water-permeable, dull slip⁹⁰. However, it should also be taken into account that there was local production of appliqué ware in South Ionia, as proven by geochemical analysis. For example, the chemical composition of a skyphos from Magdalensberg, which was analysed by Gödeckes and initially thought to be from Pergamon, is consistent with appliqué ceramics from Ephesos⁹¹. In addition, a sample from Priene was found to be consistent with the local clay⁹².

West Slope Ware specimens consist of different fabrics. Nos. 5 and 7 through their fabric and ornament are very close to Pergamene ware. However, in terms of form and decoration, there are also specimens that closely parallel West Slope decorated skyphoi from the Ephesos repertoire. A local style (Filialstil) developed in Ephesos throughout the 3rd century BCE, similar to what occurred in Pergamon. West Slope pottery remained conservative, adhering to motifs used in Athens during the first half of the 3rd century BCE⁹³. Skyphos No. 9, with a ripped wall, black and red mottled glaze and unique ornament shares close similarities with a skyphos from Ephesos⁹⁴ of the earlier

⁸⁹ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 15.

⁹⁰ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 15.

⁹¹ Fenn 2016, 226.

⁹² Fenn 2016, 226, B15.

⁹³ Gassner 1997, 60.

⁹⁴ See above fn. 73.

phase of Filialstil. On the other hand the black matte surface and roughly incised lines of the No. 6 can be compared with the later productions of Ephesian West Slope Ware, which show decline in quality and an increase in coarseness and the use of incised patterns (Ritzmuster)⁹⁵.

Among the red-slipped drinking bowls in the Pergamene repertoire, Nos. 11 and 12 are macroscopically comparable with Pergamene fabric. However, Nos. 10 and 13 feature finely levigated clay with fine mica grains and a matte, red-brown slip, reminiscent of the Hellenistic colour-coated ceramics of the Meander Valley⁹⁶.

ESC specimens Nos. 14, 15 and 17 consist of finely levigated clay containing fine-grained lime. They feature a semi-glossy red slip. Nos. 16 and 18 exhibit the double-dipping marks often seen in Çandarlı productions and are made of a similar material. These characteristics suggest that the ESC specimens were imported from the Pergamon region.

The Distribution of Pergamene Table Ware in Hellenistic Miletos and Its Environs

In Miletos, aside from the pieces examined above, the first find assemblage yielding Pergamon pottery is Heroon III, as evaluated by Pfrommer. Among the total of 27 ceramics dated to the Hellenistic Period, one hemispherical-bodied drinking vessel decorated with a West Slope Successor Style⁹⁷ and one relief beaker allow for comparison with known vessel forms from the Pergamene repertoire⁹⁸.

In another group of finds from the Early Roman Period (late 1st century BCE to early 1st century CE) at Heroon III, aside from two examples of Meyer-Schlichtmann's Form S5a and S5b red-slipped sanded ware were found⁹⁹. Among the finds from selected contexts west of the Bouleuterion, Meyer-Schlichtmann's S1 and B4 type drinking bowls are documented¹⁰⁰. Examples of mold-made bowls imported from Pergamon have also been identified. A. U. Kossatz classified 14 Hellenistic Period molded bowls from Miletos as having been imported from Pergamon, based on their stylistic features¹⁰¹.

N. Fenn, who examined two pottery assemblages from Priene dating from the late 1st century BCE to the early 1st century CE, classified the recovered ceramics according to their origins. According to this classification, the proportion of Pergamon-produced ceramics among all ceramics is 2% in Context A and 1% in Context B¹⁰². Among the ceramics imported from Pergamon found in Priene are appliqué relief ware¹⁰³, vessels decorated in the West Slope style, white-ground lagynoi¹⁰⁴, and Pergamene gray

⁹⁵ Gassner 1997, 60.

⁹⁶ For the fabric characteristics of the tableware produced in Priene, Miletos, Didyma see Fenn 2016, 201, 212-214; 214-215.

⁹⁷ Pfrommer 1985, 69, Fig. 32 (late 3rd - 2nd BCE), cf. Behr 1988, 150, 152, No. 60 (late 3rd - 2nd BCE).

⁹⁸ Pfrommer 1985, 69, Fig. 34 (late 3rd - 2nd BCE), cf. Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, Pl. 30, B1 (mid 1st BCE).

