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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF SARDIS

THE HELLENISTIC POTTERY FROM SARDIS:
THE FINDS THROUGH 1994

Susan I. Rotroff
Andrew Oliver, Jr.

Monograph 12

THE HELLENISTIC POTTERY FROM SARDIS:
THE FINDS THROUGH 1994

Archaeological Exploration of Sardis

Sponsored by

The Harvard University Art Museums

Cornell University

Editors

Katherine Kiefer

Andrew Ramage

Monograph 12

THE HELLENISTIC POTTERY FROM SARDIS: THE FINDS THROUGH 1994

Susan I. Rotroff and Andrew Oliver, Jr.

with the collaboration of Ilse Hanfmann and George M. A. Hanfmann

Archaeological Exploration of Sardis

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In memory of Ulrich Hausmann

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EDITORS' PREFACE

After a long gestation, as our acknowledgments and the text itself will show, the publication of the various Hellenistic wares found at Sardis represents a significant enlargement to our understanding of the chronology and varieties of Hellenistic pottery in Asia Minor. As an important political and commercial center of Hellenistic Asia Minor, Sardis offers a wide variety of local and imported wares, in the form of uniquely local ceramic types, imports from many different production centers, and locally produced imitations of these imports. As a result, this publication sheds light on the complex network of trade and taste throughout Asia Minor and the Aegean from the time of Alexander to that of Augustus.

This volume is the last in the Harvard-Cornell Expedition series of Reports and Monographs to include the name Hanfmann as an author. George M. A. Hanfmann, John E. Hudson Professor of Archaeology at Harvard University and founding Director of the Archaeological Exploration of Sardis (or Sardis Expedition), started the Sardis publication series, wrote substantial parts of Reports 1 and 2 and Monograph 9, and was co-editor of the series until his death in 1986. His commitment to the publication of the material from Sardis is a valued legacy to the Expedition. Ilse Hanfmann, his wife, was the Expedition's first recorder of objects and served in that capacity for more than ten field seasons. During her work with the excavation finds, she became intrigued by the designs and motifs of Hellenistic relief ware and started a preliminary catalogue, consulting her husband and others on questions of technique, decoration, and chronology. Hellenistic material was abundant in the very first trench excavated (in 1958) just to the south of the Temple of Artemis and from the early years of the excavation, Ilse Hanfmann was urging the young excavators to look out for interesting sherds of relief ware, perhaps to find a place in her corpus. It is a happy coincidence that the very first sherd in the inventory (P58.1:1) comes from the Hellenistic era and is published here as part of catalogue number 4.

Thus, this volume represents the culmination of work begun literally in the first days of the excavation. It also represents the culmination of years of devoted work by its authors, Susan I. Rotroff and Andrew Oliver, Jr., and the editors first and foremost thank these two authors for their patience and perseverance. Andrew Oliver's association with the Sardis Expedition began in the early years of the excavation and he did the initial study of the wheelmade wares found at Sardis. Susan Rotroff took on the relief wares, building on earlier work done by Ilse and George Hanfmann. In the later years of the publication process, Susan Rotroff served as the primary author, handling the bulk of the work and promptly and cheerfully responding to endless editorial queries from the Sardis office in Cambridge. A highly regarded scholar in the field of Hellenistic pottery, she has been able to combine a critical evaluation of the newly detailed chronology of the nearby site of Pergamon with her unparalleled knowledge of the relevant material from the Agora at Athens, thus expanding our understanding of Hellenistic Sardis and its place in the eastern Mediterranean.

As is to be expected for a project long in the works, we have many people to thank. In the Sardis office at the Harvard University Art Museums, research and editorial assistants and students were involved in many stages of work on the publication. For the most part, they labored behind the scenes, often unknown to the authors, and credit for their contributions has often gone to the editors. Among others, we particularly want to recognize the work of research/editorial assistants Eleni Argy, Bradford Kirkegaard, Boldizsár Csornay, Rachel McGinley, Michael O'Grady, Andrew Rasanen, Richard Swartz, Sharon Subyak, Michael Weishan, and Deborah Zeidenberg. Additional help was provided by the following students: Julie Baine, Carrie Beneš, Krisa Benskin, Tracey Bohannon, Theresa Botello, Sarah Carter, Stephen Caesar, Jonathan Cook, Colette Czapski, Jerina Dushku, Eugenia Lao, Elijah Owens, Albert Prieto, Mary Jane Rein, Alison

Sandman, Nicolette Trahoulia, and Jariya Wanapun. In the field, many conservators and students of conservations worked on the material in this volume over many excavations seasons. Particular mention should be made of the efforts of Anthony Sigel, who, aided by Julie Wolfe, re-restored the two large vessels (174 and 306) from the Tomb of the Lintel. Catherine S. Alexander is responsible for the inkings, many made from her own pencil drawings, but many more made from the drawings of earlier draftspersons. Philip Stinson prepared plates 1 to 3, modifying existing plans to meet the needs of this publication. Almost every Sardis photographer from 1959 to 2003 has contributed to the photos used in this volume, with special mention owed Elizabeth Gombosi, Douglas Nickel, and Eliza Proctor, who, along with Michael Hamilton, also produced most of the final prints. The index was compiled by Barbara Cohen, and the design, layout, and typesetting handled by Sidney Hall, Jr., of Hobbleshush Books. Production was overseen by Michael Ames of Puritan Press.

In previous Sardis reports and monographs, we have included to the extent possible relevant material excavated by the early twentieth-century expedition to Sardis led by Howard Crosby Butler of Princeton University. This volume publishes a larger share of Butler material, since many of the tombs excavated under Butler contained Hellenistic material. Shari Kenfield, Curator of Research Photos in the Department of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University, provided access to the archive of Butler material housed in the Department of Art and Archaeology and helped us to obtain many of the photographs that illustrate Part III of this volume. Joan Mertens of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York provided photographs of the Butler Expedition objects in the Met's collections.

We are also pleased to thank the many individuals, foundations, and government agencies that supported the excavations that produced the Hellenistic pottery now being published and for specific support of this volume. We are especially grateful to the George M. A. and Ilse Hanfmann Publication Fund of Harvard University, the CERAMICA-Stiftung of Basel, Switzerland, and Andrew Oliver, Jr., for their support of this monograph. It is a particular pleasure to acknowledge for the first time the contribution to a Sardis excavation report of a bequest for publication from the estate of Burriss Young in memory of Burriss Young and his parents, Helen Burriss Young and Francis Hastings

Young. Burriss Young, Harvard class of 1955, served for many years as Associate Dean of Freshman at Harvard College. Prior to his career at Harvard, he spent four summers, from 1960 to 1963, as the head of the conservation lab at Sardis, but long after his Sardis summers were over, he remained a loyal friend and supporter of the project.

Many other foundations and individuals have contributed to the work of the Sardis Expedition. The Samuel H. Kress Foundation provided many years of support that allowed students of conservation to participate in the project and to work under the supervision of the expedition's senior conservators. We also thank the many other foundations and individuals, including some who wish to remain anonymous, who have contributed to the project; these include: the Bollingen Foundation, the Ruth Covo Family Foundation, the Ford Foundation, Dr. and Mrs. David Greenewalt, the late Dr. Edwin H. Land and Mrs. Land, Mr. Thomas B. Lemann, the Loeb Classical Library Foundation of Harvard University, the Charles E. Merrill Trust, the Old Dominion Foundation, the John and Emma Quint Memorial Fund, Mr. John J. Roche, the Billy Rose Foundation, the Rowland Foundation, and the Vila B. Webber Charitable Trust.

Work at Sardis during the years covered in this publication also received support from grants to Harvard University from the Department of State between 1962 and 1965, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, a federal agency, from 1966 to 1990.¹ The findings and conclusions presented here do not necessarily represent the views of the Endowment.

We are most happy to acknowledge once again the annual contributions of various Supporters of Sardis, who have helped to match several grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and have given evidence of the wide public support for our efforts. Their continuing support and enthusiasm is very much appreciated.

¹ Department of State grants in Turkish funds to Harvard under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Act Public Law 87-256 and Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, Public Law 480 as amended (SCC 29-543).

National Endowment for the Humanities grants to Harvard for work at Sardis and general publication work in the Cambridge office: H67-0-56, H68-0-61, H69-0-23, RO-111-70-3966, RO-4999-71-171, RO-6435-72-264, RO-8359-73-217, RO-10405-74-319, RO-20047-81-0230, RO-20607-84, RO-21414-87.

Finally, we are pleased to acknowledge the important role that successive Directors General of Antiquities and their staff have played in generously granting George M. A. Hanfmann and Crawford H. Greenewalt, Jr., the privilege of undertaking the many seasons of excavation in Turkey that produced the finds published here. Likewise, the Directors of the Manisa Museum who served over this period, Kemal Ziya Polatkan, Kubilây Nayır, and Hasan Dedeoğlu, were extremely supportive of the expedition and allowed the authors to study the Hellenistic material now housed in Manisa. The late John Coolidge, Director

of the Fogg Museum, first encouraged George Hanfmann to begin the excavations at Sardis, and James Cuno, the former Director of the Harvard University Art Museums, enthusiastically supported the excavations and the publication series during his tenure as Director. Marjorie Cohn, currently the Art Museums' Acting Director, continues this tradition.

Katherine Kiefer
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Andrew Ramage
Ithaca, New York

AUTHORS' PREFACE

Study of the Hellenistic pottery at Sardis began in 1973, when George Hanfmann set aside a selection of material found since 1958 for quick appraisal by Andrew Oliver. This nucleus grew in the course of Oliver's work in July and August of 1974 to form a collection filling a dozen boxes. The assemblage was put together by going through some 350 pottery boxes and picking out whatever seemed appropriate. Special attention was paid to boxes labeled Hellenistic and East Greek—East Greek because early Chiot is often confused with fragments of white-ground lagynos ware. Clues provided by the field books, the end-of-season excavation summaries, and the *BASOR* reports led to further scrutiny of selected boxes. Meanwhile, George and Ilse Hanfmann began a parallel study of the Hellenistic relief wares. The initial selection of pieces was made by Ilse Hanfmann, who not only collected the inventoried relief ware but also searched through boxes of uninventoried context pottery, setting aside a collection of some 1400 pieces, from which a catalogue of about 350 objects was chosen for publication. George Hanfmann then reviewed the catalogue, making a further selection and adding references to the scholarly literature.

In 1984, at Oliver's suggestion, Susan Rotroff became involved in the project, reviewing the material isolated by Ilse Hanfmann and adding to the catalogue significant pieces found in the interval between 1976 and 1984, culled from both inventoried and uninventoried material. She took on the preparation of a final catalogue and manuscript, focusing on the pottery itself and its relationship to the published corpus of Hellenistic relief ware from other sites in the eastern Mediterranean. George Hanfmann meanwhile undertook a review of significant contexts in which relief ware had been found at Sardis, keeping in mind the relationship of the material to the excavations as a whole, and prepared notes for a section on contexts. He also began work on Part III, then envisioned as a catalogue of the moldmade bowls found

at Sardis by Howard Crosby Butler and T. Leslie Shear in earlier excavations (1910–1914, 1922).

Subsequently, the deaths of the Hanfmanns and professional obligations of the other authors slowed the work. In 1990 Oliver traveled to Sardis to review the material and to add newly found items to the catalogue. Then, in 1993, Rotroff undertook to revise both parts of the book, bringing bibliography and scholarship up to date, adding still more items to both parts of the catalogue, and imposing a consistent style of description throughout. New finds and the publications of the last twenty years necessitated substantial rewriting of Oliver's 1974 draft, but the organization and choice of material in Part I remain his. Subsequently the manuscript has undergone one substantial revision at Rotroff's hands (in 1997), and two rounds of minor adjustments and updating (2001, 2002).

Many friends and colleagues have helped with the preparation and interpretation of this material. First and foremost, we would like to thank the entire staff of the Harvard-Cornell Sardis Expedition for their assistance in every phase of this project. Jane Ayer Scott and a long line of assistants in the Cambridge office (Sharon Subyak, Andrew Rasanen, Michael O'Grady, Rachel McGinley, Richard Swartz, Boldizsár Csornay, and others) responded to queries about illustrations and other practical matters, provided study photographs and drawings, and undertook a wide range of editorial tasks that greatly lightened our load. Many people at Sardis offered their advice and shared their expertise. Andrew Ramage's experience of the site and its Hellenistic stratigraphy were invaluable, and Susan Rotroff owes special thanks to Nancy Ramage for introducing her to the Sardis recording and storage system in the summer of 1984. Many others offered help, insights, and thoughtful conversation: Nick Cahill, Ruth Leader, Daniel Pullen, Chris Ratté, Marcus Rautman, and Chris Roosevelt, to name just a few. We are grateful to a string of Sardis photographers and draftspersons for illustrations. Elizabeth Gombosi

photographed more than half the objects in the catalogue during the 1970s, Douglas Nickel took many new photographs of relief wares in the mid-1980s, and Eliza Proctor stretched the bounds of the possible to finish our photography order of 1994. Many new drawings were made by Catherine Alexander, Hande Kökten, Candace Smith, and Elizabeth Wahle. Cathy Alexander, in particular, is to be thanked for the extra mile she went to finish all the necessary drawings in the summer of 1994, when the project was nearing its close, for producing the beautiful inkings that illustrate this volume, and for cheerfully and skillfully making innumerable adjustments in existing drawings in response to our queries and requests as this volume went through the editorial process. Crawford Greenewalt, Jr., supported our work with assistance in applications to the Turkish authorities for permits to see Hellenistic material from other sites, and by quietly maintaining for all of us at Sardis an ideal atmosphere for productive work—no mean feat, that. We are grateful to the Turkish authorities for permission to examine this and other Hellenistic pottery and to Turkish colleagues who helped us with our work. Warm thanks go to Recep Meriç and Numan Tuna, who shared information about relief wares at Ephesos and Knidos, respectively.

In the summers of 1984 and 1985, through the kindness of the excavators of Pergamon, Didyma, and Ephesos, Susan Rotroff was able to see material from these excavations. She is grateful to Wolfgang Radt for permission to visit the storerooms at Pergamon, and to Klaus Nohlen for his hospitality and assistance in seeing moldmade and appliqué wares in the depots there. Both authors thank Gerhild Hübner for making results of her research on Pergamene appliqué ware available to them before the publication of her *Pergamenische Forschungen* volume on that material.

Klaus Tuchelt and Ulrike Wintermeyer graciously provided access to the relief wares at Didyma. A visit to Ephesos was made possible by the cooperation of Hermann Vetter and the assistance of Ulrike Outschar. Frederick Winter shared with us much information about the unpublished Hellenistic pottery at Gordion, to which some details were added by Keith DeVries. We are grateful to Virginia Grace, who provided full information about the date of the Rhodian amphora fabricant Hellanikos, and to Gérald Finkielsztejn for advance notice of his revisions to the Rhodian amphora chronology. Odile Didelot gave us the benefit of her vast knowledge of Hellenistic braziers. The manuscript was very substantially improved by the suggestions of the two readers, Virginia Anderson-Stojanović and Caroline Williams. Every author should be blessed with the kind of support we received from our editor, Katherine Kiefer, whose painstaking work and astonishing attention to detail saved us from many errors and inconsistencies. Together with Cathy Alexander, she also checked many details of stance, shape, decoration, and measurement for us at Sardis, verified and corrected proveniences from the sometimes almost impenetrable records from early days of the excavation, and made innumerable suggestions for the betterment of the publication. She also carried out extensive research in the records of the Butler excavations in support of Part III, which has come to be as much her creation as ours. Finally, we would like to dedicate this volume to the memory of Ulrich Hausmann, a friend to the Hanfmanns and a *Kenner* of Hellenistic pottery, who always took a lively interest in this project.

Susan I. Rotroff
St. Louis, Missouri

Andrew Oliver, Jr.
Chevy Chase, Maryland

ABBREVIATIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following list includes references cited more than once and therefore abbreviated in the text. Full references are given in the text for works cited only once. Abbreviations of periodicals and a few other frequently cited works are those listed in the *American Journal of Archaeology* 104 (2000), 10–24.

The monographs and reports published by the Archaeological Exploration of Sardis and referred to here are cited below under *Sardis*. A complete list of published volumes in the series appears at the front of this volume. The reports of the Butler Expedition (1910–1914, 1922) were published under the general title of *Sardis, Publications of the American Society for the Excavation of Sardis*. Seventeen volumes were planned by H. C. Butler, Director of Excavations (*Sardis* I:1, viii); of these, nine were actually published and those referred to in this volume are cited here under *Sardis*. Reports of the current expedition have appeared regularly in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* (BASOR) from 1959–1983, in the BASOR Supplement or the *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research* (AASOR) from 1985 to 1995, in the *American Journal of Archaeology* (AJA) from 1998 to the present, and in *Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi* (*TürkArkDerg*) of the Turkish Department of Antiquities.

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FINDSPOT ABBREVIATIONS

For locations, see *Pl. 1*.

AcN = Acropolis North (north spur of Acropolis)

AcT = Acropolis Top (top of Acropolis)

AT = Artemis Temple

AT L = building complex southwest of Artemis Temple (see *Sardis* R1, 107–116)

AT-LA = Artemis Temple, Lydian Altar (Lydian and Hellenistic altar at west end of AT)

BE = eastern area of Bath-Gymnasium complex

BF = Sardis East, Byzantine Fortress

BS = Byzantine Shops (for discussion of the excavation under the floors of Shops E 14–E 18 and W 13, see *Sardis* M9, 101–106)

BSH = Bath South Hall (southern apsidal hall of central part of Bath-Gymnasium complex)

BT = Bin Tepe

EHT = Excavation House Trench

HoB = House of Bronzes

HoB MTE = House of Bronzes, Middle Terrace East

HoB MTW = House of Bronzes, Middle Terrace West

KG = Kâgırlık Tepe Cemetery

LNH = Long North Hall north of Palaestra in Bath-Gymnasium complex

MC = Marble Court at Bath-Gymnasium complex

MD2 = Mound 2

MMS = Monumental Mudbrick Structure

NEW = Northeast Wadi

Pa = palaestra east of Marble Court

Pa-S = south corridor of palaestra east of Marble Court

PC = Pactolus Cliff

PN = Pactolus North

RT = Road Trench south of Byzantine shops

Syn = Synagogue

Syn Fc = Synagogue forecourt

Syn P = Porch leading to Synagogue forecourt

UT = Upper Terrace at House of Bronzes

WWB = area west of Bath-Gymnasium complex

MEASUREMENTS

max. p. dim. = maximum preserved dimension. This measurement is used for the bottoms of pots and for wall fragments, as well as to provide an additional index of size in certain cases.

H. = height: the height of the vessel when properly positioned.

P.H. = preserved height: the preserved height of the vessel when properly positioned, or, for wall fragments, the height of the fragment itself.

diam. = diameter. Unless otherwise indicated, this gives the diameter of the vessel at its largest point, whether that is the rim or the belly. Locations where measurements other than the maximum diameter have been taken are specified.

est. diam. = estimated diameter. Diameter is estimated by means of a diameter chart and is given only when the amount preserved is sufficient to allow a reasonably accurate estimation.

p. diam. = preserved diameter

L. = length

P.L. = preserved length

W. = width

P.W. = preserved width

th. of wall = thickness of wall. This is frequently provided in order to give an idea of the fineness of the fabric.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

* preceding numeral = elevation

a.s.l. = above sea level

Bsk = basket

C. = century

ca. = circa

cm = centimeter

ESA = Eastern Sigillata A (formerly “Pergamene”)

ESB = Eastern Sigillata B (formerly “Samian”)

ext. = exterior

fr., fr. = fragment, fragments

int. = interior

m = meter

mm = millimeter

MMA = Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

pers. comm. = personal communication

pers. obs. = personal observation

INTRODUCTION

Two events provide convenient boundaries for the Hellenistic period at Sardis: the visit of Alexander the Great to the site in 334, marking the beginnings of Greek domination of the area, and the destruction of the city by a devastating earthquake in 17 C.E. Almost all of the pottery under consideration in this volume was made between those two dates, but it is far from a uniform collection. In the earlier part of the span the material consists of a few imports from Greek cities and some close local imitations, along with an assemblage that is purely Lydian in character, the end of the “late Lydian” phase that followed the conquest by Cyrus in the sixth century and probably, in ceramics, continued down into the third century. Much of this pottery, thus, is not “Hellenistic”—that is “Greek-like”—at all, although chronologically it falls within the traditional time limits of the Hellenistic period. At the end of the Hellenistic period, in contrast, Sardis boasts a full range of Greek shapes and styles, and her ceramic industry had become thoroughly hellenized. By the time of the earthquake, the influence of new conquerors, the Romans, was probably present in Sardian ceramics. The changing ceramic assemblage thus reflects the changing fortunes of the city and bears witness both to the tenacity of indigenous customs and to the influences of the foreign powers that dominated her.

The organization of this book goes back to the allotment of the material at the beginning of the project, before the nature and extent of the corpus was fully understood. At that time the pottery was divided on loose technical grounds into vessels produced on the wheel and pottery decorated in relief. The material resists pigeonholing, however. Wheelmade pottery may include parts that were made in molds (e.g., figured handles like 102 and 174). Conversely, some relief ceramics, like Pergamene appliqué ware, were constructed largely on the wheel. Furthermore, some pots with relief decoration, like the extraordinary lagynos-ware jar 306, are best understood in the wider context of a category mostly made up of wheelmade

pots. Minor difficulties like this were solved on an ad hoc basis. Were we to begin the project anew today, however, our basic arrangement would be somewhat different. Emblems and miscellaneous appliqués, for example, would be better placed with the wheelmade pots they decorated, and Pergamene sigillata and appliqué ought by all rights to be grouped together. We hope that cross-references will overcome some of this awkwardness.

Wheelmade ceramics have been divided into eight categories: three kinds of undecorated wares in the Greek tradition (fully glazed,¹ partially glazed, and gray); pottery decorated in West Slope technique; traditional Lydian shapes; funerary ceramics; lagynos ware; and Pergamene sigillata. Relief ware is dominated by two types. By far the most common is the hemispherical moldmade drinking cup (sometimes called the “Megarian” bowl); second in bulk is Pergamene appliqué ware, wheelmade, but with applied moldmade relief designs. There are also a few fragments of late Hellenistic/early Roman lead-glazed ware and related material. The rest of the relief pieces are a mixed bag: emblems from the floors of drinking cups, appliqué decoration of handle attachments, and a small selection of miscellaneous pieces.

The indigenous ceramic tradition is represented by the Lydian vases (pp. 60–66). The shapes—chiefly pitchers and the distinctive Achaemenid cups that were so widespread in the east—were inherited from earlier centuries; the glaze is usually red or mottled and was applied only to the upper body. Vessels of this type probably continued to furnish many households throughout the third century. Such, at any rate, is the impression one gets from the debris from the floors of structures in sector PN, which may have fallen victim to the soldiers of Antiochos III in 213 (see Context 1). The evidence for dating these patches of material

¹ Despite its technical inaccuracy, the term “glaze” will be used for the red to black slip/gloss coating applied to the surface of much of the pottery included in this study.

is not conclusive, but if they do indeed represent late third-century debris, the percentage of native forms and the paucity of pottery of Greek type are very striking. This evidence suggests that, in this neighborhood at any rate, hellenization had not progressed very far, and that most housewives were using the same types of vessels that had been familiar to their mothers and grandmothers.

This is not to say that ceramics of Greek type were not present on the site. The tales of Herodotus make it clear that Sardians of an earlier era had a keen enthusiasm for things Greek, and the excavations have unearthed Archaic and Classical Greek imports of high quality.² Black-glaze pottery of the fourth and earlier third century has also been found at Sardis, but it is uncommon and consists mostly of imports; however, the mold for a kantharos handle (9) shows that this shape, one of the most characteristic of the fourth-century and early Hellenistic Greek ceramic repertoire, was being produced in Sardis at the beginning of the Hellenistic period. Still, fully glazed pottery with a black finish never became a significant part of Sardinian ceramic production.

The most common form of hellenized Sardinian pottery is instead partially glazed—with glaze only on the interior and upper exterior of the vessel (see pp. 24–31). The glaze is more commonly red than black and usually matte rather than shiny; stamped decoration is rare. The ware was used primarily for eating (rather than drinking) vessels. Plates, fish-plates, and echinus bowls make up the bulk of production; a bowl with projecting rim (see 51–53), inherited from the earlier repertoire, did not survive the third century. Partially glazed pottery began to be made in the third century, or possibly the fourth, and was the dominant ware by the end of the Hellenistic period. The same shapes, but in somewhat smaller numbers, were also produced in gray ware (see pp. 31–37). This, too, represents a local tradition, for gray-fired pottery had been made at Sardis and in neighboring areas of Asia Minor since the Bronze Age. In the fourth century potters still routinely burnished the surfaces of their pots and often glazed them fully; later the gray ware was partially covered with a dull glaze, and burnishing was abandoned. Gray-fired pottery was still very popular at the end of the Hellenistic period. Most is probably local, but a series of late Hellenistic trays and platters (85–96) may have been imported from the coast.

The West Slope technique, with simple decoration incised and painted on a glaze background, developed in Athens in the early third century (see pp. 37–60). The earliest examples at Sardis, probably dating before the middle of the third century, are imports; the beginning of local production is impossible to pinpoint, but it was certainly well under way by the second century. The assemblage is dominated by the wine service: a wide variety of drinking cups, along with amphoras for the temporary storage of wine and kraters for mixing wine and water. A few other elegant shapes were produced—for the table, the boudoir, or the grave—such as askoi, unguentaria, and elaborate lids to cover cosmetic containers. Although the ware may have been eclipsed in the second century, when moldmade bowls, lagynoi, and Pergamene appliqué offered attractive alternatives, it continued to be produced to the end of the period.

The symposiast's table would have been much more colorful in the second century than in the third. In place of local pitchers, Achaemenid cups, and West Slope cups, a host could muster moldmade bowls and bright red Pergamene appliqué cups for drinking and white-ground lagynoi for pouring. Moldmade relief bowls (see pp. 91–152) were probably first produced in Athens in 224 and became the primary drinking shape of the second half of the Hellenistic period, there and throughout the Greek and hellenized world. There is no firm evidence for the date of their introduction at Sardis. The presence of many molds shows that they were made at the site and we even know the name of one local maker: Κέρδων. Most of the local products probably date to the second and first centuries; a small group of bowls with simplified designs (Red Fabric 2) can be assigned to the early years of the Roman empire. Lagynos ware (see pp. 72–84) began to be manufactured in the early second century. Sardis has produced a fairly large, if extremely fragmentary, collection. Most of the shapes are for the symposium. The narrow-necked decanters from which the ware takes its name dominate, but there are also drinking cups and amphoras, along with incense burners, which were also a common feature at dinner parties. Much was imported, but it is likely that some was produced locally. Sometime around the middle of the second century, the introduction of Pergamene sigillata and Pergamene appliqué (see pp. 84–88, 152–166) added more color to the service. Although many of the pieces at Sardis were brought in from Pergamon, local potters also produced the ware, as a mold for an appli-

² Many are published in *Sardis* M10.

qué attests (653). Almost every late Hellenistic deposit at Sardis contains a few small pieces of Pergamene ware; although almost no complete shapes are preserved, it was clearly a common part of the late Hellenistic ceramic scene.

Occasionally vessels that had seen use in the home were included among funeral gifts, but a number of shapes are found almost exclusively in graves (see pp. 66–72 and Part III). Most are oil containers: the lekythos, the alabastron, and the unguentarium. The lekythos and alabastron survived only through the third century, their function taken over in later years by the unguentarium. Of these, a distinctive Lydian form was made in the third century, but there are also imports, and most second-century unguentaria look much like examples from elsewhere in the Hellenistic world. Various types of vessels could be used to contain the cremated remains of the deceased; in the late Hellenistic period a distinctive biconical jar was introduced and continued to be made in the Roman period.

Almost totally lacking from this collection are kitchen wares. Some of the Lydian pitchers may have done service in the scullery, but no cooking pots were identified in excavations up to 1994. This is mostly due to the nature of the Hellenistic deposits that have been excavated at Sardis, mainly dumps in which all of the pottery is very fragmentary. Cooking and coarse ware would have been represented only as small and undistinguished fragments that could not be reconstructed into whole profiles and were rarely saved. Such vessels must, however, have existed, and in substantial quantities. The only Hellenistic cooking utensil recorded is the brazier, present in two examples of unusual type (see pp. 174–175). The small numbers in which braziers—common on many Hellenistic sites—are represented may be a result of the distance of Sardis from any port, since the overland transport of these large and fairly fragile objects would have been difficult.

Standing back from this collection, one is struck by its diversity, especially in contrast to the ceramics of the cities of the Greek mainland. This is a phenomenon that has been noticed in the arts of other hellenized cities as well and that raises the question of the degree and character of hellenization experienced by the Sardian population. Not long ago, Jasper Griffin wrote, discussing a different art and place (literature in Italy), “Most ancient peoples, confronted by the formal perfection that is the distinguishing characteristic of Greek art, both in writing and in the visual arts,

simply gave up the struggle and became as Greek as they could.”³ A more subtle picture is painted by Malcolm Colledge, writing on the art and architecture of the Seleucid empire. He detects a repeated pattern of three classes of objects: those that are fully Greek, those that are fully indigenous, and hybrids displaying characteristics of both traditions.⁴ He finds further that the proportions between these classes change over time, with hybrids coming to dominate at the end of the Hellenistic period. Something of this can be glimpsed in the ceramics of Hellenistic Sardis.⁵ The Lydian tradition flourished in the third century, side by side with Greek imports and imitations. By the end of the period, the industry was dominated by gray and partially glazed wares and moldmade bowls with mottled-red glaze, Greek shapes made with distinctive local fabrics and surface treatments. One would like to know more about who made and used these different types of pottery—what language they spoke (for the Lydian tongue survived at least to the second century),⁶ how they defined themselves ethnically. Such matters must remain within the realm of speculation, but the pottery does serve to illustrate broadly the progress of cultural change over the course of the Hellenistic period at Sardis.

CHOICE OF MATERIAL

In order to understand the relationship of the pottery presented here to the realities of ancient Sardian pottery production, it is important to understand how pottery has been recorded, saved or discarded, and stored at Sardis. Naturally the system has evolved over the years, with greater detail of description and quantification in more recent phases of the excavation, but the procedure is as follows. The storage facilities at Sardis are very limited, which has meant that a large percentage of the pottery has had to be discard-

³ Jasper Griffin, “The Long Latin Line,” *The New York Review of Books* XXI:6 (Oct. 6, 1994), 44.

⁴ Malcolm Colledge, “Greek and Non-Greek Interaction in the Art and Architecture of the Hellenistic East,” in *Hellenism in the East: The Interaction of Greek and Non-Greek Civilizations from Syria to Central Asia after Alexander*, Amelie Kuhrt and S. M. Sherwin-White, eds. (Berkeley 1987), 134–162.

⁵ For further discussion of this phenomenon, see Rotroff (1997a).

⁶ *Sardis* M3, 55; Hanfmann (1983), 88; see also the graffito on 457.

ed. Excavators normally describe each lot of pottery in considerable detail, including profile drawings and tallies of various wares and shapes. That done, a few pieces may be selected for inventory. A small additional number of representative or diagnostic fragments are retained as uninventoried or “numbered” pottery, but most of the pottery is discarded. Much in this process depends on the individual talents, inclinations, knowledge, and interests of the various excavators. In earlier years of the excavation, descriptions were not so detailed, drawings were not so frequent, and gross percentages rather than tallies were given. There is therefore no way to estimate with any accuracy the relative representation of different wares and shapes at the site. Tables and statistical analysis therefore play almost no part in the present study. The appendix to Part II (pp. 177–178) does give some figures for relative representation of relief-bowl types in the ceramic record, but these should be taken as only very general indications.

Inventoried and uninventoried pottery is stored separately, as it is on most excavations. The selection of material for this book naturally began with the inventoried pieces, but the authors also conducted a search through the uninventoried pottery for additional examples. It cannot be claimed, however, that they discovered every Hellenistic fragment retained at Sardis. Andrew Oliver and Ilse Hanfmann went through most of the uninventoried Hellenistic pottery found up to the middle of the 1970s, and Susan Rotroff searched the uninventoried pottery of 1974–1984 for relief ware. No systematic search of the uninventoried pottery of 1985–1994 was carried out, but Rotroff looked over Marcus Rautman’s shoulder as he went through large amounts of uninventoried pottery from late Hellenistic and Roman dumps in MMS that had been excavated during those years (e.g., Context 7).

A practical detail of pottery storage makes it difficult to locate all the Hellenistic material. In some cases uninventoried pottery has been stored by type: Lydian, East Greek, Hellenistic, Roman, etc. Since Hellenistic pottery was not very well known in the early years of excavation, some of it has been “misfiled”—some stored with Roman, some with earlier wares. We have found, for instance, pieces of Ionian platters and trays, a type that has only recently emerged as a well-defined entity, among Attic black glaze, Roman pottery, Hellenistic pottery, and even classified under terracotta. Some things, therefore, may have slipped through our net, but it is unlikely that we have overlooked anything present in significant numbers.

ORGANIZATION

Each category or type of pottery is discussed in a separate section. For wheelmade pottery, the material is organized within each section according to shape. Originally we attempted to divide some of the material further into imported and locally produced pieces. Firm criteria for such a division are lacking, however, so all examples have been placed together, with comments on their possible origins in the catalogue entries. Relief wares have been organized according to decoration within their various sections. For the large and varied collection of hemispherical moldmade relief bowls, a more detailed classification has been devised. Those that may be identified confidently as local products are discussed under “Typical Local Moldmade Relief Bowls of Sardis.” Several other groups of bowls, distinguished from definitely local bowls on the basis of fabric and/or decoration, are treated separately under “Other Fabrics (Local and Imported).” As the heading suggests, some of these may be Sardian products; others certainly are not.

CATALOGUE: METHOD OF DESCRIPTION

A catalogue of each type or subtype immediately follows discussion in the text. Vessels are identified by an inventory number consisting of a letter (usually P, for pottery) followed by a number giving the year in which the piece was inventoried, a sequential number within the year, and a running number: e.g., P62.117:4329, the 117th piece of pottery inventoried in 1962, and the 4329th inventoried object from the excavations. Objects are usually inventoried shortly after they are excavated, so the year in the inventory number normally coincides with the year of their discovery. Much of the pottery presented here, however, was culled from boxes of uninventoried ceramics and was not added to the inventory until the conclusion of this study. In these instances, the year indicates only the time of their entry into the excavation record system, not the year in which they were found. For example, the inventory number of 1 (P97.1:10573) shows that it was the first piece of pottery entered in 1997, although it was excavated in 1961. The date of excavation has been added to the catalogue description in these cases. Inscribed objects sometimes have a second inventory number, with the prefix IN. A few objects originally inventoried as lamps (L) or terracottas (T) are also included, as well as some chance finds that were not excavated and bear the prefix NoEx. A few of the most

elaborate pieces are now in Manisa and have inventory numbers of the Manisa Museum. When it has been possible to assign a date to a specific piece, that information follows the inventory number.

Measurements are given in meters, to the nearest millimeter; for abbreviations, see p. xxii.

Context notations include the excavation sector and/or a specific area within the sector (e.g., HoB, PN; for a list of abbreviations of Sardis findspots, see p. xxii, for the location of many of them, see *Pl. 1*) and usually a grid reference and elevations (marked by an asterisk); sometimes reference is also given to local features such as rooms, floors, or walls. We also include a list of other pieces from the same stratum. Bibliography on the findspot is not included unless it has a bearing on the catalogue item in question. In some instances, however, there is reference to a numbered context, a full description of which may be found in the section entitled "Contexts" (pp. 11–15).

Perhaps at this point a note on the Sardis grid system would be helpful. Most of the citations refer to a numerical grid originating from a zero point on the southeast corner of the Roman Bath-Gymnasium complex (*Pl. 1*, no. 1).⁷ From 1958 to 1963, the finds were generally recorded by the five-meter square in which they were discovered, identified by the coordinates of its southeast corner. For this publication, these single-point findspots have been expanded to encompass the full five-meter grid square. Starting in the mid 1960s, specific locations were usually recorded.⁸ In Pactolus North in early seasons (particularly in 1962), grid coordinates were not always recorded, and in some cases findspots were given in relation to a wall or other feature that was removed in later excavation.⁹ In sectors distant from the zero point of the grid system, notably on the Acropolis, local grids were some-

times used. In addition, two separate datum points, each with an arbitrary level of 100, were established. The first, used in all recent excavations, is in the Bath-Gymnasium complex (*Pl. 1*, no. 1), not far from the zero point of the site-wide grid. The second, on the stylobate of the Artemis Temple (*Pl. 1*, no. 17), was used in the sectors Pactolus North (*Pl. 1*, no. 10) and Pactolus Cliff (*Pl. 1*, no. 13) as well as areas near the Temple.¹⁰

Reference to previous publication or mention of the piece (if any) follows information about context.

In the description proper, state of preservation is noted, usually briefly, but in more detail when the pieces come from a meaningful context, such as a grave or destruction debris. Shape is described first, then decoration, then fabric and glaze. Both shape and decoration are described from bottom to top and from left to right, unless otherwise indicated. Most of the descriptive terms are transparent, but a few special usages have been developed.

Incised groove or incised line: a line scratched through the glaze.

Groove: a wheel-run groove made before glazing and covered with glaze.

Scraped groove: a wheel-run groove created before glazing, then accentuated after glazing by scraping the glaze away.

In the interests of uniformity and objectivity, fabric color has been described by comparison to the Munsell Soil Color Chart, with both the numbers and the verbal description suggested there; readings were taken in indirect natural light. On pieces with mottled fabric, what appears to be the predominant color is described. Mottled glaze is so common that attempts to key the glaze of individual fragments to the chart were abandoned, and general descriptions will have to suffice. Since mica is present in almost all pottery found at Sardis, it is not usually noted in individual catalogue entries. Due to the varied states of preservation of the material, it has proven difficult to determine by sight the amount of mica present. When a piece has lost most of its glaze, for example, the mica is clearly visible and may appear to be more abundant than it does in a well-glazed piece, where the clay is visible only in the breaks. Furthermore, the soil of

⁷ For a more complete account of grids at Sardis, see S. L. Carter in *Sardis* R1, 7–11.

⁸ The apparent precision of some of the findspots may be illusory; the grid had to be re-established at the start of each excavation season, and in some deep trenches, grid points were reset using tape measures rather than surveying instruments. Therefore, a "drift" of some centimeters over several years is not unlikely. Grid coordinates are given with two decimal places, although the last number may not be entirely reliable.

⁹ The architectural plan and the fieldbook grid references in sector PN in 1962 were off by five meters on the north-south line. This discrepancy has been rectified in this text and in *Sardis* M10, but findspots in earlier publications are uncorrected.

¹⁰ Datum at the Bath-Gymnasium is 115.11 a.s.l.; datum at the Artemis Temple is 138.38.

Sardis is so rich in sparkling particles that any piece of pottery that has been buried in it tends to look mica-ceous. Therefore mica is noted only in those rare cases where the amount appears to be very slight or where it is missing altogether, or where it is remarkably abundant. Golden mica, where detected, is mentioned, as are other inclusions. For details about fabric, see the descriptions that precede the catalogue sections.

Comparanda are noted at the end of the description, first reference to other material from Sardis (with inventory or catalogue number, if the piece or pieces have been inventoried or included in the present catalogue), then to published items from other sites.

All dates are B.C.E. unless otherwise indicated.

A NOTE ON CHRONOLOGY

Excavations at Sardis provide very little contextual evidence for the chronology of the Hellenistic pottery found at the site. Consequently, datable contexts from other sites in Asia Minor play a large role in discussion of the dates of shapes and types present at Sardis. For such off-site comparanda, the closer the site and the fuller and more recent its publication, the better. The rich collections of pottery from Tarsus and Antioch¹¹ are therefore of only limited use: the sites are far distant, and significant adjustments to the chronology of Hellenistic material culture, especially within the third century, have taken place since their publication. Consequently, the dates expressed there cannot now be accepted uncritically.

A useful group closer to hand is provided by a well on the island of Chios.¹² Three layers could be differentiated on the basis of stratigraphy. Unfortunately, there were no coins, and the stamped amphora handles found in the well have never been published. This greatly diminishes the usefulness of the deposits, for we must fall back on comparison with ceramics from other sites for dating. The absence of mold-made bowls, however, indicates that the well was filled within the third century, probably before ca. 225, the approximate date of the introduction of the type at Athens.

Among newer publications, those treating material from Troy and Pergamon are of the greatest use. Andrea Berlin has published groups of pottery from Troy that can be associated with construction and

occupation levels of ca. 260–240/230 and ca. 225–130.¹³ These ceramics are dated on the basis of other, independently dated objects—chiefly coins—rather than on the basis of ceramic style, and these deposits constitute one of the best-dated assemblages in the area.

Most important, however, is the material from Pergamon, in part because of geographical proximity and political connections, but also because Pergamon was among the most significant producers of ceramics in the Hellenistic period, and the style created by her potters was imitated within her compass. Detailed study has been lavished on ceramics from two venues: the Asklepieion and the foundations of the Great Altar of Zeus.

Through an analysis of stratigraphy and architecture, Oskar Ziegenaus and Gioia de Luca defined sixteen building phases (*Bauphasen*) for the Asklepieion, and they published a selection of ceramics associated with each one. These phases do not represent a simple sequence of superimposed layers, but rather various construction projects within the sanctuary that can be differentiated on the basis of structural features. They also seem, in most cases, not to represent sealed deposits, so there is a possibility of intrusions. Nonetheless, they offer a précis of the development of Pergamene pottery. Those significant for the Hellenistic period are *Bauphasen* 3–12, which cover the third and most of the second century.

Some scholars have suggested a wholesale downward revision of some thirty to thirty-five years of the published dates,¹⁴ which were proposed in 1968, prior to alterations in third-century chronology based on Virginia Grace's reevaluation of the dating of Rhodian amphora handles and the general downdating of ceramic chronology that it precipitated. De Luca has responded with a vigorous defense of her original chronology, at least insofar as the richest of the levels, and those closest in date to the Great Altar, are concerned (*Bauphasen* 9–12).¹⁵ She is right in asserting that a simple downward shift of some decades is not acceptable, but some adjustments are nonetheless in order. These, however, will require not only careful study of the local ceramic sequence, but also consider-

¹¹ Berlin.

¹² Edwards (1986), 394 with n. 41; Morella Massa, *La ceramica ellenistica con decorazione a rilievo della bottega di Efestia* (Rome 1992), 211, ns. 566 and 567.

¹³ *PF* XII, 126–128.

¹¹ *Tarsus I*; *Antioch IV*:1.

¹² Anderson, 144–159.

ation of the stratigraphy and the architectural phases with which the deposits are associated. In the meantime, we offer some contributions to that study (which is beyond the scope of our work), and an indication of the chronology we follow in the present volume.

One object that necessitates revision early in the sequence is a Rhodian amphora handle stamped by the fabricant Zenon and bearing a rose device,¹⁶ and originally dated by Grace early in the second quarter of the third century.¹⁷ This is part of the *Bauphase* 4 deposit, which de Luca assigned to the second quarter of the third century, in harmony with Grace's amphora date. The pottery is minimal: only a handful of fragments, and nothing inappropriate to that date. The potter Zenon, however, is primarily associated with eponyms who name the Rhodian month in their stamps, and a month name can, in fact, be restored with confidence on the stamp in question here. According to Grace's revised chronology, devised after the publication of the Pergamon material, the stamp would have to be dated after ca. 240, the approximate date when months began to be included in Rhodian stamps.¹⁸ That revised date has in turn been challenged by Gérald Finkielsztejn, whose restudy of the sequence of Rhodian eponyms had led him to propose a further downward revision of most dates.¹⁹ He places the beginning of period 2 (when months began to be named in Rhodian stamps) around 234. But whether we accept 240 or 234 as a *terminus post quem* for Zenon, the inclusion of a handle bearing his name in *Bauphase* 4 requires the downgrading of the phase by at least 10 or 15 years. This has implications as well for the phases that follow, particularly *Bauphasen* 5 and 6, which had been placed before and around the middle of the third century.

A pottery assemblage that is truly Hellenistic in character first appears with *Bauphase* 8, placed by de Luca around the end of the third century. This and the four subsequent *Bauphasen* (9–12) illustrate a clear sequence of ceramic development. With *Bauphase* 8

we see our first moldmade bowl (a single example),²⁰ a shape that is more liberally represented in *Bauphase* 9. *Bauphase* 10 sees the introduction of a new type of moldmade bowl, the shield bowl, and a new ware, lagynos ware.²¹ In *Bauphase* 11 the late phase of West Slope appears, characterized by incision and white dotting, along with an incomplete fragment of what is very probably a long-petal bowl.²² Two more fragments of long-petal bowls are associated with *Bauphase* 12.²³

Although a sequence of development can be observed, it is not easy to assign dates to these assemblages. The single fragment of a moldmade bowl in *Bauphase* 8 requires a deposit date after ca. 224, the probable date of the invention of the type in Athens.²⁴ De Luca proposed a lower terminus of the end of the third century for this deposit, and there is nothing to gainsay her. The presence of a single moldmade bowl suggests a time of deposit near the beginning of production, but as it is one of only twelve published sherds, this may not be as meaningful as it at first seems. In any event, even if moldmade bowls were being produced in Athens in 224, we do not know when the potters of Asia Minor began to make them; and so this single sherd cannot help us much in establishing a terminal date for *Bauphase* 8.

Both coins and a stamped amphora handle provide evidence for the dating of *Bauphase* 9. A hoard of 22 coins, the latest dating no earlier than 205, was recovered and, although there is some uncertainty about the relationship of the hoard to the architecture, it appears to provide a *terminus post quem* for the beginning of the construction associated with this phase of the Asklepieion.²⁵ The end of *Bauphase* 9 is marked by the destruction of the long buildings that bordered the sanctuary at the east and south (*ältere Osthalle, Südhallenkeller*), along with damage to a

²⁰ AvP XI:1, 124, no. 158, pl. 43.

²¹ AvP XI:1, 138–139, nos. 250–253 (lagynos ware), no. 256 (shield bowl), pls. 49, 65.

²² AvP XI:1, 143, no. 283, pl. 50 (late West Slope); 143, no. 285, pl. 51 (long-petal bowl?).

²³ AvP XI:1, 152, nos. 343, 344, pl. 54.

²⁴ For the date, based on a combination of contextual and historical evidence, see p. 92 below and *Agora* XXII, 6–13.

²⁵ For the position of the hoard, which was contained in a small lekythos, see AvP XI:1, 16. The latest coins are AvP XI:1, 132–133, nos. 214, 223, pls. 46, 47, coins of Pergé and Side, dated 205–204 and 205–200 respectively.

¹⁶ AvP XI:1, 104, no. 32, pls. 36, 63. For Zenon, see Finkielsztejn, 67–74; the stamp in question here is of his Type IIr (69–70).

¹⁷ AvP XI:1, 176, no. 6 (in an appendix on amphora stamps contributed by V. R. Grace).

¹⁸ V. R. Grace, "Revisions in Early Hellenistic Chronology," *AM* 89 (1974), 197, with n. 17.

¹⁹ Finkielsztejn *passim*. For a summary of his conclusions, contrasted with Grace's chronology, see Finkielsztejn, 196–197, Table 22. We are grateful to Gérald Finkielsztejn for sharing (in 2000) the detailed results of his revisions with us in advance of the full publication of his work.

retaining wall.²⁶ De Luca associates this with the siege of Pergamon by Seleucid forces in 191/190,²⁷ which she takes, then, as an historically fixed point for the end of *Bauphase* 9. Strata associated with this phase contained a Rhodian amphora handle stamped by the eponym Philodamos II, whose term Grace originally dated to the earlier part of the span 220–200.²⁸ Grace's revised date for Philodamos is ca. 197,²⁹ still comfortably before 191/190. Finkielstejn, however, dates this eponym ca. 183;³⁰ if his chronology is correct, *Bauphase* 9 must continue later than de Luca proposes, and the Seleucid siege must be abandoned as the event that brought it to a close. Although the excavators prefer the hypothesis of enemy attack, they admit that a natural catastrophe, such as an earthquake, could also have been responsible for the damage that they observed.³¹ Here, in consideration of possible down-dating of the amphora handle, we adopt a terminal date of 190/180 for *Bauphase* 9, signaling the possibility that the connection with the Seleucid siege may need to be reexamined.

As others have also noted, there are significant links between the material associated with *Bauphase* 10 and with *Bauphase* 11. Fragments of the same moldmade bowl (an Attic import) and stamped amphora handles naming the same fabricant are present in both,³² demonstrating a chronological overlap between them. The closing dates of both can be broadly placed in the second quarter of the second century.³³ The shield bowl in material associated with *Bauphase* 10 signals

a date after ca. 175 for its deposit, while the absence of long-petal bowls requires a date before ca. 165.³⁴ The appearance of a probable long-petal bowl fragment in the material associated with *Bauphase* 11 places its terminal date somewhat after ca. 165, the earliest likely date for the inception of this type. Although some of the material in *Bauphase* 12 is contemporary with that associated with earlier phases,³⁵ the terminal date of *Bauphase* 12 is much later; a late Hellenistic garland lamp, for example, requires a closing date of about 125, as de Luca points out.³⁶

With the above considerations in mind, we adopt the following dates for material from the building phases of the Pergamene Asklepieion:

Bauphase 4: to after ca. 240/234

Bauphasen 5–7: within last quarter of third century?

Bauphase 8: to ca. 200

Bauphase 9: to ca. 190/180

Bauphase 10: to ca. 170

Bauphase 11: to ca. 150

Bauphase 12: to ca. 125

Pottery from sondages within the foundations of the Great Altar of Zeus, which must have been placed there in the early phases of its construction, has been published in full by Wolfgang Radt and Gioia de Luca.³⁷ This material provides a valuable point of reference, but it still leaves many chronological problems unsolved. While the construction fill of the Altar is a sealed deposit, the precise date of its sealing remains a matter of debate, for no ancient testimony provides detailed information on the Altar's construction. Over the years, dates ranging from ca. 200–180 to ca. 166–156 have been advocated for the monument.³⁸ The project is almost unanimously associated with Eumenes II, but without any textual basis. His brother and successor Attalos II was also a builder (witness the fine stoa he created for the Athenians), and the possibility that he sponsored the project ought not to

²⁶ *AvP* XI:1, 47.

²⁷ *AvP* XI:1, 135.

²⁸ *AvP* XI:1, 129, no. 183 = 176, no. 5, pl. 63.

²⁹ See *Agora* XXII, 101, under H 6:9.

³⁰ Finkielstejn, 192, Table 19.

³¹ *AvP* XI:1, 47.

³² *AvP* XI:1, 139, no. 261 (*Bauphase* 10) and 143–144, no. 291 (*Bauphase* 11), pl. 49, from the same bowl, or conceivably from two bowls made in the same mold: Attic, Workshop A, 225–175. (cf. *Agora* XXII, 63, no. 158, pl. 29). The two stamped amphora handles are *AvP* XI:1, 137, no. 242 (*Bauphase* 10) and 142, no. 279 (*Bauphase* 11), pl. 63. For Grace's comments, see *AvP* XI:1, 175, no. 2. The latest eponyms with which the named fabricant (Damokrateus) is paired is Nikesagoras I, whom Grace dated ca. 185 (Grace, 9) and Finkielstejn places in the late 170s (Finkielstejn, 192, Table 19).

³³ De Luca's dates for *Bauphase* 10 are 190 to second quarter of second century; for *Bauphase* 11, second quarter of second century (*AvP* XI:1, 134, 140).

³⁴ See pp. 122–123 below for the chronology of these types.

³⁵ Compare, for example, *AvP* XI:1, 143, no. 285, pl. 51 (*Bauphase* 11) and 152, no. 343, pl. 54 (*Bauphase* 12), fragments of two closely similar long-petal bowls.

³⁶ *AvP* XI:1, 148, 154, no. 366, pl. 55.

³⁷ *PF* XII.

³⁸ See *PF* XII, xv–xvi, for a convenient summary of the various suggested dates, with bibliography.

be dismissed out of hand. Indeed, one authoritative review of the evidence gives the chronological parameters as 197–139, that is, any time within the reigns of Eumenes II and Attalos II.³⁹ Jörg Schäfer, who was the first to exploit pottery extracted from within the grid-like foundation of the monument for the study of ceramic chronology, chose the 180s as the date of the Altar, and thus as the *terminus ante quem* for material from the foundation deposit.⁴⁰ Subsequently, Peter Callaghan turned the tables, proposing to date the Altar on the basis of the pottery types in the fill. He argued that construction on the monument began shortly after 166, the date of a decisive Pergamene defeat of the Gauls.⁴¹ Largely in response to this challenge, additional excavations within the Altar foundations have been undertaken, greatly augmenting the amount of material available for study. In their publication, Radt and de Luca espouse a date of shortly after 172 for the construction of the Altar, which they see as a thank-offering for the recovery of Eumenes II, who had been presumed dead after an assassination attempt in that year.⁴²

Unfortunately, the fill does not contain abundant coins and amphora handles that could assist in establishing its chronology more narrowly; the date rests on the types of pottery, and most importantly, on the types of moldmade bowls present there. What is most striking in this regard is the relatively large number of long-petal bowls,⁴³ a type that was probably introduced ca. 165. On the basis of that date (admittedly approximate), the earliest possible date that can be given to the closing of the construction fill is ca. 160, and an even later one is entirely feasible. It seems reasonable to imagine that a period of planning and preparation preceded the beginning of actual work on the structure—a situation that can be amply paralleled throughout the history of monumental architecture. Work on a monument celebrating victories of 166, then, might easily not have begun until ca. 160. One should also remember, however, that a connection between the Altar and any historical event is entirely conjecture. It is also worth noting, and important for purposes of ceramic chronology, that the fragmentary pottery in the fill covers a considerable range in date, possibly as much as century.

³⁹ R. R. Smith, *Hellenistic Sculpture* (London 1991), 158.

⁴⁰ *PF* II, 26, 153–154.

⁴¹ Callaghan (1981); idem (1982), 65–66.

⁴² *PF* XII, 124.

⁴³ *PF* XII, 110, 113, nos. 480, 544–550, pls. 12, 20, 24, Beil. 12, 13.

CONTEXTS

CONTEXTS ASSOCIATED WITH DESTRUCTION OF 213

There is only one dated event that might be expected to have left some identifiable archaeological trace at Hellenistic Sardis: the destruction of the city by Antiochos III in 213. Antiochos captured and punished the city in response to the revolt of his general, Achaïos, who had taken refuge there. At the request of Queen Laodike, however, he allowed Sardis to be rebuilt and repopulated. (See Hanfmann [1983], 109–112 for a summary of the literary, epigraphical, and archaeological evidence for these events.) Naturally the excavators have tried to find contexts that could be associated with this disaster, and there has been a tendency to attach any destruction debris lacking in significant amounts of clearly late Hellenistic pottery to this event. In point of fact, however, it is extremely difficult to determine a date for these deposits. Most are made up largely of late Lydian pottery, a category that has not received much study and cannot be dated to within a century with any confidence. The associated small fragments of Greek pottery are mostly fourth century or earlier. For the sake of hypothesis, however, we may accept some of these deposits as consisting, in the main, of pottery made and used before 213. The deposits, however, were not sealed, and there is abundant evidence of disturbance in the form of occasional much later sherds and coins. Below we list some of the areas for which this dating has been claimed; some are more plausible as third-century destruction than others.

Deposits in Sector PN (Pls. 1 and 2)

Context 1: Debris on floors in Lydian complex
Plan: Hanfmann (1983), fig. 181.

This debris consisted of a distinctive deposit of stones, broken tiles, and mudbrick found in patches over a wide area, over the Lydian complex and elsewhere in PN, within the coordinates W 275.00–

295.00/S 320.00–335.00, W 273.00–278.00/S 348.00–350.00, and W 256.00–258.00/S 331.00–333.00. Isolated groups of smashed pottery were also excavated on some of the floors. It looked to the excavators as though, after the destruction of the buildings, the mudbrick walls were demolished, the roof tiles collected in piles, and finally the stone foundations dismantled to the level of the top of the debris.

The destruction of these rooms has been tentatively associated with the attack of Antiochos III on the basis of coins: a coin of Antiochos II (261–246) just under the fill at the southern part of the area at W 275.00/S 350.00 *87.91 and a coin of Antiochos III (226–190) found somewhat further north above the destruction layer at W 272.00/S 341.00 *87.75 (C64.56 and C64.97, *Sardis* M7, xxi, Gr 367 and Gr 381).

These areas were complex: difficult to excavate, difficult to interpret. The debris was spread in patches over a wide area and remained open to intrusion, but a number of useful caches of material have been identified, and the conjunction of later Attic black glaze and Hellenistic coins of the third century together with assemblages of smashed though relatively complete pottery on well-defined floors in certain areas makes a 213 destruction likely. The general absence of late Hellenistic pottery from these floors is also suggestive.

Bibliography: *BASOR* 177 (1965), 4; *BASOR* 182 (1966), 24–25; *BASOR* 191 (1968), 13–14; *Sardis* M7, xxi; Hanfmann (1983), 110, 122; Dusinger, 81.

UNITS XIX AND XX

Location: ca. W 295.00–301.00/S 326.00–332.00 *85.85–*85.50.

A deposit of smashed but more or less complete pots was found on the floors of two contiguous rooms. Several coins are reported as coming from these rooms (C65.144, C65.145, C65.147, C65.148, C65.611, C65.613, C65.616–C65.619). One (C65.144) is late Roman, probably an intrusion from the laying

of Roman water pipes that were found just above the floor. Although not all of the other coins can be positively identified, they are certainly Hellenistic; some (e.g., C65.618) are coins of Ephesos dating 305–288. (*Sardis* M7, xxi, Gr 81). Most of the pottery is Lydian in character; Greek pottery is fourth century or earlier (e.g., *Sardis* M10, Att 466, Att 492, Att 580).

Bibliography: *BASOR* 182 (1966), 24; Hanfmann (1983), 122.

15, 73, 215, 217, 219, 221–226, 228, 230, 234–240, 246.

UNIT XXIX

Location: W 258.50–264.00/S 330.00–335.00 *87.40 or a little higher.

This floor level with burning and broken pottery contained coins of Alexander III or the Successors and Seleukos I (C67.39, C67.32; *Sardis* M7, Gr 17, Gr 354). Ceramics included Greek-style pottery of the fourth century along with a fragment of a jar with a Lydian inscription (*Sardis* M3, 32–33, A II 11, fig. 20).

Bibliography: *BASOR* 191 (1968), 13–14.

98, 233.

Context 2: Room C in PN

Location: W 255.00–260.00/S 365.00–370.00 *88.80–*88.60 and below.

Room C, part of a late Roman structure, is located in an area possibly abandoned in the wake of the 213 destruction. Pottery from below a Roman mosaic here, although largely Hellenistic, includes a fair amount of Roman disturbance, and there is no independent evidence for dating.

Bibliography: *BASOR* 162 (1961), 25; *BASOR* 166 (1962), 18–20; *BASOR* 170 (1963), 23.

51–53, 216, 220.

Context 3: Floor at chamber tomb Ch in PN

Location: ca. W 223.00–226.50/S 340.00–344.00.

Plan: *BASOR* 174 (1964), 20, fig. 11.

A patch of clay floor was uncovered at *87.50–*87.00 in front of chamber tomb Ch. Material on and beneath the floor is mostly Lydian, with fragments of fourth-century black glaze (e.g., 5), but later disturbance is evidenced by 197 (probably first century). There is no independent evidence for dating; asso-

ciation with 213 at time of excavation was perhaps encouraged by the presence of 197, then erroneously dated in the third century.

Bibliography: *BASOR* 174 (1964), 25.

5, 197, 231, 232.

Context 4: Well in PN

Location: W 285.00–286.00/S 331.00–332.00. *86.75–*78.50.

Plan: Hanfmann (1983), fig. 181.

The well was built some time after ca. 550 and continued in use until the Hellenistic period. The upper part, from *86.15–*84.15, was filled with broken tiles, possibly from the 213 destruction. A Seleucid coin (C65.95, *Sardis* M7, Gr 400) was found lower down (*82.85), demonstrating that the well was probably filled no earlier than the third century. Earlier material is also present, including two fragments of Protocorinthian, a fourth-century squat lekythos (P65.58:6661), and a lamp of Howland Type 25 A (L65.3:6648).

Bibliography: *BASOR* 182 (1966), 22–23.

76, 80.

Deposits in Sector HoB (Pls. 1 and 3)

Context 5: Industrial complex in HoB

Location: W 30.00–E 10.00/S 83.00–97.00.

Plan: Hanfmann (1983), fig. 41.

A rectangular building measuring ca. 8 × 20 m (building C, with floor at ca. *99.70–*99.60) and a circle of stones about 10 m in diameter to the east (Industrial Circle, with floor at *99.80–*99.50) were excavated in the “Lydian Trench” at W 30.00–E 10.00/S 83.00–97.00. This area was apparently a workshop and exterior work space for a bronze foundry. Over these remains a layer of stones and burned debris was encountered in large patches, sloping upward from north to south at *99.90–*100.30. Debris was also reported further south, at E 5.00–W 25.00/S 97.00–120.00. Two coins were found in the packing below the floor of building C at W 21.00/S 87.00 *99.40 and W 19.00/S 86.00 *99.50: a fourth- or third-century coin of Alexander III or the Successors, and a coin of Antiochos III (223–208) (C62.345, C62.238; *Sardis* M7, Gr 10 and Gr 383). Further to the east (E-W 0/S 89.00 *99.80), under a hard earth floor that was itself covered by the debris mentioned above, a coin of Antiochos II (250–246) came to light (C61.217; *Sardis* M7,

Gr 365). Still further east, at the eastern limit of the Industrial Circle (E 5.00–10.00/S 85.00–90.00, *99.00), was found a Rhodian amphora handle (P61.164:3441) stamped by the fabricant Hellanikos, dated by Virginia Grace to ca. 222–216 (pers. comm. March 6, 1986); the date is derived from the pairing of Hellanikos with four Rhodian eponyms who can themselves be dated with some accuracy; Aristonidas (ca. 222); Harmosilas (ca. 221); Archokrates (ca. 220); and Thrasydamos (ca. 216). Grace also pointed out, however, that Hellanikos could also have worked before and/or after the period 222–216. The coins and the amphora handle have suggested a third-century date for the complex and encouraged the association of its destruction with the attack of 213. Finkiel-sztejn's downward revision of the Rhodian amphora chronology, however (Finkiel-sztejn, 191), would redate the attested span for this fabricant to ca. 215–205. This would make a destruction date of 213 less likely, though not impossible.

In any event, it should be pointed out that the debris was spread over a very large area in noncontiguous patches, and there was clearly some disturbance. 533, a net-pattern moldmade bowl, was apparently found under a floor beneath this same debris at W 15.00–20.00/S 80.00–85.00; it is a type that is unlikely to be as early as 213. Unlike the PN floors, these deposits did not include smashed pots in situ and are too poorly defined to be useful for pottery chronology.

Bibliography: *BASOR* 166 (1962), 5–7; *BASOR* 170 (1963), 10, 13; *BASOR* 174 (1964), 13–14; *BASOR* 182 (1966), 15; *Sardis* M7, xxi; Hanfmann (1983), 122.

533.

Context 6: Well in HoB

Location: W 2.50/S 113.00 *99.70–*81.61.

Plan: Hanfmann (1983), fig. 39; *BASOR* 174 (1964), 9, fig. 2.

Lower fill (*98.80–*81.61): 4th to 3rd C.?

Upper fill (*99.70–*98.80): 2nd C.?

The well was excavated to a depth of 18.09 m; bottom could not be reached because of the amount of water encountered. The objects cover a wide range of date, from the sixth century to the Hellenistic period, with a concentration in the fourth century. None of the Attic pottery among the material found below *98.80 is later than the fourth century, and, although it is possible that the locally made ceramics might be later, there is no evidence for associating the fill with the destruction of 213. 87, found at *84.70, is a small and worn fragment of an Ionian platter of the late Helle-

nistic period; it is certainly out of place here and may have fallen into the well during excavation.

Fill in the uppermost 1 m of the well is later, with a concentration of clearly Hellenistic pieces, including four or five fragments of relief ware and two Hellenistic coins (C63.432, C63.433; *Sardis* M7, Gr 215 and Gr 399), the former datable after 133. The filling of the well therefore cannot be associated with the attack of Antiochos.

Bibliography: *BASOR* 174 (1964), 12.

Lower fill: 25, 58, 87, 97.

Upper fill: 121, 145.

OTHER CONTEXTS

Context 7: Late Hellenistic dump in MMS/S (*Pl. 1*)

Location: E 111.00–115.00/S 130.00–144.00 *111.81–*109.25.

Late Hellenistic to early 1st C. C.E.

Fills very rich in pottery were excavated just below topsoil in MMS/S-B and MMS/S-C in 1989 and 1990. They may be dated generally within the late Hellenistic period on the basis of the pottery. A few fragments of ESB are reported, suggesting that the material descends into the early years of the first century C.E. An association with the earthquake of 17 C.E. is possible.

35, 37, 40, 67, 79, 359, 379, 403, 416, 478, 500, 512, 620, 638, 657, 687.

Tombs

Context 8: PC. Tomb of the Lintel (*Pl. 1*)

Location: W220.00–235.00/S 600.00–610.00.

Plan: *BASOR* 157 (1960), 13, fig. 3.

Late 2nd C. through 1st C. C.E.

This chamber tomb on the east bank of the Pactolus River takes its name from its long lintel, which was found in situ. A chamber equipped with two couches was approached by a dromos and three steps; a second chamber is unexcavated. The tomb was used repeatedly over a considerable period of time. There is no independent evidence for the dates of the interments, which must be inferred from the pottery and lamps.

At least five of the pots are Hellenistic (34, 68, 174, 242, 306). The lagynos-ware jar 306 must date in the second century, probably its second half, or later; the plate 68 probably dates in the second half of the second century or in the first century. This date would

suit the other pieces, which are not as closely datable. Uninventoried fragments of a biconical jar are either late Hellenistic or Roman.

The rest of the material dates in the early Roman period. It includes a red-ware plate (P59.339:1788); five bulbous unguentaria (P59.290:1708, P59.340A and B:1789, P59.400A and B:1800); and a large unglazed bowl (P59.413:1952), as well as uninventoried fragments.

Ten lamps were found in the tomb; two date from the second to the early first century (L59.41:1783 and L59.43:1785); two date from the second century B.C.E. to the early first century C.E. (L59.44:1786 and L59.50:1831). Six are Roman, not later than the second century C.E. (L59.42:1784, L59.45:1787, L59.47:1812, L59.48:1829, L59.49:1830, L59.54:1835). There are also fragments of a much earlier Lydian bowl, as well as small pieces of late Roman pottery and lamps.

Taken together, the material suggests the tomb was used both in the late Hellenistic period (probably late second or early first century) and the early Roman period (possibly as late as the second century C.E.).

Bibliography: *BASOR* 157 (1960), 16–18; Hanfmann (1983), 110, 123–124, fig. 168.

34, 68, 174, 242, 306.

Context 9: Tomb 77.1 (Pl. 1)

Location: W 134.00–140.00/S 695.00–701.00.

3rd C.; late 2nd C. through 1st C. C.E.

The tomb, consisting of a dromos and a chamber furnished with two couches, was built at least as early as the fifth century and reused in the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Objects found in both the chamber and the dromos indicate that interments were repeatedly made in the Hellenistic and early Roman period. There is evidence of use in the third century, then, after a gap, further use, either intermittent or continuous, from the end of the second century B.C.E. to the first century C.E.

In the third century belong two simple, wheel-made lamps (L77.9:8321, L77.10:8322, *BASOR* 233 [1979], 15, fig. 23, cf. *PF* II, 126–127, K 7, pl. 53), an early Hellenistic unguentarium (253), an uninventoried fragment of a Lydian unguentarium (cf. 249), and perhaps a third unguentarium (254).

A late Hellenistic interment is evidenced by the moldmade bowl (621) and perhaps a rolled-rim plate with a dipinto (P77.25:8342 = IN77.6, *BASOR* 233

[1979], 14). The moldmade bowl dates between ca. 160 and 60, the plate probably between ca. 125 and 75. Both, then, might be associated with a burial of the late second or early first century. The echinus bowl (41) and two of the lamps may also belong to this group (L77.3:8314, L77.4:8315, *BASOR* 233 [1979], 15, fig. 22, similar to Howland Type 48 C, *Agora* IV, 162–163, pl. 48). The rest of the fusiform unguentaria (257–259, 261–264) may also fall in this period; they are, in any event, no later than around the middle of the first century.

The large unglazed krater (P77.3:8307), plain ware jar (P77.4:8308), and undecorated lagynos (334) are somewhat later, dating after the middle of the first century (*BASOR* 233 [1979], 14–15, figs. 14, 20; for the krater cf. *Agora* V, 16, F 60, F 61, pls. 2, 72). The echinus bowl (335) is a Hellenistic shape; the fact that it is covered with a light slip suggests it may be part of the same gift as the lagynos and hence very late in the series. Three bulbous unguentaria date in the late first century B.C.E. or first century C.E. (P77.7:8311, P77.43A and B:8364; *BASOR* 233 [1979], 14, fig. 16, top, cf. *Agora* V, 15, F 50, pl. 2). Some of the lamps come at the end of the Hellenistic tradition and probably date in the first century (L77.2:8302, L77.5:8317, L77.6:8318, L77.11:8323; *BASOR* 233 [1979], 14–15, figs. 13, 17, 23; Howland Type 49 A [Ephesos lamps] and lamps similar in shape to Howland Type 54 A [*Agora* IV, 166, 195, pls. 49, 52]).

Definitely Roman in character are a lamp of Brooner Type XXII with a figured discus (L77.7:8319; *BASOR* 233 [1979], 15, fig. 22, left) and fragments of two more disci, dating in the first century C.E. Uninventoried fragments of three plain, flat-bottomed sigillata plates are contemporary (shape as *PF* VI 137–138, 234, no. 273, pl. 17 [Form T 8a]; *EAA Atlante* II, 56–57, pl. XII:12 [ESA Form 18]).

Bibliography: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 9–19.

41, 243, 253, 254, 257–259, 261–264, 334, 335, 621.

Context 10: Hacı Oğlan Tomb 89.11

General location marked on Hanfmann (1983), fig. 129.

3rd C.; late 2nd–early 1st C.

This Lydian tomb west of the Pactolus, with dromos, antechamber, and chamber, was perhaps built in the sixth or fifth century, then reused in the Hellenistic period. The contents, which included between

34 and 41 pots and lamps, were thoroughly disturbed. At least one piece survived from earlier use, but most of the pottery is Hellenistic and suggests two distinct periods of use within the Hellenistic period. A Lydian unguentarium (252), an alabastron (274), a lekythos (245), a lamp (L89.9:9670), and perhaps one of the echinus bowls (32) date to the third century. Two pieces of lagynos ware (297, 310), the other unguentaria (e.g., 265), a small Pergamene sigillata bowl (346), and perhaps another, fragmentary echinus bowl (P89.45:9680) date to the late second or early first century. None of the pottery is Roman.

Bibliography: *AASOR* 51 (1993), 31–35; Ratté.

32, 245, 252, 265, 274, 297, 310, 346.

Context 11: Hacı Oğlan Tomb 61.3

Location: Hanfmann (1983), fig. 129.

Plan: Hanfmann (1983), fig. 125 (incorrectly labeled). 3rd C.

Two stone sarcophagi were discovered about 850 m west of PN and 490 m south of the old route of the Izmir-Ankara highway. Although both retained their lids, they had been broken into and the contents somewhat disturbed. The westernmost (61.3) contained a coin of Alexander or the Successors (fourth–third century) and an unidentified Hellenistic coin (C61.23, C61.22; *Sardis* M7, Gr 15, Gr 399). Four alabastera (266–269) lay together to the south of the sarcophagus. One unguentarium (250) had also been placed outside; the other objects (249, 275) were inside the sarcophagus. All probably date in the third century.

Bibliography: Hanfmann (1983), 61–63, 110, 123, figs. 124, 125; *BASOR* 166 (1962), 30, fig. 25 (the numbering on the drawing is incorrect, so that in these two publications tomb 61.3 has been called 61.4); *Sardis* M7, xxi; Hanfmann (1972), 86, fig. 60; Ratté.

249, 250, 266–269, 275.

Context 12: HoB. Chamber tomb k

Location: ca. E 7.50–12.00/S 52.00–57.50.

Plan: Hanfmann (1983), fig. 186.

One of three chamber tombs in a Hellenistic and Roman cemetery. Fragments of a relief bowl and an unguentarium are probably second century.

Bibliography: *BASOR* 157 (1960), 28, fig. 9; Hanfmann (1983), 123.

260, 607.

Duman Tepe Graves

In the area known as Bin Tepe, about 1300 m north-northeast of the mound of Alyattes, on the Duman Tepe ridge, six tombs that had been opened illicitly were subsequently excavated by the Harvard-Cornell team. Four show evidence of use in the Hellenistic period.

Location: see *Sardis* R1, fig. 2.

Bibliography: *BASOR* 186 (1967), 47–52; Hanfmann (1983), 60–62; B. K. McLaughlin, “Lydian Graves and Burial Customs,” (Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1985, University Microfilms 9610138), 187–191, 203–205; C. H. Roosevelt, “Lydian and Persian Period Settlement in Lydia,” (Ph.D. dissertation, Cornell University, 2003), 413–415, nos. 47, 48, 50; Ratté.

Context 13: Tomb BT 66.3

Photograph: *BASOR* 186 (1967), 49, fig. 34.

Chamber tomb with dromos. Original burial probably fifth or fourth century. Fragments of unguentaria provide evidence of reuse in third century. Late Roman and Byzantine pottery was also found.

255.

Context 14: Tomb BT 66.4

Chamber tomb with dromos. The pottery and a lamp are consistent with a date in the third century. In addition to the catalogued finds, the tomb contained a small fragment of what is probably the shoulder of a West Slope unguentarium (P66.104:7141); cf. a similar unguentarium (P22) from Tomb 50 of the Butler Expedition (see Part III).

44, 241, 248, 256.

Context 15: Grave BT 66.5

Photograph: *BASOR* 186 (1967), 50, fig. 35; *SPRT*, fig. 123.

Cist grave containing two fragments of relief ware and shoulder fragments of two unguentaria. Probably second or first century.

Context 16: Tomb BT 66.6

Photograph: *BASOR* 186 (1967), 51, fig. 36.

Chamber tomb with no dromos preserved. Original use probably sixth century. Fragments of Hellenistic relief ware of the second or first century.

536, 558.

I

WHEELMADE WARES

I WHEELMADE WARES

by Andrew Oliver, Jr., and Susan I. Rotroff

FULLY BLACK-GLAZED POTTERY

Attic black-glaze pottery of the fifth century, some with stamped palmettes and rouletting, is present in quantity at Sardis. Attic or Ionian black glaze of the fourth century, much of it with palmettes and rouletting, is also well represented.¹ Black-glaze pottery that can be attributed to the period after the visit of Alexander the Great to Sardis in 334, however, is less common. None can be dated without external evidence, except for a fragment found in debris perhaps associated with the destruction of the city by Antiochos III in 213 (15, Context 1). Although a few pieces came from Syn, AcT, AcN, and AT, most were equally divided between HoB and PN.

The material can be divided into two broad groups, both of which have their roots in the fully Greek ceramic tradition of the Classical period: pieces made in the Attic manner and those that follow the conventions of the coastal cities of Asia Minor. Among the first and larger group there may be some Attic imports, but most are probably close imitations, produced either at Sardis or in Ionia. The fabric of the Atticizing pieces is slightly redder than Attic (often

ca. 2.5YR 6/6), the mica content appears to be high, and some fragments have multiple tiny inclusions and voids. Shapes include kantharoi and cup-kantharoi, skyphoi of Attic type, bowls with inturned and out-turned rims, and fish-plates.

The tradition of Asia Minor is present in two shapes, both characterized by more emphatic banded decoration than is present in Attic ware: at the base of the wall on the skyphos 26, and on the floors of the fish-plates (27–31).² The fabric is similar to that of the Atticizing group, though the glaze tends to be more metallic. In both groups there are sherds that have been fired in a reducing atmosphere, which produced a gray to tan fabric (4, 10, 14, 22, 30), usually with a slightly grainy glaze.

Much of this material is certainly imported, but some may have been produced locally. A mold for a kantharos handle (9) that, judging from the tapering form of the handle spur, dates in the latter part of the fourth century attests that this most common of Greek shapes was being made by Sardian potters shortly after Alexander's visit. But those potters did not embrace the Greek tradition of black-glaze pottery with any enthusiasm, and fully glazed vessels of traditional Greek pattern are rare, restricted for the most part to the early part of the Hellenistic period.

¹ For the identification and differentiation of Ionian and Attic black glaze, see J. M. Cook, "Old Smyrna: Fourth-Century Black Glaze," *BSA* 60 (1965), 143. For published Attic pottery from Sardis, see *Sardis* M10, 63–130.

² For examples of banded Ionian fish-plates, see *AvP* XI:1, 123–124, nos. 147, 152, pl. 43; *AvP* XI:2, 87–88, pl. 51:2; *PF* XII, 79, no. 376, pl. 11, Beil. 2; Mitsopoulou-Leon, col. 498 (Ephesos); *Samos* XIV, 158, fig. 258:A, B (gray ware); Berlin, 126, no. 150, pl. 127 (Troy).

ATTIC TRADITION

Kantharoi or cup-kantharoi

1 Pl. 4. P97.1:10573. Fourth quarter of 4th C.

P.H. 0.027; diam. of foot 0.049.

HoB E 2.00/S 137.00 to *101.50; found in 1961.

Foot, stem, and part of floor. Molded foot; concave, slightly nipped underside; flat, reserved resting surface. One to two irregular scraped lines at junction of moldings. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 286, no. 704, figs. 1, 7, pl. 29; also a fr. from Olbia, Levi, 83–84, fig. 54; and F. J. Tritsch, A. Dönmez, "Finding a Colossal Head of Apollo, and Other Discoveries in the Ancient Cities of Lycia," *ILN* 222, no. 5944 (March 21, 1953) 448–449, fig. X.

2 Pl. 4. PN 7/vii/64. Ca. 300.

P.H. 0.041; diam. of foot 0.04.

PN W 261.00/S 349.00–350.00 *88.20–*87.85; found in 1964.

Lower body and one-third of foot. Molded foot; concave underside. Ribbed body with diagonal grooves under handles and horizontal groove at base of body. Metallic black glaze.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 287, no. 714, pl. 29; T. L. Shear, Jr., "The Athenian Agora: Excavations of 1971," *Hesperia* 42 (1973), 133, pl. 28:i (both without ribbing).

3 Pl. 4. P97.3:10575. First quarter of 3rd C.

P.H. 0.029; diam. of foot 0.048.

AcT E 6.00–10.00/N 15.00–19.00 *402.90–*401.90; found in 1962.

Half of foot and stem. Molded foot; concave underside; flat resting surface reserved. Scraped line at junction of moldings. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze.

Cf. Miller (1974), 201–202, 229, no. 4, pl. 30 (Athens).

4 Pl. 4. P58.1:1 and P58.56:59. Second quarter of 3rd C.?

P.H. 0.07; est. diam. 0.085; diam. of stem 0.014; th. at top of wall 0.003.

AT Trench S W 175.00–189.00/S 1281.00–1283.00 *99.10–*98.05 (P58.1:1); W 178.00–181.00/S 1279.00–1283.00 *98.90–*97.70 (P58.56:59, found with 118).

Previous publication: *Sardis* R1, 105, fig. 228.

Part of lower body, from belly to stem. Very thin stem. Wall vertical at top. Pale brown fabric (10YR 6/3); shiny black to dull dark gray glaze.

Possibly from a kantharos (perhaps the type with special handles, cf. *EvS* II:3, 18, fig. 24 [from Gabbari, in Egypt, but probably Attic]), but it is large for the shape. Not a mastos, as stated in *Sardis* R1.

Kantharoi with molded rims

5 Pl. 4. P97.4:10576. Mid-4th to early 3rd C.

P.H. 0.028; est. diam. of rim 0.11.

PN W 226.50/S 342.80 *87.50 (Context 3); found in 1963.

Rim fr. with beginning of handle preserved at right. Molded rim. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze.

Possibly Attic.

6 Pl. 4. P62.209:4481. Fourth quarter of 4th C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.079; P.H. 0.022; est. diam. of rim 0.12.

HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 80.00–90.00, floor to *99.40.

Fr. of molded rim and part of handle. Tapering spur rises above rim. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny black glaze.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 122, 285–286, pl. 29, esp. no. 703.

Kantharoi with plain rims

7 Pl. 4. P63.267:5366. Ca. 325?

P.H. 0.052; est. diam. of rim 0.08.

HoB W 16.00–20.00/S 103.00–106.00 *100.15–*99.90.

One handle and part of upper body and rim. Handle spur rises slightly above rim and tapers to blunt end. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze with black spots on exterior.

Cf. *Agora* XII, 122, 286–287, pl. 29, esp. no. 712, also fired red and mottled.

8 Pl. 4. P59.117:1404. First half of 3rd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.052; est. diam. of rim 0.10; L. of handle from rim 0.045.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *97.20–*97.00 high fill. Found with 132.

Spur with part of handle and rim. Plain rim. Flaring spur. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); slightly metallic black glaze.

See *PF* II, 38, 43, C 24, pl. 5 for a nearly complete kantharos of this type.

Kantharos handle mold

9 Pl. 4. NoEx77.8. Ca. 325.

H. 0.075; max. W. 0.037.

Found in field at ca. E 100.00–W 100.00/S 300.00–500.00.

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 28, fig. 36, where it is misidentified as NoEx77.6.

Edges chipped. Mold for spur handle of kantharos of Classical type. Carefully smoothed on back. Spur tapers to blunt end. Very hard, fine, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), lighter on surface (7.5YR 7/4).

For shape of spur, cf. *Agora* XII, 286, no. 710, pl. 29; for other similar molds, see *Agora* XXIX, 246–247, nos. 48–51, pl. 5.

Cup-kantharos, tall stem

10 Pl. 4. P97.5:10577. First half of 3rd C.?

P.H. 0.037; diam. of stem 0.014.

Syn E 64.00–65.39/N 5.42–7.38 *96.63; found in 1971.

Lower body and upper stem. Thin stem with reel molding above. Ribbed wall. Fine, pinkish gray fabric (7.5YR 6/2); shiny, slightly grainy black glaze.

Cf. cup-kantharoi from Samos (Technau, 46, fig. 34: 1) and the Athenian Agora (Thompson, 338, B 20, fig. 18).

Skyphos, Attic type

11 Pl. 4. P59.562:2174. 340–330.

P.H. 0.056; diam. of foot 0.042.

PC, south of dromos of Tomb of the Lintel, *89.70–*89.40.

Foot and lower wall. Torus ring foot. Cyma reversa profile. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny greenish black glaze with small area near upper edge fired red. Reserved: resting surface, underside with painted circle and dot.

Possibly Attic. Fr. of another, larger example: P61.370: 3796. Cf. *Agora* XII, 260, no. 351, pl. 17, and, smaller, R. S. Young, "Sepultrae intra Urbem," *Hesperia* 20 (1951), 121, no. 6:3, pl. 51:c (Athens).

Bowls with outturned rims

12 Pl. 4. P62.186:4445. Fourth quarter of 4th C.?

P.H. 0.032; diam. of foot 0.096.

PN W 243.00/S 380.00 *88.70.

Foot and part of wall. High ring foot; groove with milots in resting surface; pronounced nipple on underside. Slightly angled wall. Rim missing but probably outturned. Five of six alternately linked palmettes within four bands of rouletting preserved. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); glossy black glaze with stacking circle on floor. Reserved: resting surface and line at junction of foot to wall.

Possibly Attic. Cf. *Agora* XII, 293–294, no. 806, fig. 8, pl. 32. For stamping, cf. *Labraunda* II:1, 58, no. 54, pl. 7.

13 Pl. 5. P60.179:2476. 2nd C.?

H. 0.048; diam. 0.135, of foot 0.072.

AcN ca. W 177.00–179.00/N 101.00–104.00 *392.19–*391.50. Found with 30.

About half of bowl. Flaring ring foot; beveled resting surface; underside rises to point. Angular wall, outturned rim. Wall offset from floor on interior. Rouletting on floor. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic black glaze, brown within stacking circle on floor.

Cf. a bowl of the same size and decoration and similar shape from Chios, but in gray ware and without offset on interior (Anderson, 151, no. 200, fig. 15, dating before ca. 225). The offset interior wall is characteristic of second-century bowls (cf. *AvP* XI:1, 128, no. 176, pl. 65; 136, no. 232, pls. 48, 65).

Echinus bowls

14 Pl. 5. P97.6:10578. Late 4th C.?

H. 0.055; est. diam. 0.182; diam. of foot 0.099.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 to *101.50; E 5.00–10.00/S 110.00–115.00 to *102.00; found in 1961 and 1962.

Half of foot and full profile. Ring foot, convex to exterior; underside rises to slight point; resting surface shaved. Scraped groove at junction of foot to wall. Navel at center of floor; five (of originally eight) irregularly placed, alternately linked palmettes within rouletting. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with voids; shiny black glaze.

Cf. a bowl from Chios, Anderson, 145, no. 115, fig. 15, pl. 9:d, dated 325–300, probably Attic.

15 Pl. 5. P65.253:6915. Probably before 213.

Max. p. dim. 0.089; est. diam. of foot 0.10.

PN W 296.00–298.00/S 325.00–331.00 *86.00–*85.60 (Context 1).

Wall fr. Rim probably incurving. Parts of three stamped palmettes preserved (originally twelve?), no rouletting. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4); good matte black glaze.

Bowls of unknown shape

16 Pl. 5. P97.7:10579. Second half of 4th C.?

P.H. 0.026; est. diam. of foot 0.095.

PN W 240.00–243.00/S 342.00–345.00 *87.60; found in 1963.

About one-third of foot and part of floor. High ring foot; groove in resting surface. Incised line at junction of foot to wall. Coarse rouletting on floor. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny black glaze.

For shape of foot, cf. *Agora* XII, 293–294, no. 806, fig. 8.

17 Pl. 5. P97.8:10580. Second half of 4th C.?

P.H. 0.019; est. diam. of foot 0.073.

HoB W 2.00–10.00/S 117.00–122.00 to *100.20; found in 1963. Found with **22**.

One-third of foot and part of floor. Flaring ring foot; grooved resting surface. One palmette (of originally four) within rouletting. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); metallic black glaze, brownish outside. Reserved: groove in resting surface (with milots); band at junction of foot to wall.

Possibly Attic.

18 Pl. 5. P97.9:10581. Second half of 4th C.?

P.H. 0.026; est. diam. of foot 0.087.

PC, east of Room of Block 1-59, *91.40–*90.90; found in 1959.

Part of foot and lower wall. Ring foot, convex to exterior; grooved resting surface. Incised groove at junction of foot to wall. Rouletting on floor. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8); metallic black glaze.

19 Pl. 5. P59.310:1735. Second half of 4th C.?

P.H. 0.018; diam. of foot 0.068.

PC Room of Block 1-59 at *91.70.

Half of foot and floor. Ring foot with scraped groove in resting surface; nipped underside. Four

irregularly placed palmettes in center of floor (two fully preserved). Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); shiny black glaze with stacking circle on floor.

Shape of rim uncertain but cf. *Samaria-Sebaste* III, 244–247, no. 3, fig. 48:3, pl. XIX:2 with outturned rim, fourth to third century.

20 Pl. 6. P97.10:10582. Early 3rd C.?

P.H. 0.025; diam. of foot 0.08.

PN W 264.00–265.00/S 330.00–336.00 to *88.12; found in 1967.

Most of foot and floor. Low ring foot; nipped underside; grooved resting surface. Circle within rouletting on floor. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with many small inclusions; metallic black glaze.

Fish-plates

21 Pl. 6. P60.366:2810. Second half of 4th C.

P.H. 0.026; diam. of foot 0.123, of depression 0.057.

PN Room E W 232.00–242.00/S 370.00–385.00 *89.50–*89.25.

Previous publication: G. M. A. Hanfmann, "The Third Campaign at Sardis (1960)," *BASOR* 162 (1961), 27.

Center and almost all of foot. Ring foot; grooved resting surface; underside rises to slight point. Shallow groove around depression. Reserved: resting surface and band around depression. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6); glossy black glaze. Illegible graffiti on underside.

Possibly Attic. Cf. *Agora* XII, 311, no. 1074, fig. 10.

22 Pl. 6. P97.11:10583. Second half of 4th C. to early 3rd C.

P.H. 0.03; est. diam. of foot 0.116, of depression 0.055.

HoB W 2.00–10.00/S 117.00–122.00 to *100.20; found in 1963. Found with **17**.

Small part of foot, lower wall, and depression. Ancient rivet hole at preserved edge of wall. Low ring foot; flat resting surface. Shallow groove with milots around depression. Pale brown fabric (10YR 6/3); metallic black glaze. Reserved: resting surface, groove around depression. Incised line at junction of foot to wall, barely breaking the glaze.

23 Pl. 6. P97.12:10584. Second half of 4th C. to early 3rd C.

P.H. 0.026; est. diam. of foot 0.102, of depression 0.048.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 105.00–110.00 *99.90–*99.70; found in 1963.

Part of foot, lower wall, and depression. Ring foot; incised groove at junction of foot to wall and of inner face of foot to underside. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); excellent, slightly metallic black glaze. Reserved: resting surface, band around depression.

24 Pl. 6. P97.13:10585. Mid-4th C. to mid-3rd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.076; est. diam. 0.27.

HoB W 12.00/S 108.00 *100.00–*99.70; found in 1963.

Rim fr., with lower edge missing. Downturned rim. Reserved band 0.005 m wide at edge of floor, with very shallow groove with miltois at its outer edge. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny black glaze, reddish on rim.

Possibly Attic.

25 Pl. 6. P63.115:5109. Second half of 4th C.

Max. p. dim. 0.045; est. diam. 0.25.

HoB well at W 2.50/S 113.00 *89.00 (Context 6, lower fill).

Rim fr. Downturned rim. Groove within reserved band at edge of floor. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze.

Possibly Attic.

ASIA MINOR TRADITION

Skyphos

26 Pl. 6. P97.14:10586. Late 4th C. to early 3rd C.

P.H. 0.042; est. diam. of foot 0.058.

HoB W 20.00–30.00/S 85.00–90.00 *99.80–*99.70; found in 1962.

Nearly half of foot and lower wall. Torus ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Slightly concave wall. Reserved: lowest 0.005 m of wall; inner face of foot; underside with two concentric glazed circles. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); slightly grainy dark brown glaze.

Cf. *AvP* XI:1, 117, no. 104, pl. 40 (*Bauphase* 7, last quarter of third century?). Skyphoi of this type are also common at Troy (pers. obs., 1991).

Fish-plates

27 Pl. 6. P97.15:10587. Second half of 4th C. to early 3rd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.071; est. diam. of foot 0.10, of depression 0.06.

HoB W 15.00–17.00/S 110.00–113.00 *99.90–*99.70; found in 1963.

Part of foot, floor, and depression; resting surface missing. Groove and broad reserved band around depression. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny black glaze.

Cf. *AvP* XI:1, 123, no. 147, pl. 43.

28 Pl. 6. P97.16:10588. Ca. 300–250?

P.H. 0.028; est. diam. of foot 0.085, of depression 0.05.

Syn East Road E 125.00–129.00/S 2.00–N 4.00

*98.50–*98.00; found in 1964.

Part of foot, floor, and depression. Ring foot with irregular face. Groove around depression. Rouletting at preserved edge. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with voids and fine inclusions; matte black glaze with stacking circle. Reserved: resting surface; lower part of outer face of foot; band around depression.

Cf. *PF* II, 35, 153, Z 11, fig. 17 and *PF* XII, 79, no. 376, pl. 11, Beil. 2 (from foundations of Altar of Zeus at Pergamon, before ca. 160) and *AvP* XI:1, 99, no. 5, pl. 35 (also from Pergamon).

29 Pl. 6. P83.59:8822. 3rd C. or later.

P.H. 0.032; diam. of foot 0.09, of depression 0.044.

BF Trench 1 E 683.16/S 335.90 *186.15–*184.65 Bsk 97.

Previous publication: *BASOR* Supplement 24 (1986), 17, 27–28, n. 19.

Part of foot, floor, and depression. Flaring ring foot. Groove in resting surface and around depression. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with many small inclusions; metallic black glaze inside, brown outside. Reserved: resting surface; band around depression.

30 Pl. 6. P97.17:10589. 3rd C. or later.

Max. p. dim. 0.079; est. diam. 0.19.

AcN ca. W 177.00–179.00/N 101.00–104.00 *392.19–*391.50; found in 1960. Found with 13.

Part of rim and wall. Concave floor with groove and reserved band 0.01 m wide around outer edge.

Light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2); grainy, metallic black glaze.

Cf. *PF* II, 34–35, C 4, pls. 1, 2.

31 *Pl.* 6. P97.18:10590. 3rd C. or later.

Max. p. dim. 0.078; est. diam. 0.24.

HoB W 20.00–30.00/S 95.00–100.00 to *100.20; found in 1962. Found with **705**.

Part of rim and wall. Concave floor with groove and reserved band 0.025 m wide around outer edge. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with voids and many small inclusions; grainy, slightly metallic black glaze.

PARTIALLY GLAZED POTTERY

Partially glazed pottery of Asia Minor and/or Sardinian manufacture appears, probably beginning in the third century, as a less well-finished and perhaps cheaper alternative to fully glazed wares. The interiors are completely glazed, the exteriors glazed on the upper half or two-thirds, with drips running to the feet. Occasionally glaze reaches to the foot, leaving only the area within the foot unglazed. The vessels must have been dunked and swirled about upside down in large pots of glaze and then set upright before firing.

This was the standard local ware of the Hellenistic period and is found in large amounts in Hellenistic deposits. An example from Duman Tepe tomb BT 66.4 (**44**, Context 14) attests that it was in production by the latter part of the third century. A fragment was found with fourth-century Attic pottery in the well in HoB (**58**, Context 6), which might push the date back even earlier. The three most common shapes—in order of their numbers—are echinus bowls, fish-plates, and deep plates with downturned rims. Bowls with projecting or outturned rims are represented in only a few examples.

There is considerable variety in fabric, though most pieces tend to be red and very micaceous, with a red, slightly shiny glaze. Small, white grits and voids are usually present, occasionally with flecks of golden mica. One group, consisting of most of the fish-plates, with a few echinus bowls (**43–47**, under Hard Fabric in the catalogue), are made of a somewhat finer fabric; in these, the unglazed exterior surface is often signifi-

cantly lighter and yellower than the core, and the glaze is firmer and slightly shiny. So numerous are the examples of these shapes, in both the coarser red and finer light fabric, that there seems no doubt that they were produced locally.

Echinus bowls (32–47)

Echinus bowls are by far the most common form of bowl and in fact probably the most common shape at Hellenistic Sardis. More than thirty-five echinus bowls in typical Sardinian fabric form the basis of the remarks offered here. They range in diameter from 0.09 to 0.30 m with the greatest concentrations at 0.10–0.125 m and 0.15–0.17 m; only five are larger. There are differences in proportions, some being deeper than others, but this does not have any demonstrable chronological significance. The heavy wall of **32** suggests that it is to be associated with the early Hellenistic objects in Hacı Oğlan Tomb 89.11 (Context 10). Bowls from the Tomb of the Lintel (**34**, Context 8) and the dump in MMS/S (**35**, **37**, **40**, Context 7) can be dated to the late Hellenistic period on the basis of context; **41** is probably to be associated with the late Hellenistic material in Tomb 77.1 (Context 9). A few bowls have rouletting on their floors (e.g., **45–47**); they are made in the finer fabric mentioned above, which is somewhat reminiscent of the fabric of the well-known Knidian cups:³ hard, thin-walled, tan with a gray core, and usually with a black or dark gray glaze. One of these comes from Duman Tepe tomb BT 66.4 (**44**, Context 14) and is probably datable to the second half of the third century. There is an analogous series in hard fabric decorated in the West Slope technique (**202–214**).

Partially glazed bowls of this shape are common in western Asia Minor from at least the third century onward, as examples from Pergamon, Chios, and Troy illustrate.⁴ Numerous third-century examples come from Mycenae and Corinth,⁵ to cite only two of

³ For a good discussion of the fabric of the Knidian cup, see *Benghazi* III:1, 58–64.

⁴ E.g., from Pergamon: *PF* II, 37, 43, C 20, pl. 4; *AvP* XI:1, 123, no. 149, pls. 43, 64 (dated third quarter of third century); Norbert Kunisch, “Grabfunde aus dem Stadtgebiet von Bergama,” in *PF* I, 100–102, nos. 4, 5, fig. 8 (first half of third century); *PF* XII, 30–39, nos. 111–190, pl. 9 (before ca. 160). From Chios: Anderson, 152, nos. 220–221, figs. 15, 16, (dated before ca. 225). From Troy: Berlin, 111, 120, 132, nos. 51, 113, 197, 198, 202, pls. 4, 16, 21, 27.

⁵ Wolf Rudolph, “Hellenistic Fine Ware Pottery and Lamps from above the House with the Idols at Mycenae,” *BSA* 73 (1978), 213–215, nos. 1–10, fig. 1, pl. 28; *Corinth* VII:3, 31, nos. 26, 28, pls. 2, 44.

several more distant centers. The shape, either fully or partially glazed according to local custom, enjoyed great popularity throughout the Hellenistic period all over the Greek and hellenized world.

Bowls with outturned rims (48–50)

Only three small fragments testify to the presence of the bowl with outturned rim, a shape that was very popular at some other Hellenistic sites.⁶ Two (49, 50) have the offset on the interior that is sometimes found on bowls of the second century and later elsewhere.⁷ The third (48) may be earlier.

Bowls with projecting rims (51–53)

The shape is characterized by a curved or subangular profile and a delicate, projecting rim, flat or convex on top. The fabric is much finer than that of other partially glazed pottery, possibly a hint of early date. The shape of the rim is close to that of the Classical black-glaze one-handler,⁸ which suggests that these pieces may date in the fourth century. The fact that they come from destruction debris attributed to 213 adds support to an early date; similar bowls occur also at Gordion, dating before the destruction there in 189.⁹ They do not appear in late Hellenistic contexts.

Fish-plates (54–63)

At Sardis, as on the Ionian coast, the fish-plate was a popular shape. Several different fabrics are present at Sardis. Black-glaze fish-plates of the Attic and Ionian tradition and dating mainly in the fourth and third centuries have been described above (pp. 22–24),

and gray-fired examples will be treated below (p. 33). The most numerous class, however, is that presented here. Most are glazed red (63 is an exception). They have sloping floors, shallow central depressions, usually surrounded by a ridge or groove, and rims of two basic types, downturned (54–57) (as on the fully black-glaze fish-plates [24, 25]) or offset (62, 63). The former, typical of Classical fish-plates, begins earlier than the latter but seems to have persisted alongside the other. Classical fish-plates are very shallow; the trend toward a deeper plate begins in the third century, but probably progressed at different rates in different centers. Attic plates, for instance, remain fairly shallow through the first third of the third century, as examples from Koroni, on the east coast of Attica, illustrate. A fish-plate of a different fabric found with them, however, is much deeper, with a rim closer to the offset than to the downturned variety.¹⁰ The downturned rim appears to have been the more popular form at Sardis. Only two examples of plates with an offset rim (62, 63) are preserved to the extent that one can be certain that they are fish-plates rather than deep plates like 64–68; one of these (63), with a paler, harder fabric and black glaze, may not be local. Fish-plates similar to those at Sardis are recorded from Didyma, Miletos, Priene, Ephesos, and Tarsus.¹¹ One of the Sardis pieces (58) comes from a well filled in the third century or earlier (Context 6), confirming an early Hellenistic date for partial glazing. Fragments of other examples, not included in this catalogue, were also found, however, in the late Hellenistic dumps in MMS/S (Context 7), suggesting that the type continued for at least two centuries.

Plates with downturned rims (64–68)

There is also a series of plates with thickened rims, sometimes downturned (64, 65), sometimes overhanging the floor to the inside (66–68). Some are close in shape to fish-plates but without central depressions, although the center of the floor is sometimes

⁶ For examples from Asia Minor, see *PF II*, 36, 43, C 5, pl. 3; 153, Z 1, fig. 17, the latter from within the foundation of the Altar of Zeus at Pergamon; *PF XII*, 40, no. 192 (also from foundation of Altar of Zeus, before ca. 160); *AvP XI*:1, 128, no. 176, pl. 65, from *Bauphase* 9 of the Asklepieion (ca. 200–190/180); Berlin, 107, 113, 132, nos. 15, 67, 203–210, pl. 4, 27, from Troy; Tuchelt (1971), 71, nos. 120–123, fig. 14, pl. 10, from Didyma; Pfrommer, 57, nos. 42, 43, figs. 42, 43, pl. 21:3, 7, from Miletos; *Ephesos IX*:2:2, 27–28, A 16–A 31, pls. 4–6; Anderson, 151, nos. 194, 195, fig. 15, pl. 12:a, b, from Chios, dating before ca. 225.

⁷ E.g., *AvP XI*:1, 128, no. 176 (*Bauphase* 9, deposited ca. 190/180); 137, no. 232 (*Bauphase* 10, deposited ca. 170), pl. 65; *Agora XXIX*, 335–336, nos. 933, 934, fig. 60, second half of second century.

⁸ Cf. *Agora XII*, 292, no. 785, fig. 8.

⁹ Frederick Winter, pers. comm.

¹⁰ See Vanderpool et al., 35, nos. 19–22 (Attic), no. 18 (non-Attic), fig. 8, pl. 21. The site is dated no later than the Chremonidean War of the 260s, on the basis of historical evidence, coins, and stamped amphoras.

¹¹ Tuchelt (1971), 71, no. 126, fig. 14 (Didyma); Pfrommer, 56, no. 38, fig. 38, pl. 21:6 (Miletos); Priene, 424, no. 82, fig. 539; *Ephesos IX*:2:2, 20–22, 28, A 40–A 42, pls. 8, 9; *Ephesos XIII*:1:1, 45, no. 97, pl. 6; *Tarsus I*, 212, no. 23, figs. 120, 178.

surrounded by a groove (64–66);¹² when the center is lacking, it is not possible to know whether the vessel in question belongs to this class or is a fish-plate. The ancestor of this shape is known in Attica as early as the second quarter of the third century.¹³ The latest of the Sardian plates develop into something similar to late Hellenistic rolled-rim plates from Athens and Argos.¹⁴ Except for 65, none of the Sardis examples is paralleled among the numerous plate rims from the foundation of the Great Altar at Pergamon, suggesting that plates of this sort date largely after ca. 160. Examples have been found in the Tomb of the Lintel and Tomb 77.1 (Contexts 8 and 9, see 68), and rim fragments of this type are very common in the late Hellenistic dumps in MMS (Context 7); the type may continue into early Roman times.

Other plates and stamped floors (69–72)

Two additional plate rims as well as two red-glaze stamped pieces from either plates or bowls have been placed in this section, although their precise shapes cannot be determined.

Echinus bowls

Deep

32 Pl. 7. P89.43:9677. Late 4th or 3rd C.?

H. 0.054; diam. 0.111, of foot 0.054.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 89.11 Bsk 5 (Context 10).

Previous publication: *AASOR* 51 (1993), 34, 41, n. 32, fig. 29.

A few fr. missing. Heavy, angular ring foot; rounded resting surface; underside rises to point. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6); orange glaze inside, traces of brown on rim.

Another from the same tomb, larger and fragmentary: P89.45:9680.

33 Pl. 7. P59.148:1476.

H. 0.077; diam. 0.15, of foot 0.078.

¹² Cf. *Samaria-Sebaste* III, 263–265, fig. 55; *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 30–31, pls. 12–16; *Ephesos* XIII:1:1, 45–46, nos. 96–98, 100, 101, 103, pl. 6.

¹³ *Agora* XXIX, 318, nos. 734–737, fig. 52, pl. 66.

¹⁴ Thompson, 394–395, E 1–E 15, figs. 82, 116 and *Agora* XXIX, 313–314, nos. 684–700, figs. 49, 50 (Athens); Bruneau (1970), 476, 504, 507, nos. 61.5, 188.4 and 5, figs. 105, 179, 180, 212 (Argos).

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 ca. *97.50–*97.30 high fill.

About half preserved. Flat resting surface; convex underside. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with flecks of golden mica; dull red glaze on most of interior, brown on upper exterior.

Cf. a bowl from Chios, Anderson, 151, no. 193, fig. 15, dated third century before ca. 225; a smaller bowl from Argos, Bruneau (1970), 456–458, no. 57.2, figs. 55, 56, from tomb 57, also dated third century; and *Antioch* IV:1, 13, Form 79, pl. III.

34 Pl. 7. P59.350:1806. Late Hellenistic.

H. 0.069; diam. 0.147, of foot 0.072.

PC Tomb of the Lintel (Context 8).

Virtually complete. Angular ring foot with sharp inner edge; plain, outwardly beveled resting surface; irregularly convex underside. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6), gray at core, with many voids; very dull red glaze on interior, black on upper exterior.

35 Pl. 7. P90.64:9827. Late Hellenistic.

H. 0.07; diam. 0.154, of foot 0.072.

MMS/S-B E 113.20–113.70/S 134.50–135.00 *111.16–*111.12 Bsk 42 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

One-fourth of rim missing. Angular ring foot; plain, slightly rounded resting surface; underside rises to point. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with small voids and white inclusions; dull orange glaze on interior, brown on upper exterior.

36 Pl. 8. P60.276:2622.

H. 0.062; diam. 0.125, of foot 0.06.

AcN ca. W 172.00/N 107.00 *390.50 fill.

Complete except for small hole in floor. Flaring ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Small nipple in center of floor. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with golden mica and many voids; dull red glaze on interior and upper exterior.

Similar: P58.383:670, P58.494:845, P59.53:1252.

37 Pl. 8. P90.63:9826. Late Hellenistic.

H. 0.07; est. diam. 0.16; diam. of foot 0.066.

MMS/S-B E 113.20–113.70/S 134.50–135.00 *111.16–*111.12 Bsk 42 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Less than half missing. Angular ring foot; flat rest-

ing surface; slightly convex underside with angle at edge. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with small voids and white inclusions; dull brown glaze inside and upper outside, with stacking line.

Shallow

38 Pl. 8. P97.19:10591.

H. 0.053; diam. 0.157, of foot 0.068.

PN Room C W 250.00–255.00/S 365.00–370.00

*89.30–*89.00 under mosaic; found in 1961.

Foot and about one-third of wall, with whole profile. Irregular ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Fairly soft, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with golden mica; dull brown glaze on interior and upper exterior.

39 Pl. 8. P87.63:9460.

H. 0.045; diam. 0.108, of foot 0.044.

BF-NE E 687.00–689.00/S 332.00–336.00 *183.10–

*182.60 Bsk 8. Found with **637**.

Nearly complete. Small ring foot; plain, irregular resting surface, flat to rounded and partly scraped; nipped underside. Friable light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); red glaze on interior and upper exterior.

40 Pl. 8. P90.16:9751. Late Hellenistic.

H. 0.042; diam. 0.093, of foot 0.047.

MMS/S-B E 113.00–115.00/S 130.00–137.00 *111.00–

*110.46 Bsk 4 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

A few chips missing. Irregular, angular ring foot; flat resting surface; underside rises to slight point. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with many voids; dull orange to brown glaze on interior, brown on upper exterior.

Another from the same fill: P90.3:9783.

41 Pl. 8. P77.5:8309. Late 2nd to early 1st C.?

H. 0.042; diam. 0.108, of foot 0.057.

Tomb 77.1 W 137.60/S 697.30 to floor at *161.84

under north couch in northwest corner (Context 9).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 14, fig. 14.

Intact. Flaring, angular ring foot; flat resting surface; roughly convex underside. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4) with golden mica; dull red glaze on interior and upper exterior, with stacking line.

42 Pl. 8. P60.185:2484.

H. 0.045; diam. 0.10, of foot 0.05.

AcT Trench A ca. W 49.00–54.00/N 0.50–S 4.00 ca.

*403.00 Level IB.

Rim chipped. Ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Fairly soft, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with some large white inclusions; dull red glaze on interior and upper exterior.

Hard fabric

43 Pl. 9. P97.20:10592.

P.H. 0.085; est. diam. 0.23.

PN W 280.00–285.00/S 320.00–325.00 *86.70–*86.20;

found in 1965.

About one-fourth of rim and wall. Large bowl. Foot begins at edge of break. Hard, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), pink on surface (5YR 7/4); dull black glaze on interior, black to brown on upper exterior.

44 Pl. 9. P66.97:7133. Second half of 3rd C.?

H. 0.055; est. diam. 0.13; diam. of foot 0.059.

BT Tomb 66.4, from northwest corner of chamber

*101.97 (Context 14).

About half preserved; partly restored in plaster. Ring foot with sharp inner edge; flat resting surface. Thin walled. Hard fabric, reddish yellow in break (5YR 6/6), lighter on surface; streaky brown glaze on interior and upper exterior.

45 Pl. 9. P97.21:10593. Second half of 3rd C.?

H. 0.08; diam. 0.178, of foot 0.086.

HoB MTW W 20.00–30.00/S 155.00–160.00 *104.30;

found in 1964.

About one-third preserved. Slightly flaring ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Offset at base of wall. Slight depression and rouletting on floor. Hard, thin fabric, light brown on exterior surface (7.5YR 6/4), gray toward interior; greenish gray glaze on interior and upper exterior.

46 Pl. 9. P59.41:1231. Second half of 3rd C.?

P.H. 0.024; est. diam. of foot 0.095.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *97.90–

*97.55. Found with **49**.

Part of foot and floor. Slightly flaring ring foot; concave resting surface; convex underside. Slight off-

set at base of wall on exterior. Palmettes within open rouletting (two of four preserved). Very hard, thin fabric, light reddish brown on surface (5YR 6/4) with gray core; metallic black glaze on interior and on exterior to foot.

A few more, uninventoried fr. with a similar glazing pattern (i.e., glaze covering most of exterior) have rouletting, sometimes with palmette stamps. For stamping and rouletting on a partially glazed bowl, see Tuchelt (1971) 70, no. 117, fig. 13, pl. 9, from Didyma.

47 Pl. 9. P58.462:746.

Est. diam. of foot 0.08.

AT L, north of Room A ca. W 193.00–203.00/S 1295.00–1300.00 *98.50–*98.10. Found with **651**.

Half of foot and part of lower wall. Ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Offset at base of wall. Parts of three (of originally four) palmettes preserved within rouletting. Hard, light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) partly fired gray; metallic, dark gray glaze on interior and to foot on exterior.

Bowls with outturned rims

48 Pl. 9. P58.406:682A. 3rd C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.102; P.H. 0.038; est. diam. 0.145.

AT L Room B ca. W 182.00–192.00/S 1298.00–1308.00 *99.00, below plaster level. Found with **107**. Previous publication: *Sardis* R1, 111, misidentified as P58.406:582A and called a fish-plate.

Fr. of rim and wall. Subangular wall, slightly outturned rim. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); slightly shiny light orange glaze on interior, reddish on rim, red to brown on upper exterior.

49 Pl. 9. P97.22:10594. Mid-2nd to early 1st C.

Max. p. dim. 0.065; P.H. 0.026; est. diam. 0.14.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *97.90–*97.55; found in 1959. Found with **46**.

Fr. of wall and rim. Angular wall. Wall offset from floor on interior. Outturned rim. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dull brown glaze on interior and upper exterior.

50 Pl. 9. P97.23:10595. Mid-2nd to early 1st C.

H. 0.035; est. diam. 0.16.

Syn Fc E 106.00–108.00/N 2.00–4.00 *96.75; found in 1963.

Part of wall with trace of foot and rim. Angular ring foot; rounded resting surface. Irregular, angular wall. Wall offset from floor on interior. Outturned rim. Hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull red to brown glaze on interior and upper exterior.

Bowls with projecting rims

51 Pl. 10. P61.341:3744. 4th C.?

H. 0.053; est. diam. 0.175, of foot 0.096.

PN Room C W 255.00–260.00/S 365.00–370.00 *88.80–*88.60 and *88.38–*88.10 under mosaic (Context 2).

Ca. half preserved; center of floor missing. Ring foot; rounded resting surface; convex underside. Angular wall. Projecting rim, flat on top. Very fine, hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with very little mica and remarkably smooth finish; slightly shiny red glaze inside and on upper exterior.

A smaller version of the same: P93.24:10064.

52 Pl. 10. P97.24:10596. 4th C.?

H. 0.053; est. diam. 0.18, of foot 0.08.

PN Room C W 255.00–260.00/S 365.00–370.00 *88.38–*88.10 under mosaic (Context 2); found in 1961.

One-third of foot, wall, and rim; center of floor missing. Flaring ring foot; flat resting surface. Projecting rim, slightly convex on top. Very hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); glazed on interior and most of exterior, black with red patch on interior, red with black patches on exterior.

53 Pl. 10. P97.25:10597. 4th C.?

P.H. 0.041; diam. 0.19.

PN Room C W 255.00–260.00/S 365.00–370.00 *88.80–*88.60 under mosaic (Context 2); found in 1961.

Two-thirds of rim and wall; center and foot missing. Projecting rim, convex on top. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4) with gray core; matte black glaze on interior and upper exterior.

Fish-plates

54 Pl. 10. P59.72:1311.

H. 0.04; est. diam. 0.195; diam. of foot 0.066, of depression 0.043.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *98.00–*97.80. Found with **115**, **140**, and **146**.

Foot and one-sixth of wall. Angular ring foot; rounded resting surface; nearly flat underside. Groove around outer edge of floor and around depression. Sharply downturned rim. Extremely micaceous red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with friable break and gray core; red glaze, partly burned to brown on interior and upper exterior.

55 Pl. 11. P97.26:10598.

H. 0.047; est. diam. 0.20; diam. of foot 0.069, of depression 0.043.

AcN ca. W 178.00–180.00/N 106.00–110.00 layer E on conglomerate; found in 1960.

Foot and small segment of wall. Ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Ridge around depression. Sharply downturned rim. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with voids and small white inclusions, ca. 7.5YR 6/6 at surface; red to brown glaze on interior only.

Cf. *Antioch* IV:1, 11, Form 10f, pl. I.

56 Pl. 11. P58.409:685.

Max. p. dim. 0.187; P.H. 0.024; est. diam. 0.21.

AT L Room A W 192.50–195.00/S 1300.00–1303.00 *98.30–*98.15 ashy layer.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R1, 110, fig. 252.

One-third of rim. Groove around edge of floor. Sharply downturned rim. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull, light brown glaze on interior and rim only.

57 Pl. 11. P63.156A, B:5173.

H. 0.047; est. diam. 0.21, of foot 0.07, of depression 0.038.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 105.00–115.00 to *99.30 floor.

About one-eighth of plate, with nearly complete profile. Angular ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Deep depression with nipple surrounded by broad groove at center; groove around depression. Shallow groove around outer edge of floor. Downturned rim. Extremely micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), ca. 7.5YR 7/4 on surface; brown glaze on interior and upper exterior.

58 Pl. 11. P97.27:10599. Context of 3rd C. or earlier.

P.H. 0.024; diam. of foot 0.07, of depression 0.04.

HoB well at W 2.50/S 113.00 *90.17 (Context 6, lower fill); found in 1963.

Foot and lower wall. Ring foot; curved resting surface; underside rises to point. Groove around depression and nipple at its center. Soft, extremely micaceous reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with many tiny inclusions; tan to black glaze on interior only.

59 Pl. 11. P97.28:10600.

P.H. 0.034; diam. of foot 0.092, of depression 0.048.

AcN W 180.00/N 100.00 *389.80; found in 1974.

Foot and part of floor. Angular ring foot; curved resting surface; convex underside. A remarkably large example. Groove around depression and slight nipple at its center. Extremely micaceous reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); slightly shiny red to brown glaze on interior only.

60 Pl. 11. P68.55:7674.

P.H. 0.024; est. diam. of foot 0.095, of depression 0.045.

AT L Room B ca. W 187.00–189.00/S 1299.50–1301.50 *98.00–*97.90.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R1, 112, fig. 262.

Part of foot and floor. Thick ring foot; flat resting surface. Groove around depression. Groove on lower exterior wall, perhaps unintentional. Soft, red fabric (2.5YR 5/8) with voids; slightly shiny red glaze on interior and on exterior except for foot.

61 Pl. 11. P97.29:10601.

P.H. 0.022; est. diam. of foot 0.09, of depression 0.045.

Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 100.55–102.85/N 10.15–12.50 *94.60–*94.10; found in 1967. Found with **176** and **328**.

Part of foot and floor. Ring foot; narrow, beveled resting surface; convex underside. Slight offset at base of wall. Groove around depression. Band of fine rouletting on floor. Thin wall. Fine, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); orange glaze on interior and on exterior to foot.

For rouletting in this position, see *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 30–31, nos. A 65, A 68, A 81, A 86.

62 Pl. 12. P85.30:9108 = IN85.14.

H. 0.046; est. diam. 0.195; diam. of foot 0.084, of depression 0.039.

BF-NE E 679.00–682.00/S 328.00–330.00 *184.00–*183.39 Bsk 120.

Previous publication: *BASOR* Supplement 25 (1987b), 76, where it is misidentified as P85.30:9107.

Foot and one-third of wall; center of depression missing. Angular ring foot; rounded resting surface; convex underside. Small depression surrounded by groove. Downturned rim, overhanging on interior. Exterior pared. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6), 7.5YR 7/6 on surface, with small voids; traces of light red glaze on interior. Graffito ligature AP on floor.

