

# ADALYA

28 2025



**AKMED**

KOÇ UNIVERSITY

Suna & İnan Kırac

Research Center for

Mediterranean Civilizations



28 2025

ISSN 1301-2746  
e-ISSN 3108-5008

# ADALYA

The Annual of the Koç University Suna & İnan Kıraç Research Center  
for Mediterranean Civilizations

(OFFPRINT)



# ADALYA

The Annual of the Koç University Suna & İnan Kırac Research Center  
for Mediterranean Civilizations (AKMED)

Adalya, a peer reviewed publication, is indexed in the A&HCI (Arts & Humanities Citation Index) – CC / A&H (Current Contents / Arts & Humanities), Social Sciences and Humanities Database of TÜBİTAK / ULAKBİM Tr Index, ERIH PLUS (European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Sciences), Scopus, and Index Copernicus.

<i>Mode of publication</i>	Worldwide periodical
<i>Publisher certificate number</i>	18318
ISSN	1301-2746
e-ISSN	3108-5008
<i>Publisher management</i>	Koç University Rumelifeneri Yolu, 34450 Sarıyer / İstanbul
<i>Publisher</i>	Metin Sitti, President, on behalf of Koç University
<i>Editor-in-chief</i>	Oğuz Tekin
<i>Managing Editor</i>	K. Tarkan Kahya
<i>Coordinator of Scientific Publications</i>	K. Tarkan Kahya
<i>Editors</i>	Remziye Boyraz Seyhan (Text Editor) Emrullah Can (Technical Editor)
<i>English copyediting</i>	Articles 8, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 30 were copyedited in-house by AKMED, while the rest were copyedited by Mark Wilson.
<i>Editorial advisory board</i>	(Members serve for a period of five years) Emanuela Borgia, Università di Roma Sapienza (2021-2025) Ian Hodder, Koç Üniversitesi (2023-2027) Nevra Necipoğlu, Boğaziçi University (2023-2027) Fatih Onur, Akdeniz University (2023-2027) Christopher H. Roosevelt, Koç University (2021-2025) Mustafa H. Sayar, İstanbul University (2023-2027) M. Baha Tanman, İstanbul Research Institute (2024-2028) Peter Van Alfen, American Numismatic Society (2023-2027)
©	Koç University AKMED, 2025
<i>Production</i>	Zero Production Ltd. Abdullah Sok. No. 17 Taksim 34433 İstanbul Tel: +90 (212) 244 75 21 info@zerobooksonline.com; www.zerobooksonline.com
<i>Printing</i>	Fotokitap Fotoğraf Ürünleri Paz. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. Oruç Reis Mah. Tekstilkent B-5 Blok No. 10-AH111 Esenler - İstanbul / Türkiye Certificate number: 47448
<i>Mailing address</i>	Barbaros Mah. Kocatepe Sok. No. 22 Kaleiçi 07100 Antalya / Türkiye Tel: +90 (242) 243 42 74 https://akmed.ku.edu.tr
<i>E-mail address</i>	adalya@ku.edu.tr



KOÇ ÜNİVERSİTESİ



KOÇ UNIVERSITY

Suna & İnan Kırac

Research Center for

Mediterranean Civilizations

# Contents

(Articles are listed in the order they were received.)

Sevgi Dönmez	
<i>Notes on a Scythian Sword and an Iron Pitchfork Found in the Akçadağ-Nurbak Mountains</i> .....	1
Derya Sökmen Kök	
<i>Research on Geography's Impact on the 11th-14th Century Cilician Defensive System</i> .....	23
Buket Akçay Güven – Murat Taşkiran	
<i>A Hellenistic Ruler Portrait from Sillyon in Pamphylia: A New Head of Alexander the Great?</i> ...	47
Hazar Kaba	
<i>Avlona-Alonia: A New Extra-Urban Sanctuary in Northwest Cyprus</i> .....	59
Münteha Dinç – Emre Taştëmür	
<i>A Marble Table Support with the Figure of Dionysos in the Uşak Museum</i> .....	93
Murat Tural	
<i>Martyropolis as an Example of Localization of Memories in Late Antique Christianity</i> .....	109
Göknur Karahan	
<i>A Paleolithic Tale of Edremit Gulf</i> .....	131
Derya Çığır Dikyol – Salih Kaymakçı	
<i>An Evaluation of Glass Votive Beads at the Kastabos / Hemithea Sanctuary in the Context of Healing, Childbirth, and Postpartum</i> .....	165
Gözde Uğuz	
<i>The Use of Braziers in the Roman-Period Phocaea in Light of the Findings</i> .....	195
Hatice Durgun – Nimet Ayşe Aksoy – Hatice Akin Zorba	
<i>A Section of the Presence of Bektashism in the Mediterranean: Antalya Bektashi Lodges in the Ottoman Period</i> .....	209
Hakan Erol – Koray Toptaş	
<i>Blood Money in the Old Assyrian Colony Period and Two Unpublished Kültepe Texts Regarding Blood Money</i> .....	235
Billur Tekkök Karaöz – Ebru Kirkanlı Tamer – Deniz Tamer – Abdulkadir Baran	
<i>Transport Amphorae from Idyma and the Site's Importance in Mediterranean Maritime Trade</i> .....	257

Philipp Pilhofer – Yavuz Yeğin <i>Eine neue Inschrift für die Heiligen Konon und Thekla in Olba: Zwei syrische Christen bitten um Beistand</i> .....	301
Fermude Gülsevinç <i>Two Sides of the Medallion: Byzantine Attaleia and Naples during the Passage between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages (from 6th to 10th centuries)</i> .....	315
Yiğit H. Erbil – Elif Ünlü <i>Settlement Dynamics and Cultural Interactions in the Lake District: Analyzing Early Bronze Age Pottery of Kuşluca Within Its Regional Context at Beyşehir</i> .....	333
Serra Durugönül – Handegül Canlı – Mehmet Tekocak <i>A Hygieia Statue from Anemurium</i> .....	355
Hakan Alpaslan <i>Pbrygian-Influenced Rock-Cut Tombs of Hoyran and Sağır in Northeastern Pisidia</i> .....	369
Hatice Körsulu – Rabia Karakaya <i>Hellenistic and Roman Pottery from Boyaltepe (Kameni) Höyük</i> .....	393
Melike Zeren <i>A Terra-Cotta Sarcophagus of the Clazomenian Type with a Mythological Scene in the İzmir Archaeological Museum</i> .....	431
Murat Tozan <i>Nakrason and Akrasos: A Tale of Two Cities</i> .....	451
Özlem Oyman Girginer – K. Serdar Girginer <i>A New Contribution to Anatolian Ancient Mining Activities: A Miners Settlement from the Early Bronze Age I, Bileç Höyük (Develi / Kayseri) Salvage Excavation</i> .....	465
Zeliha Demirel Gökçalp <i>A Seventh-Century Byzantine Hoard from Germia</i> .....	493
M. Tuncay Özdemir <i>Defense Architecture at the Acropolis of Xystis (Körteke Kalesi) Assessed in Light of Political and Epigraphical Evidence</i> .....	515
Nilgün Elam – Ünal Demirer – Jean Claude Cheynet <i>Byzantine Lead Seals from the Lycian Civilisations Museum at Demre</i> .....	539
Aslıhan Beyazıt <i>An Evaluation of the Unsealed Clay Stopper from İkiztepe</i> .....	579
Ömer Uzunel <i>Traces of the Moon Goddess in the Beth Alpha Mosaic: An Alternative Interpretation of the Sol Iconography</i> .....	599
Atilla Tekin – B. Yelda Olcay Uçkan <i>Olympos Glass Lamps and Metal Lamp Components</i> .....	621

Meryem Gürbüz – A. Tuba Ökse <i>The Socioeconomic Structure of the Upper Kızılırmak Basin in Light of the Middle Age Settlement System</i> .....	645
Aşkım Özdizbay <i>New Inscriptions from Perge 3: A New Honorary Inscription for Marcus Plancius Varus</i> .....	697
Ümit Çayır Tıǒlı <i>Early Bronze Age Idol and Figurines from Panaztepe</i> .....	705
Oǒuz Tekin <i>The Boar Hunt of Androklos and Two Lead Weights from Ephesos</i> .....	729



## Hellenistic and Roman Pottery from Boyalıtepe (Kameni) Höyük

HATİCE KÖRSULU – RABİA KARAKAYA\*

### Abstract

Located in the northeastern corner of the province of Karaman, Boyalıtepe (Kameni) Höyük lies 20 km west of the village of Boyalı. Surveys on the mound (höyük) yielded pottery from the Iron Age as well as the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods. The focus of this paper is the Hellenistic and Roman pottery of Boyalıtepe Höyük. Imported pottery found at the mound is few in number; most finds consist of local / regional pottery. Examples of imported vessels are Eastern Sigillata A and African Red Slip Ware. Finds of locally produced pottery include bowls, plates, and cups of various forms. Their common characteristics parallel those of the pottery discovered at the neighboring settlements of Süleymanhacı Höyük and Sisan Höyük as well as the archaeological site of Cinasun in Lycaonia and Sinabiç (Dalisandos) in Isauria. All these indicate local / regional pottery production. Boyalıtepe Höyük is important as a center reflecting the general characteristics of the Hellenistic and Roman pottery in the region.

**Keywords:** Lycaonia, Boyalıtepe (Kameni) Höyük, Hellenistic-Roman period, imported and local pottery

### Öz

Boyalıtepe (Kameni) Höyük, Karaman İli'nin kuzeyinde, 20 km uzaklıktaki Boyalı Köyü'nün batısında yer almaktadır. Tepe üzerinde Hellenistik, Roma ve Bizans dönemlerine ait seramikler ele geçmiştir. Bu çalışmanın konusu, Boyalıtepe Höyük Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi seramikleridir. Höyükte az sayıda ithal seramik tespit edilmiştir. Seramiklerin yoğunluğunu ise yerel / bölgesel seramikler oluşturmaktadır. İthal kaplar arasında Doğu Sigillata A Seramiği ve Afrika Kırmızı Astarlı Seramiği yer almaktadır. Yerel üretim seramikler arasında çeşitli formda kâseler, tabaklar ve fincan yer almaktadır. Bunların karakteristik özellikleri yakın çevresindeki Süleymanhacı Höyük, Sisan Höyük, Cinasun yerleşimi ile Isauria Bölgesi'ndeki Sinabiç (Dalisandos) buluntusu seramiklerle ortak özellikler sergilemektedir. Bu durum bölgede yerel / bölgesel bir seramik üretimine işaret etmektedir. Boyalıtepe Höyük'te bölgenin Hellenistik ve Roma dönemi seramiklerinin genel karakterini yansıtan merkezlerden biri olmasıyla önemlidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Lykaonia Bölgesi, Boyalıtepe (Kameni) Höyük, Hellenistik-Roma dönemi, ithal ve yerel seramik

\* Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice Körsulu, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Arkeoloji Bölümü, Yunus Emre Yerleşkesi, Karaman, Türkiye. E-mail: hkorsulu@gmail.com ; <https://0000-0002-0896-3210>

Postgraduate Student Rabia Karakaya, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Arkeoloji Anabilim Dalı, Yunus Emre Yerleşkesi, Karaman, Türkiye. E-mail: rabiakarakaya3434@gmail.com ; <https://0009-0009-8016-8738>

## Introduction

In ancient times, Boyalıtepe (Kameni) Höyük was part of the region of Lycaonia. Today it is situated in the northeast corner of the province of Karaman, 20 km west of the village of Boyalı (figs. 1-2). The mound is relatively low in elevation and exhibits a flattening towards the south. The pottery recovered from the mound can be traced back to the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods.<sup>1</sup> The focus of this paper is the Hellenistic and Roman pottery found on the höyük. The pottery finds were collected during the surface surveys conducted in the region under the direction of Assoc. Prof. Ercan Aşkın. A primary objective is to determine the Hellenistic and Roman pottery groups found there as well as their chronology. Furthermore, the identification of both imported and local pottery groups is attempted. Lastly, based on the pottery finds, the relationships between Boyalıtepe (Kameni) Höyük and the neighboring mounds and settlements are explored as well.

The Hellenistic and Roman pottery at Boyalıtepe included few imported wares. A single body sherd has been identified as belonging to the Eastern Sigillata A group (cat. no. 46), while another sherd is attributed to African Red Slip Ware (cat. no. 47). The majority consists of pottery groups considered to be locally / regionally produced (cat. nos. 1-45). The earliest examples of these vessels from Boyalıtepe are the types common in the Hellenistic period, particularly along the Mediterranean coastline. These are echinus bowls and fish plates. Following these are specimens associated with terra sigillata and Late Roman red slipped wares, including a variety of bowl, plate, and cup forms.

The fabric color on most of the potsherds ranges from red to various tones of red.<sup>2</sup> A small number of potsherds exhibit fabrics in pink,<sup>3</sup> brown, and various tones of brown,<sup>4</sup> and reddish yellow.<sup>5</sup> They have abundant inclusions. Although the quantity of inclusions is less in the thin-walled and well-sieved specimens, all the pottery pieces contain the same types of inclusions. Large and small stone fragments in different colors (black / grey, white, red) are plentiful within the fabrics. Lime inclusions of various sizes are also observed. Also, both stone and lime fragments formed pits on the surfaces of the vessels. Other than these, chamotte and mica were also identified in the fabrics of the vessels. The inclusions are well-sieved, and the fragments are fine-grained. Although rich in inclusions, the vessels are slightly porous, firm, cleanly broken, and well-fired.

The slips of the vessels are generally in black, brown, and red tones. A small number of potsherds are entirely black-slipped (cat. nos. 17, 33). Some specimens exhibit a multicolored slip varying in tones of red, brown, and black (cat. nos. 1-3, 5, 6, 11, 13-14, 18, 22, 23, 26, 38). The rest of the potsherds are generally red-slipped, although black and brown colors are also visible on a very few. The vessels in general are plain slipped. On some of the potsherds, the interior surface is entirely slipped, while the slip on the outer lip edge terminates in thick-thin bands in the same color as the slip inside or in a different color (cat. nos. 1-2, 6, 18, 32). On a few of the other examples, bands extend from the rim to the body on both the interior and exterior surfaces (cat. nos. 7-8, 17, 19-20, 23). However, the slip bands on the vessels whose

<sup>1</sup> Güneri 1989, 116; Aşkın et al. 2018, 412.

<sup>2</sup> According to the Munsell color chart, 2,5yr 5/6 indicates red, 2,5yr 6/6, 6/8, 7/6, 7/8 light red, 10R 5/8 red, 5y 4/2 light red, 10r 6/8 light red, 5yr 4/6 yellowish red.

<sup>3</sup> According to the Munsell color chart 2,5yr 8/4, 5yr 7/4, 7, 5yr 7/4, 8/3, 8/4 are tones of pink.

<sup>4</sup> According to the Munsell color chart 10yr 8/4, 10yr 7/4 are tones of very pale brown.

<sup>5</sup> According to the Munsell color chart 7,5yr 7/6, 7/8, 5yr 7/6 are tones of reddish yellow.

bodies are only partially preserved are not easily recognizable. However, it is probable that they had thick-thin bands on the interior surface that also continued on the body. Besides the band decoration, the other ornamentation seen on the Boyalitepe pottery finds is relief decoration. One of the plates with a projecting rim and a rolled lip features a palmette leaf, below which are two grooves, an indentation (?), and a row of rouletted decoration, respectively, on its “lug-like” rim projection (cat. no. 40). The cup with an outturned rim, which is the sole example identified of its type, is decorated with a series of dots between two horizontal ridges (cat. no. 43).

### Echinus Bowls (cat. nos. 1-18, figs. 3-5)

These bowls constitute the largest group among the pottery finds from Boyalitepe Höyük. The total number of potsherds in this group is 18. Cat. nos. 1-5 among this group exhibit a conical and deep body with a distinct incurved rim. They generally have thick walls. Cat. nos. 6-8 have an incurved rim at the top and a conical body. The bowls presented under cat. nos. 9-11 feature a conical or spherical body below an incurved rim. The wall is thinner in this group of bowls. Cat. nos. 12-16 are bowls with a slightly incurved rim that joins the body at a distinct angle. Bowls with cat. nos. 17-18 feature a tall rim that joins the body at an angle. Their partially preserved bodies exhibit a conical profile.

The slips on cat. nos. 1-3, 5-6, and 13-14 are in tones of black-brown and red. In the other examples, red is the predominant slip color. While present, band decorations are not particularly distinct. Generally, the slip covering the interior of the bowls terminates on the outer rim as a thick band of the same color (cat. nos. 1-2, 4, 13-15). Cat. no. 6 has a black band on its outer rim. Cat. no. 17 features a thick black band that runs from the rim to the body on both the interior and the exterior surfaces.

Echinus bowls were the most popular type of bowl along the entire Mediterranean coastline during the Hellenistic period. These bowls were produced in a variety of sizes and used for purposes such as serving food and as drinking vessels. The smallest examples of this group are saltcellars.<sup>6</sup> Hellenistic versions of these bowls are characterized by an absence of decoration and a deep conical body.<sup>7</sup> Specimens of these bowls were discovered in groups A, B, and D in the Athenian Agora.<sup>8</sup> They were also encountered in Corinth until its destruction.<sup>9</sup> In addition to Attica and Corinth, such bowls were also found on the Greek mainland and islands. Examples of Hellenistic types were discovered in centers such as Kolonos Agoraios,<sup>10</sup> Kabirion,<sup>11</sup> Knossos,<sup>12</sup> Samos,<sup>13</sup> and Chios.<sup>14</sup> The Echinus bowls found at Boyalitepe Höyük are also typical examples of the Hellenistic period in general.

<sup>6</sup> Rotroff 1997, 161; see also Schaefer 1968, 37; Edwards 1975, 30, pl. 2.48, 52, 55, 57, 67; Sparkers and Talcott 1970, 132-33, fig. 9.939, 942, 944, 946, 947, 949; Rotroff 1983, 266-67, figs. 5.37, 6.

<sup>7</sup> Rotroff 1997, 161-64.

<sup>8</sup> Thompson 1934, figs. 3-4.a14-23, 18.b15, 55.d8-9.

<sup>9</sup> Edwards 1975, 29-30, pl. 2.15-34; see also Romano 1994, fig. 3.19.

<sup>10</sup> Rotroff 1983, 265, 287-88, fig. 5.35.