⁹⁹ Pülz 1987, 51, Fig. 11, Nos. 25, 26; Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, Pl. 8, Nos. 16, 18.

¹⁰⁰ Şahin 2020b, Fig. 7, B16, Fig. 9, B4.

¹⁰¹ Kossatz 1990, 104.

¹⁰² Fenn 2016, Pl. 4.

¹⁰³ Fenn 2016, A84, A85, B12, B13.

¹⁰⁴ Fenn 2016, Pl. 22, A104-A109.

ware¹⁰⁵, drinking vessels in Pergamene red ware¹⁰⁶, and other Pergamon-type drinking vessels without ornament.

Pottery from Pergamon region is also represented in only a small proportion among the Ephesos finds. The examples recovered from a shaft well (Schachtbrunnen) in Ephesos consist of appliqué relief ware¹⁰⁷, West Slope Successor Style¹⁰⁸, white-ground lagynoi, and ESC examples¹⁰⁹. White-ground lagynoi¹¹⁰ and ESC specimens¹¹¹ were also found among the finds from Hanghaus 1. Finds from excavations at the city gate south of the Tetragonos Agora include West Slope¹¹², white-ground lagynoi¹¹³ and applique relief ceramics¹¹⁴.

Pergamene tableware appears to have enjoyed considerable popularity along the northern shores of the Black Sea during the Hellenistic Period. Pergamene ceramics began to appear along the northern Black Sea coast from the second quarter of the 3rd century BCE during the Hellenistic Period¹¹⁵. The Hellenistic repertoire consists of West Slope Style, appliqué relief ware, Pergamene lamps, and Pergamene Sigillata¹¹⁶. From the mid-2nd century BCE onward, the quantity of Pergamene ceramics increased. The mass-produced tableware from Pergamon was linked to the strong Roman influence following Pergamon's incorporation into the Roman Republic in 129 BCE. The peak of imports of Pergamene tableware into the Northern Black Sea region dates to the last quarter of the 2nd century BCE and the first half of the 1st century BCE¹¹⁷.

Examples from the Pergamene ceramic repertoire have also been documented at the Athenian Agora¹¹⁸, Sardeis¹¹⁹, Knidos¹²⁰ and numerous other sites in the Mediterranean. However, imported Pergamene ware is not very widespread in Greece and along the southern coasts of Asia Minor. It is known that Pergamene productions were imported more extensively during the Roman Period, as they have been found along the entire Mediterranean coast and in some northern provinces of the Roman Empire¹²¹.

The Distribution of Eastern Sigillata C (ESC) in Ionia during the Roman Period

¹⁰⁵ Fenn 2016, A112.

¹⁰⁶ Fenn 2016, 226, Nos. A148, A150, A154, A155.

¹⁰⁷ Meriç 2002, 30 ff.

¹⁰⁸ Meriç 2002, 32 ff.

¹⁰⁹ Meriç 2002, 65.

¹¹⁰ Lang- Auinger 1996, 40.

¹¹¹ Lang- Auinger 1996, 56.

¹¹² Gassner 1997, 59-60.

¹¹³ Gassner 1997, 70, Pl. 13. 83, No. 206.

¹¹⁴ Gassner 1997, 73.

¹¹⁵ Zhuravlev 2014, 150.

¹¹⁶ Zhuravlev 2014.

¹¹⁷ Zhuravlev 2014, 150.

¹¹⁸ Rotroff 1997, 226, 235, Some examples of White-ground lagynoi and Gray Ware were imported from Pergamon.

¹¹⁹ Rotroff-Oliver 2003, 84 ve 152. Pergamene sigillata and appliqué ware have been evaluated.

¹²⁰ Kögler 2010, 369-419.

¹²¹ Meyer-Schlichtmann 1988, 206f.

The ESC was the most prevalent type of tableware during the Roman Period in Pergamon and the surrounding area, and it was most commonly found in Methymna, Pergamon, Emporio, and Sardis. Furthermore, the ESC ranks first among the finds from the Agora in Smyrna, surpassing the ESA, ESB, and Italian sigillata. This indicates the geographic extent of the ESC as the leading fine ware group on the west coast of Asia Minor¹²².