63 Pl. 12. P61.70:3274.

H. 0.041; est. diam. 0.24; diam. of foot 0.108. HoB E 0–5.00/S 85.00–90.00 to *99.20. Found with 133 and 172.

Two-thirds preserved. Well-made ring foot, vertical on exterior; beveled resting surface; convex underside. Groove at junction of foot to wall. Slight nipple in depression; edge of depression raised above floor and surrounded by scraped groove. Rounded rim with scraped groove at outer edge; scraped groove below rim inside. Hard, pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); firm, metallic black glaze on interior and upper exterior. Probably not local.

Plates with downturned rims

64 Pl. 13. P97.30:10602.

H. 0.042; est. diam. 0.18; diam. of foot 0.069. HoB W 5.00–15.00/S 85.00–90.00 to *100.85; found in 1961.

Foot and one-fourth of wall, with full profile. Angular ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Groove around very shallow depression at center of floor. Thick, downturned rim. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6), reddish yellow on surface (7.5YR 7/6) with voids and white inclusions, friable break; dull red glaze on interior, brown on exterior of rim.

65 Pl. 13. P60.124:2400.

H. 0.044; est. diam. 0.19; diam. of foot 0.065. AcT Trench A ca. W 49.00–52.50/N 1.50–S 1.00 ca. *403.30 Level IB.

Foot and half of wall, with full profile. Angular ring foot; narrow, beveled resting surface; convex underside with angle at edge. Center of floor enclosed by groove. Ridge at inner edge of rim, which slopes

down slightly to exterior. Soft, extremely micaceous reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); traces of dull black glaze on interior and upper exterior.

Cf. *PF* XII, 18, no. 58 (from foundation of Great Altar at Pergamon, before ca. 160)

66 Pl. 13. P86.101:9352.

H. 0.044; est. diam. 0.195; diam. of foot 0.082. BF Trench 12 Room 7 E 673.00–675.00/S 354.00–357.00 *193.05–*192.75 Bsk 52. Found with 513.

Foot and one-third of wall, with full profile. Ring foot; rounded resting surface; convex underside. Center of floor enclosed in groove. Thickened, downturned rim, convex on top and overhanging floor. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6), 7.5YR 7/6 on surface; dull, peeling, red to brown glaze on interior, brown on upper exterior.

67 Pl. 13. P90.14:9748. Late Hellenistic.

H. 0.049; est. diam. 0.27; diam. of foot 0.101. MMS/S-B E 113.00–115.00/S 130.00–137.00 *111.00–*110.46 Bsk 4 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Half of foot and one-fourth of wall, with full profile. Flaring ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Rolled rim, overhanging on interior. Gritty, light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4) with flakes of golden mica; traces of black glaze on interior.

68 Pl. 14. P59.408:1948. Late Hellenistic.

H. 0.05; diam. 0.218, of foot 0.081. PC Tomb of the Lintel (Context 8).

Small areas restored in plaster. Ring foot; broad, slightly beveled resting surface with sharp inner edge; underside rises to slight point. Surface rough in center of interior. Rolled rim, undercut on interior. Hard, only somewhat micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); unglazed.

Another similar plate, with dipinto, was found in Tomb 77.1 (P77.25:8342/IN77.6). Generally similar are several plates from Argos dated late second to early first century (Bruneau [1970], 476, 504, 507, nos. 61.5, 188.4 and 5, figs. 105, 179, 180, 212) and several plates from Group E in the Agora at Athens, dated late second century (Thompson, 394–395, E 1–E 15, figs. 82, 116).

*Other plates and stamped floors***Plates****69 Pl. 14.** P97.31:10603.

Max. p. dim. 0.10; est. diam. 0.27.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 *100.30–*99.70; found in 1963.

Fr. of rim and wall. Rounded rim with offset on underside. Two grooves on interior 0.022 m from rim. Shallow scraped groove near innermost preserved edge of interior. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with relatively low mica content; slightly shiny red glaze on interior, browner on rim, metallic dark red on exterior.

Cf. Berlin, 126, no. 153, pl. 1 (Troy, second half of third century).

70 Pl. 14. P97.32:10604.

Max. p. dim. 0.151; P.H. 0.027; est. diam. 0.20, of foot 0.07.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 *99.80–*99.50; found in 1963.

One-third of rim and wall, with trace of foot. Two broad grooves on floor. Broad rim with groove at inner edge. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); dull brown glaze on interior and upper exterior.

Stamped floors**71 Pl. 14.** P97.33:10605.

P.H. 0.017; est. diam. of foot 0.07.

HoB W 18.00/S 97.00 to *99.60; found in 1961.

Part of foot and floor. Flaring ring foot; flat resting surface; nearly flat underside. Two (of originally four) palmettes stamped over a shallow groove around center of floor; another palmette at center. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); red glaze on interior and to foot on exterior.

Eight other fr. from comparable bowls were found, one (uninventoried) from the well in PN perhaps filled in 213 (Context 4). On all, the scheme is four palmettes stamped around a circle. Generally poor gray glaze on the interior (one has red glaze, one has a stacking circle). Exteriors seem to have been glazed only on the upper half, but glaze has dripped to foot. There is a fr. of a similar bowl at Gordion, P 3349 (Frederick Winter, pers. comm.).

72 Pl. 14. P97.34:10606.

P.H. 0.022; est. diam. of foot 0.095.

AcN W 182.20–185.30/N 101.00–103.00 *390.41–*389.91; found in 1974.

Part of foot and floor. Flaring ring foot; rounded resting surface; convex underside. Palmettes arranged around beveled groove on floor, probably originally four (one preserved). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with gray core; orange to red glaze inside only.

GRAY WARES

Gray ware—pottery intentionally fired in a reducing atmosphere and consequently having gray fabric and black or gray glaze—had a long tradition in Lydia. Strictly speaking, it is not a ware at all, since any iron-rich clay could be fired either red or gray at will, and the same shapes were made in both techniques at Sardis. Furthermore, since pottery could also be fired gray unintentionally, or darkened by burning, the category is not an airtight one. Earlier gray ceramics usually have a burnished surface, produced by polishing, which may or may not have been slipped beforehand. Sometimes the Hellenistic versions are burnished, but this step was often omitted. Glaze is usually present only on the interior and upper part of the exterior. Gray pottery continued to be made throughout the Hellenistic and into the early Roman period and exists in moldmade as well as wheelmade shapes (see pp. 142–148).

Other sites along the west coast of Asia Minor furnish comparative material. Gray ware from a well on the Kofinà Ridge, Chios, dated by archaeological context to the third century, includes fish-plates, plates, and bowls.¹⁵ Andrea Berlin has described a distinctive coarse, gray ware that is well represented at Troy, occurring in deposits dating before ca. 260; this was succeeded in the later third and second century by gray-ware tableware in standard Hellenistic shapes.¹⁶

¹⁵ Anderson, 166–167, nos. 151, 152, 198–211, figs. 13, 15–17, pls. 10:c, 12:a, b.

¹⁶ Berlin, 86–87.

Other sites do not provide such good chronological landmarks but do serve to illustrate the popularity of this firing tradition in the area—at Pergamon, Çandarlı, Ephesos, Priene, Samos, and Labraunda.¹⁷ The tradition flourished in other parts of the eastern Mediterranean as well, however, as examples from Antioch, Corinth, and Sparta illustrate.¹⁸

Most of the Hellenistic shapes found at Sardis stem ultimately from the traditional Greek repertory: echinus bowls (73–79) and fish-plates (97–100) are the most common. A somewhat different tradition is represented by the trays and large, stamped platters of the late Hellenistic and early Roman periods (85–96), and a bowl with outturned rim is without good parallels (80). There is also one fragment of a cup with shell feet (101), a shape abundantly paralleled in red and black wares. Three elaborate late Hellenistic handles complete the collection (102–104).

Echinus bowls (73–79)

Echinus bowls were as popular in this as in other wares. Several closely imitate late fourth- and early third-century Greek models of all sizes. They have heavy walls, tapering to a thin lip, and are covered with firm, lustrous, gray glaze, sometimes burnished (73–76). Examples in true Hellenistic style (77–79) have a thinner wall and lighter glaze and are partially glazed like contemporary oxidized bowls. In contrast to the majority of those, however, the fabric here is uniformly very hard. A late Hellenistic version is represented by 79, with its flattened rim and rouletted decoration. Fragments indicate that such rouletting was fairly common on these bowls, especially toward the end of the Hellenistic period.

Bowl with angular profile (80)

A single bowl with an angular profile and outturned rim is recorded at Sardis. It comes from a well in sector PN that may have been filled in the wake of the disaster of 213 (Context 4) and can probably be dated in the third century.

¹⁷ *AvP* IX, 120, pl. 57:d:1–5 and *PF* II, 44, C 32, pl. 7; Loeschcke, 398 (Pergamon); *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 78–85, pls. 94–104; *Priene*, 398–399, nos. 11–13, fig. 526; Technau, 48, Beil. 28 (Samos); *Labraunda* II:1, 44–45, pl. 17. See also *PF* XII, 75–77 for earlier gray ceramics at Pergamon.

¹⁸ *Antioch* IV:1, 59–60; *Corinth* VII:3, 33, n. 17; 40, n. 26; Hobling, 297–309 (Sparta).

Other bowls (81, 82)

Two fragments from the floors of bowls or deep plates illustrate typical rouletted and stamped decoration of the third and second century.

Plates, platters, and trays (83–96)

Plates of various shapes are a common item, often decorated with large stamped palmettes and rouletting. Several (86–92) belong to a distinctive class of large platters that occur in considerable numbers along the Ionian coast in the late Hellenistic and early Roman period.¹⁹ They are made of an extremely micaceous and friable fabric, usually brownish gray in color, occasionally with a redder core. The glaze is gray to tan and somewhat fugitive on some (e.g., 88, 89), probably a characteristic of earlier pieces, dating in the second half of the first century B.C.E. The hard, black glaze of others (e.g., 91 and 92, as well as the trays 94–96) is more typical of Roman pottery, suggesting a date in the first half of the first century C.E. The most characteristic shape for the Hellenistic period is a very large platter with a thick, upturned rim, triangular in section. A smaller rim and an offset at the junction of rim and floor are characteristics of later pieces (e.g., 92). Invariably the floor is stamped with large palmettes, usually bounded by rouletting. Among the later pieces are also a few fragments of elegant and beautifully crafted rectangular trays with raised edges (93–96).²⁰

Platters and trays of the same shapes and apparently the same fabric are common along the west coast of Asia Minor: many examples have come to light at Ephesos and on Lesbos,²¹ suggesting that they were produced in that area. Heavy metal and petrographic analysis carried out on platters and trays found at Ephesos indicates that they were locally produced.²² Surprisingly, though, preliminary results of a neutron-activation study of similar material found at Sardis reveals that their fabric matches that of the local Sardinian industry closely. Since these two programs used

¹⁹ For a discussion of the fabric, see *Benghazi* III:1, 52–53, “Black-Glazed C² Ware” and Zabełhlicky-Scheffenecker et al.

²⁰ Cf. *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 79, 82–83, F 14–F 17, pl. 95; Zabełhlicky-Scheffenecker et al., 42–44, pls. 13–17.

²¹ *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 79–80, F 1–F 48, pls. 94–100; Zabełhlicky-Scheffenecker et al., 41–42; Lesbos, pers. obs. For a fragment from Troy, apparently of this same fabric, see Berlin, 142, no. 285, pl. 33.

²² Zabełhlicky-Scheffenecker et al., 47–59.

different analytical techniques, their results may not be strictly comparable; in any event, further study will be needed before any firm conclusions can be drawn. The close similarity between the Sardian and Ephesian objects—to the naked eye, at least—makes the apparent differences in their chemical makeup surprising; but if these differences are real, one possible inference is that production of vessels of this type was not limited to a single site. One might even consider the possibility of a subsidiary of an Ephesian pottery at Sardis.

Fish-plates (97–100)

The fish-plate, like the echinus bowl, was as popular a shape in this ware as it was in red-fired partially glazed pottery. As with the bowls, early examples imitate Greek models of the Classical period (e.g., **98**), but the shape probably continued to be popular throughout the Hellenistic period. All the plates have downturned rims, and there is usually a groove around the depression. Estimated diameters range from 0.19 to 0.25 m. One plate (**99**) has rouletting on the floor, similar to an example at Ephesos.²³

Cup with shell feet (101)

A single example attests the existence of this form in gray ware at Sardis; cf. **130–132** for red-fired examples, and p. 40 for more comments on the shape.

Handles (102–104)

Three figured handles come from fairly elaborate vessels, probably dating in the late Hellenistic period. Parallels from Sardis itself (**174**) and from Pergamon²⁴ suggest that the ithyphallic figure as handle was a popular motif in Asia Minor. The other two pieces (**103**, **104**) are handle plates from large drinking cups or small kraters, both decorated with a figure of Eros. Again parallels with objects from Pergamon suggest this motif was particularly favored in this area of the ancient world.²⁵

Echinus bowls

73 Pl. 15. P65.240:6900. Probably 4th C.; context probably before 213.

²³ Mitsopoulou-Leon, cols. 498–499, fig. 1:B, apparently not gray ware.

²⁴ Cf. *PF* VII, 209, no. 331, pl. 73.

²⁵ Cf. *AvP* I:2, 271, no. 3; *PF* VII, 189, no. 56, pl. 7.

Diam. 0.155; est. diam. of foot 0.08.

PN W 298.50–299.20/S 326.30–327.20 *85.85–*85.55 floor (Context 1).

One-third of rim and wall, with swelling to foot at lower edge. Thin lip. Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) to gray fabric; dull glaze, mottled chestnut brown to dark gray.

74 Pl. 15. P63.470:5626. 4th C.

H. 0.04; diam. 0.11; est. diam. of foot 0.065.

PN W 225.00–230.00/S 335.00–340.00 *86.50–*86.10.

One-third of rim, most of foot, and center of floor missing. Ring foot; narrow, flat resting surface; nearly flat underside. Groove part way around at junction of foot and body. Thick wall incurving to thin lip. Gray/light gray fabric (10YR 6/1); shiny dark gray glaze. Resting surface reserved or worn. Partial graffito (X?) on floor.

Another similar bowl: P63.363:5490. Shape as *Agora* XII, 295, no. 828, fig. 8.

75 Pl. 15. P97.35:10607. Third quarter of 4th C.

H. 0.031; diam. 0.069, of foot 0.038.

PN W 238.00–240.00/S 342.00–345.00 *87.60–*87.30; found in 1963.

Half preserved. Small bowl or saltcellar. Flaring ring foot; flat resting surface; small groove near top of inner face; irregular underside with nipple. Thick wall incurving to thin lip. Hard, gray fabric (10YR 5/1); matte dark gray glaze. Underside reserved.

Another among uninventoried sherds from PN. Shape as *Agora* XII, 303, no. 949, fig. 9.

76 Pl. 15. P65.56:6659. Probably 4th to early 3rd C.; context probably before 213.

H. 0.051; diam. 0.155, of foot 0.065.

PN well at W 285.40–286.20/S 331.50–332.10 *80.70 (Context 4).

Half preserved. Flaring ring foot; flat resting surface; nearly flat underside. Horizontal groove in exterior wall at half height, perhaps unintentional. Gray fabric (10YR 5/1); matte, dark gray glaze with lighter gray areas on exterior.

77 Pl. 15. P85.46:9151. Fourth quarter of 4th C. to early 3rd C.?

H. 0.04; diam. 0.12, of foot 0.56.

BF-NE E 679.00/S 331.00 *184.30–*182.26 Bsk 127.

Previous publication: *BASOR* Supplement 25 (1987b), 76.

Two-thirds preserved; center of floor missing. Ring foot; flat resting surface; nearly flat underside. Thin lip. Hard, gray fabric (5Y 5/1); shiny dark gray glaze. Inside of foot reserved.

Similar: P58.472A:813 and P60.383:2830. Cf. *Agora* XII, 296, no. 835, fig. 8.

78 Pl. 15. P60.384:2831. 3rd C.?

H. 0.04; diam. 0.11, of foot 0.05.

PN Room E W 232.00–242.00/S 370.00–385.00

*89.25–*89.00.

Half preserved. Flaring ring foot; rounded resting surface; nipped underside. Two closely spaced grooves above foot, probably unintentional. Hard, gray fabric (10YR 5/1); dull gray glaze only slightly darker than fabric on interior and to foot (?) on exterior.

79 Pl. 15. P90.13:9747. Late Hellenistic.

H. 0.049; diam. 0.129, est. diam. of foot 0.065.

MMS/S-B E 113.00–115.00/S 130.00–137.00 *111.00–*110.46 Bsk 4 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Over half of rim, wall, and part of foot preserved; center of floor missing. Flaring ring foot; narrow, beveled resting surface. Rim very slightly incurved and flattened on top. Broad rouletting on floor. Hard, gray/light gray fabric (10YR 6/1); shiny, grainy gray to green glaze on interior, black on upper exterior.

Probably similar: P64.168:6211. About 20 similar bases with rouletting are among uninventoried sherds, mostly from PN and HoB, and many more were found with this one in the MMS/S-B late Hellenistic dump.

Bowl with angular profile

80 Pl. 15. P65.55:6658. Probably before 213.

H. 0.05; diam. 0.147, of foot 0.07.

PN well at W 285.40–286.20/S 331.50–332.10 *81.15 (Context 4).

About one-fourth missing, including center of floor. Ring foot; flat resting surface; nearly flat underside. Sharply angular profile with nearly vertical upper wall; shallow groove just above angle. Slightly out-turned rim. Very hard, gray fabric (5Y 5/1); slightly shiny dark gray glaze.

Perhaps a later development of a bowl like *Larisa* III, 125, fig. 50.

Other bowls

81 Pl. 15. P97.36:10608. 3rd C.?

P.H. 0.015; diam. of foot 0.08.

AcN ca. W 177.00–180.00/N 97.00–103.00, west of walls 1 and 2; found in 1960. Found with 611.

About one-fourth of foot and floor. Ring foot with sharp profile; beveled resting surface; convex underside. Slight offset at base of wall. Two palmettes (of originally four) in cruciform arrangement, within fine rouletting. Hard, thin, gray fabric (10YR 5/1); shiny black glaze on interior and exterior, except within foot.

82 Pl. 15. P68.187:7907. 2nd C. or later.

P.H. 0.036; est. diam. of foot 0.08.

AT L Room E W 176.00/S 1305.00–1312.00 *100.50–*99.60.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R1, 114, fig. 272.

Fr. of foot and wall. Shallow bowl or deep plate. High ring foot; flat resting surface. Offset at base of wall. Rouletting bordered on outside by two grooves (inner edge of rouletting not preserved). Hard, gray fabric (10YR 5/1); shiny dark gray glaze on interior, dripping down almost to foot on exterior.

Plates, platters, and trays

Plates

83 Pl. 16. P97.37:10609. Second half of 2nd to 1st C.?

H. 0.031; est. diam. 0.19, of foot 0.10.

Syn Test Pit 8 E 39.61–41.71/N 11.45–17.00 *95.20–*95.00; found in 1968. Found with 336.

About one-fourth of rim and wall with part of foot preserved; center of floor missing. Flaring ring foot; flat resting surface. Offset at base of wall. Upturned rim. Narrow band of rouletting on floor. Fairly soft, very friable light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2); slightly shiny brownish gray glaze on interior and upper exterior.

Profile generally similar to late Hellenistic ESA plates such as *EAA Atlante* II, pl. I:4, 7–12 (Forms 2–4).

84 Pl. 16. P97.38:10610. Ca. 50 B.C.E. to 50 C.E.

P.H. 0.041; est. diam. of foot 0.16; est. diam. at angle in wall 0.28.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 87.00–90.00/N 1.50–2.90 *94.40–*94.00; found in 1965.

Fr. of foot and wall. Thick, flaring ring foot;

grooved resting surface. Offset at base of wall. Angular profile. Rouletting framed by one to two grooves on floor. Soft, friable gray/light gray fabric (10YR 6/1); shiny glaze, mottled gray to black, on interior and upper exterior.

Angular profile is reminiscent of sigillata shapes such as *Samaria-Sebaste* III, 325–326, Forms 4 and 5, fig. 77: 2, 5 (ESA); *EAA Atlante* II, 28, ESA Form 30, pl. IV: 15. Many similar fr. were found in the late Hellenistic dump in MMS/S-B (Context 7).

Platters

85 Pl. 16. P71.28:8173. Ca. 50 B.C.E. to 50 C.E. Max. p. dim. 0.09; P.H. 0.023; est. diam. of foot 0.11. Syn P E 116.82–117.22/N 0.26–4.00 *96.65–*96.25.

Fr. of foot and floor. Thick, flaring ring foot; flat resting surface. Offset at base of wall. Stamped palmette within rouletting framed by two grooves outside, one to two grooves inside. Very micaceous gray fabric (10YR 5/1); shiny, firm black glaze on interior, some traces of glaze on exterior.

86 Pl. 16. P61.96:3332. Ca. 50 B.C.E. to 50 C.E. P.H. 0.023; est. diam. of foot 0.38. HoB E 0–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 east end to *101.50. Found with **93**.

Fr. of foot and floor. Low ring foot; broad, flat resting surface; irregular, flat underside with ridge near edge. Two (of originally eight or twelve?) stamped palmettes between bands of rouletting framed by single grooves; large palmettes seem to have alternated with small ones. Soft, extremely micaceous and friable gray/light gray fabric (10YR 6/1); shiny, firm black glaze on interior only.

Cf. *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 84, F 44, pl. 98.

87 Pl. 16. P63.132:5132. Ca. 50 B.C.E. to 50 C.E. Max. p. dim. 0.06. HoB well at W 2.50/S 113.00 *84.70 (Context 6, lower fill).

Fr. of foot and floor, resting surface missing and all surfaces abraded. Ring foot. Large stamped palmette within rouletting. Soft, very friable, light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2); shiny black glaze on interior only.

Fr. of two similar platters of same fabric among uninventoried pottery, and eighteen fr. of plates with thinner floors, stamped with similar large palmettes. There

are also many similar plate fr. decorated solely with rouletting (e.g., P58.511:944).

88 Pl. 16. P97.39:10611. Second half of 1st C. P.H. 0.034; est. diam. 0.63. MMS-III 92.1 E 90.60–92.40/S 93.00–96.91 *101.69–*101.54 Bsk 50 Roman fill; found in 1992.

Rim fr. Heavy, triangular rim, slightly flattened on top. Lower outer face pared. Extremely micaceous, friable gray fabric (10YR 5/1); thin glaze on interior and rim of exterior, mottled dark gray to purplish brown.

Cf. *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 82, F 10, pl. 94; Zabehtlicky-Schef-fenegger et al., no. 2, pl. 11 (*Ephesos*).

89 Pl. 16. P97.40:10612. Second half of 1st C.? P.H. 0.041; est. diam. 0.68. MMS-III 93.1 E 94.00–96.00/S 82.50–84.30 *102.35–*102.25 Bsk 50 Roman dump; found in 1993.

Rim fr. Triangular rim, pared on outer face. Extremely micaceous gray fabric (10YR 5/1); matte glaze, mottled gray to tan.

90 Pl. 16. P97.41:10613. Ca. 50 B.C.E. to 50 C.E. P.H. 0.023; est. diam. 0.29. MMS-III E 104.50–114.00/S 95.00–101.00 *103.05–*102.09 Bsk 24; found in 1989.

Small segment of rim. Triangular rim with offset to floor. Extremely micaceous gray fabric (10YR 5/1); streaky, grayish brown glaze inside and on exterior of rim.

Cf. *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 82, F 6, pl. 94; Heberdey, 175, no. 2 (*Ephesos*).

91 Pl. 16. P97.42:10614. First half of 1st C. C.E. H. 0.033; est. diam. 0.40. MMS-III 93.1 E 92.00–93.00/S 83.00–85.00 *101.81–*101.55 Bsk 61 Roman dump; found in 1993.

About one-eighth of plate, in segment from rim to inside foot; center of floor missing. Low ring foot with molded outer face; grooved resting surface; offset where inner face meets underside. Triangular rim. Four concentric grooves on floor. Extremely micaceous gray fabric (10YR 5/1); firm, shiny black glaze inside and on exterior of rim.

92 Pl. 16. P97.43:10615. First half of 1st C. C.E. P.H. 0.015; est. diam. 0.48.

MMS-III E 101.50–104.00/S 97.50–102.00 *101.92–*101.55 Bsk 38; found in 1989.

Rim fr. Small, triangular rim with very slight offset at junction with floor. Extremely micaceous gray fabric (5Y 5/1), reddish at core, with many fine white and dark inclusions; firm black glaze over all.

Cf. *Benghazi* III:1, 53, no. 71.1, fig. 9.

Trays

93 Pl. 16. P61.97:3334. First half of 1st C. C.E.

Max. p. dim. 0.104; P.H. 0.014.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 east end to *101.50.

Found with **86**.

Fr. of handle and edge. Flat tray with high rim, triangular in section, with slight groove below lip inside. Curved handle with stepped terminals. Extremely micaceous gray fabric (10YR 5/1) with small, dark inclusions; firm, shiny black glaze on upper surface and edge.

Cf. Heberdey, 176, nos. 5–7 (Ephesos).

94 Pl. 17. P97.44:10616. First half of 1st C. C.E.

P.L. 0.088; P.W. 0.021.

HoB MTE upper E 65.00–70.00/S 155.00–160.00

*109.10–*108.80; found in 1964.

Small segment of edge. Flat, rectangular tray with triangular rim. Friable, gray fabric (10YR 5/1); firm, shiny black glaze on top and edge.

Cf. Zabehtlicky-Scheffenegger et al., 41–45, nos. 35–54, pls. 14–17 (Ephesos).

95 Pl. 17. P97.45:10617. First half of 1st C. C.E.

P.L. 0.058; P.W. 0.041.

HoB *102.50–*100.00 upper mixed fill; found in 1960.

Fr. of corner. Flat, rectangular tray with raised rim. Gray fabric (10YR 5/1) with small, dark inclusions; firm, shiny black glaze on top and edge, thinner on underside.

Cf. *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 82, F 14, pl. 95; Zabehtlicky-Scheffenegger et al., nos. 7–9, pl. 11 (Ephesos).

96 Pl. 17. T85.35:9154. First half of 1st C. C.E.

P.L. 0.041; P.W. 0.029.

BF Trench 11 E 681.00/S 345.00 *193.04–*192.00 Bsk 12.

Fr. of corner. Flat, rectangular tray with raised rim. Brown to dark brown fabric (10YR 4/3) with small white inclusions; firm, shiny black glaze on top and sides, thinner on underside.

Fish-plates

97 Pl. 17. P63.121:5117. Context of 3rd C. or earlier.

Max. p. dim. 0.12; est. diam. 0.197.

HoB well at W 2.50/S 113.00 to *87.47 (Context 6, lower fill).

About one-sixth of rim and wall, to edge of foot. Shallow groove around edge of floor. Downturned rim. Hard, gray/light gray fabric (5Y 6/1); slightly shiny glaze, mottled light and dark gray.

98 Pl. 17. P97.46:10618. Probably before 213.

Max. p. dim. 0.057; P.H. 0.016; est. diam. 0.25.

PN Unit XXIX W 264.00–266.00/S 331.00–335.00

*87.90–*87.20 (Context 1); found in 1967.

Rim fr. Downturned rim. Groove at edge of floor. Light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2); mottled, shiny brownish gray glaze over all.

About a dozen more rims of this type among uninventoried sherds.

99 Pl. 17. P97.47:10619.

P.H. 0.019; est. diam. of foot 0.09.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 115.00–120.00 *100.60; found in 1963.

Fr. of foot and floor. Weakly molded ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Broad groove and rouletting around depression. Hard, gray fabric (10YR 5/1); grainy black glaze over all, except inside foot.

Four more fish-plate feet among uninventoried sherds, none with rouletting. For rouletting on a fish-plate, see Mitsopoulou-Leon, cols. 498–499, fig. 1:B (Ephesos).

100 Pl. 17. P97.48:10620. 3rd or 2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.133; P.H. 0.034; est. diam. 0.22.

PN W 244.00–248.00/S 351.00 *88.50–*88.00; found in 1964.

Segment of wall from rim to beginning of foot. Offset at base of wall. Groove at outer edge of floor. Downturned rim. Hard, gray fabric (10YR 5/1); brownish tan glaze or possibly self-slip, slightly darker than fabric.

Several fr. of the same shape and fabric among uninventoried sherds.

Cup with shell feet

101 Pl. 17. P97.49:10621.

Max. p. dim. 0.052.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 120.00–125.00 *100.30–*100.10; found in 1964.

Fr. from bottom. Circular groove at center, two more concentric grooves farther out, the latter two covered by molded shell foot. Hard, dark gray fabric (N4/); dark gray glaze.

Cf. *Labraunda* II:1, 74, no. 338, pl. 17. For other cups with shell feet, see 130–132 and 345.

Handles

102 Pl. 17. P63.166:5185. Late Hellenistic.

P.H. 0.048; W. 0.035.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 100.00–110.00 *99.90.

Part of moldmade handle, with figure preserved from calf to midriff. Ithyphallic figure bent backward, rolling up garment to expose genitals. Back of handle not modeled. Light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2); shiny black glaze.

Probably from an amphora like 174. Cf. also *PF* VII, 209, no. 331, pl. 73; Maksimova, 120, fig. 54 (Artiu-khov's Barrow, gray ware).

103 Pl. 17. P59.387:1900. Late Hellenistic.

Est. interior diam. 0.17; P.L. of handle plate 0.073.

HoB W 10.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 to *97.53, fill in tomb n. Found with 158 and 508.

Handle of column krater with outer end of handle plate chipped away; part of double handle preserved. Within molded borders Eros stands turned three-quarters to right, with wings upraised, leaning back against fluted Ionic column and holding something in right hand. At left, butterfly (with Psyche-type wings). Grayish brown fabric (10YR 5/2); dull gray glaze.

Cf. *AvP* I:2, 271, no. 3 and *PF* VII, 189, no. 56, pl. 7; CVA, Geneva 1 (Switzerland 1), pl. 31 (31):27, 28.

104 Pl. 17. P63.194:5239. Late Hellenistic.

P.L. 0.084; W. at end 0.066.

HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 115.00–120.00 to *101.50.

Handle plate with trace of strap handle below.

Flaring handle plate; strap handle with three grooves. Within molded border Eros with upraised wings, holding something in right hand and standing against column (?) with semicircular motif (Corinthian capital?) on top. Gray fabric (5Y 5/1); dull dark gray glaze.

WEST SLOPE POTTERY AND RELATED VESSELS

Carl Watzinger, Homer Thompson, and others have shown that as Attic red figure deteriorated toward the end of the fourth century, the makers of Attic pottery began to abandon figural decoration and, by changing the emphasis of old techniques of subsidiary ornament, adopted a new style of decoration.²⁶ Incision, added white, and a diluted clay solution that produced a superposed red, orange, or pink (all employed on black glaze) were the three primary ingredients. The style has come to be known as West Slope after the West Slope of the Acropolis in Athens, where a group of vessels that figured in the first serious study of the ware was found.

Similar techniques had been in use in the fourth century in southern Italy, for Gnathia pottery, and in Corinth, for a series of bell-kraters.²⁷ These wares may have provided the inspiration for Athenian West Slope, which developed in the early third century²⁸ and was subsequently imitated in other centers, including the cities of the Asia Minor coast. Pergamon has yielded an immense quantity and range of West Slope pottery, selectively surveyed by Jörg Schäfer and now more thoroughly studied by Doris Behr.²⁹ Another local industry that has received scholarly attention

²⁶ Watzinger, 67–102; Thompson, 438–447; Rotroff (1991), 59–102.

²⁷ For a good discussion of Gnathia pottery, see J. R. Green, *Gnathia Pottery in the Akademisches Kunstmuseum Bonn* (Mainz 1976); for the Corinthian kraters, see Ian McPhee, "Stemless Bell-Kraters from Ancient Corinth," *Hesperia* 66 (1997), 99–145.

²⁸ *Agora* XXIX, 38–42.

²⁹ *PF* II, 45–63; Behr. Fragments found within the foundations of the Great Altar are published in *PF* XII, 82–90, pls. 12–14.

flourished at Ephesos.³⁰ Other sites in Asia Minor have also yielded West Slope pottery similar to that found at Sardis: Didyma, Troy, and Gordion, to name a few. In Cyprus it has been found at Paphos; in Palestine at Samaria, Dor, and Tel Marisa. Cities of the Black Sea have yielded a version of West Slope that seems almost indistinguishable from that found at Pergamon and Sardis: at Mesembria, Olbia, Tanais, Kerch, Gordishehe, Chersonesos, and Mirmeki.³¹ This eastern form of West Slope is rarely found on the western shores of the Aegean, where Attic and other mainland Greek pottery centers dominated the market.³²

In general, examples of West Slope ware found at Sardis are similar to those from Pergamon. There is no Attic West Slope, but some pieces, more delicate than the rest, with better glaze and more neatly drawn decoration (113, 136, 185, 189), stand closer to the Attic tradition and date early in the Hellenistic period, well before the destruction of the city by Antiochos III in 213. They may well be imports, probably from within Asia Minor. Most of the pieces, however, probably date in the later third or the second century. It is difficult to say how long the tradition continued, but in the late Hellenistic period it may have lost much of its popularity to lagynos ware, Pergamene appliqué, and mold-made bowls, which provided attractive vessels for wine service. The fact that West Slope vessels were rarely found together with lagynoi and moldmade bowls in the tombs excavated by the Butler Expedition would tend to support such a contention.³³

While it is clear that a number of different fabrics and qualities are present, it is difficult to define clear groups, for there is a continuous gradation from one to another. The standard fabric is quite red in tone (usually 2.5YR 6/6, 5YR 6/6, or 5YR 7/6). Mica is usually present in considerable quantities, sometimes including a few flecks of golden mica, and sometimes there are abundant, fine, white inclusions. The glaze

ranges from black through shades of brown to red. The truly black pieces sometimes have a metallic sheen (e.g., 109, 144, 163, 178, 195), but a grittier finish also appears (e.g., 123). There are occasional pieces with uniformly red glaze (e.g., 149, 156), but more usually the glaze is somewhat mottled (e.g., 108, 130). Reliable criteria for distinguishing imports from local products are elusive. Common sense suggests the majority were produced in the immediate region, but in some cases close parallels to material from elsewhere identify a piece as an import, usually from the coast of Asia Minor. Close local imitations, however, are always a possibility.

The fabric of a group of drinking cups (202–214), mostly hemispherical cups with interior decoration, deviates somewhat from the description above and is quite similar to the hard fabric noted in some of the echinus bowls above (p. 24; 43–47). These cups are characterized first of all by the restriction of glaze to the interior and upper exterior of the pot. The vessels are thin walled and have a brittle feel. The fabric is harder than the general rule but contains the usual copious mica and flecks of golden mica, and frequently there are voids on the surface. The ware fires red at the surface, but the core and lower body frequently fire gray. The glaze on the interior is often a light orange (ca. 2.5YR 6/6 or 5YR 7/6). Occasionally a hard red approximating Pergamene is attained (e.g., 210). Although the core group is partially glazed, a number of fully glazed cups seem to share this same fabric: 203 and 213, both certainly fully glazed, as well as 209 and 214. The decoration is usually of the utmost simplicity—dots, dabs, herringbone leaves between grooves—although a more ambitious scheme is occasionally attempted (212, 213). Incision is very rarely used (other than on net-pattern cups, on only one example: 210). Examples occur frequently enough to suggest this is a local fabric.

Kantharoi (105–110)

The S-shaped kantharos (105–109), characterized by its convex-concave profile and vertical strap handles, is a standard drinking cup of the West Slope pottery of western Asia Minor, well documented by complete examples at Pergamon and Ephesos.³⁴ The shape

³⁰ *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 32–74; *Ephesos* XIII:1:1, 59–69.

³¹ For examples, see the footnotes below and references in the catalogue.

³² For a study of the distribution of Attic vs. Pergamene West Slope, see Rotroff (2002).

³³ West Slope and moldmade bowls or lagynoi were found together in only three of the tombs whose contents could be reconstructed (Tombs 310, 407, 522), and in one of those (407) a coin of Antiochos I provides concrete evidence of a third-century use. Note also the moldmade lidded jar decorated in West Slope technique on its upper body (P1117 in Tomb 535).

³⁴ PF II, 49–50, D 52–D 66, pls. 15, 16 and Behr, 113–125 (Pergamon); *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 34–35, 45–46, B 18–B 29, pls. 26–28. For discussion of the shape, see Rotroff (2002).

began to be made in the middle of the third century, and continued in popularity long enough to become part of the repertoire of Pergamene sigillata in the second half of the second century.³⁵ The examples from Sardis have spearhead necklaces and ivy garlands, the standard decoration of the shape. 109 may be of the same shape but has a flange below the rim. It has an elegant frieze with waterfowl and rosettes, not paralleled in Asia Minor but known from pottery from Black Sea cities; this and its delicacy and fine glaze suggest it is an import. The small rim fragment 110 probably comes from a kantharos as well, but of a different type, possibly a vessel with a globular body.³⁶

Skyphoi (111–116)

A plain, open cup, similar in shape to the Corinthian skyphos of the Classical tradition, was produced in West Slope at Pergamon, Ephesos, and Rhodes; it has been called variously a skyphos or a skyphos-kantharos.³⁷ The area below the rim is decorated and set off by wheel-run grooves; the lower body is often ribbed. There are vertical strap handles with thumb rests, in the manner of kantharoi. The shape seems to have been produced throughout the third and second centuries. At Sardis, the fine, glossy glaze of 113 identifies it as an early Hellenistic example. Given the fragmentary state of the material, it is often difficult to reconstruct the shape of a given fragment. The ribbed bodies of 111, 113, and 114 identify them certainly as skyphoi; 112 and 115 have been placed here because of their very straight rims. 116 is included because of the trace of a handle attached at the rim. Other fragments with more incurving rims could come either from cups of this shape, or from cups with exterior decoration (see below). Most of the fragments come from rather small cups, but the shape was made in a larger size as well (111, 112).

³⁵ For comments on chronology, see Behr, 114–115. A third-century example comes from *Bauphase 5* of the Asklepieion (AvP XI: 1, 107, no. 42, pl. 37), probably deposited in the last quarter of the third century (see pp. 7, 8), and the shape occurs in mid-third-century deposits at Troy (Berlin, 89). For late Hellenistic examples in Pergamene sigillata, see PF VI, 67–68, 214, no. 19, pl. 8 (Form S 6).

³⁶ The shape might be something like *Agora XXIX*, 274, no. 303, fig. 19, pl. 31.

³⁷ PF II, 47–48, 60, D 26, pls. 9, 10 and Behr, 150, nos. 60, 61, fig. 14 (Pergamon); Ephesos IX:2:2, 36–37, 46–47, B 30–B 38, pls. 28–32; Ephesos XIII:1:1, 64, nos. 177, 179, pls. 11, 82; Patsiada, 159–165, nos. 50–71, figs. 12–14, pls. 57–59 (Rhodes).

Cups with exterior decoration (117–129, 202)

Several fragments come from skyphos-like cups with decoration in a zone delimited by scraped grooves below the rim.³⁸ The fragments are too small to allow reconstruction of complete vessels, but the shape as preserved elsewhere occurs in several variations.

Variety 1

The most distinctive series of cups has a strongly incurved rim with simple decoration (simplified leaves, ivy leaves on their sides, or an olive garland), usually in white, confined to a very narrow band marked by incised grooves and sometimes placed well below the rim (117–122).³⁹ This is Behr's Phase 1, Variant A, which she dates to the late third and the second century. The good black glaze on most of our fragments hints that the shape might have been established earlier, perhaps around the middle of the third century. The type is well represented at Pergamon but rare, it seems, at Ephesos, and it was perhaps a Pergamene specialty; at least some of the examples at Sardis are probably Pergamene imports. Neither at Pergamon nor at Sardis are any handles or feet associated with the shape; a partially glazed cup probably of local manufacture from Tomb 407 of the Butler Expedition was handleless, with a small, stepped foot (P895; see Part III).

Variety 2

A second series of cups (123–129, 202) is much less uniform. On all, however, the decorated band is wider. The grooves that bound the decoration were usually made before glazing, then often scraped after glazing; the upper one is located just below the lip of the vessel. There is more variation in the decoration; ivy garlands, spearhead necklaces, palmettes, and olive garlands appear, executed in added red, sometimes with incision or white accents. No handles or feet can be associated with these fragments, and they may come

³⁸ PF II, 47, D 12–D 19, pl. 12 (*Dünnwandige Näpfe mit Aussen-dekor*); Behr, 147–153, nos. 55–65, figs. 13–15 (*Becher mit Aussen-dekor*, Pergamon); Ephesos IX:2:2, 37, 41, D 41–D 51, pls. 33–35 (skyphos); Ephesos XIII:1:1, 63–64, nos. 167–175, pls. 10, 11, 82 (skyphos).

³⁹ Cf. Behr, 147–150, nos. 55–59, fig. 13 (Pergamon); PF II, 60, D 12–D 14, pl. 12, and 153, Z 74, fig. 18 (from foundation of Altar of Zeus); AvP XI:1, 137, no. 244, pl. 49 (*Bauphase 10*, deposited ca. 170); Ephesos XIII:1:1, 62–63, no. 166, pl. 10.

from a variety of slightly different shapes. It is not always possible, for instance, to distinguish between them and the skyphoi described above. For the purposes of this study, however, cups without ribbing and with more strongly incurved rims have been placed in this category. Some of them may have had shell feet like 130, where no decoration is preserved. Cups like those of this second variety are known from Pergamon, Ephesos, and Rhodes.⁴⁰ A few fragments at Ephesos preserve bolster handles, which may have been standard for this shape. At Athens, however, bowls with shell feet, which are limited to the third century, have no handles, while bowls with bolster handles rest on small molded feet.⁴¹ There may have been two or more distinct series in Asia Minor as well.

Cups with shell feet (130–132)

Moldmade feet in the form of cockleshells were introduced in the early Hellenistic period and, without interrupting the rounded profile, allowed an otherwise tumbling bowl to sit upright. Many excavations have recovered examples of these feet,⁴² but complete examples of the shape are rare. The best-preserved piece at Sardis (130) has a scraped groove near the top of the wall, which might have served as the lower limit for missing decoration. If so, shell feet might be associated with the series of fragments described above, cups with bands of decoration below the rim on the outside. In Athens, where a few complete examples have been found, the cups are handleless, ovoid in profile (like 130), and decorated in West Slope technique.⁴³ A cup from Didyma has a similar profile but is completely without decoration; one from Paphos, also lacking decoration, has a somewhat different profile.⁴⁴ Athens

⁴⁰ Behr, 150, nos. 59, 61, fig. 14 and *PF* II, 60, D 17–D 19, pl. 12 (Pergamon); *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 47–48, B 41, B 43, B 46, B 47, B 49–B 56, B 60–B 62, B 64, pls. 33–39; Patsiada, 161–164, nos. 56–68, figs. 13, 14, pls. 58, 59 (Rhodes).

⁴¹ *Agora* XXIX, 259, nos. 164–167, fig. 13, pl. 15 (cups with bolster handles); 275, nos. 311–317, fig. 20, pl. 32 (cups with shell feet). Both there probably date before the middle of the third century.

⁴² E.g., *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 63, 65–66, C 31–C 39, pls. 73–75; *Priene*, 397, nos. 7, 8, fig. 526; *Labraunda* II:1, 76, nos. 371–373, pl. 18; *AvP* IX, 122, pl. 58:f:1 and 4; *Samos* XIV, 157–158, fig. 256:E–G; *Eretria* II, 62, no. 2, pl. 41.

⁴³ *Agora* XXIX, 275, nos. 311, 315, fig. 20, pl. 32.

⁴⁴ Wintermeyer, 129, no. 35, pl. 53, (Didyma); *Paphos* III, 131, no. 5, fig. IV, pl. IV:12.

provides the earliest firmly dated example of the shape, a cup datable to ca. 285–275 on the basis of archaeological context,⁴⁵ and the cups are well represented at Isthmia in a well that was filled no later than ca. 225.⁴⁶ Shell feet were also applied to moldmade bowls later in the third century.⁴⁷ At Athens the practice seems to have been limited to the third century, but in Asia Minor it continued long enough to be incorporated into the repertoire of Pergamene sigillata in the second century.⁴⁸ Sometimes actors' masks take the place of shells, both on relief bowls and on plain ones,⁴⁹ but no feet of this type have been identified at Sardis. Two silver bowls in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, each supported by three actors' masks, illustrate the luxury vessels that such cups imitated.⁵⁰

Net-pattern cups (133–135, 203)

A set of seventeen fragments, many joining, belong to a hemispherical cup with a pentagonal net pattern incised on the exterior (133); at least four more examples of the shape are attested by fragments, all found in the same small area of HoB (e.g., 134, 135, 203). Hemispherical cups with this incised design are discussed by Philippe Bruneau in his publication of one from Argos.⁵¹ To a modern observer the lines call to mind the junctions of segments on an inflated skin ball. E. Pottier and S. Reinach suggested the carapace of a tortoise as inspiration,⁵² but Bruneau considered the design to be merely geometric and not drawn from nature. Fragments have been found in Pergamon, in

⁴⁵ Miller (1974), 204, 234, no. 34, pl. 32 = *Agora* XXIX, 275, no. 311, fig. 20, pl. 32.

⁴⁶ V. R. Anderson-Stojanović, "A Well in the Rachi Settlement at Isthmia," *Hesperia* 62 (1993), 290, 294, nos. 89–91, 124–126, figs. 15, 20, pls. 64, 67.

⁴⁷ *Agora* XXII, 45, 52, nos. 2, 65, pls. 1, 11; Baur, 240; A. J. B. Wace and Guy Dickens, "Laconia. 1.—Excavations at Sparta, 1907. 8.—The Tombs," *BSA* 13 (1906–1907), 165, fig. 9.

⁴⁸ *PF* VI, 81–82, 218, no. 71, pl. 10, Form B 11, dated from the second century to the second quarter of the first century.

⁴⁹ On moldmade relief bowls: Wolfgang Züchner, "Von Toreuten und Töpfern," *Jdl* 65–66 (1950–1952), 194–196, figs. 30–32. On wheelmade cups: L. M. Ugolini, *Albania Antica III L'Acropoli di Butrinto* (Rome 1942), 132, no. 9, pl. 19 and Watzinger, 76, ill. (from Athens).

⁵⁰ Bothmer, 59–60, nos. 105, 106.

⁵¹ Bruneau (1970), 498, no. 185.18, figs. 163, 164.

⁵² Edmond Pottier and Salomon Reinach, *La nécropole de Myrina* (Paris 1887), 588.

the foundations of the Altar of Zeus and elsewhere.⁵³ At Corinth, two fragments in Corinthian fabric are dated by Roger Edwards to ca. 160–146, and a complete, imported cup comes from a mid-second-century context there.⁵⁴ The type has also been found at Antioch, Tarsus, Hama, Paphos, Thebes, and Delphi.⁵⁵ The earliest certain context for the type in Athens is the third quarter of the third century, and an unpublished fragment from the Rachi settlement at Isthmia must date before 198.⁵⁶ The design was later reproduced in moldmade bowls with the seams done in relief,⁵⁷ as fragments from Sardis illustrate (see 533). These and the wheelmade cups imitate luxury vessels, such as a silver cup with engraved lines in the Metropolitan Museum and a glass cup from Gordion.⁵⁸ The reserved band at the rim of 133 and 134 is a distinctive detail; it occurs also on a complete bowl from Asia Minor, now in Berlin,⁵⁹ and may perhaps be taken as peculiar to bowls produced in this region.

Cups with interior decoration (136–156, 204–214)

Fragments of about two dozen shallow cups, most of them from HoB, are decorated on the interior in an Asia Minor variety of West Slope style. The foot may be a low ridge or two concentric ridges, but some cups simply have a flattened bottom. The rim is usually plain, though in one instance outturned (145). The glaze is generally of poor quality and black, red, or

mottled. The decoration is confined to the interior, in zones neatly set off and framed by concentric incised lines. The central medallion is usually a rosette or starburst with alternating red and white petals or rays; in one instance a bird appears in this position (155). Around the wall are pickets, palmettes, garlands, or dolphins. The undecorated 156 has been included here because it is of a closely similar shape, but with horizontal grooving on the exterior.

This is one of the standard drinking cups of the Hellenistic period, attested at many sites throughout the Greek world. Pergamene examples similar to cups from Sardis are described briefly by Schäfer and discussed in more detail by Behr.⁶⁰ In addition to examples from Pergamon, Schäfer cites pieces from Alexandria and Mesembria, to which we can add Troy, Chios, Ephesos, Rhodes, Mirmeki, and Olbia, among others.⁶¹ This eastern version of the shape is usually fairly shallow, with a straight rim, and is characterized by bold starburst medallions, often accompanied by large palmettes and dolphins.

The shape is known in Athens as early as the second quarter of the third century.⁶² Behr places the earliest Pergamene examples in the late third or early second century on the basis of fragments found in the foundation of the Altar of Zeus and in the Asklepieion.⁶³ It is likely, however, that production began somewhat earlier; fragments from a well on Chios that was probably filled before ca 225 confirm that the cups were being made along the Asia Minor coast by the third quarter of the third century.⁶⁴ It is difficult to know how long the shape remained in use. At Athens it was most popular in the third century and became rare after about 175, but the situation may have been different in the East. The Pergamene contexts men-

⁵³ *PF* II, 154, Z 132–Z 137, fig. 20 and *PF* XII, 84–85, 88, nos. 433–438bis, pls. 12, 13, Beil. 4 (Altar of Zeus); *AvP* IX, 120, pl. 57: c:8; *AvP* XI:2, 89, nos. 296, 297, pls. 51:3, 52:8; 99, no. 407, pl. 52: 2. Cf. also a complete example in the Archaeological Institute in Heidelberg (*PF* II, 117, fig. 10).

⁵⁴ *Corinth* VII:3, 89–90, nos. 530, 531, pl. 54; Robinson, 28, no. 61, pl. 3:3.

⁵⁵ *Antioch* IV:1, 13, Form 57, fig. 3:21, 23; *Tarsus* I, 219, no. 113, fig. 125; *Hama* III:2, 20, no. 84, figs. 8, 9; *Paphos* III, 105, no. 27, fig. III:7, pl. XXVI:17; Ursula Heimberg, *Das Kabirenheiligtum bei Theben III Die Keramik des Kabirions* (Berlin 1982), 136, no. 314, pl. 14; Paul Perdrizet, *Fouilles de Delphes V Monuments figurés: Petits bronzes, terres-cuites, antiquités diverses* (Paris 1908), 174, no. 408, fig. 733.

⁵⁶ *Agora* XXIX, 109. We are grateful to Virginia Anderson-Stojanović for the information about the fragment at Isthmia.

⁵⁷ Thompson, 381, D 38, fig. 69:a, b with discussion; *Agora* XXII, 39.

⁵⁸ Bothmer, 57, no. 97 (silver); Axel von Saldern, "Glass Finds at Gordion," *JGS* 1 (1959), 45–46, no. III.1, fig. 31 (glass). An unpublished glass bowl from a tomb at Paphos also bears this pattern.

⁵⁹ Schmidt, 142, pl. 94:1.

⁶⁰ *PF* II, 47; Behr, 145–147.

⁶¹ For a list of examples, see *Agora* XXIX, 110, n. 113. For cups from the Ionian coast and nearby, see Berlin, 122, no. 128, pl. 123 (Troy); *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 38, 49–50, B 80–B 95, pls. 43–46; *Ephesos* XIII:1:1, 67–68, nos. 190–194, 196, 198, pls. 12, 13, 82; *PF* II, 47, 59–60, D 2–D 11, pls. 9–11 and *AvP* IX, pls. 57:g:1–3 and 59:c; Anderson, 153, nos. 238, 239, 244–247, pl. 11:b (Chios); Patsiada, 147–152, nos. 13–23, pls. 52, 53 (Rhodes).

⁶² Rotroff (1991), 81; see also *Agora* XXIX, 277–281, nos. 332–375, figs. 21, 22, pls. 33–36.

⁶³ Behr, 145–146. From the Altar of Zeus: *PF* II, 153, Z 71–Z 73, fig. 18; *PF* XII, nos. 423–429, pl. 12, Beil. 4. From the Asklepieion: *AvP* XI:2, nos. 278, 279, pl. 52:7 (context no later than first third of second century).

⁶⁴ Anderson, 153, nos. 238, 239, 244–247, pl. 11:b.

tioned above suggest the cups continued to be made into the first part of the second century, and Behr estimates that the shape may have gone on until about the middle of that century.⁶⁵ A painted cup from Corinth in ESA shows that the shape was still being produced after about 150, at least in some eastern centers.⁶⁶ Fragments occur in *Bauphasen* 12 and 14 of the Asklepieion, dating in the third quarter of the second century B.C.E. and first half of the first century C.E. respectively, but they may be residual.⁶⁷

The fine glaze and distinctive decoration of 136 suggest it is a very early example and almost certainly imported. Once established, the series shows little development. The delicacy and comparatively finer glaze of 137–139 may suggest a date fairly early in the series, and the trefoil-style garland of 214 indicates a date in the second century.⁶⁸ The unusual picket-like rays of 152 and 153 suggest these pieces may be local, possibly dating in the second century. What little remains for estimation suggests that the foot of 151 is remarkably wide, and the piece may have been a shallow bowl rather than a cup.

Ribbed mastos (157)

A single fragment attests to the presence of this shape, a small, ovoid, footless cup with spiraling or concentric grooving on the outside. It was probably without painted decoration but is included here because of its general relationship to painted hemispherical cups. Many fragments are known from Pergamon,⁶⁹ whence the Sardis cup was perhaps imported. Small fragments probably from cups of this type were found in the foundation of the Altar of Zeus,⁷⁰ suggesting that the shape was probably being produced before about 160. At Tarsus similar cups appear from the time of the middle level of the Middle Hellenistic Unit (sec-

ond half of third century?).⁷¹ The shape must have survived at least to the middle of the second century, when it entered the repertoire of Pergamene sigillata, in which ware it continued to be made until the middle of the first century C.E.⁷²

Amphoras (158–175)

West Slope shape

Many fragments attest to the presence of the standard West Slope amphora at Sardis. As far as one can tell from these small pieces, all conform to the Asia Minor version of the shape, with spreading, molded foot, fluted lower body, projecting rim, and strap handles.⁷³ Spearhead necklaces appear on the necks, with white

⁷¹ *Tarsus* I, 160, fig. 125:G.

⁷² *PF* VI, 76–77, no. 53, pl. 9 (Form B 1).

⁷³ The distribution of the shape is interesting, with a heavy emphasis in Ionia and the Black Sea, as the following list demonstrates. See also Rotroff (2002) for additional examples and a discussion of the shape.

Pergamon: Behr, 170–173, nos. 95, 96, figs. 21, 22, pl. 17.

Didyma: Tuchelt (1973/74), 152, nos. 33–35, pl. 52.

Manisa Museum inv. no. 2957 (H. 0.23 m, ivy on shoulder); Manisa Museum inv. no. 2954 (H. 0.19 m, white dots on shoulder).

Rhodes, but probably Pergamene: Patsiada, 184–187, nos. 145–163, fig. 25, pls. 71–73.

Cyprus: *Paphos* III, 108, no. 1, pl. II:16.

Phanagoreia: *CRPetersb* (1880), 19–20, no. 68, fig. 5, facing p. 12, whence *PF* II, 50, fig. 3:1.

Olbia: *Otchet* (1900), 6–7, fig. 5; Georg Loeschcke, "Erwerbungsberichte der Deutschen Universitäts-Sammlungen. Bonn," *AA* (1891), col. 19, no. 2, ill; and probably *Vogell*, 34, no. 302, pl. VII:17; and Detroit, Institute of Arts, no. 25.292, with leaves and ribbon on neck and leaves on shoulder, said to be from Olbia.

Kerch: St. Petersburg, Hermitage p 1838.32 and AH 282: T. N. Knipovich, "K Voprosu o Torgovykh Snosheniakh Antichnykh Kolonii Severnogo Prichernomor'ia v Epokhu Ellinizma," *SovArch* 11 (1949), 273, fig. 1:1, 2; *Otchet* (1909/10), 121, fig. 173.

Tanais: Shelov, pl. 24:1.

Taman, Artiukhov's Barrow: St. Petersburg, Hermitage; *CRPetersb* (1880); M. I. Maksimova, "O Date Artiukhovskogo Kurgana (Sur la date du tumulus Artukhovskiy)," *SovArch* (1960:fasc. 3), 55, fig. 11; Maksimova, 112–113, no. 78, fig. 53, pl. V:5.

Chersonesos: Belov/Strzheletskaia, 60–61, fig. 29.

Histria (Romania): *Histria* II, 194, tomb xxxvii, 7, pl. 96.

Corinth C-34-38: *PF* II, 50, fig. 3:4.

Heidelberg, Arch. Inst. 60/9: *PF* II, fig. 3:2; Hampe, 75–76, no. 10, pl. 72.

Mainz 04177. H. 0.257 m; triple leaves alternately white and red.

Munich 6103 (old 3160). Triple leaves on shoulder.

⁶⁵ Behr, 146.

⁶⁶ Robinson, 27–28, no. 60, fig. 10 top, pl. 3. For the date of the inception of ESA, see *Tel Anafa* II:1, 257–260, 274.

⁶⁷ *AvP* XI:1, 151, 164, nos. 333, 428, pls. 54, 59.

⁶⁸ For the date of the introduction of this motif, which also occurs on moldmade bowls, see p. 109.

⁶⁹ *AvP* IX, 120, pl. 57:b:6; *AvP* XI:1, 142, no. 272, pl. 50 (*Bauphasen* 11, deposited ca. 150); *PF* II, 117, G 2, pl. 51.

⁷⁰ *PF* II, 154, Z 91–Z 93, fig. 20; *PF* XII, 81, nos. 400–403, pl. 12, Beil. 2. No bases of this type are preserved, however, and the fragments could come from cups of a slightly different form, with a low foot (*PF* XII, 81, no. 403A, pl. 12, Beil. 3).

ribbons, incised links, and pendants in white or added red. On the shoulders there are rosettes, wave patterns, ivy tendrils, or wavy lines. These patterns are also well documented at Pergamon, and most of our pieces are probably imports or close local imitations. There is also an amphora with a molded lower body with relief decoration (168), possibly of local manufacture (see also 620). Peculiarities of shape and the unusual use of the spearhead necklace on the shoulder suggest that 167 may also have been made locally, by a potter less dominated by the Pergamene tradition.

The West Slope amphora was developed in Athens in the first quarter of the third century, perhaps inspired by northwest Greek models.⁷⁴ Behr believes that it was not taken up at Pergamon until the later second century,⁷⁵ but given the close relationship between Athens and Pergamon, and the ease with which other shapes were adopted, this is highly unlikely. Hayes dates an early example of the Pergamene type, found at Paphos, to ca. 200–170,⁷⁶ and fragmentary examples have turned up in early second-century contexts at Tarsus and on the Aegean island of Tinos.⁷⁷ Examples found at Troy in deposits of the second half of the third century push the date back before 200.⁷⁸ Most of the Sardian examples, which seem not to be early in the series, probably date in the second half of the second century. In Athens the form survived until the early first century and there is no reason to doubt that it was equally long-lived elsewhere.

Other amphoras

The remarkable 174 provides an excellent example of the thorough melding of eastern and Greek ceramic

traditions. The shape, with its distinctive twin spouts at the bottom, is emphatically an eastern one, but the glazing and painted decoration are fully Greek.⁷⁹ Conceptually the Sardis piece goes back via Greek pottery and metalwork to Achaemenid metalwork of the fifth century. The shape, anthropomorphic handles, pierced masks at the bottom, and ornamented ridge at the shoulder can be matched, for instance, on the gold amphora from Panagyurishte.⁸⁰ The context and decoration suggest a late Hellenistic date. The amphora could well be local Sardian work. 175 may come from a similar vessel.

Pitcher (176)

The short-necked pitcher or jug 176, with its double handle, is a very rare shape, but perhaps characteristically eastern, since a good parallel comes from Rhodes.⁸¹

Lidded jar (177)

An unusual, baggy, two-handled jar with a prominent flange below the rim is probably local. While the decoration derives from the West Slope tradition, the shape relates the piece to local products like 244.

Kraters (178–182)

The few krater fragments come from large bowls with wide, decurved rims and substantial molded feet. More complete examples found elsewhere show that the shape had a large, curved lug handle. Decoration is located on the top of the rim (garlands) and on the interior (a trefoil-style garland and an elaborate floral rosette). This is one of the standard krater shapes of Asia Minor, well illustrated by pieces from Pergamon and other sites along the west coast of Asia Minor.⁸²

⁷⁴ See *Agora* XXIX, 121. The origins of the shape are currently being investigated by Ioanna Alexandropoulou.

⁷⁵ Behr, 170.

⁷⁶ *Paphos* III, 6.

⁷⁷ *Tarsus* I, 219, no. 117, fig. 125; Roland Etienne and J.-P. Braun, *Ténos I Le sanctuaire de Poseidon et d'Amphitrite* (Paris 1986), 215, Ca 8, pl. 97. Note also Cypriot derivatives of the shape in third- and early second-century contexts (*Paphos* III, 101, no 31; 104, no. 10; 113, no. 2.)

⁷⁸ Berlin, 126, nos. 155–157, pls. 5, 24, 25, from H2a occupation debris (for the date, see 147). Berlin also cites two other examples (though without fluted bodies, so not certainly of this type) from a slightly earlier context (Berlin 94, 118, no. 98, pl. 5, from H2 construction fill). Note also possible fragments at Tarsus that may date even earlier, in the first half of the third century (*Tarsus* I, 219, nos. 115, 116, fig. 125).

⁷⁹ A full discussion of amphoras with twin spouts at the bottom is given by E. Haerlinck, "Twin-spouted Vessels and Their Distribution in the Near East from the Achaemenian to the Sasanian Periods," *Iran* 18 (1980), 43–54.

⁸⁰ Ivan Venedikov, *The Panagyurishte Gold Treasure* (Sofia 1961), pl. 29.

⁸¹ Patsiada, 191, no. 177, pl. 76.

⁸² *PF* II, 48–49, 60–61, D 33–D 51, pls. 13, 14; *PF* XII, 85–86, 88–89, nos. 441–445, pl. 13, Beil. 4, 5; *AvP* I:2, 273, Beibl. 36:5, 37:1, 38:1, 4; *AvP* IX, 119–120, pl. 57:c:5, h, i:1; *AvP* XI:1, 130, no. 191, pl. 44; Behr, 155–173, nos. 66–73, figs. 16, 17, pls. 16, 17 (all from Pergamon); *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 39–40, 51, B 104, B 105, pls. 49, 50; *Ephesos* XIII:1:1, 60–61, nos. 162–165, pls. 10, 82; Patsiada,

Fragments from the foundation of the Altar of Zeus and from *Bauphase* 9 of the Asklepieion show that the shape was in use in the earlier part of the second century.⁸³ At least one fragment was found in a context of before ca. 225 on Chios,⁸⁴ which pushes the date back into the third century. Schäfer confines the shape to the years ca. 225–175;⁸⁵ Behr, however, prolongs the series to the beginning of the first century on the basis of two fragments from a late context.⁸⁶ It is suggestive, though, that in Athens the krater (which was made there in a somewhat different version) goes out of use around 175.⁸⁷ The trefoil-style garland of **181**, a motif that was probably not introduced before the second century (see p. 109), suggests it falls at the end of that span.

Kalathoi (?) (183, 184)

Two fragments come from cylindrical vessels. **183**, with its projecting rim, is perhaps a kalathos. Less is preserved of **184**, which could be from either a kalathos or a cylindrical pyxis.

Askoi (185, 186)

Two fragments illustrate this common type of oil container in two forms and at two different stages in its history. **185** can be placed in the early Hellenistic period by its delicate painted decoration. The form, with a strainer in the neck, is essentially a Classical one, known in Attic pottery of the fifth and fourth centuries.⁸⁸ The other (**186**) is probably from the more common askos of the guttus type, with a thin neck, flaring

174–178, nos. 108–124, figs. 20, 21, pls. 65–67 (from Rhodes); Samos XIV, 154–155, figs. 246:H, 249:A–C, 250:A, B; H.-G. Buchholz, *Methymna: Archäologische Beiträge zur Topographie und Geschichte von Nordlesbos* (Mainz 1975), 107, E89, E90, pls. 20f, 22: c. For a complete example, see *PF* II, 48, fig. 2:5.

⁸³ *PF* II, 154, Z 83, Z 84, fig. 18; *PF* XII, 88–89, nos. 441–445, pl. 13, Beil. 4, 5; *AvP* XI:1, 130, no. 191, pl. 44.

⁸⁴ Anderson, 154, no. 252, pl. 11:c.

⁸⁵ *PF* II, chart on 58. This is the date of the context of an imported Pergamene fragment found at Athens, see *Agora* XXIX, 412, no. 1679, fig. 100, pl. 134.

⁸⁶ Behr, 156.

⁸⁷ S. I. Rotroff, “The Missing Krater and the Hellenistic Symposium,” *AJA* 97 (1993), 340–341; *Agora* XXIX, 14–15; S. I. Rotroff, *The Missing Krater and the Hellenistic Symposium: Drinking in the Age of Alexander the Great* (Christchurch, New Zealand 1996).

⁸⁸ *Agora* XII, 319, nos. 1187–1189, pl. 39.

mouth, and ring handle. The angular profile and the form of the foot place it firmly in the Hellenistic period; Schäfer dates analogous pieces at Pergamon in the early years of the second century.⁸⁹ The shape is widespread in the Hellenistic world.⁹⁰

Unguentaria (187, 188)

A few fragments of fusiform unguentaria have painted decoration: red and white lozenges on the neck and bead and reel on the shoulder, in zones set off by incised lines. The type occurs elsewhere in Asia Minor and in the Black Sea area⁹¹ and probably spans the entire Hellenistic period. A small fragment perhaps from an unguentarium (P66.104:7141) was recovered from Duman Tepe Tomb BT 66.4 (Context 14), with material probably dating to the third century. West Slope unguentaria occur frequently in the tombs excavated by the Butler Expedition (see Part III, P22 from Tomb 50, for a list); although some were found with coins,⁹² the fact that these tombs were used and reused over a long period of time minimizes the value of these associations. A fuller general picture of the decoration emerges from descriptions of that material (see Part III): almost invariably lozenges (what Butler’s team termed “tongues”) on the neck and birds, bead and reel, or chevrons commonly on the body. The relatively slender profile of **187** suggests a date at least as late as the late third century.

Plates and platters (189–193)

One rim fragment of a small, neatly decorated plate (**189**) may be dated to the early Hellenistic period on the basis of the glaze and decoration. The shape was perhaps something like the plate with thickened edge

⁸⁹ *PF* II, 50–51, 59, 62, D 74, pl. 19.

⁹⁰ For examples from western Asia Minor, see *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 41–42, 53, B 125–B 129, pls. 57, 58; Anderson, 154, no. 254, fig. 17 (Chios); Patsiada, 193–195, nos. 182–188, fig. 30, pls. 76, 77 (Rhodes).

⁹¹ E.g., complete examples in the museum at Afyon, Çanakkale, and Bursa, all with petals on the shoulder, two with ducks on the body (Frederick Winter, pers. comm.); from Olbia with tongues on the neck, a bird on the body and a white diamond frieze below (Pharmakowsky [1911], 226–227, no. 7, fig. 34); and a fragmentary piece from Rhodes, again with birds and a diamond frieze (Patsiada, 196, no. 191, pl. 77).

⁹² A coin dated 166–88 in Tomb 50; a coin dating after 133 in Tomb 61 (see Part III).

that continued to be made into the early years of the third century at Athens.⁹³ Two fragments of much larger platters with rims that project both inside and outside (190, 191) are certainly later, though by how much it is impossible to say. Elaborate West Slope platters are known elsewhere but are fairly rare and show a good deal of variation.⁹⁴ The thick wall and profile of 192 suggest it may also come from a plate. No painted decoration is preserved on 193, but West Slope platters sometimes have elaborate profiling on the floor like that on this piece.⁹⁵

Pyxis (194)

The pyxis is a fairly common shape in some West Slope industries. At Sardis, however, it is represented by a single fragment, a moldmade lion's paw that would have served as one of three supports for the vessel. Another possible fragment of a pyxis is discussed above, under Kalathoi (184).

Reversible lids (195–200)

195 and 196 probably come from reversible lids. The shape is attested at Pergamon, Ephesos, Rhodes, and Miletos,⁹⁶ though sometimes misidentified as a plate or a bowl. It was designed to serve as a cover for a bowl or lekane but could also be reversed to become a bowl in which cosmetics could be mixed. A series of small fragments (197–200) decorated with large ivy garlands in very thin added clay probably come from the latest stage of this form, in which the lid has become large, tall, and conical; analogous examples at Athens date in the first century.⁹⁷

Stand or lid (201)

This puzzling piece, possibly a stand or a lid, may tentatively be dated in the third century on the basis of the fine quality of its glaze.

⁹³ *Agora* XXIX, 309, no. 630, fig. 45, pl. 60.

⁹⁴ E.g., *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 50–51, B 96–B 99, pls. 46, 47; Patsiada, 142–147, nos. 1, 3–12, figs. 1–5, pls. 49–51 (Rhodes); Berlin, 124, 126, nos. 136, 152, pls. 1, 23, 24 (Troy).

⁹⁵ E.g., *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 50–51, B 96, B 97, pl. 46.

⁹⁶ Behr, 161–167, 174, nos. 74–90, 103, figs. 17–20, 23, pl. 17:2–5 (Pergamon); Patsiada, 196, no. 192, pl. 77; 200–201, no. 206, fig. 31, pl. 79 (Rhodes); Pfrommer, 57, no. 45, fig. 45 (Miletos); *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 43, 54, B 140, pl. 62.

⁹⁷ *Agora* V, 12, F 16, F 17, pls. 1, 63; *Agora* XXIX, 368–369, nos. 1290–1303, figs. 80–82, pls. 98–100.

Kantharoi

S-shaped kantharoi

105 *Pl. 18.* P65.268:6930. Second half of 3rd C. to 2nd C.

P.H. 0.033; est. diam. 0.09.

Syn Test Pit 9 E 42.00–44.00/N 14.00–16.00 *95.00.

Rim fr. Concave wall, outturned rim with slightly thickened lip. Spearhead necklace with white ribbon and tie, incised links, added red pendants. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); metallic, reddish brown glaze.

Cf. *PF* II, 61–62, D 61, D 64, pl. 16, for shape. For decoration, cf. *ibid.*, 153, Z 78, fig. 18.

106 *Pl. 18.* HoB 8/viii/64. Second half of 3rd C. to 2nd C.

P.H. 0.033.

HoB MTE upper E 64.00–68.00/S 154.00–158.00 to *105.50; found in 1964.

Rim fr. Spearhead necklace with white ribbon and hanging tie, incised links, added red pendants. Good black glaze.

Cf. fr. from foundation of Altar of Zeus at Pergamon (*PF* II, 153–154, Z 78–Z 80, fig. 18 and *PF* XII, 89, no. 448, pl. 14, before ca. 160) and Pergamene kantharoi from Rhodes (Patsiada, 168, no. 84, fig. 16, pl. 61, dated late third century), Pergamon (Behr, 118, no. 5, fig. 2), and Ephesos (*Ephesos* IX:2:2, 46, B 26, pl. 27).

107 *Pl. 18.* P58.405:681A. Second half of 3rd C. to 2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.022; th. of wall 0.003.

AT L Room B ca. W 182.00–192.00/S 1298.00–1308.00 *99.00, below plaster level. Found with 48.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R1, 111, fig. 259.

Fr. from upper wall. Spearhead necklace with white ribbon and vertical tie with incised stroke for first link of a pendant. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic black glaze.

Originally published as Attic, which it is not. Cf. comparable fr. from foundation of Altar of Zeus at Pergamon cited in previous entry.

108 *Pl. 18.* P85.52:9159. Second half of 3rd C.?

P.H. 0.089; est. diam. 0.145, of rim 0.12.

BF-NE E 680.50/S 329.00 to *183.39 Bsk 121.

One handle and part of rim and upper body. Two

incised grooves at belly and two below outturned rim. Strap handle with rotelle at arch. Ivy garland with incised tendrils, added red leaves, white berries. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with many small white inclusions; mottled dark red to black glaze.

Cf. *PF* II, 62, D 64, pls. 15, 16; Behr, 118, no. 4, fig. 1 (Pergamon).

109 Pl. 18. P61.49:3241. Second half of 3rd to early 2nd C.?
P.H. a) 0.047, b) 0.031; est. diam. of rim 0.12.
HoB E 0–5.00/S 85.00–95.00 *99.80–*99.60.

Two nonjoining sections preserve part of rim and upper wall. Wall slopes slightly inward. Two incised grooves below decoration. Plain rim with flange below, flanked by incised grooves. Another incised groove just below rim. On body, frieze of rosettes and birds, rosettes with eight petals alternately white and added red, one rosette with incised curlicues below; birds facing alternately left and right with white bodies, red bills, and red raised wings. On rim, incised wave pattern filled in with white below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze.

Probably imported. A similar frieze occurs on the rim of a krater from Panticapeum (V. D. Blavatskii, "Otchet o Raskopkakh Pantikapeia v 1945–1949, 1952 i 1953 gg.," in *MIA* 103 *Pantikapei*, I. B. Zeest and I. D. Marchenko, eds., [Moscow 1962], 57–58, fig. 40:5), also on an amphora of panathenaic shape in St. Petersburg from Olbia (no. E3203; Pharmakowsky [1911], 225, no. 6, fig. 33). Cf. cups of similar profile from Pergamon (Behr, 116, no. 2, fig. 1) and Rhodes (Patsiada, 173, no. 102, fig. 19, pl. 64). A somewhat similar shape also occurs at Ephesos (*Ephesos* IX:2:2, 53–54, B 134, B 135, pl. 59).

Kantharos (?)

110 Pl. 19. P97.51:10623.
P.H. 0.029; est. diam. 0.16.
HoB W 10.00–20.00/S 105.00–110.00 to *99.60;
found in 1963. Found with **169**.

Rim fr. Neck offset from body (preserved in trace at lower edge). Straight rim, slightly outwardly inclined. Two incised grooves below rim, one below decoration. Band of joined white leaves (much effaced). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze outside, inside red below and black above.

A drinking cup of uncertain shape, possibly a kan-

tharos with globular body and straight rim (cf. *Agora* XXIX, 274, no. 303, fig. 19, pl. 31, a much larger Attic kantharos of the second half of the third century). For decoration, cf. *PF* II, 59–60, D 2, D 13, pls. 10, 12.

Skyphoi

111 Pl. 19. P60.123:2398.
Max. p. dim. of wall fr. 0.09; est. diam. 0.21; L. of handle 0.074; W. of handle at end 0.057.
AcN ca. W 177.00–179.00/N 104.00–106.00 ca.
*391.80–*391.40.

Nonjoining fr. preserving part of wall and handle with part of rim. Four ancient holes in wall for repair. Large ribbed cup. Wall fr. comes from below handle: vertical groove flanked by diagonals, with edge of vertical ribbing preserved at left. Broad, flaring thumb rest with strap handle broken away. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze outside, red inside.

Cf. *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 46, B 30–B 34, pls. 28–30, but larger.

112 Pl. 19. P62.28:4192.
P.H. 0.047; est. diam. 0.15.
HoB W 20.00–30.00/S 90.00–95.00 *100.10–*99.70.

Rim fr. Straight rim with two scraped grooves below. Incised checkerboard with alternate squares painted white; panel of incised decreasing rectangles at left. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic black glaze.

From a large vessel like the preceding. Cf. Patsiada, 164, 168, nos. 67, 68, 86–88, figs. 14, 17, pls. 59, 62 (Rhodian); *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 54, B 137, pl. 61.

113 Pl. 19. P97.52:10624. Second quarter of 3rd C.?
P.H. 0.027; est. diam. 0.08.
PN W 285.00–290.00/S 320.00–325.00 *87.20–*86.70;
found in 1965.

Wall fr. Ribbing below two horizontal scraped grooves on exterior. Wave pattern above, filled in white below. Fine reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); fine, shiny black glaze.

Cf. fr. from Pergamon (*PF* II, 63, D 80, pl. 21; Behr, 130–131, nos. 21–25, fig. 7, pl. 14:3) and (with ivy) from Olbia (Levi, 83–84, fig. 55:2) where the text says others similar were also found at Olbia with objects of the third and second century. For what is probably the complete shape, cf. a cup once in the Vogell collection,

Vogell, 37, no. 330, pl. VI:19, but with ivy. Cf. also Patsiada, 159–161, nos. 50–53, pl. 57, from Rhodes, dated to third century.

114 Pl. 19. P97.53:10625.
P.H. 0.033; est. diam. 0.125.
HoB; found in 1963.

Rim fr. with handle scar at right. Scraped groove on exterior below slightly outturned rim, another below decoration. Trace of ribbed wall below. Garland with incised tendrils, leaves in added red, clusters of berries in white (effaced). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze.

Cf. Patsiada, 159–161, nos. 50–55, fig. 12, pl. 57, especially no. 53 (from Rhodes); *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 46, B 30, B 33, pls. 29, 30.

115 Pl. 19. P59.66:1305.
P.H. 0.033; est. diam. 0.11.
HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *98.00–*97.80. Found with **54**, **140**, and **146**.

Rim fr., much abraded. Straight rim with two grooves below rim, another below decoration. Ivy wreath with incised tendrils and leaves once painted. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); black glaze.

116 Pl. 19. P63.193:5238.
P.H. 0.033.
HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 105.00–110.00 *100.10–*98.80.

Rim fr. with handle scar. Two grooves below slightly projecting lip. Handle attached at rim. Two spearhead necklaces with single ribbon, ribbon and pendants originally white (?), pendants in added clay. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); orange glaze with dark patch on exterior.

Cups with exterior decoration

Variety I

117 Pl. 19. P64.237:6303. Mid-3rd C. to 2nd C.
P.H. 0.043; est. diam. 0.15.
HoB MTE upper E 63.00–68.00/S 153.00–158.00 *106.60–*106.10. Found with **589**.

Rim fr. Incurving rim. Olive garland between incised grooves, two above, one below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); dull brown glaze.

Probably Pergamene. Cf. *AvP* XI:1, 137, no. 244, pl. 49 (*Bauphase* 10, deposited ca. 170).

118 Pl. 19. P58.55:60. Mid-3rd C. to 2nd C.
P.H. 0.032; th. of wall 0.003–0.004.
AT Trench S ca. W 178.00–181.00/S 1279.00–1283.00 *98.90–*97.70 (see *Sardis* R1, 104–107). Found with **4**.

Rim fr. Incurving rim. Olive garland in white between two incised grooves. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); gritty black glaze.

Cf. P895 from Tomb 407 of the Butler Expedition (see Part III). Probably Pergamene. Cf. *PF* II, 60, D 14, pl. 12, and fr. from Chios (*Anderson*, 153, nos. 234–236, pl. 11:b, from a well filled before ca. 225).

119 Pl. 19. P97.54:10626. Mid-3rd C. to 2nd C.
P.H. 0.021; th. of wall 0.0035; est. diam. 0.10.
HoB W 5.00–15.00/S 85.00–95.00 *102.00–*100.50; found in 1961.

Rim fr. Incurving rim. Olive garland between two incised grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with many fine white inclusions; black glaze, metallic on exterior.

Probably Pergamene.

120 Pl. 19. P97.55:10627. Mid-3rd C. to 2nd C.
P.H. 0.033; th. of wall 0.003.
HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 90.00–95.00 *100.00–*99.50; found in 1961.

Rim fr. Incurving rim. Band of white leaves between incised grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with many fine white inclusions; dull black glaze, tan on rim.

Probably Pergamene. Cf. *PF* II, 153, Z 74, fig. 18, from foundations of Altar of Zeus at Pergamon (before ca. 160).

121 Pl. 20. P63.101:5080. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.
P.H. 0.051; est. diam. 0.13.
HoB well at W 2.50/S 113.00 *98.97 (Context 6, upper fill).

Rim fr. Incurving rim. Thick wall. Band of white leaves, summarily done, between two incised grooves. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic black glaze outside, red inside.

Probably Pergamene. Cf. *PF* II, 47, D 13, pl. 12; 153, Z 74, fig. 18, the latter from foundations of Altar of Zeus at Pergamon (before ca. 160). Cf. also *Labraunda* II:1, 59–60, no. 74, pl. 8.

122 *Pl. 20.* P97.56:10628. Mid-3rd C. to 2nd C. P.H. 0.061; est. diam. 0.12; th. of wall 0.003–0.004. HoB W 25.00–30.00/S 80.00–85.00 *99.80–*99.50; found in 1963. Found with **188** and **340**.

Fr. of rim and wall. Incurving rim. On exterior, band of white leaves, summarily rendered, between two incised grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze.

Probably Pergamene. Cf. *PF* II, 60, D 13, pl. 12, and a handleless cup with this decoration from Olbia (Pharmakowsky [1911], 226–227, no. 8, fig. 35).

Variety 2

123 *Pl. 20.* P97.57:10629. P.H. 0.037; est. diam. 0.19; th. of wall at top 0.006, at bottom 0.004. HoB E 10.00–20.00/S 55.00–65.00 surface to ca. *98.00; found in 1958.

Rim fr. Straight rim with scraped groove below. Spearhead necklace with double ribbon in white (only traces remaining) and pendants in added orange. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4); shiny, grainy black glaze.

124 *Pl. 20.* P97.100:10672. P.H. 0.036; est. diam. 0.12. HoB E 0–5.00/S 95.00–100.00 to *99.60; found in 1960.

Rim fr. Slightly incurved rim with groove below; scraped groove below decoration. Painted spearhead necklace with faint ribbon (originally white?) and pendants in added clay. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with flecks of golden mica; gritty, shiny red glaze, somewhat darker on lower exterior.

125 *Pl. 20.* P62.87:4292. P.H. 0.052; th. of wall 0.003. BS E 14 E 84.00–85.00/S 2.00–4.00 *95.75–*95.50, from sondage below floor.

Wall fr. Convex wall with scraped groove at bottom of fr. On exterior, palmette in white; at left, edge of palmette (?) in added red. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dull reddish brown glaze.

126 *Pl. 20.* P63.597:5805. P.H. 0.039; est. diam. 0.13. Syn P E 116.70–118.50/N 0–2.00 *98.00–*97.50.

Rim fr. Incurving rim. Two pairs of grooves at rim. Spearhead necklace: ribbon, vertical tie at left edge, and pendants in white, zigzag links incised. Irregular white blotches painted over grooves below rim. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6); dull black glaze.

127 *Pl. 20.* P58.471A:812. P.H. 0.039; th. of wall 0.006. AT L, west side of trench *97.50–*97.10.

Rim fr. Incurving rim. Ghost of band of leaves (originally white) between single horizontal grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); brown glaze outside, light red inside.

Very close to cups at Ephesos (*Ephesos* IX:2:2, 47–48, B 41–B 43, B 53–B 56, pls. 33, 36, 37). Cf. also local West Slope cup from Tarsus from upper level of Middle Hellenistic Unit, late third to early second century? (*Tarsus* I, 161, fig. 127:A).

128 *Pl. 20.* P97.58:10630. P.H. 0.07; est. diam. 0.12; th. of wall 0.0045. Syn Test Pit 13 E 90.00–93.00/N 1.50–2.90 to *93.50; found in 1965.

Fr. of upper wall and rim. Incurving rim. On exterior, band of added clay leaves between single horizontal grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); brown glaze.

129 *Pl. 20.* P97.59:10631. P.H. 0.038; est. diam. 0.23; th. of wall 0.005. HoB W 35.00–42.00/S 90.00–110.00 to *100.50; found in 1968.

Section of rim. Incurving rim. Tendrils with dots in added clay between single horizontal grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); light brown glaze outside, dark brown inside.

Cups with shell feet

130 *Pl. 20.* P97.60:10632. 3rd to 2nd C. P.H. 0.075. HoB W 0–5.00/S 95.00–100.00 to *99.25; found in 1960. Found with **474**.

One foot, part of bottom and wall. Underside recessed. Groove at base of wall. Molded shell foot. Scraped groove on exterior, 0.065 m above base. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); dull glaze, mottled red to brown outside, brown inside.

Others: **131**, **132**, P62.88:4293 and three more among

uninventoried pottery. See also **101** (gray ware) and **345** (Pergamene sigillata).

131 Pl. 21. P68.155:7858. 3rd to 2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.062.

Syn Test Pit 8 E 39.61–41.71/N 11.75–17.00 *95.20–*94.90.

One shell and part of underside. Groove around center of slightly concave underside. Two grooves preserved above shell. Light reddish brown fabric (2.5YR 6/4) with gray core; dull brown glaze.

132 Pl. 21. P59.118:1405. 3rd to 2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.043.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *97.20–*97.00 high fill. Found with **8**.

Shell and part of wall. Shell foot positioned over groove. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull dark red glaze.

Net-pattern cups

133 Pl. 21. P97.61:10633. Late 3rd to early 2nd C.

P.H. 0.075; est. diam. 0.17; th. near rim 0.004.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 90.00–95.00 *99.20; E 0–5.00/S 90.00–95.00 *99.80–*99.40; E 0–5.00/S 85.00–90.00 to *99.20 (found with **63** and **172**); E 0–5.00/S 95.00–100.00 *99.80–*99.40; found in 1961.

Three nonjoining sections preserving part of rim and wall. Hemispherical cup incised with pentagonal net pattern. Straight rim with reserved stripe 0.01 m wide on exterior. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); streaky dark brown glaze.

For the reserved rim, cf. Schmidt, 142, pl. 94:1; *AvP* XI: 2, 99, no. 407, pl. 52:2; *PF* XII, 88, nos. 433, 434, pl. 13, Beil. 4 (all from Pergamon, the latter from the foundations of the Altar of Zeus, deposited ca. 160); *Paphos* III, 105, no. 27, fig. III:7, pl. XXVI:17 (thought there to be an import from Asia Minor, context of late second to early first century); Berlin, 140, no. 276, pl. 31 (Troy, identified as perhaps Pergamene, context of ca. 175–130). **134** and **135** were also found in HoB, as well as another rim fr. at E 10.00/S 100.00 *100.50–*99.10.

134 Pl. 21. P97.62:10634. Late 3rd to early 2nd C.

P.H. 0.033.

HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 95.00–105.00 to *100.10; found in 1961.

Rim fr. Straight rim with reserved band. Incised net pattern on wall. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); streaky black glaze.

135 Pl. 21. P59.94:1345A. Late 3rd to early 2nd C.

P.H. 0.03.

HoB Area 7a E 20.00–25.00/S 50.00–55.00 below brick paving *97.80–*97.40. Found with **539**.

Rim fr. Straight rim with incised groove below. Incised network pattern on wall. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); uneven brown glaze.

Cups with interior decoration

136 Pl. 21. P97.63:10635. Second quarter of 3rd C.

P.H. 0.019; th. of wall 0.0035.

UT E 40.00–50.00/S 220.00–235.00 near wall *123.51–*123.00; found in 1959.

Rim fr. Plain rim. Incised or worn line at rim on interior. Ivy leaves in added red with incised stems. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny black glaze.

Probably imported. Cf. *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 49–50, B 83, B 86, pl. 43.

137 Pl. 21. P97.64:10636. Mid-3rd C.?

P.H. 0.033; th. of wall 0.003.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 90.00–95.00 *99.70–*99.00; found in 1961.

Rim fr. Plain rim with incised line below interior, below which a dolphin leaping right in added red. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze.

Another fr. similar to this and the following: P90.47:9804. Cf. fr. from Mesembria (modern Nesebar, Bulgaria; Ogenova, 230, fig. 9) and Pergamon (*AvP* XI:1, 151, no. 333, pl. 54; *AvP* XI:2, 101, no. 435, pl. 54:1).

138 Pl. 21. P97.65:10637. Mid-3rd C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.057; est. diam. 0.19; th. of wall 0.003.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 80.00–85.00 *100.00 lime; found in 1962.

Rim fr. Plain rim with two incised lines below on interior. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); matte black glaze.

139 Pl. 21. P58.616:1130. Mid-3rd C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.04; est. diam. 0.165; th. of wall 0.0025.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 test pit *96.70–*95.90.

Rim fr. Plain rim with two incised grooves below on interior. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dull black glaze, red near rim.

140 Pl. 21. P59.68:1307. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.
Max. p. dim. 0.061; P.H. 0.035; est. diam. 0.17.
HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *98.00–
*97.80. Found with **54**, **115**, and **146**.

Rim fr. Plain rim. Palmette in added red with one scraped groove above, two incised grooves below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dull brown glaze, streaky on interior.

146 may be from same cup. Cf. rim fr. from Pergamon with same scheme of grooves and palmettes: *PF* II, 47, 59, D 11, pl. 11, dated early second century; Behr, 146, no. 49, fig. 12, pl. 15:8 (dated late third to mid-second century); *AvP* XI:2, 88, nos. 278, 279, pl. 52:7 (context no later than first third of second century); 101, no. 434, pl. 54:7. Cf. also fr. from Chios with white palmette, Anderson, 153, no. 238, pl. 11:b (context of before ca. 225) and cup from Mesembria, dated third century, with eight-petal rosette in center, palmettes alternating with dolphins, with two grooves above and two below (Oggenova, 230, fig. 9).

141 Pl. 21. P60.93:2353. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.
Max. p. dim. 0.058; P.H. 0.047.
HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 100.00–105.00 *102.60–*102.00.
Found with **440**.

Rim fr. Plain rim. Pink palmette between two pairs of incised grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) partly fired gray; matte glaze, black below, red above.

142 Pl. 21. P97.66:10638. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.
Max. p. dim. 0.051; th. of wall 0.004.
HoB E 17.00–28.00/S 60.00–65.00 *98.80–*98.60
Level I fill; found in 1958. Found with **312**.

Wall fr. Irregular palmette in added pink above two incised grooves. Mostly gray fabric, fired red at surface (2.5YR 5/6) with flecks of golden mica; shiny dark brown glaze.

143 Pl. 22. P97.67:10639. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.
P.H. 0.053; th. of wall 0.003.
HoB W 0–5.00/S 110.00–115.00 *102.00; found in 1962.

Rim fr. Plain rim. Leaping dolphins in thin added clay between incised grooves, two above, one preserved below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with flecks of golden mica; dull brown to red glaze.

144 Pl. 22. P97.68:10640. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.
Max. p. dim. 0.052; est. diam. 0.10.
HoB MTE upper E 60.00–65.00/S 145.00–150.00 to
*107.00; found in 1964.

Segment of rim and wall. Plain rim. Groove at bottom on exterior. Interior: band of leaves in added red between two pairs of incised lines. Tips of two petals of rosette in medallion, one white, one added red. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic black glaze.

Cf. larger cups with similar decoration from Pergamon (*PF* II, 59, D 2, pl. 10; Behr, 146, no. 51, fig. 12).

145 Pl. 22. P97.69:10641. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.
P.H. 0.045; est. diam. 0.15.
HoB well at W 2.50/S 113.00 *98.97 (Context 6, upper fill); found in 1963.

Rim fr. Slightly outturned rim with two broad, incised grooves below on interior. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with flecks of golden mica; dark brown glaze.

146 Pl. 22. P59.69:1308. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.
Max. p. dim. 0.07; est. diam of foot 0.04.
HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *98.00–
*97.80 (larger fr., found with **54**, **115**, and **140**),
*97.20–*97.00 (smaller fr.).

Part of lower wall and center of floor. Slight ridge as foot, with groove, concave band, and recessed center within. Interior: three rays of eight-ray starburst, with alternate white and added red rays. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with many fine white inclusions; dull brown glaze.

Perhaps same cup as **140**. Cf. fr. from Alexandria (Theodor Schreiber, *Expedition Ernst von Sieglin I Die Nekropole von Kôm-esch-Schukâfa* [Leipzig 1908], 299, pl. LXVI, fig. 4), Pergamon (*PF* II, 47, 59, D 6, pl. 11), Chios (Anderson, 153, nos. 244, 245, pl. 11:b, from a context dating before ca. 225), Mesembria (Oggenova, 230, fig. 9), and a related example from Mirmeki (M. L. Bernhardt, “La céramique hellénistique de Mirmeki,” in *Acta of the VII International Congress of Classical Archaeology* III [Rome 1961], 76, pl. 2:1).

147 Pl. 22. P97.70:10642. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.064; est. diam. of foot 0.05.

Pa-S Test Pit 4 E 60.00/N 20.70–22.70 *91.00; found in 1967.

Fr. of foot and lower wall. Low ring foot with angular profile; broad, beveled resting surface. Two rays of six-ray starburst preserved, within incised circle. Rays alternately red and white. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); dull reddish brown glaze outside, greenish inside.

Cf. *PF* II, 59, D 2, pl. 10; *AvP* IX, 120, pls. 57:g, 59:c = *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 38:2; Behr, 147, no. 54, fig. 13, pl. 15, all from Pergamon; Anderson, 153, no. 244, pl. 11:b, from Chios; Patsiada, 149–150, no. 17, pl. 52 (Rhodes, identified as Pergamene).

148 Pl. 22. P97.71:10643. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.033; th. of wall 0.003.

HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 80.00–90.00 to *99.50; found in 1962. Found with **152, 160, 168, and 173.**

Fr. of lower body and foot. Double ridge as foot. Four rays of eight-ray starburst preserved; rays alternately red and white. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); brown to black glaze outside, black inside.

149 Pl. 22. P97.72:10644. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.041.

HoB MTE upper E 65.00–68.00/S 155.00–157.00 *108.70–*108.40; found in 1964.

Fr. of floor. Double ridge as foot; convex underside. Medallion: eight-petal rosette or starburst, petals alternately white and added red, with white dot at center. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8); red glaze.

150 Pl. 22. P97.73:10645. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.033.

PN W 267.00–270.00/S 332.00–335.00 *88.20–*87.70; found in 1967.

Fr. of lower wall. Four grooves above foot on exterior. Interior: pink ray within two incised grooves. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); black glaze inside, brown outside.

Cf. Anderson, 153, no. 247, pl. 11:b (Chios).

151 Pl. 22. P97.74:10646. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.041.

Pa northeast corner E 36.30–37.70/N 97.00–98.00 ca. *97.65; found in 1966.

Fr. of lower wall and foot. Very wide, low ring foot; slightly rounded resting surface; flat underside. Angle at base of wall with four grooves preserved above. Medallion on interior: rosette within two incised lines. Parts of four (of originally twelve) petals preserved, alternately white and pinkish tan. Light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2); shiny black glaze.

For decoration, cf. Patsiada, 174–175, no. 108, fig. 20, pl. 65 (a Pergamene krater from Rhodes); *PF* II, 59, D 2, D 6, pls. 10, 11.

152 Pl. 22. P97.75:10647. 2nd C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.057; th. of wall 0.0045.

HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 80.00–90.00 to *99.50; found in 1962. Found with **148, 160, 168, and 173.**

Wall fr. Interior: one white and three orange rays or pickets within two incised circles (only edge of third orange ray preserved, at right). Very fine, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); dull red glaze.

Possibly local.

153 Pl. 22. P97.76:10648. 2nd C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.033; th. of wall 0.0045.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–105.00 to floor at *99.60; found in 1961. Found with **155, 293, 481, 521, 546, 635, and 649.**

Wall fr. Interior: alternating pink and yellow rays or pickets within two incised circles. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6) with gray core; dull black glaze.

Possibly local.

154 Pl. 22. P97.77:10649. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.046; th. of wall 0.0045.

HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 100.00–105.00 *100.20–*100.00; found in 1963.

Wall fr. Interior: two concentric incised grooves; white palmette (?) above, petal or ray in added red below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with many fine white inclusions; metallic black glaze inside, dull brown outside.

155 Pl. 22. P97.78:10650. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.054; est. diam. of foot 0.035.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–105.00 to floor at *99.60;

found in 1961. Found with **153, 293, 481, 521, 546, 635, and 649.**

Fr. of foot and lower wall. Two concentric ridges as foot. Interior: wings of bird in thick white. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze.

Cf. **192** for decoration. Cf. also *AvP* XI:1, 151, no. 334, pl. 54, from *Bauphase* 12 of Asklepieion at Pergamon, deposited ca. 125; *PF* XII, 88, no. 432 (from foundation of Great Altar, deposited ca. 160).

156 Pl. 23. P97.79:10651. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C. Max. p. dim. 0.05.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *98.10–*97.77 in fill below mud layer to ashy floor; found in 1958.

Fr. of lower wall and foot. Low, broad, ring foot with beveled resting surface. Five grooves preserved on wall above. Two incised grooves on interior. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze.

Ribbed mastos

157 Pl. 23. P97.80:10652.

Max. p. dim. 0.041.

Syn Test Pit 8 E 39.61–41.71/N 11.45–17.00 *95.00–*94.80; found in 1968. Found with **329.**

Fr. from center of floor. Nipple in center of underside. Parts of six spiraling or concentric grooves preserved on wall. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6); dull brown glaze.

Cf. *AvP* IX, 120, pl. 57:b:6; *AvP* XI:1, 142, no. 272, pl. 50 (*Bauphase* 11, deposited ca. 150); *PF* II, 117, G 2, pl. 51.

Amphoras

West Slope shape

158 Pl. 23. P59.386:1898. Second half of 2nd C.? P.H. 0.033.

HoB W 10.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 to *97.53 fill in tomb n. Found with **103 and 508.**

Neck fr. Scraped groove at top. Two joined spearhead necklaces: ribbons and ties in white, pendants in added red, links incised. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); black glaze inside and out.

159 Pl. 23. P63.165:5184. Second half of 2nd C.? P.H. 0.049.

HoB W 25.00–30.00/S 100.00–105.00 *98.70.

Neck fr. Neck offset at base. Spearhead necklace with band in white, links incised, pendants in added red. Edge of hanging tie in white at far left. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with fine white inclusions; shiny, grainy black glaze inside and out.

Two similar fr. inventoried (P82.53:8682 and P82.55:8684) and five more among uninventoried pottery.

160 Pl. 23. P97.81:10653. Late 2nd to early 1st C.? P.H. 0.028; th. of wall 0.008.

HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 80.00–90.00 to *99.50; found in 1962. Found with **148, 152, 168, and 173.**

Neck fr. Thick wall, slightly concave. Spearhead necklace in added clay: horizontal ribbon at top edge with alternating large and small pendants. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); slightly shiny black glaze outside only.

161 Pl. 23. P97.82:10654. Second half of 2nd C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.056; th. of wall 0.005–0.006.

HoB W 12.00–25.00/S 117.00–120.00 *101.10–*100.85; found in 1964. Found with **371.**

Shoulder fr. Trace of fluting at lower edge, below two horizontal scraped grooves. Ivy garland with incised tendrils, leaves in added red, berries white. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); dull brown glaze outside, tan to green inside.

For other amphoras with this shoulder pattern, cf. Heidelberg, Archaeological Institute 60/9 (*PF* II, 50, fig. 3:2; Hampe, 75–76, no. 10, pl. 72); and fr. from Gordishehe (ancient Parthemy, Kimmerian Bosporus; E. G. Kastanaian, "Arkhelogicheskaiia Razvedka na Gorodishche Parfenii v 1949 g.," *MIA* 85 *Bosporskie Goroda II Raboty Bosporskoj Ekspeditsii 1946–1955 gg.*, V. F. Gaidukevich and T. N. Knipovich, eds. [Moscow 1958], 256–257, fig. 3:2); and from Rhodes (Patsiada, 187–189, nos. 160, 166, fig. 26, pls. 73, 74, dated to second century).

162 Pl. 23. P61.52:3245. Second half of 2nd C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.082; est. diam. 0.185.

HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 95.00–105.00 to *100.20.

Fr. of shoulder and lower body, with handle scar at edge. Fluted body, with flutes interrupted below handle; single vertical flute under handle. Two grooves at top of body. Sloping shoulder with incised groove below. Pellet beside handle attachment (paint-

ed white). On shoulder, white wavy stem with stylized leaves in added red. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); red glaze outside only.

Similar design on krater rim **180**.

163 Pl. 23. P97.83:10655. Second half of 2nd C.?
Max. p. dim. a) 0.047, b) 0.042; th. of wall 0.006.
HoB W 0–5.00/S 90.00–95.00 burnt stratum *99.60
(fr. a); W 5.00–10.00/S 85.00–95.00 *100.00–*99.90
(fr. b); found in 1961.

Two shoulder fr. with handle scar at left on fr. b. Two scraped grooves below; offset and scraped groove at top of shoulder. Incised wave pattern filled in white below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze outside, red inside.

A nearly complete amphora from Tanais has this pattern on the shoulder (Shelov, 64–65, pl. 24:1, dated third century). Cf. also Patsiada, 187, no. 162, pl. 73 (Pergamene, from Rhodes, dated mid-second century).

164 Pl. 23. P97.84:10656. Second half of 2nd C.?
Max. p. dim. 0.06; th. of wall 0.004.
HoB W 20.00–30.00/S 90.00–95.00 *101.50 fill; found in 1962.

Shoulder fr. Single scraped groove at top and bottom. Eight-petal rosette, petals alternately in white and added red. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); dull light brown glaze with black areas, outside only.

Cf. shoulder fr. of amphoras from Pergamon (PF II, 62, D 67, pl. 18) and from Rhodes (Patsiada, 187, no. 163, pl. 73, Pergamene, dated mid-second century).

165 Pl. 23. P97.85:10657. Second half of 2nd C.?
Max. p. dim. a) 0.056, b) 0.051.
HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 90.00–95.00 to *99.80; found in 1962.

Two fr. of shoulder and upper wall. Two scraped grooves set off shoulder from deep fluting on body. Incised egg pattern on shoulder with intervening darts in added color, ghosts of which remain. Friable light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with gray core; dull red glaze outside only.

Cf. fr. of amphoras with this pattern from Chersonesos (Belov/Strzheletskii, 60–61, fig. 29, upper right) and from Rhodes (Patsiada, 184–185, no. 146, pl. 71, Pergamene, dated mid-second century).

166 Pl. 24. P60.240:2555. Second half of 2nd C.?
Max. p. dim. 0.134.

AcN ca. W 176.00–178.00/N 108.00–111.00 wall 1 foundation level, fill.

Fr. of lower body and shoulder, with handle scar. Fluted body with two scraped grooves at top. Diagonal grooves below handle. Only slightly micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); black glaze outside, inside unglazed with drips fired red.

167 Pl. 24. P97.86:10658. 2nd C.?
Max. p. dim. 0.096.
HoB E 0–5.00/S 85.00–95.00 *98.90; found in 1961.

Shoulder fr. Closed vessel (amphora?). Two rounded ridges at junction of shoulder to neck. In added clay: stripe below lower ridge, spearhead neckline on shoulder with strap, pendants, and two diverging ribbons from tie at left. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6); grayish brown glaze outside, reddish brown inside.

Probably local. Necklace is unparalleled for this position on amphoras. The preserved profile with ridges at the shoulder recalls the pitchers from areas in PN possibly destroyed in 213, e.g., **230**, **231**.

168 Pl. 24. P97.87:10659. Second half of 2nd C.?
P.H. 0.045.
HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 80.00–90.00 to *99.50; found in 1962. Found with **148**, **152**, **160**, and **173**.

Fr. of shoulder and body. Angular shoulder with two grooves above angle. On shoulder, garland with incised tendrils, red leaves, cluster of three white berries. Body moldmade: upper 0.014 m plain, with relief below: bead and reel bordered by one ridge below, two above; edge of uncertain motif below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze outside only.

Cf. fr. of an amphora from Pergamon (PF II, 62, D 71, pls. 19, 20); an unpublished lagynos from Myrina in Istanbul is also similar (no. 2089, entered the Archaeological Museum 1883). For a list of such amphoras, see Joachim Raeder, "Hellenistische Reliefamphoren," in *Studien zur Mythologie und Vasenmalerei: Konrad Schauenberg zum 65. Geburtstag am 16. April 1986*, Elke Böhr and Wolfram Martini, eds. (Mainz 1986), 203–208.

169 Pl. 24. P97.88:10660. Second half of 2nd C.?
P.H. 0.032; est. diam. 0.15.

HoB W 10.00–20.00/S 105.00–110.00 to *99.60; found in 1963. Found with **110**.

Part of foot and lower wall. Molded ring foot; narrow resting surface. Fluted body with fluting ending irregularly ca. 0.01 m above foot. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); black glaze with brown areas, outside only.

170 Pl. 24. P59.474:2049. Second half of 2nd C.?
P.H. 0.037; est. diam. 0.16.
BS W 13 W 54.00–57.00/S 1.50–4.00 *94.50–*94.00.

Part of foot. Two holes drilled in floor for ancient mend. Molded ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Only slightly micaceous reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); reddish brown glaze outside, tan-brown inside, red on underside. Resting surface reserved.

Cf. Behr, 174, no. 104, pl. 18 (krater), from Pergamon.

171 Pl. 24. P97.89:10661. Second half of 2nd C.?
P.H. 0.038; est. diam. 0.13.
AcN W 180.00–184.50/N 94.00–94.50 *391.60–*391.25; found in 1974.

Part of foot and lower wall. Molded ring foot; grooved resting surface; convex underside. Fluted body, groove at base of fluting. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with gray core; dark gray to brown glaze inside and out. Resting surface reserved.

172 Pl. 24. P61.71:3275. Second half of 2nd C.?
P.H. 0.03; diam. of foot 0.138.
HoB E 0–5.00/S 85.00–90.00 to *99.20. Found with **63** and **133**.

Over half of foot. Molded ring foot; flat resting surface. Only slightly micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); black glaze on foot, red within foot and on interior.

Cf. Patsiada, 187–189, nos. 164, 165, fig. 26, pl. 74, from Rhodes, dated mid-second century.

173 Pl. 24. P97.90:10662. Second half of 2nd C.?
P.H. 0.027; est. diam. 0.115.
HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 80.00–90.00 to *99.50; found in 1962. Found with **148**, **152**, **160**, and **168**.

Floor and part of foot. Molded ring foot; broad, rounded resting surface; convex underside. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); red glaze outside and underneath, black inside. Resting surface reserved.

Other amphoras

174 Pl. 25. P59.414:1953 and P60.28:2277. Manisa Museum inv. no. 2197. Late Hellenistic.
H. 0.392 to top of handle; diam. 0.201, of rim 0.14, of foot 0.112; H. of complete Pan figure 0.135.
PC. Most of vessel (P59.414:1953) found in Tomb of the Lintel (Context 8); one Pan handle with head and ca. ten other pieces (P60.28:2277) found north of Tomb of the Lintel, *90.73.
Previous publication: *BASOR* 157 (1960), 18.

Large areas of body and foot and head of one Pan handle restored in plaster; glaze cracked and peeled. Flaring, convex-concave foot with two to three grooves on upper part; slightly curved resting surface; beveled outer edge. Low stem with molding above flanked by grooves. Two grooves on lower body in zone of applied masks. Extremely thin body wall. Body fluted in two zones, each bordered above and below by two horizontal grooves. Fluting of lower zone slightly curved. Fluting of upper zone replaced under handles by two converging sets of diagonal grooves. In one area ridges of fluting scored by horizontal stroke, then repaired before firing. Ridge with impressed ovals at junction of shoulder and neck, with groove below. Spreading rim, flat on top, with groove in slightly overhanging outer edge. Body has spiraling twist rising clockwise up the vase, visible especially on the lower body, shoulder and neck. Neck sagged into shoulder on one side before firing. Handles in form of ithyphallic Pans: feet rest on projecting tang, possibly a lion's paw, surrounded at junction to wall by impressed ovals. Cloak raised to chest by right hand, left hand at waist; body arched back with shoulder joined to rim. Directly below handles and just above foot are two masks (one only partially preserved) with wavy hair done in two tiers of impressed ovals. Preserved open mouth is pierced to interior of vase. Painted decoration in three colors (red, orange, and white) on neck, shoulder, and unfluted belly zones. Lower belly zone: traces of red. Upper belly zone: white fillets with orange ties shown as if hung on peg, originally six, evenly spaced and arranged so two fall in line with handles (three nearly completely preserved, a fourth in part); between them, traces of red. Shoulder: on one side a wavy line in added orange between ghost of two broad, white, stippled bands; on other side, groups of dots and blotches in orange and ghost of two broad, stippled bands. Neck: vertical rays with dots above, ten on each side, in added red, faint and largely effaced on one side. Red

fabric (2.5YR 5/8); black glaze outside and on interior of neck.

Probably local. For the handle cf. **102**; also a West Slope style amphora of panathenaic shape from Olbia (Pharmakowsky [1911], 225, no. 6, fig. 33); cf. also another, in neater style (*CRPétersb* [1896], 210, fig. 600). Perhaps closer is an amphora-rhyton in debased West Slope style from Ashdod (H. C. Kee, "The Pottery" in Moshe Dothan, *Ashdod II-III, 'Atiqot*, English series 9-10, *The Second and Third Seasons of Excavations: 1963, 1965, Soundings in 1967* [Jerusalem 1971], 62, fig. 24:12., pl. XIX:1). A gray-fired jug in St. Petersburg from Artiukhov's Barrow has a handle in the form of an ithyphallic figure exposing himself (*CRPétersb* [1880], 21, no. 6 = Maksimova, 120, fig. 54); cf. also *PF* VII, 209, no. 331, pl. 73, from Pergamon, where Pan is the vertical handle of a hydria. The fragmentary neck of an amphora in Berlin from Priene preserves a handle in the form of an Eros exposing himself (V.I.3775, *Priene*, 410, no. 56, fig. 537 = Joachim Raeder, *Funde aus einer griechischen Stadt im Berliner Antikenmuseum* [Berlin 1984], 47, no. 172). A lagynos-ware jug in Utrecht, said to be from between Miletos and Mylasa, has a male figure as a handle (Salomonson, 164-175).

175 Pl. 26. P97.91:10663. Late Hellenistic.
Max. p. dim. 0.128; th. of wall at bottom 0.008.
HoB W 2.00-5.00/S 96.00-97.00 *99.30-*99.10
Hellenistic wall, lower; found in 1965.

Fr. of lower wall. Large closed vessel (amphora?). Plain zone bordered top and bottom by double grooves; fluting above and below, terminating at right side of fr., strokes leaning left of true. Ghost of white bead and reel in unfluted zone. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6-7/6), gray toward interior; metallic, reddish brown glaze outside, unglazed inside with patches of spilled glaze.

Probably local.

Pitcher

176 Pl. 26. P97.92:10664.
P.H. 0.047; est. diam. of rim 0.13.
Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 100.55-102.85/N 10.15-12.50
*94.60-*94.10; found in 1967. Found with **61** and **328**.

Part of neck and rim. Offset at junction of neck and shoulder and at top of shoulder. Wide neck.

Spreading rim; slightly flattened on top. Two scars of divided handle at rim. Garland on neck: incised tendrils, white berries, not continuing under handle. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull brown to black glaze outside, black on top of rim, interior unglazed below rim.

Probably local. The pitcher probably had a double handle that forked at the rim. Cf. a smaller pitcher from Rhodes (Patsiada, 191, no. 177, pl. 76). For handle, see also Thompson, 373, D 20, D 22, D 23, fig. 58; *Agora XXII*, 92, no. 406, pls. 69, 89 (Athens).

Lidded jar

177 Pl. 26. P97.93:10665.
P.H. 0.051; est. diam. of rim 0.10.
HoB Area 9 E 15.00-20.00/S 50.00-60.00 *98.50-
*98.30 Level I fill; found in 1958.

One handle and part of rim and upper wall. Straight rim above downturned flange with groove at edge. Uprturned horizontal handle, roughly round in section. White leaves to left of handle. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with flecks of golden mica; grainy black glaze outside only.

Probably local. The handle was surely one of two. No jar of this shape is among published pottery from Asia Minor.

Kraters

178 Pl. 26. P60.528:3041. 240-175.
Max. p. dim. 0.08; est. diam. 0.325.
AcN ca. W 177.00-179.00/N 104.00-106.00 layer C,
fill.

Rim fr. with part of wall. Heavy rim, convex on top. Ivy garland between pairs of incised lines: tendrils incised, leaves alternately white and added red. Pink fabric (5YR 7/4); metallic black glaze.

Cf. fr. from Pergamon (*PF* II, 61, D 33, pl. 13; *AvP* IX, 120, pl. 57:h:2), Chios (Anderson, 154, no. 252, pl. 11:c), Alexandria (*EvS* II:3, 27, 30, fig. 34, no. 24), Rhodes (Patsiada, 177, nos. 113, 114, pl. 66), and Ephesos (*Ephesos* IX:2:2, 51, B 105, pl. 50). For shape, cf. Patsiada, 175-176, no. 109, fig. 21, pl. 65, Pergamene, early second century.

179 Pl. 26. P97.94:10666. 240-175.
Max. p. dim. 0.07; est. diam. 0.32.
Pa-S E 70.00-75.00/N 22.50-27.00 *97.14-*96.41;
found in 1967.

Rim fr., outer edge missing. Rim overhangs slightly to inside. Two incised grooves at outer edge. Ivy garland: tendrils incised, ghost of continuous wavy stem in white (?), leaves in added clay. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); metallic black glaze.

180 Pl. 27. P97.95:10667. 240–175. Max. p. dim. 0.073; est. diam. 0.35. HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 85.00–90.00 *100.80; found in 1961.

Rim fr.; inner and outer edge missing. Horizontal on top, curving down strongly toward edge. One incised groove on inner edge, two on outer perimeter. Wavy stem in white with leaves in added red. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic black glaze.

Similar design on amphora **162**. For shape, cf. krater from Samaria with painted and incised ivy (*Samaria-Sebaste* III, 233–234, no. 7, fig. 43).

181 Pl. 27. P97.96:10668. Ca. 175? Max. p. dim. 0.80; th. of wall 0.004–0.0055. PN W 264.00–272.00/S 326.00–330.00 *87.90–*87.60; found in 1967.

Wall fr. Trefoil-style garland on interior. Stem incised; buds in added red on straight incised stems alternate with three pairs of diverging leaves, the groups alternately in white (now almost invisible) and added red. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with gray core; metallic black glaze.

182 Pl. 27. P59.59:1292. 240–175. Max. p. dim. 0.10; P.H. 0.036; est. diam. of foot 0.17. HoB Area 11a E 10.00–15.00/S 75.00–80.00 *100.60–*100.10 fill.

Part of foot and floor. Molded foot. Elaborate floral medallion with alternating petals, rays, and flowers. Red petal, white ray, white flower, red petal, red flower on incised stem, white ray. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic black glaze outside and on underside, red on floor.

For shape, cf. fr. from Pergamon (Behr, 158, no. 73, fig. 17, pl. 16) and Rhodes (Patsiada, 174–175, no. 108, fig. 20, pl. 65, Pergamene, dated third to second century). For elaborate medallions, see *PF* II, 59, D 3, pl. 10 (cup fr. from Pergamon); Patsiada, 148, no. 14, fig. 7, pl. 52.

Kalathoi (?)

183 Pl. 27. P91.25:9908. Second half of 2nd C. to 1st C.? P.H. 0.051; est. diam. 0.19. MMS/S-A E 113.00–119.00/S 122.00–127.00 *111.20 Bsk 71.

Section of rim. Nearly vertical wall. Projecting rim with ridge and groove below on exterior. Another groove below decoration. Ivy garland in added clay. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6); shiny red glaze with darker areas.

Cf. perhaps Berlin, 128, no. 171, pl. 3, a similar rim fragment from Troy, there called a *kantharos*.

184 Pl. 27. P97.97:10669. P.H. 0.065; th. of wall at top 0.005, at bottom 0.007. HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *98.19–*97.79; found in 1958.

Wall fr. Open, cylindrical vessel, perhaps a *kalathos* or *pyxis*. Two main zones of incised decoration on exterior separated by subsidiary zones. From top to bottom: spearhead necklace with tie visible at right, pendants in added color (white?) now effaced; narrow zone of widely spaced vertical strokes bordered by horizontal scraped grooves; continuous scroll pattern; narrow zone of open crosshatching bordered by scraped grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); reddish brown glaze outside, brown inside.

Cf. *kalathos* from late third/early second-century burial at Veroia, with two incised bands of lattice with linear garland below the upper one (Drougou/Touratsoglou, 153–155, pl. 27). For decoration, cf. also *CVA*, Kassel 2 (Germany 38), pl. 85 (1885).

Askoi

185 Pl. 27. P72.6:8204. Late 4th to early 3rd C. Max. p. dim. 0.043. AT W 260.00–280.00/S 1170.00–1260.00 *97.53.

Part of shoulder and lower wall, with trace of rim. Body carinated with groove above carination. Ridge at top of shoulder. Something broken away at interior, perhaps a strainer. Ivy wreath in added clay on shoulder. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4); matte black glaze outside only.

Shape as *Agora* XII, 319, nos. 1187–1189, pl. 39. A nearly complete *askos* of this type came from the 1949–1953 excavations at Chersonesos (G. D. Belov,

"Itogi Raskopok v Khersonese za 1949–1953 gg.," *SovArch* 24 [1955], 265, fig. 9). Cf. also a fragmentary example from Pergamon (*PF* II, 50–51, 62, D 73, pl. 19). A fr. with similar decoration was found at Gordion (P 2185; Frederick Winter, pers. comm.).

186 *Pl.* 27. P59.155:1489. Early 2nd C.?

P.H. 0.033; est. diam. 0.12, of foot 0.085.

HoB Area 12 E 10.00–15.00/S 50.00–60.00 *98.00–*97.60.

Part of base and lower wall, with trace of shoulder. Flat underside with depression in center. Projection at base of wall. Angular profile. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); metallic dark gray glaze outside only.

Cf. Behr, 176, no. 108, fig. 25; *PF* II, 62, D 74, pl. 19, from Pergamon.

Unguentaria

187 *Pl.* 28. P97.98:10670. Late 3rd to 2nd C.

P.H. 0.036; est. diam. 0.045; th. of wall 0.03.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 110.00–120.00 to *99.70; found in 1963. Found with **516**.

Wall fr. Below, bead and reel between pairs of incised lines: horizontal strokes in added red alternating with pairs of white vertical strokes. Above, elongated lozenge pickets, alternately white and added red. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); black glaze outside only.

