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KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
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Kapsam

Olba süreli yayını Mayıs ayında olmak üzere yılda bir kez basılır. Yayınlanması istenilen makalelerin en geç her yıl Kasım ayında gönderilmiş olması gerekmektedir.

1998 yılından bu yana basılan Olba; Küçükasya, Akdeniz bölgesi ve Ortadoğu'ya ilişkin orijinal sonuçlar içeren Antropoloji, Prehistorya, Protohistorya, Klasik Arkeoloji, Klasik Filoloji (ve Eskiçağ Dilleri ve Kültürleri), Eskiçağ Tarihi, Nüvizmatik ve Erken Hıristiyanlık Arkeolojisi alanlarında yazılmış makaleleri kapsamaktadır.

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Feydy); bir makale birden fazla yazarlı ise her yazardan sonra bir boşluk, ardından uzun tire ve yine boşluktan sonra diğer yazarın soyadı gelmelidir (Hegel – Tomaschitz).

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Dipnot (kitaplar için)

Richter 1977, 162, res. 217.

Dipnot (Makaleler için)

Oppenheim 1973, 9, lev.1.

Diğer Kısaltmalar

age.	adı geçen eser
ay.	aynı yazar
vd.	ve devamı
yak.	yaklaşık
v.d.	ve diğerleri
y.dn.	yukarı dipnot
dn.	dipnot
a.dn.	aşağı dipnot
bk.	Bakınız

4. Tüm resim, çizim ve haritalar için sadece “fig.” kısaltması kullanılmalı ve figürlerin numaralandırılmasında süreklilik olmalıdır. (Levha, Resim, Çizim, Şekil, Harita ya da bir başka ifade veya kısaltma kesinlikle kullanılmamalıdır).
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gerekmektedir. Adobe illustrator programında çalışılmış çizimler Adobe illustrator formatında da gönderilebilir. Farklı vektörel programlarda çalışılan çizimler photoshop formatına çevrilemiyorsa pdf olarak gönderilebilir. Bu formatların dışındaki formatlarda gönderilmiş figürler kabul edilmeyecektir.

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12. Metnin word ve pdf formatlarında kaydı ile figürlerin kopyalandığı iki adet CD (biri yedek) ile birlikte bir orijinal ve bir kopya olmak üzere metin ve figür çıktısı gönderilmelidir.
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MERSIN UNIVERSITY
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Scope

Olba is printed once a year in May. Deadline for sending papers is November of each year.

The Journal ‘Olba’, being published since 1998 by the ‘Research Center of Cilician Archeology’ of the Mersin University (Turkey), includes original studies done on antropology, prehistory, protohistory, classical archaeology, classical philology (and ancient languages and cultures), ancient history, numismatics and early christian archeology of Asia Minor, the Mediterranean region and the Near East.

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d) In the bibliography and abbreviations, if the author has two family names, a short hyphen without leaving space should be used (Dentzer-Feydy); if the article is written by two or more authors, after each author a space, a long hyphen and again a space should be left before the family name of the next author (Hagel – Tomaschitz).

3. The ‘Bibliography’ and ‘Abbreviations’ should take part at the end of the article. The ‘Abbreviations’ used in the footnotes should be explained in the ‘Bibliography’ part. The bibliography used in the footnotes should take place as abbreviations and the following order within the abbreviations should be kept: Name of writer, year of publishment, page (and if used, number of the illustration). This rule should be applied even if a publishment is used only once.

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Bibliography (for articles):

Corsten 1995 Corsten, Th., “Inschriften aus dem Museum von Denizli”, Ege Üniversitesi Arkeoloji Dergisi III, 215-224, pl. LIV-LVII.

Footnotes (for books):

Richter 1977, 162, fig. 217.

Footnotes (for articles):

Oppenheim 1973, 9, pl.1.

Miscellaneous Abbreviations:

op. cit.	in the work already cited
idem	an author that has just been mentioned
ff	following pages
et al.	and others
n.	footnote
see	see
infra	see below
supra	see above

4. For all photographs, drawings and maps only the abbreviation ‘fig.’ should be used in continous numbering (remarks such as Plate, Picture, Drawing, Map or any other word or abbreviaton should not be used).