In Miletos, as in other cities in southern Ionia, ESB pottery became the predominant type of tableware during the Roman Period. All Roman Period pottery dating to the 1st century CE recovered from Heroon III in Miletos consists of ESB¹²³. On the other hand, a small amount of ESB and ESC fragments was found in the ancient lime pit located immediately adjacent to the Heroon III, which contains finds dating to the late 2nd century CE and early 3rd century CE¹²⁴. Furthermore, no ESC has been found in the context of finds from the Roman Period at Heroon I (dated to the late 1st century CE to the 2nd century CE)¹²⁵. It has also been recovered in very limited quantities during the Miletos surface survey. Berndt identified 17 Eastern sigillata among the 729 Roman and Late Antique fine ceramics recovered. Of these, 5 are ESC¹²⁶. Similarly, in the finds from the area west of the Miletos Bouleuterion, spanning the Late Hellenistic to Early Roman periods, they are represented by two pieces. One is Loeschcke Form 6, and the other is Meyer-Schlichtmann T19¹²⁷.

In the test pits excavated by Ph. Niewöhner to investigate the settlement history of the Late Antique Period in the southern part of Miletos, examples of ESC Forms 19 and 26, as well as Hayes Forms 1 and 3, were recovered. These shapes are primarily from the Roman Period, between the late 1st and 2nd centuries CE¹²⁸. ESC is the second most frequently represented table ware category after ESB during this period.

ESC was generally represented in limited quantities throughout the Roman Period in Miletos. Towards the Late Antique Period, a noticeable increase occurred in the frequency of Çandarlı late series. In the Late Antique strata of the southern city, these late series (specifically Hayes Forms 1, 4, and 5, dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries CE) were recovered¹²⁹. Furthermore, the finds from the area west of the porticoed house near the Bishop's Palace comprise a complex that includes Hayes Form 4¹³⁰.

Similarly, ESC finds remain scarce in Ephesos. Of the finds from the State Agora, which primarily date to before the end of the 1st century CE, only a few ESC fragments have been discovered¹³¹. Examining the finds from the Flavian period at Terrace House 2 reveals the following distribution of Eastern Sigillata: ESA (3%), ESB (90%) and ESC (5%). A greater quantity of finds is observed from the early 2nd century CE onwards¹³².

¹²² Bes 2015, 319, fn. 319

¹²³ Pülz 1985, 79.

¹²⁴ Pülz 1985, 85 ff.

¹²⁵ Pülz 1986, 21, 22, Abb. 2, Abb. 3 Nos. 1-8.

¹²⁶ Berndt 2003, 11-14.

¹²⁷ Şahin 2020b, fig. 7, 14, B 19, B20.

¹²⁸ Niewöhner et al. 2016, Fig. 27, No. 20; Fig. 28, No. 42; Fig. 30, Nos. 60, 61, 62; Fig. 31; No. 77.

¹²⁹ Niewöhner et al. 2016, Fig. 26, No. 8; Fig. 29, Nos. 47, 48; Fig. 29, Nos. 53, 54; Fig. 31, No. 73.

¹³⁰ Niewöhner et al. 2015, 236, Fig. 84, Nos. 42 and 50.

¹³¹ Mitsopoulos-Leon 1972-75, 511.

¹³² Gassner 1997, 136.

Indeed, the finds from the Church of Mary, which include archaeological contexts from periods later than the 2nd century CE, are more numerous¹³³. Furthermore, finds from the Vedium Gymnasium, spanning all construction phases from the entire Roman Period up to the mid-3rd century CE, clearly indicate that ESB produced in the Meander Valley dominates at 73%. Notably, among the total finds from the entire Roman Period at this site, ESC accounts for a significant 15%, while other sigillata groups are limited to individual examples¹³⁴. Although ESB remained the undisputed market leader in Ephesos throughout the early and middle Roman periods, a notable increase in ESC was observed in the first half of the 2nd century CE¹³⁵.

The situation in Samos is somewhat different. Although ESB pottery is still the most common fine ware at the Heraion sanctuary, ESA and ESC pottery are much more prevalent than in Ephesos and Miletos, and they are distributed similarly. ESB ranks first with 47.17%, followed by ESA with 26%. ESC ranks third with a similar percentage of 25.65%¹³⁶.

