

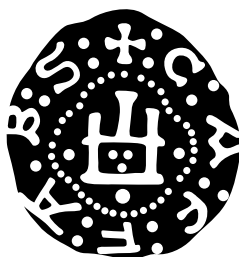
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АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИСТОЧНИКИ
ВОСТОЧНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS
OF EASTERN EUROPE

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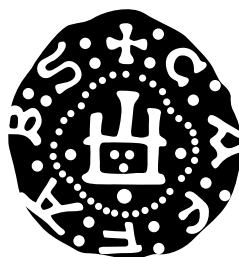
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С. Г. Бочарова, В. Франсуа, А. Г. Ситдикова*

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GLAZED POTTERY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE BLACK SEA REGION, 10TH–18TH CENTURIES

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Sergei Bocharov, Véronique François, Ayrat Sitdikov

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Byzantine Glazed Pottery Finds from Aigai (Aiolis) Excavations

Keywords: Manisa, Aigai (Aiolis), glazed pottery, Middle Byzantine period, Late Byzantine period

Ключевые слова: Маниса, Эги (Эолия), поливная керамика, средневизантийский период, поздневизантийский период

L. Doğer, M. E. Armağan

Byzantine Glazed Pottery Finds from Aigai (Aiolis) Excavations

Glazed pottery finds from Aigai (Aiolis) excavations during 2004—2014 seasons are important finds from Byzantine settlements of Aigai ancient city. While doing studies to uncover Bouleuterion, Agora region and the road system of the ancient city, cisterns (nos. I—II) located in the acropolis of the city and near the agora, the church and the cistern in the northwest of the church have been discovered. Most of them are fragmentary. They are not contextual finds. Still, they are worthwhile in that they present a relative chronology. Late Roman/Early Byzantine period is represented with few finds for now. This period is followed by Middle Byzantine period which have again few finds. Probably these red fabric groups might have come from distant regions. Some of the finds known as Middle Byzantine groups are distinguished because of their similarity to Khalkis production in terms of their form and ornament. We need further information to evaluate white fabric finds. Other distinctive groups in terms of their quality and quantity are from Late Byzantine period of Western Anatolia. These are very similar to the finds from Pergamon, Sardis, Nif (Olympus-Başpınar Church) and The Agora of Smyrna located nearby Aigai. Aigai was on the list of bishopric till the early 13th century. Finds uncovered in Aigai are the first archeological data regarding Aigai ancient city during Byzantine period. Glazed ceramics must be dated to the mid-12th century — early 14th century.

Л. Догер, М. Э. Армаган

Находки византийской поливной керамики из раскопок в Эгах (Эолия)

В результате археологических раскопок в Эгах (Эолия), проводившихся в течение полевых сезонов 2004—2014 гг., на византийских поселениях на территории античных Эг были обнаружены важные находки поливной керамики. Во время раскопок Булевтериона, Агоры и дорожной сети древнего города, были обнаружены цистерны (№I—II), церкви, а также цистерна к северо-западу от церкви. По большей части эти объекты сохранились лишь фрагментарно. Позднеримский/ранне-византийский период представлен пока малым числом находок. Этот период сменяется средневизантийским, к которому также относится незначительное количество. Находки, известные как группы средневизантийского времени, выделяются за счет своего сходства с предметами халкидского производства как по форме, так и по орнаменту. Другие примечательные по качеству и количеству группы относятся к поздневизантийскому периоду и происходят из Западной Анатолии. Они очень похожи на предметы, найденные в Пергаме, Сардах, Нифе (церкви Олимп-Башпынар) и на Агоре в Смирне, расположенной недалеко от Эг. До начала XIII в. Эги были епископской резиденцией. Археологический материал, найденный в Эгах, впервые предоставил сведения о византийском периоде последующей жизни античного города. Основной массив поливной керамики, обнаруженной при исследованиях этого памятника, авторы относят к середине XII — началу XIV вв.

Ancient city of Aigai is 15 km far away from the Aegean Sea. It is located on the Mount Gün which is on the south of the modern village of Yüntağı Köşeler in Manisa Province, Turkey.¹ (Fig. 1). The city is thought to extend up to the borders of Kyme and Myrina in the west, Apollonis which is bordered with Thyateria plain on the mountainside in the east, Pergamon in the north and Temnos in the south. Although today we have no information regarding the establishment of the city, pottery findings from the excavations for the last 13 years date from the last quarter of the 8th century and the first quarter of the 7th century B.C. for now².

Excavations led by Prof. Dr. Ersin Doğer since 2004 were planned within the framework of classical archeology. However, they have also uncovered archaeological findings from the Byzantine Period³. Remains from the settlements of Byzantine Period include a single-nave church on the plateau situated in the western entrance of the city (Demirkapı)⁴, cisterns from the 14th century and the area in the south of Bouleuterion with places of which we do not know their function yet (see Doğer, Sezgin, Gürbüz 2010: 343—352).

Aigai is seen on the episcopal list from the mid-5th century till the first half of 13th century (see: Armağan 2014: 209—219). When we think of religious architecture, no remnant is available other than a single-nave church for now⁵. We cannot tell the exact date of the construction of this church and it is estimated that the church was used last in the late 12—13th centuries.

Cistern I (on the Acropolis) and remains from the wall on the south of Bouleuterion with their braiding design and partly preserved ceramic findings are dated to the 12th—13th century⁶. Byzantine layers which are very close to the



Fig. 1. Location of Aigai (after Radt, Radt 2001).

Рис. 1. Местоположение Эг (по Radt, Radt 2001).

surface were ruined and findings were separated from their context. Ceramic and glass findings from Cistern I and II appear more homogenous but we cannot tell specific time periods.

Most of the Byzantine period findings from Aigai excavations are ceramics. During excavations to uncover the road system of the ancient city, Bouleuterion and the Agora, ceramics were recovered at the cisterns (nos. I—II) in the acropolis and near the agora, the church and the cistern in the northwest of the church (fig. 2).⁷

The earliest findings are rim and body fragments belonging to bowls similar to Late Roman C Hayes Form 3. These are probably Phokaia production in the 5—6th centuries.

The largest part of the findings in this study consists of glazed ceramics. While there are few white fabric production, most of the production consists of red fabric ones.

Fabric types of glazed pottery can be dealt with by dividing them into five groups after an assessment with the naked eye.⁸

Fabric Descriptions

Fabric A. Medium-hard. It contains mica and limestone inclusions. It is very porous with its shape and density changing according to horizontal or vertical lines. (Tab. 3: 26—36; 4: 37—45; 5: 46—58; 6: 60—65). Some findings have

¹ Localization was in Köşeler Village before. But it was updated as Köşeler Neighbourhood after local governing structure was reformed.

² (Doğer, in press); the earliest publication regarding the city, see: Bohn and Schuchhardt 1889.

³ We would like to extend our gratitude to Prof. Dr. Ersin Doğer for letting us examine the archeology of Byzantine period.

⁴ (Doğer, Armağan 2016). So far excavations have been carried out inside, north and entrance of the church. Excavations have yet to be finished in the area where the church is located.

⁵ The church was dated by looking at the broken off brick-tile ruins along its north side and tiles from the graves around it, including ridge tiles

⁶ We have no enough information regarding the quality of places because excavations around Cistern I and II have not finished yet.

⁷ This publication does not include all findings. These are examples.

⁸ These fabric types were elaborated in the dissertation by narrowing down and renaming with new findings in the following years. Armağan 2014.

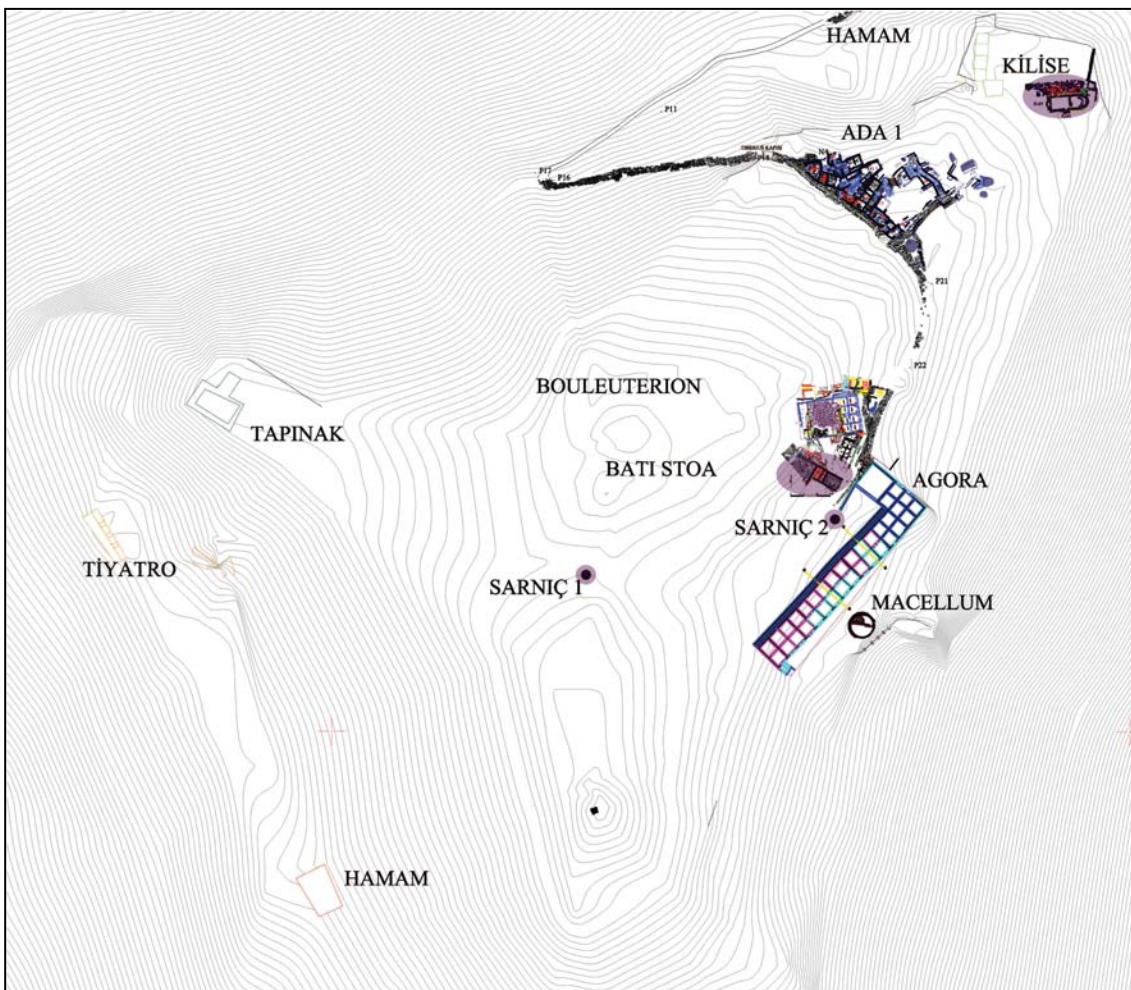


Fig. 2. Aigai excavation sites (from excavation archive).

Рис. 2. Места археологических раскопок в Эгах (из экспедиционного архива).

harder fabric (Tab. 4: 38, 45; 5: 52, 58). Different stiffness levels must stem from baking.

Fabric A1. They have a micaceous rough surface with white and black particles (Tab. 7: 59, 66—79, 80—85; 8: 86, 87). But some of them have a more rough fabric containing golden mica in the form of sparse large badges with sand and stones (Tab. 7: 68, 74, 75, 81, 86, 87).

Fabric A2. Medium-hard, fine, densely micaceous, with sand and limestone. Partly porous (Tab. 8: 88—98). Sand on the pores and exterior surface is more obvious in some findings.

Fabric B. Medium-hard, sand and limestone inclusions, medium-baked and slightly porous (Tab. 1: 1—15; 2: 16—25). Base and body in painted-fine sgraffito ceramics are made in a fabric partly porous with some limestone particles and sand (Tab. 1: 1—15; 2: 16—25).

Fabric C. Contains white particles and partly large and dense yellow mica. Especially exterior is porous and contains large limestone particles. A few ceramics are made in a fabric baked better

with less inclusions (Tab. 9: 99—113; 10: 114—131). These have harder fabric. Another variation of this fabric can be seen in cat. 130. The fabric is porous and softer with black-white particles.

Fabric D. Hard, pink, pinkish white (5YR 8/2), partly porous, micaceous with red and black particles (Tab. 10: 132—134).

Red Fabric Glazed Pottery

A.1. Glazed wares of the Middle Byzantine period

A.1.1. So-called Middle Byzantine groups

This pottery group was in demand due to its integrity of form⁹ and decoration during Komnenos Period (12th and early 13th century).

⁹ In addition to variety that can be categorized, characteristic of some vessels is the wall thickening towards the rim with a lip slanted inside. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 28, Kat. 407, 409; 192—203. Philotheu, Michailidou 1989: 175; Φιλοθέου-Μιχαηλίδου 1991; Michailidou 1999.

Ceramics from Kastellorizo¹⁰, Pelagos (Alonnesos) Skopelos (Philotheu, Michailidou 1989: 175; Φιλοθεου-Μιχαηλίδου 1991; Michailidou 1999), Adrasan Cape of Göcük shipwrecks (Doğer, Özdaş 2016) were also uncovered in excavations and surface surveys in Italy, Crimea, Greece, Balkans and Anatolia.¹¹ The number of findings is gradually rising and this indicates that there are new form and ornament styles.¹² After some varieties were noticed in technical details, such as exterior decoration, analytical¹³ and chronological studies were intensified. It is considered that the ceramics in seaside cities and on their periphery were produced

in Western Anatolia, Aegean Islands or Greece. Khalkis is a recently discovered production site (Waksman, Kontogiannis, Skartsis, Vaxevanis 2014.).

This group of ware excavated from Aigai is ornamented by using fine sgraffito (thin sgraffito), incised, incised-sgraffito champlevé, painted-sgraffito techniques. Findings belong to open vessels but all of them are fragmented and missing.

A.1.1.1. Fine Sgraffito Ware (Tab. 1: 1—7)

Products representing this group consist of rim, ring foot base and body belonging to pottery like plates or bowls. Their fabric type is **Fabric B**. Their interior is covered with a layer of off-white/white slip and has a pale yellow lead glaze.

Decoration was engraved with a thin point tool through the layer of slip. A motif probably called “Split palmette” is seen on a base in its most degenerated state (Tab. 1: 1). Some fragments are decorated with spirals and bands with curly branches in the shape of wavy lines (Tab. 1: 2, 3). There are some other examples in which the interior is decorated with ornaments without any bands. Fish (Tab. 1: 4), tale of the bird figure (Tab. 1: 5) and some parts of the long branches (Tab. 1: 6) have been preserved in findings. Leaf on a short branch having diagonal lines on its interior surface or a tiny tree are the only fragments preserved in the composition (Tab. 1: 7).

A.1.1.2. Incised-Fine Sgraffito Ware (Tab. 1: 8)

It is a small group consisting of a rim and body. Their structure is **Fabric B**. Rim fragments are covered with a thick off-white slip. They have a transparent pale yellow glaze. The interior and exterior of a body is covered with a pinkish white slip.