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EARLY IRON AGE POTTERY FROM HALICARNASSUS PENINSULA: TWO NEW AMPHORA FRAGMENTS FROM PEDASA

Hülya BULUT*

ABSTRACT

The recent surveys and excavations carried out in Pedasa and its territory, one of the Lelegian settlements in the Halicarnassus Peninsula, present new evidence which sheds light on the Early Iron Age settlements and the culture of the region. Pedasa enjoyed a broad territory extending from the Konacık district to the ridge of Torba. The site is characterized by local burial customs, particularly the large number of burial tumuli. The pottery encountered in these tumuli enhances our knowledge of the local pottery style of coastal Caria. The amphora fragments evaluated in this study are among the finds uncovered in one of the tumuli located at Sivriçam Tepe to the south of Pedasian acropolis.

Keywords: Pedasa, Lelegians, Halicarnassus Peninsula, Sivriçam Tepe Tumulus, Early Iron Age, Protogeometric and Geometric Pottery.

ÖZET

Halikarnassos Yarımadası Erken Demir Çağ Seramiği: Pedasa'dan İki Yeni Amphoraya Ait Parçalar

Halikarnassos Yarımadası'ndaki Leleg yerleşimlerinden biri olan Pedasa ve çevresinde son yıllarda yapılan yüzey araştırmaları ve kazılar, bölgenin Erken Demir Çağı'ndaki yerleşim ve kültürünün aydınlatılmasına katkı sağlayacak yeni

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I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Adnan Diler for the opportunity he has given me to study the material and the archaeologists who worked on the rescue excavations. I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. John K. Papadopoulos and Prof. Sarah Morris, who kindly invited me to Athens for the literature research and shared their invaluable comments with me. I am also indebted to Prof. John K. Papadopoulos who corrected the English besides his stimulating contribution. I would also like to thank Archaeologist N. Seda Eryılmaz for the drawings. The drawing of the decoration of the neck-handled amphora was prepared by the author. All errors in this article are my own.

kanıtlar sunmaktadır. Kent, Konacık Beldesi'nden Torba sırtlarına kadar uzanan geniş territoryumundaki çok sayıdaki tümülüsle bölgedeki toplulukların ölü gömme geleneklerine tanıklık eder. Tümülüslerden elde edilen seramikler, Kıyı Karia'nın bölgesel seramik stili hakkında bilgimizi her geçen gün arttırmaya devam etmektedir. Bu çalışmada değerlendirilecek olan amphora parçaları Sivriçam Tepe'deki tümülüslerden birinden ele geçen buluntular arasındadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pedasa, Lelegler, Sivriçam Tepe Tümülüsü, Halikarnassos Yarımadası, Erken Demir Çağ, Protogeometrik ve Geometrik Seramik.

Pedasa enjoys one of the most advantageous locations in comparison to other Lelegian settlements, as the information provided by Herodotus and Strabo¹ suggests and as archaeological evidence has established (fig. 1). The city, with its centre located in Gökçeler (near Konacık) and extending to the ridge of Torba, is of special importance to Lelegian culture with its fortified acropolis, sanctuary, necropoleis (including tumuli), and farm houses in the rural area². The recent surveys and systematic excavations carried out in Pedasa have made important new contributions to the material culture and burial customs of the Halicarnassus Peninsula from the end of the 2nd millennium B.C. to the Middle Byzantine period³. Unfortunately, the tumuli located in the broader territory of the city have been destroyed by looting over a long period of time. One of the tumuli was located at Sivriçam Tepe, situated in the south of Pedasa and where four more tumuli were documented (fig. 2). The Sivriçam Tepe tumulus, which has yielded finds from Late Protogeometric Period to Late Geometric Period, is similar to its contemporary counterparts with a nearly-square burial chamber and dromos⁴. Among the finds discovered in the tumulus were the fragments

¹ Herodotus states that the Pedasian lived beyond Halicarnassus, in the inland (I.175). The ancient writer does not give the name of the city. However, Strabo records that they lived in the hinterland of the land belonging to the Halicarnassian people and a city called Pedasa by them existed (XIII. 59).

² Pedasa and her territorium (chora) have drawn the attention of researchers since the end of the 19th century. Paton and Myres 1896, primarily 192-194, 201-202, 216, 247-268; Bean – Cook 1955, 123-125. Radt 1970; see Diler's researches below.