Unguentaria of similar design were found in Tombs 50, 60, 61, 214, 310, 311, 340, 364, 382, 402, 522, 712, 812, 821, and S7 of the Butler Expedition (see Part III).

188 *Pl.* 28. P97.99:10671. Late 3rd to 2nd C.

P.H. 0.04; est. diam. 0.08.

HoB W 25.00–30.00/S 80.00–85.00 *99.80–*99.50; found in 1963. Found with **122** and **340**.

Part of neck, shoulder, and handle. Vestigial horizontal handle. Shoulder: between two pairs of incised lines, white ties with bows of knots incised above. Neck: lozenge-shaped picket leaves alternately white and added red. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); black glaze outside only.

Plates and platters

189 *Pl.* 28. P59.485:2065. Late 4th to early 3rd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.052; est. diam. 0.22.

HoB W 5.00–E 5.00/S 60.00–65.00 south of Area 24 ca. *98.70.

Rim fr. Small plate. Rim convex on top with ridge and groove at edge; groove in outer face. Added red ivy leaves with incised tendrils. Grainy, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny dark brown glaze. Outer face of rim reserved.

190 *Pl.* 28. P98.1:10823.

Max. p. dim. 0.072; est. diam. 0.35.

Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 99.30–101.55/N 10.15–14.55

*95.60–*95.30; found in 1967. Found with **281**, **375**, and **553**.

Rim fr. Deep plate or shallow bowl. Rim projects to interior and exterior, convex on top. Three incised lines on interior above dolphin leaping right in white, partly effaced. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dark red glaze.

191 *Pl.* 28. P98.2:10824.

Max. p. dim. 0.11; est. diam. 0.38.

Syn Fc Test Pit 16 E 105.75–110.75/N 11.35–13.55

*95.80–*95.30; found in 1967. Found with **277** and **286**.

Section of rim. Large platter. Overhanging rim projects above floor. Two deeply incised grooves on interior above ghost of cluster of leaves of trefoil-style garland (once in white?). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); mottled dark red to brown glaze inside only.

Cf. *Tarsus* I, 221, no. 137, pl. 127, a plate half the diam., from bottom level of Middle Hellenistic Unit (first half of third century?).

192 *Pl.* 28. P98.3:10825. Second half of 2nd C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.044; th. of wall 0.0055–0.007.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 103.00–105.00 *99.90; found in 1963.

Wall fr. Large, shallow shape, perhaps plate. Interior: edge of white wing. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze with red streak on exterior.

Cf. **155** for decoration.

193 *Pl.* 28. P63.86:5065.

Max. p. dim. 0.083; est. diam. of foot 0.11.

HoB W 30.00–35.00/S 105.00–115.00 to *100.70.

Part of foot and lower wall. Molded ring foot;

broad, concave resting surface; underside runs into inner face of foot. Interior: depression surrounded by rounded ridge; broad ridge bordered by grooves concentric with depression. Exterior: three offsets. Hard, light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); shiny black glaze.

Pyxis

194 Pl. 28. L58.63:1084.

Max. p. dim 0.047; P.H. 0.032; est. diam. 0.06.
HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *98.00–*97.20.

One foot and part of lower wall. Moldmade foot in form of lion's paw. Cylindrical body with offset and torus molding at base. White stripe on torus molding; above, ends of two ribbons or leaves, one added red, the other white. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny black glaze.

Pyxides from Hellenistic tombs in Macedonia have tripod feet, some elaborately molded and embodying figures: e.g., Miller (1993), 73–74, P1–P5, pls. 17, 19–21, from Lefkadia; Drougou/Touratsoglou, 145–147, pls. 5, 25, 71, from late third to mid-second-century tombs at Veroia.

Reversible lids

195 Pl. 29. P59.579:2208. Second half of 2nd C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.078.
UT E 50.00/S 230.00–235.00 *123.41–*122.96. Found with **434**.

Wall fr. Swelling to edge of knob preserved at top. Exterior: lotus petals (?) outlined in white with double red ribs, alternating with single red leaves. Above, broad white stripe flanked by pairs of shallow incised grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze.

Probably a reversible lid: cf. Pfrommer, 57, no. 45, fig. 45 (Miletos).

196 Pl. 29. P60.332:2741.

Max. p. dim. 0.11; est. diam. at preserved edge 0.22.
HoB E 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–100.00 *100.50–*99.50.

Segment of wall; rim and knob missing. Rim probably vertical. Two scraped grooves on exterior or creating three zones. Inner zone, surrounding the missing knob: band of lotus petals alternately in white and added red. Middle zone: garland of leaves ren-

dered as short strokes, alternately white and added red. Outer zone undecorated. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); metallic brown to black glaze outside, mottled red and brown inside.

197 Pl. 29. P63.468:5624. 1st C.?

P.H. 0.054; th. of wall 0.006.
PN W 225.00/S 342.00 *87.50–*87.00 (Context 3).

Wall fr. from sloping wall of large vessel, probably reversible lid. Shallow, wheel-run groove near lower edge of fr. Large ivy leaf and berries in thin added clay on exterior. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); matte black glaze.

198 Pl. 29. P61.448:3940. 1st C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.059; th. of wall 0.005.
HoB E 0–10.00/S 110.00–115.00 to *101.80. Found with **453**.

Fr. from sloping wall. Large ivy leaf with tendrils and three berries in thin added clay on exterior. Horizontal line in added clay at bottom of fr. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); metallic black glaze.

199 Pl. 29. P98.4:10826. 1st C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.072; th. of wall 0.005.
AcT Trench A ca. W 50.00–54.00/N 3.50–8.50 *404.10–*403.60 fill; found in 1960.

Wall fr. Sloping, slightly concave wall. Large ivy leaf and tendrils in added clay. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); matte black glaze.

200 Pl. 29. P98.5:10827. 1st C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.055.
BS W 14 W 64.30–68.50/S 3.10–4.30 to *96.65; found in 1966. Found with **214**.

Wall fr. Slightly concave wall. Part of large ivy leaf and tendrils in added clay. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); dull black to brown glaze.

Stand or lid

201 Pl. 30. P92.54:10019. 3rd C.?

Max. p. dim. 0.066; est. diam. 0.125.
MMS-III 92.2 E 95.00–98.60/S 89.70–92.20 *103.00 Bsk 22.

Segment of rim and wall. Substantial ring foot, convex to exterior; narrow, flat resting surface; near-

ly flat underside. Rim projects slightly, has groove in vertical face. Floor is profiled: raised band at edge, two concave bands, flat floor, depression at center. Outer concave band: white dots in panels divided by double incised lines. Second concave band reserved and painted white, with some thin white overlapping glaze of adjacent band. White dot rosette on floor. Trace of white near central depression. Very fine, hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny, streaky black glaze. Reserved: resting surface and within foot; outer raised band of floor; central depression.

HARD FABRIC

Cup with exterior decoration

202 Pl. 30. P98.14:10836. 2nd C.?

P.H. 0.073; est. diam. 0.13.

Syn Test Pit 11 E 71.00–74.00/N 18.00–20.00 *94.00–*93.50; found in 1965.

Fr. of upper wall and rim. Incurving rim. Ghost of band of painted leaves between single horizontal grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); red glaze, lacking on lower exterior.

Similar but lacking upper groove: P58.408:684. Cf. P895 from Tomb 407 of the Butler Expedition (see Part III).

Net-pattern cup

203 Pl. 30. P98.6:10828. Late 3rd to early 2nd C.

Max. p. dim. 0.058.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 90.00–95.00 *99.80–*99.40; found in 1961.

Fr. of foot and lower wall. Low disc base with raised disc at center. Incised network pattern on wall. Hard, thin fabric, yellowish red to exterior (5YR 5/6) with gray core; mottled brown glaze over all.

Cf. *PF* II, 117, Z 137A, fig. 20 and *PF* XII, 88, nos. 437, 438, pl. 12, Beil. 4, from foundations of Altar of Zeus at Pergamon (before ca. 160).

Cups with interior decoration

204 Pl. 30. P60.485:2968.

P.H. 0.067; diam. 0.18.

HoB E 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–100.00 *99.60–*99.30.

Over half of upper profile; center of floor missing. Broad groove on lower wall. Plain rim. Band of white dots with two grooves above, one below. Hard,

reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with many voids and a few flecks of golden mica, fired light olive gray on lower body (5Y 6/2); very dull orange glaze inside, on exterior, brown at rim and orange below, with lower exterior unglazed.

Similar cups were found in Tomb 362 and perhaps another in Tomb 50 of the Butler Expedition (see Part III).

205 Pl. 31. P98.7:10829.

Max. p. dim. 0.069; est. diam. 0.17.

HoB E 5.00–10.00/S 85.00–95.00 *99.70–*98.80; found in 1961.

Rim fr. Plain rim. Painted leaves with two grooves above, one below. Tendril or tail of dolphin radiating from center. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with flecks of golden mica; dull orange glaze, brown at rim.

Similar: **206**, P59.206:1562, and nine uninventoried fr.

206 Pl. 31. P98.8:10830.

Max. p. dim. 0.05; est. diam. 0.11.

HoB; found in 1961.

Rim fr. Plain rim. Herringbone leaves in added clay with two grooves above, one below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull brown glaze.

207 Pl. 31. P98.9:10831.

P.H. 0.062; est. diam. 0.15.

HoB; found in 1961.

Fr. of rim and wall. Plain rim. Inside, leaves in added clay with one drip running down. Two grooves above, one below. Fabric pink at surface (5YR 7/4), gray at core; dull light orange glaze inside and on upper exterior, lower exterior unglazed.

208 Pl. 31. P98.10:10832.

Est. diam. 0.14.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 50.00–60.00 near grave g *98.71; found in 1959.

Rim fr. Plain rim. Two grooves on exterior near rim, one near lower break. Interior: painted leaves between single grooves. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6); brown glaze on interior, mottled red on upper exterior, lower exterior unglazed.

209 Pl. 31. P98.11:10833. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.
Max. p. dim. 0.057; th. of wall 0.004.
HoB test hole outside Area 10 Level I-II *99.10-
*98.20; found in 1958.

Wall fr. Indecipherable decoration in thin added clay, incised groove below. Fabric light red toward surface (2.5YR 6/6) with gray core; dull brown glaze inside and out.

210 Pl. 31. P60.118:2391.
H. 0.044; est. diam. 0.145.
AcN ca. W 169.00-176.00/N 112.00-115.00 ca.
*395.00-*392.00 fill.

Most of profile preserved; center of floor missing. Groove near center of floor. Plain rim. Below rim on interior, band of herringbone leaves bordered by single grooves. Rosette in center, originally eight or ten petals of which three remain, alternately white and added red, with rays between, alternately incised and in added red. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); mottled red and black glaze on interior and upper half of exterior.

211 Pl. 32. P98.12:10834.
Max. p. dim. 0.069.
HoB E 0-10.00/S 50.00-60.00 *100.00-*99.20 fill over graves f, g, h, l, and m; found in 1959. Found with **400** and **534**.

Part of lower wall. Nearly flat underside. Broad, deep groove at base of wall. Starburst on floor in added clay (six out of twelve [?] rays preserved), perhaps four clusters of three rays. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull brown glaze inside, exterior unglazed except for dribbles.

212 Pl. 32. P59.221:1579.
P.H. 0.10; est. diam. 0.40.
HoB Area 12 E 10.00-15.00/S 50.00-60.00 ca.
*100.00-*99.10 fill. Found with **367**, **463**, and **491**.

Several fr. from rim and upper wall (nonjoining fragments not illustrated). Large bowl. Straight wall, plain rim. Pairs of leaves alternately white and added red between single grooves. Hard, thin, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); streaky orange to gray glaze on interior and upper exterior, lower exterior unglazed.

213 Pl. 33. P92.1:9932. Mid-3rd to mid-2nd C.
P.H. 0.053; diam. of foot 0.049.

MMS/S-C E 111.50-113.00/S 145.00-148.50 *111.16-
*111.01 Bsk 33; found in 1991.

Mended from many fragments and partly restored in plaster; foot and part of wall preserved; center of floor missing. Raised base with raised disc at center of underside. Interior: eight painted palmettes radiating from center, alternating tan and pink, and bounded by two thin, reserved lines. Hard, thin, friable, light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2), yellowish red toward surface (5YR 5/6); dull brown glaze with orange spots surrounding voids.

214 Pl. 33. P98.13:10835. Ca. 170 to 150?
Max. p. dim. 0.046; th. of wall 0.0025.
BS W 14 W 64.30-68.50/S 3.10-4.30 to *96.65; found in 1966. Found with **200**.

Wall fr. Trefoil-style garland: cluster of three leaves in added clay with pair of divergent black lines (ghost of white?) between, framed above and below by reserved lines. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with gray core; fully glazed with red glaze, black on lower exterior.

Decorative motif related to that on Patsiada, 203, no. 217, pl. 80 (Rhodes).

POTTERY IN THE LYDIAN TRADITION

Most of the pottery catalogued here comes from well-defined floors in sector PN. The objects had been smashed and abandoned, very possibly as a result of the attack of King Antiochos III on the city in 213 (see Context 1 for the evidence for this dating). One striking feature of this material is that, although it can be dated with some assurance within the chronological limits of the Hellenistic period, it remains firmly within the Lydian ceramic tradition. Had it been found in a less suggestive context, it would probably have been labeled as late Lydian, certainly not as Hellenistic. This suggests that the local traditions were persistent and that there was considerable resistance to hellenization, especially within the third century, and especially

within the realm of everyday kitchen and table ceramics and funerary gifts.

Given the deep roots of these shapes, all of these pots must be local, although there is variation in the fabric. Some pieces may be loosely placed in two fabric groups. The differences are minimal, probably indicating different shops or potters, or different firing conditions, and examples of both were found together.

Fabric 1. This is a fine, very soft, friable, and extremely micaceous fabric, which usually fires very red (usually 2.5YR 6/6) both on the surface and in the break. The glaze is almost always red and adheres poorly. Members of this group include 215, 216, 221–223, 225 and probably 235 and 238. This fabric also occurs in funerary pottery (246, 247).

Fabric 2. The second fabric is also fine and very micaceous, and sometimes friable. In the break the color is close to that of Fabric 1 (2.5YR 6/6), sometimes a little browner (5YR 6/6), but the surface is lighter, yellower, and harder, in some instances probably polished or self-slipped. Glaze is usually black and adheres better than that of Fabric 1; on the Achaemenid cups it is mottled and slightly metallic. 217–220, 224, 227, 228, 230–232, 234, 236, 237, 240, and perhaps 239 belong to this group.

A number of features emphasize the links of this material to earlier Lydian ceramics. Some of the shapes find parallels in the earlier repertoire: the column krater, the Achaemenid cup, the pilgrim flask.⁹⁸ Details of decoration, too, have Lydian precedents: the wavy lines on 239 and 241;⁹⁹ the painted dots or tongues at the base of the neck or just below on 227, 229, and 237.¹⁰⁰ The horizontal grooving on the necks of 225, 227, and 241 finds parallels in Aiolia, at Pergamon, and on some sites in the Black Sea, where this form of decoration seems to have been at home.¹⁰¹

⁹⁸ Cf. Hanfmann (1983), 48, fig. 86 and *Sardis* R1, 111, fig. 255; 123, fig. 310 (krater); Dussinberre (Achaemenid cup); *BASOR* Supplement 26 (1990), 152, fig. 14 (pilgrim flask).

⁹⁹ Cf. *BASOR* 154 (1959), 31, fig. 14; *BASOR* Supplement 25 (1987a), 26, fig. 12. For wave-line ware as a common East Greek type of pottery, see Hetty Goldman, G. M. A. Hanfmann, Edith Porada, *Excavations at Gözli Kule, Tarsus, The Iron Age, Tarsus III* (Princeton 1963), 324.

¹⁰⁰ Cf. *Sardis* I:1, 80, fig. 75:A.

¹⁰¹ Cf. *AvP* IX, 104–105, pl. 49:3 and 5, from a (third-century?) cistern; *Agora* XII, 356, no. 1707, pl. 79, a gray-ware pitcher from a fourth- to third-century context in the Athenian Agora, thought to have been imported to Athens from Aiolia (*ibid.*, 209, n. 28);

There is much variety in this fragmentary material, but two distinctive shapes are represented in considerable numbers: the Achaemenid cup, and a pitcher with ridges at the base of the neck.

Achaemenid cups (215–218)

A small vessel with a concave underside, rounded profile, and offset rim may justifiably be called an Achaemenid cup because of its close similarity to a cup favored by the Persians.¹⁰² It is a form that often inspired ceramic imitation by non-Persian peoples, both those who fell under Persian domination and those who did not. Elspeth Dussinberre has examined the development of the Achaemenid cup at Sardis, plotting its distribution in the Mediterranean and the East and investigating its status as a marker of Persian influence.¹⁰³ The shape was probably introduced to Sardis shortly after the Persian conquest in 547/6, and it was well established there long before the Hellenistic period.¹⁰⁴ Its continuation down to the third century is suggested by its presence in destruction debris in PN that may credibly be associated with Antiochos III's attack on the city in 213 (see Context 1) as well as in other third-century deposits.¹⁰⁵ Both fabrics are represented; cups in Fabric 1 (215, 216) have thicker walls; those in Fabric 2, which are more numerous, bear a distinctive mottled glaze (217, 218).

Sparkes and Talcott cite parallels from Larisa, not far from Sardis, as well as from Histria and Apollonia to the north (*Larisa* III, 159–160, fig. 67:a; Ivan Venedikov et al., *Apollonia: Les fouilles dans la nécropole d'Apollonia en 1947–1949* [Sofia 1963], 129, fig. 54; 160, fig. 68; 164, fig. 69; 165, fig. 70; *Histria* II, pls. 60, 83).

¹⁰² For the shape in its Persian homeland, see E. F. Schmidt, *Persepolis II Contents of the Treasury and Other Discoveries*, University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications LXIX (Chicago 1957), pls. 68:1, 70:A and C.

¹⁰³ Dussinberre (with distribution map on 77, fig. 2). For examples from sites other than Sardis, see *ibid.*, 101–102; R. S. Young, “The 1961 Campaign at Gordion,” *AJA* 66 [1962], 154–155, pl. 41:1, a silver cup and a fifth-century local ceramic copy); *Ai Khanoum* I, 144, Forms O3–O5, nos. 72–74, pls. 117:k, l, 133); and *Agora* XII, 121–122, 285, nos. 691, 692, fig. 7, pl. 28 (fourth-century).

¹⁰⁴ Dussinberre, 78. See also *Sardis* R1, 100, fig. 216; *BASOR* Supplement 24 (1986), 24, fig. 36; *BASOR* Supplement 25 (1987a), 25–26, fig. 10 (early fifth century).

¹⁰⁵ Dussinberre, 80–81, deposits 6 and 7. For survival of the shape into the third century in Egypt, see S. Marchand, “Le maintien de la tradition pharaonique pour les productions des céramiques datées de l'époque ptolémaïque en Égypte,” in Blondé et al., 251, fig. 10.

Pitchers with ridges at base of neck (229–235)

Among the many pitchers, one group shares a slightly flaring neck and a projecting, thickened rim, sloping down to the outside and often grooved on the upper surface. The junction of neck and body is embellished with two or three ridges. Glazed bands appear on this area and on the rim, sometimes elsewhere as well, and sometimes white dots are painted on the band at the base of the neck (229). There is no evidence for more than one handle, although most are so fragmentary that the possibility of a second handle cannot be eliminated. The local roots of the shape are further emphasized by the Lydian inscriptions that are sometimes written in large letters on the shoulder (231–233). Similar inscriptions are found on fragments of what appear to be similar pots of an earlier time.¹⁰⁶ The fine fabric of 229 hints that it might be earlier than the others, perhaps dating in the fourth century. The others probably date in the third century.

Achaemenid cups

215 Pl. 34. P65.237:6897. Probably before 213.

H. 0.045; est. diam. 0.106, of base 0.031.

PN W 298.50–299.20/S 326.30–327.20 *85.55 floor (Context 1).

Less than half of bowl, with full profile. Rounded shoulder offset from outturned rim. Underside slightly concave. Fabric 1: soft, light red (2.5YR 6/6) with white inclusions; dull red glaze preserved on rim and part of floor on interior, and rim and upper shoulder of exterior.

216 Pl. 34. P61.343:3746.

H. 0.045; est. diam. 0.113.

PN Room C W 255.00–260.00/S 365.00–370.00 *88.80–*88.60 under mosaic (Context 2).

Previous publication: Dusinberre, 89, no. 2, fig. 11:2.

Less than half of rim and body. Concave underside. Body horizontally faceted. Offset at base of rim. Fabric 1: fairly hard, friable, light red (2.5YR 6/6) with some white inclusions and voids on surface; red glaze inside and probably on exterior.

217 Pl. 34. P65.249:6911. Probably before 213.

H. 0.047; diam. 0.118, of base 0.037.

¹⁰⁶ E.g., *Sardis* M3, 26–27, A II 2 (fifth century?); for illustration, see *BASOR* 177 (1965), 6, fig. 4.

PN W 295.70–296.10/S 329.00–330.30 *85.50 floor (Context 1).

Previous publication: Hanfmann (1983), 122, 126, fig. 194; Rotroff (1997a), 230, fig. 5; Dusinberre, 89, no. 3, fig. 11:3.

Half of bowl preserved. False ring foot formed by ridge; convex/concave underside. Body horizontally faceted. Shoulder sharply offset from outturned rim. Fabric 2: hard, fine, friable light red (2.5YR 6/6), darker toward core; slightly gritty, matte glaze over all, mottled orange red to reddish brown.

218 Pl. 34. P60.392:2844.

H. 0.055; est. diam. 0.14.

AcT Trench E D–F/10–12 ca. *401.15 fill.

Previous publication: Dusinberre, 89, no. 1, fig. 11:1.

Part of rim and body, with edge of bottom. Concave underside. Rim sharply offset from body. Fabric 2: hard, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with some voids in surface and fine white inclusions, somewhat less micaceous than usual; dull, mottled, purplish brown glaze inside and on most of exterior, thinning toward bottom.

At least ten more fr. of cups, six certainly in Fabric 2, among uninventoried pottery.

Small bowls or cups

219 Pl. 34. P65.248:6910. Probably before 213.

H. 0.054; diam. 0.107, of base 0.031.

PN W 295.70–296.10/S 329.00–330.30 *85.50 floor (Context 1).

Mended from five fr.; part of rim missing. Flat bottom. Hemispherical body. Straight, plain rim. Fabric 2: hard, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6); thin, dull glaze over all, mottled orange to brown, with orange zones around voids on surface; stacking line.

220 Pl. 34. P61.342:3745.

H. 0.05; est. diam. 0.12, of foot 0.05.

PN Room C W 255.00–260.00/S 365.00–370.00 *88.80–*88.60 under mosaic (Context 2).

About one-third of bowl, with full profile. Low ring foot; flat resting surface; flat underside. Projecting rim with groove in top. Two grooves at top of wall. Piecrust handle. Fabric 2: hard, thin, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) with flecks of golden mica; slightly metallic, mottled reddish brown glaze over all.

Cf. two examples from Labraunda (*Labraunda* II:1, 34, 69, nos. 241, 242, pl. 13).

One-handed cup or small pitcher

221 Pl. 34. P65.250:6912. Probably before 213.

H. 0.086; diam. of rim 0.083, of foot 0.045.

PN W 295.70–296.10/S 329.00–330.30 *85.50 floor (Context 1).

Mended from two fr.; one-fourth of upper body missing. Ring foot with slight offset at top; flat resting surface; nearly flat underside. Upper body inset from lower. Small nipple on floor. Double handle from belly to below plain rim. Fabric 1: soft, friable, fine, light red (2.5YR 6/6); traces of red glaze on interior of rim and upper exterior.

Shape of body similar to *Hexamilia kantharoi* from Corinth (*Corinth* VII:3, nos. 515–520, esp. 519, pl. 54, dated 225), although those have two handles, and the resemblance may be fortuitous.

Pitchers

222 Pl. 34. P65.212:6871. Probably before 213.

Restored H. 0.166; diam. 0.139, of rim 0.085, of foot 0.07.

PN W 298.50–299.20/S 326.30–327.20 *85.85–*85.55 floor (Context 1).

Mended from many fr. and restored in plaster; foot does not join body in restoration. Low ring foot; narrow resting surface; irregular, nearly flat underside. Lower wall irregularly vertically pared. Slight angle at point of greatest diam. Slightly flaring rim. Thick strap handle rises slightly above rim. Fabric 1: soft, fine, red (2.5YR 5/6); traces of dull red glaze on neck and upper body (to point of greatest diam.), unglazed inside.

223 Pl. 34. P65.236:6896. Probably before 213.

P.H. 0.102; diam. 0.128, of foot 0.068.

PN W 298.50–299.20/S 326.30–327.20 *85.55 floor (Context 1).

Many fr. preserve foot and much of body; partially restored in plaster. Ring foot; rounded resting surface; slightly convex underside. Exterior shaved below belly, with rippling in one area. Neck rises sharply from shoulder, with slight offset. Handle scar on shoulder. Fabric 1: soft, fine, light red (2.5YR 6/6); traces of red glaze on belly and shoulder.

Shape, size, foot, placement of handle attachment on shoulder resemble **224**.

224 Pl. 34. P65.232:6892. Probably before 213.

H. 0.145; diam. 0.133, of foot 0.068.

PN W 299.30–299.90/S 326.10–327.00 *85.55 floor (Context 1).

Many joining fr. with most of neck and mouth missing. Irregular, lightly molded ring foot; flat resting surface; nipples underside. Lower body horizontally pared. Globular body meets neck at slight groove. Outturned, thickened rim. Thick strap handle from shoulder to rim. Fabric 2: soft, fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6); thin, dull, purplish brown glaze on neck, rim, and upper body, running down in dribbles.

Shape, size, foot, and placement of handle on shoulder like **223**.

225 Pl. 34. P65.234:6894. Probably before 213.

Est. H. 0.17; diam. 0.147, of foot 0.077.

PN W 298.50–299.20/S 326.30–327.20 *85.55 floor (Context 1).

Mended from many fr. and partially restored in plaster. Flaring ring foot; flat resting surface. Two deep grooves on lower body, another two at edge of shoulder. Cylindrical neck with continuous horizontal grooves. Molded rim. No trace of handle(s). Fabric 1: fine, very soft, friable red fabric (ca. 2.5YR 5/6) with much fine mica; no trace of glaze.

For ribbed neck, cf. **227**.

226 Pl. 35. P65.231:6891. Manisa Museum inv. no.

4343. Probably before 213.

H. 0.23, to rim 0.22; diam. 0.175, of rim 0.081, of foot 0.095.

PN W 299.30–299.90/S 326.10–327.00 *85.55 floor (Context 1).

Mended from many fr. and partially restored in plaster. Pronounced ring foot. Lower body shaved with numerous scoring marks, scored also within foot. Two grooves at lower handle attachment. Circular mouth. Thickened rim sloping down to outside, with two grooves on top. Handle rising above rim with broad off-center groove on outside. Gray glaze with reddish areas on upper body (to ca. 0.02 m below shoulder groove) and drips to foot below handle; upper 0.04 m of interior of neck glazed.

For shape, cf. *AvP* IX, 104–105, pl. 49:9; *Larisa* III, pl. 56:22, 23 (local plain-ware pitchers).

227 Pl. 35. P66.108:7146.

H. 0.245; diam. 0.165, of rim 0.108, of foot 0.081. BT, from a grave in a field 200–300 m southwest of a new house of Ibrahim Börekci, in the region of Balıkhane. Presented by Halil Ünsaraç. Previous publication: *BASOR* 186 (1967), 47.

Complete. Flaring ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Lower body horizontally pared. Ovoid body with groove at level of lower handle attachment. Cylindrical neck with continuous horizontal grooves. Overhanging rim. Strap handle from shoulder to neck. Painted decoration over glaze: pink stripe on shoulder groove, pink tongue pattern on upper shoulder. Fabric 2: fairly hard, fine, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6–7.5YR 7/6); dull reddish brown glaze on upper body, shoulder, and interior of lip.

For ribbed neck, cf. 225. Cf. *AvP* IX, 104–105, pl. 49:3. Many similar examples are in the depot of the Manisa Museum, seen Aug. 24, 1974.

228 Pl. 36. P65.242:6902. Probably before 213.

P.H. 0.165; diam. 0.175, of foot 0.107. PN W 299.00/S 327.00 *85.70 (Context 1).

Many joining fr.; neck, handle, and part of shoulder missing; partly restored in plaster. Flaring ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Lower body horizontally pared. Pear-shaped body with two grooves on shoulder. Handle scar on shoulder, below level of grooves. Fabric 2: fairly hard, fine, reddish yellow in break (ca. 5YR 6/6), yellower on surface, with some small, dark inclusions, tiny white bits, and voids; dull black glaze on shoulder with drips running down to foot.

*Pitchers with ridges at base of neck***229 Pl. 36.** P98.15:10837. 4th C.?

P.H. 0.13; est. diam. of rim 0.135. HoB W 0–5.00/S 85.00–90.00 to *98.60; found in 1961. Found with Attic pottery of the 5th and 4th C. (*Sardis* M10, Att 113, Att 167, Att 577).

Segment from shoulder to rim. Two ridges at junction of shoulder to neck. Downturned rim, convex on top. Handle scar on neck. Band of glaze with overpainted white dots at junction of shoulder to neck; glaze on rim and interior of lip. Very hard, thin, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), fired darker toward core, with many tiny voids in break; exterior and upper

interior wall smoothed (self-slipped?); firm black to brown glaze.

A pitcher or amphora. Possibly a fourth-century version of 238.

230 Pl. 36. P98.16:10838. Probably before 213.

P.H. 0.098; est. diam. of rim 0.13. PN W 298.50–299.20/S 326.30–327.20 *85.55 floor (Context 1); found in 1965.

Part of neck and upper shoulder. Three ridges at junction of shoulder to neck. Overhanging, rounded rim. Interior concave below rim. Fabric 2: fairly soft, somewhat friable reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with darker core and lighter exterior surface (ca. 7.5YR 6/6), small voids in break; traces of dull black glaze on rim and neck ridges.

Profile similar to that of 234.

231 Pl. 37. P63.465:5620 = IN63.91.

P.H. 0.20; est. diam. 0.25; diam. of rim 0.123. PN W 226.50/S 342.80 to *87.50 (most of graffito); W 225.00/S 340.00 *86.50–*86.00; W 224.00–225.00/S 342.00 *87.25; W 223.50/S 342.80 to *87.50 (Context 3).

Previous publication: *Sardis* M3, 31, A II 8, fig. 16; R. Gusmani, “Zwei Graffiti aus Sardis und Umgebung,” *Kadmos* 21:2 (1982) 125–129, pl. 1; Hanfmann (1983), 122, fig. 195 (misidentified as P63.463).

Many joining fr. preserve one handle and part of body, neck, and rim; partially restored in plaster. One or two nonjoining fr. also preserved (not illustrated). Pitcher or amphora. Two irregular, horizontal grooves at belly. Three ridges at junction of neck and body. Slightly flaring neck. Downturned rim with three grooves on top. Interior concave below rim. Thick strap handle from shoulder to neck. Dilute glaze bands as follows: on rim, at junction of neck to shoulder, on exterior of handle, diagonally on shoulder on either side of handle, below lower handle attachment, and on lower wall (not illustrated). Fabric 2: fairly hard, very friable, light red (2.5YR 6/6), with some large voids in surface; exterior surface self-slipped and lighter (7.5YR 7/4). Graffito on shoulder (see first two references above).

Compare the decoration on wave-line hydriai, *BASOR* 154 (1959), 31, fig. 14; *BASOR* Supplement 25 (1987a), 26, fig. 12.

232 Pl. 38. P98.17:10839.

P.H. 0.159; est. diam. 0.25; est. diam. at neck 0.094.
PN W 223.50/S 342.80 to *87.50 floor (Context 3);
found in 1963.

Two nonjoining segments preserving part of shoulder and lower neck; partially restored in plaster. Three ridges at junction of shoulder to neck. Scars of strap handle on shoulder and neck. Fabric 2: hard, yellowish red (5YR 5/6), somewhat less micaceous than normal, but with flecks of golden mica; dull red glaze on neck and upper body, with drips running below. Part of four large incised letters on shoulder.

233 Pl. 38. IN67.23. Probably before 213.

Max. p. dim. 0.067.

PN Unit XXIX W 264.00–266.00/S 331.00–335.00
*87.90–*87.20 (Context 1).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 191 (1968), 41; *Sardis* M3, 74, B II 3, fig. 47.

Wall fr. from a closed vessel (wave-line hydria?) Upper edge of fr. with glazed stripe was probably at junction of shoulder to neck. Curved stripes on shoulder. Grayish brown fabric at core (10YR 5/2), red (2.5YR 5/6) near surface. Lydian graffito.

234 Pl. 38. P65.238:6898. Probably before 213.

P.H. 0.09; diam. of rim 0.145.

PN W 298.50–299.20/S 326.30–327.20 *85.55 floor
(Context 1).

Neck and rim, mended from many fr. Three ridges on shoulder. Trace of upper handle attachment on neck. Overhanging rim, sloping down to exterior, with three grooves on top; interior concave below rim. Fabric 2: fine, reddish yellow in break (5YR 6/6); dull black to brown glaze on exterior and upper 0.035 m of interior.

Similar to **235** but larger; cf. also **230**. Five more fr. of this shape among uninventoried pottery, three from PN. Clearly a typical third-century type.

235 Pl. 39. P65.230:6890. Probably before 213.

P.H. 0.190; diam. 0.195, of rim 0.12.

PN W 299.30–299.90/S 326.10–327.00 *85.55 floor
(Context 1).

Mended from many joining fr.; lower body and foot missing. Two or three irregular striations at belly. Three to four grooves at junction of neck to shoulder.

Body horizontally pared. Overhanging rim sloping down to outside, with two grooves on top; interior concave below rim. Strap handle from belly to neck. Fabric 1 (?): soft, friable, light red (2.5YR 6/6); traces of brown glaze on rim, neck, and shoulder, with drips running down over belly.

Cf. **230** and **234**.

*Table lekythos***236 Pl. 39.** P65.235:6895. Probably before 213.

P.H. 0.112; diam. 0.12, of rim 0.037.

PN W 298.50–299.20/S 326.30–327.20 *85.55 floor
(Context 1).

Many joining fr. giving handle, mouth, and part of body; partly restored in plaster. Globular body. Ridge at junction of neck to shoulder. Thin neck. Mouth concave on inside; two grooves on vertical face, top slopes down to exterior. Fabric 2: soft, fine, and friable with abundant fine mica, light red to light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/6 to 5YR 6/4) with paler surface; slight traces of black glaze on rim and shoulder.

The thin neck suggests a vessel for oil rather than wine or water.

*Jars***237 Pl. 39.** P98.18:10840. Probably before 213.

P.H. 0.091; est. diam. of rim 0.18.

PN W 295.70–296.10/S 329.00–330.30 *85.55 floor
(Context 1); found in 1965.

Part of one handle and segment from shoulder to rim. Groove at junction of neck to shoulder. Molded outturned rim. Row of black dots on top of shoulder (ghost of painted dots). Fabric 2: friable, slightly gritty, yellowish red in break (ca. 5YR 5/6) with darker core, and some voids in surface; dull black glaze on exterior and on interior to below base of neck.

238 Pl. 39. P65.239:6899. Probably before 213.

P.H. 0.137; est. diam. 0.24, of rim 0.165.

PN W 298.50–299.20/S 326.30–327.20 *85.55 floor
(Context 1).

Part of belly, shoulder, neck, and rim, with one handle, mended from many fr.; partly restored in plaster. Short neck with ridge at junction to shoulder. Interior slightly concave below rim. Projecting rim, convex on top. Strap handle from belly to neck. Large size suggests there was probably a second handle. Fab-

ric 1 (?): soft, friable, light red (2.5YR 6/6); traces of red glaze on exterior and on interior just below rim.

Possibly a third-century version of 229.

Krater

239 Pl. 39. P98.19:10841. Probably before 213.

P.H. 0.082; est. diam. 0.38.

PN W 295.70–296.10/S 329.00–330.30 *85.50 floor (Context 1); found in 1965.

Fr. of upper body and rim. Krater with rounded shoulder, vertical neck. Projecting, overhanging rim, convex on top. Traces of glaze on interior of neck, lip, upper edge of rim, in wavy line at junction of neck to shoulder, and band on lower preserved edge. Fabric 2 (?): fine, soft, friable, mottled light red (2.5YR 6/6) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6); red glaze.

For the shape in earlier Lydian pottery, see *BASOR* 186 (1967), 41, fig. 21; *Sardis* I:1, 80, fig. 75:A, upper row, center; Hanfmann (1983), 48, fig. 86; *Sardis* R1, 111, fig. 255; 123, fig. 310. The wavy line is a frequent motif in earlier pottery: e.g., *BASOR* 154 (1959), 31, fig. 14; *BASOR* Supplement 25 (1987a), 26, fig. 12.

Pilgrim flask

240 Pl. 40. P65.243:6903. Probably before 213.

P.H. 0.14; diam. 0.13; depth of body back to front 0.062.

PN W 299.00/S 327.00 *85.70 (Context 1).

Mended from many fr. and partly restored in plaster; upper neck, mouth, and one handle missing. One face regularly convex, the other flattened at center. Two concentric grooves on each face. Faces meet sides at an angle. Thin neck flanked by two strap handles. Body thrown on wheel in two parts: (a) one side; (b) the other side together with the edge. Fabric 2: fairly hard with polished surface (self-slip?), somewhat less micaceous than normal, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6 in break, ca. 7.5YR 6/6 on surface); no trace of glaze.

Cf. *Ai Khanoum* I, 163–164, no. 129, fig. 32, pls. 123:g–j, 141. For the same shape in sixth-century Sardis, see *BASOR* Supplement 26 (1990), 152, fig. 14; *Sardis* I:1, 119, fig. 125, lower row, center.

Amphoras

241 Pl. 40. P66.96:7132. 3rd C.?

P.H. ca. 0.165; est. diam. of rim 0.14.

BT Tomb 66.4, from northwest corner of chamber *101.97 (Context 14).

Numerous joining and floating fr. (the latter not illustrated) preserve part of one handle, shoulder, neck, and rim. Neck thrown separately and joined to body at shoulder. Horizontal grooves on lower neck. Rim with slightly convex profile, offset from neck. Handle from shoulder to neck. Glaze on rim, running over lip on interior; broad zigzag on neck with drips. Shoulder appears to be decorated only on the parts flanking presumed handle attachments with thin and swirly red swatches. Unillustrated fr. preserve stripe 0.04–0.055 m wide below lower handle attachment and a second stripe 0.04–0.045 m wide about 0.15 m below it. Coarse fabric, reddish yellow in break (5YR 7/6), pink on surface (ca. 5YR 7/4), with many large (> 0.001 m) flecks of golden mica, dark inclusions, quartz as large as 0.001 m, and many voids; matte red glaze.

242 Pl. 41. P59.381:1882. Manisa Museum inv. no.

2208. Late Hellenistic.

H. 0.47; diam. 0.31, of rim 0.198, of foot 0.15.

PC Tomb of the Lintel (Context 8), in northwest corner of tomb.

Previous publication: *BASOR* 157 (1960), 16–18.

Complete except for chips. Ring foot; convex underside. Outturned rim, flat on top. Broad tripartite handles. Glaze on exterior only: on top of rim; on upper neck in broad wavy stripe 0.035 m; stripe 0.032 m wide at junction of neck to shoulder; on shoulder in continuous band of stippled lozenges, 0.025 m wide on one side, 0.03 m on the other; stripe 0.053 m wide below lower handle attachment; stripe 0.035 m wide on lower body. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); thin black to red glaze.

FUNERARY POTTERY

Several shapes are found almost exclusively in graves, where they served as ash urns or funerary gifts. These have been recovered from a number of Hellenistic burials investigated by the Harvard-Cornell Sardis Expedition,¹⁰⁷ and more examples are known from descriptions and photographic records of extensive

¹⁰⁷ See the section on Contexts for more information about burials and tombs.

excavation in the cemeteries of the city by the Butler Expedition (see Part III). Most are probably local, although some of the unguentaria may have been imported for their contents.

A number of shapes recur in these contexts. The biconical lidded jar (243, 244) seems to be a creation of the very end of the Hellenistic period, and its use continued into the Roman era.¹⁰⁸ It is characterized by a baggy, more or less biconical body, a flange below the rim to receive a lid, and thick, recurved handles tucked under the flange. It served as a container for ashes, sometimes with a plate as a lid. The lekythos (245–248) too was primarily for funerary use, although one was found in a domestic context (246). The shape derives ultimately from Classical lekythoi, but the Sardian version has a flat bottom with a projecting foot and a heavy, solid lower body; there is a horizontal shoulder and a single handle. Although none of our fragments preserve the mouth, it can be restored as offset and slightly flaring on the basis of complete lekythoi found by the Butler Expedition.¹⁰⁹ Unguentaria (249–265) show much variety. Judging from an example found in Tomb 211 of the Butler Expedition (see Part III), the shape was already present in Sardis in the fourth century; that piece (P506, *Pl. 141B*) has the plump, amphora-like profile typical of the very beginning of the series. A distinctive local version of third-century date is large and well made, with an ovoid body and a flaring foot (249–252). Later unguentaria more or less conform to types found throughout the Mediterranean, and some may be imports. 255 resembles the third-century form of the gray unguentarium common in central Greece and characterized by relatively thin walls and a hollow foot.¹¹⁰ In a different fabric, 253 and, to a lesser degree, 254 also retain the amphora-like shape characteristic of the first half of the third century. Most of the unguentaria, however, date to the second and first centuries, when they were deposited in burials in large numbers. Alabastra (266–274) are less numerous but frequently are found in groups of four. They conform to the traditional Greek shape, and all were originally painted white with decoration in red or pink, now mostly missing. Their use may have been confined to the third century. A group

of four was associated with what appears to be a third-century burial at Hacı Oğlan (see Context 10). Tomb 836, excavated by the Butler Expedition, contained four terracotta alabastra (P1489–P1492) and many coins, none said to be later than the early third century.¹¹¹ Alabastra are rarely listed among the contents of later tombs from those excavations.¹¹² Farther afield, at Salamis in Cyprus, Tumulus no. 77—plausibly identified as the cenotaph of Nikokreon, the last king of Salamis, who committed suicide in 311—yielded many alabastra, some of clay and either painted with white slip with red and black stripes, like the Sardian examples, or gilded.¹¹³ Two tombs at Argos also contained alabastra of this type.¹¹⁴ The miniature amphora (275) is unique at Sardis but reminds one of the occurrence of small amphoras in Rhodian burials.¹¹⁵

Biconical lidded jars

243 *Pl. 42. P77.29:8349. Late Hellenistic.*

P.H. 0.261; diam. of rim 0.193.

Tomb 77.1 W 135.30–140.00/S 696.20–700.70

*162.29–*161.84 under and between couches and in dromos (Context 9).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 14, 19, fig. 14.

Mended from many fr. and partly restored in plaster; about half of upper part preserved. Baggy body, very irregular below. Slight angle below rim. Straight rim with broad flange below. Two recurved handles, round in section, tucked below flange. Decoration in glaze and yellow paint (added clay?), from top to bottom: yellow band; glaze band; yellow band with festoons of dots hanging from it, some painted over the

¹¹¹ For the coins, see *Sardis* XI:1, nos. 61, 94, 185, 186, 195, 416, 417.

¹¹² Among the tombs listed in Part III, numbers 61, 120, 211, 302, 311, 364, 404, 836, and S4 contained ceramic alabastra (in Tombs 364 and 836, in a group of four). Only two of these tombs contained demonstrably late Hellenistic material: Tomb 404 was active in the second century (it contains a moldmade bowl), and Tomb 61 includes burial urns that have been dated to the first century on epigraphical grounds. The alabastra there, however, may be residual from earlier burials.

¹¹³ Vassos Karageorghis, *Salamis in Cyprus: Homeric, Hellenistic and Roman* (London 1969), 156, color pl. XIV (average H. 0.23).

¹¹⁴ Bruneau (1970), 484–485, figs. 122–124: tomb 81, three examples, dated in the third century; 486, figs. 133–137: tomb 82, five examples.

¹¹⁵ E.g., *Patsiada*, pls. 82, 83.

¹⁰⁸ For a Roman example, see *BASOR* Supplement 26 (1990), 164, fig. 32, top left.

¹⁰⁹ *Sardis* I:1, 82, fig. 77, lower left; see also *Pl. 141B*, lower row, left and right.

¹¹⁰ E.g., *Eretria* II, 66, no. 4, pls. 29, 43.

glaze; glaze band; yellow band. Yellow on handles. Top of flange and rim glazed. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with occasional large voids; brown glaze.

A similar, very fragmentary vessel was found in the Tomb of the Lintel. Cf. also examples from the Butler Expedition: P133 from Tomb 13, P68 and P69 from Tomb 61 (see Part III).

244 Pl. 42. P86.58:9292. Late Hellenistic.

H. 0.36; diam. 0.314, of rim 0.209, of foot 0.18.

BF Trench 12 Room 7 E 672.00/S 356.00 *193.17.

A few pieces of foot and rim missing. Flaring ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Biconical body. Slight angle just below rim. Plain rim rising slightly above broad flange. Two recurved handles, round in section. Decoration in glaze and white, top to bottom: glaze on upper surfaces of flange and rim; two rows of irregular glaze splotches; row of glaze splotches between broad white bands; glaze band; white band; glaze band. Friable, red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with tiny dark inclusions; dull red glaze.

Lekythoi

245 Pl. 43. P89.34:9666. 3rd C.

P.H. 0.227; diam. 0.087.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 89.11, outside at north wall Bsk 1 (Context 10).

Toe, mouth, and handle missing. Thick wall. Angular shoulder. Drip ring on neck. Handle from shoulder to drip ring. Friable, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), darker at core, yellower on surface; no glaze.

246 Pl. 43. P65.233:6893. Probably before 213.

P.H. 0.227; diam. 0.087, of foot 0.027.

PN W 298.50–299.20/S 326.30–327.20 *85.55 floor (Context 1).

Mended from many fr. and partly restored in plaster; mouth and handle missing. Projecting foot; flat underside. Lower 0.07 m of vessel solid. Shoulder nearly horizontal and sharply angled at edge. Thin neck. Lydian Fabric 1 (see p. 61): soft, friable, fine, light red (2.5YR 6/6); surface, where preserved, finely smoothed; no trace of glaze.

A larger version of **247**.

247 Pl. 43. NoEx66.3. 3rd C.

P.H. 0.175; diam. 0.075, of foot 0.029.

Found during road construction near Şeytan Deresi.

Mouth and handle missing. Projecting base; flat underside. Tapering lower body. Angular shoulder. Handle attached at edge of shoulder. Lydian Fabric 1 (see p. 61): soft, friable, light red (2.5YR 6/6); no trace of glaze.

A smaller version of **246**.

248 Pl. 43. P66.101:7137. 3rd C.?

Est. diam. at shoulder 0.085.

BT Tomb 66.4, in dromos (Context 14).

Three joining fr. giving shoulder and handle stub. Angular shoulder. Extremely micaceous fabric with flecks of golden mica, light red in break (2.5YR 6/6), light reddish brown on surface (5YR 6/4); unglazed.

Unguentaria

249 Pl. 43. P61.22:3173. 3rd C.

H. 0.16; diam. 0.075.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 61.3, inside sarcophagus (Context 11).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 166 (1962), 30, n. 51 (where it is almost certainly this piece to which Hanfmann refers as P61.21); Hanfmann (1983), 123 (in both references tomb is incorrectly identified as 61.4).

Complete; mended from two pieces. Widely flaring, angular foot; grooved resting surface; underside concave with pronounced nipple. Body hollow all the way to foot. Mouth slopes down to exterior. Somewhat micaceous light red to reddish yellow fabric (2.5YR 6/6–5YR 6/6) with many voids; red glaze.

Similar unguentaria were found in Tomb 61 of the Butler Expedition (P86–P88).

250 Pl. 43. P61.16:3158. 3rd C.

P.H. 0.12; diam. 0.076.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 61.3, outside sarcophagus (Context 11).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 166 (1962), 30, n. 51, where tomb is incorrectly identified as 61.4.

Mended from two pieces; neck and part of shoulder missing. Flat resting surface; otherwise shape and fabric as preceding. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); traces of red glaze.

251 Pl. 43. NoEx98.1. 3rd C.

P.H. 0.098; diam. 0.078.

Olive grove on west bank of Pactolus, south of AT; found between 1958 and 1964. Found with 270–273.

Shoulder and neck missing. Shape and fabric as preceding.

252 Pl. 43. P89.42:9676. 3rd C.

P.H. 0.108; diam. 0.075.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 89.11, to east under couch Bsk 10 (Context 10).

Mouth and neck missing. Flaring angular foot; narrow, beveled resting surface; underside deeply concave with nipple. Fine, fairly hard, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); upper body dip-glazed light red, with drips running down to foot.

253 Pl. 43. P77.8:8312. First half of 3rd C.

H. 0.092; diam. 0.052, of rim 0.021.

Tomb 77.1 W 136.17/S 696.28 *161.87 under north couch, in northeast corner (Context 9).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 14, fig. 16.

Foot chipped. Projecting foot, concave and smoothed underneath. Slightly concave lower body. Slightly flaring rim, thickened and sloping down to exterior. Two glaze bands below belly, three on shoulder, at least five on neck, and glaze on top of rim. Very fine, hard reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), paler on surface; brown glaze.

254 Pl. 43. P77.11:8324. 3rd C.?

H. 0.093; diam. 0.048, of rim 0.022.

Tomb 77.1 W 137.58/S 699.25 *161.83 in dromos, fill under fallen door (Context 9).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 15, fig. 20.

Intact. Flaring foot, concave and rough underneath. Lower body nearly straight. Thickened rim, sloping down to exterior and overhanging slightly on interior. Wide bands of glaze on shoulder, base of neck, and upper neck and mouth. Extremely micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with voids, small white inclusions, and some large pieces of mica; yellow wash or self slip on surface; red to brown glaze.

255 Pl. 44. P66.72:7099. Second half of 3rd C.

P.H. 0.056; diam. of foot 0.029.

BT Tomb 66.3, in chamber (Context 13).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 186 (1967), 52.

Lower body and foot. Projecting foot offset from body, slightly concave and smoothed underneath. Hollow stem. Extremely fine, hard, smooth light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4), grayer toward interior, brown on surface (10YR 5/3); brown glaze inside.

256 Pl. 44. P66.103:7139. Second half of 3rd C.?

P.H. 0.085; diam. 0.04.

BT Tomb 66.4, in chamber *101.43–*101.3 (Context 14).

Neck and mouth missing. Projecting foot; smooth, slightly concave underside. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with flecks of golden mica; thin, dull red glaze.

257 Pl. 44. P77.9:8313. 3rd or 2nd C.

H. 0.156; diam. 0.055, of rim 0.031.

Tomb 77.1 W 135.29/S 698.09 *161.79 under south couch, in channel along south wall. Found with 258 (Context 9).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 14, fig. 16.

Intact. Flaring foot offset from wall; beveled resting surface; concave underside with nipple. Solid stem. Overhanging rim, rounded and sloping down to exterior. Fairly hard, gritty, grayish brown fabric (10YR 5/2) with quartz and other large (ca. 0.001 m) white inclusions and voids.

258 Pl. 44. P77.45:8366. 2nd C. to first half of 1st C.?

H. 0.153; diam. 0.041, of rim 0.027.

Tomb 77.1 W 135.29/S 698.09 *161.79 under south couch, in channel along south wall. Found with 257 (Context 9).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 14, fig. 16.

Foot chipped. Projecting foot set off from wall, irregularly concave underneath. Solid stem. Slight angle at shoulder. Overhanging rim. Extremely micaceous fabric with golden mica flecks, sparkling black inclusions, and many voids, reddish yellow in break (5YR 6/6).

Similar but smaller: P77.44:8365 from same tomb. Probably same fabric as 259.

259 Pl. 44. P77.47:8368. 2nd C. to first half of 1st C.?

H. 0.197; diam. 0.056, of rim 0.03.

Tomb 77.1 W 137.42/S 698.86 *161.82 in dromos, fill under fallen door (Context 9).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 12, 15, fig. 20.

Mended from three pieces, rim chipped. Projecting foot, flat with string marks underneath. Solid stem. Slight angle at shoulder. Overhanging rim. Lower body horizontally pared. Soft, extremely micaceous fabric with occasional large voids, pale brown on surface (10YR 6/3).

Probably same fabric as 258. Similar unguentarium from Tomb 89.11 (Context 10); P89.37:9671.

260 Pl. 44. P59.246:1623. 2nd C.

P.H. 0.21; diam. 0.07, of foot 0.04.

HoB ca. E 7.50–12.00/S 52.00–57.50 *97.80 inside tomb k (Context 12).

Mouth missing. Projecting, angular foot; concave underside. Shoulder slightly angled. Somewhat micaceous gray fabric (10YR 5/1); smooth surface.

Similar unguentaria were found in Tomb 13 of the Butler Expedition (see Part III, *Pl.* 139). That interment took place in the first century, to judge from a large jar from the burial that is closely similar in form to other jars bearing inscriptions datable in the first century (see Part III, P133 [*Pl.* 138] from Tomb 13; Buckler/Robinson, 56–57, no. 18; *Sardis* VII:1, 115–116, no. 126).

261 Pl. 44. P77.48:8369. 2nd C. to first half of 1st C.?

H. 0.175; diam. 0.055, of rim 0.031.

Tomb 77.1 W 137.60/S 697.30 to floor at *161.84 under north couch in northwest corner (Context 9). Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 12, 14, fig. 16.

Foot chipped. Projecting, offset foot, slightly concave and smoothed underneath. Thin, cylindrical, solid stem with thin spiral grooving. Rounded rim. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), pink on surface (7.5YR 7/4, self slip?), with a few large white inclusions and voids.

Similar but smaller: P77.46:8367 (*BASOR* 233 [1979], 12, fig. 16) from same tomb. Probably same fabric as 262.

262 Pl. 44. P77.50:8371. 2nd C. to first half of 1st C.?

H. 0.18; diam. 0.046, of rim 0.029.

Tomb 77.1 W 138.48/S 698.98 *162.08–*161.95 under stones, east of couch, extending under fallen door.

Found with 263 (Context 9).

Mended from many fr., part of wall missing. Projecting, offset foot, concave with string marks underneath. Solid stem. Slight angle at shoulder. Projecting rim with vertical edge. Friable fabric, light red in break (2.5YR 6/6), reddish yellow on surface (ca. 7.5YR 7/6).

Probably same fabric as 261.

263 Pl. 44. P77.51:8372. 2nd C. to first half of 1st C.?

H. 0.209; diam. 0.052, of rim 0.029.

Tomb 77.1 W 138.48/S 698.98 *162.08–*161.95 under stones, east of couch, extending under fallen door. Found with 262 (Context 9).

Mended from several fr., part of wall missing. Projecting foot slightly offset from stem, flat with string marks underneath. Solid, cylindrical stem. Slightly overhanging rim. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4).

264 Pl. 44. P77.49:8370. 2nd C. to first half of 1st C.?

H. 0.168; diam. 0.054, of rim 0.034.

Tomb 77.1 W 136.55/S 696.66 *161.84 under north couch, against north wall (Context 9).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 14, fig. 16.

Intact. Offset foot, concave and partially smoothed underneath. Flaring lower wall. Solid stem. Wall horizontally pared. Downturned rim. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); dull black glaze from rim to belly.

265 Pl. 45. P89.46:9682. Late 2nd or early 1st C.

P.H. 0.132; diam. 0.072.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 89.11, near north wall under couch Bsk 10 (Context 10).

Neck, mouth, and part of body missing. Broad, projecting foot, flat with string marks underneath. Irregular, solid cylindrical stem. Lower body very thick walled. Two narrow glaze bands with broad band above and below; edge of another preserved at break above. Fabric yellowish red in break (5YR 5/6), pink on surface (7.5YR 7/4), with tiny flecks of golden mica and small dark inclusions; red glaze. Poorly made and irregular.

Alabastra

266 Pl. 45. P61.23:3177B. 3rd C.

H. 0.196; diam. 0.049, of rim 0.041.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 61.3, outside sarcophagus at south end. Found with **267–269** (Context 11).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 166 (1962), 30; Hanfmann (1983), 123, fig. 182 (tomb is incorrectly identified as 61.4 in both).

Intact. Thin, baggy body with dimple on underside. Neck constricted, with narrowest inner point at level of shoulder. Broad, projecting rim. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6); white slip.

267 Pl. 45. P61.23:3177A. 3rd C.
P.H. 0.19; diam. 0.044.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 61.3. Found with **266, 268,** and **269** (Context 11).

Previous publication as **266**.

Mouth missing. Shape as the preceding. Friable reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); traces of white slip.

268 Pl. 45. P61.23:3177C. 3rd C.
H. 0.196; diam. 0.049, of rim 0.042.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 61.3. Found with **266, 267,** and **269** (Context 11).

Previous publication as **266**.

Intact. Shape as the preceding. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6); white slip.

269 Pl. 45. P61.23:3177D. 3rd C.
H. 0.198; diam. 0.049, of rim 0.041.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 61.3. Found with **266–268** (Context 11).

Previous publication as **266**.

Intact. Shape as the preceding. Traces of painted fillet; a diagonal dark red stroke ca. 0.02 m long, 0.07 m from top. Mottled reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6–7.5YR 6/6); white slip.

270 Pl. 45. NoEx98.2. 3rd C.
H. 0.187; diam. 0.049, of rim 0.043.
Olive grove on west bank of Pactolus, south of AT; found between 1958 and 1964. Found with **251** and **271–273**.

Intact. Shape as the preceding, with heavy wheel marks on lower body. Traces of pink paint on mouth and body. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6); white slip.

271 Pl. 45. NoEx98.3. 3rd C.
H. 0.186; diam. 0.049, of rim 0.046.

Olive grove on west bank of Pactolus, south of AT; found between 1958 and 1964. Found with **251, 270,** **272,** and **273**.

Mended from two pieces; part of wall and rim missing. Shape as the preceding. Traces of red paint in two areas on upper surface of mouth and at least three broad sashes (one visible in photograph) and a thinner tie hanging down body. Reddish yellow fabric (ca. 7.5YR 6/6); white slip.

272 Pl. 45. NoEx98.4. 3rd C.
P.H. of larger piece 0.16; diam. 0.051, of rim 0.044.

Olive grove on west bank of Pactolus, south of AT; found between 1958 and 1964. Found with **251, 270,** **271,** and **273**.

Two pieces preserve mouth and most of body. Shape as the preceding, without wheel ridging. Red paint in two radiating segments on top of rim. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with many voids and fine inclusions; white slip.

273 Pl. 45. NoEx98.5. 3rd C.
P.H. 0.131; diam. 0.047.

Olive grove on west bank of Pactolus, south of AT; found between 1958 and 1964. Found with **251** and **270–272**.

Lower body preserved. Shape as the preceding. Traces of red painted sash hanging down body. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with many fine inclusions and voids; white slip.

274 Pl. 45. P89.40:9674. 3rd C.
P.H. 0.208; est. diam. 0.056, diam. of rim 0.042.
Hacı Oğlan Tomb 89.11, against east wall under couch, Bsk 5, 10 (Context 10).

Lower body and most of rim missing; surface badly pitted. Slender body with greatest diameter near bottom. Slight angle at shoulder. Broad, projecting rim, slightly convex on top. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6).

Miniature amphora

275 Pl. 45. P61.21:3172. 3rd C.
P.H. 0.18; est. diam. 0.103.
Hacı Oğlan Tomb 61.3, inside sarcophagus (Context 11).
Previous publication: Hanfmann (1983), 123 (tomb is incorrectly identified as 61.4).

Several joining fr. preserving toe and part of body, to neck. Knob toe, concave underneath. Horizontal groove on shoulder above handle attachment. Handle scar on shoulder. Gritty, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with many fine inclusions and voids.

LAGYNOS WARE

Lagynos ware takes its name from the broad-bellied, long-necked decanters called lagynoi in antiquity. The name refers not, however, to a single shape but to a style of decoration, characterized by white slip over which a canon of motifs was painted in thinned glaze, ranging in hue from black through gray green to orange and red: wreaths with bow ties, garlands, harps, representations of lagynoi, dolphins, ivy sprays, birds, and picket leaves. A standard feature is a broad, girdling stripe bordered top and bottom by one or two narrower stripes.

Lagynos ware has been excavated in the Crimea, in cities of western Asia Minor (e.g., at Pergamon, Kyme, Myrina, Priene, Didyma, Miletos, Ephesos, Knidos, and Labraunda, as well as Sardis), in Syria and Israel, on the Greek islands (especially Delos, but also Samos, Chios, Melos, Thera, and Crete), on the Greek mainland (Corinth, Argos, Athens, Eretria, Aigina, Tsopane Rachi, near Pylos, and elsewhere), and in north Africa (Cyrenaica and Tripolitania).¹¹⁶ Lagynoi are also found in Cyprus, although most are distinctly differ-

ent in style.¹¹⁷ The ware is rare in the western Mediterranean.¹¹⁸ This distribution was probably not so much a reflection of taste as it was the result of the limits of an area served by common trade interests.

The lagynos shape—larger, in plain ware, and undecorated—first appeared in the third century and flourished throughout the Hellenistic period.¹¹⁹ The series of fine-ware vessels of the type under discussion here, however, began much later and probably flourished from ca. 180 to ca. 50;¹²⁰ no criteria exist for finer dating within that range. The form, though without the distinctive glaze decoration, is known on Cyprus, at the Nymphaeum at Kafizin, where fragments are

Syria and Israel: *Hama* III:2, 21–24, nos. 89–94, figs. 10, 11; *Guz-Zilberstein*, 309–310, photo 6.35, fig. 6.33; *Tel Anafa* II:1, 45, PW 21–PW 23, pls. 4, 73.

The Greek islands: *Delos* XXVII, 251–252, D 96–D 119, pls. 44, 45. *Samos* XIV, 115, 121, 155–156, figs. 189A, 203F, 251. *EvS* II:3, 31–32, fig. 38 (Melos). *CVA*, Sèvres (France 13), 49, pl. 24 (553):23 (Thera). Betty Homann-Wedeking, “A Kiln Site at Knossos,” *BSA* 45 (1950), 189, pl. 15:D.

The Greek mainland: *Agora* XXIX, 390–397, nos. 1503–1556, figs. 88–94, pls. 115–121. I. R. Metzger, “Ein hellenistisches Grabmonument in Eretria,” in *Γ' Συνάντησις*, 78–79, pls. 36, 37 (Eretria). *Alt-Ägina* II:1, 84, nos. 667, 669, 670, pls. 51–53. Broneer, 71–72, fig. 16; Oscar Broneer, “Investigations at Corinth, 1946–1947,” *Hesperia* 16 (1947), 240, pl. LVIII:12 (Corinth). Bruneau (1970), 459–461, 471, 487, 498, 504, nos. 58.4, 59.29, 85.1, 185.16, 188.1, figs. 62, 87, 88, 139, 140, 162, 175, 176, 208, 209 (Argos).

North Africa: *EvS* II:3, 187–189, pl. XIII (Egypt). *Benghazi* III:1, 122–123, B192, B193, fig. 24, pl. IV; J. S. Dent, J. A. Lloyd, J. A. Riley “Some Hellenistic and Early Roman Tombs from Benghazi,” *LibAnt* 13–14 (1976–1977), 150–151, nos. 23–27, fig. 7 (Cyrenaica).

¹¹⁶ *SwCyprusExp* IV:3, 65, fig. 208, 9; Vassos Karageorghis, “Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en 1959,” *BCH* 84 (1960), 294, fig. 71; idem, “Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en 1965,” *BCH* 90 (1966), 335, fig. 89:a, c; idem, “Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques à Chypre en 1966,” *BCH* 91 (1967), 296, fig. 54; *Paphos* III, 18–21, figs. X, XI, pl. V.

¹¹⁸ But examples have been reported from Lilibeo (A. M. Bisi, “La ceramica ellenistica di Lilibeo nel Museo Nazionale di Palermo,” *ArchCl* 19 [1967], 276, no. 19, pl. LXXV:1), Ancona (Liliana Mercado, “L'ellenismo nel Piceno,” in *Hellenismus in Mittelitalien*, Paul Zanker ed. [Göttingen 1976], 167, 203, figs. 59, 60), and from Spain (José Perez Ballester, Paloma Cabrera Bonet, N. Palaez, “Noticia sobre cerámicas helenísticas de engobe blanco del tipo ‘lagynos’ halladas en Cartagena,” *MM* 21 (1980), 155–164.

¹¹⁹ For examples, see Edwards (1965), 18–19.

¹²⁰ For a review of the evidence for the date, see *Agora* XXIX, 227–228. Gerhild Hübner has reviewed the history and function

¹¹⁶ For a survey of the ware, see Leroux. For some additional examples from these areas, see the following.

The Black Sea: *Belin de Balu*, 115, pl. XXXVIII; Kazimierz Michalowski, *Mirmeki I* (Warsaw 1958), 69, fig. 83; Pharmakowsky (1907), 137–139, no. 16, figs. 8, 9 (Kerch).

Asia Minor: *AvP* I:2, 277–278, Beibl. 45, 46; *AvP* IX, 122–123, pl. 59:b; *AvP* XI:1, 138, 150–151, nos. 250–253, 329–331, pls. 49, 54, 65; *AvP* XI:2, 72, 80, 99, 102, nos. 101, 102, 206–208, 414, 450, pls. 43:3–5, 78:7; *PF* II, 114, F 11–F 34A, pls. 43–45; *PF* XII, 91–92; Bohtz/Albert, 506–511, nos. 1–4, 9–13, 16, figs. 36, 37, 39–41 (Pergamon). *Priene*, 399–401. Volkmar von Graeve, “Milet: Vorläufiger Bericht über die Grabung im Südschnitt an der hellenistischen Stadtmauer 1966,” *IstMitt* 25 (1975), 40, pl. 14a and Pfrommer, 58, no. 50, fig. 50 (Miletos). *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 75–77, pls. 89–93; *Ephesos* XIII:1:1, 69–70, pls. 13, 83. U. Mandel, “Weissgrundige Lagynoi aus Knidos,” in *Ε' Συνάντησις*, 179–188. *Labraunda* II:1, 60–61, nos. 81–95, pl. 8.

dated to 225–218 on the basis of dedicatory inscriptions.¹²¹ No fragments have been reported at Gordion, which was abandoned by 189, and none were found in debris tentatively associated with the 213 destruction at Sardis. Excavations within the foundations of the Altar of Zeus at Pergamon have yielded small fragments of two lagynoi,¹²² attesting the existence of the ware, but its rarity, in the years before ca. 160. Fragments of lagynoi have also been found at the Asklepeion of Pergamon in strata associated with *Bauphase* 10 (deposited ca. 170).¹²³ A largely complete globular lagynos with picket leaves came from a deposit in the Athenian Agora (group D) not later than ca. 130,¹²⁴ but fragments appear in other Athenian contexts as early as ca. 175.¹²⁵ An angular lagynos from Corinth must date from before the destruction of the city by Mummius in 146.¹²⁶ A tomb at Aigina dated between 144–133 contained several angular lagynoi.¹²⁷ At Sardis the furnishings of Tomb 407, excavated by the Butler Expedition, included two lagynoi and a white-ground cup, as well as a mid-second century bronze coin that may date with the burial (see Part III, *Pl.* 143). One complete and one fragmentary example from the Antikythera shipwreck must date before the middle of the first century.¹²⁸ And lastly, Delos, destroyed in 88 and again in 69, has yielded a rich repertory of lagynos ware.¹²⁹ The shape was also made in other fine fabrics—black- and red-glaze and West Slope. Examples

of both fine and plain versions, following it into the Roman period (“Zur Lagynos: Aspekte und Retrospektiven,” in *Ε' Συνάντηση*, 161–178).

¹²¹ T. B. Mitford, *The Nymphaeum of Kafizin: The Inscribed Pottery*, *Kadmos* Supplement 2 (Berlin and New York 1980), 32–42, nos. 45–52.

¹²² *PF* XII, 91–92, nos. 465, 466, pl. 12.

¹²³ *AvP* XI:1, 138, nos. 250–253, pls. 49, 65.

¹²⁴ Thompson, 377, D 30, fig. 63 = *Agora* XXIX, 391–392, no. 1514, fig. 90, pl. 116.

¹²⁵ *Agora* XXIX, 393, no. 1524, pl. 116 and uninventoried fragments.

¹²⁶ Broneer, 71, fig. 16.

¹²⁷ Georg Karo “Archäologische Funde vom Sommer 1930 bis Juni 1931. Griechenland und Dodekanes,” *AA* (1931), cols. 274–277, fig. 35; *Alt-Aigina* II:1, 85–86, pls. 51–53.

¹²⁸ Edwards (1965), 21, nos. 9, 10, fig. 4.

¹²⁹ E.g., *Délos* XXVII, 251–252, D 96–112, pls. 44, 45; Georges Daux, “Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques en Grèce en 1960,” *BCH* 85 (1961), 916–918, fig. 11.

are known in glass,¹³⁰ and there were probably bronze lagynoi also.

The fact that so many pieces came from houses at Delos and what must be the debris of houses at Sardis suggests that this was household ware of good quality. Sardis provides no new clue as to where these vessels were made. East Greece, suggested before,¹³¹ is still likely, but lagynos ware was probably produced at several localities, possibly including Sardis itself.

Most of the fragments excavated at Sardis since 1958 come from HoB, Syn, and from late Hellenistic and Roman dumps in MMS, and lagynoi have been present in most of the late Hellenistic tombs investigated by the expedition. The frequency of the fabric and range of shapes at Sardis is best matched at Delos and Pergamon. Lagynos fragments outnumber fragments of all other shapes almost three to one; angular lagynoi (276–296) outnumber globular examples (297–303) better than two to one.¹³² Besides lagynoi, there are jars (306), amphoras (308, 309), a miniature pitcher (310), lids of various sorts (perhaps for jars or pyxides; 311, 319?), footless cups (mastoi; 313–315), bowls (316–318), incense burners (329, 330), an unguentarium (320), and a pyxis (321).¹³³ A group of bell-shaped vessels (322–328) may have served as lids for incense burners, but they are larger and much more common than the incense burners and show no signs of burning. One is pierced with a small hole (325); strung with clappers, the vessels may have functioned as bells.¹³⁴ The shape is quite common at Sardis, and I have seen many examples at Mytilene. Two undecorated pieces related to the genre by their white slip have also been included (334, 335); they probably represent the very latest stage in its development.

¹³⁰ Oliver (1972).

¹³¹ *PF* II, 109–110.

¹³² Note, however, that the two forms are about equal in number in the tombs of the Butler Expedition (see Part III, where lagynoi appear in Tombs 13, 36, 44, 53, 407, 801, 808, and 835).

¹³³ The Butler tombs provide in addition examples of a kantharos (Tomb 356), a two-handled cup (Tomb 407), a deep, bell-shaped bowl (Tomb 621), a situla (Tomb 621), two amphoriskoi (Tombs 407, 1007), an aryballos (Tomb 808), and a decanter (Tomb C1). See Part III.

¹³⁴ A bell with clapper in place was found in a tomb in the Kestel Valley, near Pergamon (Ömer Özyiğit, “Céramiques hellénistiques d’après les fouilles de Pergame/Kestel,” in *Β' Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική* [Athens 1990], 97, pl. 48:d).

There is a lot of variety in these small fragments, both in the fabric and in the slip, which may be dull or shiny, firm or fugitive, and ranges from dead white to yellower and pinker tones. To give a general impression of the range of the slip, Munsell designations are given when a near match could be found (otherwise the slip is simply called "white"). Two more or less cohesive groups of fragments can be isolated on the basis of fabric. The core group of each is described below, although some outliers also doubtless belong to each. Not all fragments could be assigned to a group, in part because the fabric often is not clearly visible.

Fabric 1. This hard fabric ranges in color from pale brown (10YR 6/3) to light brown (7.5YR 6/4), with abundant, very fine silver mica, sometimes like a silvery dusting on the surface; some pieces have many fine white inclusions. The slip is firm, sometimes slightly shiny, with a yellowish cast. The glaze is usually brown. All but one (300) are angular lagynoi, usually with fairly thin walls (0.0025–0.004 m). The motifs are as follows:

- Wreath: **280, 281, 283, 284**
 Garland: **288** (trefoil style), **300** (ivy)
 Harp: **284, 285**
 Lagynos: **283**
 Horse: **290**
 Bird: **292, 293**

Close, but with a redder fabric are **279** (wreath), and **291** and **294** (bird). The fact that Group 1 is mostly limited to angular lagynoi and has internal iconographic and stylistic links (the recurrent birds and the horse, executed in a similar manner) suggests that these fragments may all emanate from the same center or workshop.

Fabric 2. This fabric is usually light red or reddish yellow, like local Sardinian fabric (2.5YR 6/6 or 5YR 7/6), and very micaceous. The slip is variable, often dull, dead white, sometimes fugitive, sometimes firm. The glaze is red to orange to reddish brown. Various shapes and motifs are represented.

- 287** angular lagynos ivy
298 globular lagynos trefoil-style garland
301 globular lagynos wreath
307 large closed vessel trefoil-style garland
321 large pyxis swag

The following are slightly yellower in fabric but probably belong to the same group.

- 276** angular lagynos swag
286 angular lagynos syrinx
289 angular lagynos leaves and spiral
296 angular lagynos tongue pattern
302 globular lagynos picket leaves
303 globular lagynos picket leaves
308 amphora laurel wreath
309 amphora trefoil-style garland, picket leaves
311 lid (?) ?
317 bowl swag, dolphin, palmette
318 bowl/plate lotus calyx
327 bell swag
328 bell trefoil-style garland
329 incense burner laurel wreath
330 incense burner ?

The large number suggests these might be local products.

In addition, the painting on the relief-ware vase from the Tomb of the Lintel (**306**) is distinctive and stands apart from all other painted fragments. Some of the relief motifs—particularly the loutrophoros—are paralleled on Sardinian moldmade bowls, and the vase was probably made locally.

Angular lagynoi

276 Pl. 46. P98.20:10842.

P.H. 0.12; diam. of rim 0.043; th. of wall at shoulder 0.0035.

HoB W 35.00–40.00/S 85.00–95.00 *100.00; found in 1963.

Mouth, part of neck, handle, and shoulder. Rounded ridge on interior where neck joins shoulder. Interior of mouth not so concave as exterior is convex. Tripartite strap handle. Stripe on mouth and at base of neck; on shoulder, upright stippled swag with leaves. Fabric 2 (?): light red (2.5YR 6/6) with flecks of golden mica; white slip on exterior and upper interior of neck; orange to brown glaze.

For decoration, cf. **321**, a lagynos from the Butler Expedition, P893 from Tomb 407 (see Part III), a lagynos from Delos (Leroux, 17, no. 5, ill.), and a fr. from Delos (*Délos* XXVII, 252, D 106, pl. 44).

277 Pl. 46. P98.64:10886.

Max. p. dim. 0.083; est. diam. at shoulder 0.22; th. of wall 0.006.

Syn Fc Test Pit 16 E 105.75–110.75/N 11.35–13.55

*95.80–*95.30; found in 1967. Found with **191** and **286**.

Shoulder fr. broken clean at angle. Two stripes at lower edge. Upright swag; two rows of dots alternating with two curved lines. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); white slip outside only; orange glaze.

278 Pl. 46. P98.21:10843.

Max. p. dim. 0.05; th. of wall 0.003–0.0045.

HoB W 4.00–5.00/S 112.00–115.00 *100.20–*99.70; found in 1963.

Shoulder fr. Edge of stripe at lower break; broad, irregular stripe across center, possibly swag or garland; thin stroke in upper field. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); firm, shiny, very pale brown slip outside only (10YR 8/3); red glaze.

Profile and presence of stripe at lower edge supports attribution of this fr. to lagynos ware despite unusually thick slip and lustrous red decoration.

279 Pl. 46. P59.557:2169.

Max. p. dim. 0.048; th. of wall 0.004.

PC, north of Tomb of the Lintel *-2.00–*-3.00.

Shoulder fr. Wreath and ties, with two narrow stripes and one broad stripe below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); hard, shiny, very pale brown slip outside only (10YR 8/3); brown glaze.

A similar wreath occurs on an uninventoried 1960 Sardis fr. from HoB E 10.00–15.00/S 90.00–95.00 *89.99–*89.50. Cf. wreaths on complete lagynos in a German private collection (*Antiken aus rheinischem Privatbesitz*, Kunst und Altertum am Rhein 48 [Cologne 1973], 63, no. 86, pl. 41).

280 Pl. 46. P68.110:7760.

Max. p. dim. 0.072; est. diam. 0.21.

Syn Fc E 101.00–105.70/N 5.00–6.50 *96.50–*96.00.

Found with **291**.

Shoulder fr. with angle of wall. Lower part of stippled wreath and vertical ends of two ties. Short vertical stroke between is a blemish. Broad stripe at angle of shoulder, two thinner ones both above and below. Fabric 1: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6); hard, slightly shiny,

very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) outside only; orange glaze.

Cf. a fr. from Pergamon (*PF* II, 114, F 11, pl. 45); also Leroux, nos. 1, 27, 33, 66, 68, 70, from Delos, Myrina, southern Russia, and Cyrenaïca.

281 Pl. 46. P67.45:7396.

Max. p. dim. 0.053; th. of wall at top 0.003, at bottom 0.0045.

Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 99.30–101.55/N 10.15–14.55

*95.60–*95.30. Found with **190**, **375**, and **553**.

Shoulder fr. Wreath and tie. Two strokes of another motif at lower edge. Fabric 1: light reddish brown (5YR 6/4); white slip outside only; reddish brown glaze.

Wreaths with bow ties are standard shoulder decoration (see Leroux). They appear on lagynoi from tombs of the Butler Expedition: P892 from Tomb 407; P1340 from Tomb 801 (see Part III). Cf. also a sherd from Pergamon, now in the University Museum at Strasbourg (*AvP* I:2, 277, fig. a), and *PF* II, 114, F 11, pl. 45, also from Pergamon; *Agora* XXIX, 390, nos. 1504, 1506, figs. 88, 89, pl. 115.

282 Pl. 46. P98.22:10844.

Max. p. dim. 0.055; th. of wall 0.0035.

HoB *102.50–*100.00 upper mixed fill; found in 1960.

Shoulder fr. Garland with bow tie. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); white slip outside only; orange glaze.

283 Pl. 46. P98.23:10845.

Max. p. dim. 0.06; th. of wall 0.0045.

Syn Fc; found in 1967.

Shoulder fr. Part of stippled wreath with bow ties at left; bow tie of another wreath at right; neck and handle of lagynos between them, near right edge of fr. Fabric 1: pale brown (10YR 6/3); firm white slip (2.5Y 8/2); brown glaze.

Representations of lagynoi, in association with wreaths, are well documented. Cf. examples in the Metropolitan Museum, acc. no. 47.11.1 (Dietrich von Bothmer, "Recent Accessions of Greek Terracotta Vases," *BMMA* 8 [1949/50], 96, ill.; G. M. A. Richter, *Handbook of the Greek Collection* [Cambridge, Mass. 1953], pl. 110:F); from Pergamon (*PF* II, 114, F 11, pl.

45); from Kerch (Pharmakowsky [1907], 137–139, no. 16, figs. 8, 9); once in the Vogell collection (Vogell, 42, no. 389, pl. V:17); in the British Museum (Leroux, 40, no. 70, ill.).

284 Pl. 46. P98.24:10846.

Max. p. dim. 0.048.

Syn Fc Test Pit 15 E 103.05–106.55/N 5.95–9.05

*95.30–*95.10; found in 1967. Found with **648** and

659.

Shoulder fr. Wreath with ties; top of harp below to left. Fabric 1: light brown (7.5YR 6/4); hard, slightly shiny, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) outside only; brown glaze.

285 Pl. 46. P98.25:10847.

Max. p. dim. 0.046; th. of wall at bottom 0.005, at top 0.003.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 110.00–115.00 *100.10–*99.80;

found in 1963. Found with **555**.

Shoulder fr. Part of harp with ten strings preserved. Fabric 1: pale brown (10YR 6/3); firm, slightly shiny, white slip outside only; brown glaze.

Harp, always in association with wreaths, are not uncommon on lagynoi. Cf. examples from Kerch (Pharmakowsky [1907], 137–139, no. 16, figs. 8, 9); from Cyrenaica in the Louvre and in London (Leroux, 39, no. 69, not ill.; 40, no. 70, ill.); from Tsopane Rachi, tomb #1, in Pylos (see Papatathanasopoulos, pl. 68, for lamps from this tomb); in Athens (Leroux, 43, no. 82, not ill.); and a fr. from the Asklepieion at Pergamon (Oscar Ziegenaus and Gioia de Luca, "Die Ausgrabungen zu Pergamon im Asklepieion. Vorläufiger Bericht über die Abschlußgrabungen der Jahre 1967 bis 1969 im Anschluß an die Arbeitskampagne 1966," AA [1970], 192–193, fig. 24).

286 Pl. 46. P67.53:7418.

Max. p. dim. 0.066; est. diam. 0.21.

Syn Fc Test Pit 16 E 105.75–110.75/N 11.35–13.55

*95.80–*95.30. Found with **191** and **277**.

Shoulder fr. with angle of wall. Interior heavily wheel grooved. Unidentified object, perhaps a syrinx; broad stripe at angle with two narrow ones above; another narrow stripe below. Fabric 2 (?): reddish yellow (5YR 6/6); white slip outside only; orange glaze.

For syrinx, see Bruneau (1970), 487, no. 85.1, figs. 139,

140 (Argos); *Antioch* IV:1, 28, fig. 8:21; *SwCyprusExp* IV:3, fig. 28:5; Pharmakowsky (1907), 137–139, no. 16, figs. 8, 9. None are quite like the image on our pot.

287 Pl. 46. P65.264:6926.

Max. p. dim. 0.07.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 89.00–92.00/N 1.50–3.00 *95.30–

*95.10.

Shoulder fr. with angle of wall. Ivy garland; broad stripe at angle bordered by pairs of narrow stripes above and below. Fabric 2: light red (2.5YR 6/6); firm, shiny, pale yellow slip (2.5Y 8/4); red glaze.

Ivy garlands occur fairly frequently on lagynoi; e.g., Leroux, 30–31, no. 45, ill. (Cyprus); 37, no. 65, ill. (Cyrenaica); Broneer, 71–72, fig. 16 (Corinth); *Antioch* IV:1, 28, fig. 8:17, 19, 20.

288 Pl. 47. P98.26:10848.

Max. p. dim. 0.061; th. of wall 0.0045.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 89.00–92.00/N 1.50–3.00 ca. *95.00–

*94.00; found in 1965.

Shoulder fr. Trefoil-style garland. Fabric 1: light brown (7.5YR 6/4); hard, pale yellow slip (2.5Y 8/4) outside only; brown glaze.

For the pattern, cf. a lagynos from Cyrenaica in the Louvre (Leroux, 36, no. 62, ill.), and a fr. from Delos (*Délös* XXVII, 252, D 103, pl. 44).

289 Pl. 47. P98.27:10849.

P.H. 0.041; th. of wall 0.005.

MC foundation test trench E 33.50–35.00/N 57.00–

58.50 *92.82–*92.62; found in 1964.

Shoulder fr. Spiral and ends of two leaves, with two narrow lines and edge of broad stripe below. Fabric 2 (?): reddish yellow; hard, firm, very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4) outside only; red glaze.

290 Pl. 47. P94.5:10141.

Max. p. dim. 0.086.

MMS-III 93.1 E 92.70–97.00/S 83.30–86.50 *101.51–

*100.96 Bsk 68 Roman dump; found in 1993. Found with **709**.

Shoulder fr. Horse with dotted body, facing left. Another motif at left. Fabric 1: light brown (7.5YR 6/4); pale yellow slip (2.5Y 8/4) outside only; brown glaze.

291 Pl. 47. P68.111:7761.

Max. p. dim. 0.073; est. diam. at stripe 0.18; th. at bottom 0.004, at top 0.003.

Syn Fc E 101.00–105.70/N 5.00–6.50 *96.50–*96.00.

Found with **280**.

Shoulder fr. Running bird in thinned glaze; five dots in neck. Stripe below, at edge of shoulder. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with large white inclusion; firm, slightly shiny, white slip outside only; brown glaze.

Birds are not common on lagynoi published from other sites. Closest to the Sardinian examples are a fr. from Pergamon with the head of a bird (*PF* II, 114, F 34A, pl. 45), and the lower body of a bird on a fr. of a lagynos found at Ephesos (Emel Dereboylu, “Weissgrundige Keramik und hellenistische Reliefbecher aus dem Hanghaus 2 in Ephesos,” in *Studien zur hellenistischen Keramik in Ephesos*, *ÖJh* Ergänzungsheft 2, Friedrich Krinzing, ed. [Vienna 2001], 24, no. 7, pl. 10:13). Cf. also a pair of cocks on an example from Argos (Bruneau [1970], 503–504, no. 188.1, figs. 175, 176) and a frieze of birds on a lagynos from Cyprus (*SwCyprus-Exp* IV:3, 65, fig. 28:8).

292 Pl. 47. P98.28:10850.

Max. p. dim. 0.059; th. of wall 0.0025–0.003.

HoB W 20.00–35.00/S 120.00–130.00 *101.30; found in 1965.

Shoulder fr. Neck and shoulder of bird facing right. Curved double lines with dots between them at right (wreath?). Fabric 1: light brown (7.5YR 6/4); firm white slip outside only; brown glaze.

293 Pl. 47. P98.29:10851.

Max. p. dim. 0.046; th. of wall 0.004–0.005.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–105.00 to floor at *99.60; found in 1961. Found with **153**, **155**, **481**, **521**, **546**, **635**, and **649**.

Shoulder fr. Head of bird facing right. Stripe below. Fabric 1: pink (7.5YR 7/4); hard, slightly shiny, white slip; brown glaze.

A similar fr. among uninventoried pottery.

294 Pl. 47. P62.430A:4817.

Max. p. dim. 0.051; th. of wall 0.004.

BS E 15 E 88.00–89.00/S 1.50–3.50 *93.50 Hellenistic steps.

Shoulder fr. Bird; fillet (?) at right; two stripes with intermediary dots at bottom, trace of stripe at top. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4); hard, shiny, pale yellow slip (2.5Y 8/4) outside only; brown glaze.

295 Pl. 47. P60.91A:2351.

Max. p. dim. 0.048; th. of wall 0.004.

HoB E 10.00–15.00/S 110.00–115.00 *102.20–*101.70. Found with **296**.

Shoulder fr. Small bird facing right. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); firm, slightly shiny, white slip outside only; brown glaze.

296 Pl. 47. P60.91B:2351.

Max. p. dim. 0.068; th. of wall 0.004–0.005.

HoB E 10.00–15.00/S 110.00–115.00 *102.20–*101.70. Found with **295**.

Shoulder fr. with angle of wall. Tongue pattern. Tongues doubly outlined with row of dots between each tongue, triangle in space between curved ends. Fabric 2 (?): reddish yellow (5YR 6/6); firm, slightly shiny, white slip outside only; orange to brown glaze.

Pattern not known from other lagynoi, but profile seems to assure that the fr. is Hellenistic and not Archaic. For the pattern, cf. long-petal moldmade bowls with beading (e.g., **407**, **408**, **521**, and *Agora* XXII, 84–85, nos. 336–342, pls. 61, 62, 87).

*Globular lagynoi***297 Pl. 48.** P89.50:9690.

P.H. 0.173; est. diam. 0.105; diam. of rim 0.027.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 89.11, outside tomb Bsk I (Context 10).

Previous publication: *AASOR* 51 (1993), 34, 41, n. 32, fig. 29.

Mouth, part of neck, and handle, and about half of upper wall; surface badly pitted. Offset at base of neck, which was made separately. Offset below rim. Tripartite handle; handle scar on neck. Two narrow stripes at point of handle attachment; stippled band on shoulder; stripe at base of neck and on rim. Friable, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4) outside and on interior of neck; orange glaze.

298 Pl. 48. P65.199:6855.

Max. p. dim. 0.074; P.H. 0.063; est. diam. 0.08; th. of wall at top 0.0035, at bottom 0.0065.

Syn Test Pit 9 E 42.50–44.70/N 17.70–18.60 *96.20–*95.10.

Body fr. Small lagynos. Three stripes at belly, trefoil-style garland above. Fabric 2: light red (2.5YR 6/6); white slip outside only; orange glaze.

Similar lagynoi were found by the Butler Expedition: P181 from Tomb 44; P209 from Tomb 53 (see Part III). Cf. a lagynos in Herakleion (Leroux, 47, no. 91, ill.), and, for the motif, angular lagynoi from Argos (Bruneau [1970], 459–462, no. 58.4, fig. 62) and in the Mozia Museum, Sicily (Gabrici, 292, fig. 42).

299 Pl. 48. P59.574:2197.

Max. p. dim. 0.04; th. of wall 0.0025.

BS W 13 W 54.00–57.00/S 1.00–4.40 *95.50–*95.00 from sondage below floor.

Shoulder fr. Picket leaf with stippling in field at left. Two thin lines and a stripe below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); white slip outside only; orange to brown glaze.

300 Pl. 48. P98.30:10852.

Max. p. dim. 0.051; th. of wall 0.004.

Pa-S E 40.50–44.00/N 22.50–24.00 *95.48; found in 1967.

Shoulder fr. Ivy garland with row of strokes at top right. Fabric 1: light brown (7.5YR 6/4); polished, hard, slightly shiny, pale yellow slip (5Y 8/3); brown glaze.

For the pattern, cf. a lagynos shoulder fr. from Didyma (Tuchelt [1971] 72, no. 133, pl. 10).

301 Pl. 49. P98.31:10853.

P.H. 0.048; th. of wall 0.005.

Syn Fc Test Pit 15 E 103.05–106.55/N 5.95–9.05 *95.70–*95.30; found in 1967. Found with **477**, **622**, and **666**.

Shoulder fr. Three stripes below lower sweep of stippled wreath with end of tie from knot. Fabric 2: light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), extremely micaceous, with large white inclusion; very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4) outside only; orange glaze.

Cf. wreaths on globular lagynoi in Berlin (Leroux, 48, no. 93, ill.) and in Pylos, from Tsopane Rachi (for the excavation, see Papathanasopoulos, 184–197, not ill.), and from Argos (Bruneau [1970], 487, no. 85.1, figs. 139, 140).

302 Pl. 49. P98.32:10854.

Max. p. dim. 0.057; th. of wall 0.003–0.004.

HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 85.00–95.00 to *99.00; found in 1960.

Shoulder fr. Picket leaves, two horizontal stripes below. Fabric 2 (?): light red (2.5YR 6/6); white slip outside only; orange glaze.

Similar: **303**, P65.284:6946, P62.429:4816, and one fr. from among uninventoried sherds.

303 Pl. 49. P98.33:10855.

Max. p. dim. 0.052; th. of wall 0.004.

HoB W 0–10.00/S 115.00–125.00 to *101.00; found in 1963.

Shoulder fr. with handle scar. Two narrow stripes above broad one at belly; leaf from row of picket leaves on shoulder. Fabric 2 (?): light red (2.5YR 6/6); white slip outside only; brown glaze.

See **302** for similar fr. at Sardis. For decoration, cf. lagynoi in Odessa (Leroux, 49–50, no. 95, ill.) and from the Athenian Agora (Thompson, 377, D 30, fig. 63, dating before ca. 130).

Lagynos handles

304 Pl. 49. P93.40:10097.

P.H. 0.07; W. of handle 0.023.

MMS-III 93.1 E 91.00–95.00/S 83.00–89.00 *102.40–*102.33 Bsk 58 Roman dump.

Fr. preserving arch of handle. Horizontal part is a strap, strongly concave to exterior. Vertical part is tripartite and hollow, a tube debouching from the mouth trumpet of a comic slave mask applied at the arch. Somewhat micaceous strong brown fabric (7.5YR 5/6) with tiny white inclusions; firm white slip (2.5Y 8/2). Cf. *PF* II, 105, 115, F 41, pl. 45.

305 Pl. 49. P98.34:10856.

P.L. 0.06; th. 0.019.

Syn Test Pit 9 E 42.00–44.00/N 17.00–18.60 to *95.00; found in 1965. Found with **458** and **600**.

Segment from below arch of handle. Twisted from five lengths of clay. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); pale yellow slip (2.5Y 8/4).

Most lagynoi have strap handles, but some, mostly squat in proportions, have rope handles. Proveniences are widespread: e.g., Olbia (Leroux, 26, no. 33, ill.); Mirmeki (W. F. Gajdukiewicz, *Mirmeki* II [Warsaw

1959], 99, fig. 123); Delos (*Délos* XXVII, 252, D 110, pl. 45); Priene (*Priene*, 401, no. 17, fig. 526); Athens (Thompson, 405, E 73, fig. 92 and *Agora* XXIX, 393–394, nos. 1528–1532, figs. 90, 91, pl. 117); Samaria (*HESamaria*, 303, no. 21, fig. 183, before 107); Cyprus (*SwCyprusExp* IV:3, 65, fig. 28:9–11). See also *Vogell*, 42, no. 389, pl. V:17. These, however, are usually in a different fabric than the present example, which may come from some other closed shape. The handle of the cameo glass lagynos in the Corning Museum of Glass, though tripartite, is made of spirally wound blue and white glass (Oliver [1972], 19, fig. 3).

Lidded jar

306 Pl. 50. P59.412A, B:1802. Manisa Museum inv. no. 2186. Late Hellenistic.

H. 0.418, without lid 0.336; diam. 0.277, of rim 0.16, of flange 0.19, of foot 0.18, of lid 0.188.

PC Tomb of the Lintel (Context 8).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 157 (1960), 16–18, fig. 6; G. M. A. Hanfmann and A. H. Detweiler, "Sardis, Capital of the Lydian Croesus: Excavations in the Lydian, Roman, and Byzantine Cities," *ILN* 237, no. 6310 (July 9, 1960) 62, fig. 5; Hanfmann (1972), 65, fig. 42; Hanfmann (1983), 124, 126, 127, 132–133, fig. 185 (there dated ca. 175, a date for which there is no firm basis); John Boardman, "Omphale," *LIMC* VII:2 (1994), 50, no. 46, ill.

Large painted relief-ware jar with two handles and lid. Part of one handle and one appliqué missing. Molded ring foot. Lower half of body moldmade, with groove above moldmade section. Body probably made in three sections (moldmade lower body, shoulder, and neck); wall is thicker at the points of junction. Two grooves on horizontal shoulder. Molding on lower slope of shoulder. Broad flange below rim for lid. Uprturned, horizontal handles, roughly cylindrical but fluted, springing from applied discs on upper body. Double convex moldings at their centers flanked by carinated fillets. Originally linked to shoulder by vertical struts at center (now missing). Lid has slightly convex resting surface. Two grooves on lower slope of lid, two more on the upper slope. Offset below stem, matched on inside of lid. Finial in form of a miniature vase, open to interior of lid; groove and sharp ridge at junction to stem.

Moldmade body. Medallion: six-petal rosette surrounded by ten leaves, one squeezed in, all within ridge. Calyx: five leafy palmettes alternate with five

acanthus leaves. Wall divided into registers. From top to bottom:

(1) five repeated reliefs: wreath, loutrophoros, Ionic column, draped figure, strutting Eros. Repeated ten times, but draped figure missing from sequence under right handle, and column missing from adjacent sequence.

(2) three repeated reliefs: loutrophoros, warrior with shield (Amazon?), centaur with auloi facing left. Repeated five times, followed by sequence lacking the loutrophoros repeated seven times.

(3) three repeated reliefs: garland spirally wound with ribbon strung below slave mask, alternating with frontal ithyphallic figure with syrinx. Sequence repeated twelve times.

(4) eight-petal rosettes and acanthus leaves.

Rim pattern: egg and dart. Appliqué head on shoulder of vessel, in upturned three-quarter view: long, wavy hair, wearing lion's scalp (Omphale?). Dilute orange glaze over the white slip for eyebrows, eyelids, pupils, lips, hair, and details of lion's scalp including teeth. Another head (now missing) balanced it on opposite side.

Decoration in glaze on white ground. In handle zone, above moldmade section, frieze of open palmettes irregularly spaced without regard to applied heads or handles. Their outer leaves are linked by garlands consisting of mere strokes on the side with the preserved head; in two instances on other side, they are more realistically rendered using broader and serrated strokes. On shoulder and neck, above and behind handles, two long-legged birds with outstretched wings hold garland between them in their bills. Handles glazed; traces of glaze on outer face of flange and on lip. Decoration in glaze on lid: band at lower edge; stem and finial, but not the groove and ridge between; grapevine on wall.

Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); white slip on exterior and upper interior neck of jar, on all surfaces of lid; red to black glaze.

Probably local. The loutrophoros is one of the most common stamped motifs on relief ware from Sardis (see, e.g., 378, 433–437, 442, 454, 455, 458, 465). For a centaur with auloi facing right, compare the relief bowl fr. 493. Two large black-glaze vases with relief decoration are comparable: vase with lid from the Butler Expedition (see Part III, P1117 from Tomb 535, *Pl.*

144, center = *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 128 center); vase from Al Mina, Turkey (Christoph Clairmont, "An Imperial Relief Vase from al Mina, Turkey," *AJA* 59 [1955], 171). A krater with lid in the Nicosia Museum differs in shape and decoration but is similar in concept (inv. D 714; *SwCyprusExp* IV:3, 58, no. 2; 76; fig. 21:24, assigned to Hellenistic I, 325–150, not from the Swedish excavations). Lagynoi and other smaller shapes also combine painted and relief decoration (e.g., *PF* II, F 62, fig. 8:2, fig. 9:1, pl. 46); fr. of lagynos (?) from Kyme, Turkey in the University Museum, Philadelphia (29.45.16), which combines relief decoration on the lower body and white ground on the shoulder with a comparable palmette (brought to our attention by Roger Edwards). For birds holding garlands, see the silver saucapan of the first century C.E. from Berthouville (Ernest Babelon, *Le trésor d'argenterie de Berthouville* [Paris 1916], 119, pl. XXII; M. C. Calvi, "La coppa vitrea di Aristeas nella Collezione Strada," *JGS* 7 [1965], 13, fig. 8).

Large, partly moldmade vessel

307 *Pl.* 51. P67.81:7467.
P.H. 0.079; est. diam. 0.18.
Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 100.55–102.85/N 10.15–12.50
*94.10–*93.80. Found with **429**.

Wall fr. Lower body moldmade: egg and dart bordered by ridges, glazed dull brown. Upper body slipped white, with leaves and trefoil-style garland in thinned glaze. Fabric 2: light red (2.5YR 6/6), white slip.

Perhaps from a vessel like **306**. For leaves, cf. Leroux, 17, no. 5, ill. (lagynos from Delos).

Amphoras

308 *Pl.* 51. P68.184:7904.
Max. p. dim. 0.10.
LNH E 46.00–53.00/N 103.26–108.16 *97.00–*96.80.

Wall fr. Offset at junction of neck to shoulder. Picket leaves on shoulder; stripe on offset ending in blob at left near presumed handle attachment; leaves of laurel wreath on neck. Fabric 2 (?): extremely micaceous, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6); white slip (2.5Y 8/2) outside only.

For the shape, see Murray, 85, no. 93, said to have come from Thessaly. A neck fr. from a pitcher (?) from Delos has comparable picket leaves on the shoulder and a black-striped offset at base of neck (*Délos* XXVII, 252, D 108, pl. 44 shown upside down). Picket leaves are

also found on the shoulder of an intact lagynos-ware jug of unique shape in the Archaeological Institute in Utrecht (Salomonson, 164–173).

309 *Pl.* 51. P98.35:10857.

Max. p. dim. 0.045 (fr. a), 0.055 (fr. b); P.H. of fr. c 0.052; est. diam. of rim 0.18.
Pa-S Test Pit 7 E 99.00–100.50/N 20.70–21.70 *94.50; found in 1967.

Three nonjoining fr., one of rim (fr. a), one of shoulder and body (fr. b), one of lower wall (fr. c). Fluted body, with diagonal grooves in area below handle (fr. c), bordered by two horizontal grooves at top (fr. b). Flaring rim with delicate molded lip (fr. a). On body, broad stripe between two pairs of narrow ones (fr. c), trefoil-style garland above (fr. b, with trace of one leaf preserved on fr. c). On shoulder, picket leaves with stripe below and above (fr. b). Trefoil-style garland on neck, glazed band on lip (fr. a). Fabric 2 (?): light red (2.5YR 6/6); slip on exterior and on interior of neck, ranging from white (2.5Y 8/2) to pink (7.5YR 8/4); glaze ranges from black to red.

The rim fr. (a) does not certainly belong. From an amphora similar to the canonical Asia Minor West Slope shape (see **158–173**). A white-ground oinochoe of roughly the same shape in the Manisa Museum (inv. no. 2451) lacks fluting and body stripes but has picket leaves on the shoulder.

Miniature pitcher

310 *Pl.* 51. P89.49:9689.
P.H. 0.077; diam. 0.066.
Hacı Oğlan Tomb 89.11 Bsks 5, 11, 12 (Context 10).

Mended from several fr.; handle, neck, part of foot, and much of body missing. Angular ring foot; flat resting surface; nearly flat underside. Ovoid body with two grooves at junction to neck. One strap handle with lower attachment on shoulder. Very thin walled and delicate. Band of stippled splotches on shoulder, narrow and broad stripe below, another narrow stripe lower down. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6); white slip on exterior to 0.02 above foot; brown glaze.

Lid

311 *Pl.* 51. P98.36:10858.
Max. p. dim. 0.048; est. diam. 0.20; th. of wall 0.003.
Syn Test Pit 11 E 71.00–74.00/N 17.80–19.60 *95.80–*95.60; found in 1965.

Wall fr. Sloping wall with angle, like lagynos but slipped on interior. A lid? Exterior: two narrow stripes above thick stripe at angled edge. Two curved bands (of a tendril?) in field. Fabric 2 (?): light red (2.5YR 6/6); very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3).

Cf. an amphora with such a lid (Murray, 85, no. 93), said to have come from Thessaly.

Handle

312 Pl. 51. P58.522B:956.

P.H. 0.05; diam. 0.013.

HoB E 17.00–28.00/S 60.00–65.00 *98.80–*98.60

Level I fill. Found with 142.

Handle of small vessel (not a lagynos) preserved from lower attachment to arch. Twisted from five strands. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); firm white slip.

Cups (mastoi)

313 Pl. 51. P98.37:10859.

Max. p. dim. 0.079; P.H. 0.063.

HoB MTW W 20.00–25.00/S 160.00–165.00 *105.70–*104.30 between scarp and south wall; found in 1964.

Found with 489.

Segment of wall from close to center of underside to just below rim. Exterior of body slipped, with stippled cross in glaze, one-quarter preserved. Reddish brown fabric (5YR 5/4), gray at core; white slip, fired pink (5YR 8/3) on lower body; brown glaze on exterior rim and on interior.

Complete examples were found by the Butler Expedition in Tombs 44, 407, 1007, and S6 (see Part III). Cf. a hemispherical cup with garlands and bow ties in a Bern private collection (Hans Jucker, "Ein Becher der weissgrundigen Lagynosgattung," in *Mansel'e Armağan – Mélanges Mansel I* [Ankara 1974] 475–482, pls. 149–152) and another in Chalkis (A. K. Choremes, "Ἀρχαϊότητες καὶ μνημεῖα Εὐβοίας," *ArchDelt* 27, B'2 [1972] 340–341, pl. 292:στ).

314 Pl. 52. P98.38:10860.

Max. p. dim. 0.048.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 105.00–110.00 *100.20–*99.80; found in 1963.

Rim fr. Two grooves on interior below straight rim. Exterior slipped with two glazed stripes. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); slightly shiny, very

pale brown slip (10YR 8/3–8/4) on exterior, to just below rim; exterior rim and interior glazed, black on lower interior, red on rim.

315 Pl. 52. P98.39:10861.

P.H. 0.029; est. diam. 0.15.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 110.00–115.00 to *99.50; found in 1963.

Rim fr. Straight rim, beveled to inside with two grooves below on interior. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); firm white slip to 0.01 m below rim, fired light red on lower part (2.5YR 6/6); black glaze on exterior rim and interior.

Cup or bowl

316 Pl. 52. P98.40:10862.

Max. p. dim. 0.04; th. of wall at bottom 0.004, at top 0.003.

HoB E 10.00–20.00/S 90.00–100.00 *101.00–*99.50; found in 1960.

Wall fr. Decoration on interior: two strokes at right (lotus petal?), train of three ivy leaves at left. On exterior, two concentric stripes with strokes of floral (?) decoration above. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); firm slip inside and out, very pale brown outside (10YR 8/3–8/4), white inside; brown glaze outside, red inside.

Bowls

317 Pl. 52. P90.60:9822.

Max. p. dim. a) 0.193; P.H. a) 0.073, b) 0.053; est. diam. 0.275.

MMS/S-C E 104.00–108.80/S 149.40–153.00 *113.17–*112.46 Bsk 46. Found with 378.

Two nonjoining sections preserving part of rim and wall, to just above foot. Offset at base of wall. Slightly angular profile. Wall offset from floor on interior. Delicately molded rim with groove on interior. Floor: pairs of antithetical dolphins alternate with palmette. Two stripes enclose floor. Rim: stippled swags with large bows. Fabric 2 (?): reddish yellow (5YR 6/6); firm white slip on interior and upper exterior; orange glaze.

Cf. *PF* II, 113, F 4, pl. 42.

318 Pl. 53. P63.236:5318.

Max. p. dim. 0.10; P.H. 0.021; est. diam. of foot 0.125.

HoB W 15.00–30.00/S 115.00–120.00 to *100.50.

Part of foot and floor. Large bowl or plate. Slightly angular ring foot; flat resting surface; convex underside. Foot pierced horizontally at junction to wall for suspension. On interior, lotus calyx with round petals alternating with pointed ones. Fabric 2 (?): reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); firm white slip on interior only; reddish brown glaze.

For decoration, see *PF* II, 115, F 56, pl. 46; *AvP* IX, 123, pl. 59:b:2–4; *AvP* XI:2, 72, 80, nos. 102, 208, pl. 43:4.

319 *Pl.* 53. P61.29:3185.

Max. p. dim. 0.055.

HoB E 5.00–10.00/S 55.00–60.00 tomb *98.91–*98.48.

Wall fr. Bowl or lid. On exterior, dolphin in added red, above two stripes in thinned glaze, and zone of leaves alternately in thinned glaze and added red. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); firm white slip on interior and exterior; orange glaze.

Decoration over white slip in both thinned glaze and added red is unusual. Cf. dolphins on lagynoi from Messenia (A. K. Choremes, “*Ἀρχαιοῦτερες καὶ μνημεῖα Μεσσηνίας*,” *ArchDelt* 24, B'1 [1969], 142, pl. 140:δ), from Delos (Leroux, 17, no. 6, ill.), in the Louvre from Myrina (Leroux, 24, no. 27, ill.), and in Odessa from Olbia (Leroux, 26, no. 33, ill.). Cf. also dolphin in interior of ESA bowl from Corinth (Robinson, 27–28, no. 60, fig. 10 top, pl. 3). If a lid, possibly from a pyxis lid like those found in the Agora of Athens (*Agora* XXIX, 397, nos. 1559–1561, figs. 94, 95, pl. 122).

Unguentarium

320 *Pl.* 53. P98.41:10863.

P.L. 0.05; th. of wall 0.005.

Syn Fc Test Pit 15 E 103.05–106.55/N 5.95–9.05

*95.10–*95.00; found in 1967. Found with 452, 457, and 751.

Fr. of shoulder. Part of horseshoe-shaped handle at right. Picket leaves, stripe at top of shoulder. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6); white slip on exterior only; red glaze.

Pyxis

321 *Pl.* 53. P98.42:10864.

P.H. 0.118; est. diam. of base 0.23; th. of wall at top 0.007.

Pa-S Test Pit 7 E 101.50–103.50/N 20.70–21.70

*94.50; found in 1967.

Part of lower wall and underside. Flat underside; bottom extends beyond wall to form flange.

Vertical wall. Stripe on edge and top of flange. Two zones of decoration on body. Lower: open lattice pattern between single stripes. Upper: swag arches with three upright leaves between swags and a pair within each arch, with one narrow and one broad stripe below. Fabric 2: extremely micaceous, friable, light red (2.5YR 6/6); white slip on exterior, including underside; brown glaze.

For floral decoration, cf. 276 and comparanda cited there. Cf. P1234 from Tomb 621 of the Butler Expedition (see Part III); a smaller cylindrical box from the acropolis at Pergamon but with white slip on interior as well as elsewhere (*PF* II, 115, F 45, pls. 47, 48); and a series of large pyxides found in Athens (*Agora* XXIX, 394–395, nos. 1534–1537, figs. 91, 92, pl. 118).

Lids of incense burners, or bells

322 *Pl.* 53. P98.43:10865.

P.H. 0.058; est. diam. 0.08–0.09.

Pa-S Test Pit 7 E 99.00–104.00/N 20.70–22.00 *94.50; found in 1967.

Fr. of rim and lower wall. Slightly flaring rim. Row of picket leaves, three stripes at bottom. Reddish brown fabric (5YR 5/4); firm white slip on exterior and lower edge of interior; brown glaze.

For shape, cf. two examples in Istanbul (*PF* II, 107–108, fig. 9:1 and 2).

323 *Pl.* 53. P98.44:10866.

P.H. 0.054; est. diam. 0.10; th. of wall 0.002–0.004.

Syn Test Pit 9 E 43.00–45.00/N 12.00–17.00 to *95.00; found in 1965. Found with 511.

Fr. of lower wall and rim. Slightly flaring rim. Clusters of horizontal leaves, broad stripe at bottom with apparently two narrow lines above. Extremely micaceous, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); white slip (10YR 8/2) on exterior and at rim on interior; dark brown glaze, with drip of glaze on interior.

324 *Pl.* 53. P65.244:6905.

P.H. 0.05; th. of wall 0.002–0.0035.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 87.00–90.00/N 1.50–2.90 *93.00–*92.50. Found with 361 and 614.

Wall fr., rim missing. Wall flares toward lip. Clusters of horizontal leaves and three stripes. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); white slip inside and out; light orange glaze.

325 Pl. 53. P98.45:10867.

P.H. 0.075; est. diam. at lower edge 0.085.

HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 110.00–120.00 *102.60; found in 1963.

Knob and upper wall. Hole pierces wall at top of shoulder (for a clapper?). Solid, flaring knob, flat with conical finial on top. One narrow and two broad bands on shoulder; zone of horizontal leaves below. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 8/6) on exterior, with spill on interior; light brown glaze.

326 Pl. 54. P92.41:10005.

Max. p. dim. 0.055.

MMS-III 92.2 E 95.00–100.40/S 84.90–86.00 *103.00

Bsk 18 Roman dump.

Fr. of upper wall; knob broken away. Rounded offset at top of wall. Pierced at top. Broad stripe on offset, narrower one below; horizontal leaves below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); pink slip (5YR 8/4) outside only; reddish brown glaze.

327 Pl. 54. P98.46:10868.

Max. p. dim. 0.043; th. of wall 0.005.

HoB E 5.00–10.00/S 85.00–95.00 to *99.60; found in 1961.

Wall fr. Arched swag with upright leaf below; three stripes above. Fabric 2 (?): light red (2.5YR 6/8); white slip outside only; orange to brown glaze.

For the floral pattern, cf. a lagynos from Delos (Leroux, 17, no. 5, ill.), but three stripes at the junction of shoulder to neck are unparalleled on lagynoi. Hence, probably a bell/lid.

328 Pl. 54. P98.47:10869.

P.L. 0.052; th. of wall at top 0.003, at bottom 0.005.

Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 100.55–102.85/N 10.15–12.50

*94.60–*94.10; found in 1967. Found with **61** and

176.

Wall fr. Probably a bell/lid, but possibly a globular lagynos. Trefoil-style garland bordered by pairs of stripes. Fabric 2 (?): reddish yellow (5YR 7/6); white slip outside only; orange to brown glaze.

Incense burners

329 Pl. 54. P68.146:7847.

P.H. 0.068; p. diam. at flange 0.067; diam. of body

0.047.

Syn Test Pit 8 E 39.61–41.71/N 11.45–17.00 *95.00–*94.80. Found with **157.**

Bottom missing; full height of incense cup preserved. Cylindrical body. Offset and flange below cup. On body, laurel wreath with narrow and broad stripes above; glaze on top surface of rim. Fabric 2 (?): light red (2.5YR 6/6); white slip on exterior, floor of cup and interior unslipped; brown glaze.

Cf. example from Delos (W. Deonna, *Exploration archéologique de Délos XVIII Le mobilier délien* [Paris 1938], 377, pl. CV, with further references). A possible example comes from Tomb 621 of the Butler Expedition, where it was interpreted as a stand (see Part III).

330 Pl. 54. P67.52:7417.

Max. p. dim. 0.056.

Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 99.30–101.55/N 10.15–14.55

*95.60–*95.40. Found with **431** and **701.**

Part of wall and cup. Offset and flange at top of wall. Cylindrical body. Broad, glazed stripe at junction of wall to flange, narrow stripe below. Fabric 2 (?): light red (2.5YR 6/6); pale yellow slip (2.5Y 8/4) on exterior, including inside cup, interior unslipped; orange glaze.

Stands or incense burners

331 Pl. 54. P98.48:10870.

P.H. 0.054; est. diam. 0.085.

Pa-S Test Pit 2 E 37.12–40.00/N 20.70–23.70 ca.

*93.50; found in 1967.

Fr. of lower wall. Open underneath. Wall flares to three ridges at base. Ribbons with two hanging ends. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); white slip (10YR 8/2) inside and out; orange glaze.

332 Pl. 54. P98.49:10871.

Max. p. dim. 0.097; P.H. 0.043.

BS E 17 E 98.50/S 1.00–3.00 *93.50–*93.00; found in 1963.

Part of base and lower wall of stand or large incense burner. Two-tiered rectilinear base surmounted by cylindrical element with double torus molding at bottom. Sloppy stripes on upper edge of rectilinear base, lower torus, and upper torus. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); pale yellow slip on exterior and lower interior; reddish brown glaze.

Cf. the torus molding and stripe on an incense burner from Delos (Leroux, 52–53, no. 102, ill.). A complete incense burner with a perforated, hemispherical lid and a base of this profile is in the Portland Art Museum, Portland, Oregon (26.81, The Sally Lewis Collection).

Unknown shape

333 *Pl.* 55. P98.50:10872.

P.H. 0.038; est. diam. 0.062.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 110.00–115.00 to *101.70; found in 1962.

Fr. of rim and neck (?). Neck flares, meeting rim at angle. Vertical rim with groove at base. Broad stripe on rim. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); firm pale yellow slip over all except part of interior of neck; light brown glaze.

Lack of wear suggests preserved edge is mouth rather than resting surface, and vessel has been described accordingly; but this is not necessarily the case.

UNDECORATED VESSELS

Lagynos

334 *Pl.* 55. P77.19:8335. Second half of 1st C.

H. 0.195; diam. 0.138, of foot 0.079.

Tomb 77.1 W 135.70–137.70/S 696.20–697.90

*162.24–*161.84 under north couch (Context 9).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 14, fig. 14.

Mended from many fr.; half of body missing. Flaring, angular ring foot; narrow resting surface; flat underside with angle at edge, nipple at center. Flattened globular body. Neck lightly wheel ridged. Vertical, offset rim, sloping inward and overhanging on interior. Strap handle with slight ridges, from shoulder to neck. No decoration. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull pale yellow slip on exterior and upper part of interior of neck.

Found in same tomb as **335**, an echinus bowl also covered with a dull, pale slip, although the fabric appears to be different.

Echinus bowl

335 *Pl.* 55. P77.6:8310. 1st C.?

H. 0.056; diam. 0.123, of foot 0.062.

Tomb 77.1 W 137.04/S 696.94 under north couch,

near floor at *161.84 (Context 9).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979), 14, fig. 14.

Intact. Angular ring foot; flat resting surface; irregularly convex underside. Sharply incurved rim. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with large pieces of silver and golden mica and small dark grits; white slip on exterior, with a few drips on interior.

See **334** for a piece from the same tomb with similar surface treatment.

PERGAMENE SIGILLATA AND IMITATIONS

Late Hellenistic deposits at Sardis regularly contain fragments of Pergamene sigillata, sometimes with appliqué decoration (see pp. 152–166), but more often without. Although no complete shapes have been recovered, the impression is that this fine ware was in fact imported in some quantity. The fabric is distinctive: very fine, slightly micaceous, and light red to reddish yellow (frequently 2.5YR 6/6 or 5YR 7/6), sometimes with small white inclusions, and covered with an excellent, satiny glaze, often contrasting black and red on inside and outside. The ware was in production by the middle of the second century and continued well into the Roman period; we deal here only with examples of Hellenistic date, following the typology and chronology of Carsten Meyer-Schlichtmann's study of the ware.¹³⁵

The excavations have produced a few fragments of Form S 9,¹³⁶ a cup with a rounded, fluted body, plain shoulder, and outturned rim (**336, 337**); a local variant of the shape, however, is more common (see below). Cups of Form Ts 1¹³⁷ are well represented (**338–344**). Two body fragments (**338, 339**) preserve the characteristic incised tongues of the shape. The rest of the pieces come from rims, all with incised tendrils. Meyer-Schlichtmann divides the shape into three varieties on the basis of details of rim and profile; all three are represented at Sardis. A single example of the cup with

¹³⁵ PF VI.

¹³⁶ PF VI, 70–71, pl. 8.

¹³⁷ PF VI, 84–85, pls. 10, 30, 37.

shell feet in this fabric has been found (345). A small hemispherical bowl with a disc foot appears to be of Pergamene fabric (346), but the form is not represented at Pergamon. The reversible lid is rather well represented (347–350). Meyer-Schlichtmann does not list the shape, but examples are included in Behr's study of Pergamene West Slope;¹³⁸ she dates them from the end of the second century to the middle of the first. All have West Slope decoration on the outside: ivy garlands with incised tendrils, white leaves and berries; and incised laurel wreaths. A fragment perhaps from a pyxis (352), a possible lid (351), and a wall fragment perhaps from a small cup (353) complete the collection.