<sup>11</sup> Heimberg 1982, 42-43, pl. 13.241-58.

<sup>12</sup> Coldstream 1999, 335, fig. 4.s6, x18-20, u1, w6; see also Eiring 2001, 98-99, fig. 3.

<sup>13</sup> Technue 1929, fig. 32.2-7; see also Isler and Kalpaxis 1978, pl. 8.242.

<sup>14</sup> Anderson 1954, 168, fig. 15.115, 193, 220.

During the Hellenistic period, Echinus bowls were prevalent in Anatolia as well. Tekkök-Biçken indicated that the rims of the early examples of Hellenistic types significantly curved inwards and that their bodies were deep. With regard to the types from the 2nd century BCE, she stated that the rims were more open.<sup>15</sup> In Pergamon, the Hellenistic period is represented by a number of examples.<sup>16</sup> The specimens discovered in various locations within Ephesus provide valuable data for the chronological distinction of the Hellenistic varieties of the Echinus bowls. The bowls of this type were encountered among the artifacts from the basilica; these were dated from the early 3rd century BCE to the 1st century BCE. Of these, two bowls with their straight walls and straight rims were identified as analogous to Eastern Sigillata vessels from the 1st century BCE.<sup>17</sup> Thin-walled bowls with round bodies and inturned rims were found at the fountain in the public market in Ephesus. These were in contexts dating to the Late Hellenistic-Augustan period as well as the 1st and 2nd quarters of the 1st century CE.<sup>18</sup> The thin-walled bowls discovered in the Terrace Houses of Ephesus were also dated to the Late Hellenistic and Augustan periods.<sup>19</sup> While the Echinus bowl examples with thick walls and significantly incurved rims uncovered in the alleged tomb of Luke in Ephesus were dated to the first half of the 2nd century BCE,<sup>20</sup> the thin-walled examples were linked to the 2nd century BCE bowls of Paphos.<sup>21</sup> The bowl type found in the Terrace Houses of Ephesus, suggested to be of Hayes' Atlante form 4, was dated to the Augustan period.<sup>22</sup> The specimens with thin walls and band decorations discovered in the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus are of Hellenistic types.<sup>23</sup>

The Boyalıtepe Echinus bowls with cat. nos. 1-5 represent one of the earliest types of this group and are characterized by thick walls and distinctly incurved rims. Cat. nos. 6-11 resemble the thin-walled bowls described as part of the assemblage from Ephesus. Additionally, the potsherds with cat. nos. 12-16 are parallel to the Eastern Sigillata A types found in Ephesus. They bear resemblance to the Atlante forms 2 and 3 in Hayes' categorization, with their vertical rims that join the body at an angle. Hayes dated these types generally to the period between the middle of the 2nd century BCE and the 1st century BCE.<sup>24</sup>

Boyalıtepe Höyük bowls with cat. nos. 17-18 are reminiscent of Hayes' ESA forms 4 and 5 as defined in Atlante. Following the incurve at the top, the rims of Hayes' forms 4 and 5 exhibit a high profile and join the body at an angle. Hayes dates these types between the end of the 2nd century BCE and the beginning of the 1st century CE, with a particular emphasis on the Augustan period.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Tekkök-Biçken 1996, 20-22, a2-7; see also Berlin 1999, 94, pl. 4.51, 112-13.

<sup>16</sup> Schaefer 1968, pl. 4.c13-20; see also Ziegenaus and De Luca 1968, pls. 35.2, 9, 64.81, 119, 122, 149, 45.177, 50.271, 53.317, 67.391, see also cat. nos. 29, 39, 82, 120, 123, 239, 276, 323, 389; Radt and De Luca 2003, pl. 3.

<sup>17</sup> Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 18-19, pl. 1-4.a1-12.

<sup>18</sup> Meriç 2002, 25-26, pl. 1.k1-12.

<sup>19</sup> Outschar 1996, 35-37, pls. 1.5, 9-10, 19-21, 11.41, 44, 13.47.

<sup>20</sup> Liko 2001, 84, pl. 55.3-5.

<sup>21</sup> Liko 2001, 84, pl. 55.10-12.

<sup>22</sup> Outschar 1996, 47, pl. 14.120; see also Gassner 1997, 40-42, pls. 4-5.63-80.

<sup>23</sup> Vaag et al. 2002, 205, pls. 48.k130, 206, 49.k144, 220, 57.173, 161, 28.h2-3.

<sup>24</sup> Hayes 1985, 14-15, pl. 1.3-8.

<sup>25</sup> Hayes 1985, 15-17, pls. 1.9-12, 2.1.

Typical examples of Echinus Bowls from the Early Hellenistic period were discovered on the coast of Cilicia in Tarsus-Gözlükule Höyüğü,<sup>26</sup> Tarsus-Keşbükü,<sup>27</sup> Soli-Pompeiopolis,<sup>28</sup> Kanlıdivane,<sup>29</sup> Kelenderis,<sup>30</sup> Nagidos,<sup>31</sup> and Uzuncaburç-Diocaesarea.<sup>32</sup> The specimens with cat. nos. 1-5 from Boyalitepe Höyük are close examples of the aforementioned Echinus bowls.

Although the forms of the Echinus bowls from Cappadocian Comana, situated at the northernmost point of Cilicia, are comparable to those of the coastal cities, they possess a unique character with their slips and decorations, in addition to their Central Anatolian characteristics. The Echinus bowls discovered in the city were dated to the period between the 3rd century BCE and the Augustan period. Of these, the examples with distinctly incurved rims, conical and deep bodies, and thick walls were dated to between the 3rd and 1st centuries BCE. The types with incurved rims at the top that join conical bodies at an angle were dated to the Augustan period. The straight-bodied and thin-walled examples with rims that also incurve at the top were assigned to the Late Hellenistic and Augustan periods. These are generally characterized by their band decoration.<sup>33</sup> The pottery finds from Boyalitepe are noteworthy for their similar forms to the examples from Cappadocian Comana. The Echinus bowls from the Büyük Deller ancient settlement site in the Aksaray province of Central Anatolia were dated to the 3rd century BC based on the find context.<sup>34</sup>

Bowls with band decorations were also found during explorations in the Lower Euphrates basin in the east.<sup>35</sup> Examples were recovered from the layer dated to the Late Hellenistic period in İmikuşağı Höyük.<sup>36</sup> The presence of examples both with distinctly incurved rims and with vertical rims at Tille Höyük is also significant.<sup>37</sup> At Üçtepe Höyük in Diyarbakır, there were examples with band decoration in the layer dated to the Late Hellenistic period.<sup>38</sup> The types from Boğazköy, which are generally band-decorated, were dated between the second half of the 3rd century BCE and the Augustan period.<sup>39</sup>

Echinus bowls were also popular at the site of Sinabiç (Dalisandos) in the Mut district of the province of Mersin, as evidenced by the finds from the site. A chronology comparable to that of Cappadocian Comana has also been followed for the Echinus bowls from this site. Specifically, Sinabiç yielded Echinus bowls dating from the 3rd century BCE to the Augustan period.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Jones 1950, fig. 180.

<sup>27</sup> Kılıç 2019, 17-21, cat. nos. 10-28; see also Körsulu and Kılıç 2021, 107-10, cat. nos. 10-28.

<sup>28</sup> Karakaş 2019, 20-22, cat. nos. 8-16.

<sup>29</sup> Körsulu 2015, 131-33, 143, cat. nos. 1-4.

<sup>30</sup> Zoroğlu 2004, pl. 110.7-6.

<sup>31</sup> Körsulu 2006, 31-37, cat. nos. 45-54; see also Durukan and Körsulu 2007, 162-66, cat. nos. 45-54.

<sup>32</sup> Wannagat 2006, fig. 7.

<sup>33</sup> Körsulu 2011, 55-72, 296-306, pls. 11-15, 2-22; see also Körsulu 2014, 94-100, 118-20, cat. nos. 2-15.

<sup>34</sup> Tüysüz et al. 2024, 300-1, pl. 4.2-9.

<sup>35</sup> Derin 1994, figs. 2-4, 12-19, 25-27.

<sup>36</sup> Derin 1995, fig. 34.2.

<sup>37</sup> French 1984, figs. 1-2; see also French et al. 1982, 179, figs. 12.1, 13.3.

<sup>38</sup> Sevin 1990, 108-9, fig. 16.3-6.

<sup>39</sup> Maier 1963, 228, 251-53, figs. 10.1-9, 11.2-8.

<sup>40</sup> Körsulu 2020, 297-300, cat. nos. 1-10, fig. 4.

There are also a considerable number of Hellenistic Echinus bowls found in Isaura (Zengibar Castle) in the Isauria region. The Isaura bowls are of importance for their black, brown, red, and cream-colored slips, as well as their band decorations.<sup>41</sup> The bowls found in the same geographical area during the surface surveys conducted in the provinces of Konya and Karaman exhibit comparable types of slips and band decorations. These were generally dated to the 2nd century BCE and the first half of the 1st century BCE.<sup>42</sup>

Among the Echinus bowls from Süleymanhacı Höyük, located near Boyalitepe Höyük, the band-decorated examples are particularly noteworthy. Additionally, it is possible to trace the types of bowls in Süleymanhacı from the 3rd century BCE to the Augustan period.<sup>43</sup> Among the finds from nearby Sisan Höyük, band-decorated and red slipped examples are predominant. These were dated between the 2nd century BCE and the Augustan period.<sup>44</sup> Beyond these centers, it would appear that Echinus bowls were a common feature of Hellenistic settlements in the Mediterranean and Aegean regions.<sup>45</sup>

Based on these data, the Echinus bowls from Boyalitepe Höyük can be dated as follows: cat. nos. 1-5 to the 3rd-1st centuries BCE; cat. nos. 6-11 to the 2nd-1st centuries BCE; and cat. nos. 12-18 to the mid-2nd century BCE and the early 1st century CE. It can thus be concluded that the Echinus bowls from Boyalitepe Höyük span the period from the beginning of the Hellenistic period to the beginning of the Early Roman period. Furthermore, the forms and decorations of these bowls exhibit similarities to those found in nearby settlements and mounds. The types of Echinus bowls, which had deep and conical bodies in the Early Hellenistic period, continued in the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods with imitations of the Eastern Sigillata A forms. In parallel, the traditions of slip and decoration also underwent changes. Besides the specimens with black, brown, and red-colored slips, the presence of entirely red-slipped types among the bowls is also noteworthy. There are also examples with band decorations, although not very prominent. In some examples, the band decoration exhibits a wavy pattern in black-brown and red tones, whereas in others, it is exclusively applied in red.

#### Fish Plates (cat. nos. 19-22, fig. 6)

Four rim and body sherds belonging to fish plates were encountered at Boyalitepe Höyük. These are examples of Attic-type fish plates, characterized by an overhanging rim and an angular body profile. Cat. nos. 19 and 20 exhibit thick dark red bands over a light red / buff background on the interior surfaces of the plates and on the lips. Cat. nos. 21 and 22 are coated with a red-black slip on the interior and on the lip. The exterior of all the examples is uncoated.

<sup>41</sup> Köker-Gökçe 2017, cat. nos. 1-83.

<sup>42</sup> Bilgin 2004, figs. 9-14.

<sup>43</sup> Körsulu 2011, 55-72, cat. nos. 3-11.

<sup>44</sup> Körsulu and Gültekin 2024, cat. nos. 2-24, fig. 3.

<sup>45</sup> Anderson-Stojanović 1992, pls. 5.14-15, 24, 12.63; Metzger 1969, cat. nos. 1-20; Wintermeyer 1984, fig. 10.3; Wintermeyer 2004, 121-22; Pfrommer 1985, figs. 46-47; Civelek 2006, figs. 1.g-j, l-m, 3.a-d; Hellström 1965, pl. 33.64; Rotroff and Oliver 2003, pls. 5.14-15, 24, 26-28, 7.32-47, 33-34, 15.73-78; Weber-Hiden 2003, pls. 1-4.a1, 17, a11; Lloyd 1954, fig. 1.30, 39, 41-42, 51; Sams and Voigt 1990, figs. 6a-e; Jones 1971, no. 18; Esen 2022, cat. nos. 45-128; Waage 1948, pls. 2-3.70-80; Cox 1949, nos. 18-19; Crowfoot et al. 1957, 248-50, figs. 49.1-15, 56.9-11; Berlin 1997, 74-75, pl. 16.pw133-40; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, 290, fig. 6.1.1-24, 26-27; Christensen and Johansen 1971, figs. 4.50, 6.51-59; Hayes 1985b, 186, fig. 46.8; Riley 1975, 48-49, fig. 120; Vessberg and Westholm 1956, pl. 21.2-8; Hayes 1991, fig. 15; Berlin and Plackinski 2003, fig. 3.40-54; Diederichs 1980, pl. 7.65-72; du Plat Taylor 1980, fig. 18.155-62; Postgate and Baker 1995, fig. 7.1-3; Nevett and Jackson 2007, figs. 410.966-67.

The production of Attic-type fish plates began at the end of the 5th century BCE.<sup>46</sup> After the 4th century BCE, examples of these fish plates also emerged in Corinthian pottery.<sup>47</sup> During the Hellenistic period, they spread to the entire Mediterranean coastline.

The foot sections of the fish plates from Boyalıtepe Höyük were not recovered. A fish plate from the Athenian Agora, similar in type to those from Boyalıtepe, was assigned to the late 2nd to early 1st centuries BCE.<sup>48</sup> An example of Hellenistic pottery from Corinth was dated to around 275 BCE.<sup>49</sup> Examples from the 4th century BCE were discovered in Knossos.<sup>50</sup> Examples of Attic-type fish plates were encountered in Eretria dating to the 2nd century BCE,<sup>51</sup> in Gordion to the Late Classical and Hellenistic periods,<sup>52</sup> in Cappadocian Comana to the 3rd-1st centuries BCE,<sup>53</sup> in Tarsus-Gözlükule Höyük to the 3rd-early 2nd centuries BCE,<sup>54</sup> in Antiocheia to the Early Hellenistic period,<sup>55</sup> in Gindaros to the 2nd century BCE,<sup>56</sup> in Samaria to the 2nd-1st centuries BCE,<sup>57</sup> in Hama to the Hellenistic period,<sup>58</sup> in Dor to the 2nd century BCE,<sup>59</sup> in Paphos to 3rd-2nd centuries BCE,<sup>60</sup> and in Nagidos to the second half of the 3rd century BCE.<sup>61</sup>

Only a single example was discovered in Süleymanhacı Höyük. It was dated to the second half of the 3rd century BCE and to the 2nd to 1st centuries BCE.<sup>62</sup> The fish plates among the Hellenistic and Roman period ceramic assemblage from the provinces of Konya and Karaman are similar to the types found at Boyalıtepe Höyük. They were dated to between the 2nd century BCE and the first half of the 1st century BCE.<sup>63</sup> The fish plates found during the surface surveys in Isaura (Zengibar Castle) were dated to the 2nd-1st centuries BCE.<sup>64</sup>

The fish plates found in Boyalıtepe Höyük are small sherds with preserved rims. Their overhanging rims do not extend downwards to the same extent as those of the Attic-type fish plates. The general appearance of the rims and bodies suggests that they are local imitations of Attic fish plates. The exterior surfaces of the plates were left uncoated. On the interior surfaces of cat. nos. 19 and 20, thick, dark red bands were applied over light red / buff slips. Cat. nos. 21 and 22 are specimens that feature red slips. Thus, it is possible to say that the slip colors of all four examples are parallel to those of terra sigillata vessels. Consequently, the Boyalıtepe Höyük plates can be generally dated between the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE.

<sup>46</sup> Rotroff 1997, 146-47.

<sup>47</sup> Edwards 1975, 40-41.

<sup>48</sup> Rotroff 1997, fig. 51.732.

<sup>49</sup> Edwards 1975, 42, pl. 5.136.

<sup>50</sup> Coldstream 1999, pl. 30, fig. 1.r14.

<sup>51</sup> Metzger 1969, pl. 10.r1, 62.

<sup>52</sup> Winter 1984, 161-66, fig. 6.62-68.

<sup>53</sup> Körsulu 2011, cat. nos. 128-37; see also Körsulu 2014, cat. nos. 36-43, figs. 43-50.

<sup>54</sup> Jones 1950, fig. 178.26.

<sup>55</sup> Waage 1948, 11, pl. 1.10f.

<sup>56</sup> Kramer 2004, 125, pl. 47.sgk1-10, form 11.

<sup>57</sup> Crowfoot et al. 1957, 261-62, fig. 54.8.

<sup>58</sup> Christensen and Johansen 1971, 3, fig. 1.

<sup>59</sup> Guz-Zilberstein 1995, 291, fig. 6.3.7-14.

<sup>60</sup> Guidice 1994, 233-34, fig. 5.1-3.

<sup>61</sup> Körsulu 2006, cat. nos. 72-73; see also Durukan and Körsulu 2007, cat. nos. 72-73.

<sup>62</sup> Körsulu 2019, fig. 19.

<sup>63</sup> Bilgin 2004, 57-58, pl. 15.1-4.

<sup>64</sup> Köker-Gökçe 2017, 95-96, cat. nos. 157-68.

### Hemispherical Bowls (cat. nos. 23-25, fig. 7)

Three examples of this type of bowl were identified among the finds at Boyalı Höyük. The vessels, which have only small rim and body sherds preserved, feature straight rims joined with hemispherical bodies. Cat. no. 23, with red brown slipped on both the interior and the exterior surfaces, also appears to have a slightly visible black band decoration on the interior. It also has thick brown bands on the interior body. Red slip is applied to the interior of cat. no. 24 as well as to the outer rim. The exterior of the body is devoid of any coating. The bowl designated as cat. no. 25 is entirely red slipped on both the interior and exterior surfaces.