Interior band-shaped compositions probably have a Medallion Style or Intermediate Style. Pseudo-Kufic script is arranged in bands (Tab. 1: 8). Parts decorated with thin point tool are probably missing.

A.1.1.3. Incised Ware (Tab. 1: 9—14)

The products in this group consist of rim and ring foot base of plates or bowls and body parts. Fabric type is similar to the previous group. Interior is covered with a white, off-white slip. Exterior slip of some leaked from the rim towards the body. Interior has a transparent yellow and pale yellow glaze.

It is decorated with a thick point incising tool. A typical composition of this group is seen on Aigai examples. They consist of long stems arranged in radial style with plant decoration having tips which look like ear (Tab. 1: 9—11). Some

¹⁰ Κριτζας 1971: 176—182; Ioannidaki-Dostoglou 1989: 157—171; Armstrong 1991: 335—347. Some findings from a shipwreck near Izmir were published by P. Armstrong (Armstrong 1997: 5).

¹¹ There is lots of literature regarding this pottery but for latest publications see: for Adramyttion. Çoruhlu 2004: çiz. 4 (a1, e, o, y, h1, g1, m1, t1), Pic. 5; for Zeytinliada; Öztürk, Kavaz 2010: 508 in pic. 13, 5th line, 4th frag. from the left; for the Agora of Smyrna Doğer 2007: 117, pl. XI (a-g). For Kuşadası, Kadıkalesi (Anaia) Doğer 2004: Pic. 2, 3; Doğer 2005: 119, Tab. II, 120, Tab. V, Pic. 2, 3, 9; for Phokai. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. 3, Taf. 111: 454—457; for Didyma. Weber 2009: 398, Kat. 4; 400, Kat. 8; 402, Kat. 12; 403, Kat. 14; 404, Kat. 15; for İstanbul. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. 3, Taf. 50: 44; Taf. 51—55; Taf. 64—70; for Mersin Yumuktepe. Köroğlu 2004: 114, Fig. 14, 128. Pl. VI; for Kinet Höyük. Redford, Ikram, Parr, Beach 2010: 98, Fig. 9(3); 100, Fig. 11; 101, Fig. 12; 102, Fig. 13; for Daskyleion. Doğer 2014: Tab. 4, Tab. 5.16, Tab. 6; for Stratonikeia and Beybağ. Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 8—13. For findings from Sinop Balatlar Church. İnanan 2014: 149, Tab. 1: f-h; for Selçuk Ayasuluk Türbe excavation. Vroom-Fındık 2015: 211, 212, 214; for surveys in Marmara. Auzepy 2007: 385, in Fig. 18 the fragment on the right; for Alanya, Kızılcaşehir Castle. Doğan 2010: 543, Pic. 1; outside Anadolu, for Vrya (Vrea). Tsanana 2003: Fig. 3—7; for Sparta. Bakourou, Katsara, Kalamaras 2003: 234, Fig. 2; for Castle at Torone: Armstrong 2005: 12, Fig. 4; for Dobruca. Kuzev 2003: Abb. 1, Abb. 6 (b, c); for South France. Vallauri, d'Archimbaud, Parent, Richarté 2003: 146, Fig. 7, 147, Fig. 8; for Crete. Πούλου-Παπαδημητρίου 2003: 220, 21—26; for Cyprus Ayia Moni. von Wartburg 2003: 154, Fig. 2 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1, 7); For Paphos-Leptos, Kouklia findings. von Wartburg 2003: Waksman and von Wartburg 2006: 374—376; for Mosinopolis. Papanikola-Bakirtzi ve Zekos 2007: 52.

¹² For further information regarding Aegean Type Ware, see: Doğer 2012.

¹³ For important studies, see: Waksman-von Wartburg 2006 (this publication includes all analysis results before); Ünal, Akkurt, Doğer, Kozakova 2013: 91—100; Doğer 2009, Tab. I; Tab. II: a-e, Tab. 3, for the analysis of some findings here, see: Ünal, Akkurt, Doğer, Mercangöz 2012; Ünal 2013. These two studies indicated that grouping values are more sensitive if the number of examples being analyzed is low. When the number rises, the sensitive values unite and leave their former group.

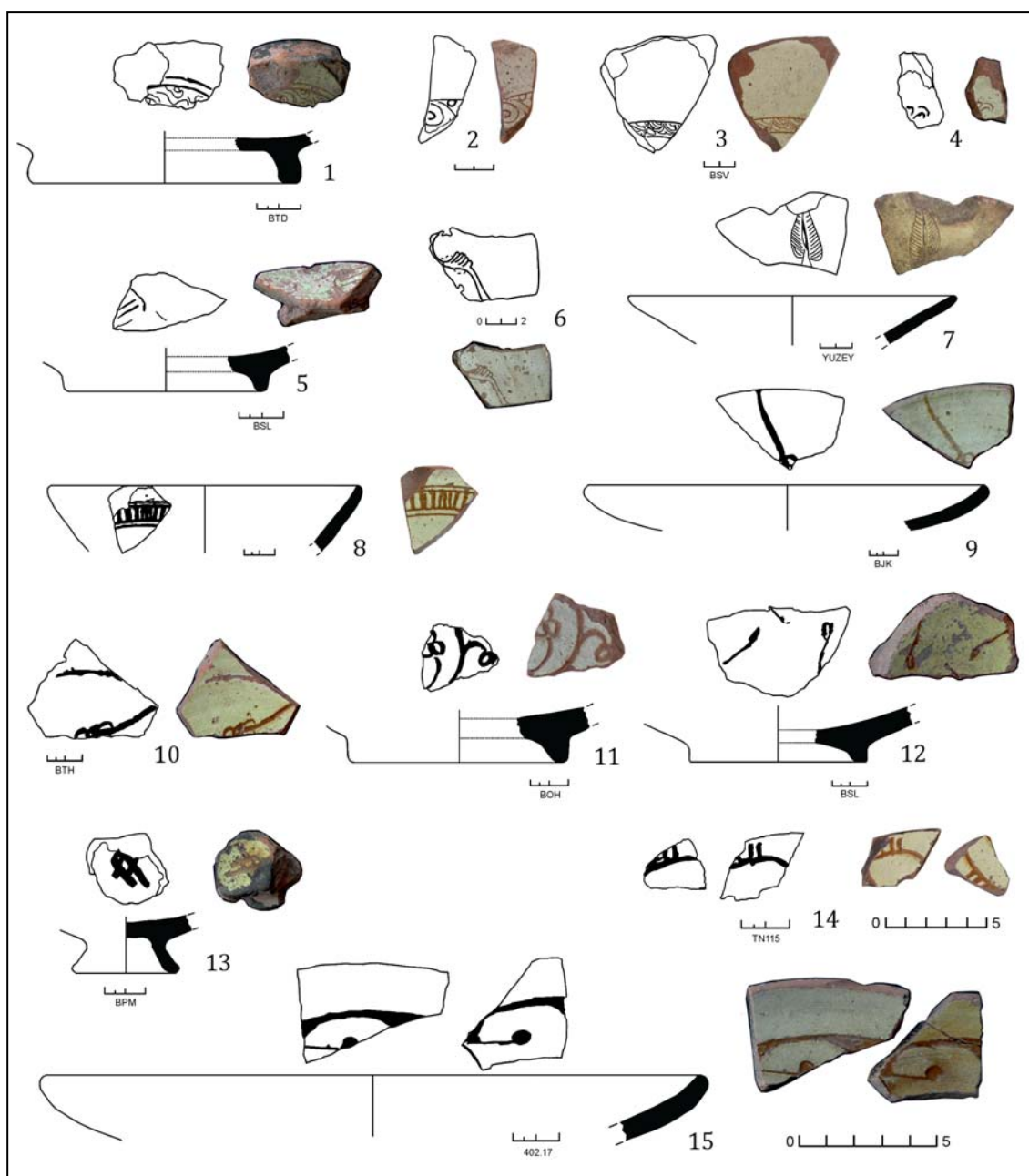


Table 1.

Таблица 1.

examples are ornamented with one or a few spiral curls formed by simplifying this composition and motif (Tab. 1: 12). Crossed diamond motif in the centre of the interior surface of base fragments is a typical ornamental item of these ware (Tab. 1: 13). It may belong to spirals having short parallel incised lines or plantal compositions or an animal figure (Tab. 1: 14).

A.1.1.4. Champléve Ware (Tab. 1: 15)

Products representing this group consist of a ring foot base part and rim parts of a large plate. Fabric type is similar to the previous group. Interior is covered with an off-white slip. Both in-

terior and exterior have a transparent pale yellow glaze. Low relief ornament has probably a dragon and warrior figure. A certain part of knotted body of the dragon has been preserved (Tab. 1: 15).

Rim parts in Tab. 2: 16—20 must belong to the groups above.

A.1.1.5. Painted-Fine Sgraffito Ware (Tab. 2: 21—24)

Ceramics in this group consist of rim, base and body fragments of plates and they are not too many. Fabric has large pores in some parts in body and ring foot base fragments (**Fabric B**). It

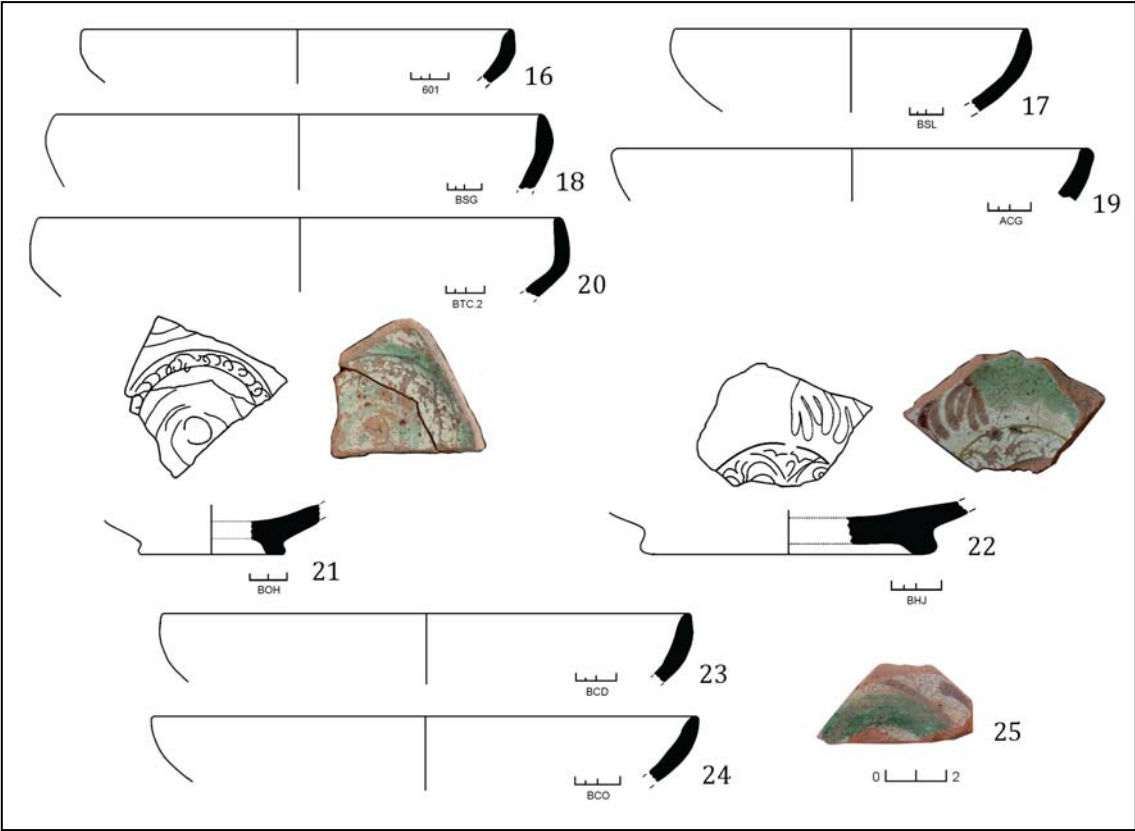


Table 2.

Таблица 2.

is slightly micaceous and sandy with large limestone pieces. Rim fragments are similar to the previous groups.

White layer is partly eroded. Interior of base has transparent pale yellow glaze. Exterior has no glaze. Base fragment displays spiral motifs inside a band made in fine sgraffito together with large spirals painted in green (Tab. 2: 21). Another example has a “split palmette” motif in the centre. As the painted decoration around it is fragmented and missing, it is difficult to identify it. Brown paint is spread through curvilinear bands and green paint is spread as large spots (Tab. 2: 22). Rim fragments have no ornament (Tab. 2: 23—24).

Dating: Pottery from Aigai decorated with fine sgraffito, incised-sgraffito and incised decoration have been excavated from Pergamon as well (see: Spieser 1996: Taf. 58: 562—565; Taf. 59: 566—570, 574—575). Results of the archeometric studies have indicated that Pergamon findings should be taken as import products by separating them from local products.¹⁴ Analysis

of the findings from Kuşadası, Kadıkalesi/Anaia (Waksman 2013: 110) and Selçuk/Ayasuluk Türbe (Vroom, Fındık 2015: 212, footnote.41; 214, footnote 60) have also similar results. We have also encountered this kind of pottery around Myrina and on Tavşan and Eşek Islands located across Gryneion.

Publications include premises of the mid-12th century and first half of the 13th century¹⁵ for this kind of findings. Aigai is an inland settlement and it is a very important centre. Fragments of fine sgraffito ware which we can call imported products (Tab. 1: 1—7) from distant centres may be dated to the mid-12th century-second half of the 12th century.

dorf-Arslan 2013: Kat. 1086—1101 (findings under Fine Sgraffito in this publication have been dealt with beyond the scope of Aegean Wares). For other findings under Aegean Wares, see: Kat. 1109—1116.

¹⁵ A.H. Megaw defined the incised ware under Aegean Ware for the first time and dated the group in Cyprus, Saranda Kolones to the first quarter of the 13th century. Findings from Castellorizo shipwreck were dated to the 13th century with a reference to Megaw. Waksman-von Wartburg 2006: 372; Similar findings in Korinthos dated by C. Morgan were revised and dated to later period (Sanders 1993: 252, 258, 260; 1999; 2003).

¹⁴ For the analyzed findings from Pergamon, see: Waksman, Spieser 1997: 112, 123; 7 Series Q (155, 157, 156, 151); other findings: Spieser 1996: Taf. 59; Böhlen-

Findings in Tab. 1: 8—14 ve Tab. 2: 16—20 can be dated to the mid-12th century and the first half of the 13th century. A part of knotted body of a dragon or snake on Champlevé bowl (Tab. 1: 15) has been preserved. A very similar finding in terms of its form and ornament was excavated in Thebes (Teb). It might be dated to the first quarter of the 13th century (for Thebes finding, see: Byzantine Glazed Ceramics 1999: 58, Cat. 50). A similar finding is identified as Khalkis production (Waksman et al. 2014: 395, fig. 12: b; 338, fig. 5). We can date the Aigai example to the late 12th century and the first quarter of the 13th century.¹⁶

Findings of painted-sgraffito ware in Tab. 2: 21—24 are seen in both shipwreck¹⁷ and areas where the findings above were uncovered. Pergamon findings originated from Greece might be dated to the mid-12th century-the second half of the 12th century. Ayasuluk/Türbe (Vroom, Fındık 2015: 212, footnote 43) can be dated to the second half of the 12th century. Like Chalkis it is thought to be imported from production centre in Middle Greece via personal observation. Aigai findings are also dated from this period (for Pergamon findings, see: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: Kat. 1102—1108).

