

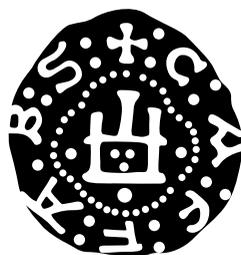
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И ПРИЧЕРНОМОРЬЯ
X—XVIII вв.**

Том 2

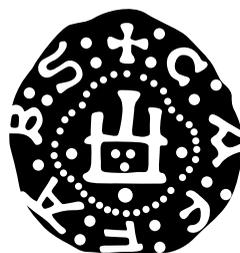
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HIGH ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCHOOL UNIVERSITY



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

Volume 2

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Sergei Bocharov, Véronique François, Ayrat Sitdikov

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A Byzantine Settlement on the Kalabaklı Valley in the Hellespont: Yağcılar

Keywords: Hellespont, Kalabaklı Valley, Yağcılar village, Dardanos, Zeuxippus type

Ключевые слова: Геллеспонт, долина Калабаклы, селение Ягджылар, Дарданос, тип Зевксипп

A. Ç. Türker

A Byzantine Settlement on the Kalabaklı Valley in the Hellespont: Yağcılar

The Kalabaklı Valley is an approximately 12-km-long valley which extends towards the Hellespont in the south-east — north-west direction between 440-meter-high Bayraktepe in its north-east and 407-meter-high Beşiktepe in its south. Located in the south of the point at which the Kalabaklı Tributary reached the strait, Dardanos was an episcopal center in the Byzantine period. Probably, the settlement of the episcopacy of Dardanos also spread to Kepez in the north of the point at which the river reached the strait. Kepez has an important port, and numerous Byzantine glazed pottery items were detected during our surveys in this area. Vessels which were very analogous to the pottery in this area in terms of their paste, shape, and decoration characteristics were documented during the surveys we carried on in the Yağcılar Village in the upper section of the Kalabaklı Valley. Yağcılar, which we first detected during our surveys, has very rich surface materials, and the quality of the finds indicates that a production center probably existed.

A. Ç. Türker

Византийское поселение Ягджылар в долине Калабаклы на Геллеспонте

Долина Калабаклы простирается приблизительно на 12 км в сторону Геллеспонта с юго-востока на северо-запад, между 440-метровой вершиной Байрактепе на северо-востоке и 407-метровой вершиной Бешиктепе на юге. Дарданос, расположенный в её южной оконечности, там, где приток Калабаклы впадает в пролив, служил епархиальным центром в византийское время. Возможно, что епархиальные пределы Дарданоса распространялись и до Кепеза, к северу от места впадения реки в пролив. В Кепезе расположен важный порт, и на его территории мы нашли в ходе своих разведок многочисленные образцы византийской поливной керамики. Сосуды, очень близкие по тесту, форме и декору к керамике из этой области, были обнаружены нами в ходе разведок на территории селения Ягджылар в верхней части долины Калабаклы. Поселение Ягджылар, впервые обнаруженное в ходе разведок, дало очень богатый подъемный материал, а качество находок свидетельствует о вероятном существовании центра керамического производства.

The Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea were important economic areas in the Byzantine period. The Hellespont, a natural maritime line which formed in the north-east — south-west direction, was of profound importance in the production-consumption relationships between these areas. From the historical data, it is understood that the strait preserved this important location throughout the Byzantine Period. According to these data, archaeological surveys were conducted regarding the Byzantine settlements in the Hellespont and on the valleys that reached the

Hellespont as well as their patterns. According to the data we obtained in these studies, one of the common characteristics of the Byzantine coastal cities in the Hellespont is their possession of a natural port on the coast of the strait. The locations of these ports are generally the mouths of the valleys generated by the streams which reached the Hellespont. Archaeological data about the Byzantine period were obtained in our studies on the valleys. These data show that the valleys were densely settled in the Byzantine period. One of the reasons for this density is that

the valleys which reached the Hellespont also determined the direction of transportation.

The surveys we carried out on the valleys that reached the Hellespont indicated the presence of a road network which had started from the ports on the coast of the strait and provided access to Cyzicus — the metropolis of Hellepontus. The main routes of this road network follow the Scamander and Aisepos Valleys as well as the Rhodius and Granicus Valleys¹. The Kalabaklı Valley, where the Yağcılar Village is located, is connected to middle Scamander through the natural road generated by Değirmenderesi via the Kursak Valley. In addition, the natural road in the east of the Kalabaklı Valley follows the south of Mount Şap and reaches upper Granicus. At this point, it joins the road of the Kursak Valley that comes from middle Scamander. Through this road, one can easily access Cyzicus — the metropolis of Hellepontus.

The Kalabaklı Valley is an approximately 12-kilometer-long valley in the south-east — north-west direction between the 440-meter-high Bayrak Hill in its north-east and the 407-meter-high Beşiktepe in its south (Fig. 1). It takes its name from the Kalabaklı Village in the middle section of the valley. In the south of the point where the Kalabaklı Tributary reaches the sea is the settlement of Dardanos, whereas the settlement of Kepez is located in the north of it. The settlement of Dardanos — an episcopal center in the Byzantine period — probably spread over both areas (Türker 2013: 361—374). These two settlements are at the same time located on the coastal road extending in the south-west — north-east direction and providing access to Cyzicus — the center of Hellepontus — that was one of the ports in the Aegean Sea.

The finds pertaining to the pottery and terracotta roof materials were detected in our surveys at the Maslak altı-Ören locality about 1.5 km to the north-east of the Yağcılar Village (Fig. 1). The finds spread over an area with a radius of approximately 180 m in the agricultural lands in the north and south of the Yağcılar-Ulupınar road. However, they are densely detected in an area with a radius of approximately 110 m. The finds include examples of red-slipped, unglazed, and glazed pottery groups besides the terracotta construction and roof covering materials. In

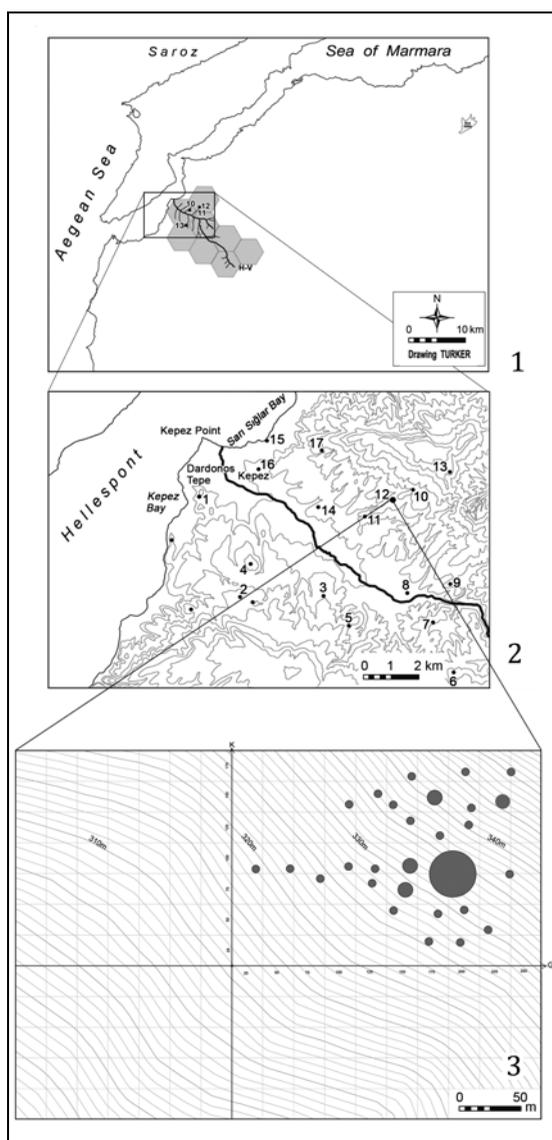


Fig. 1. 1, 2 — Location of Yağcılar Village in the Hellespont; 3 — density and distribution of ceramics on the Maslak Altı-Ören locality (drawing by T. Türker).

