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NIĞDE-KINIK HÖYÜK UNDER ACHAEMENID AND HELLENISTIC HEGEMONY: THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE OF LEVELS B.5-7 FROM THE YELLOW BUILDING ON THE CITADEL (ROOM Br7)

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION. FRAMING THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.1. GEOGRAPHY OF CAPPADOCIA: A PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW¹

Cappadocia, which includes the present-day provinces of Aksaray, Nevşehir, Niğde, Kayseri, and partly Kirşehir, presents a unique landscape, carved into tuffaceous rock by both the eruptive activity of several volcanoes and the action produced by wind, rain, and rivers (Fig. 1). Because of its natural resources and strategic location, this territory preserves an immense reserve of historical, archaeological, and artistic evidence covering all of antiquity, from the Neolithic period to the Byzantine and Islamic eras.

Almost in the center of the Anatolian plateau, the territory pertaining to central southern Cappadocia lies between the Taurus mountain range to the south and the middle reaches of the Kızılırmak to the north, and between the city of Aksaray and the Hasan Dağı to the west and Kayseri and the Erciyes Dağı to the east. This is an area that now falls within the administrative districts of Niğde, Kayseri and Aksaray, whose most prominent and distinct morphological features are the result of the eruptive force of the numerous volcanoes that dot its landscape and, to some extent, have conditioned its history and settlement/exploitation patterns. In fact, this region is crossed diagonally for a length of almost 250 km, from northeast to southwest, by a series of now inactive volcanic cones that, excluding the mountainous Taurus fringe that separates the Anatolian plateau from the Mediterranean coastal strip, stand out as the most representative orographic features of the area.

The northeastern end of this volcanic alignment is dominated by the mighty mass of Erciyes Dağı, north of which, in a wide and fertile valley, lies the city of Kayseri. To the west and southwest of this volcano are the Suvermez Dağı area and the so-called “secondary volcanic reliefs district”, which, taken together, represent the watershed

¹ The studies of Professor Turchetto (Turchetto 2012; Turchetto 2013) were essential for drafting this section and for a detailed setting of the geographical context of this work. Preliminary studies by Professor d'Alfonso and Professor Mora also made an important contribution (d'Alfonso 2010; d'Alfonso and Mora 2010).

between the two main draining valley sectors of this area, namely the Kızılırmak to the north and the Incesu and Yeşilhisar alluvial plain to the east.

The first of these two basins is the most significant hydrographic reality of the entire Cappadocian territory. In particular, its left sector collects the waters of a series of affluents, which flow northward through the northernmost belt of the vast expanse of highlands that for more than 200 km covers the entire territory between Tuz Gölü (the great salt lake in the middle of the Anatolian plateau), Aksaray and the Kızılırmak valley itself. This is a vast area, whose altitude is between 1000 and 1500 m a.s.l., consisting mostly of a thick layer of tuffaceous deposits, which, over time, has been variously shaped and affected mainly by the erosive force of the various watercourses just mentioned. In particular, south of the middle course of the Kızılırmak, between Nevşehir, Ürgüp and Avanos, such erosional phenomena appear in extraordinary ways, creating a wide range of morphological features exemplified by the narrow and deep valleys of Zelve or Göreme.

The second drainage basin, on the other hand, i.e., the Incesu and Yeşilhisar alluvial plain, is defined to the west and northwest by the slopes of secondary volcanic reliefs; to the north it is enclosed by the southern and western slopes of the Erciyes, to the east by those of the Develi Dağı, and finally to the south by the Taurus. The plain communicates with the Kayseri Valley to the north through a wide gully between the Suvermez Dağı and Erciyes slopes and opens, to the southwest, in the direction of the Niğde Plain and the Derinkuyu Plateau.

This entire area appears to be affected, yesterday as today, by relevant phenomena of water stagnation, which are concentrated to a limited extent in the northern part, north of Incesu, there where the valley opens eastward in the direction of Kayseri, as well as in the southern part, in the valley between the Erciyes and the Taurus.

A vast expanse of plateaus characterizes the entire central and eastern area: from the northern slopes of the Taurus to the southern and western slopes of the secondary volcanic reliefs, it describes a kind of crescent to the Aksaray plain, touching the northern slopes of the vast volcanic complex consisting of Melendiz Dağları, Göllü Dağı, Hasan Dağı and Keçiboydoran Dağı. The morphological characters of this sector make the whole area almost uniform, semi-flat and completely free of natural obstacles,

except for a couple of features. The first is represented by two volcanoes which rise, isolated, between Aksaray and Kaymaklı: the Han Dağı and the Erdas Dağı. The other one, in the easternmost part of this sector, consists of a river, the Melendiz Suyu, which flows through a wide channel that, from the slopes of Hasan Dağı, turns toward Aksaray.

To the southwest of this wide stretch of plateaus, the group of volcanoes that lies between Aksaray and Niğde divides this same plain from the alluvial plain of Ereğli-Bor. This is a complex with distinctly mountainous features, within which possible routes are limited exclusively to some of the natural valleys that this area presents. In particular, the valley that runs from Altunhisar up to Çiftlik, and then continues from there in the direction of Göllü Dağı; and the valley that runs from Aksaray, initially running parallel to the course of the Melendiz Suyu, through Güzelyurt and Çiftlik, and then descends southeastward in the direction of Niğde.

As for southern Cappadocia, it is possible to distinguish, simply on the basis of the predominant morphological features, two areas, one in the southwest and one in the southeast.

The first sector, the southwestern one, runs from Niğde to Ereğli.

Niğde lies in the southwestern edge of the vast expanse of plateaus mentioned above, and which, at this point, narrows slightly between the steep slopes of the Melendiz Dağları to the west and those of the Niğde Massif, which slope more gently toward the valley floor, to the east. An elevation drop of nearly 100 m, due to the presence of a fault scarp (the so-called Bor fault) in the center of the same name, divides the Niğde valley from the Ereğli-Bor plain. The latter stretches for about 150 km in a southwesterly direction, along the northern slopes of the Central Taurus, and then joins and merges to the north with the Aksaray Plain, surrounding the volcanic reliefs of Hasan Dağı and Melendiz Dağları.

The southeastern sector runs from Kemerhisar to the Cilician Gates.

South of Kemerhisar, the morphological features of the area are dominated by the Taurus, and particularly the Ulukışla Mountains. This is a mountainous fringe with a mostly longitudinal trend, rising on average to an elevation of 1600 m a.s.l., incised from east to west by the intermountain valley of Ovacık, Eminlik and Başmakçı, bathed

by the waters of the Kozlica Deresi. In relation to the different characteristics of its two slopes (the northern one gently sloping down to the Kemerhisar plain and the southern one, on the other hand, much steeper) the possible route choices related to natural valley presences are much more influenced and forced by the morphology of the land along the southern slope than on the northern slope, where in fact there are no particular natural features that can affect such a choice in a unique way. On the southern slope the only viable valleys, although in completely different terms and modes, are three.

The first, located at the eastern end of the district, along the narrow, winding valley of the Kırkgeçit Deresi, connects Başmakçı with Çiftehan. The second passage, through which today runs the modern highway linking Kemerhisar and Ulukışla, is the one that crosses the Çaykavak pass (1584 m a.s.l.) and reaches the longitudinal valley of the Çakıt Suyu near Bayağıl. The third valley, between the two just mentioned, from the Avluk pass (about 1500 m a.s.l.) descends to the village of Porsuk, which lies on the left side of the Çakıt Suyu.

All these routes connect the Kemerhisar plain with the broad longitudinal valley that lies between the southern slopes of the Ulukışla Mountains and the northern slopes of the Central Taurus proper, traversed by the Çakıt Suyu. This valley represents the main natural route between the Anatolian plateau and the Cilician Gates (present-day Gülek Boğazı; 1050 m a.s.l.), which in turn is the only natural pass in southern Cappadocia that provides passage to and from the Mediterranean coastal belt of Cilicia. In particular, the Çakıt Suyu valley, which opens westward toward the Ereğli plain, appears, in the section between Ulukışla and Çiftehan, as a wide, semi-flat channel characterized by a series of river terraces sloping toward the valley floor, defined by the erosive action of various streams. South of Çiftehan, the valley narrows into a gorge that proceeds southeastward, embedded between the steep walls of the Taurus, and then curves southward, widening a little and creating a kind of basin, near which the present village of Pozantı developed. The same morphological features are also found further south, along the entire stretch leading to the Cilician Gates Pass, from where, then, the valley begins to descend in the direction of Tarsus and the coastal plain of Cilicia.

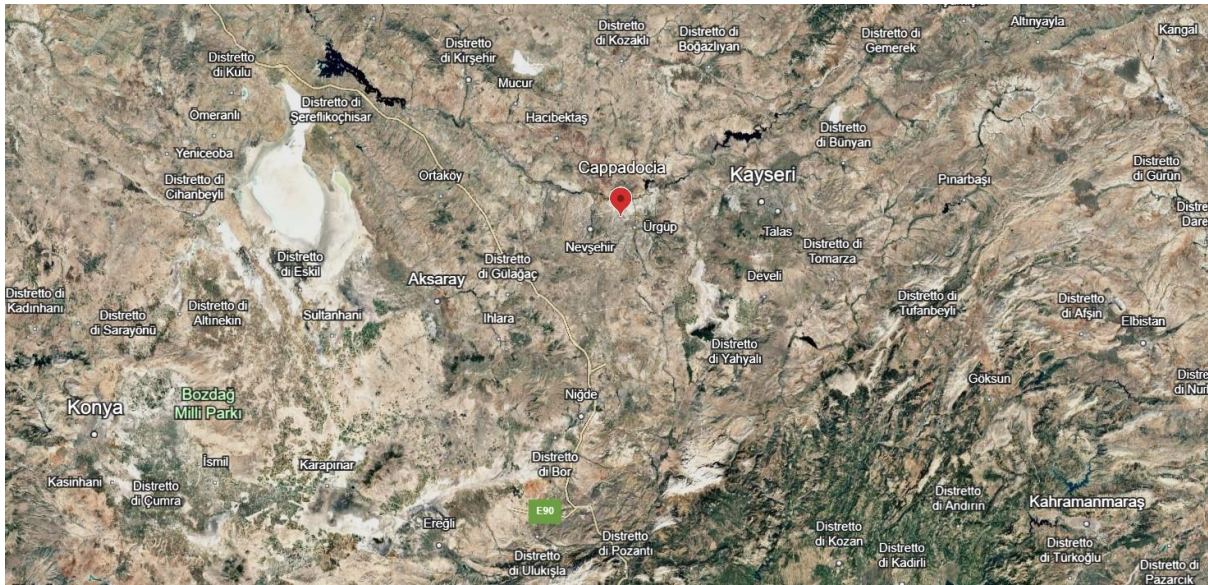


Fig. 1. Cappadocia and its present provinces (author's photo from Google Earth).



Fig. 2. Map of Central Anatolia (Balza and Balatti 2012).

1.2. THE ACHAEMENID EMPIRE: HISTORY, ORGANIZATION, FEATURES

1.2.1. Historical overview: from Cyrus II to Darius III

The advent of Cyrus II occurred in a series of advantageous circumstances that led him to quickly conquer an area that ranged from Asia Minor to Central Asia². The political, commercial, and matrimonial alliances with the kingdoms of Babylon, Egypt, Cilicia, and Lydia, and further east with Bactria, fostered by the long reign of peace (584-50) of the last Median king, Astiage, made the Middle Eastern chessboard a territory of progressive domino-effect acquisitions, starting from the apex of Media (and the capital Ecbatana) down to the kingdoms allied with Astiage, from time to time incorporated by Cyrus II, who at the time of his entry on the scene in 559 faced ancient and prestigious kingdoms: Pharaoh Amasi's Egypt (with capital Sais), Elam (with capital Susa), Croesus' Lydia (with capital Sardis), Nabonidus' Babylon (with capital Babylon).

At the end of a three-year period of hostilities, between 553 and 550, Cyrus succeeded in conquering Ectabana and seeing open the routes leading from Ecbatana to Central Asia (with whose people Cyrus perpetuated the policy of alliances inaugurated by Astiage). To the west, moving toward Lydia, and crossing the border into Media along the Halys River³, Cyrus went against the Lydian king, Croesus, in the period between 547 and 546, the year of the conquest of Sardis. At the end of a fourteen-day siege Cyrus departed for Ecbatana with Croesus, leaving his Median generals, Mazáres and after him Harpagus, who gradually conquered Lycia, Phrygia, and Caria in four years, failing, however, to ensure permanent stability, even making use of local leadership executives⁴.

After Lydia, Cyrus directs his action toward the upper part of Asia⁵, in the period between 546 and 539, and against the "Assyrians" (i.e., the Babylonians), conquering Babylon in October 539. After a triumphant and victorious entry, he was acclaimed by the people toward whom he presented himself as a restorer of the cult of the god

² Piras 2007, 312-313.

³ Today, Kızılırmak.

⁴ Briant 1998, 47-48.

⁵ Herodotus I 177-78.

Marduk, championing the demands of Marduk's clergy against King Nabonidus, a supporter of the lunar god Sin. This occurrence was emblematic of an intelligent and strategic religious policy of acculturation, tolerance, and coexistence that would be perpetuated throughout Achaemenid history. Cyrus, as is clear from the text of the Cylinder, uses propaganda language where he proclaims himself *king of the world, great king, mighty king, king of Babylon, king of the countries of Sumer and Akkad, king of the four corners of the world*⁶. Beneficial consequences also resulted from the conquest of Babylon for the Jewish inhabitants, deported from the Syro-Palestinian territories, who greeted the arrival of Cyrus with messianic accents for liberation from Babylonian captivity⁷. It is not easy to assess the historicity of the biblical sources⁸, and indeed one must distinguish ideological and confessional rehashes that present Cyrus the Great as the anointed one of the Lord⁹, based on connotations of a messianic scheme that directed expectations of Jewish redemption toward the Persian king.

Events concerning Egypt (in the period of Pharaoh Amasi) coincide with the last years of Cyrus II's life and overlap with the rise of his son Cambyses. The scarcity of sources and the unreliability of information do not confirm the expedition of Cyrus II, who instead died (in the summer of 530) killed by Queen Tomiri in an entirely different area, during the expedition against the Massageti nomads in the Caspian regions.

After Cyrus' death in Central Asia, his son Cambyses succeeded him without apparent opposition, becoming king in 529. Herodotus' III book on Egypt (expedition of 525-

⁶ Basello 2013, 249-259.

⁷ For an account of the events of the Babylonian captivity, see especially 2Kings 24-25; Jeremiah 27:1-15.

⁸ Second Book of Kings and Second Book of Chronicles ending with the exile. Ezra and Nehemiah begin with the exile and recount the rebuilding in Jerusalem. Book of Jeremiah and Book of Lamentations that foretell the coming catastrophe. Ezekiel who is a deportee to Babylon. Book of Haggai and Book of Zechariah recount the return. The Psalms make explicit reference to it. In particular, the books of Ezra and Nehemiah are closely related: while the former primarily accounts for the rebuilding of the temple following the edict of Cyrus, the latter relates the story of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem following the decree of Artaxerxes.

⁹ This is how he is referred to for example in Isaiah 45:1-7.

522), plus some anecdotal reports from authors such as Xenophon¹⁰, indicate a phase of decline for his reign: on his return from Memphis, he was caught up in violent intolerance against gods, temples, and priests, in total contrast to Cyrus' benevolent policy¹¹.

However, the conquest of Egypt was preceded by a major program of fleet reinforcements, the actual creation of which, as a result of technical inputs from the Phoenician and Asia Minor milieu, was due to Cambyses himself; as well as the conquest of Cyprus, stolen from Pharaoh Amasis, a crucial outpost for Persian dominance of the sea (because of its position in the network of political and commercial relations between Phoenicia, Persia, and Greece) and a naval base for future conquests (especially in the last years of Xerxes and in the reign of Artaxerxes I). Such a strengthening of the fleet made it possible to act on a vast maritime space that in the period between Cyrus and Cambyses stretched over the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea; in addition, the conquest of Egypt also opened up spaces to inland regions such as Nubia to the south and Libya and Cyrenaica to the west, whose project of conquest, however, failed.

Before Darius' accession to the throne in 520 it is necessary to distinguish a period of turbulence that from the death of Cambyses (522) lasted for about two years and saw the figure of Bardiya/Smerdi, Darius' rival and his brother, in the limelight. One of Cambyses' criminal acts was the killing of his brother (Smerdi in Greek, Bardiya in

¹⁰ Xenophon, *Cyrop.* VIII.8.2. He reports that *as soon as Cyrus died, his sons immediately fell into dissension, states and nations began to rebel, and everything began to deteriorate. And that what I say is true, I will prove, beginning with the attitude of the Persians toward religion [...]*.

¹¹ See, for example, the episode told by Herodotus about the killing of Apis by Cambyses (Herodotus III, 29). Herodotus reports that *when the priests led Apis in, Cambyses, because he was almost mad, drew his dagger and wishing to pierce the calf in the belly, thrust his thigh through it; then laughing, he said to the priests, "Simple, are these your gods, creatures of flesh and blood who can feel weapons of iron? This is a god worthy of the Egyptians. As for you, you will suffer for making me your laughingstock." So saying, he ordered those whose task it was to scourge the priests for good and to kill any other Egyptians they found partying. So the Egyptian party ended, the priests were punished, and Apis lay down in the temple and died from the wound in his thigh. When he was dead from the wound, the priests buried him without Cambyses' knowledge.*

ancient-Persian), out of envy and fear of being ousted and killed by his brother, who was sent to Persia¹². In the first three years of his reign Darius was busy strengthening his authority by suppressing revolts in Elam and organizing an expedition against the Scythian peoples of Central Asia to stem the encroachment of nomads. While Egypt was being reannexed after the Babylonian revolts in the winter of 519-518, at the same time he issued a decree allowing the Jews who had returned to Palestine to rebuild the Temple¹³. In the West, on the Aegean front, the occupation of Samos in the years between 520 and 519 constituted a fundamental acquisition of great geographical, strategic and commercial importance for Achaemenid hegemony in the maritime spaces. Darius's last expedition, that of Greece which ended with the Persian defeat at Marathon in August 490, was motivated by the Ionian revolt in the coastal belt of Asia Minor, stirred up by some rash gestures of the Greeks (Cypriots, Carians, Ionians) who conquered and burned Sardis (498), the ancient capital of Lydia and the focal point of the royal route that connected Asia Minor to Susa¹⁴. The expedition against Greece (which involved the annexation of Thrace and Macedonia by General Mardonius) was conducted not only to punish Greek intervention in support of Ionia, but also to ensure the Achaemenid Empire's dominance over the seas, thus laying the foundations of maritime control, opposed, however, by the Greek hegemony, which especially after Marathon prepared the reconquest of some of the Aegean islands, opening a dialectic of conflicts that would be recurrent until the second Persian defeat at Salamis, in the period of Xerxes. Nonetheless, Darius died at an advanced age in 486 and failed to mount a counteroffensive after Marathon.

¹² This crime is followed by the episode of the "false Smerdi", a Herodotean novelistic tale (III, 61) about the contrast between lies and truth, built on deception and conspiracy, starting with two brothers, two Magi: one, Patizeiti, guardian of Cambyses' mansion, upon learning of Smerdi's secret death rebels and seizes the kingdom, using his own brother, equal to Smerdi in appearance and moreover with the same name. The version of the story in Darius' inscription at Bisitun also mentions a Bardiya (Smerdi) killed by Cambyses and adds that the people were unaware of this crime; during Cambyses' journey to Egypt the people became disloyal and rebellious.

¹³ Ezra 6:1-15.

¹⁴ See 1.3.3.

The period of Xerxes' reign (486-465) is regarded as a phase of alternate outcomes in the management of what his predecessor accomplished. Xerxes was one of the sons of Darius, who, upon becoming king, set in motion some changes in imperial policy, in which one can read indications of a kind of stagnation and preambles of a decline in the administrative management of the kingdom¹⁵.

The invasion of Greece in the spring of 480 was an event of immense historical consequences that generated on the Hellenic side the negative renown of the vile and vicious Xerxes, as opposed to the respectful memory toward his wise father Darius¹⁶. In addition to Greece, Xerxes' actions focused on Egypt and Babylonia, two territories where Darius' imperial policy had already experienced the difficulty of lasting entrenchment. The controversial assessment of Xerxes' reign can come to the balanced conclusion of a defeat, not only that of the Persian fleet and army at Salamis and Plataea, but his own personal one that led to his death by a palace conspiracy¹⁷ that resulted in a shrinking of the Achaemenid expansion space on the western front.

The events in the history of the empire in the period between Artaxerxes I (465-424) and the last king of the dynasty, Darius III (336-330)¹⁸, present indicators of variations

¹⁵ Frye 1984, 126.

¹⁶ For example, Herodotus reports that Xerxes spoke in this way (VII, 8C, 3): *I learn that the situation is this: there will remain no city of men or no human nation capable of facing us in battle, if those of whom I speak are taken out of the way. Thus, the guilty and the innocent will equally bear the yoke of slavery.* See Book VII for a clear picture of Xerxes' personality and Herodotus' opinion of him.

¹⁷ Greek historians give rather contradictory accounts of events. Aelianus (Varia Historia, XIII, 3), relaying the source of Ctesia of Cnidus, reports that Xerxes died in a dishonorable manner: during the night, while sleeping, he had his throat slit by his own son. In killing Xerxes, Artabanus, the commander of the royal guard and the most powerful official in the Persian court, was aided by the eunuch Aspamitre. According to Ctesia of Cnidus, Artabanus accused hereditary prince Darius, Xerxes' eldest son, of murdering the ruler and persuaded another of Xerxes' sons, Artaxerxes, to avenge the patricide by killing his brother. Instead, according to Aristotle, Artabanus killed Darius first and then Xerxes. As he reports in the Politics (V, 1311b), *Artapanes killed Xerxes fearing the blame on Darius because he had hanged him when Xerxes had ordered him not to, but he had thought he would forgive him because he would forget, as he had been at dinner.*

¹⁸ A brief and concise, but also effective, discussion of this period is provided by Dusinberre 2013, 8-14.

in political management, with abuses, deteriorations, and declines of various kinds, often caused by Satraps' emancipatory tendencies and revolts (in Anatolia, Cyprus, Egypt). The defeat of the Persian armies at the battlefields of Granicus (334), Issus (333), and Gaugamela (331) depended not only on internal factors, but also on the novelty of a foreign offensive that for the first time in the history of the Achaemenid Empire had entered Persian territory to conduct a total war of conquest. This element of surprise, combined with the success of a new player, Alexander, who took care after each victory to legitimize himself as heir to the Great King, fostered a shift in power, image, and consensus toward conquerors with prestige and charisma. Thus began the fruitful season of Hellenism, in the difficult landscape of an ecumene that was being reshaped into new socio-political arrangements, destined in any case to propagate the Achaemenid ideological legacy for several centuries and in various forms of acculturation¹⁹.