Manuel I Komnenos (1143—1180), Isaac II Angelos (1185—1195), Alexios III Angelos (1195—1203) coins from Aigai are coherent with ceramic findings.

A.1.2. Green and Brown Painted Ware (Tab. 2: 25)

There are a few findings having red fabric. They are covered with a white slip and decorated with green and brown paint. The glaze is damaged. Some rim and body fragments have only brown colour. These might be brown painted ware.

Dating: Findings in Western Anatolia Adramyttium (Çoruhlu 2006: 411), Pergamon (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 455, Kat. 1085), Kemalpaşa Nif-Olympus (Doğer 2015: 56, Pl. I (no. 2—3)), Kuşadası, Kadıkalesi (Anaia) (Doğer 2005: 105—133, 127, Pic. 7; Mercangöz 2013: 58, Pic. 1—26 (c-d)), Ephesos-Ayasuluk (St. Jean Basilica (Doğer 1996: Pic. 3—5), Türbe (Vroom, Fındık 2015: 210, cat. 16—32)), Beybağ (Öztaşkın 2013: 406, Levha. 21, Kat. 238, 239) ile Sagalassos (Vionis et al. 2010: 449, Fig. 21: d), Myra-Demre St. Nicholas Church (Fındık

2010: 526, Pic. 3 (15—14 in the text)), Sillyon (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 154: 810), Yumuktepe/Mersin (Caneva et al. 2004: 214, fig. 9) were dated to the period between the 12th—early 13th century.¹⁸ Findings in Ayasuluk/Türbe were analyzed. It is indicated that they are not local but imported production, so-called Middle Byzantine group (Vroom, Fındık 2015: 211, footnote 34). Aigai findings must be dated to the second half of the 12th century-early 13th century.

A.2. Glazed wares of the Late Byzantine period

The Late Byzantine Glazed wares date, in general, to the 13th and early 14th centuries. Findings which have no established context are cautiously based on premises like they are from the second half of the 12th century or late 12th century. The tablewares of this period have a different kind of fabric, form, ornamental repertoire and technical features compared to the previous period. It is seen that they were produced in several places. Tripod stilts for baking excavated from Manisa-Yoğurtçukale (for the finding, see: Mimaroglu 2001: in Pic. 6) indicate that their centres will increase in this century. We know that glazed ceramics are produced in Pergamon, Sardis, Kuşadası-Kadıkalesi/Anaia and Ephesos (Waksman 2014: 110—113; 111, Fig. 3a) in the Late Byzantine-Early Turkish period.

A.2.1. Zeuxippus Family I Ware (Tab. 3: 26—36; 4: 37—45; 5: 46—58; 7: 66—73)

Most of the glazed ceramics findings excavated from Aigai belong to *Zeuxippus Family I Ware*. This kind of ceramics was produced and distributed in many workshops.¹⁹ They are the most typical ceramics of Lascarids Period in the Western Anatolia. Aigai findings can be studied by classifying them into three main groups in terms of their fabric type.

Findings in the group **Fabric A:** They are open shape and closed shape vessels which are of top quality of fabric and top standards of workmanship. Open vessels mostly consist of small and medium-sized deep bowls (Tab. 3: 29—34, 36; 4: 37, 38, 40, 43; 5: 46—48, 52). There are few dishes (Tab. 4: 41; 5: 51). Closed vessels, on the other hand, include fragments of goblet (Tab. 3:

¹⁶ Fabric of this finding should be analyzed for the purpose of comparison.

¹⁷ For the bowl in Pelagos (Alonnesos) Shipwreck dating to the mid-12th century, see: Byzantine Glazed Ceramics 1999: 142, Cat. 163. As a new finding, for Kemalpaşa Nif-Olympus, see: Doğer 2015: Pl. I (no. 1)

¹⁸ Findings from Sardis and Metropolis do not have this form and wall thickness of this group (Vroom, Fındık 2015: 211, footnote 32).

¹⁹ For further information regarding this kind of ceramics, see: Waksman et François 2004—2005, newly published findings. For Selçuk/Ayasuluk Türbe excavation: Vroom, Fındık 2015: 215—216.

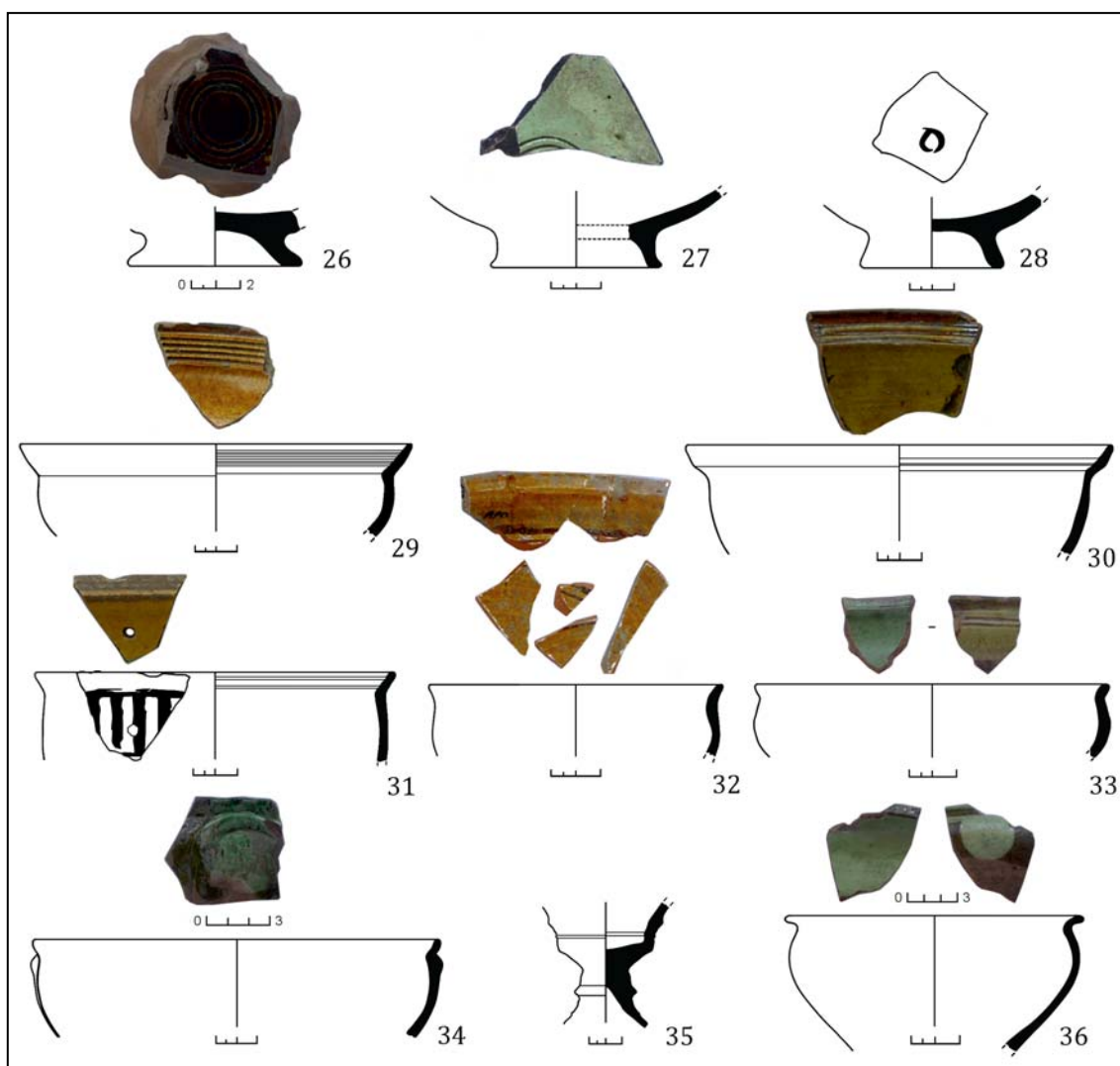


Table 3.

Таблица 3.

35), jug (Tab. 4: 42; 5: 55, 56), beaker (Tab. 5: 57) and double shape salter? (Tab. 5: 58).²⁰

Their thin-walled structure makes them distinguishable from other findings. They look distinctive with their high foot (Tab. 4: 37, 38, 40, 44; 5: 47, 50, 52, 54) and a thin groove on some of these high foot (Tab. 4: 38). Similar findings were excavated in the Agora of Smyrna (Doğer 2007: 119, Pl. XIII in.), Sardis (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 113: 472 (grooved); Taf. 114: 474—

475 (grooved); Taf. 114: 476, 478), Pergamon²¹, Yortanlı²², Metropolis (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 119: 518), Magnesia a.M. (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 133: 635, Taf. 139: 681) and Selçuk-Ayasuluk (Parman 1989: Fig. 5: b in.). Composition and lines on these vessels are similar to Aigai findings.

Bowls and deep dishes (Tab. 4: 41; 5: 51) with everted ring foot on the centre of body were also

²⁰ For double shape compound vessels, see: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. III, Taf. 112: 464 (Sardis); Spieser 1996: Taf. 39: 405 406 (Pergamon); Japp 2007: 91 (Pergamon); Doğer 2009: Tab. VII: h (Anaia); Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. III, Taf. 130: 618 (Magnesia a.M.); Doğer 2012: 448, Fig. 5 below (Kemalpaşa-Nif-Lascarids Palace, excavation in protected site); Doğer 2015 (Nif/Olympus), 63, Pl. VII: 25; an unpublished finding is reported from Hierapolis. See: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. I, 260, footnote 1711.

²¹ Spieser 1996: Taf. 51: 494, Taf. 9: 147 (grooved), Taf. 11: 176; Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 95: 323, Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 485, Kat. 1168 (researcher considers that this finding's origin is Pergamon or Sardis), 478, Kat. 1149 (researcher considers that this finding's origin is Western Anatolia).

²² Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 99: 354. Another finding with a similar decoration to Aigai, Kat. 112, 113 has a grooved bottom of base but inside edge rests the surface (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 98: 348).

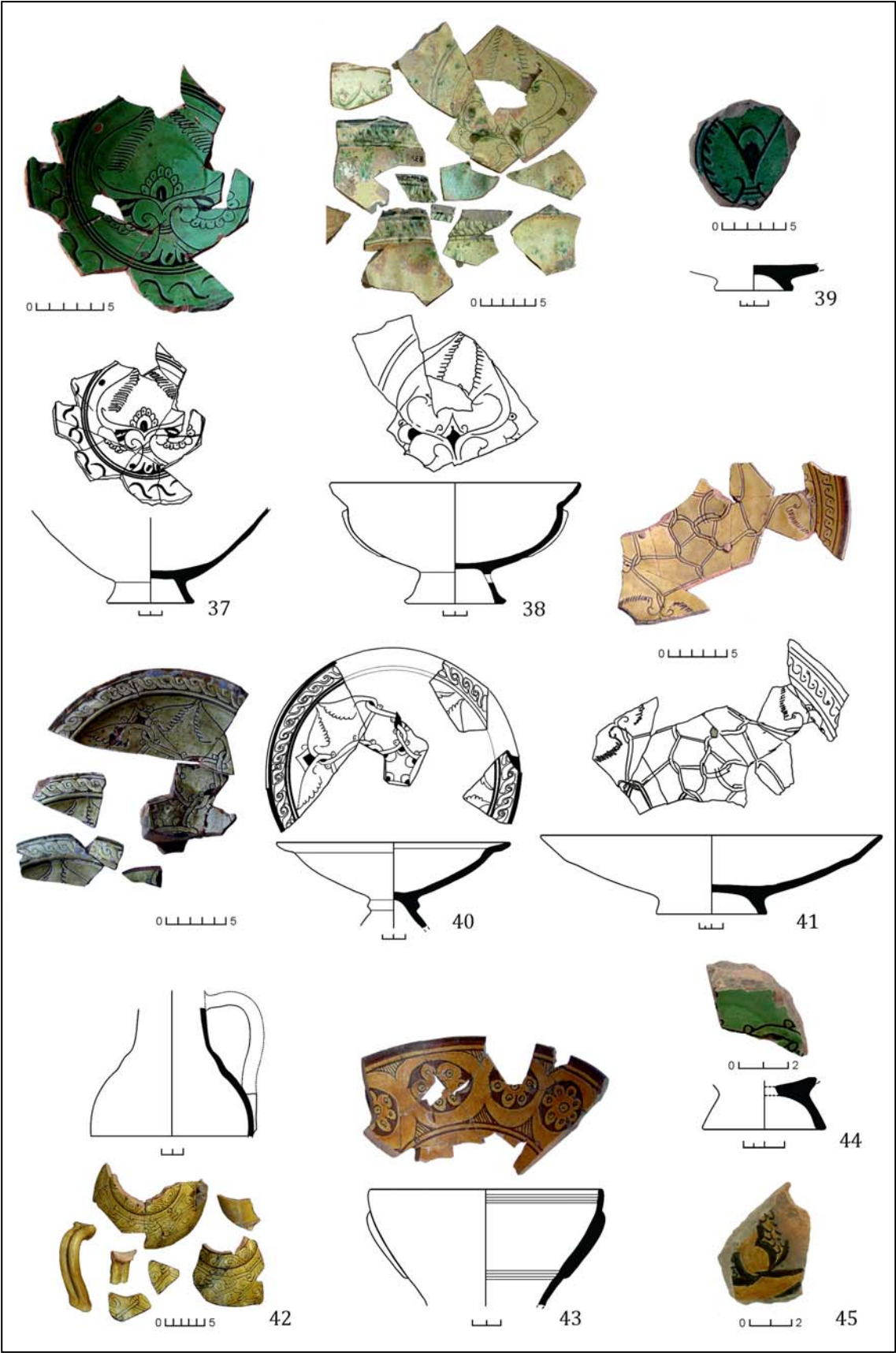


Table 4.

Таблица 4.