Рис. 1. 1, 2 — локализация селения Ягджылар на Геллеспонте; 3 — плотность находок и распределение керамики в местности Маслак Алты-Эрен (рис. Т. Тюркер).

addition there are four coins of Byzantine period that were found in Yağcılar and conserved in Çanakkale Archaeology Museum, i.e. a folles of Theodosius II (402—450), a folles of Leo VI (866—912) and a class C anonymous folles (Fig. 2).

All glazed pottery items have red paste. Vessels decorated in the incised technique are considerable among the glazed pottery items with red paste. Examples of the Aegean Ware and the Zeuxippus family were detected among these vessels with an incised decoration. The sherds of the Aegean Ware consist of few wall sherds of bowls (Fig. 3). The paste of these sherds is tile

¹ Studies were carried out on the valleys that reached the Hellespont and in their surrounding areas and significant information on the road network of the region in the Byzantine period was reached through these studies. The results of this study, including new findings for the research on the Byzantine period, are being prepared for publication.



Fig. 2. Byzantine coins from Yağcılar Village in the Çanakkale Archaeology Museum (photo by A.Ç. Türker).

Рис. 2. Византийские монеты из селения Ягджылар в Археологическом музее г. Чанаккале (фото А.Ч. Тюркер).

red (5YR6/10), moderately firm, and heavily and coarse stone- and limestone-tempered. The slip applied to the interiors of the vessels is cream. Light yellow (5Y8/8) glaze was applied to one of the sherds, whereas green glaze was applied to the other sherds (2,5GY8/8). Incised lines are seen on the broken sherds; however, the motifs cannot be understood. It might be predicted that a spike motif was probably present on the better preserved and light yellow glazed sherd.

Called Aegean Ware with the finds from Saranda Kolonnes, these vessels are dated to the early 13th century by Megaw (Megaw 1975: 34—45). Nevertheless, it is determined that their prototypes in both shape and decoration were produced in the second half of the 12th century. Examples of the Aegean Ware were detected in the Crimea, along with the settlements on the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts². Aegean ware was also documented in Sestos, Kepez, Madytos, Koila, Gallipoli, and Çokal by us in the surveys we conducted in the areas on the coast of the Hellespont, which qualified as an important watercourse in the commercial relations between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. Being surface finds, these sherds can be dated to the late 12th century depending on their analogues.

The sherds of the vessels defined as Class I and Class II by Megaw are found in the Zeuxippus

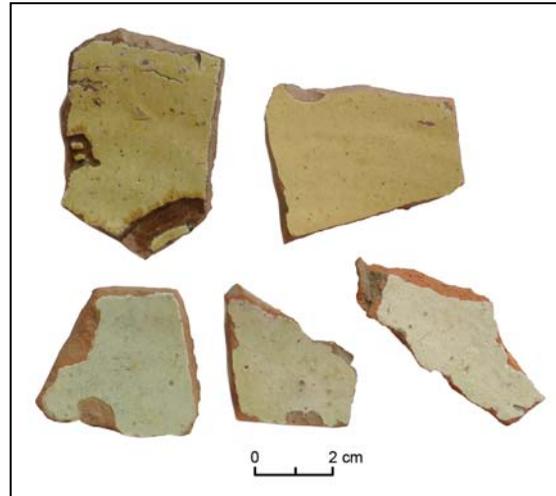


Fig. 3. Aegean ware sherds from Yağcılar (photo by A.Ç. Türker).

Рис. 3. Черепки эгейских сосудов из Ягджылар (фото А.Тюркер).

family³. All sherds other than a handle sherd (Fig. 8: 25) of a closed vessel are mouth, wall, and base sherds of bowl- or plate-type open vessels. Two different types of paste are detected in the examples of Class I with monochrome glaze. The first one is firm and hard as well as heavily

² For the distributional area of the vessels and the specimens in İzmir Archaeology Museum see: Doğer 2000: 13.

³ For this ware see: Megaw 1968: 67—88; 1971: 117—146; 1972a; 1972b: 322—343; 1976: 117—146; 1982: 210—216; 1989: 259—266; Megaw et al. 2003: 91—100.

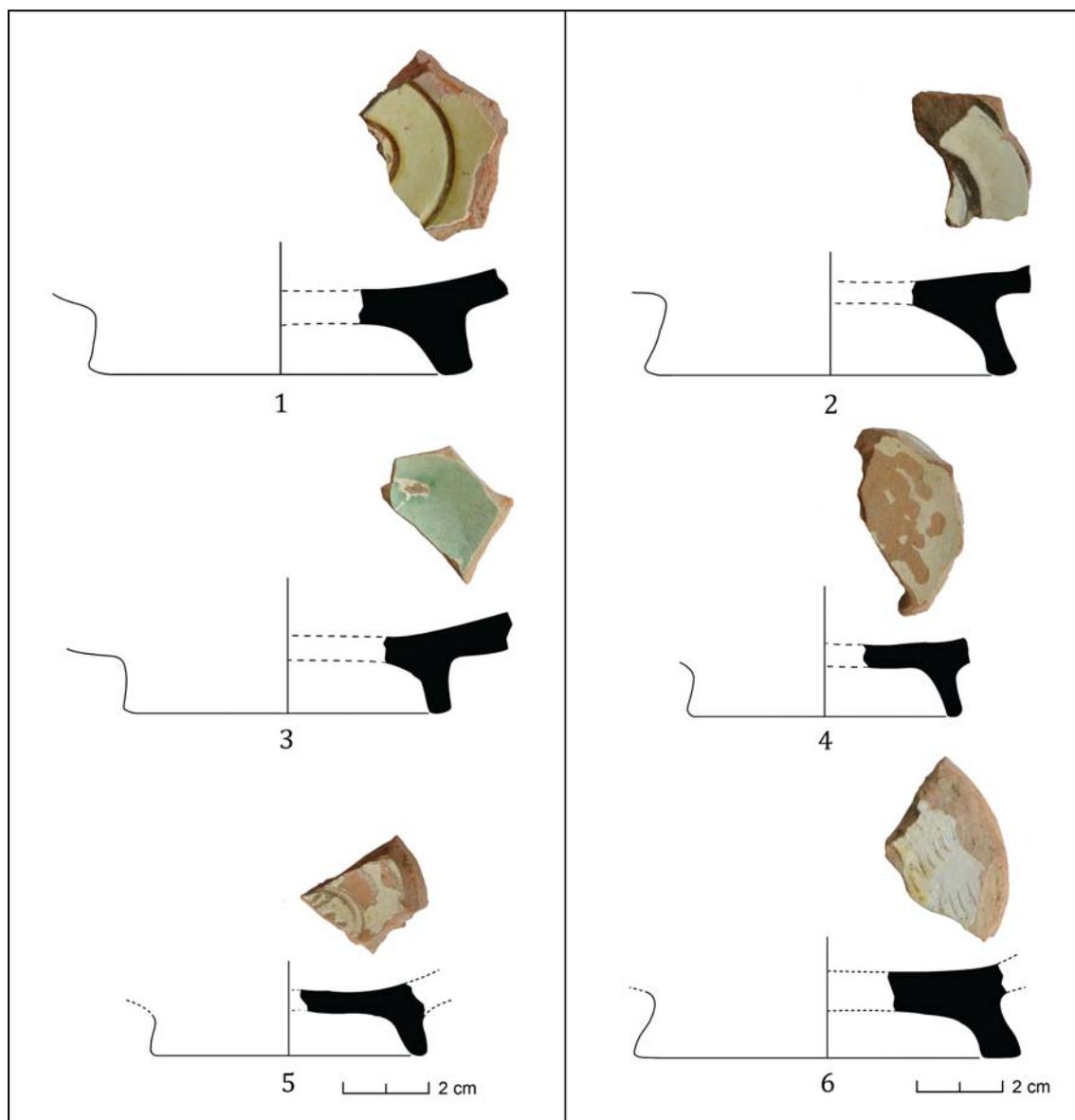


Fig. 4. Pottery from Yağcılar (drawing by T. Türker).