Based on the results obtained by Ph. Bes from Notion, Ephesos, Samos (including Castro Tigani) Priene, Labraunda, Iasos, Didyma, and Halikarnassos¹³⁷, ESB is the dominant category in this geographical section with a 64% representation, followed by ESC at 10.6%. Kypriot sigillata is quite rare. ITS, meanwhile, accounts for 9%¹³⁸. Furthermore, according to the latest data from Knidos, ESA and ESB are the dominant imported sigillata groups during the Late Hellenistic Period and the period between CE 50–150, respectively¹³⁹. While ITS and ESC are also found in southern Ionia and further south in Halikarnassos, Labraunda, and Iassus, they did not play a significant quantitative role¹⁴⁰.

Conclusions

Tableware known from the Pergamon repertoire began to appear in Miletos starting in the second half of the 2nd century BCE. The finds include almost the whole collection of the Pergamene repertoire: appliqué relief ware, West Slope Style, as well as Pergamene Sigillata. The absence of white-ground lagynoi among the Miletos finds is noteworthy.

Although various ceramic wares are represented at Miletos, these specimens never seem to have reached significant quantities. Even during the 1st and 2nd centuries CE, when ESC was at its peak, ceramics from the Pergamon region remained quite limited in Miletos as well as in southern Ionian contexts proportionally.

The Pergamon-style tableware from Miletos exhibits variation in terms of clay and slip characteristics. In addition to examples likely imported from Pergamon, there are also pieces featuring clay and slip characteristics typical of the Meander Valley. The presence of forms and decorative patterns specific to Ephesos among the West Slope Ware, is remarkable.

¹³³ Beyl et al. 1993, 13 ff.

¹³⁴ Ladstätter 2008, 97 f.

¹³⁵ Ladstätter 2008, 97.

¹³⁶ Unterkirchner 1983, 203-213.

¹³⁷ Bes 2015, 38, fn. 313.

¹³⁸ Bes 2015, 38, Fig. 23.

¹³⁹ Kögler 2010.

¹⁴⁰ Zabehlicky-Scheffenecker 2004; Martin 2004.

It is known that almost all the categories of Pergamene tableware were imitated in the workshops of the Meander Valley. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that the Miletos finds included locally produced specimens as well.

Similarly, Roman ESC is represented in limited quantities in Miletos, as it is throughout South Ionia. The quantity of recovered ESC remains significantly lower than that of Meander Valley-produced ESB in many different archaeological contexts. An increase in quantity is observed beginning in the late 1st century CE. However, sigillata from Pergamon region remained quite limited in Miletos throughout the 1st and 2nd centuries CE.

CATALOGUE

Pergamene Appliqué Relief Ware.**No.: 1**

Ç21-WB59-325-Bowl with applique relief-erotic symplegma.

H: 6,1 cm. Clay: 5YR 6/6 hard-burnt, mica and small white-grained additive.

Surface: red and glossy; the inside has no slip.

No.: 2

Ç23-WS9/ 0/ 854-Beaker with appliqué relief-erotic symplegma.

R (rim): 4 cm.

H: 6,2 cm. Clay: 5YR 5/8, hard-burnt, mica and small white-grained additive.

Surface: Orange-red and glossy.

No.: 3

Ç22-WB59-892-Bowl with appliqué relief-Philosopher?

R (rim): 10 cm.

H: 3,5 cm. Clay: 5YR 5/8, hard-burnt, mica and small white-grained additive.

Surface: Orange-red and glossy.

No.: 4

Ç59-WB59-0-Kantharos with appliqué relief-Maenad.

R (rim): 10 cm.

H: 3,5 cm. Clay: 5YR 6/6, hard-burnt, fine grained.

Surface: 2.5 YR 6/6, thin slip layer on the inside and outside.

Pergamene Westslope Successor Style.**No.: 5**

Ç346-WB59/0/ 666/0-616- Skyphos.

R (rim): 10 cm; H: 3,4 cm. Clay: 7.5YR 6/6, hard-burnt, fine grained, lime and mica.

Surface: red-orange red, on the outside glossy, smooth on the inside and outside.

Ornament: Scratched lines and white dots.

No.: 6

Ç348-WB59/0/ 666/0-604-Skyphos.

R (rim): 12 cm; H: 3,1 cm. Clay: 2.5YR 6/6, hard-burnt, fine grained, lime and mica.