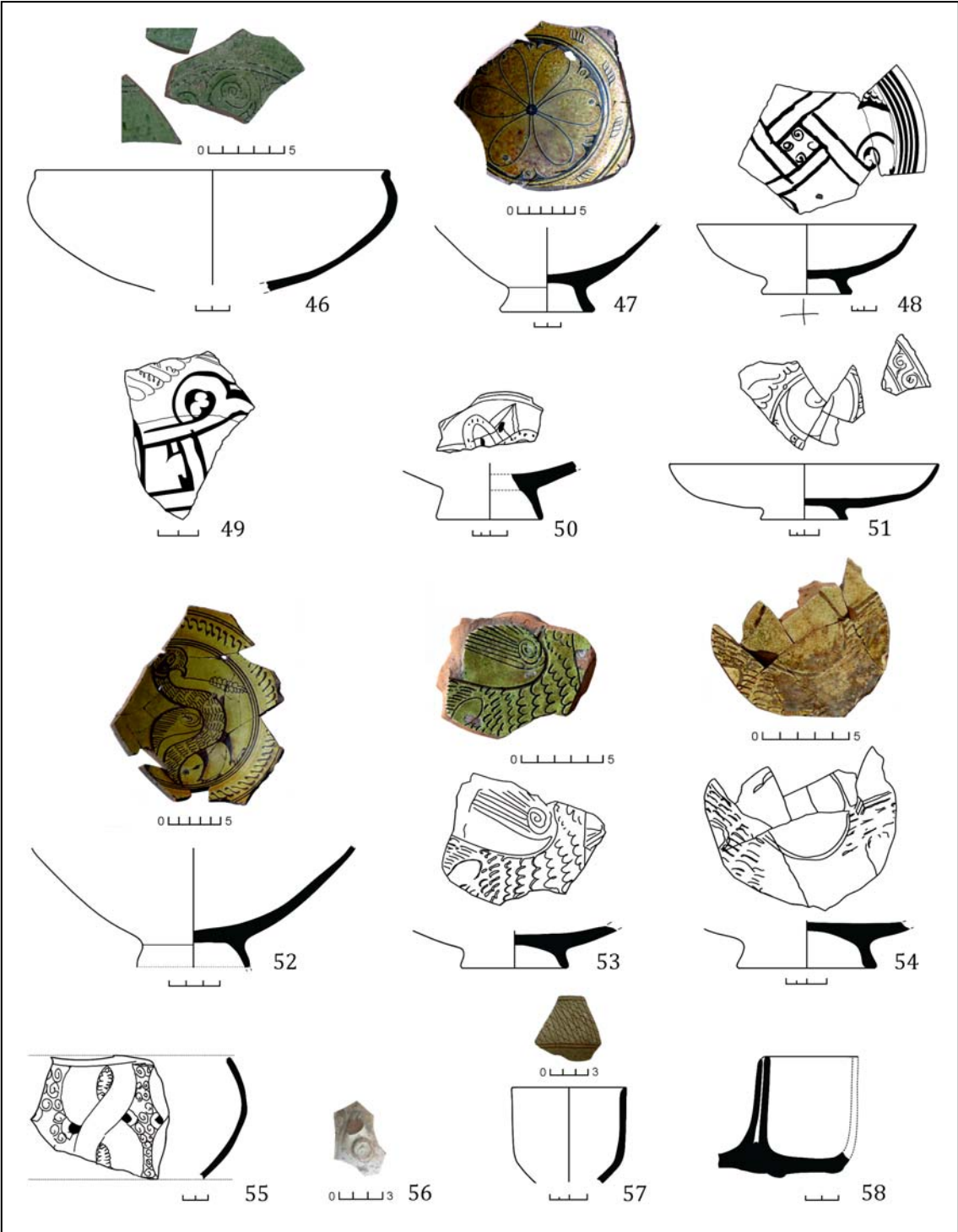


Table 5.

Таблица 5.

excavated in Sardis and Pergamon.²³ High flaring rim offsets from the body in deep dishes.

²³ For Sardis, see: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 113: 471; some similar bases from Pergamon. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 480, Kat. 1155 (Researcher considers that this finding's origin is Western Anatolia or Sardis); 470, Kat. 1126; 477, Kat. 1147.

Deep bowls with a flat base which are regarded as modern production are in the form of an upside down bell (Tab. 4: 43). Findings from Sardis and Pergamon in Western Anatolia are the most similar findings to the ones in Aigai.

Exterior part of the rim and interior of open vessels in this group are covered with slip up to half of the body (Tab. 4: 37). Exterior of closed

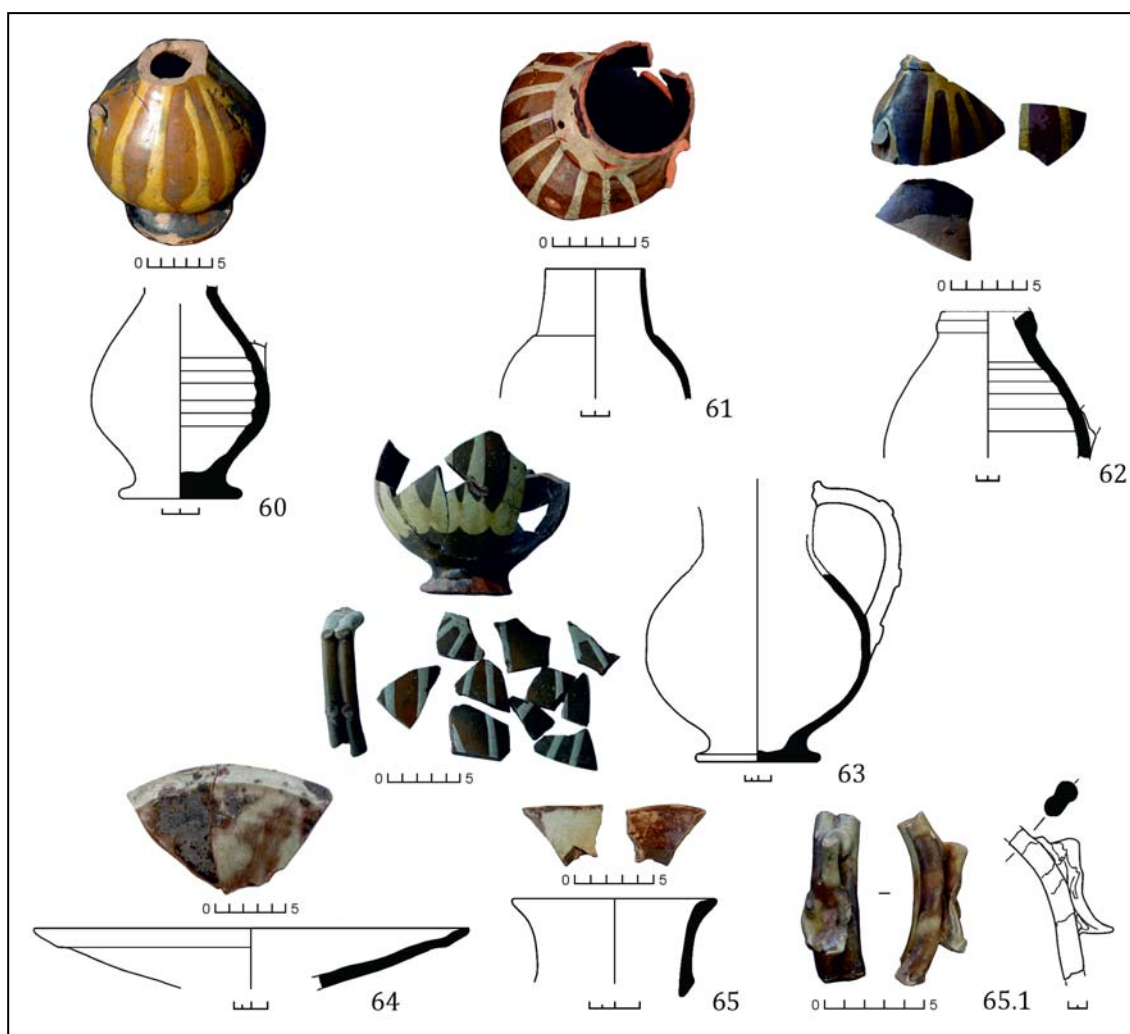


Table 6.

Таблица 6.

vessels are covered with slip. White/off-white slip is common (Tab. 3: 34, 36; 4: 38, 40; 5: 46, 51).

The lead glaze on the interior surface usually has a glossy yellow, green, deep orange colour. Tone of these colours may look different. This may stem from the colour of the slip underneath. Interior and exterior surface of some findings may have glaze with different colour. Rim on the exterior surface is glazed. Sometimes it is coherent with the slip. Glaze on the exterior surface of bowls is in the form of circle slices. Few findings are deformed with their damaged glaze (Tab. 3: 32, 34; 4: 38).

Ceramics were ornamented by using fine and/or incised sgraffito. Sgraffito parts on wide areas which make the ornament bas-relief were applied one by one or together.

Tondo and concentric circles on the rims are typical in ornamental compositions. The motif is thought to be that common because of its apo-

tropaic meaning.²⁴ From Aigai preserved parts of the fragments in Tab. 3: 26, 27, 29—32 have this kind of ornament.

Placing a single motif or figure into a central circle is a common ornamental style (Tab. 4: 37—39; 5: 47, 50, 52—54). The motif sometimes becomes a figure covering most or all surface of the vessel (Tab. 4: 40, 41). Design with a single form motif covering all surface usually becomes distinguishable with some details (Tab. 4: 45).

We see that motifs are not that various but these motifs can be designed in different ways with certain workmanship and skill. The drawing is the same drawing but none of them resembles the other one. There is no full symmetry.

²⁴ Concentric circles were thought to symbolize mirror and it was believed to be able to resend the image of the Satan, see: bk. François 2011: 248; Doğer 2014: 44.

Simple braiding motif which is called Solomon knotted was also used a lot because of its atropaic meaning²⁵ and various interpretations of this motif appeared (Tab. 5: 48—50).²⁶ Another common motif is an ornament regarded as “8” figure. It emerged as an abstract plant motif. They were composed as a single figure or together with other plant decorations in tondos (Tab. 5: 51, 55). Badge formed flower²⁷ with large petals (Tab. 5: 47), single palmettes with side lobes like wings (Tab. 4: 37—39)²⁸ palmettes with knotted stems covering all surface (Tab. 4: 40, 41)²⁹ and joints knotted only in stems (Tab. 4: 42).³⁰ They all look like ware from a specific production centre.

Another important plant composition in Aigai findings is a slightly preserved fragment (Tab. 4: 45). A plant motif having leaves on the branches from a thick plant stem cover the tondo. The parts looking inside in these leaves have slices. Fully preserved fragment of this composition was uncovered in Sardis (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 114: 478), Pergamon (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 480, Kat. 1154) and Metropolis (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 118: 518) and a different interpretation of the same fragment was in Pergamon (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 480, Kat. 1155) and Metropolis (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 118: 517), Magnesia a.M.

²⁵ For its meanings like protection and bringing good luck, see: François 2011: 252; Doğer 2014: 44.

²⁶ For similar findings from Pergamon, see: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 480, Kat. 1156; 481, Kat. 1157; 482, Kat. 1159; 483, Kat. 1163; Metropolis. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 114, Kat. 475.

²⁷ Doğer 2007: 120, Pl. 14 above (Smyrna Agora); Spieser 1996: Taf. I, nr. 372, Taf. 10, nr. 159 (Pergamon); Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 98, nr. 348 (Yortanlı); Gök-Gürhan 2007: Pl. 27 in (Altınoluk); İnanan 2010: 247, Kat. 254 (Anaia); Doğer 2015: 62, Pl. V: 19 (Nif/Olympus Başpınar). Parman 1989: 286, Fig. 10: b-inside (Selçuk-Ayasuluk)

²⁸ Some examples. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. III, Taf. 103, nr. 388 (Magnesia am Hermos); Taf. 114, nr. 474 (Sardis); Taf. 95, nr. 323 (Pergamon); Spieser 1996: Taf. 10: 159, 160, 165; Doğer 1999: 43, Pic. 8—9 (Selçuk-Ayasuluk); Doğer 2007: 119, Pl. XIII in (Smyrna Agora); Doğer 2014: 40, Pic. 1 (Daskyleion).

²⁹ For similar ones, see: Mercangöz ve Doğer 2009: 95, Pic. 9: a, Pic. 10: a-c (Anaia); Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. III, Taf. 118, nr. 515 (Metropolis); Taf. 132, nr. 630; Taf. 136, nr. 660, 661 (Magnesia a.M.); Spieser 1996: Taf. 12, nr. 199, 201—204, Taf. 51: 499 (Pergamon); Doğer 2012: 448, Fig. 5 (Kemalpaşa/Nif-Lascarid Palace, excavation in protected site); Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 15. nr. 166 (Stratonikeia).

³⁰ A very similar finding introduced as Pergamon production, see: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 472, Kat. 1131.

(Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 140: 695) again. It resembles the findings from Aigai and other regions.

Ornamental repertoire with figures is poor for the time being. Style of the two among few findings with bird figure is the same (Tab. 5: 52, 53). They are distinguished with their “S”-shaped body. Wing style of Tab. 5: 52 looks similar to a finding from Pergamon (for the finding, see: Konze 1913: Beiblatt 65, Zu Seite 323 (1)).

Bowls have false handles³¹ (Tab. 3: 34; 4: 38, 43) on both sides similar to metal vessels. Hobnails (Tab. 5: 56) like rivets were applied on jug handles in the form of relief (for some similar findings, see: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 114: 478, Teil. III, Taf. 103, nr. 385 (Neonteikhos); Doğer 2010: 517, pic. 12: c). Convex rings are seen on high foot (Tab. 3: 35; 4: 40) and jug body. Twin handles (double round) on jugs (Tab. 4: 42) and jagged rim of bowls (Tab. 3: 34; Tab. 4: 38, see. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2012: 83, Abb. 7) indicate that they are influenced by metal vessels (for some findings with similar rings and handles, see: Doğer 2012: 448, Fig. 5 (Kemalpaşa/Nif-Lascarid Palace, excavation in protected site); a similar jug from Sardis. Scott and Kamilli 1981: 683, Fig. 4). Scars of tripod stilt are small in this group.

Dating: It can be argued that Purpur-Brown Stained Ware may have been produced in Sardis because these vessels resemble the ones known as Sardis products. However, we should pay attention to the margin of error if the findings are identified with the naked eye. Findings can be dated to the end of the 12th century and 13th century. Some findings resembling contextual Pergamon findings with can be dated to the beginning of the 14th century (1300) at the latest. Many findings that are identified with the naked eye resemble Pergamon and Sardis findings.

Base and body walls of the bowls in **Fabric A1** are thicker. Interior surface is covered with slip. It has a single yellow, green and orange glaze. Their color tones are different and quality is not as high as the previous group. Ornaments are not various, drawings are poor. Concentric circles on the rim and tondo (Tab. 7: 66, 70), spirals (Tab. 7: 67, 68, 69). Circles surround the festoon on some rims (Tab. 7: 70, 71). Tripot remains in this group

³¹ For some examples, see: Parman 1989: 281, Fig. 2c (Ayasuluk Hill); Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. III, Taf. 114: 479 (Sardis), Taf. 133: 365 (Magnesia a.M.); Spieser 1996: Taf. 20: 284; Taf. 139: 681 (Pergamon); Doğer 2004: 17, Tab. 1e; 25, Pic. 4 (Anaia); Mercangöz and Doğer 2009: 92, Pic. 3c; Tab. VII: b, j (Anaia); İnanan 2010: Cat. no. 49—56 (Anaia); Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 16, Kat. 182.