Рис. 4. Керамика из Ягджылар (рис. Т. Тюркер).

and small stone- and limestone-tempered paste. On the other hand, the second one is moderately firm and hard as well as heavily and coarse stone-, limestone-, and mica-tempered. The cream slip covering the interiors of the vessels was applied to the rim on the exterior except for one example. On the other hand, slip and glaze are also available on the exterior of the foot in one of the base sherds (Fig. 4: 4). The glaze appearing brilliant and of good quality was applied in the form of a thick layer.

The decoration composition on the sherds likely to be evaluated in this group of the Zeuxippus family, which is defined as IA, consists of a single circle at the center (Fig. 5: 7) or concentric

circles (Fig. 4: 1, 2, 5). They are circles which were incised with thin or thick lines. The base sherds are broken, and the whole composition cannot be detected; however, the circles at the center were left hollow. Incised decorations cannot be seen on three of the sherds. Nevertheless, a tripod trace can be detected on one of these sherds (Fig. 5: 8).

The interiors of the mouth sherds contained incisions which consisted of one line or two lines generally to encircle the rim (Fig. 5: 12; Fig. 6: 13, 15—17; Fig. 7: 19; Fig. 8: 23). Besides the incised lines encircling the rim, decoration motifs are present in the area probably bordered by lines on two sherds (Fig. 9: 27, 29). As far as it

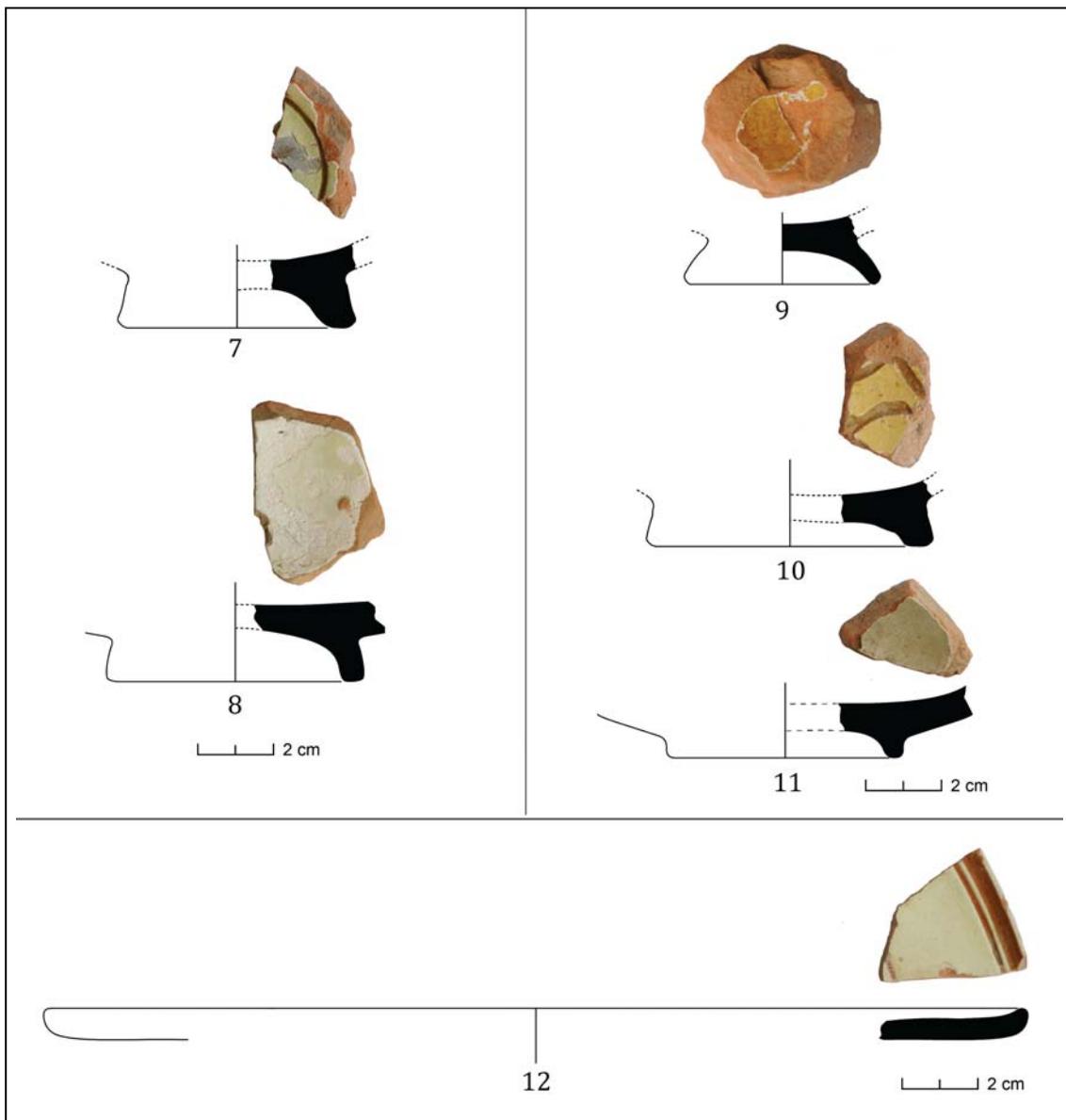


Fig. 5. Pottery from Yağcılar (drawing by T. Türker).

Рис. 5. Керамика из Ягджылар (рис. Т. Тюркер).

can be understood from the broken sherds, one of the sherds contains a folded branch composition⁴ (Fig. 9: 27), whereas the other one contains a knot motif and the motif consisting of incised lines and generally applied on the tondo in the Zeuxippus family (Spieser 1996: taf. 11—181, 182; Zekos 2003: 455—466, fig. 19). Two different arrangements are seen on the exteriors of the mouth sherds. The first one comprises one incised line or two incised lines encircling the rim

(Fig. 6: 14; Fig. 8: 23, Fig. 9: 29). The second one is the arrangement which is comprised of the lines vertically incised in a slightly sloping fashion in parallel to each other and is very common on the vessels in the Zeuxippus family (Fig. 7: 18, 20, 21; Fig. 8: 22, Fig. 9: 27).

The sherds likely to be evaluated in Group B, glazed in the shades of orange & brown (10YR6/12) in Class I pottery, are few. There is a base (Fig. 5: 9) sherd and a mouth (Fig. 8: 24) sherd besides the wall sherds. No decoration is seen on the wall and base sherds out of them, while the mouth sherd contains an arrangement which consists of two incised lines encircling the rim on the interior.

⁴ Sherds with an analogous arrangement at the rim were also unearthed at the excavations in Gülpınar. See: Yenişehirlioğlu 1989: 305, fig. 2/A41.