Fig. 3. Achaemenid Empire (Dusinberre 2013).

¹⁹ Concerning this matter, see 1.3.1. for a discussion of this aspect in the area of focus of this work.

1.2.2. Satraps and Satrapies: management and administration of the Empire

Starting from the reign of Cyrus II, the creation of satrapies presided over by the role and title of the satrap was an efficient system of ramified control that allowed goods and resources of various kinds to flow to the center of power from the ecumene, especially gifts, tribute, military leverage, etc. The satrap held a role as “protector of the realm”, as the etymology of his epithet indicates, with the task of ensuring the king’s law and administering justice²⁰. The word “satrap” comes from the Old Persian word *xšaθrapāvā* (protector of the province): *xšaθra* meaning “realm” or “province,” and *pāvā* meaning “protector”²¹. In Greek, the word was translated as *σατράπης*. The satraps were heads of administration in their provinces; generally, they were Persian nobles installed in alien territory but sometimes people drawn from local populaces. Although most of the historically attested satraps were male, women could occasionally wield real power in the Achaemenid Empire²². The duties of a satrap were complex, and they depended to a certain extent on the region governed. He collected the taxes, controlled local officials and the subject tribes and cities, and served as local magistrate for both civil and criminal cases. He managed the safety of the roads and had to quell brigands and rebels. He had to keep a well-equipped, well-trained, loyal army to protect the land; he had to exact taxes and might need the army’s aid. A satrap had to balance the requirements of the king with those of the people in his satrapy. Although the army might give him power to obtain taxes from those who were otherwise unwilling to pay, it could be effective only where the ability to pay existed. The satrap had to ensure the productivity of the land to collect taxes; this required supporting a sufficiently high level of capability among the people tending the land that they might husband it to good

²⁰ Piras 2007, 322.

²¹ Dusinberre 2013, 34.

²² Mania, a governor of Hellenistic Phrygia, is probably the best-known example of a female administrator in Anatolia, along with two rulers of Caria named Artemisia; the first led her ships in battle against the Greeks at the battle of Salamis in 480, while her descendant was co-ruler of Caria with her husband and brother, Mausolus, in the mid-4th century. For Mania, see Xenophon, *Hell.* III, 1.10; Kuhrt 1995, 697-698. For Artemisia the elder at Salamis, see Herodotus VIII, 87-88; for Artemisia the younger, see Dusinberre 2013, 203-205.

effect²³. Thus, the satrap needed always to calculate the ability of his subjects to send the proper amount of tribute to the king now, balancing it with the need to produce tribute again in the future.

Outside the court, it was the administration that acted as a factor of bureaucratic cohesion in a vast domain that was allowed to preserve local traditions (in politics, laws, economy, and culture), thus ensuring multiple identities around a core domain formed by the throne, court, and officials. The city most deputed to this function of governmental representation was Susa, the capital of administrative management, the place where reports were received and the site of diplomatic meetings.

An early Hellenistic text describes basic principles of management in the Achaemenid Empire²⁴:

There are four types of administration that can be distinguished (we shall see that the others fit with them): royal, satrapal, civic, private. Of these the largest and most straightforward is the royal, [the largest and most complicated the satrapal], the most varied and easy the civic, the smallest and most varied the private. Clearly, they share many features; but the specific nature of each we should examine. Let us look first at the royal administration. It has complete power, and has four concerns – coinage, goods going out, goods coming in and expenditure. Now for each of these. In the matter of coinage, the question is what kind to issue and when; as for goods going out and goods coming in, once received from the satraps as revenue, when and how it is best to dispose of them; and with respect to expenditure, what should be removed and when, and then whether the cost should be settled with coined money or merchandise instead. Secondly, the satrapal. It concerns six types of income: [from land, from the products peculiar to a region, from trade, from dues, from herds, from other things]. Of these, the first and most important is income from the land; this is what is sometimes called ekphorion and sometimes dekate. The second is what is peculiar to a region – as it might be gold here, silver there, copper, or whatever the product might be. The third is that which comes from trading stations. The fourth derives from the dues imposed on land

²³ Dusinberre 2013, 35.

²⁴ Ps.-Arist. Oec. 2.1.1-4; trans. Kuhrt 2007b, 672-673.

and markets. The fifth comes from herds, called epikarpia and tithe. The sixth comes from individuals, known as the poll-tax and craftsman tax.

The procedure of tax collection is described in an account by Herodotus²⁵ and is considered one of Darius' further systematizations for planning a fixed tax collection in each province (Fig. 4). To ease its operation, Darius had arranged a regulation of weights and measures, to standardize operations and avoid oversights and shortages in tributes, which each district had to pay, as a fixed annual sum in gold and silver, plus additional tributes in kind. Herodotus reports that [...] *he divided his dominions into twenty provinces, which they call satrapies; and having divided his dominions and appointed governors, he instructed each people to pay him tribute, consolidating neighboring peoples and distributing outlying peoples among different provinces, passing over those adjoining. [...] Those that paid in silver were needed to give the weight of a Babylonian talent; those that paid in gold, of a Euboic talent; the Babylonian talent being equal to seventy-eight Euboic minae. In the reigns of Cyrus and Cambyses after him there was no fixed tribute, but payment was made in gifts. It is because of this fixing of tribute, and other similar ordinances, that the Persians called Darius the merchant, Cambyses the master, and Cyrus the father; for Darius made petty profit out of everything, Cambyses was harsh and arrogant, Cyrus was merciful and always worked for their well-being.*

²⁵ Herodotus III, 89.

Nome	Peoples	Tribute acc. to the Apadana reliefs ^a	Tribute acc. to Herodotus	Tribute acc. to Strabo	Tribute acc. to Arrian
I	Ionians, Magnesians in Asia, Aeolians, Lycians, Milyans, Pamphylians		400 talents		
	Ionians	Vessels, clothing, honey (Delegation XII)			
	Carians (?)	Shield, spear, horse-drawn chariot (Delegation XXI?)			
II	Mysians, Lydians, Lasonians, Cabalians, Hytennians		500 talents		
	Lydians	Vessels, arm rings, horse-drawn chariot (Delegation VI)			
III	[Hellespontine] Phrygians, Thracians of Asia (i.e., Bithynians), Paphlagonians, Mariandynians, Syrians (i.e., Cappadocians)		360 talents		
	Cappadocians	Horse, clothing (Delegation IX?)		In addition to the silver tax, 1,500 horses, 2,000 mules, and 50,000 sheep ^b	
	Aspendus				Horses ^c
IV	Cilicians		500 talents and 360 white horses		
	Armenians	Horse, vessel (Delegation III?)		20,000 foals ^d	

Fig. 4. People and tributes in Achaemenid Anatolia (Dusinberre 2013).

1.2.3. Culture and religion: the innovations of Darius I

The innovative aspect of Darius' reign consisted in improving what Cyrus and Cambyses had begun; and this is particularly evident in the planning of an efficient imperial infrastructure, functional in the rapidity of communications between center and periphery within a vast territory controlled by a network of officials, a well-coordinated bureaucracy, and an administration of which important records in various languages (economic documents, contracts) have survived: Aramaic, Babylonian, and Elamite texts from the chanceries and archives²⁶ provide a comprehensive picture of Persian skill in having created an articulate chain of command and duties, of administrative, legal, and economic practices and customs, discussed above.

Darius presented an ideology of kingship different from that of his predecessors. He openly emphasized his Persian Iranian identity, had his texts written in the Iranian language for the first time (Babylonian and Elam were used before), and enhanced the worship of Iranian deities. It seems clear that Darius, and later his son Xerxes, wanted

²⁶ Piras 2007, 321.

to endow their people with a new and strong linguistic-cultural identity. Moreover, an accomplished and visible representation and ritual of Persian power was defined. A clue to this is the fact that with Darius I the Achaemenid custom of assuming “throne names” was inaugurated: among these the most recurrent would be those of Darius, Xerxes, and Artaxerxes, because of the prestige and charisma evoked by such auspicious onomastics known even to the Greeks, who observed how Persian names corresponded to qualities of body and nobility of soul²⁷. Before Cyrus the Great and Cambyses, the practice of taking names that denoted the intent to impersonate high spiritual and moral faculties such as goodness, temperance, and justice, no less than warrior and commanding strength or virtue, was not so evident.

The wealth of monuments, and of iconographic evidence of Achaemenid royal ideology, authorizes to consider this period as an “empire of signs”²⁸ in which the cultural legacy of Mesopotamian imperial traditions and the centrality of the figure of the sovereign configure a space of representations whose focal point is the king. From the Great King pours out a whole system of hierarchies, of places and moments deputed to the meeting with his officials, such as the depiction of the procession of subjected peoples, nations, gifts, and tributes that magnify, in a procession of honors and submissions, the greatness of the monarch, portrayed in the architectural reliefs of Persepolis and its terrace, or in the tombs. The vestiges of the great urban works of the builder-king Darius in Persepolis, Susa, Pasargade, Babylon, Ecbatana are a visual narrative, often accompanied by cuneiform inscriptions on statues, palaces, and windows, illustrating the achievements of the Great King (Fig. 5). It is all a celebration of the Achaemenid ecumene converging on the focal point of King Darius, the center from which radiates the periphery of regions included in a circular world of territories and provinces (Fig. 6).

As far as religion is concerned, the complex of beliefs, myths, and rituals of the Achaemenid period falls partly within the ideology of legitimation of kingship, with the related production of cultural signs (artistic, architectural, iconographic) mentioned

²⁷ Herodotus I, 136-139.

²⁸ A definition that Briant (1998, p. 16) borrowed from the title of the book by semiologist R. Barthes, *L'empire des signes*, Paris, Flammarion, 1970.

above. Apart from that, an integral part of Achaemenid religiosity was also the message of Zarathustra²⁹, an innovating personality in the archaic spirituality of eastern Iranian society who lived between the 7th and 6th centuries BC, the bearer of a monotheistic sensibility centered on Ahura Mazda and a philosophy of ritual not without ethical and meditative aspects, as well as a tradition of sacred poetry and visionary inspiration that was perpetuated throughout the centuries of Iranian history. Although there is no certainty of Cyrus' and Cambyses' adherence to this message (called Zoroastrianism or Mazdaism), again it is likely that from Darius onward this religiosity became progressively established, as can be seen from the inscriptions³⁰. The ruler had a privileged relationship with the supreme god Ahura Mazda, as the supreme deity granted him land and rescued him in times of rebellion. The dualism of Zoroastrianism, reflected in the clash between Order and Error, is also found in the political will to denounce and fight what is evil, which for Darius is embodied in the lie equated with rebellion. Lying is thus an indicator of deviance that results in usurpations and revolts that turn away from the righteous path of the royal law of a ruler willed by Ahura Mazda, a deity who assures the Great King's subjects of a prosperous and happy existence: and only those who pay veneration to the supreme deity will be able to obtain benefits in this world and the next³¹.

Evidence from classical texts³², confirms a certain diffusion of Persian customs and beliefs to foreigners as well: sacrifice on mountains to Zeus ("the sky") and to the sun, moon, earth, fire, water, and winds; the role of the Magi in ritual; the reprobation of lying; respect for water; the funerary practices of exposing the corpse to beasts of prey; and the killing of vermin considered demonic. In particular, tendency toward eclecticism seems to have been the characteristic feature of the sacerdotal caste of the Magi, heirs and successors of Zarathustra's message, who in their encounter with ancient Mesopotamian culture elaborated mythological syncretism, assimilating in addition the knowledge of divination, mantic, astrology, as well as scientific knowledge

²⁹ Zoroaster in classical sources. See for example Lydiaka of Xanthus (frag. 32) and in Plato's Alcibiades Maior (I, 122a).

³⁰ Piras 2007, 325.

³¹ For more details on the topic see Boyce 1982.

³² Herodotus I, 131-140.

of astronomy and mathematics. Zoroastrian gods were reinterpreted according to different mythological models (a trend that intensified after Alexander's conquest and with Hellenism): Ahura Mazda with Zeus; the goddess Anahita gained prominence and iconographic nuance in the encounter with Ishtar or Nana, Mesopotamian versions of the great goddess, or again, according to a Hellenic point of view, with Athena, Aphrodite, and Artemis; while the solar god and guarantor of covenants, Mithra, enhanced his physiognomy in the confrontation with active and combative deities such as Marduk³³.

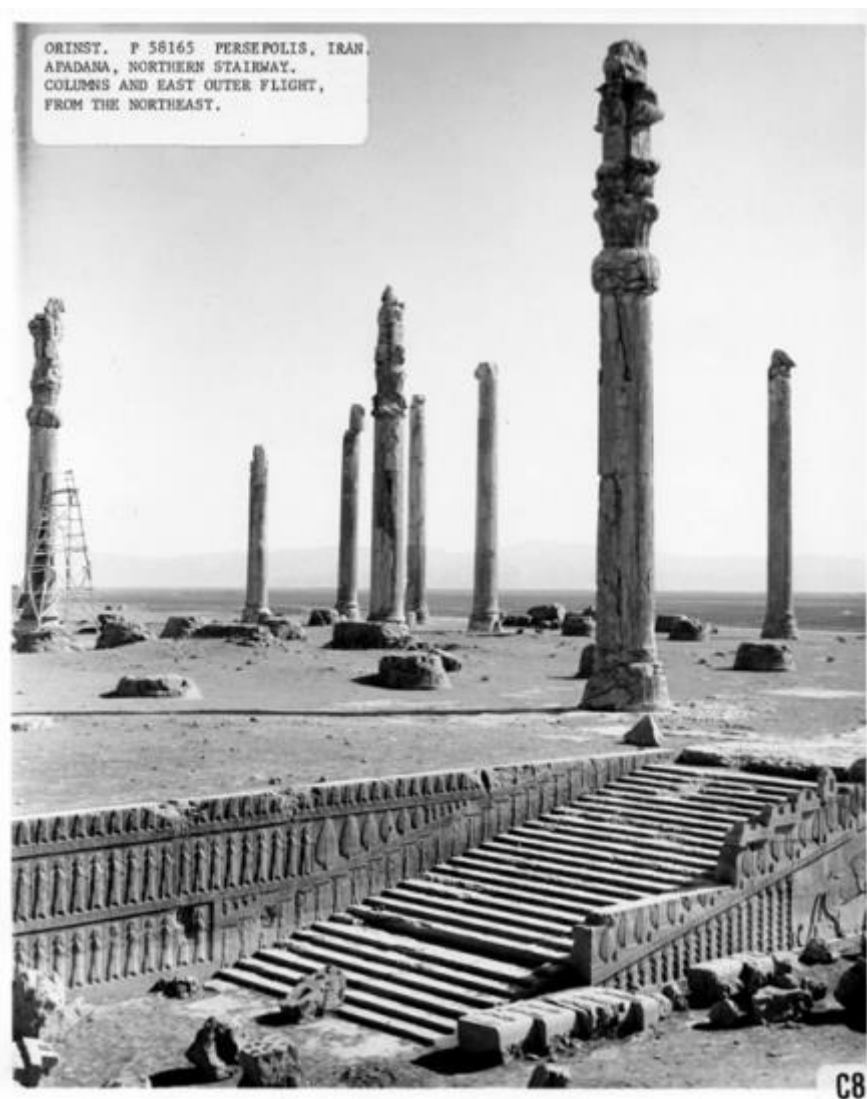


Fig. 5. Apadana, N Stairway, Columns and E Outer Flight, from the Northeast (Institute for the Study of Ancient Cultures, University of Chicago).

³³ Piras 2007, 326.



Fig. 6. Apadana, E Stairway, Tribute Procession, the Babylonian Delegation (Institute for the Study of Ancient Cultures, University of Chicago).

1.3. ANCIENT CAPPADOCIA

1.3.1. *Katpatuka*

The peoples who inhabited Anatolia at the time of Cyrus's arrival were equally varied. Several important states developed in the first half of the first millennium, including various small Neo-Hittite principalities in the southeast, some of which were incorporated into Assyria and its successor state, the Neo-Babylonian Empire, and Urartu in the east, Phrygia in the central zone, and Lydia in the west. The regions of Lycia and Caria are not as well attested in textual sources before the 6th century BC, and the peoples of Cilicia and Pamphylia were loosely, if at all, confederated before the Achaemenid period. The larger states, Urartu, Phrygia, and Lydia, undoubtedly interacted with the great Mesopotamian empires in political, economic, and cultural ways. Anatolia in the Achaemenid period was divided into various satrapies, or administrative units. The satrapies included at one time or another Armenia, Cappadocia, Hellespontine Phrygia, Greater Phrygia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, and Cilicia. Their borders are rather unclear and seemingly impermanent; Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia were apparently all subdivided at various points (Fig. 7)³⁴.

*Katpatuka*³⁵ was one of the satrapies in which Persian civilization had taken deep root. Under the rule of Darius (405-361), which got Paflagonia and Cataonia, Cappadocia reached its greatest territorial expansion. The area, facing the Black Sea and lying between Phrygia in the west and Armenia in the east, occupied the high plateau, thus encompassing the entire basin of the Halys, while along the southern slope the border with Cilicia was marked by the Taurus Mountains, where the Pass of the Cilician Gates opened. First described by Xenophon³⁶, who crossed it in 401 in the retinue of Cyrus the Younger, it constituted since protohistoric times the most important pass for a rapid connection between the hinterland and the plain of Tarsus. The Iranians, who from the mid-6th century BC had settled in Cappadocia in the retinue of the satrap, a member of

³⁴ Dusinberre 2013, 16-33.

³⁵ The choronym is first attested in the famous inscription of Darius I at Behistun, on which see Lecoq 1997, 187-214, while in the ancient literary tradition the record belongs to Herodotus (I, 71, 1).

³⁶ Xenophon, *Anab.* I 2, 20-21.

the Persian nobility, found there an environment congenial to their way of life, especially in the abundance of pastures favorable to horse breeding. The first satrap whose name is known is Ariaramnes, mentioned by Ctesia of Cnidus³⁷ as being in charge of an expedition to Scythia early in the reign of Darius I. Ariaramnes' successors are not known with certainty, but the following table offers a list of all the regions and rulers of Achaemenid Anatolia, including Cappadocia (Fig. 8).

These new people, who owned land and cattle, did not hesitate to involve the local community in the administration and control of the territory, while the old priestly élite, which was headed by the powerful and wealthy state-templars, was able to keep significant independence. They were mainly concentrated within the bend of the Halys, but the most famous of all, the sanctuary of Comana³⁸, was located in the Saros valley in the region of Cataonia, whose dynast had been subjugated by Datame³⁹. The priest of Comana, by virtue of the great prestige he enjoyed before the arrival of the Persians, was even accorded the status of "second after the satrap"⁴⁰.

In Hellenistic Cappadocia large part of society was still permeated with Persian culture. This is widely proved by several and varied persistences in customs and traditions. From Achaemenid to imperial times typically Persian names had a considerable diffusion⁴¹, while the Zoroastrian calendar was constantly in use⁴². But the sphere in which the persistences manifested in the most conspicuous manner was undoubtedly the religious one. It is not only a question of the survival of ancient Persian cults, especially that of

³⁷ Ctesias in Persica XII (reported by Pothius in Bibl. 72 p. 37a 26-40a 5) says that Darius ordered Ariaramnes, the satrap of Cappadocia, to cross over into Scythia and take the men and women prisoner. He made the crossing with thirty penteconters and took his prisoners including Marsagetes, the brother of the king of the Scythians, whom he found in a bad state chained up by his own brother. Skytharbes, the Scythian king, in his anger, wrote an abusive letter to Darius and received a response in kind.

³⁸ The most important ancient source on the sanctuary of Comana in Cataonia is Strabo (XII 2, 3). For a comprehensive profile of the ancient temple-state, see Boffo 1985, 15-27.

³⁹ Nep. Dat. 4, 1-5.

⁴⁰ The model will have been the "second after king" of the Achaemenid Empire, where it was a political office, a kind of viceroy. See Benveniste 1966, 51.

⁴¹ Robert 1963, 516-523.

⁴² de Jong 1997, 144.

Anahita⁴³, the practice of which is attested up to the imperial era, or the use of Aramaic, as several the Greek-Aramaic inscriptions prove⁴⁴. It is mainly about the spread of the Magi, the ancient Achaemenid priestly caste, about whom there is a record thanks to Strabo in the passage in which he states that he witnessed a ceremony in Cappadocia⁴⁵. According to the hypothesis of Joseph Bidez and Franz Cumont⁴⁶, Strabo would have described the Magi *hellénisés*, Zoroastrian priests whose traditional religiosity had changed due to the influence of other cultures, especially Babylonian. Instead, Albert de Jong⁴⁷ believes that the Magi described by the geographer represent the fully Zoroastrian tradition.

Among the many factors introduced by the Persians, that profoundly affected the physiognomy of the territory, as well as its inhabitants, were cults above all, then fortresses and colonies, and, finally, the road system. Taking advantage of ancient routes, the Achaemenids had created an extensive road network that connected the empire's capitals (Susa, Persepolis, Babylon, and Ecbatana) with the satrapic capitals on the one hand and the satrapic capitals with each other on the other. Crossed by the Via Regia which, according to Herodotus⁴⁸, united Susa with Sardis, Cappadocia occupied an important position, since it was located along the axis that facilitated communications between Persia and the Aegean. Yet in 334 Alexander, while crossing

⁴³ Strabo (XV 3, 15) attests that Cappadocia was full of temples dedicated to Persian gods. See the detailed comment of de Jong 1997, 150-155.

⁴⁴ de Jong 1997, 144.