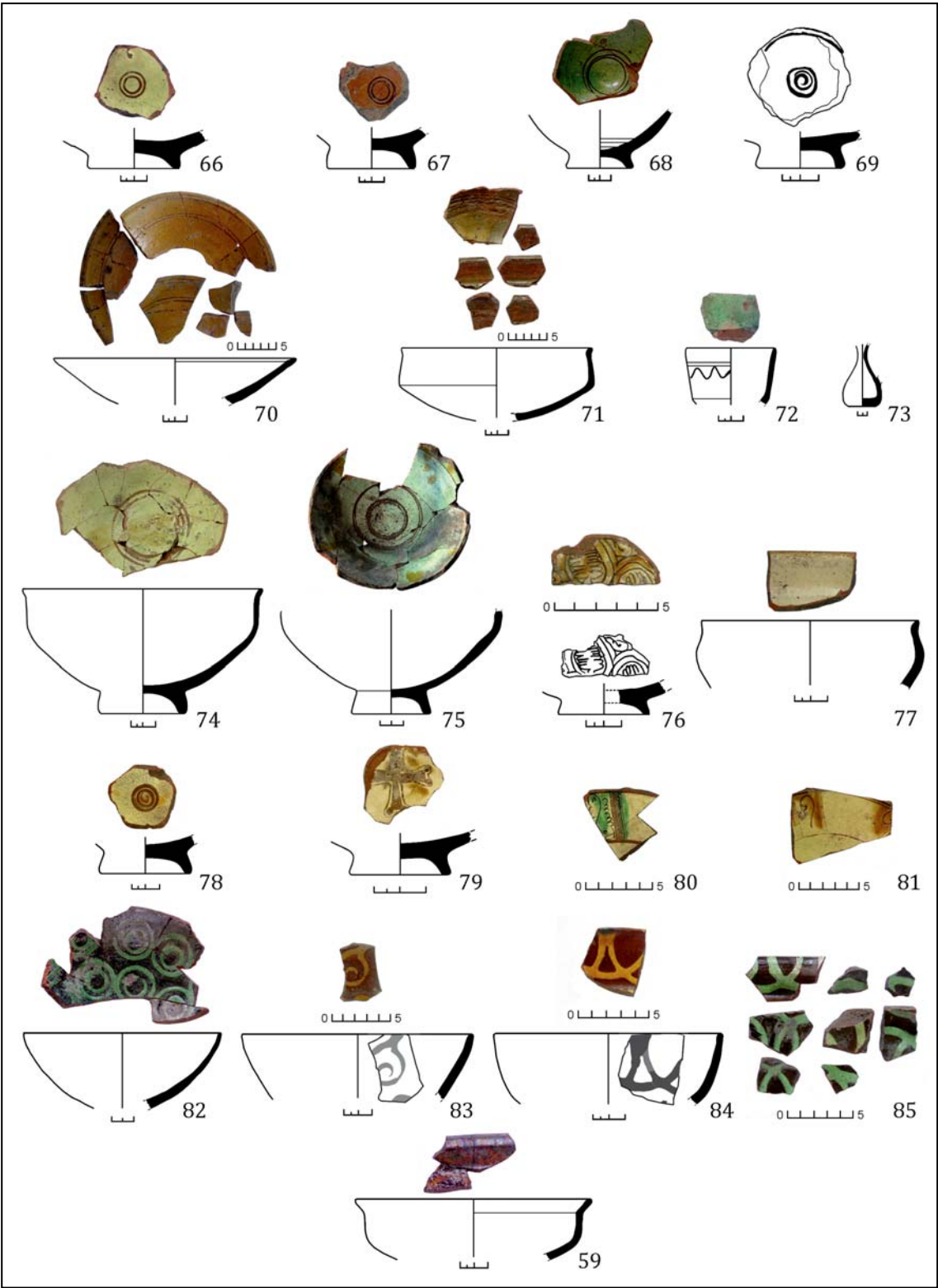


Table 7.

Таблица 7.

are larger than the previous group. A glass and a small bottle lacking a neck which looks like defective product diversify the form (Tab. 7: 72—73).

Fragments belonging to Zeuxippus Family II Ware and Slip Painted Ware recovered in Aigai have similar fabric (Tab. 7: 80—84). These fragments resemble Pergamon findings

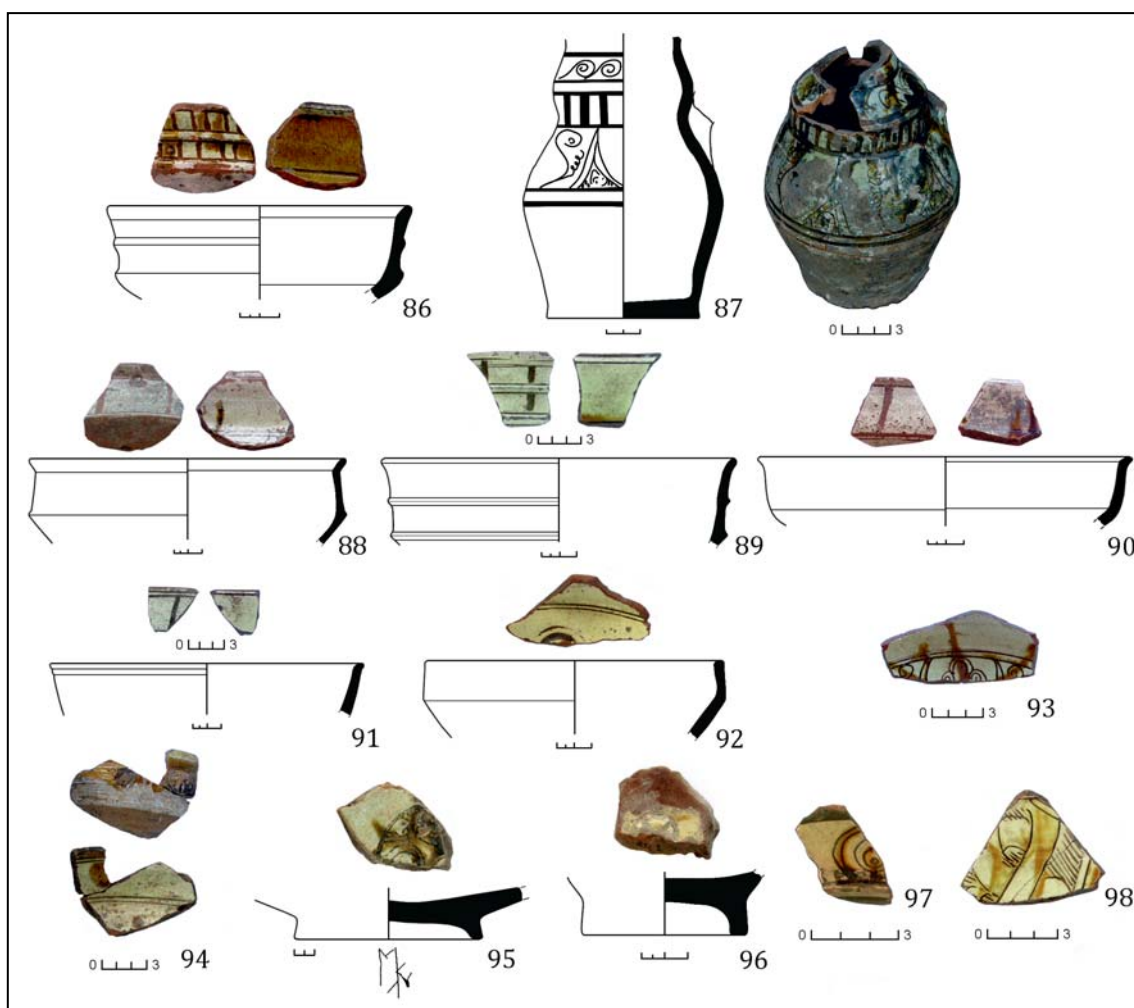


Table 8.

Таблица 8.

in terms of their form and ornament. Thus, we can suggest that findings with this kind of fabric might be produced in Pergamon (for Pergamon Byzantine Period stratigraphy and ceramics, see: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil II, 194—229). However, we should not ignore the margin of error if the findings are identified with the naked eye. They can be dated to the end of the 12th century and 13th century. Some findings resembling contextual Pergamon findings with can be dated to the beginning of the 14th century (1300) at the latest.

A.2.2. Zeuxippus Family II Ware (Tab. 7: 74—81; 8: 86—98)

Findings are imitations of Zeuxippus Family II Ware and they have typical motifs of this group. A few fragments appears to be similar to **Fabric A** in terms of their fabric (not included in the catalogue, need more data). Others have fabric of **Fabric A1** and **Fabric A2** type.

Findings with **Fabric A1** belong to bowls and a jug (Tab. 7: 74—81; Tab. 8: 86, 87)

Bowls in Tab. 7: 74, 75, 77 are a new form. Similar ones were excavated in Pergamon. They were included in Class I typology. Generally their form is deep and narrow. Interior surface of these vessels is decorated with circles and they are defined as vessels with Pergamon fabric B2 (for various Pergamon findings, see: Spieser 1996: Taf. 22: 304—306). They do not have high-quality fabric, glaze and ornament. They are decorated with concentric circles, irregular closed spirals, combed decoration and cross motif. Colouring by adding extra paint from dark yellow to light brown are in the form of stains (Tab. 7: 74, 75, 77, 78, 79; 8: 86). They are strokes with spaces in the same direction beneath the rim in Tab. 7: 75 (similar one from Pergamon: Spieser 1996: Taf. 37: 382).

Finding in Tab. 7: 81 resembles main local production in Pergamon.³² Base fragment in

³² For Pergamon Zeuxippus Family II Ware main local production, see: Waksman and Spieser 1997, II Series B (37).

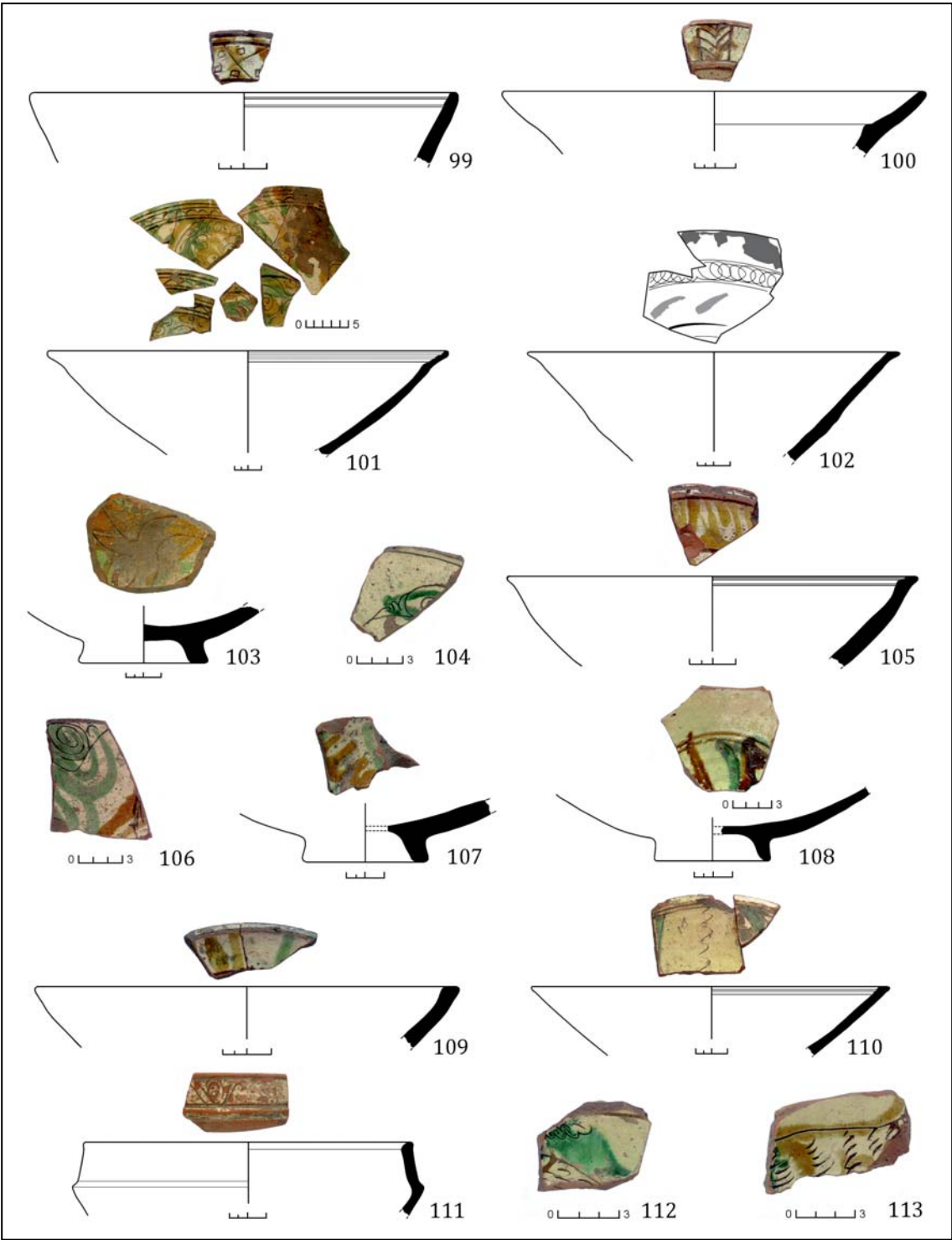


Table 9.

Таблица 9.

Tab. 7: 76 resembles findings in Pergamon fabric B2 group in terms of its form and ornament.³³ Two findings in Tab. 8: 86 and Tab. 8: 87 are very

³³ Pergamon fabric is defined with B legend. Average quality and very micaceous products are given with B2 legend. Spieser 1996: Taf. 15: 228, 68, Kat. 228.

similar in terms of their workmanship although their vessel forms are different. Findings in this group may be Pergamon production and can be dated to the end of the 12th century — 13th century.

Findings with **Fabric A2** are typically carinated bowls with ring foot and high vertical

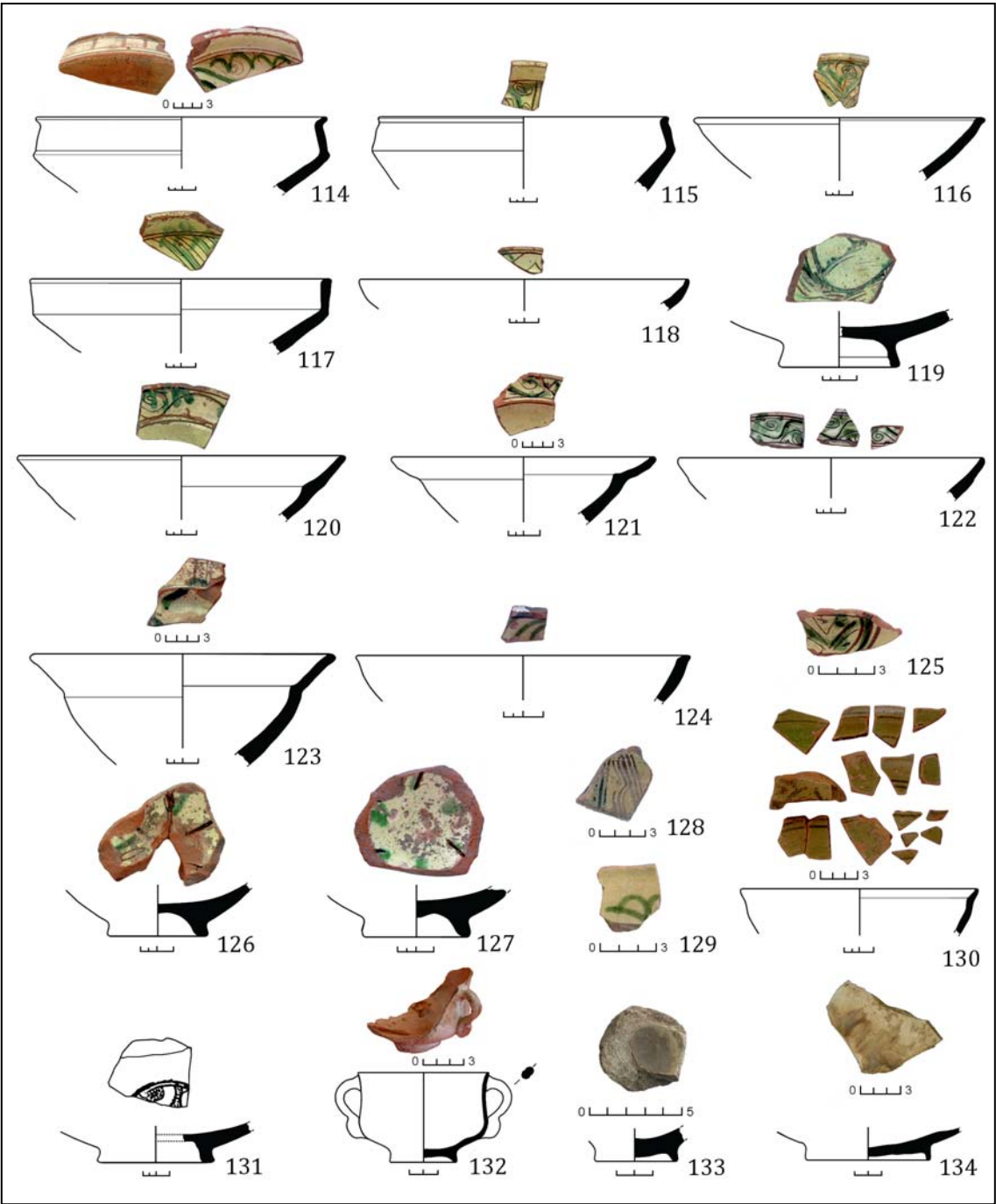


Table 10.