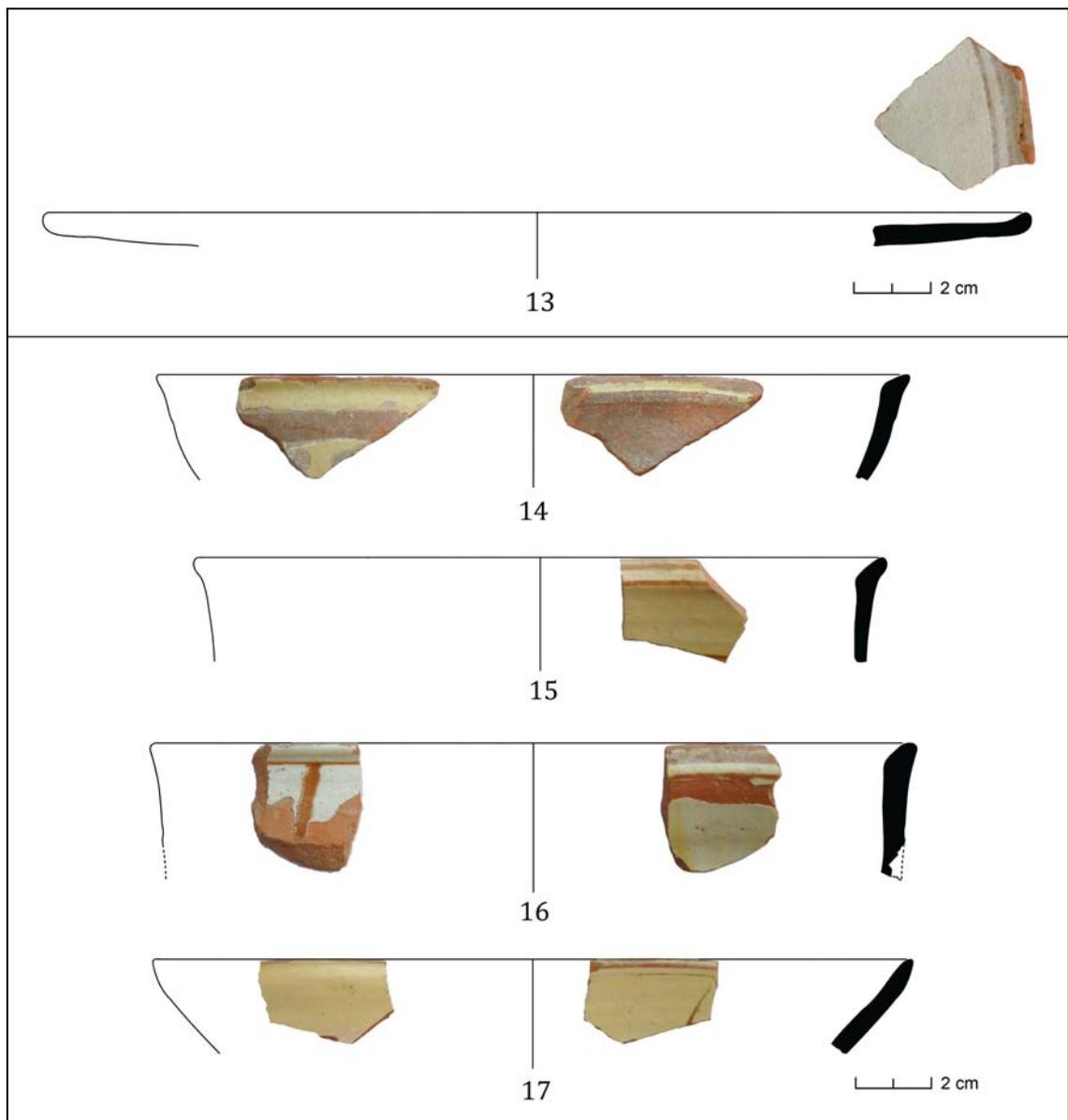


Fig. 6. Pottery from Yağcılar (drawing by T. Türker).

Рис. 6. Керамика из Ягджылар (рис. Т. Тюркер).

In the examples of Class II, the paste is firm and hard as well as heavily and small limestone- and stone-tempered and moderately heavily and small mica-tempered. The paintings in the form of brown spots are characteristic of this pottery. The vessels were covered with transparent glaze or glazed in the shade of pale yellow. In all sherds, the glaze is brilliant and of good quality and was applied in the form of a thick layer. The decoration composition visible on the base sherds is comprised of concentric circles (Fig. 10: 33) or decorations in the area bordered by a circle (Fig. 9: 30—32) on the tondo of the vessel. A knot motif within the circle at the center of the vessel and an arrangement formed by successively re-

peating the edge lines of this motif are available on one of the sherds. A bowl sherd on which this motif is contained is seen among the finds from Micro Pisto (Papanikola-Bakirtzis, Zikos 2007: 91). A christogram motif was probably included in the area bordered by a circle on the second sherd (Fig. 9: 30). Letter “X”, which forms the christogram, and some of the cross shape are visible on the preserved sherd. The tips of the arms of the cross end with three semicircles. A wall sherd among the finds also contains a large cross pattern and an arrangement consisting of half palmettes on both sides of it (Fig. 11).

Decorated with a cross pattern, these plates indicate a liturgical use. Although lacking some

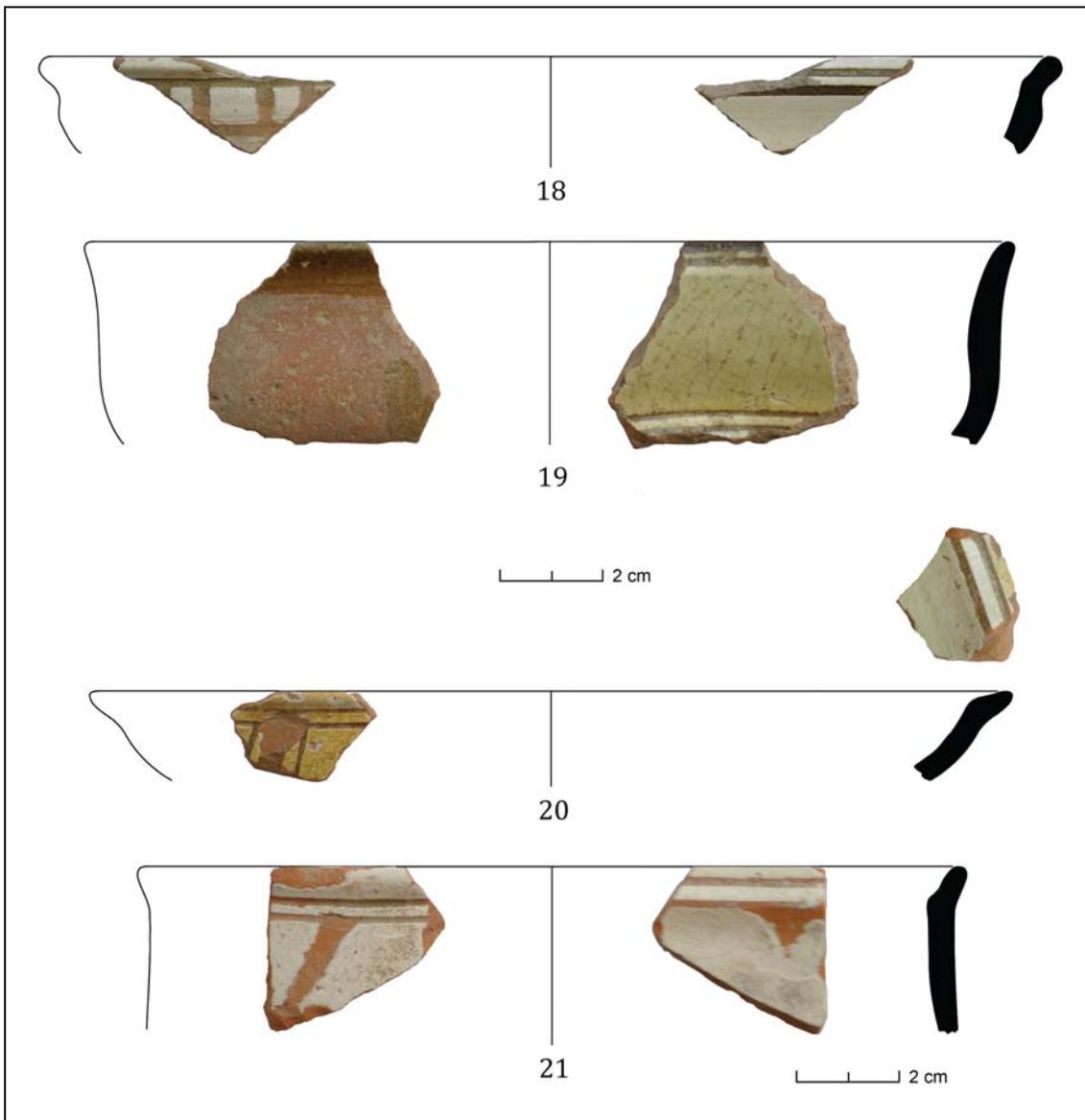


Fig. 7. Pottery from Yağcılar (drawing by T. Türker).

Рис. 7. Керамика из Ягджылар (рис. Т. Тюркер).

analogous composition, three plates with a cross pattern were also detected at the excavations in Thrace. Two of them were unearthed in Papikion, whereas one of them was unearthed at the excavation of a small church in Paliochora near Maroneia (Papanikola-Bakirtzis, Zikos 2007: 45, 74, 123, nu. 31, 72, 133). These examples are also sherds which are considered to have had a liturgical use (Papanikola-Bakirtzis, Zikos 2007:14). These archaeological data overlap the narration by the Byzantine Historian Nicephoras Gregoras (1290—1360). Gregoras stated that there was a change in the appearance of the altar in the aftermath of the fall of the Latin Empire and expressed that ceramic vessels were used instead of golden and silver plates (Piltz 1996: 6). A ceramic

chalice unearthed at the excavations in İznik also constitutes a significant datum in this sense⁵.