⁴⁵ Strabo XV 3, 15. He writes exactly that *in Cappadocia (because in this country there is a large body of Magi, called Pyræthi, and there are many temples dedicated to Persian deities) the sacrifice is not performed with a knife, but the victim is struck to death with a wooden log, as with a hammer. The Persians also have some large shrines, called Pyrætheia. In the center of these is an altar, on which is a large number of ashes, where the Magi keep an unquenchable fire. They enter every day and continue to enchant for nearly an hour, holding a bundle of wands in front of the fire, and they wear around their heads tall felt turbans, which descend on each side until they cover their lips and the sides of their cheeks. The same customs are observed in the temples of Anaitis and Omanus. Shrines belong to these temples, and a wooden statue of Omanus is carried in procession. We have seen them in person [...].*

⁴⁶ Bidez and Cumont 1938, VI-XI.

⁴⁷ de Jong 1997, 147.

⁴⁸ Herodotus V, 52-53.

the plateau, stepped in Cappadocia, where alongside Sabitta, the local dynast to whom he had assigned the satrapy, he placed no garrison⁴⁹. Cappadocia remained fairly outside the Macedonian conquest and was able to keep the imprint of Persian civilization intact. While out of the disintegration of the Persian Empire under the blows of the wars between the Diadochi (322-281) came the reign of the Ptolemies and that of the Seleucids, in Cappadocia dynasts of Iranian origin founded two monarchies: Mithridates in the northern part, Cappadocia on the Pontus, or simply Pontus, and Ariarates in the southern part, Cappadocia on the Taurus, or simply Cappadocia. Unlike the Mithridatids, the Ariaratids and, after their extinction, the Ariobarzanids⁵⁰, they administered a landlocked territory; the isolation, however, was more apparent than real. Since, in fact, the Anatolian road system of the Hellenistic period, as David French's studies show⁵¹, basically traced that of the Achaemenid period, Cappadocia was traversed by a road network that, touching the two most important cities, Mazaca⁵², the capital, and Tyana⁵³, projected the kingdom beyond the narrow confines of the Anatolian plateau.

⁴⁹ Arrian, *An.* II 4, 2.

⁵⁰ The Ariobarzanids, also belonging to the Iranian élite, took over from the Ariaratids in about 95 BC and ruled until 36 BC, when power passed to Archelaus, who had nothing to do with the previous dynasties and at whose death (17 AD) Cappadocia was reduced to a province. On the Ariobarzanids see Sullivan 1980, 1125-1167.

⁵¹ French 1988, 15-43.

⁵² Today, Kayseri.

⁵³ Today, Kemerhisar.



Fig. 7. Achaemenid Anatolia (Dusinberre 2013).

Lydia ^a	Hellespontine Phrygia ^b	Cappadocia ^c	Caria	Lycia	Cilicia	Armenia
Tabalus and Pactyes (540s)	Pharnouchus (540s–535)		Satrapy established now? ^d			
Oroetes (ca. 525–520?)	Mitrobates (ca. 525–522)	Part of Greater Phrygia during reign of Darius I ^e		Lycia in first satrapy; dynasty begins? ^f		Tushpa capital of thirteenth satrapy? ^g
Artaphernes I (ca. 513–492)	Megabazus (500–492)	Ariaramnes (in 515/14) ^h	Lygdamis		Oromedon (late 6th c.?)	
Artaphernes II (492–450s)	Megabates (479–477)		Artemisia (in 480)	Kuprlli I (early 5th c.)		
	Artabazus I (479–468?)					
Pissouthnes (450s–ca. 420)	Pharnabazus I (460–430)		Lygdamis (460s–450s) ^e	Kuprlli II (ca. 465–430)	Syennesis ⁱ (in 480) ^j	
	Pharnaces (430/29–413)			Kheriga (ca. 430–?)		
Tissaphernes (ca. 416–407)	Pharnabazus II (413–ca. 387)					
Cyrus the Younger (407–401)					Syennesis (in 401)	
Tissaphernes (401–395)						
Tithraustes(?) (395–394)		Spithridates (early 4th c.) ^m	Hecatomnus of Mylasa (391–377) ⁿ	Arttumpara / Pericles (early 4th c.)		Orontes I and Tiribazus (423–359) ^j
Tiribazus (ca. 391–ca. 374?)	Ariobarzanes (ca. 387–367)		Hyssaldomus?	Erbina (early 4th c.) ^o		
Autophradates (ca. 374?–362?)	Artabazus II (ca. 367–350s)	Datames (374?–360s) ^p	Mausolus (377–353) ^q			
Rhosaces (by 343/2)		Timades (360s) ^r		Mausolus (358–353)	Mazaecus (361–336)	
			Artemisia (353–351)			
		Ariarathes (?) (340s?–331 and later) ^s	Idrieus (351–344)			Artashata (later Darius III) (?–336)
Spithridates (334)	Arsites (by 336–334)		Orontobates (334)	Pixodarus ^t (341/40–336/35)		Orontes II and Mithraustes (in 331) ^u

Fig. 8. Regions and rulers of the Achaemenid Empire (Dusinberre 2013).

1.3.2. The road network in Cappadocia since the Achaemenids: the use of a strategic region through the centuries

Cappadocia was a very important territory in the context of the Achaemenid road system as it was crossed by the Via Regia that connected Susa and Sardis, although the precise route within the satrapy is still unclear. Like Briant⁵⁴ points out, the passage of the Via Regia certainly had a very strong influence on the satrapy: the territory received direct achemenization, which lasted until the Hellenistic period, as onomastics and the persistence of cults show⁵⁵.

As far as can be discerned from the analysis of Greek and Latin sources, it is possible to define a wide and ideal triangle⁵⁶, the vertices of which would be represented by the cities of Laodicea Catacecaumene/Ladik (a few kilometers northwest of Iconium/Konya) to the west, Caesarea/Kayseri to the north, and by the Cilician Gates pass to the south (Fig. 9). Within this geometric schematization three routes can be distinguished: the first which was to go as far as Caesarea/Kayseri, keeping south of the Tuz Gölü and passing through Garsaura/Colonia Archelais/Aksaray; the second, which connected Laodicea and Iconium to the Cilician Gates; and the third, with a predominantly north-south course, which also was to connect Caesarea always that pass of the Taurus.

In relation to the first of these three road routes, the data that would allow us to reconstruct its actual route are, as far as the post-Achaemenid and therefore Greco-Roman period is concerned, extremely limited and uncertain. What is known is that, precisely through that sector of Cappadocia, there must have passed a road, apparently of some importance, which must have been normally used by those who wished to travel from Ephesus to the east. Indeed, Strabo⁵⁷ and Pliny⁵⁸ report some considerations of Artemidorus, an Ephesian geographer, relating to his attempt to figure out the

⁵⁴ For more information on the Achaemenid road network see Briant 1998, 369-376.

⁵⁵ See 1.3.2.

⁵⁶ Turchetto 2013, 17.

⁵⁷ Strabo XIV, 2, 29.

⁵⁸ Pin. Nat. II, 112.

longitudinal extent of the *oikouménē*⁵⁹. The road, according to Artemidorus, ran from the Ganges to the Euphrates, crossed Anatolia to Ephesus, continued by sea to Delos, touched Corinth, Corcyra, Brindisi and Rome, continued through Gaul and finally reached the Hispanic coast at Cadiz.

Further clues, albeit still within a general context of great indeterminacy, about the presence, as early as Achaemenid times, of a relevant road that surely had to pass through Cappadocian territory come from Herodotus⁶⁰, concerning the route of the great Via Regia built by Darius I between Susa and Sardis already mentioned (Fig. 10). According to Herodotus, the royal road, once past Phrygia, was to run within an area reasonably close to the course of the Halys, by the banks of which were a guard post and two gates which it was necessary to pass through in order to cross the river. The road then, after traversing one hundred and four parasangs and meeting twenty-eight stage stations, reached the border between Cappadocia and Cilicia, where again it had to cross two gates and pass two guard posts. From here, it continued for fifteen and a half parasangs in the direction of the border between Cilicia and Armenia, which was represented, according to Herodotus, by the Euphrates.

The second route must have kept within a more southerly area, connecting, once past Laodicea, Iconium with the Cilician Gates pass. It is described to us by Xenophon⁶¹ and Cicero⁶². In both cases, it is a road with obvious military connotations, having been used for the movement of the huge army, of which the Greek historiographer was also a member, set up by Cyrus the Younger to fight against his brother Artaxerxes and usurp

⁵⁹ Geographer, born in Ephesus where he was active, perhaps, in the first half of the first century BC; he wrote a work in eleven books, in the form of a periplus of the earth.

⁶⁰ Herodotus V, 52, 1-3; V, 54, 2. This is an abstract of his words. [...] *After Phrygia you come to the river Halys, where there is a ditch to cross before you can cross the river and a great fortress to guard the river. After crossing into Cappadocia, the road in that land to the borders of Cilicia is twenty-eight stages and one hundred and four parasangs. [...] The border between Cilicia and Armenia is a navigable river, whose name is Euphrates.*

⁶¹ Xenophon, *Anab.* I, 2, 19-23.

⁶² Cic. *Ad Fam.* III, 6, 6; III, 7, 4; XV, 1, 2-3; XV, 2, 1-2; XV, 3, 1; XV, 4, 2-4; *Ad Att.* V, 18, 1; V, 20, 1-3; VI, 4, 1.

the throne of Persia; and traveled, then, by the Roman orator, in 51 BC, on his journey to Tarsus, where he had been sent by the Senate as governor of Cilicia.

The third route of which there is a clue from sources connected Caesarea with the southern area of the Cilician Gates. Strabo gives us some information about it, referring to the two cities of Mazaca and Tyana. He reports that *Mazaca is from Pontus about 800 stadia to the south, and from the Euphrates a little less than twice as far; from the gates of Cilicia and Camp of Cyrus, a six-day journey through Tyana, which is about halfway, and is 300 stadia from Cybistra*⁶³.

With a view to the long duration and continuity of use of the road network of central-southern Cappadocia over the centuries, it is interesting to also mention some passages from Arrian and Curtius Rufus⁶⁴, relating to Alexander's march. Although in terms, again, not very explicit, these sources would nevertheless seem to give confirmation of the persistence of the north-south route, starting at least from the second half of the 4th century BC. Once he had reached Ancyra, in fact, Alexander would have pushed on with his army into Cappadocia, advancing through all the area on this side of the Halys River and much of that on the other side. He would then set up there a trusted satrap (Sabicta in Arrian's account; Abistamene in that of Curtius Rufus) and then headed for Tarsus, encamping one night at the so-called Camp of Cyrus, through which they entered Cilicia.

⁶³ Strabo XII, 2, 9.

⁶⁴ Arrian, An. II, 4, 1-5 and Curtius Rufus, Historia Alexandri, III, 4, 1-2, 11-12, 14.



Fig. 9. Ideal triangle with the main routes in the Cappadocian territory in ancient times (Turchetto 2013).

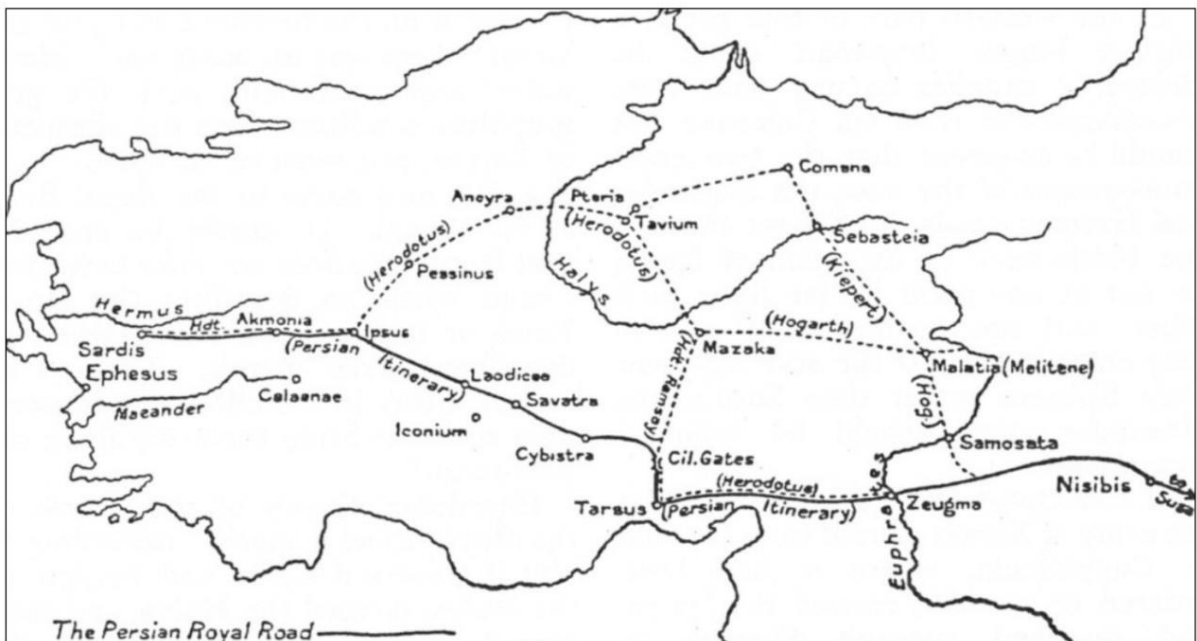


Fig. 10. The Via Regia from Susa to Sardis (Turchetto 2013).

1.4. NIĞDE-KINIK HÖYÜK

1.4.1. The archaeological mission⁶⁵

Niğde-Kınık Höyük is located on the northern fringes of the Bor Plain, in southern Cappadocia (Fig. 11). Excavations at the site stemmed from a survey conducted between 2006 and 2009, under the direction of Lorenzo d'Alfonso and Clelia Mora from University of Pavia⁶⁶. The survey covered an area of about 800 km², stretching over the northernmost fringes of the Bor Plain and the southern and eastern slopes of the Keçiboydurandağ and Melendiz Dağları. Among the 37 sites recorded, Kınık Höyük was selected for a long-term excavation project considering its long occupation history (with surface materials spanning from the Early Bronze Age to the Ottoman periods) and its large dimensions, supporting the presence of a first settlement (Fig. 12). Furthermore, no modern constructions are present on the mound and in the surrounding terrace. Following geomagnetic and GPR prospections conducted in a preparatory campaign⁶⁷, excavations at the site began in 2011 as a collaborative endeavour of University of Pavia and NYU-ISAW, under the direction of Lorenzo d'Alfonso⁶⁸. In 2021 the University of Firenze joined the University of Pavia, NYU-ISAW and Dokuz Eylül University in Izmir in the excavations at the site of Niğde-Kınık Höyük, and in 2022 the same university took over the management of the project. All four institutions continue to cooperate in the archaeological project, focusing their research on different excavation areas. The site is composed by an elliptic (180×120 m), 20-m-high mound, set on a roughly square terrace rising about 2 m from the surrounding plain (Fig. 13). Excavations are currently divided into five main operation areas. Operation A is located on the northern slope of the mound, investigating the mound defensive structures (sector Aw) and building complexes to the inside of the citadel (sectors A1 and A2). Operation

⁶⁵ For a general introduction to the site, apart from the works mentioned below, see the recent publications d'Alfonso and Castellano 2018; Lanaro et al. 2020; d'Alfonso et al. 2020; and Yolaçan et al. 2022; Pucci et al. 2023.

⁶⁶ For more details, see d'Alfonso and Mora 2007; d'Alfonso and Mora 2008; d'Alfonso and Mora 2009.

⁶⁷ d'Alfonso and Mora 2011; Balza and Balatti 2012.

⁶⁸ d'Alfonso and Mora 2012.

A is adjoined to the south by Operation E, focusing on public architecture dating to the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Operation B is located on hilltop. In Operation C, on the southern slope of the mound, are under investigation the Iron Age fortifications and a coeval storage area in their proximity. Finally, Operation D investigates the occupation of the lower town.



Fig. 11. Location of the site (KH Archaeological Project).

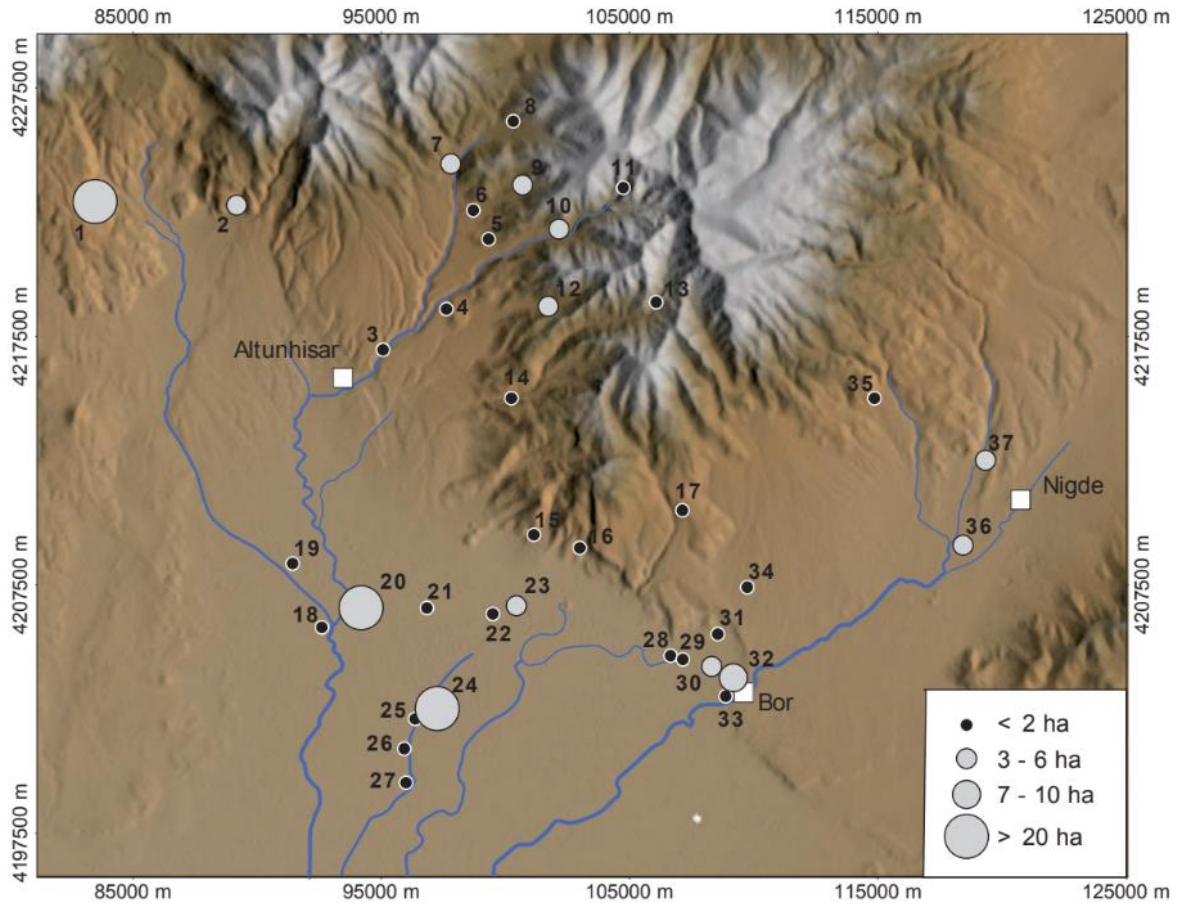


Fig. 12. Map of sites found (Balza and Balatti 2012).



Fig. 13. The mound of the site (KH Archaeological Project).

1.4.2. Topography of the site

The archaeological site is located in Niğde province, at the northern ends of the Bor plain, at the mouth of the Altunhisar valley, which divides the Melendiz Dağları volcano from Keçiboydurandağ Mountain. The valley offers mountain pastures and a busy communication route through the Cappadocian volcanoes in ancient times. The site of Niğde-Kınık Höyük controlled both access to the valley and the east-west axis that crossed the Konya plain flanking the volcanoes.

A topographical survey of the entire site was conducted during the 2022 campaign (Fig. 14)⁶⁹. The archaeological site extends over a surface of approximately 9.5 ha, 7 of which are currently fenced; its maximum height from ground level is about 20 m and it is clearly divided into a central higher area, an approximately 3 ha mound, and the surrounding lower town. When archaeological excavations began in 2011 the mound was still intact. The mound section is provided below (Fig. 15).

The north-eastern slope is particularly steep: the lower town just next to the mound is only 4.5 m higher than ground level (1199.5 m) in this portion, while the slope of the mound is particularly steep and reaches here its highest elevation (1220 m). A paved road runs through the south-eastern part of the lower town and gravel roads are found in the northern and western parts of the lower town. In the lower city, the morphology of the terrain highlights some anomalies. In the south-western area, the curves show a wide depression that channels water in the direction of the south-western corner of the site; this is possibly due the presence of a town wall or a road network, so the above-mentioned depression could indicate the presence of a gate access that, understood as a discontinuity in the supposed city wall, would have facilitated the formation of the depression itself. A similar morphology, although not yet archaeologically investigated, is visible on the northern slope of the site; here a slightly smaller depression found very close to the bottom of the mound may also suggest a discontinuity in the mound-wall perimeter, thereby indicating the town wall is irregular. To the north-east of the site presents a “protuberance”, which could potentially be read in connection with a possible mound gate. A water course, now regimented, is located at the western border of the

⁶⁹ For more details, see Pucci et al. 2023.

archaeological area. Even if its straight course is now artificial, a water source was present in the ancient landscape⁷⁰.