The earliest known examples of hemispherical bowls were found in contexts from the Athenian Agora. In the Agora, bowls featuring black and red slips were discovered within groups D and E,<sup>65</sup> while group F yielded examples of Eastern Sigillata A types.<sup>66</sup> Additionally, contexts from the Athenian Agora dating to the late 2nd century BCE and early 1st century CE also yielded examples of this type of bowl. The sole exception is a single example from a context dating to the Neronian period.<sup>67</sup>

As was the case in the Athenian Agora, examples of hemispherical bowls with black or red slips were identified in a number of other centers in the eastern Mediterranean such as Samaria. Samarian bowls were generally dated between the 1st century BCE and the 1st century CE. However, according to Kenyon, they date back as far as the late 2nd century BCE.<sup>68</sup> In Tel Anafa, where the earliest examples of this type were black slipped, hemispherical bowls were dated from 198 BCE all the way to the early-mid 1st century CE.<sup>69</sup> In Antiocheia, they were dated to the Late Hellenistic period.<sup>70</sup>

Among the Eastern Sigillata A vessels, Hayes' Form 22 represents the hemispherical bowls. Hayes divided these into two subtypes as outturned and flat-rimmed. He dated them generally to between the late 2nd century BCE and circa 10 CE.<sup>71</sup> Gunneweg, on the other hand, suggested a dating range of 180 BCE to 70 CE.<sup>72</sup>

The ESA examples found during the surface surveys in Osmaniye in the Cilicia region were dated between the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE.<sup>73</sup> At Tarsus-Gözlükule Höyük, they were discovered in contexts dating to the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods.<sup>74</sup> The black slipped examples from Tarsus-Keşbükü were dated between the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE, while the ESA vessels were dated to a period from the end of the 2nd century BCE to the 1st century CE.<sup>75</sup> Furthermore, black-slipped and red-slipped (ESA) examples were uncovered at

<sup>65</sup> Thompson 1934, 370, 259, 394, 396, figs. 55.d7, 84, 117.e46-48; see also Rotroff 1997, 164.

<sup>66</sup> Robinson 1959, 11, pl. 60.f6-7, f11-12; see also Hayes 2008, 133, fig. 4.95-100.

<sup>67</sup> Hayes 2008, 132-33, fig. 4.87-116.

<sup>68</sup> Crowfoot et al. 1957, 259, 306, 311, figs. 53.3, 65.1-2, 67.10, 68.9, 80.1-8.

<sup>69</sup> Slane 1997, 279, 309-14, pls. 3.fw26-28, 17-20.fw179-215, 37.fw25.

<sup>70</sup> Waage 1948, 24, fig. 6.1-12; see also Waage 1934, 71-72, fig. 15.14.

<sup>71</sup> Hayes 1985a, 23, pl. 3.12-13.

<sup>72</sup> Gunneweg et al. 1983, 96.

<sup>73</sup> Esen 2022, 198-200, 202, cat. nos. 150, 152-53, 158.

<sup>74</sup> Jones 1950, 175, 233-34, figs. 137, 188.

<sup>75</sup> Kılıç 2019, 36-37, cat. nos. 69-76, 42-44, 85-93; see also Körsulu and Kılıç 2021, 122-23, cat. nos. 69-76, 126-28, 85-93.

Soli-Pompeiopolis and proposed to date between the end of the 2nd century BCE and the first quarter of the 1st century BCE.<sup>76</sup> The ESA bowls found in Anemurium were dated between the late 2nd century BCE and 10 CE.<sup>77</sup>

The examples from Sinabiç were red slipped, with some featuring black bands over the slips. They were dated between the late 2nd century BCE and the 1st century CE.<sup>78</sup> In Cappadocian Comana, both red-slipped and black-slipped examples were discovered, along with those featuring band decorations. The bowls from Comana were dated between the late 2nd century BCE and the 1st century CE.<sup>79</sup> Hemispherical bowls from Büyük Deller were dated to the 2nd-1st centuries BC and the beginning of the 1st century AD.<sup>80</sup> Surface surveys in the Konya-Karaman area yielded a number of examples that were decorated with thick-thin bands of slip in a variety of colors, including red, brown, brick red, grey, beige, and brown-black. These were dated to the 2nd-1st centuries BCE.<sup>81</sup> The bowls from Isaura were also decorated with various bands and likewise attributed to the 2nd-1st centuries BCE.<sup>82</sup> Finds from Süleymanhacı included examples with black, red, and brown slips, as well as some with bright red slips. Banded examples were also present. The proposed dating for the bowls from Süleymanhacı Höyük was the late 2nd century BCE to the 1st century CE.<sup>83</sup> Analogous examples were also identified in centers close to the geographical area of Boyalıtepe Höyük, as well as in various centers along the Mediterranean coastline.<sup>84</sup>

In light of all the data, and despite the fact that no metallic black-slipped examples of this type were found at Boyalı Höyük, it is still of significance for the region to see the continuation of the tradition of band decoration, observed in nearby centers, in Boyalı as well. Furthermore, the entirely red-slipped examples are also noteworthy, since they indicate the existence of red-slipped vessels in the region. Overall, the Boyalıtepe Höyük bowls can generally be dated between the 2nd century BCE and the beginning of the 1st century CE.

### Bowls / Plates with Vertical Rim (cat. nos. 26-31, fig. 8)

This group is an important one among the pottery assemblage from Boyalıtepe Höyük and represented by six specimens. These bowls / plates have a vertical rim and ridged carination at the transition to the body. Among these specimens, cat. nos. 26-29 exhibit a more or less rolled rim form at the top, whereas the rims of cat. nos. 30 and 31 are flat. Additionally, the bodies curve inwards. The slip on cat. no. 26 is brown, black, and red, while the other examples are

<sup>76</sup> Karakaş 2019, 78-80, pls. 28-33, cat. nos. 101-22.

<sup>77</sup> Williams 1989, 12, fig. 4.60-62.

<sup>78</sup> Körsulu 2020, 321, fig. 5, cat. nos. 13-15.

<sup>79</sup> Körsulu 2011, 96-107, cat. nos. 51-81, pls. 20-27; see also Körsulu, 2013, 188-93, cat. nos. 2-18, figs. 16-32.

<sup>80</sup> Tüysüz et al. 2024, 307-8, pl. 7.47-51.

<sup>81</sup> Bilgin 2004, 50-61, figs. 3-5, 7-8.

<sup>82</sup> Köker-Gökçe 2017, 120-21, cat. nos. 100-17, 119, 121-22.

<sup>83</sup> Körsulu 2019, cat. nos. 20-29.

<sup>84</sup> Unterkirchner 1983, figs. 2.9; Technau 1929, fig. 39; Hayes 1971, figs. 3.8-9, 9.3-6; 1973, pl. 85.117-18; Slane-Wright and Jones 1980, pl. 29.47; Slane 1986, fig. 2.6; Adamscheck 1979, pl. 14.er20; Anderson-Stojanović 1992, pls. 27.232, 106, 91.776-77; Zahn 1904, fig. 551.160; Hellström 1965, no. 204; Christensen and Johansen 1971, fig. 45.16; Baly 1962, pl. 44.g1-8; Cox 1949, no. 120; Hayes 1985b, fig. 52.1-6; Dothan 1971, fig. 78.4; Matthers 1978, fig. 13.28; Negew 1986, 162; Kramer 2004, pl. 81.esa61-64; Diederichs 1980, pl. 9.102-5; Hayes 1991, figs. 48.27, 58.3, 51.5-6, 15, 6, 8-9, 60.2; Zoroğlu 1986, fig. 6.1-6; Derin 1994, figs. 6-7, 68-89; 1995, fig. 39.1-2, 14-15; Mitchell 1980, figs. 31.287, 32.305, 331-32, 33.346-47, 34.370, 35.393, 396, 41.536-37, 539, 542; Lloyd 1954, fig. 1.15; Abadie-Reynal 2003, pl. 71.3; Abadie-Reynal 1990, fig. 4; Wannagat 2006, fig. 7.

generally red slipped. These examples feature either light or dark red slips. Some have an uncoated exterior (cat. nos. 27, 30-31).

Bowls / plates with vertical rims are found among both the Eastern and Western Sigillata wares. Hayes' forms 45-50 in the Eastern Sigillata A represent bowls / cups of this type. Although their rim and body profiles differ slightly, they are conical cups with tall body profile and generally dated to the 1st century CE.<sup>85</sup> Hayes' form 70 in the Eastern Sigillata B wares represents this type of vessel. Such vessels were dated between the second half of the 1st century CE and the first quarter of the 2nd century CE.<sup>86</sup> The cups assigned to Hayes' forms a7 and l19 among the Çandarlı Sigillata are of this type.<sup>87</sup> The corresponding examples among the Pontus Sigillata are of Hayes' form 1.<sup>88</sup>

Local imitations of this type of cup were found in Comana in the region of Cappadocia. They were generally dated to the late 1st century BCE and the 1st century CE.<sup>89</sup> Additionally, in Isaura a bowl of this type was identified among the locally produced vessels. It features band and dot decorations and was dated to the 1st century BCE.<sup>90</sup> Locally produced similar bowls were also found at the settlement of Sinabıç (Dalisandos) in the Rough Cilicia / Isauria region. These bowls were particularly associated with the ESA vessels and dated between the late 1st century BCE and the 1st century CE.<sup>91</sup> The same type of vessel was also identified at Sisan Höyük among those considered to be locally produced, with a proposed date of the late 1st century BCE to the 1st century CE.<sup>92</sup>

Given these data, it is plausible to suggest parallel dates, specifically between the late 1st century BCE and the 1st century CE, for the vessels found at Boyaltepe Höyük. Similar examples also seem to be widespread in the neighbouring settlements.

### Bowls with Rolled Rim (cat. nos. 32-33, fig. 9)

Among the finds from Boyaltepe, two specimens were identified from this group. Both feature a rolled rim but exhibit different body profiles. Cat. no. 32 has a body that curves inwards, while cat. no. 33 has a vertical rim that is rolled at the top and joined to the body at a distinct angle. Its partially preserved body is conical. Cat. no. 32 is red slipped, while cat. no. 33 is black, grey slipped.

The bowls from Boyaltepe Höyük are reminiscent of the popular Cypriot Sigillata bowls with rolled rims. Hayes categorized them as RCRF form 7.<sup>93</sup> In Atlante, he assigned them to form p22.<sup>94</sup> Hayes further divided these bowls into two subtypes. The first features a curved body profile (22a, late 1st century BCE to early 1st century CE), while the second has a sharp transition from rim to body (22b, late 1st century CE to the Hadrianic period).<sup>95</sup> The first speci-

<sup>85</sup> Hayes 1985a, 34-37, pl. 6.11-18.

<sup>86</sup> Hayes 1985a, 63, 66, pls. 14.3, 15.1.

<sup>87</sup> Hayes 1985a, 74, pl. 16.9.

<sup>88</sup> Hayes 1985a, pl. 22.6-10.

<sup>89</sup> Körsulu 2011, 160-66, cat. nos. 118-20; see also Körsulu 2013, 215-18, cat. nos. 44-46, figs. 58-60.

<sup>90</sup> Köker-Gökçe 2017, 102-3, cat. no. 175.

<sup>91</sup> Körsulu 2020, 309-12, cat. nos. 32-37, fig. 7.

<sup>92</sup> Körsulu and Gültekin 2024, cat. nos. 39-43, fig. 4.

<sup>93</sup> Hayes 1967, 68, 70, form 7a-b.

<sup>94</sup> Hayes 1985a, 84, pl. 19.14-15.

<sup>95</sup> Hayes 1985a, 84.

men from Boyalıtepe Höyük appears to correspond to Hayes' form 22a, while the second, with its sharp rim-to-body transition, aligns with Hayes' form 22b.

A bowl with a very similar profile from Stobi was categorized as a local / regional vessel. It belongs to the Early Roman period.<sup>96</sup> Similar bowls from Nessana were recovered from the layer dated to the Roman period.<sup>97</sup> Similar bowls from the Nabataean sigillata assemblage were also dated to the Early Roman period.<sup>98</sup>

Similar bowls were found at Komana in the region of Cappadocia. These were compared with the Cypriot Sigillata vessels. In Comana, examples of both Cypriot subtypes – those with a curved body profile and those with a sharp rim-to-body transition – were discovered.<sup>99</sup> Additionally, similar bowls from Porsuk Tepe were associated with Cypriot Sigillata as well.<sup>100</sup>

In the settlement of Sinabiç (Dalisandos), similar bowls were found among the locally produced vessels. Interpreted as imitations of Cypriot Sigillata vessels, they were dated between the late 1st century BCE and the Hadrianic period.<sup>101</sup> Examples of these bowls were also identified among the finds from Boyalıtepe Höyük, as well as from the nearby Sisan Höyük. A parallel date with that of the Cypriot Sigillata bowls was suggested for them.<sup>102</sup>

It appears that the imitations of these types, which were among the popular bowl types of Cypriot Sigillata, were a favored form among the local productions of the region and nearby centers. Two such examples were found in Boyalıtepe Höyük. These are significant artifacts as they show that the type preferred in the settlements of Central Anatolia was used in Boyalıtepe Höyük as well. In general, they can be dated to a period between the late 1st century BCE and the Hadrianic period.

### Plates with Outturned Rim (cat. nos. 34-35, fig. 9)

The plates in this group have a thin groove on the outturned rim. Of the Boyalıtepe finds, two specimens are categorized under this group. The sherd presented in cat. no. 34 exhibits a well-preserved rim and body. Following the grooved rim, the body curves inwards, and its inner profile exhibits a slight depression. Cat. no. 35 is a small sherd with a preserved rim.

The Boyalıtepe finds include examples similar in profile to those recovered from other centers in the region and can be attributed to Hayes' form 28 among the ESA wares. This form consists of vessels with an outturned rim, groove at the top, and sharply angled body. According to Hayes, they likely dated to the Early Roman period, specifically between 10/1 BCE and ca. 15-30 CE.<sup>103</sup> ESA vessels of this type were found in Antiocheia.<sup>104</sup> Tarsus-Gözlükule,<sup>105</sup>

<sup>96</sup> Anderson-Stojanović 1992, 110, pl. 96.826-27.

<sup>97</sup> Baly 1962, 289, pl. 48.15.

<sup>98</sup> Negew 1986, 30-33, no. 218-41.

<sup>99</sup> Körsulu 2011, 136-39, cat. nos. 96-98; see also Körsulu 2013, 206-7, cat. nos. 33-35.

<sup>100</sup> Abadie-Reynal 2003, 103, pl. 71.6.

<sup>101</sup> Körsulu 2020, cat. nos. 38-42, fig. 8.

<sup>102</sup> Körsulu and Gültekin 2024, cat. nos. 44-46, fig. 4.

<sup>103</sup> Hayes 1985a, 27, pl. 4.10-12.

<sup>104</sup> Waage 1948, 22-23, pl. 3.113f, 113k.

<sup>105</sup> Jones 1950, 181, fig. 192a.

Samaria,<sup>106</sup> Tel Anafa,<sup>107</sup> Athenian Agora,<sup>108</sup> Hama,<sup>109</sup> Dura-Europos,<sup>110</sup> Nessana,<sup>111</sup> Caesarea,<sup>112</sup> Samsat,<sup>113</sup> Labraunda,<sup>114</sup> Ephesus,<sup>115</sup> and Samos,<sup>116</sup> generally in contexts dated to the late 1st century BCE and the 1st century CE. The two specimens from Boyalıtepe Höyük resemble such vessels, featuring outturned rims and thin grooves. Unfortunately, the partially preserved body of cat. no. 34 appears comparatively shallower and flatter. The body section of cat. no. 35 is missing.

Eastern Sigillata B wares also include vessels of this type, which correspond to Hayes' forms 2 and 3. Hayes suggested that both of these ESB forms, which he also associated with Western Sigillata, likely belonged to the Augustan period.<sup>117</sup> Plates of this type with such rims constitute form 5 of Çandarlı. Loeschcke compared them with Haltern's form 1 and discussed their presence during the Augustan period.<sup>118</sup>

Plates of this type were found among the local vessels of Comana in the Cappadocia region. The Comana plates exhibit profiles similar to those of ESA, especially ESB wares, and were dated between the late 1st century BCE and the mid-1st century CE.<sup>119</sup> Similar plates were also identified among the locally produced vessels in the Sinabiç settlement in Isauria / Rough Cilicia. These were dated to the late 1st century BCE to mid-1st century CE as well.<sup>120</sup>

Although the two potsherds from Boyalıtepe Höyük are not identical to the ESA and ESB types or the Komana and Sinabiç plates, they appear to belong to the same type. Accordingly, the proposed date range of the late 1st century BCE to the mid-1st century CE can also be suggested for the Boyalıtepe finds.

#### Plates with Projecting Rim and Flat Lip (cat. nos. 36-37, fig. 9)

Two potsherds from this group were identified among the Boyalıtepe Höyük pottery assemblage. Cat. no. 36 has a flat lip that overhangs at the tip. The partially preserved body curves inwards at an angle. Cat. no. 37 is a small sherd with an overhanging lip. The slips are in tones of black, red-brown, and red.

Like the bowls with rolled rims, the vessels in this group also seem to be associated with the Cypriot Sigillata vessels, particularly in terms of their rim and body profiles. They resemble Hayes' Atlante form P4b, which features a flat lip with roulette decoration and a body that curves inwards at an angle. Hayes stated that this type was quite common and dated it

<sup>106</sup> Crowfoot et al. 1957, 310, fig. 79.8.

<sup>107</sup> Slane 1997, 306, pl. 16.fw165-71.

<sup>108</sup> Robinson 1959, 11, pl. 60.F f4; see also Hayes 2008, 136, pl. 6.135-39.

<sup>109</sup> Cristensen and Johansen 1971, form 13, fig. 39.

<sup>110</sup> Cox 1949, 10, nos. 58-60.

<sup>111</sup> Baly 1962, 282, pl. 43.c1.

<sup>112</sup> Riley 1975, 51, 138.

<sup>113</sup> Zoroğlu 1986, 79-80, fig. 4, form 13.

<sup>114</sup> Hellström 1965, pl. 35.202.

<sup>115</sup> Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 88, pl. 110.g19.

<sup>116</sup> Technau 1929, 49, fig. 38.

<sup>117</sup> Hayes 1985a, 53, pl. 11.9-11.

<sup>118</sup> Loeschcke 1912, 363, pl. 27.5.

<sup>119</sup> Körsulu 2011, 226-31, cat. nos. 179-85; see also Körsulu 2013, 245-48, figs. 96-100.

<sup>120</sup> Körsulu 2020, 308, cat. nos. 27-29, figs. 6-7.

to the first half of the 1st century CE.<sup>121</sup> He also classified it as RCRF form 3.<sup>122</sup> Although the Boyalitepe Höyük plates lack roulette decoration, their rim and body profiles align closely with this type of Cypriot Sigillata.