There are also local variants that deviate somewhat from the Pergamene version of the skyphos shape (354–358). These are like Meyer-Schlichtmann Form S 9 in general design—they have fluted, globular bodies and handles with thumb rests—but there are differences in the upper body and rim, and the ribbing is at least partially diagonal rather than vertical. In one case it has been applied with a five-toothed comblike instrument (354). The cups exist in two forms. One has a plain rim that continues the convex curve of the wall (354, 356). On the other (357, 358) the rim is outturned, like that of Form S 9, but it is positioned directly above the fluted wall, without the intervening plain zone of Form S 9. The form of the foot is illustrated by 355. The date of these variants is probably the same as that of the Pergamene prototype: mid-second to first century.

Cups: Meyer-Schlichtmann Form S 9

336 Pl. 56. P98.51:10873. Mid-2nd to 1st C.

P.H. 0.048; th. of wall 0.005.

Syn Test Pit 8 E 39.61–41.71/N 11.45–17.00 *95.20–*95.00; found in 1968. Found with **83**.

Wall fr. with handle scars at left. Diagonal grooves on wall, gap and two strokes below handle. Horizontal groove above, at lower handle attachment. White dots on groove; two incised lines above (edge of tendril?). Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze.

Pergamene or close imitation; cf. *PF VI*, 70–71, 215, no. 37, pl. 8.

¹³⁸ Behr, 160–165, nos. 74–90, figs. 17–20, pl. 17; see also *PF II*, 47, 60, D 20, pl. 12.

337 Pl. 56. P98.197:11019. Mid-2nd to 1st C.

P.H. 0.043.

PN W 255.00–260.00/S 330.00–335.00 *88.70–*88.50; found in 1964.

Wall fr. with trace of handle at upper left. Fluted lower wall, bordered at top by groove. Convex shoulder continues curve of body. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny mottled brown glaze outside, red inside.

See preceding entry for bibliography. Another fr. of this shape among uninventoried pottery.

Cups: Meyer-Schlichtmann Form Ts 1

338 Pl. 56. NoEx74.9. Mid-2nd to mid-1st C.

P.H. 0.06; est. diam. 0.17.

Surface find from slope above AT.

One handle and part of wall. Convex lower wall with incised tongues, bordered by groove at top. Concave above. Triple handle with shouldering on upper attachment and rotelle at arch. Fine, soft, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with little mica, a few flecks of golden mica; shiny red glaze.

Pergamene or close imitation. Cf. *PF VI*, 83–85, 219, no. 76, pl. 10 (Form Ts 1a).

339 Pl. 56. P98.52:10874. Fourth quarter of 1st C.

B.C.E. to first quarter of 1st C. C.E.

P.H. 0.033; th. of wall 0.006.

HoB W 5.00–15.00/S 115.00–125.00 *101.80 fill; found in 1963.

Wall fr. Incised tongues on wall, bordered above by groove. Sharp carination to horizontal shoulder. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze outside, red inside.

Pergamene. Cf. *PF VI*, 83–85, 219, no. 78, pl. 10 (Form Ts 1c).

340 Pl. 56. P98.53:10875. Mid-2nd to mid-1st C.

P.H. 0.037.

HoB W 25.00–30.00/S 80.00–85.00 *99.80–*99.50; found in 1963. Found with **122** and **188**.

Rim fr. Vertical rim, plain on inside, steps in to body on exterior. Incised tendrils and part of ivy leaf. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny mottled brown glaze outside, red inside with black stripe at lip.

Pergamene. Cf. *PF VI*, 83–85, 219, no. 76, pl. 10 (Form Ts 1a).

341 *Pl.* 56. P63.4:4940. Mid-1st C.

P.H. 0.027.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 105.00–115.00 to *102.00.

Found with **467**.

Rim fr. Vertical rim with groove below. Lip beveled on inside. Incised tendrils on rim. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny red glaze, dark at rim.

Pergamene. Cf. *PF* VI, 83–85, 219, no. 77, pl. 10 (Form Ts 1b).

342 *Pl.* 56. P62.117:4329. Mid-1st C. B.C.E. to first quarter of 1st C. C.E.

P.H. 0.032.

BS E 14 E 84.00/S 2.00–4.00 ca. *95.00 fill under floor.

Rim fr. Vertical rim with angle and groove at bottom. Lip beveled to inside. Incised tendrils on rim. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny red glaze.

Two more fr. of this shape among uninventoried pottery. Pergamene. Cf. *PF* VI, 83–85, 219, nos. 77, 78, pl. 10 (Forms Ts 1b and 1c).

343 *Pl.* 56. P98.54:10876. Fourth quarter of 1st C.

B.C.E. to first quarter of 1st C. C.E.

P.H. 0.021.

HoB E 5.00–10.00/S 120.00–130.00 *103.50–*102.80; found in 1963.

Rim fr. Vertical rim with slight groove below. Lip beveled to inside. On rim, incised tendrils and ghost of groups of three dots. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny brown glaze.

Pergamene. Cf. *PF* VI, 83–85, 219, no. 78, pl. 10 (Form Ts 1c).

344 *Pl.* 56. P98.55:10877. Fourth quarter of 1st C.

B.C.E. to first quarter of 1st C. C.E.

P.H. 0.039; est. diam. 0.16.

HoB W 5.00–15.00/S 100.00–105.00 to *101.40; found in 1961.

Rim fr. with handle scar at left. Vertical rim, lip beveled to inside. Concave below, flaring out to angle. Incised tendrils (?) on rim. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with many voids; shiny red glaze.

Pergamene. Cf. *PF* VI, 83–85, 219, no. 78, pl. 10 (Form Ts 1c).

Cup with shell feet

345 *Pl.* 56. P63.225:5294. Mid-2nd C. to mid-1st C.

Max. p. dim. 0.073; est. diam. of foot 0.045.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 106.00–110.00 *100.30 down.

Found with **401**.

One foot and trace of a second, part of wall and underside. Broad, nonfunctional ring foot over which shells have been applied. Convex underside. Groove at base of wall. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze.

Pergamene or close imitation; cf. *PF* VI, 81–82, 218, no. 71, pl. 10 (Form B 11). For other cups with shell feet, see **101** and **130–132**.

Hemispherical bowl

346 *Pl.* 56. P89.41:9675. Second half of 2nd C.?

H. 0.043; diam. 0.09, of foot 0.029.

Hacı Oğlan Tomb 89.11, to west under couch Bsk 12 (Context 10).

A few fr. missing. Disc foot; concave underside with small sinking at center. Hemispherical bowl with plain rim. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); red glaze with dark patch at rim.

Form of foot as *PF* VI, 217, no. 55, pl. 9 (Form B 2).

Reversible lids

347 *Pl.* 57. HoB 29/vi/62. Late 2nd to 1st C.

Max. p. dim. 0.095; th. toward center 0.01, toward outer edge 0.006.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 110.00–115.00 *102.20; found in 1962.

Wall fr. Groove at outer edge of exterior, with beginning of downturned rim. Trace of swelling to knob preserved at inner edge. Ivy pattern on exterior: tendrils incised, leaves and berries in white. Fabric contains golden mica; gray to red glaze on exterior, dull red on interior.

For decoration, cf. Behr, 162, no. 80, fig. 18, pl. 17 (Pergamon).

348 *Pl.* 57. P98.57:10879. Late 2nd to 1st C.

Max. p. dim. 0.062; th. of wall 0.0075.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 90.00–105.00 to *100.40; found in 1961.

Wall fr. Groove and ridge at inner edge around missing knob. Ivy garland: incised tendrils, white leaves and berries. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny dark brown glaze outside, red inside.

Pergamene or close imitation.

349 Pl. 57. P98.58:10880. Late 2nd to 1st C.
Max. p. dim. 0.077; th. of wall 0.005.
HoB MTW center; found in 1964.

Wall fr. Two grooves toward outer edge. Ivy garland: incised stems, rather stiffly rendered, white leaves and berries. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with golden mica; black glaze with red spots outside, red inside.

For somewhat similar decoration, see Behr, 162, no. 79, fig. 18 (Pergamon).

350 Pl. 57. P65.168A, B:6818. Late 2nd to 1st C.
Max. p. dim. a) 0.058, b) 0.101; est. diam. 0.21.
Syn Test Pit 13 E 87.50–89.00/N 2.80–3.30 *92.60–*91.60. Found with **407** and **498**.

Fr. of rim (a) and of wall (b). Nearly vertical rim, convex to outside, meets wall at angle. Sloping wall, slightly convex on top, with one to two grooves at outer edge. On wall, trefoil-style garland with leaves incised, berries painted (now effaced). Row of white dots along edge of top. On rim, ivy garland with incised stems, painted leaves and berries (now effaced). Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6); shiny black glaze outside, dark red inside.

Fr. of two similar rims among uninventoried pottery. Pergamene.

Lid (?)

351 Pl. 57. P65.86:6700. Second half of 2nd C. or later.
P. diam. 0.089; diam. of depression 0.027.
PN W 275.00–280.00/S 325.00–330.00 *86.70–*86.20.

Half of lid (?), rim missing. Nearly flat underneath. Top convex with circular depression at center, convex in profile, with small grooved circle at center; scraped groove around depression. Incised palmettes with pairs of double spirals at their bases, symmetrically arranged (two and part of a third of original four preserved). Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze inside, mottled and streaky brown (from burnishing?) outside.

Pergamene? For burnishing, cf. **663**.

Pyxis (?)

352 Pl. 57. P63.192:5237. Second half of 1st C. to early 1st C. C.E.?
P.H. 0.04; est. diam. 0.13; th. of wall 0.003.
HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 115.00–120.00 to *101.30.

Wall fr. Vertical wall, apparently from cylindrical vessel. Part of trefoil-style garland with hatched leaves and clusters of three white dots (mostly effaced) bordered by two incised horizontal grooves with white dots between them. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with many small white inclusions and flecks of golden mica; shiny, mottled, brown glaze outside, red inside.

For shape, see *PF* VI, 178–179, 245, no. 406, pl. 27. For decoration, cf. examples from Pergamon with hatched ivy leaves (*PF* II, 60, D 30, pl. 11; Behr, 134, nos. 32–34, figs. 9, 10, pl. 14), or pairs of hatched leaves as here (*PF* II, 63, D 86, pl. 21; Behr, 134, no. 35, fig. 10, pl. 14), dated by Behr in first century.

Unknown shape

353 Pl. 57. P59.515:2119.
Max. p. dim. 0.04; th. of wall 0.002.
UT E 70.00–80.00/S 190.00–200.00 *122.85–*122.00.

Wall fr. Probably from belly of small cup. Four-petal rosette with hatched petals. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic black glaze outside, red inside.

For decoration, cf. *Délos* XXVII, 251, D 79, pl. 44.

Local variants of cups of Meyer-Schlichtmann

Form S 9

354 Pl. 58. P98.59:10881. Mid-2nd to 1st C.
P.H. 0.089; est. diam. of rim 0.17.
MMS-III 93.1 E 94.70/S 84.35 *100.87 Bsk 70 Roman dump; found in 1993.

About one-sixth of wall, from base of wall to rim, and one handle. Groove at base of wall. Continuous convex curve from base of wall to rim. Two grooves at lower handle attachment, below which wall is diagonally scored with groups of five grooves. Two wheel-run grooves below rim. Plain rim. Strap handle with ivy leaf at arch, attached just below rim. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dull glaze, brown above, red below stacking line outside, brown above and red below inside.

Cf. Bohtz/Albert, 518, no. 34, fig. 55, but with different handle and fluting (Pergamon).

355 Pl. 58. P98.60:10882. Mid-2nd to 1st C.
P.H. 0.032; diam. of foot 0.052.
HoB E 0–15.00/S 105.00–110.00 to *100.80; found in 1961.

Foot and lower body. Ring foot, projecting at bottom. Fluting on body, vertical at left side of fluted

zone, diagonal at right. Short incised strokes under handle area. Trace of horizontal groove at top of fluting. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull red glaze. Ten more fr. among uninventoried pottery.

356 *Pl. 59.* P98.61:10883. Mid-2nd to 1st C. P.H. 0.044; est. diam. 0.12. HoB E 10.00–15.00/S 95.00–100.00 ca. *99.75; found in 1960.

One handle and part of rim and wall. Groove at lower handle attachment, with diagonal fluting below. Slightly incurving rim with two grooves below lip. Strap handle with two pinches of clay at arch forming ivy-leaf thumb rest. Grainy, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); slightly metallic, reddish brown glaze. Two more fr. in local fabric with diagonal fluting are probably of this shape; there are also several wall fr. with diagonal fluting, of uncertain shape.

357 *Pl. 59.* P98.62:10884. Mid-2nd to 1st C. P.H. 0.047. HoB W 25.00–30.00/S 110.00–115.00 to *100.20; found in 1963.

Fr. of wall and rim. Diagonal fluting bordered by two grooves above. Concave neck. Outturned rim. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull black glaze. Also an uninventoried fr. in gray ware.

358 *Pl. 59.* P98.63:10885. Mid-2nd to 1st C. P.H. 0.036; est. diam. 0.11. Syn Test Pit 13 E 87.00–93.00/N 1.20–2.95 ca. *95.00–*94.00; found in 1965.

Fr. of rim and upper wall. Convex, diagonally fluted wall, bordered at top by two grooves. Concave rim with sharply outturned lip. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); reddish brown glaze.

II

RELIEF WARES

II RELIEF WARES

by Susan I. Rotroff

with the collaboration of Ilse Hanfmann and George M. A. Hanfmann

HEMISPHERICAL MOLDMADE RELIEF BOWLS

“Hemispherical moldmade relief bowl”—the ungainly name of the type, which is slowly replacing the old term “Megarian bowl”¹—sums up its diagnostic features: a hemispherical body, without handles or foot, made in a mold and decorated all over its exterior surface with relief designs. Wheelmade parts were added to this basic moldmade hemisphere. In the typical bowl only the rim was wheelmade, but in almost all industries there were occasional elaborations, where the hemispherical body served as the basis for a footed bowl or krater or a closed shape such as a jug, amphora, or filter jug.² Examples of this at Sardis include four small jugs (446, 474, 483, and P1757 from Tomb 1007 [see Part III]), a lagynos (P744 from Tomb 356), two amphoras (168, 620), two lidded jars (306, P1117 from Tomb 535 [Pl. 144, center]), and a piece of unknown shape (615); most of these are probably of local manufacture.

Although each center of manufacture produced its own distinctive variations, the types of decoration applied to the surface were fairly standard, and on

this basis it has been possible to sort the material into well-established categories: pinecone, imbricate, floral, figured, and simplified linear schemes (long-petal, shield, net-pattern, and linear-leaf). These categories are not airtight, and motifs of different categories may be combined, although the manner in which they are combined differs from industry to industry. Thus on Athenian bowls, for example, floral and imbricate motifs are combined with figured scenes.³ At Sardis, on the other hand, the long-petal motif, which appears alone in most industries of mainland Greece, may be combined with floral or figured scenes (525–529). In this feature the Sardinian industry resembles others of Asia Minor.⁴

The process of manufacture has been described often and in detail⁵ and may be summarized briefly here. The mold consisted of a thick-walled, wheelmade bowl with the desired decoration worked on its inner surface. The potter began by marking the areas of the rim and of the medallion with wheel-run grooves, which would translate into defining ridges on the finished product. Within these areas, designs were

³ E.g., *Agora* XXII, 56–57, nos. 96, 99, pls. 16, 17.

⁴ *Antioch* IV:1, 30, fig. 15:25, 28, 29; *Kyrie* I, 67, MB 96, fig. 4, pl. 12; Tuchelt (1971), 75, no. 198, pl. 12 (Didyma); *Milet* V:1, 68, M 475, pl. 13; 70, M 503, fig. 33, pl. 12; 79–80, M 666, fig. 38, pl. 13; *Délos* XXVII, 241, D 9, D 12, D 13, pl. 40; *Labraunda* II:1, 64, no. 150, pl. 11; *Priene*, 403, no. 23, fig. 529. See also Zahn, 52, 55, no. 7, fig. 7a, b (southern Russia); Siebert (1978), 384, Go 57, pl. 50 (Gortys, Arcadia); *HESamaria*, pl. 72:d, g (Israel).

⁵ Courby, 327–328, 370; Thompson, 452; *Phyx* II, 85–89; *Agora* XXII, 4–5; S. I. Rotroff, “Molds: Production and Preparation—Use and Spread,” in *E' Συνάντησις*, 496–499.

¹ For nomenclature, see *Phyx* II, 83–84; *Corinth* VII:3, 151; *Agora* XXII, 2–3.

² E.g., Courby, pls. IX:e, X:c, XIV; *Agora* XXII, 92–93, nos. 406–408, 410, pls. 69–71, 89, 90; *PF* II, figs. 8, 14; *Délos* XXXI, 66, no. 6000, pls. 14, 131; 100, no. 6201, pls. 22, 131; 384, no. 2785, pls. 92, 133; 267–268, no. 6002, pls. 108, 134; 479, no. 6082, pls. 111, 134; Klaus Parlasca, “Zur hellenistischen Reliefkeramik Kleinasiens,” *BABesch* 57 (1982), 176–177, 179.

drawn or, more frequently, impressed using stamps of clay, wood, or metal. Signet-type stamps were used for most motifs, but continuous rim patterns like the guilloche on 648 must have been applied with a roller. When the decoration was complete, the mold was fired. To make a bowl, the potter pressed clay into the mold and then turned it on the wheel to smooth the interior; thus wheel marks normally appear on the inner surface of the final product. The rim was fashioned on the wheel by drawing excess clay up from the interior, beyond the rim of the mold, and the point of transition from moldmade body to wheelmade rim is usually visible on the exterior of the bowl. On bowls at Sardis, light diagonal ridging on the inside of the rim area reflects this process. This ridging is unusual; it does not occur on Attic bowls, nor is it seen frequently on bowls of Pergamene manufacture. It may reflect either haste of manufacture or the properties of the materials used at Sardis. The natural shrinkage that accompanies the drying of the clay allowed the potter to remove the bowl from the mold easily, and it was then glazed and fired.

One puzzle is the very small number of stamps for the manufacture of molds that have been found: at Sardis, for instance, only one (422); at the Athenian Agora, three; at Pella, in workshop debris with many molds, only two.⁶ This is probably simply a matter of statistics; a relatively small number of stamps were used to make a large number of molds. It is also possible, however, that ephemeral materials were sometimes used for stamps. Experiment has shown that stamps of unfired clay work quite well, although of course they would not have lasted as long as fired ones. Stamps could be made from scratch by carving leather-hard clay, or they could be made mechanically by taking an impression from a positive. In the latter instance, an unfired stamp offers the advantage of less shrinkage.

ORIGINS

The origins of these bowls, which appear rather suddenly in the Hellenistic repertoire, have been discussed at length elsewhere.⁷ In brief, their relief decoration

suggests metal prototypes, and several examples of hemispherical silver, bronze, and even gold bowls with similar relief decoration are extant.⁸ The presence of Egyptian motifs, particularly the lotus calyx common on Egyptian ceramics even in the pharaonic period,⁹ and Hellenistic parallels in silver from Egypt itself¹⁰ suggest that the inspiration came from Alexandrian silverware. The earliest securely dated archaeological contexts for the bowls, however, are at Athens, suggesting that they were introduced, and perhaps invented, there sometime in the last quarter of the third century.¹¹ I have argued elsewhere¹² that the bowls were first made as copies of Ptolemaic silver imported to Athens for the celebration of the first Athenian Ptolemaia in 224. New ideas traveled quickly in the Hellenistic period, even over large distances,¹⁴ and no doubt imitations sprang up elsewhere almost immediately; the archaeological evidence suggests that moldmade bowls were being manufactured in Asia Minor by the end of the third century.¹⁵

⁸ E.g., Hausmann, pl. 1; Strong, 109, pl. 31A; Byvanck-Quarles van Ufford, 14–15, figs. 10, 12; 20–21, figs. 18–20; Oliver (1977), 78–79, no. 43; *MűJb* 19 (1968), 232–233, figs. 5, 6; Bothmer, 51, no. 87; Theodor Kraus, *Megarische Becher im römisch-germanischen Zentralmuseum zu Mainz* (Mainz 1951), pls. 4, 5; Parlasca, 143, fig. 7.

⁹ E.g., Ludwig Keimer, “The Decoration of a New Kingdom Vase,” *JNES* 8 (1949), 4, pl. VII; C. K. Wilkinson and Marsha Hill, *Egyptian Wall Paintings* (New York 1983), 34–35, no. 32 (New Kingdom).

¹⁰ C. C. Edgar, “The Treasure of Toukh-el-Qarmous,” *Le musée égyptien* 2 (1907), 57–62, pls. 27, 28; Hausmann, pl. 1.

¹¹ The range of 240–220 for the introduction of the bowls (*Agora* XXII, 9–10) should probably now be shifted downwards 10–15 years on the basis of Finkielstejn’s revised dating of Rhodian amphoras. For detailed discussion of the implications of this downdating for moldmade bowls at Athens, see S. I. Rotroff, “Four Centuries of Athenian Pottery,” in *Chronology of the Black Sea Area in the Period c. 400–100 B.C.* (Aarhus, forthcoming).

¹² *Agora* XXII, 9–13.

¹³ This conclusion has been challenged by Ulrich Hausmann (*OlForsch* XXVII, 105), but he offers no evidence in support of that challenge.

¹⁴ Callaghan (1978), 60; J.-C. Gardin, “La céramique hellénistique en Asie centrale: Problèmes d’interprétation,” in *Akten des XIII. Internationalen Kongresses für klassische Archäologie, Berlin 1988* (Mainz 1990), 187–193.

¹⁵ The best published evidence comes from the Asklepieion at Pergamon, where a single fragment was found among material associated with *Bauphase* 8, dated to the end of the third century (*AvP* XI:1, 122–123, no. 158, pl. 43). Note, however, that the

⁶ *Agora* XXII, 93, nos. 411–413, pl. 72; Akamatis, 154–155, nos. 1, 2, pl. 264.

⁷ *Priene*, 412–418; Courby, 336–337, 354–360, 422–437; Thompson, 455; Byvanck-Quarles van Ufford, 13–15; Parlasca, 129–154; *Agora* XXII, 6–13.

CHRONOLOGY

Archaeological evidence from Sardis

The Hellenistic strata at Sardis are much disturbed; in fact, much of the Hellenistic material discussed here comes from mixed fills and was found together with earlier, Lydian, pottery and later, Roman, sigillata. There is, however, a dated historical event that may have left its archaeological mark at Sardis: the destruction of the city in 213 by Antiochos III in retaliation against the renegade general Achaïos.¹⁶ The excavators have associated a number of contexts in various parts of the site with this destruction (see Contexts, pp. 11–13). The best evidence comes from PN, where a layer of clay, stones, and tile fragments suggests that the mudbrick house walls were demolished and their stone foundations disassembled, while tiles were collected in piles and thrown into wells (Context 1). A late third-century date and therefore association with the activities of Antiochos is suggested by numismatic evidence. Moldmade relief bowls are absent from this deposit.

More Hellenistic debris was uncovered in HoB, spread in patches over the remains of an industrial complex (Context 5). Here too coins, along with a single amphora handle, encourage an association with the activities of Antiochos. Under a floor in this area was found 533, a medallion fragment with traces of network decoration on the walls. The date of the net-pattern bowl has not been established with complete confidence, but it has generally been thought to be an innovation of the second quarter of the second century (see below under Other Linear Bowls). A third-century date for the net-pattern bowl, though not impossible, is unlikely and prompts questions about the purity of this large and widespread deposit. Thus there is no firm evidence for production or import of moldmade bowls before 213, and the tradition may have come to Sardis somewhat later. At Gordion, destroyed in 189, only a few fragments have been found,¹⁷ sug-

date of this phase is based solely on the moldmade bowl and on a plate (no. 152), the parallels for which are mostly second century in date. Nine fragments are published from material associated with *Bauphase* 9 (*ibid.*, 130–131, nos. 192–200, pl. 45), the lower terminus of which is ca. 190/180. For the dates of the Asklepieion phases, see pp. 6–8 above.

¹⁶ See Hanfmann (1983), 109–112 for a summary of the evidence for these events.

¹⁷ Keith de Vries, pers. comm., summer 1994 and fall 1996.

gesting that Phrygian potters did not adopt the type until the early second century.

Independently dated strata for the period between 213 and the massive earthquake destruction of 17 C.E. have thus far eluded excavators at Sardis. In the absence of historical connections, extensive undisturbed stratigraphic sequences or contexts, and associated independently dated material, there is no hard archaeological evidence for the internal development of the bowls at Sardis. They presumably continued in production throughout the Hellenistic period, to be replaced by early Roman red wares such as Eastern Sigillata B and its local analogues. No moldmade pottery was found in the Roman cemetery at Ahlatlı Tepecik, dated by coins to the period ca. 50–117 C.E.,¹⁸ and the extreme wear on the four small pieces (445, 462, 544, 737) from the Kâgırlık Tepe cemetery (KG), which was in use from the second to the fourth century C.E.,¹⁹ suggests that their presence there has nothing to do with the Roman burial ground.

Other evidence for chronology

In the absence of firm contextual evidence for the dates of the bowls from Sardis, we must rely on stylistic criteria derived, ultimately, from archaeological evidence elsewhere. It is generally accepted that imbricate, floral, and figured bowls were made throughout the life span of the moldmade bowl. Pinecone bowls, though certainly an early type, may also have continued to be manufactured into the second and even the first century.²⁰ For bowls of these types it is very difficult to suggest a more precise date, unless workshop groups can be established.

Other types, however, have more restricted chronological limits. The trefoil-style garland first appears in the first decades of the second century (see below under Floral Bowls), and the long-petal, net-pattern, and shield bowls were not introduced until the second quarter of the second century (see under Long-Petal Bowls and Other Linear Bowls). Thus a combination of typology and stylistic analysis can help in placing at least some of the material within a chronological framework.

¹⁸ *BASOR* 191 (1968), 9–10.

¹⁹ *BASOR* 154 (1959), 13; *Sardis* R1, 125–128.

²⁰ In *Agora* XXII, 16, I argued that the pinecone bowls were limited to the third century. Although this may have been the case in Athens, it is not so farther east.

Such an analysis suggests that a large percentage of the bowls from Sardis were made after ca. 165. This conclusion is based on the observation that many of the most common Sardian motifs occur in combination with linear motifs, such as the long petal or concentric semicircles. Since these linear motifs were not used on relief bowls until the second quarter of the second century, any bowl on which they occur must date after that time; and even when the linear motifs themselves are absent, the floral motifs with which they are associated signal a similar date for the bowls on which they occur. For example, at Sardis we find the long petal combined with types of acanthus leaf that appear on other, purely floral or figured bowls. The distinctive acanthus leaf of 468 (floral) and 497 (figured) can be recognized on the right of fragment 527, where it is combined with long-petal decoration. A similar situation exists with the Acanthus Group (see p. 132). Here a distinctive seven-petal rosette is found in combination with long-petal decoration on 410, and again on 388, together with another acanthus leaf, which in turn is found on 389 and 467. These connections are very secure, for careful observation and measurement indicates that the motifs in question were in all likelihood produced by the same stamps.

A number of similar connections may be suggested with more diffidence. The small circle as a rim motif or filling device is found on the shield bowl 530, and again (though not definitely from the same stamp) on 433, 450, and 551; note that on both 450 and 530 it is combined with the club motif, which is probably also to be regarded as typical of the second or first century. The bud, either in its simple form (e.g., 372) or growing from a leafy calyx (e.g., 460, 461) is a very common motif at Sardis, either as a rim pattern or as a spacer between other floral motifs on the wall. It too appears to have late connections, for at Pergamon, which seems to have provided models for Sardian potters, it occurs in combination with long petals.²¹ Note also the appearance of the slave-mask medallion—well represented at Sardis on imbricate and floral bowls (e.g., 421)—on long-petal bowls from both Sardis (e.g., 621) and Pergamon.²²

Confirmation of these observations can be found in an examination of the complete bowls found by Butler in Hellenistic tombs around Sardis; these are now lost,

but they can be studied through surviving descriptions and photographs (see Part III). P1756a (*Pl. 134C*), from Tomb 1007, conforms to the most common type of floral bowl, with alternating palm fronds and lotus petals (cf. 450–456), but it shares a stubby rosette with 525, on which long petals occur. Confirmation of the late date of the club motif may be found on a bowl from Tomb 36 (P256, *Pl. 134A*), where it is combined with both long petals and the pendent semicircles of the shield bowl. And, finally, from Tomb SW5, there is P1792 (*Pl. 134B*), signed by the potter Κέρδων, whose name also appears on a bowl in the collection of Artemis and Martha Joukowsky.²³ On both of these, composition and motifs are those typical of the majority of floral bowls from Sardis. The nine-petal rosette (present on both) is very close to that on 452 and 453 (themselves further associated with 456 and 553 on the basis of common stamps: see Charioteer Group, p. 131), and the bud rim pattern of the Joukowsky bowl is closely paralleled on 412–414 and 458, though without close observation and measurement of the motifs one cannot assert that they were made in the same workshop. On the basis of the signature, Winkes argues for a first-century date for the Joukowsky bowl, identifying Κέρδων with Cerdo, a potter who worked in Italy in the Arretine factory of Perennius in the early part of the last quarter of that century.²⁴ Ingenious as this

²³ Winkes, 116, no. 91.

²⁴ Winkes, 116; for Cerdo, see Dragendorff/Watzinger, 35–37; Oxé, 28–30. The inscription is not as easy to interpret as might appear. Buckler and Robinson (*Sardis* VII:1, 163–164, no. 224: 18, fig. 211) considered it to be a personal name, as does Winkes. Jones, however, lists ΚΕΡΔΩΝ as a variant of the stamp κέρδος (profit, gain), which occurs commonly on red wares of the first century C.E. (*Tarsus* I, 285, n. 108, with a list of published instances of the stamp; it is also found at Sardis: P59.546:2149 [*Sardis* M9, 102], and P63.169:5188). Either interpretation presents difficulties. If ΚΕΡΔΩΝ is a variant of κέρδος, why is it in the genitive plural? Painted inscriptions on earlier Hellenistic drinking cups are often in the genitive of a divine name (e.g., Ἀθίνας [Watzinger, 74, no. 18], Διονύσου [Thompson, 339, B 23]) or a quality (e.g., φιλίας [*Alt-Ágina* II:1, 69, no. 477, pl. 37]), but I know of no example in the plural. Furthermore, inscriptions of this type, dedicating the cup or its contents to a divinity or ideal, do not to my knowledge occur on moldmade bowls. There (with the exception of the Homeric bowls, for which see Sinn) we find only the names of men, presumably the signatures of the potter or the mark of the owner of the shop. This would appear to favor the identification of ΚΕΡΔΩΝ as an individual, hence Κέρδων; but here another problem arises, for the name of the maker is normally in the genitive rather than the nominative (see *Agora* XXII, 40–41; *Délos* XXXI, 403–407, fig. 1; Courby, 331, 363–366, 393,

²¹ *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 43:23.

²² *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 42:6.

hypothesis is, there is little evidence to support it. The products of the Arretine potter Cerdo bear little or no resemblance to the signed products of Κέρδων,²⁵ and the name is not so rare as to require that the two potters be one and the same man.

These combinations of typical Sardian composition and motifs (primarily on floral bowls) with motifs that can be demonstrated to date at least as late as ca. 165 (when long petals were introduced) suggest that most of the bowls from Sardis are late Hellenistic products. The association of Κέρδων with Cerdo, if correct, would pull the date down even later, intimating that production of moldmade bowls continued to flourish at Sardis at a time when in some other centers (such as Athens) it may have ceased altogether.²⁶ This is not to say that moldmade bowls were not being made in Sardis in the earlier second century or even the third century; unfortunately there are no convenient earmarks of early bowls, for in this rather conservative tradition, motifs, once taken up, tended to be repeated over and over again and survived for generations. It does seem likely, however, that the majority of the material presented here was produced after the second quarter of the second century.

TYPICAL LOCAL MOLDMADE RELIEF BOWLS OF SARDIS

Methodology for definition of local production

One of the major goals of the current study has been to isolate and define a group of bowls that can be convincingly identified as distinctively Sardian. A search through the published material suggests that Sardian bowls were produced for the home market and were rarely if ever exported.²⁷ Nonetheless, a clear definition of Sardian products will facilitate their recognition on

other sites, should they be found there, and in turn augment our understanding of Sardis's trading partners in the second and first centuries.

Many fragments of molds for the manufacture of moldmade bowls have been found at Sardis. Most are small fragments, but all but a handful of the inventoried examples are presented here. Although some could have been imported to the site, the presence of a stamp (422) proves that molds were manufactured at Sardis. Production of bowls is further verified by four fragments of wasters (e.g., 461),²⁸ pieces that had been so badly misfired that they vitrified and would have been unsuitable for use. It is also worth noting that the fabric of the molds is quite different in appearance from that of molds found at Pergamon, the most likely point of origin for imported molds.

A body of definitely Sardian pieces was built up first by looking for bowl fragments bearing motifs that are also represented on the molds. Because of the small size of the sample, however, there are not many instances where a bowl bears exactly the same stamp as a mold. The acanthus stamp on molds 388 and 389 and on bowl 467 is probably the same, as perhaps is the bud on mold 392 and bowls 460 and 461. But there is a large body of material in which the same motifs (though not impressed with identical stamps) appear, and within this body there is considerable consistency of fabric, glaze, and even shape. Local manufacture can also be postulated for groups of pieces that have identical stamps and were apparently produced

412, 415, 416; Siebert [1978], 18; Baur, 236–238, no. 199, fig. 6). There are exceptions, though; Kleagoras, an Argive potter, more commonly used the nominative (Siebert [1978], 41), and this may provide sufficient precedent for our examples.

²⁵ For pots signed by Cerdo, see G. H. Chase, *The Loeb Collection of Arretine Pottery* (New York 1908) no. 1, pl. 1; no. 53, pl. 3.

²⁶ *Agora* XXII, 36; S. I. Rotroff, "From Greek to Roman in Athenian Ceramics," in *The Romanization of Athens*, M. C. Hoff and S. I. Rotroff, eds., *Oxbow Monograph 94* (Oxford 1997), 102–106; Siebert (1978), 179–180.

²⁷ The only apparently Sardian bowls known to me that were excavated outside of the immediate area of Sardis itself are two complete examples in the Ephesos Museum in Selçuk, said to

come from Tire and from Demirci-Borlu—so not very far afield (Günay Tuluk, 63, 64–65, nos. 7, 14, pls. 32, 37). There are several other apparently Sardian bowls in the museum, but they either have no provenience, were bought on the art market, or are said to come from Lydia (ibid., nos. 1, 5, 6, 13, 15, 18). Konstantinos Tsakos tells me (conversation of spring 1994) that similar bowls have been found on Samos, but I have not seen them. Sardian bowls are, however, widespread on the art market, whence they have entered the collections of various museums and private individuals. Published examples are in the collection of Artemis and Martha Joukowsky, acquired on the art market in Beirut (Winkes, 116, no. 91); in Kassel (CVA Kassel 2 [Germany 38], 67–68, figs. 46, 47, pl. 89 [1889]); and in the Sadberk Hanım Museum in Istanbul (Anlağan, 88–89, no. 16). I have also seen examples in the museums at Princeton University and the University of Missouri at Columbia and on the art market in Basel, all of which attest to a deplorably thriving trade in illicit Lydian antiquities.

²⁸ These were found in various areas of the site: HoB (W 0–5.00/S 110.00–115.00 *99.80–*99.50 [461] and E 5.00/S 115.00 *100.10–*98.80); Pa-S (E 62.00–65.00/N 22.70–24.70 *93.25); Syn Test Pit 9 (E 43.00–45.00/S 12.00–17.00 *95.10).

in the same workshop. The many workshop groups from Delos are almost all imports,²⁹ but Delos, as an island and a commercial center, is a special case, and it is virtually certain that multiple bowls from a single workshop at Sardis were in fact made at the site itself. See below (pp. 131–132) for the four workshop groups to which some Sardian material can be assigned: the Eros Group, Charioteer Group, Acanthus Group, and Circle Group.

The molds and the bowls in the succeeding section represent the material that is most typical of the site. Other, smaller, cohesive groups of material were also identified, but it has not been possible to determine whether or not these are local products. For this reason, and in order to draw attention to their distinctive features, they will be discussed separately (see below under Metallic Black Glaze, Red Fabric 1, Red Fabric 2, and Gray Fabrics).

Molds

Shape

On only four examples (372, 399, 400, 407) is anything approaching a full profile preserved. All four are rather shallow, presenting somewhat less than a hemisphere. Most commonly the rim is downturned or thickened and sloping down to the outside. Experiment suggests that these features would have facilitated the formation of the rim of the bowl, providing a guide for the potter's fingers as he pulled up the wheelmade rim. Other molds have slightly projecting horizontal rims or plain rims. The base is most commonly a ring foot, but other varieties are represented: a disc foot or a flat, concave, or inset bottom. There is no clear correlation of type of decoration with type of rim or foot, nor are there differences in the fabric among molds with different rims and feet. It is likely, therefore, that the shapes reflect the practice of individual potters rather than varying points of origin or dates. Not enough complete fragments exist to determine whether a particular rim shape is normally associated with a particular foot shape.

One mold (394) is particularly interesting because it was made differently from the others. The exterior is irregular and has no wheel marks, indicating that the mold was produced by pressing clay around a positive, instead of by impressing individual stamps into

the interior surface. Examination of the decoration suggests that the model was a metal bowl; the raised outline of the ivy leaves and their stem and the ridges (rather than grooves) of the rim pattern are the opposite of what is normally found on molds and are consistent with techniques of metal working.³⁰ The irregular exterior would have made it difficult—perhaps impossible—to produce a bowl from this mold on the wheel. It may have been used in some other way, perhaps in the context of metal working.

Size (see Appendix, Table 1)

Most of the molds are for rather small bowls; the interior diameters fall mostly within the range 0.08–0.15 m, with only a few measuring larger (e.g., 365, 393, 403, 415, 0.18–0.21 m) Allowing for minimal shrinkage in drying and firing, most of the molds would have produced bowls from 0.07 to 0.14 m in diameter.

Fabric

The fact that the molds are remarkably consistent in fabric suggests either that they were imported from a single source or, far more likely, that they were made in Sardis itself. The fabric is very fine, hard, and micaeous, with a gray core, and usually fires to slightly different colors on the interior and exterior. The exterior color does not vary greatly, but the molds may be divided into four groups on the basis of variation in the color of their interior surfaces. There is almost a continuous progression from group 1 to 4, and these variations clearly have no chronological significance; they are given here purely for descriptive purposes.

1) 5YR 7/6 to 5YR 6/4, somewhat yellower than the others and closer in color to Attic: e.g., 373–375, 378, 393, 394, 399, 400, 404, 406, 413, 415, 416, 419.

2) ca. 2.5YR 6/6, bright red: e.g., 361–363, 366–368, 371, 372, 387, 388, 390, 391, 397, 402, 403, 407, 410, 414, 417, 418, 420, 421.

3) ca. 2.5YR 6/4, dusky rose: e.g., 360, 369, 370, 381, 383–386, 389, 392, 396, 408.

4) ca. 5YR 6/3, brownish purple: 365, 382, 395, 398, 401.

²⁹ *Délos* XXXI, 1–3. Note, however, the occasional occurrence of molds on the island (Hatzidakis, 302, pl. 223), suggesting some local production, even if on a small scale.

³⁰ For sunken outline of leaves, cf. Oliver (1977), 55, no. 22, a cosmetic box of the second half of the third century (according to Oliver), or the early third century (Bothmer, 61); for stem, cf. Strong, pl. 33:A (silver cup of first century C.E.).

Four pieces are gray throughout (359, 380, 411, 412).

No kilns or potters' workshops have been identified at Sardis, but the proveniences of the molds give some clue to where this industrial activity took place. About half of the molds were found in HoB, most, however, in mixed Hellenistic and Roman fill; only 393, 406, and 412 were found in pure Hellenistic contexts. Lesser concentrations in Syn and BS suggest potters were active there as well. Four molds for moldmade bowls (two included here: 366, 413) and one for an appliqué of the Pergamene type (653) were found in 1979 and 1980 during excavation preceding the construction of the model Lydian Building in the excavation compound (EHT). In this area also were found over one hundred fragments of moldmade bowls, some of them overfired (441), and pottery wasters. Here too, then, potters may have worked—or fill from a pottery was dumped. Many small mold fragments were also found in late Hellenistic and Roman dumped fills in MMS/S (Context 7) and MMS-III.

Pinecone

359 Pl. 60. P90.54:9814.

P.H. 0.046.

MMS/S-B E 113.00–115.00/S 130.00–137.00 *111.12–*110.30 Bsk 46 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Wall fr. Back of mold irregular, with no wheel marks visible. Square pinecone scales. Hard, fine, somewhat micaceous light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2).

Imbricate

360 Pl. 60. P60.239:2554.

P.H. 0.037; est. diam. of rim 0.15 (int.), 0.17 (ext.).

HoB upper fill.

Rim fr. Downturned rim, convex on top. Wall: overlapping pointed leaves. Rim: double spirals between grooves. Reddish yellow outside (5YR 6/6), weak red inside (10R 5/3).

361 Pl. 60. P65.263:6925.

P.H. 0.035; est. diam. of rim 0.13 (int.), 0.15 (ext.).

Syn Test Pit 13 E 87.00–90.00/N 1.50–2.90 *93.00–*92.50. Found with 324 and 614.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 104, 106.

Rim fr. Projecting rim. Wall: small, pointed, imbricate lotus petals. Rim: bead and reel between grooves.

Reddish yellow outside (5YR 7/6), light reddish brown inside (5YR 6/4), gray core, golden mica.

362 Pl. 60. P98.65:10887.

Max. p. dim. 0.044; P.H. 0.032.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 100.00–105.00 *102.50–*101.00; found in 1960.

Wall fr. Imbricate small, pointed leaves. Reddish yellow outside (5YR 6/6), light red inside (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica.

363 Pl. 60. P92.22:9974.

P.H. 0.045.

MMS-III 92.2 E 95.00–100.40/S 84.90–88.00 *104.33–*103.235 Bsk 6 Roman dump. Found with 683.

Wall fr. Exterior horizontally faceted. Wall: tips of one row of overlapping pointed leaves, with row of leaves stamped on their sides above. Rim: egg and dart with two grooves below, one above. Very micaceous, friable light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6).

Leaf stamp similar but not identical to those on 432 and mold 387.

364 Pl. 60. P59.578:2205.

Max. p. dim. 0.066; est. diam. of foot 0.10.

BS W 13 W 53.00–55.00/S 2.50–4.40 *97.00–*96.50.

Fr. of foot and lower wall. Ring foot. Parts of four rows of pointed, ribbed, imbricate leaves. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), light brownish gray on inner surface (10YR 6/2).

365 Pl. 60. P62.401:4745.

P.H. 0.055; est. diam. 0.18 (int.), 0.20 (ext.).

RT E 80.00–84.00/S 4.50–10.00 to ca. *94.00 fill under sidewalk.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 104, 105.

Rim fr., worn mold. Slightly projecting rim. Wall: row of rounded lotus petals with central ribs. Rim: below groove, double row of tendrils. Reddish yellow outside (5YR 6/6), pale red inside (ca. 10R 6/4).

366 Pl. 61. P79.12:8438.

Max. p. dim. 0.077; P.H. 0.055.

EHT W 203.50–205.50/S 1151.20–1153.20 *98.60.

One-fourth of lower wall and part of foot. Ring foot with angular outer profile, flat resting surface.

Offset at base of wall. Slightly irregular exterior. Part of groove surrounding medallion preserved. Four rows of overlapping ribbed leaves, with row of smaller leaves at base. Light red surface (2.5YR 6/6), light brownish gray core (10YR 6/2).

Floral

367 Pl. 61. P59.225:1583.

P.H. 0.055; est. diam. of rim 0.14 (int.), 0.165 (ext.).

HoB Area 12 E 10.00–15.00/S 50.00–60.00 ca.

*100.00–*99.10 fill. Found with **212**, **463**, and **491**.

Part of rim and wall. Downturned rim with convex upper surface. Wall: tall palm frond. Rim: double spirals standing on end, between grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6).

368 Pl. 61. P98.66:10888.

P.H. 0.032.

Pa-S Test Pit 7 E 99.00–101.00/N 20.70–21.70 *94.50–

*93.50; found in 1967.

Wall fr. Palm frond with trace of small motif at right (bud or vase?). Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica.

369 Pl. 61. P63.130:5129.

P.H. 0.023.

HoB W 25.00–30.00/S 100.00–105.00 *100.30–

*100.00.

Part of foot and lower wall. Ring foot, beveled resting surface. Two grooves around medallion. Wall: palm frond and Isis crown. Light brown outside (7.5YR 6/4), reddish brown inside (5YR 5/4).

Cf. **370**, same stamps and fabric.

370 Pl. 61. P67.128:7558.

P.H. 0.02; est. diam. of foot 0.07.

Pa-S Test Pit 2 E 37.12–40.55/N 22.70–25.70 *93.00.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R3, 28.

Part of foot and lower wall. Ring foot; flat resting surface. Wall: palm frond and Isis crown. Trace of groove below. Hard, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8), with gray core.

Cf. **369**, same stamps and fabric.

371 Pl. 61. P64.1:5924.

P.H. 0.043; est. diam. 0.15 (int.), 0.17 (ext.).

HoB W 12.00–25.00/S 117.00–120.00 *101.10–
*100.85. Found with **161**.

Rim fr. Downturned rim, convex on top. Wall: tips of palm frond and lotus bud or loutrophoros. Rim: bead and reel between grooves. Reddish yellow outside (5YR 6/6), light red inside (2.5YR 6/6).

372 Pl. 62. P98.67:10889.

H. 0.064; est. diam. of rim 0.12 (int.), 0.14 (ext.).

Near HoB, surface; found in 1959.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 365, no. 2, pl. 265.

About one-sixth of rim and wall with small part of foot. Plain rim, angular ring foot. Wall: lotus bud on stem, with palm frond to right and traces of leaf or large bud to left. Rim: egg and dart between grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica.

For bud on stem, cf. *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 43:10; *Kyme* I, 60, MB 60, fig. 3, pl. 8.

373 Pl. 62. P70.24:8100.

P.H. 0.03; diam. of foot 0.07.

AT stone foundation north of steps at northwest corner of Artemis Temple, W 196.00–198.00/S 1213.00–1214.50 *97.56.

Part of foot and lower wall. Flaring ring foot; rounded resting surface. Offset at base of wall. Medallion surrounded by two grooves. Wall: alternating palm fronds and elongated jeweled lotus petals. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4) with one large piece of quartz.

374 Pl. 62. P93.1:10024.

Max. p. dim. 0.068; P.H. 0.04.

MMS-III 92.1 E 95.80–96.65/S 98.10–98.25 *100.32–
*99.95 Bsk 75; found in 1992.

Part of foot and lower wall. Angular ring foot with groove at top of inner face; flat resting surface. Offset at base of wall. Wall horizontally parged. Palm frond and pointed lotus petal with jeweled central rib, with seven (?)-petal rosette between. Hard, micaceous light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4) with occasional large, irregular voids.

375 Pl. 62. P98.68:10890.

Max. p. dim. 0.05; P.H. 0.023.

Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 99.30–101.55/N 10.15–14.55

*95.60–*95.30; found in 1967. Found with **190**, **281**, and **553**.

Wall fr. Eight (?)-petal rosette with palm frond at left, edge of lotus petal at right. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4), golden mica.

376 Pl. 63. T80.6:8552.

Max. p. dim. 0.087.

HoB Trench V E 3.00–4.00/S 59.00–60.00 *99.50–*99.40.

About one-fourth of lower wall, with foot broken away. Tall, jeweled palm fronds alternating with pointed lotus petals, with lower stalks of flowers between them. Reddish yellow outside surface (5YR 6/6), pale brown inside surface (10YR 6/3), gray/light gray core (10YR 6/1).

Possibly same mold as **377**; cf. also **379**.

377 Pl. 63. P83.58:8821.

P.H. 0.044.

MMS/S ca. E 97.37/S 118.79 south of south face of wall 1 ca. *108.50.

Wall fr. Top of jeweled palm frond, flanked by floral tendrils. Edge of pointed lotus petal at either side. Above this, groove and traces of small, well-spaced motifs. Reddish yellow outside (5YR 6/6), light brownish gray inside (10YR 6/2).

Possibly same mold as **376**; cf. also **379**.

378 Pl. 63. P90.40:9793.

Max. p. dim. 0.074; P.H. 0.056; est. diam. 0.13 (int.), 0.14 (ext.).

MMS/S-C E 104.00–108.80/S 149.40–153.00 *113.17–*112.46 Bsk 46. Found with **317**.

Rim fr. Downturned rim, convex on top. Wall: pointed lotus petal and palm frond, with loutrophoros between them. Rim: egg and dart between grooves. Very micaceous, hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6).

For loutrophoros, see references under **433**.

379 Pl. 63. P90.55:9815.

P.H. 0.048.

MMS/S-B E 113.00–115.00/S 130.00–137.00 *111.12–*110.30 Bsk 46 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Wall fr. Vertical staff with bow tied around it, the

ends of the ties fluttering down on either side. To left, edge of palm frond. To right, undeciphered motif. Hard, only slightly micaceous fabric, reddish brown on interior (5YR 5/4), pale brown on exterior (10YR 6/3), with gray core.

Palm frond has dotted leaves like those on **376** and **377**.

380 Pl. 64. P63.222:5291.

P.H. 0.023; est. diam. of foot 0.085.

HoB W 30.00–35.00/S 110.00–120.00 to *101.40.

Part of foot and lower wall. Ring foot; flat resting surface. Very broad foot, shallow bowl. One groove around medallion, another cutting through tip of leaf above. Wall: triangular ribbed leaves. Gray surface (N5/), light brownish gray interior (2.5Y 6/2).

381 Pl. 64. P61.144:3399.

P.H. 0.037; est. diam. of foot 0.045.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 90.00–105.00 to *100.30.

Part of foot and lower body. Disc foot, concave underneath. Offset at base of wall. Medallion: rosette within groove. Wall: row of dots above lotus petal flanked by leaves sprouting from calyces and tendrils. Light red outside (2.5YR 6/6), light reddish brown inside (2.5YR 6/4), gray core, golden mica.

382 Pl. 64. P98.69:10891.

P.H. 0.041.

Provenience unknown; found before 1971.

Wall fr. Wall: tip of pointed leaf with indistinct motif at right. Rim: egg and dart with one groove above and two below. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/3).

383 Pl. 64. P98.70:10892.

P.H. 0.025; est. diam. of rim 0.105 (int.), 0.12 (ext.).

Provenience unknown; found before 1971.

Rim fr. Downturned rim. Wall: tips of leaves or petals. Rim: row of beads above groove. Light red outside (2.5YR 6/6), reddish brown inside (2.5YR 5/4), golden mica.

For rim beading, cf. **418** and **444**.

384 Pl. 64. P63.547:5741.

P.H. 0.032; est. diam. 0.105 (int.), 0.125 (ext.).

HoB E 5.00–10.00/S 122.00–127.00 *101.40–*101.20.

Rim fr. Outwardly thickened rim with slightly concave top sloping down to outside. Wall: rounded ribbed leaf alternating with bud on cabled stem. Rim: two grooves. Light brown outside (7.5YR 6/4), light reddish brown inside (2.5YR 6/4).

Cf. **385** and **386** for similar but not identical leaf.

385 Pl. 64. P98.71:10893.

P.H. 0.029; est. diam. of rim 0.105 (int.), 0.125 (ext.).

HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 125.00–130.00 *103.00–*102.00; found in 1967.

Rim fr. Outwardly thickened rim with convex top sloping down to outside. Wall: two rounded, ribbed leaves. Rim: two grooves. Light brown outside (7.5YR 6/4), reddish brown inside (5YR 5/3).

Cf. **386**, probably with same stamps, possibly another fr. of same mold; cf. **384** for similar but not identical leaf.

386 Pl. 65. P63.312:5429.

P.H. 0.037; est. diam. of rim 0.11 (int.), 0.13 (ext.).

HoB E 0–10.00/S 115.00–120.00 to *100.20.

Rim fr. Outwardly thickened rim with convex top sloping down to outside. Wall: two rounded, ribbed leaves. Rim: two grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6).

Probably same stamp as **385**, possibly from same mold; similar but not identical stamp on **384**.

387 Pl. 65. P64.138:6171.

P.H. 0.03; est. diam. of rim 0.10 (int.), 0.12 (ext.).

HoB MTE lower E 46.00–48.00/S 126.00–127.00 to *99.40.

Rim fr. Outwardly thickened rim, with top sloping down to outside. Wall: large, ribbed, diamond-shaped leaf with chevron-shaped leaf at right. Rim: two grooves. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4), golden mica.

For chevron-shaped leaf, cf. mold **363** and **432** (similar, not identical).

388 Pl. 65. P69.45:7986.

P.H. 0.057.

Syn E 55.00–58.00/N 13.00–15.00 *95.08.

Wall fr. Thin groove on lower exterior. Wall: seven-

petal rosette with acanthus to right. Rim: groove. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6).

Acanthus Group. Cf. mold **410** for rosette, **389** and **467** for acanthus.

389 Pl. 65. P98.72:10894.

Max. p. dim. 0.042; P.H. 0.022.

HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 85.00–90.00 to *100.10; found in 1961.

Wall fr. Acanthus leaf flanked by other floral (?) motifs. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4).

Acanthus Group. Cf. **388** and **467** for acanthus.

390 Pl. 65. P63.108:5100.

P.H. 0.035.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 115.00–120.00 *101.40 floor.

Rim fr. Outwardly thickened rim with top sloping down to outside. Wall: acanthus leaf with smaller lotus petal (?) at right. Rim: two grooves. Reddish yellow surface (5YR 6/6), gray core.

391 Pl. 65. P62.427:4814.

P.H. 0.042; est. diam. of rim 0.14 (int.), 0.165 (ext.).

BS E 14 E 83.50–85.00/S 2.00–4.00 *95.75–*95.15 fill under floor. Found with **398**.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 105.

Rim fr. Projecting rim. Wall: tendril between lotus buds. Rim: bead and reel between grooves. Hard, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica.

For bud motif, cf. **392**, **460**, **461**; *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 40:1; *AvP* XI:1, 153, no. 352, pl. 55 (*Bauphase* 12, deposited ca. 125).

392 Pl. 66. P59.575:2201.

P.H. 0.04; est. diam. of rim 0.145 (int.), 0.16 (ext.).

BSh Deep Trench W 6.50–10.50/N 16.00–19.00

*92.75–*92.50 at level of earlier floor of opus signinum.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R3, 105; *Rotroff* (1997b), 365, no. 1, pl. 265.

Rim fr. Outwardly thickened rim, sloping down to outside. Wall: lotus buds alternating with leaves or petals, of which only one tip preserved. Rim: bead and reel between grooves. Hard fabric, reddish yellow outside (5YR 6/6), light reddish brown inside (5YR 6/3), gray core.

The bud may be from the same stamp as those on **460** and **461**. Cf. also **391** and references cited there.

393 *Pl. 66*. P63.183:5216.

P.H. 0.03; est. diam. 0.19 (int.), 0.21 (ext.).
HoB W 30.00–35.00/S 80.00–90.00 *100.00–*99.70,
just west of building C, with floor level at *99.70–
*99.60. Found with **566** and **619**.

Rim fr. Projecting, slightly downturned rim. Wall: two small rosettes or clusters of berries, horizontal ivy vine. Rim: bead and reel between grooves. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with gray core.

394 *Pl. 66*. P59.547:2155.

P.H. 0.064; est. diam. 0.12 (int.).
BS W 13 W 54.00–57.00/S 2.00–4.40 *95.50–*95.00.
Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 102, 103.

Rim fr. Plain rim, uneven exterior with no wheel marks. Wall: horizontal ivy garland. Rim: vertical strokes between ridges. Hard fabric, reddish yellow outside (5YR 7/6), light reddish brown inside (5YR 6/4), gray core, golden mica.

Possibly mold taken directly from bowl; note ridges of rim pattern, and outlining of ivy stem, not typical of moldmade technique. Note similar rim pattern on **738**.

395 *Pl. 66*. P60.142:2425.

P.H. 0.04; est. diam. of foot 0.055.
HoB E 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–100.00 surface to *-0.70.

Part of foot and lower wall. Ring foot; flat resting surface. Note that floor would have been extremely thin. Wall divided into registers by double grooves. Lower register: trefoil leaves. Upper register: ivy leaves on sides alternate with small, vertical oval leaves. Hard fabric, weak red outside (2.5YR 5/2), light red inside (2.5YR 6/6), core partly gray.

396 *Pl. 66*. P67.147:7591.

P.H. 0.046; est. diam. of rim 0.14 (int.), 0.16 (ext.).
Pa-S Test Pit 7 E 99.00–103.50/N 20.70–21.70 *94.00–
*93.75.

Rim fr. Outwardly thickened rim with convex top sloping down to outside. Wall: horizontal grapevine with one groove below. Rim: two grooves. Hard, red-dish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), gray core, golden mica.

397 *Pl. 66*. P98.73:10895.

P.H. 0.024; est. diam. of rim 0.125 (int.), 0.14 (ext.).
HoB Room B E 10.00–15.00/S 115.00–120.00 *100.50
above tomb; found in 1960.

Rim fr. Downturned rim; remarkably thin wall. Wall: vertical stack of short, horizontal grooves, perhaps stylized plant motif. Rim: two grooves. Reddish yellow outside (5YR 7/6), light red inside (2.5YR 6/6).

398 *Pl. 66*. P98.74:10896.

P.H. 0.02.
BS E 14 E 83.50–85.00/S 2.00–4.00 *95.75–*95.15 fill
under floor; found in 1962. Found with **391**.

Part of bottom and lower wall. Flat bottom with groove at edge. Groove at base of wall. Medallion surrounded by groove. Wall: lower part of fleur-de-lis. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/3).

399 *Pl. 67*. P65.30:6620.

H. 0.047; diam. of rim 0.10 (int.), 0.12 (ext.); of foot 0.067.
HoB W 20.00–35.00/S 125.00–130.00 *101.00–
*100.80.

Half preserved, with full profile. Ring foot with offset at top of inner face; plain resting surface. Outwardly thickened rim, with convex top sloping down to outside. Plain medallion. Wall: two rows of swirling rosettes. No rim pattern. Fine, light brown fabric with white inclusions. Possibly a slip on exterior, with redder core (2.5YR 6/6) visible where surface chipped away.

400 *Pl. 67*. P59.140:1462.

H. 0.04; est. diam. of rim 0.08 (int.), 0.10 (ext.).
HoB E 0–10.00/S 50.00–60.00 *100.00–*99.20 fill over
graves f, g, h, l, and m. Found with **211** and **534**.

Slightly less than one-fourth preserved; underside missing. Recessed underside, slightly projecting rim, flat on top. Medallion surrounded by groove. Wall: oval leaves with central rib alternating with bearded heads. Rim: beading in shallow groove. Hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), gray core.

Figured

401 *Pl. 67*. P63.224:5293.

P.H. 0.05.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 106.00–110.00 *100.30 down.
Found with **345**.

Wall fr. Wall: at right, head of bull decorated with garland, rosette on forehead; at left, acanthus leaf on its side. Rim: guilloche above groove. Light reddish brown outside (5YR 6/4), brown inside (7.5YR 5/2).
Cf. *AvP* I:2, 274, no. 8 (similar but not identical).

402 Pl. 67. P59.475:2050.

P.H. 0.052; est. diam. of rim 0.15 (int.), 0.17 (ext.).
BSH Deep Trench W 6.50–10.50/N 16.00–19.00
*95.00–*94.75 below level with marble chips, above late Hellenistic floor.

Previous publication: *BASOR* 157 (1960), 36; Hanfmann (1983), 126, 137, fig. 193; *Sardis* R3, 105.

Rim fr. Projecting rim. Wall: at left, Dionysos embraced by a maenad or Ariadne and supported by satyr. At right, Pan with right arm upraised. Groove at bottom divides wall into registers. Rim: egg and dart between grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), gray core.

Pan very similar, possibly from same stamp, as that on **569**; cf. also perhaps **639** (lower body of Pans or goats); *Délos* XXXI, 167–168, nos. 3242, 3243, pl. 37 (workshop of ). Cf. also Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 210, fig. 5.3:8 (Dor), apparently the same stamp but reversed. For Dionysiac trio, cf. D. B. Thompson, “Three Centuries of Hellenistic Terracottas, II C: The Satyr Cistern,” *Hesperia* 31 (1962), 259 (T 1376a, Athens); *Agora* XXII, 20, nos. 201, 208–216, 225, pls. 38, 41–43, 81–83; Siebert (1978), 244–245, 350, 352, Co 2, M 11, M 12, M 28, pls. 24, 44, 45 (Corinth, Argos); Courby, 342, fig. 69; 383, fig. 78:21 (Delos); for trio and Pan, cf. *Délos* XXXI, 92, no. 3247, pl. 20 (workshop of *Belles Méduses*); also very similar, but with different rim motif, *EvS* II:3, 67, fig. 97:c (Egypt).

403 Pl. 68. P90.19:9755.

P.H. 0.053; est. diam. 0.21 (int.), 0.23 (ext.).
MMS/S-B E 113.00–115.00/S 130.00–137.00 *111.00–*110.46 Bsk 4 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Part of rim and upper wall. Projecting rim, convex on top. Regular indentations in wall on exterior just below rim. Wall: Odysseus bound to the mast. High stem of ship at right. Two figures at left: larger, standing figure (Odysseus); smaller figure (steersman) at right holding out his hand toward Odysseus. Rim: egg and dart over bead and reel, separated and bounded

by single grooves. Friable, extremely micaceous reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6).

Cf. *Agora* XXII, 67, no. 190, pls. 35, 80.

404 Pl. 68. P59.436:1994.

P.H. 0.058.
BS W 13 W 55.00–57.00/S 2.00–4.40 *94.50.

Wall fr. At left, bull charging to right. At right, lion runs right, turning head to look backward. Two grooves and row of beading above, one groove below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6).

Apparently identical bull appears on **562**, metallic black fabric; cf. also *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 43:16 (similar but not identical bull); for similar but not identical feline, cf. **492**.

405 Pl. 68. P85.18:9065.

P.H. 0.03.
MD2 Trench 2, west end ca. E 458.00/N 237.00 ca.
*110.50 Bsk 10.

Wall fr. Lion leaping left. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6) with small voids.

Long-petal

406 Pl. 68. P63.172:5197.

P.H. 0.05.
HoB W 25.00–30.00/S 100.00–105.00 *100.00–*99.75.

Wall fr. with lower part of rim preserved. Projecting or thickened rim. Wall: concave long petals outlined by groove and beading. Rim: ovolo over row of small, ribbed, pointed leaves, all above groove; trace of ridge above. Reddish yellow outside (5YR 7/6), light brown inside (7.5YR 6/4), partly gray core.

407 Pl. 68. P65.170:6820.

H. 0.043; est. diam. of rim 0.09 (int.), 0.11 (ext.), of foot 0.06.
Syn Test Pit 13 E 87.50–89.00/N 2.80–3.30 *92.60–*91.60. Found with **350** and **498**.
Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 104, 106, fig. 603.

Slightly less than one-fourth preserved; middle of floor missing. Slightly concave bottom. Downturned rim, slightly convex on top. Medallion: rosette within groove. Wall: concave long petals outlined by groove and separated by beading. Rim: double spirals between

grooves. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with slightly soapy feel, golden mica.

Cf. **408**; for treatment of long petals, see *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 42:6.

408 *Pl.* 69. P98.75:10897.

P.H. 0.039.

HoB W 0–10.00/S 95.00–100.00 to *99.40; found in 1961.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 365, no. 4, pl. 265.

Part of base and lower wall. Flat base, concave underneath. Medallion: rosette (?) within groove. Wall: concave long petals outlined by groove and separated by beading. Light red outside (2.5YR 6/6), light reddish brown inside (2.5YR 6/4).

Cf. **407**.

409 *Pl.* 69. P98.76:10898.

Max. p. dim. 0.039; P.H. 0.022.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 105.00–110.00 *100.30; found in 1963.

Wall fr. Below groove, concave long petals outlined by groove. Petal at left is more rounded than two petals at right. Reddish yellow outside (5YR 6/6), grayish brown inside and core (10YR 5/2).

410 *Pl.* 69. P60.236:2551.

Max. p. dim. 0.055; P.H. 0.049.

HoB *102.50–*100.00 upper fill.

Wall fr. Rounded ribless petal flanked by seven-petal rosettes. Edge of acanthus leaf at left. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6), splitting on plane parallel with surface.

Acanthus Group. Cf. **388** for rosette.

Other linear bowls

411 *Pl.* 69. P98.77:10899.

Max. p. dim. 0.053.

HoB W 20.00–30.00/S 85.00–90.00 to *99.80; found in 1962.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 365, no. 3, pl. 265.

Wall fr. Shield bowl. Eight-petal rosette at center of three concentric circles or semicircles. One small boss visible at left beside outer circle. Gray fabric (10YR 5/1).

Rims

412 *Pl.* 69. P61.558:4088.

P.H. 0.03; est. diam. of rim 0.09 (int.), 0.10 (ext.).

HoB E 10.00–15.00/S 90.00–100.00 *99.00–*98.60.

Found with **610**.

Rim fr. Plain rim with grooves on outside. Inverted lotus buds between grooves. Light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2).

For inverted lotus buds as rim motif, cf. **413**, **414**, **458**; *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 43:17, 23; *AvP* XI:1, 153, no. 359, pl. 54; *AvP* XI:2, 75, no. 150, pl. 47:3; Winkes, 116, no. 91.

413 *Pl.* 69. P98.78:10900.

P.H. 0.03.

EHT W 206.00–208.50/S 1151.20–1152.40 *97.99;

found in 1979.

Rim fr. Slightly convex, downward-sloping, overhanging rim. Inverted lotus buds between grooves. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6).

Cf. **412** (and references cited there), **414**, **458**.

414 *Pl.* 69. P67.102:7513.

P.H. 0.04; est. diam. of rim 0.14 (int.), 0.155 (ext.).

WWB W 108.00–112.00/N 10.00–18.50 *97.60–*97.00.

Rim fr. Plain rim. Wall: tips of leaves. Rim: inverted lotus buds between grooves. Hard, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6).

Cf. **412** (and references cited there), **413**, **458**.

415 *Pl.* 69. P65.285:6947.

P.H. 0.037; est. diam. of rim 0.18 (int.), 0.20 (ext.).

Syn Test Pit 9 E 42.00–44.00/N 12.00–17.00 to *95.00.

Rim fr. Downturned rim. Groove, egg and dart, groove, bead and reel, two grooves. Hard fabric, brown outside (7.5YR 5/4), light brown inside (7.5YR 6/4), grayish green core.

416 *Pl.* 69. P90.20:9756.

P.H. 0.029.

MMS/S-B E 113.00–115.00/S 130.00–137.00 *111.00–*110.46 Bsk 4 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Rim fr., with edge of lip missing. Downturned rim. Ovoid between grooves. Hard, very micaceous, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), gray at core.

417 Pl. 70. P98.79:10901.

P.H. 0.027; est. diam. of rim 0.125 (int.), 0.14 (ext.).
Provenience unknown; found in 1959.

Rim fr. Outwardly thickened rim with top sloping down to outside. Seven-petal rosettes between grooves. Pink outside (7.5YR 7/4), light reddish brown inside (5YR 6/4).

418 Pl. 70. P68.185:7905.

P.H. 0.029; est. diam. 0.14 (int.), 0.16 (ext.).
AT L W 180.00–181.00/S 1309.00–1312.00 ca. *98.90.
Found with 562.

Rim fr. Downturned rim. Wall: small concentric circles and tip of pointed leaf. Rim: beads between grooves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with white inclusions. Possibly slipped on outside.

Cf. mold 383 and 444 for rim beading.

Medallions**419 Pl. 70.** P59.438:1999.

P.H. 0.017; diam. of base 0.05.
BS W 13 W 54.00–57.00/S 2.00–4.40 *95.00–*94.50.
Found with 473.
Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 102.

Base and part of lower wall. Disc foot, deeply concave underneath, with nipple. Medallion: four small acanthus leaves set on sides surround central acanthus leaf (only tip of stamp impressed). Wall: indistinct motif, possibly hares running right, possibly vine. Pink outside (5YR 7/4), light red inside (2.5YR 6/6).

420 Pl. 70. NoEx74.5.

Max. p. dim. 0.074.
Şeytan Deresi, surface find.

A little over half of medallion. Ring foot. Slave mask surrounded by fringed egg motif, all within groove. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6).

For similar medallion, cf. 427, 428, 449, 470, 604, 605. For other bowls with slave-mask medallions of different types, see 421, 432, 464, 546–549, 551, 621; *AvP* I: 2, Beibl. 42:6; *Kyme* I, 51, MB 1, fig. 6, pl. 1; *Anlağan*, 108–109, no. 25; *Antioch* IV:1, 30, fig. 17:13.

421 Pl. 70. P86.66:9307.

Max. p. dim. 0.05; est. diam. of foot 0.053.
MMS-III E 101.70–103.20/S 90.50–93.00 *104.54–

***104.13 Bsk 28 Roman dump.**

Part of foot and floor. Angular ring foot; rounded resting surface; convex underside. Slave-mask medallion within groove. Slave has high topknot. Base of imbricate leaves outside groove. Somewhat micaceous, soft, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6).

For bowls with slave-mask medallions, see 420 and references cited there.

Stamp**422 Pl. 70.** P94.2:10135. Manisa Museum 8057.

Diam. 0.022; L. 0.04.
MMS-III 93.1 E 90.00–92.00/S 80.90–84.00 *100.81–
*100.63 Bsk 72 Roman dump; found in 1993.

Intact except for chips. Solid, conical stamp for eight-petal rosette with hollow center. Friable, very micaceous gray fabric (10YR 5/1).

For stamps, see *Agora* XXII, 93, nos. 411–413, pl. 72; *Akamatis*, 152–155, pl. 264:1, 2 (Pella).

General characteristics of local moldmade relief bowls**Fabric**

The fabric of the local bowls is most often red (2.5YR 6/6, 5YR 6/6, 7.5YR 6/6), sometimes with a gray core, often with a friable break. It contains a good deal of mica—fine silver mica and occasional larger flakes of golden mica—which is especially apparent when the glaze is missing. Small white inclusions are occasionally present, and long, narrow voids are often visible in the break. The glaze is variable, ranging from black to brown to red, but the predominant color is red or reddish brown. The red shades produced are usually close to 10R 5/8, 6/8 or 2.5YR 5/8, 6/8. Mottling is common, and the inside of the bowl may be a different color from the exterior. The glaze may be metallic or slightly shiny; it is often thinly applied, so that the clay color shows through.

Shape

The typical Sardinian bowl has a fairly shallow moldmade section and a tall wheelmade rim. The rim is fairly straight, bulging slightly above the join to the moldmade body, thinning and slightly concave below the lightly outturned lip. The potter usually did not bother to tool the point at which the moldmade and wheelmade sections join, and the transition is rough.

Size

The few examples well enough preserved to allow a reasonably accurate estimate of the rim diameter indicate a range of 0.09 to 0.20 m, with most pieces falling between 0.12 and 0.14 m. The measurements recorded for complete bowls found by the Butler Expedition show that small bowls were common in funerary contexts; the range of diameters is 0.076–0.152 m, with nearly half measuring less than 0.09 m.

Decoration of local moldmade relief bowls

About 1835 fragments of bowls and molds were saved from excavations conducted between 1958 to 1984, the preponderance of them undoubtedly local. This material was quantified in 1984, at the end of the first phase of work on this project (see Appendix). It does not represent the sum of all fragments found, for an unknown amount of material was discarded after preliminary sorting immediately after excavation. These numbers also exclude material found since 1984, some of which has been added to the catalogue. Furthermore, because of their varying states of preservation, the type of decoration could be determined in only about half of the 1835 pieces counted. These, 919 in total, are categorized in Table 2 of the Appendix. Even of these, most are very small, and only rarely is the complete decorative scheme preserved. Note also that no distinction was made between local products (the large majority) and possible imports in these tallies. It would therefore be wrong to put undue emphasis on statistics derived from this sample. Nonetheless, this material can tell us something about the compositions and motifs preferred by the Sardinian potter.

Pinecone bowls are rare, attested by only twenty pieces (less than 2 percent) in the quantified sample of 919, while imbricate bowls, somewhat more common, make up 13 percent of the sample. Floral bowls are by far the most numerous, as is the case also in some other eastern industries,³¹ and floral fragments account for two-thirds of the categorized examples.

³¹ Proportions of bowls from the Asklepieion at Pergamon give this impression (*AvP* XI:1, pls. 43, 45, 49–51, 54, 55, 57, 59, 61). Figured bowls are amply represented in the fill of the Altar of Zeus (*PF* XII, pls. 15–35, Beil. 7–16), but de Luca, who knows the Pergamon collection better than anyone, asserts that floral decoration dominates (de Luca, 367). At Kyme floral pieces seem to slightly outnumber figured ones (*Kyme* I, pls. 1–16), as they do also in some of the Ionian workshops represented on Delos (e.g., NI and related, *Délos* XXXI, pls. 15–17; *Belles Méduses*, pls. 18–20; *Comique à la canne*, pls. 25–29; , pls. 30–47).

Figured bowls are surprisingly rare and never very well preserved; therefore, it is very difficult to determine whether they are local or imported. Even assuming that most of the pieces are local, they account for only 10 percent of the sample. The proportion of figured bowls in the catalogue is much greater than the proportion of figured bowls among all the fragments; this is because the figured bowls, while less numerous than floral bowls, are more varied, and there is much less repetition of motifs among them. Complete illustration of motifs therefore requires the inclusion of a larger percentage of the figured fragments. The linear types that were probably introduced in the second quarter of the second century were never very popular at Sardis. Net-pattern bowls are represented by only three fragments and shield bowls by fifteen, although a mold fragment for the latter (411) assures local production of the type. Only one example of a linear-leaf bowl has been found (644), and it is probably an import. Long-petal bowls, which are extremely common in some later second-century industries, are relatively uncommon at Sardis. The characteristic rounded petal occurs on only about 6 percent of the quantified sample, in a third of these instances in combination with figures or other floral motifs.

A note about decoration and drawings

Although there is great variety in the decoration, the surface of the bowl is usually organized into standard areas: the *medallion* at the center of the underside, the *wall*, and the *rim* pattern that provides an upper border to the decoration. These areas are usually separated by one or more ridges, or, less frequently, by beading. Descriptions in the catalogue are organized according to this scheme.

Cross sections of bowls have sometimes been included, either to give the shape of a nearly complete bowl or, more frequently, to indicate the precise position of the preserved fragment. State of preservation, along with the irregularity of the moldmade surface, make it difficult to present an accurate rendering of the exterior surface, and the section drawings should not be read as a guide to relief decoration. For those details, the reader should consult the photographs and drawings of the decoration.

Pinecone bowls

The simplest type of decoration found on moldmade bowls is the pinecone motif, in which the entire sur-

face of the bowl is covered with nodules replicating the surface of a pinecone. The type is widespread,³² but on no site is it very common. It was introduced in the third century, but its production probably continued at least through the second century, for it is well represented on second- and first-century bowls from Delos. Less than 2 percent of the quantified identifiable fragments from Sardis are pinecone bowls (see Appendix, Table 2), and half of those are fired gray (see below under Gray Fabrics). The production of the type there is confirmed, however, by a fragment of a mold (359).

Despite the simplicity of pinecone decoration, there are distinctive variations. On some pieces, mostly from the Greek mainland, the protruding bumps are gently rounded and do not project very far above the surface.³³ This variety was already being produced in the third century but probably continued to be manufactured in the second century.³⁴ In any event, these low, rounded nodules do not appear on Sardian bowls. There are two versions of a more stylized pinecone decoration, in which the projections are regular and pyramidal in shape. In one version the projections are plain; this has been viewed as a later development from the simpler form described above, for an example was

³² Asia Minor: *Labraunda* II:1, 64, nos. 138–141, pl. 11; *Kyme* I, 51, MB 9, pl. 3; *AvP* XI:1, 139, no. 258, pl. 49; 144, no. 293, pl. 51; *AvP* XI:2, 75, nos. 146, 148, pl. 48:2 and 9; Tuchelt (1971), 74, nos. 149 and 164, pl. 11 (Didyma); *Milet* V:1, pl. 47; *Priene*, 407–408, nos. 43, 44, fig. 531; *Tarsus* I, 225, fig. 129; Ionian bowls on Delos, *Délos* XXXI, pls. 12, 17, 29, 44, 48, 49, 53, 60, 73, 80, 86, 95, 111, 112; Anderson, 165, pl. 14:d (Chios).

Israel: *Samaria-Sebaste* III, 276, fig. 62; Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 211, 216, nos. 24, 63, figs. 5.4:9 and 5.5:23, photo 5.26 (Dor).

Syria: *Antioch* IV:1, fig. 14:12–17.

Greek Mainland: Thompson, 361–362, C 29, fig. 47; 364–365, C 53, fig. 49; *Agora* XXII, 16, 45–46, nos. 1–12, pls. 1, 2; Braun, 149, nos. 142, 143, pl. 64; Schwabacher, 217, pl. VIII A:1–3; *Pnyx* II, 104–105, nos. 94–103, pl. 48; Siebert (1978), 318, DI 127, pl. 20 (Argos); *Alt-Ágina* II:1, 77, no. 581, pl. 45; *Corinth* VII:3, 157–158, nos. 783–785, pl. 65.

³³ *Corinth* VII:3, 158, no. 783, pl. 65; *Agora* XXII, 45–46, nos. 1–12, pls. 1, 2; Thompson, 361–362, C 29, fig. 47; 364–365, C 53, fig. 49; *Pnyx* II, 104–105, nos. 94–96, 98, 101, 103, pl. 48; Schwabacher, 217, pl. VIII A:1–3; Braun, 149, nos. 142–143, pl. 64; *Alt-Ágina* II:1, 77, no. 581, pl. 45. For eastern examples, see *AvP* XI:2, 75, no. 146, pl. 48:9; *PF* XII, 113, nos. 557, 558, pl. 19, Beil. 12.

³⁴ It has been suggested that it is limited to the third century (*Corinth* VII:3, 158; *Agora* XXII, 16), but a fragment has now been found in Mummian destruction debris of 146 in Corinth (Edwards [1981], pl. 45: C-1980-128), opening the possibility that production continued for a longer time.

found in destruction debris of 146 at Corinth,³⁵ and the type is well represented on Delos,³⁶ where most of the bowls are thought to date between 167 and 69. At Sardis this type is found both in typical orange fabric (423) and in gray fabric (599, 600). The fabric and the rim pattern of 423 suggest links with Red Fabric 2, which would date this piece in the first century C.E.; this variety of pinecone decoration may then have survived into the early Roman period. In the other variety, represented only in orange fabric at Sardis (425, 426), the angles of the projecting pyramids are marked by ridges, and there is a circle at the apex of the pyramid (cf. also mold 359 and 424, without the circle). Parallels may be found at Labraunda, Pergamon, and Didyma, and farther afield at Antioch and Samaria.³⁷ The date of this variety cannot be established with any certainty, but the pieces from Pergamon were found in contexts of the first half of the second century.

423 Pl. 71. P98.80:10902.

Max. p. dim. 0.10; P.H. 0.055; est. diam. of body 0.12. EHT W 197.00–201.50/S 1151.00–1157.00 ca. *99.00; found in 1979.

Section of upper wall and rim pattern. Three rows of pinecone scales. Rim pattern of circles with dots in center, with one ridge below, two above. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8), golden mica; red glaze.

Possibly Red Fabric 2. For circles with dots, cf. 578 (Red Fabric 2), 628 (gray fabric), both closely similar, and 532 (Red Fabric 2), from a different stamp.

424 Pl. 71. P98.81:10903.

P.H. 0.049; est. diam. of rim 0.10. HoB W 5.00/S 110.00–114.00 *99.20; found in 1963.

Part of rim and upper wall. Slightly concave rim, everted lip. Wall: pinecone scales. Rim: row of pinecone scales with two ridges above, one below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with abundant fine golden mica; dull black glaze, brown inside.

³⁵ *Corinth* VII:3, 158 (C-48-87); Edwards (1981), 197.

³⁶ *Délos* XXXI, pls. 12, 17, 29, 44, 48, 49, 53, 60, 73, 80, 86, 95, 111, 112.

³⁷ *Labraunda* II:1, 64, no. 141, pl. 11; Tuchelt (1971), 74, no. 164, pl. 11; *AvP* XI:1, 139, no. 258, pl. 49; 144, no. 293, pl. 51; *AvP* XI:2, 75, no. 148, pl. 48:2; *Antioch* IV:1, fig. 14:12–17; *Samaria-Sebaste* III, 275–276, fig. 62:1.

425 Pl. 71. P98.82:10904.

Max. p. dim. 0.045; P.H. 0.043.

HoB W 10.00–20.00/S 85.00–90.00 *100.10–*99.60; found in 1961. Found with **504**.

Wall fr. Pinecone scales. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with little mica; shiny, reddish brown glaze.

426 Pl. 71. P98.83:10905.

Max. p. dim. 0.04; P.H. 0.039.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 95.00–100.00 *99.40; found in 1960.

Wall fr. Pinecone scales. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with little mica; dull, tan glaze, black inside.

Imbricate bowls

Simple bowls decorated with overlapping leaves or petals were produced at Sardis, as seven molds attest (**360–366**), but this form of decoration seems not to have been very popular. It is found on 13 percent of the quantified identifiable fragments (see Appendix, Table 2), but a substantial proportion of these may be imported. Over half are fired totally gray and, although some of these are probably local, others are perhaps not (see below under Gray Fabrics, **601–608**). Five other pieces may be excluded from the typical local group on the basis of fabric, decoration, and rim shape (**559, 564, 565, 631, 632**). The remaining fragments, represented by **427–432** in the catalogue, may be considered Sardinian with some assurance. The preference is for small leaves, usually pointed (**427, 429**, see also molds **361, 362**), though larger ribbed leaves (mold **366**) and lotus petals also occur (**430, 431**, mold **365**). **432** has an unusual chevron motif on its wall, similar to one on mold **387**, produced by simply reversing the usual leaf stamp; uncharacteristically, the medallion motif on **432** has been stamped directly onto the surface of the pot after it was removed from the mold. Although unusual, this practice is attested elsewhere.³⁸ There is no firm basis for dating these fragments; note, however, that the slave-mask medallion (cf. **427, 428**) is also found on long-petal bowls (e.g., **621**),³⁹ a type that was not introduced until ca. 165.

427 Pl. 71. P60.51:2304.

P.H. 0.027; diam. of medallion 0.04.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 100.00–105.00 *101.50–*101.00.

³⁸ *Agora* XXII, 5.

³⁹ Cf. also *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 42:6.

Previous publication: Hanfmann (1983), 126–127, 133, fig. 191; Rotroff (1997b), 365, no. 7, pl. 266.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: concave with wreathed slave mask. Wall: overlapping pointed leaves with central ribs. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull brown to orange glaze.

Eros Group? For mask, cf. **604** (gray fabric), which is identical in detail, but smaller; also similar to **428**. See references under **420**.

428 Pl. 71. P92.39:10003.

P.H. 0.047; diam. of medallion 0.056.

MMS-III 92.1 E 90.88–94.50/S 93.00–97.00 *101.15–*100.69 Bsk 63 Roman fill.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: wreathed slave mask surrounded by radiating small, pointed leaves, all within heavy ridge. Wall: five rows of overlapping pointed ribbed leaves preserved. Gritty, extremely micaceous and friable reddish yellow fabric (ca. 5YR 6/6) with many voids; dull, gritty, brown glaze.

Similar to **427** but medallion from a larger, more detailed stamp. For mask medallions, see references under **420**.

429 Pl. 72. P98.84:10906.

P.H. 0.045; est. diam. of rim 0.08.

Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 100.55–102.85/N 10.15–12.50 *94.10–*93.80; found in 1967. Found with **307**.

About one-fifth of rim and body; medallion missing. Slightly everted lip. Wall: overlapping small, pointed leaves. Rim: bead and reel between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull red to brown glaze, missing on exterior rim.

430 Pl. 72. P59.203:1559.

Max. p. dim. 0.058.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 Level II floor at *96.50 Lydian floor and fill above it.

Wall fr. Trace of rosette (?) medallion. Wall: overlapping rounded lotus petals. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); red to brown glaze.

431 Pl. 72. P98.85:10907.

Max. p. dim. 0.075; P.H. 0.037.

Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 99.30–101.55/N 10.15–14.55

*95.60–*95.40; found in 1967. Found with **330** and **701**.

Part of wall and medallion. Medallion: rosette (?) within two ridges. Wall: six rows of overlapping rounded lotus petals. Rim: trace of guilloche (?). Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; thin, dull brown glaze, red near rim outside, mottled red and brown inside.

432 Pl. 72. P61.34:3208.

Max. p. dim. 0.067; diam. of medallion 0.034.

HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 85.00–95.00 *100.50.

Most of medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: slave mask stamped directly onto concave surface, within ridge. Wall: three rows of chevron-shaped leaves. Brown fabric (7.5YR 5/4), reduced on inner half, oxidized on outer half; gritty, dull, thin brown glaze.

For slave mask as medallion, see references under **420**. Similar but not identical leaves on molds **363** and **387**.

Floral bowls

Floral decoration was by far the most common at Sardis, occurring on two-thirds of the quantified sample (see Appendix, Tables 2 and 3); the percentage is about the same among the bowls found by the Butler Expedition (see Part III). The most popular scheme (found on over 80 percent) was a calyx of leaves and petals, usually with some sort of spacing motif between the tips. The calyx composition is amply paralleled in third-century metalware⁴⁰ and was probably one of the first to be used for moldmade bowls. Thus, it was current throughout the life span of the type (late third to first century), and the Sardis pieces could fall anywhere in this range. As argued above (pp. 93–95), however, the combination of floral motifs with motifs attested on shield bowls (introduced ca. 175) and long-petal bowls (introduced ca. 165) (see pp. 122–123) suggests that many of the Sardis bowls date in the second quarter of the second century and later. On this basis **433**, **450**, **451**, **458–461**, **467–471**, and the molds **372**, **388**, **389**, **391**, and **392** could be placed in the latter half of the Hellenistic period. There is no obvious

difference between these apparently late pieces and others in the collection; either there was remarkably little change in two hundred years of production, or, more likely, most of our pieces date in the later part of the Hellenistic period.

At Sardis, the most common type of leaf is the palm frond, which appears on close to two-thirds of the floral bowls. In slightly over half of these instances it is the only floral motif preserved; it should be borne in mind, though, that many of the fragments are very small and other motifs, now lost, may have appeared on some of them. Frequently the palm frond is combined with a tall, pointed lotus petal (e.g., **450–457**, molds **373**, **374**). Less commonly, it alternates with a tendril (e.g., **447**, **449**), an acanthus leaf, a bud on a stem (e.g., **448**), or a palmette. Occasionally, three motifs are combined (e.g., molds **376**, **377**). The tall, thin lotus petal is second in popularity as a motif, appearing on over a third of the examples. It may be the only leaf-like element in a composition (e.g., **459–461**) but is more commonly found in combination with a palm frond, or, occasionally, an acanthus leaf or a tendril (e.g., mold **381**). The acanthus leaf did not form one of the major motifs at Sardis, as it did at many other sites; it is found on only 17 percent of the floral fragments as a single motif or in combination with lotus petals, palm fronds, tendrils (**467**), palmettes (**469**), or a bud on a stem. The curling tendril is fairly rare, occurring on only 8 percent of the floral fragments (e.g., **464–467**). Other motifs such as the palmette (**469–471**) and the bud on a stem (e.g., **448**; cf. also the variant **476**) are found only rarely, and usually in combination with other motifs. Ivy, trefoil leaves, and grapevines were not used in this calyx composition.

A variety of spacers appear between the tips of the floral motifs. The most common is the loutrophoros (e.g., **433**), which links the Sardian industry with those of Pergamon and Kyme. The rosette is second in popularity (e.g., **450–453**), and the following motifs occur occasionally: lotus bud (**459–461**, molds **372**, **391**, **392**), sistrum (**448**), cornucopia (**438**), triangle (**444**), mask or head (**437**, **449**, mold **400**), and a peculiar motif that resembles a large bud set in a stylized calyx, but also recalls the Isis crown stamps of wheelmade pottery (**440**, **442**, **468**, molds **369**, **370**).⁴¹ Most

⁴⁰ E.g., Hausmann, pl. 1; Pierre Willeumier, *Le Trésor de Tarente* (Paris 1930), pl. 2:2.

⁴¹ Samaria-Sebaste III, 318–324, figs. 75, 76.

of these motifs are conventional and easily paralleled in other industries. The sistrum and the Isis crown, if they still retained their original meaning and had not become merely decorative motifs, might suggest an otherwise unattested interest in the cult of the popular Egyptian goddess at Sardis.

Horizontal composition, in which a garland runs around the body of the vessel, is less common, but it is attested by four molds (393–396) and a number of bowl fragments, at least some of which appear to be local (473–475, 479; see also 537 and 538, under Rims). There is considerable variety among them, and garlands of ivy (474, 475, molds 393–395), grapevines (473, mold 396), and buds or olives (479) are represented. Patterns of this sort are known from the earliest days of the moldmade bowl in the later third century. More restricted in date, however, is the trefoil-style garland, which is found on three fragments (537, 538, mold 395). This motif consists of bunches of three leaves, placed horizontally, and, in its fully realized form, ornamented with diagonal rows of beading between or flanking the leaves.⁴² Some twenty years ago, Peter Callaghan argued that the motif was not introduced on ceramics until about 170;⁴³ subsequently, however, one of the chronological anchors of his argument—the tomb of Lyson and Kallikles in Macedonia, where the motif is painted on the wall—has been redated upwards to ca. 200.⁴⁴ The trefoil-style garland need not have been applied to ceramics that early, but a fragment associated with *Bauphase* 9 of the Asklepieion—assuming it is not intrusive—documents its use on moldmade bowls before ca. 190/180.⁴⁵ It is also well represented in the fill of the Pergamene Altar, deposited perhaps ca. 160, and had clearly been in production for some time by that date.⁴⁶ An initial date in the first two decades of the second century seems in order. The three fragments from Sardis

where the motif occurs are poorly preserved, and on 537 and 538 the trefoil-style garland may have been a rim motif subsidiary to the main decoration of the wall. They do not belong to the carefully executed, earliest form of the motif, so probably date at least as late as the second quarter of the second century. The trefoil leaf, not as part of a garland but as an isolated motif, occurs also on 472. This appears to be derivative from the trefoil-style garland bowls, and thus this bowl too should date in the second quarter of the second century or later.

Two pieces have very simple tendrils with no leaves (480, 481), and a third (482) is decorated with horizontal ridges enlivened only by simple grape bunches. The decoration appears to be entirely hand drawn, which links these bowls to the linear bowls that were introduced in the course of the second century and current at least until the first century. The dot rosette of 481 and 482, similar to one on a net-pattern bowl from Corinth,⁴⁷ also suggests a connection with linear bowls. That the dates could be even later is suggested by comparison with similarly simple pieces from Antioch, which have been dated to the Roman period.⁴⁸

One piece copies a motif that commonly appears on Pergamene appliqué ware. The lower body of 477 is decorated with bunches of three ivy leaves, perhaps the most common motif on appliqué ware and represented by many appliqué pieces at Sardis (e.g., 654–663). Clearly, then, this motif has its origins in the appliqué repertoire, and the moldmade bowl that bears it must therefore date in the second half of the second century, if not later. Another unusual variant is 483, decorated only with rosettes; a similar composition is found on 399 (a mold). On the latter the rosettes resemble the whirligigs of the shield bowls (see below under Other Linear Bowls), and we may therefore be justified in dating 399 with them, after ca. 175. Rosettes are also a dominant motif on 478 but are placed in their own register above a floral calyx. While the bowl seems from its fabric to be local, the detail of enclosing the calyx within a ridge perhaps derives from Ionian bowls, where this is a common feature.⁴⁹

⁴² For good examples, see *Délos* XXXI, 63–64, nos. 1723, 2380, 9301, pl. 13; 90–91, nos. 1150, 1746, 1747, pl. 20.

⁴³ Callaghan (1980), 39–46; Callaghan (1981), 116.

⁴⁴ Miller (1993), 92.

⁴⁵ *AvP* XI:1, 131, no. 198, pl. 45.

⁴⁶ *PF* XII, 109, 110, 115–116, nos. 474A, 487, 599–613, pls. 15, 16, 23, Beil. 7, 8, 15, 16; de Luca discusses the motif at length on 102–107, dating its introduction ca. 200/190. See also Gerhild Hübner, “*Calices Pergami* und die Scherbenfunde aus dem Grossen Altar,” in *Γ' Συνάντησις*, 288–290.

⁴⁷ *Corinth* VII:3, 182, no. 920, pl. 79.

⁴⁸ *Antioch* IV:1, 30, fig. 16:1–3, 7–20, 27–39 (first and second century C.E.).

⁴⁹ Cf. *Délos* XXXI, pls. 119, 120, 128.

433 *Pl.* 72. P58.358:646.

P.H. 0.065; est. diam. of rim 0.125.

AT L, north of Room A ca. W 194.00–203.00/S 1295.00–1300.00 *98.00.

Previous publication: *BASOR* 154 (1959), 30, n. 60; *Sardis* R1, 116, fig. 279, there dated mid-second to first century; Rotroff (1997b), 365, no. 6, pl. 266.

About one-sixth of rim and upper body. Plain rim. Wall: palm frond with jeweled rib at left, two tall, lidded loutrophoroi at right. Rim: circles within ridges. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), gray toward interior; shiny red glaze, much missing.

For other pieces with circle motif, see **450**, **530**, **551**. For loutrophoros, cf. *Kyme* I, 51, MB 5, pls. 2, 3; 54, MB 21 and MB 22, fig. 1, pl. 4; *AvP* I:2, 274, nos. 9 and 15; *AvP* XI:1, 144, no. 295, pl. 51 (*Bauphase* 11, deposited ca. 150); 153, no. 352, pl. 55 (*Bauphase* 12, deposited ca. 125); Kögler, 190, pls. 95:c, 96:b, 97:b. (Knidos); *Hama* III:2, 28–31, no. 119, figs. 13, 14.

434 *Pl.* 73. P59.580:2209.

P.H. 0.06.

UT E 50.00/S 230.00–235.00 *123.41–*122.96. Found with **195**.

Wall fr. Palm fronds alternating with loutrophoroi. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with gray core; thin, dull, brown glaze.

For loutrophoros, see references under **433**.**435** *Pl.* 73. P63.654:5897.

P.H. 0.037.

BS E 17 and E 18 E 101.00–103.50/S 0–2.30 *93.85–*93.30 east of Hellenistic steps.

Wall fr. Loutrophoros at left, palm frond at right. Ridge of rim pattern at top. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull glaze, brown outside, red inside.

For loutrophoros, see references under **433**.**436** *Pl.* 73. P70.14:8082.

P.H. 0.035.

AT-LA W 210.00–211.00/S 1232.00–1240.00 *97.50–*97.20 earth below lowest west step.

Wall fr. Loutrophoros between palm fronds. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; shiny red glaze.

For loutrophoros, see references under **433**.**437** *Pl.* 73. P98.86:10908.

P.H. 0.031.

PN W 275.00–280.00/S 325.00–330.00 *87.20–*86.70; found in 1965.

Wall fr. Bearded satyr head with grapes. Top of loutrophoros at left, top of palm frond at right. Traces of other motifs at far right (probably grape bunch from another satyr head) and left (frond?). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull brown glaze, gray on interior.

For loutrophoros, see references under **433**.**438** *Pl.* 73. P58.87:106.

P.H. 0.04.

AT Trench S W 175.00–176.00/S 1275.00–1276.00 *97.60–*97.10.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R1, 106, fig. 232 (with motifs misidentified), there dated late second to early first century.

Wall fr. Cornucopia and palm frond. Groove at top of wall. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with gray core; dull gray glaze, mostly missing.

439 *Pl.* 73. P59.491:2075.

Max. p. dim. 0.075; diam. of medallion 0.031.

UT E 50.00/S 230.00–235.00 north of trench to *123.70.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R1, 44, fig. 37, there dated ca. 150–50/25.

Bottom and part of lower wall. Medallion: eight-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: palm fronds with eight-petal rosettes between them. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with gray core; shiny glaze, black outside, brown inside.

440 *Pl.* 73. P60.95:2355.

P.H. 0.064.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 100.00–105.00 *102.60–*102.00. Found with **141**.

Wall fr. Palm frond and inverted Isis crown. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8), golden mica; shiny red glaze.

Eros Group. For frond, cf. **441**, **443**, **449**; same frond but smaller on **452** and **453**.

441 *Pl.* 74. P98.87:10909.

H. 0.091; est. diam. 0.16.

EHT *-0.60; found in 1980.

One-sixth of rim, half of wall. Center of medallion missing. Fairly straight rim. Medallion: eight-petal rosette with alternately round and pointed petals, surrounded by ridge. Wall: palm fronds with inverted Isis crowns between them. Rim: eight-petal rosettes between ridges. Fabric overfired, hard, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) with many voids; dull black glaze, mostly missing.

Eros Group. For frond, cf. **440**, **443**, and **449**.

442 *Pl.* 74. P90.11:9745.

H. 0.075; est. diam. 0.13.

MMS/S-C E 109.90–112.70/S 140.00–141.80 *110.50–*110.20 Bsk 9.

About one-third preserved, with complete profile. Irregular rim. Medallion: twelve (?) -petal rosette within two ridges. Wall: palm frond alternates with loutrophoros flanked by Isis crowns. Rim: bead and reel bounded by ridges. Friable, very micaceous reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with gray core and many voids; dull glaze, brown inside and on lower exterior, orange on upper exterior.

Same medallion as on **478**. For loutrophoros, see references under **433**.

443 *Pl.* 75. P77.18:8333.

Max. p. dim. 0.075.

NEW backdirt.

One-fourth of lower wall, half of medallion. Medallion: Medusa surrounded by narrow ridge. Wall: palm fronds alternating with unidentified motif. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6), no mica visible; reddish brown glaze.

Eros Group. For Medusa, cf. **501**, **552**; for palm frond, cf. **440**, **441**, **449**.

444 *Pl.* 75. P63.139:5139.

P.H. 0.05.

HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 120.00–125.00 to *102.10.

Part of wall and rim pattern; lip missing. Wall: palm frond at right, triangle at left. Rim: beads between ridges. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); dull brown glaze, mostly missing from outside.

For beading as rim pattern, see molds **383** and **418**.

445 *Pl.* 75. P58.484:786.

P.L. 0.023.

KG inside Roman grave 58.H.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R1, 127, 128, fig. 329.

Wall fr. Lower part of palm leaf touching raised band. Glaze missing.

446 *Pl.* 75. P98.88:10910.

P.H. 0.053; diam. of foot 0.049; est. diam. of body 0.087.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *98.90–*97.20 in cutback to north; found in 1958.

Foot, with one-fourth of wall preserved to top of moldmade section. Jug. Ring foot with beveled resting surface, concave outer face. Nearly hemispherical lower, moldmade body, with wheelmade shoulder curving in gently, above irregular transition from moldmade to wheelmade area. Medallion (visible under foot): eight-petal rosette with alternating wide and narrow petals. Petals are hatched, center is beaded. Wall: alternating palm fronds and tendrils with dolphins leaping right preserved twice between floral motifs. Rim pattern: bead and reel between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dip glazed to within ca. 1 cm of foot with metallic brown glaze; interior, lower body and foot unglazed.

For other jugs, see **474**, **483**. A moldmade jug (P1757) was also found in Tomb 1007 by the Butler Expedition (see Part III).

447 *Pl.* 75. P59.135:1457.

P.H. 0.047.

HoB E 10.00–20.00/S 70.00–80.00 *100.60–*100.20 fill.

Wall fr. Palm frond flanked by tendrils. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with gray core; dull red glaze on outside, yellowish orange on inside.

448 *Pl.* 76. P62.368:4689.

Max. p. dim. 0.093; P.H. 0.045.

RT E 82.00/S 8.00 *95.05 fill under sidewalk.

About one-third of body and part of medallion; lip missing. Medallion: nine (?) -petal rosette within ridge. Wall: palm frond alternating with cabled stalk with bud growing from volutes at top. Between them are sistra. Rim: bead and reel, with two ridges above, one below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8), golden mica; shiny red glaze inside and out, black at top of outer wall.

For stemmed flower, see *Délos* XXXI, 325–327, nos. 1116, 2060, 1215, pls. 77, 78 (workshop of the *Plagi-aire*); 35, no. 1343, pl. 3 (workshop of Menemachos).

449 *Pl.* 76. P98.89:10911.

P.H. 0.059; diam. of medallion 0.039.

MMS-III 93.1 E 90.00–92.70/S 80.00–86.50 *101.46–*101.31 Bsk 67 Roman dump; found in 1993.

Bottom and part of wall. Medallion: wreathed slave mask in concave field. Wall: palm fronds alternate with tendrils, with bearded Pan masks (?) between tips. Masks have long, pointed beards. Small buds below tendrils. Trace of rim pattern at top. Friable, very micaceous reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), redder at core, with many elongated voids; thin, slightly micaceous brown glaze.

Eros Group. For fronds, see **440**, **441**, **443**. For slave mask, see references under **420**.

450 *Pl.* 76. P98.90:10912.

P.H. 0.099; est. diam. of rim 0.155.

PN W 265.00–271.00/S 330.00–340.00 southeast corner *88.40–*88.10; found in 1967.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 366, no. 13, pl. 268.

Less than half of bowl preserved; medallion missing. Plain rim with slightly everted lip. Wall: alternating palm fronds and jeweled lotus petals, with ten-petal rosettes between tips. Rim: small circles above tapering lozenges (club motif), with ridges between and bordering the motifs. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull brown to red glaze, missing on rim on outside, brown inside.

Circle Group. Same palm stamp as **451**; for circles, cf. **530**, **551** (perhaps from same stamp) and **433** (definitely from a different stamp). Cf. also P1341 in Tomb 801 of the Butler Expedition (with different stamps; Part III). A club motif appears on the rim of P256 from Tomb 36.

451 *Pl.* 77. P65.207:6864.

P.H. 0.057.

PN W 290.00–291.00/S 329.00–330.00 *87.95–*85.90. Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 366, no. 12, pl. 267.

Wall fr. Wall: nine (?)–petal rosette, palm frond, and lotus petal (?). Rim: bead and reel over egg and

dart, with ridges between and bordering the motifs. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with gray core; shiny red glaze, peeling, on outside, brown inside.

Circle Group. Same palm stamp as **450**. Cf. also P1341 from Tomb 801 of the Butler Expedition (with different stamps; Part III).

452 *Pl.* 77. P98.91:10913.

P.H. 0.068; est. diam. of rim 0.11.

Syn Fc Test Pit 15 E 103.05–106.55/N 5.95–9.05

*95.10–*95.00; found in 1967. Found with **320**, **457**, and **751**.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997a), 229, fig. 3.

About one-fourth of rim and upper wall. Slightly everted lip. Wall: alternating palm frond and jeweled lotus petal with nine-petal rosette in between. Rim: ovolo between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; shiny red glaze, black near lip.

Charioteer Group. Same stamps as on **453**, but fresher; could be from same mold; same rosette as on **553** and perhaps P1792, from Tomb SW 5 (see Part III). Probably same lotus as on **456**. Same palm frond, but larger, on bowls of Eros Group (e.g., **440**). For the composition, cf. also P1341 from Tomb 801 of the Butler Expedition (with different stamps; Part III).

453 *Pl.* 77. P61.449:3941.

Max. p. dim. 0.077; diam. of medallion 0.03.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 110.00–115.00 to *101.80. Found with **198**.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 365, no. 5, pl. 266.

Medallion and about one-fourth of wall. Medallion: nine-petal rosette within two ridges. Wall: alternating palm frond and jeweled lotus petal with nine-petal rosette in between. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull red glaze.

Charioteer Group. Same stamps as **452**; same rosette as **553** and perhaps P1792, from Tomb SW 5 (see Part III). Same palm frond but larger on bowls of Eros Group (e.g., **440**). For the composition, cf. also P1341 from Tomb 801 of the Butler Expedition (with different stamps; Part III).

454 *Pl.* 77. P60.254:2574.

Max. p. dim. 0.083; est. diam. of medallion 0.035.

HoB *102.50–*100.00 upper mixed fill.

Medallion and about one-fourth of lower wall. Medallion: six-petal rosette within two ridges. Wall: alternating palm frond and lotus petal, with loutrophoros in between. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with partly gray core; dull glaze, red to black outside, black inside.

For loutrophoros, see references under 433. For wall decoration, cf. P1688 from Tomb 439 of the Butler Expedition (Part III).

455 Pl. 78. P60.255:2575.

P.H. 0.073.

HoB *102.50–*100.00 upper mixed fill.

Part of lip and upper body. Plain lip. Wall: alternating palm fronds and lotus petals, with loutrophoroi in between. Rim: bead and reel between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; metallic red glaze, black near rim inside and missing on rim outside.

For loutrophoros, see references under 433.

456 Pl. 78. P65.149:6788.

Max. p. dim. 0.082; diam. of medallion 0.037.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 89.00–92.00/N 1.50–3.00 *95.40–*95.00.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: Nike driving biga left, within ridge. Wall: alternating palm frond and jeweled lotus petal, with pendent small acanthus in between. On lower wall, at left, an alpha within a circle. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull glaze, mottled red to brown outside, brown inside.

Charioteer Group: same medallion as 553; perhaps same lotus as 452. For a similar chariot reversed, used as a wall motif, see references under 553. For the alpha, cf. 628.

457 Pl. 78. P67.96:7501.

P.H. 0.069; est. diam. of rim 0.11.

Syn Fc Test Pit 15 E 103.05–106.55/N 5.95–9.05

*95.10–*95.00. Found with 320, 452, and 751.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M3, 34, 53, 54, no. A II 15, fig. 24.

Rim fr. Nearly straight rim offset from moldmade body. Wall: tip of palm frond at left and jeweled lotus petal at right. Rim: egg and dart between ridges. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) fabric; dull black glaze. Lydian

graffito on rim.

May be one of latest instances of use of Lydian script (second century).

458 Pl. 79. P65.200:6856.

P.H. 0.098; est. diam. of rim 0.13.

Syn Test Pit 9 E 42.00–44.00/N 17.00–18.60 to *95.00.

Found with 305 and 600.

Small fr. of rim and upper body. Slightly everted lip. Wall: lotus petal and loutrophoros. Rim: inverted lotus buds between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with partly gray core; shiny black glaze, missing on rim outside.

For rim motif, cf. molds 412–414 and references cited there. For loutrophoros, see references under 433.

459 Pl. 79. P98.92:10914.

P.H. 0.055; est. diam. of rim 0.13.

AcT W 4.00/N 18.00 *403.00; found in 1962. Found with 484.

Part of rim and upper wall. Slightly everted lip. Wall: jeweled lotus petals with small lotus buds between them. Rim: bead and reel between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8); dull glaze, mottled brown to orange outside, black inside.

For Isis crown, cf. P897 from Tomb 407 of the Butler Expedition (Part III), found with two lagynoi and a coin of the mid-second century; cf. also *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 43:10.

460 Pl. 79. P98.93:10915.

P.H. 0.072; est. diam. of rim 0.135.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 *100.60; found in 1961.

About one-fourth of rim and body. Very slightly everted lip. Medallion surrounded by ridge. Wall: jeweled lotus petals with lotus buds between them. Rim: two ridges. Yellowish red fabric (ca. 5YR 5/6); metallic black to brown glaze.

Same bud stamp as 461 (waster) and perhaps mold 392; for the motif, see mold 391 and references cited there.

461 Pl. 79. P98.94:10916.

P.H. 0.048.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 110.00–115.00 *99.80–*99.50; found in 1963.

Part of rim and upper wall. Slightly everted lip. Wall: lotus bud between lotus petals. Preserved petal has jeweled rib. Rim: two ridges. Hard, gray, vitreous fabric (N5/), badly overfired.

At least three other wasters have been found on the site (see p. 95, footnote 28). Same bud stamp as **460** and perhaps mold **392**; for the motif, see mold **391** and references cited there.

462 Pl. 79. P58.485:787.
P.H. 0.03.

KG immediately above Roman grave 58.H and just below cover slabs.

Wall fr.; surface badly weathered. Wall: lotus petal and rosette. Ridge of rim pattern at top of wall. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull tan glaze remaining only on interior.

463 Pl. 80. P59.226B:1584.
P.H. 0.041.

HoB Area 12 E 10.00–15.00/S 50.00–60.00 ca.
*100.00–*99.10 fill. Found with **212**, **367**, and **491**.

Wall fr. Wall: pointed lotus petal flanked by inverted palmettes. Rim: palmettes over ridge. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; shiny black glaze.

464 Pl. 80. P98.95:10917.
H. 0.071; est. diam. of rim 0.13.

AcT W 5.00–11.00/N 22.00–24.00 *403.90; found in 1961.

About one-sixth of bowl from rim to edge of medallion. Slightly inclined rim with everted lip. Medallion: slave mask (?) within ridge. Wall: floral tendrils with a row of rosettes and another of large spirals above. Rim: egg and dart with two ridges above, one below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; shiny brown glaze, red near rim.

For slave-mask medallion, see **420**.

465 Pl. 80. P98.96:10918.
P.H. 0.065.

HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 80.00–85.00 to *99.30; found in 1962.

About one-fourth of upper wall to rim pattern. Medallion surrounded by ridge. Wall: alternating loutrophoroi and elaborate tendrils growing from calyces

with lotus buds on long stems between them. Ten-petal rosettes above. Rim: bead and reel between ridges. Fabric has yellowish red surface (5YR 5/6) with gray core through to inside, little or no mica; metallic black glaze.

For loutrophoroi, see **433**.

466 Pl. 80. P61.81:3299.
Max. p. dim. 0.055.

AcT south of Room 4, east end, ca. W 20.00–25.00/N 10.00–15.00 *402.75 mixed fill.

Wall fr. Ridge of medallion, with tendril growing from calyx above. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4) with partly gray core; dull tan glaze.

467 Pl. 80. P98.97:10919.
P.H. 0.065.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 105.00–115.00 to *102.00; found in 1963. Found with **341**.

Wall fr. Ridge at top, either lower border of rim pattern or dividing wall into registers. Lower register: tendril between acanthus leaves, with nine-petal rosettes above. Upper register: unidentified motif. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull brown glaze.

Acanthus Group. Same acanthus on molds **388** and **389**.

468 Pl. 81. P63.391:5527. Probably after 165.
Max. p. dim. 0.085.
HoB E 5.00–W 5.00/S 115.00–120.00 *100.00.

Bottom and part of lower wall. Medallion: eleven-petal rosette within two ridges. Wall: acanthus leaves alternating with Isis crown. Fabric has light red surface (2.5YR 6/6) with gray core through to inside, golden mica; thin, metallic brown glaze outside, dark gray inside.

For acanthus leaf, cf. **497**, **527**, probably same stamp.

469 Pl. 81. P98.98:10920.
P.H. 0.08.

HoB W 37.00–42.00/S 110.00–120.00 *101.20–*100.80; found in 1965.

About one-sixth of wall with rim pattern and trace of medallion. Medallion: rosette (?) within ridge. Wall: acanthus leaves with tips bending left alternating with

palmettes; lotus buds growing from calyces as filling ornament above. Rim: cross-shaped motif (bud?) between ridges. Gritty light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8), golden mica; dull brown glaze outside, red inside.

Eros Group. Same palmette as **470**, **471**, and **615**. Fabric similar to that of **470**.

470 Pl. 81. P61.161:3437.

Max. p. dim. 0.078; diam. of medallion 0.046.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 85.00–90.00 to *100.50. Found with **627**.

Medallion and about one-fourth of lower body. Medallion: wreathed slave mask within ridge. Wall: palmette alternating with cornucopia (?). Rim: rosettes above ridge. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with gray core, little or no mica; dull brown glaze.

Eros Group. Same palmette as **469**, **471**, and **615**. For mask medallion, see references under **420**. For fabric, cf. **469**.

471 Pl. 81. P58.451:726.

P.H. 0.021.

AT L Room A ca. W 192.00–195.00/S 1303.00–1305.00 *99.15.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R1, 110, fig. 250.

Wall fr. Upper part of palmette. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull black glaze, mostly missing from exterior.

Eros Group. Same palmette as on **469**, **470**, and **615**.

472 Pl. 81. P98.99:10921.

P.H. 0.057.

BS E 16 and 17 E 94.00–100.00/S 1.50–3.20 ca. *93.50; found in 1963.

Part of upper wall and rim pattern. Wall: bunch of leaves bound together at bottom; unidentified motif at right. Rim: egg and dart between ridges, with two grooves above. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull red glaze, mostly missing on outside.

473 Pl. 81. P59.550:2162.

P.H. 0.065; est. diam. of rim 0.14.

BS W 13 W 54.00–57.00/S 2.00–4.40 *95.00–*94.50.

Found with **419**.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 102.

About one-sixth of rim and upper wall. Rim

inclines inward. Wall divided into registers by two ridges. Lower register: alternating palm frond (?) and lotus petal. Upper register: horizontal grape (?) vine. Rim: egg and dart with three ridges above, two below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica: dull black glaze, flaking outside.

474 Pl. 82. P98.100:10922.

P.H. 0.03; est. diam. of body 0.14.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 95.00–100.00 to *99.25; found in 1960. Found with **130**.

Fr. of upper wall. Probably a small jug, of which sloping shoulder is preserved. Wall: horizontal ivy garland. Rim pattern: ridge. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); metallic brown to orange glaze.

For shape, cf. *Agora* XXII, 92, no. 406, pls. 69, 89. For other jugs, see **446** and references there.

475 Pl. 82. P98.101:10923.

P.H. 0.05.

HoB W 10.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *100.90–*100.40; found in 1959.

Wall fr. Wall divided into registers by ridge. Lower register: tip of palm frond. Upper register: ivy vine. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; shiny black glaze.

Frond, fabric, and glaze very similar to **476**; probably from same workshop, possibly from same bowl. Glaze unusually fine for local product, possibly imported. Cf. *Milet* V:1, 39, M 261, fig. 3, pl. 18, identified by Kossatz as Pergamene.

476 Pl. 82. P59.366:1845.

P.H. 0.04.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 50.00–60.00 in grave g.

Wall fr. Groove at top of wall. Palm frond at left; at right, cabled stem with calyx of three leaves at top. Fabric has gray core, reddish yellow surface (5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze.

Frond, fabric, and glaze very similar to **475**, probably from same workshop, possibly from same bowl; perhaps imported.

477 Pl. 82. P98.102:10924.

Max. p. dim. 0.068.

Syn Fc Test Pit 15 E 103.05–106.55/N 5.95–9.05

*95.70–*95.30; found in 1967. Found with **301**, **622**, and **666**.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: nine (?)-petal rosette within two ridges. Wall: ivy leaves and bunches of berries, with ridge above. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull red glaze, mostly missing.

478 Pl. 82. P90.15:9750.

H. 0.08; est. diam. 0.12.

MMS/S-B E 113.00–115.00/S 130.00–137.00 *111.00–*110.46 Bsk 4 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Medallion and part of wall. Medallion: twelve-petal rosette within two ridges. Wall divided into two zones by ridge. Lower zone: palm fronds. Upper zone: row of rosettes, placed at about midheight in zone. Rim: club motif bounded by ridges and with groove above. Pot sagged in manufacture and is very irregular, probably slightly overfired. Hard red fabric (2.5YR 5/6), gray toward exterior, with many voids, bubbles on interior; dull brown glaze outside, red inside.

Same medallion as on **442**.

479 Pl. 83. P63.140:5140.

P.H. 0.04; est. diam. of rim 0.09.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 100.00–105.00 *100.20–*99.90.

Rim fr. Concave rim. Wall: horizontal garland with indistinct buds or possibly olives. Rim: bead and reel between ridges. Only slightly micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8), golden mica; thin, metallic brown glaze outside, red inside.

A similar horizontal garland appears on P877 from Tomb 404 of the Butler Expedition (see Part III).

480 Pl. 83. P98.103:10925.

Max. p. dim. 0.064; P.H. 0.032.

HoB W 5.00–15.00/S 110.00–115.00 *100.90; found in 1963.

Fr. of wall and edge of medallion. Two ridges around medallion. Wall: linear pattern of running spirals creating a tendril motif, hand-drawn. Rim: three ridges. Grainy brown fabric (7.5YR 5/2) with white inclusions, golden mica; possibly overfired; dull purplish gray glaze, mostly missing on exterior.

Cf. **481**.

481 Pl. 83. P98.104:10926.

P.H. 0.042.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–105.00 to floor *99.60;

found in 1961. Found with **153**, **155**, **293**, **521**, **546**, **635**, and **649**.

Rim fr. Slightly concave rim inset as though to receive lid. Wall: dot rosette and parts of linear tendril. Rim: beading just below offset. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8), golden mica; metallic black glaze outside, red inside.

Cf. **480**; for dot rosette, cf. *Corinth* VII:3, 182, no. 920, pl. 79.

482 Pl. 83. NoEx98.6.

Max. p. dim. 0.077; P.H. 0.026.

In Pactolus, 10 m north of well near pump house; found in 1965.

Fr. of wall and medallion. Medallion: rosette surrounded by row of dot rosettes. Wall: close set horizontal ridges, with two bunches of grapes at bottom. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull brown glaze.