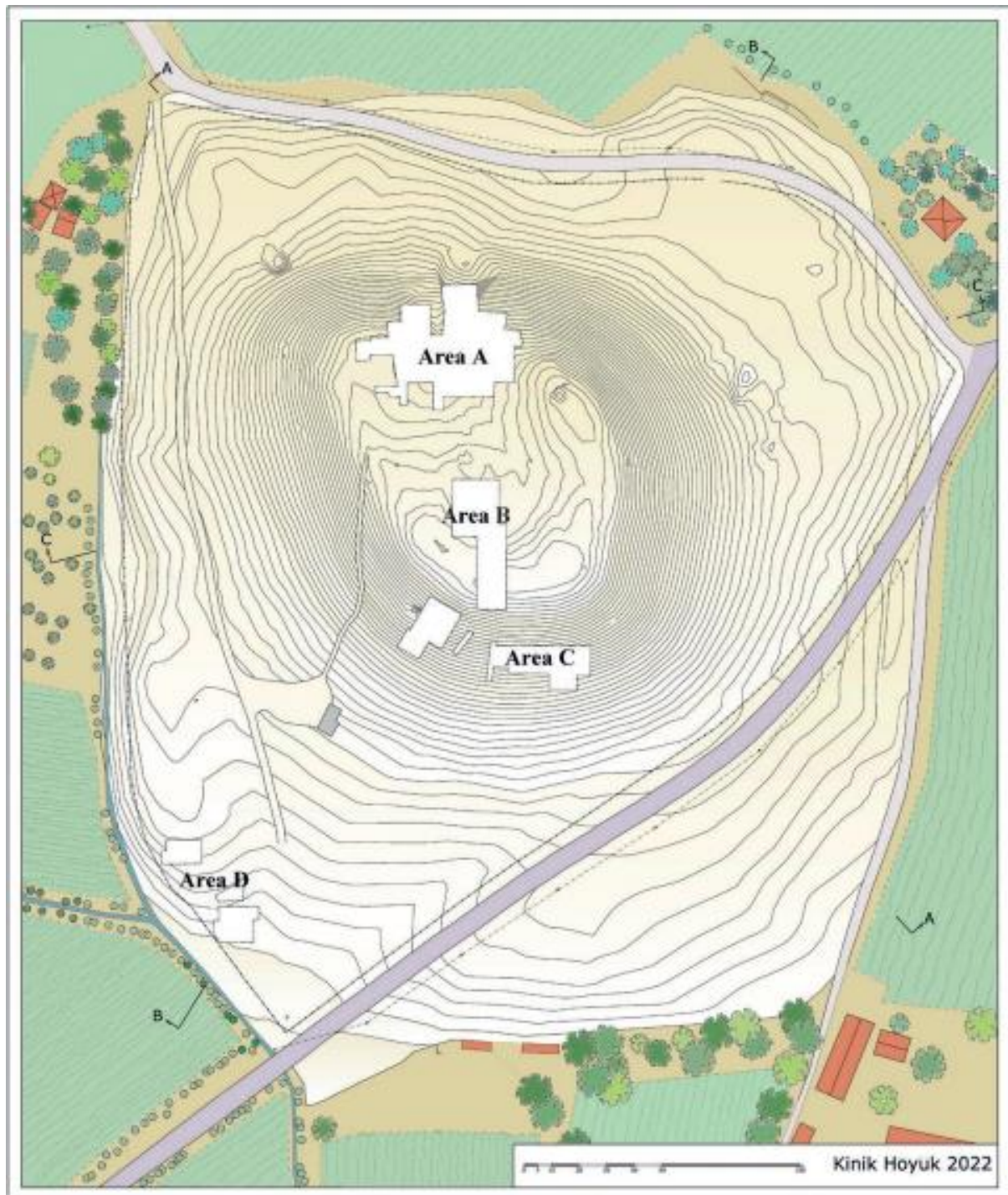


Fig. 14. Topographic plan of the mound by C. Alvaro (Pucci et al. 2023).

⁷⁰ A discussion of the broader environmental and geo-morphological setting of the site is provided by Castellano et al. 2023.

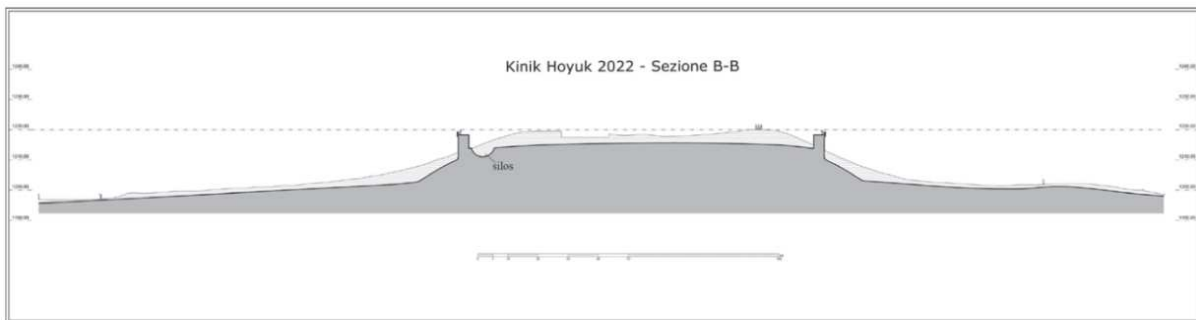


Fig. 15. Section connecting the mound to the lower town (C. Alvaro, Pucci et al. 2023).

1.4.3. Chronology of the site

The diachronic occupation of the site is summarized in the following table (Fig. 16)⁷¹. The periodization is supported by several 14C dates acquired from samples covering different trenches and contexts⁷². The stratigraphy of Kınık Höyük is built on three main elements⁷³. The simplest element is the Phase, corresponding to each change of the space defined by a trench without producing a significant modification of its volumes, functions and/or the material culture. Phases are typically associated with a Level and are identified by lowercase letters (a-z). The second element is the Level, which identifies a change in volumetry, function and/or material culture within a given space. This space corresponds to the limit of a trench associated with an Operation that has a broad, but defined research objective. Consequently, the Levels and Phases are defined in relation to each Operation open at the site. The periods of occupation of the site result from the comparative stratigraphy of the levels of the different Operations, based on material culture (mainly architectural technique, pottery, and ceramics).

The later period of occupation (KH-P I) dates to the Seljuk age and corresponds to a modest village located on top of the mound. It has no relevant structures, only architectural spoliation and reuse of materials found in situ. There is a hiatus between Period I and Period II, possibly to be explained by the provincialization of Cappadocia

⁷¹ d'Alfonso et al. 2022.

⁷² d'Alfonso and Castellano 2018; Lanaro et al. 2020.

⁷³ d'Alfonso and Castellano 2018.

by the Romans and the end of the monarchy, which may have caused profound changes in settlement and organization of the territory. Instead, periods II-VII see a well-structured settlement with a continuity of settlement.

Period II (KH-P II) corresponds to the Late Hellenistic period. Architecturally, Period II sees the reuse of many of the earlier structures (belonging to KH-P III); it is attested by quarters for domestic-dwelling use (Areas B and D), a sacred area on the northern slopes in the mound (Areas A and E), and a wall system installed on defensive architecture from an earlier period (Area C).

Period III (KH-P III) corresponds to the Early Hellenistic period and, further back, to the Achaemenid period, which also continued here into the 4th and 3rd centuries BC, by virtue of strong political and cultural conservatism. Relevant domestic-dwelling structures from the Achaemenid period have been unearthed in Areas B and D. Period III is still partially unknown, as it is still unclear what the relationship between the Anatolian tradition, Achaemenid culture and the nascent Hellenistic world was and how deeply these components were rooted here.

The oldest periods IV-VIII (KH-P IV, V, VI, VII, VIII) have been investigated mostly along the slopes of the site and in the lower town (Area D)⁷⁴.

⁷⁴ For the earliest phases of occupation of the site, see d'Alfonso et al. 2019, in which an identification of the site with the Hittite center of Tupaziya is proposed, linking the toponym to the Hellenistic-age toponymic form Dratai and its evolution in Roman and Byzantine times, Drizion.

<i>N-KH period</i>	<i>Conventional period</i>	<i>Date</i>
KH-P I	Seljuk/Early Ottoman	1200-1450 AD
KH-P II	Late Hellenistic	200-1 BC
KH-P III	Achaemenid/Hellenistic	500-200 BC
KH-P IV	Neo Hittite and LIA-I	800-500 BC
KH-P VA	Post-Hittite II	1000-800 BC
KH-P VB	Post-Hittite I	1200-1000 BC
KH-P VI	Late Bronze Age	1600-1200 BC
KH-P VII	Middle Bronze Age	2000-1600 BC
KH-P VIII	Early Bronze Age	3200-2000 BC

Fig. 16. The stratigraphic sequence at Niğde-Kınık Höyük: periodisation and absolute dating (d'Alfonso et al. 2022).

CHAPTER 2: CONTEXT OF ROOM Br7'S CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE: ANALYSIS OF EXCAVATION WORKS AND RESULTS

2.1. OPERATION B

Operation B has been open since 2011 in the southern part of the upper city. During nine campaigns, 300 m² of the Achaemenid and early Hellenistic occupation and 700 m² for the late Hellenism have been exposed, as well as for the Seljuik period⁷⁵. No levels ascribable to the Byzantine and Roman periods were found; given the relatively large extent of the excavated area, this likely corresponds to a hiatus in the settlement sequence of the citadel (Fig. 17; Fig. 18)⁷⁶.

For the earliest period exposed, the southern part of the Area has yielded evidence of several buildings of various sizes, all with fire installations related to manufacturing activities; it seems plausible that these are metalworking, particularly iron, for the recovered slag⁷⁷.

During the 4th century BC, the whole area was transformed, and above an artificial layer rich in ash and burnt material, a terrace was carved out. The northern part of this terrace sloped slightly toward the center of the site, forming in the central-eastern area of the site a large depression used as a waste area. South of this, the terrace was originally occupied by a series of fire installations, both furnaces and ovens and kilns for industrial use.

During the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, in this area there were two one-room dwellings with a square plan, separated by a lane with steps, paved with large pebbles. These are rather poor architectures, with stone foundations on which a single row of mud bricks has survived.

In the late 2nd or early 1st century BC a circle of walls was erected, dividing the excavated area into two parts: inside the walls, southwest of the area used as a throw, there are remains of small buildings of irregular plan. Northwest of the throw, on the other hand, was a two-room building, fully exposed, and remains of other small

⁷⁵ d'Alfonso et al. 2022, 155-169.

⁷⁶ d'Alfonso and Mora 2013, 693-708.

⁷⁷ See Chapter 4 on this.

buildings, with a north-facing earthen alley. Floor plans and assemblages support the domestic function of these buildings, but the wall structures (ca. 70 cm) seem better constructed than the single-cell houses to the south. In the largest building, an angular stone installation, perhaps used for refuse, a kiln, and a buried jar are the only productive features associated with these dwellings on the upper town⁷⁸.

⁷⁸ d'Alfonso et al. 2022, 155-169.



University of Pavia

Kınık Höyük 2019

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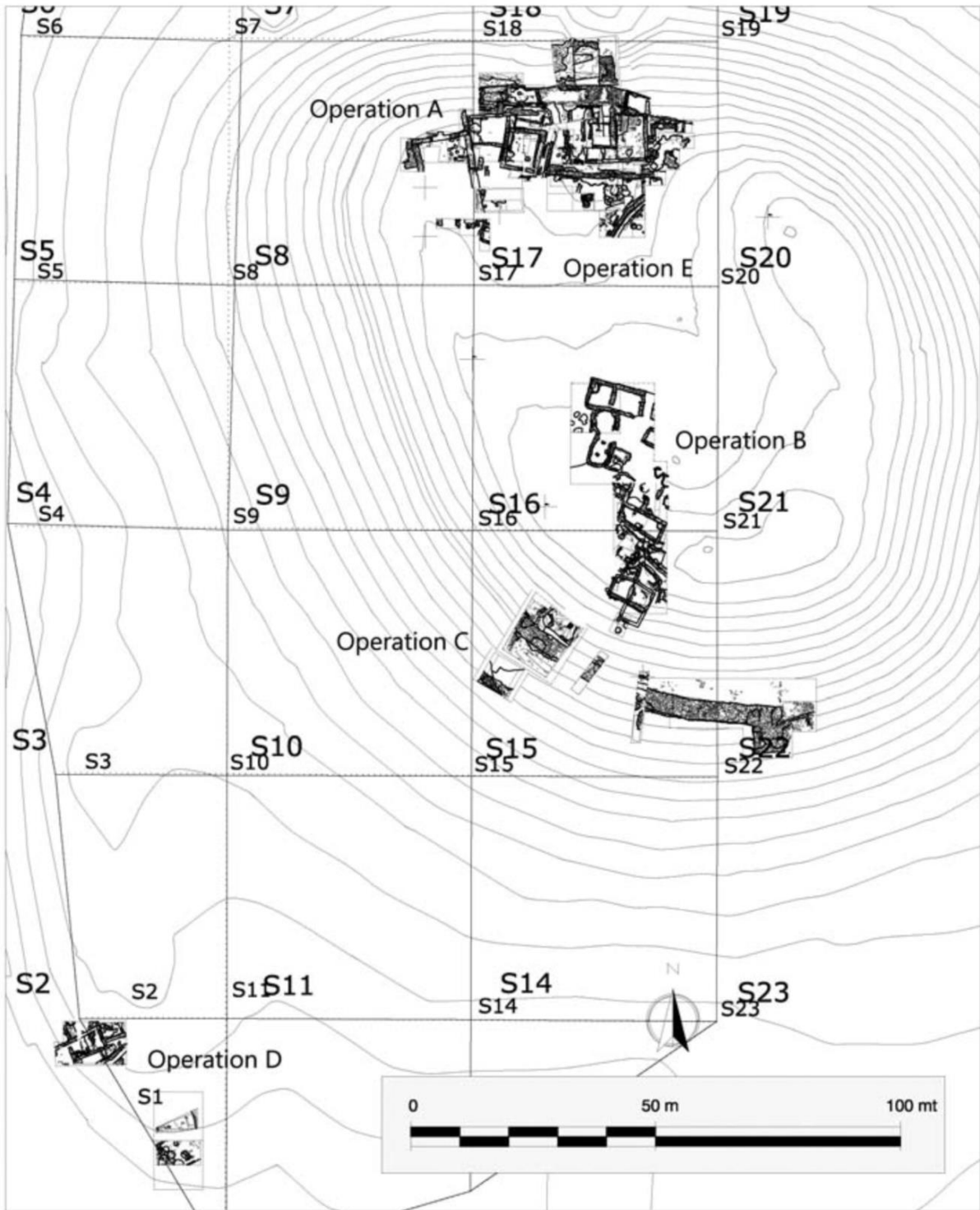


New York University

Operation B

Survey and Graphic: L. Davighi

Fig. 17. Final plan of Operation B (KH Archaeological Project).





	University of Pavia	Kınık Höyük 2019	Scale 1:500
	New York University		

Fig. 18. General plan of the field (KH Archaeological Project).

2.1.1. Levels B1 and B2

Level B1 dates to the late Seljuk period and the early Ottoman period, while Level B2 is entirely dated to the Seljuk period (Fig. 19). Many elements support a rural context in these levels, with small and poor houses that cut and sometimes reused previous Hellenistic stone architectural remains. Besides some buildings characterized by small, irregular, squared rooms, there were several circular stone walls cut into the earlier accumulations of the mound. Between these architectural remains, large open areas have been exposed, with pithoi possibly used for water supply, circular stone ovens and production areas (many slags and ashes were found), as well as both small and big trash pits⁷⁹.

The central sector of Operation B was characterized by retaining walls and installations. South of these structures a semicircular area had a preserved hard clay soil covered by an accumulation of reddish and grayish ash. Within the ash, various slags were found, which hint at small scale working activity. In the southern sector, the poor architectural remains consisted of alignments of stones and pieces of wall, forming a small building complex associated to a court with a central pithos. No traces of public structures have been found so far. The architectural structures unearthed in the northern sector of the site (squares 16.13 and 16.18) appeared to be buildings with a residential function. The preserved masonry was exclusively of stone, and consisted of shapeless, rounded blocks. Although unfinished and plastered, the walls were solid and regular⁸⁰.

In the northernmost square, the stone walls defining two rooms of a building are discernible in Level B1. The eastern room (Room Br2; Fig. 20) has a surface of 9 m² and was filled with debris of stone walls, under which a hard clay floor was found. In the northern part of the eastern wall a doorway opened toward a north-south oriented alley dividing this building from another one, whose eastern wall runs almost parallel to the eastern edge of the excavated area. A second opening could be seen in the southeastern corner of the room. Here and elsewhere the architecture of Level B1 was cut by several modern pits.

⁷⁹ d'Alfonso and Mora 2013, 693-708.

⁸⁰ d'Alfonso and Ergürer 2014, 36-52.

Level B1 is represented also by room Br1 (Fig. 21), found on the eastern edge of the excavated area. The walls of the structures are preserved for the first two rows, which are 70-90 cm thick and about 50 cm high⁸¹. They were quite irregular and had unshaped stones bound with clay mortar.

To be more specific, Level B1 has been also investigated in squares 15.20 and 15.15, in and around the circular stone structures (B606+B685 and B505+B495). B606+B685 (Fig. 22) pertains to an earlier phase of Level B1 (phase b), while B505+B495 (Fig. 23) was built later (Level B1, phase a), cutting the external surface B491. On the floor of B505+B495 has been found (B869) a hearth (B870) and a small installation (B888). The hearth B870 as well as two postholes to the north of B888 (Fig. 24) suggested that the circular structure defined a domestic environment, probably used for seasonal dwelling and provided with a tent or reed roofing⁸². The form was that of a pit-house, cut into the external surface B491, and abutting the big stone wall B487. The circular structure B606+B685 could well be a pit-house too, cutting the earlier walls B487 and B616, even though no clear evidence for its domestic use has been identified.

Regarding Level 2 (Fig. 25), excavations in square 16.16 had revealed the presence of a working area characterized by the presence of trash pits, ovens, and two interred large pithoi. In square 15.20, two more large pits were exposed: pit B521(= B894; Fig. 26) and pit (B880; Fig. 27). The top of both these pits, and the surface B508, from which they were cut, were largely lost because of the construction of the pit houses of Level B1 (Fig. 28). The large quantity of discarded ceramic fragments found in pithos/pit B577 (Fig. 29) reveals its late use as trash bin. The trash itself seems not to have been burnt, since no ashes have been found in the filling. However, traces of secondary firing on the walls of the pithos indicate that it was originally used as an oven, or a silo⁸³.

⁸¹ d'Alfonso 2013, 387-397.

⁸² d'Alfonso et al. 2016, 301-330.

⁸³ *ibid.*

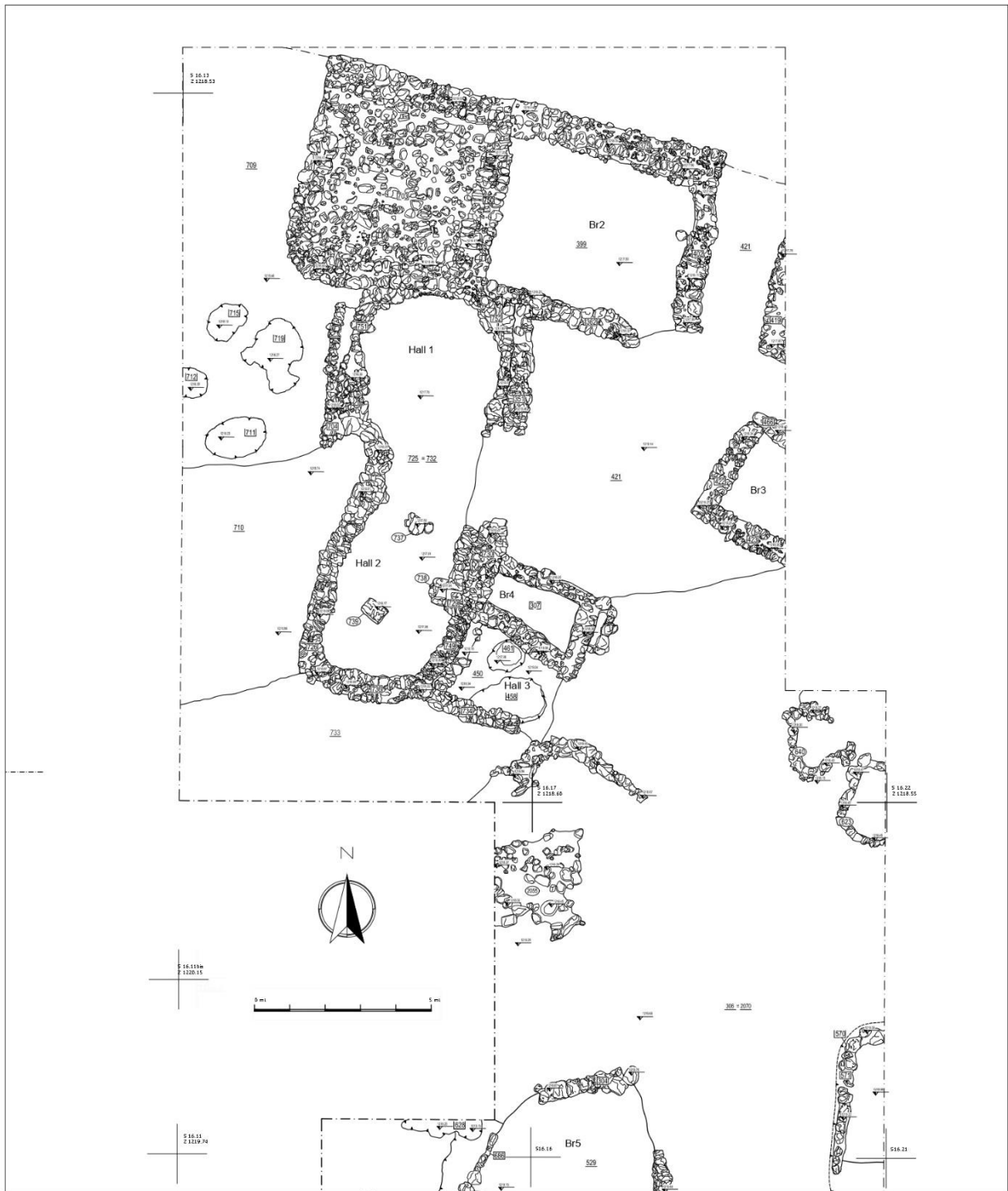


Fig. 19. Br1 and Br2 (courtesy of L. Davighi).



Fig. 20. Room Br2 (KH Archaeological Project).



Fig. 21. A view of Room Br1 and Room Br2 (d'Alfonso and Ergürer 2014).



Fig. 22. B606+B685 (KH Archaeological Project).



Fig. 23. B505+B495 (KH Archaeological Project).