Similar plates were also found in the Sinabiç settlement. They were associated with the same types of Cypriot Sigillata vessels and dated between the Augustan period and the first half of the 1st century CE.<sup>123</sup> At the Sisan Höyük in Lycaonia, both imported and local imitations of the same plates were identified. These were dated to the first half of the 1st century CE, in parallel to the Cypriot Sigillata.<sup>124</sup> Based on these data, the first half of the 1st century CE can also be suggested for the Boyalitepe Höyük plates.

### Plates with Projecting Rim and Rolled Lip (cat. nos. 38-41, fig. 10)

The plates in this group feature a projecting rim with a rolled lip and a curved body. On cat. nos. 38, 40-41, the lug-like rim projections or the inner edges of these projections are visible. The full profiles of the rim projections on cat. nos. 38 and 41 are undetermined since only the inner edges of the projections survived. While the lug-like rim projection of cat. no. 40 is better preserved, its complete profile is still unclear. However, visible details include a palmette leaf above two grooves, followed by an indentation (?), and a row of incised notches on the interior of the rim.

The interior and the lip edges of cat. no. 38 are black-brown slipped. Cat. no. 39 has a red slip on both the interior and the edge of the lip. The exterior of both specimens is uncoated. Cat. nos. 40 and 41 are entirely red slipped, both on the interior and the exterior.

This type of wide plate with lug-like rim projections was also encountered in other settlements across the region. Despite variations in rim profiles, they belong to the same type. One such site is Sisan Höyük. The Sisan examples are wide plates with flat, grooved lips. None of them retained the fully preserved lug-like rim projections. However, it is clear that they are wide plates with lug-like rim projections of the same type. The finds from Sisan were generally dated to the 1st-3rd centuries CE.<sup>125</sup> Similar plates have also been found at Cinnasun, a nearby settlement,<sup>126</sup> as well as among the pottery finds from Philadelphia.<sup>127</sup>

There are close parallels among the Sagalassos Red Slip Ware. Sagalassos forms 1c131-133 feature examples with characteristics similar to the plates from Boyalitepe Höyük. Example no. 41 is reminiscent of Sagalassos form 1b163. These types feature flat, grooved, incurved, or slightly overhanging rims. They are generally found in contexts dating from the 1st to the 3rd centuries CE, although the 4th century CE is also suggested for 1b163.<sup>128</sup> The Sagalassos Red Slip Ware also includes examples with decorated lug-like rim projections, which are parallel to those of the Boyalitepe Höyük plates. These were associated with the plates of Form 1c132-133. The decorative motifs on the lug-like rim projections of the examples from Sagalassos

<sup>121</sup> Hayes 1985a, 81, pl. 18.8-9.

<sup>122</sup> Hayes 1967, 68-69, form 3.

<sup>123</sup> Körsulu 2020, 307, cat. nos. 22-26, fig. 6.

<sup>124</sup> Körsulu and Gültekin 2024, cat. nos. 47-48, fig. 4.

<sup>125</sup> Körsulu and Gültekin 2024, cat. nos. 49-52, fig. 4.

<sup>126</sup> Altıntaş 2024, cat. nos. 73-86.

<sup>127</sup> These are being prepared for publication.

<sup>128</sup> Poblome 1999, 306, 308, fig. 28.55-57; see also Poblome 1997, fig. 8; Uygun 2009, pl. 24.t7; Uygun 2011, pl. 46.683.

include vegetal, geometrical, and figured designs.<sup>129</sup> Among the locally produced wares found in Kibyra, there are also examples with similar profiles. When compared with the Sagalassos Red Slip Ware, the Kibyra examples were dated to the 2nd-3rd centuries CE.<sup>130</sup>

The wide plates with similar rim profiles found in Sinabiç were particularly associated with the ESA wares. They were dated to the end of the 1st and the first half of the 2nd centuries CE.<sup>131</sup> While the Sinabiç specimens lack lug-like rim projections, their rim profiles bear a strong resemblance to Boyaltepe Höyük plates, particularly cat. nos. 39 and 40.

In light of these data, it is clear that large plates with “lug-like” rim projections were a prevalent form in the settlements of the region. Accordingly, the examples from Boyaltepe Höyük can generally be dated to the 1st-3rd centuries CE.

### Bowl with Outturned Rim (cat. no. 42, fig. 11)

The bowl features a thin rim that is outturned at the top, a spherical body, and vertical handles which extend just from below the rim to the body. The interior of the Boyaltepe example, cataloged as cat. no. 42, has a light red slip, while the exterior is coated with an unevenly applied dark red slip.

The small bowl of Boyaltepe, with its overall appearance, closely resembles Hayes' form 61 in the ESA classification. Bowls of form 61 are characterized by a flat rim, a spherical body, and vertical handles. Hayes dated this form to the beginning of the 2nd century CE.<sup>132</sup> A potsherd of this form from Anemurium, featuring a flat rim and a small vertical handle, was dated to the 2nd century CE.<sup>133</sup> An ESA example of this form was also identified at Philadelphia in the Isauria region.<sup>134</sup> The bowl from Boyaltepe is quite similar to this ESA form, except for its outturned rim. Therefore, the Boyaltepe bowl is apparently a local imitation, which can also be attributed to the 2nd century CE.

### Cup with Outturned Rim (cat. no. 43, fig. 11)

The cup has an outturned rim and a profile that gently curves downward from the rim to the body. The partially preserved body appears to be straight. Both the interior and exterior surfaces are irregularly coated in a red-brown slip. The outer body is decorated with two raised ridges in relief, with a row of dots positioned between them.

This single example from Boyaltepe closely resembles a specimen found at Süleymanhacı Höyük, a nearby site. The cup from Süleymanhacı, which is a similarly preserved rim and body sherd, features a row of dots between two ridges, as in the Boyaltepe example. The Süleymanhacı cup was dated to a period between the 1st and 4th centuries CE.<sup>135</sup> Furthermore, cups that can be loosely associated with this type were found in significant numbers at Isaurian Philadelphia.<sup>136</sup>

<sup>129</sup> Poblome 1999, 179-80, fig. 84.19, 23.

<sup>130</sup> Uygun and Dökü 2008, 137, cat. nos. 7-8.

<sup>131</sup> Körsulu 2020, cat. nos. 45-46, fig. 8.

<sup>132</sup> Hayes 1985a, pl. 7.15.

<sup>133</sup> Williams 1989, 14, fig. 5.77.

<sup>134</sup> Körsulu and Ergürer 2019, 375-76, fig. 12.

<sup>135</sup> Körsulu 2019, 62, cat. no. 30, fig. 30.

<sup>136</sup> The Philadelphia finds are being prepared for publication.

Beyond these nearby sites, examples that can be considered parallels to this cup type are identified within the Sagalassos Red Slip Ware. Among these, forms 1a142 and 1a143 appear to belong to this cup type. form 1a142 is undecorated, while form 1a143 represents a decorated example of the same type. The Sagalassos cups also include examples with a complete profile and outturned rims, spherical bodies, and flat bottoms. They are adorned with various floral and geometric decorations. These were popular at Sagalassos during the first half of the 4th century CE. Their presence in contexts dated to earlier periods was also documented.<sup>137</sup> An example of this Sagalassos type from Tripolis was found in a layer dated to a period between the second and the third quarters of the 4th century CE.<sup>138</sup> Additionally, Sagalassos cups of this type were identified in Seleukeia Sidera.<sup>139</sup>

The Boyalitepe cup is identical to the potsherd from Süleymanhacı Höyük. On the other hand, the Sagalassos examples, comparable with the Süleymanhacı finds, may be considered partially related. Since both the Boyalitepe and Süleymanhacı examples are surface finds, they do not provide sufficient data for dating. However, a general date range from the 1st to 4th centuries CE can be proposed.

#### Base-Body Sherds (cat. nos. 44-45, fig. 11)

In this group, two base-body sherds, and one body sherd are examined. Both base-body sherds feature simple, low ring bases. The interior of cat. no. 44 is coated with a matte black slip, while the exterior is uncoated. The interior of cat. no. 45 has a dark red slip, and there are runs of red slip on the exterior. Although it is not possible to determine the exact form groups of these base-body sherds, they are likely fragments of the bowls and plates described earlier. As such, they can be generally dated to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

#### Eastern Sigillata A (cat. no. 46, fig. 12)

Among the pottery finds from Boyalitepe Höyük, a single body sherd of the Eastern Sigillata A (ESA) group was identified. The sherd appears to be from the lower part of the body but could not be assigned to a specific form group. Therefore, it is not possible to draw any conclusions about its form or dating. However, this find is an important piece of evidence for the presence of Eastern Sigillata A vessels in Boyalitepe Höyük and the surrounding region.

#### African Red Slip Ware (cat. no. 47, fig. 12)

A single sherd of African Red Slip Ware was discovered among the finds of Boyalitepe Höyük. According to Hayes' classification in his 1972 publication, the sherd belongs to form 3c. Hayes' form 3c represents plates with broad convex rims, shallow bodies, and low ring bases. Plates of Hayes' form 3 are often decorated with barbotine leaves on the rim. This form is divided into three subtypes. Hayes' form 3a and 3b bear decorations, whereas form 3c is undecorated.<sup>140</sup> The sherd from Boyalitepe Höyük is a small fragment, preserving only a small portion of rim and body. The broad convex rim is undecorated, aligning it with Hayes' form 3c.

<sup>137</sup> Poblome 1999, 39-41, 305, figs. 12-13.

<sup>138</sup> Ok 2018, 35, fig. 7.1.

<sup>139</sup> Laflı 2000, figs. 2-3, 5.

<sup>140</sup> Hayes 1972, 21, fig. 2.

Hayes noted that form 3 corresponds to Dragendorff form 36 among the Gaulish wares. For form 3c, his proposed dating was the first half of the 2nd century CE.<sup>141</sup> These plates were also categorized as Antiocheia form 847.<sup>142</sup> Additionally, an example of Hayes' form 3b was identified in the Athenian Agora and was dated to the early to mid-2nd century CE.<sup>143</sup> Accordingly, the first half of the 2nd century CE can also be suggested for the Boyalitepe find.

## Evaluation and Conclusion

Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine pottery was encountered on the surface area of Boyalitepe (Kameni) Höyük. Through the examination of the Hellenistic and Roman pottery among the assemblage, this paper enabled the determination of these periods at the mound. The earliest pottery finds from the mound were dated to the beginning of the Hellenistic period. In addition to a small number of imported vessels, a significant quantity of local / regional pottery was identified. Among the local pottery, the Echinus bowls - popular drinking vessels of the Hellenistic period - represent the earliest examples dating from the 3rd to the 1st centuries BCE. These bowls continued into the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE with their thin-walled variants and even into the beginning of the 1st century CE with forms exhibiting sharp rim-to-body transitions, parallel to those seen in terra sigillata vessels. Fish plates, a form of Attic pottery, were dated to the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE, while the hemispherical bowls to a period from the 2nd century BCE to the beginning of the 1st century CE. Plates / bowls with vertical rims, which began to be produced in Eastern Sigillata under the influence of Western Sigillata, belong to the period spanning the late 1st century BCE to the 1st century CE. Bowls with rolled rims, plates with outturned rims, and plates with projecting rims and flat lips are also types that were dated to between the late 1st century BCE and the 1st century CE. The plates with projecting rims and rolled lips are vessels characterized by their decorative elements and “lug-like” rim projections, although with minor rim variations. It has been possible to date this type, which was apparently prevalent in the region, between the 3rd and the 1st centuries BCE. Likewise, the sherd from a cup with outturned rim, which is the only example found as yet, should be representative of a type that was also familiar to the region. However, the proposed date for this sherd is between the 1st and 4th centuries CE. Based on these findings, the pottery assemblage at Boyalitepe Höyük spans a chronological range from the 3rd century BCE to the 4th century CE.

Through the examination of the clay composition of the aforementioned Hellenistic and Roman pottery from the mound, it was observed that they had common characteristics. While no archaeometric studies were conducted on the vessels, initial visual inspection revealed shared properties in terms of slip, decoration, fabric color and inclusions. Moreover, the features displayed by the Boyalitepe pottery finds were also consistent with those from nearby mounds and settlements in Lycaonia and the neighboring regions. These include Süleymanhacı Höyük<sup>144</sup>, Sisan Höyük<sup>145</sup>, the Cinason settlement<sup>146</sup>, and the Isauria region's Sinabiç settlement<sup>147</sup> as well as other sites under ongoing study. As in Boyalitepe, imported

<sup>141</sup> Hayes 1972, 21, 25.

<sup>142</sup> Waage 1948, 49, pl. 9.847.

<sup>143</sup> Hayes 2008, 218, fig. 30.953.

<sup>144</sup> Körsulu 2019, 53-54.

<sup>145</sup> Körsulu and Gültekin 2024, 213-14.

<sup>146</sup> Altıntaş 2024, 4-6.

<sup>147</sup> Körsulu 2020, 295-97.

ceramics are limited in these settlements. Similarly, ceramics understood to be local / regional are abundant. Research conducted so far in these centers, where similar form types were also observed, suggests the existence of a shared pottery culture and production in the region. Settlements there appear to have produced local adaptations of popular pottery forms from the Mediterranean coastal cities in the Hellenistic period and subsequent Roman period. Furthermore, red-slipped pottery, which parallels terra sigillata types and can be traced back to the 2nd or 1st century BCE, points to a regional practice of producing local red-slipped pottery. Production may have been involved in one or more of these settlements located close to each other in the Karaman plain in Central Anatolia. This highlights the significance of Boyalitepe Höyük as one of the production centers of Hellenistic and Roman pottery in the region.

In addition to the local / regional pottery, a small number of imported vessels were found at Boyalitepe Höyük, including a body sherd belonging to the Eastern Sigillata A group. Since the form of the sherd could not be determined, precise dating is not possible. However, the sherd is important as it illustrates the distribution of ESA pottery in Boyalitepe Höyük and its surroundings. Additionally, a single sherd of African Red Slip Ware was recovered. Attributed to Hayes' Form 3C, the sherd was dated to the first half of the 2nd century CE. Thus, the imported pottery from Boyalitepe is represented by only two sherds and parallels that found at other settlements of the region. Furthermore, they also indicate that both Boyalitepe (Kameni) Höyük and nearby settlements, where locally produced vessels were particularly associated with these imported groups, had connections with Mediterranean coastal cities.

## Catalog<sup>148</sup>

1. Echinus bowl (fig. 3). Finding no: Bh2, RDm: 26.6 cm, H: 4 cm, FC: 2.5yr 6/6 light red. I: small amount of lime, grit. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Conical body. Thick-walled. Light red slip on the interior; thick brown red band from lip to body on the exterior. Light red-slipped body.  
3rd to 1st century BCE
2. Echinus bowl (fig. 3). Finding no: Bh6, RDm: 10.4 cm, H: 2.9 cm, FC: 2.5yr 5/6 red. I: lime, grit. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Conical body. Thick-walled. Dark brown slip on the interior and a thick band of slip in black, light red, and brown on the outer rim. Runs of slip with the same colors on the outer body.  
3rd to 1st century BCE
3. Echinus bowl (fig. 3). Finding no: Bh5, RDm: 20.8 cm, H: 2.6 cm, FC: 2.5yr 6/8 light red, Core: 10yr 4/1 dark gray. I: small amounts of lime and grit. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Conical body. Thick-walled. Matte black slip on the interior. Remains of black and cream-colored slip on the exterior.  
3rd to 1st century BCE
4. Echinus bowl (fig. 3). Finding no: Bh8, RDm: 20.2 cm, H: 2.6 cm, FC: 5yr 4/6 yellowish red. I: high lime content, chamotte. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Thick-walled. Dark red slip on the inner and outer rim. Light red/buff slip on the exterior of the body.  
3rd to 1st century BCE

<sup>148</sup> *The Munsell Soil Color Charts*, published in 2000, were used to identify the fabric and slip colors of the pottery. The abbreviations in the catalog are as follows: Bh: Boyalitepe Höyük, RDm: Rim Diameter, BDm: Base Diameter, H: Height, FC: Fabric Color, I: Inclusions.