For horizontal ridging, cf. *Eretria* II, 64, no. 21, pls. 27, 42; Tuchelt (1971), 75, no. 181, pl. 12 (Didyma). For similar grape bunches, see Baur, 243, no. 255, fig. 13.

483 Pl. 83. P98.106:10928.

P.H. 0.042; est. diam. of body 0.07.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 115.00–120.00 *103.50–*102.50; found in 1962.

About one-fourth of jug, from medallion to shoulder. Closed shape, rounded shoulder. Medallion: small eleven- or twelve-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: row of ten-petal rosettes on lower wall, with row of beads below them. Rim pattern: beading between ridges. Pale brown fabric (10YR 6/3) with red core, possibly overfired or burned; dull black glaze outside only, mostly missing.

For other jugs, see **446** and references there.

Figured bowls

Figured decoration does not appear to have been very popular among Sardinian potters. Up to 1984, small fragments of only 90 examples had been retained, a mere 10 percent of the quantified identifiable pieces (see Appendix, Table 2), a considerable number of them perhaps imported. Subsequent field seasons have added only a handful more, and only four are recorded among over thirty bowls recovered by the Butler Expedition (see Part III). It is a varied group, about which it is difficult to generalize. The figures were sometimes

arranged in horizontal registers. In some cases these are divided by ridges (484, 490, 492, 493, 499, 504, 509, mold 402) or beading (mold 404), but in others, although there are multiple rows of stamps, there is no formal horizontal division (485, 486). On 489 there is only a single row of figures. Figures may also alternate with floral motifs (497, 498, 500, 508, 512–514), and on small fragments it is sometimes hard to know whether the bowl was predominantly floral or figured in decoration (505, 515, mold 401); these have been included with figured pieces since the figured stamp is the only motif that is substantially preserved. When complete, however, they may not have been very different from such floral pieces as 446 or 449, where the figures are dominated by the floral composition.

It is not always possible to distinguish reliably between local and imported pieces. One gets, from the preserved material, an impression of what is “typical” of Sardis, that is, of the features to which the majority of the pieces conform, but there is no foolproof way of knowing whether atypical pieces are imports or simply the work of a more original or idiosyncratic potter. Therefore inclusion or exclusion of material in this corpus of local pieces is, to a degree, arbitrary. Some examples have, upon reflection, been placed with imports, primarily on the basis of iconographic or stylistic criteria: i.e., they carry motifs that are not otherwise attested in the collection or that are well attested in material from other sites, or the arrangement and execution of the motifs is unusual within the collection. The monumentality of 640, for example, seems out of place among the miniature figures on Sardis bowls, the composition of 635 and 636 is anomalous, and motifs on 641 are paralleled on material from Pergamon. 639, on the other hand, is unexceptional in composition, but the fabric is unusually hard and dark. These pieces cannot, however, be rejected from the local corpus out of hand, and the possibility of their local manufacture should always be kept in mind. At present, however, they and other anomalous pieces are discussed below under Miscellaneous Other Fabrics.

The figures on local bowls are for the most part those familiar from other industries.

Inanimate objects

- vase (494)
- mask (515)

Animals

- dolphin (484, 485; cf. also 446)
- bird (486–489)

rabbit (490)

- feline (491, 492, molds 404, 405)
- bull, boukranion (490?, molds 401, 404)

Mythological figures

- centaur playing musical instrument (493–495, 496?)
- centaur wielding a club (495)
- Pan (mold 402)
- Dionysos with Ariadne or maenad and a satyr (mold 402)
- satyr (512)
- siren? (497)
- Skylla (539)
- Eros (486, 498–504, 552)
- Aphrodite (504–506)
- Herales? (511)
- Odysseus bound to the mast of his ship (mold 403)

Other human or divine figures

- kithara player, possibly Apollo (509)
- nude female figure (507)
- human figure (499, 508–510, 528?)
- bearded, booted figure (513, 514)

A few of these stamps deserve special comment. The rabbit of 490 is very similar, though not identical, to one that occurs frequently on Ionian bowls of the workshop identified by the monogram PK , now known to have been manufactured in Ephesos.⁵⁰ A number of bowls of this workshop have also been discovered at Labraunda, one with a similar rabbit stamp.⁵¹ If 490 is indeed local, this suggests influence from the PK workshop. The shop is well represented on Delos, where most of the moldmade bowls are thought to have been manufactured between 166 and 69.⁵² Alfred Laumonier, who published this material, placed the floruit of the PK workshop around the middle of this period.⁵³ A

⁵⁰ *Délos* XXXI, 151, 153, 156, nos. 3053, 3051, 3050, pls. 34, 35, 125; 166, nos. 3052, 3055, 9361, pl. 37; 185, nos. 9318, 3049, pl. 40; Courby, 384, fig. 79:38, pl. XIV:3. For manufacture at Ephesos, see *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 69–70; Gérard Seiterle, “Das Hauptstadtdor von Ephesos,” *AK* 25 (1982), 148–149; Hermann Vettors, “Ephesos: Vorläufiger Grabungsbericht 1980,” *Anz. Wien* 118 (1981), 141; Christine Rogl, “Eine Vorschau zu den reliefverzierten Trinkbechern der ephesischen Monogramm-Werkstätte,” in *Studien zur hellenistischen Keramik in Ephesos, ÖJh* Ergänzungsheft 2, Friedrich Krinzingler, ed. (Vienna 2001), 99–111.

⁵¹ *Labraunda* II:1, 63, no. 119, pl. 10.

⁵² *Délos* XXXI, 7.

⁵³ *Délos* XXXI, 12.

slight lowering of the date is suggested by the excavation, by Panagiotis Hatzidakis, of a wine shop on the island.⁵⁴ The establishment was built around 110 and underwent two destructions, one in 88 and another in 69. Debris from the first destruction included numerous fragments of moldmade bowls of the  workshop, demonstrating that the shop was active in the period 110–88. This workshop is also by far the best represented in the debris of the Maison des Sceaux, destroyed in 69.⁵⁵ This suggests that our **490**, drawing motifs from the  workshop, dates in the late second century or later.

Also of interest is **507**, showing a row of still, frontal female figures. They have large headdresses or wigs and wear a fillet or band draped over their bodies, between their breasts. In both these details they are reminiscent of the Astarte figures common in the Near East.⁵⁶ It is an interesting instance of the use of an essentially non-Greek motif on a Greek form of pottery, a kind of hybridization very common in Hellenistic moldmade bowls. If not entirely fortuitous, this similarity might be a clue to the origin of the bowl, or at least of the motif. Although the piece is grouped as a local one here, there is no guarantee that it was not imported.

Precise dating is not possible in most cases; **497**, however, can be placed after ca. 165 because of the acanthus stamp, which also appears on a long-petal bowl (**527**).

484 Pl. 83. P98.107:10929.

P.H. 0.035.

AcT W 4.00/N 10.00 *403.00; found in 1962. Found with **459**.

Wall fr. Leaping dolphins, ridge below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), golden mica; dull brown glaze.

⁵⁴ Hatzidakis, 293 (for the date), 299 for discussion of bowls from first destruction.

⁵⁵ Peignard, 314.

⁵⁶ E.g., J. B. Pritchard, ed., *The Ancient Near East, I, An Anthology of Texts and Pictures* (Princeton 1958), fig. 128, especially top row, right, with wigs and upraised arms; J. B. Pritchard, ed., *The Ancient Near East, Supplementary Texts and Pictures Relating to the Old Testament* (Princeton 1969), fig. 830. Cf. also the so-called Bride of Death figures of Greco-Roman Egypt; Paul Perdrizet, *Les terres cuites grecques d'Égypte de la Collection Fouquet* (Paris 1921), 1–4, pls. 2–5.

485 Pl. 84. P98.108:10930.

Max. p. dim. 0.063; P.H. 0.027.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 88.00–93.00/N 1.50–3.00 *95.50–*95.00; found in 1965.

Bottom and much of wall. Medallion: random pattern of small lotus petals, overlapping. Wall: calyx of two rows of small lotus petals; row of six-petal rosettes above row of dolphins swimming left. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6), golden mica; metallic red to dark gray glaze.

486 Pl. 84. P98.109:10931.

P.H. 0.08; est. diam. of rim 0.14.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 90.00–105.00 to *101.00; found in 1961.

About one-fourth of upper wall, with trace of lip. High, slightly convex rim with everted lip. Wall: two different types of bird, walking right. Probably a cock in center, ducks on either side. Small palmettes in field between birds. Below, Eros (only the head preserved) alternates with unidentified motif. Rim: small Isis crowns lying on side between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze, missing on rim outside.

Eros Group. Same Eros as on **501–503, 552, 615**; same cock as on **615**.

487 Pl. 84. P98.110:10932.

P.H. 0.038.

HoB W 35.00–37.00/S 111.00–113.00 to *100.00; found in 1965.

Wall fr. Wall: guilloche over birds walking right. Rim: four ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with partly gray core, golden mica; dull red to brown glaze outside, black inside.

For a similar row of birds, but on the lower body of a bowl, see *OIForsch* XXVII, 77, no. 134, pl. 29 (Olympia).

488 Pl. 84. P62.97:4305.

P.H. 0.041.

BS E 14 E 84.00/S 3.00 *95.20.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 105.

Wall fr. Wall: birds walking right. Rim: downward-pointing triangles or leaves between ridges. Brown fabric (7.5YR 5/4) with white inclusions and no mica,

mostly fired dark gray, apparently vitrified in overfiring; trace of metallic black glaze at top of outside.

489 *Pl. 84.* P64.265:6343.

P.H. 0.058; est. diam. of rim. 0.10.

HoB MTW W 20.00–25.00/S 160.00–165.00 *105.70–*104.30 between scarp and south wall. Found with 313.

About one-fourth of rim and wall; very worn mold. Straight rim, slightly everted lip. Wall: ducks facing right. Rim: beading between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; metallic brown to red glaze outside, red inside with brown stripe at rim.

490 *Pl. 85.* P98.111:10933.

P.H. 0.028.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 100.00–105.00 *101.00–*100.50; found in 1963. Found with 644.

Wall fr. Wall divided into registers by ridge. Upper register: rabbit facing left. At right, unidentified motif. Another running animal at left, perhaps bull running right. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); shiny brown glaze.

For very similar but not identical stamps, see *Délos* XXXI, 151, 153, 156, nos. 3053, 3051, 3050, pls. 34, 35, 125; 166, nos. 3052, 3055, 9361, pl. 37; 185, nos. 9318, 3049, pl. 40; Courby, 384, fig. 79:38, and pl. XIV:3 (lagynos from Delos); *Labraunda* II:1, 63, no. 119, pl. 10 (workshop of ).

491 *Pl. 85.* P59.226A:1584.

P.H. 0.038.

HoB Area 12 E 10.00–15.00/S 50.00–60.00 ca. *100.00–*99.10 fill. Found with 212, 367, and 463.

Wall fr. with part of rim pattern. Wall: crouching feline facing right toward indistinct motif. Rim: beads between ridges. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6); metallic black to brown glaze outside, black inside.

492 *Pl. 85.* P59.244:1618.

P.H. 0.05.

HoB Area 13 E 20.00–30.00/S 70.00–80.00 southeast section, at apse ca. *97.50.

Wall fr. Base of rim area offset on interior. Wall divided into registers by ridge. Lower register: indistinct motif. Upper register: hind part of feline walking left and hind part of another animal walking right.

Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull brown glaze outside, shiny black inside.

Feline similar but not identical to that on mold 404.

493 *Pl. 85.* P63.32:5000.

P.H. 0.05.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 110.00–115.00 to *99.70.

Wall fr. Wall divided into three registers by single ridges. Lower register: indistinct motif. Central register: centaur running right, playing auloi; to right, hind part of another animal, also running right. Upper register: incomplete motifs (lower legs?). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with partly gray core; shiny red to black glaze outside, black inside.

For musical centaurs at Pergamon (from different stamps), see de Luca, 368, pl. 272; *PF* XII, 109, no. 471, pl. 14, Beil. 7.

494 *Pl. 85.* P68.40:7650.

P.H. 0.039.

HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 120.00–122.00 *101.00–*100.40.

Rim fr. Convex rim, slightly everted lip. Wall: amphora or krater at left, centaur walking right playing lyre at right. Rim: ridge. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull brown glaze outside, black inside.

For musical centaurs, see 493 and comparanda cited there.

495 *Pl. 85.* P98.112:10934.

P.H. 0.06; est. diam. of rim 0.19.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *98.19–*98.09 above and below mud layer; found in 1958.

Rim fr. Concave rim, everted lip. Wall: centaur with club flanked by centaurs playing auloi, all running right. Rim: bulls' heads with two ridges above, one below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8), golden mica; shiny black glaze outside, brown inside.

For musical centaurs, see 493 and comparanda cited there.

496 *Pl. 85.* P98.113:10935.

P.H. 0.035.

AT L, southeast corner of Room D or northeast corner of Room G ca. W 168.00/S 1307.00 *100.30–*99.70; found in 1958.

Wall fr. Upper part of figure playing kithara, facing right; possibly a centaur. Indistinct filling motifs. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny brown glaze, black inside.

For musical centaurs, see **493** and comparanda cited there.

497 Pl. 86. P65.246:6907.

P.H. 0.065.

Pa-S Test Pit 6 E 77.00–80.00/N 22.00–24.00 to *93.75.

Wall fr. Remarkably thick wall. Ridge of rim pattern preserved above. Wall: alternating acanthus leaves and palm fronds with Pans or sirens playing syrinx between them. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with white inclusions and golden mica; metallic black to brown glaze.

For acanthus, cf. **468**, **527**, probably same stamp. Cf. also *AvP* I:2, 274, no. 18.

498 Pl. 86. P65.169:6819.

P.H. 0.059.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 87.50–89.00/N 2.80–3.30 *92.60–*91.60. Found with **350** and **407**.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 104 (misidentified as P65.263:6925), 106.

Wall fr. Wall: palm fronds alternating with flying, frontal Erotes. Ridge of rim pattern preserved at top. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull red glaze.

499 Pl. 86. P60.184:2482.

P.H. 0.045.

AcT Trench A ca. W 55.50–62.50/N 1.00–S 3.50 ca. *403.40 Level IB fill.

Wall fr. Wall divided into registers by ridge. Lower register: Erotes flying right, playing kithara. Upper register: figure in chitoniskos running right, with arms raised, preceded by two other running figures. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with gray core; dull tan glaze, gray inside.

Figure in chitoniskos same as that on **568**, but smaller. Possibly the same figure is described as an Eros on P802 from Tomb 369b of the Butler Expedition (see Part III).

500 Pl. 86. P89.74:9721.

Max. p. dim. 0.089.

MMS/S-B E 112.00–115.00/S 137.00–140.00 *111.80–*109.25 Bsk 3 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Wall fr. Figures among acanthus leaves. Large acanthus leaf at right. Above, a frontal Eros with outstretched arms. Bud and part of another figure (?) at left. Rim: two ridges. Very micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with many elongated voids; dull red glaze.

Acanthus leaf similar to but not from same stamp as that on **513** and **566**. Cf. also *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 42:3 and 43:3; *AvP* XI:1, 169, no. 461, pl. 61.

501 Pl. 87. P67.98:7506.

Max. p. dim. 0.052.

Pa-S E 42.00–47.00/N 22.70–23.70 *94.00.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R3, 29.

Fr. of lower wall and medallion. Medallion: curls of hair of Medusa within ridge. Wall: lower body of Eros running right; to left, indistinct motif, perhaps floral. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; thin, dull red glaze.

Eros Group. Same medallion stamp as **443**, **552**; same Eros as **486**, **502**, **503**, **552**, **615**.

502 Pl. 87. P63.316:5434.

P.H. 0.035.

HoB W 10.00–13.00/S 120.00–125.00 *102.10–*101.40.

Wall fr. Eros runs right holding a tray or shallow basket and flanked by torches. Indistinct motif at lower left; faint motif to right of Eros. Very hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with white inclusions; unglazed. No wheel marks on interior.

Eros Group: same Eros stamp as **486**, **501**, **503**, **552**, **615**.

503 Pl. 87. P63.27:4989.

Max. p. dim. 0.071.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 115.00–125.00 to *101.50. Found with **598**.

Half of medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: three heart-shaped leaves within ridge. Wall: Erotes running to right holding trays. Between them, heart-shaped leaves. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/

6), golden mica; dull, thin brown glaze.

Eros Group: same Eros as **486, 501, 502, 552, 615**.

504 Pl. 87. P61.228B:3563.

Max. p. dim. 0.071.

HoB W 10.00–20.00/S 85.00–90.00 *100.10–*99.60.

Found with **425**.

Wall fr. Wall divided by ridge into two registers. Lower register: frontal nude figure with legs close together, arms raised and holding out hair, as Aphrodite Anadyomene, flanked by figures of Eros running to left. Upper register: indistinct motifs. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); metallic black to brown glaze outside, red inside.

For Aphrodite, cf. P802 from Tomb 369b of the Butler Expedition (Part III); *PF* VII, pl. 38. For Eros, cf. *Milet* V:1, 34, M 238, fig. 11, pl. 17 (Milesian imitation of Ionian); *Délos* XXXI, 87, no. 9302, pls. 19, 119 (Ionian, workshop of the *Belles Méduses*).

505 Pl. 87. P63.320:5438.

P.H. 0.034.

HoB W 13.00–17.00/S 108.00–113.00 *100.00–*99.70.

Found with **518** and **717**.

Wall fr. Nude female figure (probably Aphrodite), frontal, with right hand on right thigh, within petal-shaped frame. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull red glaze outside, brown to red inside.

For petal frame, cf. **529**.

506 Pl. 87. P67.51:7416.

P.H. 0.032.

Syn Fc E 99.30–104.70/N 10.15–14.55 *95.60–*95.30.

Found with **599** and **604**.

Wall fr. Lower body of nude woman (probably Aphrodite) seen from front. Folds of garment hang down on either side. Frond (?) to right, unidentified motif to left. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); mottled red to brown glaze outside, red inside.

Possibly appliqué. Apparent wheel marks on exterior, but these continue between legs of Aphrodite, suggesting they are impressions of wheel marks on mold.

507 Pl. 87. P68.26:7632.

P.H. 0.022.

HoB W 22.00–25.00/S 125.00–128.00 to *100.40.

Wall fr. Two frontal female figures, nude, wearing knotted rope between breasts. Hands held up beside head. Large headdress and/or mask. Ridge above divides wall into registers. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8); dull red glaze.

508 Pl. 88. P59.386A:1899.

Max. p. dim. 0.081; diam. of medallion 0.035.

HoB W 10.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 to *97.53 fill in tomb n. Found with **103** and **158**.

Most of medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: rosette with eight (?) large petals alternating with eight (?) small ones, small rosette in center. Wall: floral motif alternating with nude figures walking right, with drapery or quiver string running diagonally down side of figure. Hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), golden mica; dull brown glaze.

Cf. medallion of bowl P897 from Tomb 407 of the Butler Expedition (Part III).

509 Pl. 88. P63.571:5770 and P63.603:5813.

Max. p. dim. 0.079.

HoB W 3.00–11.00/S 117.00–124.00 to *100.30; W

2.00–10.00/S 117.00–122.00 *101.00–*100.20.

Half of medallion and one-fourth of lower wall. Medallion: small acanthus leaf within two beaded ridges. Wall divided into registers by beaded ridge. Lower register: frontal nude figure with hands clasped across chest, nude figure running right, draped figure playing kithara and walking right (Apollo?), frontal draped female. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze.

510 Pl. 88. P98.114:10936.

P.H. 0.034.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 85.00–90.00 to *98.50; found in 1962.

Wall fr. Bearded male figure, preserved from nose to knees, with cloak over shoulders, facing left. Left hand crosses body and holds something. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull brown glaze, red to brown inside.

511 Pl. 88. P65.283:6945.

P.H. 0.04; est. diam. of rim 0.09.

Syn Test Pit 9 E 43.00–45.00/N 12.00–17.00 to *95.00.

Found with **323**.

Rim fr. Convex rim, slightly everted lip. Wall: male figure with upraised right arm or club in right hand (Herakles?). Rim: three ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6), golden mica; metallic brownish red glaze.

512 Pl. 88. P90.56:9817.

Max. p. dim. 0.128.

MMS/S-C E 111.30–115.00/S 140.00–144.00 *111.81–*110.10 Bsk 207 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Part of wall and medallion. Medallion: unidentified motif within ridge, and bead and reel. Wall: satyr alternating with one or two tendrils. Satyr stands frontally, his left leg bent, his right leg extended. He holds a staff or thyrsos in his right hand and balances a krater or pitcher on his left knee. He is probably bald and bearded. Very micaceous reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8); shiny black glaze.

For the composition, see *Milet V:1*, 99–100, pl. 14, Milesian bowls of *Gruppe 8 mit Filigranrelief*.

513 Pl. 89. P86.102:9353.

H. 0.072; est. diam. 0.14.

BF Trench 12 Room 7 E 673.00–675.00/S 354.00–357.00 *193.05–*192.75 Bsk 52. Found with **66**.

About one-third of bowl. Straight rim, slightly outturned lip. Medallion: sixteen-petal rosette surrounded by ridge. Wall: frontal figure alternates with acanthus leaf, each appearing three times. Figure nude to waist and wears boots; has potbelly, beard, and long hair, or perhaps curled goat horns. Large eight-petal rosettes in field. Rim: dolphins swimming left between ridges. Micaceous light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4); mottled brown glaze.

Same figure as on **514**; acanthus similar to but not from same stamp as that on **500** and **566**.

514 Pl. 90. P98.115:10937.

P.H. 0.048.

HoB W 25.00–35.00/S 105.00–110.00 to *100.30; found in 1963.

Wall fr. Frontal male figure as on **513**. Stamp clearer here, showing figure holding an object (trident? snake?) in left hand. Tendrils to left and right, edge of acanthus leaf at left. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dull brown to red glaze outside, black inside.

515 Pl. 90. P61.102:3339.

P.H. 0.038.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 85.00–95.00 *100.00–*99.90.

Found with **571**.

Wall fr. Mask with beard and heavy brows. Petals (?) flank head; ivy leaves to right and fleur-de-lis below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull brown glaze.

Cf. *Délos XXXI*, 42, nos. 3275, 3478, pl. 118 (workshop of Menemachos).

Long-petal bowls

Sometime in the course of the second quarter of the second century, a group of bowls with linear designs began to be produced; these included the long-petal, net-pattern, shield, and linear-leaf bowls (see Appendix, Table 4). Roger Edwards was the first to recognize the integrity of this group, noting that they shared a peculiarity of manufacture:⁵⁷ whereas molds for pinecone, imbricate, floral, and figured bowls were produced primarily by stamping, the designs for the linear bowls were for the most part hand drawn in the mold. This was not utterly revolutionary—the tendrils of some floral bowls had always been added by hand—but now, for the first time, the decoration was primarily hand drawn. The reasons for this technical innovation are unknown. Callaghan suggests that potters might have been motivated by economic considerations and a desire to produce bowls more quickly.⁵⁸ On the other hand, it is not obvious that freehand design would have been quicker than stamping, and one could argue that it required a more skillful potter to produce a viable freehand design than simply to apply stamps. The inspiration for the new technique is perhaps more likely to have been artistic, associated with a desire to copy a particular prototype, for instance, the tall, rounded petal of Achaemenid silver, which could be rendered more easily freehand than by stamps.

The most popular of the linear bowls was the long-petal bowl, decorated with tall, round-topped petals, normally ribless, running from medallion to rim. Despite increasing amounts of evidence, there is still some doubt as to exactly when these bowls began to be manufactured. For many years a date of ca. 150

⁵⁷ *Corinth VII*:3, 175–176.

⁵⁸ Callaghan (1982), 66.

was maintained, based on the evidence of Thompson's Hellenistic groups and the occurrence of the bowls at Corinth.⁵⁹ Renewed study of material associated with the destruction of Corinth in 146 revealed, however, that the number of long-petal bowls from the site is much greater than previously indicated and that several were made in worn molds, suggesting that they had been in production for some years before the destruction of the city; consequently, Charles Edwards espoused a date of ca. 165 for the inception of the type there.⁶⁰ Meanwhile, a few fragments have been noted in Athens in deposits dating before the middle of the second century, indicating that, although Athenian potters did not immediately embrace the new motif, they experimented with it occasionally in the second quarter of the second century.⁶¹ On the other side of the Aegean, Peter Callaghan focused his attention on fragments of long-petal bowls found within the foundations of the Great Altar of Zeus at Pergamon;⁶² he concluded that bowls of this type began to be produced about 165, and probably slightly earlier at Pergamon than at Corinth.⁶³ Additional excavation within the foundations of the Altar has now brought the total of long-petal bowls in the fill to about a dozen. In her discussion of this material, Gioia de Luca posits a date of 172 or shortly thereafter for the beginning of construction of the Altar.⁶⁴ She points out that the long-petal fragments are small and battered, and reckons a period of ca. 20 years for their production, use, dis-

card, and final deposit in the Altar fill. By this account, production would have to have begun in the late 190s, though in fact she espouses a date in the 180s.⁶⁵

Any argument that involves the dating of both the Pergamene Altar and the inception of long-petal bowls is doomed to circularity (see Note on Chronology, p. 9). There is no external evidence for the date of the construction of the Altar, only a series of historical events that it might appropriately have commemorated. Furthermore, even if we knew which of these events inspired its construction, we do not know how long after the inspiration work on the monument actually began. I therefore prefer to date the Altar on the basis of the pottery, rather than the other way around, and, in accordance with stratigraphic evidence from other sites, accept the proposals of Edwards and Callaghan that long-petal bowls began to be made around 165.

The question of why at this particular time, rather than any other, the potters decided to imitate a model that had long been before their eyes is a puzzling one. This simple form of decoration had been used on Achae-menid silver and on glass as early as the fifth century,⁶⁶ and silver of this sort may well have served as an inspiration for the production of long-petal bowls. It is perhaps worth noting that the motif also found expression in architecture, in the so-called Pergamene capital, a fact that might suggest Pergamene potters were involved in its development.

In most industries of mainland Greece the long petal is an exclusive motif, never combined with other forms of decoration.⁶⁷ At Sardis, as in many Ionia and other eastern industries,⁶⁸ to the contrary, the long-petal motif appears commonly with other floral

⁵⁹ Thompson, 457–458; *Pnyx* II, 91; *Corinth* VII:3, 176–177; *Agora* XXII, 35.

⁶⁰ Edwards (1981), 191; Edwards (1986), 391–393.

⁶¹ For discussion of the evidence from Athens, see S. I. Rotroff, "Three Cistern Systems on the Kolonos Agoraios," *Hesperia* 52 (1983), 274–275, n. 67; Grace, 21–24, who suggests some long-petal bowls were made in Athens in the first quarter of the second century; and, in response to her arguments, S. I. Rotroff, "Three Centuries of Hellenistic Terracottas: Preface," in H. A. Thompson and D. B. Thompson, *Hellenistic Pottery and Terracottas* (Princeton 1987), 190–191, under E 15:4; and S. I. Rotroff, "The Long-Petal Bowl from the Pithos Settling Basin," *Hesperia* 57 (1988), 87–93. For fragments of moldmade bowls in a fill beneath the Stoa of Attalos (built 159–138), see R. F. Townsend, *The Athenian Agora XXVII The East Side of the Agora: The Remains beneath the Stoa of Attalos* (Princeton 1995), 157–158, 192, pl. 47.

⁶² *PF* II, 154, Z 108, Z 126, Z 127, fig. 19. For additional fragments, found more recently, see footnote 64 below.

⁶³ Callaghan (1982), 65–67.

⁶⁴ *PF* XII, 124. For the bowls, see 107–109, 110, 113, nos. 480, 544–550, pls. 12, 20, 24, Beil. 12, 13.

⁶⁵ *PF* XII, 108.

⁶⁶ Isaac Rabinowitz, "Aramaic Inscriptions of the Fifth Century B.C.E. from a North-Arab Shrine in Egypt," *JNES* 15 (1956), 2–4, pl. III:A; L. Byvanck-Quarles van Ufford, "Les bols hellénistiques en verre doré," *BABesch* 45 (1970), 135, fig. 10; Andrew Oliver, Jr., "Persian Export Glass," *JGS* 12 (1970), 15, figs. 14, 15.

⁶⁷ For example, at Athens (*Agora* XXII, 83–87, nos. 321–349, pls. 60–62, 78). For rare exceptions, see Siebert (1978), 384, Go 57, pl. 50 from Arcadian Gortys; Akamatis, 130, no. 309, pls. 226–228 from Pella.

⁶⁸ *Kyrie* I, 52, MB 13, pl. 3; 67, MB 91–MB 94, MB 96A, figs. 4, 5, pl. 12; *Délös* XXVII, 241, D 9, D 12, D 13, pl. 40; *Délös* XXXI, passim; Tuchelt (1971), 75, no. 198, pl. 12 (Didyma); *Antioch* IV:1, 30, fig. 15:25, 28, 29; *HESamaria*, pl. 72:d; Zahn, 55, no. 7, fig. 7:a, b (southern Russia); *Labraunda* II:1, 64, no. 150, pl. 11; *Milet* V:1, 68, M 475, pl. 13; 70, M 503, fig. 33, pl. 12; 88, M 743, fig. 45.

motifs and even with figures. The inclusion of the distinctive tall, rounded petal, however, dates all of these after ca. 165.

Only 6 percent of the quantified identifiable fragments at Sardis have long-petal decoration (see Appendix, Tables 2 and 4). On approximately half the petals were used alone; among these a distinction can be made between true long-petal decoration, where the interior of the petal is undecorated (516–520), and pseudo-long-petal decoration, where the interior of the petal is ribbed or scored (521–524). Although some of the designs were drawn freehand, on a number of bowls the long petals appear to have been stamped (516, 521–523). In most cases the petals are separated or outlined by a column of beading, with various patterns at the top (e.g., 520, see also 622). On about a third of the bowls long petals are combined with floral motifs such as palm fronds, acanthus leaves, or ribbed lotus petals (525, 526, 528) and/or spacing motifs such as the rosette (mold 410), the loutrophoros (527), and perhaps the whirligig (on the fragmentary 548, which may have long-petal decoration). Combination of long petals and figures occurs on only four fragments from Sardis, two of which are published here; on 529 long petals alternate with a figure within an oval field, while on 528 long petals and palm fronds decorate the lower body of a bowl that perhaps had figured decoration in its upper register.

Almost all of the petals have convex surfaces, a feature that Roger Edwards characterized as early at Corinth.⁶⁹ Were we to regard it as exclusively early at Sardis, we would have to suppose that practically all our long-petal bowls were made in the years between 165 and 145. This is an unlikely supposition, and at Sardis the convex petal was probably a regular feature throughout the life span of the type.

516 Pl. 90. P98.116:10938.
P.H. 0.056.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 110.00–120.00 to *99.70; found in 1963. Found with 187.

Two joining fr. preserving section from upper wall to edge of medallion. Broad convex band around medallion. Wall: convex long petals outlined by double ridge, with leaping dolphins between tips. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8), golden mica; shiny red glaze.

517 Pl. 90. P58.518B:951.

P.H. 0.037.

HoB ca. E 15.00–30.00/S 55.00–70.00 surface.

Wall fr. Widely spaced convex long petals, outlined by one to two ridges. Above, trace of ridge. Red fabric (2.5YR 5/8); shiny red to brown glaze outside, brown inside.

518 Pl. 90. P98.117:10939.

P.H. 0.041.

HoB W 13.00–17.00/S 108.00–113.00 *100.00–*99.70; found in 1963. Found with 505 and 717.

Wall fr. Row of small, pointed, ribbed leaves at base, springing from ridge around medallion. Convex long petals outlined by ridge and crude beading. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; thin, shiny brown glaze.

519 Pl. 90. P59.99:1371.

P.H. 0.038.

HoB Area 12 E 10.00–15.00/S 50.00–60.00 *100.00–*98.15 mixed fill.

Wall fr. Large shallow bowl. Wall: Convex long petals outlined by ridge and beading. Rim: meander with ridge above, beading and ridge below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with gray core, golden mica; shiny red to brown glaze outside, black inside.

Very high quality, similar to Red Fabric 1.

520 Pl. 90. NoEx98.7.

P.H. 0.029.

Field east of expedition house, surface; found in 1971.

Wall fr. Wall: long petals with flat surface, outlined by ridge, with garland of beads linking tops. Rim: guilloche. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) with golden mica; thin, dull brown glaze outside, black inside.

521 Pl. 90. P61.38:3217.

Max. p. dim. 0.07.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–105.00 to floor at *99.60. Found with 153, 155, 293, 481, 546, 635, and 649.

Fr. of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: pointed lotus petals arranged in star pattern within ridge. Wall: petals with jeweled ribs, with lines of beading between them. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), golden mica; thin, metallic brown glaze.

⁶⁹ *Corinth* VII:3, 177–178.

522 *Pl. 91.* P98.119:10941.

P.H. 0.04.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 110.00–115.00 to ca. *102.50;
found in 1963.

About one-fourth of bowl, from bottom to rim pattern. Two-thirds of medallion missing. Medallion: rounded petals with cable outline on interior arranged to form rosette, within ridge. Wall: long petals with cable outline on interior. Indistinct rim pattern above ridge. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8), golden mica; dull red glaze.

523 *Pl. 91.* P98.120:10942.

Max. p. dim. 0.05.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 to *101.60; found in 1961. Found with 573.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: six-pointed star, within ridge. Wall: thin petals with ribbed interiors and convex surfaces, separated by beading. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); light red glaze.

524 *Pl. 91.* P63.6:4942.

Max. p. dim. 0.064.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 110.00–125.00 to *102.40.

Fr. of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: capital alpha within ridge. Wall: ribbed petals divided by rows of beading. Red fabric (ca. 2.5YR 5/6), golden mica; dull red glaze.

For alpha in medallion, see 608 and references there.

525 *Pl. 91.* P62.240:4529.

Est. diam. 0.18.

PN Persian East *88.45, on Hellenistic floor level.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 365–366, no. 10, pl. 267.

Many fr., preserving most of medallion, about half of wall and one fourth of rim. Slightly incurved rim. Medallion: eight-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: acanthus leaf alternating with bunch of three lotus petals. Central lotus petal pointed, with beaded central rib, flanking petals rounded, with jeweled central rib. Eight-petal rosettes between tips. Rim: egg and dart with two ridges above and below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); metallic mottled brown glaze outside, black inside.

Rosette on wall much like P1756a from Tomb 1007 of the Butler Expedition (Part III).

526 *Pl. 92.* P59.570:2190.

P.H. 0.05.

BS W 13 Test Pit W 55.00–58.00/S 2.00–4.00 *95.00.
Found with 541.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 102, 103.

Wall fr. Very thick wall. Wall: pointed lotus petal with jeweled rib flanked by long petals with jeweled outline. Palm frond at right. Rim: bead and reel above ridge. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull tan glaze below, black above outside, chestnut inside.

Cf. *AvP* I:2, *Beibl.* 43:23.

527 *Pl. 92.* P98.121:10943.

P.H. 0.055.

HoB W 35.00–42.00/S 110.00–120.00 *101.90–
*101.30; found in 1965. Found with 675.

Fr. of lower wall. Tall loutrophoros between long petals with convex surface, outlined by ridge and beading. Trace of acanthus leaf at right. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; shiny brown glaze outside, black inside.

For acanthus, cf. 468, 497, probably same stamp. For combination of acanthus, long petal, and rosette, cf. *Kyme* I, 52, MB 13, pl. 3 (mold). For loutrophoros, see 433.

528 *Pl. 92.* P98.122:10944.

P.H. 0.051.

HoB MTE upper E 64.00–70.00/S 155.00–160.00
*109.00; found in 1964.

Wall fr. Wall divided into registers by ridge. Lower register: long petal outlined by ridge and beading flanked by palm fronds. Upper register: triangular pattern of small, pointed, ribbed leaves, overlapping; possibly a figure at right. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), golden mica; thin, shiny brown glaze.

529 *Pl. 92.* P60.259:2583.

Max. p. dim. 0.065.

HoB *102.50–*100.00 upper mixed fill.

Wall fr. Trace of medallion surrounded by ridge. Wall, from left to right: long petal outlined by beading; petal-shaped frame with figure walking left with arm raised (wreathing trophy?); long petal outlined by jeweling; petal-shaped frame with figure repeated. Rim: thin leaves pointing downward. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); thin orange glaze inside, mostly missing

outside but black near rim.

For petal frame, cf. 505; for figures between long petal, cf. *Labraunda* II:1, 64, no. 150, pl. 11; for figure wreathing trophy, cf. Courby, 349, fig. 72:30; Siebert (1978), 243–244, pl. 65; *Agora* XXII, 21.

Other linear bowls

The decoration of a small number of linear bowls is clearly derived from the Macedonian shield, as was first recognized by Robert Zahn.⁷⁰ A Macedonian origin for the bowls themselves is no longer accepted, however, and in 1978 Callaghan published a paper arguing for their origin in Corinth in 150.⁷¹ Subsequently, Charles Edwards contested this view, tentatively proposing a date in the first quarter of the century for the beginnings of the type.⁷² Such minimal contextual evidence as exists is conflicting. Shield bowls do not occur in five Ionian workshops that did produce long-petal bowls, an observation that has been taken to indicate that the introduction of the shield motif postdated the beginnings of the long-petal type.⁷³ At least some of those workshops, however, continued to produce mold-made bowls until the early first century,⁷⁴ when the shield motif was being used elsewhere; the absence of the shield motif in their repertoire, then, is a matter of taste, not date, and we must look elsewhere for chronological pointers. A shield bowl was recovered from strata associated with *Bauphase* 10 of the Asklepion at Pergamon, where long-petal bowls are absent.⁷⁵ At Corinth, fragments of two shield bowls were found in a deposit that contained only two small pieces of an

early type of long-petal krater, and no fully developed long-petal bowls, again suggesting that the introduction of shield bowls precedes that of long-petal bowls, though perhaps only slightly. It therefore seems reasonable to accept a date of ca. 175 for the introduction of the shield bowl.

There are only fifteen fragments of shield bowls in the quantified sample at Sardis (see Appendix, Table 2), and only two among bowls recorded from the Butler Expedition (see Part III), but their production on the site is assured by a mold (411). Fabric, rim shape, and rim motifs seem to indicate that some were imported (576, 627, 643), but 530 and 531 are clearly local. Both deviate slightly from the usual scheme, found on imported fragments, of concentric circles or semicircles with a central whirligig, surrounded by a pattern of bosses. On 530 the bosses are replaced with circles, an unusual motif that appears also as a rim pattern on local bowls (e.g., 433, 450). On 531 the usual central whirligig or sunburst is replaced by a bud on a stem, another typical Sardinian motif (cf. 448, mold 384). These compositions are rather distant from the original Macedonian inspiration and suggest a date considerably after the initiation of the motif.

The net-pattern bowl, with surface covered by a network of interlocking pentagons, is represented at Sardis by only three local fragments (532–534). In all these examples, the network is outlined with beading. The variation in quality and design is considerable, but perhaps this is to be expected in a type that was produced so sparingly. Two fragments of the type were found in the fill of the Pergamene Altar,⁷⁶ pushing the date of its inception back before ca. 160. Numerous fragments from Corinth show that it was well established by the time of the destruction of the city in 146.⁷⁷ When found in context, net-pattern bowls are invariably accompanied by long-petal bowls, and we may tentatively accept Callaghan's suggestion that the two were introduced at about the same time, i.e., ca. 165.⁷⁸ The decoration has forerunners in wheelmade ware, hemispherical cups that were decorated with an incised network (see 133–135, 203).⁷⁹ These can be dated before about 160 at Pergamon, where sev-

⁷⁰ Robert Zahn, "Makedonischer Schild, makedonischer Becher," in *Studien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte, Carl Schuchhardt zum achtzigsten Geburtstag dargebracht* (Berlin 1940), 49–51.

⁷¹ Callaghan (1978), 53–60.

⁷² Edwards (1986), 394–395.

⁷³ Callaghan (1980), 42 and n. 56; *Délos XXXI*, workshops of Menemachos, NI, *Belles Méduses, Vases gris*, and *Comique à la canne*, pls. 1–29.

⁷⁴ Bowls from the workshop of Menemachos are abundant in destruction debris of 69 in the Maison des Sceaux (Peignard, 314); bowls of this shop, along with the workshops of the *Vases gris* and the *Comique à la canne*, were found in the first destruction debris of a wine shop, dated to 88 (Hatzidakis, 299).

⁷⁵ AvP XI:1, 138–139, no. 256, pl. 49, from *Bauphase* 10, deposited ca. 170. More fragments appear in *Bauphase* 11, dating before the middle of the second century (AvP XI:1, 143, no. 290, pl. 51). Callaghan ([1981], 120, n. 29) dismisses these as late intrusions.

⁷⁶ PF XII, 114, nos. 561, 562, pl. 19, Beil. 12.

⁷⁷ *Corinth* VII:3, 179–182, nos. 908–920, pls. 38, 78, 79; Edwards (1981), 190, 197–198, pl. 47.

⁷⁸ Callaghan (1981), 117; Callaghan (1982), 66.

⁷⁹ For a metal example, see Bothmer, 57, no. 97.

eral fragments were found within the foundations of the Altar of Zeus,⁸⁰ while at Athens they were already being made well before the end of the third century.⁸¹

530 *Pl. 92.* P98.123:10945.

Max. p. dim. 0.074; P.H. 0.067.

Syn E 34.00–38.00/N 6.00–12.00 *97.50–*97.00; found in 1963.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 366, no. 14, pl. 268.

Fr. of wall and rim pattern. Shield bowl. Wall: four concentric semicircles with row of small circles along inner and outer circles. Rim: club motif between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny, gritty black glaze, missing from rim outside.

Circle Group. For circles, cf. **450**, **551**. A club motif appears on the rim of P256 from Tomb 36 of the Butler Expedition (see Part III).

531 *Pl. 92.* P98.124:10946.

Max. p. dim. 0.068.

Pa-S Test Pit 7 E 99.00–103.00/N 20.70–21.70 *94.82; found in 1967.

Fr. from near bottom of wall. Shield bowl. At left, bottom of palm frond or acanthus. At right, four concentric semicircles, with bud on cabled stem at center. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull reddish brown glaze, brown inside.

For combination of floral motif and concentric semicircles, cf. *Priene*, 404–405, no. 31, fig. 530.

532 *Pl. 93.* P98.125:10947.

P.H. 0.048; diam. 0.086.

EHT, northeast foundation of Lydian Building Reconstruction *-0.60; found in 1980.

Half of rim, with rim pattern and upper part of wall. Net-pattern bowl. Nearly straight rim. Loose network of beading forming approximately pentagonal compartments, some with a circle with dot in the center within. Similar circles, between ridges, form rim pattern. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; reddish brown glaze, missing on exterior rim.

⁸⁰ *PF* XII, 88, nos. 433–438bis, pls. 12, 13, Beil. 4; *PF* II, 117, 154, Z 132–Z 137, fig. 20.

⁸¹ *Agora* XXIX, 109.

For circles with dots at center (but from a different stamp), cf. **423**, **578** (Red Fabric 2), **628** (gray fabric).

533 *Pl. 93.* P62.226:4510.

Max. p. dim. 0.084.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 80.00–85.00 east of capitals to *99.30 (Context 5).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 170 (1963), 13; Rotroff (1997b), 366, no. 11, pl. 267.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Net-pattern bowl. Medallion: twelve-petal rosette with tiny eight-petal rosette at center, surrounded by beading, all within three ridges, the central one very broad. Row of beading above last ridge. Wall divided into network by beaded lines. Reddish yellow to light red fabric (5YR 6/8–2.5YR 6/8) with gray core, golden mica; shiny black glaze.

Cf. *Labraunda* II:1, 65, no. 156, pl. 11; Zahn, 64, 67, no. 25 (southern Russia).

534 *Pl. 93.* P59.138:1460.

P.H. 0.055.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 50.00–60.00 *100.00–*99.20 fill over graves f, g, h, l, and m. Found with **211** and **400**.

Part of lower rim and upper body. Net-pattern bowl. Concave rim with one narrow and one broad groove at base. Wall: small round bosses in apparently random pattern. Rim: egg and dart between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull red glaze, light brown on upper outside.

Rims and medallions

RIMS

On virtually all moldmade bowls the uppermost part of the moldmade section is decorated with a simple pattern (or combination of patterns) bordered by thin ridges (see Appendix, Table 5). By far the most common motifs used to decorate this zone are the egg and dart (e.g., **451**, mold **378**) and an elongated spool motif that is best understood as a stylized form of bead and reel (e.g., **455**, mold **361**). The ovolo (e.g., **452**), bud (e.g., **458**, molds **412–414**), rosette (e.g., **535**, **536**), simple beading (e.g., **489**, mold **400**), and circles (e.g., **433**) are also found with some regularity. Patterns that are encountered less frequently are guilloche (e.g., mold **401**), ridges (e.g., molds **384**, **385**), double spiral (e.g., mold **360**, sometimes standing on end

[e.g., mold 367]), “club” (a rounded petal or inverted teardrop, sometimes surrounded by a ridge; e.g., 450, 530), leaves of various sorts, meander (e.g., 519), tendrils (e.g., mold 365), and trefoil-style garland (e.g., 537, 538). The following patterns occur very rarely, sometimes on pieces that may be imported: wave (646, 647), palmette (463), cross (perhaps a debased bud; 469), boukranion (495), dolphin (513), running spiral, Lesbian leaf.

MEDALLIONS

Over three-quarters of the identifiable medallion motifs (see Appendix, Table 6) are rosettes of various sorts (e.g., 478, 513, 525, 539–545). The slave mask (e.g., 420) and charioteer (e.g., 553–555) are the only other motifs with substantial representation. Others that occur in only a few examples are the star (e.g., 521, 523, exclusively on long-petal bowls), Medusa (e.g., 552), and leaves (e.g., mold 419). There are only two examples of the wreath (e.g., 575); the goat (574) and Amazon (556) are unique. Occasionally the medallion is left undecorated (e.g., mold 399).

Most of the pieces discussed above have been placed elsewhere in the catalogue on the basis of their wall decoration. The following pieces are too poorly preserved to be classified confidently but preserve rim or medallion patterns of some interest.

RIMS

535 Pl. 93. P58.518A:951.

P.H. 0.037; est. diam. 0.12.

HoB ca. E 15.00–30.00/S 55.00–70.00 surface.

Rim fr. Low concave rim with everted lip. Two twelve-petal rosettes with two ridges above, one below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dull reddish brown glaze inside and lower outside, brown on upper outside.

536 Pl. 93. P66.151:7207.

P.H. 0.04.

HoB Tomb 66.6, near floor of tomb (Context 16).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 186 (1967), 52.

Wall fr. Twelve-petal rosettes between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull red glaze.

537 Pl. 94. P98.126:10948.

P.H. 0.064.

HoB *102.50–*101.00 upper mixed fill; found in 1960.

Rim fr. Straight rim, very slightly everted lip. Trefoil-style garland with two ridges above, one below. Unidentified pattern below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); metallic black to shiny red glaze.

Cf. 538 for garland.

538 Pl. 94. P62.125A:4350.

P.H. 0.046; est. diam. of rim 0.20.

AcT W 10.00–13.00/N 15.00–18.00 Unit 8, floor *403.00.

Rim fr. Rim zone offset from body; everted lip. Below ridge, trefoil-style garland. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with gray core; dull peeling red to black glaze.

Shape of rim unusual, but garland close to that on surely local 537.

MEDALLIONS

539 Pl. 94. P59.95:1346A.

Max. p. dim. 0.079.

HoB Area 7a E 20.00–25.00/S 50.00–55.00 below brick paving *97.80–*97.40. Found with 135.

Most of medallion and part of wall. Medallion: six-petal rosette with pebbled center, within ridge. Wall: elaborate floral motif. At left, Skylla with snake legs and upraised arm. Trace of ridge at upper edge of sherd. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6); shiny red glaze.

Cf. *Kyme* I, 51, MB 3, pl. 2 (mold, Schäfer workshop, p. 21) for rosette; cf. *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 43:16 and *Anlağan*, 118–123, no. 29 for floral motif. For a figure of Skylla as a medallion device on Pergamene bowls, see *AvP* I: 2, Beibl. 42:8, *PF* XII, 114, no. 568, pl. 20, and de Luca, 367, pl. 270:a.

540 Pl. 94. P63.13:4950.

Max. p. dim. 0.088; diam. of medallion 0.049.

HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 110.00–120.00 to *102.00.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: eight-petal rosette with small circle at center, within ridge. Wall: acanthus leaves alternating with floral motif of which only calyx is preserved. Very hard, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with gray core; thin, dull brown glaze outside, metallic black inside.

541 Pl. 95. P59.571:2191.

Max. p. dim. 0.075; diam. of medallion 0.03.

BS W 13 Test Pit W 55.00–58.00/S 2.00–4.00 *95.00.

Found with **526**.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 102 (misidentified as P59.571:2190), fig. 595.

Medallion and about half of lower wall. Medallion: eight-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: alternating palm fronds and lotus petals. Fabric has light brown surface (7.5YR 6/4), gray/light gray core (N6/); dull tan glaze.

542 *Pl. 95*. P63.663:5913.

Max. p. dim. 0.059; diam. of medallion 0.031.

BS E 15 E 89.00–90.00/S 2.00–3.20 earth at south wall *94.40–*93.50. Found with **578**.

Medallion and one-fourth of lower wall. Medallion: nine (?) -petal rosette within ridge. Wall: alternating palm fronds and lotus petals. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6), golden mica; dull brown to orange glaze, light red inside.

543 *Pl. 95*. P61.235:3575.

Max. p. dim. 0.073; diam. of medallion 0.06.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 90.00–95.00 *100.20–*99.60. Found with **641**.

Medallion and small trace of lower wall. Medallion: eleven-petal rosette surrounded by two substantial ridges with a small ridge between them. Wall: indistinct motifs. Light reddish brown surface (5YR 6/4) with light gray core (5Y 7/2); very dull orange glaze outside, gray inside.

For ridges around medallion, cf. **544**.

544 *Pl. 95*. P58.483:785.

Max. p. dim. 0.049.

KG inside Roman grave 58.H.

Part of medallion and lower wall; badly weathered and abraded. Medallion: twelve (?) -petal rosette surrounded by two broad convex bands with small ridge between them. Wall: base of palm frond, with base of vase (?). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); glaze missing.

For ridges around medallion, cf. **543**.

545 *Pl. 95*. P98.127:10949.

Max. p. dim. 0.068; diam. of medallion 0.026.

BS E 15 E 85.00–87.00/S 1.50–3.50 *93.50–*93.00; found in 1962.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: twelve-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: palm fronds with trace of unidentified motif between them. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with white inclusions; thin, metallic red to brown glaze.

546 *Pl. 95*. P61.39:3218.

Max. p. dim. 0.048.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–105.00 to floor at *99.60. Found with **153**, **155**, **293**, **481**, **521**, **635**, and **649**.

Two-thirds of medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: wreathed slave mask with topknot, surrounded by small, pointed leaves, all within ridge. Wall: lotus petals alternating with cabled stems. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4) with gray core (N5/), no visible mica; shiny black glaze.

For mask, see references under **420**.

547 *Pl. 95*. P63.616A:5838.

Max. p. dim. 0.056; diam. of medallion 0.04.

HoB W 2.00–12.00/S 117.00–122.00 *100.20–*99.80. Found with **606**.

Medallion and base of wall. Medallion: wreathed (?) slave mask within ridge. Wall: palm fronds alternating with motif on stem. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4); shiny black glaze, mostly missing outside.

For mask, see references under **420**.

548 *Pl. 95*. P85.1:8995.

Max. p. dim. 0.046.

BF Trench 3 E 680.00–685.00/S 330.00–334.00 Bsk 57; found in 1983.

Fr. of bottom. Medallion: slave mask within ridge. Wall: lower ends of petals alternate with whirligigs. Possibly a long-petal bowl. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6); shiny red glaze.

For mask, see references under **420**.

549 *Pl. 96*. P93.19:10050.

Max. p. dim. 0.064; diam. of medallion 0.046.

MMS-III 93.1 E 92.50–95.00/S 89.00–93.00 *102.70–*102.51 Bsk 11.

Fr. of bottom. Medallion: wreathed (?) slave mask within ridge, from which spring small, pointed lotus petals. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); red glaze.

For mask, see references under **420**.

550 Pl. 96. P63.217:5273.

Max. p. dim. 0.062.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 105.00–115.00 to *99.90.

About one-third of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: mask of old man (bald, snub nose, contorted eyebrows, mouth trumpet), surrounded by broad convex band between narrow ridges. Wall: floral tendril with indistinct motif at right. Row of small, pointed leaves spring from medallion. Fabric has reddish yellow surface (7.5YR 6/6) and light olive gray core (5Y 6/2); dull light orange to tan glaze.

551 Pl. 96. P98.128:10950.

Max. p. dim. 0.092.

PN W 253.00/S 336.00 *88.50; found in 1964.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: small wreathed slave mask in hollow, surrounded by small, pointed leaves, all within band of small circles between ridges. Wall: small circles and indistinct motif. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with pale brown core (10YR 6/3); dull red glaze outside, mostly missing, black inside.

Circle Group. For circles, cf. **450**, **530**. For slave masks as medallions, see **420** and references cited there.

552 Pl. 96. P61.142:3395.

Max. p. dim. 0.072; diam. of medallion 0.04.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 to *101.40. Found with **742**.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: Medusa within ridge. Wall: lower legs of Eroses running right. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), partly reduced to light brownish gray (10YR 6/2), golden mica; shiny black to red glaze outside, partly peeled, black inside.

Eros Group. Medallion as on **443**, **501**; Eroses as on **486**, **501–503**, **615**.

553 Pl. 97. P67.43:7394.

Max. p. dim. 0.087; diam. of medallion 0.039.

Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 99.30–101.55/ N 10.15–14.55

*95.60–*95.30. Found with **190**, **281**, and **375**.Previous publication: *BASOR* 191 (1968), 29, n. 15;

Rotroff (1997b), 365, no. 8, pl. 266.

Bottom and part of lower wall. Medallion: Nike driving biga to left within ridge. Wall: alternating Isis crown and loutrophoros, with nine-petal rosettes in

between. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/6) with white inclusions; dull, thin brown glaze, black inside.

Charioteer Group. Medallion as on **456**; rosette as on **452**, **453**, and perhaps P1792, from Tomb SW 5 (see Part III). Charioteer medallion on **554** is from different stamp. For loutrophoros, see references under **433**. For charioteer running *right* as wall motif, cf. Courby, 382, fig. 77:14, 15 (Delos); *Délos* XXXI, 39, no. 3141, pl. 5 (workshop of Menemachos); 65, no. 3163, pls. 14, 118 (workshop of Menemachos, Annex I); 139, no. 961, pl. 31; 166–167, under b, nos. 3151, 3136, 3133, 9349, 3143, 3127, 3134, 3135, pls. 37, 125 (workshop of XXI); 216, nos. 3155, 3162, 8559, pl. 48 (workshop of the *Petite rose spiralee*); 226, nos. 3124, 3126, 3168, pls. 50, 127 (workshop of Apollonios); 360, no. 562+3128, pl. 86 (*Imitateurs* III); 420, nos. 3164, 3169, 8587, 9325, pl. 98. A similar charioteer, at much larger scale, occurs on a large “breadstamp” from Priene, *Priene*, 465–466, no. 241, fig. 573.

554 Pl. 97. P69.32:7965.

Max. p. dim. 0.053; diam. of medallion 0.038.

Syn Test Pit 21 E 85.50–88.00/N 14.00–16.00 *95.00.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: Nike driving biga to left, within two ridges. Wall: alternating palm fronds and lotus petals with loutrophoroi between them. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; thin brown to orange/brown glaze.

Smaller than medallion of Charioteer Group (cf. **456**, **553**), but derived from it. For a similar chariot, reversed, used as a wall motif, see references under **553**.

555 Pl. 97. P63.49:5023.

Max. p. dim. 0.037.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 110.00–115.00 *100.10–*99.80.

Found with **285**.

Two-thirds of medallion. Nike driving biga to left, within two ridges. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with gray core; shiny red glaze.

Proportions are different from those on other charioteer medallions (**456**, **553**, **554**); therefore not derived from them. For a similar chariot, reversed, used as a wall motif, see references under **553**.

556 Pl. 97. P98.129:10951.

Max. p. dim. 0.043.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 101.00–103.00 *100.60; found in 1963.

Fr. of medallion? Mounted female figure (Amazon) wearing short skirt and cuirass, with right arm reaching backward. Back leg and tail of horse preserved at left. Stamp overlaps ridge of medallion. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4) with partly gray core, small amount of golden mica; shiny dark brown glaze.

557 Pl. 97. P58.436:699.

Max. p. dim. 0.028.

AT L Room A northeast corner ca. W 192.00–195.00/
S 1303.00–1306.00 *99.00.

Previous publication: *Sardis* R1, 110.

Fr. of medallion and lower wall. Egg and dart, probably as motif surrounding medallion (cf. mold **420**), surrounded by ridge, with indistinct wall motif above. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4); dull tan glaze outside, brown inside.

558 Pl. 97. P66.150:7206.

Max. p. dim. 0.037.

BT Tomb 66.6, in chamber (Context 16).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 186 (1967), 52.

Small fr. of medallion and lower wall; badly weathered and abraded. Medallion: unidentified motif within ridge. Wall: palm frond. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8); glaze missing.

Workshops

Because of the very fragmentary condition of the material, it is not possible to identify large groups of pottery from individual workshops. In a few cases, however, bowls do share stamps, and the beginnings of such a classification can be made. Since the number of bowls in each of these classifications is so small, it has seemed appropriate to call these “Groups” rather than “Workshops.”

Eros Group (427?, **440, 441, 443, 449, 469–471, 486, 501–503, 552, 615**)

Six figured pieces are associated on the basis of a plump Eros (**486, 501–503, 552, 615**); two of these share the same Medusa medallion (**501, 552**). In all, the composition consists of repeated figures of Eros running to the right and carrying a basket or tray. The figures alternate with palmettes and cocks (**615**), torches (**502**), or leaves (**503**). **443** can be added to the group on the basis of its Medusa medallion, the

same as that on **501** and **552**. The large, floppy palm fronds on its walls are in turn the same as those on **440, 441, and 449**. These pieces add six more stamps to the repertoire: two different Isis crowns (**440, 441**), a small rosette (**441**), a small bud (**449**), a slave-mask medallion (**449**), and an eight-petal rosette medallion (**441**). The distinctive floppy palmette on **615** links it to three more bowls (**469–471**). The slave mask of the medallion of **470** is the same as that on an imbricate bowl (**427**), although the stamp appears to have been reworked, so the association remains tentative. The fabric of these pieces shows enormous variation, though high mica content and golden mica flecks are recurring features. Some are of the typical local fabric, while others (**427, 469–471**) are of a gritty, brittle fabric bearing a poor, thin glaze. One fragment (**615**), probably from a krater, has been fired gray and has a good black glaze.

Charioteer Group (452, 453, 456, 553, 628)

Five catalogued pieces can be associated on the basis of common stamps; the name comes from the characteristic Nike driving a biga to left that appears as a medallion on two of the bowls (**456, 553**). A similar charioteer appears also on **554** and **555**, but it is not identical, so these pieces must be excluded from the group.⁸² **456** is linked to **452** and **453** by what is probably the same lotus petal, pointed and jeweled. Other motifs that appear on the walls of bowls of this Group are: small nine-petal rosette (**452, 453, 553**), Isis crown (**553**), loutrophoros (**553**), and at least two varieties of palm frond (**452, 453, 456**). A second type of medallion, a large nine-petal rosette, occurs on **453**, and an ovolo rim pattern on **452**. One of the palm fronds (see **453**) is a smaller version of the frond on bowls of the Eros Group (**440, 441, 443**), which suggests that the two groups may be connected, possibly as products of one and the same workshop. The nine-petal rosette of **452, 453, and 553** was perhaps made by the same stamp as that on a bowl signed by Κέρδων (see Part III, Tomb SW5, P1792). If this association is valid, and if Κέρδων did in fact work in the first century (see pp. 94–95), the Charioteer Group can be placed at the

⁸² Chariot medallions also occur on two complete bowls in the Ephesos Museum that were apparently found in Lydia (Günay Tuluk, 61, 62, nos. 1, 5, pls. 28, 30); neither stamp, however, appears to be quite the same as the charioteer of the group under discussion here.

end of the Hellenistic period; but the number of “ifs” must give us pause. Another apparent signature or potter’s mark can be associated with this group as well. Near the bottom of the wall of **456** (on the left in the photograph) is a partially preserved stamp of an alpha inscribed in a circle. The same motif is fully preserved on a gray-fired sherd (**628**), which should also therefore be associated with this group. It would be tempting to bring **423** and **577** into the group as well, on the basis of the dotted circles of their rims, closely similar to those on **628**; but this is such a simple motif that caution is perhaps in order.

With the exception of **628**, all of the pieces are floral and share the simple composition of alternating floral motifs characteristic of Sardis. Only on **553** is there any variation beyond the usual alternating lotus and palm frond; there, instead, loutrophoroi alternate with an elaborate Isis crown.

The fabric of these pieces is reddish yellow or yellowish red (5YR 5/6, 5YR 6/6) and very micaceous. The glaze, sometimes metallic, is mottled from red to brown on the exterior (2.5YR 5/6, 2.5YR 6/8, 5YR 3/1, 5YR 3/2) and is a solid brown, black, or red inside, often darker toward the rim. Again, **628**, in gray ware, is an exception.

Acanthus Group (388, 389, 410, 467)

Two molds (**388** and **389**) and one bowl fragment (**467**) share a rather simple acanthus leaf, alternating with rosettes (**388**) or tendrils (**467**). To these mold **410** may be added on the basis of the seven-petal rosette it shares with **388**. What is apparently the same acanthus leaf may be seen on a three complete bowls in the Ephesos Museum, where it is combined with loutrophoroi, lotus petals, or tendrils.⁸³ Although direct examination of the stamps would be necessary to confirm their association with the Acanthus Group, it seems quite likely. These bowls preserve other stamps that could, with further study, perhaps serve to expand the portrait of the group: for example, an eleven-petal rosette medallion that looks quite similar to that on **543**.⁸⁴ The fabric of the fragments at Sardis

contains a lot of golden mica and is red or orange in color (2.5YR 6/6, 5YR 6/4, 5YR 6/6). The group may be placed after 165 on the basis of the long-petal decoration of mold **410**; the molds confirm that it represents a local workshop.

Circle Group (450, 451, 530?, 551)

The very simple palm fronds of two floral bowls, **450** and **451**, are identical; further, **551** can be associated with **450** on the basis of the impressed circles that appear on the rim of **450** and around the medallion of **551**. This motif is repeated again on **530**, a shield bowl, although it is difficult to be sure that these simple impressions come from the same stamp. If this last piece can be associated with the group, it would suggest a date after ca. 175 for all of the group’s members. The fabric is red (2.5YR 6/6, 5YR 6/6) and very micaceous; the glaze is usually dull and mottled, and often a different color on the inside and outside.

Other groups

Beyond this there are a number of pieces that share a stamp with only one or two other catalogued examples. The molds **369** and **370** share the same frond and Isis crown, **376** and **377** have identical fronds (they could even be fragments of a single mold), the leaf on molds **385** and **386** is the same, and what may be the same acanthus appears on **468**, **497**, and **527**. Numerous other small fragments excluded from this catalogue also bear these same stamps, offering further confirmation for the assumption that they were manufactured locally.

Relationships to other centers of production

With our survey of the most typical Sardian products now complete, we may turn to a consideration of links with other centers of production. One clue to these links, of course, is imports, but it has not in fact been possible to attribute many of the apparently imported pieces to currently identified centers of production (see below under Other Fabrics). Another approach to the question, however, is a comparison of characteristic motifs of Sardian bowls with motifs in other centers.

In view of both proximity and history, it should come as no surprise that the Pergamene industry seems to have exerted the greatest influence on local Sardian production. Pergamon was not far distant and was an artistic center of prodigious authority, with a

⁸³ Günay Tuluk 62, 64–65, nos. 5, 14, 15, pls. 30, 31, 37, 38. These were not excavated at Ephesos, but entered the museum through confiscation or gift. One (no. 5) is said to come from Lydia, another (no. 14) from Demirci-Borlu.

⁸⁴ Günay Tuluk, 64–65, no. 14, pl. 37.

fine and well-developed ceramic industry. In addition, between 188 and 133 Sardis was politically a part of Pergamene territory,⁸⁵ a fact that would have encouraged exchange between the two cities even on the humble level of ceramics. Pergamene appliqué ware was imported to Sardis in quantity in the later second and first centuries, and doubtless many of our imported moldmade fragments came from there as well. Beyond this, Sardinian potters seem to have imitated Pergamene bowls, and the two industries share a number of characteristic motifs. The lotus bud, often growing from a leafy calyx, appears in both as a rim design and a spacing motif on floral bowls.⁸⁶ The loutrophoros appears as a spacing motif in both groups,⁸⁷ and the slave-mask medallion characteristic of Sardinian bowls occurs at Pergamon as well.⁸⁸ Both industries favor a large and florid acanthus leaf with a drooping tip (cf. 500, 513).⁸⁹ A bead and reel surrounds the medallion of 512, a feature that occasionally occurs on Pergamene bowls.⁹⁰ Other shared motifs are a charging bull (cf. mold 404), a boukranion (cf. mold 401), Skylla (cf. 539), and a floating, stamped long petal with beading (cf. 529).⁹¹

Another nearby site that offers parallels for popular Sardinian motifs is Kyme, where the loutrophoros, bud on a stem, and mask medallion are attested.⁹² Milesian workshops also show links with Sardis, employing a similar floppy acanthus leaf and the loutrophoros as spacer.⁹³ Molds and bowls from Knidos

show that there, too, the loutrophoros appeared frequently, with lotus petals or palm fronds.⁹⁴ Doubtless these centers too fell under the influence of Pergamene potters.

Moldmade bowls found on Delos, many of them products of Ephesos, share a number of motifs with Sardinian bowls, but no one workshop there can be associated with Sardinian products. The bud in a calyx supported on a cabled stem (cf. mold 384 and the similar motif on 476) is found in the major workshops of Menemachos and Philon as well as in bowls by the *Plagiaire* and the little group of *Etoiles rondes à 12 rayons arrondis*.⁹⁵ The bud, inverted, occurs as a rim pattern (cf. molds 412–414) in the workshop of the *Belles Méduses*, along with an Eros similar to that on 504.⁹⁶ The charioteer driving left that appears on Sardinian bowls exclusively as a medallion motif (cf. 456, 553–555) may have been adapted from the charioteer driving right that is common in the products of many of the workshops represented on Delos.⁹⁷ A rabbit much like that on 490 turns up in the oeuvres of \boxtimes and, less commonly, Heraios,⁹⁸ and the Pan and Dionysiac trio of 569 and mold 402 on bowls produced by the workshop of the *Belles Méduses* and \boxtimes .⁹⁹ Beyond these few similarities, however, and a few securely identified imported fragments from workshops known on

⁹⁴ Kögler, 190, pls. 95:c, 96:b, 97:b.

⁹⁵ *Délos XXXI*, 63, no. 477+1036, pl. 114 (workshop of Menemachos); 63, no. 2380, pl. 13 (workshop of Menemachos, Annex I); 268, no. 2038, pl. 127 (workshop of Philon); 325–327, no. 2366+8627, pl. 113, and nos. 1116, 2060, 1215, pls. 77, 78 (workshop of the *Plagiaire*); 384, no. 1124, pl. 92 (*Etoiles rondes à 12 rayons arrondis*); Courby, 390, fig. 82:9.

⁹⁶ *Délos XXXI*, 90–91, no. 1746, pl. 20; 87, no. 9302, pls. 19, 119.

⁹⁷ *Délos XXXI*, 39, no. 3141, pl. 5 (workshop of Menemachos); 65, no. 3163, pls. 14, 118 (workshop of Menemachos, Annex I); 139, no. 961, pl. 31, and 166–167, under b, nos. 3151, 3136, 3133, 9349, 3143, 3127, 3134, 3135, pls. 37, 125 (workshop of \boxtimes); 216, nos. 3155, 3162, 8559, pl. 48 (workshop of the *Petite rose spiralee*); 226, nos. 3124, 3126, 3168, pls. 50, 127 (workshop of Apollonios); 360, no. 562+3128, pl. 86 (*Imitateurs* III); 420, nos. 3164, 3169, 8587, 9325, pl. 98; Courby, 382, fig. 77:14, 15.

⁹⁸ From the workshop of \boxtimes : *Délos XXXI*, 151, 153, 156, nos. 3053, 3051, 3050, pls. 34, 35, 125; 166, nos. 3052, 3055, 9361, pl. 37; 185, nos. 9318, 3049, pl. 40. From the workshop of Heraios: 306, no. 3482, pl. 129. Cf. also 396, no. 3042, pl. 93; Courby, 382, fig. 79:38.

⁹⁹ *Délos XXXI*, 92, no. 3247, pl. 20 (workshop of the *Belles Méduses*); 167–168, nos. 3242, 3243, pl. 37 (\boxtimes); Courby, 383, fig. 78:21.

⁸⁵ Hanfmann (1983), 114.

⁸⁶ *AvP* I:2, 274, no. 21, Beibl. 43:10, 17, 23, Beibl. 40:1; *AvP* XI:1, 153, no. 359, pl. 54 (*Bauphase* 12, deposited ca. 125); *AvP* XI:2, 75, no. 150, pl. 47:3. Cf. 372, 391, 392, 412–414, 458–461.

⁸⁷ *AvP* I:2, 274, nos. 9, 15. *AvP* XI:1, 144, no. 295, pl. 51 (*Bauphase* 11, deposited before ca. 150); 153, no. 352, pl. 55 (*Bauphase* 12, deposited ca. 125). Cf. 378, 433–436, 455, 458, 619.

⁸⁸ *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 42:6. See 420 and others listed there.

⁸⁹ *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 42:3, Beibl. 43:1, 3; *AvP* XI:1, 169, no. 461, pl. 61.

⁹⁰ *PF* XII, 113, no. 549, pl. 20, Beil. 13.

⁹¹ *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 42:12 (long-petal), Beibl. 43:15, 16 (bull), 274, no. 8 (boukranion); Beibl. 42:8 and references under 539 (Skylla).

⁹² *Kyme* I, 51, MB 1, fig. 6, pl. 1 (mask medallion); 51, MB 5, pls. 2, 3; 54, MB 21, MB 22, fig. 1, pl. 4 (loutrophoros); 54, MB 21, MB 22, fig. 1, pl. 4; 60, MB 60, fig. 3, pl. 8 (bud on stem).

⁹³ *Milet* V:1, 39, M 255, M 466, figs. 12, 30, pl. 1; M 239, fig. 6 (acanthus leaf); 60, M 431, fig. 28, pl. 9 (loutrophoros).

Delos (613, 648), the links with this material are not very strong. It seems that Ionian workshops contributed a few individual motifs to the Sardian repertoire, but it was from Pergamon that the strongest influence came.

A few scattered and sometimes surprising parallels may be added. A slave mask is used as a medallion on a bowl from Dura,¹⁰⁰ and the best parallel for one of the Isis crown spacing motifs at Sardis (cf. 440) is on a bowl from Hama in Syria.¹⁰¹ Little can be made of such remote links, however, and the similarities are probably only coincidental.

OTHER FABRICS (LOCAL AND IMPORTED)

Distinguishing between locally produced and imported wares at Sardis is particularly difficult because the local fabric closely resembles fabrics of other nearby sites, such as Pergamon. The motifs, of course, provide clues; if a piece has extensive close parallels in bowls from another center, it can be confidently identified as an import. As more material from such nearby sites as Pergamon, Ephesos, and Didyma receives publication, the relationships between these industries will become clearer.

In order to present a picture of the Sardian industry that is as clear as possible, the term "local" has been defined quite narrowly. Pieces that have good parallels from other sites and pieces that are anomalous in terms of fabric or decoration have been isolated and are viewed as imports or possible imports. Some of these may in fact be Sardian. Bowls can vary substantially from one workshop to another, and some of our unusual pieces could come from Sardian workshops that happen to be poorly represented in our sample. Unusual decoration may further be explained by importation of molds or even as works of a single, creative artisan. Even unusual fabric need not suggest an import, since clay itself can be imported, and there are instances elsewhere of mold brothers—bowls made in the same mold—in different fabrics.¹⁰² Only the discovery of more examples and a systematic program of scientific analysis¹⁰³ will help to solve the problem

definitively. For the moment we must be content with simply trying to distinguish imported pieces on the basis of deviation from what appears to be the Sardian norm.

All of the fragments discussed below deviate in some particular from the majority of the bowls at Sardis. Although many may be local, they are treated separately in order to draw attention to the differences, which may be diagnostic of different workshops or traditions, if not of different geographical origins. Among the six groups treated below, Red Fabric 1 and Red Fabric 2 are almost certainly local, as are some of the pieces discussed under Gray Fabrics. The Metallic Black Glaze group may also be local, while the Pale Fabric seems clearly to be imported. In the last group, fragments in a variety of different fabrics have been placed together; all are probably imports, though their origins cannot always be traced.

Metallic Black Glaze

Fragments of four or five bowls are glazed a metallic black and have fine, micaceous fabric very similar to Attic; on first sight, in fact, they appear to be Attic. Precise parallels for the motifs, however, are not attested on Attic bowls, except possibly for 561, where a trace at right could be the foot of a Hermes figure that appears on Attic bowls. Athenian potters did not favor the composition in registers divided by beaded lines, which occurs on 562, and the mica content of these fragments also appears to be higher than is normal for Attic fabric. The possibility that these pieces were made locally by a superior pottery at Sardis or in the region should not be discounted, especially since the bull on 562 appears to be identical with that on a mold from Sardis (404). The fabric of another piece of high quality, the rim fragment 646, is similar, but its glaze lacks the metallic sheen; it has therefore been placed with miscellaneous imports.

559 Pl. 98. P98.130:10952.

Max. p. dim. 0.074.

HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 85.00–95.00 to *99.90; found in 1961.

D. C. Kamilli, "Late Byzantine Glazed Pottery from Sardis," *Actes du Xe Congrès International d'Etudes Byzantines* [Athens 1981] 679–696) but study of the Hellenistic samples was never completed. Marcus Rautman and colleagues at the Missouri Research Reactor have undertaken analysis of samples of Hellenistic and Roman pottery from Sardis; their work is still in progress.

¹⁰⁰ D. H. Cox, *The Excavations at Dura-Europos, Final Report IV: 1:2 The Greek and Roman Pottery* (New Haven 1949), no. 21, pl. I.

¹⁰¹ *Hama III:2*, 36, no. 138, figs. 15, 16.

¹⁰² Edwards (1981), 200.

¹⁰³ Such a program was initiated in the 1970s (see J. A. Scott and

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: eight-petal rosette surrounded by tendrils, all within ridge. Wall: two rows of small, pointed lozenges or leaves with central ribs. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6), with partly gray core; shiny black glaze.

560 *Pl. 98. P98.131B:10953.*

P.H. 0.028.

BE E 16.80–18.00/N 88.50–93.00 *97.55–*96.60;

found in 1967.

Wall fr. Tall ribbed leaf to left, palm frond to right; rosettes in field. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic black glaze.

Fronde and fabric closely similar to **561**; conceivably from the same bowl, though the two were found far distant from one another.

561 *Pl. 98. P98.131A:10953*

P.H. 0.039.

Syn Fc Test Pit 16 E 107.50–108.50/N 12.00–13.55

*94.80–*94.10; found in 1967.

Wall fr. Tall palm frond nodding to right, with trace of motif (foot of figure running left?) at right. Trace of narrow ridge near top. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic black glaze.

Closely similar in fronde and fabric to **560**. For figure running (or flying) left, see Hermes on *Agora* XXII, 72, no. 228, pl. 44.

562 *Pl. 98. P98.132:10954.*

P.H. 0.026.

AT L W 180.00–181.00/S 1309.00–1312.00 *98.90;

found in 1968. Found with **418**.

Wall fr. Bull charging to left. Below, beading divides wall into registers. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); shiny black glaze.

For bull, cf. mold **404** (apparently same stamp).

563 *Pl. 98. P63.177:5204.*

P.H. 0.042.

HoB W 15.00–25.00/S 115.00–120.00 *101.50.

Wall fr. Rim: beading. Wall: upper body of Herakles swinging club over his head with right hand and holding antler of Kerynian hind in left hand. Pink fabric (5YR 7/4); metallic black glaze.

Cf. Hausmann, pl. 65:1 (Attic, similar composition, reversed).

Red Fabric 1

Thirteen fragments stand out from the rest because of their excellent quality. The fabric is hard and fine, light red (2.5YR 6/6, 6/8) or reddish yellow (5YR 6/6, 6/8, 7.5YR 6/8)—sometimes with a gray core—and very micaceous; golden mica is sometimes visible. The glaze is excellent in quality, usually thick, smooth, and shiny. Although the predominant color is red (2.5YR 5/6), the interior and exterior may be of contrasting colors, as happens sometimes also among definitely local pieces (e.g., **435**, **487**, **495**). **571** and **572**, which share the same griffin stamp, provide a striking illustration of this. On **571** the exterior is black, the interior brownish red; on **572** that scheme is reversed. In this contrast of interior and exterior color the ware is reminiscent of Pergamene appliqué ware (see below under Pergamene Appliqué Ware).

Motifs and details of shape also serve to relate a number of these pieces to one another. The identical griffin stamp of **571** and **572** has already been mentioned. The latter fragment preserves the rim and the decorative motifs below it. The low, very slightly concave shape of the rim is like that of **564**, and, to a lesser degree, **569** and **570**, while the bead and reel motif appears to be identical to that on **573**. The latter has a projecting rim, unusual but not unparalleled in Hellenistic moldmade ceramics.¹⁰⁴ The tiny fragment **565** shares its egg and dart rim stamp with **569**. **566–568** and **574–576** have been added to the group on the basis of fabric.

The Pan on **569** is very similar to that on mold **402**, and if the stamps were in fact identical it would suggest that this group of bowls was manufactured at Sardis. The figure on **569**, however, is blurred and only partially preserved, so it is not possible to assert confidently that the two pieces derive from the same stamp. The Pan appears to be a stock figure, like the triad of Dionysos, maenad (or Ariadne), and satyr¹⁰⁵ on **402**, which is found in virtually identical form in many different ceramic industries. The mold **402** raises more questions, since bowls made in closely similar molds have been found on Delos and in Egypt.¹⁰⁶ These pic-

¹⁰⁴ E.g., *Délos* XXXI, 392, no. 6007, pls. 86, 134; 77, nos. 6040–6042, pl. 16; 104, no. 6039, pl. 24.

¹⁰⁵ Courby, 342, fig. 69; 383, fig. 78:21; *Agora* XXII, 20; Siebert (1978), 244–245; *Délos* XXXI, 92, no. 3247, pl. 20 (with Pan).

¹⁰⁶ *Délos* XXXI, 92, no. 3247, pl. 20, from the workshop of the *Belles Méduses* (the stamps do not appear to be identical); also

es too have a low rim, like that on 569, rather than the tall, uneven rim of most Sardian products. The mold might have been imported to Sardis, but the fabric is not unlike that of the other molds. The griffin of 571 and 572 provides another tentative link with material on Delos, for an apparently identical image is found on an unattributed fragment there.¹⁰⁷ Local manufacture for the group, however, is supported by a dancing figure on 568, the same but larger than a figure on a local bowl (499).

In short, there are arguments both for and against local production of this group of bowls. The pieces may be the work of a superior local workshop, or they may be imports. The fabric, the mold 402, and the relatively large number of examples that have turned up at Sardis suggest that, if imported, they came from not far away. Although there are some reminiscences of the Pergamene bowls in, for example, the acanthus of 566,¹⁰⁸ the bowls are not, on the whole, very like Pergamene products. The rather broad ridge around the medallion, for example, is quite unlike the usual delicate border of the medallion found at Pergamon.¹⁰⁹

564 *Pl. 98.* P98.133:10955.

P.H. a) 0.046, b) 0.044; est. diam. of rim 0.10.
HoB W 25.00–30.00/S 126.00–128.00 *100.50–
*100.00; found in 1966.

Two nonjoining fr. of rim and upper wall. Slightly concave rim with everted lip. Wall: overlapping small, pointed ribbed leaves. Rim: egg and dart with two ridges above, one below. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/8); dull red glaze, dark brown inside.

565 *Pl. 98.* P61.146:3403.

P.H. 0.037.

AcT Tomb 61.21, top of cover slab of Byzantine grave *402.00.

Wall fr., surface worn. Wall: overlapping small,

167–168, nos. 3242, 3243, pl. 37, from the workshop of [X], which was located in Ephesos (the Pan stamp appears to be identical); *EvS* II:3, 67, fig. 97:c, with a different rim pattern (Egypt).

¹⁰⁷ *Délos XXXI*, 415, no. 3099, pl. 97. The griffin stamp was adopted by other industries too; see *Olforsch XXVII*, 77, no. 133, pl. 29.

¹⁰⁸ Cf. *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 42:3, Beibl. 43:3; *AvP* XI:1, 169, no. 461, pl. 61. The leaf is also paralleled in the local industry; cf. 500, 513.

¹⁰⁹ E.g., *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 42:1–5, 8–14.

pointed leaves. Rim: egg and dart between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8); shiny black glaze outside, mostly missing, red inside.

For rim pattern, cf. 569, possibly same stamp.

566 *Pl. 98.* P63.182:5215.

Max. p. dim. 0.11.

HoB W 30.00–35.00/S 80.00–90.00 *100.00–*99.70, just west of building C, with floor level at *99.70–*99.60. Found with 393 and 619.

About one-fourth of lower wall. Medallion surrounded by large ridge outlined by two small ones. Wall: acanthus leaves with jeweled ribs and tips bending over to left alternate with jeweled lotus petals. Above this, two ridges. Remarkably thick wall. Fabric has light red outer surface (2.5YR 6/6), gray core through to inside; shiny red glaze outside, black inside.

Acanthus similar to that on 500 and 513; cf. also *AvP* I:2, Beibl. 42:3 and 43:3; *AvP* XI:1, 169, no. 461, pl. 61 (*Bauphase* 16, late first century C.E.); *Délos XXXI*, 34, no. 1980, pls. 3, 116 (workshop of Menemachos), and 125, no. 9000, pl. 28 (annex to workshop of *Comique à la canne*).

567 *Pl. 99.* P59.370:1856.

Max. p. dim. 0.06.

PC, east of Tomb of the Lintel *91.80–*91.30.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: six (?)-petal rosette with beaded center, within ridge. Wall: alternating lotus petal and palm frond (or perhaps acanthus leaf) with tendril in between. Fabric reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) on surface, with gray core through to inside, little mica; shiny red glaze outside, black inside.

For tendril and frond/acanthus leaf, cf. *PF* XII, 112, no. 537, pl. 19, Beil. 11 (from foundation of Altar of Zeus at Pergamon, before 160).

568 *Pl. 99.* P87.4:9384.

Max. p. dim. 0.088.

BF Trench 12 Room 7 E 672.00–674.50/S 354.00–357.00 ca. *193.15 Bsk 2.

Wall fr. Wall divided into two registers by ridge, with another ridge at top of fr. Lower register: two alternating dancing figures. One has left arm raised,

right arm lowered. Other figure is smaller, has both arms raised, lower body turned to right and right leg bent. Upper register: grapevine with trace of ridge above. Friable, very micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with gray core; thick, shiny red glaze.

Figure with both arms raised same as that on 499 but larger.

569 Pl. 99. P98.134:10956.

P.H. 0.056; est. diam. of rim 0.16.

HoB balk at E 10.00–20.00/S 60.00 *99.80–*99.00 near Hellenistic-Roman grave area; found in 1959.

Rim fr. Straight rim, plain lip. Wall: frontal figure of Pan with left arm raised. Fluted vase at right (kantharos). Rim: egg and dart with two ridges above, one below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; shiny red glaze, darker on rim.

Possibly same rim stamp as 565. For Pan, cf. mold 402, perhaps also 639; *Délos* XXXI, 167–168, nos. 3242, 3243, pl. 37 (workshop of ΠΑ): stamp appears to be identical); 92, no. 3247, pl. 20 (workshop of *Belles Médues*, stamps are not identical); *EvS* II:3, 67, fig. 97: c (Egypt). What appears to be the same Pan stamp, but reversed, appears on a fragment found at Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom, 210, fig. 5.3:8).

570 Pl. 99. P63.223:5292.

P.H. 0.068; est. diam. of rim 0.21.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 109.00–115.00 *100.60 floor above Lydian building F.

Part of rim and upper wall. Plain lip. Wall divided into registers by ridge. Upper register: crested, horned helmet flanked by dolphins. Rim: ridge. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze.

571 Pl. 99. P61.101:3338.

P.H. 0.03.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 85.00–95.00 *100.00–*99.90. Found with 515.

Wall fr. Wall divided into two registers by ridge. Lower register: griffin running right. Upper register: feet of human and hind feet of animal, both running right. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze outside, brown inside.

For griffin, cf. 572 (same stamp), and *Délos* XXXI, 415, no. 3099, pl. 97 (perhaps identical).

572 Pl. 99. P98.135:10957.

P.H. 0.055; est. diam. of rim 0.18.

HoB W 15.00–25.00/S 90.00 *99.80–*99.50; found in 1966.

Rim fr. with rim pattern and part of upper wall. Concave rim. Wall: wing and head of griffin facing right. Unidentified motif at right. Rim: egg and dart over bead and reel, with motifs separated and limited by ridges. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; shiny red glaze outside and inside lip, black on lower inside.

For griffin, cf. 571 (same stamp). For rim motif and fabric, cf. 573.

573 Pl. 100. P98.136:10958.

P.H. 0.061; est. diam. 0.205.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 to *101.60; found in 1961. Found with 523.

Rim fr. Projecting rim, sloping down slightly to outside, with groove below rim inside. Egg and dart over bead and reel, with ridges above, below, and between. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with gray core; shiny red glaze outside, tan inside.

Rim motif and fabric as 572. For profile of rim, cf. *Délos* XXXI, 77, no. 6042, pl. 16; 104, no. 6039, pl. 24; 392, nos. 6007, 6008, pls. 86, 134; 473, no. 6174, pl. 134 (all of gray fabric).

574 Pl. 100. P60.329:2738.

Max. p. dim. 0.071; diam. of medallion 0.05.

HoB E 10.00–15.00/S 100.00–105.00 to *99.15.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: profile head of wild goat with curving horn, facing right, within ridge. Wall: alternating acanthus leaves and lotus petals. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with golden mica; dull red glaze.

575 Pl. 100. P98.137:10959.

Max. p. dim. 0.058.

PN W 290.00–295.00/S 330.00–335.00 *86.70–*86.35; found in 1965.

Two-thirds of medallion. Wreath wound with ribbon and tied with bow at top, surrounded by row of small ribbed leaves; all within three ridges. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 6/8); dull red glaze.

Cf. P877 from Tomb 404 of the Butler Expedition (Part III).

576 Pl. 100. P98.138:10960.

Max. p. dim. 0.052; P.H. 0.04.

HoB E 5.00–10.00/S 85.00–90.00 *100.20–*99.60;
found in 1961.

Fr. of lower wall. Shield bowl. Trace of unidentified medallion surrounded by four ridges. Wall: three concentric semicircles with sunburst in center and whirligig to right. Beading surrounds outer circle and runs along ridge at bottom of wall area. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8); shiny red glaze.

Cf. Günay Tuluk, 67, no. 24, pls. 42, 43 (in Ephesos Museum, purchased in Kuşadası).

Red Fabric 2

Red Fabric 2 is divided into three categories on the basis of fabric:

Core Group: 577–586

Slight visual differences in fabric, associated with core group on basis of shared motifs: 587, 588

Same fabric, heavier wall, different motifs: 589–598

The characteristic and unusual shape of members of this group is a shallow bowl with a flat bottom, a thin wall (2–3 mm), and a high, slightly inclined rim, offset from the moldmade body and barely everted at the lip. The relief is remarkably low, the motifs tentative and widely spaced. The fabric is very micaceous, containing golden mica, and usually reddish yellow (5YR 6/6, 6/8) or light red (2.5YR 6/6), though there is some variation (7.5YR 5/4). There is a great deal of variability in the glaze, which is dull and gritty to the touch. The interior is often light red (2.5YR 6/8); the exterior may be orange to brown, purple, or dull brown. Some pieces have been dip glazed, leaving the lower wall unglazed except for dribbles (e.g., 586); this type of glazing is typical of Hellenistic wheelmade pottery at Sardis (see Part I, pp. 24–31).

The motifs are for the most part small and simple. In the core group are grape leaves (579–581), ivy leaves (585), ribbed leaves (582, 583), lobed leaves (584), small, pointed leaves (578), rounded petals (?) (577), pinecones (581, 582), quartered circles (582), circles (578, 583), and a stylized lily consisting of a V with volutes at the ends of the two strokes (585, 586). Only three medallions are preserved on fragments in the core group; all are rosettes, one tiny (586), the others larger (584, 585). All the designs appear to be imbricate (577–580) or floral (581–586), with motifs often arranged in registers.

587 and 588 resemble the core group in some of

the motifs (stylized lily on 587, pinecones on 588) and in shape (flat bottom of 587, offset rim of 588) but differ slightly in fabric, which is less red and has a gray core.

In a final group, the fabric is like that of the core group, but there are no close coincidences between their stamps and those documented in the core group. The shape too is similar, although some pieces have heavier walls, and 597 does not have a flat bottom. Details of composition, such as small, widely spaced motifs (591–593, 598) and arrangement in registers (593, 595) are reminiscent of the core group. Most of the pieces are apparently floral, but on 598 there is a loutrophoros and 590 is decorated with a beaded network. One piece (591) bears a signature in a raised rectangle beside the rosette of the medallion.

A search through the published comparanda and visits to Pergamon, Ephesos, and Didyma have failed to discover close parallels elsewhere, and in the absence of comparanda it is difficult to suggest a date for Red Fabric 2. The linear nature of some of the decoration (577, 590, 597) suggests they were made no earlier than the second quarter of the second century, when the other linear types were introduced (see Long-Petal Bowls, Other Linear Bowls). The appearance of a signature, an uncommon feature before the mid-second century,¹¹⁰ also points to a late date. There is a distant resemblance to later bowls at Antioch, with simple, widely spaced motifs in low relief.¹¹¹ Some of these were found in deposits of the middle Roman period, dating as late as the second century C.E. Possibly more helpful is the fact that similar grape leaves and pinecone motifs are found on early Roman lead-glazed ware.¹¹²

Taken together, these admittedly slight indications hint at an early Roman date. Tentative support comes from the signature on 591. It was stamped into the mold with a small, rectangular punch with letters in intaglio running from right to left. In shape and size the impression is like those on the floors of ESB vessels, although if it had been made by a stamp identical with that used for sigillata bowls, the letters would probably be retrograde. The letters are very faint, but

¹¹⁰ *Corinth* VII:3, 178; *Agora* XXII, 40.

¹¹¹ *Antioch* IV:1, 30, fig. 16:1–3, 7–20; fig. 17:3, 8, 9.

¹¹² Pinkwart, 151–152, nos. 17, 24, figs. 18, 19, 56, 59; Hochuli-Gysel, pl. 31, pinecone 1–5, pl. 33, leaf 11; cf. also Dragendorff/Watzinger, 204, nos. 299, 300, pl. 19 for a stylized pinecone motif in Arretine pottery.

it is possible to make out MI[]P/[]O, perhaps to be restored as MI[Θ]P/[H]O. This would identify **591** as a product of MIΘPHΣ, apparently a local potter, whose name appears on at least twenty-four pieces of local sigillata from Sardis.¹¹³ The fabric of **591** and of other related bowls is utterly unlike that of the sigillata, but the name is also found incised on a large, non-sigillata vessel, perhaps a pithos.¹¹⁴ Only one of the vessels stamped by Mithres comes from a closed context, a grave at Ahlatlı Tepecik probably to be dated in the first century C.E.¹¹⁵ If the signature on **591** can indeed be read as Mithres, we have reason to date this and related bowls to this same period. If Mithres was the maker, we might be tempted to assign these bowls to Sardis, ascribing the differences in fabric, decoration, and shape to their late date; the absence of molds, however, prompts caution. Even if the signature is not that of the known potter, its similarity in form and size to early Roman pottery stamps is suggestive of a first-century C.E. date.

Core Group

577 Pl. 100. P59.125:1436.

P.H. 0.05; est. diam. of rim 0.095.

UT E 80.00/S 200.00 surface to *0.80 below surface.

Part of rim and upper body. High rim, slightly offset, and inclined and slightly concave, slightly everted lip. Very shallow body. Wall: top of rounded petal (?) flanked by double spirals. Petal perhaps has cabled border. Rim: double spirals between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8) with very fine mica and some golden mica; dull glaze, red inside and lower outside, brown/tan on outside rim, peeling on lower outside.

578 Pl. 101. P63.664:5914.

P.H. 0.047; est. diam. of rim 0.085.

¹¹³ Hanfmann (1983), 127, fig. 197; *Sardis* M9, 102 (P59.551:2163).

¹¹⁴ *Sardis* VII:1, 163–164, no. 224:7, fig. 211. Note also no. 224:8, a ligature of MI, possibly an abbreviation for MIΘPHC, stamped on the handle of a pitcher.

¹¹⁵ P67.73:7453. A *terminus post quem* is provided by a very worn coin struck in the reign of Augustus or Tiberius (C67.681). Note, however, that in a preliminary study, James Wrabetz dated the contents of the tomb in the third quarter of the first century C.E. (“Eastern Sigillata B and Arretine Stampings,” ms. pp. 1–2). For the location of the cemetery, see Hanfmann (1983), 17.

BS E 15 E 89.00–90.00/S 2.00–3.20 earth at south wall *94.40–*93.50. Found with **542**.

Rim fr. Straight rim with slightly everted lip. Wall: overlapping small, pointed leaves. Rim: circles with dots in center, between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8) with golden mica; dull red glaze.

For circles, cf. **423**, **628** (gray fabric), both closely similar, and **532**, from a different stamp.

579 Pl. 101. P98.139:10961.

P.H. 0.05; est. diam. of rim 0.10.

HoB MTE upper E 64.00–71.00/S 155.00–160.00

*109.80–*109.40; found in 1964.

Rim fr. Tall, slightly offset and slightly concave and inclined rim with everted lip, slightly beveled on interior. Wall: tips of grape leaves. Rim: two ridges with groove above. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8), golden mica; thin, dull red glaze.

580 Pl. 101. P98.140:10962.

P.H. 0.052.

HoB W 30.00–35.00/S 115.00–120.00 *101.30; found in 1963.

Fr. of upper wall and rim, without lip. Slightly inclined, concave rim. Wall: two rows of grape leaves. Rim: three ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8), golden mica; thin, dull brown glaze, partly missing.

581 Pl. 101. P98.141:10963.

Max. p. dim. 0.06.

HoB W 25.00–30.00/S 85.00–90.00 *101.00 fill; found in 1962.

Fr. of lower wall. Two close-set ridges divide wall into registers. Lower register: pinecone flanked by grape leaves and tendrils (?). Upper register: row of flowers. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8), golden mica; dull red glaze inside, none preserved outside.

For pinecone, cf. *Tarsus* I, 261–263, nos. 640, 655, 665, figs. 152, 153 (lead glazed).

582 Pl. 101. P98.142:10964.

P.H. 0.045.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 105.00–115.00 *101.40; found in 1963.

Fr. of lower wall. Wall divided into registers by ridge. Lower register: pinecone. Upper register: row of

quartered circles over row of ribbed leaves. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull brown glaze.

583 *Pl. 101*. P98.143:10965.

P.H. 0.036.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 105.00–115.00 to *100.50; found in 1963.

Fr. of lower wall. Tips of overlapping leaves; two ridges; row of ribbed leaves alternating with circles; row of concentric circles between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8) with golden mica; dull red glaze.

584 *Pl. 101*. P98.144:10966.

Max. p. dim. 0.044.

HoB W 35.00–40.00/S 110.00–115.00 *101.10–*100.90; found in 1965.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: seven (?)–petal rosette within two ridges. Wall: lobed leaf. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8), golden mica; dull red glaze inside, none preserved outside.

585 *Pl. 101*. P91.22:9897.

P.H. 0.056; est. diam. of body 0.105.

BF Trench 17 E 708.00–712.00/S 406.00–411.00 *186.92–*185.50 Bsk 21.

About two-thirds of rim missing. Shallow body. Marked wheel spiral on floor. High, slightly inclined rim with slightly outturned lip, beveled to interior. Medallion: seven-petal rosette within one broad and two narrow ridges. Wall: alternating large ivy leaves and stylized lilies bounded by ridge. Fairly hard, extremely micaceous fabric, mottled light red (2.5YR 6/8) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), with voids and flecks of golden mica; traces of dull black glaze on upper exterior only.

586 *Pl. 102*. L58.46:989.

Max. p. dim. 0.046.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *97.94–*97.74 Level I fill. Found with **618**.

Bottom of bowl, very thin wall. Very flat bottom. Medallion: tiny seven-petal rosette within groove and ridge. Ridge is overlapped by three stylized lilies. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull purple to brown glaze apparently dripped onto lower body outside, shiny brown glaze inside.

For dipping, cf. **591**; for flat bottom, cf. **587**, **589**, **590**.

Slight visual differences in fabric, but associated on basis of motifs

587 *Pl. 102*. P60.121:2396.

Max. p. dim. 0.081; P.H. 0.028.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 100.00–105.00 *102.30–*101.10. Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 366, no. 16, pl. 268.

About one-half of medallion and one-fourth of wall, including rim pattern. Flat bottom, shallow moldmade section, inclined rim, slightly inset. Small, plain medallion surrounded by two ridges. Wall divided into two registers by ridges. Lower register: alternating small leaves and double spirals. Upper register: alternating pointed ribbed leaves and stylized lilies. Rim: beads between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with gray core, golden mica; thin, dull brown glaze.

For shape, cf. **577**, **586**, **589**, **590**.

588 *Pl. 102*. P64.189:6240.

Max. p. dim. 0.069; P.H. 0.05.

HoB MTE upper E 62.00–68.00/S 153.00–158.00 *108.00–*107.30. Found with **593** and **661**.

About one-fourth of wall and rim area, without lip. Very slightly inclined rim. Possibly traces of something (strap handle?) broken away at join of moldmade and wheelmade area. Trace of ridge surrounding medallion. Wall (left to right): dolphin leaping right; pinecone on stem; flower on stem; pinecone on stem; indistinct motif, perhaps dolphin leaping left. Rim: pinecones with two ridges below and above; above, a third ridge formed by junction of wheelmade and moldmade sections. Fabric has light reddish brown surface (5YR 6/4) and olive gray core (5Y 5/2), golden mica; dull, thin black glaze on outside rim area, missing below, dull brown inside.

For pinecone, cf. Oxé, 104, no. 276, pl. 55 (Arretine).

Same fabric, heavier wall, cannot be associated by motifs

589 *Pl. 102*. P64.240:6306.

Max. p. dim. 0.07.

HoB MTE upper E 63.00–68.00/S 153.00–158.00 *106.60–*106.10. Found with **117**.

Most of medallion and trace of lower wall. Flat bottom. Medallion: small rosette from which spring six palmettes, all within two ridges. Indistinct wall

motifs. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull red glaze, mostly missing outside.

For shape, cf. 577, 586, 587, 590.

590 *Pl. 103*. P98.145:10967.

Max. p. dim. 0.065.

HoB W 5.00–8.00/S 118.00–121.00 *101.30–*100.80; found in 1963.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: five concentric circles within beaded band. Wall: beaded lines divide wall into a pattern, perhaps of triangles. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; thin, dull red glaze.

For shape, cf. 577, 586, 587, 589.

591 *Pl. 103*. P64.171:6215.

P.H. 0.032; diam. 0.096.

HoB MTE upper E 68.00–70.00/S 159.00–160.00 *109.10–*108.70.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 366, no. 15, pl. 268.

Lower part of bowl, most of moldmade section preserved. Medallion: seven-petal rosette with raised rectangle on one side (0.0085 × 0.005 m), containing faint letters in intaglio (presumably the potter's signature): MI[©]P/[H]O, surrounded by two low ridges. Wall: alternating pointed ribbed leaves and pinecones, with rectangles divided into checkerboard pattern above. Rim: one ridge. Wheelmade section above is offset. Fabric very pale brown on outer surface (10YR 7/3), reddish yellow on inner surface (5YR 7/6), and very pale brown in break (10YR 7/4), golden mica; outside dip glazed in purple, with dribbles running down onto unglazed lower body; light orange inside, seemingly unglazed but possibly slipped.

For dip glazing, cf. 586.

592 *Pl. 103*. P65.197:6853.

Max. p. dim. 0.079.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 87.30–89.00/N 3.25–4.75 *92.60–*91.60.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 366, no. 17, pl. 268.

Half of medallion and one-fourth of lower wall. Medallion: unidentified motif, possibly the letter A, within two ridges. Wall: alternating ribbed leaves and

small circles above hand-drawn running spiral. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8) with gray core, golden mica; dull red glaze.

593 *Pl. 104*. P64.190:6241.

Max. p. dim. 0.058.

HoB MTE upper E 62.00–68.00/S 153.00–158.00 *108.00–*107.30. Found with 588 and 661.

Half of medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: three stylized lilies radiating from center, within two ridges. Wall divided into registers by ridge. Lower register: palmettes with raised dots between them. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4), golden mica; dull red glaze.

594 *Pl. 104*. P98.146:10968.

Max. p. dim. 0.044.

HoB W 15.00–30.00/S 118.00–120.00 *101.10–*100.60; found in 1963.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: tiny eight-petal rosette surrounded by ridge. Beyond ridge a row of double spirals. Very micaceous reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull brown/purple glaze outside, shiny red inside.

Very similar spirals, though larger, on 598; cf. also *Kyme* 1, 62, MB 70, fig. 3, pl. 9.

595 *Pl. 104*. P98.147:10969.

Max. p. dim. 0.044.

HoB E 0–8.00/S 120.00–128.00 *102.00–*101.80; found in 1963.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: small rosette surrounded by ivy leaves, all surrounded by row of beading between ridges. Above this a small nine-petal rosette, probably continuing in row all around medallion, surrounded by ridge. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8), golden mica; dull red glaze.

596 *Pl. 104*. P64.401:6528.

Max. p. dim. 0.059.

Syn East Road E 128.00–130.00/N 4.00–6.00 *98.00–*97.00.

Fr. of bottom. Four-petal rosette surrounded by four palmettes. Indistinct motifs between palmettes—bunches of berries? Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dull red glaze.

597 Pl. 104. P98.148:10970.

Max. p. dim. 0.052; diam. of medallion 0.026.

Syn Test Pit 8 E 39.61–41.71/N 11.75–17.00 *96.11–*95.80; found in 1968.

Medallion and lower wall. Medallion: ivy leaf within ridge. Wall: four lotus petals in cruciform arrangement. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); metallic brown to black glaze, red inside.

598 Pl. 104. P98.149:10971.

P.H. 0.04.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 115.00–125.00 to *101.50; found in 1963. Found with 503.

Wall fr. Ridge around medallion. Wall: loutrophoroi with double spiral and rosette in field between them. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; red glaze, dull outside, shiny inside.

Similar but smaller spirals on 594. For loutrophoroi (though of different form), see 433.

Gray Fabrics

The pieces within this group were made at a number of different sites, including Sardis itself. Although the Sardinian potters apparently preferred red-fired fabric, many local pieces have gray cores, and a simple error in controlling the atmosphere of the kiln could result in a completely gray-fired piece.¹¹⁶ There was, in addition, a long tradition of gray ware in this part of the world, and at Sardis (see Part I) and various nearby sites contemporary traditions of gray and red pottery flourished side by side. Among the published mold-made bowls from Didyma and Priene, for example, is a substantial proportion of gray pieces,¹¹⁷ while at Ephesos there are bowls made from a gray fabric with dark gray metallic glaze, similar to that of the lamps that are found there in large numbers.¹¹⁸ The work-

shop of the *Vases gris*, known from Delos, is probably also Ionian.¹¹⁹

For reasons to be discussed below, the best candidates for locally manufactured gray relief ware are 601–605, 615, 619, 621, 622, and 628. Most of these have a thin, gritty, dull glaze, sometimes barely distinguishable from the body of the fabric. The pinecone fragments 599 and 600 are not very different in fabric; this and the large proportion of gray bowls with pinecone decoration at Sardis suggest they might also be local. Pieces with highly shiny glaze (606–610, 613, 625, 627) are almost certainly not local. The remaining pieces (611, 612, 614, 616–618, 620, 623, 624, 626) are all without parallel at Sardis, though the fabric is not strikingly unlike that of possibly local pieces.

Pinecone (599, 600)

Half of the fragments of pinecone bowls found at Sardis are fired gray, suggesting local or regional origin for these examples. Exact parallels in gray fabric for 600 exist at Didyma and Priene.¹²⁰

Imbricate (601–608)

Gray imbricate bowls also occur with some regularity at Sardis. Although no stamp identical to one on a demonstrably local bowl has been identified, two fragments (604, 605) have the slave-mask medallion that is characteristic of Sardinian bowls. The mask on 604 is identical in detail to, though smaller than, that on 427, a local bowl probably to be associated with the Eros Group; 604 could thus be a local product associated with the Eros Group. Three other pieces in a hard, gray ware with thin, dull, dark gray glaze come from a single shop: 601 and 602 have the same small, pointed leaves, and the slightly larger leaves with cabled ribs on the wall of 603 are the same as those surrounding the female head on the medallion of 601. Several similar fragments were found at Sardis, accounting, in fact, for about half of the imbricate pieces from the site. It is not possible to tell whether these came from Sardis or not, but they were probably manufactured not far from the general area, for similar imbricate bowls

¹¹⁶ The apparently overfired 483 may be an example of this. Mitsopoulos-Leon discusses the same phenomenon at Ephesos (*Ephesos IX:2:2*, 67).

¹¹⁷ Tuchelt (1971), 73–74, nos. 134–155, pl. 11 (Didyma); *Priene*, 401–403, 407–408, nos. 21, 37, 41, 42, 44, 49, figs. 528, 531, 533.

¹¹⁸ Mitsopoulou-Leon, col. 504; *Ephesos IX:2:2*, 72–74, D 18, D 27, D 30, D 32, D 35, D 42, D 49, D 55, D 63, pls. 79–82, 84, 85, 87, 88 (the fabric of all of these is compared to the lamps); also of gray fabric are D 5, D 19, D 26, D 41; *Ephesos XIII:1:1*, 71. For the lamps, see *Agora IV*, 166–169, Type 49 A, and Oscar Broneer, *Corinth: Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School*

of Classical Studies at Athens IV:2 Terracotta Lamps (Cambridge, Mass. 1930), 66–70.

¹¹⁹ *Délos XXXI*, 95–107.

¹²⁰ Tuchelt (1971), 74, no. 149, pl. 11 (Didyma); *Priene*, 407–408, no. 44, fig. 531.

with crisp, linear motifs occur in gray fabric at Ephesos, Didyma, and Miletos.¹²¹ The last three imbricate pieces (606–608) are in a different fabric again, for the glaze is thick and shiny. This is rare at Sardis, and these pieces may come from farther afield. The signature (A) that appears in the plain medallion of 608 is paralleled on the local long-petal bowl 524; it is, however, an extremely common monogram, appearing on bowls all over the eastern Mediterranean,¹²² and does not constitute proof of local manufacture for 608. Note also, however, the alpha motif on the wall of local products 456 and 628.

Floral, floral/figured (609–611)

Only one gray-ware bowl (609) is completely floral in decoration, while on two others figures appear within a floral composition (610, 611). Both 609 and 611 have a smooth, shiny gray glaze and a low, concave rim, and could come from the same source. An acanthus leaf similar to that on 609 appears on a bowl found at Kyme, but in a pink fabric;¹²³ however, since the Kyme piece is itself thought to be an import, this does not solve the question of origin for our pieces. The quality of the remaining fragment, 610, is superb. Below a large and distinctive bead and reel, a pair of antithetical rampant goats appear enclosed within a *Nymphaea nelumbo* petal. This composition—the enclosure of figured scenes within a broad lotus petal—finds parallels in the Ephesian/Ionian workshops and in Italy, the latter, however, in an entirely different fabric.¹²⁴

Figured (612–620)

Nine pieces, probably from a variety of sources, have primarily figured decoration. One (615) can be attributed to the Eros Group on the basis of its stamps and is certainly the product of a Sardian workshop. The lou-

trophoros of 619, a popular Sardian motif, also suggests local manufacture. The inverted lotus buds of the rim pattern 620 occur on Sardian products, but they are also found at Pergamon, which provides parallels for other motifs on the piece as well.¹²⁵ The Eros playing the syrinx on 613 is identical to that on bowls produced by the Ionian workshop of the *Vases gris* represented on Delos and identifies the piece as a definite import.¹²⁶ None of the other pieces can be associated with any known workshop or center of production. 614, 616, and 617, however, sharing figures in high relief combined with floral elements, appear to be closely related; the latter two may even come from the same bowl. 612 is remarkable for the very high relief, the large size of the figures, and the overlapping composition, all atypical for moldmade bowls; it must certainly be an import from an ambitious pottery. The elaborate scene is more what one might expect in appliqué ware, but the piece is certainly moldmade and remarkably thin-walled. The combination of nude and armed warriors and the active, overlapping figures are reminiscent of the Alexander sarcophagus. The muscular nude warrior is similar to a figure on a fragment of Pergamene appliqué from the Athenian Agora, different in both technique and fabric from this piece.¹²⁷ It would be difficult to make a mold for such a bowl by the normal process—the necessary stamps would be too large and complex—and it is possible that the mold was taken directly from a metal original.

Long-petal bowls (621–626)

Several variants on the long-petal theme are represented. 622 may be a local product; another more complete example (621) has a slave-mask medallion of the sort common on Sardian bowls. The rest are uncharacteristic of Sardis in one way or another and should all therefore be regarded as imports. 623 has individual, convex petals separated by beading topped by flowers. The jewelery and the elaborate rim pattern are not paralleled in Sardian pieces. On 624 the long petals swirl around the body, a variant not otherwise attested at Sardis.¹²⁸ A large convex petal is surrounded

¹²¹ *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 72, D 27, D 32, D 35, pls. 80–82. Tuchelt (1971), 74, nos. 153, 154, pl. 11; Tuchelt (1973/74), 153, no. 42, pl. 53; Wintermeyer, 133, no. 60, pl. 55 (Didyma). *Milet* V:1, 32, M 218, pl. 31 (Ephesian/Ionian of unknown workshop); 64, M 451, pl. 28 (Ephesian, workshop of Athenaios).

¹²² E.g., Courby, 394, fig. 83 (Delos); *Antioch* IV:1, 30, fig. 17:10; *Délos* XXXI, 410, nos. 294, 1997, fig. 2, pl. 96.

¹²³ *Kyme* I, 64, MB 76, fig. 4, pl. 10.

¹²⁴ E.g., *Délos* XXXI, 34–37, nos. 1980, 1343, 1340–1342, 2264, 1958, pls. 3, 4, 116, 117 (workshop of Menemachos); 78, nos. 1339, 8469, pl. 17 (with rampant goats, but much cruder: NI); Courby, 390, fig. 82:7 (Delos); 417, fig. 91:22 (Italy).

¹²⁵ Cf. *AvP* I:2, 274, no. 8 (bull's heads and altars).

¹²⁶ *Délos* XXXI, 100, no. 6201, pl. 22; 97, no. 3331, pls. 21, 120; Courby, 382, fig. 77:16.

¹²⁷ *Agora* XXIX, 408, no. 1652, ill. 3, pl. 131.

¹²⁸ Cf. Thompson, 383–384, D 41, fig. 72; 410–411, E 85, fig. 97 (Athens).

by cabling and beading on **625**, while a very linear, flat petal alternates with tendrils on **626**.

Other linear bowls (627, 628)

The shield design occurs on one fragment, **627**, which has an excellent shiny black glaze similar to that on **608** and **610**. The fabric of **628** is similar to that of **601–603**, suggesting local manufacture; this conclusion is supported by the circled alphas, which appear to be the same as a partial motif on **456**, of the Chariteer Group.

Pinecone

599 *Pl. 104*. P67.49:7414.

Max. p. dim. 0.051.

Syn Fc E 99.30–104.70/N 10.15–14.55 *95.60–*95.30.

Found with **506** and **604**.

Wall fr. Pinecone scales. Only slightly micaceous fine gray/light gray fabric (5Y 6/1); gritty black glaze. Perhaps local.

600 *Pl. 104*. P98.150:10972.

P.H. 0.031.

Syn Test Pit 9 E 42.00–44.00/N 17.00–18.60 to *95.00; found in 1965. Found with **305** and **458**.

Wall fr. Pinecone scales. Only slightly micaceous light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2); gritty black glaze.

Perhaps local. Cf. Tuchelt (1971), 74, no. 149, pl. 11 (gray fabric, Didyma); *Priene*, 407–408, no. 44, fig. 531 (gray fabric).

Imbricate

601 *Pl. 104*. P65.22:6611.

Max. p. dim. 0.047.

Syn Test Pit 12 E 72.00–74.00/N 1.70–3.90 *95.96–*95.80, brown earth beneath mosaic.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: profile head (probably female) with elaborate hairdo, headdress, or helmet stamped over three leaves with cabled ribs in star arrangement. Small, pointed, imbricate leaves fill field. All within ridge. Wall: overlapping small, pointed, ribbed leaves. Gray/light gray fabric (5Y 6/1); dark gray glaze.

Probably local; small leaves from same stamp as those on **602**, leaves with cabled ribs from same stamp as on

603. For other gray-ware imbricate bowls, not made with same stamp, cf. Tuchelt (1971), 74, no. 153, pl. 11; Tuchelt (1973/74), 153, no. 42, pl. 53; Wintermeyer, 133, no. 60, pl. 55 (all from Didyma).

602 *Pl. 104*. P98.151:10973.

P.H. 0.057.

Syn Fc; found in 1967.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997b), 365, no. 9, pl. 267.

Fr. of upper wall. Slightly inset rim. Wall: overlapping rows of pointed ribbed leaves. Rim: double spirals between slight ridges. Gray fabric (5Y 5/1); dull, thin gray glaze.

Probably local. Leaves from same stamp as **601**. For other gray-ware imbricate pieces, see references under **601**.

603 *Pl. 105*. P98.152:10974.

P.H. 0.058; est. diam. of rim 0.13.

HoB *102.50–*100.00 upper mixed fill; found in 1960.

Rim fr. Straight rim, slightly concave below lip, slightly inset from moldmade body. Alternating small, pointed leaves and larger leaves with cabled ribs. No rim pattern. Gray/light gray fabric (5Y 6/1); dull dark gray glaze.

Rim shape suggests local manufacture. Leaves with cabled ribs from same stamp as those on **601**.

604 *Pl. 105*. P67.50:7415.

Max. p. dim. 0.045.

Syn Fc E 99.30–104.70/N 10.15–14.55 *95.60–*95.30.

Found with **506** and **599**.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: recessed, with slave mask. Wall: bases of tall, thin, ribbed leaves, with small, pointed leaves between them. Gray fabric (5Y 5/1); gray glaze.

Slave-mask medallion suggests local manufacture. For slave mask, cf. **605**, also gray. Smaller but otherwise identical to **427**, probably a local product to be associated with Eros Group. For mask medallion, see references under **420**.

605 *Pl. 105*. P98.153:10975.

Max. p. dim. 0.073.

HoB E 20.00–28.00/S 55.00–68.00 surface Level I fill; found in 1958.

Medallion and part of lower wall. Medallion: wreathed slave mask within ridge. Wall: one row of small, pointed leaves springs from medallion, with larger overlapping ribbed leaves above. Gray fabric (5Y 5/1); dull dark gray glaze, mostly missing on outside.

Probably local. For mask, see 604 (also gray) and references under 420.

606 Pl. 105. P63.616B:5838.

P.H. 0.072.

HoB W 2.00–12.00/S 117.00–122.00 *100.20–*99.80.

Found with 547.

Wall fr. Wall: overlapping ribbed leaves. Rim: single ridge. Gray/light gray fabric (10YR 6/1); shiny dark gray glaze, brown inside.

Probably imported.

607 Pl. 105. P59.247:1624.

P.H. 0.043; est. diam. 0.10.

HoB ca. E 7.50–12.00/S 52.00–57.50. *97.80 inside tomb k (Context 12).

Part of rim and upper wall. Rim section convex with outturned lip. Wall: overlapping, rounded leaves or small fronds. Rim: four ridges. Friable, very micaceous grayish brown fabric (10YR 5/2); shiny dark gray glaze.

Probably imported.

608 Pl. 106. P61.50:3242.

Max. p. dim. 0.048.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–105.00 *99.70–*99.60.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: alpha on concave underside. Wall: overlapping small, pointed leaves. Gray/light gray fabric (N6/); shiny dark gray glaze.

Probably imported. Cf. 524 for medallion. For alpha without broken bar, cf. *Antioch* IV:1, 30, fig. 17:10; for alpha with broken bar, cf. *Délos* XXXI, 410, nos. 294, 1997, fig. 2, pl. 96.

Floral

609 Pl. 106. P98.154:10976.

P.H. 0.046; est. diam. 0.12.

HoB W 30.00–35.00/S 85.00–95.00 to *101.00; found in 1962.

Rim fr. Low, concave rim with everted lip. Wheel-run groove at base of wheelmade rim area. Wall: alternating lotus petals and acanthus leaves on beaded stems. Rim: three ridges. Light olive gray fabric (5Y 6/2); shiny dark gray glaze.

Probably imported. Cf. *Kyme* I, 64, MB 76, fig. 4, pl. 10 (perhaps imported from Myrina, *ibid.*, 28–29); fabric color is different (pink), but acanthus is similar.

Figured and floral

610 Pl. 106. P98.155:10977.

P.H. 0.056.

HoB E 10.00–15.00/S 90.00–100.00 *99.00–*98.60; found in 1961. Found with 412.