Таблица 10.

rim (Tab. 8: 88—93, 94?). Most exterior rims, metops or diagonal-vertical incisions have the same style with horizontal profiles. They resemble both local Pergamon production having fabric B2 and a more homogenous, less micaceous and harder group. However, it is difficult to distinguish two types of fabric. J. M. Spieser who studied Pergamon findings has also similar observations on the issue. The bowl in Tab. 8.94 is significant due to its relief badges on the exteri-

or rim in this regard. One of the attached badges has been preserved. A similar finding was also uncovered in Pergamon (Spieser 1996: Taf. 25: 322; some other local findings Taf. 27: 334—335; some non-local findings Taf. 56: 530—539). Pergamon finding was sceptically thought to have local fabric B2 and B. Böhlendorf dated it to the period between 1250—1300 by considering its cistern stratigraphy (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. III, Taf. 184, nr. 3). Fabric and glaze

type of Aigai finding is also similar to **Fabric A1**.

Some findings (Tab. 8: 89—93, 98) are different from others in that they have hard glaze and deep incisions. These are also similar to the findings in Daskyleion³⁴, Ilion (see: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. III: 84) ve the Agora of Smyrna (Doğer 2007: 121: b, c).

Aigai findings may have come from Pergamon and Troas. They can be dated to the end of the 12th century — 13th century. Some findings resembling contextual Pergamon findings with can be dated to the beginning of the 14th century (1300) at the latest.

A.2.3. *Zeuxippus Family Slip Painted Ware* (Tab. 6: 60—63; 7: 59, 82—85)

There are two primary fabric types. **Fabric A** is seen in flat-bottomed jugs (Tab. 6: 60—63). These stand out in terms of their wall and high-quality workmanship. The jug in Tab. 6: 63 having twin handles and little plastic hobnails on the handles resemble the jugs in Zeuxippus Family I³⁵ (Tab. 4: 42; 5: 56) and amber glazed jug (Scott-Kamilli 1981: 683, Fig. 4) excavated in Sardis. They are decorated with larger and circular radial lines from the neck toward the bottom of the body. They have a light yellow and yellowish green glaze.

Bottom structure of the jug in Tab. 6: 60 resembles the closed vessel with a round body excavated in Pergamon, which is not a local production. It is useful to analyze the fabric of Aigai findings together with Sardis findings.

Slip painted lines like figure eight having little circles inside, ornamental circles and cross-cutting curvilinear lines were applied under green and dark yellow glaze.

Findings with **Fabric A1** are bowl fragments (Tab. 7: 59, 82—85). They are decorated with slip painted lines like figure eight having little circles inside, ornamental circles and crosscutting curvilinear lines applied under green and dark yellow glaze. The glaze on the bowl in Tab. 7: 59 is defective. These may be Pergamon production with fabric B3.³⁶

Dating: Pergamon findings are dated to the end of the 12th century — 13th century (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 488, 499). A bowl cistern similar to cat. 210 with its stratigraphy can roughly be dated to 1225—1250, a bowl base roughly to 1250—1300 and another base to 1275—1300 (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 181: 3, 183: 5, 182: 2). Aigai findings can be dated to the end of the 12th century — early 14th century.

A.2.3. *Purpur-Brown Stained Ware* (Tab. 6: 64—65, 65.1)

Their fabric type is **Fabric A**. Fragments are a bowl with flat or ring base (cat. 64) and a jug handle (Tab. 6: 65). They are decorated with *Purpur-Brown* stains under yellow/greenish yellow glaze.

Twin handle with plastic decoration is made of similar fabric and resembles the jug handle in Tab. 4: 42 and Tab. 6: 63.

Dating: Ornaments and fabric type of Aigai findings are similar to those in Pergamon (Spieser 1996: Taf. 57, nr. 551—554, Taf. 58, nr. 555—559), Sardis (see: Scott-Kamilli 1981: 684, Fig. 5), Daskyleion (Doğer 2014: Tab. 49: 230—233) and Nif/Olympus (Başpınar Church) (Doğer 2015: 63, Pl. VII: 26), the Agora of Smyrna (Doğer 2007: Pl. XV: a), Kuşadası, Kadıkalesi (Anaia).

³⁷ Few findings were excavated in Aigai but they are similar to those in other places in terms of form variety, base form and grooves at the bottom exterior surface of flat base vessels. Sardis findings are thought to be local products due to clay analysis and they are dated to the 13th and 14th century. After analyzing findings in Anaia, on the other hand, we see that they are different from the local products in Anaia. The same goes for the findings in Pergamon. Clay analysis indicated that these ceramics are different from the local products.³⁸ Another fragment of a cistern in Pergamon is roughly dated to 1200—1300 (for a dated finding, see: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. III, Taf. 186, nr. 2). This signals that these vessels may have been produced in Sardis. Aigai findings can be dated to the second half of the 13th century — early 14th century.

³⁴ Exterior surface of the findings, see: Doğer 2014: Tab. 44, nr. 207.

³⁵ There are more findings in Aigai. These are examples.

³⁶ Pergamon is the production centre in Anatolia. For the findings, see: Spieser 1996: Taf. 1, nr. 3; Taf. 39; Taf. 50: 469—472; Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: Kat. 1059-1081. Some similar findings among Pergamon findings were separated as unclassifiable group after clay analysis. See: Waksman ve Spieser 1997: 6 Seris K (7, 143). Similar findings with simple motif and compositions (characteristics of that period) were excavated in Ilion, Daskyleion, Anaia, Metropolis, Alabanda and

Tralleis; For Stratonikeia, Beybağ, Kurudere findings, see: Öztaşkın 2013: lev. 23, 259—267; for Tralleis. Dinç 2013: 243, res. 4: 3—6, 8; for findings uncovered in Greece with similar ornaments dating from the 13th century, see: Papanikola-Bakirtzi ve Zekos 2007: 47 (Cat. 34, 35), 82 (Cat. 84), 125 (Cat. 136, 137).

³⁷ It is an assessment done with the naked eye.

³⁸ For the analysis of Anaia findings, Waksman 2013: 101—111, findings, 105, Fig. V-2; for the analysis of thin Pergamon findings see; Waksman ve Spieser 1997, 114—115, 8 Series H (except 18). A rougher finding with number 18 was presented as Pergamon production.

A.2.4. *Green-Orange Stained Ware* (Tab. 9: 99—113)

Their fabric type is **Fabric C**. A large number of fragments belonging to open vessels were uncovered. There are both thin-walled and thick-walled products. Thin-walled products have higher-quality ornaments and glaze. The sgraffito geometrical and plant motifs are enhanced with green and pale orange/light brown/mustard colour in the form of stains. They have a transparent colourless or yellowish green glaze. Some have a high vertical rim with plastic.³⁹ Similar findings were excavated in Pergamon (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 511, Kat. 1242; 512—513, Kat. 1243—1248), the Agora of Smyrna (Doğer 2010: 518, Pic. 13: a), Nif/Olympus (Başpınar Church) (Doğer 2015: 64, Pl. VIII: 34), Metropolis (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. III, Taf. 125, nr. 569, 571), Tralleis (Dinç 2013: 243, pic.4: 2, 10)⁴⁰, Kuşadası, Kadıkalesi (Anaia) (Anaia 2013: Kat. 50), Magnesia a.M., Kurudere, Beybağ.⁴¹ Published findings are dated to the end of the 12th century — 14th century. Newly introduced Tripolis⁴² findings are dated to the second half of the 13th century—early 14th century. Selçuk/Ayasuluk Türbe findings can also be dated to the second half of the 13th and early 14th centuries and some of them were considered to be local group C with analysis (Vroom, Findik 2015, 217, cat. 76—88, footnote 79). They must be products of transition period from late Byzantine to Beylik Period. Aigai findings can be dated to the second half of the 13th century — early 14th century.

A.3.2. *Green Stained Ware* (Tab. 10: 114—129)

Their fabric type is **Fabric C**. Findings with better workmanship and quality have harder fabric. (Tab. 10: 114—122). Fragments of bowls have white or off-white slip. They have a transparent light yellow-yellowish beige glaze. They are decorated with a few different styles. They are typically decorated with multiple incised circles or wavy ornaments applied with a multipoint

tool like comb. But stylized curly branch and animal figures were also applied. Green oxide glaze on incised parts of some vessels appears like dark black. As the background is brown, incised parts adjacent to the yellow glaze creates a multicolour effect (Tab. 10: 125). There are similar findings from the Agora of Smyrna (Doğer 2007: Pl. XV.b), Tralleis (Dinç 2013: 243, pic.4: 7), Kuşadası, Kadıkalesi (Anaia) (Mercangöz-Doğer 2009: Tab. VII: k), Metropolis (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil III, Taf. 125, nr. 567—568), Pergamon (see: Spieser 1996: Taf. 55, nr. 526—528; Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 510, Kat. 1237; 511, Kat. 1240), Nif/Olympus (Başpınar Church) (Doğer 2015: 64, Pl. VIII: 39—40), Magnesia a.M., Kurudere (for a new finding, see: Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 19, Kat. 219), Beybağ (for a new finding, see: Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 19, Kat. 220) and Tripolis⁴³. Published findings are dated to the end of the 12th century — 14th century. Form of Aigai findings is similar to the previous group and these findings can be dated to the second half of the 13th century — early 14th century. Some of the findings can be extended to the mid-14th century.

There are also some findings having a light yellow glaze without sgraffito. They are decorated with dark green oxide paint (Tab. 10: 129). Some fragments having dark yellow glaze decorated with light green oxide paint were also uncovered.⁴⁴

A.2.5. *Other Plain Glazed Ware* (Tab. 10: 130—131).

Their fabric type is **Fabric C**. The bowl in Tab. 10: 130 has an off-white slip and green glaze. It is decorated with incised concentric circles. Base and body fragment in Tab. 10: 131 have a white slip and green glaze. It is decorated with fine sgraffito technique. We see a decoration of three or four semi-circles in a central medallion with contours. The background is filled in like fish scale. This composition must be a very stylized plant decoration. Though it is stylized, a similar bowl having a more clear plant decoration with a certain design is among Metropolis findings (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 124: 563). However, this bowl was also painted in green oxide colour.

³⁹ For similar example, see: Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 19, Kat. 221 (Kurudere). Findings in the Agora of Smyrna were not published.

⁴⁰ They are among the findings from the early Beylik Period.

⁴¹ For Kurudere finding 4.5km northwest of Stratonikeia, see: Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 19, Kat. 221—222; for Beybağ finding 3.8km northwest of Stratonikeia, see: Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 19, kat. 223—224.

⁴² They are Late Byzantine castle findings. Although descriptions regarding ceramic types are not clear, some profile designs refer to this group. Duman 2015: 234, 244, fig. 11; in Fig. 12.

⁴³ Although descriptions regarding ceramic types are not clear, some profile designs refer to this group. They are dated to Late Byzantine- early 14th century. Duman 2015: 234, 244, fig. 11: 4, 7, 14; 245, fig. 12: 16.

⁴⁴ Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Teil. III, Taf. 187, nr. 15 (Pergamon). Analytical studies yield information regarding ceramic production in Anatolia during late Byzantine-Early Turkish Period. Waksman 2014; Vroom, Findik 2015; Waksman 2015.

Findings here must be related to those in the previous group.

B. Ceramic Findings with White Fabric

B.1. Glazed wares of the Middle Byzantine period

B.1 Glazed White Ware IV (Tab. 10: 132—134)

Their fabric type is **Fabric D**. There are very few findings. Fragments belong to open and closed vessels.⁴⁵ Light yellow or colourless glaze was totally eroded in some findings. Decoration on a few findings were preserved and wavy paintings on these findings are striking. They must belong to Hayes Glazed White Ware IV (GWW IV). The vessel with a complete profile having single or double handles resembles an example from Constantinople in terms of its form (Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 49: 37). Daskyleion findings⁴⁶ close to those in Constantinople and Kadıkalesi/Anaia findings including some defective products are different in terms of their fabric (Doğer 2005: 120, Tab. III: c-d; Mercangöz-Doğer 2009: Tab. II: g; Mercangöz 2013: 57, Pic. I: 26, a, b). Therefore, we need archeometrical information to state opinion about where Pergamon and Aigai findings were produced. They can be dated to the second half of the 12th century and the first quarter of the 13th century.

Conclusion

Excavations in Aigai were not planned to directly discover Byzantine archeology except the church. Studies were carried out in the city for the pre-Byzantine period and they uncovered some findings from Byzantine period. The findings were evaluated. Therefore, there is not much available information regarding the subject.

First archeological data yields information and findings about the Late Byzantine Period in Aigai for now. The most important finding is a Byzantine church in Demirkapı sector from the late 12th—13th century. The bottom of its body wall was preserved and the site around the church was used for funerary means.

The majority of the findings in excavations consist of ceramics. Byzantine layers close to the surface moved on the sloping land due to natural conditions. Therefore, especially ceramics and tiny findings usually have no context. Cistern I and Cistern II incised on a rock from the Byzantine period provided us with different ceramic groups together which are roughly dated to the 12th—14th century. However, it is observed that ceramics from Hellenistic Roman Period were seen on the top of the cistern in years.

Considering Byzantine coins excavated in Aigai, we see a poor 5th—6th century by looking at the data we have. A coin from Marcian (450—457) period was uncovered on the south and southeast of Bouleuterion where most of the Late Roman C ceramics were excavated. A non-contextual coin from Justinian I (527—565) period was uncovered in Necropolis.