Surface: black on the outside and the interior

is red, gradually transitioning to brown toward the rim. Ornament: Scratched lines and white dots.

No.: 7

Ç349-WB59/0/666-Skyphos.

R (rim): 11 cm; H: 3,1 cm. Clay: 5YR 6/6, hard-burnt, fine grained, lime and mica.

Surface: red-orange red, smooth on the inside and outside.

Ornament: Scratched lines and white dots.

No.: 8

Ç64-WB59/0-Skyphos.

H: 7,6 cm. Clay: 5YR 5/8, hard-burnt, fine grained, lime and small air voids.

Surface: red-orange red, on the outside glossy, smooth on the inside and outside,

Ornament: Scratched lines and white dots.

No.: 9

Ç352-S63.85-Skyphos.

R (rim): 8,1 cm; H: 7,3 cm. Clay: 10R 6/8, hard-burnt, fine grained, lime.

Surface: Exterior: black from the rim to the mid-body, transitioning to orange in the lower body; Interior: orange-to-black transitioning.

Ornament: Scratched lines and white dots, vertical molded relief lines on the Wall.

Vessel Forms Typical to Pergamene Repertoire.**No.: 10**

Ç67- WB590-Skyphos.

R (foot): 8 cm; H: 3, 4 cm. Clay: 5YR 5/6, air voids.

Surface: 5YR 5/8 The slip is irregularly applied across the surface.

No.: 11

Ç310- S63-HA19-Skyphos.

R (foot): 8 cm; H: 2,2 cm. Clay: 5YR 6/4, hard burnt fine grained, lime

Surface: Matte brown, locally red The slip is irregularly applied across the surface.

No.: 12

Ç306- S63-HA1-Kantharos.

R (foot): 6 cm; H: 2,9 cm. Clay: 5YR 5/8, hard

burnt fine grained.

Surface: 2.5YR 5/8. Matte on the exterior; Smooth and semi glossy on the interior. The slip exhibits sporadic flaking.

No.: 13

Ç68- WB590-Kantharos.

R (foot): 9,4 cm; H: 1,3 cm. Clay: 5YR 5/8, hard burnt fine grained, lime

Surface: 2.5YR 4/6 Matte slip. The slip exhibits sporadic flaking.

ESC

No.: 14

Ç115- W59/ 23/4 –Basin, Hayes Form 1.

R (rim): 25 cm; H: 10 cm. Clay: 2.5YR 5/6, hard burnt fine grained, mica, small gray particles, voids.

Surface: 2.5YR 5/6 and 5/8 Matte- semi glossy slip.

No.: 15

Ç226- W59 XX –Basin, Loeschke Form 26A or Hayes Form 1.

R (rim): 26 cm; H: 1,8 cm. Clay: 5YR 5/8, hard burnt fine grained, pebble particle, small gray particles, voids.

Surface: 2.5YR 4/8, smooth, matte- semi glossy slip.

No.: 16

Ç206- W59- 20-22- Bowl with flanged rim, Hayes Form 3, (Hayes 1985, p. 78, Tav. 18, No. 3) R (rim): 14 cm; H: 1,9 cm. Clay: 2.5YR 6/4, hard burnt fine grained, lime particle, voids.

Surface: 10R 4/6, smooth surface matte.

No.: 17

Ç220- W59- 20-22- Bowl with flanged rim, Hayes Form 3, (Hayes 1985, p. 78, Tav. 18, No. 3) R (foot): 5,6 cm; H: 2,8 cm. Clay: 2.5YR 5/6, hard burnt fine grained, lime particle, dark gray particle, voids.

Surface: 2.5YR 4/6, matt-semi glossy. Exhibiting a light-to-dark color transitions in the interior. The base is rather roughly executed.

No. 18

Ç239- W59-14a,- Bowl with flanged rim, Loeschke Form 19.

R (foot): 6 cm; H: 2,6 cm. Clay: 5YR 6/4, hard burnt fine grained, lime particles, voids.

Surface: 10R 4/4, matt- semi glossy.

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* Abbreviations of epigraphical editions and reference works follow the "Liste des abréviations des éditions et ouvrages de référence pour l'épigraphie grecque alphabétique (GrEpiAbbr – Version 03, Septembre 2024)" developed by the Association Internationale d'Épigraphie Grecque et Latine.

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