³ Diler 2003, 14-16; Diler 2004, 143-146; Diler 2005, 137-140; Diler 2007, 479-484; Diler 2006; Diler 2009, 368-376; Diler 2010; Diler et al. 2008a; Diler et al. 2008b, 125-126; Diler et al. 2011; Carstens 2008, 85-88. Moreover, the documentation of the tumuli discovered by Radt after 1970 is being studied by Şahin Gümtüş as a PhD thesis.

⁴ A rescue excavation was conducted at the tumulus collaboratively with the Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology in 2002 after it was established that the tumulus had been partly excavated illegally. The Sivriçam Tepe tumulus has a diameter of 20 metres and a height of 4 meters, its dromos covered with stone slabs, a feature that indicates that Lelegian tumuli were used for a long

of two amphorae, one shoulder-handled, the other neck-handled, that will be discussed in this paper⁵.

Shoulder-handled Amphora fragments (figs. 3-4)

The fragments of the shoulder-handled amphora encountered in the Sivriçam tumulus deserve special attention on account of the form of the vessel⁶. The clay colour ranges between red and yellowish red (2.5 YR 5/6; 5 YR 5/6⁷), sometimes gray at the core due to firing (5 YR 5/2 reddish gray). The porous fabric includes much mica which is visible also on the surface, some quartz and white inclusions. It has a dark brown painted decoration (7.5 YR 3/2) applied on a light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4) surface. The amphora has an everted lip with a slightly flat rim, a tall neck and rounded shoulders, and vertical basket handles placed on the shoulder. A horizontal band, which supports upright triangles above, pendant triangles below,⁸ decorates a reserved area near the middle of the neck, which is otherwise dark ground, framed by a thin line above and two below. Carefully drawn concentric semicircles, each with sixteen arcs and a dot at center, are found on the shoulder zone between the handles. Three vertical bars were placed near the preserved painted handle, and the concentric semicircles were separated by four vertical bars. The concentric semicircles spring from three horizontal narrow bands immediately below the shoulder, below which is an area of the body painted solid.

This amphora type with vertical shoulder handles emerged in the Late Protogeometric Period and became popular for female burials in the Early Geometric Period⁹. Desborough suggests that the shoulder-handled

time. As is known, the Lelegian tumuli were designed as family graves (Coldstream 1977, 258). In addition to the pottery, fragments of a terracotta sarcophagus, as well as a seal and gold hair pins were discovered. For further information about the tumulus see Diler 2006, 112-114, figs.3-8; Diler 2009, 370-373, figs. 17-24.

⁵ Some small fragments belonging to amphorae were presented in the preliminary reports (see Diler 2006, 125, fig. 6, no.2; Diler 2009, 373, fig. 21, second row on the left and right and fig. 22. 1).

⁶ Diam. of rim: 0.22m, Pres. H: 0.205m. The Sivriçam amphora must have had an original height of nearly 0.50 m.

⁷ Munsell Soil Color Charts (Baltimore 2000).

⁸ This pattern may be described also as "thick zigzag".

⁹ Lemos 2002, 62, where it is stated that this type, represented by rare examples in Athens, Tiryns, Andros, and Dirmil, did not exist in Euboia and Thessaly; and its small version is the amphoriskos. For Geometric examples, see Coldstream 2008, 11, pl. 1.a (EG I, Agora P 19228); pl. 2.a (EG II Kerameikos 412); pl. 3.1 (MG II Eleusis 700).

amphora replaced the belly-handled amphora at the end of Protogeometric¹⁰. A useful Carian parallel for the Sivriçam amphora is provided by the shoulder-handled amphora from Dirmil, which is decorated with concentric semicircles, each set with an hour-glass motif in the centre, and assigned to the Late Protogeometric period.¹¹ The Dirmil shoulder-handled amphora with its distinctive features has vertical handles like its counterparts from mainland Greece. The alternating up-and-down triangle band (resembling a thick zigzag) was used commonly from the Protogeometric period to the end of the Geometric Period¹² and the Sivriçam example is more like a local version. The use of the pattern on the neck of the belly-handled amphora from Donousa dating to the third quarter of the 9th century B.C., and thus Early Geometric is the same as Sivriçam amphora¹³. This motif also appears on pottery in graves in Cos,¹⁴ on different vessels from Knossos¹⁵ and East Crete¹⁶, as well as vessels from the Argolid¹⁷, and Samos¹⁸.