5. Echinus bowl (fig. 3). Finding no: Bh50, RDm: -, H: 2.4 cm, FC: 7.5yr 7/4 pink. I: small amount of lime, grit. Porous, firm fabric. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Two grooves right below the outer rim. Thin-walled. Dark brown slip on the interior, and black brownish slip on the exterior with areas where the slip has worn away.  
3rd to 1st century BCE
6. Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh1, RDm: -, H: 3 cm, FC: 2.5yr 5/6 red. I: small amount of lime, grit. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Conical body. Thin-walled. Brown-red slip on the interior. Thin black band on the outer rim. Light red slip on the body.  
2nd to 1st century BCE
7. Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh3, RDm.: -, H: 3.1 cm, FC: 2.5yr 6/8 light red. I: lime, grit. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Thin-walled. Thick dark red band from rim to body both on the interior and the exterior. Light red/buff slip on the remaining surfaces.  
2nd to 1st century BCE
8. Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh7, RDm: 21.6 cm, H: 2.4 cm, FC: 5yr 7/6 reddish yellow, Core: 10yr 8/3 very pale brown. I: lime, grit, chamotte. Firm fabric, slightly heterogeneous porosity, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Conical body. Thin-walled. Red slip on the interior and exterior. Thin black band (?) below the inner rim.  
2nd to 1st century BCE
9. Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh10, RDm: 16.2 cm, H: 2 cm, FC: 2.5yr 6/8 light red. I: small amount of grit, lime. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Small rim and body sherd. Incurved rim. Conical body. Thin-walled. Dark red slip on the inner and outer rim. Light red/buff slip on the exterior of the body.  
2nd to 1st century BCE
10. Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh9, RDm: 23.6 cm, H: 2 cm, FC: 5yr 7/6 reddish yellow. I: abundant coarse and fine lime, small amount of grit. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Conical body. Thin-walled. Red slip on the interior and exterior.  
2nd to 1st century BCE
11. Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh4, RDm: 35.2 cm, H: 3.8 cm, FC: 2.5yr 6/8 light red. I: lime, grit, small amount of chamotte. Firm fabric, slightly heterogeneous porosity, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Thin-walled. Dark red slip on the inner rim, back slip on the interior of the body. Traces of red-black slip on the exterior.  
2nd to 1st century BCE
12. Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh54, RDm: 35.4 cm, H: 4.2 cm, FC: 2.5yr 7/6 light red. I: small amount of limestone, abundant large and small grey and red grit, mica. Moderately firm fabric, small amount of fine pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Sharp rim-to-body transition. Thick-walled. Dark red slip above transition to the body on the inner and outer rim. Uncoated exterior.  
Mid-2nd century BCE to early 1st century CE
13. Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh63, RDm: 37.2 cm, H: 3.9 cm, FC: 10yr 8/4 very pale brown. I: small amount of coarse and fine limestone, small amount of grey-red grit. Firm fabric, small amount of fine pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Sharp rim-to-body transition. Thick-walled. Brown-black, red slip above transition to the body on the inner and outer rim. Uncoated exterior.  
Mid-2nd century BCE to early 1st century CE

- 14.** Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh66, RDm: 27.8 cm, H: 3.1 cm, FC: 10yr 7/4 very pale brown. I: small amount of limestone, small amount of grit, mica. Moderately firm fabric, porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Sharp rim-to-body transition. Thick-walled. Brown-black slip above transition to the body on the inner and outer rim. Uncoated exterior. Mid-2nd century BCE to early 1st century CE
- 15.** Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh47, RDm.: 16.4 cm, H: 3 cm, FC: 2.5yr 7/8 light red. I: small amount of coarse and fine limestone, abundant grey and red grit, small amount of chamotte. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Thick-walled. Light red slip on the interior. Cream-colored slip on the outer rim, red slip on the exterior of the body. Mid-2nd century BCE to early 1st century CE
- 16.** Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh46, RDm.: 11.6 cm, H: 2.2 cm, FC: 10r 6/8 light red. I: abundant coarse and fine limestone, abundant grey and red grit. Firm fabric, small amount of fine pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Incurved rim. Thick-walled. Red slip on the interior and exterior. Mid-2nd century BCE to early 1st century CE
- 17.** Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh53, RDm.: 15.6 cm, H: 3.8 cm, FC: 5yr 7/4 pink. I: abundant coarse and fine limestone, abundant large and small grey and red grit, small amount of chamotte. Firm fabric, small amount of fine pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Slightly incurved rim. Angular transition from rim to body. Thick-walled. A thick black-brown band coating both the inner and outer rim. Remaining surfaces are either uncoated or buff-slipped. Mid-2nd century BCE to early 1st century CE
- 18.** Echinus bowl (fig. 4). Finding no: Bh13, RDm: 14.4 cm, H: 3.8 cm, FC: 7.5yr 5/1 gray. I: lime, small amount of grit. Firm fabric, small amount of fine pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Flat rim slightly incurved at the top. Thick-walled. Black-brown slip on the interior. Thick brown-red band (?) terminating at the rim-to-body transition on the exterior. Light red/buff slip on the rest of the body. Mid-2nd century BCE to early 1st century CE
- 19.** Fish plate (fig. 6). Finding no: Bh22, RDm: 17.2 cm, H: 3.1 cm, FC: 2.5yr 6/8 light red. I: small amount of coarse and fine lime, chamotte, small amount of mica, small amount of large and small grey grit. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Overhanging rim. Angular body. Thick-walled. Thick bands of slip extending to the edge of the lip over a light red/buff slip on the interior. Uncoated exterior. 2nd to 1st centuries BCE
- 20.** Fish plate (fig. 6). Finding no: Bh76, RDm: 16.2 cm, H: 2.3 cm, FC: 2.5yr 7/6 light red. I: small amount of lime, small amount of large and small grey and red grit, chamotte. Firm fabric, small amount of large pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Overhanging rim. Angular body. Thick-walled. Thick bands of slip extending to the edge of the lip over a light red/buff slip on the interior. Uncoated exterior. 2nd to 1st centuries BCE
- 21.** Fish plate (fig. 6). Finding no: Bh18, RDm: 19 cm, H: 1.4 cm, FC: 2.5yr 7/8 light red. I: abundant large and small grey and red grit, abundant coarse and fine lime, small amount of silver mica. Firm fabric, small amount of large pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Overhanging rim. Deep body. Thick-walled. Red slip on the interior and the lip. Uncoated exterior. 2nd to 1st centuries BCE

- 22.** Fish plate (fig. 6). Finding no: Bh24, RDm: 21 cm, H: 1.5 cm, FC: 10yr 8/4 very pale brown. I: small amount of coarse lime, mica, abundant large and small grey and red grit. Firm fabric, small amount of large and fine pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Overhanging rim. Angular body. Thick-walled. Red, black slip on the interior and the lip. Uncoated exterior. 2nd to 1st centuries BCE
- 23.** Hemispherical bowl (fig. 7). Finding no: Bh14, RDm: 12 cm, H: 2.8 cm, FC: 2.5yr 6/6 light red. I: lime, small amount of grit. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Flat rim. Hemispherical body. Thick-walled. Red brown slip on the interior and exterior. Black band (?) on the inner and outer rim surfaces. Thick brown bands on the interior of the body. 2nd century BCE to early 1st century CE
- 24.** Hemispherical bowl (fig. 7). Finding no: Bh16, RDm: 13 cm, H: 2.1 cm, FC: 7.5yr 7/8 reddish yellow. I: small amount of grit, lime, very small amount of silver mica. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Flat rim. Hemispherical body. Thick-walled. Red slip on the interior and the outer rim. Uncoated exterior. 2nd century BCE to early 1st century CE
- 25.** Hemispherical bowl (fig. 7). Finding no: Bh15, RDm: 14,2 cm, H: 2.7 cm, FC: 2.5yr 7/8 light red. I: lime. Firm fabric, almost zero porosity, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Flat rim. Hemispherical body. Thick-walled. Dark red slip on the interior and exterior. 2nd century BCE to early 1st century CE
- 26.** Bowl / plate with vertical rim (fig. 8). Finding no: Bh36, RDm: 23 cm, H: 3.4 cm, FC: 5yr 7/6 reddish yellow. I: small amount of coarse and fine limestone, small amount of grey and red grit, small amount of mica. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Vertical rim slightly rolled at the top. Ridged carination / ridge at the transition from rim to body. Angular body. Thick-walled. Irregularly coated with a dark brown-red-black slip on the interior and just below the edge of the ridge on the exterior. Slip is abraded and has runs on the exterior. Late 1st century BCE to 1st century CE
- 27.** Bowl / plate with vertical rim (fig. 8). Finding no: Bh21, RDm: 22.8 cm, H: 3 cm, FC: 2.5yr 7/8 light red. I: small amount of limestone, chamotte, mica, grit. Firm fabric, minimally porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Vertical rim rolled at the top. Vertical wall thins down from rim to body to a broken but still visible carination. Thick-walled. Dark red slip on the interior. Uncoated exterior. Late 1st century BCE to 1st century CE
- 28.** Bowl / plate with vertical rim (fig. 8). Finding no: Bh29, RDm: 20.8 cm, H: 1.9 cm, FC: 5yr 7/6 reddish yellow. I: abundant lime content, abundant large and small grey and red grit. Firm fabric, small amount of large pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Vertical rim. Outward curve at the rim-to-body transition, indicating carination at the transition to body. Groove decoration on the outer rim. Thick-walled. Red irregular slip on the interior and exterior. Late 1st century BCE to 1st century CE
- 29.** Bowl / plate with vertical rim (fig. 8). Finding no: Bh38, RD: 24.8 cm, H: 3.1 cm, FC: 10r 5/8 red. I: small amount of mica, lime, chamotte, grit. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Vertical rim. Ridged carination at the transition from rim to body. Thin-walled. Dark red slip on the interior. Runs of the same colored slip on the exterior. Late 1st century BCE to 1st century CE

- 30.** Bowl / plate with vertical rim (fig. 8). Finding no: Bh37, RDm: 25.8 cm, H: 4.2 cm, FC: 7.5yr 7/6 reddish yellow. I: abundant grey, black, and red grit, small amounts of mica and limestone, chamotte. Moderately firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Vertical rim. Body curves inwards at an angle below the ridged carination at the rim-body transition. Thick-walled. Light red slip on the interior, Visible pits on the surface from limestone and grit. Uncoated exterior.  
Late 1st century BCE to 1st century CE
- 31.** Bowl / plate with vertical rim (fig. 8). Finding no: Bh39, RDm: 13.3 cm, H: 2.8 cm, FC: 2.5yr 7/8 light red. I: high limestone content. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Vertical rim. Ridged carination at the transition from rim to body. Thin-walled. Dark red slip on the interior, red-brown irregular slip on the exterior.  
Late 1st century BCE to 1st century CE
- 32.** Bowl with rolled rim (fig. 9). Finding no: Bh31, RDm: 13.2 cm, H: 2.9 cm, FC: 2.5yr 7/8 light red. I: small amount of lime, mica, small amount of grit. Firm fabric, small amount of fine pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Rolled rim. Inward-curving body. Thick-walled. Red slip on the interior and exterior. Cream-colored band (?) decoration on the outer body.  
Late 1st century BCE to Hadrianic period
- 33.** Bowl with rolled rim (fig. 9). Finding no: Bh45, RDm: 13.6 cm, H: 2.7 cm, FC: 5yr 4/2 light red. I: lime, grit. Partially preserved rim and body. Rolled thickened rim, curving from outer lip to body at an angle. Thin grooves on the exterior of the lower body. Thick-walled. Matte black slip on the interior, grey slip on the exterior.  
Late 1st century BCE to Hadrianic period
- 34.** Plate with outturned rim (fig. 9). Finding no: Bh49, RDm: 17 cm, H: 1.9 cm, FC: 7.5yr 7/4 pink. I: small amount of lime, grit. Firm fabric, small amount of fine pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Thin groove on the outturned rim. Thick-walled. Brown slip on the interior and the exterior.  
Late 1st century BCE to mid-1st century CE
- 35.** Plate with outturned rim (fig. 9). Finding no: Bh55, RDm: 11 cm, H: 1.5 cm, FC: 10r 6/8 light red. I: small amount of lime, small amount of large and small grit, mica. Firm fabric, small amounts of large and fine pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim. Thin groove on the outturned rim. Thick-walled. Dark red slip on the interior, light red slip on the exterior.  
Late 1st century BCE to mid-1st century CE
- 36.** Plate with projecting rim and flat lip (fig. 9). Finding no: Bh19, RDm: 15.2 cm, H: 2.7 cm, FC: 7.5yr 8/4 pink. I: high lime content, slightly porous, firm fabric. Partially preserved rim and body. Flat lip. Inward-curving body. Thick-walled. Dark red, black, brown slip on the interior and exterior.  
First half of 1st century CE
- 37.** Plate with projecting rim and flat lip (fig. 9). Finding no: Bh23, RDm: 14.6 cm, H: 1.6 cm, FC: 2.5yr 6/8 light red. I: abundant coarse and fine lime, small amount of grey-black grit. Firm fabric, small amounts of large and fine pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Flat lip. Straight body. Thick-walled. Dark red slip on the interior, light red slip on the exterior.  
First half of 1st century CE
- 38.** Plate with projecting rim and rolled lip (fig. 10). Finding no: Bh68, RDm: -, H: 2.1 cm, FC: 2.5yr 8/4 pink. I: small amount of coarse and fine lime, abundant large and small grey, and red grit, small amount of chamotte. Firm fabric, small amount of fine pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Projecting rim. Concave body. Thick-walled. Black-brown slip on the interior and lip. Uncoated exterior.  
1st to 3rd centuries CE

- 39.** Plate with projecting rim and rolled lip (fig. 10). Finding no: Bh67, RDm: 28 cm, H: 3.5 cm, FC: 7.5yr 8/3 pink. I: small amount of coarse and fine lime, abundant large and small grey and red grit, small amount of fine chamotte. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Projecting rim. Concave body. Thick-walled. Light red, red slip on the interior; pinkish red slip on the exterior.  
1st to 3rd centuries CE
- 40.** Plate with projecting rim and rolled lip (fig. 10). Finding no: Bh56, RDm: not measurable, H: 1 cm, FC: 10r 6/8 light red. I: high lime content. Firm fabric, small amount of large pores, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Projecting rim. Groove and decoration on the lip. Thick-walled. Red slip on the interior and exterior.  
1st to 3rd centuries CE
- 41.** Plate with projecting rim and rolled lip (fig. 10). Finding no: Bh51, RDm: 16 cm, H: 1.7 cm, FC: 10r 6/8 light red. I: abundant coarse and fine lime, large and small red, grey and white grit. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Projecting rim. Slightly concave body. Thick-walled. Slip in light and dark red tones on both the interior and exterior.  
1st to 3rd centuries CE
- 42.** Bowl with outturned rim (fig. 11). Finding no: Bh44, RDm: 7.6 cm, H: 4.1 cm, FC: 2.5yr 6/8 light red. I: very high lime content. Firm fabric, porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body, and one preserved handle. Outturned rim with flat lip. One groove on the outer rim. Spherical body. Vertical handle attached from below the groove to the body. Red slip on the interior and exterior.  
2nd century CE
- 43.** Cup with outturned rim (fig. 11). Finding no: Bh43, RDm: 10.2 cm, H: 3.6 cm, FC: 10r 5/8 red. I: abundant coarse and fine lime. Firm fabric, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Outturned rim. Convex body. Thick-walled. Dark red-brown slip on the interior and exterior. Two ridges in relief, and between them a row of dots on the outer body.  
1st to 4th centuries CE
- 44.** Base-body sherd (fig. 11). Finding no: Bh85, BDm: 8.4 cm, H: 2.3 cm, FC: 7.5yr 8/4 pink. I: lime, small amount of grit. Firm fabric, slightly heterogeneous porosity, hard well-fired. Partially preserved base and body. Ring base. Matte black slip on the interior. Uncoated exterior.  
Hellenistic to Roman period
- 45.** Base-body sherd (fig. 11). Finding no: Bh84, BDm: 10.4 cm, H: 2.1 cm, FC: 2.5yr 7/8 light red. I: high lime content, small amount of grit. Firm fabric, slightly heterogeneous porosity, hard well-fired. Partially preserved base and body. Ring base. Thick-walled. Dark red slip on the interior. Runs of dark red slip on the exterior.  
Hellenistic to Roman period
- 46.** Eastern Sigillata A body sherd (fig. 12). Finding no: Bh58, FC: 2.5yr 6/6 light red. I: small amount of chamotte. Firm fabric, fine-grained, well-fired. Partially preserved body sherd. Thick-walled. Dark red slip on the interior and exterior.  
Late Hellenistic to early Roman period
- 47.** Hayes form 3c (fig. 12). Finding no: Bh27, RDm: 26 cm, H: 3.5 cm, FC: 2.5yr 7/8 light red. I: lime, mica. Firm fabric, fine-grained, slightly porous, well-fired. Partially preserved rim and body. Wide, convex flat lip. Pronounced angular rim-to-body transition. Thin-walled. Red slip on the interior and exterior.  
First half of 2nd century CE

## Bibliography

- Abadie-Reynal, C. 1990. "La ceramique Romaine de Porsuk." *KST* 11.1:221-28.
- Abadie-Reynal, C. 2003. "La céramique du Haut-Empire à Porsuk (Pl. 71)." In *Les céramiques en Anatolie aux époques hellénistiques et romaines*, edited by C. Abadie-Reynal, 101-9. *Varia Anatolica* 15. Istanbul: Publications de l'Institut Français d'Études Anatoliennes.
- Adamsheck, B. 1979. *Kenchreai Eastern Port of Corinth. 4. The Pottery*. Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- Altıntaş, D. 2024. "Cinasun (Karaman-Ayrancı-Karaağaç Köyü) Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Seramikleri." Master's thesis, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University.
- Anderson, J.K. 1954. "Excavations on the Ridge of Kofinà in Chios." *BSA* 49:128-82.
- Anderson-Stojanović, V.R. 1992. *Stobi: The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*, Vol. 1. Princeton / New Jersey: Princeton University.
- Aşkın, E., M. Kurt, M. Alkan, H. Körsulu, H.E. Ergürer, and H. Ergürer. 2018. "Karaman İli ve Mersin İli Mut İlçesi Antik Dönem Yerleşimleri ve Yerleşim Düzenlemesi Arkeolojik Yüze Araştırması 2016 Yılı Çalışmaları." *AST* 35.1:411-24.
- Bahar, H. 2000. "Konya ve Karaman İlleri Yüze Araştırmaları 2000." *AST* 19.2:257-70.
- Baly, T.J.C. 1962. "Pottery." In *Excavations at Nessana 1*, edited by H. Dunscombe, 270-311. London: British School of Archaeology.
- Berlin, A. 1997. "The Plain Ware." In *The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*, edited by S.C. Herbert, 9-14, pls. 1-94. Anafa 2.1. Ann Arbor, MI: Kelsey Museum.
- Berlin, A.M. 1999. "Studies in Hellenistic Ilión: The Lower City. Stratified Assemblages and Chronology." *Studio Troica* 9:73-157.
- Berlin, A., and J. Pilacinski. 2003. "The Pottery of the Early and Middle Hellenistic Period." *RDAC*:201-36.
- Bilgin, M. 2004. "Konya-Karaman İlleri Hellenistik ve Roma Çağı Keramikleri." Master's thesis, Selçuk University.
- Christensen, A.P., and C.F. Johansen. 1971. *Les potteries hellénistiques et les terres sigillées orientales*. Hama: Fouilles et recherches 1931-1938, Vol. 3.2. Copenhagen: Nationalmuseet.
- Civelek, A. 2006. "Phokaia 2004: Hellenistik Dönem Seramiği Üzerine Gözlemler." *Olba* 13: 179-98.
- Crowfoot, J.W., G.M. Crowfoot, and M. Kenyon, eds. 1957. *The Objects from Samaria*. London: Palestine Exploration Fund.
- Cox, D.H. 1949. *The Greek and Roman Pottery. The Excavations at Dura-Europos*, edited by M.I. Rostovtzeff. Final Report 4.1/2. New Haven: Yale University.
- Coldstream, J.N. 1999. "Knossos 1951-61: Classical and Hellenistic Pottery from the Town." *BSA* 94:321-51.
- Derin, Z. 1994. "Aşağı Fırat Havzasındaki (Elazığ-Malatya Bölgesi) Yerleşim Merkezlerinde Ele Geçen Doğu Sigillatısı A Türü Seramikler." *Ege Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Arkeoloji Dergisi* 2:149-72.
- Derin, Z. 1995. "B-Çanak-çömlek." In *İmikuşağı 1 (6.-1. Yapı Katları)*, edited by V. Sevin, 74-101. Atatürk Kültür, Dil ve Tarih Yüksek Kurumu, Türk Tarih Kurumu 6.47. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları.
- Diederichs, C. 1980. *Céramiques hellénistiques, romaines et byzantines*. Salamine de Chypre 9. Paris: Diffusion de Bocard.
- Dothan, D., ed. 1971. *The Second and Third Seasons of the Excavations 1963, 1965, Soundings in 1967*. Ashdod 2-3, Atiqot (English Series) 9-10. Jerusalem: Department of Antiquities and Museums in the Ministry of Education and Culture.
- du Plat Taylor, J. 1980. "Excavations at Ayios Philon, The Ancient Carpasia. Part 1. The Classical and Roman Periods" *RDAC*:152-211.