Wall fr. Wall: *Nymphaea nelumbo* lotus petal with antithetical rampant goats within its outline. To right, wreath tied with bow (partially over stamped by *Nymphaea nelumbo*) and indistinct floral motifs. Leaf at left. Rim: large bead and reel with groove and ridge above, ridge below. Light gray fabric (5Y 7/1); glossy dark gray glaze.

Imported. Cf. *Délos* XXXI, 34–37, nos. 1980, 1343, 1340–1342, 2264, 1958, pls. 3, 4, 116, 117 (workshop of Menemachos); 78, nos. 1339, 8469, pl. 17 (same motif, much cruder, workshop of NI); Benton, 34, pl. 16, no. 30 (from Ithaka); Courby, 417, fig. 91:22 (Italian, different fabric).

611 Pl. 106. P60.59:2313.

P.H. 0.048; est. diam. of rim 0.11.

AcN ca. W 177.00–180.00/N 97.00–103.00, west of walls 1 and 2. Found with 81.

Fr. of rim and upper wall. Low concave rim, everted lip. Wall: long-necked bird standing right with wings partially spread. At left, edge of wreath tied with bow. Rim: egg and dart between ridges. Light yellowish brown fabric (2.5Y 6/4), golden mica; shiny dark gray glaze.

Perhaps imported.

Figured

612 Pl. 106. P93.35:10091.

Max. p. dim. 0.055.

MMS-III 93.1 E 96.00–98.00/S 84.00–89.00 *102.63–*102.50 Bsk 38 Roman dump.

Previous publication: C. H. Greenewalt, Jr., C. Ratté,

M. L. Rautman, "The Sardis Campaigns of 1992 and 1993," *AASOR* 53 (1995), 8.

Wall fr. Relief scene in very high relief. In center, beardless, nude, muscular man falling, his arms over his head, his right leg bent limply. Below him, the shoulders and head of another fallen man, seen from behind and wearing a cloth garment and apparently a helmet. Hindquarters and tail of horse moving right above. What is perhaps the hind leg of another horse at left, above head of first fallen figure. Hard, highly fired, dark gray fabric (5Y 4/1); shiny black glaze.

Perhaps imported. For the helmet and garment of the armed warrior and the combination of nude and armed warriors and horses, cf. the Alexander sarcophagus (Jean Charbonneaux, Roland Martin, François Villard, *Hellenistic Art* [New York 1973], 36, figs. 248, 250). A fallen, nude figure not unlike the one here occurs on a vessel of Pergamene appliqué ware from the Athenian Agora; see *Agora* XXIX, 408, no. 1652, ill. 3, pl. 131.

613 *Pl. 106*. P63.145:5151.

P.H. 0.036.

HoB W 15.00–25.00/S 95.00–105.00 *99.90.

Wall fr. Closed vessel. Eros walking right playing syrinx. To right, wing tip and end of auloi played by another Eros, facing left. Light gray fabric (N7/); shiny dark gray glaze outside, interior unglazed.

Ionian, workshop of *Vases gris*. Cf. *Délos* XXXI, 100, no. 6201, pl. 22 (apparently from same stamp, also with Eros playing auloi to right); 97, no. 3331, pls. 21, 120; Courby, 382, fig. 77:16 (Delos).

614 *Pl. 107*. P65.245:6906.

Max. p. dim. 0.057.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 87.00–90.00/N 1.50–2.90 *93.00–*92.50. Found with **324** and **361**.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 104, 106.

Wall fr. Shallow moldmade area. Wall: Eros moving left flanked by indistinct floral (?) motifs. No rim motif. Light reddish brown fabric (2.5YR 6/4); dull dark gray glaze outside, tan/gray inside.

Perhaps imported. From same workshop as **616**, **617**.

615 *Pl. 107*. P92.52:10017.

Max. p. dim. 0.083.

MMS-III 92.2 E 95.00–98.00/S 88.70–89.70 *102.90–

*102.50 Bsk 29 Roman dump.

Wall fr. From large open vessel, perhaps krater. Eros running right holding basket and flanked by cocks. Palmette at right. In field above right-hand cock, a pinecone. Traces of other motifs above. Gray/light gray fabric (10YR 6/1); shiny black glaze.

Local. Eros Group. Same Eros as on **486**, **501–503**, **552**; same cock as on **486**; same palmette as on **469–471**.

616 *Pl. 107*. P98.156:10978.

P.H. 0.041.

EHT W 201.00–202.00/S 1164.50–1165.50 *98.67–

*97.92; found in 1979. Found with **617**.

Fr. of upper wall and rim area. Moldmade wall meets wheelmade rim at considerable angle, suggesting shallow bowl. Beardless face turned three-quarters to left. Drapery visible over chest of figure. Leaf to left. Gray fabric (5YR 5/1); black glaze outside, gray inside. Perhaps imported. From same workshop as **614** and **617**; possibly from same pot as **617**.

617 *Pl. 107*. P98.157:10979.

P.H. a) 0.051, b) 0.043.

EHT W 201.00–202.00/S 1164.50–1165.50 *98.67–

*97.92; found in 1979. Found with **616**.

Two nonjoining fr. from upper wall, with trace of rim area. (a) draped female (?) figure turned three-quarters to right, looking back to left, holding kithara in left arm and plucking strings with right hand. Ivy vine above, unidentified object to left. (b) Ivy vine, with grape leaves to right, unidentified object (perhaps torch) to left. Light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2); thin black to gray glaze.

Perhaps imported. From same workshop as **614** and **616**; possibly from same pot as **616**.

618 *Pl. 107*. P98.158:10980.

P.H. 0.066; est. diam. of rim 0.13.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *97.94–

*97.74 Level I fill; found in 1958. Found with **586**.

Fr. of rim and upper wall. Concave rim, everted lip. Wall divided into registers by double ridge. Lower register: acanthus leaf with small motif, perhaps tip of leaf, at left. Upper register: griffins walking left. Rim: ovolo over ridge. Light gray fabric (N7/); thin, dull gray glaze remaining only in rim area.

Perhaps imported. A similar griffin (but not in gray fabric) occurs on a fragment from the fill of the Pergamene Altar (*PF* XII, 111, no. 499, pl. 17, Beil. 9).

619 *Pl. 108*. P98.159:10981.

P.H. 0.042.

HoB W 30.00–35.00/S 80.00–90.00 *100.00–*99.70, just west of building C, with floor level at *99.70–*99.60; found in 1963. Found with **393** and **566**.

Wall fr. Loutrophoros flanked by vertical rows of bead and reel. Gray/light gray fabric (5Y 6/1); dull tan glaze, mostly missing.

Probably local. For loutrophoros, see references under **433**.

620 *Pl. 108*. P90.65:9828.

P.H. 0.134; est. diam. 0.175.

MMS/S-B E 112.00–115.00/S 132.00–137.00 *111.35–*110.26 Bsk 44 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Half of foot and part of body, to shoulder; mended from many fr. with several more floating body fr. (not illustrated) and nonjoining fr. of underside, with about one-third of medallion. Amphora. Broadly flaring foot with lightly molded outer face; broad resting surface, beveled to interior. Moldmade body; upper part of wall and shoulder wheelmade but all thrown in one piece. Sloping shoulder meets body at a slight angle. Trace of handle scar at edge of shoulder. Medallion: undeciphered motif. Wall: alternating palm fronds and horned altars; above them, swags bound with fillets, the ends supported alternately by a bull's head and by a swan facing left with outspread wings. Rim: inverted lotus bud between ridges. Gray/light gray fabric (5Y 6/1); thin, dull dark gray glaze outside only.

May be imported, though similar rim motif is found locally (cf. **458** and molds **412–414**). For bulls' heads combined with altars, see *AvP* I:2, 274, no. 8; for bulls' heads supporting swags, see *Kyme* I, 59, MB 49–MB 52, fig. 3, pls. 7, 8.

Long-petal

621 *Pl. 109*. P77.21:8338.

P.H. of largest section 0.067; est. diam. 0.12.

Tomb 77.1 in chamber and dromos *162.57–*161.37 (Context 9).

Previous publication: *BASOR* 233 (1979) 14, fig. 15.

Twenty-two fr., some of which join into larger

segments, preserving about half of upper wall, part of rim, and small segment of medallion. Straight rim. Medallion: slave mask within ridge. Wall: long petals separated by rows of beads branching into double rows at top. Ridge at center of each petal. Rim: bead and reel between ridges. Very micaceous gray/light gray fabric (5Y 6/1) with small voids; dull dark gray glaze.

Probably local. For branching beading, cf. **622**; *Délos* XXXI, 272–273, no. 4481, pl. 105; 450, no. 9413, pl. 103; 456, no. 4819+4827, pl. 105 (only the first fired gray). For mask medallion, see references under **420**.

622 *Pl. 109*. P98.160:10982.

P.H. 0.045.

Syn Fc Test Pit 15 E 103.05–106.55/N 5.95–9.05

*95.70–*95.30; found in 1967. Found with **301**, **477**, and **666**.

Wall fr. with part of upper wall and rim pattern. Wall: convex long petals outlined by ridge. Rows of beading between, forked at top. Rim: bead and reel below two ridges. Grayish brown fabric (2.5Y 5/2); dull black glaze, mottled to gray on outside.

Probably local. For branching beading, see **621**.

623 *Pl. 109*. P98.161:10983.

P.H. 0.058.

Syn Test Pit 12 E 72.00–74.00/N 1.20–3.20 *95.90–

*95.50; found in 1965.

Wall fr. Wall: convex long petals outlined by ridge, with beading topped by lily between them. Rim: double spirals over bead and reel, with ridge separating and limiting motifs. Gray/light gray fabric (N6/); dull, gritty dark gray glaze, black inside.

Perhaps imported.

624 *Pl. 109*. P98.162:10984.

P.H. 0.06.

BS W 13 W 54.00–57.00/S 1.00–4.00 along wall y

*94.50 below floor; found in 1959. Found with **639**.

Wall fr. Wall: swirling long petals with flat surfaces. Rim: plain band with two grooves above, one ridge below. Light gray fabric (2.5Y 7/2); gray glaze, peeling.

Perhaps imported.

625 *Pl. 109*. P98.163:10985.

P.H. 0.042.

MC Northeast Test Pit E 30.70–32.20/N 75.75–76.45 *96.30–*94.55; found in 1966.

Wall fr. Large convex long petal outlined by cable and two ridges. Small fleur-de-lis at left. Gray fabric (5Y 5/1); shiny dark gray glaze.

Probably imported.

626 *Pl. 109*. P65.136:6769.

P.H. 0.06.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 88.00–90.00/N 1.50–3.00 *95.30–*95.10.

Previous publication: Rotroff (1997a), 229, fig. 4.

Wall fr. Thin wall. Tendril bearing grapes and palmettes at left. Long petal with rounded top and cabled outline at right. Horizontal ridge cuts across top of petal. Eight-petal rosettes in field. Light olive gray fabric (5Y 6/2); dull dark gray glaze.

Perhaps imported.

Other linear bowls

627 *Pl. 109*. P98.164:10988.

P.H. 0.026.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 85.00–90.00 to *100.50; found in 1961. Found with **470**.

Wall fr. Shield bowl. Wall: three elongated concentric semicircles with many-petal rosette in center. Small boss in field at left. Rim: ovolo? Light brownish gray fabric (10YR 6/2); shiny black glaze outside, dark gray inside.

Probably imported.

628 *Pl. 109*. P98.165:10987.

Max. p. dim. 0.034.

BF Trench 9 E 686.00–689.50/S 326.00–334.00 Bsk 84; found in 1984.

Wall fr., with rim pattern and upper wall. Wall: parts of two rows of circles with alphas inside them; beads between circles. Rim: circles with dots at center, between ridges. Hard gray/light gray fabric (N6/); dull gray glaze, only slightly darker than fabric.

Charioteer Group. For the alpha motif, cf. **456** (Charioteer Group). For circles with dots in center, cf. **423**, **578** (Red Fabric 2), both closely similar, and **532**, from a different stamp.

Pale Fabric

Two fragments share the same soft, slightly micaceous, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) fabric and fugi-

tive, dull brown glaze. The walls are remarkably thick (0.004–0.006 m) and the designs very unusual: on **629** rosettes within semicircles and on **630** a figure in a tall cap facing right. The latter is reminiscent of the *kinai-dos* figures that take part in bawdy scenes on Homeric bowls from Thessaly and Macedonia.¹²⁹ This pale fabric occurs sporadically at Sardis; one example was noted during examination of pottery excavated between 1976 and 1984, and at least two turned up in sector BF in 1985 (not, unfortunately, in well-dated contexts). The fabric is similar to that of late Hellenistic or early Roman fragments decorated with small, rectangular bosses (**743**, **744**).

629 *Pl. 110*. P98.166:10988.

P.H. 0.034.

Pa-S Test Pit 6 E 78.00–82.00/N 20.70–22.50 *93.80; found in 1967.

Wall fr. Small five-petal rosettes within partial circles. Broad raised band at top. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3) with a little fine mica; dull, reddish brown glaze, mostly gone on outside.

630 *Pl. 110*. P98.167:10989.

P.H. 0.035; th. of wall 0.005–0.006.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 100.00–105.00 to *101.20; found in 1960.

Fr. of upper wall. Below, head of figure with exaggerated features, wearing tall cap, facing right. At top, ridge with ovolo below it. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 8/3) with little mica; dull brown glaze.

Cf. Sinn, 117–119, MB 64, MB 65, fig. 10.

Miscellaneous imports

These pieces have been classified as imports on the basis of fabric, shape, or iconography. For some, parallels have been found in the published material. I was also able, thanks to the kindness of Wolfgang Radt and the German excavators at Pergamon, to look at a large collection of fragments stored in the depots there; comparison with these fragments, many of them unpublished, has formed the basis for my tentative identification of some pieces as Pergamene.

¹²⁹ Sinn, 117–119, MB 64, MB 65, fig. 10. The continuation of the tradition may be found in the Atellan figures on Arretine pottery; cf. Oxé, 52, no. 30, pls. 9, 57; 69–70, no. 96, pls. 21, 63; 71, no. 103, pl. 72.

The delicate acanthus leaves on **631** are close to Pergamene examples,¹³⁰ there are Pergamene parallels for the mask and petals of **632**, and the swags of **633**, while rare at Sardis, are common at Pergamon. The palm frond and the combination of imbricate, floral, and figured composition on **636** is also unusual, and the frond is apparently identical to one on several unpublished fragments at Pergamon. The fine detail of **637** points to Pergamon as well, although the site does not, as far as I am aware, offer precise parallels for the stamps. There are Pergamene parallels for the rosette and Ionic capital of **641**. **642** may be local, but the bull's head is not a common local motif, and the tied swag is unparalleled at Sardis. The loutrophoros, however, suggests an origin not far away, probably Pergamon or the nearby coast. Rim shape and decoration single out **649** and **650** as imports, although the deviation from local Sardinian fabric is slight. The delicate multiple rim patterns of **649** resemble those on a fragment from an early second-century context at Pergamon. The ovolo on **650** was produced by the same stamp, so it too may be Pergamene. There are also Pergamene parallels for the small, ribbed leaves and fabric of **652**.

A few pieces can be associated with Ionian workshops. The rim patterns of **648** earmark it as a product of the workshop of Athenaios; many bowls of Athenaios have been found on Delos, and excavations there place the origins of the shop in the early years of the first century.¹³¹ **638** can also be identified as Ionian on the basis of the charioteer stamp, well represented in the workshops of Menemachos and , and by the shape of the rim.

Various features of fabric, shape, and decoration single out other bowls as probable imports, although they cannot be associated with a production center. The elaborate *Nymphaea nelumbo* petal with interior floral details on **634** is not part of the Sardinian repertoire; the only other pieces on which it is found are **610** (imported gray ware) and **635**. This motif and the unusual fabric—very hard and only slightly micaceous—exclude **634** from the local series. In terms of fabric, **635** could be local, but it has been excluded on the basis of the peculiar decoration. The thin, hard fabric of **639** suggests it is an import. The monumentality of the figure on **640** is also unexpected at Sardis, although the fabric is not atypical. The fabric of **643** is close to the Sardinian norm, though slightly deficient in

mica; its relatively low, concave rim, however, suggests it is imported. **644** could be an overfired local product, but no other piece from Sardis has a flat bottom or linear-leaf decoration of this kind. The low, straight rim of **645**, with two deep grooves at its base, is unusual enough to suggest foreign manufacture. The shapes of the rims of **646**, **647**, and **651** are also unusual, and their fabrics fall outside Sardinian parameters as well.

Imbricate

631 Pl. 110. P98.168:10990.

Max. p. dim. 0.042.

HoB W 2.00–15.00/S 117.00–122.00 to *100.20; found in 1963.

Part of lower wall and medallion. Medallion: rosette within ridge. Wall: overlapping acanthus leaves, with small, pointed leaves at base. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; thin, dull reddish brown glaze.

Three similar uncatalogued and uninventoried pieces from HoB. Close to local fabric, but design unusual and delicate for Sardis. Perhaps Pergamene. Similarly delicate acanthus leaves occur at Pergamon, though not from the same stamp (cf. *PF* XII, 112, nos. 529, 532, 536, pls. 18, 19, Beil. 11).

632 Pl. 110. P98.169:10991.

P.H. 0.038.

HoB W 30.00–35.00/S 80.00–95.00 to *101.00; found in 1962. Found with **643**.

Wall fr. Pointed lotus petals with Silenos masks between tips. Ridge at top. Hard, light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; shiny red glaze.

Perhaps Pergamene. For lotus petal, cf. *Kyme* I, 65–67, MB 89, MB 90, fig. 4, pl. 11; *AvP* XI:1, 131, no. 200, pl. 45 (*Bauphase* 9, ca. 200–190/180).

Floral

633 Pl. 110. P98.170:10992.

Max. p. dim. 0.062.

HoB W 20.00–30.00/S 75.00–85.00 *100.00; found in 1962.

Fr. of lower wall. Medallion surrounded by convex band and ridge. Wall: parts of two large swags of ivy leaves, tied at top with ribbons. Small, pointed leaves spring from medallion. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), golden mica; shiny, gritty black glaze.

¹³⁰ For comparanda, see the catalogue entries.

¹³¹ Hatzidakis, 299.

Perhaps Pergamene. Cf. *AvP* XI:1, 152, no. 348, pl. 54; *PF* XII, 111, no. 514, pl. 18, Beil. 10.

634 *Pl. 110*. P60.498:2997.

Max. p. dim. 0.052.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 95.00–100.00 *100.00–*99.80.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: six- or eight-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: lower part of wide *Nymphaea nelumbo* lotus petal, within which a small palm frond is flanked by tendrils. At right, base of another tendril. Very hard red fabric (10R 5/6), only slightly micaceous; shiny red glaze.

For lotus, cf. **635**.

Figured

635 *Pl. 110*. P61.44:3224.

Max. p. dim. 0.072.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–105.00 to floor at *99.60.

Found with **153**, **155**, **293**, **481**, **521**, **546**, and **649**.

Wall fr. Wall: broad, pointed *Nymphaea nelumbo* lotus petal with cabled outline contains floral tendrils flanking central rib, acanthus leaf below rib, and palmette above rib. Trace of palm frond at right. Between them, Eros carrying thyrsos or torch. Ridge of rim pattern preserved at top. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6); dull black glaze.

For lotus, cf. **634**; lotus generally similar to *Délos* XXXI, 33, nos. 2033, 1356, pls. 3, 115 (workshop of Menemachos).

636 *Pl. 111*. P60.220:2526.

P.H. 0.049.

AcT Trench A ca. W 49.00–53.00/N 1.00–7.50

*404.10–*403.60 fill.

Wall fr. Short acanthus leaf flanked by tall palm fronds, with area between them filled by small, pointed, ribbed, imbricate leaves below and small palm fronds above. Dolphins flank acanthus leaf. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with gray core, golden mica; dull black glaze.

Perhaps Pergamene.

637 *Pl. 111*. P87.116:9544.

Max. p. dim. 0.051.

BF-NE E 687.00–689.00/S 332.00–336.00 *183.10–*182.60 Bsk 8. Found with **39**.

Wall fr. Wall divided into registers by beading. Lower register: swag supported by slave mask. Upper register: grapevine. Trace of rim pattern: egg and dart (?) above beading. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze.

Perhaps Pergamene. For swags, cf. *AvP* I:2, 274, nos. 6, 16, 17.

638 *Pl. 111*. P89.71:9718.

P.H. 0.052; est. diam. of rim 0.13.

MMS/S-B E 112.00–115.00/S 137.00–140.00 *111.80–*109.25 Bsk 3 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Part of rim and upper wall. Low, slightly inclined rim with slightly outturned lip. Wall divided into registers by ridge. Lower register: tip of acanthus leaf folded over to right. Upper register: winged figures (probably Nikai) drive two-horse chariots to right. Rim: egg and dart between ridges. Hard, fine, slightly micaceous, grayish brown fabric (10YR 5/2) with a few large white inclusions and voids; shiny, gritty black glaze.

Ionian. For Nikai driving chariots, see *Délos* XXXI, 65, no. 3163, pls. 14 and 118 (workshop of Menemachos); 153, no. 3137, pl. 34 and many examples on pl. 37 (workshop of ).

639 *Pl. 111*. P98.171:10993.

Max. p. dim. 0.053.

BS W 13 W 54.00–57.00/S 1.00–4.00 along wall y

*94.50 below floor; found in 1959. Found with **624**.

Wall fr. Wall divided into registers by ridge. Lower register: unidentified motifs. Upper register: legs of rampant goats or Pans flanking vase. Remarkably thin, hard fabric, red near outer surface (2.5YR 5/6), reddish brown on interior (5YR 5/4) with little or no mica; thin, shiny reddish brown glaze.

For Pan, cf. **569**, mold **402**.

640 *Pl. 111*. P98.172:10994.

P.H. 0.042.

HoB *102.50–*100.00 upper mixed fill; found in 1960.

Wall fr. Lower legs of figure facing left. At left, irregular arch, perhaps of drapery. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull black to red glaze, red inside.

Fabric close to local, but surprisingly fine and monumental figure for local work.

641 Pl. 112. P98.173:10995.

P.H. 0.048; est. diam. of rim 0.13.

HoB W 15.00–20.00/S 90.00–95.00 *100.20–*99.60; found in 1961. Found with **543**.

Rim fr. Straight rim, slightly everted lip. Wall: alternating Ionic capital and krater. Rim: rosettes with two ridges above, one below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8), golden mica; shiny dark brown glaze outside, red on lower inside.

Perhaps Pergamene. For Ionic capital, cf. *PF* XII, 109, 111, nos. 471, 473, 513–515, pl. 18, Beil. 7, 9, 10.

642 Pl. 112. P98.174:10996.

P.H. 0.065; est. diam. 0.14.

MMS-III 92.1 E 90.85–91.65/S 94.40–96.91 *100.99–*99.68 Bsk 73 Roman fill; found in 1992. Found with **672**.

About one-fourth preserved; rim and most of medallion missing. Medallion: twelve (?)-petal rosette within groove and ridge. Wall: alternating loutrophoroi and bulls' heads. Bulls' heads are garlanded with two fillets that hang down and end in tassels. Above each is a knotted fillet with fringed ends. Rim: bead and reel over egg and dart, bordered and separated by ridges. Hard, very micaceous gray fabric (10YR 5/1); dark gray to brown glaze.

Perhaps Pergamene. For loutrophoroi on local bowls, see **433**.

Linear**643 Pl. 112.** P98.175:10997.

P.H. 0.04; est. diam. of rim 0.14.

HoB W 30.00–35.00/S 80.00–95.00 to *101.00; found in 1962. Found with **632**.

Rim fr. Shield bowl. Concave rim with everted lip. Wall: three concentric semicircles with central whirling. Rest of wall filled with small raised bosses. Rim: egg and dart between jeweled lines. Only slightly micaceous red fabric (2.5YR 5/8); shiny brown glaze inside, black above and brown below outside.

Close to local fabric, but unusual rim shape, little mica. Cf. also *AvP* XI:1, 138–139, no. 256, pl. 49 (*Bau-phase* 10, deposited ca. 170); Baur, 239–241, no. 202, fig. 10; Benton, 35, pl. 17, no. 46 (*Ithaka*); *Délos* XXVII, 241, D 10, pl. 40 (gray fabric); *Kyme* I, 68, MB 99, MB 100, fig. 5, pl. 14.

644 Pl. 112. P98.176:10998.

Max. p. dim. 0.056; P.H. 0.021.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 100.00–105.00 *101.00–*100.50; found in 1963. Found with **490**.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Linear-leaf bowl. Plain, concave medallion surrounded by ridge. Wall: in center, tall lotus petal with jeweled interior; flanked by lotus petals outlined by jewelry. Very hard grayish brown fabric (2.5Y 5/2); trace of dull purple glaze outside.

Possibly local, misfired, but no local parallels for decoration and medallion form.

Rims**645 Pl. 112.** P98.177:10999.

P.H. 0.035; est. diam. of rim 0.16.

HoB Area 9 E 15.00–20.00/S 50.00–60.00 *97.79–*97.50 fill below ashy layer; found in 1958.

Rim fr. Low, straight rim with two grooves at base. Ovolo between ridges. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic brown glaze outside, gray to tan inside.

Rim shape and ovolo stamp not paralleled in other Sardis pieces.

646 Pl. 112. P98.178:11000.

P.H. 0.031.

PN W 270.00–280.00/S 336.00–340.00 to *88.20; found in 1967.

Rim fr. Very low rim, rounded on top. Wave pattern with ridge above, beading below. Slightly micaceous reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny black glaze.

Rim shape, glaze, and wave unparalleled in surely local pieces.

647 Pl. 113. P98.179:11001.

P.H. 0.035.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 105.00–115.00 to *99.70; found in 1963.

Rim fr. Low, concave rim. Wave pattern with two ridges above, one below. Pale brown fabric outside (10YR 6/3), reddish yellow inside (5YR 6/6); shiny, gritty black glaze.

Fabric, wave, rim shape unparalleled in surely local pieces.

648 *Pl. 113.* P98.180:11002.

P.H. 0.04.

Syn Fc Test Pit 15 E 103.05–106.55/N 5.95–9.05

*95.30–*95.10; found in 1967. Found with **284** and

659.

Fr. preserving part of rim pattern, lip missing. True guilloche over stylized floral pattern. Ridge above and below floral pattern. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4), golden mica; dull red to brown glaze outside, tan inside.

Ionian, workshop of Athenaios: cf. *Délos XXXI*, 233, nos. 1209, 1213, 1406, 1692, 2313, pls. 52, 127.

649 *Pl. 113.* P98.181:11003.

P.H. 0.051.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 95.00–105.00 to floor at *99.60;

found in 1961. Found with **153**, **155**, **293**, **481**, **521**,

546, and **635**.

Rim fr. Low, straight rim with two wheel-run grooves above rim pattern. Egg and dart, trefoil-style garland, bead and reel, with beading below and in between. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/8); shiny, gritty brown glaze.

Same egg and dart as **650**. Pergamene: cf. *AvP XI*:1, 131, no. 198, pl. 45 (*Bauphase* 9, 200–190/180).

650 *Pl. 113.* P98.182:11004.

P.H. 0.04; est. diam. of rim 0.095.

HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 85.00–90.00 *99.80; found in 1962.

About one-sixth of rim and part of upper wall. Straight rim with projecting lip and two wheel-run grooves below it. Egg and dart above floral tendril, with beading below, above, and between. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); shiny black glaze.

Same egg and dart as **649**. Pergamene. Cf. also *Milet V*:1, M 258, fig. 12, pl. 19.

651 *Pl. 113.* P58.463:747.

P.H. 0.044; est. diam. of rim 0.14.

AT L, north of Room A ca. W 193.00–203.00/S

1295.00–1300.00 *98.50–*98.10. Found with **47**.

Rim fr. Low concave rim with everted lip meeting moldmade body at angle. Meander with ridge and beading above, beading below. Light reddish brown fabric (2.5YR 6/4), with light brownish gray exterior

surface (10YR 6/2), golden mica; shiny light gray glaze outside, dark gray with brown band at rim inside.

Medallion

652 *Pl. 113.* P98.183:11005.

Max. p. dim. 0.052.

HoB W 5.00–14.00/S 110.00–115.00 *100.30; found in 1963.

Part of medallion and lower wall. Medallion: eleven- or twelve-petal rosette surrounded by small, pointed, ribbed leaves, all within ridge. Wall: bases of leaves or fronds. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with gray core; dull black glaze.

Perhaps Pergamene.

PERGAMENE APPLIQUÉ WARE

The name “Pergamene appliqué ware” refers to a specific type of pottery, manufactured primarily at Pergamon, in which moldmade relief plaques were applied to the wall of a wheelmade vessel. Examples from Pergamon have been studied by Jörg Schäfer, and subsequently Gerhild Hübner has reviewed the material at Pergamon *in toto* together with pieces found in the potters’ quarter in the Ketios valley and many more complete examples from museum collections.¹³² Hübner’s groundbreaking volume is the essential work on the material, and her study has put it on a completely new footing.

It has generally been supposed that these vessels, like moldmade bowls, imitate metal prototypes.¹³³ Exact comparanda, however, have not been identified, and many of the motifs are strikingly absent from extant metalware. Hübner has therefore argued that the ware is the original creation of Pergamene potters, without reference to vessels of other material.¹³⁴ She maintains that, like the faience oinochoai of Alexandria, it was developed for use in the context of a ruler cult, in this case the cult of the Attalids.¹³⁵ This inge-

¹³² *PF II*, 64–100; *PF VII*; see also Courby, 451–485.

¹³³ *PF II*, 66, 67; *PF VII*, 4–6.

¹³⁴ *PF VII*, 22–28, 182.

¹³⁵ *PF VII*, 181–182.

nious thesis helps to explain much of the puzzling iconography, which includes cult scenes, mythological figures, and erotic symplegmata.

The vessels, mostly open shapes, were made on the wheel, but the relief decoration was made in molds; the discovery of many molds at Pergamon itself and in the potters' quarter in the Ketios valley confirms that the city was a major center of production.¹³⁶ Molds have occasionally been found elsewhere, including Sardis (653); this, and the existence of technically similar pieces in varying fabrics, proves that Pergamene appliqué, like moldmade bowls, was imitated at other sites.¹³⁷ The molds themselves are small, flat plaques, in some cases possibly made from casts of metal vessels,¹³⁸ but normally made from clay patrices, examples of which have been found at Pergamon and at Çandarlı.¹³⁹ The moldmade element was formed by pressing the mold into a sheet of clay and cutting around the resulting design. When both the wheelmade pot and the moldmade relief were dry enough to handle, but not so dry as to be brittle, the moldmade relief was attached to the wall using moisture and clay; sometimes the surface of the wall was roughened to ensure a better seal (e.g., on 666). In most cases the edges of the appliqué were trimmed; sometimes, however, the flat background of the plaque remains (e.g., 670, 676). For some shapes the handles too were moldmade (e.g., 715–717).

Hübner's work has gone far to establish a chronology for the ware, but significant problems remain.¹⁴⁰ One must also take into account the undecorated variety of the ware, now termed Pergamene sigillata, which is of precisely the same fabric but lacks the embellishing reliefs¹⁴¹ (for examples from Sardis, see pp. 84–88). Neither Pergamene appliqué nor plain Pergamene sigillata is represented in the fill of the Altar of Zeus at

Pergamon, indicating, in my view, a date after ca. 160 for the inception of those wares (see pp. 8–9 for the date of the Altar). Hübner, however, opts for an earlier date for the Altar, ca. 180, and is therefore free to place the beginnings of the ware as early as ca. 170, a date that accords well with her association of the ware with the cult of the Attalids.¹⁴² The fact remains, however, that the earliest context in which Pergamene sigillata (undecorated) occurs is significantly later: *Bauphase* 12 of the Asklepieion, with a terminal date of ca. 125.¹⁴³ The most conservative assessment of this data suggests that the ware, if not the appliqué embellishment, was being produced before ca. 125.¹⁴⁴ The earliest secure context for appliqué pottery of this general type is Thompson's Group E in the Athenian Agora, deposited close to the end of the second century, which contained a gray-fired krater with appliqué decoration, but not of Pergamene manufacture.¹⁴⁵ Since this piece is derivative from the Pergamene products, they must be assumed to have been in production for some years before the time of its manufacture. The largest collection of the ware from dated contexts is at Delos, where it occurs frequently in destruction deposits of 88 and 69,¹⁴⁶ but on technical and stylistic grounds Hübner dates this material late in the series. Pergamene appliqué also formed part of the cargo of the Spargi ship, excavated off the coast of Sardinia.¹⁴⁷ This material too, in Hübner's estimation, does not belong early in the series. The excavators dat-

¹⁴² *PF* VII, 44–46.

¹⁴³ *AvP* XI:1, 149, no. 316 (not illustrated).

¹⁴⁴ Ömer Özyiğit has proposed a much earlier date (before the middle of the third century), on the basis of his understanding of the development of the skyphos form, and on the stratigraphy of workshop debris excavated in the Ketios valley (Ömer Özyiğit, "The Chronology of Pergamene Appliqué Ware," in *ΕΣΥΝΑΡΤΗΣΗ*, 195–198). Without full publication of the stratigraphy and further documentation of the criteria for dating the significant contexts (which seems to rest largely on unguentarium types and coins that are not closely dated), this radical proposal is difficult to accept.

¹⁴⁵ Agora P 3155 (Thompson, 422–426, E 151, E 152, fig. 111: a–d); *PF* II, 87; *PF* VII, 51–52. For the date of Group E, see *Agora* XXII, 110.

¹⁴⁶ E.g., *Délos* XXVII, D 32–D 38, pls. 41, 42 and much of the material in Courby.

¹⁴⁷ F. Pallares, "Il relitto della nave romana di Spargi. Campagne di scavo 1958–1980," *Archeologia subacquea* 3, *BdA*, Supplement to vol. 37/38 (1986), 95; for the excavators' dating of the wreck, see 90, 99.

¹³⁶ See *PF* VII, *passim*; *PF* II, 97–100, E 22, E 24, E 31, E 36, E 39, E 41, E 57, E 67–E 69, E 72–E 74A, E 94A, E 110, pls. 27–30, 32, 34, 40; *AvP* I:2, 255–258, Beibl. 32, 33.

¹³⁷ *PF* II, 85–89; *PF* VII, 50–57. See for example two molds said to be from Izmir, Jentel, 583–584, pl. 169.

¹³⁸ *PF* II, 71.

¹³⁹ *PF* II, 97, E 29; *PF* VII, 33–34, 210, no. 344, pl. 76 and perhaps 206, no. 294, pl. 63; Hübner also identifies no. 48 (188, pl. 6) as a patrix, but it is glazed, which makes the identification unlikely. Loeschcke, 386, pl. 30:4 (from Çandarlı).

¹⁴⁰ For Hübner's discussion, see *PF* VII, 39–50, which supersedes Schäfer's comments (*PF* II, 89–95).

¹⁴¹ Studied in detail by Carsten Meyer-Schlichtmann, *PF* VI.

ed the sinking of the ship within the last two decades of the second century, a date that Hübner accepts and uses to confirm her generally high dating. Elizabeth Will, however, on the basis of her study of the transport amphoras, has proposed a much later date for the wreck, about 85–75. Some students of Campana pottery have also championed later dates, and it seems likely that the ship did, in fact, sink in the first century.¹⁴⁸ Its cargo, then, should be about contemporary with material from destruction debris on Delos. Pergamene appliqué is also found in cisterns at Pergamon, some of them filled as early as the first quarter of the first century.¹⁴⁹

Hübner arranges the material in five chronological groups, primarily on the basis of stylistic and technical considerations.¹⁵⁰ In her earliest phase she places large appliqués with varied motifs on pots glazed a dull brownish red. She dates this phase to the decade 170–160, a date I would lower by about 20 years on the basis of a later dating of the Pergamene Altar and the Spargi wreck. Only one of the Sardis pieces (709) may fit into this group; it is a relief in large scale, apparently an erotic scene, but one that does not fit into the existing typology. Hübner's second two phases are characterized *inter alia* by a new technical detail, the use of a lead template for the forming of the vessel and the smoothing of its surface. This tool sometimes left scratches and faceted areas on the surface,¹⁵¹ and such marks of its use can be detected on some of the Sardis pieces (654, 656, 658, 681, 685, 698, 703). Appliqués of small size first appear in Hübner's Phase 2; in Phase 3 large appliqués disappear completely. Most of the Sardis pieces date within these two phases. Hübner dates Phase 2 to 160–130, Phase 3 to 130–60. The lowering of the date of the Spargi ship, however, should have an impact on this scheme; perhaps Phase 2 begins later and extends to the end of the second century. If

Hübner's phasing is correct—that is, if large reliefs precede smaller ones in time and are limited to her Phases 1 and 2—the larger reliefs in the Sardis collection should date within the second century, the smaller ones in the late second and first century.

How long production continued is impossible to say. Schäfer believed that it had probably ceased by the time that western sigillata began to be imported to the East.¹⁵² Pergamene sigillata, however, continued to be made until the middle of the second century C.E.¹⁵³ Hübner suggests that, although the "classic" form of appliqué did not survive the first half of the first century B.C.E., related vessels with appliqué decoration continued to be made until the middle of the first century C.E. The dog emblem (714) probably belongs to the late phase. On the basis of shape, 676 and 680 might also be late examples. The extremely small scale of some of the appliqués (e.g., 690, 693) also argues for a late date. 713 is of an uncanonical shape and so perhaps also late.

The pieces included here are representative of ca. 125 fragments recorded at the site. There is considerable variation in fabric and quality, but most examples are probably Pergamene imports.¹⁵⁴ The clay is very fine and micaceous, often with golden mica, and small, white inclusions are usual. The color is usually reddish yellow (5YR 6/6 or 5YR 7/6), although there is a surprising amount of variation in individual pieces (2.5YR 6/2, 6/6, 6/8; 5YR 6/4, 7/4, 7/8; 7.5YR 6/4, 6/6, 7/4, 7/6), and two pieces are fired gray (663, 714). The glaze is usually hard and lustrous, often black or brown on the outside and red (2.5YR 4/8, 5/8) on the inside (e.g., 654, 655). A number of pieces are totally red (e.g., 658, 662), while on others the glaze is mottled (e.g., 659, 661). Glaze usually adheres well, but on a few examples it has flaked away (670, 671, 703).

Hübner has devised a very sensible shape typology, using the term "Typus" for broad categories of shapes and "Form" for individual shapes within these categories;¹⁵⁵ it is to this system that I refer in the text and catalogue below. Although no complete vessels have been found at Sardis, Hübner's work makes it possible to identify shapes even from small fragments.

¹⁴⁸ E. L. Will, "The Spargi Wreck: A Reconsideration," *AJA* 88 (1984), 264; eadem, "Amphoras and Trade in Roman Sardinia," in *Studies in Sardinian Archaeology II Sardinia in the Mediterranean*, M. S. Balmuth, ed. (Ann Arbor 1986), 215–216. For a summary of other estimates of the date, see J.-P. Morel, *Ceramique campanienne: Les formes*, BEFAR 244 (Rome 1981), 64, n. 254.

¹⁴⁹ PF VI, 18–59; PF VII, 41.

¹⁵⁰ She summarizes her groupings in PF VII, 49–50.

¹⁵¹ PF VII, 31; G. Hübner, "Die Keramik mit aufgesetztem Relief aus Pergamon: Herstellungsverfahren und arbeitstechnische Organisation," in *Δ' Συνάντηση*, 264, figs. 1, 2.

¹⁵² PF II, 93.

¹⁵³ PF VI.

¹⁵⁴ For Pergamene fabric, see PF VI, 14–17 and frontispiece; PF VII, 30–31.

¹⁵⁵ PF VII, 22–29, figs. 4–14.

Most of the pieces are from small, open vessels, probably cups of Hübner's Type I, the most common shapes in the repertoire. Among these, **654**, **656–658**, **678**, and **704** have the straight upper wall and inwardly beveled rim of Forms 2 and 4; **654** is an unusually large example. Handles **715**, **716**, and perhaps **717** may come from cups of Form 4; there are close parallels at Pergamon for the thyrsos on **715**.¹⁵⁶ **681**, **684**, **685**, **694**, **696**, and **698** have outturned rims and probably come from cups of Form 1. Cups of Type III, with concave rim and broad, somewhat squat body, are represented by **664** and probably by the other fragments with appliqué of Eros carrying swags (**665–667**), a motif that was applied only to this shape.¹⁵⁷ No certain examples of the slender, delicate Type II are present, but **668** may be of this shape. A single closed vessel is represented (**713**), and **714** comes from the floor of a shallow cup.

Most of the designs found at Sardis are known from Pergamon. The garland of ivy and berries is very common at both sites¹⁵⁸ and appears on about half of the fragments from Sardis (**654–663**). The ivy leaves are invariably shown in groups of three, the central leaf flanked by bunches of berries. They are placed at an angle on the upper wall of the vessel and joined at the center by bunches of berries. Sardis has not produced any examples of the laurel decoration documented at Pergamon,¹⁵⁹ but four pieces show thick swags supported by Eros (**664–667**).¹⁶⁰

The rich repertoire of figured types is represented in our corpus only by small fragments. Hübner's study of the much more complete material at Pergamon has shown that most of these can be categorized as mythological figures, cult scenes, or erotic symplegmata, all of which are represented at Sardis. The shield of **668** identifies the figure as Athena;¹⁶¹ she may be found again, reversed, on an appliqué krater from Sparta,¹⁶² and a cup in the Hildesheim treasure provides a gen-

eral parallel for the theme in precious minor arts.¹⁶³ A closely similar Athena appears on the reverse of Pergamene coins struck during the reigns of Philetairos (ruled 282–263) and Eumenes I (ruled 263–241),¹⁶⁴ and coinage may have provided inspiration for the type. The dramatic mask behind the Pan on **669** suggests links to other figures holding or contemplating masks.¹⁶⁵ The incomplete **670**, preserving equine hind-quarters saddled with an animal skin, may be identified as a centaur by comparison with material at Pergamon.¹⁶⁶ Two members of a marine thiasos are present: a Nereid who rides on the back of a sea creature with a camel's head (**672**), and a lion-bird creature with a fishy tail (**671**). A virtually complete example of what appears to be the same stamp as the latter, preserving a feline head and paws, was found at Delos, and a similar one is known from Pergamon.¹⁶⁷ On **673** two trouser-clad figures stride vigorously uphill. Hübner identified similar figures in an incomplete mold from the Ketios valley as the Tyrannicides.¹⁶⁸ Here the trousers they wear preclude this interpretation; the figures must be barbarians, possibly Amazons. It is tempting to associate the similarly striding nude male figure **674** with them, although no attribute identifies him.

Maenads, inhabitants of a shadowy world between myth and cult, are present in at least two stamps, perhaps more. A seated maenad (**675**) can be recognized as such by the braided pattern on the staff that she carries, which identifies it as a thyrsos. The ecstatic kitharode on **676** is probably a maenad as well; her pose, with head thrown back and hair streaming down her back, is reminiscent of dancing maenads on fragments from Pergamon.¹⁶⁹ The dancing feet of **677** probably also belong to a maenad.

¹⁵⁵ Strong, pl. 36.

¹⁶⁴ Kraay/Hirmer, 372, no. 736, pl. 203; Westermark, 6–7, pls. 1–3, groups II and III. These are certainly earlier than the appliqué fragment, but inspiration could have come also from the slightly different reverse type on the coinage of subsequent Pergamene dynasts (*ibid.*, pls. 3–16).

¹⁶⁵ *AvP* I:2, 277, Beibl. 44:5; Bruneau (1991), 618, no. 19.

¹⁶⁶ *PF* VII, 196, nos. 165, 169, fig. 31, pl. 34.

¹⁶⁷ Bruneau (1991), 632, no. 54 (Delos); *PF* VII, 196, no. 172.1, fig. 31, pl. 35.

¹⁶⁸ *PF* VII, 155–158, 210, no. 340, pl. 75.

¹⁶⁹ *AvP* I:2, 277, Beibl. 44:5; *PF* VII, 203–204, nos. 262, 263, 268, pls. 56, 57. Cf. also a remarkably similar Arretine design (Oxé, 96, no. 201, pl. 50).

¹⁵⁶ *AvP* I:2, 271, no. 5; 257–258, no. 24 (a mold); *PF* VII, 188, nos. 49, 50, pl. 6.

¹⁵⁷ *PF* VII, 69.

¹⁵⁸ *PF* VII, 64–68, pls. 16–23; *PF* II, 81–82, pls. 34–36; Courby, 454, fig. 98; 458, fig. 100:1.

¹⁵⁹ *PF* VII, 68–62, pl. 22; *PF* II, 83, E 87–E 91, pl. 36.

¹⁶⁰ *PF* VII, 68–71, pl. 13; *PF* II, 83, E 92–E 98, pls. 37, 38.

¹⁶¹ For other representations of Athena in Pergamene appliqué, see *PF* VII, 115–123, pls. 39, 40.

¹⁶² Hobling, 299–301, fig. 9:a.

Cult functionaries may be recognized on at least three stamps.¹⁷⁰ The woman with a flat basket or plate on **678** is paralleled in more complete stamps on Delos and in Berlin.¹⁷¹ Hübner sees a phallos resting in the basket on the latter and suggests that the woman is involved in some cult activity.¹⁷² The phallos appears also in **680**, where a masked actor holds it aloft.¹⁷³ A complete version of **679** reveals that the woman is releasing a snake from a basket,¹⁷⁴ her direct gaze embarrassing the voyeur much as does that of one of the figures in the Villa of the Mysteries at Pompeii, with which this material is roughly contemporary. Her activity is probably also to be understood as part of the realm of cult. The young man on **681** carries a large and elaborate object, perhaps an incense burner. Not enough remains of **682** and **683** to suggest identification; the bovine of **683** could be part of either a mythological or cult scene.

This leaves the erotic scenes (**684–711**, mold **653**), which are nearly twice as numerous as other figured compositions. Scenes of this type are best known in the Hellenistic period from Pergamene appliqué ware but also appear on moldmade bowls, where they are sometimes accompanied by explanatory inscriptions.¹⁷⁵ These inscriptions strengthen the case for the ultimate derivation of the iconography from ancient manuals on lovemaking.¹⁷⁶ None of these fascinating works have survived, but their existence is known from ancient references; they would have cried out for illustration, and it seems reasonable to argue for an illustrated manuscript tradition. Hübner, however, rejects this thesis and feels that this subject, despite the large numbers in which it is found, was not an important one in the original repertoire of the ware.¹⁷⁷

Schäfer presents a typology of six erotic compositions and many subvariants; Hübner enlarges upon it,

bringing the number of types to thirteen. Types I–VI, VIII, IX, and XII are present at Sardis.¹⁷⁸ A relatively complete Form 1 cup (**708**) shows how different types could be combined on a single vessel.¹⁷⁹ There are also some new types. The mold (**653**) shows the man crouched over his partner, who reclines with back to the viewer. Presumably because of the small size and slender buttocks of the partner, Otfried Deubner identifies it as a boy; if this is correct, **653** is a rare example of a homosexual scene among this material.¹⁸⁰ The positions of the figures are also unlike any of the established types. The remarkably large **709**, which probably belongs very early in the series, is also unique. The man kneels at left, apparently holding aloft the drapery of his partner, whose seductive body is turned toward the viewer; possibly it is not so much an erotic scene as a sacred marriage, with a god reaching out to unveil a goddess. **711**, too fragmentary to identify for certain, may conform to Type III; **710** may be a reversed version of Type III. **701** presents a variant of Type V, created by combining a reclining draped figure (perhaps Dionysos, reworked to be female) with a male head from a Type V stamp. It illustrates the practice of cannibalizing stamps and combining their parts in new arrangements that could result in a great variety of new types.¹⁸¹

Mold

653 Pl. 114. P79.6/T79.3:8426.

H. 0.07.

EHT W 204.00–205.00/S 1152.50–1153.00 ca. *99.20.

Previous publication: C. H. Greenewalt, Jr., "Sardis, 1979," *TürkArkDerg* 26:1 (1982), 108, fig. 28; C. H.

¹⁷⁰ PF II, 80; Hübner does not describe each of the types, but they can be extracted from her catalogue (PF VII, 194–195).

¹⁷⁹ For another, better preserved example, see a skyphos from the House of Chrysaliskos, in the Taman Peninsula, from a structure that was destroyed in the late first century B.C.E. (D. Zhuravlev, "A Skyphos from the House of Chrysaliskos and Pergamene Pottery Import in the Bosporean Kingdom," in *Εὐνάριον*, 269–272, with reference to fuller publication of the cup by the same author, "A Late Hellenistic Skyphos from Pergamon with Appliqué Reliefs from the Chrysaliskos Estate," *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* 4:4 [1997], 254–264).

¹⁸⁰ Deubner, 90–92, fig. 4; he also identifies as pederastic PF II, 97–98, E 37, E 53, E 55, E 56, pls. 29, 32. See also Clarke, 36–38 and PF VII, 194, no. 144, pl. 29.

¹⁸¹ See PF VII, 37–38.

¹⁷⁰ For cult functionaries, see PF VII, 140–143.

¹⁷¹ Bruneau (1991), 616–617, no. 15; PF VII, 205, no. 276, fig. 37, pl. 60.

¹⁷² PF VII, 142.

¹⁷³ Clearer in stamps at Pergamon: PF VII, 204, no. 272, fig. 39, pl. 59.

¹⁷⁴ PF VII, 206, no. 296, fig. 37, pl. 64.

¹⁷⁵ E.g., Sinn, 120–125, MB 67–MB 70, pls. 26, 27; Akamatis, 139–140, 292–299, nos. 322, 323, M 79–M 88, pls. 14, 28, 29, 255–260, 302–305; Siebert (1984), 14–20, pls. 4, 5 (with list of others on 18, n. 26).

¹⁷⁶ PF II, 79; Hausmann, 17, 36, 56; Siebert (1984), 18–19.

¹⁷⁷ PF VII, 96–102. See also Bruneau (1991), 605–607.

Greenewalt, Jr., et al., "The Sardis Campaigns of 1979 and 1980," *BASOR* 249 (1983), 26; Deubner, 90–92, fig. 4; Clarke, 36–38, fig. 8.

About two-thirds preserved; broken at right, chipped at upper left. Irregularly convex exterior with palm impression. Inner face slightly curved. Edges pared. Woman (or boy?) reclines to left on draped couch, with back to viewer, left arm on pillow at head of couch, right hand on thigh of man. Man crouches over her to left, his left arm across her back, his right hand on her shoulder. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), golden mica and a few small white inclusions.

Ivy and berries

654 *Pl. 114.* P60.251:2570.

P.H. 0.102; est. diam. of rim 0.30.

HoB *102.50–*100.00 upper mixed fill.

Rim fr. Very large example of Hübner Form 2 or 4; rim inwardly beveled with groove. Large ivy leaves with clusters of berries. Light reddish brown fabric (5YR 6/4), golden mica; metallic black to dark brown glaze outside, red inside. Template scratch on interior. The closest comparanda from Pergamon are *PF* II, 98–99, E 67–E 69, E 73, E 76, pls. 34, 35. For ivy and berries on appliqué ware, see *PF* VII, 64–68, pls. 16–23; *PF* II, 81–82, 98–99, E 67–E 85, pls. 34–36; *AvP* I:2, 256–257, no. 14, Beibl. 33:14; 276, fig. 86; *AvP* XI:2, 100, no. 427bis, pl. 54:10; Courby, 454, fig. 98; 458, fig. 100:1 (Pergamon, Delos); *Priene*, 410, no. 55, figs. 535, 536; Jentel, 583–584, pl. 169 (mold).

655 *Pl. 115.* P64.228:6289.

P.H. a) 0.055, b) 0.037; th. of wall 0.005.

PN W 248.00–249.00/S 351.00–355.00 *87.65–*87.35.

Two nonjoining wall fr. Ivy leaves and clusters of berries. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); black glaze outside, red inside.

656 *Pl. 115.* P67.44:7395.

P.H. 0.075; est. diam. of rim. 0.12.

Syn Fc Test Pit 16 E 105.75–110.75/N 11.35–13.55

*96.00–*95.80. Found with **663**.

Previous publication: *BASOR* 191 (1968), 29, n. 15, where it is misidentified as P67.33:7395.

Part of rim and upper body. Hübner Form 4. Rim beveled toward interior, with groove; body curves in at bottom. Ivy leaves and berries. Reddish yellow fabric

(5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull black glaze outside and on rim inside, shiny red inside and on lower body outside. Template faceting below rim inside.

657 *Pl. 115.* P89.73A:9720.

P.H. 0.057.

MMS/S-B E 112.00–115.00/S 137.00–140.00 *111.80–*109.25 Bsk 3 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Rim fr. Hübner Form 2 or 4. Rim beveled to interior, with groove below. Parts of two bunches of ivy leaves with berries. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); mottled brown to red glaze outside, red inside.

Appliqué identical but slightly smaller than that on **658**.

658 *Pl. 115.* P98.184:11006.

P.H. 0.035; est. diam. of rim 0.11.

HoB E 10.00–15.00/S 95.00–105.00 to *99.15; found in 1960.

Rim fr. Probably Hübner Form 2 or 4. Inwardly beveled rim with groove inside. Vine leaves and berry cluster placed horizontally on wall. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); red glaze inside and out. Template scratches and faceting inside.

Identical appliqué but slightly larger than **657**. Another identical appliqué occurs on an uninventoried fr. of a cup of Hübner Form 1.

659 *Pl. 115.* P67.65:7445. Second half of 2nd C.?

P.H. 0.055.

Syn Fc Test Pit 15 E 103.05–106.55/N 5.95–9.05

*95.30–*95.10. Found with **284** and **648**.

Fr. of lower body. Hübner Form 4. Nearly vertical upper body, curving sharply to sloping lower body with groove at bottom. Ivy leaf and berry clusters with incised leaf on stem. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); red glaze, mottled to brown outside.

Cf. *PF* II, 100, E 99, pl. 38.

660 *Pl. 115.* P98.185:11007.

P.H. 0.053; th. of wall 0.003.

HoB *102.50–*100.00 upper mixed fill; found in 1960.

Wall fr. Probably Hübner Form 2. Nearly vertical upper wall curving in sharply near bottom; two grooves just above greatest diameter. Two groups of

ivy leaves and berries, with three clusters of berries at left. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6); metallic brown glaze outside, dull red inside.

661 Pl. 115. P64.188:6239.

P.H. 0.049.

HoB MTE upper E 62.00–68.00/S 153.00–158.00

*108.00–*107.30. Found with **588** and **593**.

Wall fr. Wall curves in at bottom; two glazed grooves beneath appliqué: Hübner Form 2? Ivy leaves with berry clusters. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with white inclusions, golden mica; metallic black glaze outside, mottled dark red to brown inside.

Cf. *PF* II, 99, E 81, pl. 35.

662 Pl. 115. P65.195:6851.

P.H. 0.03.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 89.50–91.00/N 1.20–2.70 *93.70–*93.30.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 104, 106.

Wall fr. Small, open vessel. Ivy leaves and clusters of berries. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); red glaze.

663 Pl. 116. P98.186:11008.

P.H. 0.047.

Syn Fc Test Pit 16 E 105.75–110.75/N 11.35–13.55 *96.00–*95.80; found in 1967. Found with **656**.

Wall fr. Small, open vessel. Two clusters of berries connected by horizontal bands, with trace of ivy leaf and berries at left. Light brownish gray fabric (2.5Y 6/2); black glaze. Surface has been burnished.

For burnishing, cf. **351**. Perhaps not Pergamene.

Erotes with swags

664 Pl. 116. P63.19:4965.

P.H. 0.055.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 115.00–120.00 to *102.18.

Wall fr. Cup of Hübner Type III (Form 10?). Concave rim; two grooves at top of wall, and two lower down. Eros flying right supports bow uniting ends of swags made of fruit and leaves. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with white inclusions; glaze dark red outside, lighter red inside, dark brown on appliqué.

For shape, cf. *PF* VII, fig. 14, top; for decoration, cf. *PF* II, 83, 99–100, E 95–E 98, pls. 37 and 38; *PF* VII, 68–71, pl. 13.

665 Pl. 116. P86.76:9322.

P.H. 0.05.

MMS-III E 102.60–106.00/S 90.80–93.00 *104.52–*103.60 Bsk 34 Roman dump.

Wall fr. Wall curves in at bottom; interior somewhat rough. Lower body of Eros moving right, with swag at left. Somewhat coarse reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with fleck of golden mica; shiny red to black mottled glaze on outside, red inside.

666 Pl. 116. P67.94:7499.

P.H. 0.045.

Syn Fc Test Pit 15 E 103.05–106.55/N 5.95–9.05

*95.70–*95.30. Found with **301**, **477**, and **622**.

Fr. of upper wall. Open vessel, two grooves on wall. Lower part of Eros running right, with edge of swag visible at right. Rouletting under appliqué visible where appliqué is chipped off. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), golden mica; shiny brown glaze outside, red inside.

Cf. *PF* VII, 190, no. 85, pl. 13.

667 Pl. 116. P92.45:10009.

P.H. 0.04.

MMS-III 92.1 E 92.70–100.50/S 93.00–96.91 *104.00–*102.59 Bsk 17.

Wall fr. Open vessel. Two grooves at top of wall. Probably a cup of Hübner Type III. Body, right leg, and wing of Eros. Grape bunches of swag visible on either side of him, and part of large bow above. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); black glaze outside, red inside.

Very close to *PF* VII, 190–191, no. 85, pl. 13.

Divinities, humans, and animals

668 Pl. 116. P67.47:7412.

P.H. 0.053.

Syn Fc E 106.50/N 12.20 *94.90.

Wall fr. Thin-walled, open vessel, three grooves at bottom of fr. Perhaps Hübner Form 7? Athena wearing sleeveless garment with overfold, cloak around lower body, seated right on stool or throne, with right hand on shield. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6); dull red glaze outside, black inside.

For shape, cf. *PF* VII, fig. 10. For a similar figure, reversed, see a krater from Sparta (Hobling, 299–301, fig. 9:a) and a silver cup from Hildesheim (Strong, pl.

36). Cf. also reverse of coins of Lysimachos (Kraay/Hirmer, nos. 580, 582, pl. 176), and (more closely similar) of Philetairos and Eumenes II (*ibid.*, 372, no. 736, pl. 203; Westermarck, 6–7, groups II and III, pls. 1–3).

669 *Pl. 116*. P62.31:4195.

P.H. 0.04.

HoB W 0–5.00/S 110.00–115.00 to *101.30.

Wall fr. Open vessel. Pan facing left, playing syrinx. Behind him on ground a satyr mask and a krater on a high stand. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); shiny, gritty black glaze outside, brown inside.

For another Pan playing a musical instrument, see *PF* II, 96, E 11A, pl. 23. Probably not Pergamene.

670 *Pl. 116*. P63.656:5899.

P.H. 0.055.

BS E 15 E 88.00/S 0.80 *93.85 top of Hellenistic steps. Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 104, 105, fig. 602.

Wall fr. Large open vessel. Hindquarters of horse or, more probably, centaur, running right. He has animal skin on his back, with paw reaching down his thigh. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull, flaked, black to red glaze outside, shiny red inside.

Cf. *PF* VII, 196, nos. 165, 169, fig. 31, pl. 34 (reversed).

671 *Pl. 116*. P63.610:5823.

P.H. 0.045.

Syn E 35.00–42.00/N 4.00–16.00 *98.00–*97.00.

Wall fr. Wall curves in at bottom; interior wheel ridged and rough. Composite animal with fishy tail, wings, and feline foreparts swims left. Very micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny brown glaze outside, mostly missing, shiny dark red inside.

Possibly a local imitation. Cf. Bruneau (1991), 632, no. 54 (Delos). For other sea creatures, see *PF* VII, fig. 31; *PF* II, 98, E 59, E 60, pls. 32, 33.

672 *Pl. 117*. P93.6:10030.

P.H. 0.082.

MMS-III 92.1 E 90.85–91.65/S 94.40–96.91 *100.99–*99.68 Bsk 73 Roman fill; found in 1992. Found with **642**.

Part of rim and wall. Rim beveled to inside. Probably a variant of Hübner Form 3. Nereid seated to left on back of sea monster. Mantle draped over her left

arm and around her buttocks. She reaches forward with her right arm, perhaps holding the double staff with a bow that emerges from behind the monster at left. Her hair is in a knot at the nape of her neck. Sea monster has camel-like head. Below Nereid are coils and a fishy tail, and swirls of wave below. An unidentified object appears over the monster's head; undeciphered traces at right, behind Nereid. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); black glaze.

For shape, see *PF* VII, 195, no. 153, fig. 8. For sea creatures, see *ibid.*, fig. 31, none closely parallel to this piece.

673 *Pl. 117*. P86.4:9206.

P.H. 0.05.

MMS-III E 100.00–103.25/S 85.00–87.50 *105.00 Bsk 8 Roman dump.

Wall fr. Two grooves at half height. Probably Hübner Form 11. Two figures (Amazons?) striding in step to right, along diagonal ground line. Lower edge of drapery of short garment visible on thigh of right leg of nearer figure. They wear trousers (lower edge indicated by line across instep; twist of fabric can be seen on right [back] leg of far figure) and boots (laces visible on trailing right foot of each figure). Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze outside, red inside.

Cf. *PF* VII, 155–158, 210, no. 340, pl. 75.

674 *Pl. 117*. P61.28:3191.

P.H. 0.045.

HoB W 5.00–15.00/S 90.00–95.00 to *101.40.

Wall fr. Wall curves in at bottom, below two grooves. Possibly Hübner Form 3. Lower part of nude man with left leg raised and bent at knee. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny brown glaze outside, red inside.

For shape, cf. *PF* VII, fig. 6. For similarly striding figures (but not the same stamp), see *PF* VII, 211, no. 358, fig. 36, pl. 78; Bruneau (1991), 625–626, no. 36 (Delos). Possibly a battle scene or an amazonomachy.

675 *Pl. 117*. P98.187:11009.

P.H. 0.04.

HoB W 35.00–42.00/S 110.00–120.00 *101.90–*101.30; found in 1965. Found with **527**.

Wall fr. Large open vessel. Middle of body of female figure (probably a maenad) wearing garment

belted just below breasts. Cloak wrapped around left arm and lower body. Thyrsos with braid pattern in crook of left arm. Right arm is at her side. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze.

For thyrsos with similar pattern, see 715 and *PF VII*, 188, nos. 48, 49, pl. 6; 207, nos. 300, 304, pl. 66.

676 *Pl. 117*. P63.655:5898. 1st C.?

P.H. 0.047; est. diam. of rim 0.12.

BS E 17 E 97.00–101.00/S 0–4.00 *95.20.

Rim fr. Convex upper body, everted rim. Late development of Hübner Form 1. Upper body of partially draped maenad facing right and playing a kithara. Head thrown back, hair streaming down behind. At left another figure with an outstretched arm, perhaps holding tambourine. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with white inclusions, golden mica; metallic black glaze outside, dull red inside.

For shape, cf. *PF VII*, Anr. 571, fig. 15. For figure, cf. *ibid.*, 204, no. 263, pl. 57; *AvP I*:2, 277, Beibl. 44:5.

677 *Pl. 118*. P84.36:8873.

P.H. 0.03.

MMS/S E 91.24–98.00/S 111.75–114.50 *101.32–*100.54 Bsk 74; found in 1983.

Wall fr. Lower legs and feet of draped figure dancing on tiptoe to right, probably a maenad. Slightly coarse, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dark red glaze.

The tiptoe stance and swirling drapery are paralleled in a general way in maenads on Neoattic reliefs (Fuchs, pls. 15–19).

678 *Pl. 118*. P63.232:5310.

P.H. 0.028; est. diam. of rim 0.10.

HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 103.00–105.00 *99.60 floor.

Rim fr. Inwardly beveled rim with groove on inside: Hübner Form 2 or 4. Upper body of woman facing left, holding something in her arms (a plate or basket?). She wears a garment that leaves her arms bare. She is wearing a fillet, and her hair is in a knot behind. Another motif to left. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny red glaze.

Cf. *PF VII*, 205, no. 276, fig. 37, pl. 60; Bruneau (1991), 616–617, no. 15 (Delos); Courby, 460, fig. 101:10h (Delos).

679 *Pl. 118*. P85.71:9187.

P.H. 0.045.

BF-NE E 678.00–681.00/S 329.00–332.00 *183.80–*183.30 Bsk 78, 79.

Previous publication: *BASOR Supplement 25* (1987b), 87, n. 25.

Part of lower wall. Wall curves in below. Hübner Form 1 or 2. Woman opening a basket. To left, lower body of heavily draped woman kneeling to right; lower edge of basket at right. Reddish yellow fabric (ca. 5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze.

Cf. *PF VII*, 206, no. 296, fig. 37, pl. 64.

680 *Pl. 118*. P98.188:11010. 1st C.

P.H. 0.048; est. diam. of rim 0.137.

HoB W 25.00–30.00/S 85.00–90.00 *101.90–*101.30; found in 1962.

Fr. of upper wall and rim. Slightly convex upper wall, strongly outturned rim. Figure facing left wearing bearded tragic mask with large onkos and holding up phallos in right hand. Fine reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with white inclusions and flecks of golden mica; matte black glaze outside and on inside of rim, red inside.

For shape, cf. *PF VII*, 189, no. 68, fig. 15, late variant of Form 1; for figure, see *ibid.*, 204–205, no. 272, fig. 39.

681 *Pl. 118*. P84.60:8916. Second half of 2nd C.?

P.H. 0.071; est. diam. of rim 0.16.

MMS-III E 106.00–111.00/S 95.00–97.00 *102.60–*102.10 Bsk 30.

Fr. of upper wall and rim. Hübner Form 1. Strongly outturned rim, nearly horizontal on top. Youthful male figure strides right looking back over his shoulder. He carries a long, elaborate object (incense burner?) over his left shoulder, supporting its end with his extended right hand. Mantle flares out behind. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), golden mica; red glaze with small black explosions on outer surface, black on rim. Template faceting on inside.

For object he carries, cf. *PF VII*, 206, no. 291, pl. 63, where a figure perhaps carries something similar.

682 *Pl. 118*. P86.7:9212.

P.H. 0.048.

MMS-III E 100.00–102.60/S 85.00–88.50 *104.60–*104.50 Bsk 11 Roman dump.

Wall fr. Wall curves in at bottom, concave above. Hübner Form 1. Heavily draped figure, standing or striding left, with right leg perpendicular, left leg trailing behind. Thick drapery below, with edge of overfold visible above. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); brownish orange glaze outside, red inside.

A figure of a heavily draped woman standing quietly from Delos is somewhat similar (Bruneau [1991], 618, no. 18). Cf. also figure of a dancing woman on a relief in Rome (Fuchs, pl. 13).

683 *Pl. 119*. P98.189;11011.

P.H. 0.063.

MMS-III 92.2 E 95.00–100.40/S 84.90–88.00 *104.33–*103.235 Bsk 6 Roman dump; found in 1992. Found with **363**.

Wall fr. Wall curves in below; two grooves on wall emerge from beneath appliqué. Hübner Form 11. Hind legs of bovine walking right, the tail hanging down behind. Trace of what is probably a third leg at right. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); metallic black glaze outside, red inside.

Erotic scenes

Schäfer Type I: woman crouched on stomach, to right; man kneeling behind her, also to right.

684 *Pl. 119*. P84.4:8833.

P.H. 0.057; est. diam. 0.14.

MMS-III E 103.00–106.00/S 77.00–80.00 *104.88–*104.68 Bsk 12; found in 1983.

Small fr. of rim and upper wall. Strongly out-turned rim. Hübner Form 1. Man kneels to right on draped couch with turned leg. He wears cloak, its folds visible behind him. Wreath or cloak around neck in front. Pink fabric (5YR 7/4), golden mica; black to brown glaze, red on top of rim.

A larger version of **685**. Cf. *PF* II, 97, E 21, pl. 27; for shape, cf. *PF* VII, 198, no. 194, fig. 7.

685 *Pl. 119*. P62.2:4132.

P.H. 0.056.

HoB W 25.00–30.00/S 85.00–90.00 *101.00–*100.50 fill.

Fr. from near rim. Rim turns out; probably Hübner Form 1. Man with wreath around neck kneels facing right on draped couch with turned leg. Stool in front of couch. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/8); shiny red glaze. Template scratches on interior.

A smaller, reworked version of **684**. Cf. *PF* II, 97, E 21, pl. 27 (Schäfer's Type I b); for a closely related type, see *PF* VII, 194, no. 142, pl. 28 (Hübner's Type XIII).

Schäfer Type II: woman lying on back, to right; man leaning over woman from left end of couch, between her legs, or lying between her legs.

II A: WOMAN TURNED TO VIEWER; MAN GRASPS HER LEFT CAFE.

686 *Pl. 119*. P86.22:9241.

P.H. 0.065.

MMS-III E 100.00–103.25/S 85.00–93.00 *104.75–*104.41 Bsk 10 Roman dump.

Wall fr. Wall curves in at bottom. Probably Hübner Form 1. Woman on her back, her bent left leg grasped by man's right hand, her other leg extended behind him. Man's right leg extended below her. Low, simple couch below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with many voids; shiny black glaze outside, red inside.

About the same scale as **687** and **688**. Cf. *PF* VII, 194, no. 140, pl. 28 (Type II a).

687 *Pl. 119*. P89.73B:9720. 1st C.?

P.H. 0.061.

MMS/S-B E 112.00–115.00/S 137.00–140.00 *111.80–*109.25 Bsk 3 Hellenistic dump (Context 7).

Wall fr. Concave wall curving in at bottom. Probably Hübner Form 1. Woman reclines to right, resting her head on her left hand. Head of man broken away above. Leg of couch and drapery below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny brown glaze outside, red inside.

About the same scale as **686** and **688**. Cf. *PF* VII, 194, no. 140, pl. 28 (Type II a).

688 *Pl. 119*. P64.140:6173.

P.H. 0.04.

HoB MTE upper E 67.00–70.00/S 158.00–160.00 *109.00–*108.60.

Wall fr. Open vessel. At upper right, upper left arm, breasts, waist, and upper buttock of woman reclining on draped couch. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6), with golden mica, voids, and white inclusions; metallic brown glaze outside, red inside.

About the same scale as **686** and **687**. Cf. *PF* II, 97, E 23, pl. 27 (Type II a).

689 *Pl. 119*. P86.18:9234. 1st C.?

P.H. 0.032.

MMS-III E 100.00–103.25/S 85.00–93.00 *105.06–
*104.50 Bsk 8 Roman dump.

Previous publication: *BASOR* Supplement 26 (1990),
168, n. 4.

Wall fr. Very small appliqué. Both lower legs of woman and right leg of man visible. Man grasps woman's left leg with his right hand. Garter or anklet around her left ankle. Draped couch below. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze inside and out.

Cf. *PF* VII, 194, no. 140, pl. 28; *PF* II, 97, E 23, pl. 27 (Type II a); Bruneau (1991), 635, no. 63 (Delos).

II C: WOMAN TURNED AWAY FROM VIEWER; MAN GRASPS HER LEFT THIGH.

690 *Pl. 119*. P64.58:6041.

P.H. 0.053.

HoB MTE upper E 65.00–70.00/S 155.00–160.00 to
*112.10.

Previous publication: Hanfmann (1983), 126–127,
137, fig. 192.

Wall fr. Open vessel with wheel ridges on interior. On draped couch, woman reclines with knees bent, embracing man who is standing between her legs and bending over her. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6) with white inclusions; metallic brown glaze outside, red inside.

Smaller scale than **686–688**. Cf. *PF* II, 97, E 28, pl. 27 (Type II c); Bruneau (1991), 635, no. 62 (Delos). Local imitation?

Schäfer Type III: woman crouching to right over reclining man. (See also **708**.)

III: WOMAN TURNED THREE-QUARTERS AWAY FROM VIEWER; MAN TOUCHES HER KNEE.

691 *Pl. 120*. P80.36:8559.

P.H. 0.055.

MMS-III E 122.00–124.00/S 58.00–60.00 *103.20–
*103.00.

Wall fr. Large vessel with shoulder curving inward. Large appliqué. Female squatting right over male figure. He reclines, supported by his left elbow and leaning against cushions at head of bed. His left hand touches her right knee; he embraces her with his right

arm, the hand appearing on her back, at left. Part of turned leg of bed visible at lower right. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with small white inclusions; red glaze inside and out.

III B: WOMAN TURNED THREE-QUARTERS AWAY FROM VIEWER; MAN'S HAND RESTS RELAXED NEAR WOMAN'S RIGHT FOOT.

692 *Pl. 120*. P60.604:3122.

P.H. 0.034.

HoB E 10.00–20.00/S 100.00–105.00 *99.50–*99.20.

Wall fr. Open vessel. Woman squatting to right astride reclining man. She wears a band on her thigh; he wears a fillet. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); metallic brown glaze outside, red inside.

693 *Pl. 120*. P65.90:6707.

P.H. 0.044.

HoB W 30.00–35.00/S 120.00–125.00 *100.90–
*100.70.

Wall fr. Open vessel. Very small appliqué. Woman squats to right astride reclining man. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze outside, red inside.

Reduced version of **692**. Cf. *PF* II, 97, E 32, E 33, pl. 29 (Type III b); *Délos* XXVII, 242, D 26, D 27, pl. 41; *AvP* XI:1, 160–161, no. 402a, pl. 57.

III I: WOMAN IN PROFILE TO VIEWER.

694 *Pl. 120*. P92.10:9956.

P.H. 0.052.

MMS-III 92.2 E 95.00–100.40/S 88.00–92.20 *104.00
Bsk 4 Roman dump.

Wall fr. Outturned rim. Large cup of Hübner Form 1. Woman kneeling to right, bending over reclining man. His head and left arm are visible at right, his right leg at upper left, his left leg at far left. Drapery of couch below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with fine white inclusions; red glaze inside and out.

Cf. *PF* II, 98, E 42, pl. 30 (Type III i).

695 *Pl. 120*. P82.58:8698.

P.H. 0.055.

MMS-IA E 144.00/S 62.50 *104.40 Lot 3.

Wall fr. Concave wall, curving in at bottom. Probably Hübner Form 1. Woman crouches to right, astride reclining male; she wears a band around her thigh. His

legs are visible to the left of her buttocks; with his left hand he holds a wreath that dangles down over side of draped couch. Couch has turned leg. Low footstool in front of couch. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; red glaze.

Slightly smaller scale than **694**. Cf. *PF* II, 98, E 42, pl. 30 (Type III i), but that stamp excludes lower part of **695**.

Schäfer Type IV: woman seated facing left, atop man reclining to right.

696 *Pl. 120*. P86.13:9220.

P.H. 0.041.

MMS-III E 101.10–103.20/S 85.90–93.00 *105.10–*104.60 Bsk 6 Roman dump.

Previous publication: *BASOR* Supplement 26 (1990), 168, n. 4.

Rim fr. Sharply outturned rim. Hübner Form 1. Woman squatting to left, turned three-quarters away from viewer. Extended left leg of man visible under her left leg. Reddish yellow fabric (ca. 5YR 6/6); shiny mottled red to brown glaze.

Similar to **697** but larger. Cf. *PF* II, 98, E 44–46 (Types IV a, b); *PF* VII, 194, no. 136, pl. 27; Bruneau (1991), 637, no. 65 (Delos). For shape, see *PF* VII, 198, no. 194, fig. 7.

697 *Pl. 121*. P86.25:9247.

P.H. 0.055.

MMS-III E 100.00–102.60/S 85.00–88.50 *104.64–*104.41 Bsk 11 Roman dump. Found with **711**.

Previous publication: *BASOR* Supplement 26 (1990), 168, n. 4.

Wall fr. Man reclines, head to right, leaning on left elbow and extending right arm to back of woman, who crouches over him, facing left and away from him; she wears a zona. Couch with turned legs and drapery and low footstool. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6) with fine white inclusions; shiny black glaze.

Nearly identical and at same scale as **698**. Similar to **696** but smaller. Cf. *PF* II, 98, E 44–E 46, pl. 30 (Types IV a, b); *PF* VII, 194, no. 137, pl. 27.

698 *Pl. 121*. P63.379:5509.

P.H. 0.033; est. diam. of rim 0.12.

HoB W 0–8.00/S 120.00–125.00 to *101.00.

Rim fr. Strongly outturned rim. Hübner Form 1. Woman squatting to left, back twisted toward viewer, left arm in front. She wears a zona. Arm of man preserved at right, the hand resting on her shoulder. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny red glaze. Template faceting on interior.

Nearly identical and at same scale as **697**. Cf. *PF* II, 98, E 44–E 46, pl. 30 (Types IV a, b; *PF* VII, 194, no. 137, pl. 27. For shape, see *PF* VII, 192, no. 105, fig. 5.

Schäfer Type V: woman reclining to right, leaning on left arm; man behind and above her. (See also 708.)

V A: WOMAN NUDE.

699 *Pl. 121*. P80.14:8512.

P.H. 0.031.

HoB Trench IV E 10.00–12.50/S 67.45–71.45 *99.90–*99.60.

Wall fr. Woman reclines with head to right, supported on left arm. Her right arm around head of man, whom she kisses. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); red glaze.

Same scale as **700**. Similar but not identical to **701**; cf. *PF* II, 98, E 50, pl. 31 (Type V a); Bruneau (1991), 634, no. 60 (Delos).

700 *Pl. 121*. P98.190:11012.

P.H. 0.042.

HoB W 30.00–35.00/S 85.00–95.00 to *100.80; found in 1963.

Wall fr. Open vessel. Midriff and thigh of nude woman reclining to right on draped couch with turned leg and holding wreath in left hand. Low footstool in front of couch. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4); dull black glaze outside, red inside.

Same scale as **699**. Cf. *PF* II, 98, E 49, pl. 31 (Type V a), with tiny differences in detail; *CVA*, Geneva 1 (Switzerland 1), 46, pl. 31:18.

V A: VARIANT, WOMAN CLOTHED.

701 *Pl. 121*. P67.42:7393.

P.H. 0.051.

Syn Fc Test Pit 14 E 99.30–101.55/N 10.15–14.55

*95.60–*95.40. Found with **330** and **431**.

Previous publication: *BASOR* 191 (1968), 29, n. 15.

Wall fr. Concave wall curving in toward bottom.

Probably Hübner Form 1. Two figures on draped couch with turned leg. Female (?) figure with draped lower body lies with face turned up to male figure, who kisses her. Only his head and left arm, which supports him, are visible. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); dull black glaze outside, red inside.

Cf. Bruneau (1991), 635, no. 61 (Delos). Positions as in *PF* II, 98, E 50, pl. 31, but woman there is nude. Seemingly a combination of stamps; position of male head as in Type V (cf. 699), female a reworked version of "reclining Dionysos" (cf. *PF* VII, 207, no. 310, pl. 67 and 702).

702 *Pl. 121.* P67.130:7561.

P.H. 0.057.

Pa-S Test Pit 7 E 101.00–103.00/N 20.70–21.70

*94.50.

Wall fr. Open vessel, curving in to lower body at bottom. Lower body of partly draped figure reclining on couch. Couch has elaborate turned legs and thick mattress, below which hangs a piece of patterned material. Long, low footstool in front of couch. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny black glaze outside, red inside.

Cf. 701, where the appliqué is smaller, and *PF* VII, 207, no. 310, pl. 67.

Schäfer Type VI: man kneeling to right atop woman who pulls drapery up behind them.

703 *Pl. 121.* P62.495:4933.

P.H. 0.042.

BS E 15 E 89.00/S 2.50 above steps *93.50.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M9, 104, 105.

Wall fr. Small open vessel. Nude man with right leg extended toward floor, left leg bent and resting on couch, faces right and embraces reclining woman, who holds drapery up behind his head. Drapery of couch visible below. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6), golden mica; dull gray glaze outside (mostly gone), shiny brown inside. Template scratches on interior.

Cf. *PF* II, 98, E 53, E 55, pl. 32 (Type VI a); Gioia de Luca, *Altertümer von Pergamon* XI:4 *Via Tecta und Hallenstrasse: Die Funde* (Berlin 1984), 33, no. 281, pl. 13; Bruneau (1991), 635, no. 64 (Delos).

704 *Pl. 122.* P85.4:9020.

P.H. 0.056; est. diam. 0.10.

BF Trench 11 E 680.00/S 344.00 ca. *193.40 Bsk 7.

Previous publication: *BASOR* Supplement 25

(1987b), 79, 88, n. 33.

Rim fr. Straight rim, beveled to interior. Probably Hübner Form 4. Man leans to right, his left leg bent and right leg extended in front of drapery of couch. Woman raises garment in right hand to enfold him; her legs visible at left. Couch has turned leg. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with tiny white inclusions; shiny dark brown glaze outside, reddish brown inside.

Cf. *PF* II, 98, E 53, pl. 32 (Type VI a).

705 *Pl. 122.* P62.191:4451.

P.H. 0.05.

HoB W 20.00–30.00/S 95.00–100.00 to *100.20.

Found with 31.

Wall fr. Wall curving in at bottom. Probably Hübner Form 2. Lower leg of figure facing right on draped couch with turned leg and footstool. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny red glaze.

Slightly smaller but from mold related to that which produced 704. Cf. *PF* II, 98, E 53, pl. 32 (Type VI a); Bohtz/Albert, 520–521, no. 38, fig. 60 (Pergamon).

Hübner Type VIII: woman reclines to right, resting on left elbow; man behind her, his right leg between her legs.

706 *Pl. 122.* P85.3:8997.

P.H. 0.045.

BF Trench 11 E 674.00–678.00/S 350.00 ca. *193.50

Bsk 1.

Previous publication: *BASOR* Supplement 25

(1987b), 79, 88, n. 33.

Wall fr. Woman reclines to right, leaning on left elbow and turned frontally to viewer. Right arm, shoulder, and chest of man visible behind her at left. Drapery of couch below. Somewhat coarse reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull, peeling black glaze outside, shiny red inside.

Cf. *PF* VII, 194, no. 145, pl. 29 (Type VIII).

Hübner Type IX: man reclines to left, leaning on right arm; woman crouches over him, facing away from him.

707 *Pl. 122.* P61.230A:3567.

P.H. 0.057.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 *102.50–*101.50.

Wall fr. Open vessel. Upper body of man reclining on couch with turned leg. Right hand rests on surface of couch, left arm extended to right. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze.

Cf. *PF* VII, 194, no. 143, pl. 29 (Type IX); *CVA*, Geneva 1 (Switzerland 1), 46, pl. 31:19.

Hübner Type XII: man sits at left, turned three-quarters away from viewer, embraces woman with right arm; woman frontal to viewer.

708 Pl. 123. P85.47:9152. Manisa Museum 6437. Est. diam. of rim 0.12. BF-NE E 681.00–687.00/S 329.00–332.00 *183.80–*183.30 Bsk 78, 79. Previous publication: *BASOR* Supplement 25 (1987b), 76, 87, n. 25, figs. 21, 22.

Part of rim and body with one handle attachment. Wall curved in at bottom; outturned rim. Strap handle. Hübner Form 1. Parts of four appliqué preserved. Man seated at left with back to viewer, right arm around woman who faces viewer (Type XII). Woman reclining to right, leaning on left arm; man lying behind her, his right hand on her thigh, his head just above her. Her right arm is around his neck (Type V). Man reclining to right; head of woman visible above his head; part of one leg and end of couch preserved (Type III). Legs of person reclining to right, with heavy drapery below, lower part of couch leg at right (Type III?). Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) with fine white inclusions; shiny orange glaze.

Cf. *PF* VII, 195, no. 156, pl. 32 (Type XII); *PF* II, E 49, pl. 32 (Type V a); *PF* II, 97, E 32, pl. 29; and *PF* VII, 195, no. 151, pl. 30 (Type III).

Other types

709 Pl. 123. P94.3:10136. Mid-2nd C.? Max. p. dim. 0.085; est. diam. 0.18. MMS-III 93.1 E 92.70–97.00/S 83.30–86.50 *101.51–*100.96 Bsk 68 Roman dump; found in 1993. Found with 290.

Wall fr. from thin-walled, open vessel. Part of large-scale appliqué. At left, man kneels facing right, his right arm extended. Mantle wrapped around body from thigh to ankle and pulled up over left shoulder. At right, lower body of woman reclining to right and lying on her left side (hence frontal to viewer). Edge of mantle, probably suspended by raised hand of man,

falls across her thighs and curves under her body. Drapery of couch below. Very micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), gray toward interior; thin, dull brown glaze. Interior not well smoothed.

Probably an early example of the genre.

710 Pl. 123. P65.60:6666. P.H. 0.03. PN W 277.96/S 330.14 *86.30.

Wall fr. Open vessel. Woman in squatting position facing left, astride reclining man. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6), golden mica; shiny black glaze outside, brown inside.

Perhaps a reversed variant of Type III.

711 Pl. 124. P86.24:9246. P.H. 0.075; est. diam. of body 0.18. MMS-III E 100.00–102.60/S 85.00–88.50 *104.64–*104.41 Bsk 11 Roman dump. Found with 697. Previous publication: *BASOR* Supplement 26 (1990), 168, n. 4.

Two joining fr. of wall, preserving angle to lower wall; much of appliqué broken away. Probably Hübner Form 1. Large appliqué. Couch with turned leg and drapery, footstool below. At left, extended leg of person. At top of fr., remains of what is probably the right arm of the other partner, the hand resting on the thigh. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny reddish brown glaze outside, red inside.

Possibly Type III (cf. *PF* II, 97, E 32, pl. 29, Type III b), but not enough preserved for certain identification.

Masks

712 Pl. 124. P93.7:10035. P.H. 0.045. MMS-III 93.1 E 90.00–95.00/S 91.00–93.20 *103.55–*102.30 Bsk 3 topsoil.

Wall fr. Appliqué mask on sloping shoulder. Prominent wheel marks inside. Satyr with widow's peak, long locks falling down beside cheeks. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with fine white inclusions; shiny black glaze outside, red inside.

For mask type, cf. *PF* II, 98, E 64, pl. 33; *PF* VII, 187, no. 33, pl. 5; *AvP* XI:1, 160, no. 402, pl. 57 (*Bauphase* 13, first third of first century C.E.).

713 *Pl. 124*. P86.31:9253. 1st C. B.C.E. to early 1st C. C.E.

P.H. 0.081; est. diam. 0.18.

MMS-III E 100.00–102.50/S 87.10–88.50 *104.64–*104.48 Bsk 14 Roman dump.

Part of shoulder and upper body. Closed vessel. Slightly convex wall with two grooves at top meets sloping shoulder at angle. Slightly offset, concave neck. Comic mask appliqué on upper wall. Very micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with some fine, dark inclusions; shiny brown glaze outside and on upper inside of neck.

Late variant or imitation of Pergamene. Cf. *PF* II, 98, E 62, pl. 33; *PF* VII, 188, no. 36, pl. 5 for placement of appliqué.

Emblem

714 *Pl. 125*. P62.7:4140. Late 1st C. B.C.E. to early 1st C. C.E.

Max. p. dim. 0.071; diam. of foot 0.06.

HoB E 15.00–25.00/S 80.00–85.00 *100.50–*100.00.

Foot and center of floor. Low, delicate ring foot; rounded resting surface; inner face concave and set off from slightly convex underside. Slight groove at base of wall. Medallion on floor possibly surrounded by ridge. Head of dog facing left. Large animal with open mouth, heavy ruff, ear probably flopping forward. Somewhat friable, very micaceous fabric with many tiny voids, mostly fired gray (ca. 7.5YR 6/2), redder near surface in some areas; shiny glaze, mottled brown to black.

Late Pergamene or imitation. For Pergamene profile portraits (all human), see *PF* VII, 186, nos. 1–4, pl. 1. Dogs of a similar breed, with heavy ruffs and square muzzles, figure on the Altar of Zeus (Werner Müller, *Der Pergamon-Altar* [Hanau 1964], pls. 22, 26).

Handle plates

715 *Pl. 125*. P64.319:6427.

P.L. 0.026; W. 0.016.

PN W 297.00–298.00/S 335.00–337.00 *87.50–*86.00.

End of handle plate preserved. Probably from cup of Form 4. Small plate with concave sides. Thyrsos; stem decorated with braided pattern and tied with ribbon. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny black glaze.

Cf. *PF* VII, 188, nos. 49, 50, pl. 6.

716 *Pl. 125*. P62.160:4395.

P.L. 0.049; W. 0.042.

HoB E 13.00/S 106.00 *99.00.

Handle plate. Widely flaring handle plate with two grooves leading to missing volutes near point of juncture with body. Trace of handle near broken end. Probably from cup of Form 4. Frog in relief. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); shiny brown glaze.

Cf. *PF* VII, 191, no. 91, pls. 15, 44, frog appliqué on wall of cup.

717 *Pl. 125*. P63.321:5439.

P.L. 0.057; W. 0.036; th. of plate 0.004.

HoB W 13.00–17.00/S 108.00–113.00 *100.00–*99.70. Found with **505** and **518**.

Previous publication: Hanfmann (1983), 126–127, 133, fig. 190.

Handle plate with stump of handle and part of wall attached; one corner of end missing. Perhaps from cup of Form 4. Slightly flaring plate. Silenos or old man mask. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); shiny brown to red glaze.

OTHER APPLIQUÉ

RELIEF EMBLEMS

Wheelmade as well as moldmade hemispherical cups were popular drinking vessels in the Hellenistic period. These were often decorated on the interior, either in paint or with a relief head or bust—called emblems after the Greek term, ξίβλημα—in the center of the floor. Precedents for this practice may be found in the small reliefs that sometimes appear on the floors of early Hellenistic calyx-cups, in both silver and clay,¹⁸² perhaps originally deriving from the central boss of the phiale to which these cups are related. The calyx-cup went out of fashion in the early third century, but not so the emblems. In clay, they continued to be applied

¹⁸² Andronicos, 150–151, figs. 112–114; 212, figs. 179, 180 (silver). *Agora* XII, 121, 285, nos. 693–695, pl. 28 (clay); Miller (1974), 203, 231, nos. 16, 17, pl. 31 (clay). For detailed discussion of their origins, see *Agora* XXIX, 110–112.

to the floors of hemispherical or conical cups.¹⁸³ There are good parallels in silver,¹⁸⁴ and here again we see the potters following the lead of the metalsmiths, providing affordable substitutes for expensive items.

The seven emblems from Sardis may all be of local manufacture. A number are glazed red (718, 721, 723, 724), suggesting a date fairly late in the Hellenistic period, when red glazing had become more popular. Although only the foot and interior relief are preserved, numerous parallels suggest that these pieces come from hemispherical cups. Traces of relief decoration on the exterior of 718 show that the cup was made in a mold,¹⁸⁵ but all the other pieces are wheelmade. A ring foot is most common, though a disc foot (721) and a flat bottom (723) also occur. Only the head (719–724) or bust (718) is represented on the Sardis pieces, and this seems to have been the common practice for ceramic cups. Although larger medallions with complete figures and elaborate scenes are attested elsewhere,¹⁸⁶ these would not be appropriate for the small, deep cups from which most of our examples probably come. All the representations are frontal, and most are in fairly high relief; this too is typical of emblems applied to cups, though profile medallions are also known.¹⁸⁷ All of the examples presented here probably represent mythological figures, but it is not always possible to identify them with certainty. Figures of the

Bacchic thiasos were especially suitable for decoration of drinking vessels and are understandably common subjects on these cups. The wreathed head on 721 may represent Dionysos, with the indistinct swellings around his face the bunches of grapes that are sometimes seen in the god's hair. The bust 718 may be a maenad, if the object visible over her left shoulder is a thyrsos.¹⁸⁸ It may, however, be the top of a quiver, identifying the figure as Artemis.¹⁸⁹ 723 is a comic mask of the old woman type, a more oblique reference to Dionysos. Medusa is probably to be recognized on 720. Possibly the strokes radiating from the head on 724 represent the crown of Helios, but if so it is peculiar that they continue all around the face. No convincing identification can be offered for 719 and 722.

718 Pl. 126. P63.208:5264.

Max. p. dim. 0.058; diam. of foot 0.036, of medallion 0.057.

HoB W 10.00–15.00/S 110.00–120.00 to *100.20.

Floor of cup. Low ring foot, traces of relief decoration on lower wall of exterior. Within two grooves, upper body of female figure wearing chiton with himation draped diagonally from left shoulder. She holds fold of drapery in left hand. Head turned slightly to her right. Quiver or thyrsos behind her, with top at right. Artemis or a maenad. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6); dull red glaze.

Cf. Petsas, 351–352, pl. 413:b, c; P. C. Bol, *Die Skulpturen des Schiffsfundes von Antikythera*, *AM Beiheft 2* (Berlin 1972), 41–42, pl. 22; Miller (1979), pls. 20, 21 (Artemis); Strong, 158, pl. 37:B (maenad).

719 Pl. 126. P63.200:5256.

Max. p. dim. 0.046; H. of head 0.03.

HoB W 5.00–10.00/S 105.00–115.00 *100.80–*100.20 upper fill.

One-fourth of foot. Ring foot with square molding above. Woman with hair parted in center, wearing wreath or cap. Head turned to left. Reddish yellow fab-

¹⁸³ Courby, 220–267, pl. VIII; *Tarsus I*, 366, no. 467, fig. 245; *Ephesos IX*:2:2, 63, C 1–C 8, pls. 64, 65; *Ephesos XIII*:1:1, 68, nos. 197, 198, pls. 13, 82; *EvS II*:3, 57–60; *Agora XXII*, 24–25, 79–80, nos. 287, 288, pl. 55; *Agora XXIX*, 277, 281–283, nos. 332, 333, 376–390; Richter (1962), pl. 259:3–5; Watzinger, 81, no. 31; *Corinth VII*:3, 91–92, nos. 542, 543, 547, 549, pl. 55.

¹⁸⁴ Strong, 111–112; Oliver (1977), 72–73, no. 37; Richter (1962), pl. 258:2. B. Barr-Sharrar, *The Hellenistic and Early Imperial Decorative Bust* (Mainz 1987), pls. 66–76. Metal examples are also attested by plaster casts (e.g., Otto Rubensohn, *Hellenistisches Silbergerät in antiken Gipsabgüssen* (Berlin 1911), 16–17, no. 3, pl. 3; 21–24, nos. 8, 10, 12, 13, pls. 9, 10 [from Memphis]; Hackin, figs. 277, 280, 305 [from Begram]). While the casts were made in Roman times, some of them reproduce silver of the Hellenistic period (see Richter [1958], 370–377 for a discussion of the chronology and purpose of these objects). See also terracotta molds taken from metal emblems (Minns, 364–366).

¹⁸⁵ Cf. *Agora XXII*, 79–80, nos. 287, 288, pl. 55.

¹⁸⁶ E.g., Hackin, figs. 290–296; *Ephesos IX*:2:2, 64, C 9–C 14, pls. 65–67.

¹⁸⁷ E.g., Hackin, figs. 276, 278, 279, 299–302; Richter (1962), pl. 259:6–9 (clay), pl. 260:11 (plaster), pl. 258:1 (silver); *PF VII*, 186, nos. 1–4, pl. 1; and the dog emblem from Sardis (714).

¹⁸⁸ Cf. Strong, 158, pl. 37:B, silver, from Boscoreale. For other maenads, see Richter (1958), pl. 92:21, 22.

¹⁸⁹ Cf. for example Miller (1979), 35–38, pls. 20, 21; Iannis Touratsoglou, “Μια ‘Αρεθούσα’ και άλλα πήλινα ειδώλια από τη Χαλκιδική στο μουσείο της Θεσσαλονίκης,” *BCH* 92 (1968), 55, no. 7; Petsas, 351–352, pl. 413:b, c. Note, however, that the quiver in these examples is always over the right, not the left, shoulder.

ric (7.5YR 7/6); shiny red glaze outside, mottled red to black inside.

720 Pl. 126. NoEx62.20.

Max. p. dim. 0.056; diam. of medallion 0.054.
Theater area.

Bottom of open vessel, probably footed. Head of Medusa with thick, wavy hair and wings, turned slightly to right, surrounded by ridge. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dull black glaze on emblem; shiny red underneath.

721 Pl. 126. P67.67:7447.

Max. p. dim. 0.042; diam. of foot 0.034.
BS E 18 E 104.35–107.50/S 0–3.45 *96.40–*96.26.

Bottom of cup. Disc foot with raised disc inside, groove at base of wall. Head of Dionysos (?) with wreath across forehead and locks of hair or grape bunches around head. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dull red glaze.

722 Pl. 126. P67.25:7359.

Max. p. dim. 0.048; diam. of foot 0.043.
PN Unit XVA W 275.00/S 328.50 *87.00. Possibly destruction debris of 213 (cf. Context 1).

Bottom of cup. Low ring foot. Beardless head, with thick hair and wreath (?), turned slightly to right. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 7/6); dull brown glaze.

723 Pl. 127. P61.471:3967.

Max. p. dim. 0.068; P.H. 0.018; diam. of foot 0.05.
HoB E 0–10.00/S 110.00–115.00 to *101.90.

Bottom of cup. Flattened base with tooled underside (groove, concave band, recessed center with nipple). Face with contorted brows and open mouth, probably a theatrical mask (old woman). Wreath on head. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with golden mica; dull red glaze inside, red to tan outside.

For another old-woman emblem (not a mask), see *Agora* XXIX, 282, no. 377, pl. 36.

724 Pl. 127. P65.59:6665.

Max. p. dim. 0.036.
PN W 288.90/S 325.10 *86.10. Possibly destruction debris of 213 (cf. Context 1).

Bottom of cup: spiral pattern on outside sug-

gests underside of base, but unglazed. Small, indistinct head surrounded by short rays. Traces of a helmet (?) above and hair or lappets beside head. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with golden mica; dull red glaze inside, unglazed outside.

HANDLE ATTACHMENTS

Moldmade heads or busts were also applied to other parts of a vessel, most often as embellishments of the lower handle attachment.¹⁹⁰ These too copy metal prototypes, examples of which span the entire Hellenistic period.¹⁹¹ All three of our examples come from closed shapes, probably jugs or pitchers. **725**, on which the head, wings, and shoulders of Eros are preserved, comes from the shoulder of a small closed vessel with a ribbed wall. Neither of the other two appliquéés (**726**, **727**), both simply heads with no attributes, can be identified, although their round faces would be appropriate for Eroses.

725 Pl. 127. P65.3:6590.

P.H. 0.028.
HoB W 35.00–40.00/S 120.00–125.00 *102.20–*102.00.

Wall fr. Shoulder of closed vessel. Ribbed wall; two grooves at base of shoulder. Handle attached above head of Eros. Shoulders and head of Eros wearing wreath around neck. Braid (?) down center of head. Acanthus leaf at left. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), golden mica; dull brown to red glaze outside; unglazed inside.

726 Pl. 127. P63.17:4961.

Max. p. dim. 0.038; P.H. 0.037.
HoB W 25.00–35.00/S 115.00–120.00 to *102.00.

Wall fr. with strap handle broken away at top. Closed vessel (jug?). Round face, perhaps Eros, at base of handle. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6) with golden mica; dull red glaze outside, inside unglazed.

¹⁹⁰ For examples from other sites, see Thompson, 374–375, D 25, D 26, figs. 59, 60 (Athens); *PF* VII, 186–187, nos. 18–20, pl. 3; Minns, 355–356.

¹⁹¹ E.g., Andronicos, 152–155, figs. 115–120; 158, fig. 124; Oliver (1977), 114, no. 74.

727 Pl. 127. P60.246A:2564.

Max. p. dim. 0.03; P.H. 0.024.

HoB E 0–5.00/S 100.00–105.00 to *100.00.

Wall fr. Closed vessel. Round frontal face, with curly hair parted in the middle. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), golden mica; shiny red glaze outside, inside unglazed.

LEAD-GLAZED WARE AND RELATED PIECES

LEAD-GLAZED WARE

For about fifty years on either side of the turn of the era, a number of potteries in Asia Minor produced vessels covered with a lead-based vitreous glaze.¹⁹² This substantial innovation may have developed as a by-product of the manufacture of glass in Syria, or perhaps it was introduced from the East, where a green glaze of similar appearance, though technically quite different, had been applied to pottery for millennia.¹⁹³ The vessels were glazed green on the exterior and on the inside of the rim; the rest of the interior was glazed yellow. This coloring may have imitated that of precious vessels, either of bronze or, perhaps more likely, of silver. The different interior coloring reflects the fact that the inside of silver cups was sometimes gilded to prevent tarnishing by the wine.¹⁹⁴ Lead-glazed ware was never manufactured in very large quantities; it was more difficult than ordinary glazed ware to make, for it required a second firing, and therefore was probably relatively expensive.

The existence of a number of independent workshops has now been firmly established.¹⁹⁵ Within Asia Minor, lead-glazed pottery was produced at Tarsus, in the area of Smyrna (possibly also at Pergamon and

Çandarlı), and at an unknown center in southwestern Asia Minor; workshop debris has also been discovered in the city of Mytilene, on Lesbos.¹⁹⁶ Lead-glazed pottery was also made in Syria and imitated in the West. It is not surprising that most of the examples found at Sardis find their closest parallels with material produced in the immediate area. The pieces presented here are representative of the handful of fragments that have turned up at Sardis. The only vessel of which a complete profile is preserved is a skyphos (728); the rim is unusual, but the imbricate decoration of the wall can be paralleled in material produced in western Asia Minor¹⁹⁷ and the foot is similar to that of a skyphos perhaps made at Smyrna.¹⁹⁸ The handle plates 729 and 730, from skyphoi, are also most like those from the West Asia Minor workshop.¹⁹⁹ A cup manufactured in Mytilene provides a precise parallel for 732;²⁰⁰ the ovolo, groove, and concave rim also occur on products of Smyrna.²⁰¹ The patera handle (734) conforms to examples made by Group 2 of the West Asia Minor workshops.²⁰² 731, however, finds its closest parallels in material from Tarsus.²⁰³ The only piece for which there is no convincing parallel in terms of either shape or decoration is 733, a bowl with a broad rim decorated in relief.

728 Pl. 128. P98.191:11013.

H. 0.063; est. diam. of rim 0.09, of foot 0.05.

HoB MTE upper, southwest area, *113.40; found in 1964.

About one-fifth preserved, not quite full profile. Skyphos with molded ring foot and slightly projecting, downward-sloping rim. Wall: six rows of pointed lotus petals. Rim: convex band. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); outside and underside glazed green, inside yellow, green at rim.

¹⁹⁶ Archontidou-Argyri.

¹⁹⁷ Gabelmann, 292–293, no. 90, fig. 18.

¹⁹⁸ Hochuli-Gysel, 175, S 18, pl. 11.

¹⁹⁹ E.g., Hochuli-Gysel, 185, 189, W 7, W 47, pls. 13, 14. Two uncatalogued fragments from Sardis are also similar.

²⁰⁰ Archontidou-Argyri, 251, no. 5, pls. 165:ε, 179:α.

²⁰¹ Hochuli-Gysel, 178, S 48, S 49, pls. 12, 59; Pinkwart, 151, no. 19, figs. 20, 57.

²⁰² Hochuli-Gysel, 35, 187, W 25, pls. 61, 62; Pinkwart, 156, no. 30, fig. 34.

²⁰³ Hochuli-Gysel, 149, T 34, pls. 3, 4.

¹⁹² The definitive study for workshops of Asia Minor is Hochuli-Gysel. See also Pinkwart; Gabelmann; *Tarsus I*, 191–196; and A. Hochuli-Gysel, “La céramique à glaçure plombifère d’Asie Mineure et du bassin méditerranéen oriental (du 1^{er} s. av. J.-C. au 1^{er} s. ap. J.-C.),” in Blondé et al., 303–319.

¹⁹³ Hochuli-Gysel, 20; Gabelmann, 261–262.

¹⁹⁴ Hochuli-Gysel, 18, 23; Gabelmann, 265.

¹⁹⁵ See Hochuli-Gysel, 107–141.

For shape, cf. *Tarsus* I, 263, no. 669, figs. 153, 199; Hochuli-Gysel, 175, S 18, pl. 11 (associated with Smyrna workshop); for wall decoration, cf. Gabelmann, 292–293, no. 90, fig. 18 (western Asia Minor).

729 *Pl. 128. P98.192:11014.*

P.H. 0.015; est. diam. of rim 0.16; L. 0.034.

HoB E 5.00–10.00/S 122.00–125.00 *101.40–*101.20 fill; found in 1963.

Handle plate and part of rim. Lip thickened on inside. On top of handle, molded edge with volutes at base. Short strokes on end of plate. In center of underside of plate, stump of handle. Fine, hard reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with little mica; green glaze outside, yellow inside.

Cf. Gabelmann, 295–297, nos. 99–101, figs. 22, 24, 27; Pinkwart, 147, no. 11, fig. 17 (Pergamon); Hochuli-Gysel, 185 and 189, W 7, W 47, pls. 13, 14, 62.

730 *Pl. 128. P60.14:2254.*

P.H. 0.038.

HoB E 10.00–15.00/S 100.00–105.00 ca. *101.70–*101.10 fill.

Part of rim and upper wall, with complete handle; plate and spur chipped. Wide groove below rim outside, lip thickened to inside. Ring handle with plate and spur. Plate ends in volute at base, small spur, broken away, below. Fine, hard pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); light bluish green glaze outside, lighter and mostly missing inside.

Cf. Hochuli-Gysel, 185, W 7, pl. 13, for shape of handle.

731 *Pl. 128. P85.13:9054.*

P.H. 0.049; est. diam. of rim 0.175.

MMS-IA E 147.50–152.60/S 58.80–59.50 *101.44–*100.73 Bsk 185.

Part of neck and rim, with start of upper body. Slightly convex, nearly vertical upper body with trace of relief decoration; two to three grooves at junction to concave neck. Outturned, molded rim with two grooves in outer face; groove on wall below rim on exterior. Concave below lip on interior. Pink fabric (5YR 7/4); dark green glaze outside, light green on interior and upper part of rim on exterior.

Cf. Hochuli-Gysel, 149, T 34, pls. 3, 4 (Kelch 1). The form is most common in the workshop of Tarsus; for the date, see *ibid.*, 35–37.

732 *Pl. 129. P59.268:1669.*

P.H. 0.04.

UT E 80.00/S 210.00 southwest corner *122.65.

Fr. of upper wall. Open vessel, slightly concave rim. On wall, head of youth, facing left, wearing cap or helmet. At top, ovolo below groove. Fine, hard reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) fired gray on inside; green glaze outside, yellow inside.

For shape and ovolo, cf. Pinkwart, 151, no. 19, figs. 20, 57 (Pergamon); Hochuli-Gysel, 178, S 48, S 49, pl. 59 (Constanta, southern Russia); Belin de Ballu, pl. XLVII: 1 (Olbia). For figure, see Archontidou-Argyri, 251, no. 5, pls. 165:ε, 179:α (Mytilene), where it appears in a procession of figures carrying offerings.

733 *Pl. 129. P98.193:11015.*

Max. W. of handle 0.049; max. p. dim. 0.067.

PN W 220.00–225.00/S 345.00–350.00 *89.20; found in 1963.

Molded handle and part of rim preserved. Shallow bowl or plate. Broad horizontal rim with molded leaves on top. Handle has molded edge, ending in volutes, and ribbed leaf at center. Handle pierced by two holes for hanging. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); light green to brown glaze.

734 *Pl. 129. P59.415:1954.*

Est. diam. of rim 0.20; diam. of handle 0.02; P.L. 0.132.

UT E 80.00/S 210.00 *120.40–*119.80.

Handle and part of rim. Patera with flaring rim with molded lip. Grooved handle with ram's head. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); whitish glaze.

Cf. Hochuli-Gysel, 187, W 25, pl. 61 (Group 2, West Asia Minor workshops); Pinkwart, 156, no. 30, fig. 34 (Pergamon).

PIECES RELATED TO LEAD-GLAZED WARE

This group may be related to lead-glazed ware on the basis of technique of manufacture, shape, and decoration and is probably contemporary with it. All these pieces, however, have conventional glaze or slip; the clay is usually fine, hard, and highly micaceous, but there is considerable variation in color, and it would be easy to believe that they were imported from a number of different sources.

A variety of methods seem to have been used in the manufacture of these pieces.²⁰⁴ The rather crisp outlines of the leaves of 736 and 737 are more characteristic of appliqué than moldmade decoration; even so, these cups may be moldmade, for there is a rough area below the rim where moldmade and wheelmade sections may join. Other pieces were certainly made in molds; the rim pattern of 738 would have been difficult to apply, the ridges of 739 and 740 could not have been produced on the wheel, and the doubled outlines of some of the leaves on 742 suggest jiggling of the vessel in the mold before it was removed. The very high relief of 739 and 741 suggests that they were made in two-piece molds, as lead-glazed ware sometimes was.²⁰⁵

With the possible exception of 742, all of these fragments come from open vessels, usually small ones. 735–738 are probably skyphoi. 735–737 have similar rims, slightly convex and grooved, and sometimes beveled to the inside and offset or grooved. Parallels may be found in lead-glazed ware produced in western Asia Minor.²⁰⁶ The rim of 738, though similar on the inside, has a ridge and an apparently moldmade rim pattern of diagonal strokes on the exterior; the shape is closely similar to that of a lead-glazed skyphos from the Smyrna workshop.²⁰⁷ The handles of both 736 and 738 were attached below the rim, and in this they resemble Pergamene appliqué cups of Hübner's Forms 1–3.²⁰⁸ 739 may come from a skyphos or kantharos of some sort; the ridges at the base of the wall are paralleled on lead-glazed skyphoi and kantharoi.²⁰⁹ Rather similar is 741, which, like 739, is decorated in very high relief. The same ridges may be detected again on 736. 740 is also from a small vessel, probably a cup, but of a different shape. 742 is from a large vessel, unglazed on the inside, but is associated with the others on the basis of similar decoration.

Floral garlands are the favored decoration: ivy, grape leaves, olive or laurel, and oak. The composi-

tion is very different from that on Pergamene appliqué ware, for the sprays are shown naturalistically rather than in stylized symmetry. Parallels for the floral motifs, and for the vase on 735, may be found again in lead-glazed pottery;²¹⁰ as well as on Arretine pottery of the turn of the era.²¹¹

743–745 are representatives of a distinctive variant, of which a handful of examples have been found at Sardis. As on the pieces discussed above, the rim is beveled to the inside and offset on the interior. On the exterior it is convex, sometimes with a single groove at about midheight. The decoration is simpler—imbricate (745) or close-set, rectangular bosses (“cheese-grater” motif, 743, 744)—and the glaze ranges from dull black to a metallic brownish red. No examples have been found in pure Hellenistic strata, and parallels for the cheese-grater pattern and the reverse imbricate leaves may be found among lead-glazed wares.²¹²

The preponderance of similarities to lead-glazed ware suggests that these pieces are contemporary with that material, and thus date between ca. 50 B.C.E. and 50 C.E. The similarity of the garland on 738 to that on a silver cup from Alesia, perhaps dating to the mid-first century B.C.E.,²¹³ and of the decoration of 739 and 742 to the sprays on silver cups from the villa at Boscoreale and the House of the Menander (first century C.E.)²¹⁴ provide support for this dating, as do the similarities to Arretine pottery cited above.

735 Pl. 129. P98.194:11016.

P.H. 0.08; est. diam. of rim 0.155.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 110.00–115.00 larger fr. *101.70, smaller fr. to *102.50; found in 1961.

About one-sixth of rim and upper wall. Skyphos. Slightly incurved rim with three grooves on exterior,

²¹⁰ E.g., Hochuli-Gysel, 146, T 11, pl. 45; 150, T 37, pl. 46; 165, T 172, pl. 53; 181, S 89, pl. 60; 197, I 30, pl. 65; pl. 37, top row:5; pl. 31, top row:1, 3, 5; Gabelmann, 175–177, nos. 40, 42, figs. 6, 8; 295–297, nos. 100, 101, figs. 23, 25.

²¹¹ Ivy garland: Porten Palange, 38–39, nos. 39–41, p. 7; Oxé, 96–97, no. 203, pl. 51. Laurel or olive: Dragendorff/Watzinger, 234, no. 573, pl. 32; Porten Palange, 72–73, no. 109, pl. 29 (cf. 738, 739, 742). Grape vine: Dragendorff/Watzinger, 202–203, nos. 277, 279, 282, 283, 287, pl. 22; Oxé, 92, no. 181, pl. 48 (cf. 741).

²¹² Hochuli-Gysel, 153, T 62, T 64, T 67, pl. 49; 166, T 182, pl. 54; Gabelmann, 266–268, no. 1, fig. 1.

²¹³ Strong, 115, pl. 33:B.

²¹⁴ Strong, 135, pl. 33:A; Héron de Villefosse, 83–86, pls. XVII, XVIII.

²⁰⁴ This was also the case in the Smyrna workshop of lead-glazed ware (Hochuli-Gysel, 123).

²⁰⁵ Hochuli-Gysel, 15.

²⁰⁶ Cf. Hochuli-Gysel, 184, W 2, pl. 61; 177, W 14, pl. 13; 176, S 27, pl. 58.

²⁰⁷ Hochuli-Gysel, 174, S 14, pl. 11.

²⁰⁸ PF VII, figs. 4–6; in lead glaze, Hochuli-Gysel, 172, S 3, pl. 57.

²⁰⁹ Hochuli-Gysel, 25, fig. 3, Ringhenkelskyphos 1a; 38, fig. 16, Kelch 2.

beveled to inside and offset on interior. Wall: pendent ribbed leaves. Below, delicate ivy tendrils with berries above vase with conical lid and decorated with floral spray on its lower wall. Rim: ridge. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8), golden mica; dull red glaze, darker on upper outside.

Cf. *Priene*, 409, no. 52, fig. 536 (same berries and similar leaf). For pendent leaves below rim, cf. *Antioch IV*: 1, fig. 42:12 (lead glazed); Hochuli-Gysel, 154, T 76 (Pompeii), T 77, pl. 50, and pl. 31, top row: 1, 3, 5 (lead glazed). For lidded vase, cf. Hochuli-Gysel, pl. 37, top row: 5.

736 Pl. 130. P61.277:3646.

P.H. 0.06; est. diam. of rim 0.12.

HoB W 0–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 to *101.50.

Fr. of wall, rim, and handle stub. Skyphos with convex rim with three grooves and slightly everted lip. Light groove below lip inside. Strap handle. Below rim and handle wide zone of ivy leaves on vine, with trace of two ridges preserved below. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/8) with white inclusions; red glaze, partly flaked off. For decoration, cf. Hochuli-Gysel, 146, T 11, pl. 45; 185, W 10, pl. 61; 192, W 78, pl. 63; Gabelmann, 275–277, nos. 40, 42, figs. 6, 8; 296–297, no. 101, fig. 25.

737 Pl. 130. P58.477A:777.

P.H. 0.035; est. diam. of rim 0.10.

KG 20–40 cm above Roman grave 58.H in extension of trench.

Rim fr., heavily weathered. Skyphos with slightly convex rim with two grooves, lip beveled to inside. Below ridge at top of wall, tops of large grape (?) leaves. Reddish yellow fabric (7.5YR 6/6); dull gray glaze, mostly missing.

For shape, cf. Hochuli-Gysel, 184, 186, W 3, W 14, pl. 13. For decoration, see Anlağan, 166–167, no. 46.

738 Pl. 130. P65.158:6800.

P.H. 0.054; est. diam. of rim 0.13.

Syn Test Pit 13 E 87.00–88.00/N 1.50–3.00 *92.56.

Previous publication: *Sardis M9*, 104, 106.

Fr. of rim and wall, with trace of handle preserved. Skyphos with low rim, inclined outward. Beveled to inside with broad groove below. Very thin wall. Wall: branches of olive or laurel with leaves and fruit. Rosette in field. Rim: vertical strokes between ridges.

Red fabric (2.5YR 5/6) with golden mica; dull red glaze outside, black near rim, shiny red inside.

Note similar rim pattern on mold **394**. For decoration, cf. *Priene*, 409, no. 51, figs. 534, 536; Hochuli-Gysel, pl. 34, bottom row: 1; Gabelmann, 295–296, no. 100, fig. 23; Courby, 516, fig. 112; for shape of rim, cf. Hochuli-Gysel, 174, S 14, pl. 11; for similar decoration in silver, cf. Strong, 115, pl. 33:B.

739 Pl. 130. P98.195:11017.

P.H. 0.044.

Syn Test Pit 11 ca. E 71.00–76.00/N 14.00–19.60

*95.20–*94.90; found in 1965.

Wall fr. Lower wall of skyphos? Two ridges below point of greatest diameter. Two olives and tip of one leaf. Ridges on lower body suggest this is moldmade, not appliqué. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4); no glaze outside, dull brown inside.

Cf. *PF II*, 99, E 87, E 88, pl. 36 and references cited under **738**. For shape, cf. Hochuli-Gysel, 185, W 10, pls. 13, 61; in silver, cf. Héron de Villefosse, 83–84, pl. XVII and Strong, 135, pl. 33:A, both first century C.E.

740 Pl. 130. P98.196:11018.

Max. p. dim. 0.041.

HoB E 14.00–15.00/S 110.00 to *100.00; found in 1962.

Fr. of lower wall. Ridge at base of wall. Wall: acorn on stem, with leaves above. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3); dull light brown glaze.

Cf. *Tarsus I*, 265, no. 684, fig. 155, with a similar leaf; Hobling, 287, fig. 4:r (Sparta); for acorn, cf. *AvP I*:2, Beibl. 43:22; *AvP XI*:1, 169, no. 462, pl. 61.

741 Pl. 131. P64.12A:6052.

Max. p. dim. 0.073; P.H. 0.035.

HoB MTE upper E 65.00–70.00/S 155.00–160.00 to *111.40.

Wall fr. Sloping lower body meets vertical wall at angle, with groove on either side. Grape leaf and bunch of grapes in high relief, with oval leaf in lower relief. Trace of relief on lower body. Very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/4) with some fine mica; dull red to black glaze outside, with black mostly missing, red inside.