As is well known, Early Geometric pottery in East Greece does not display distinctive differences from the Protogeometric style, and the influence of local Protogeometric continues in the decorative schemes of East Greek Geometric pottery, apart from a few innovations¹⁹. The main decoration is still on the shoulder of the vessel, and a secondary ornamental band is placed on the neck in Attic Early Geometric vases. Among the main

¹⁰ Desborough 1952, 37- 40, pls. 6.15.

¹¹ Bass 1963, 359, pl. 83, fig. 16. Özgünel (Özgünel 2006, 24) uses the term “neck-shoulder handled amphora” for the same vessel.

¹² E.g., Desborough 1952, pl. 19, no. A1451 (on the neck panel of neck-handled amphora from Rheneia); Coldstream 2008, pl. 4, e (Middle Geometric pyxis); pl. 5, b (Middle Geometric oinochoe from Kerameikos); pl. 10, a (Late Geometric neck- handled amphora from Kerameikos).

¹³ Papadopoulos – Smithson 2002, 178, fig. 21

¹⁴ Morricone 1978, 61, fig. 32, Serraglio T. 1.27 (inv. 416, skyphos); 106, fig. 130 (Serraglio T.14.25 (inv. 523, oinochoe); 108, fig. 134, Serraglio T. 14.28 (inv. 584, oinochoe); 211, fig. 413, Serraglio T. 28.11 (inv. 779, lekythos); 421, fig. 913, no.14.

¹⁵ Brock 1957, 32, pl. 19, no. 269 (on the shoulder of belly-handled amphora from the Louka cemetery).

¹⁶ On a painted “pithos” with plain rim uncovered in a grave in Adhromyloi and dated to Late Geometric period (Heraklion 3180) (Coldstream 2008, 259-261, pl. 56e).

¹⁷ Courbin 1966, 189, pl. 6, C 928 (amphora from the cemetery at Tiryns); 208, pl. 52, C1040 (on the base of a krater).

¹⁸ On a krater base (Walter 1968, 35, 99, pl. 24, no. 135).

¹⁹ Coldstream 2008, 263, 265-266.

motifs on the shoulder zone are overhanging vertical bars, a subsidiary motifs that emerged in the Protogeometric Period²⁰. While vertical dotted lines are used between the concentric semicircles on the Late Protogeometric Dirmil shoulder-handled amphora, four vertical line groups appear on the shoulder band of the Sivriçam amphora, which serve to separate the sets of semicircles.

The rim and neck of the Sivriçam shoulder-handled amphora is similar to those found on the Protogeometric belly-handled amphora at Lefkandi²¹, the belly-handled amphora uncovered in the Marmaro cemetery at Ialysos on Rhodes²², and the Patelle cemetery at Kamiros²³. These examples represent the belly-handled amphora type with tall neck and everted lip that Desborough distinguished²⁴. Attic belly-handled amphorae adorned with concentric circle between the handles were intensively exported and they inspired a number of contemporaries produced locally outside Attica²⁵. The Sivriçam amphora with its hybrid form, which is something of a combination of shoulder- and belly-handled amphora, recalls the influence of Attic belly-handled amphorae and it is possible to see it as a local interpretation of a workshop that is aware of two different amphora shapes. It is clear that the Sivriçam shoulder-handled amphora with its decorative band on the neck and shoulder band with elaborate concentric semicircles is designed in a Late Protogeometric style. The persistence of an “archaizing” Protogeometric style well into the Geometric period has been determined for a number of Early Iron Age regional workshop, and it is therefore possible that the vase was produced during the Geometric period, though it would be difficult to date it much later than Early Geometric²⁶.

²⁰ Coldstream 2008, 267.

²¹ Kourou 2001, 59, 64, fig. 13; Lemos 2002, 60, pl. 84.1.

²² Coldstream 2008, 265, pl. 58a (Grave 43, inv. co.15533).

²³ Jacobi 1933, 119, fig. 133 (Tomb XXXVI).

²⁴ Desborough 1952, 23-27, pl. 5.

²⁵ See Kourou 2001, 52-53, especially notes 1-7, about the style, distribution and the effect of Attic belly-handled amphora with concentric circles.

²⁶ For the advent of an archaizing Protogeometric style into the Geometric period, see Papadopoulos – Smithson 2002.