While there is no finding of glazed ceramics from the 8th—11th centuries⁴⁷, the era of Komnenos and Lascarids Dynasties in Aigai (mentioned in synod lists of the year 1167 and 1230) was documented with archeological findings, such as architecture, ceramics and glass. We can see the impact of immunities for shipping trade in the late mid-Byzantine Period on the glazed Aegean Type products in distant region during Komnenos Period. These ceramics mostly uncovered in coastal cities were produced in several workplaces apart from Korinthos and they were also uncovered in inland settlements like Aigai, Pergamon and Metropolis in small quantities.

There were some changes in Byzantine glazed ceramics technology during late 12th century. Theodore I Lascaris founded a new state centred in Nicaea after the capital city was captured by the Latins. New agricultural regions and construction areas led to an economic recovery. The quantity of glazed ceramic findings is related to all these developments.

Large scale production of glazed ware in Western Anatolia during Lascarids Period in the 13th century was carried out in Anaia and Pergamon. While products in Anaia were demanded only in Akra and Ephesos (Ayasuluk/Türbe) (see. Doğer 2009: 91; Waksman 2013: 109; Vroom, Fındık 2015: 217, 285, nr. 69), analyzed products in Pergamon and Sardis findings are analogically studied. It is seen that products similar to those in Pergamon, Sardis and Troas were used in Aigai during Byzantine Period.

⁴⁵ It is stated that few were uncovered among Pergamon findings. For the findings, see: Spieser 1996: 53, 92, Taf. 60, nr. 583—584. For this group, see: Doğer 2014: 53—57, Tab. 54—56. For newly introduced findings from Sinop, see: İnanan 2014: 153, Tab. 1: a-e. New findings originated from Constantinople excavated in Selçuk/Ayasuluk Türbe: Vroom, Fındık 2015: 208, cat. 7—8.

⁴⁶ Tab. 54—56; For some findings similar to those in Daskyleion probably originated from Constantinople, in Skulpturensammlung und Museum für Byzantinische Kunst, see: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: Kat. 203—236.

⁴⁷ A similar space is seen in excavations in Pergamon middle city.

Although GwW IV ware are few, it is significant to see them in Aigai.

When we look at the architecture, glass and metal findings⁴⁸, some ceramics in **Fabric A** group and coins, we see that the city had a good standard of living during late 12th century and the first half of the 13th century.⁴⁹ Coins belonging to Komnenos (Manuel I Komnenos/1143—1180, Isaac II Angelos/1185—1195, Alexios III Angelos/1195—1203), Lascarids (Theodore I Lascaris/1204—1222) and Palaiologos dynasties and a treasure with their Latin imitations (Thessalonike Type A, 1204—1222) indicate that this period was really active.

Quality ceramics in Fabric A group of Aigai glazed ware, aesthetic products imitating metal vessels and pottery with golden micaceous slip

and good workmanship must have been for an affluent society.

We know that people in the rural areas produced not only to sell the surplus but also for the market during the 11—13th centuries. In addition, aristocrats were directly involved in trade since late 12th century. This yielded income for both social classes which affected the quality of ceramics.

The most recent coin uncovered so far is dated to Michael VIII Palaiologos Period (1259—1282).⁵⁰ Some groups (Green-Orange Stained Ware and Green Stained Ware) had similar form to those excavated in some areas in Western Anatolia being turkified at that time. These groups indicate the transition between late-Byzantine and Beylik Period.

Catalogues

Fabric B. Fine Sgraffito Ware (Table 1: 1—7)

Cat. 1. 2009. Cistern II 360.25m. Dish ring base fr. D.12. Fabric B. 5YR 6/8. reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y 8/2 pale yellow. Some similar decoration: Waksman et al. 2014: 393, Fig. 10: b.

Cat. 2. Necropol-ancient road. Body fr. Fabric B.2. 5Y 8/2 pale yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y 8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 3. 2009. Cistern II. Body fr. Fabric B. 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y 8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 4. Bouleuterion, south-east front of facade. Body fr. Fabric B. 5Y 8/6 pale yellow. Glaze. 5Y 8/6 pale yellow.

Cat. 5. 2009. Cistern II. Low ring base fr. D.9. Fabric B.2. 5YR 6/8 light red. Glaze. Light greenish yellow.

Cat. 6. Bouleuterion, room 9 stone rubbish 363.05–362.61m. Body fr. Fabric B.7. 5YR 7/4 pink. Glaze. 5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Some similar decoration: Spieser 1996: Taf. 58: 563.

Cat. 7. Surface. Bowl fr. Rim D.24. Fabric B.2. 5YR 5/8 red. Glaze. 5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Similar form: Armstrong 1989: 9, Cat. 33; Waksman et al. 2014: 393, Fig. 10: d.

Fabric B. Incised-Fine Sgraffito Ware (Table 1: 8)

Cat. 8. 2012. Demirkapı Church west entrance Bowl fr. Rim D.20. Fabric B.2. 5YR 6/8 light red. Glaze. 5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Similar form: Öztaşkın

2013: Lev. 13: 139 (Stratonikeia). Decoration: Spieser 1996: Taf. 59: 574 (Pergamon).

Fabric B. Incised Ware (Table 1: 9—14)

Cat. 9. Bouleuterion, room 11 exterritorial 362.94—362.11m. Large plate fr. Rim D.30. Fabric B.2. 5YR 6/6 light red. Glaze. 5Y 7/4—8/4 pale yellow.

Cat. 10. 2009. Cistern II 359.85m. Body fr. Fabric B. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y 8/4 pale yellow.

Cat. 11. Necropol — ancient road. Low ring base fr. D.8. Fabric B.2. 5YR 6/8 light red. Glaze. 5Y 8/4 pale yellow.

Cat. 12. 2009. Cistern II 361.72m. Low ring base fr. D.11. Fabric B.2. 5YR 5/8 red. Glaze. 5Y 8/4 pale yellow.

Cat. 13. 2009. Cistern II. Flaring pedestal foot fr. D.5. Fabric B. 5YR 5/6 yellowish red. Glaze. 5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Some similar form: Waksman et al. 2014: 393, Fig. 12: g; Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 14: 148; Byzantine Glazed Ceramics 1999: 54, cat. 44; Armstrong 1989: 31, Fig. 18: 35.

Cat. 14. Bouleuterion, south facade Byzantine room. Body fr. Fabric B. 5YR 5/8 yellowish red. Glaze. 5Y 8/3 pale yellow.

Fabric B. Champléve Ware (Table 1: 15)

Cat. 15. 2012. Demirkapı Church west entrance 347.71—347.58, 347.79—347.47m. Large plate fr. Rim D.30. Fabric B. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y 7/3—8/3 pale yellow.

Fabric B. Non group fragments of Middle Byzantine Group (Table 2: 16—20)

Cat. 16. 2011. Demirkapı Church out of apse (north-east). 346.10—345.94m. Bowl rim fr. D.22.

⁴⁸ A belt buckle from Aigai is similar to round belt buckles excavated in Byzantine necropolis in the Agora of Iasos dating to the late 12th century and early 13th century. For Iasos finding, see: Berti 2012: 206, 207, 208, Pl. 4, 5, 6 (t. 169—170, 196).

⁴⁹ Coins belonging to Lascarids (Theodore I Lascaris/1204—1222) and Palaiologos dynasty and Latin imitation (Thessalonike Type A, 1204—1222) coins support this dating.

⁵⁰ For some coins, see: Doğer, Sezgin ve Gürbüzler 2010: 353, Pic. 1. For the treasure, see: Sezgin ve Önder 2013: 141—150.

Fabric B.2. 5YR5/6 light red. Glaze. 5Y8/4 pale yellow.

Cat. 17. 2009. Cistern II 361.72—361.14m. Bowl rim fr. D.27. Fabric B.2. 5YR5/8 red. Glaze. 5Y8/4—8/6 pale yellow.

Cat. 18. 2009. Cistern II 362.25m. Bowl rim fr. D.28. Fabric B. 5YR5/6 yellowish red. Glaze. 5Y8/3 pale yellow.

Cat. 19. 2012. Demirkapı Church west entrance. Bowl rim fr. D.22. Fabric B.2. 5YR5/6 red. Glazed. 5Y8/4 pale yellow.

Cat. 20. 2009. Cistern II 360.78m. Bowl rim fr. D.27. Fabric B.2. 5YR5/8 red. Glaze. 5Y8/3 pale yellow.

**Fabric B. Painted-Fine Sgraffito Ware
(Table 2: 21—24)**

Cat. 21. 2009. Necropol — ancient road. Bowl ring base fr. D. 8. Fabric B. 5YR5/6 reddish yellow Glazed. 5Y8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 22. 2006. Cistern I outside surface. Dish ring base fr. D.11. Fabric B. 5YR5/8 yellowish red. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 23. Bouleuterion south facade. Bowl rim fr. D.26. Fabric B. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 24. Agora east area. Rim fr. D.24. Fabric B. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow.

**Fabric B. Green and Brown Painted Ware
(Table 2: 25)**

Cat. 25. 2009. Necropol — ancient road surface. Ring base.

**Fabric A. Zeuxippus Family I Ware
(Table 3: 26—36)**

Cat. 26. Ring base fr. D.6.8. Fabric A. Burnished. Glaze. Brownish orange. Similar forms: İnanan 2013: 75, Tab. II: 1 (Anaia); Doğer 2013: 121, Tab. 8; 137, Tab. 24: 112 (Daskyleion); Spieser 1996: Taf. 10: 160.

Cat. 27. 2009. Cistern II. Ring base fr. D.7. Fabric A.7. 5YR7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow. Similar forms: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 257, kat. 597 (Konstantinopolis); İnanan 2013: 76, Tab. II: 1.4 (Anaia); Spieser 1996: Taf. 2: 17 (Pergamon).

Cat. 28. Bouleuterion south, mix period. Ring base fr. D.6.4. Fabric A.7. 5YR7/4 pink. Glaze. 5Y7/6 olive yellow. Similar forms: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 140: 692 (Magnesia a.M.); Spieser 1996: Taf. 48: 443 (Pergamon); Doğer 2014: 122, Tab. 9 (Daskyleion).

Cat. 29. 2004. Demirkapı. Bowl fr. D.18.8. Fabric A. Burnished. 10YR5/1 gray. Glaze. 2. 5Y6/8 olive yellow.

Cat. 30. Bowl fr. D.19. Fabric A.2. 5YR5/6 red. Glaze. 5YR7/8 yellow. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 99: 349 (Yortanlı); Doğer 2015: 59, Pl. 11: 5—6 (Nif).

Cat. 31. 2006. Cistern I, outside north. Bowl fr. D.16. Fabric A. 5YR5/3 reddish yellow. Glaze. Inside and outside 2. 5Y7/8 yellow. There is repair hole. Similar forms: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 120

(Magnesia a.M.). Close similar decoration outside. Waksman 2014: Fig. 1, BZY 417 (Pergamon Red Hall).

Cat. 32. 2004. Demirkapı, trench 3. Bowl fr. Fabric A. 5YR7/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. not good. Brownish orange.

Cat. 33. 2006. Cistern I around. Bowl fr. D.15. Fabric A.7. 5YR7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Light green. Similar form: Spieser 1996: Taf. 25: 320 (Pergamon).

Cat. 34. Bowl fr. D.20. Fabric A.7. 5YR6/4 light brown. Glaze. Light green. Similar form: Doğer 2015: 61, Pl. IV: 16 (Nif).

Cat. 35. 2006. Cistern I around. Goblet fr. Est.h.7.5; ring 3.2. Fabric A.7. 5YR6/4 light brown. Glaze. Light green.

Cat. 36. Small cup rim fr. D.12. Fabric A. 5YR7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Light green.

(Table 4: 37—45)

Cat. 37. 2006. Cistern I outside north wall. Bowl foot fr. D.7.4. Fabric A.7. 5YR7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Light green. Similar close form and decoration: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 114: 476 (Sardis).

Cat. 38. 2004. Demirkapı, trench 4. Bowl fr. Rim D.21. Base D.8. H.10.4. Fabric A.2. 5YR5/1 reddish gray. Glaze. Faulty production. Greenish yellow with spatter green. Similar form and false handle on body: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 114: 476 (Sardis); Taf. 114: 479 (Sardis); Taf. 133: 635 (Magnesia a.M.); Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 489, kat. 1181 (Pergamon).

Cat. 39. 2006. Cistern I outside the north and southeast wall. Ring fr. D.5.6. Fabric A. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Green.

Cat. 40. 2006. Cistern I outside north wall. Bowl fr. Rim D.24. Fabric A. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y7/3—7/4 pale yellow. Similar form: Böhlendorf 2013: kat. 639 (Konstantinopolis). Decoration: Spieser 1996: Taf. 12: 199, 201, 202; Taf. 51: 499; Doğer 2005: 121, Tab. VI: a; Doğer 2007: 119, pl. XIII in.

Cat. 41. 2006. Cistern I outside the north and southeast wall. Dish fr. Rim D.28. Base D.9. H.6.5. Fabric A. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y7/8—6/8 yellow-olive yellow. Form: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 92: 307 (Pergamon); Taf. 93: 314 (Pergamon).

Cat. 42. 2006. Cistern I outside the east wall. Jug body fr. Fabric A. 5YR7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y7/6 yellow. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 118: 515 (Metropolis).

Cat. 43. Surface. Bowl, flat base fr. Rim D.16. Fabric A. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Orange-yellow. Similar form: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 99: 347 (Yortanlı).

Cat. 44. 2009. Cistern II 362.95—362.73. Foot fr. D.6. Fabric A.7. 5YR7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Light green. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 136: 662 (Magnesia a.M.).

Cat. 45. Demirkapı, the church, surface. Ring base fr. est.D.7. Fabric A.7. 5YR6/4 light brown Glaze. 2.5Y6/8 olive yellow. Same style decoration: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 114: 478 (Sardis), Taf. 118: 518 (Metropolis).

(Table 5: 46—58)

Cat. 46. Necropol surface. Rim fr. D.21. Fabric A.7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Similar form: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 121: 541 (Metropolis).

Cat. 47. 2006. Cistern I outside north wall. Foot fr. D.7. Fabric A.7, 5YR 7/4 pink. Glaze. 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow. Similar foot: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 114: 476 (Sardis); Taf. 118: 518 (Metropolis); Taf. 132: 634 (Magnesia a.M).

Cat. 48. 2006. Cistern I outside the north and southeast wall. Bowl fr. Rim D.18. Base D.7.4. H.5.7. Fabric A. 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze 2. 5Y 8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 49. Road. KH.A2/B, Cistern I outside the north and southeast wall. Base fr. est.D.7. Fabric A. 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Light green.

Cat. 50. 2009. Cistern II 362.73m. Foot fr. D.6. Fabric A.7. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y 6/8 olive yellow. Similar form: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 95: 323 (Pergamon).

Cat. 51. Athena Temple, terrace, surface. Bowl/Dish fr. Rim D.18.8. Base D.6. H.4. Fabric A. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. pale cream. Similar ring foot. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 94: 316 (Pergamon).

Cat. 52. 2006. Cistern I outside the north wall stone floor. Foot fr. est.D.7. Fabric A. 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y 8/3 pale yellow.

Cat. 53. 2006. Cistern I outside the north and southeast wall. Ring base fr. D.6. Fabric A. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow Glaze. 5Y 7/6 yellow. Similar form: Spieser 1996: Taf. 10: 169.

Cat. 54. Ring base fr. D.7. Fabric A. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Form: Spieser 1996: Taf. 10: 169.