- Durukan, M., and H. Körsulu. 2007. "Hellenistik Dönem Seramikleri." In *Dağlık Kilikia'da bir Antik Kent Kazısının Sonuçları Nagidos*, edited by S. Durugönül, 155-228. Adalya Supplementary Series 6. Antalya: Suna-Inan Kiraç Research Institute on Mediterranean Civilizations.
- Edwards, G.R. 1975. *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*. Corinth 7.3. Princeton / New Jersey: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens.
- Eiring, L.Z. 2001. "The Hellenistic Period Knossos Pottery Handbook Greek and Roman." *BSA* 7:91-135.
- Esen, A. 2022. "Doğu Ovalık Kilikia-Yukarıova Terra Sigillata Seramikleri İncelemesi (Osmaniye Arkeolojik Yüzey Araştırması 2005-2020 Buluntuları)." Master's thesis, Kocaeli University.
- French, D. 1984. "Tille Höyük 1983." *KST* 6:245-58.
- French, D., J. Moore, and H.F. Russel. 1982. Excavation at Tille 1979-1982: An Interim Report." *AnatSt* 32:161-87.
- Gassner, V. 1997. *Das Südtor der Tetragonos-Agora, Keramik und Kleinfunde*. Ephesos 13.1/1. Vienna: Verlag der ÖAW.
- Gunneweg, J., I. Perlman, and J. Yellin. 1983. *The Provenience, Typology and Chronology of Eastern Terra Sigillata*. Qedem 17. Jerusalem: The Hebrew University.
- Guidice, F. 1994. "Paphos, Garrison's Camp. Campagna 1990 (pl. 49-73)." *RDAC*:215-68.
- Guz-Zilberstein, B. 1995. "The Typology of the Hellenistic Coarse Ware and Selected Loci of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods." In *Excavations at Dor, Final Report Area A ve C: The Finds*, edited by E. Stern, 289-433. Vol. 1B. Jerusalem: The Hebrew University.
- Güneri, S. 1989. "Orta Anadolu Höyükleri, Karaman-Ereğli Araştırmaları." *TürkArkDerg* 28:97-144.
- Hayes, J.W. 1967. "Cypriot Sigillata." *RDAC*:65-77.
- Hayes, J.W. 1971. "Four early Roman Groups from Knossos." *BSA* 66:249-75.
- Hayes, J.W. 1972. *Late Roman Pottery*. London: The British School at Rome.
- Hayes, J.W. 1973. "Roman Pottery from the South Stoa at Corinth." *Hesperia* 42.4:416-70.
- Hayes, J.W. 1985a. "Sigillate Orientali." In *Atlante delle forme ceramiche 2, Ceramica fine romana nel bacino Mediterraneo (Tardo ellenismo e primo impero)*. *Enciclopedia dell'arte antica classica e orientale*, 1-96. Suppl. 2. Roma: Istituto della enciclopedia italiana.
- Hayes, J.W. 1985b. "Hellenistic to Byzantine Fine Wares and Derivatives in Jerusalem Corpus." In *Excavations in Jerusalem 1961-1967*, Vol. 1, edited by A.D. Tushingham, 179-94. Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum.
- Hayes, J.W. 1991. *The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*. Paphos 3. Nicosia: The Republic of Cyprus by Department of Antiquities.
- Hayes J.W. 2008. *Roman Pottery: Fine-Ware Imports*. Agora 32. Princeton / New Jersey: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens.
- Heimberg, U. 1982. *Die Keramik des Kabirions*. Das Kabirenheiligtum bei Theben 3. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter and Co.
- Hellström, P. 1965. *Pottery of Classical and Later Date, Terracotta Lamps and Glass*. Labraunda 2.1. Lund: CwK Gleerup.
- Jones, F.F. 1950. "The Pottery." In *Excavations at Gözülü Kule, Tarsus. The Hellenistic and Roman Periods*. Vol. 1, edited by H. Goldman, 149-296. Princeton / New Jersey: Princeton University.
- Jones, F. 1971. "Sherds from Kululu." *Anadolu (Anatolia)* 13:89-96.
- Isler, H.P., and T.E. Kalpaxis. 1978. *Das archaische Nordtor und seine Umgebung im Heraion von Samos*. Samos 4. Bonn: Habelt.
- Karakaş, G. 2019. "Soli / Pompeiopolis E7 Plankaresi Rögar Buluntuları." Master's thesis, Süleyman Demirel University.

- Kenrick, P.M. 1985. *The Fine Pottery, Excavations at Sidi Khrebish Benghazi (Berenice)*. Supplements to Libya Antiqua 5.3/1. Tripoli: Society for Libyan Studies.
- Kılıç, T. 2019. "Tarsus-Keşbükü Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Seramikleri." Master's thesis, Mersin University.
- Kramer, N. 2004. *Gindaros: Geschichte und Archäologie einer Siedlung im nordwestlichen Syrien von hellenistischer bis in frühbyzantinische Zeit*. Internationale Archäologie 41. Rahden / Westf: Marie Leidorf GmbH.
- Köker-Gökçe, E. 2017. "Isaura Antik Kenti ve Çevresi Yerleşimlerde Gri ve Kırmızı Astarlı Baskı ve Rulet Bezemeli Roma Dönemi Seramikleri." *Arkeoloji ve Sanat Dergisi* 159:93-108.
- Körsulu, H. 2006. "Nagidos Hellenistik Dönem Seramikleri." Master's thesis, Mersin University.
- Körsulu, H. 2011. "Kappadokia-Komana'sı Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Seramikleri." Ph.D. diss., Mersin University.
- Körsulu, H. 2013. "Kappadokia Komanası Sigillatları." *Olba* 21:181-313.
- Körsulu, H. 2014. "Kappadokia Komanası Hellenistik Dönem Seramikleri." *Cedrus* 2:89-133.
- Körsulu, H. 2015. "Kanytellis Atölye Kazısı Seramik Buluntuları." In *Kanytellis Dağlık Kilikia'da Bir Kırsal Yerleşimin Arkeolojisi*, edited by Ü. Aydınöglü, 131-48. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- Körsulu, H. 2019. "Süleymanhacı Höyük Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Seramikleri." In *Karaman Araştırmaları 1*, edited by H. Muşmal, E. Yüksel, and M.A. Kapar, 53-77. Konya: Palet Yayınları.
- Körsulu, H., and H.E. Ergürer. 2019. "Isauria Kenti Philadelphia'dan (Karaman-Ermenek-Gökçeseki) Doğu Sigillata A (DSA) Kapları." *Cedrus* 7:365-87.
- Körsulu, H. 2020. "Sinabıç'tan (Dalisandos?) Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Seramikleri." *Olba* 28:295-337.
- Körsulu, H., and T. Kılıç. 2021. "Keşbükü Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Seramikleri." In *Tarsus Araştırmaları 2*, edited by D. Kaplan, 101-90. Istanbul: Bilgin Kültür Sanat Yayınları.
- Körsulu, H., and C. Gültekin. 2024. "Sisan Höyük'ten Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Seramikleri." *Seleucia* 14:213-55.
- Lafli, E. 2000. "Sagalassos Table and Common Wares from Seleukeia Sidera in Pisidia (Southwestern Turkey) A Preliminary Report." *RCRFACTA* 36:43-47.
- Loeschcke, S. 1912. "Die Arbeiten zu Pergamon 1910-1911. 5. Sigillata-Töpfereien in Tschandarli." *AA* 37:344-407.
- Liko, H. 2001. "Hellenistische Keramik aus der Grabung beim sogenannten Lukasgrab." In *Studien zur hellenistischen Keramik in Ephesos*, edited by F. Krinzinger, 83-181. Ergänzungshefte zu den Jahreshften des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes. Vol. 2. Vienna: Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut.
- Lloyd, S. 1954. "Sultantepe. Part 2. Post-Assyrian Pottery and Small Objects found by the Anglo Turkish Joint Expedition in 1952." *AnatSt* 4:101-10.
- Maier, F. 1963. "Bemerkungen zur sogenannten galatischen Keramik von Boğazköy." *Jdl* 78:218-55.
- Matthers, J. 1978. "Tell Rifa'at 1977: Preliminary Report of an Archaeological Survey." *Iraq* 40.2:119-62.
- Meriç, R. 2002. *Späthellenistisch-römische Keramik und Kleinfunde aus einem Schachtbrunnen am Staatsmarkt in Ephesos*. Ephesos 9.3. Vienna: Verlag der ÖAW.
- Metzger, I.R. 1969. *Die hellenistische Keramik in Eretria*. Ausgrabungen und Forschungen. Eretria 2. Bern: Francke Verlag.
- Mitchell, S. 1980. *Aşvan Kale: Keban Rescue Excavations, Eastern Anatolia, 1. The Hellenistic, Roman and Islamic Sites*. British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara Monograph 1. BAR-IS 80. Ankara: British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara.

- Mitsopoulos-Leon, V., ed. 1991. *Die Basilika am Staatmarkt in Ephesos Kleinfunde*, 1. Teil. *Keramik hellenistischer und römischer Zeit*. Ephesos 9.2/2. Vienna: Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut.
- Negev, A. 1986. *The Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery of Nabatean Oboda. Final Report*. Monographs of the Institute of Archaeology. Qedem 22. Jerusalem: The Hebrew University.
- Newett, L., and M.P.C. Jackson. 2007. "Hellenistic Ceramics and Lamps." In *Excavations at Kilisetepe 1994-1998 from Bronze Age to Byzantine in Western Cilicia*, edited by N. Postgate and D. Thomas, 379-43. Vol. 1. Text, Monograph 30. Ankara: British Institute at Ankara.
- Ok, M. 2018. "Tripolis'te Bulunan Sagalassos Kırmızı Astarlı Seramikleri." *Arkbaia Anatolika* 1:31-51.
- Otschar, U. 1996. "Analyse und Dokumentation exemplarisch ausgewählter keramischer Fundkomplexe." In *Hanghaus 1 in Ephesos, der Baubefund*, edited by C. Lang-Auinger, 27-85. Ephesos 8.3. Vienna: Verlag der ÖAW.
- Pfrommer, M. 1985. "2. Studien zu einzelnen Fundgruppen a) Klassische und hellenistische Keramik aus dem Heroon 3." *IstMitt* 35:39-76.
- Poblome, J. 1997. "Decorated Handles of Sagalassos Red Slip Ware Found at Site L and Roman Silver Plate." In *Report on the Survey and Excavation Campaigns of 1994 and 1995*, edited by M. Wealkens and J. Poblome, 441-68. Sagalassos 4. ACTA Archaeologica Lovaniensia Monographiae 9. Leuven: Leuven University.
- Poblome, J. 1999. *Sagalassos Red Slip Ware: Typology and Chronology*. SEMA 2. Turnhout: Brepols Publishers.
- Postgate, J.N., and H.D. Baker. 1995. "Kilisetepe 1994." *AnatSt* 65:139-91.
- Radt, W., and G. De Luca. 2003. "Grabungen im Fundament des Pergamonaltars. Grobe Keramik-Graue Sondergruppe-Lampen." *Varia Anatolica* 15:3-8.
- Riley, J.A. 1975. "The Pottery from the First Session of Excavation in the Caesarea Hippodrome." *BASOR* 218:25-63.
- Robinson, H.S. 1959. *Pottery of the Roman Period: Chronology*. Agora 5. Princeton / New Jersey: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens.
- Romano, I.B. 1994. "A Hellenistic Deposit from Corinth: Evidence for Interim Period Activity (146-44 B.C.)." *Hesperia* 63.1:57-104.
- Rotroff, S.I. 1983. "Three Cistern Systems on the Kolonos Agoraios." *Hesperia* 52.3:257-97.
- Rotroff, S.I. 1997. *Hellenistic Pottery, Athenian and Imported Wheelmade Table Ware and Related Material*. Agora 29. Princeton / New Jersey: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens.
- Rotroff, S., and Oliver, A., Jr. 2003. *The Hellenistic Pottery from Sardis: The Finds Through 1994*. SardisMon 12. London: Harvard University.
- Sams, G.K., and M.M. Voigt. 1990. "Work at Gordion in 1988." *KST* 11.2:77-105.
- Schäfer, J. 1968. *Hellenistische Keramik aus Pergamon*. PF 2. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter and Co.
- Sevin, V. 1990. "1988 Yılı Diyarbakır / Üçtepe Kazısı." *KST* 11.1:103-24.
- Sparkes, B.A., and L. Talcott. 1970. *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C.* Agora 12. Princeton / New Jersey: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens.
- Slane-Wright, K., and R.E. Jones. 1980. "A Tiberian Deposit from Corinth." *Hesperia* 49.2:135-77.
- Slane, K.W. 1986. "Two Deposits from the Early Roman Cellar Building, Corinth." *Hesperia* 55.3:271-318.
- Slane, K.W. 1997. "The Fine Wares." In *The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*, edited by S.C. Herbert, 247-406. Anafa, 2.1. Ann Arbor, MI: Kelsey Museum.
- Technau, W. 1929. "Griechische Keramik im samischen Heraion." *AM* 54:6-64.
- Tekkök-Biçken, B. 1996. "The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery from Troia: Second Century B.C. to Sixth Century A.D." Ph.D. diss., University of Missouri-Columbia.

- Thompson, H.A. 1934. "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery." *Hesperia* 3.4:311-476.
- Tüysüz, B., I. Demirtaş, and P. Çaylı. 2024. "Büyük Deller Hellenistik Dönem Seramikleri Üzerine Ön Değerlendirmeler." *Seleucia* 14:297-327.
- Unterkirchner, E. 1983. "Terra Sigillata aus dem Heraion von Samos." *AA* 98:173-214.
- Uygun, Ç. 2009. "Patara Tepecik Nekropolü ve Bey Evi'nden Ele Geçen Kırmızı Astarlı Seramikler (İ.Ö. 2. yy. - İ.S. 4. yy.)." Ph.D. diss., Akdeniz University.
- Uygun, Ç. 2011. *Tepecik Kırmızı Astarlı Seramikleri (İ.Ö. 2. yy. - İ.S. 4. yy.)*. Patara 4.2. Istanbul: Ege Yayınları.
- Uygun, Ç., and E. Dökü. 2008. "Kibyra Yerel Kırmızı Astarlı Seramiklerinden Örnekler." *Adalya* 11:132-63.
- Vaag, L.E., V. Nørskov, and J. Lund. 2002. *The Maussolleion at Halikarnassos. Reports of the Danish Archaeological Expedition to Bodrum the Pottery. Ceramic Material and Other Finds from Selected Contexts*. Vol. 7. Moesgaard: Jutland Archaeological Society Publication.
- Vessberg, O., and A. Westholm. 1956. *The Hellenistic and Roman Period in Cyprus*. SwCyprusExp 4.3. Stockholm: The Swedish Cyprus Expedition.
- Zahn, R. 1904. "11. Die Einzelfunde aus den Priväthäusern 4. Thongeschir." In *Priene Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen und Untersuchungen in den Jahren 1895-1898, 1904*, edited by T. Wiegand and H. Schrader, 394-468. Berlin: Georg Reimer.
- Ziegenaus, O., and G. De Luca. 1968. *Das Asklepieion*. AvP 11.1/1. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Zoroğlu, L. 1986. "Samsat'ta Bulunan Doğu Sigillataları İlk Rapor." *Selçuk Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Edebiyat Dergisi* 3:61-100.
- Zoroğlu, L. 2004. "Hellenistic Pottery from Kelenderis." *Praktika* 2004:299-315.
- Waagé, F.O. 1948. "Hellenistic and Roman Tableware of North Syria." In *Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, edited by F.O. Waagé, 1-60. Antioch on-the-Orontes 4.1. Princeton / London: Princeton University / Oxford University.
- Wannagat, D. 2006. "Neue Forschungen in Uzuncaburç 2001-2004." *AA* 2005.1:117-65.
- Weber-Hidden, I. 2003. "Keramik aus hellenistischer bis frühbyzantinischer Zeit aus Tavium/Büyük Nefes: Bemerkungen und Übersicht über das Behebungsmaterial der Kampagnen 1998-2000 aus drei ausgewählten Bereichen des Stadtgebietes." *Anatolia Antiqua / Eski Anadolu* 11:253-322.
- Williams, C. 1989. *Anemurium. The Roman and Early Byzantine Pottery*. Wetteren: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies.
- Winter, F.A. 1984. "Late Classical and Hellenistic Pottery from Gordion: The Imported Black Glazed Ware." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania.
- Wintermeyer, U. 1984. "Bemerkungen zur Typologie und Chronologie der hellenistisch-kaiserzeitlichen Gebrauchskeramik." *IstMitt* 34:241-59.
- Wintermeyer, U. 2004. *Die hellenistische und frühkaiserzeitliche Gebrauchskeramik. Auf Grundlage der stratifizierten Fundkeramik aus dem Bereich der Heiligen Strasse*. Didyma 2. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern.