Fig. 24. Postholes north of the microstructure B888 (KH Archaeological Project).

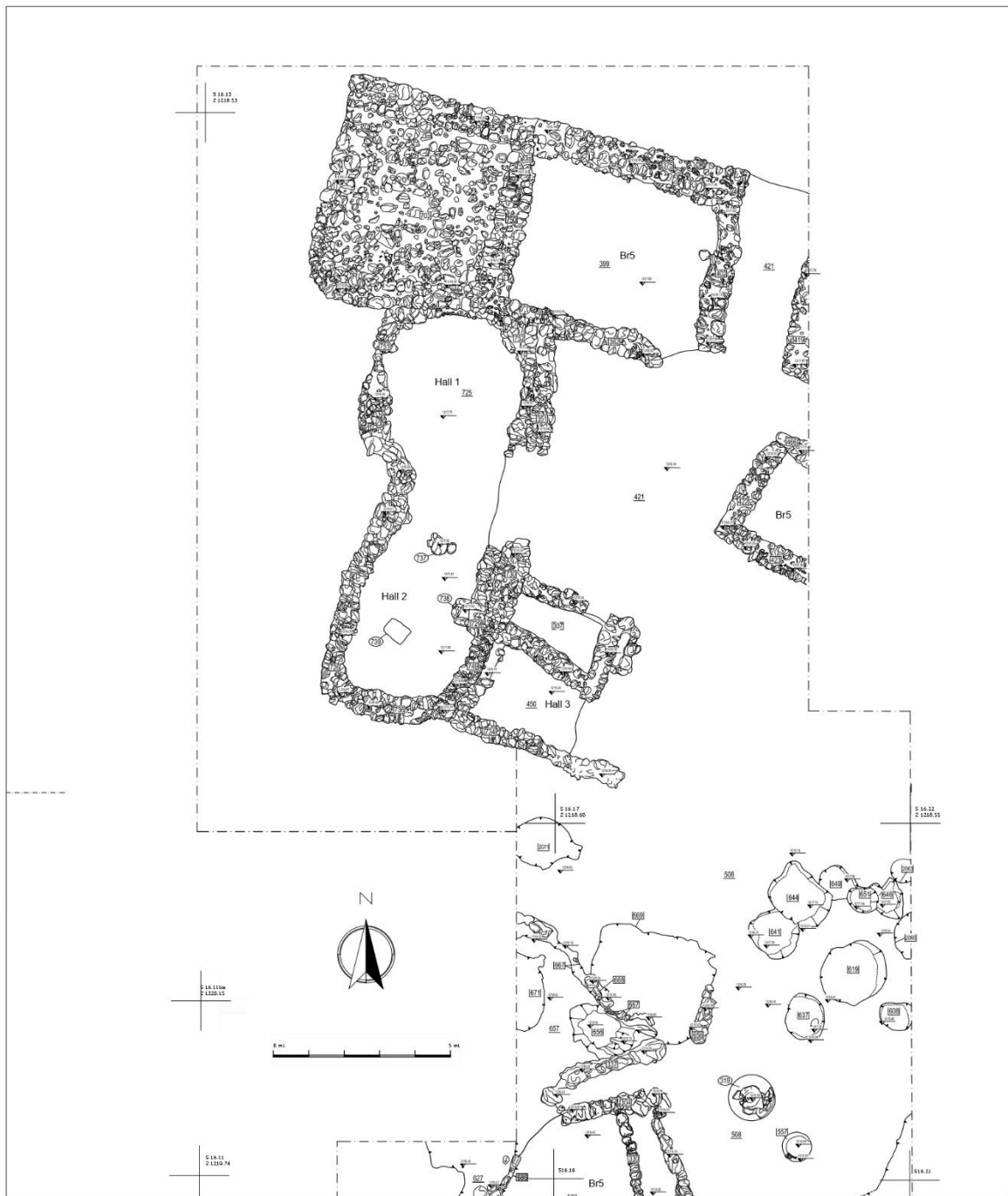


Fig. 25. Level B2 (courtesy of L. Davighi).



Fig. 26. Pit B521 (=B894) (KH Archaeological Project).



Fig. 27. Pit B880 (KH Archaeological Project).

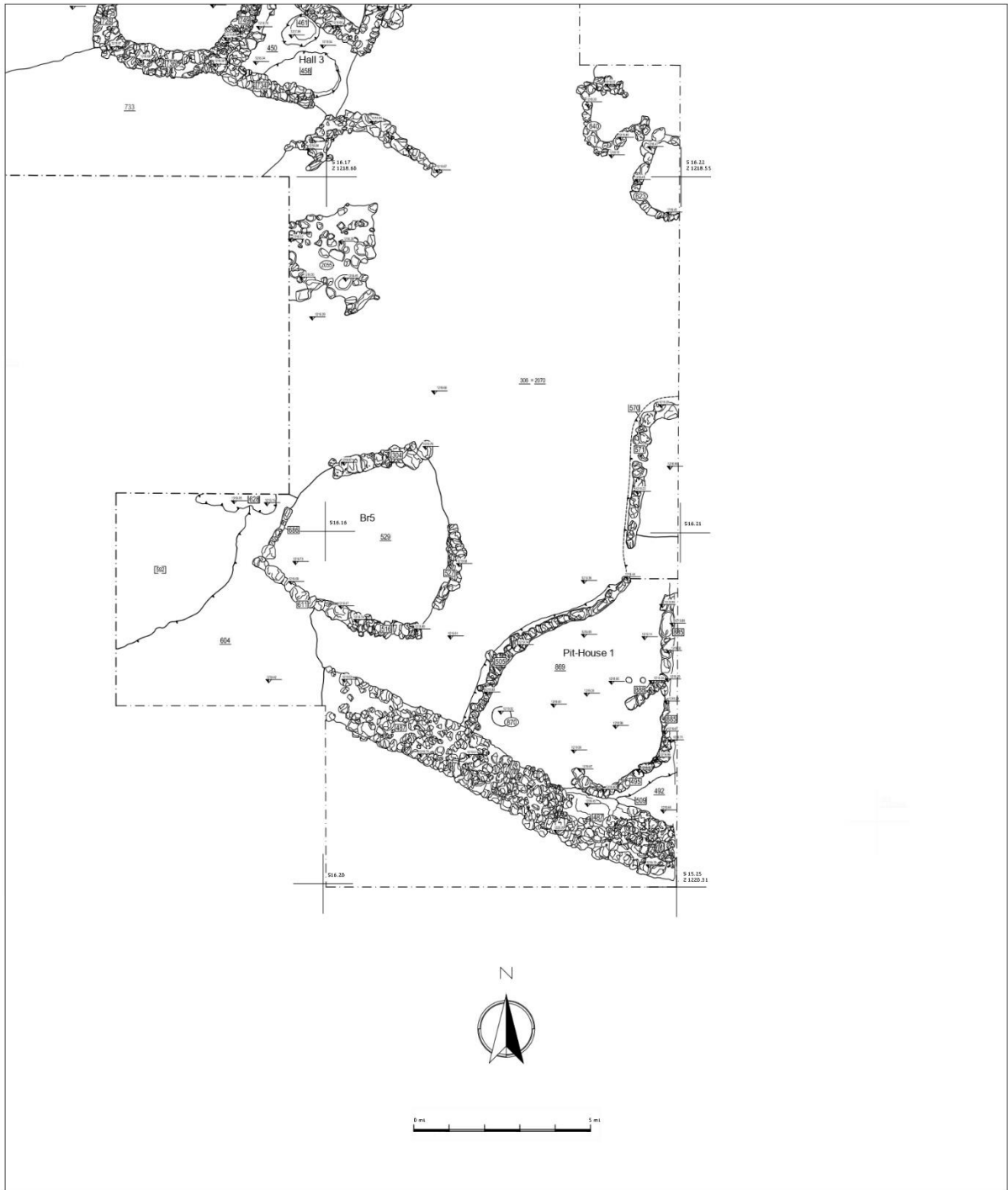


Fig. 28. Pit-house in Level B1 (courtesy of L. Davighi).



Fig. 29. Pithos/pit B577 (KH Archaeological Project).

2.1.2. Levels B3 and B4

In different contexts it has been observed that some of the poor Seljuk dwellings were built as pit-houses and cut in the earlier Hellenistic levels whereas some others reutilized the remains of the stone Hellenistic architecture. For example, in squares 15.20 and 16.16, the Levels B1 and B2 were characterized by the presence of a significant number of pits of various sizes and functions, as already stated, and the original digging of these pits disturbed most of the Hellenistic layers. The Hellenistic Levels B3 and B4 were much better preserved in the southwestern portion of the operation. The pottery from the Hellenistic level is of good quality. Hellenistic ceramic classes, such as red and black glazed pottery cups and plates, coexist with less fine ware with monochrome decoration and geometric motifs, still related to Iron Age Central Anatolian production. Both ceramic classes, however, were locally produced⁸⁴.

In Level B3, in the southern area of the operation, close to the NW corner of 15.20, the southern stone wall of an irregular room 824[^]337[^]800 (B2021) is found, together with the southern continuation of the inner floors of phases a (B803), b and c (B822). To the south of square 20.21, also wall B616 and the large stone-wall B487, both cut and partially reused in later levels, are part of Level B3 (Fig. 30).

In squares 15.20 and 16.16, Level B4 preserves scanty evidence of architecture. Only very poor wall remains, cut or dismantled by later occupations, have been found in the southern half of square 15.20. One of these, the mud-brick wall B2024, was provided with a thin layer of white plaster (Fig. 31). However, the most remarkable features of Level B4 were a series of installations. Among this, the oven B845 was especially interesting for its complex structure: it was provided with a fire chamber constituted by a large pithos and a ventilation conduit, lined up with unshaped stones at both sides and covered with roughly worked rectangular slabs (Fig. 32).

The early Hellenistic occupation of the southern portion of the square 16.16 was set up by leveling the ruins of the previous Level B5 at an elevation of ca 1218,20 m asl (outer surface B2018)⁸⁵. Thus, Level B4 was constructed by razing the remains of earlier occupation levels, before filling the empty space and levelling it to create a wide flat

⁸⁴ d'Alfonso and Mora 2013, 693-708.

⁸⁵ d'Alfonso et al. 2017, 333-342.

terrace. On this terrace floor, the oven with a stone channel for air control (B845) was set close to a microstructure consisting of two mudbrick-plastered basins (B840; Fig. 33), thus suggesting that this was a production area. Corresponding to the limit of the underlying mudbrick wall, B397, the terrace slants suddenly down (outer surface B2088) towards the NE. This depression towards the center of the mound was filled by trash deposits very rich in ceramics and bones.

As for architectural remains, in Level 4 the area consisted of a living quarter where two squared single-room houses have been brought to light; a third building of the same type might have existed more to the north, but only the stone foundations of its northern wall (B777), were preserved. Not only are their dimensions small (4.5x4.5 m), but the architecture was also poorly conceived, with a stone foundation and mudbrick superstructure of a single course, resulting in a ca. 40 cm width⁸⁶.

Below the stone wall B487, which marked the limit of the Late Hellenistic settlement of the citadel (Level B3), the single-room buildings Br8 and Br12 have been unearthed, belonging to Level B4. Both rooms seemed to have been in use during two phases of occupation: in the earlier phase (B4b), Br12 presented a stone floor (B2276) and an access from the W. Later, during phase B4a, a portion of the stone floor was removed to allow the installation of hearths and drains (B2906, B2927 and B2903). The major innovations involved the structures of room Br8: in fact, at the transition between phases B4b (Fig. 35) and B4a (Fig. 34), the southern wall (B2182) was cut by a large pit (B2908) that moved all the western portion of the building (both the inner and outer parts). The building was then rebuilt by adding a new stone foundation, a new mudbrick elevation (B2936) and filling the rest of the pit with an accumulation of mudbrick debris. It is likely that this restoration of the brickwork of Br8 is the consequence of a collapse of the previous walls, which had been built on extremely soft deposits of clay, mixed with ashes coming from a furnace (B2916). The space between Br12 and Br8 was occupied by a stone paved lane, 1 m in width, sloping to the center of the settlement to the N, thanks to steps also composed of medium-sized stones⁸⁷. The threshold of Br12 opened on this path, while the entrance to room Br8 was located to the N. The

⁸⁶ d'Alfonso et al. 2018, 132-156.

⁸⁷ d'Alfonso et al. 2019, 569-590.

portion of Level B4 to the S of the two single-room buildings is completely lost due to water-flow. In conclusion, the transition to phase B4a can be understood as a process of reorganization of the structures of phase B4b. On the other hand, the setup of Level B4b marked a complete transformation in comparison to Level B4c (Fig. 36): during this phase, in fact, the areas of the settlement uncovered in squares 15.20 and 15.19 were completely devoid of housing facilities, presenting just scattered installations, organized as a sort of outdoor workshop (B840, B845 and B2027; Fig. 37).

Even more intense, however, was the transformation that occurred in the transition between the terracing of Level 4c and the underlying Level 5. The deposits between the lower surfaces of Level B4 and those of Level B5 were rich in organic residues, ashes, bones, slags and ceramic materials (mostly cooking ware): this could be possible evidence of an intense food production or workshop activity⁸⁸. The presence of this production was confirmed by a cluster of installations of Level B5, found against section E (B2932, B2958 and B2964); in fact, these installations have produced a thick layer of white and black ash. Within these deposits, several remarkable finds have been discovered, mostly lamps, loom-weights and other working tools⁸⁹.

⁸⁸ See 2.2.

⁸⁹ d'Alfonso et al. 2019, 569-590.

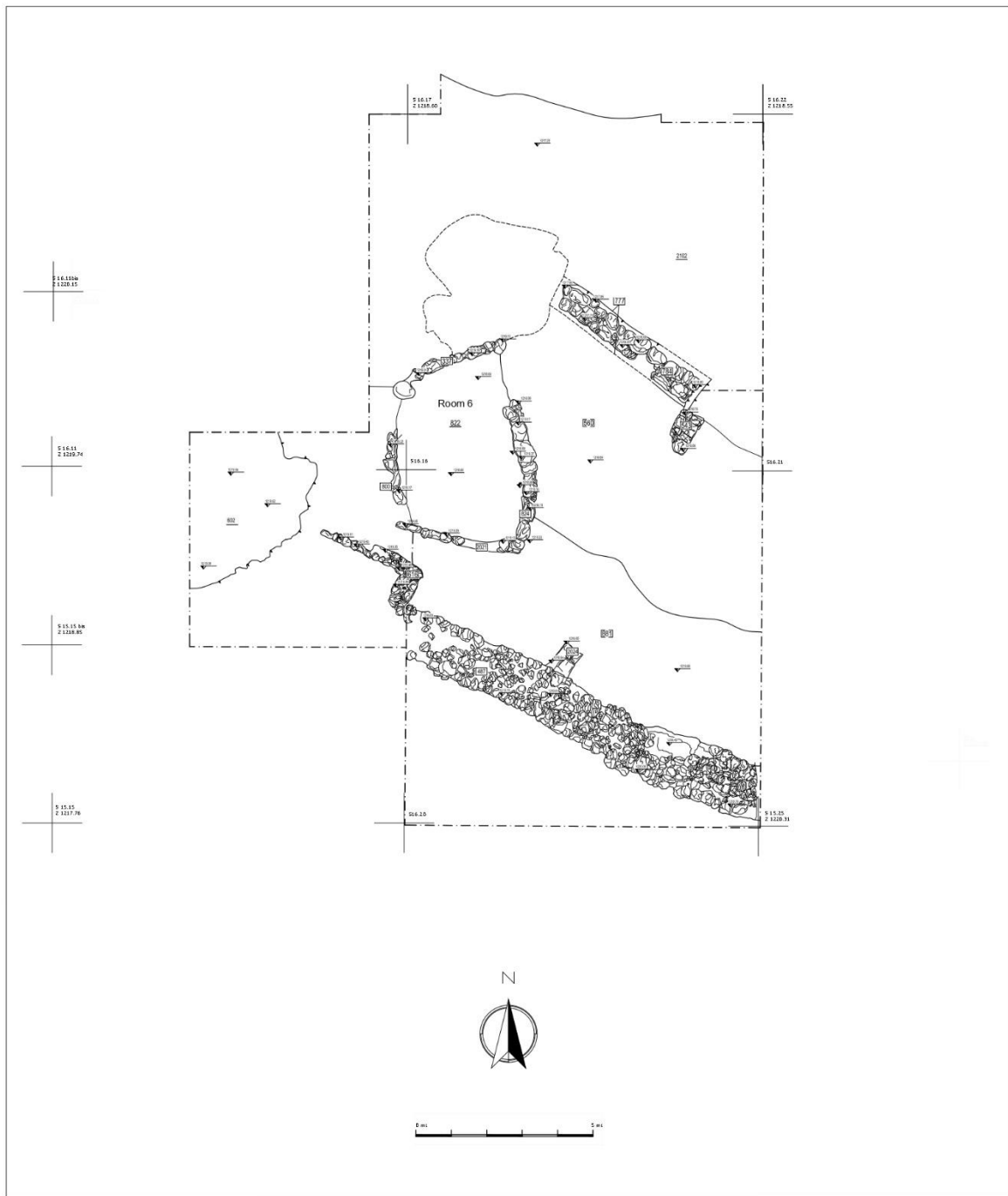


Fig. 30. Level B3 (courtesy of L. Davighi).



Fig. 31. Plaster on wall B2024 (KH Archaeological Project).





Fig. 32. Oven B845 (KH Archaeological Project).



Fig. 33. Microstructure B840 (KH Archaeological Project).





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 Level 4 Phase a

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Fig. 34. Level 4a (courtesy of L. Davighi).



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Kınık Höyük 2018
 Operation B
 Level 4 Phase b

Scale 1:75
 Survey and Graphic: L. Davighi

Fig. 35. Level 4b (courtesy of L. Davighi).

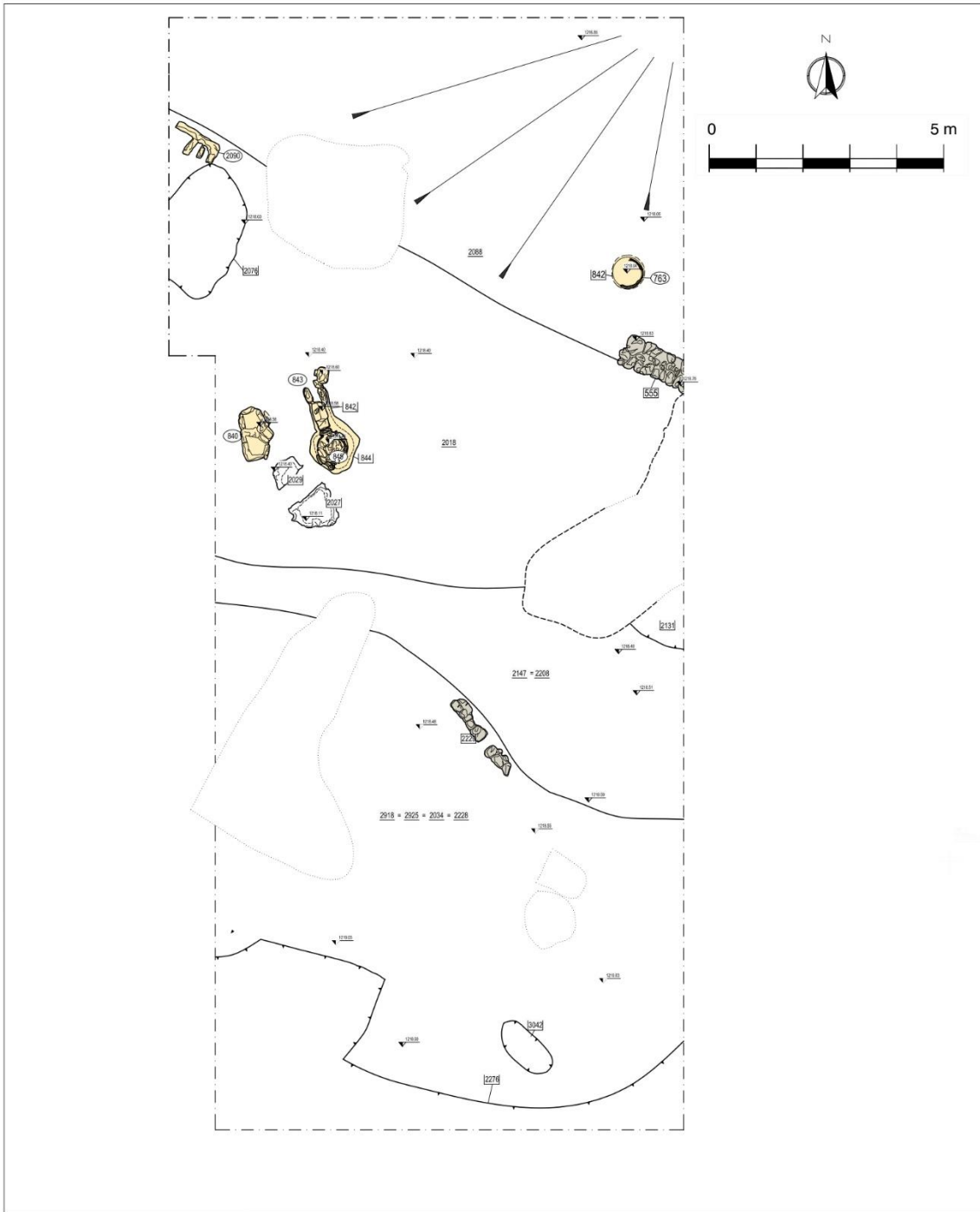


Fig. 36. Level 4c (courtesy of L. Davighi).



Fig. 37. View of oven B845, microstructure B840 and pit B2027 (KH Archaeological Project).

2.2. LEVELS B5, B6 AND B7

Levels B5-6 are associated with the KH-P III period; Level 7 would be associated with the KH-P IV period. The available radiocarbon dates have yielded the following results: KH-III would be dated to the mid-6th to the end of the 3rd century BC, KH-IV to the 8th to 6th centuries BC (Fig. 38)⁹⁰. Levels B5-7 have been the subject of excavation and analysis since 2014, when Room 7 was completely exposed. Room 7 is the most emblematic case to observe the succession, as well as the only one in which Level B7 has been excavated and reached (floor B876)⁹¹.