It is understood that arrangements consisting of decoration motifs placed freely on the interior of the vessel were also included besides the arrangement created with a medallion in the examples of Class II. A small portion of the com-

⁵ Besides the cross pattern, inscriptions are also available at the rim and in the foot section on this work (Parman 2007: 243; Ivison 2000, 216—220). Archaeological data about the use of ceramic vessels in liturgy were also unearthed at the excavations of St. Nicholas Church in Demre/Myra, and, by evaluating together with the wall paintings, it was understood that unglazed pottery items could also be used in liturgy (Türker 2009: 111—113).

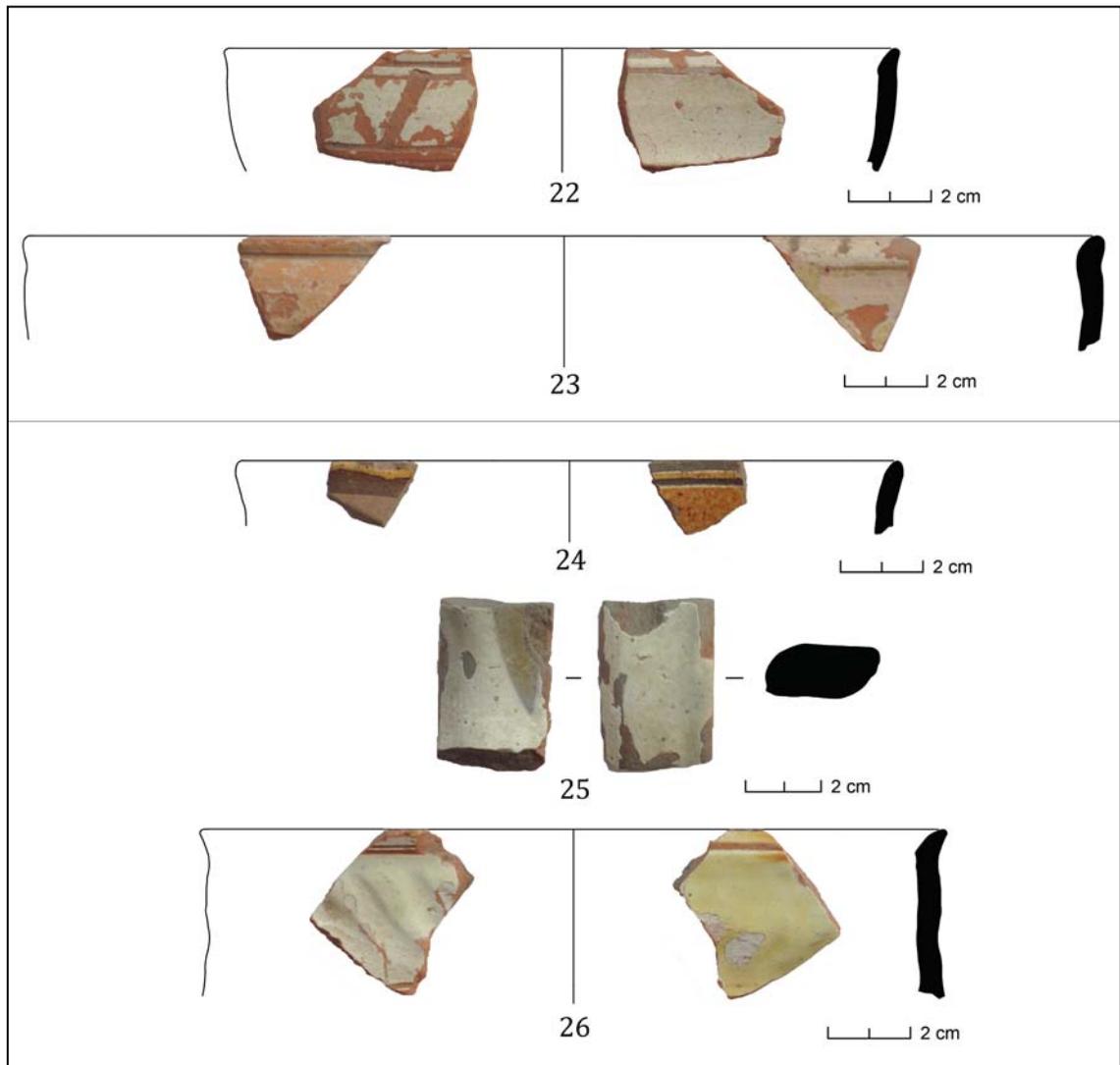


Fig. 8. Pottery from Yağcılar (drawing by T. Türker).

Рис. 8. Керамика из Ягджылар (рис. Т. Тюркер).

position on a base sherd (34) likely to be evaluated in this group can be seen. However, according to the incisions, it might be thought that an animal figure was probably present⁶. The wall sherds also include sherds on the interior and exterior of which tripod traces are seen (Fig. 11).

An incised line encircling the mouth (Fig. 10: 36) is available on one of the three mouth sherds likely to be evaluated in this group. It is understood that some geometric composition was included on the second sherd, along with two incised lines encircling the mouth (Fig. 10: 37). A simpler arrangement is seen on the third sherd.

⁶ Sherds of a similar type were also detected among the finds from Kepez and Anaia. For Kepez see: Türker 2013: nu. 35, 36, 67; for Anaia see: Mercangöz, Doğer 2009: 83—101, esp. 99, Tab. IV a.

Incised lines were vertically placed at specific intervals between two parallel lines which encircled the mouth (Fig. 10: 38). A repair hole on this sherd indicates that the vessel was repaired and used for some more time after it had been broken. Such repair holes are frequently detected in the Zeuxippus family — one of the pottery groups very considerably detected in the settlements on the Aegean and Marmara coasts. Accordingly, it is understood that it was a common practice to use the vessels by repairing them after they had been broken. This encourages one to think that these vessels, which had been produced in large numbers, were indeed expensive productions.

The pottery items called Zeuxippus Ware according to their findspots in İstanbul are dated to the transitional period between the Komnenos