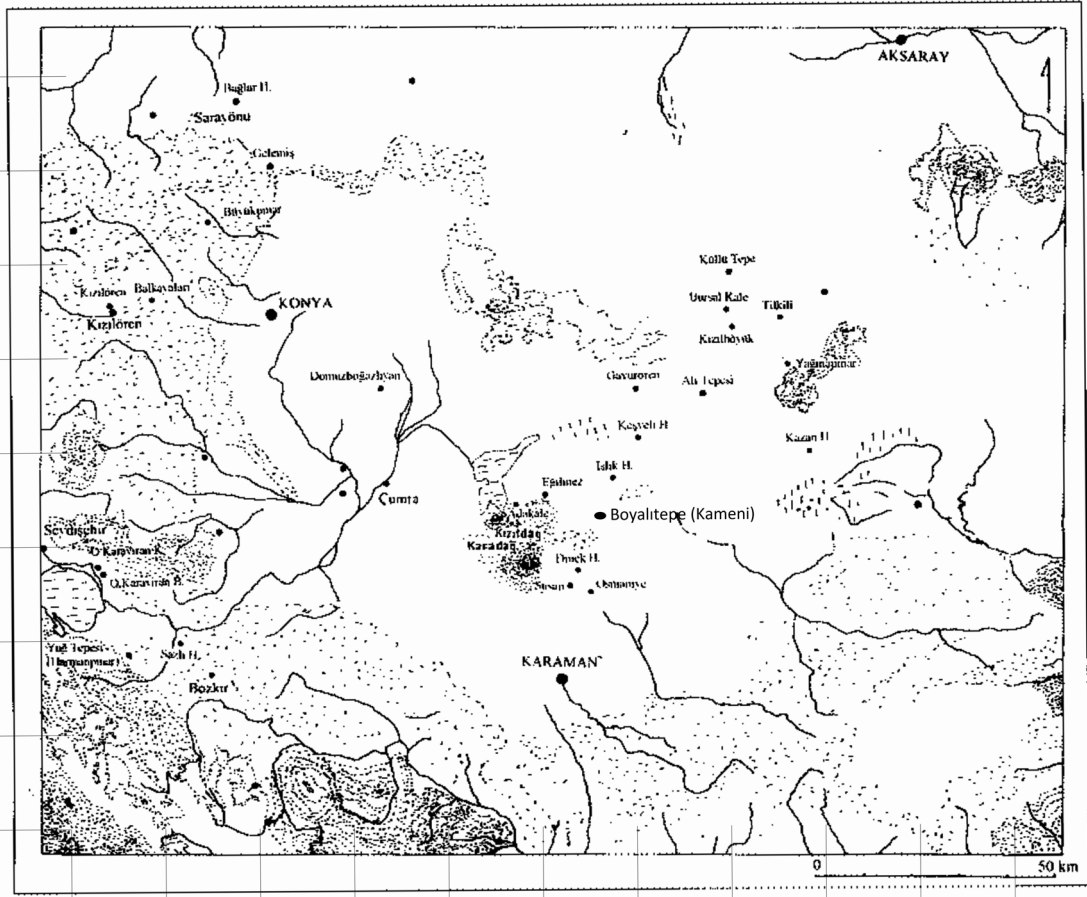


FIG. 1 Map (Bahar 2000, 266, map. 1).



FIG. 2 Boyalıtepe (Kameni) Höyük (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Aşkın research archive).

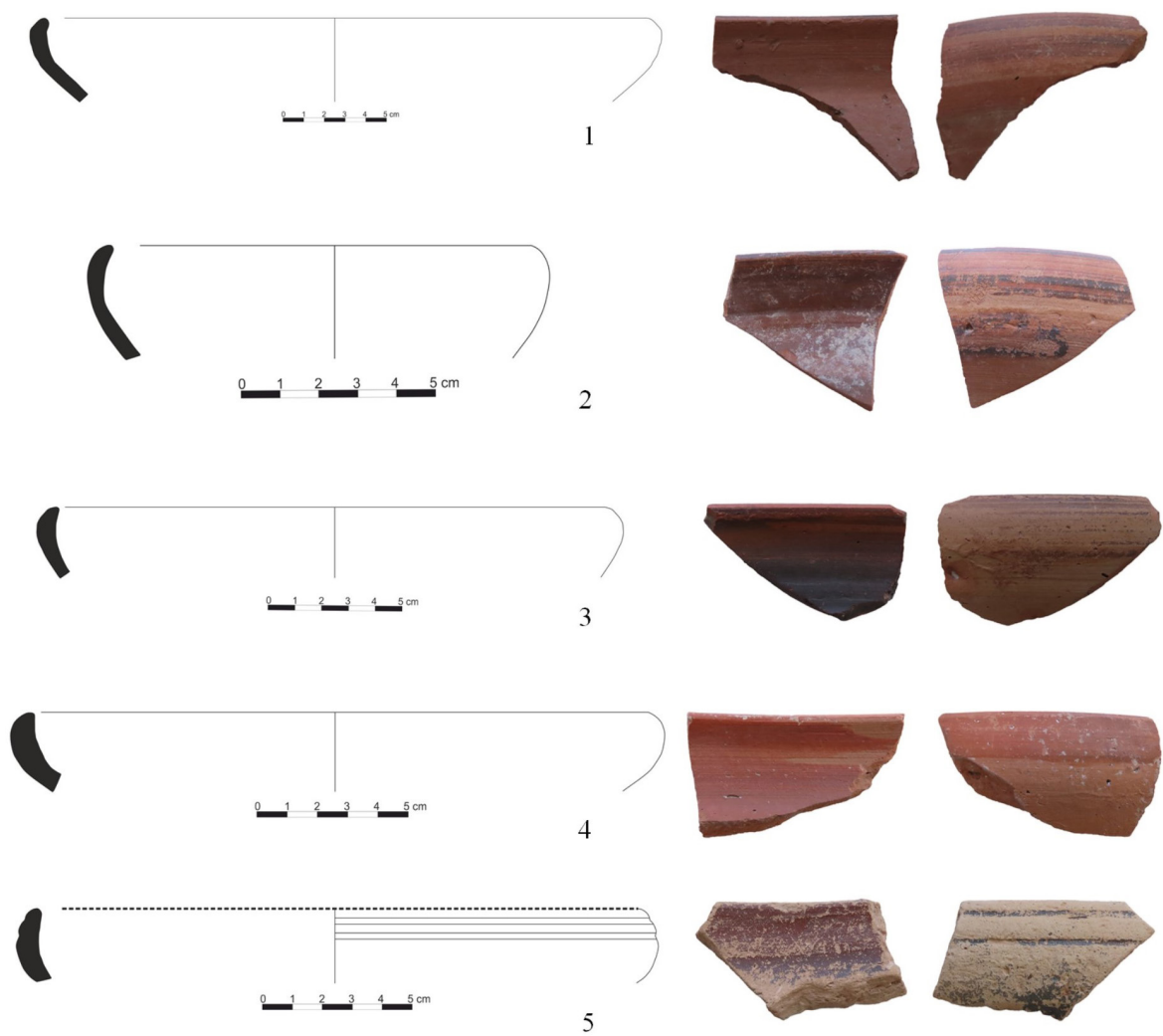


FIG. 3 Cat. nos. 1-5: Echinus Bowls (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Aşkın research archive).

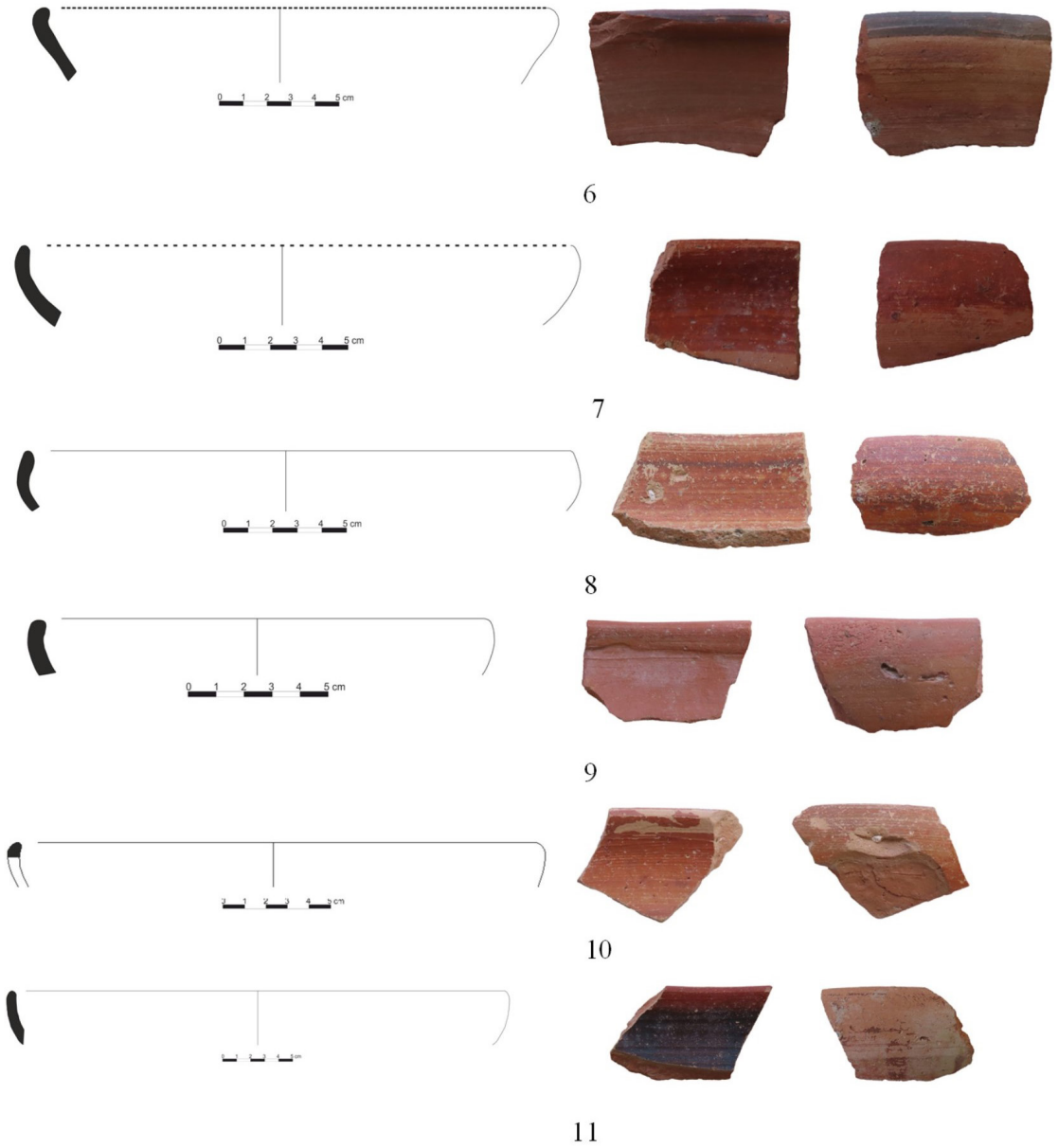


FIG. 4 Cat. nos. 6-11: Echinus Bowls (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Aşkın research archive).

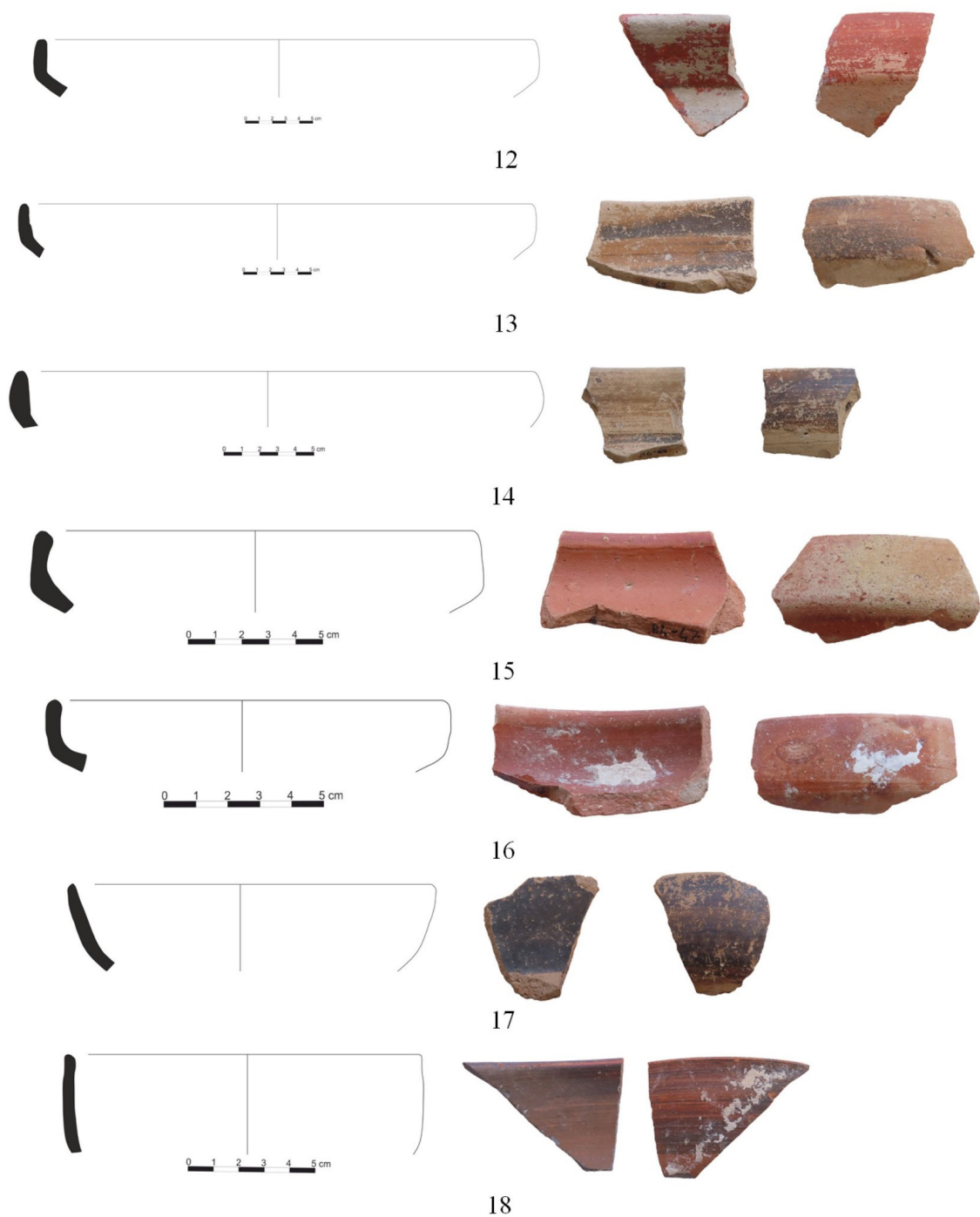


FIG. 5 Cat. nos. 12-18: Echinus Bowls (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Aşkın research archive).

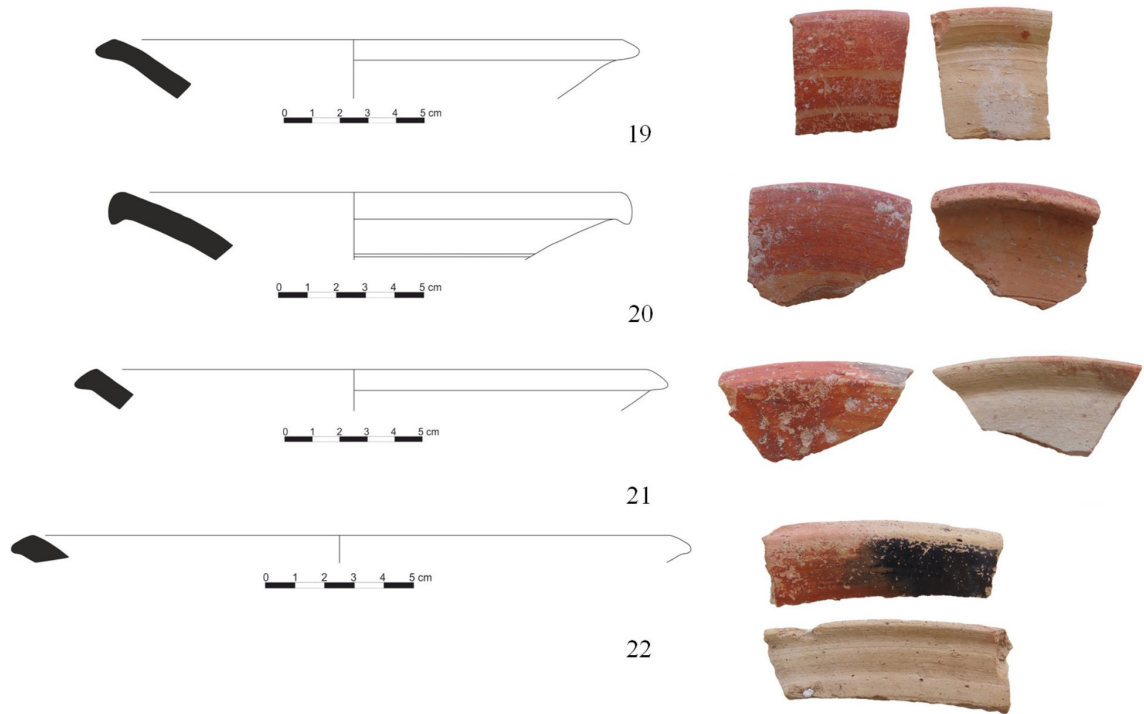


FIG. 6 Cat. nos. 19-22: Fish plates (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Aşkın research archive).

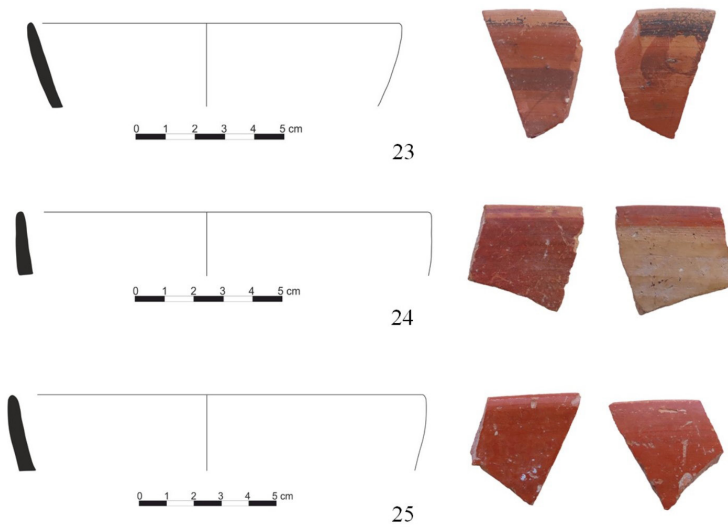


FIG. 7 Cat. nos. 23-25: Hemispherical bowls (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Aşkın research archive).