Neck-handled amphora fragments (figs. 5-6)

The fragments of the neck-handled amphora found in the Sivriçam tumulus are remarkable for their elaborate decoration²⁷. The light reddish gray (2.5 YR 6/8-6/6, core light reddish gray 2.5 YR) clay includes a small quantity of mica. The decoration is applied on a thin slipped reserved surface (on the neck reddish yellow [5 YR 7/6], on the rim very pale brown [10 YR 8/3]) and the glaze is usually red, though due to firing, it ranges between red and dark red (2.5 YR 4/6 - 4/8, 3/6). The amphora has a tall neck with an everted lip and a slight ridge just below the rim. Four repair holes appear on it. On the flat surface of the rim top are bars arranged in groups of twelve and on the interior, immediately below the rim, there is a wide band. The exterior is decorated with a row of running lozenges with reserved squat cross fillings and framed by two horizontal lines above and below and a T-shaped running meander is placed immediately above the handles. Between the handles there is a portion of a meander panel surrounded by solid paint that is much worn and barely visible. The row of vertical cross-hatched lozenges set vertically is flanked by bands at either side of the vertical strap handle.

The preserved neck height of Sivriçam neck-handled amphora recalls amphorae of the mature phase of Geometric, with slim, elongated bodies²⁸. The ridge under the rim, used regularly with the amphorae of this period, is only slight. The Sivriçam neck handled amphora can be compared to the neck-handled amphora found at Dirmil, a local production with Attic and Dodecanesian Middle Geometric vicissitudes²⁹. However similar the Carian style may seem to Attic and Dodecanesian pottery, the differences between them should not be ignored. The most distinctive difference is that while the decoration on the neck of the Dirmil amphora is arranged in a panel, in addition to the panel on the neck, two running decorative bands appear on the elongated neck of the Sivriçam amphora: a row of reserved squat cross lozenges and the T-shaped meanders. The meander, which is used commonly on geometric decoration, is thought to have been introduced to the eastern Aegean from Attica via the Cyclades in the Middle Geometric Period³⁰. The reserved cross lozenges, which have not been

²⁷ Diam. of rim: 0.214m, Pres. H: 0.163m.

²⁸ Coldstream 2008, 269.

²⁹ Özgünel 2006, 33-37, pl. Va-a4, fig. 1-5.

³⁰ Coldstream 2008, 263.

encountered among the Carian Geometric vases published till now, were used both in rows and single in metopes as in the pottery Lindos from the Geometric to the Subgeometric period³¹. The reserved cross lozenge motif flanked by opposing triangles is common on Geometric and Orientalising vases of Cyprus and has a close connection with Dodecanese³². Cross-hatched lozenges, and its various versions on strap handles, are common ornaments among the vases in the workshops of mainland Greece and the Dodecanese by the beginning of Geometric period and it was frequently used in Caria in the Mature Geometric period and especially in Late Geometric³³.

For the date of the Sivriçam neck-handled amphora, we have to look to Attica. The elongated neck panel above the handles of amphorae dating to the second quarter and middle of the 8th century B.C., descended from Attic Middle Geometric II types in the Kerameikos that recall the Sivriçam example with their proportions³⁴. The running meanders under the rim are found on the short neck of an amphora discovered in Kerameikos Grave G58³⁵. A cross-hatched triangle band on a fragment of an amphora dated to the end of the 8th century B.C. encountered in Grave 15 in the Athenian Agora appears on the neck under the rim³⁶. Among Dodecanesian examples

³¹ Blinkenberg 1931, 250, pl. 37, no. 868 (on a Late Geometric pyxis from Rhodes); 253, pl. 39, no. 894 (on a Late Geometric skyphos from Rhodes); 42, no. 941 (on a fragment of a Subgeometric cup). The reserved cross lozenge motif appears on Subgeometric skyphoi in some centres such as in Sane in Chalkidike (Rhomipoulou 1978, 65, pl. XXIX, fig. 4) and Kamiros (Zervos 1920, 29, fig. 40-4). Moreover, an example of this ornament was used on the shoulder of stirrup vase discovered in Knossos Grave V (Desborough 1952, 239, pl. 31, bottom row, second on the left).

³² Payne 1927/28, 294-295, fig. 40d-f; Karageorghis 1962, 333, 335, fig. 8 (in the centres of stylised lotus).