Cf. *Tarsus I*, 261, no. 644, fig. 151 (lead glazed); Hochuli-Gysel, 160, T 130, pl. 51 (lead glazed, Marseilles); Oxé, 92, no. 181, pl. 48 (Arretine).

742 Pl. 131. P61.141:3394A.

P.H. 0.092; est. diam. of vessel greater than 0.25.
HoB E 0–10.00/S 105.00–110.00 to *101.40. Found
with 552.

Part of wall and rim area, below lip. Very large vessel, possibly closed. Two grooves below rim area, added after relief decoration. Olive spray with leaves and fruit. Reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6), pale brown over part of exterior (10YR 6/3); thin, dull red glaze or wash, mostly missing outside.

Cf. Hochuli-Gysel, pl. 34, bottom row:5 (lead glazed); Héron de Villefosse, 83–84, pl. XVII and Strong, pl. 33: A (silver, first century C.E.).

743 Pl. 131. P98.118:10940.

P.H. 0.06; est. diam. of body 0.14.
HoB W 5.00–E 10.00/S 100.00–110.00 *101.50; found
in 1962.

Fr. of rim and upper body. Wall decorated with rows of small, close-set rectangular bosses. Ridge at top of wall. Rim convex above, concave below, with one groove; beveled and offset on inside. Pink fabric (7.5YR 7/4); dull black glaze outside, metallic reddish purple below, brown inside.

For decoration, cf. 744; Priene, 408–409, no. 47, figs. 532, 533; I. R. Metzger, "Ausgewählte Keramikfunde in Eretria von der spätarchaischen bis zur römischen Zeit," *AK 11* (1968), 108–109, no. 8, pl. 29:9 (lead-glazed, Eretria).

744 Pl. 131. P98.105:10927.

Max. p. dim. 0.065.
BF Trench 6 E 710.20–712.40/S 377.80–379.50
*184.12–*183.64 Bsk 26; found in 1984.

Fr. of lower wall. Steep upper wall, curving in at bottom. Wall covered with rows of small, close-set rectangular bosses. Porous, very pale brown fabric (10YR 7/3) with no visible mica; tan glaze.

Cf. 743 and references cited there.

745 Pl. 131. P98.56:10878.

P.H. 0.102; est. diam. of rim 0.23.
HoB MTE upper E 65.00–67.00/S 155.00–157.00
*111.80–*111.30; found in 1964.

Rim fr. Large open vessel. Convex rim with trace of groove, beveled and offset inside. Substantial strap (?) or possibly lug handle. Wall: small downward-

pointed ribbed leaves. Groove and two ridges at top of wall. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4); gritty, metallic reddish brown glaze outside, tan inside.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIEF WARES

Excavations at Sardis have unearthed a number of unusual and unclassified fragments decorated in relief. The decoration suggests comparison to appliqué and moldmade wares, but they are all in some way unusual.

746, probably a drinking cup, is broken at the top, but the preserved section suggests that the vessel continued upward to an inset neck; it is possible, however, that only the lip is missing, and the shape is like that of 735. The lower body is moldmade, showing a frontal draped female figure (perhaps Artemis?); the lower part of the stamp is preserved on 747. These two fragments have a general similarity to the pieces related to lead-glazed ware and may be contemporary with them. No wheel marks are visible on the interior of 748, which comes from the shoulder of a wide-mouthed juglet or, conceivably, a lamp. The shape of 749 is familiar from late Hellenistic and early Roman lead-glazed ware,²¹⁵ but the barbotine decoration resembles thorn ware.²¹⁶ A date in the early Roman period cannot be far wrong. Finally, 750 is a mold for a flat plaque or lid.

746 Pl. 132. P61.396:3839.

P.H. 0.065; est. diam. of body 0.155.
HoB E 5.00–10.00/S 110.00–115.00 *102.00.

Part of upper body of vessel. Fr. broken all around. Offset toward interior at top. Above relief area, a broad convex band with ridge above and below. Groove at top of wall made after molding. Wall: frontal figure holding staff in crook of left arm, kantharos (?) in right hand. Peplos belted over overfold, just under breasts. In field, ivy leaves on stems and a seven-petal rosette. Light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); dull brown glaze outside, tan inside.

Same stamps as on 747.

²¹⁵ Hochuli-Gysel, 25, fig. 3, Ringhenkelskyphos 1a.

²¹⁶ Cf. *Tarsus I*, 189–190, 259, nos. 617, 618, figs. 150, 197.

747 *Pl. 132.* P86.6:9211.

P.H. 0.058.

MMS-III E 100.00–102.00/S 85.00–89.00 *105.00–
*104.70 Bsk 8 Roman dump.

Previous publication: *BASOR* Supplement 26 (1990),
168, n. 4.

Wall fr. Lower body of figure walking left. Figure wears boots and short garment with overfold, holds a kantharos (?) in right hand, staff in left hand. Ivy leaf and tendrils at left; small rosette and double spirals below. Extremely micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6); shiny red glaze.

Same stamps as on 746.

748 *Pl. 132.* P97.2:10574.

P.H. 0.04.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 125.00–130.00 *103.00–*102.00;
found in 1963.

Upper part of body. Plump body coming in to collared rim at top. Trace of handle attachment in form of ivy leaf at top. Interior roughly smoothed, no wheel marks. Three registers of decoration divided by beading: wave; alternating Eros and boukrania; egg and dart. Fine, very micaceous light red fabric (2.5YR 6/6), light brown on exterior surface (7.5YR 6/4), abundant golden mica; unglazed.

749 *Pl. 132.* P97.50:10622.

P.H. 0.035.

HoB E 0–10.00/S 110.00–115.00 to *101.60; found in
1962.

Part of rim, handle, and upper wall. Skyphos with projecting rim offset on interior. Rectangular handle plate with volutes at base. Wall: vertical strokes. Rim: beading between ridges. Light brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4); poor red glaze.

For shape, cf. Hochuli-Gysel, 25, I 16, fig. 3 (Adria). Decoration similar to thorn ware: cf. *Agora* V, 13, F 23, pl. 1; G. H. McFadden, "A Tomb of the Necropolis of Ayios Ermogenis at Kourion," *AJA* 50 (1946), 481–482, nos. 79, 80, pls. 42, 49 (Cyprus); *Tarsus* I, 189–190, 259, nos. 617, 618, fig. 150.

Mold

750 *Pl. 132.* P63.228:5297.

H. 0.015; est. diam. 0.12.

HoB W 20.00–25.00/S 115.00–120.00 to *101.00.

Rim fr. Mold for plaque, with flat bottom, low, straight wall and plain rim. Herringbone pattern around edge. Indistinct objects in center. Smooth, reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/6) without much mica.

For shape, cf. Carl Weickert, "Die Ausgrabung beim Athena-Tempel in Milet 1957, III. Der Westabschnitt," *IstMitt* 9/10 (1960), 66, pl. 75:1a.

BRAZIERS

Cooking pots are almost totally absent from the Hellenistic pottery in the Sardis storerooms. This is the natural outcome of the nature of the deposits in which most of the Hellenistic pottery was found: either in graves, where funerary gifts are of a more elevated nature; or in mixed fills, where the pottery is very fragmentary. In a system where undiagnostic material was generally discarded, fragments of undistinguished cooking pots are not likely to have been retained. The two exceptions are fragments of what appear to be braziers.

Sometime in the first third of the second century, Hellenistic potters began to manufacture a new form of brazier, more elaborate than anything that had gone before.²¹⁷ They are constructed of three parts: a cylindrical or conical stand, closed underneath; a hemispherical fire bowl; and three moldmade pot supports made up of a projecting lug and a decorated panel.²¹⁸ It is this latter element that has most frequently survived; thousands have been found around the shores of the Mediterranean. They are most frequently decorated with a bearded head, the beard serving the role of supporting lug, and they and their iconography have been the object of vigorous study for over a century.²¹⁹ It has now been established that braziers of this sort were made in many different centers of produc-

²¹⁷ For a general survey of braziers and cooking stands of many periods, see *Acquarossa* II, i, 74–89.

²¹⁸ For a complete example, see Thompson, 421, E 150, figs. 108, 109.

²¹⁹ The most important studies are: Conze; Adolph Furtwängler, "Zu den Köpfen der griechischen Kohlenbecken," *Jdl* 6 (1891), 110–124; Mayence; Christian Le Roy, "Réchauds déliés," *BCH*

tion, including Athens, Alexandria, and Benghazi; an as-yet-unidentified site, probably located on the coast of Asia Minor, produced particularly fine examples, which were widely exported and imitated.²²⁰ The popularity of the type lasted for about a century; it probably ceased to be produced in the first quarter of the first century B.C.E. Like earlier braziers, these devices served the practical purposes of supporting a cooking pot over the fire and of taking the chill off a room on a winter day; their more elaborate decoration, however, also made them objects of display.

The two braziers from Sardis, while sharing some characteristics with this well-known type, cannot be precisely paralleled among published material. Preserved details indicate that, were they complete, they might look quite different from the canonical Hellenistic brazier.²²¹ 751 is unusual in the verticality of its upper wall; in the proportions of the relief panel (wider than it is high); and in the position of the support, which more normally is oriented with the panel closer to the vertical and the lug closer to the horizontal. The relief image on the panel is indecipherable and without parallel. The small holes in the wall of the fire bowl are unusual as well, possibly the mark of an ancient repair. The form of 752 is even more uncanonical and it may belong to quite a different type, although its original appearance is impossible to reconstruct. The stand flares out much more widely than is typically the case, and the slotted wall—perhaps intended to increase draft in the fire bowl—is without parallel. Here too the wall of the fire bowl is unusually vertical, suggesting a cylindrical rather than a hemispherical shape. Its context is largely Roman, so it may not be Hellenistic at all. The two braziers from Sardis are made of different fabrics and therefore probably stem from two different production centers; the rarity of the type on the site indicates that they are imports.

85 (1961), 474–500; Gérard Siebert, “Les réchauds,” in *Exploration archéologique de Délos XXVII L’îlot de la Maison des Comédiens* (Paris 1970), 267–276; Malgorzata Martens, “Sur la décoration des réchauds gréco-romains,” *ÉtTrav* 5 (1971), 135–144; J. A. Riley, “The Coarse Pottery from Berenice,” in *Excavations at Sidi Khreish Benghazi (Berenice) II LibAnt Supplement 5* (Tripoli 1979), 303–312; *Acquarossa II*, i, 84–88; L. Y. Rahmani, “Hellenistic Brazier Fragments from Israel,” *IEJ* 34 (1984), 224–231; Dide-

751 Pl. 133. T67.15:7503

P.H. 0.10; est. diam. 0.28–0.30.

Syn Fc Test Pit 15 E 103.05–106.55/N 5.95–9.05

*95.10–95.00. Found with 320, 452, and 457.

Part of upper wall and rim, with one moldmade pot support; no sooting. Nearly vertical wall pierced with two small holes. Projecting rim with ridge at inner edge. Moldmade pot support with plain projecting lug and flaring relief panel. On the panel, undeciphered motif within a double relief frame: vertical cable; “skirt” of petal-like tongues; triple vertical element topped by flame (torch? tripod?). Back of panel concave below, flat above, with finger marks. End of lug flattened to accommodate bottom of cooking pot. Yellowish red fabric (5YR 6/6 in a new break), with much mica, some golden, and some white inclusions.

Odile Didelot (pers. comm., 2002) suggests the image on the support may be a very inept imitation of a bearded man wearing a pilos, an image that frequently appears on braziers (Conze, 120–122, Type I; Mayence, 387–388, Type IV B), with an indeterminate object below. If so, it bears almost no resemblance to its model.

752 Pl. 133. P82.50:8675

P.H. 0.061.

MMS-IB E 145.00/S 67.50 *102.13–*102.08 Bsk 29

apse to south side, water canal clean up

Wall fragment from point where stand and fire bowl meet; no sooting. Flaring lower body (stand) made separately and joined to fire bowl with vertical wall. At point of join, on exterior, band of clay studded with three bosses. Lower part of fire bowl pierced by vertical slots. Grayish brown fabric (10YR 5/2), coarser than that of 751, with many large white inclusions, some quartz, and much fine mica.

lot (1997); Didelot (1998); eadem, “Réchauds à foyer ouvert de la Maison des sceaux de Délos,” in *Ε' Συνάντηση*, 137–144.

²²⁰ For discussion of the relationships among these centers, see Didelot (1997); Didelot (1998).

²²¹ I am grateful to Odile Didelot for examining drawings and photographs of these fragments at my request. I owe detailed observations on the individual peculiarities of these pieces to her.

APPENDIX: MOLDMADE BOWL STATISTICS

The statistics in the following tables are drawn from material found before 1984, including both inventoried and uninventoried objects. Material found since that date has not been included, although more recent finds have been added to the catalogue and included in the discussion. Their addition to the tables would not materially affect the picture given below.

1: INTERIOR DIAMETERS OF MOLDS

<i>Est. diam. (in cm)</i>	<i>Number of examples</i>
8+	1
9+	2
10+	5
11+	1
12+	4
13+	2
14+	6
15+	3
18+	4
TOTAL	28

2: TYPES OF MOLDMADE BOWLS AT SARDIS

Statistics are based on 919 fragments of bowls and molds excavated between 1958 and 1984 that were well enough preserved for decoration to be classified according to the broad categories listed below.

<i>Type of decoration</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>%</i>
Pine cone	20	2%
Imbricate	117	13%
Floral	614	67%
Figured	90	10%
Long petal (total)	59	6%
long petal alone	[39	4%]
with floral motifs	[16	2%]
with figures	[4	-]
Shield	15	2%
Net pattern	3	
Linear leaf	1	
TOTAL	919	

3: FLORAL MOTIFS ON BOWLS AND MOLDS

Statistics are based on fragments found between 1958 and 1984. Although 614 fragments could be identified as floral, a smaller sample of 547, where decoration was sufficiently preserved for a more detailed classification, was used for the following table.

<i>Motif</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>% of floral bowls</i>
Palm frond only	177	32%
with lotus	127	23%
with tendril	12	2%
with acanthus	8	1%
with bud on stem	7	1%
with palmette	1	
with lotus and bud on stem	1	
with lotus and tendril	1	
[total bowls with palm frond	334	61%]
Lotus petal only	71	13%
[with palm frond	127	23%]
with acanthus	10	2%
with tendril	4	
[with palm and tendril	1]
[with palm and bud on stem	1]
[total bowls with lotus petal	214	39%]
Acanthus leaf only	64	12%
[with lotus	10	2%]
[with palm frond	8	1%]
with tendril	7	1%
with bud on stem	1	
with palmette	1	
[total bowls with acanthus leaf	91	17%]
Tendrils only	19	3%
[with palm frond	12	2%]
[with acanthus	7	1%]
[with lotus petal	4]
[with lotus and palm	1]
[total bowls with tendrils	43	8%]
Other motifs		
ivy	11	2%
bud on stem	9	2%
palmette	8	1%
trefoil-style garland	6	1%
grapevine	2	
TOTAL	547	

4: LINEAR BOWLS AND MOLDS

<i>Decoration</i>	#	% of linear bowls
Long petal alone	39	50%
Long petal and floral	16	21%
Long petal and figured	4	5%
[Total bowls with long petal decoration	59	76%]
Shield bowls	15	19%
Net-pattern bowls	3	4%
Linear-leaf bowls	1	1%
TOTAL	78	

5: RIM MOTIFS

Statistics are based on fragments of bowls and molds found from 1958 to 1984. Since more than one rim pattern may occur on a single bowl, the total is greater than the number of fragments analyzed. Percentages give the occurrence per total rim patterns recorded.

<i>Motif</i>	#	%
Egg and dart	176	30%
Bead and reel	121	21%
Ovolo	40	7%
Beading	37	6%
Bud	33	6%
Rosette	33	6%
Circles	30	5%
Guilloche	24	4%
Double spiral	21	4%
Club	18	3%
Ridge	18	3%
Leaves	9	2%
Meander	6	1%
Tendril	5	1%
Wave	5	1%
Trefoil leaves	3	
Plain	2	
Palmette	2	
Running spiral	2	
Fleur d'arc	1	
Cross	1	
Boukranion	1	
Lesbian leaf	1	
TOTAL MOTIFS	589	

6: MEDALLIONS

Statistics are based on 213 bowl and mold fragments found between 1958 and 1984.

<i>Motif</i>	#	%
Rosette	171	80%
Slave mask	12	6%
Charioteer	11	5%
Star	4	2%
Leaves	4	2%
Plain	3	1%
Medusa	3	1%
Wreath	2	
Goat	1	
Amazon	1	
Circles	1	
TOTAL	213	

III

FINDS OF THE BUTLER EXPEDITION

III FINDS OF THE BUTLER EXPEDITION

by George M.A. Hanfmann, Andrew Oliver, Jr., and Susan I. Rotroff

“Lost and gone forever” (handwritten note on back of print of P1139).

“It is always interesting to find an inviolate tomb containing numerous complete objects, even if the burial is only of the Hellenistic age....” (Shear, 403).

The first American expedition to Sardis, led by Howard Crosby Butler, excavated hundreds of tombs in the hills and banks on either side of the Pactolus in the years 1910–1914 and 1922.¹ Unfortunately, very few of the finds from these excavations have survived. Much was destroyed during political unrest in the years 1915–1921, and when a member of the expedition visited the site in 1921, he saw the excavation house in ruins and fragments of the antiquities in the debris.² What remain are a few photographs and preliminary lists and descriptions by George H. Chase, who was preparing a volume on the pottery, and, for Tomb ΘA, descriptions of an unidentified recorder, perhaps William R. Berry. A few objects found their way into museum collections; Andrew Oliver has identified five Hellenistic pots from Tombs 404 and 621 at the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Among the hundreds of tombs opened in those years, there are about seventy-five whose contents have a bearing on the Hellenistic objects from the current excavations. Correlating the record cards compiled by Chase with photographs taken of the objects themselves before they were destroyed has made it possible to ascertain with a fair degree of reliability the furnishings of some of these tombs.

An initial selection of relevant tombs was made by Hanfmann, who concentrated on those instances where photographic and verbal documentation are fullest. A number of additional tombs without any

photographic documentation were subsequently added at the suggestion of Katherine Kiefer, who trolled Chase's records for mention of characteristic Hellenistic vessels. We have also included one of the Classical tombs (Tomb 211) because its contents help to identify the two types of “gongylis” that Chase frequently lists among the tombs' contents. The descriptions are derived from the excavation records, now in the Sardis office in Cambridge. These normally include a card listing all the objects found in the tomb, along with other cards giving descriptions and dimensions of some (but not all) of the objects, sometimes with small sketches of details. In some cases, photographs further document the objects; some of these photographs also contain images of objects for which there is no description.³ The records are not complete, and we cannot claim to have listed every Hellenistic pot recovered from the tombs. For example, Hellenistic objects from the first season of excavation in the necropolis, illustrated in *Sardis* I:1, fig. 77, with no indication of provenience, are not included here. But we do list every Hellenistic object for which we were able to discover documentation.

Complete catalogue entries are provided for Hellenistic objects of which we have an image and/or a detailed description. Other objects are listed, with whatever additional information the records provide; in some cases these lists are probably not complete. The original descriptions are not entirely consistent in

¹ For excavations of 1910–1914, see *Sardis* I:1, 55–56, 78–86, 115–122, 140–144, 154–174; for 1922, see Shear, 401–407.

² Shear, 390.

³ Since these photographs include a mixture of objects from different periods and different tombs, not all of the illustrated objects are discussed in this volume.

the information provided. Often, for instance, there is no mention of state of preservation; where such information is present, however, we include it. Where measurements are lacking, we have estimated them from photographs where possible, prefacing these estimations with the abbreviation “est.” We have retained the original description of fabric and gloss in all cases, including the somewhat ambiguous terms “red-black” and “black-red” glaze. Whether this means red to black, red and black, or a tone somewhere between red and black is uncertain; to judge from extant Sardinian pottery, any of these might be appropriate. A correction of “red-black” to “black-red” in the original records suggests that Chase distinguished between the two, perhaps placing the dominant color first. Quotation marks have been placed around other phrases from Chase’s notes that are somewhat obscure.

A number of the shape names in Chase’s records are generic (“jug,” “pitcher”); others are unfamiliar, either inventions of the Sardis team, or nomenclature no longer in use. We have been able to decode some of these terms from instances where a photograph of a pot so named exists.

Ampulla: presumably a small, unglazed oil vessel; in one case a one-handed vessel is indicated (see Tomb 143).

Bottle: it is tempting to interpret this as an early Roman bulbous unguentarium, especially as the term is also used for glass vessels that occur in the same tombs (Tombs 61, 520).

Eggshell ware: a term used for very thin-walled pottery (see Tombs 55, 61), perhaps a local form of Italian thin-walled ware, and apparently early Roman in date.

Gongylis (“turnip”): sometimes this term is applied to the amphoriskos, a small perfume vessel in the shape of a fluted amphora with a turned foot, vestigial horizontal handles at the high shoulder, a thin neck, and a mouth similar in shape to that of an unguentarium; the shoulder may be decorated with a simple, added clay wreath (*Pl. 140*, upper row, second from right, and *Pl. 141A*, top row, first and third from right). The turned foot, fluting, and good black glaze are indications of a Classical date, and the added clay decoration points to the fourth century. Chase also used this term, however, to describe early Helle-

nistic unguentaria with a plump, amphora-like profile, lacking the concavity of the lower body typical of the later history of the shape (see *Pl. 141B*, upper row, left and right; cf. 249–252). These are rarely glazed, and we assume that when Chase lists unglazed “gongylides,” it is to this shape he refers. We term these “unguentaria,” to be distinguished from the more elongated fusiform type. In some cases, Chase did not indicate whether a vessel was glazed or not; we have listed such objects simply as “amphoriskos or unguentarium.”

Hemphora: a large one-handed container with a relatively wide neck, of varying forms. We have usually used the term “pitcher,” to conform with usage elsewhere in this text, though “decanter” has seemed more appropriate for the single white-ground example (P1139 from Tomb C1, see *Pl. 136B*). For other illustrated examples of vessels for which Chase used this term, see *Pl. 138*, upper row, second from right, and *Pl. 140*, upper row, left and right.

Jug, pitcher: Chase uses both of these terms. Unfortunately, none of the objects he labels thus are pictured in photographs, so we do not know what distinction he made between them; we have retained his terms, in quotation marks to make it clear they come from his records. He used the term “long-necked pitcher” for the lagynos.

Kalpis: apparently used interchangeably with hydria; we have used the more familiar term.

Raphanis (“radish”): fusiform unguentarium.

Skolymos (“thistle”): lydion.

Teapot: Chase describes this as a “spouted jug (‘teapot’) with perforated top,” calling to mind the teapot-shaped filter jug well known in the Hellenistic repertoire on other sites (e.g., *Agora XXIX*, 357, nos. 1184–1190, fig. 73, pl. 87). See *Pl. 142A*, lower row, center, where a “teapot” from Tomb 55 is pictured at the center of the lower row, confirms this identification of the term.

Type A jug: apparently a lekythos like 245–248.

Since it is often difficult to distinguish between wares in the descriptions at our disposal, the cata-

logue follows a somewhat different order than that of the catalogue in the rest of this book. The standard categories of Hellenistic decorated ware come first (West Slope, lagynos ware, and moldmade vessels), followed by glazed and then unglazed pottery; undecorated unguentaria (both plain and glazed) and other small oil vessels are grouped together after unglazed pottery.

A number of tombs contained coins that provide a *terminus post quem* for the latest burial. Others may be generally dated on the basis of epigraphical evidence, or by the pottery and lamps that they contained. Firm dates, however, are elusive. It is tempting to place all tombs lacking lagynoi and moldmade bowls within the third century, but it is also possible that the absence of vessels of later type is simply fortuitous. This is clearly the case with Tomb 50, where a later date is required by a Rhodian coin of the second century. Furthermore, there is abundant evidence that these chamber tombs were used repeatedly. The unplundered Tomb ΘA contained four skeletons, of individuals who are likely to have died at different times, and the cremated remains of five people were found in Tomb 61. Sometimes a few much earlier objects show that the tombs originally held Lydian occupants: e.g., fragments of Lydian pottery near the entrance of Tomb ΘA;⁴ a seal in Tomb 364. Without detailed information about the number of the deceased and the exact locations of the objects in the tombs, it is impossible even to guess how long a tomb remained “active.”

The view across nearly a century is blurred, yet in places these old records allow us to confirm what was suspected about certain shapes and fabrics at Sardis. Among moldmade bowls, for instance, they further document a strong preference for floral over figured decoration; and Tomb 356 provides an example of a rare shape, the moldmade lagynos (P744). The tombs also underline the popularity of lagynos ware at the site, not only lagynoi themselves, but also other shapes that have not been recovered in the more recent excavations. What is striking here is the variety of shapes in that ware, some of them otherwise unknown (kantharos, decanter, aryballos, amphoriskos, situla, bell-

shaped bowl, two-handled cup). Although no photographs survive, the descriptions of white-ground cups from Tombs 44, 407, and 1007 provide complete examples of the shape from which 313–315 come and suggest that these bowls are contemporary with the lagynoi of the same fabric. The Butler excavations also provide numerous examples of West Slope unguentaria (see P22 from Tomb 50), otherwise known at Sardis from only two fragments (187, 188). Although few are illustrated, the uniformity of the Sardis style—with painted registers divided by pairs of incised lines and filled with oft-repeated motifs—emerges clearly. The tombs also provide our only Sardian examples of filter jugs (see Tombs 55, 404, and 347) and of the hydria (in Tombs 50, 122, 364, 421, and 36a). Among even humbler material, descriptions of unguentaria reveal a variety of fabrics. Glazed unguentaria or unguentaria with glaze bands are less common than plain ones; and among the plain, gray unguentaria are about half again as common as those made in buff or red fabric. There seem to be no examples of gray unguentaria with white stripes, a type common in mainland Greece throughout the period. The Butler tombs also provide comparative material for the more modest number of Hellenistic tombs that have been excavated more recently (see Contexts 8–16).

In architectural form the tombs appear to have been similar to chamber tombs excavated by the Harvard-Cornell Sardis Expedition (see Contexts 8–10, 12, pp. 13–15, and bibliography cited there): cut into the bedrock, with a dromos and one or more chambers, frequently furnished with couches. Many were doubtless early constructions, reused in the Hellenistic period.

The information below has been organized in three sections.

Section 1. Tombs for which descriptions and/or photographs of some Hellenistic objects survive.

Section 2. Tombs where Hellenistic objects are listed, though not pictured or described.

Section 3. Tombs with Hellenistic coins but no indication of Hellenistic pottery.

⁴ Shear, 402.

SECTION 1

TOMB 13. First century?

White-ground angular lagynos. P147. *Pl. 138*, lower row, right, and *Pl. 140*, lower row, second from left. H. 0.197; diam. 0.135.

Flaring foot; angular body; profiled rim. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip. No decoration preserved.

White-ground angular lagynos. P148. *Pl. 138*, lower row, second from right. H. 0.144; diam. 0.109.

Glaze band on foot and lower body; wider band at angle of body, with narrow band above and below; traces of decoration on shoulder; band at base of neck and on rim. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip; decoration in black-red glaze.

White-ground globular lagynos. P149. *Pl. 138*, lower row, second from left. P.H. 0.17; diam. 0.098.

Rim missing. Glaze bands on foot, base of neck, and body. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip; decoration in thin red glaze.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P156a. *Pl. 134A*, middle row, left of center, and *Pl. 138*, lower row, center. H. 0.082; diam. 0.125. Previous publication: *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 127 = *Pl. 134A*.

Intact. Rim slightly concave-convex. Medallion: whirligig. Wall: four alternating Isis crowns and floral tendrils growing from individual calyces. Rim: upright double spirals with one ridge below, two above. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze. Placed over bowl with outturned rim (P156) as cover.

Hemispherical cup. P159. *Pl. 139*, lower row, fourth from left, and *Pl. 141A*, lower row, left. H. 0.051; diam. 0.091.

Intact. Handleless cup, apparently with no foot. Body a slightly flattened hemisphere, with two concave moldings at top; high, concave rim. Buff fabric; fine black glaze on upper exterior and interior of rim, red on lower exterior and rest of interior.

Footless cup. P137. H. 0.086; diam. 0.147.

Deep, footless cup. Buff fabric; fine black-red glaze.

Small kantharos. P151. *Pl. 138*, upper row, third from right. Est. H. 0.062.

Low foot; rounded lower body curves into vertical upper wall with plain rim. Two vertical handles attached below rim. Buff fabric; red glaze.

Small kantharos. P152. *Pl. 138*, upper row, third from left. Est. H. 0.057.

As P151.

Ointment jar. P162. *Pl. 139*, lower row, fifth from left. H. 0.042; diam. 0.044. Previous publication: *Sardis* VII:1, 162, no. 221, fig. 208 (inscription).

Small biconical jar with outturned rim. Buff fabric; buff slip; red glaze on upper body. Incised on shoulder: CAMOY.

For similar jars, see *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 152, O 28, pl. 213; Guz-Zilberstein, 304, no. 15, fig. 6.25:15, photo 6.23 (Dor); *Délos* XXVII, 261, D 233, pl. 49 (first third of first century).

Bowl with outturned rim. P156. *Pl. 138*, lower row, center, serving as support for moldmade bowl. Est. diam. 0.12.

Ring foot? Cyma profile; outturned rim. Buff fabric, apparently unglazed.

Large bowl. P136. *Pl. 138*, upper row, left. Est. H. 0.13; est. diam. 0.26.

Ring foot? Overhanging rim. Reddish fabric.

Juglet. P160. *Pl. 138*, upper row, left. Est. H. 0.048.

Body a flattened sphere, apparently no foot. Outturned rim. Single vertical handle from belly to rim. Reddish fabric with polished (?) surface.

Pitcher ("hemphora"). P134. *Pl. 138*, upper row, second from right, and *Pl. 140*, upper row, right. Est. H. 0.32.

Ring foot? Broad body running smoothly into neck; projecting rim. Handle from shoulder to below rim. Reddish fabric. Contained ashes.

Biconical lidded jar with cover. P133. *Pl. 138*, upper row, second from left.

Jar: H. 0.323; diam. 0.257. Lid: H. 0.046; diam. 0.196. On rear couch.

Previous publication: Buckler/Robinson, 56, no. 18, fig. 12 (inscription); *Sardis* VII:1, 115–116, no. 126, fig. 113 (inscription), there dated first century.

Baggy body; probably vertical rim with projecting flange. Horizontal, recurved handles just below rim. Buff fabric; light buff slip. Incised inscription runs around jar, ca. 0.07 below rim. Lid is probably a reversed plate. Contained ashes.

Cf. P68 and P69 from Tomb 61; cf. also 243 and 244.

Biconical aryballos. P161. *Pl. 138*, upper row, right. H. 0.062; diam. 0.061.

Small biconical vessel with angular profile, greatest diameter well below half height; spreading rim.

Cf. P1788 from Tomb 808; Θ33-P7 from Tomb ΘA.

Fusiform unguentarium. P146. H. 0.158; diam. 0.62.

Broad glaze band bordered by narrow ones at belly and base of neck; three narrow bands near top of neck, one on lip. Buff fabric; light buff slip; decoration in thin black-red glaze.

Fusiform unguentarium. P138. *Pl. 139*, upper row, left, and *Pl. 141B*, lower row, sixth from left. Est. H. 0.21.

Projecting foot; slender vessel with slight shoulder; tall neck; overhanging rim. Dark gray fabric.

Other objects

Three more small kantharoi, buff fabric, red glaze (P153–P155)

Bowl with cover, buff fabric, fine red glaze (P157, P157a), possibly pictured in *Pl. 139*, lower row, fourth from right

Bowl, dark gray fabric (P158)

Pitcher (“hemphora”), reddish fabric, containing ashes (P135), possibly pictured in *Pl. 138*, lower row, left

“Aryballos,” buff fabric, black glaze (P150), possibly pictured in *Pl. 139*, lower row, second from right

Seven more fusiform unguentaria: reddish buff fabric, traces of black glaze (P142); reddish buff fabric (P145); dark gray fabric (P139–P141, P143, P144), probably pictured in *Pl. 139*

Three lamps (P163–P165), *Pl. 138*, lower row
Bronze box mirror (Br7), probably pictured in *Pl. 139*
Bronze perfume applicator (Br8), probably pictured in *Pl. 139*

TOMB 20a

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1573. *Pl. 134B*, center. Est. diam. 0.085.

Medium size. Medallion: eight (?)-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: small calyx of pointed lotus petals, from which grow floral tendrils. Rim: inverted fleurs-de-lis between ridges.

No record of other objects.

TOMB 21

Wide-mouthed jar. P1. *Pl. 140*, upper row, center. H. 0.309; diam. 0.239.

On left couch.

Previous publication: Buckler/Robinson, 57–58, no. 19, figs. 7 (vessel), 13 (inscription), there dated “probably first century” C.E.; *Sardis* VII:1, 117, no. 128, fig. 115 (inscription), there dated first century B.C.E.

Flaring foot; ovoid body; projecting rim. Two vertical handles on upper body. Buff fabric. Incised inscription 0.08 below rim.

Lekythos (“Type A jug”). P3. *Pl. 141B*, lower row, left. Est. H. 0.22.

Projecting foot with vertical edge; slender body with high shoulder; tall, cylindrical neck with drip ring; low, offset rim, slightly outwardly inclined. Arched handle from shoulder to drip ring.

Other objects

Bowl, cream slip (P2)

Fusiform unguentarium, buff fabric (P4)

Bronze perfume applicator (Br1)

TOMB 36. Second quarter of second to mid-first century.

White-ground angular lagynos. P246. *Pl. 140*, lower row, second from right. H. 0.159; diam. 0.122.

Broad glaze band at angle of body, with two narrow bands above and one below; picket leaves on shoulder; band at base of neck and on rim. Buff fabric; cream slip; decoration in poor black-brown glaze.

White-ground angular (?) lagynos. P247.

H. 0.146; diam. 0.11.

Decoration as the preceding, but laurel wreath on shoulder. Buff fabric; poor yellowish slip.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P258.

H. 0.055; diam. 0.099.

Mended from fir.; three small pieces missing. Concave-convex rim. Medallion: six-petal rosette or whirligig within ridge. Wall: six alternating fronds and lotus petals with hatched ribs. Rim: two ridges. Red-buff fabric; fair red-black glaze.

Moldmade bowl: shield motif. P256. *Pl. 134A*, middle row, center, and *Pl. 140*, lower row, center.

H. 0.066; diam. 0.134.

Previous publication: *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 127 = *Pl. 134A*.

Intact. Slightly convex rim, sloping slightly inward. Medallion: eight-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: six rounded petals with jeweled ribs alternate with loutrophoroi; pendant concentric semicircles above loutrophoroi. Rim: club between ridges. Red-buff fabric; poor red-black glaze.

Cf. 450 and 530 for rim pattern.

Fusiform unguentarium. P253. *Pl. 141B*, lower row, fourth from right.

H. 0.099; diam. 0.046.

Thin, solid stem, flaring at bottom; globular body; thin neck, flaring at top; projecting rim. Broad and narrow glaze bands on upper body, neck, and lip. Fine buff fabric; streaked, brown-red glaze.

Other objects

White-ground cup or bowl, buff fabric, red to black glaze, cream-pink slip on part of exterior (?) (P259)
Another moldmade bowl (P257)

Two pitchers ("hemphorae"), dark red glaze above, white slip below (P244, P245)

Krater, reddish fabric (P255)

Small amphora, buff fabric (P254)

Five more fusiform unguentaria: red glaze on upper part (P252); red or buff fabric, glaze bands (P250);

dark gray fabric (P248, P249, P251)

Eight lamps (P260–P267)

TOMB 44. Second to mid-first century.

White-ground globular lagynos. P180.

H. 0.191; diam. 0.107.

At belly, broad band with two narrow bands above and below; wavy band on shoulder, with brush stroke at either side of lower handle attachment; broad band at base of neck. Red-buff fabric; thick white slip, lacking on lower body and foot; decoration in red-brown glaze.

White-ground globular lagynos. P181.

H. 0.189; diam. 0.111.

At belly, broad band with two narrow bands above and below; wreath of leaves on shoulder; broad band at base of neck; narrow band on rim. Red-buff fabric; yellowish white slip; decoration in red-brown glaze.

Cf. 298 and P209 from Tomb 53.

White-ground cup (mastos). P195.

H. 0.083; diam. 0.094.

Deep cup, pointed at bottom; outwardly flaring rim. Two stippled bands in thinned yellowish brown glaze run vertically down one side and up the other, crossing at bottom. Band of glaze at top. Interior glazed. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip on exterior; poor black-red glaze.

Cf. 313–315. Similar cups from the tombs are: P196, P898 from Tomb 407, P1755 from Tomb 1007, P1548 from Tomb S6.

White-ground cup (mastos). P196.

H. 0.083; diam. 0.094.

Similar to the preceding except that rim does not flare outward.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P194.

H. 0.076; diam. 0.116.

Badly chipped. Straight rim, slightly concave at bottom. Medallion: twelve-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: five alternating "fern-like leaves" (fronds?) and five acanthus (?) leaves. Rim: egg and dart with one ridge below and two above. Red-buff fabric; poor red-black glaze.

Pitcher (“hemphora”). P179. *Pl. 140*, upper row, left. Est. H. 0.34.

Flaring ring foot; ovoid body; outturned rim. Strap handle from shoulder to rim. Buff-red fabric; dark red glaze. Bowl used as cover. Contained ashes.

Other objects

Lekythos (“Type A jug”) (P182)

Three unguentaria (“gongylides”): polished reddish fabric (P183); reddish fabric (P184); buff-red fabric (P185)

Eight fusiform unguentaria: red-buff fabric (P186, P192); dark gray fabric (P187–P191, P193)

Five lamps (P197–P201)

TOMB 50. Last burial after ca. 166.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P22. *Pl. 140*, upper row, second from left, and *Pl. 141A*, upper row, third from left. H. 0.103; diam. 0.049.

On belly, added clay herringbone leaves, bordered by two incised lines and a white band below, and by two incised lines above. On shoulder, alternating added clay and white tongues. Pair of incised lines at top of neck, another single incised line below. Buff fabric; fair black glaze.

Cf. 187 and 188. For other West Slope fusiform unguentaria, see Tombs 60, 61, 214, 310, 340, 364, 382, 821, and S7. They are also listed (though not described) in Tombs 311 and 522, and in Tombs 402, 712, and 812 (see Section 2).

Bowl or saucer. P10a. H. 0.045; diam. 0.10.

Buff fabric, gray in break; poor black glaze. Used as cover for pitcher P10.

Pitcher (“hemphora”) with polychrome decoration. P10. H. 0.362; diam. 0.264.

Traces of red net pattern on neck and garland (red and perhaps blue) tied with fillets on body. Buff fabric; thick white slip; poor black glaze on lip and foot.

Fusiform unguentarium. P21. H. 0.101; diam. 0.043.

No trace of decoration. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

Other objects

Silver coin of Rhodes, ca. 166–88 (*Sardis* XI:1, 22, no. 222)

West Slope cup with interior decoration? (“Saucer with poor black glaze inside and incised ornament at bottom”) (P24)

Saucer, reddish fabric (P25)

Pitcher (“hemphora”) with lid, buff fabric, traces of cream slip (P9)

Amphora, cream slip, with bowl used as cover (P11)

Hydria, buff fabric, traces of cream slip (?) (P12), with saucer as cover

Another vessel (“deinos [?]”) with traces of cream slip, containing charred animal remains (P13)

Seven more fusiform unguentaria, some with traces of cream slip (P14–P20)

Two lamps (P23, P26)

Five pieces of jewelry (J1–J5, *Sardis* XIII:1, 22, 25, 29, nos. 39, 48, 61, pls. III:10, IV:6, VI:7)

Iron arrowhead and curved piece of iron (M1, M2)

Stone alabastron (SV2)

Marble cippus (SAF1)

Limestone stele (SAF2)

TOMB 53

White-ground globular lagynos. P209. H. 0.179; diam. 0.099.

Glaze band on foot and lower body; broad band bordered by two narrow bands above and below on belly; wreath of leaves on shoulder; band at base of neck and on rim. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip; decoration in poor black-brown glaze.

Cf. 298 and P181 from Tomb 44.

No other objects in tomb.

TOMB 55

Two-handled cup. P58. *Pl. 142A*, lower row, second from right.

P.H. 0.092; diam. 0.08.

Rim missing. Footless cup with baggy lower body; groove at junction of lower and upper body; convex, spreading upper body. Two vertical handles from shoulder of lower body to lower part of upper body. “Eggshell ware”: buff fabric; poor glaze, black on upper part, red on lower body and foot.

Two-handled cup. P62. *Pl. 142A*, lower row, third from left.

H. 0.071; diam. 0.051.

Most of rim and upper body missing. Footless vessel with globular lower body and high, nearly straight and vertical upper body, offset from lower body. Vertical handles from just above half height of lower body to middle of upper body, with projection or handle plate at arch. "Eggshell ware": red-buff fabric; poor black glaze.

Two-handled cup. P61. *Pl. 142A*, lower row, second from left.

H. 0.092; diam. 0.085.

Most of upper body missing. Apparently no foot; wide lower body with slight angle above half height; tall, vertical, slightly convex upper body. Two vertical handles from shoulder to middle of upper body. "Eggshell ware": buff fabric; poor black glaze on upper part only.

Sigillata bowl. P64.

H. 0.034; diam. 0.09.

Previous publication: *Sardis* VII:1, 163–164, no. 224: 15, fig. 211 (stamp).

At center of floor, rectangular stamp reading KOIPA/NOY, within circle. Buff fabric; fine red glaze. For the stamp, cf. *Sardis* VII:1, 164, no. 224:14; *Priene*, 481, no. 120.

Sigillata bowl. P65.

H. 0.028; diam. 0.068.

Intact. Illegible inscription within two circles on floor. Buff fabric; fine red glaze.

"Pitcher." P59.

H. 0.057; diam. 0.058.

Small pitcher with wide mouth. Sketch shows a footless vessel with globular body, high cylindrical neck with grooves at base and flared at top; profiled rim. Vertical handle from shoulder to lower part of rim. "Eggshell ware": red-buff fabric; poor black glaze inside and out.

"Pitcher." P60.

H. 0.04; diam. 0.043.

Sketch shows small, footless pitcher with globular body, thin neck, and cup mouth. Single vertical handle

from shoulder to rim, with boss at handle arch. "Eggshell ware": red-buff fabric; poor black glaze.

Wide-mouthed jar and cover. P28. *Pl. 142A*, upper row, left.

Urn: H. 0.322; diam. 0.271. Cover: H. 0.055; diam. 0.21. On right couch.

Previous publication: Buckler/Robinson, 55–56, no. 17, fig. 11 (inscription), there dated first century C.E.; *Sardis* VII:1, 107–108, no. 110, fig. 99 (inscription), there dated before 133.

Probably a ring foot; slightly baggy body, slightly concave at top; projecting rim (or flange). Two thick vertical handles on upper body. Buff fabric. Inked inscription on one side, ca. 0.04 below rim. Cover is a deep plate with overhanging rim and probably a ring foot. Red-buff fabric, traces of poor, thin reddish glaze.

Biconical lidded jar. P27. *Pl. 142A*, upper row, right.

H. 0.302; diam. 0.258.

On right couch.

Previous publication: Buckler/Robinson, 52–54, no. 16, fig. 10 (inscription), there dated first century B.C.E. or C.E.; *Sardis* VII:1, 116, no. 127, fig. 114 (inscription), there dated 45–35 B.C.E.

Flaring foot (probably ring). Ovoid body, barely biconical; projecting rim, "grooved for cover." Double, recurved handles just below rim/flange. Broad band of creamy white slip just below handles; below, traces of broad band of poor black paint and a second band of white slip. Buff fabric. Inked inscription on upper white band.

Filter jug. P57. *Pl. 142A*, lower row, center.

Est. H. to top of handle 0.13.

Rim missing. Slightly flaring (ring?) foot; baggy body with slight angle at shoulder; concave neck. Single handle from shoulder to rim. Tubular spout at shoulder.

Other objects

Two bronze coins of Sardis (*Sardis* XI:1, 26, no. 250, now dated after 133; *Sardis* XI:1, 29, no. 279, reign of Tiberius)

Pyxis, fine red glaze (P66)

Three bowls (P29, P30, P67), the last with traces of red glaze and found in sarcophagus

Small bowl, red-buff fabric, poor red glaze (P63)

Another urn, reddish fabric (P56), contained bones
 Three unguentaria (“gongylides”): reddish or buff
 fabric, cream slip (P38, P39); reddish fabric (P40)
 Seven fusiform unguentaria: buff or reddish fabric,
 cream slip (P31, P32, P35, P37); buff fabric (P34);
 dark gray fabric, cream slip (P33, P36)
 Ampulla, reddish buff fabric (P55)
 Fourteen lamps (P41–P54)
 Terracotta figurine of Aphrodite Anadyomene (Ter1,
 possibly *Sardis* I:1, 81, fig. 76)
 Two glass vessels (G11, G12)
 Glass beads (G13)
 Two or three bronze perfume applicators (Br3–Br5)
 Iron strigil (M3)

TOMB 56

Small pitcher or aryballos. P238.

H. 0.077; diam. 0.055.

Pear-shaped body. Buff fabric, black glaze, care-
 lessly applied on upper part only.

Other objects

Two fusiform unguentaria, dark gray fabric (P236,
 P237)

Three lamps (P239–P241)

“Porcelain” eye (G110)

TOMB 60

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P272.

H. 0.108; diam. 0.048.

On belly, irregular white dots bordered by pairs
 of incised lines. On neck, alternating added clay and
 white tongues with pair of incised lines above. Buff
 fabric; poor black-red glaze.

For other West Slope fusiform unguentaria, see P22
 from Tomb 50.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P273.

H. 0.10; diam. 0.044.

On belly, two registers divided by pairs of incised
 lines, with single incised line below and pair of incised
 lines above: white herringbone leaves in lower regis-
 ter, four alternating white birds and added clay eggs
 in upper register. On neck, alternating added clay and
 white tongues with pair of incised lines above. Red-
 buff fabric; fair black glaze.

Other objects

Silver coin of Alexander III, 336–323 (*Sardis* XI:1, 7,
 no. 59)

“Globe-bodied vase,” reddish buff fabric (P268)

Three more fusiform unguentaria: buff fabric, traces
 of black-red glaze (P269); buff fabric, dark red glaze
 (P271); dark gray fabric (P270)

Two lamps (P274, P275)

TOMB 61. First century, with earlier material.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P84. *Pl. 141A*,
 upper row, left.

Found inside pitcher P72, with ashes.

H. 0.11; diam. 0.047.

On body, three alternating added clay eggs and
 white palmettes between pairs of incised lines. On
 neck, tongue pattern in alternating added clay and
 white, with pair of incised lines above. Red-buff fabric;
 fair black-red glaze.

For other West Slope fusiform unguentaria, see P22
 from Tomb 50.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P85.

H. 0.11; diam. 0.047.

Body divided into two registers by pair of incised
 lines, bordered by single incised line below, by pair of
 incised lines above: white herringbone leaves in low-
 er register, alternating palmettes and pointed leaves in
 white in upper register. Decoration on neck as on the
 preceding. Buff fabric; fair black glaze.

Handleless cup. P90.

H. 0.102; diam. 0.08.

Very thin walls. Sketch shows footless cup with
 globular body, constricted at top, and high, slight-
 ly convex rim. “Eggshell ware”: red-buff fabric; poor
 black glaze on exterior (to just above foot) and on
 inside of rim.

Biconical lidded jar and cover. P68. *Pl. 137A*.

Urn: H. 0.419; diam. 0.311. Cover: H. 0.053; diam. 0.23.
 On right couch.

Previous publication: Buckler/Robinson, 46–49,
 no. 14, fig. 8 (inscription), there dated first century;
Sardis VII:1, 111, no. 116, fig. 105 (inscription), there
 dated “between about 133 and about 1” B.C.E.

Flaring ring foot; biconical body with greatest diameter below half height; probably vertical rim with projecting flange. Two horizontal, recurved handles, round in section, just below rim. Bands of red and white paint on body. Buff fabric. Inscription incised on one side, 0.06 below rim. Contained ashes. Cover is a broad plate with ring foot.

Cf. the following and P133 from Tomb 13; cf. also 243 and 244.

Biconical lidded jar and cover. P69. *Pl. 137B*.

Urn: H. 0.412; diam. 0.30. Cover: H. 0.055; diam. 0.232.

On right couch.

Previous publication: Buckler/Robinson, 49–52, no. 15, fig. 9 (inscription); *Sardis* VII:1, 115, no. 125, fig. 112 (inscription), there dated to first quarter of first century.

Shape as the preceding, except that the profile is slightly angular. Bands of poor red paint around upper body. Buff fabric. Inked inscription on one side, 0.04 below rim. Contained ashes. Cover is a broad plate with a ring foot; bands of poor red paint inside.

Lydion. P91. *Pl. 141B*, upper row, second from right. Est. H. 0.08.

Small, flaring foot; low, ovoid body; high, flaring rim. Reddish fabric; traces of red glaze.

Unguentarium (“gongylis”). P86. *Pl. 141B*, upper row, left. Est. H. 0.14.

Widely flaring foot; capacious ovoid body; short, thin neck; overhanging rim. Red-buff fabric.

Cf. 249–252. Third century?

Fusiform unguentarium. P75. H. 0.173; diam. 0.056.

Broad and narrow glaze bands on shoulder, neck, and rim. Red-buff fabric; buff slip; decoration in fair red glaze.

Fusiform unguentarium. P80. *Pl. 141B*, lower row, fourth from left. Est. H. 0.175.

Spreading foot; high, thin stem; slender body with tall, thin neck; overhanging rim. Dark gray fabric; traces of cream slip.

Fusiform unguentarium. P79.

H. 0.27; diam. 0.049.

Dark gray fabric, traces of white slip.

Other objects

Bronze coin of Sardis (*Sardis* XI:1, 27, no. 262; cf.

Sardis M7, Gr 231–Gr 234, there dated after 133)

Small krater, buff fabric (P74)

Three pitchers (“hemphorae”) with small bowls as covers, reddish fabric, grayish slip (P70–P72), containing ashes

Biconical lidded jar (?) with cover, buff fabric, cream slip (P73)

Two more unguentaria of the type of P86 (“gongylides”): red-buff fabric, traces of red glaze (P88); red-buff fabric (P87)

Six more fusiform unguentaria of the type of P80: reddish fabric, fine red glaze, bands in cream paint (P78); reddish fabric, traces of fine dark red glaze (P77), found inside pitcher P72; red or buff fabric (P76); dark gray fabric, traces of cream slip (P81, P83); dark gray fabric (P82)

Two alabaster, reddish fabric, cream slip (P110, P111) “Bottle,” reddish fabric (P89)

Eighteen lamps (P92–P109), *Pl. 142A*, lower row, first, fourth, sixth, seventh, and ninth from left.

Glass bottle (G14)

Bronze box mirror (Br28)

TOMB 120. Second half of fourth century to early third century?

Red-figure pyxis lid. P362. *Pl. 141A*, lower row, third from left.

Diam. 0.062.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M10, Att App. 27.

Female head, right; hair in short strokes, eye drawn with two strokes, simple leaf-shaped earring. Buff fabric; good black glaze, carelessly applied.

Bowl-kantharos. P355. *Pl. 141A*, top row, second from right.

H. 0.069; diam. 0.091.

Part of one handle missing. Molded foot; low stem; hemispherical body with slightly incurved rim. High-swung handles. Herringbone garland in applied clay between handles on both sides. Buff fabric; fine black glaze.

Probably Attic. Cf. *Agora* XXIX, 255, no. 128, pl. 12 (Athens, 325–315).

Fusiform unguentarium. P357. *Pl. 141B*, lower row, fifth from left.

Est. H. 0.082.

Projecting foot; body slightly concave above foot; thin neck, widening slightly at top; overhanging rim. Dark gray fabric.

Alabastron. P350. *Pl. 141B*, lower row, second from right.

H. 0.199; diam. 0.048.

Baggy body; thin neck; wide rim. Lip divided by black lines into six wedges, three of them painted pinkish red. Buff fabric, white slip.

Other objects

Kantharos, dark gray fabric (P354)

Three bowls: buff fabric, traces of fine (P348) or coarse black glaze (P347)

“Pitcher,” red-buff fabric, traces of black glaze (P349)

Bowl, buff fabric (P346)

Large bowl, buff fabric (P345)

Three one-handed pots: buff fabric (P353); coarse dark gray fabric (P351, P352)

Another fusiform unguentarium, buff fabric (P356)

Four lamps (P358–P361)

Two bronze mirrors (Br39, Br40)

Bronze perfume applicator (Br41)

Bronze pot (Br42)

TOMB 122

Black-glaze bowl. P380.

H. 0.024; diam. 0.09.

Shallow bowl. At center of floor, four palmettes within rouletting. Buff fabric, good black glaze.

Other objects

Bowl, buff fabric (P379)

Hydria with human remains (P378)

Urn with cover (P377)

Six fusiform unguentaria: red-buff fabric, traces of poor black glaze (P381, P384); polished reddish fabric, two bands in white (P386); buff fabric (P382, P383, P385)

Six lamps (P387–P392)

Bronze box mirror (Br43)

TOMB 143

Fusiform unguentarium. P421.

H. 0.157; diam. 0.045.

Gray fabric; white slip with traces of red.

Fusiform unguentarium. P424. *Pl. 141B*, lower row, third from left.

Est. H. 0.087.

Torus foot; lower body probably hollow, slightly concave; thin, cylindrical neck; overhanging rim. Buff fabric.

Other objects

Bronze coin of Pergamon (*Sardis* XI:1, 14, no. 156, there dated 133 to time of Augustus, now dated in first half of second century [Hansen, 476, II])

Bowl, reddish fabric (P420)

Amphora, reddish buff fabric (P419)

Six lekythoi (“Type A jugs”) (P412–P417)

Two more fusiform unguentaria: buff fabric, traces of coarse black glaze (P422); buff fabric (P423)

One-handed ampulla, buff fabric (P418)

Two lamps (P425, P426)

Gilt bronze leaves (J30)

TOMB 155

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1663.

H. 0.076; diam. 0.132.

Mended from three fr., one small piece missing. Straight rim, sloping slightly inward. Medallion: eight-petal rosette within beading and ridge. Wall: nine rounded leaves, five with broad bases and punctuated central ribs, four narrower at base and ribless, alternating except at one point. Between leaves, flowers on long, zigzag stems. Rim: bead and reel (?) (“each member suggests a short column laid on its side”), with two more ridges below, one above. Buff fabric; poor red-black glaze.

For alternating leaves or petals something like this description, see 526.

Other objects (list may not be complete)

Amphoriskos or unguentarium (“gongylis”) (no

number)
Three lamps (no numbers)

TOMB 211. Fifth and fourth centuries.

Red-figure lekythos. P510. *Pl. 141A*, lower row, third from right.

Diam. 0.083.

Previous publication: *Sardis* M10, Att App. 21.

Foot and part of lower body preserved. Lower part of figure of draped woman moving right toward altar, with meander pattern below. "Style is that of later severe red figure." Buff fabric; good black glaze, carelessly applied.

Fluted amphoriskos ("gongylis"). P508. *Pl. 141A*, upper row, right.

Diam. 0.046.

Upper neck and mouth missing. Turned foot; body very thin below, widening above to horizontal shoulder; vertical fluting except below handles; thin neck. Vestigial horizontal handles on shoulder. Wreath of applied clay on shoulder. Buff fabric; good black glaze.

Cf. *Ephesos* XIII:1:1, 69, no. 204, pl. 13.

Fluted amphoriskos ("gongylis"). P509. *Pl. 141A*, upper row, third from right.

H. 0.095; diam. 0.043.

Like the preceding but undecorated, and preserving upper part of slightly flaring neck and mouth with overhanging rim. Buff fabric; fair black glaze.

Lydion. P512.

H. 0.053; diam. 0.034.

Buff fabric; "streaked."

Unguentarium ("gongylis"). P506. *Pl. 141B*, upper row, right.

Est. H. 0.11.

High, widely flaring foot; ovoid body with high, horizontal shoulder; thin neck; overhanging rim. Polished reddish fabric.

An early example of the unguentarium shape.

Other objects

Amphora, buff fabric, bands of dark red glaze (P503)

Bowl, reddish fabric (P511)

Another unguentarium ("gongylis"), polished reddish fabric (P507)

Two alabastra, buff fabric, cream slip (P504, P505)

Two lamps (P513, P514)

TOMB 214

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P521.

H. 0.096; diam. 0.049.

On body, white band between single incised lines. On neck and shoulder, white band between pairs of incised lines. Buff fabric; poor black glaze.

For other West Slope fusiform unguentaria, see P22 from Tomb 50.

No record of other objects.

TOMB 231

White-ground incense burner (?). P538.

H. 0.108; diam. 0.111.

"Stand (suggests pyxis on high foot)." On stem, traces of alternating red and black vertical lines, branching into triangles on broad foot. On body, wreath of red leaves. Red-buff fabric; thin white slip.

Another: P552 from Tomb 233. Shape perhaps something like incense burners found at Ephesos and at Chersonesos on the Black Sea, though those are undecorated: see *Ephesos* IX:2:2, 77, E 21, pl. 92; G. D. Belov, "Ein hellenistisches Haus in Chersonesos," *Trudy* 7 (1962), 171, fig. 33. Cf. also Anne Bovon, "Le mobilier et les petits objets," in *Exploration archéologique de Délos XXVII L'îlot de la Maison des Comédiens* (Paris 1970), 237, C 369, pl. 39, which is decorated and has a body more like a pyxis, but its stem is not thin.

Bowl. P543a.

H. 0.052; diam. 0.111.

Buff fabric. Poor red-black glaze inside and upper outside. Served as cover to P543.

Pitcher ("hemphora") with polychrome decoration.

P543.

H. 0.427; diam. 0.292.

On body, traces of red and dull black (probably a garland with fillets). On neck, net pattern in black.

Red-buff fabric; white slip. Contained human remains. Bowl P543a served as cover.

Fusiform unguentarium. P536. *Pl. 141B*, lower row, third from right.
Est. H. 0.126.

Projecting foot with sloping profile; thin stem, probably solid; slender body; cylindrical neck; overhanging rim. Dark gray fabric.

Other objects (list may not be complete)

Three more fusiform unguentaria, dark gray fabric (no numbers)

Four lamps (no numbers)

TOMB 233

White-ground incense burner (?) P552.

Diam. 0.091.

Top missing. Shape as P538 from Tomb 231. On stem, four narrow vertical stripes. Wreath of leaves on body. Red-buff fabric; poor white slip; decoration in poor black glaze.

No record of other objects.

TOMB 310

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P596.

H. 0.11; diam. 0.048.

On body, incised line with band of white dots above; above this, frieze of three alternating white birds and eggs (?), bordered at top and bottom by two incised lines. On neck, white tongues with two incised lines above. Buff fabric; poor black glaze.

For other West Slope fusiform unguentaria, see P22 from Tomb 50.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P597.

H. 0.095; diam. 0.04.

Similar to P596, except that motifs are alternately added clay and white, and lowest incised line and band of white dots are absent. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

Moldmade bowl: imbricate. P603. *Pl. 134A*, upper right.
H. 0.049; diam. 0.076.

Previous publication: *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 127 = *Pl. 134A*.

Slightly chipped but unbroken. Slightly concave rim. Medallion: sixteen-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: four rows of overlapping pointed lotus petals. Rim: guilloche with two ridges above. Buff fabric; poor red-black glaze.

Other objects

Fragments of another moldmade bowl, dark gray fabric (P604)

Bowls, reddish fabric (P593–P595), one containing ashes

Pitcher (“hemphora”), reddish fabric (P592), contained ashes

“Jug,” buff fabric (P602)

Four more fusiform unguentaria: pinkish fabric, traces of black bands (P600); buff fabric (P599);

pinkish fabric (P601); dark gray fabric (P598)

Six lamps (P605–P610)

TOMB 311

Fusiform unguentarium. P613.

H. 0.13; diam. 0.064.

Chamber 1, on right couch.

Broad glaze band on shoulder and at junction of neck and shoulder; band on rim runs over to form band at top of neck. Red-buff fabric; buff slip; black-red glaze.

Other objects (list may not be complete)

West Slope fusiform unguentarium (P616)

Bowl (no number)

Fusiform unguentaria (no number)

Alabastron (no number)

Gold band (J43, *Sardis* XIII:1, 14, no. 14, pl. II:1)

TOMB 340

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P674.

H. 0.097; diam. 0.043.

On right couch.

On body, incised wave pattern between pairs of incised lines. On neck, white tongues with incised line above. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

For other West Slope fusiform unguentaria, see P22 from Tomb 50.

Other objects

Four bowls: reddish fabric, black glaze (P672); reddish fabric (P673, P680); dark gray fabric (P681)

Situla, buff fabric (P679)

Five lamps (P675–P678, P682)

Gold ornaments or beads (J50, *Sardis* XIII:1, 24, no. 45, pl. IV:3)

TOMB 345

Moldmade bowl. P700. *Pl. 134A*, upper left.

H. 0.049; diam. 0.082.

Previous publication: *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 127 = *Pl. 134A*.

Intact. Concave rim. Medallion: wreath tied with bow, within ridge. Wall divided into two registers by beading. Lower register: three wreaths alternating with swans with outspread wings. Upper register: thirteen fleurs-de-lis (?). Rim: beading. Buff fabric; poor red-black glaze.

Fusiform unguentarium. P696.

H. 0.133; diam. 0.052.

Broad glaze band on belly and at base of neck; narrower band on lip. Buff fabric; buff slip; poor black-red glaze.

Other objects

“Jug,” dark gray fabric (P699)

Three more fusiform unguentaria: glazed, with incised lines (P697); buff fabric (P698); dark gray fabric (P695)

Seven lamps (P701–P707)

TOMB 356. Second quarter of second to first century.

White-ground kantharos. P746. *Pl. 136A*, right.

H. 0.069; diam. 0.098.

On end couch.

Low, flaring ring foot; rounded lower body, nearly vertical and slightly convex upper body; plain rim. Two thick strap handles from belly to just below rim, with rotelles at handle arches. Below rim, large bead and reel between single lines. Buff fabric; hard, yellowish white slip; decoration in thinned black-brown glaze.

Moldmade lagynos?: shield motif. P744.

H. 0.197; diam. 0.152.

Mended from many fr.; small pieces missing. Hemispherical moldmade body; thin neck; strap handle. Medallion: “large spiral.” Wall: shield motif. Three concentric semicircles bordered by beading, with whirligig at center. Motif repeated eight times, oriented alternately upright and reversed. In the spaces between the four motifs that are pendent from the rim molding, two whirligigs. Rim: beading between ridges. On shoulder, roughly incised vine. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

For shield motif (not from this stamp), see 530, 531.

For another moldmade lagynos, see Zahn, 68–72, no. 32, fig. 32.

Other objects

Large bowl, buff fabric (P743)

Pitcher (“hemphora”), buff fabric, with small bowl as cover (P742)

“Jug,” buff fabric (P745)

Three fusiform unguentaria: buff fabric, black glaze (P747, P748); dark gray fabric (P749)

Five lamps (P750–P754)

Box mirror (Br77)

TOMB 362. Perhaps third century.

West Slope cup with interior decoration. P761.

H. 0.06; diam. 0.159.

On floor, seven-pointed star in white with incised circle at center. Three “impressed bands” below rim. Light gray fabric; poor black glaze on interior and upper exterior.

Cf. 204–211. Another cup perhaps of this type was found in Tomb 50 (P24).

West Slope cup with interior decoration. P763.

H. 0.048; diam. 0.144.

On left couch.

Five-pointed star in white on floor; below rim, wreath made of pairs of white leaves. Reddish buff fabric; fair red-black glaze.

Other objects

Bowl, buff fabric (P762)

Two pitchers (“hemphorae”), buff fabric (P757, P758)

Two lekythoi (“Type A jugs”) (P759, P760)

Four fusiform unguentaria: buff fabric (P764, P765, P767); dark gray fabric (P766)

Two lamps (P767, P768)
 Iron finger ring (J77)
 Bronze box mirror (Br78)

TOMB 364. Perhaps third century.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P779.
 Diam. 0.048.
 In dromos.

Broken. On body, added clay bead and white reel between pairs of deeply incised lines. On neck and shoulder, alternating added clay and white tongues. Buff fabric; fair black glaze.

For other West Slope fusiform unguentaria, see P22 from Tomb 50.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P780.
 Diam. 0.04.

Broken. On body, alternating added clay and white spots, between pairs of incised lines. On shoulder, alternating added clay and white tongues. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

Hydria with polychrome decoration. P771.
 H. 0.467; diam. 0.282.
 On end couch.

Red wreath or garland with large red and black fillet at center of front and around handles. Buff fabric; poor yellowish white slip. Contained bones.

Other objects

Pitcher ("hemphora"), buff fabric (P772)
 "Pot," dark gray fabric (P778)
 Lekythos ("Type A jug") (P773)
 Four more fusiform unguentaria: buff fabric, black glaze (P782); buff fabric (P781, P783); dark gray fabric (P784)
 Four alabaster, red and blue wedges (P774–P777)
 Two lamps (P785, *Pl. 136A*, left, P786)
 Carnelian seal (J79, *Sardis XIII*:1, 44, no. 118, pls. X: 15, XI:6)

TOMB 369b

Moldmade bowl: figured. P802. *Pl. 134A*, far left.
 H. 0.059; diam. 0.085.
 Previous publication: *Sardis I*:1, 121, fig. 127 = *Pl. 134A*.

Intact. Slightly concave rim, inclined inward. Medallion: wreath tied with bow, within ridge. Wall: Aphrodite Anadyomene holding her hair with upraised arms; woman dancing to right; Eros dancing to right and holding bearded mask; Eros standing to right with hand on thigh looking at bearded mask on high pillar; Eros dancing to right (two types); Eros dancing to left, holding comic mask over his head; woman seated to right holding an indeterminate object in right hand; Eros dancing to left with both arms raised; below, a band of nine cocks. Rim: ridge above row of ribbed, pointed leaves. Buff fabric; very poor black-red glaze.

For Aphrodite cf. 504. Eros with both arms raised could be same figure as on 499.

"Vase with bucket handle" (*situla?*). P801.
 H. (with handle) 0.145; diam. 0.101.

Yellowish buff fabric; light buff slip.

Other objects

Fusiform unguentarium, buff fabric (P803)
 Two lamps (P804, P805)

TOMB 382. Perhaps third century.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P841.
 H. 0.104; diam. 0.048.
 On right couch.

On belly, incised wave pattern between pairs of incised lines. On shoulder, white outline tongues. On neck, white band between pairs of incised lines. Buff fabric; fair black-red glaze.

For other West Slope fusiform unguentaria, see P22 from Tomb 50.

Other objects

Bowl, red fabric (P840)
 Five more fusiform unguentaria, undecorated (P842–P846)
 Eight lamps (P847–P854)

TOMB 404

Moldmade bowl: floral. P877. *Pl. 134A*, middle row, right.
 H. 0.079; diam. 0.139.
 Previous publication: *Sardis I*:1, 121, fig. 127 = *Pl. 134A*.

Intact. Vertical rim. Medallion: wreath tied with

bow, within ridge. Wall divided into two registers by ridge. Lower register: five acanthus leaves with tips bending to side alternating with pointed lotus petals with hatched edges, with Isis crowns between tips, all bounded by ridge above. Upper register: horizontal garland with leaves and berries. Rim: bead and reel with two ridges above. Buff fabric; poor red-black glaze.

For medallion cf. 575; for horizontal garland cf. 479.

Askos in form of a shoe. P887 = MMA 26.164.10. *Pl. 142B.*

Gift of the American Society for the Exploration of Sardis, 1926.

H. 0.06; L. 0.07; W. 0.027.

On right couch.

Previous publication: *Sardis* VII:1, 161, no. 219, fig. 206.

High-soled shoe with laces and ties, protruding tongue. Narrow neck protrudes from ankle at an angle. Inscription Ἐκαταίου incised on left side of sole before firing. Red-buff fabric; poor black glaze.

The name is also known from a series of braziers manufactured (probably in the general region of the west coast of Asia Minor) from the early part of the second century at least until the early first century: e.g., Conze, 122, 125, 129, 132, 133, nos. 111–114, 274–301, 806–808, 854–857a, 868; Mayence, 386, 390, fig. 37; *Priene*, 462, no. 215, fig. 569. For the type, see Didelot (1998), with Hekataios mentioned on 279, 287, 295, figs. 1, 2, 24, 25.

Filter jug. P880.

H. 0.062; diam. 0.082.

“Spouted jug (‘teapot’)” with “perforated top.” Red fabric; poor black glaze.

Filter jug. P881.

H. 0.06; diam. 0.067.

Like the preceding. Fine gray fabric; poor black glaze.

Other objects

Three bowls, reddish fabric (P876, P878, P879)

Amphora, buff fabric (P883)

Three fusiform unguentaria: buff fabric (P886); dark gray fabric (P884, P885)

Alabastron, white slip (P882)

Lamp (P888)

TOMB 407. Last burial after ca. 150 to before end of first century.

West Slope cup with exterior decoration. P895.

H. 0.117; diam. 0.145.

Handleless cup with small, flaring foot with a groove in its outer face. Below rim, herringbone leaf pattern in white between incised lines (one above, two below). Buff fabric; black glaze on upper part only.

Cf. 118, 202.

White-ground angular lagynos. P892. *Pl. 143*, lower row, second from left.

H. 0.155; diam. 0.138.

Broad glaze band on foot and lower body; wider band at angle of body, with narrow band above and below; five stippled wreaths tied with square-ended bows on shoulder; narrow band at base of neck and on rim. Buff fabric; cream slip; decoration in dark red to yellow glaze.

Cf. 281–283; P1340 from Tomb 801 was probably similar.

White-ground lagynos. P893. *Pl. 143*, lower row, right.

H. 0.129; diam. 0.09.

Flaring foot. Unusual shape: squat body with rounded contour; long neck with flaring rim. Bands as on P892. On shoulder, three stippled swags, with bunches of leaves at point where swags join band around belly. Buff fabric; cream slip; decoration in poor black-brown glaze.

Cf. 276 for decoration.

White-ground cup (mastoi). P898.

H. 0.063; diam. 0.085.

Mended from fr., small pieces missing. Two stippled bands in thinned yellowish brown glaze run vertically down one side and up the other, crossing at bottom. Band of glaze at rim. Interior glazed. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip; poor red-black glaze.

For other mastoi, see P195 from Tomb 44.

White-ground cup with handles. P899.

H. 0.051; diam. 0.065.

On each side, two broad stippled loops of pattern in yellowish brown glaze. Glaze band at top of body,

glaze on tops of handles and on interior. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip; poor black-red glaze.

White-ground amphoriskos. P894.

H. 0.129; diam. 0.09.

Pointed knob toe. Lower handles and body slipped, decorated with eight vertical bands in thinned, black to yellowish brown glaze, meeting at bottom. Glaze on upper shoulder and handles, neck, and inside lip. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip; poor black-red glaze.

Apparently similar to P1754 from Tomb 1007.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P897. *Pl. 134A*, upper row, second from right.

H. 0.051; diam. 0.084.

Previous publication: *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 127 = *Pl. 134A*.

Slightly concave-convex rim. Medallion: elaborate rosette within ridge. Wall: six alternating pointed lotus petals and Isis crowns. Rim: bead and reel between ridges. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

Medallion perhaps similar to that on **508**; for Isis crown, cf. **459**.

Other objects

Bronze coins of Antiochos I, 280–261 (*Sardis* XI:1, 40, no. 376; cf. Newell, 272, no. 1458, pl. LXI:5, 6, dated near end of reign) and of Pergamon, dating to mid-second century (*Sardis* XI:1, 14, no. 150; see Hansen, 480, I:4 for date)

Bowl, buff fabric, black glaze (P896)

Pitcher (“hemphora”), buff fabric, coarse black glaze on upper part (P891)

Nine lamps (P900–P908)

TOMB 421

Hydria with polychrome decoration. P939.

H. 0.435; diam. 0.272.

In inner sarcophagus.

“Side handles bent in” (possibly recurved or upturned?). Between side handles, heavy, red wreath bound by blue and white fillet with long ends, “the separate parts distinguished by black lines.” On neck, dull black net pattern bordered above and below by narrow black band. Red-buff fabric; light buff slip. Contained bones.

Saucer. P939a.

H. 0.041; diam. 0.14.

Buff fabric; traces of red glaze inside and around rim on outside. Used as cover for the preceding.

Other objects

Bronze coin of Pergamon (*Sardis* XI:1, 13, no. 140; cf. *Sardis* M7, Gr 33, there dated mid-second century)

Amphora, buff fabric (P940), in center sarcophagus, one handle found in dromos

Two fusiform unguentaria: buff fabric, dark glaze, white overcolor (P942), on end couch; reddish fabric (P943), in sarcophagus

Ampulla, buff fabric (P941), in inner sarcophagus

Two lamps (P944, P945), on right couch

Iron spoon (M18)

TOMB 439

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1688. *Pl. 134B*, right.

H. 0.077; diam. 0.129.

Mended from eight frr.; small pieces missing. Concave-convex rim. Medallion: eight-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: four alternating palm fronds and pointed lotus petals with loutrophoroi between tips. Rim: egg and dart between ridges. Red-buff fabric; fair red-black glaze.

Cf. **454**.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1689. *Pl. 134C*, right.

H. 0.075; diam. 0.138.

Mended from four frr.; two small pieces missing. Rim slightly concave-convex. Medallion: twelve-petal rosette surrounded by calyx of small leaves, within two ridges. Wall: four tall fronds, each flanked by two short fronds; these alternate with bud growing from calyx; all bounded above by ridge. Rim: ovolo below two ridges. Buff fabric; fair black-red glaze.

Moldmade bowl: figured. P1690.

H. 0.066; diam. 0.122.

Mended from seven frr.; much missing. Rim slightly concave-convex. Wall: six palmettes surmounted by buds, with human figures dancing to right between them, apparently grotesques; a row of rosettes at top. Rim: band of rosettes below bead and reel, separated and bounded by ridges, two ridges at top. Dark gray fabric; poor black-red glaze.

Other objects

Frr. of fusiform unguentaria (no number)

Lamp (P1691)

Two terracotta figurines, Nike (Ter82) and Herakles (?) (Ter83), and fr. of two more
Frr. of mirror (no number)

TOMB 520. Hellenistic to early first century C.E.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1040. *Pl. 134A*, far right.

H. 0.074; diam. 0.115.

Previous publication: *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 127 = *Pl. 134A*.

Mended from four frr.; one small piece missing. Rim slightly concave-convex. Medallion: twelve-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: five alternating tall fronds and tendrils. Rim: egg and dart with one ridge below, two above. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1041. *Pl. 134A*, upper row, second from left.

H. 0.047; diam. 0.086.

Previous publication: *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 127 = *Pl. 134A*.

Intact. Concave rim, inclining slightly inward. Medallion: eight-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: ten pointed lotus petals. Rim: row of bosses with one ridge below, two above. Red-buff fabric; poor red-black glaze.

Handleless cup. P1038. *Pl. 144*, second from left.

H. 0.125; diam. 0.119.

Previous publication: *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 128 = *Pl. 144*.

Apparently no foot. Deep body, concave just above foot, with two grooves at top; concave rim. Red-buff fabric; fine red glaze inside and on lower exterior, black on upper exterior and just inside lip.

Sigillata bowl. P1042.

H. 0.044; diam. 0.076.

Intact. Small bowl with strongly projecting horizontal ridge at base of rim. Reddish buff fabric; fine red glaze. A incised on bottom, V incised on body.

Shape perhaps something like ESB, Form 31 or 32 (*EAA Atlante* II, 59, pl. XIII, second quarter of first century C.E.).

Sigillata bowl. P1043.

H. 0.04; diam. 0.068.

Previous publication: *Sardis* VII:1, 163–164, no. 224: 16, fig. 211 (stamp).

Intact “but badly damaged.” Shape as the preceding. Rectangular stamp at center of floor: [] IOY. Red-buff fabric; fine red glaze.

Other objects

Bronze coin of Pergamon, 4/5 C.E. (*Sardis* XI:1, 15, no. 164; cf. *Sardis* M7, Gr 61)

Bowl, reddish fabric, traces of coarse black glaze (P1039)

Seven plates: five “like plant saucers,” one with vertical rim, one with broad, flat rim, fine to poor red glaze (P1031–P1037)

Spouted pot, poor black-red glaze (P1044)

“Jug,” buff fabric (P1045)

Eight fusiform unguentaria: buff fabric (P1048, P1049, P1052); reddish brown fabric (P1051, P1055); dark gray fabric (P1050, P1053, P1054)

Two “bottles,” dark gray fabric (P1046, P1047)

Thirty-three lamps (P1056–P1088)

Seven glass bottles (G111–G117)

TOMB 522

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1093. *Pl. 134A*, lower row, right of center.

H. 0.058; diam. 0.092.

Previous publication: *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 127 = *Pl. 134A*.

Mended from frr., one large piece missing. Tall rim with slightly outturned lip. Medallion: traces of eight-petal rosette. Wall divided into two registers by ridge. Lower register: acanthus leaves with eight-petal rosettes between their tips. Upper register: small, vertical leaves. Rim: two ridges. Red-buff fabric; fair red-black glaze.

Acanthus leaf perhaps similar to that on 468, 497, 527.

Other objects

West Slope fusiform unguentarium (P1094)

Three fusiform unguentaria: buff fabric (P1097); gray fabric (P1095, P1096)

Lamp (P1098)

TOMB 535

West Slope moldmade jar with lid: figured. P1117. *Pl. 144*, center.

Jar: H. 0.178; diam. 0.168. Lid: H. 0.05; diam. 0.134.

Previous publication: *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 128 = *Pl. 144*.

Jar slightly chipped and eroded on lip; lid restored from fr. Jar has widely spreading foot. Lower body moldmade, hemispherical; upper wall straight, sloping inward. Two upturned horizontal handles. Mold-made body. Medallion visible under foot: eight-petal rosette. Lower wall: six acanthus leaves (tips emerging above foot), with Eroses between tips; Eroses dance right, poised on right foot, holding club pointing downward in right hand, mass of drapery or lion skin aloft in left hand. All bounded by three ridges. Upper wall divided into two registers by ridge. Lower register: fifteen Eroses, each poised on right leg and leaning far back, swinging club above his head with his right hand. Behind him, confused mass (lion's skin or drapery) probably held in left hand. Upper register: twenty-seven Eroses of the same type as those in lower register. Ridge at top. West Slope ivy garland on upper body, with stems and tendrils incised, leaves in added red, berries white. Lid has downturned rim, slightly angular profile. Knob of lid in the form of a mold-made female head with high headdress with wreath of leaves. Red-buff fabric; poor black-red glaze, mostly missing from lid.

Cf. 306.

Fusiform unguentarium. P1118.

H. 0.104; diam. 0.045.

On right couch.

Broad glaze band with narrow band above and below on shoulder; two narrow bands on neck, one on lip. Buff fabric; light buff slip; fair black-brown glaze.

Fusiform unguentarium. P1119.

H. 0.111; diam. 0.045.

On right couch.

Broad glaze band on shoulder, two narrower bands on neck, one on lip. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

Other objects

Four lamps (P1120–P1123)

Terracotta figurine of seated girl (Ter63)

TOMB 621. Second quarter of second to mid-first century.

White-ground bowl on stand. P1233 = MMA 26.199.11. *Pl. 135A*, second from right, and *Pl. 135B*. Gift of the American Society for the Exploration of

Sardis, 1926.

Bowl: H. 0.177; diam. 0.185. Stand: H. 0.066; diam. 0.093.

Stand: projecting foot and nearly vertical wall, with broad flange at top. Bowl: flaring foot, bell-shaped body, overhanging lip with vertical edge. Decoration on stand: glaze band on projecting foot and flange; laurel or olive garland to right on wall. On bowl, glaze band on rim and foot. Wall divided into three registers by broad band with two narrow bands above and below. Lower register: stippled band. Middle register: horizontally placed bunches of five leaves. Upper register: five stippled swags tied with large bows. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip; decoration in thinned black-red glaze.

The "stand" may be a small incense burner; cf. *PF II*, 115, F 44, pl. 49 (Pergamon). Other incense burners from Sardis are 329 and 330.

White-ground situla. P1235 = MMA 26.164.29. *Pl. 135A*, left, and *Pl. 135C*.

Gift of the American Society for the Exploration of Sardis, 1926.

H. (with handle) 0.076; diam. 0.077.

Slightly flaring rim; strap basket handle. On wall, stippled swags. Large dots on handle. Buff fabric; thick yellowish white slip; decoration in thinned glaze.

White-ground pyxis. P1234 = MMA 26.199.12. *Pl. 135A*, right, and *Pl. 135D*.

Gift of the American Society for the Exploration of Sardis, 1926.

H. (with lid) 0.155; diam. of body 0.126, of lid 0.125.

Body: tapering wall with flange at base. Domed lid with projecting flange above straight, inward-sloping rim. Body: broad glaze band on rim and foot, two narrow bands on flange at base. Wall divided unequally into two registers by broad band bordered above and below by two narrow bands. Above this are swags tied with bows, with narrow band above. Decoration of lid mostly missing; broad band with two narrow bands above on vertical rim. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip; decoration in thinned brown glaze.

For white-ground pyxides of similar form, see *Agora XXIX*, 384–395, 397, nos. 1534–1538, 1557–1561, figs. 91, 92, 94, pls. 118, 122.

Other objects

Three lamps (P1236–P1238)

Terracotta figurine of seated girl (Ter66 = MMA 26.164.4, Gift of the American Society for the Exploration of Sardis, 1926.) *Pl. 135A*, second from left. Bronze box mirror (Br127)

TOMB 801. Second quarter of second to mid-first century.

White-ground angular lagynos. P1340.
H. 0.153; diam. 0.122.

Glaze band on foot; broad band with two narrow bands above and below at angle of body; on shoulder, four wreaths with ties, in two pairs; narrow band at base of neck and on rim. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip; decoration in black-red glaze.

For wreaths with ties, see **281–283**; P892 from Tomb 407.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1341. *Pl. 134C*, center.
H. 0.075; diam. 0.137.

Mended from many fr.; one small piece missing. Straight rim. Medallion: twelve-petal rosette with smaller eight-petal rosette at its center. Wall: eight alternating tall fronds and pointed lotus petals with beaded ribs, with eight-petal rosettes between tips. Rim: egg and dart with one ridge below, two above. Buff fabric; poor black glaze.

For decoration of wall, cf. **450–453** (with different stamps).

Other objects

Two fusiform unguentaria: reddish fabric (P1343); dark gray fabric (P1342)

Nine lamps (P1344–P1352)

Bronze “pitcher” (Br136, see *Sardis* M8, 148–149, nos. 975–978, four pitchers from Sardis in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, one of which may be this vessel)

Two bronze perfume applicators (Br137, Br138)

Chase also lists a bowl of “late white slip ware” as P1341. Since he does not list the moldmade bowl described above, this is probably a clerical error.

TOMB 808. Second quarter of second to mid-first century.

White-ground globular lagynos. P1786.

H. 0.23; diam. 0.12.

Glaze band on foot; broad band below two narrow

ones at belly; picket leaves on shoulder; band at base of neck and on rim. Red-buff fabric; cream slip; decoration in thinned black-red glaze.

White-ground lagynos, squat body. P1787.
H. 0.147; diam. 0.112.

Glaze band on foot; broad band with two narrow ones above and below on body; two double garlands on shoulder; band at base of neck and on rim. Dark buff fabric; cream slip; decoration in thinned black-red glaze.

White-ground biconical aryballos. P1788.
H. 0.043; diam. 0.06.

Low foot; biconical body. Narrow mouth with wide, horizontal rim; sketch shows two pairs of holes pierced in rim. Three glaze bands on shoulder, outside of lip glazed. Buff fabric; cream slip; thinned black-brown glaze.

Cf. P161 from Tomb 13; ©33-P7 from Tomb ©A.

Moldmade bowl: figured. P1791a.
H. 0.058; diam. 0.085.

Medallion: palmette with incurving leaves, within ridge. Rim slightly concave-convex. Wall: “bits of foliage” at bottom, with small figures placed irregularly above. Eros dancing right with both hands in front of body; Eros moving right in three-quarter view, left arm lowered, right arm raised and holding an object; frontal comic actor (?) in long robes; bearded man in high headdress dancing left, right arm raised. Rim: two ridges. Red-buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

For a frontal, long-robed actor on Pergamene mold-made bowls, see de Luca (1997), 367, pl. 271.b; *PF* XII, 110, no. 477, pl. 15, Beil. 7.

Other objects

Small bowl, poor black glaze (no number)

Fusiform unguentarium (no number)

Three lamps (P1789–P1791)

Bronze box mirror (Br253)

TOMB 821. Perhaps third century.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P1453.
H. 0.099; diam. 0.04.

On body, incised egg and dart between pairs of incised lines. On shoulder, row of white dots, above

which are alternating added clay and white pendants between pairs of incised lines. Pair of incised lines on neck. White on rim. Buff fabric; fair black glaze.

For other West Slope fusiform unguentaria, see P22 from Tomb 50.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P1454.

H. 0.093; diam. 0.045.

On body, added clay herringbone leaves with wavy white line around and above them, between pairs of incised lines. On neck and shoulder, alternating added clay and white tongues, with pair of incised lines above. White on rim. Buff fabric; fair black glaze.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P1455.

Diam. 0.044.

Broken. Body in two registers, divided and bordered by pairs of incised lines: in lower register, added clay bead and white reel; in upper register, white ivy leaves. On neck and shoulder, alternating added clay and white tongues, with pair of incised lines above. Buff fabric; fair red-black glaze.

No record of other objects.

TOMB 835. Second quarter of second to mid-first century.

White-ground globular lagynos. P1480.

H. 0.177; diam. 0.098.

In dromos.

Broad glaze band with two narrow bands above and below on belly; three palmettes on shoulder, with three brush strokes at each side of lower handle attachment; band at base of neck and on rim. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip to just above foot; decoration in thin brown-yellow glaze.

Other objects

Two fusiform unguentaria, dark gray fabric (P1481, P1482)

Three lamps (P1483–P1485)

TOMB 1002

West Slope jug. P1726.

H. 0.101; diam. 0.103.

Two knobs on handle. On shoulder, careless herringbone leaf pattern in white above carelessly incised line. Red-buff fabric, light buff slip, poor red-black glaze on upper part only.

West Slope jug. P1727.

H. 0.111; diam. 0.102.

Two knobs on handle. On shoulder, careless herringbone leaf pattern in white. Buff fabric, light buff slip, poor black-red glaze on upper part.

No record of other objects.

TOMB 1007

White-ground cup (mastos). P1755.

H. 0.075; diam. 0.068.

Intact. Knob-like foot. Two stippled bands in thinned yellowish brown glaze run vertically down one side and up the other, crossing at bottom. Band of glaze at rim. Interior probably glazed. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip; poor black-red glaze.

For other mastoi, see P195 from Tomb 44.

White-ground amphoriskos. P1754.

H. 0.113; diam. 0.058.

Pointed bottom? Body, lower handles, and shoulder slipped, decorated with nine oblique black to yellowish brown thinned glaze bands on body, meeting at bottom. Glaze on upper shoulder and handles, neck, and inside rim. Buff fabric; yellowish white slip; poor black-red glaze.

Shape “somewhat similar” to P894 from Tomb 407.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1756a. *Pl. 134C*, left.

H. 0.09; diam. 0.152.

Tall, slightly concave rim. Medallion: nine-petal rosette within two ridges. Wall: four alternating pointed lotus petals and tall fronds, with rosettes on wavy stems between them. Rim: egg and dart with one ridge below, two above. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

For rosette on wall, cf. 525, seemingly from same stamp.

Moldmade bowl. P1756.

H. 0.077.

Concave rim. Medallion: six-petal rosette within

ridge. Wall (bottom to top): egg and dart, bead and reel, pendent buds, egg and dart. Rim: two ridges. Buff fabric; poor red-black glaze.

Moldmade “jug”: floral. P1757.

P.H. 0.079; diam. 0.066.

Damaged at top, handle missing. Medallion: rosette within ridge. Wall: band of seven wreaths. Rim: bosses between ridges. Light buff fabric; traces of black glaze.

For shape, cf. 446, 474, 483.

Black-glaze “lamp filler” or feeder. P1758.

H. 0.052; diam. 0.049.

In top, five small holes around a larger central hole. Buff fabric; poor black glaze on upper part.

For the Hellenistic form of this shape, with a single large opening in the top, see *PF* II, 39–40, C 28, C 29, pls. 5, 21; *Agora* XXIX, 183, 358, nos. 1194–1196, fig. 73, pl. 87. The description here is different, possibly signaling an earlier form of the shape, something like *Pl.* 143, upper row, left. For feeders with strainer tops, see *Agora* XII, 161–162.

Other objects

Lamp (P1759)

Two terracotta figurines: standing woman (Ter86), group of four girls (Ter87)

TOMB C1

White-ground decanter (“hemphora”). P1139. *Pl.* 136B.

H. 0.357; diam. 0.201.

Restored from many fr., with many missing. Molded foot in three degrees. Ovoid body set off from neck. Flaring neck with overhanging, molded rim. Edge of handle scored. Glaze band on foot and lip. Lower body: alternating pointed lotus petals and small flowers on wavy stems, bordered above by broad band with narrow band below. Shoulder: ivy garland with berries. Egg and dart between narrow bands painted on offset at base of neck. Applied vine leaf at base of handle. Buff fabric; thick yellowish white slip; decoration in red-black (mostly red) glaze.

Fusiform unguentarium. P1141. *Pl.* 143, lower row, second from right.

Est. H. 0.16.

Molded foot; thin stem; high, angular shoulder; thin flaring neck; projecting, overhanging rim. Vestigial handles on horizontal surface of shoulder. Red to black glaze.

Other objects

Saucer, reddish fabric (P1140)

Pitcher (“hemphora”), reddish fabric, cream slip (?) (P1138)

Thirteen more fusiform unguentaria: red glaze (P1142); buff fabric, black glaze (P1154); buff fabric (P1144, P1149, P1152, P1153); dark gray fabric (P1143, P1145–P1148, P1150, P1151)

Fourteen lamps (P1155–P1168)

Terracotta figurine of Eros (Ter64)

Bronze box mirror (Br120)

TOMB G1

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1170. *Pl.* 134A, lower row, left of center.

H. 0.055; diam. 0.082.

Previous publication: *Sardis* I:1, 121, fig. 127 = *Pl.* 134A.

Intact. Shape different from usual Sardinian bowls: relatively tall, with very straight rim marked with two grooves. Medallion: eight-petal rosette with central boss, eight small leaves between tips of petals, all within ridge. Wall divided into two registers by beading. Lower register: four large palmettes with tendrils at bases. Upper register: floral scroll. Rim: running spiral over beading. Buff fabric; thin black glaze. Careful workmanship. Probably imported.

No other objects in tomb.

TOMB S6

White-ground cup (mastoi). P1548.

H. 0.075; diam. 0.093.

Similar in form to P195 from Tomb 44. Decoration probably also similar (crossing stippled bands) but most has disappeared. White slip; decoration in black-red glaze.

For other mastoi, see P195 from Tomb 44.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1545.

H. 0.053; diam. 0.085.

Intact. Straight rim. Medallion: eight-petal rosette

within ridge. Wall: four alternating fronds and buds growing from calyces. Between frond and flower, at two opposite points, a maker's mark resembling a single ovo, upturned, surmounted by a bead. Rim: egg and dart with one ridge below, two above. Red-buff fabric; poor red-black glaze.

Small sketch suggests bud may have resembled that on 392, 460, 461.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1546.

H. 0.079; diam. 0.108.

Mended from five fr.; much missing. Rim slightly concave-convex. Medallion: nine-petal rosette with central boss, within ridge. Wall: eight fronds with large buds between their tips. Rim: bead and reel with ridge below, "plain molding" above. Red-buff fabric; traces of poor red-black glaze.

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1547.

H. 0.055; diam. 0.088.

Mended from three pieces. Rim slightly concave-convex. Medallion: eight-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: four buds on straight, hatched stems alternate with ornament consisting of bud in calyx surmounted by two symmetrically incurving tendrils. Rim: widely spaced ovolos with two ridges above. Red-buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

Small sketch of bud on stem closely resembles motif on 531.

Moldmade bowl: figured. P1544.

H. 0.058; diam. 0.086.

Intact but badly preserved. Concave-convex rim. Medallion: comic mask within ridge. Wall: five alternating loutrophoroi and dancing figures. Dancers face left and raise their right hands. Rim: two ridges. Buff fabric; poor black glaze.

Other objects

Bronze coin of Sardis: M. Aurelius (*Sardis* XI:1, 32, no. 297)

Fusiform unguentarium (no number)
Lamp (P1549)

TOMB S7. Perhaps third century.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P1550.

H. 0.105; diam. 0.047.

Body divided into two registers by pair of incised lines, bordered below by single incised line, above by pair of incised lines: in lower register, white herringbone leaves; in upper register, alternating white birds and added clay eggs (?). On neck and shoulder, alternating added clay and white tongues with pair of incised lines above. Buff fabric; fair black glaze.

For other West Slope fusiform unguentaria, see P22 from Tomb 50.

West Slope fusiform unguentarium. P1551.

H. 0.097; diam. 0.044.

On body, alternating white palmettes and eggs (?), between pairs of incised lines. On neck and shoulder, alternating added clay and white tongues, with pair of incised lines above. White on lip. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze.

Squat oinochoe. P1552.

H. 0.048; diam. 0.048.

Lip chipped, handle missing. Buff fabric; poor black-red glaze on upper part only.

Other objects

Three more fusiform unguentaria (no numbers)
Four lamps (P1553–P1556)

TOMB SW5

Moldmade bowl: floral. P1792. *Pl. 134B*, left.

H. 0.075; diam. 0.111.

Previous publication: *Sardis* VII:1, 163–164, no. 224: 18, fig. 211 (signature).

Straight rim. Medallion: eight-petal rosette within ridge. Wall: four alternating tall fronds and loutrophoroi, with nine-petal rosettes between them. Below rim, signature [K]έρδων. Rim: egg and dart between ridges. Buff fabric; poor red glaze.

Rosettes very similar to those on 452, 453, and 553 of the Charioteer Group. For the signature of Κέρδων on another Sardian bowl, see Winkes, 116, no. 91 and pp. 94–95 above.

Other objects

Bowl, buff fabric, poor red glaze (P1793)

Cover, buff fabric (P1794)

Two lekythoi ("Type A jugs") (no numbers)

Three fusiform unguentaria (no numbers)

Ampulla (no number)

Eight lamps (P1795–P1802)

Frr. of two or more terracotta figurines

Bronze “pitcher” (Br255, see *Sardis* M8, 148–149, nos. 975–978, four pitchers from Sardis in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, one of which may be this vessel)

TOMB ⓐ. First century.

An un plundered tomb containing four skeletons, excavated by T. L. Shear on April 5, 1922, “high up at E. end of S. slope of 3rd wadi.” Briefly discussed in Shear, 401–403, with photograph and drawing of the objects (figs. 9, 10).

Moldmade bowl: floral. ⓐ38-P11.

H. 0.067; diam. 0.095.

Previous publication: Shear, 401, fig. 9, lower row, fourth from left.

Wall: “floral sprays radiating upward from center of base.” Rim: ovolo. Red fabric, “discolored in baking” (misfired? overfired?).

Pergamene sigillata skyphos. ⓐ118-P26.

Est. H. 0.075.

Previous publication: Shear, fig. 9, lower row, fourth from right.

Restored. Nearly vertical, inwardly inclined upper wall; outturned rim. Vertical strap handles with rosettes at handle arch, attached below rim. Red fabric; traces of glaze.

Cf. *PF* VI, 69–70, pl. 8 (Form S 8), mid-second century to third quarter of first century.

Echinus bowl. ⓐ36-P9.

H. 0.05; diam. 0.12.

Ring foot. Rouletting on floor. Gray-black fabric, traces of glaze.

Two-handled cup. ⓐ39-P12.

H. 0.055; diam. 0.092.

Previous publication: Shear, 402, fig. 9, lower row, second from right?

Edge of lip missing; one handle detached. Ring foot; shallow cup, with body of greater diameter than rim. “Molded groove” below rim. Two triple-grooved ring handles. Thin red fabric.

Perhaps a thin-walled ware cup. Cf. M. T. M. Moevs, *The Roman Thin Walled Pottery from Cosa (1948–1954)*, *MAAR* 32 (Rome 1973), 81, 272, Form XXV, nos. 122, 123, pls. 12, 62 (first century).

Two-handled cup. ⓐ119-P27.

H. 0.05; diam. 0.105.

Previous publication: Shear, fig. 9, third from left.

Restored; rim chipped. Ring foot; thin walls; high, molded rim. Vertical handles with handle plates. Red fabric.

Pyxis or salt cellar. ⓐ32-P6.

H. 0.043; diam. 0.072.

Previous publication: Shear, fig. 9, upper row, third from right.

Cylindrical body with projecting foot and rim. Red fabric.

For the shape in black glaze, see *Agora* XXIX, 166, fig. 65, pl. 78, with further references.

Echinus bowl. ⓐ35-P8.

H. 0.061; diam. 0.131.

Previous publication of this and the following three: Shear, 402, fig. 9, at left and right in both upper and lower row.

Ring foot. Red fabric.

Echinus bowl. ⓐ37-P10.

Diam. 0.125.

Ring foot. Gray-black fabric.

Echinus bowl. ⓐ120-P28.

H. 0.057; diam. 0.123.

Incomplete; restored. Ring foot. Gray-black fabric.

Oinochoe. ⓐ44-P13.

H. 0.29; diam. 0.20.

In dromos.

Previous publication: Shear, 402, fig. 9, upper row, center.

Rim missing (perhaps restored). Ring foot. “Indications of trefoil mouth (missing).” Two faint incised lines around body. Single handle from shoulder to upper neck. Coarse red fabric.

Trefoil mouth is rare in Hellenistic ceramics after the first half of the third century; for early Hellenis-

tic examples, see Thompson (1934), 323–325, A 48–A 51, fig. 8 (Athens); Vanderpool et al., 38, no. 41, pl. 21 (Koroni). For rare later examples, see Stella Drougou, ed., *Hellenistic Pottery from Macedonia* (Thessaloniki 1991), 91 (Veroia, fourth quarter of third century); Andreas Vordos, Despoina Tsardaka, and Kleio Hatzidaniel, “Κλειστό σύνολο κεραμικής από το πηγάδι του οικοπέδου Κωνσταντίνου Δημναίου στην Επάνω Σκάλα Μυτιλήνης,” in *Δ’ Συνάντηση*, 238, no. 3, pl. 155:α (Mytilene, second century).

Lagynos. Θ45-P14.

H. 0.201; diam. 0.143.

Previous publication: Shear, fig. 9, upper row, second from left.

Ring foot; globular body; torus rim. Single handle from shoulder to upper neck. Coarse red fabric.

Biconical aryballos. Θ33-P7.

H. 0.059; diam. 0.072.

Previous publication: Shear, fig. 9, upper row, third from left.

Part of lip missing; “one side partially burned.” Low ring foot; sharply angular biconical body; broad horizontal rim with molded edge, pierced with two pairs of holes. Red fabric.

Cf. P161 from Tomb 13; P1788 from Tomb 808.

Other objects

Two bronze coins: one of Sardis, head of youthful Herakles wearing lion skin/amphora and the inscription ΣΑΡΔΙ/ΑΝΩΝ (cf. *Sardis* XI:1, 27, no. 260; *Sardis* M7, Gr 228, now dated after 133, probably in the first century); one illegible

Fr., coarse black ware (Θ121-P29)

Five lamps

Two Ephesos lamps with leaf pattern, mask on nozzle, gray-black fabric (Θ28-L14, Θ29-L15): Shear, fig. 9, top left and lower row, second from left, fig. 10, upper left and center. Θ28-L14 found inside oinochoe Θ44-P13. Howland Type 49 A (*Agora* IV, 166–169), first century to ca. 10 C.E.; for the date, see *Agora* XXIX, 511

Ephesos lamp with beaded decoration, gray-black fabric (Θ30-L16): Shear, fig. 9, top right, fig. 10, lower right

Kite-shaped lamp, gray-black fabric (Θ34-L18): Shear, fig. 9, lower row, center, fig. 10, lower left. Similar to two lamps from Tomb 77.1 (Context

1) (*BASOR* 233 [1979], 14–15, fig. 13)

Plain lamp, reddish buff fabric (Θ31-L17): Shear, fig. 10, upper right

Two terracotta figurines

“Persephone?” (Θ40-Tc1): Shear, fig. 9, upper row, fourth from left

Nude female (Θ41-Tc2): Shear, fig. 9, lower row, third from right

Terracotta mask (Θ42-Tc3): Shear, fig. 9, upper row, second from right

Clay disc (Θ122-Tc5)

Three cylindrical pieces of clay (Θ123-Tc6)

Three fr. of iron (Θ49-IL1)

SECTION 2

Below are listed tombs with recognizably Hellenistic contents, but for which no descriptions or photographs of that material survive (although in a few cases descriptions of some of the other objects are extant). Hellenistic material is listed on the first line, other contents in the following paragraph.

TOMB 12

Fusiform unguentarium, buff fabric (P312)

Other objects: two unguentaria or perhaps amphoriskoi (“gongylides”), red-buff fabric, traces of black glaze (P310, P311); two unguentaria (“gongylides”), red-buff fabric (P308, P309); alabastron, cream slip, red-pink fillet (P313); three lamps (P314–P316); bronze perfume applicator (Br30)

TOMB 20b

Two fusiform unguentaria (no numbers)

Other objects: small black-glaze bowl, Attic (?) (P1577); alabastron with white slip, red and blue paint on rim (no number); chalcedony seal (J151); bronze box mirror (Br224); stone alabastron (SV67)

TOMB 36a

Four fusiform unguentaria (no numbers)

Other objects: bowl, buff fabric, black glaze on exterior (P1561); two hydriai with bowls for covers (P1559, P1560); two amphoriskoi or unguentaria (“gongylides”) (no number); six lamps (P1562–P1567)

TOMB 51

Two fusiform unguentaria, reddish fabric, yellowish slip, two red bands (P117), dark gray fabric, traces of cream slip (P118)

Other objects: bowl, red-buff fabric (P115); one-handled pot, coarse gray fabric (P116); unguentarium (“gongylis”), red fabric, cream slip (P114); two alabastra, cream slip (P112, P113); two lamps (P119, P120)

TOMB 302

Fusiform unguentarium (no numbers for pottery); coin of Alexander III (*Sardis* XI:1, 7, no. 60)

Other objects: lekythos (“Type A jug”); amphoriskos or unguentarium (“gongylis”); alabastron; jewelry (J41, J42)

List may not be complete.

TOMB 343

Fusiform unguentarium, buff fabric, black glaze (P692)

Other objects: gold strips (J59–J69, *Sardis* XIII:1, 14, no. 15, pl II:6)

TOMB 347

Filter jug (“teapot”), traces of red glaze (P710); five fusiform unguentaria, buff fabric, red glaze (P714), buff fabric (P712, P713), dark gray fabric (P711, P715)

Other objects: four lamps (P716–P719); 29 gilded paste beads, gold strip (J71); bronze box mirror (Br68); bronze ring, iron attachment (Br69).

TOMB 368

Fusiform unguentarium (no number)

Other objects: “porcelain” bowl (no number); gold plaques and beads (J80–J82, *Sardis* XIII:1, 14, 19, 27, nos. 11, 30, 53, pls. I:11, V:4)

List may not be complete.

TOMB 369

Fusiform unguentarium, dark gray fabric (P800)

Other objects: Attic red-figure squat lekythos (P795, *Pl. 144*, right, *Sardis* M10, Att App. 22); lekythos (“Type A jug”) (P796); lydia (P797, P798); amphoriskos or unguentarium (“gongylis”) (P799)

TOMB 371

Five fusiform unguentaria, buff fabric, black glaze (P813, P814), buff fabric (P810–P812)

Other objects: small black-glaze kylix (P822); three black-glaze bowls, (P819–P821, *Sardis* M10, Att App. 34, Att App. 35); three small black-glaze stemmed dishes (“compotiers”) (P815–P817); bowl, buff fabric (P809); one small stemmed dish, pinkish buff fabric (P818); two lekythoi (“Type A jugs”) (P807, P808); four lamps (P823–P826); glass bottle (G19); two seals (J86, J87, *Sardis* XIII:1, 44, nos. 116, 117, pls. X:13, 14, XI:11); gold and silver jewelry (J88–J92, *Sardis* XIII:1, 15, no. 19, pl. II:4); two bronze mirrors (Br85, Br86); bronze perfume applicator (Br87); bronze tongs (Br88); iron knife with traces of wooden handle (M15); gaming die (illegible number).

TOMB 402

West Slope fusiform unguentarium (P868)

No record of other objects.

TOMB 423

Three fusiform unguentaria, dark gray fabric (P947–P949)

Other objects: bronze coins of M. Aurelius (*Sardis* XI:1, 32, nos. 293–296) and Sabina (*ibid.*, 31, no. 288); illegible coins; “jug,” buff fabric (P950); fr. of pottery; four lamps (P951–P954, *Sardis* VII:1, 162, no. 220, fig. 207 [signature], no. 222, fig. 209 [stamp, signature]); fr. of glass; bronze “pitcher” (no number)

TOMB 433

Three fusiform unguentaria, black glaze with incised lines (P970), dark gray fabric (P968, P969); bronze

coin of Seleukos I (*Sardis* XI:1, 38, no. 345, there dated ca. 305–280; perhaps same type as Newell, 95, no. 916, pl. XVI:20, there dated ca. 300–286)

Other objects: black-glaze bowl (P964); three unglazed bowls, buff fabric (P965–P967); unguentarium (“gongylis”), reddish fabric (P971); four lamps (P972–P975)

TOMB 435

Two fusiform unguentaria, reddish fabric (P979), dark gray fabric (P980); bronze coin of Pergamon (*Sardis* XI:1, 14, no. 149, there dated 159–138; cf. Hansen, 480, I:4, dated to middle of second century)

Other objects: bowl, reddish buff fabric (P978); amphora, buff fabric (P981); six lamps (P982–P987); paste beads (J103)

TOMB 515

Two fusiform unguentaria, dark gray fabric (P1028, P1029), found on end couch with P1027 and SV50

Other objects: Attic red-figure squat lekythos (P1025, *Sardis* M10, Att App. 24); small black-glaze bowl (P1026, *Sardis* M10, Att App. 36); lekythos (“Type A jug”) (P1027); Type A lamp (P1030); stone alabastron (SV50)

TOMB 712

West Slope fusiform unguentarium (P1272)

No record of other objects.

TOMB 812

West Slope fusiform unguentarium (P1371)

Other objects: jewelry (no numbers, *Sardis* XIII:1, 15, 33, nos. 20 and perhaps 83)

List may not be complete.

TOMB K(1)

Moldmade bowl (P1636), two fusiform unguentaria (no numbers)

Other objects: saucer, pinkish fabric (P1637); pitcher (“hemphora”), buff fabric (P1635); tall jar, buff fabric (P1634); clay alabastron (no number); eight lamps (P1638–P1645); bronze mirror (Br225)

TOMB S4

Fusiform unguentarium, buff fabric, dull black glaze (P1541)

Other objects: bronze coin of Ephesos (*Sardis* XI:1, 16, no. 187, there dated ca. 387–295); banded amphora, buff fabric, light buff slip, black-red glaze (P1540); “pitcher” (P1542); three lekythoi (“Type A jugs,” no numbers); alabastron, dark gray fabric (P1543); pair of gold plaques (J148, J149, *Sardis* XIII:1, 13–14, no. 10, pl. I:10); stone alabastron (SV62).

List may not be complete.

SECTION 3

The following is a list of tombs with coins indicating that they were used in the Hellenistic period, but for which no recognizably Hellenistic pottery is recorded. The coins are listed on the first line, other contents in the following paragraph.

TOMB 25

Bronze coin of Lysimachos (*Sardis* XI:1, 12, no. 134, there dated 306–281)

Other objects: Attic (?) black-glaze mug with plain wall (P206, *Pl. 141A*, upper row, second from left; probably early fifth century, see *Agora* XII, 71); black-glaze bowl (P207, *Pl. 141A*, lower row, second from left); small pitcher (“hemphora,” P202); two lekythoi (“Type A jugs,” P203, P204); amphoriskos or unguentarium (“gongylis,” P205); many pieces of jewelry (J8–J13; *Sardis* XIII:1, 20–22, nos. 33–38, pl. III:3–5, 7–9; 31, no. 68, pl. VII:7); two bronze box mirrors (Br12, Br13); stone alabastron (SV3)

TOMB 220

Bronze coin of Lysimachos (*Sardis* XI:1, 11, no. 122, there dated 306–281)

Other objects: black-glaze bowl, unglazed bowl (no numbers); terracotta mask (Ter5, “apparently fifth century”); three pieces of jewelry (J38, J39, *Sardis* XIII:1, 18, no. 28, pl. II:10; 37, no. 96, pls. IX:9, XI:1; 43, no. 112, pls. X:9, XI:9)

List may not be complete.

TOMB 314

Bronze coin of Alexander III, 336–323 (*Sardis* XI:1, 7, no. 74)

Other objects: signed lamp, *Sardis* VII:1, 162, no. 223, fig. 210 (signature)

List may not be complete.

TOMB 352

Bronze coin (*Sardis* XI:1, 39, no. 361, there assigned to Antiochos I and dated 280–261), probably of Antiochos II and dating 261–250 (cf. Newell, 253, nos. 1390, 1391, pl. LVI:7, 8)

Other objects: black-glaze bowl (P738); lekythos (“Type A jug,” P737); two pieces of jewelry (J74, J75)

TOMB 369a

Bronze coin of Alexander III, 336–323 (*Sardis* XI:1, 8, no. 84)

No record of other objects.

TOMB 415

Two bronze coins of Alexander III, 336–323 (*Sardis* XI:1, 7, nos. 72, 77)

No record of other objects.

TOMB 819

Bronze coin of Lysimachus (*Sardis* XI:1, 11, no. 121, there dated 323–281)

Other objects: seven gold rosettes and fifteen gold beads (J129, J130); carnelian bead set in gold (J131); bronze box mirror and perfume applicator (Br199, Br200)

TOMB 836

Silver coin of Alexander III, 336–323 (*Sardis* XI:1, 7,

no. 61); bronze coin of Macedon (*ibid.* 9, no. 94, there dated 286–277), now dated to last quarter of fourth century (see Katerini Liampi, “Zur Chronologie der sogenannten ‘anonymen’ makedonischen Münzen des späten 4. Jhs. v. Chr.,” *JNG* 36 [1986], 41–65); three bronze coins of Ephesos (*Sardis* XI:1, 16–17, nos. 185, 186, 195, there dated 387–295 and 305–288)

Other objects: two silver sigloi (*Sardis* XI:1, 44, nos. 416, 417, there attributed to Artaxerxes I, 465–425); Attic palmette lekythos (P1488, *Sardis* M10, Att App. 23); black-glaze “pitcher” (P1486); amphora (P1487); lekythos (“Type A jug,” no number); amphoriskos or unguentarium (“gongylis,” no number); four alabstra decorated with painted fillets, two described as having buff fabric, white slip (P1489–P1492); many pieces of jewelry (J135–J143, *Sardis* XIII:1, 11–12, nos. 1–4, 6, pl. I:1–4, 6; 26, no. 51, pls. V:3, VI:1)

List may not be complete.

TOMB S3

Bronze coins of Antiochos I (*Sardis* XI:1, 40, no. 368, there dated 280–261; cf. Newell, 272, no. 1457, pl. LXI:4, dated near end of reign) and *Sardis* (*Sardis* XI:1, 27, no. 260, now dated after 133)

Other objects: black-glaze amphoriskos (P1539, apparently stamped, Classical); two lekythoi (“Type A jugs,” no numbers)

List may not be complete.