Level B5, as evident from the large number of fire installations found, has yielded evidence of crafts and food production in Operation B. This idea emerges from the final picture of the last year of excavation in the southern area. In the excavation area between Room 7 (to the north) and Rooms 9 and 10 (to the south), once Level B4 was removed, deposits indicative of continuous accumulation resulting from production activities associated with heavy fire use emerged. In fact, during phase 5b, a large, round furnace was found to the west of Room Br10, and there was also a squared fireplace inside the same room in the northeast corner. After the abandonment of the furnace in phase 5a and the construction of Room Br9, a second oven was reconstructed here in the northwest corner. Given the presence of fire installations inside and around each room, probably the building did not function primarily as a dwelling but, like the entire area, was connected to craft production associated with intensive use of fire.

The area held the same function in Level B6, as indicated by the presence of ash deposits northeast of Room Br14 and the two fires installations below them. Within the deposits and pits a large amount of metal slag was found.

2.2.1. Level B5

The levels below the Hellenistic ones were first exposed in square 15.15, where carbon and bone remain and on soil layers associated with small ovens were found. After removing these layers, the top of a mud brick wall was reached: it represents the northern wall of the vast Room Br7 (B397).

⁹⁰ d'Alfonso and Castellano 2018, 84-93.

⁹¹ See 2.3.

Once the terraced surface in square 16.16 was removed, the ruins of the earlier occupation became well visible. These have been exposed in the northwestern corner of square 16.16. The northern mudbrick wall of the large Room 7 (wall B397) was abutted to the north by a series of ashy deposits mixed with daub layers (B693, B700), likely resulting from fire installations.

The scanty remains of two walls and a hard floor covered by ashes (B2118) ending into the eastern section of the trench belonged to one of the ovens producing these deposits. The deposits started from the northern front of wall B397 and slanted down toward the north up until the end of square 16.16. They were very informative about the last phase of reuse of the architecture appearing under the terrace. When this architecture was no longer in use, it was likely filled with deposits of production activity in which fire played a major role. From the presence of some iron slags in these deposits, iron smelting seems a likely hypothesis for Level B5⁹². In the western part of the square, south of Level 4 houses, two rooms of a building of Level 5 have been exposed.

The building was defined to the north by the E-W mudbrick wall B2230 preserved for a height of ca. 1.30 m; to the south, instead, the wall defining the building was made of stone (B2267). The eastern mudbrick wall B2261 was badly preserved because of a later cut made for the fire installation B2264, the western wall of the building lies beyond the W section of square 15.19. The two rooms of the building were divided by mudbrick wall B2257, on which remains of a white plaster were preserved. A passage between the two rooms divided this wall from wall B2230. In the western room, Br9, the presence of a pithos and of several fragments of a clay tray and ashes suggested that food storage and production was its main function. The eastern room was named Br10. A fire installation and fragments of cooking pots and of one clay tray were found along the northern wall, while glass and iron slags, as well as a glass bead, were found in the deposit above the earth beaten floor; the room was thus interpreted as a metal and glass working area⁹³.

To be more specific, in phase B5b (Fig. 39), the single room Br10 consisted of a 3.5x3.5 m square and hosted a squared fireplace in the north-eastern corner. West of Room

⁹² d'Alfonso et al. 2017, 333-342.

⁹³ d'Alfonso et al. 2018, 132-156.

Br10, a large, rounded furnace (B3110) was set at a lower level than the open area to the north, and the retaining wall B3066 formed a step dividing it from the open area. The furnace was abandoned during Phase B5a (Fig. 40), and the second room Br9 was built on top of it, joining Room Br10: a doorway connected the two rooms. The room also contained a large, squared fire installation in the northwestern corner (B3092; Fig. 41).

To the north, when the two rooms designated as Br8 and Br12, dated to the Hellenistic period, had been removed, they left an open space in which to excavate. In this area, excavations have focused on the space between the southern wall of the sizeable mudbrick Room Br7 (B897) and the northern wall of Rooms Br9 and Br10 (B2230) which allowed to both explore the phases below the removed rooms Br8 and Br12 and to connect the stratigraphy of this open area with that inside of the large, excavated Room Br7.

In this area, north of mudbrick wall B2970, a series of mudbrick debris layers were excavated atop a soil accumulation (B2992) which defined the space between this wall and another wall to the north (B2137). Below B2992, floor B3001 was found at an elevation of 1216.95 m asl and the space was designated as Room Br13. The floor B3001 was associated with two installations: a rectangular fire installation constructed from mudbrick and stone (B3011) and a fireplace (B3012) which continued under the eastern section. To the west, a stone and mudbrick staircase (B3022) serving as an entry point to this room (Fig. 42).

After reaching the floor and its associated features in Room Br13, the area outside of the room was investigated. The space directly to the east was cut by a large pit (B2162) which revealed that staircase B3022 continued upward to an elevation of 1217.96 m asl; it appears to continue between walls B2017 and B2990⁹⁴. Another staircase (B3033) was found to the north of B2017 which runs parallel to B3022. It is possible that there was one large staircase which extended out from Room Br13 and led to a southern entrance to Room Br7; or that there were two separate staircases, one to the south which served as an exit to Room Br13 and allowed access to another room or open space south

⁹⁴ d'Alfonso et al. 2020, 463-485.

of B2017 and a second one to the north which was part of an hallway leading to the southern entrance to Room Br7⁹⁵. Through the staircases, the floors and installations in Room Br13 can be linked to Level B5 in Room Br7 as they end at the same elevation as Room Br7 Level 5 floor (both B3022 and B852 are 1217.96 m asl)⁹⁶. In Level B5, Room Br13 housed two small fireplaces and contained long accumulating deposits rich in ashes and broken cooking ware.

North of Room Br7, a large furnace was indicative of production activities necessitating the use of fire. South of Room Br7, beyond a thin, slightly curving, EW-oriented partition wall (B2017+B2137), a second production area consisted of a stone-paved room to the west (floor B2268), opening onto a wide area to the east (external surfaces B2263+B2232+B2231), whose easternmost exposed portion comprised the remains of another smaller furnace (B2932) and two ovens (B2964, B2958). From the stone-paved room, a passage parallel to the partition wall led to a series of steps descending into Room Br13.

2.2.2. Level B6

Removing Level B5 layers in the open area, south of wall B2970, revealed the foundations of two small rooms, both associated with the EW-wall B2230 of Room Br10, showing that it already existed in Level B6 (Fig. 43). The excavation focus was into a series of deposits and scattered brick and stone, before coming down on a smaller mudbrick wall (B3018) which ran roughly parallel to B2970. The whole area, including B3018, was cut down by several later pits. Fragments of plaster in the nearby deposits and two tiny pieces of plaster found on the southern face of B3018 indicated that this wall was plastered. The space between the B2970 and B3018 was interpreted as a narrow walkway used during Level B6. The other major structure dating to Level B6 was a stone-wall oriented NNE-SSW (B3014) with only 2-3 rows of stones preserved. The wall connected to the north with a badly constructed and badly preserved stone and mudbrick wall that ran ESE-WNW, and to the south with wall B2230. The space defined by the three walls was declared as Room Br14 (Fig. 44).

⁹⁵ *ibid.*

⁹⁶ *ibid.*

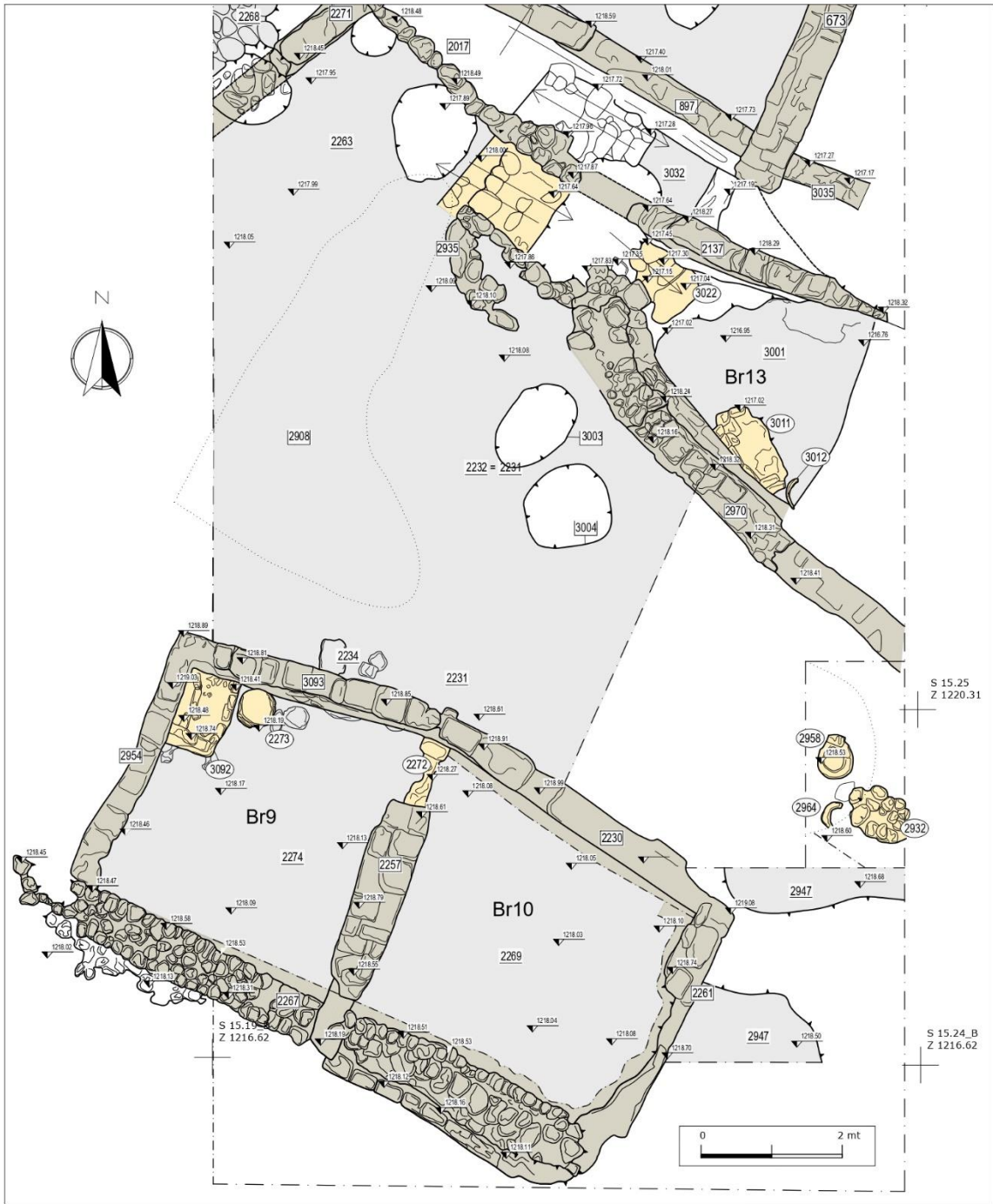
The eastern half of this room was excavated, exposing a clay floor (B3025) which partially abutted wall B2230 and a partially preserved stone-paved floor (B3029) which abutted the northern portion of the wall. Thus, within the room two floors were found: B3025, a clay floor covering the southern portion and preserved to the north (B3029) abutting B2230, and B3029, a stone paved floor partially preserved in its northern half. On the contrary, the pitting cut the entire floor of the eastern room, named Br15, and only foundations of its N, W, and E walls were preserved. North of the two rooms an E-W, 80-cm-wide lane ran between this building and Room Br13. Northeast of Room Br14, a series of ashy trash deposits were excavated which sloped down towards the northwest. Under these deposits, two more fire installations (B3140 and B3152) were exposed.



KH-P	OPERATION A			OPERATION B		OPERATION C		OP. D	OP. E
	Sector A1	Sector A2	Sector Aw	Sector B1	Sector B2	Sector C3			
				Level B1.0			Level C3.0		
KH-P I			Level Aw.1	Level B.1		Level C.1	Level C3.1		
				Level B.2				Level D.1	
	Level A1.0	Level A2.0							Level E.0
KH-P II	Level A1.1	Level A2.1	Level Aw.2	Level B.3				Level D.2	Level E.1
KH-P III	Level A1.2	Level A2.2	Level Aw.3	Level B.4				Level D.3	Level E.2
	Level A1.3	Level A2.3			Level B2.5			Level D.4	
					Level B2.6			Level D.5	
KH-P IV		Level A2.4	Level Aw.4		Level B2.7	Level C.2	Level C3.2		
			Level Aw.5						
KH-P V			Level Aw.6			Level C.3	Level C3.3		
			Level Aw.7				Level C3.4		
KH-P VI							Level C3.5		
			Level Aw.8				Level C3.6		

Fig. 38. Summary of the stratigraphy of the site (d'Alfonso and Castellano 2018).



Fig. 39. Level B5, phase b (courtesy of L. Davighi).



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Scale 1:50

Operation B

Level 5 Phase a

Survey and Graphic: L. Davighi

Fig. 40. Level B5, phase a (courtesy of L. Davighi).



Fig. 41. Fire installation in Room Br9, B3092 (KH Archaeological Project).



Fig. 42. Staircase B3022 and staircase B3033 (KH Archaeological Project).

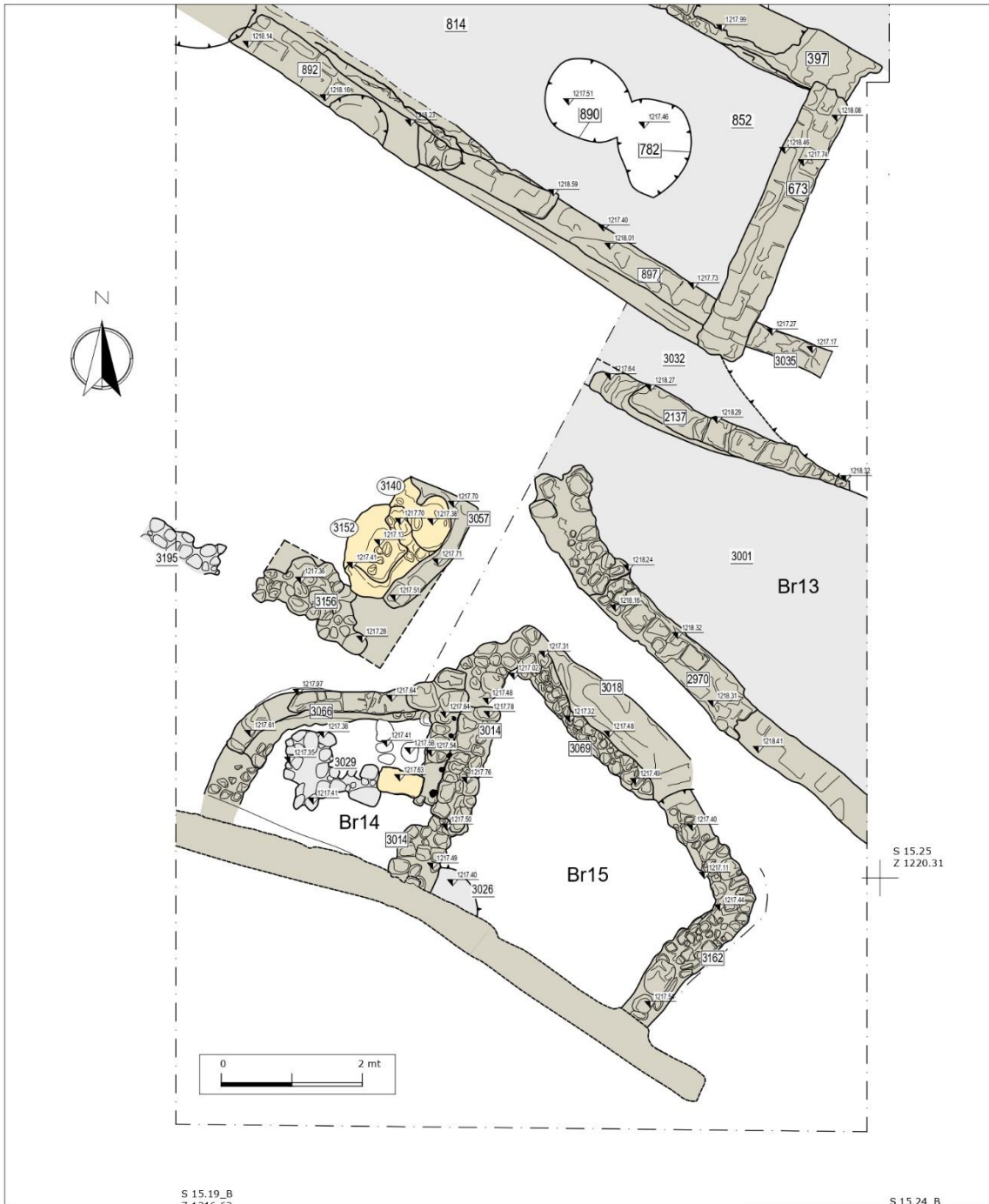


Fig. 43. Level B6 (courtesy of L. Davighi).



Fig. 44. View of rooms Br14 and Br15 (KH Archaeological Project).

2.3. ROOM Br7⁹⁷

In 2013, after removing the Hellenistic levels, the top of a mudbrick wall discovered in 2011 (B397) was reached. The wall is preserved for three brick courses (ca. 1 m wide) and is exposed for a length of more than 10 m. It represents the northern wall of Room Br7, part of the so-called Yellow Building.

With the excavations 2014 it became clear that the mudbrick building has many occupation levels and phases. Common features for all the three levels (Levels B5-7) are the mudbrick walls B397 and B673. These are particularly well preserved, ca. 2 m high and 1 m wide, with some spots displaying a robust colored plastering (Fig. 45)⁹⁸. The latest phase of use of the mudbrick structure, Level B5 (Fig. 46; Fig. 47), is defined by two additional walls (B815 and B892), which join with B397 and B673 to form the large room, measuring ca. 10 m by 3-4 m. Level B5 has been exposed in square 16.16, enlarging toward the W the small trench opened in 2013 at the corner between the mudbrick walls B397 and B673. The excavations exposed the four walls of the trapezoidal room. The SW wall (B2038=B892) is a mudbrick wall with stone socle, joining with the earlier walls B815, B397, and B673. The orientation of B2038 is not perfectly parallel to that of B397 and this is what gives the room its irregular shape of an elongated trapeze. The corner between B2038 and B815 was heavily disturbed by the Medieval pits, but there are clear remains of a circular structure (B2043; Fig. 48) similar to the one excavated in the opposite corner of the room, in Level 7 (B806).

Once floor B852 has been removed, the main architectural feature of Level 6 is wall B897 (Fig. 49). It is a mudbrick wall with stone socle running NW-SE just below the later wall B892, but even more divergent from the wall B397 than B2038, which was in any case built on top of it. B897 is covered in its whole surface by a thick layer of plaster. The earliest floor associated with B897, B814 (Level 6b), was occupied by an oven (B2001, Fig. 50), also equipped with a lateral stone installation (B2010). Toward the NW corner of the room the bottom part of a mill was found (B2047), lying upside down just upon B814. The room of Level B6 also had a later floor B2045 (phase a),

⁹⁷ For further details on the stratigraphy of Room Br7, the elevations and the materials recovered, see Chapter 4.

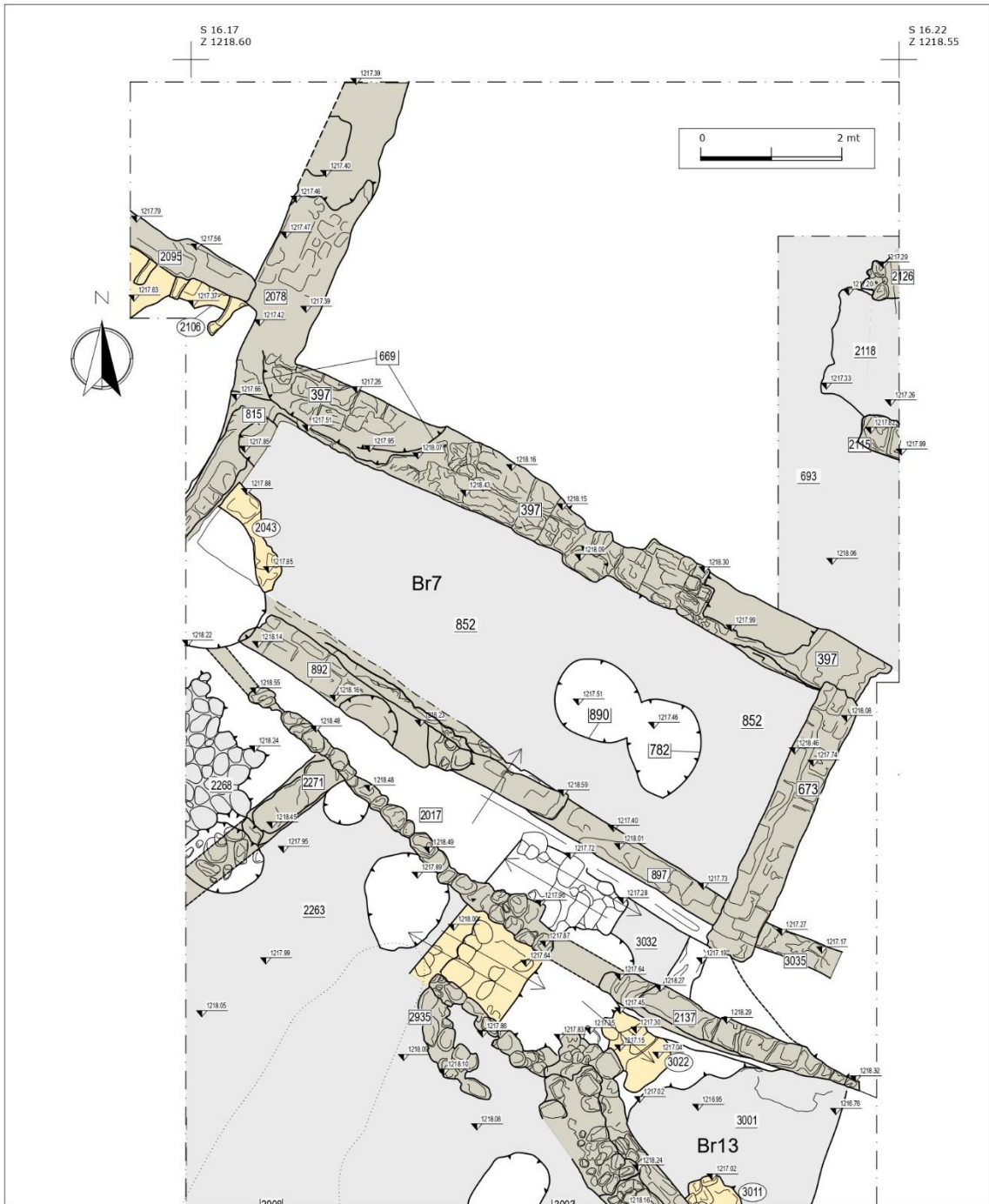
⁹⁸ d'Alfonso et al. 2015, 98-127.

lying just upon the ashy accumulations produced by the oven B2001 or by other burning activities (B899). The presence of a mill, oven, and several ashy fireplaces indicate that this space was associated with food preparation during Level B6.