³³ Rare examples from Mature Geometric phase come from Chur (Metzger 1973, 74-77, fig. 1, pl. 27) and Dirmil shoulder-handled amphorae (Özgül 2006, 36, pl. VIa1, fig. 4). For the amphorae from mainland Greece see Courbin 1966, pl. 3, C2473 (amphora); pl. 17-18, C52, C53 (oinochoai); pl. 76, C35 (cup); Coldstream 2008, pl. 24j, C2473. In the islands of the Aegean, it is found in Exochi in Rhodes: Johansen 1958, 63-64, figs. 129, 131-132 (lekythoi); 89, fig. 194 (amphora); 92-93, fig. 197a-b (oinochoe); 129, fig. 211 (flask); Dugas 1912, 496-4927, fig. 1 (stamnos); in Lindos: Blinkenberg 1931, pl. 35, no. 26, pl. 37, no. 881; in Cos: Morricone 1978, 417, fig. 911, nos. 13-17; 421, fig. 913, nos. 29-31. For the common vertical and horizontal usage on Carian Late Geometric vases see Özgül 2006, 64-66, fig. 11-15.

³⁴ Kübler 1954, pl. 33, Tomb 28, inv. 267; Tomb 24, inv. 377; pl. 34, inv. 410; Tomb 71, inv. 346; Coldstream 2008, 47, pl. 10a.

³⁵ Kübler 1954, pl. 36, inv. 362.

³⁶ Young – Angel 1939, 73-74, fig. 48. The running cross-hatched triangles under the rim and hatched key-pattern limited to dotted lozenge chain on the neck panel between the handles were used.

there is a late amphora from Exochi that recalls the Sivriçam neck-handled amphora with its neck and handle proportions and running vertical zigzag band on the upper part of the neck³⁷. Coldstream suggests that the Middle Geometric period lasts between 850-760 B.C in Attica, but that East Greek Middle Geometric begins at a similar time but finishes later than it does in Attica (ca. 745 B.C)³⁸. On account of the lack of Early Geometric material in Caria and among the Dirmil vases, Özgünel cautiously lowers the beginning of Middle Geometric to ca. 800 B.C³⁹. The Sivriçam neck-handled amphora introduces the neck panel that is found on contemporary vases of the Middle Geometric period elsewhere; its T-shaped meander and running lozenges on the neck not only indicates an innovation, but the style looks like a combination of new and old elements. A date can therefore be suggested somewhere between the end of Middle Geometric and the beginning of Late Geometric (750-730 B.C.).

Concluding Remarks

Caria, in southwest Anatolia, is well placed both with regard to overseas connections via off-shore islands as well as populations in the hinterland. Its location has permitted various influences from the greater Aegean world since the Bronze Age. In the Early Iron Age, Carian potters developed a local style with Attic Protogeometric features. This is especially evident when the local style is compared to that of Rhodes and Cos. Although colonized by Dorians, the Attic Protogeometric connection is strong on the Halicarnassus peninsula⁴⁰. Evidence for a local style in Caria in the Early Geometric period, which is not readily distinct from the preceding Protogeometric style, was scarce and our knowledge based almost entirely on the closed vessel fragments recovered from a well in Iasos⁴¹. By the Middle Geometric period, the evidence is more plentiful,

³⁷ Johansen 1958, 12-14, inv. no. 12420, figs. 5-7. The figural decoration began to be used on the neck panel of an Exochi neck-handled amphora dating to Late Geometric and produced locally.

³⁸ Coldstream 2008, 330.

³⁹ Özgünel 2006, 92.

⁴⁰ Coldstream 2008, 264, 338. For the finds see Paton 1887, 68-69, 72, figs. 6, 15 (Asarlık); Forsdyke 1925, 212-213, fig. 297, A1103, A1108 (Asarlık); Desborough 1952, 218-221 (Asarlık); Bass 1963, 358-361, pl. 83-84, figs. 15-20 (Dirmil); Işık 1990, 18-20, pl. 1, 2-4 (Theangela); Özgünel 2006, 88-89.

⁴¹ Coldstream 2008, 265.

and includes the finds in Asarlık (ancient Termera)⁴², Iasos⁴³ and Dirmil⁴⁴. Besides the finds coming from these centres, there is a shoulder-handled amphora with an inscription in the Chur Museum⁴⁵. The vases are largely closed vessels, mainly neck and shoulder handled amphorae and oinochoe with round mouth.