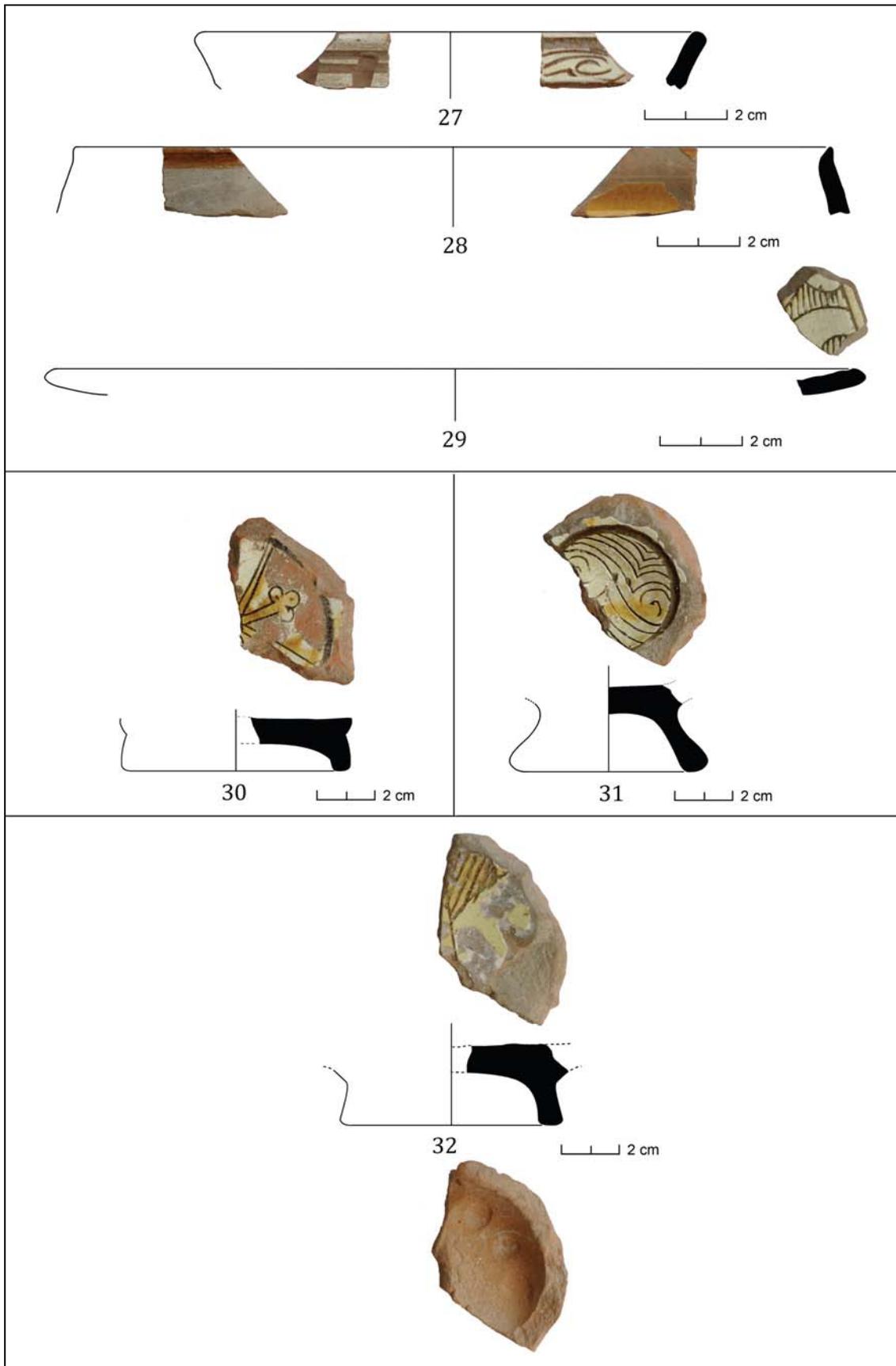


Fig. 9. Pottery from Yağcılar (drawing by T. Türker).

Рис. 9. Керамика из Ягджылар (рис. Т. Тюркер).

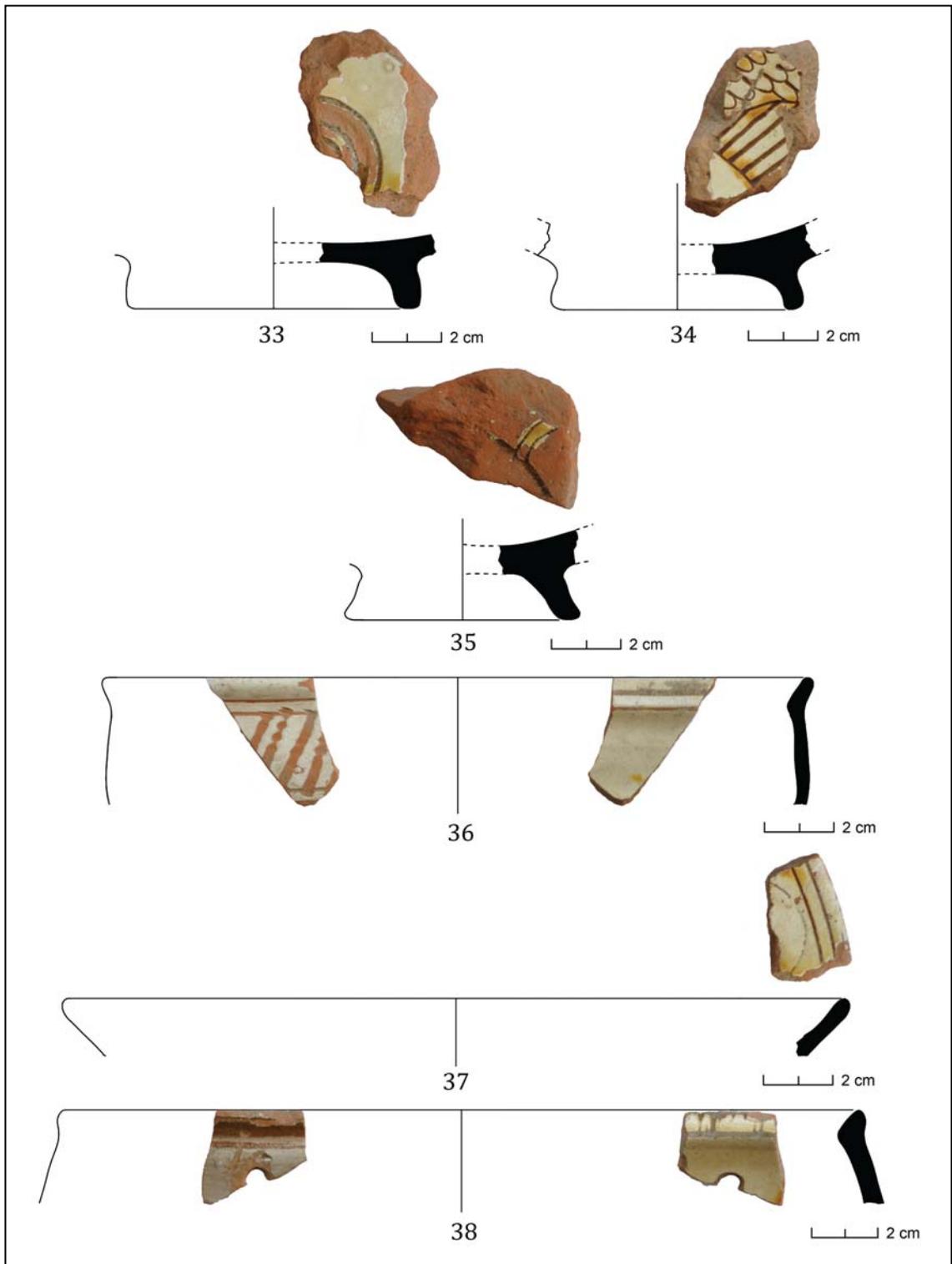


Fig. 10. Pottery from Yağcılar (drawing by T. Türker).

Рис. 10. Керамика из Ягджылар (рис. Т. Тюркер).

and Paleologos Families and evaluated as the productions of the period when the Latins had a say in the Byzantine trade. Tripod traces are seen on some of the ceramic base and wall sherds in the Zeuxippus family we detected in Yağcılar.

An increase in the quantity of fired products was achieved as a result of the change in the glazed pottery production technology in the late 12th — early 13th centuries, and a directly proportional increase is also seen in the number of glazed



Fig. 11. Pottery from Yağcılar (photo by A.Ç. Türker).

Рис. 11. Керамика из Ягджылар (фото А.Ч. Тюркер).