TOMB SW4

Seven bronze coins (*Sardis* IX:1, 39–40, nos. 357–359, 362–364, 377, there assigned to Antiochos I and dated 280–261), probably of Antiochos II and dating 261–250 (cf. Newell, 253, nos. 1390, 1391, pl. LVI:7, 8)

Other objects: concave-sided lekythos, streaky glaze (P1713); black-glaze lekythos (P1715); banded lekythos (P1714); two lamps (P1716, P1717); terracotta mask (Ter85); two pieces of jewelry (J159, J160)

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS BY INVENTORY NUMBER

HoB 8/viii/64	106	P58.55:60	118
HoB 29/vi/62	347	P58.56:59	4
IN63.91	231	P58.87:106	438
IN67.23	233	P58.358:646	433
L58.46:989	586	P58.383:670	see 36
L58.63:1084	194	P58.405:681A	107
L59.41:1783	see p. 14	P58.406:682A	48
L59.43:1785	see p. 14	P58.408:684	see 202
L59.44:1786	see p. 14	P58.409:685	56
L59.50:1831	see p. 14	P58.436:699	557
L59.42:1784	see p. 14	P58.451:726	471
L59.45:1787	see p. 14	P58.462:746	47
L59.47:1812	see p. 14	P58.463:747	651
L59.48:1829	see p. 14	P58.471A:812	127
L59.49:1830	see p. 14	P58.472A:813	see 77
L59.54:1835	see p. 14	P58.477A:777	737
L65.3:6648	see p. 12	P58.483:785	544
L77.2:8302	see p. 14	P58.484:786	445
L77.3:8314	see p. 14	P58.485:787	462
L77.4:8315	see p. 14	P58.494:845	see 36
L77.5:8317	see p. 14	P58.511:944	see 87
L77.6:8318	see p. 14	P58.518B:951	517
L77.7:8319	see p. 14	P58.518A:951	535
L77.9:8321	see p. 14	P58.522:956	312
L77.10:8322	see p. 14	P58.616:1130	139
L77.11:8323	see p. 14	P59.41:1231	46
L89.9:9670	see p. 15	P59.53:1252	see 36
NoEx62.20	720	P59.59:1292	182
NoEx66.3	247	P59.66:1305	115
NoEx74.5	420	P59.68:1307	140
NoEx74.9	338	P59.69:1308	146
NoEx77.8.325	9	P59.72:1311	54
NoEx98.1	251	P59.94:1345	135
NoEx98.2	270	P59.95:1346A	539
NoEx98.3	271	P59.99:1371	519
NoEx98.4	272	P59.117:1404	8
NoEx98.5	273	P59.118:1405	132
NoEx98.6	482	P59.125:1436	577
NoEx98.7	520	P59.135:1457	447
P58.1:1	4	P59.138:1460	534

P59.140:1462	400	P60.28:2277	174
P59.148:1476	33	P60.51:2304	427
P59.155:1489	186	P60.59:2313	611
P59.203:1559	430	P60.91B:2351	296
P59.206:1562	see 206	P60.91A:2351	295
P59.221:1579	212	P60.93:2353	141
P59.225:1583	367	P60.95:2355	440
P59.226B:1584	463	P60.118:2391	210
P59.226A:1584	491	P60.121:2396	587
P59.244:1618	492	P60.123:2398	111
P59.246:1623	260	P60.124:2400	65
P59.247:1624	607	P60.142:2425	395
P59.268:1669	732	P60.179:2476	13
P59.290:1708	see p. 14	P60.184:2482	499
P59.310:1735	19	P60.185:2484	42
P59.339:1788	see p. 14	P60.220:2526	636
P59.340A, B:1789	see p. 14	P60.236:2551	410
P59.350:1806	34	P60.239:2554	360
P59.366:1845	476	P60.240:2555	166
P59.370:1856	567	P60.246A:2564	727
P59.381:1882	242	P60.251:2570	654
P59.386:1898	158	P60.254:2574	454
P59.386A:1899	508	P60.255:2575	455
P59.387:1900	103	P60.259:2583	529
P59.400A, B:1800	see p. 14	P60.276:2622	36
P59.408:1948	68	P60.329:2738	574
P59.412A, B:1802	306	P60.332:2741	196
P59.413:1952	see p. 14	P60.366:2810	21
P59.414:1953	174	P60.383:2830	see 77
P59.415:1954	734	P60.384:2831	78
P59.436:1994	404	P60.392:2844	218
P59.438:1999	419	P60.485:2968	204
P59.474:2049	170	P60.498:2997	634
P59.475:2050	402	P60.528:3041	178
P59.485:2065	189	P60.604:3122	692
P59.491:2075	439	P61.16:3158	250
P59.515:2119	353	P61.21:3172	275
P59.547:2155	394	P61.22:3173	249
P59.550:2162	473	P61.23:3177B	266
P59.557:2169	279	P61.23:3177C	268
P59.562:2174	11	P61.23:3177A	267
P59.570:2190	526	P61.23:3177D	269
P59.571:2191	541	P61.28:3191	674
P59.574:2197	299	P61.29:3185	319
P59.575:2201	392	P61.34:3208	432
P59.578:2205	364	P61.38:3217	521
P59.579:2208	195	P61.39:3218	546
P59.580:2209	434	P61.44:3224	635
P60.14:2254	730	P61.49:3241	109

P61.50:3242	608	P63.4:4940	341
P61.52:3245	162	P63.6:4942	524
P61.70:3274	63	P63.13:4950	540
P61.71:3275	172	P63.17:4961	726
P61.81:3299	466	P63.19:4965	664
P61.96:3332	86	P63.27:4989	503
P61.97:3334	93	P63.32:5000	493
P61.101:3338	571	P63.49:5023	555
P61.102:3339	515	P63.86:5065	193
P61.141:3394	742	P63.101:5080	121
P61.142:3395	552	P63.108:5100	390
P61.144:3399	381	P63.115:5109	25
P61.146:3403	565	P63.121:5117	97
P61.161:3437	470	P63.130:5129	369
P61.164:3441	see p. 13	P63.132:5132	87
P61.228B:3563	504	P63.139:5139	444
P61.230A:3567	707	P63.140:5140	479
P61.235:3575	543	P63.145:5151	613
P61.277:3646	736	P63.156A, B:5173	57
P61.341:3744	51	P63.165:5184	159
P61.342:3745	220	P63.166:5185	102
P61.343:3746	216	P63.172:5197	406
P61.370:3796	see 11	P63.177:5204	563
P61.396:3839	746	P63.182:5215	566
P61.448:3940	198	P63.183:5216	393
P61.449:3941	453	P63.192:5237	352
P61.471:3967	723	P63.193:5238	116
P61.558:4088	412	P63.194:5239	104
P62.2:4132	685	P63.200:5256	719
P62.7:4140	714	P63.208:5264	718
P62.28:4192	112	P63.217:5273	550
P62.31:4195	669	P63.222:5291	380
P62.87:4292	125	P63.223:5292	570
P62.88:4293	see 130	P63.224:5293	401
P62.97:4305	488	P63.225:5294	345
P62.117:4329	342	P63.228:5297	750
P62.125A:4350	538	P63.232:5310	678
P62.160:4395	716	P63.236:5318	318
P62.186:4445	12	P63.267:5366	7
P62.191:4451	705	P63.312:5429	386
P62.209:4481	6	P63.316:5434	502
P62.226:4510	533	P63.320:5438	505
P62.240:4529	525	P63.321:5439	717
P62.368:4689	448	P63.363:5490	see 74
P62.401:4745	365	P63.379:5509	698
P62.427:4814	391	P63.391:5527	468
P62.429:4816	see 302	P63.465:5620	231
P62.430A:4817	294	P63.468:5624	197
P62.495:4933	703	P63.470:5626	74

P63.547:5741	384	P65.212:6871	222
P63.571:5770	509	P65.230:6890	235
P63.597:5805	126	P65.231:6891	226
P63.603:5813	509	P65.232:6892	224
P63.610:5823	671	P65.233:6893	246
P63.616A:5838	547	P65.234:6894	225
P63.616B:5838	606	P65.235:6895	236
P63.654:5897	435	P65.236:6896	223
P63.655:5898	676	P65.237:6897	215
P63.656:5899	670	P65.238:6898	234
P63.663:5913	542	P65.239:6899	238
P63.664:5914	578	P65.240:6900	73
P64.1:5924	371	P65.242:6902	228
P64.12A:6052	741	P65.243:6903	240
P64.58:6041	690	P65.244:6905	324
P64.138:6171	387	P65.245:6906	614
P64.140:6173	688	P65.246:6907	497
P64.168:6211	see 79	P65.248:6910	219
P64.171:6215	591	P65.249:6911	217
P64.188:6239	661	P65.250:6912	221
P64.189:6240	588	P65.253:6915	15
P64.190:6241	593	P65.263:6925	361
P64.228:6289	655	P65.264:6926	287
P64.237:6303	117	P65.268:6930	105
P64.240:6306	589	P65.283:6945	511
P64.265:6343	489	P65.284:6946	see 302
P64.319:6427	715	P65.285:6947	415
P64.401:6528	596	P66.72:7099	255
P65.3:6590	725	P66.96:7132	241
P65.22:6611	601	P66.97:7133	44
P65.30:6620	399	P66.101:7137	248
P65.55:6658	80	P66.103:7139	256
P65.56:6659	76	P66.104:7141	see pp. 15 and 44
P65.58:6661	see p. 12	P66.108:7146	227
P65.59:6665	724	P66.150:7206	558
P65.60:6666	710	P66.151:7207	536
P65.86:6700	351	P67.25:7359	722
P65.90:6707	693	P67.42:7393	701
P65.136:6769	626	P67.43:7394	553
P65.149:6788	456	P67.44:7395	656
P65.158:6800	738	P67.45:7396	281
P65.168A, B:6818	350	P67.47:7412	668
P65.169:6819	498	P67.49:7414	599
P65.170:6820	407	P67.50:7415	604
P65.195:6851	662	P67.51:7416	506
P65.197:6853	592	P67.52:7417	330
P65.199:6855	298	P67.53:7418	286
P65.200:6856	458	P67.65:7445	659
P65.207:6864	451	P67.67:7447	721

P67.81:7467	307	P80.36:8559	691
P67.94:7499	666	P82.53:8682	see 159
P67.96:7501	457	P82.55:8684	see 159
P67.98:7506	501	P82.58:8698	695
P67.102:7513	414	P83.58:8821	377
P67.128:7558	370	P83.59:8822	29
P67.130:7561	702	P84.4:8833	684
P67.147:7591	396	P84.36:8873	677
P68.26:7632	507	P84.60:8916	681
P68.40:7650	494	P85.1:8995	548
P68.55:7674	60	P85.3:8997	706
P68.110:7760	280	P85.4:9020	704
P68.111:7761	291	P85.13:9054	731
P68.146:7847	329	P85.18:9065	405
P68.155:7858	131	P85.30:9108	62
P68.184:7904	308	P85.46:9151	77
P68.185:7905	418	P85.47:9152	708
P68.187:7907	82	P85.52:9159	108
P69.32:7965	554	P85.71:9187	679
P69.45:7986	388	P86.4:9206	673
P70.14:8082	436	P86.6:9211	747
P70.24:8100	373	P86.7:9212	682
P71.28:8173	85	P86.13:9220	696
P72.6:8204	185	P86.18:9234	689
P77.3:8307	see p. 14	P86.22:9241	686
P77.4:8308	see p. 14	P86.24:9246	711
P77.5:8309	41	P86.25:9247	697
P77.6:8310	335	P86.31:9253	713
P77.7:8311	see p. 14	P86.58:9292	244
P77.8:8312	253	P86.66:9307	421
P77.9:8313	257	P86.76:9322	665
P77.11:8324	254	P86.101:9352	66
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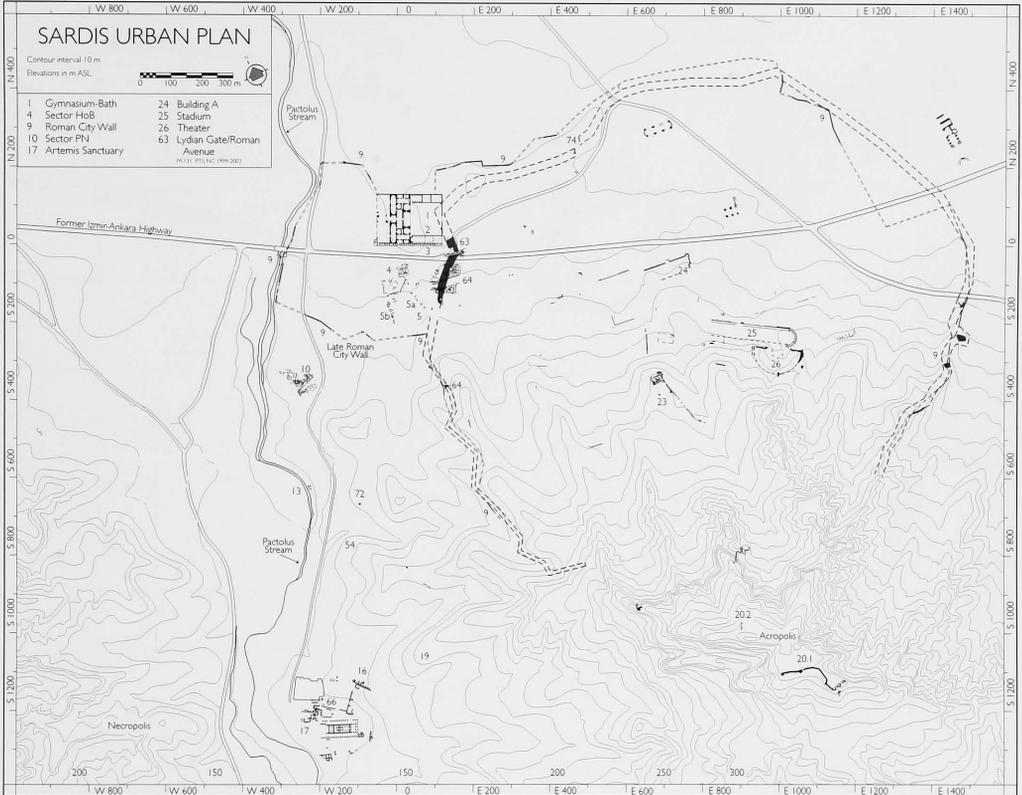
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B = no. 1

BF = no. 23

BS = no. 3

EHT = no. 66

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HoB MTE = no. 5a

HoB MTW = no. 5b

KG = no. 19

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Şeytan Deresi = no. 54

Syn = no. 2

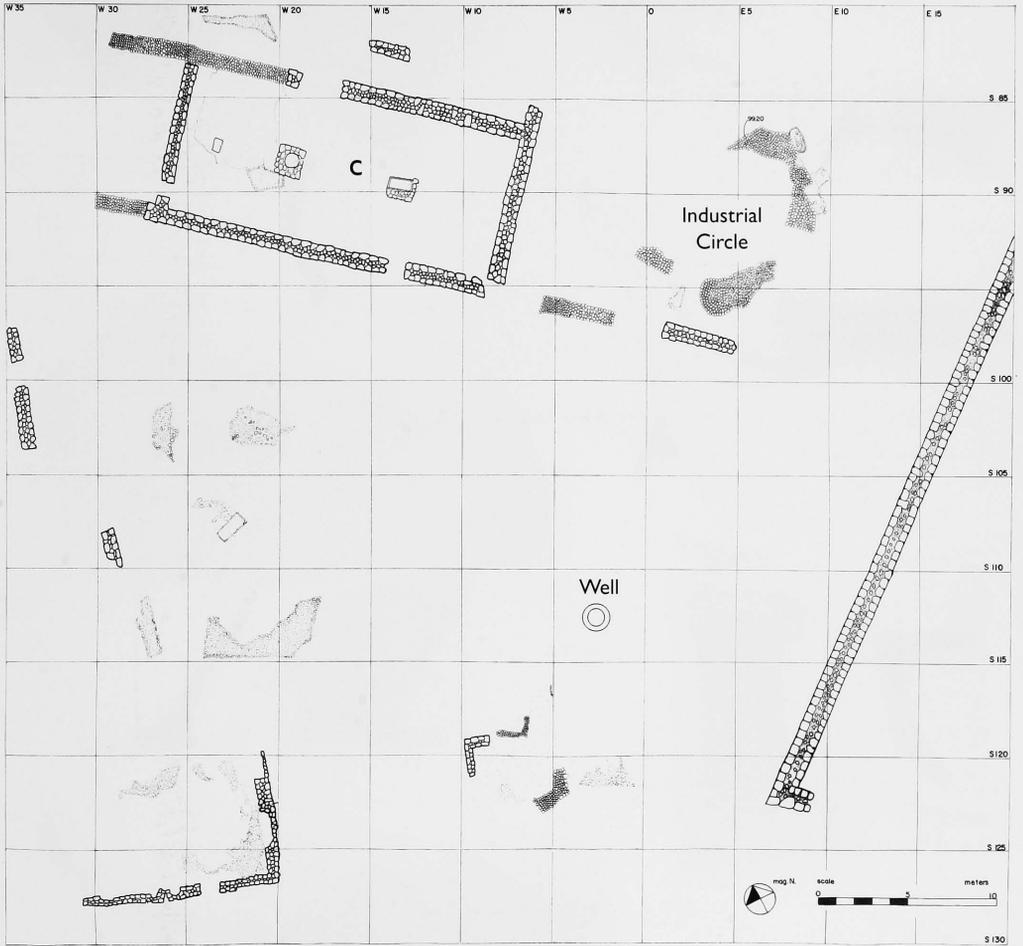
Tomb 77.1 = no. 72

UT = no. 5

Site plan with selected excavated sectors and identified ruins



PN, plan of Lydian through Byzantine levels



H₀B, plan of Hellenistic levels



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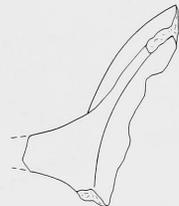
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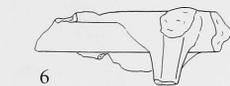
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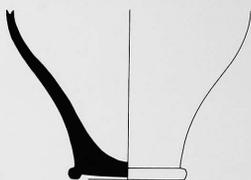
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9, with cast (left)



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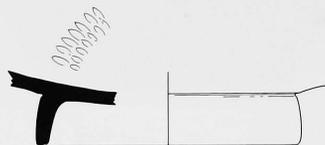




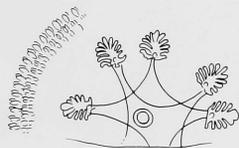
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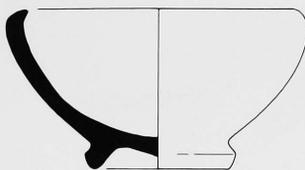


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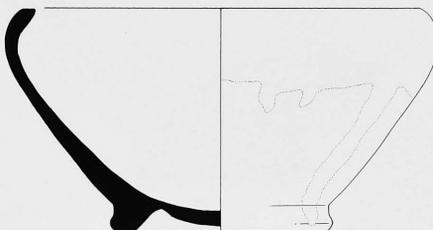




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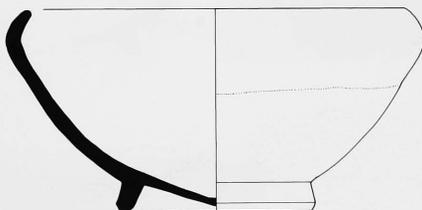
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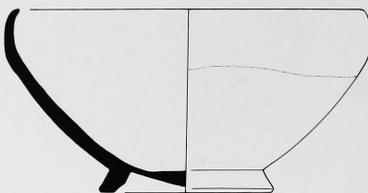


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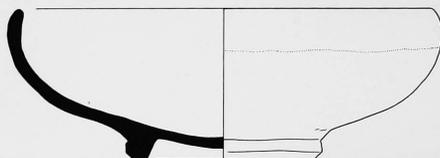
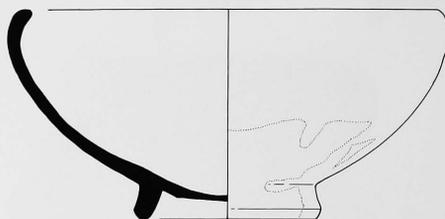




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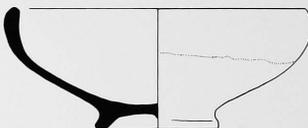
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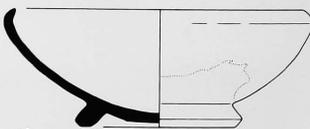
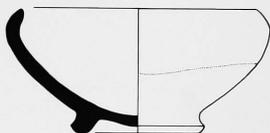
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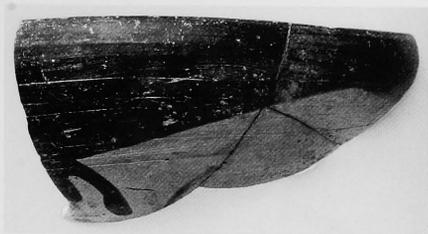


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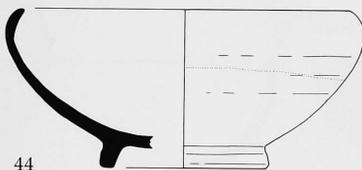


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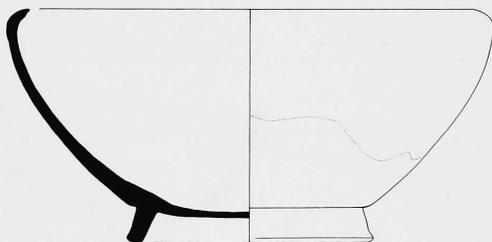
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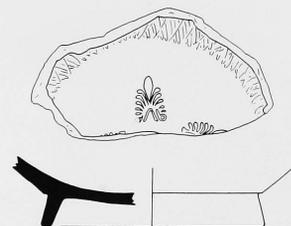
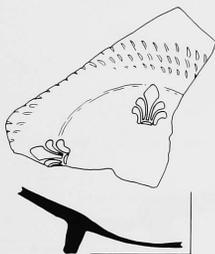
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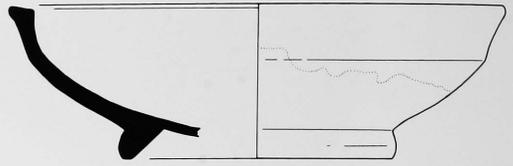
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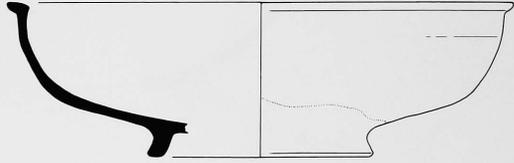
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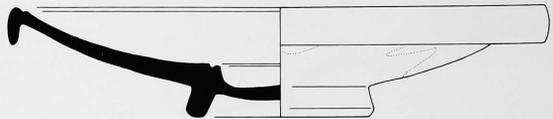
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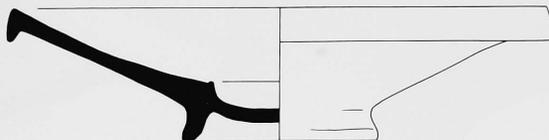


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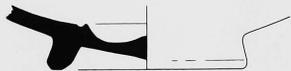
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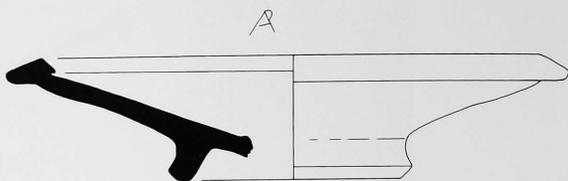


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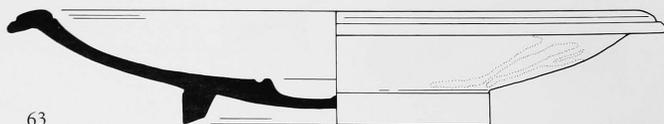


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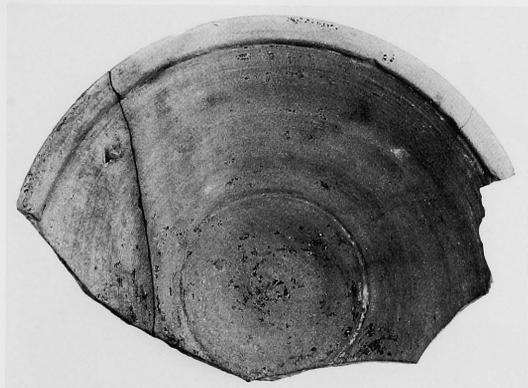
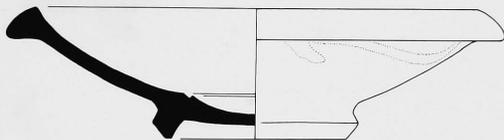
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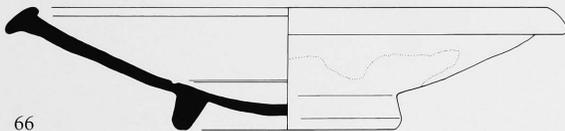
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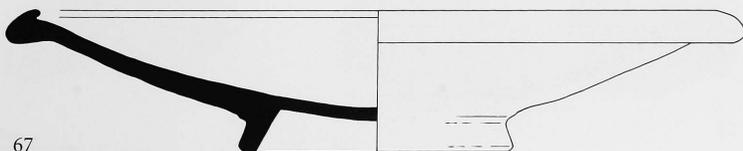
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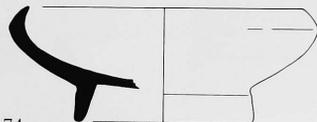
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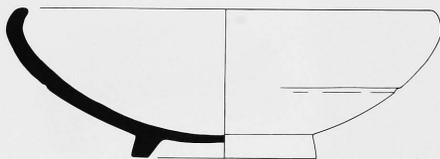
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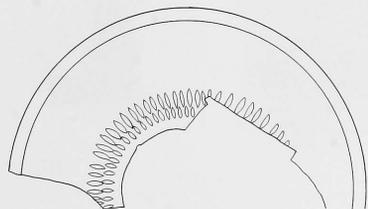
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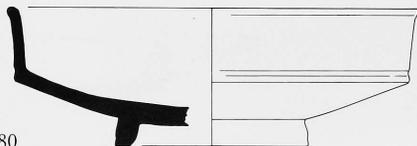
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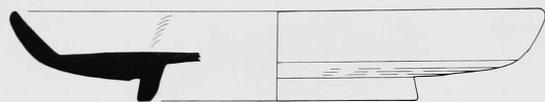


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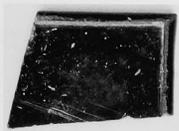
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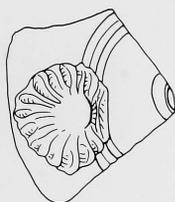
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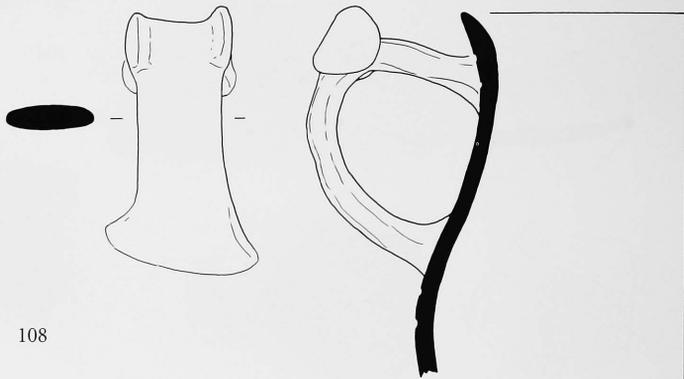
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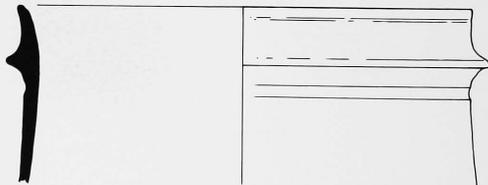
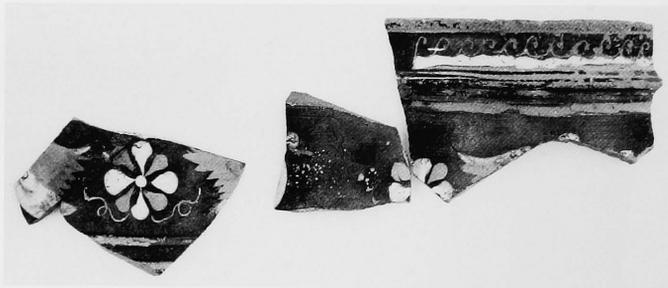
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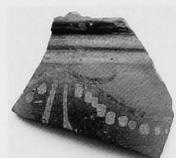
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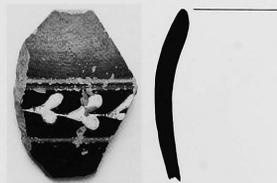
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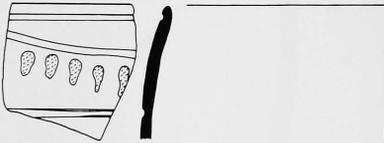
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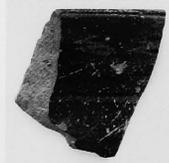
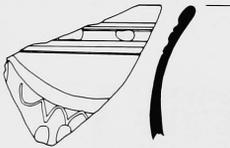
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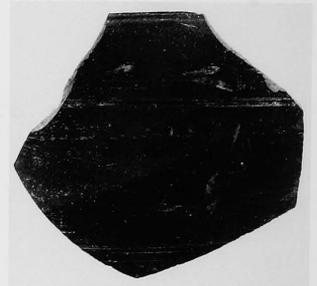
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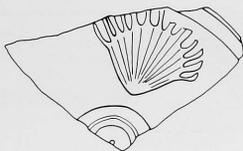


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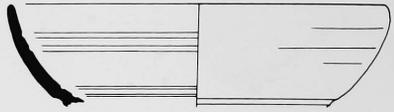
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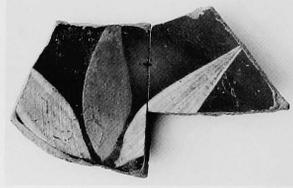
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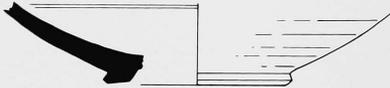
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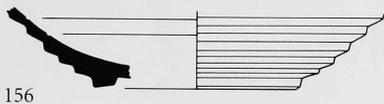


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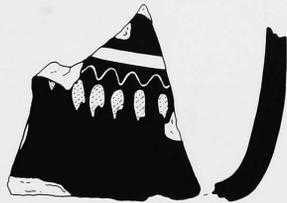
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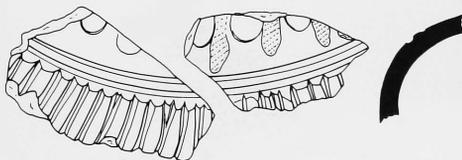
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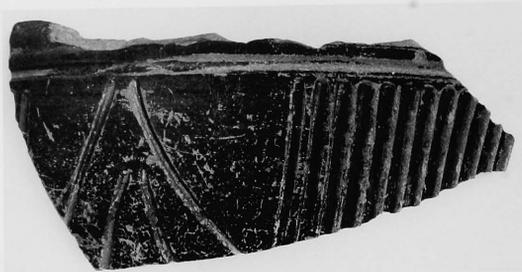


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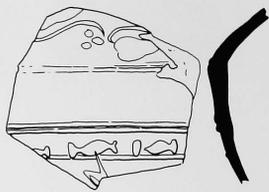
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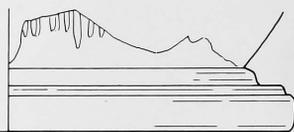
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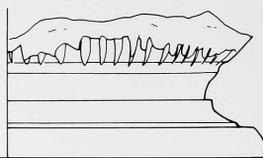
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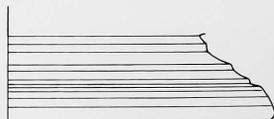
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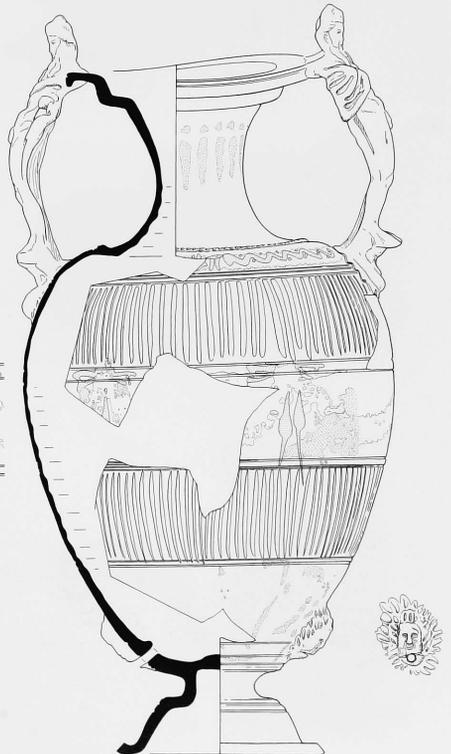
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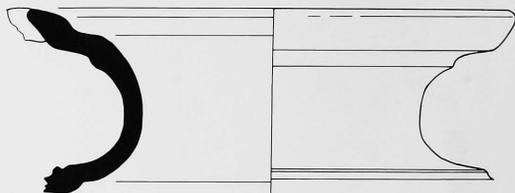




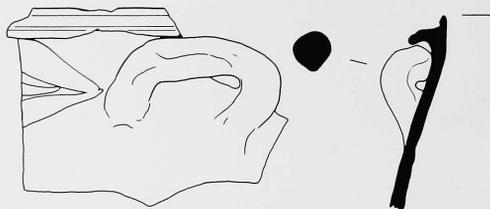
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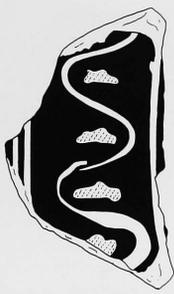


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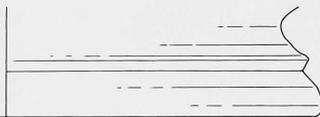
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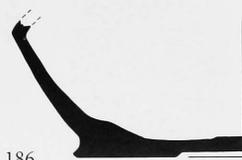
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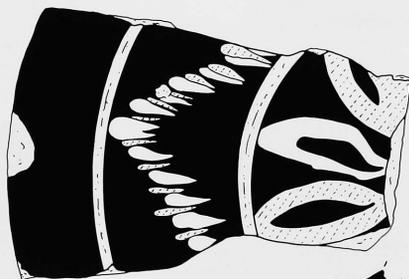




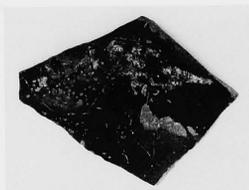
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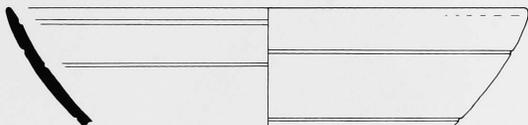
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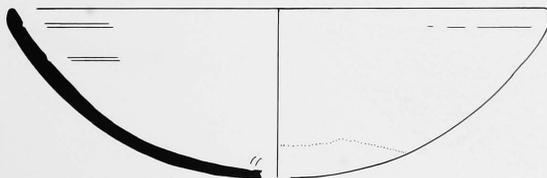
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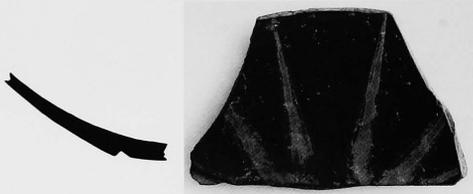


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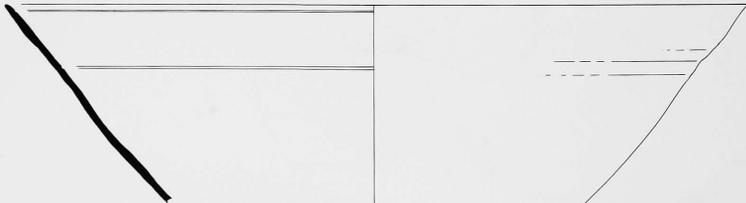


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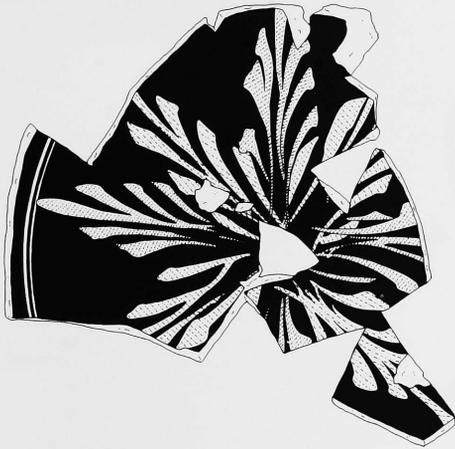




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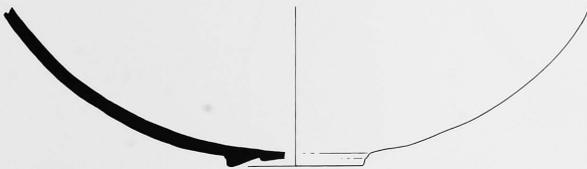
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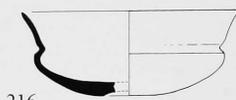


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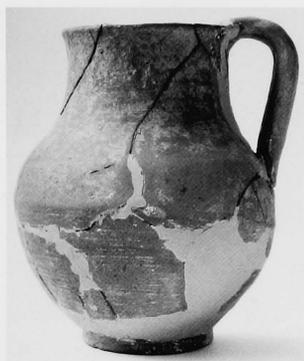
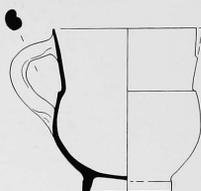
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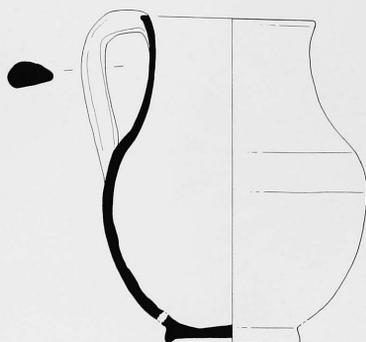
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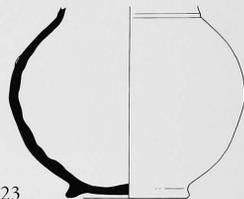
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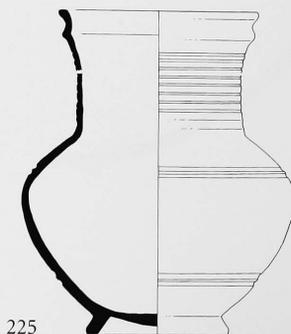
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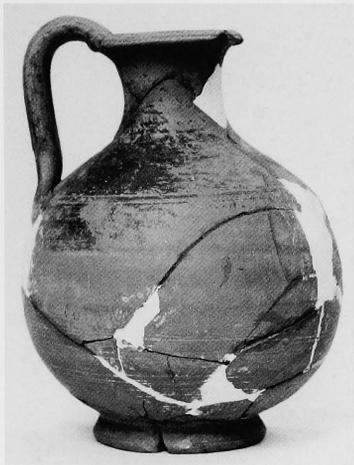
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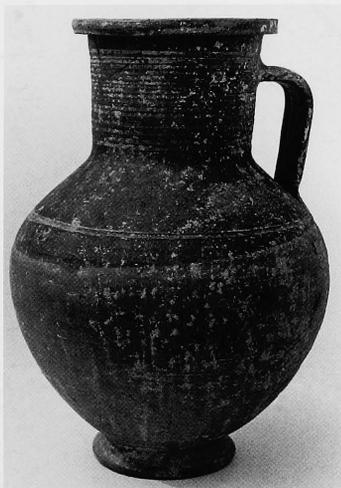
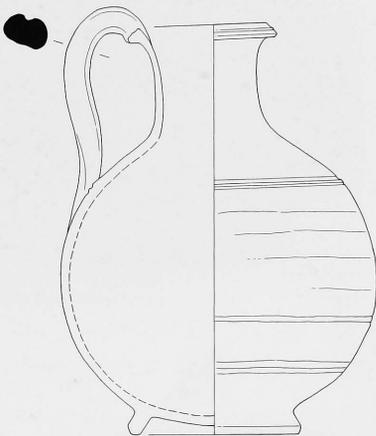
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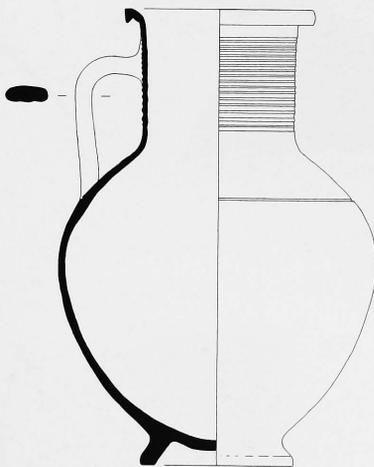
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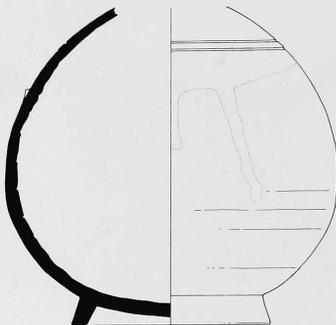


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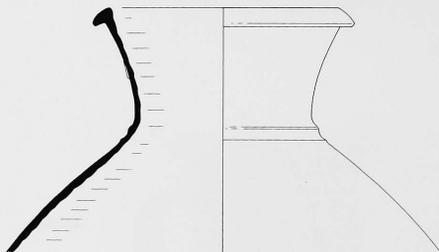


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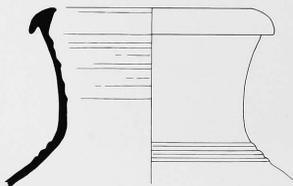




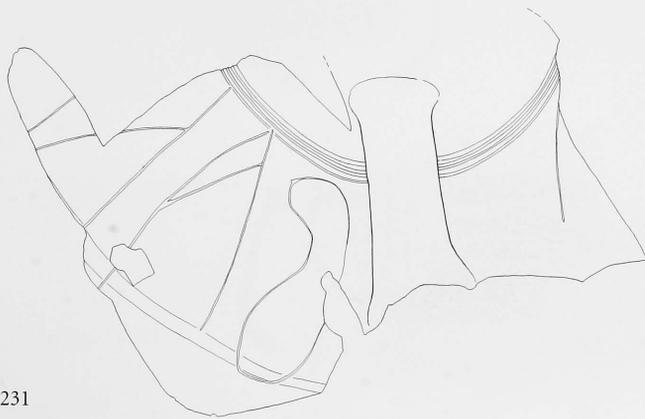
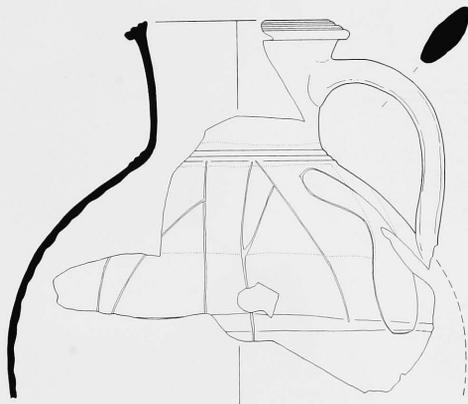
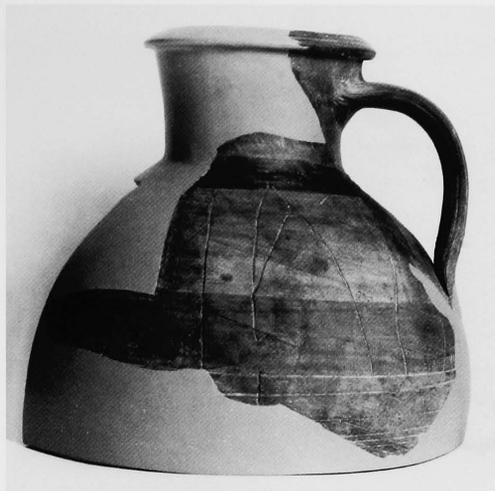
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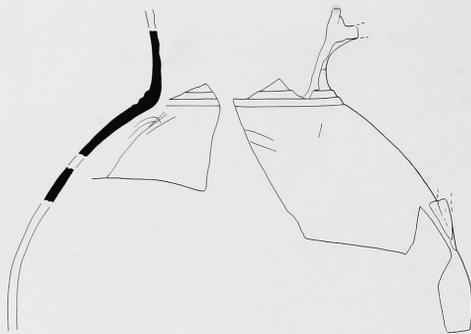


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SCALE 1:3



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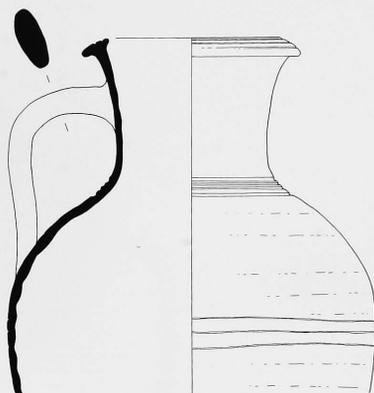


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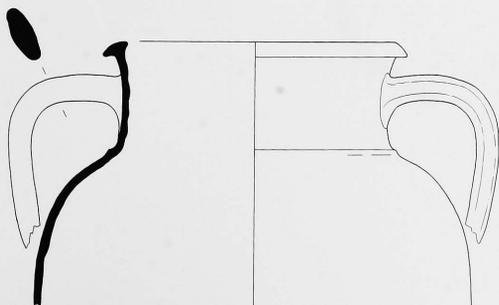
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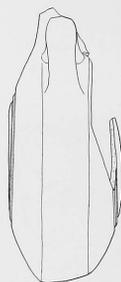


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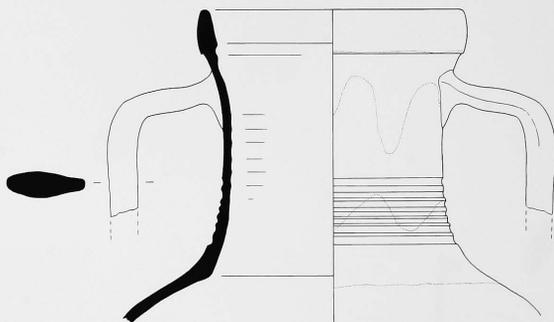


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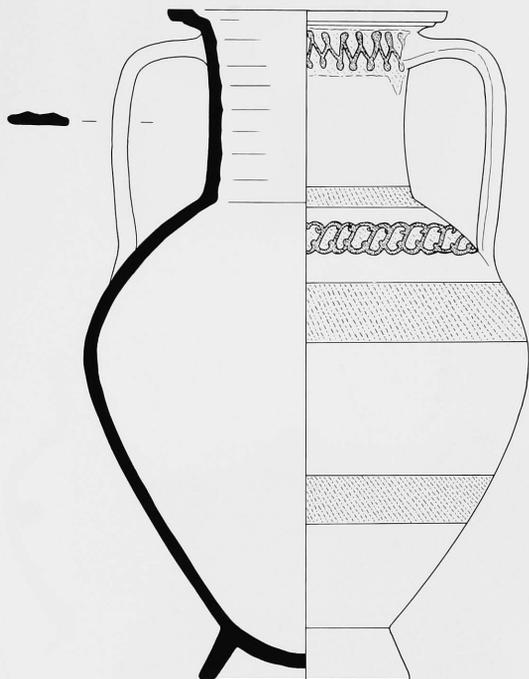
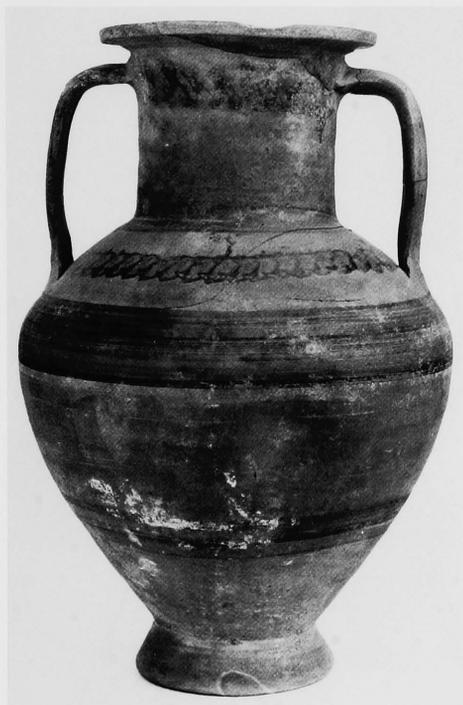




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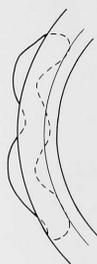
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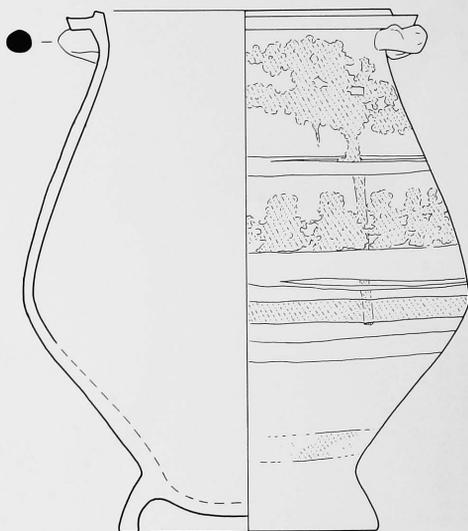
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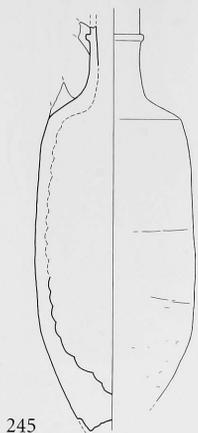


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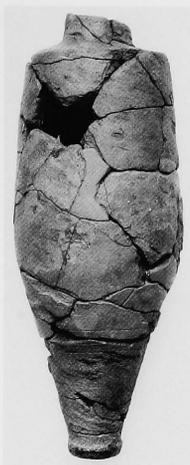


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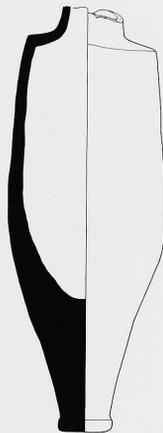




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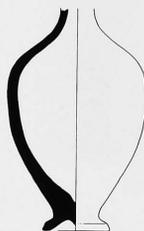
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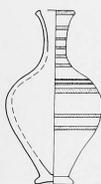
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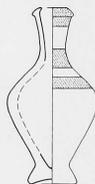
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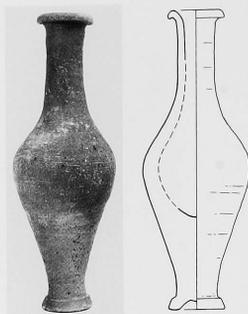




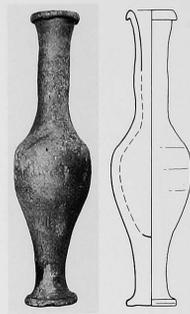
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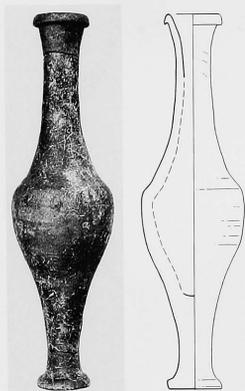
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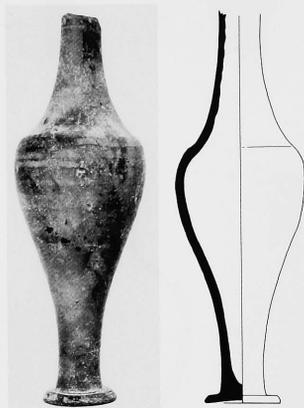
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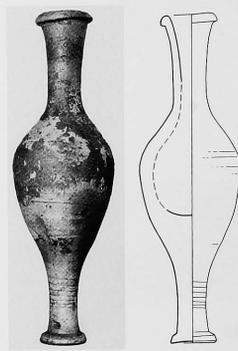
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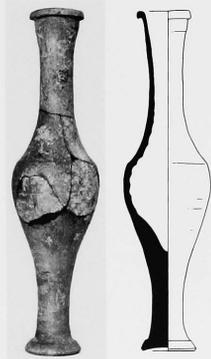
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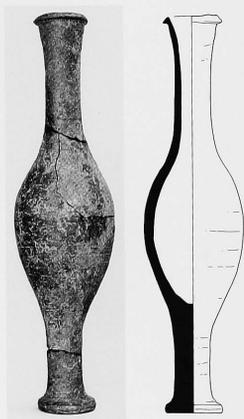
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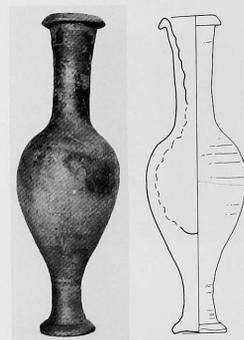
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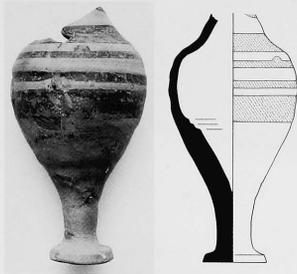
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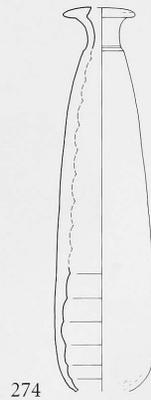


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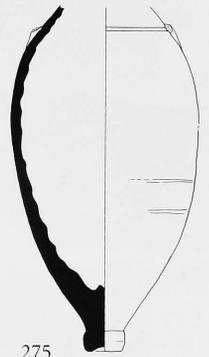
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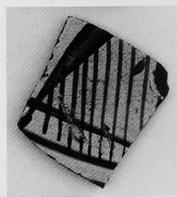
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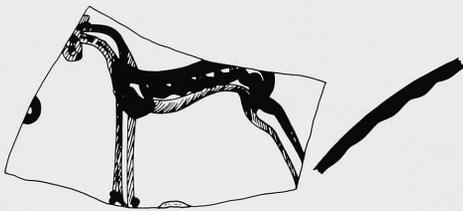
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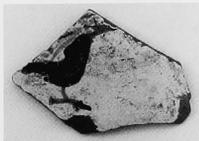
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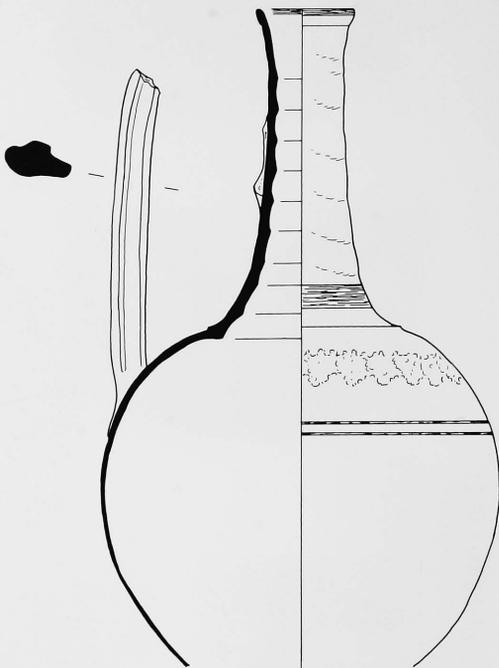
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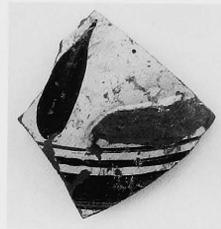
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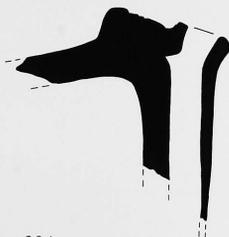
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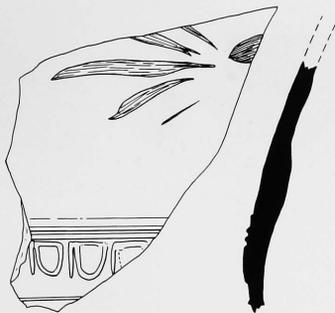


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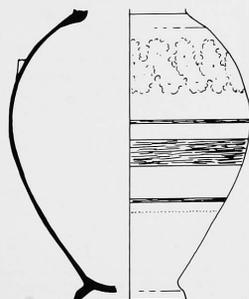
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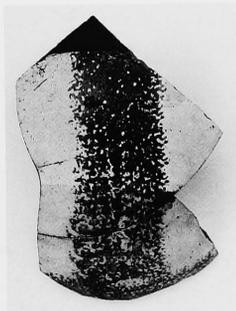
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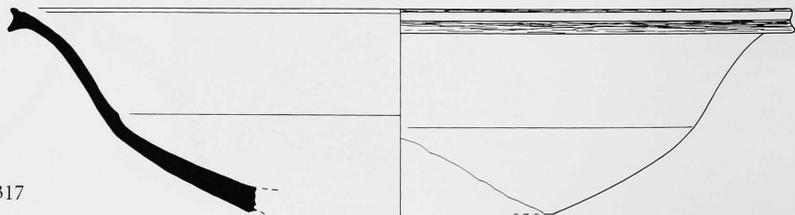
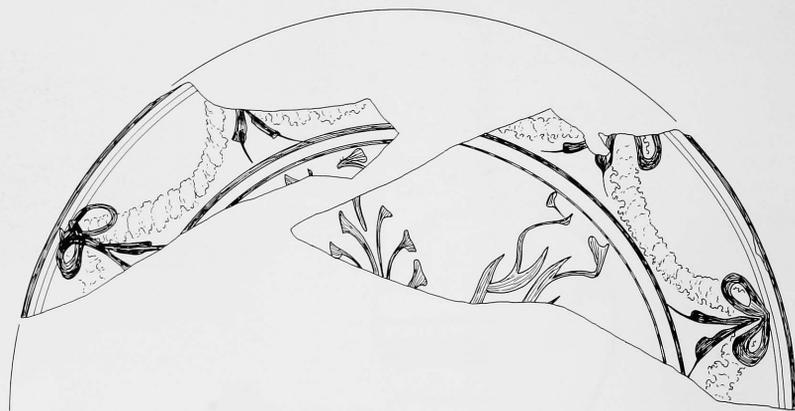
315



316, interior



316, exterior



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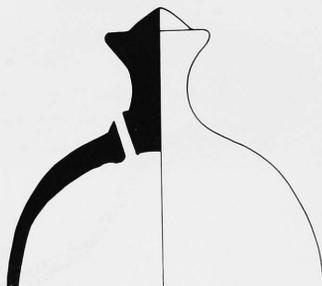
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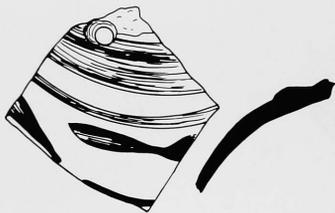


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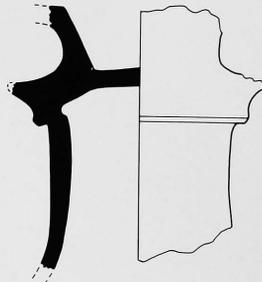
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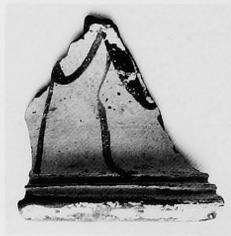
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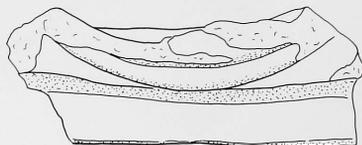
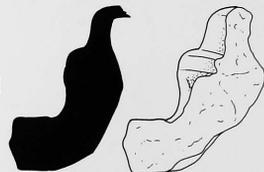
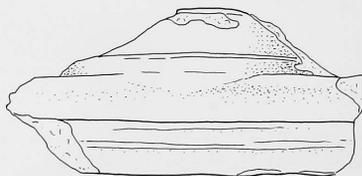
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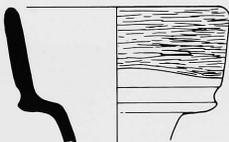
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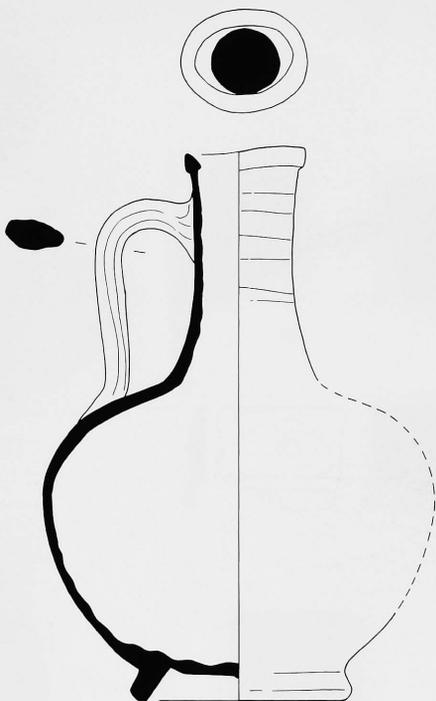
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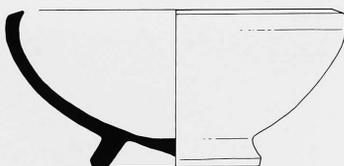
Top view



333



334



335



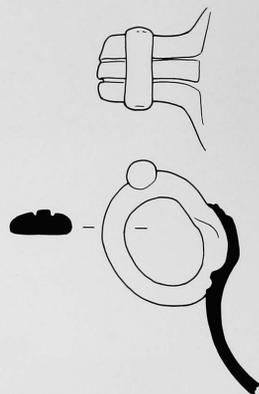
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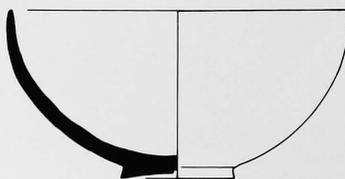
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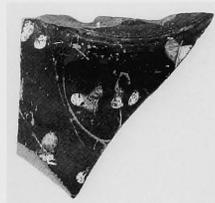




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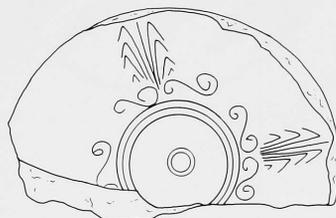
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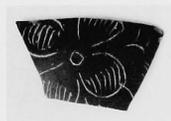
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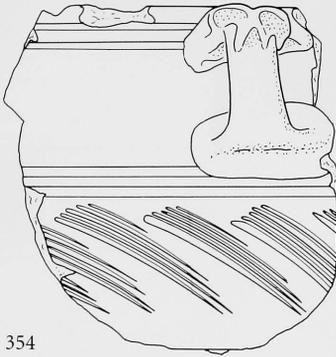
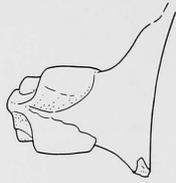
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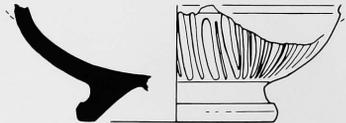
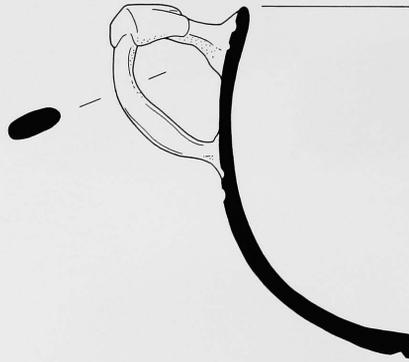
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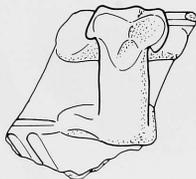
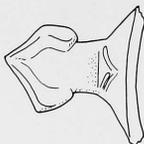
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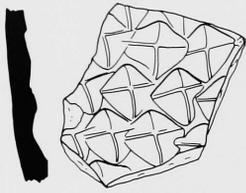
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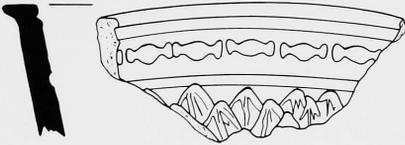
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359



360



361, with cast



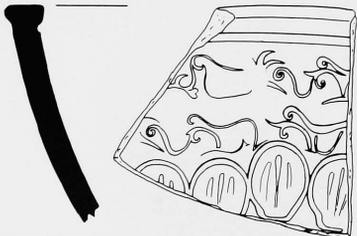
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363

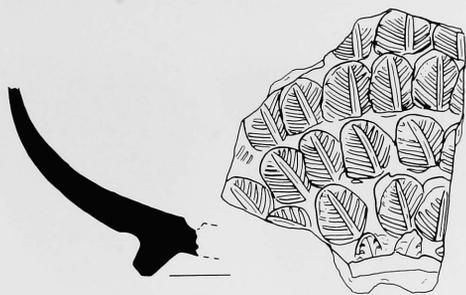


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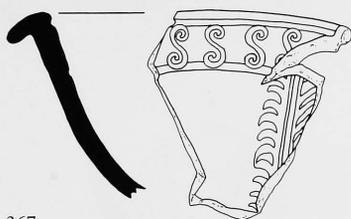


365, with cast

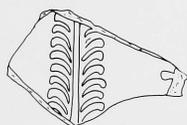




366, with cast



367



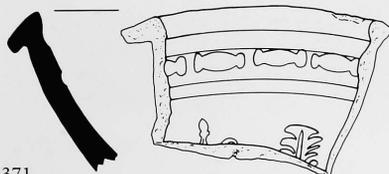
368, with cast



369

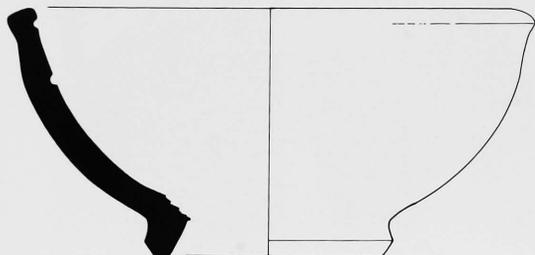


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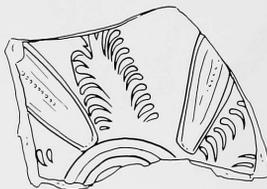


371





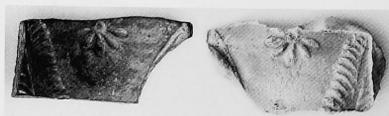
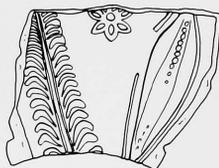
372, with cast



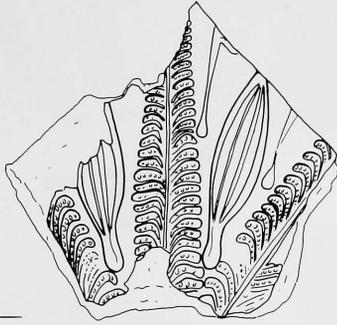
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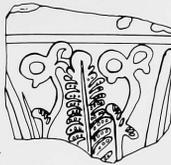
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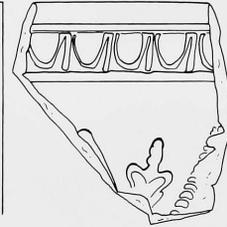
375, with cast



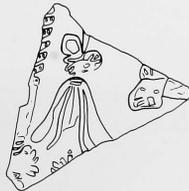
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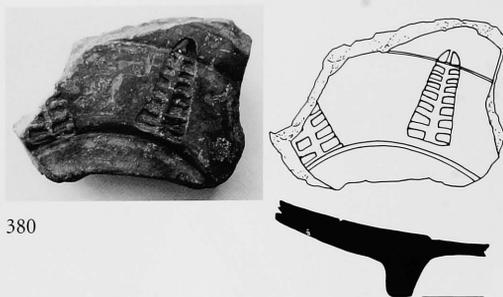
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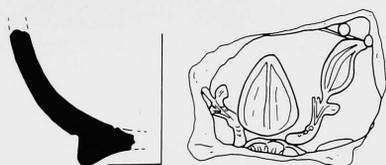
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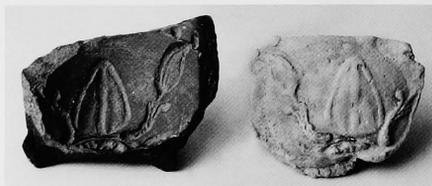
379, with cast



380



381, with cast



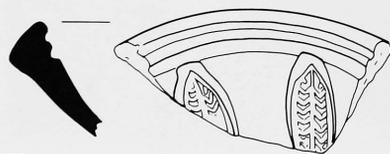
382, with cast



383

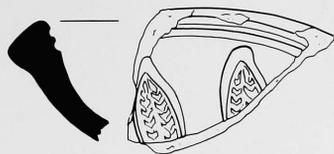


384, with cast



385





386



387, with cast



388



389, with cast



390, with cast



391, with cast





392, with cast



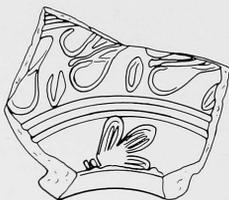
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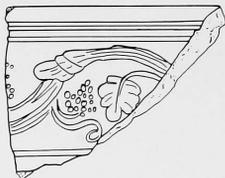
394



395, with cast



396, with cast



397

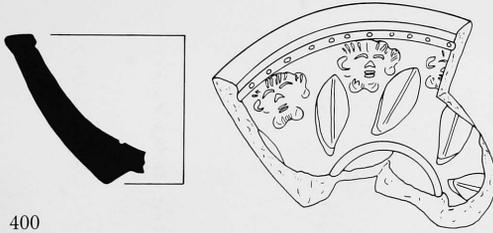
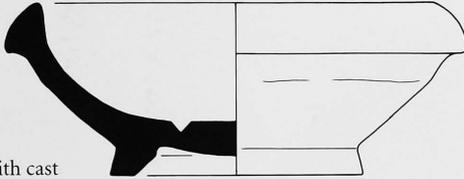


398, with cast

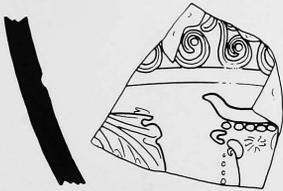




399, with cast



400

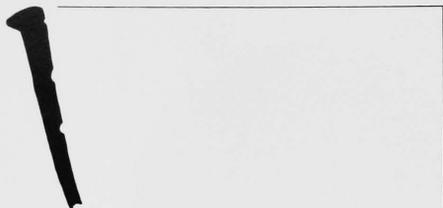


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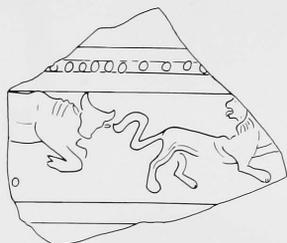
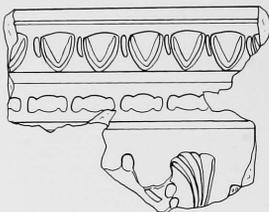


402





403



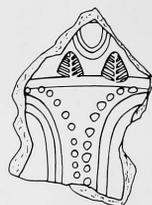
404, with cast



405

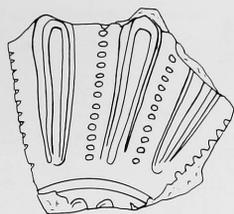


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407, with cast

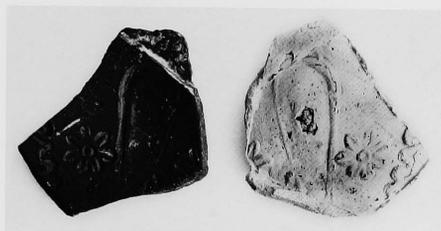




408, with cast



409, with cast



410, with cast



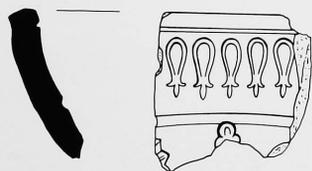
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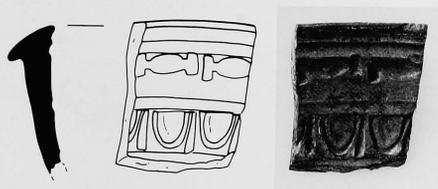
412, with cast



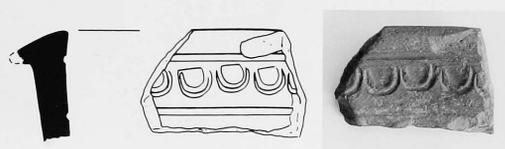
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414, with cast



415



416



417, with cast



418



419, with cast



420, with cast



421, with cast



422

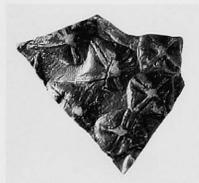




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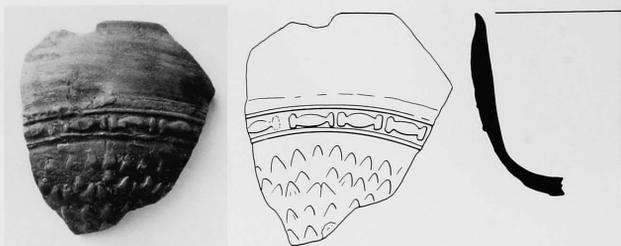


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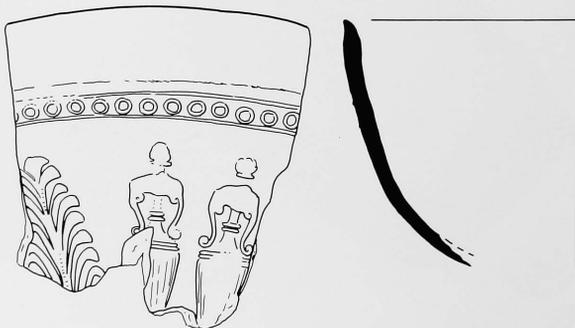
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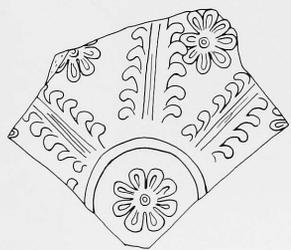
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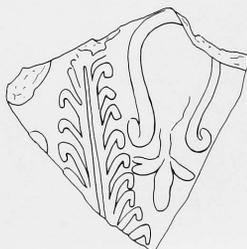
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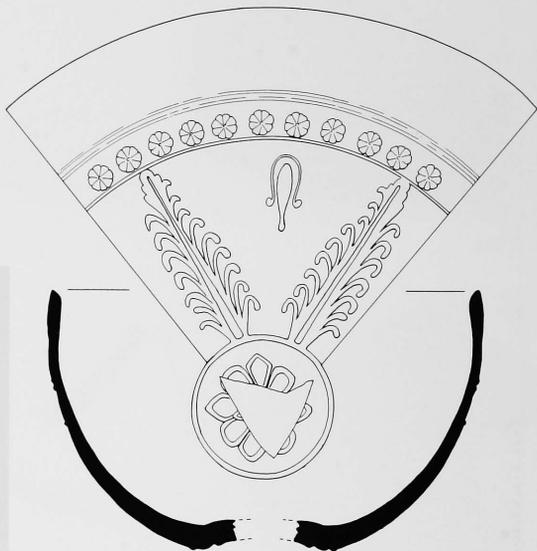
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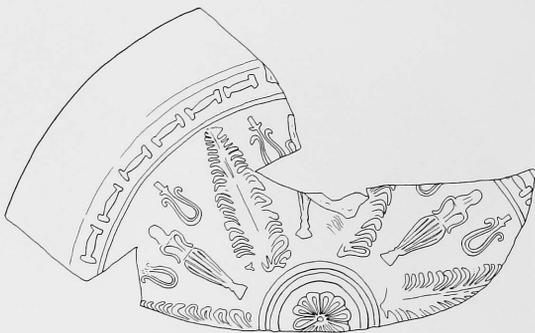
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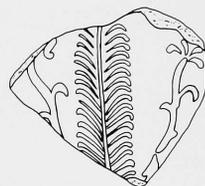
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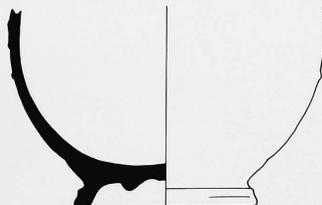
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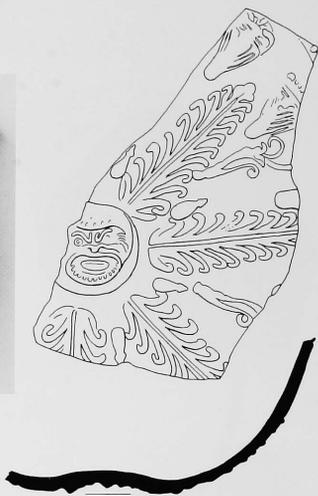




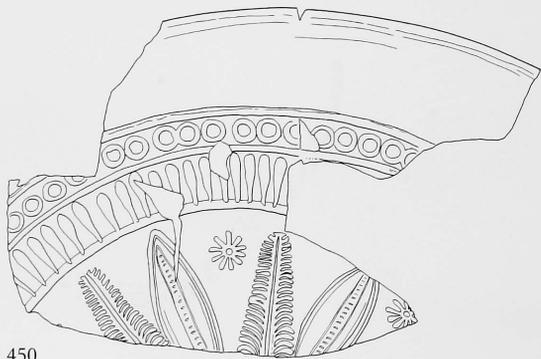
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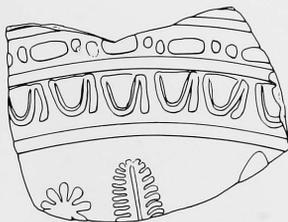


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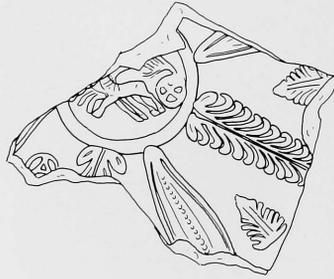
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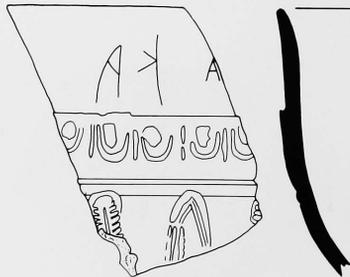
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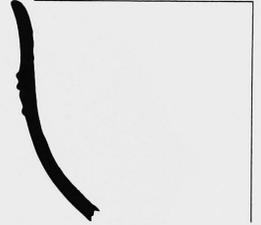
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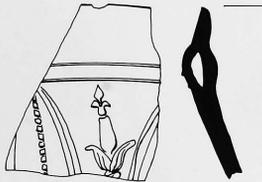
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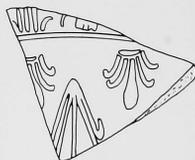


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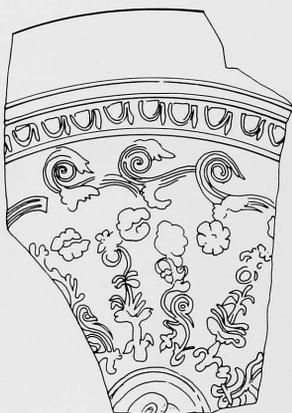


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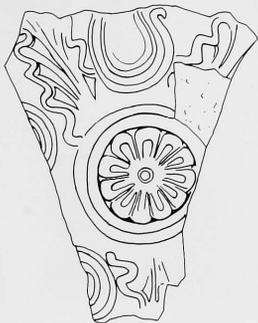
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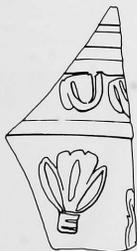
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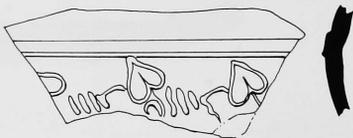


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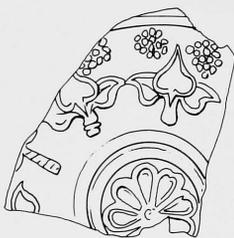
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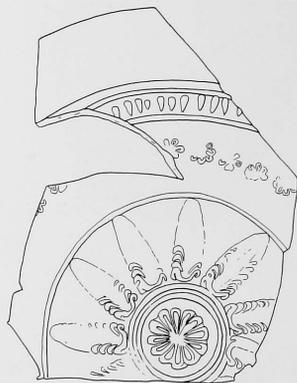
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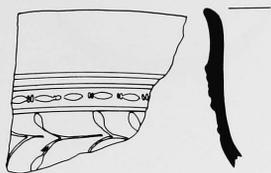


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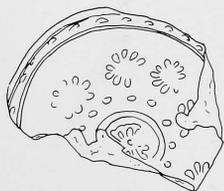
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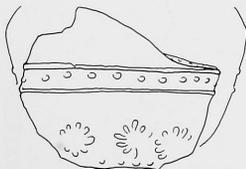
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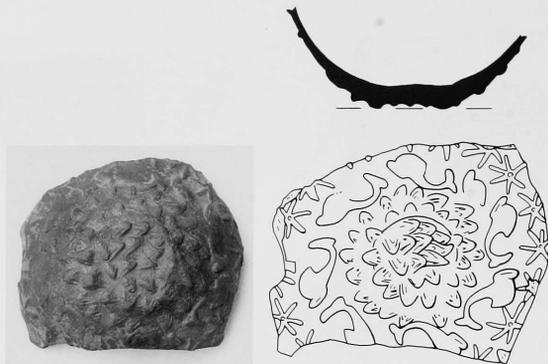
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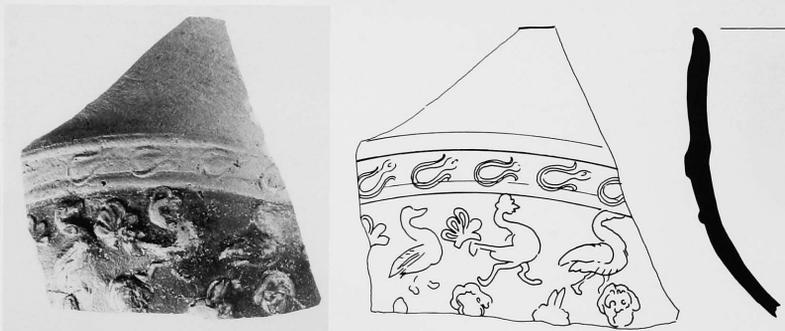
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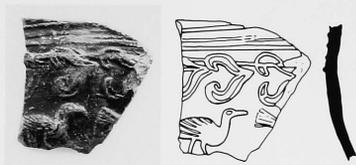
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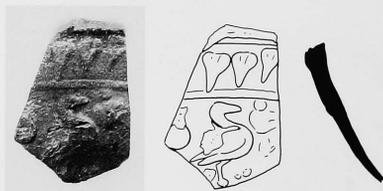
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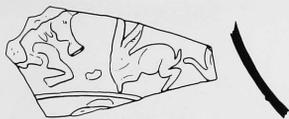
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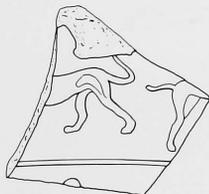
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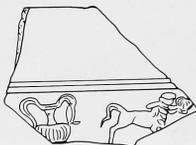
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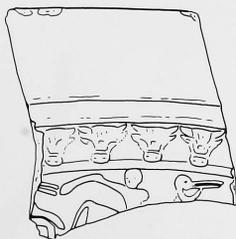
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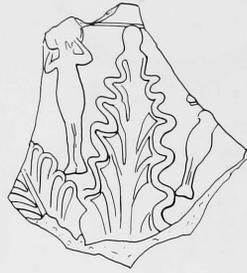


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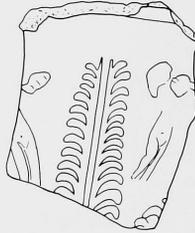


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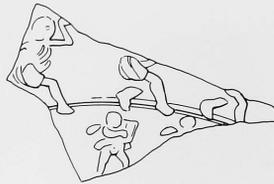




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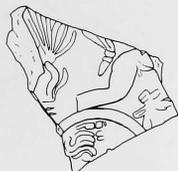
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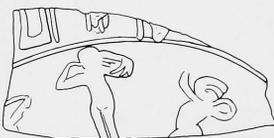
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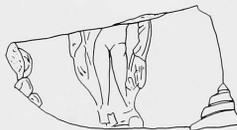
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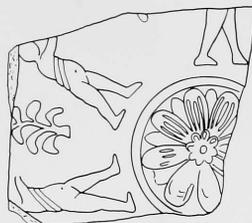


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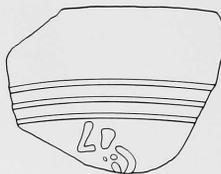
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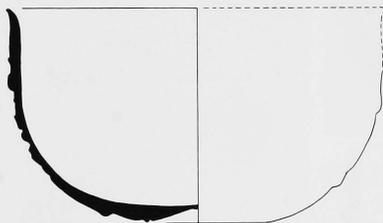


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SCALE 1:2



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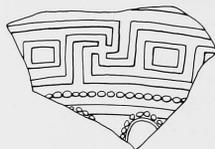
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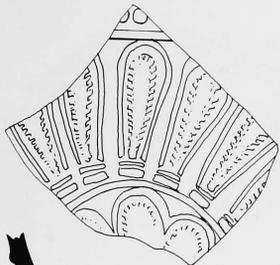


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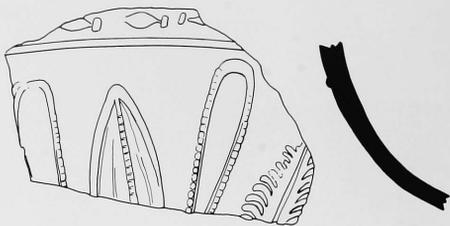


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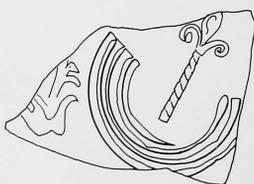
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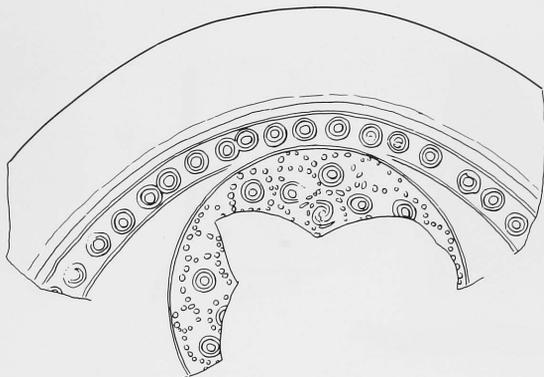


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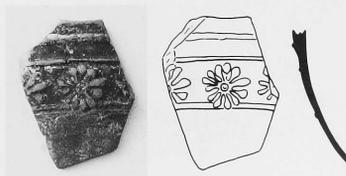
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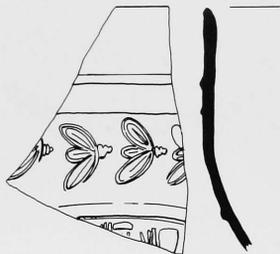
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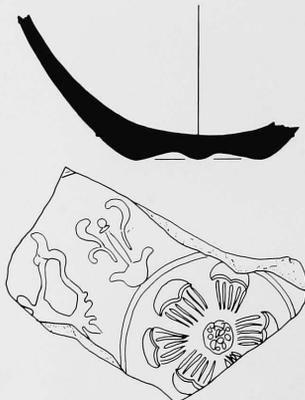
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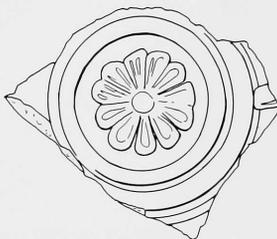
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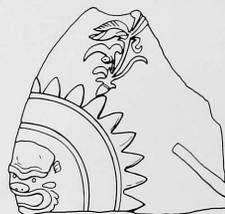


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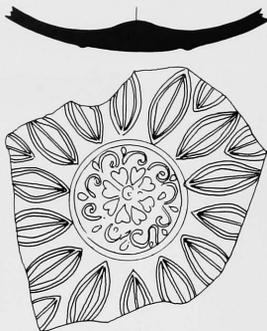
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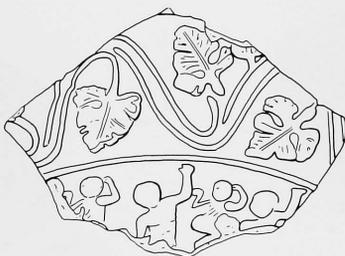


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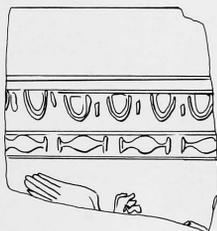
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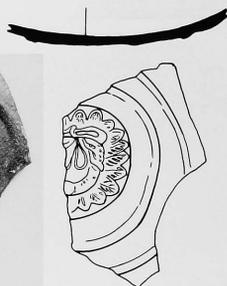
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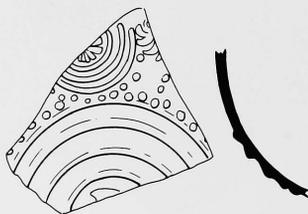
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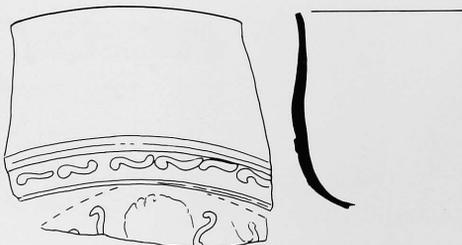
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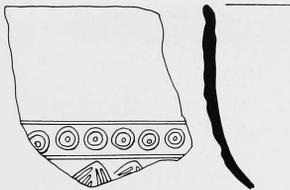


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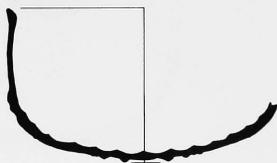
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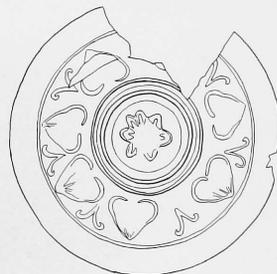
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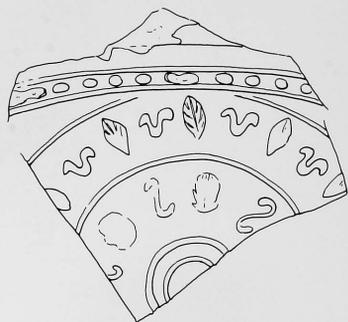




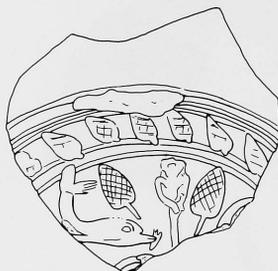
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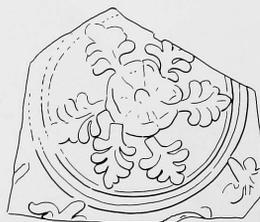
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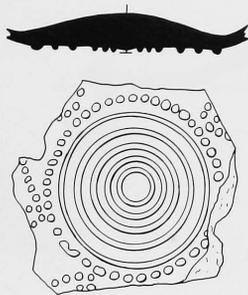


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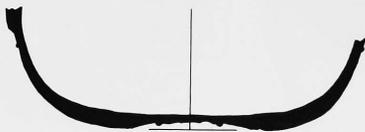




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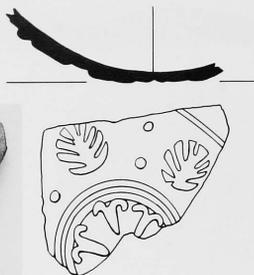


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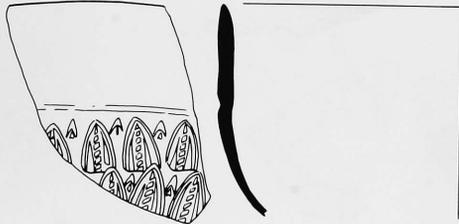
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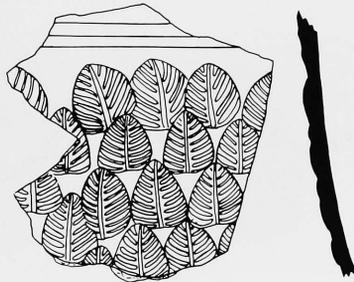


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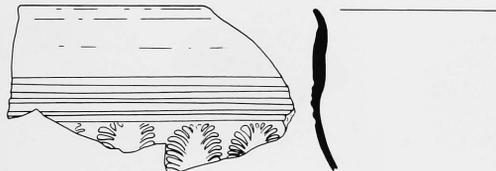


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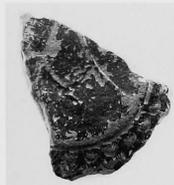
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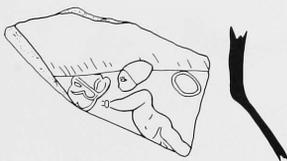
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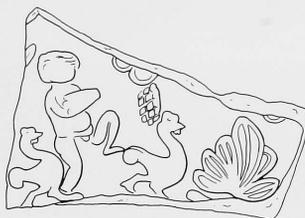
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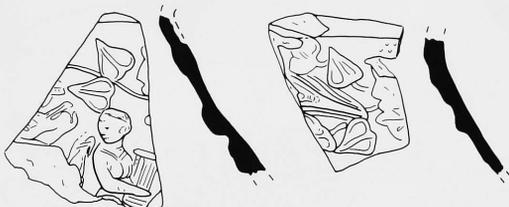
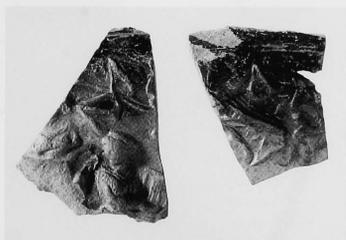
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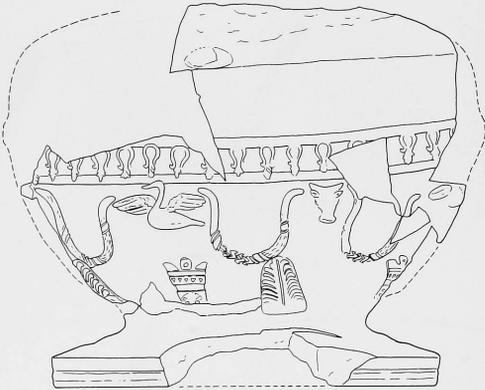
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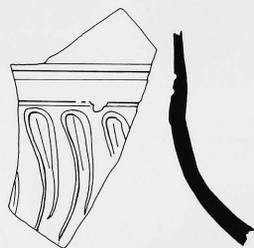
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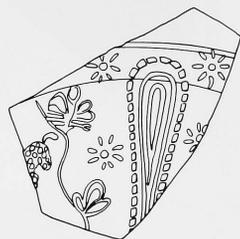
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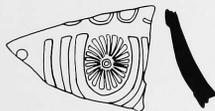
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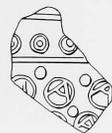
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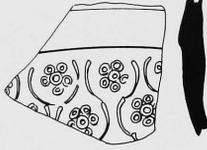


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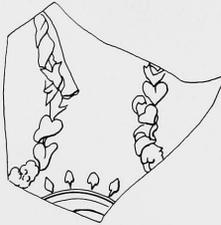
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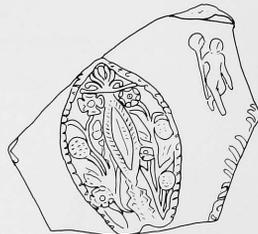
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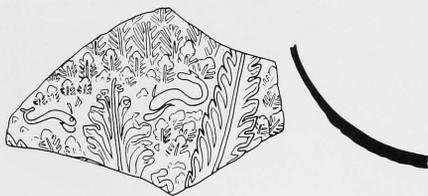


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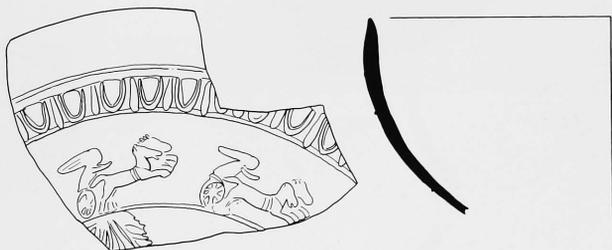
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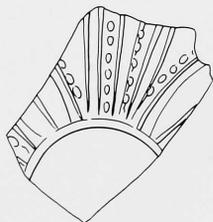
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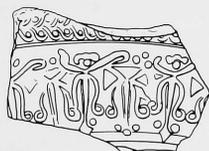
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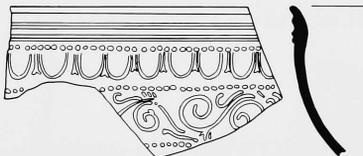


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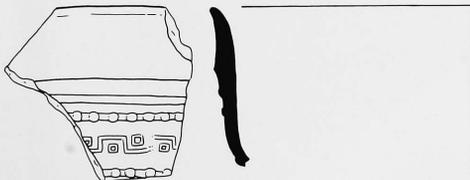


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653, with cast



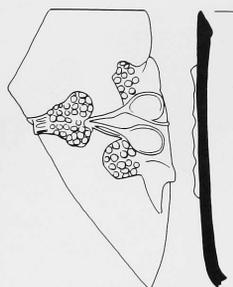
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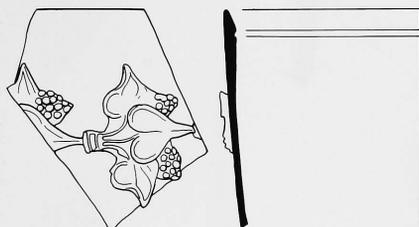
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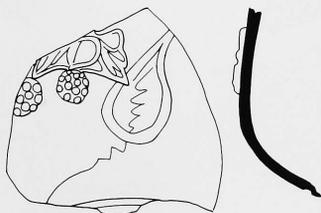
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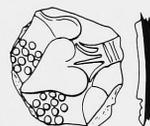
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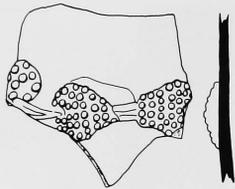


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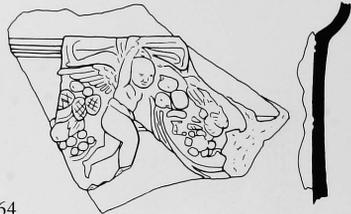


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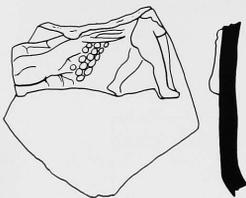




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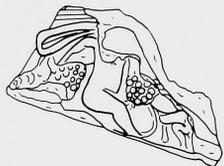
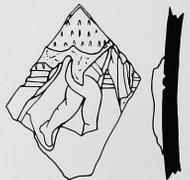
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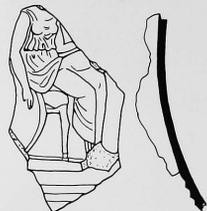
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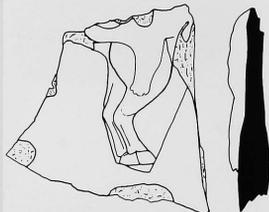
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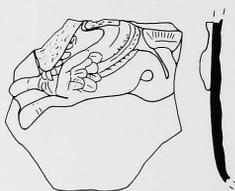
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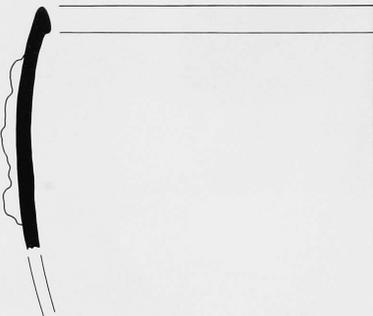


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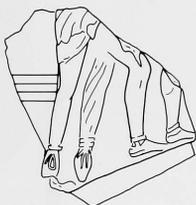


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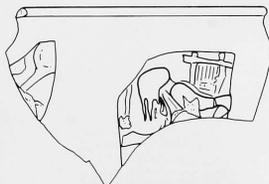
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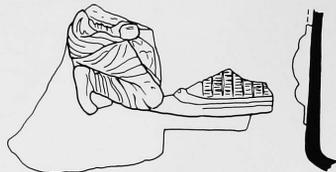
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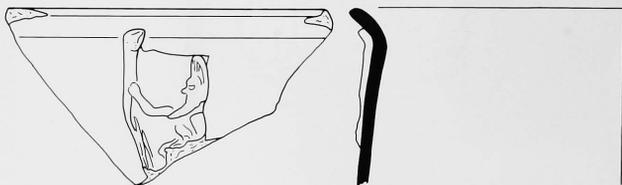
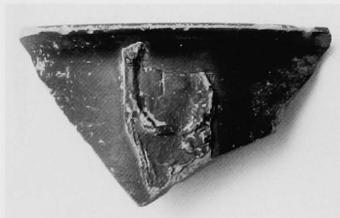
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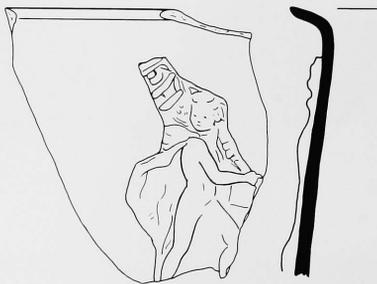
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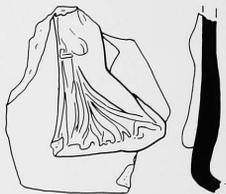
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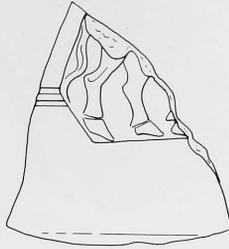
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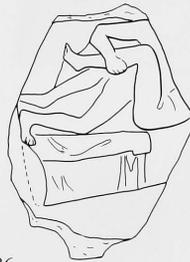
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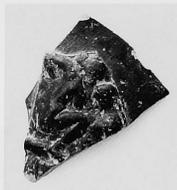
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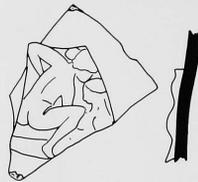
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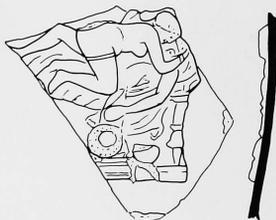
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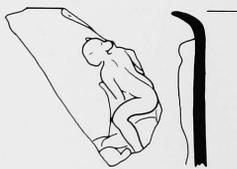
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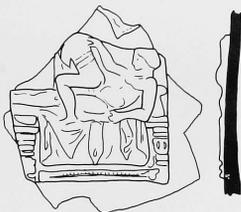


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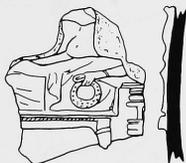
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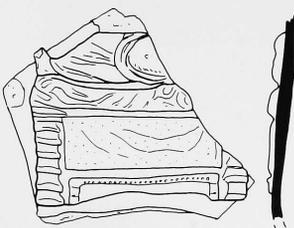
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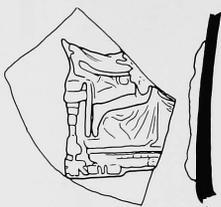
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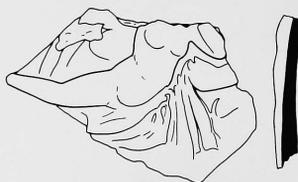
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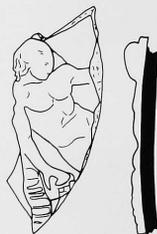
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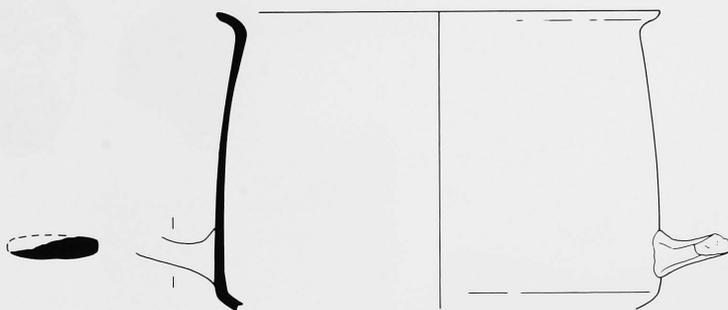


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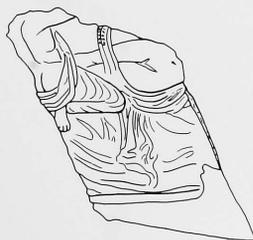


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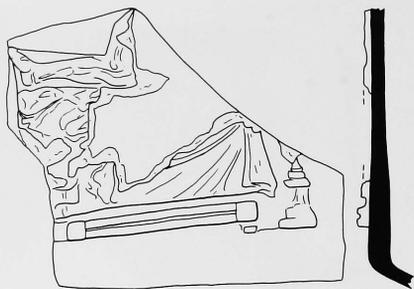


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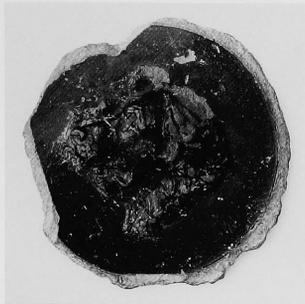
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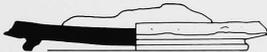
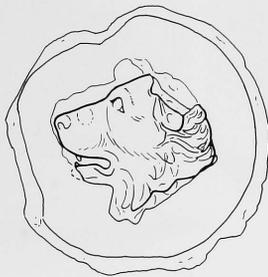
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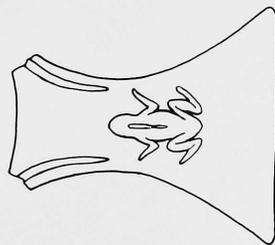
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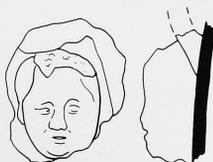
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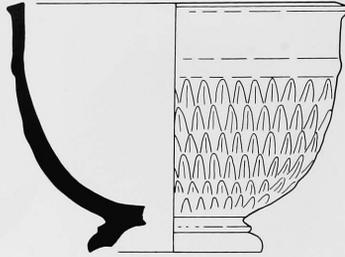


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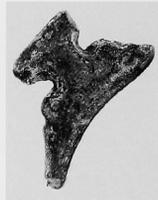




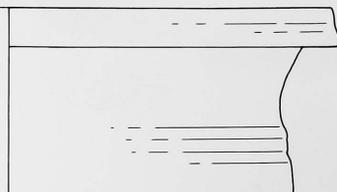
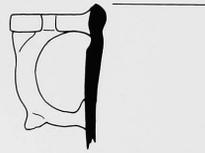
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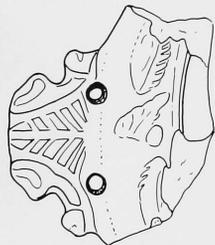
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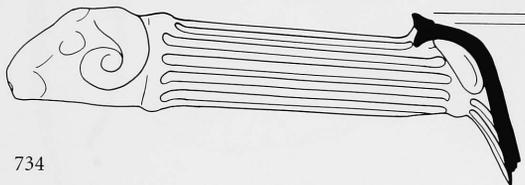
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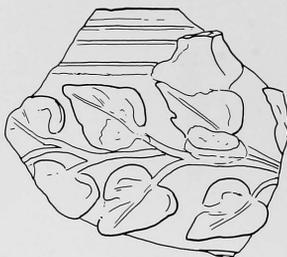


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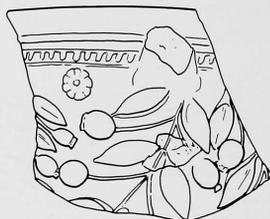




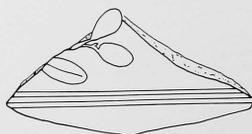
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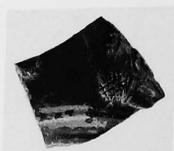
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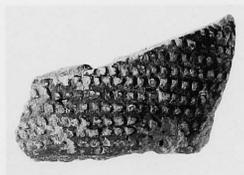
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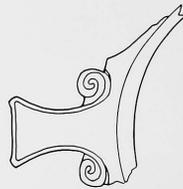
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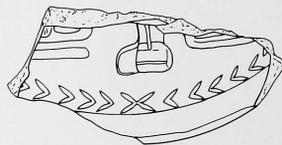
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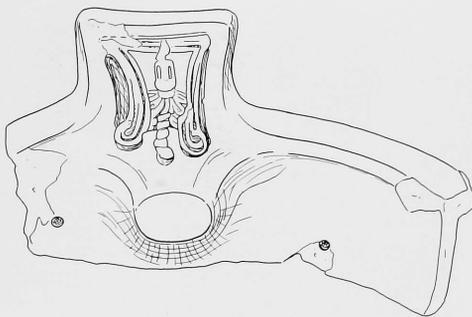


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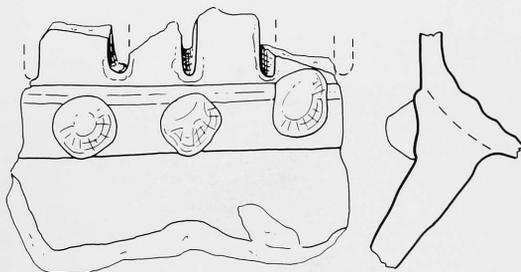
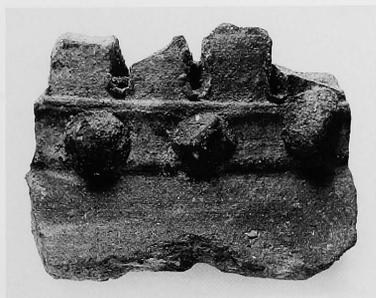


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751



752



- A Upper row: Tomb 345, P700; Tomb 520, P1041; Tomb 407, P897; Tomb 310, P603
 Middle row: Tomb 13, P156a; Tomb 36, P256; Tomb 404, P877
 Lower row: Tomb 369b, P802; Tomb G1, P1170; Tomb 522, P1093; Tomb 520, P1040



- B Tomb SW5, P1792; Tomb 20a, P1573; Tomb 439, P1688



- C Tomb 1007, P1756a; Tomb 801, P1341; Tomb 439, P1689



A Objects from Tomb 621: P1235, Ter66, P1233, P1234



C Tomb 621, P1235



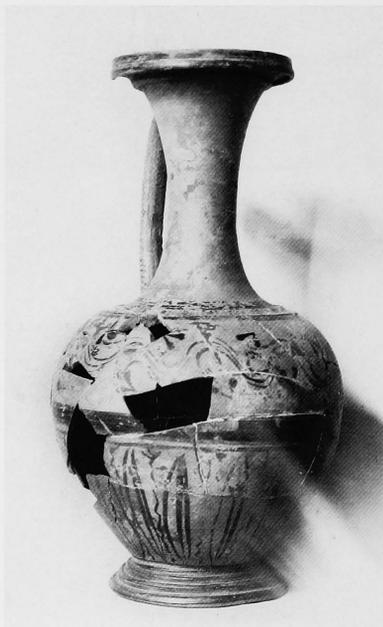
B Tomb 621, P1233



D Tomb 621, P1234



A Tomb 364, P785; P75e; Tomb 331, P668; Tomb 356, P746



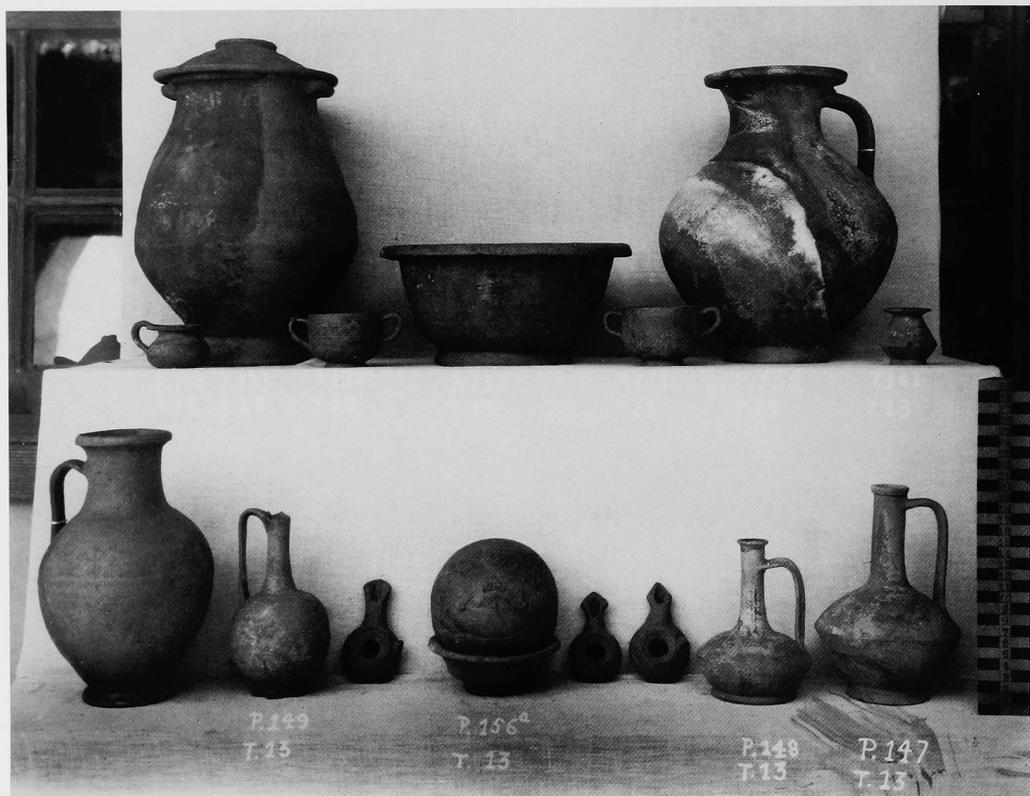
B Tomb C1, P1139



A Tomb 61, P68



B Tomb 61, P69

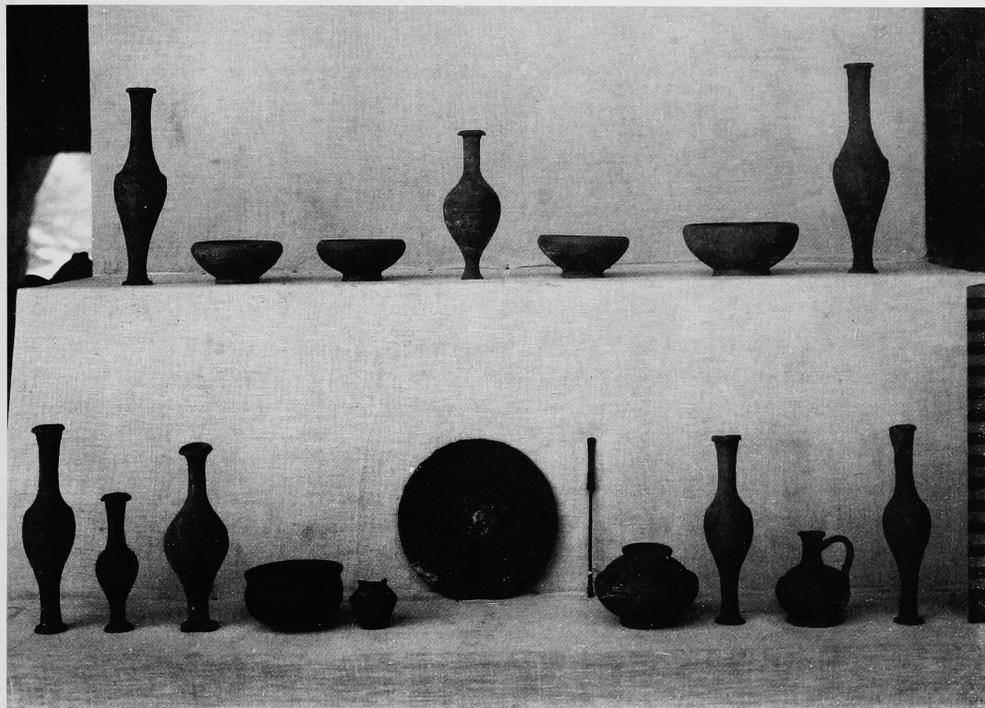


Objects from Tomb 13

Upper row: P160, P133, P152, P136, P151, P134, P161

Lower row: P135 (?), P149, unidentified lamp, P156a above P156, 2 unidentified lamps, P148, P147

The unidentified lamps in the lower row are probably P163–P165.

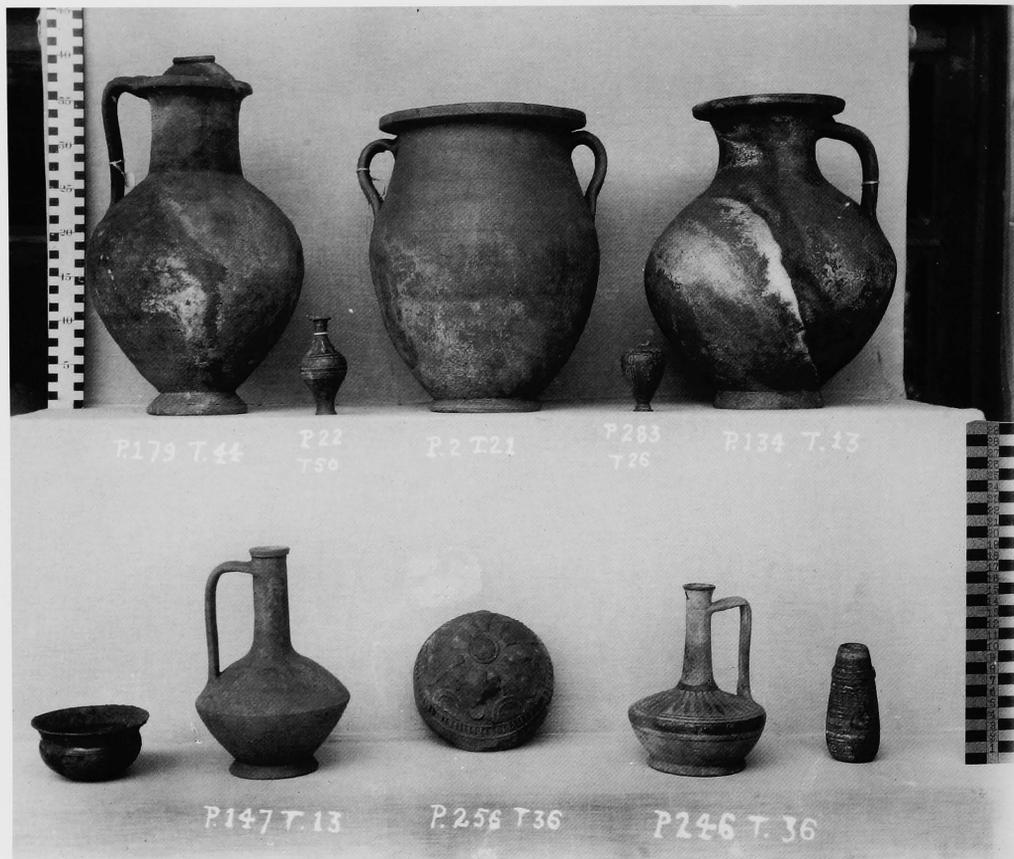


Objects from Tomb 13

Upper row: P138; 6 unidentified pieces

Lower row: 3 unidentified pieces, P159, P162, Br7 (?), Br8 (?), P157 (?) and covering bowl P157a (?), P150 (?), unidentified

The fusiform unguentaria may be from the group P139–P145.



Upper row: Tomb 44, P179; Tomb 50, P22; Tomb 21, P1; Tomb 26, P283; Tomb 13, P134
 Lower row: unidentified; Tomb 13, P147; Tomb 36, P256, P246; unidentified



A Upper row: Tomb 61, P84; Tomb 25, P206; Tomb 50, P22; Tomb 26, P282; Tomb 211, P509; Tomb 120, P355; Tomb 211, P508
 Lower row: Tomb 13, P159; Tomb 25, P207; Tomb 120, P362; Tomb 211, P510; Tomb 17, P217; Tomb 18, P218



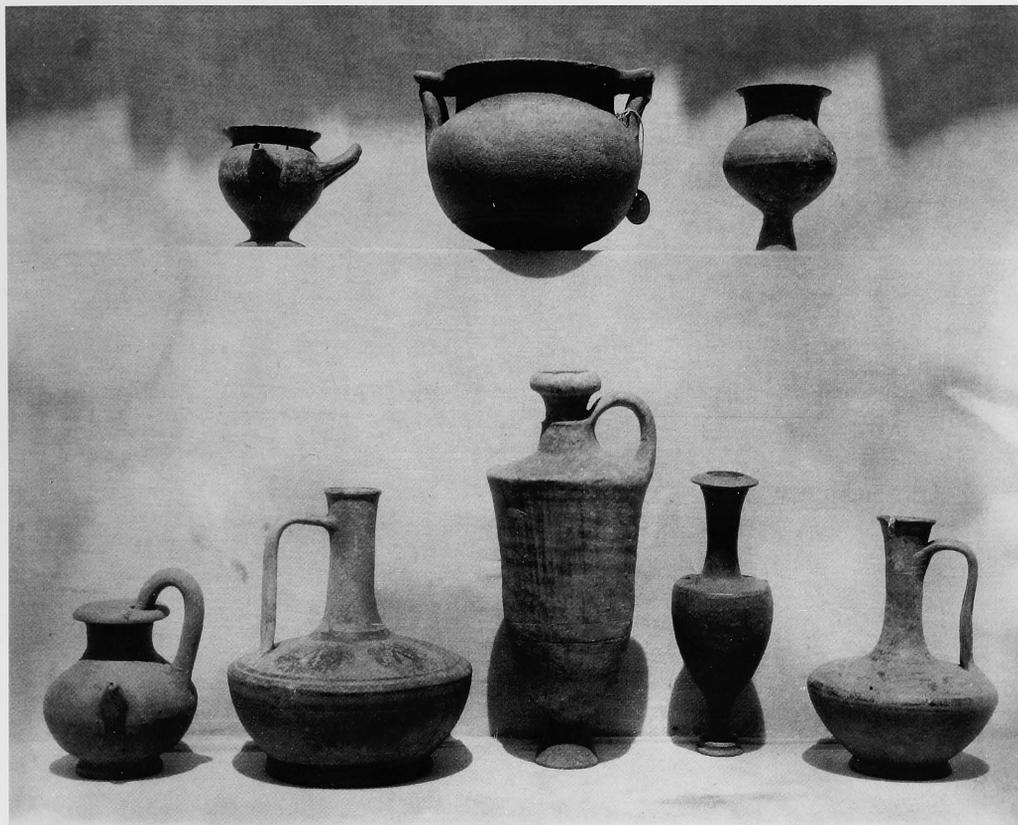
B Upper row: Tomb 61, P86; Tomb 111, P338; Tomb 10, P293; Tomb 2, P291; Tomb 121, P363; Tomb 111, P335; Tomb 61, P91; Tomb 211, P506
 Lower row: Tomb 21, P3; tomb unknown, P477; Tomb 143, P424; Tomb 61, P80; Tomb 120, P357; Tomb 13, P138; Tomb 36, P253; Tomb 231, P536; Tomb 120, P350; Tomb 4, P224



A Upper row: Tomb 55, P28, P27
 Lower row: Tomb 61, P104; Tomb 55, P61, P62; Tomb 61, P94; Tomb 55, P57; Tomb 61, P92, P93; Tomb 55, P58; Tomb 61, P109



B Tomb 404, P887



Upper row: Tomb 326, P649; Tomb 413, P918; unidentified

Lower row: Tomb 325, P638; Tomb 407, P892; Tomb 348, P721; Tomb C1, P1141; Tomb 407, P893



Unidentified; Tomb 520, P1038; Tomb 535, P1117; unidentified; Tomb 369, P795

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