Amphorae are rare among the East Aegean Mature Geometric vases⁴⁶ and they were represented, until recently, only by the examples of neck-handled amphorae from Asarlık and Dirmil, as well as the shoulder-handled amphora in Chur. The new amphorae published from Iasos⁴⁷ and Damlıboğaz⁴⁸, have gone a long way to fill out the picture of Carian Geometric, and this is particularly true for the Sivriçam amphorae presented here. The potters who made the Sivriçam amphorae had some knowledge of vases made by their Attic, Dodecanesian, and perhaps Milesian contemporaries. They were innovative in the production of the shoulder-handled amphora, which, as we have seen, and inspired by two different types of amphora. The neck-handled amphora tradition must have reached Caria directly from Attica, though the rows of zigzag on the neck were also used in Lindos. The Carian craftsmen developed their own individual decorative idioms to the vases they painted by closely following the fashion of the period. It is clear that coastal Caria had a regional style that created its own designs, despite the influence of Attica since the Protogeometric Period. This distinctive Carian style seems to have formed during the transition to the Early Iron Age⁴⁹. The two amphorae from Sivriçam point to a local workshop, or workshops, which created its own style in local clay. Although they did not imitate directly from Attica and the Dodecanese, they did adopt stylistic elements from both. The potters who produced the Sivriçam amphorae introduced a Hellenizing style in Caria, which was, as Robert Cook suggests, more Hellenizing than contemporary pottery in

⁴² Paton 1887, 70-71, no. 2, figs. 8 - 9; Forsdyke 1925, 213, fig. 299 (A1107); Desborough 1952, 219-220; Coldstream 1977, 97; Coldstream 2008, 268; Özgünel 2006, 33, pl. IVa-b.

⁴³ Coldstream 1977, 97, 258; Berti 2007, 437-446.

⁴⁴ Özgünel 1976, 4-20, 49-51, pl. 1-10; Özgünel 2006, pl. Va-a4.

⁴⁵ Metzger 1973, 74-77, pl. 27.

⁴⁶ Coldstream 2008, 269; Johansen 1958, 88.

⁴⁷ Bulba 2010, pl. 2, A7, Milas Museum inv. no. 2041.

⁴⁸ Bulba 2010, 167-169, pl. 2-3, A5-6 (belly-handled amphora), A7-8 (shoulder-handled amphora), A11-13 (neck-handled amphora.)

⁴⁹ Carstens 2008, 94.

Sparta⁵⁰. Whether this was the result of influence by imported pottery—of which there is not a great deal—or immigrant Greek potters⁵¹, perhaps even settlers from Attica⁵², is still not clear.

The situation changes markedly in the Late Geometric period, during which time the vases made by the Carian potters reveal that the craftsmen had the talent and knowledge to create a characteristic style which was now largely under the influence of the Dodecanese in the Late Geometric period as suggested by both John Nicolas Coldstream and Coşkun Özgünel in their valuable works.

⁵⁰ Cook 1997, 36.

⁵¹ Coldstream suggests that there might have been Greek potters in Caria producing a Hellenizing style based on the Late Geometric finds from local sanctuary in Sinuri (Coldstream 2008, 377).

⁵² It has been suggested that the Attic style Protogeometric pottery found in tombs at Asarlık and Dirmil might indicate the presence of Greek settlers who came at about the same time as the Ionian migration in the Early Iron Age (Desborough 1952, 220-221; Coldstream 2008, 339; Boardman 1980, 27).

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Fig. 1 Aegean and Halicarnassus Peninsula