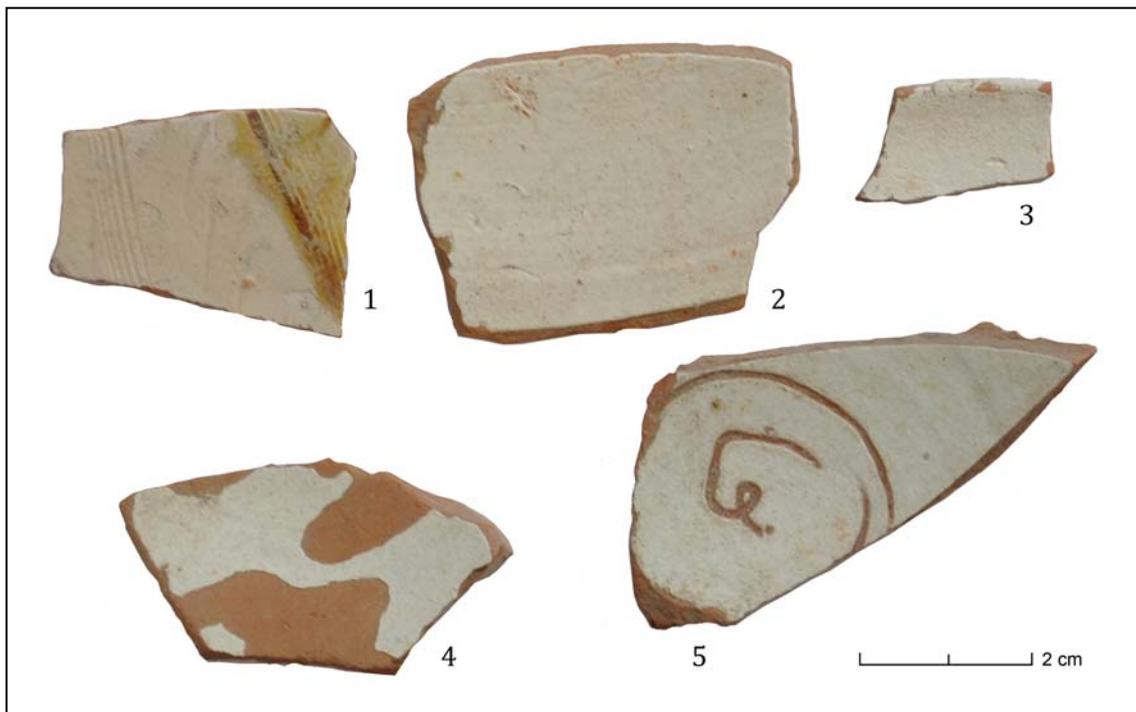


Fig. 12. Semi-finished pottery sherds from Yağcılar (photo by A.Ç. Türker).

Рис. 12. Фрагменты полуоконченных изделий из Ягджылар (фото А.Ч. Тюркер).

vessels. Traces of the tripods used during firing can be detected in the majority of the vessels belonging to this period. These traces are generally evaluated as the data which indicate production. Besides the sherds with tripod traces, the finds also include defective productions and semi-finished items left unglazed after they had been biscuit fired and slipped or after the composition had been incised on the slip (Fig. 12).

There are two base sherds which were left unglazed after they had been decorated in the incised technique on the cream slip. In one of them, the circle starting from a point on the tondo was left without joining its two ends⁷. Inside this section is a spiral which is not located at the center of the circle. Identically incised spirals are present at the rim of a plate among the finds from Abdera/Polystylon in Thrace (Papanikola-Bakirtzis, Zikos 2007: 20)⁸. On the second sherd is a decoration which is composed of lines that make an “S” between the combed lines and which is prevalent on the pottery in the Zeuxippus ware. Nevertheless, short horizontal lines were placed between the combed vertical lines on this sherd instead of an “S”. However,

the incised lines are superficial, and the slip was applied after the incised lines had been created. It is seen that the brown paint, which is characteristic in Group II of the Zeuxippus family, was applied to this sherd; however, no glazing was performed after this stage.

These sherds can be evaluated as the data which indicate production in Yağcılar or its close vicinity. Sherds which are of a similar quality and indicate production are detected in Kepez, Karacaören, Pegae, Sestos, Madytos, and Çokal out of the settlements on the coast of the Hellespont, along with Yağcılar. Several tripod sherds likely to constitute support for production were also documented in Kepez. Nevertheless, our findings in these settlements are based only on surface finds⁹. Hence, it will be misleading to make a judgment with these materials. However, the presence of production in this region will not be surprising given the location of the Hellespont between the Black Sea and Mediterranean commercial areas and the commercial activities that the Latins carried out in the settlements by the strait throughout the late Byzantine Period.

Catalogue

1. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 8 cm; the firm and hard paste (2,5YR6/10) is heavily and small sand- and mica-tempered as well as sparsely and moderately coarse limestone-tempered; light green glaze (10Y8,5/6) on the cream slip on the interior; cream slip in the form of irregularly smudged fragments on the exterior; and the composition of incised concentric circles at the center of the vessel.

2. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 8 cm; the firm and hard paste (2,5YR6/8) is moderately heavily and moderately coarse limestone-, stone-, and mica-tempered; cream slip and pale green glaze on the interior (10Y9/4); and the composition of incised concentric circles at the center of the vessel.

3. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 10 cm; the firm and hard paste (2,5YR6/8) is heavily and small sand- and mica-tempered; cream slip and green glaze on the interior (7,5GY7/6); and no decoration is seen on the preserved sherd.

4. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 8 cm; the firm and hard paste (5YR6/6) is moderately heavily and small limestone-, sand-, and mica-tempered; cream slip on the foot on the interior and the exterior; pale yellow glaze (5Y8/4) on the interior of the vessel; and no decoration is seen on the preserved sherd.

5. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 6 cm; the firm and hard paste (2,5YR7/10) is moderately heavily and small limestone-, sand-, and mica-tempered; cream slip and pale yellow glaze on the interior (8Y8,5/4); a small portion of the decoration on the interior of the vessel has been preserved; and it is understood to have been some composition of incised concentric circles.

6. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 8 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (2,5YR6/10) is mod-

⁷ A similar type of circle can also be detected among the finds from Papikion in Thrace, see: Papanikola-Bakirtzis, Zikos 2007: 111, no. 110.

⁸ For parallel this motif see: Saccardo 1993: fig. 1: 1, Böhlendorf-Arslan 2004: taf. 137, cat. nu. 672, taf. 133, cat. nu. 637; Papanikola-Bakirtzi 1999: 215—216.

⁹ Sherds of the pottery in the Zeuxippus family are documented in Troia, Akköy, Çamköy-Asarlıktepe, İtepe, Kepez, Karacaören, Lampsacus, Şevketiye-Asarlık, Pegae and Kocayayla-Sapan Hisar out of the settlements on the Anatolian coast of the Strait as well as in Karaağaçtepe Madytos, Koila, İlgardere-Hisarlık, Sestos, Gallipoli, Kalanura, Hexamilion, Yülüce, Kalealtı, Kevgirçeşme, and Çokal out of the settlements in the Thracian Chersonese. For Karaağaçtepe, Türker 2009: 74, fig. 48; for Madytos, Türker 2010: 15—29; for Troia see: Hayes 1995: 197—210, for Kepez see: Türker 2013: 361—374, for Sapan Hisar see: Türker 2015, fig. 16, 18—19, for Pegae see: Türker, “Byzantine Pottery From the Pegae Castle”, XIth Congress AIECM3 on Medieval and Modern Period Mediterranean Ceramics, Antalya 19—24 October 2015 (in print), for Sestos see: “Byzantine Glazed Ware From Sestos-Akbaş in the Thracian Chersonesos”, Glazed Wares in the Black Sea and Mediterranean as a Source for the Studies of Byzantine Civilization, Sevastopol, Russia, September 5th—8th 2014 (in print). The findings in the other settlements mentioned were detected by us during our surveys in the region.

erately heavily and coarse limestone-, stone-, and chamotte-tempered as well as sparsely and small mica-tempered; cream slip and light green glaze on the interior (5Y8,5/6); however, the glaze has been shed substantially; and small and irregular incised lines are seen on the preserved sherd but do not give any idea about the composition.

7. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 6 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (2,5YR6/12) is moderately heavily and small limestone- and stone-tempered as well as heavily and small mica-tempered; cream slip and green glaze on the interior (10YR8/6); and only one incised line of the composition on the interior of the vessel is visible.

8. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 10 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (5YR7/10) is heavily and small mica-tempered, moderately heavily and small sand- and limestone-tempered, and sparsely and small stone-tempered; white slip and light green glaze on the interior (10Y8,5/6); no decoration is seen on the preserved sherd; and the trace of the tripod used during firing can be detected on the interior of the vessel.

9. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 5.5 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (2,5YR6/8) is heavily and small mica-tempered as well as moderately heavily and moderately coarse limestone- and stone-tempered; cream slip and orange & brown glaze on the interior (10YR6/12); no decoration is seen on the preserved sherd; and cream slip can partly be detected irregularly on the exterior of the sherd.

10. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 7 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (5YR6/8) is moderately heavily and coarse stone-tempered; cream slip and yellow glaze on the interior and the exterior (5Y8/10); and incised lines are seen on the preserved sherd but do not give any idea about the composition.

11. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 6 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (2,5YR6/12) is moderately heavily and moderately coarse mica- and stone-tempered; white slip on the interior and the exterior; and pale green glaze on the interior (2,5GY8/4).

12. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 26 cm; the firm and hard paste (5YR6/12) is moderately heavily and small mica-, stone-, and limestone-tempered; cream slip and pale green glaze at the rim on the interior and the exterior (10Y9/4); and the preserved sherd contains a decoration of incised lines on the interior.

13. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 26 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (7,5YR6/12) is heavily and small mica-tempered as well as heavily and coarse stone- and limestone-tempered; cream slip and pale green glaze at the rim on the interior and the exterior (5Y8/6); however, the glaze has been shed substantially; and no decoration other than the incised lines at the rim is seen on the interior.

14. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 26 cm; the firm and hard paste (2,5YR5/10) is heavily and small mica- and limestone-tempered; white slip and green glaze on the interior and the exterior (7,5Y8/8); and no decoration is seen on the preserved sherd.

15. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 18 cm;

the firm and hard paste (5YR7/8) is sparsely and small mica- and limestone-tempered; yellow glaze (5Y8/8) on the part that coincides with the rim on the interior and the exterior over the cream slip on the interior and the exterior; and the preserved sherd contains a decoration of incised lines on the interior.

16. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 20 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (7,5YR6/10) is heavily and moderately coarse stone- and limestone-tempered as well as sparsely and small mica-tempered; cream slip and light green glaze on the interior and the exterior (10Y8,5/4); and a decoration of incised lines at the rim on the interior and a decoration of vertically incised lines placed between two horizontal lines encircling the rim on the exterior on the preserved sherd.

17. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 20 cm; the firm and hard paste (5YR6/12) is heavily and small mica- and limestone-tempered; cream slip and yellow glaze on the interior and the exterior (5Y8/6); two lines encircling the rim on the interior, with one being thick and the other being thin; however, the lines were not created by incising; and these sections were left unslipped and appear as if they were incised lines with the glaze applied on them.

18. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 20 cm; the firm and hard paste (5YR6/8) is heavily and moderately coarse stone- and limestone-tempered as well as sparsely and small mica-tempered; cream slip on the interior and the exterior; light yellow glaze in the section which coincides with the rim on the interior and the exterior (7,5Y8/2); two incised lines encircling the rim on the interior; and a decoration of incised lines vertically lined up between two parallel incised lines on the exterior.

19. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 18 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (7,5YR5/8) is heavily and moderately coarse stone- and limestone-tempered; white slip and green glaze on the interior (5Y7/6); the glaze was applied to the rim on the exterior without any slip; and a decoration of incised lines on the interior.

20. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 18 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (5YR6/8) is sparsely and moderately coarse stone-tempered; cream slip on the interior and the exterior; green glaze on the interior (10Y8/4) and brown glaze on the exterior (2,5Y7/10); and an arrangement of two incised lines encircling the rim on the interior and of vertical lines between two incised lines encircling the vessel on the exterior.

21. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 16 cm; the firm and hard paste (5YR7/8) is heavily and small stone- and limestone-tempered; cream slip and colorless glaze on the interior and the exterior; and an arrangement of incised lines encircling the rim on the interior and of vertical lines between two incised lines encircling the vessel on the exterior.

22. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 16 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (5YR7/8) is sparsely and small stone- and limestone-tempered;

cream slip and pale green glaze on the interior and the exterior (7,5Y8/4); and an arrangement of incised lines encircling the rim on the interior and of vertical lines between two incised lines encircling the vessel on the exterior.

23. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 26 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (5YR6/10) is moderately heavily and coarse stone- and limestone-tempered as well as sparsely and small mica-tempered; cream slip and green glaze on the interior and the exterior (5Y7/6); and an arrangement of incised lines encircling the rim on the interior and the exterior.

24. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 16 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (5YR6/8) is moderately heavily and coarse stone- and limestone-tempered; cream slip and orange & brown glaze at the rim on the interior and the exterior (7,5YR6/14); and an arrangement of incised lines encircling the rim on the interior and the exterior.

25. Handle sherd; the firm and hard paste (7,5YR5/10) is heavily and small stone- and limestone-tempered; and cream slip and light green glaze (7,5Y8/4).

26. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 18 cm; the firm and hard paste (5YR7/8) is sparsely and small mica- and limestone-tempered; green glaze on the section which coincides with the rim on the interior and the exterior over the cream slip on the interior and the exterior (10Y8,5/6); and an arrangement of incised lines encircling the rim on the interior and the exterior.

27. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 12 cm; the firm and hard paste (10R6/10) is heavily and small stone- and limestone-tempered; cream slip on the interior and the exterior; pale yellow glaze on the interior (5Y9/4); some plant composition encircling the rim on the interior; and an arrangement of vertical lines between two incised lines encircling the vessel on the exterior.

28. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 18 cm; the firm and hard paste (5YR6/8) is heavily and small stone- and limestone-tempered; cream slip on the interior; and orange & brown glaze at the rim on the interior and the exterior (10YR6/12).

29. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 20 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (5YR6/10) is heavily and small stone- and limestone-tempered; cream slip and pale yellow glaze on the interior and the exterior (10Y9/4); on the interior is a decoration of incised lines; however, a small fragment has been preserved but does not give any information on the composition; and two incised lines encircling the mouth on the exterior.

30. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 7 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (2,5YR6/10) is sparsely and small mica-tempered as well as moderately coarse and heavily stone-, limestone-, and chamotte-tempered; cream slip and pale yellow glaze on the interior (5Y8,5/6); and the incised decoration placed at the center of the vessel on the interior probably contains a cross pattern or a christogram motif.

31. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 6 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (2,5YR6/10) is heavily and small limestone- and stone-tempered as well as moderately heavily and small mica-tempered; cream slip and pale yellow glaze on the interior (5Y8,5/6); the incised decoration placed at the center of the vessel on the interior comprises an "S" shape within a medallion and the incised lines around it.

32. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 7 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (5YR7/8) is heavily and moderately coarse limestone- and stone-tempered as well as sparsely and small mica-tempered; cream slip and green glaze on the interior (7,5Y8/6); a decoration of incised lines placed at the center of the vessel on the interior; and on the reverse side are three traces, probably, of fingertips on the lower part of the base.

33. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 8 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (2,5YR6/8) is heavily and small mica- and stone-tempered as well as sparsely and small limestone-tempered; cream slip and green glaze on the interior (5Y8/8); and the composition of incised concentric circles placed at the center of the vessel on the interior.

34. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 7 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (5YR6/8) is heavily and moderately coarse stone- and limestone-tempered as well as sparsely and small mica-tempered; cream slip and pale yellow glaze on the interior (7,5Y9/4); and incised lines indicating the composition at the center of the vessel on the interior.

35. Base sherd, approximate diameter: 6 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (2,5YR6/10) is heavily and coarse stone- and limestone-tempered as well as sparsely and small mica-tempered; and the cream slip and light yellow glaze on the interior (7,5Y9/4) have been shed substantially.

36. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 20 cm; the firm and hard paste (2,5YR7/10) is heavily and small stone-, limestone-, and mica-tempered; cream slip and light green glaze on the interior (7,5Y8,5/4); two incised lines encircling the rim on the interior; and a decoration of incised lines vertically placed at an angle of about 45 degrees in the area bordered by two incised lines extending parallel to the mouth on the exterior.

37. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 22 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (5YR6/10) is heavily and moderately coarse stone- and limestone-tempered as well as sparsely and small mica-tempered; yellow glaze on the interior and only at the rim on the exterior over the cream slip on the interior and the exterior (5Y8,5/6); and it is understood that a decoration of incised lines was present on the interior; however, a small portion of it has been preserved.

38. Mouth sherd, approximate diameter: 24 cm; the moderately firm and hard paste (5YR6/8) is heavily and moderately coarse stone- and limestone-tempered as well as sparsely and small mica-tempered; cream slip and yellow glaze on the interior (10Y9/4); an arrangement of incised lines at the rim on the interior and the exterior; and a repair hole is visible on the wall.

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