Level 7 was exposed only in the E half of room 815^397^673^897 (Fig. 51). In this level, wall B897 seems to have been still in use, together with the circular structure B806, at the corner between B397 and B673. The floor associated to Level 7 (B876) has been found and largely exposed in 2014: it is a very fine whitish clay floor, with a plaster-like texture.



Fig. 45. Detailed view of wall B673 (KH Archaeological Project).



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Scale 1:50

Operation B

Level 5 Phase a

Survey and Graphic: L. Davighi

Fig. 46. Level B5, phase a (courtesy of L. Davighi).

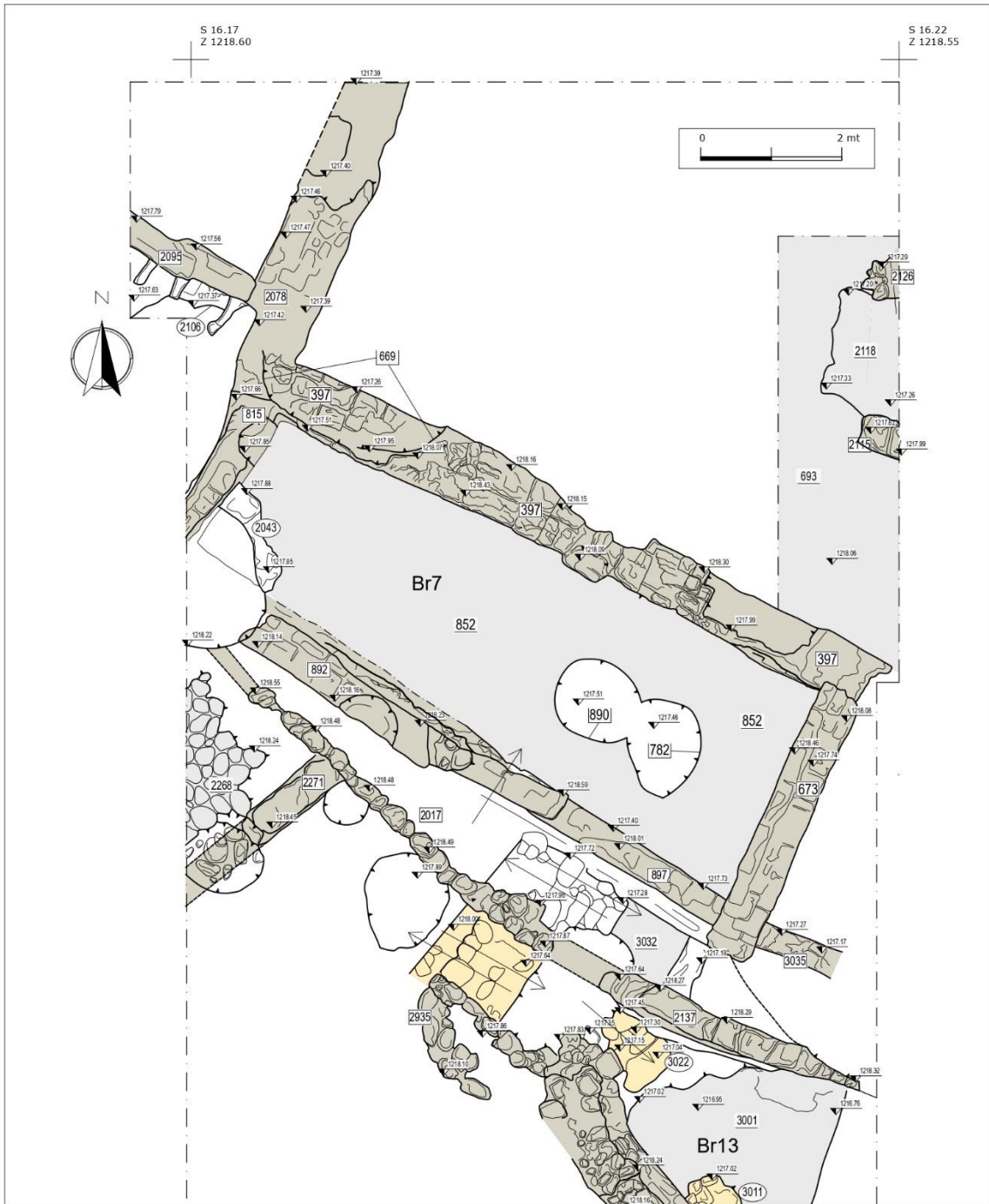
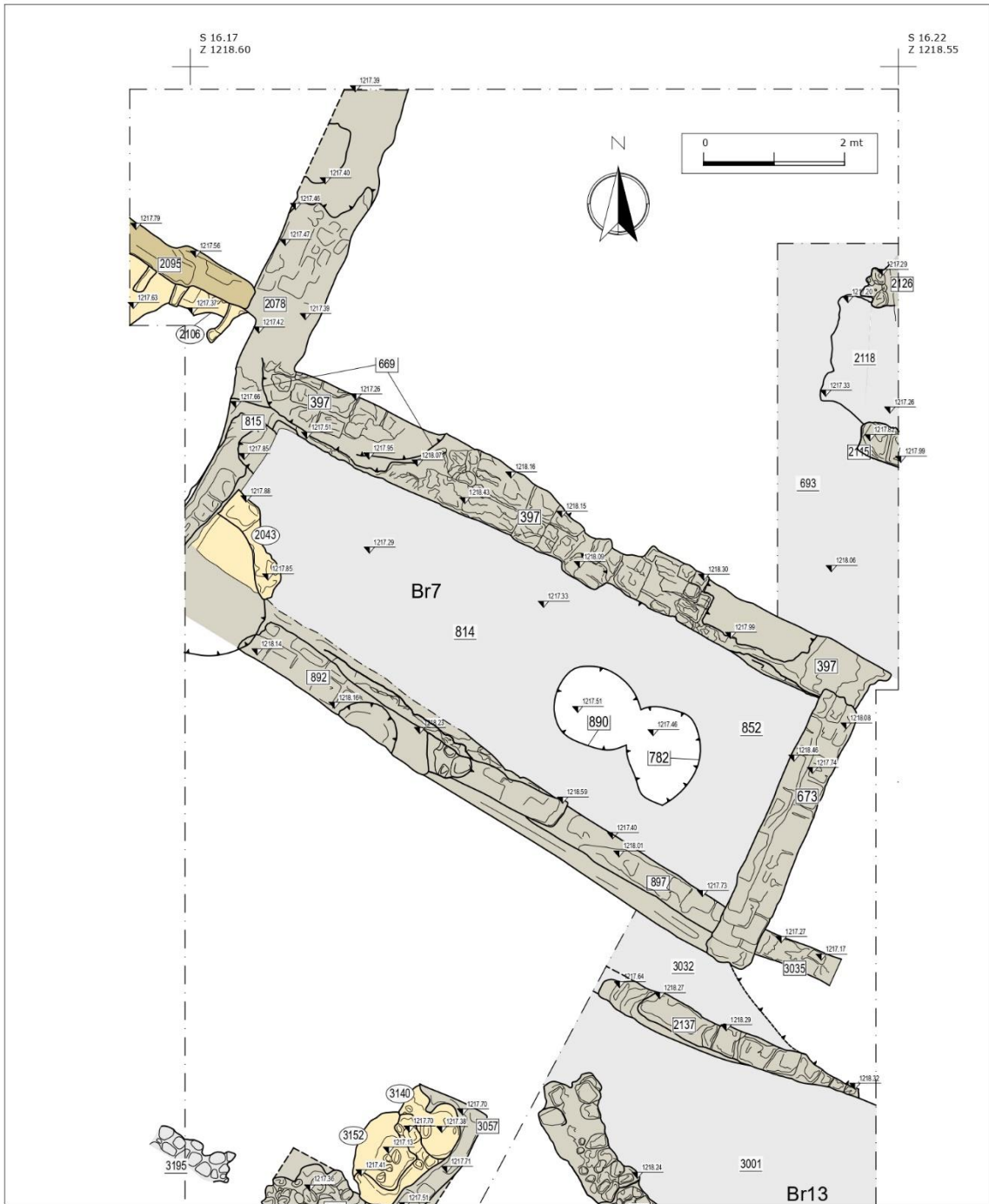


Fig. 47. Level B5, phase b (courtesy of L. Davighi).



Fig. 48. In the foreground, the circular structure of Level B5, B2043; in the background, the circular structure of Level B7, B806 (KH Archaeological Project).



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Scale 1:50

Operation B

Level 6

Survey and Graphic: L. Davighi

Fig. 49. Level B6 (courtesy of L. Davighi).



Fig. 50. Oven B2001 (KH Archaeological Project).

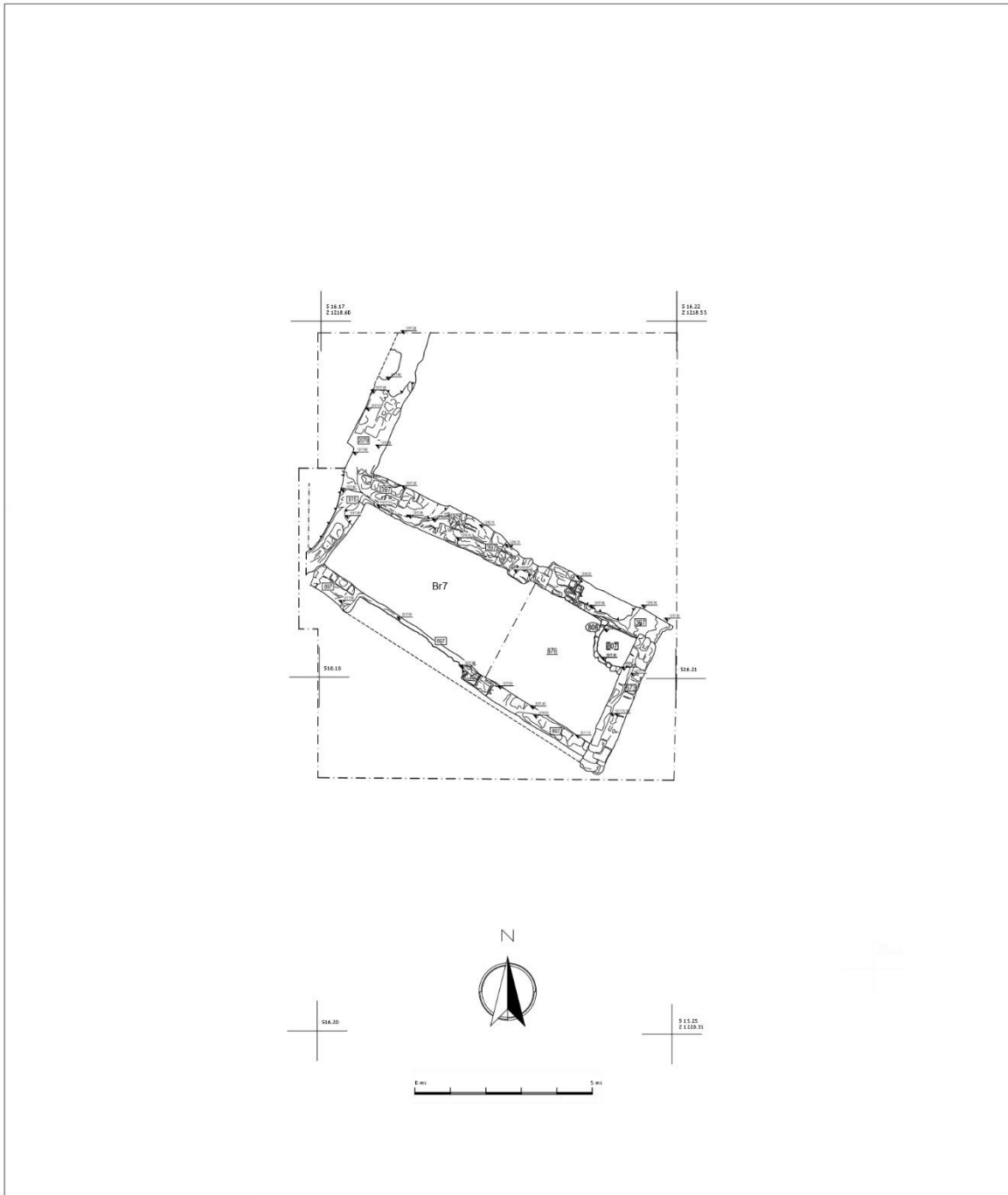


Fig. 51. Level B7 (courtesy of L. Davighi).

CHAPTER 3: ANALYSIS OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM Br7

3.1. METHODOLOGY AND TERMINOLOGY

3.1.1. The ordinary trial to process ceramic in Kınık Höyük

Analysis of pottery at Kınık Höyük begins on the field. The excavation teams in each area or area sector are asked to count all the sherds found on the field, then dividing them into functional categories in order to possess a useful number for statistical purposes of the amount of pottery in a specific stratigraphic unit⁹⁹.

Selection is then carried out according to the diagnostics criteria: only those sherds that are rim, base, handle, and wall fragments with decoration are brought to the laboratory for washing and analytical study. Non-diagnostic materials, on the other hand, are deposited in a specific area within the excavation designated to store all non-diagnostic materials found during excavations. The purpose of collecting all non-diagnostic materials in a dedicated location within the excavation meets the need to avoid secondary contamination of areas outside the context of their provenance ahead of future surface surveys. It may happen that some non-diagnostic sherds are discarded in the laboratory after the washing operation in order to discard any doubts: this is the case, for example, of the dubious decorated walls, visible after cleaning.

Once the pottery has been selected, brought to the laboratory and washed, it is catalogued and the data about it is entered into a specially created database. In the Kınık Höyük laboratory, the pottery is listed with a unique code that contains the site identifier (KIN), the excavation campaign (13/14/15...), the site or site sector from which the sherd came (B/B1/B2...), the stratigraphic unit, and lastly a progressive number to identify each sherd in the given stratigraphic unit, preceded by the letter c or by a point (e.g., KIN14B2002c1/KIN14B2002.1). The same rule applies to whole forms, which

⁹⁹ See 3.1.2.

are identified as "small finds": instead of the letter c there will be the letter F (e.g. KIN14B2002F23).

The sherds are collected in plastic bags, each corresponding to a single stratigraphic unit; each bag is sealed with a ribbon of a specific color associated with the area to which it belongs and bearing the number of the stratigraphic unit. At the end of the excavation campaign, the bags are placed in large crates, different for each area, which are placed in the shelves inside the excavation storage area, closed and sealed annually by officials of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Therefore, study of the materials by archaeologists can only take place during the months of excavation, when the depot is reopened for the new excavation campaign.

For the present study, which took place during the 2023 excavation campaign, I took out from the crates of Area B pottery bags corresponding to selected stratigraphic units¹⁰⁰. When the present analysis was conducted, the preliminary procedure had already been done by the team of archaeologists who excavated the room being examined; therefore, only the preserved diagnostic pieces were examined.

I opened each bag individually and separately, observed, counted and sorted the sherds, after dividing them by class according to functional criteria¹⁰¹. I have gone ahead to analyze each individual sherd and fill out a sheet dedicated to each one. These are specific forms used for the analysis of a sherd, the data of which will subsequently be recorded in the database. There, the code of the sherd is noted according to the above criteria, the preserved part, then the diameter and thickness of the section. Then the form is specified or, at least, it is indicated whether it is an open (deep or shallow) or closed form (collared or without neck); only later is the form category identified (shallow bowl/plate; deep bowl; jug/bottle/amphora; jar; cooking pot; krater; pithos; lamp; colander; lid; zoomorphic; anthropomorphic; or other). Next, the processing technique and inner and outer surface treatments (smoothed; roughly polished; well-polished; glazed; self-slipped; or other), or any finishes such as slip, are specified, along with the

¹⁰⁰ The analysis of the ceramic assemblage was preceded by a careful reconstruction of the stratigraphy of Room 7. For further details, see Chapter 2.

¹⁰¹ See 3.1.2.

color and any decorations (painted monochrome; painted bichrome; painted polychrome; incised; inlay; plastic; impressed). The color of the outer surface and the color of the inner surface are defined according to Munsell classification. Then there is the clay matrix color (A; AB; ABA), hardness, and category of the fabric, which may be fine, medium, or coarse. In some cases, there may be more indications involving density, shape, and type of inclusions; sometimes the combination of these details can be useful in identifying the subcategory of the fabric¹⁰². Afterwards, I photographed and drew the sherds.

Then I carefully resealed the bags and placed them back into their crates, which were later closed in storage at the end of the campaign.

3.1.2. The functional categories for preliminary ceramic analysis adopted in Kınık Höyük

According to the methodological approach adopted, prior to further selection and analysis in the laboratory, at Kınık Höyük the sherds are sorted and divided into four functional macro categories in order to keep track of a general quantitative data: table wares, i.e., pottery for serving and dining, cooking wares, i.e., fire pottery, coarse or storage wares, i.e., pottery for stocking, other wares, i.e., everything that does not fall into the previous categories.

The category of table wares includes plates, cups, bowls, pitchers, and the like. These are smoothed and polished pottery, sometimes painted or otherwise decorated, of good workmanship. The walls are thin (usually less than 0.5 cm). The fabric is generally fine.

Cooking wares include fire pottery, which therefore shows traces of burning. It is undecorated and the fabric is generally rough.

In storage wares fall the large storage forms for storing consumer goods, such as pithoi. The walls are very thick, and it is generally undecorated. The fabric is coarse.

¹⁰² See 3.3.

Some extra categories (others) have also been created for very specific ceramic forms that do not fit into the previous categories, such as unguentaries or small ceramic forms. Finally, there are the aforementioned non-diagnostic sherds that do not give information on type or complete form. In most cases they are very common parts, without characterizations, of the body of a vessel.

3.2. THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE: A PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW

3.2.1. Leading definitions: class, form, type and the creation of a typology

The classification of archaeological artifacts out of context or independently of their context of origin, based on a number of formal and stylistic parameters, constitutes the preliminary sorting method that allows the organization of the work. Typology of archaeological materials, on the other hand, tends to recognize systematic and culturally significant formal differentiations among artifacts as an integral part of the overall reconstruction of the communities that produced and used them. More precisely, the overall classification of the materials of a given area (cultural, territorial, chronological), independent of the individual contexts of origin, is aimed at their preliminary sorting and the construction of a rough relative chronology, based on the observation of the general technical, stylistic and formal features of archaeological materials and their change over time. It is an ethnocentric operation, a tool that the researcher applies from the outside to the material that is the object of his analysis¹⁰³. Instead, the proper typology must be constructed as an integral part of the analysis of individual contexts, distinguishing on the basis of synchronic spatial relations the specific meanings of the artifacts. Only by this operation is it possible to separate aspects of the formal variability of artifacts, which derive from their specific function, from those which depend on differences in chronology, and thus construct analytical relative chronologies. In this case, the tool is emic, that is, it tends to recognize and reconstruct

¹⁰³ Francovich and Manacorda 2002.

the views of the ancient community on the production and use of artifacts¹⁰⁴. An artifact is the material result of an intentional activity, exercised at a specific time and place and in a defined cultural context. Identifying the primary meaning of artifacts is part of an emic approach, which aims to reconstruct the views of the ancient community that produced and used them. Material objects produced in a given cultural context as a response to a specific need will be formally homogeneous, and thus directly recognizable (in the eyes of contemporaries) for what they actually are.

Thus, typology is the classification of several objects that are part of a homogeneous whole by defining types, that is, groupings of objects that share equal attributes and can therefore be distinguished from others¹⁰⁵.

There are many ways of establishing a typology, and factors related to the specific characteristics of the analyzed complex, to the existence or non-existence of conventions already in use for that type of pottery, and finally, since typology is in any case a system of order based on the observation and ideas of the classifier, also to the personal attitude of the researcher to work according to one criterion rather than another.

Although there is no absolute parameter according to which a ceramic typology can be constructed, there are generally two main references, namely, that related to the characteristics of the composition of the fabric and that related to the form. The former case tends to distinguish types based on differences in the fabrics. However, the parameters followed to set up the differences can be very different, investing the composition of clays and inclusions, color and firing, finishing and decoration, etc. All of this leads to considerable difficulty when trying a synthesis of the different systems adopted, and which in any case would risk resulting in long and sterile list in which it would be difficult to recognize common denominators.

On the other hand, it is different in the case of typologies based on the definition of vessel forms, where the possibilities of approach are still varied but allow more attempts

¹⁰⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁵ Anastasio 2007, 33-46.

at classification. Two factors must be kept in mind before proceeding to create a typology: 1) except in the case of mold productions, each vase is unique; 2) a typology always reflects only one possible order, it is a formal and theoretical abstraction, so some flexibility must be retained.

The first step is to figure out whether to follow an "unstructured" or a "structured" typology¹⁰⁶. The unstructured one is certainly the simplest typology and consists of giving an acronym to each type that you decide to set up, in a continuous and therefore unstructured order. The advantage is in the lack of problems in increasing types, but the disadvantage is in having, in the end, a list that is quite unrationed and difficult to manage, to the extent that kinds of typologies are now practically extinct in archaeological studies. The structured one, therefore, is generally the preferred way forward. It consists in proving types equally, but organized according to a common naming criterion, distinguishing from the beginning general categories within which to place, gradually, the individual types established.