Cat. 55. 2012. Demirkapı Church outside the west wall (northwest). Jug body fr. Fabric A. 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y 8/3 pale yellow.

Cat. 56. 2004. Demirkapı trench 3. Handle fr. Fabric A. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y 8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 57. 2006. Cistern I stone floor (north). Beaker fr. Rim D.6. Fabric A. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow Glaze. 5Y 8/3—7/3 pale yellow.

Cat. 58. 2004. Demirkapı trench 3. Double shape salter?. fr. Rim D.5.6. Base D.4.3. H.7. Fabric A.2. 5YR 5/1 reddish gray. Glaze. 2. 5Y 7/8—6/8 yellow-olive yellow.

Fabric A. Zeuxippus Family Slip Painted Ware (Table 6: 60—63)

Cat. 60. 2006. Cistern I. Jug fr. Base D. 6.3. Fabric A.7. 5YR 7/4 pink. Glaze. 2. 5YR 7/8 yellow.

Cat. 61. 2006. Cistern I. Jug fr. Rim D.6.8. Fabric A. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y 8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 62. 2006. Cistern I. Jug body fr. Fabric A. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y 6/8 olive yellow.

Cat. 63. 2006. Cistern I outside the north wall stone floor. Jug fr. Base D.9. Fabric A. 5YR 5/6 yellowish red. Glaze. 2. 5Y 8/2 pale yellow.

Fabric A. Purpur-Brown Stained Ware (Table 6: 64—65, 65.1)

Cat. 64. 2006. Cistern I outside the north and southwest wall. Rim fr. D.25. Fabric A. 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. Greenish pale yellow.

Cat. 65. 2006. Cistern I outside the north stone floor. Jug? fr. Rim D.8. Fabric A. 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. Pale yellow.

65.1. 2006. Cistern I. Jug handle. fr Fabric A. 5Y 8/2 (pale yellow). Glaze. Pale greenish.

Fabric A1. Zeuxippus Family I Ware (Table 7: 66—73)

Cat. 66. 2009. Cistern II 363.36—363.15m. Ring base fr. D.6.6. Fabric A1. 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Similar form: Böhlendorf 2004: Taf. 119: 526 (Metropolis).

Cat. 67. 2009. Cistern II. Ring base fr. D.6.6. Fabric A1. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Orange.

Cat. 68. 2006. Cistern I outside the north and southeast wall. Ring base fr. D.5.7. Fabric A1. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Green. Similar form: Spieser 1996: Taf. 49: 453 (Pergamon).

Cat. 69. 2009. Cistern II 363.15m. Ring base fr. D.4.4. Fabric A1. 5YR 6/6—7/6 reddish yellow. Similar form: Doğer 2014: 122, Tab. 9 (Daskyleion); Spieser 1996: Taf. 2: 33 (Pergamon).

Cat. 70. 2006. Cistern I outside the east wall. Rim fr. D.20. Fabric A1.7. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow, Glaze. 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown.

Cat. 71. 2006. Cistern I outside the east wall. Rim fr. D.19. Fabric A1.7. 5YR 7/6 yellowish brown. Glaze. 2. 5Y 5/6 light olive Brown. Not fine. Similar form: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 99: 350 (Yortanlı); Taf. 131: 626 (Magnesia a.M); Waksman 2014: Fig. 2, BZY 414 (Pergamon).

Cat. 72. 2009. Cistern II 362.95—362.73m. Rim fr. D.7. Fabric A1. 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. Light green.

Cat. 73. Surface. Small bottle fr. Base D.3.2. Fabric A1. Glaze. 5Y 7/4 pale yellow.

Fabric A1. Zeuxippus Family II Ware (Table 7: 74—81; Table 8: 86, 87)

Cat. 74. 2006. Cistern I outside the north wall. Bowl fr. Rim D.20. Base D.6.6. H.13. Fabric A1. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Greenish yellow, splashed dark yellow. Similar form: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 185: 1 (Pergamon high ring base).

Cat. 75. 2006. Cistern I outside the east wall. Bowl fr. Base D.6.8. Fabric A1. 10YR 4/3 dark brown. Glaze. Yellow, splashed 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown.

Cat. 76. Surface. Ring base fr. D.5. Fabric A1. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Light yellow, splashed dark yellow. Similar form: Spieser 1996: Taf. 14: 223; Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 96: 328 (Pergamon); Decoration: Spieser 1996: Taf. 15: 228; Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 179: 15.

Cat. 77. 2004. Demirkapı trench 3. Rim fr. D.13. Fabric A1. 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y 8/2 pale yellow, splashed dark yellow. Similar form. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 121 (541 Metropolis).

Cat. 78. 2004. Demirkapı trench 3. Ring base fr. D.6.7. Fabric A1.2. 5YR6/8 light red. Glaze. 5Y8/3 pale yellow, splashed dark yellow. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 179: 14.

Cat. 79. Demirkapı surface. Ring base fr. D.3.8. Fabric A1. 5YR6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/2 pale yellow, splashed dark yellow.

Cat. 80. Demirkapı southeast facade. Body fr. Fabric A1.2. 5YR6/8 light red. Glaze. 5Y8/2—8/3 pale yellow, splashed light green. Similar decoration. Spieser 1996: Taf. 36 (375).

Cat. 81. Demirkapı trench 2. Body fr. Fabric A1. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/3 pale yellow, splashed dark yellow. Similar decoration: Waksman-Spieser 1997: II Series B (31).

Cat. 86. Rim fr. D.15. Fabric A1. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y6/8 olive yellow, splashed brownish yellow.

Cat. 87. 2006. Cistern I. Jug fr. Flat base. D.9. Est.H.16.5. Fabric A1. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y6/8 olive yellow, splashed brownish yellow. Form: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 180: 5 (Pergamon).

Fabric A1. Zeuxippus Family Slip Painted Ware (Table 7: 59, 82—85)

Cat. 59. 2009. Cistern II 363.15m. 361.72—361.14m. 363.36—363.15m. 362.95—362.73m. Rim fr. D.17. Fabric A1.2. 5YR6/8 light red. Glaze. 2. 5Y7/8 yellow. Similar form. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 181 (3 Pergamon).

Cat. 82. 2009. Cistern II 362.95—362.73m. Rim fr. D.18. Fabric A1. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. Light green. Form: Spieser 1996: Taf. 26 (330); Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 186 (1 Pergamon); Taf. 117: 502 (Metropolis).

Cat. 83. Athena Temple Terrace surface. Rim fr. D.16. Fabric A1. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 10YR6/8 brownish yellow.

Cat. 84. Demirkapı Church (north). Rim fr. D.14. Fabric A1. 5YR6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y7/8 yellow. Similar decoration: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 448, kat. 1065; 453, kat. 1078 (Pergamon).

Cat. 85. Demirkapı. Rim fr. D.16. Fabric A1.2. 5YR7/8 light red. Similar decoration: Waksman, Spieser 1997: 6 Series K (12 Pergamon); Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 91 (300—301); Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 448, kat. 1063; 450, kat. 1069, 1070, 1071; 453, kat. 1078 (Pergamon).

Fabric A2. Zeuxippus Family II Ware (Table 8: 88—98)

Cat. 88. 2009. Cistern II 362.50m. Rim fr. est.D.22. Fabric A2. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow, stained dark yellow. Form: Spieser 1996: Taf. 27(333).

Cat. 89. 2009. Cistern II 361.72m. Rim fr. D.20. Fabric A2. 5YR7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/3 pale yellow, splashed dark yellow. Similar close form. Spieser 1996: Taf. 4: 66.

Cat. 90. 2009. Cistern II 363.15m. Rim fr. D.20. Fabric A2. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/2 pale yellow, stained dark yellow. Similar

form: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 80: 212 (Ilion); Taf. 100: 359 (Yortanlı).

Cat. 91. 2009. Cistern II 363.15m. Rim fr. D.21. Fabric A2. 5Y5/1 gray. Glaze. 5Y8/3 pale yellow, splashed dark yellow.

Cat. 92. 2009. Cistern II 362.25m. Rim fr. D.17. Fabric A2.2. 5YR5/8 red. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/3 pale yellow, splashed dark yellow. Similar motif: Spieser 1996: Taf. 4: 66.

Cat. 93. 2009. Cistern II 362.25m. Body fr. Fabric A2.2. 5YR5/6 red. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow, stained browning /dark yellow.

Cat. 94. 2009. Cistern II 362.95—363.15m. Rim fr. D.16. Fabric A2.7. 5YR7/6—6/6 arası reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/3 pale yellow, splashed dark yellow. Similar form-decoration: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 184 (3 Pergamon).

Cat. 95. 2009. Cistern II 362.73m. Ring base fr. D.9. Fabric A2. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. pale yellow, splashed dark greenish/yellow.

Cat. 96. 2009. Cistern II 361.72m. Ring base fr. D.7. Fabric A2. 5YR6/4 light reddish brown. Glaze. 2.5Y7/8 yellow, splashed dark yellow.

Cat. 97. 2012. Demirkapı Church outside the west facade 347.71—347.63m. Rim fr. Fabric A2.2. 5YR6/8 light red. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/3 pale yellow.

Cat. 98. 2009. Cistern II 363.36—363.15m. Body fr. Fabric A2.7. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow, stained brownish dark yellow.

Fabric C. Green-Orange Stained Ware (Table 9: 99—113)

Cat. 99. 2009. Cistern II 362.95—362.73m. Bowl rim fr. D.17. Fabric C. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 100. 2009. Cistern II 361.72m. Bowl rim. D.20. Fabric C. 5YR7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow. Similar form: Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 147: 753 (Milet).

Cat. 101. 2004. Demirkapı, trench 4. Bowl rim fr. D.30. Fabric C.7. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y7/8 yellow.

Cat. 102. Bouleuterion, Room 18. 365.20—365.00m. Bowl rim fr. D.22. Fabric C. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 103. Demirkapı. Ring base fr. D.7.2. Fabric C.7. 5YR7/6—6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow. Similar form. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 141: 697 (Magnesia a.M).

Cat. 104. 2009. Cistern II 362.50m. Body fr. Fabric C.7. 5YR7/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. transparent colourless.

Cat. 105. 2009. Cistern II 363.36—363.15m. Bowl rim fr. D.18. Fabric C. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. transparent colourless/cream. Similar decoration. Doğer 2004: 28, res.10 in (Anaia).

Cat. 106. 2009. Cistern II 363.36—363.15m. Body fr. Fabric C. 5YR6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. transparent colourless/cream.

Cat. 107. Agora Room 6A. Bowl ring base and body fr. D.6.4. Fabric C.2. 5YR5/6 red. Glaze. Pale greenish yellow.

Cat. 108. 2009. Cistern II. Bowl ring base and body fr. D.8. Fabric C. 5YR6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/3 pale yellow.

Cat. 109. 2009. Cistern II 363.36—363.15m. Bowl rim fr. D.18. Fabric C.7. 5YR5/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 110. 2009. Cistern II 361.14m. Bowl rim and body fr. D.22. Fabric C. 5YR6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/3 pale yellow.

Cat. 111. 2009. Cistern II 363.15m. Bowl rim fr. D.18. Fabric C.2. 5YR6/8 light red. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/3 pale yellow.

Cat. 112. 2009. Cistern II 362.50m. Body fr. Fabric C. 5YR6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/3 pale yellow.

Cat. 113. 2009. Cistern II 362.50m. Body fr. Fabric C. 5YR6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/2 pale yellow.

**Fabric C. Green Stained Ware
(Table 10: 114—129)**

Cat. 114. 2009. Cistern II 361.14m. Bowl rim and body fr. D.21. Fabric C. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/3 pale yellow

Cat. 115. 2009. Cistern II 362.25m. Bowl rim and body fr. D.21. Fabric C. Glaze. 5Y8/4 pale yellow. Similar form: Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 19: 220.

Cat. 116. 2009. Cistern II 361.14m. Bowl rim and body fr. D.21. Fabric C. Glaze. 5Y8/4 pale yellow.

Cat. 117. 2009. Cistern II 362.25m. Bowl rim and body fr. D.20. Fabric C. Glaze. 5Y8/6 pale yellow.

Cat. 118. 2009. Cistern II 363.36—363.15m. Rim fr. D.22. Fabric C. Glaze. 5Y8/3 pale yellow.

Cat. 119. 2009. Cistern II. Bowl ring base fr. D.7. Fabric C.

Cat. 120. 2009. Cistern II 362.25m. Bowl rim and body fr. D.21. Fabric C. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/4 pale yellow.

Cat. 121. 2009. Cistern II. Bowl rim and body fr. D.17. Fabric C.2. 5YR6/8 light red. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/3 pale yellow. Similar form, a part of decoration. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 495, kat. 1195 (Pergamon). Similar decoration. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 124: 566 (Metropolis).

Cat. 122. 2009. Cistern II 362.25m. 361.72—361.14m. Rim fr. D.21. Fabric C.7. 5YR7/6 reddish yellow.

low. Similar form, a part of decoration. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 495, kat. 1195 (Pergamon).

Cat. 123. 2009. Cistern II 362.25m. Bowl fr. D.19. Fabric C. 5YR6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 124. 2009. Cistern II 362.25m. Rim fr. D.17. Fabric C. 5YR6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/4 pale yellow.

Cat. 125. 2009. Cistern II 362.25m. Rim fr. D.19. Fabric C.2. 5YR6/8 light red. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/2 pale yellow.

Cat. 126. 2009. Cistern II 362.25m. Ring base fr. D.6. Fabric C. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow. Similar form. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 142: 706 (Priene).

Cat. 127. 2009. Cistern II 361.14m. Ring base fr. D.6. Fabric C.2. 5YR5/6 red. Glaze. 5Y8/2 pale yellow. Similar close form. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: Taf. 142: 706 (Priene).

Cat. 128. 2009. Cistern II. Body fr. Fabric C. 5YR6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y8/4 pale yellow. Similar decoration. Böhlendorf-Arslan 2013: 511, kat. 1240 (Pergamon); Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 18: 210—211 (Beybağ).

Cat. 129. 2012. Demirkapı Church west entrance. Body fr. Fabric C. 5YR6/6 reddish yellow. Glaze. 5Y8/3 pale yellow. Probably similar decoration. Öztaşkın 2013: Lev. 21: 241—246.

**Fabric C. Other Plain Glazed Ware
(Table 10: 130—131)**

Cat. 130. 2012. Demirkapı, the church outside the west facade (southwest) 348.18—347.60m. mix deposit 347.67—347.47m. Bowl rim fr. D.16. Fabric C.

Cat. 131. 2004. Demirkapı trench 3. Ring base fr. D.9. Fabric C. 5YR6/8 reddish yellow. Glaze. green.

**Fabric D. Glazed White Ware (Gww IV)
(Table 10: 132—134)**

Cat. 132. Agora, surface. Beaker/cup fr. Rim D.9. Base D.4.4. H.6.1. Fabric D. Glaze. pale yellow / cream.

Cat. 133. Road II, F, on southern terrace wall Ring base fr. est.D.4.5. Fabric D. 5YR8/2 pinkish white. Glaze. pale greenish/yellow.

Cat. 134. Agora, east site. Dish ring base fr. est.D.4.5. Fabric D.2. 5Y8/3 pale yellow. Glaze. 2. 5Y6/4 light yellowish brown.

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