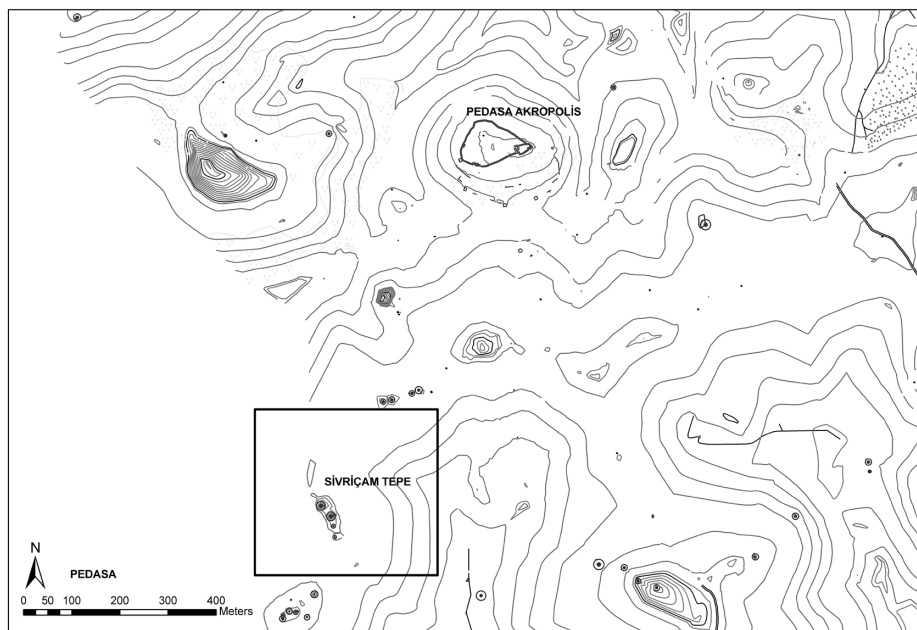


Fig. 2 Location of the Sivriçam Tepe Tumuli (by courtesy of Pedasa Archive)

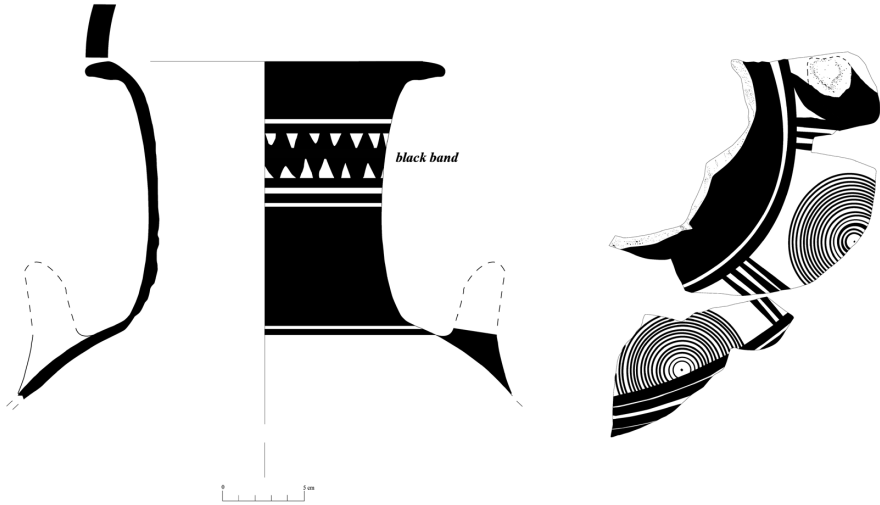


Fig. 3 Drawing of the Sivriçam shoulder-handled amphora



Fig. 4 Sivriçam shoulder-handled amphora

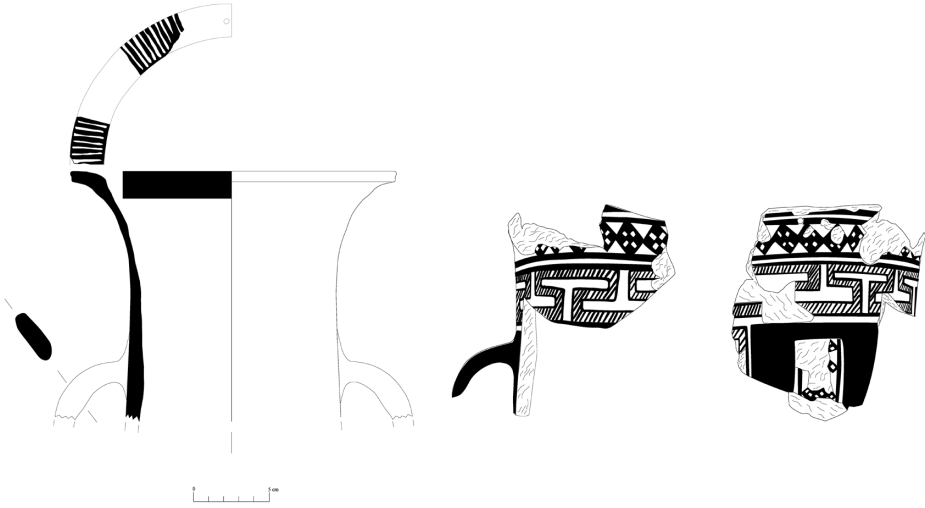


Fig. 5 Drawing of the Sivriçam neck-handled amphora



Fig. 6 Sivriçam neck-handled amphora