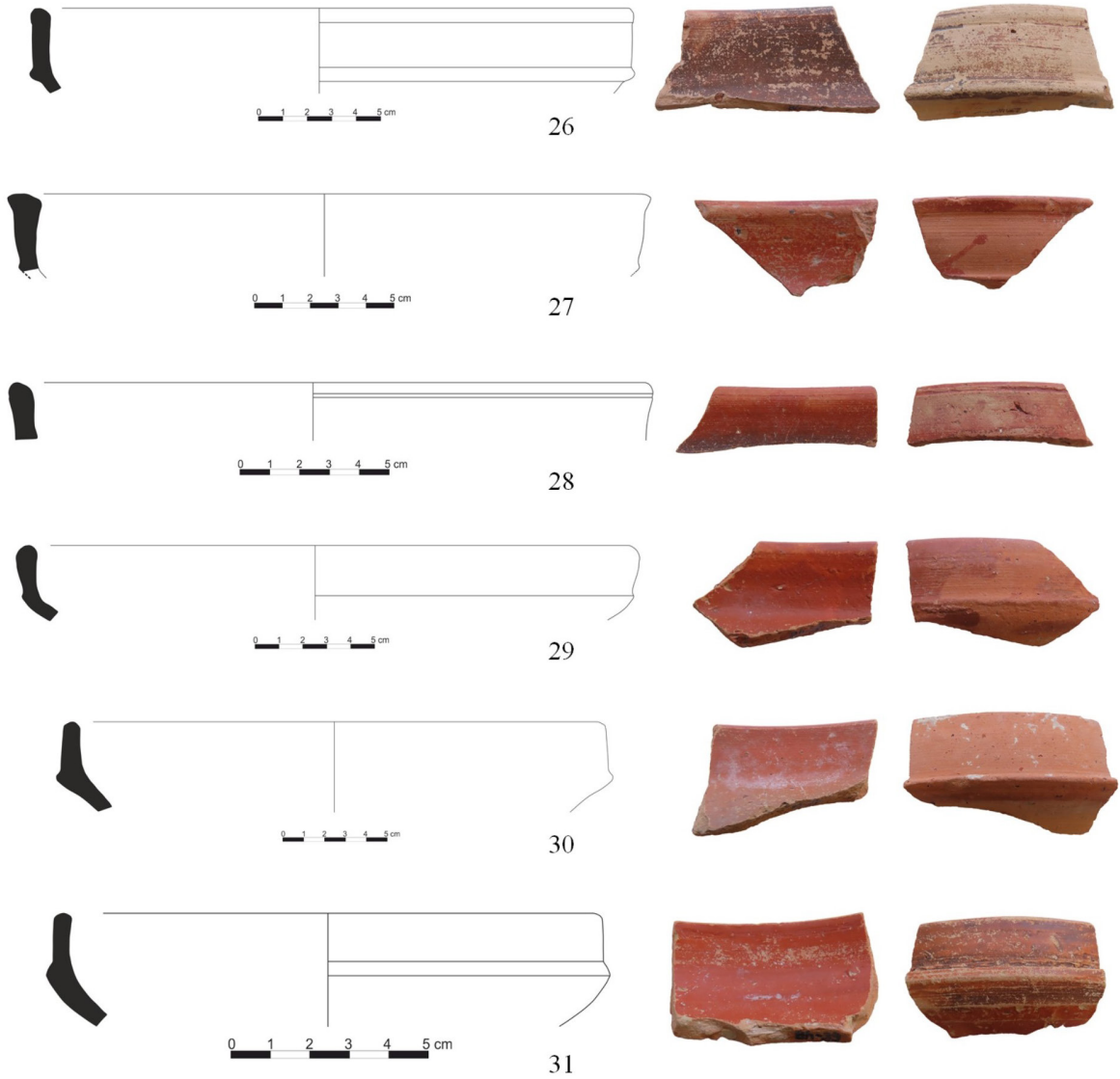


FIG. 8 Cat. nos. 26-31: Bowls / plates with vertical rim (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Aşkın research archive).

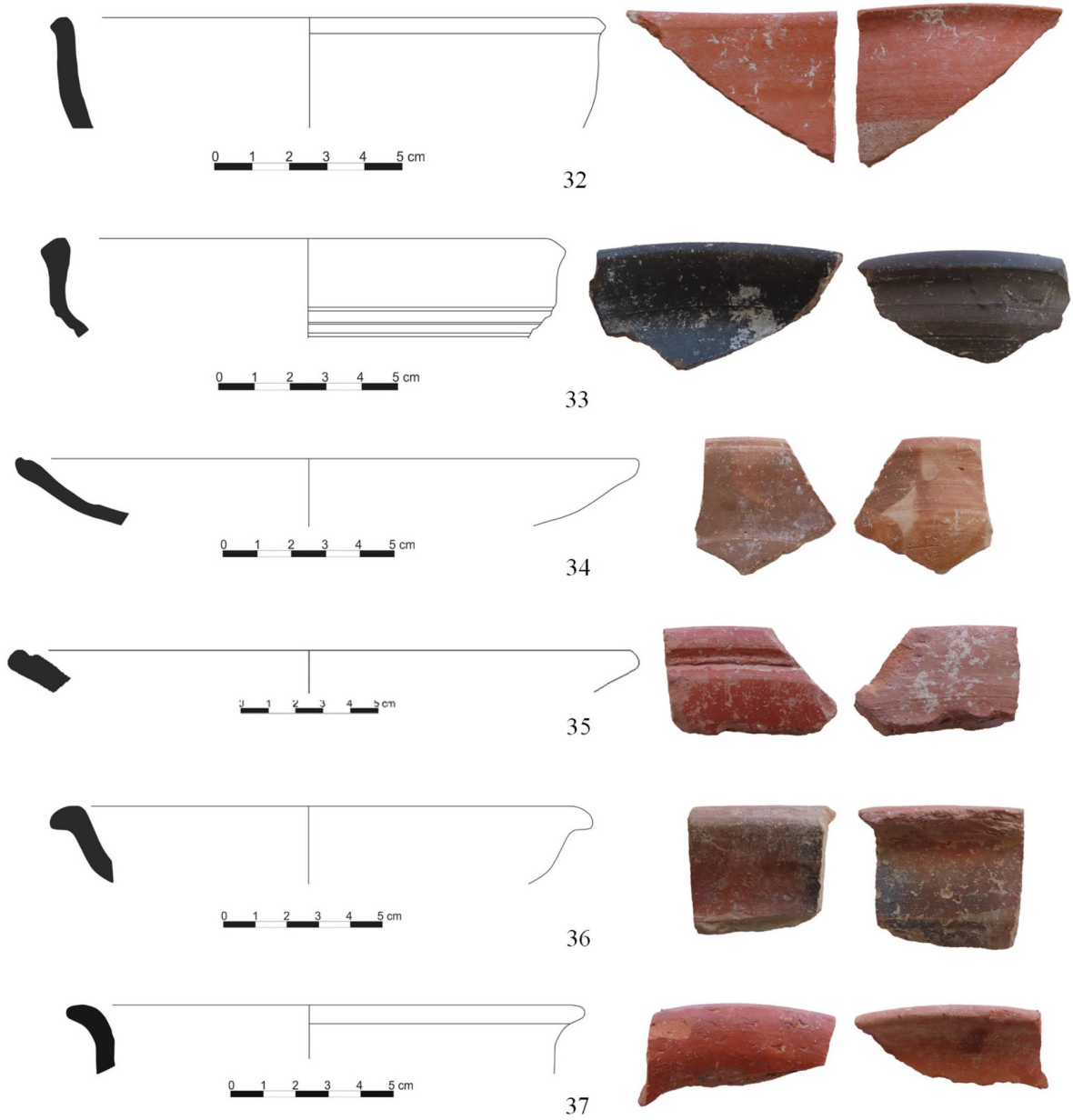


FIG. 9 Cat. nos. 32-37: Bowls with rolled rim (32-33), plates with outturned rim (34-35), Plates with projecting rim and flat lip (36-37) (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Aşkın research archive).

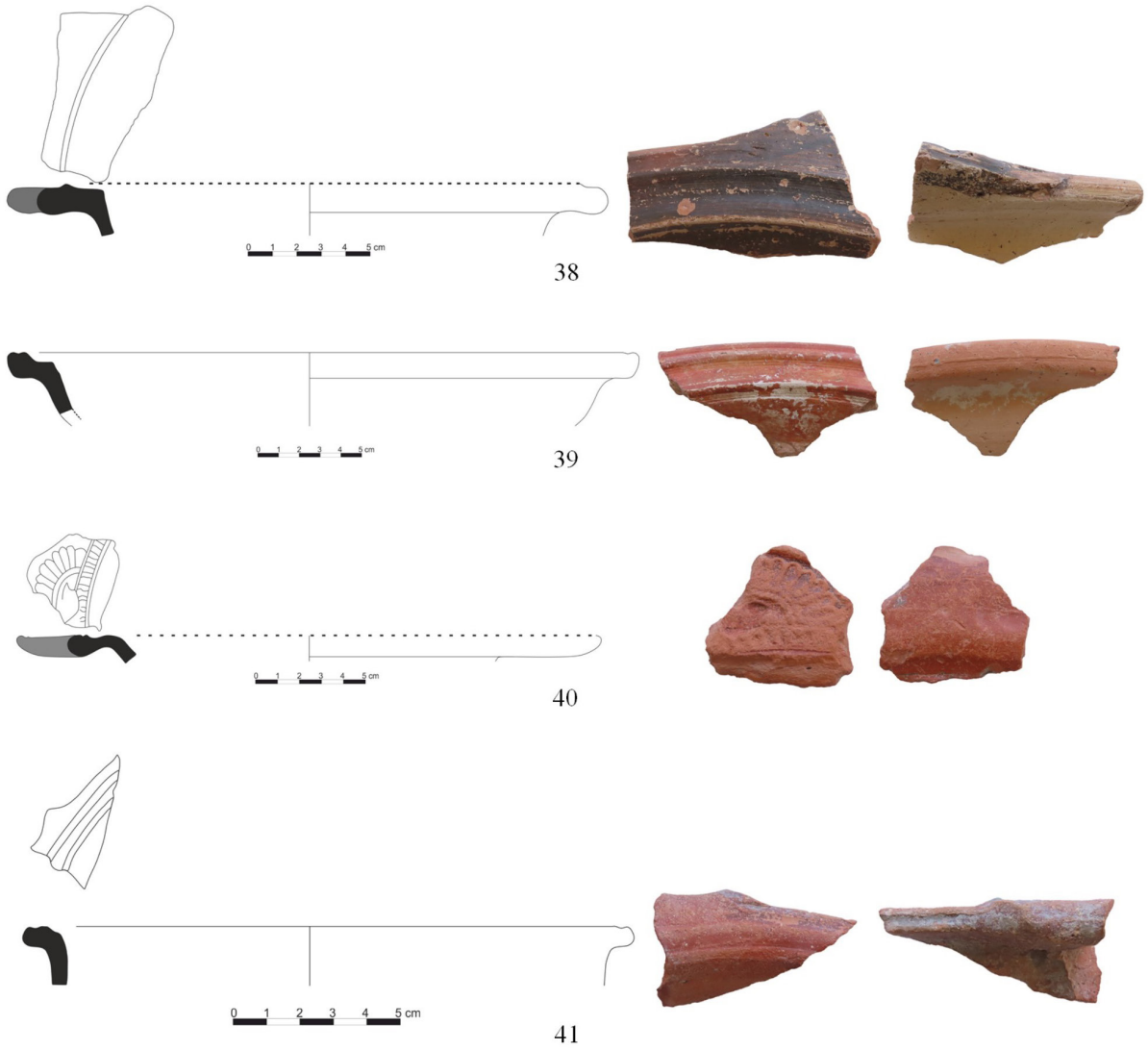


FIG. 10 Cat. nos. 38-41: Plates with projecting rim and rolled lip (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Aşkın research archive).

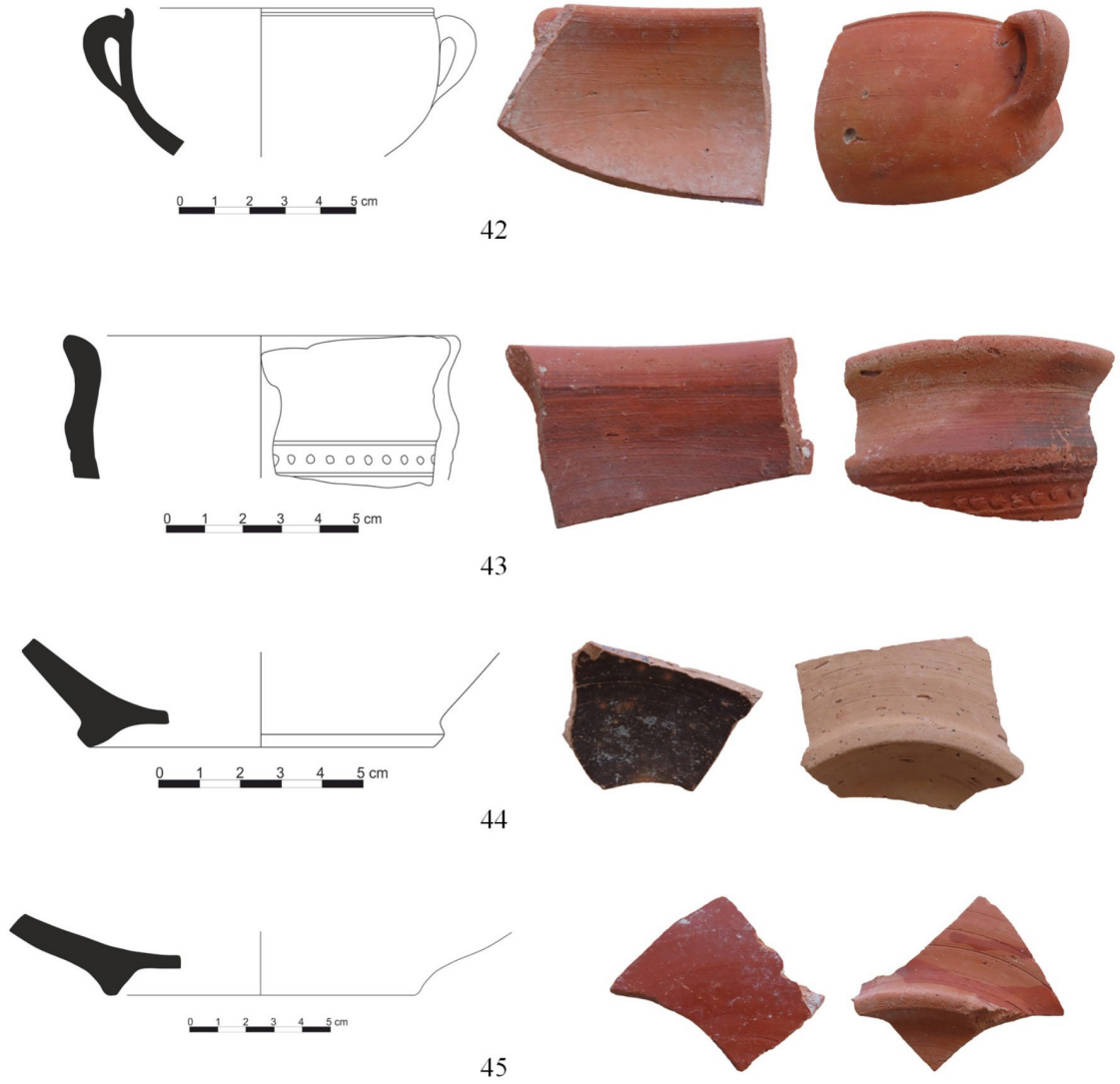


FIG. 11 Cat. nos. 42-45: Bowl with outturned rim (42), cup with outturned rim (43), base-body sherds (44-45) (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Aşkın research archive).

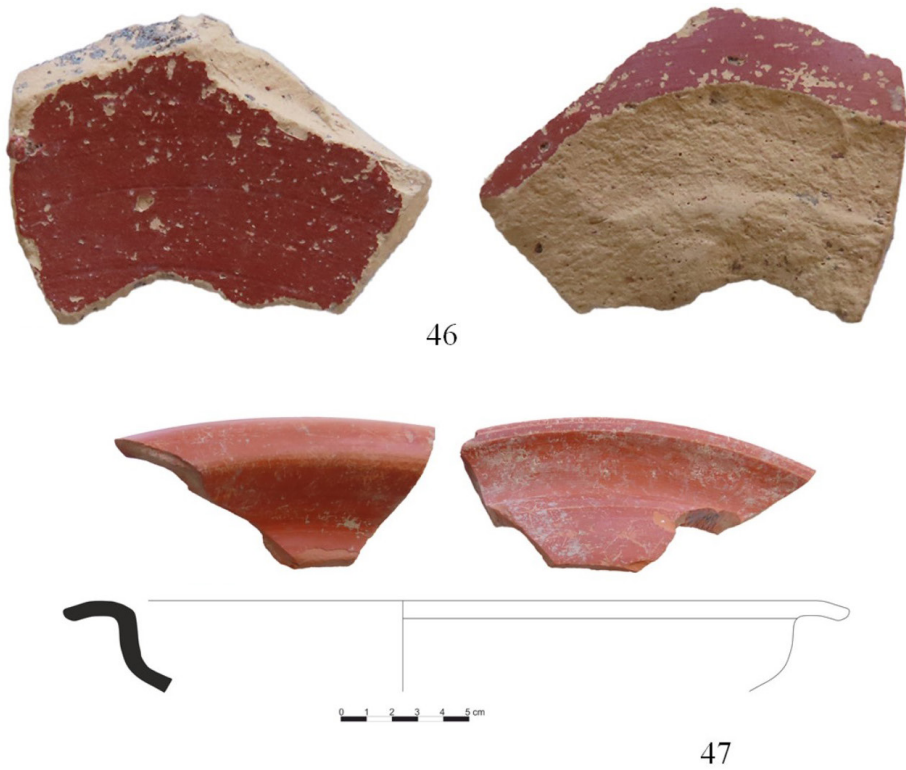


FIG. 12 Cat. nos. 46-47: ESA sherd (46), African Red Slip Ware (47) (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Aşkın research archive).