One concern in the analysis and classification of artifacts is the choice of basic units of analysis. Thus, before proceeding, it is good to specify that the canonical typology of ceramic artifacts is based on three elements: class, form and type.

The terms used to distinguish the artifacts that are the subject of the classification are mainly functional. Functional terms, adopted not on the basis of verifying the function of ancient artifacts but only because of their formal similarity to contemporary artifacts, are inevitably inaccurate. As said above, classification is the first stage in setting up a typology and consists of the recognition of the recurrent presence of technical, formal and dimensional elements of the artifacts, preliminary to their contextual study¹⁰⁷. In practice, a class is understood as a population of artifacts with shared generic morphological parameters (e.g., pitchers, bowls, jars, etc.). Form, on the other hand, defines the overall morphological characters common to certain sets of artifacts (classes) that are functionally homogeneous¹⁰⁸. From a theoretical point of view, the

¹⁰⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁷ Francovich and Manacorda 2000.

¹⁰⁸ Semeraro 2004, 161-183.

most efficient definition is the one that sees type as a group of vessels (or decorative elements), which share a set of formal characteristics and thus were likely produced following the same pattern of mind. Thus, the type level identifies with an emic approach, that is, on the basis of contextual verifications, the different, more or less standardized systems of artifacts¹⁰⁹.

This system of subdivision finds its most direct scope in the case of domestic productions based on simple technology (in particular, unturned fabric pottery fired in non-permanent kilns or otherwise with limited fire and temperature control), and of productions that are technologically more complex, but at a relatively limited stage of development and expansion. In specialized and industrial productions, which are technologically complex and based on patterns defined in all their components, and with a wide geographical circulation that goes far beyond individual cultural contexts and circles, individual types are highly standardized within themselves and clearly distinct from each other: in practice, the level of form and that of type end up coinciding in most cases.

To conclude, two more subcategories need to be defined. Type variant designates a single artifact related to a specific type, but with some exclusive characteristics. The unicum, on the other hand, seems to refer to the level of the form, i.e., of the general pattern, rather than to that of the type, and designates a single artifact with its own characteristics unrelated to those of the recognized types¹¹⁰.

3.2.2. Process for the development of the Catalog

For this study, a single context, namely the Br7 space, was considered. The choice of only one context is due to several factors.

First, the present work is aimed at a preliminary and sectorial study of Kınık Höyük pottery from the Achaemenid period derived from Area B: therefore, this is just the starting point for further research. The choice of this context also responds to its nature

¹⁰⁹ Francovich and Manacorda 2000.

¹¹⁰ *ibid.*

as a well-defined space in as many as three phases of occupation. It appears outstanding because it is well defined and archaeologically rich. In fact, it contains many types of artifacts and ecofacts, and a large quantity of animal bones. The purpose of the thesis is thus both to reconstruct the ceramic typology concerning the classes examined and to give a final interpretation on the Br7 context.

Here, within the individual ceramic classes, the main forms have been defined. As far as terminology is concerned, it was decided to adopt modern names to denote the ceramic classes; modern terms hold a merely conventional value in this case, connected with the need to establish an unambiguous vocabulary according to the applied classification criteria rather than a reference to function connected with our modern cultural sphere. The identification of the forms is based mainly on morphological characteristics (e.g., the articulation of the rim, the presence or length of the neck, etc.). Within the forms, finally, types have been identified on the basis of sensitive morphological variations.

The primary characteristic that determines a certain function of a vessel is the proportion of height, base diameter, body diameter (if any), and rim diameter. However, for fragment-based typologies there is reliance on the rim, which in the present work is therefore taken as a guide for typological distinction. Bases or handles can also give information about the function of a certain vessel; there will be a section devoted to them in the Catalog, as well as a section devoted to the particular category of cooking plates and decorated walls.

The Catalog is organized in such a way as to devote a table to each piece, in which all the information that was necessary for the present study is indicated. The table recalls the sheets used in the preliminary field analysis. The first line shows the number in the Catalog and the code assigned to each sherd during the archaeological mission. Subsequent lines then go on to indicate the part of the vessel preserved (rims, mostly) and, in order, references to images and plates, rim (or base) diameter, wall thickness, and working technique. Some sections are also devoted to external and internal surface treatments and color, as well as also to the indication of decoration, if it is present. Next comes an analysis of the sherd fabric, supported by a photo taken using a microscope

for a clearer view. The color of the matrix, the category of the fabric and the description of it are given. Additional lines are devoted to any remarks and the mention of any *comparanda* found on analysis. This is followed by photos of the sherd on the front and the back and a drawing of its reconstructed whole shape.

3.2.3. The Catalog

The first class is **shallow bowls/plates**. Within this class, three forms have been found on the basis of rim orientation:

- *shallow bowls with simple rim* (SB-1);
- *shallow bowls with incurved rim* (SB-2);
- *shallow bowls with everted rim* (SB-3).

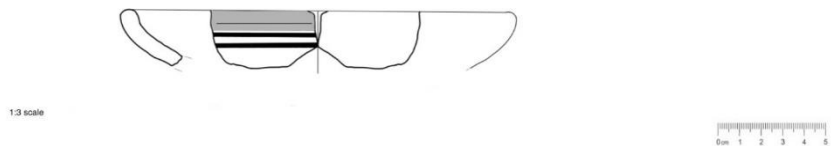


Fig. 52. KIN 14B814.48. Shallow bowl with simple rim, with painted banded internal decoration (SB.1-2).

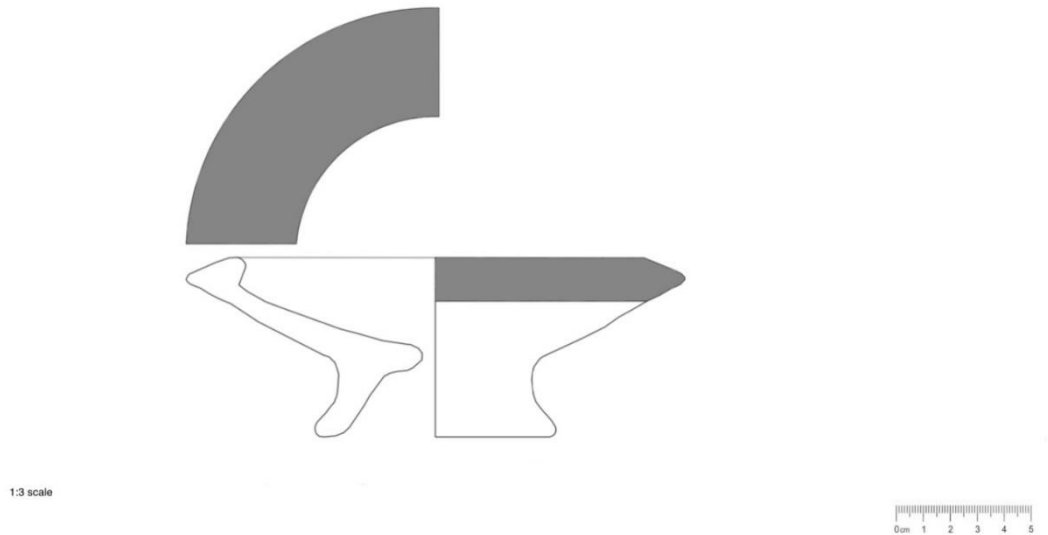


Fig. 53. KIN14B2002F23. Shallow bowl with incurved and upward-facing rim (SB-2.5).

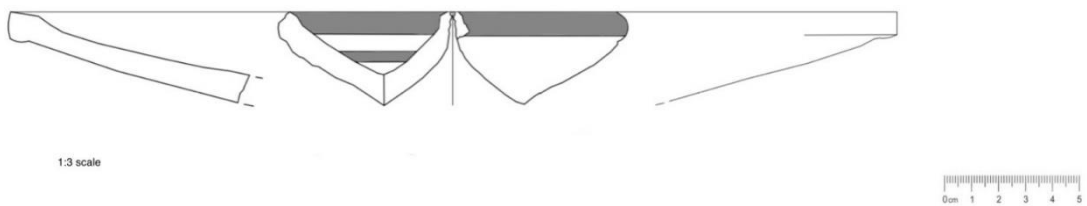


Fig. 54. KIN14B899.4. Shallow bowl with squared everted rim (SB-3.3).

Within each form, on the basis of sensitive morphological changes in the rim or the presence or absence of decoration, types were defined. In some cases, it happens that the type is represented by a unique one.

Two types have been identified in the first form (SB-1): the first type (SB-1.1) consists of plain rims, without decoration; the second type (SB-1.2) consists of a plain rim, but with banded decoration on the inner surface.

The second form (SB-2) includes as many as six types. The first type (SB-2.1) consists of simple curved rims, in which the thickness of the upper part corresponds to that of the lower part and has no particular shape. The second type (SB-2.2) consists of incurved rims, but in which the upper part is rounded and slightly thicker than the lower part. The third type (SB-2.3) consists of a rim that is very much curved to the inner side,

more than the others. The fourth type (SB-2.4) is represented by rims whose upper part is rounded and is clearly distinguished from the lower part by thickness, unlike, for example, the rims of the second type. The fifth type (SB-2.5) has rims that are curved, but oriented upward. The sixth and final type (SB-2.6), on the other hand, consists of rims that are flat in shape and strongly pronounced compared to the underside.

The third (SB-3) form has four types. The first (SB-3.1) consists of slightly everted rims. The second type (SB-3.2) identifies flat and pronounced everted rims. The third type (SB-3.3) includes square-shaped rims, while the fourth type (SB-3.4) rims are rounder and smoother in shape.

The second class is **deep bowls**. Just as with the class of shallow bowls, here the shapes were defined on the basis of rim orientation. Thus, the forms will be defined as:

- *deep bowl with simple rim* (DB-1);
- *deep bowl with incurved rim* (DB-2);
- *deep bowl with everted rim* (DB-3).



Fig. 55. KIN14B891.7. Deep bowl with simple rim and painted net decoration (DB-1.1).

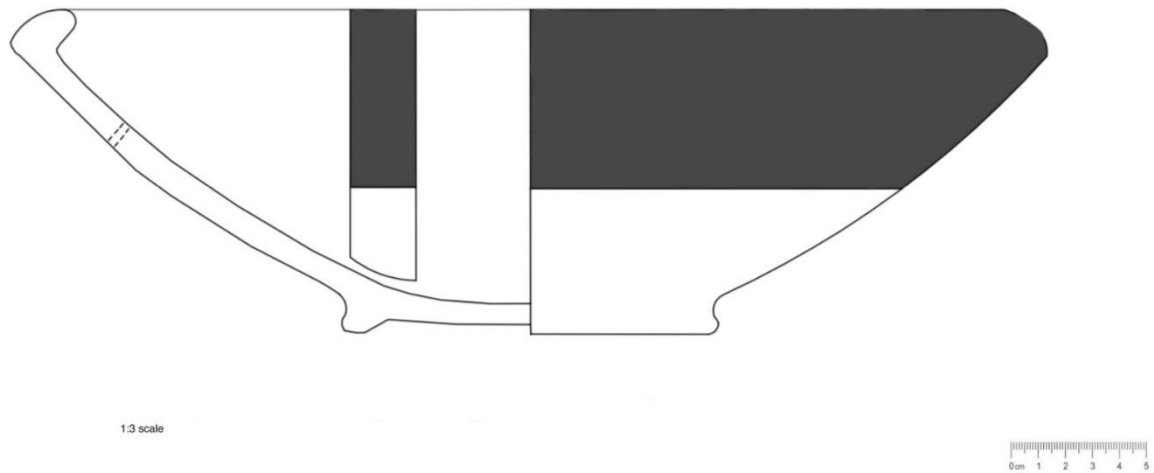


Fig. 56. KIN13B807F37. Deep bowl with incurved and upward-facing rim (DB-2.6).

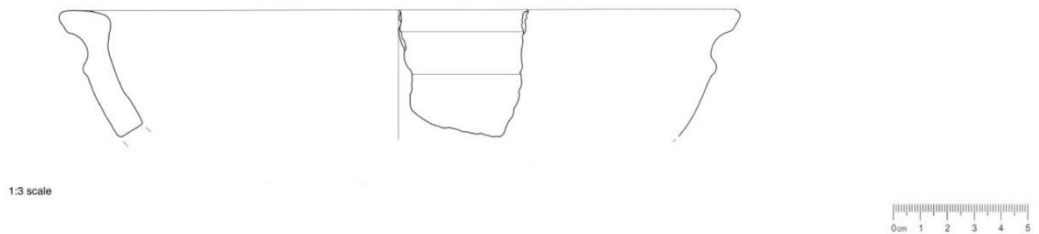


Fig. 57. KIN14B2003.24. Deep bowl with everted rim, carinated (DB-3.4).

The first form (DB-1) consists of three types. The first (DB-1.1) is distinguished by the presence of a painted net decoration. The second type (DB-1.2) is characterized by the presence of slipping and polishing treatments. The third (DB-1.3), on the other hand, is defined by the absence of decoration and very coarse manufacture.

The second form (DB-2) has the largest number of pieces and counts eight types. The first type (DB-2.1) consists of simple rims, slightly curved inward, as opposed to the second type, whose rims are markedly incurved (DB-2.2). The third type (DB-2.3) includes rims whose upper part appears rounded. The fourth type (DB-2.4) has rims whose top looks point-shaped. The fifth type (DB-2.5) has rims that curve downward,

while the sixth type (DB-2.6) has rims that tend upward. Two more types are added, the seventh (DB-2.7) which has motif painted rims, and the eighth (DB-2.8) with rims characterized by a distinctive engraved braid pattern.

The third form (DB-3) has four types. The first (DB-3.1) includes slightly oriented outward rims. The second type (DB-3.2) includes rounded rims. The third type (DB-3.3) includes outward projected rims. The fourth and final type (DB-3.4) includes rims of carinated bowls.

The Catalog then follows up with closed forms. The third class is that of **jars**. In this case the distinguishing criteria were the presence or absence of a neck or the length of it, as well as the shape of the rim or the presence or absence of particularly pronounced or distinctive rims. The forms detected are as follows:

- *jar with simple rim (J-1)*;
- *jars without neck (J-2)*;
- *jars with short neck (J-3)*;
- *jars with discernible neck (J-4)*.

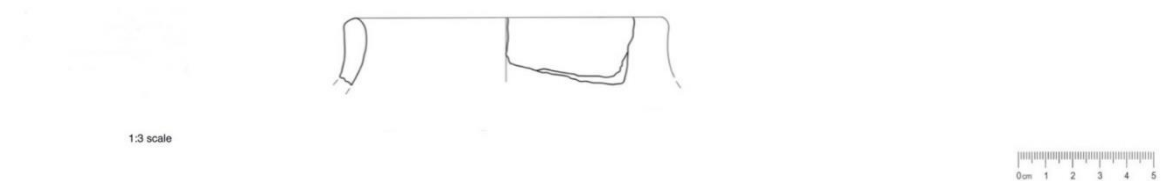


Fig. 58. KIN14B893.11. Jar with simple rounded rim (J-1.1).

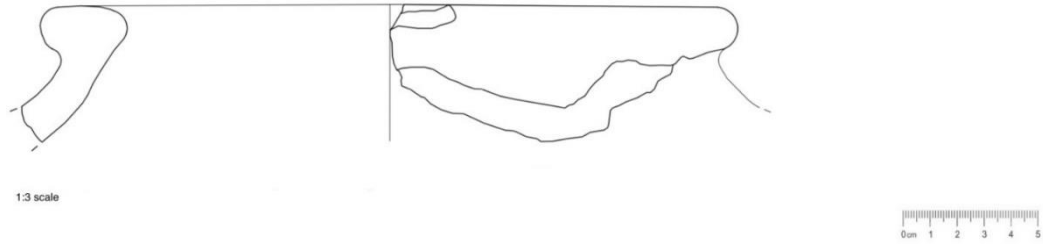


Fig. 59. KIN13B802.6. Jar without neck and rounded rim (J-2.1).

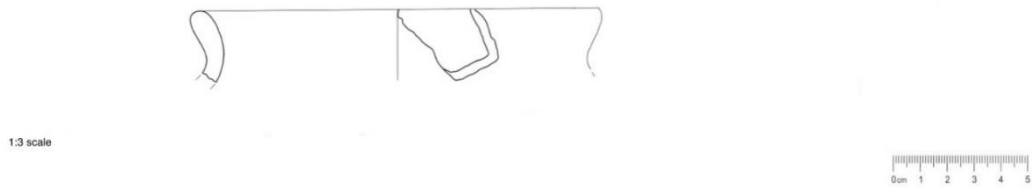


Fig. 60. KIN14B2003.39. Jar with short neck and simple, rounded rim (J-3.1).

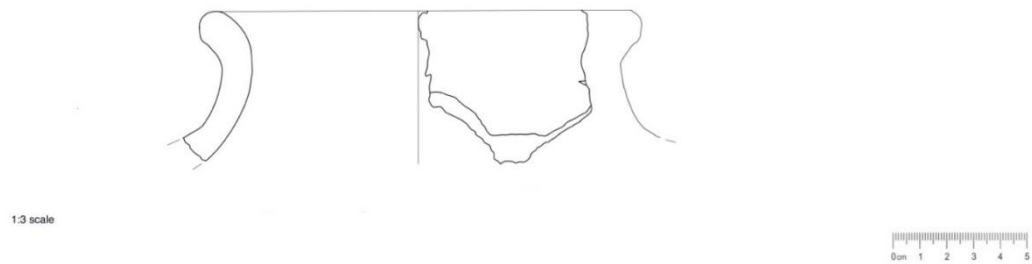


Fig. 61. KIN14B2003.19. Jar with discernible neck and rounded rim (J-4.1).

The first form (J-1) has only two types. The first (J-1.1) has rounded rims, while the second (J-1.2) has squared rims. The second form (J-2) also has just two types. The first type (J-2.1) has rounded rims, while the second type is characterized by the presence of painted decoration and a square-shaped rim. The third form (J-3) includes three types. The first (J-3.1) comprises simple, rounded rims. The second type (J-3.2), on the other hand, has squared rims. The third type (J-3.3) consists of a piece decorated with engraved motifs. The fourth and final form (J-4) also features three types. The first type (J-4.1) has rounded rims, while the second (J-4.2) has squared rims. Finally, the third (J-4.3) type is characterized by banded decoration.

The fourth class is that of **cooking pots**. Pots do not have particularly characterized rims, thus in this case the distinguishing criteria were primarily the presence or length of the neck, and then also the orientation or roundness of the rim. Three forms have been recognized:

- *cooking pots without neck (CP-1)*;
- *cooking pots with short neck (CP-2)*;
- *cooking pots with discernible neck (CP-3)*.



Fig. 62. KIN14B899.10. Cooking pot without neck and with rounded rim (CP-1.1).

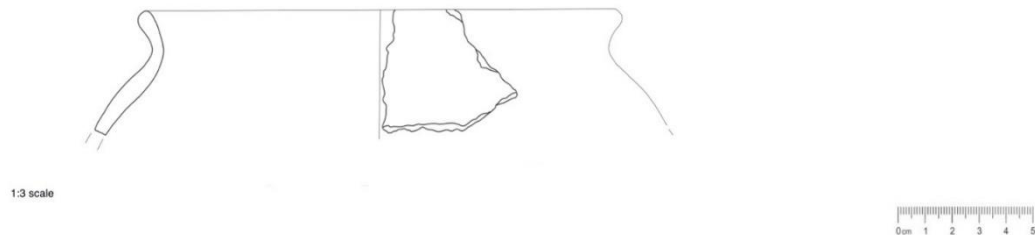


Fig. 63. KIN14B2011.5. Cooking pot with short neck, everted and rounded rim (CP-2.2).

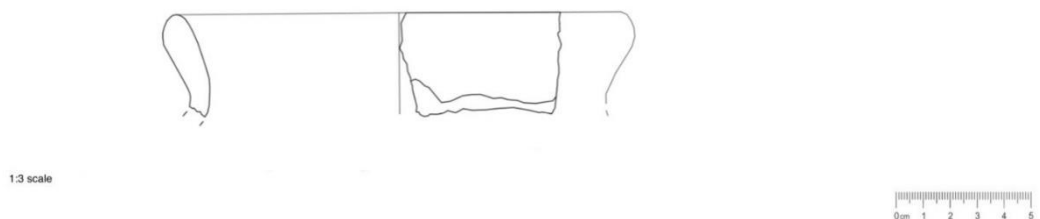


Fig. 64. KIN14B2009.4. Cooking pot with discernible neck and distinctly everted rim (CP-3.2).

The first form (CP-1) has only one type (CP-1.1), with only one example. The second form (CP-2) counts two types. The first (CP-2.1) has not too everted, simple rims. The second (CP-2.2) has everted, round-shaped rims. The third form (CP-3) also has two

types. The first (CP-3.1) has rims that are not too everted, in contrast to the second type (CP-3.2) with distinctly everted rims.

The fifth class includes **jugs** and **bottles**. For the most part, the pieces in the Catalog did not allow a reliable reconstruction of the whole forms. Therefore, it was not possible to have a systematic typology for this class, and an attempt will only be proposed. The forms identified are.:

- *jugs or bottles with simple rims* (JB-1);
- *jugs or bottles with everted rims* (JB-2).

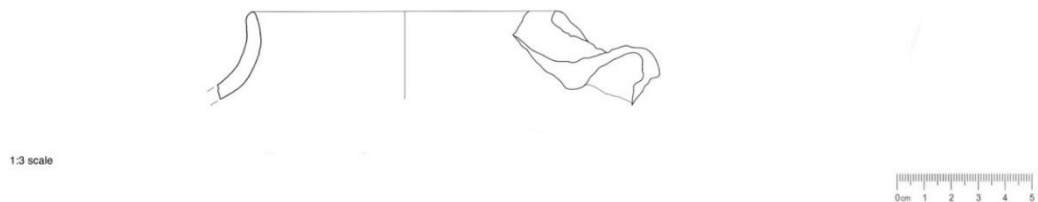


Fig. 65. KIN15B2009.8. Jug/bottle with simple and straight rim (JB-1.1).

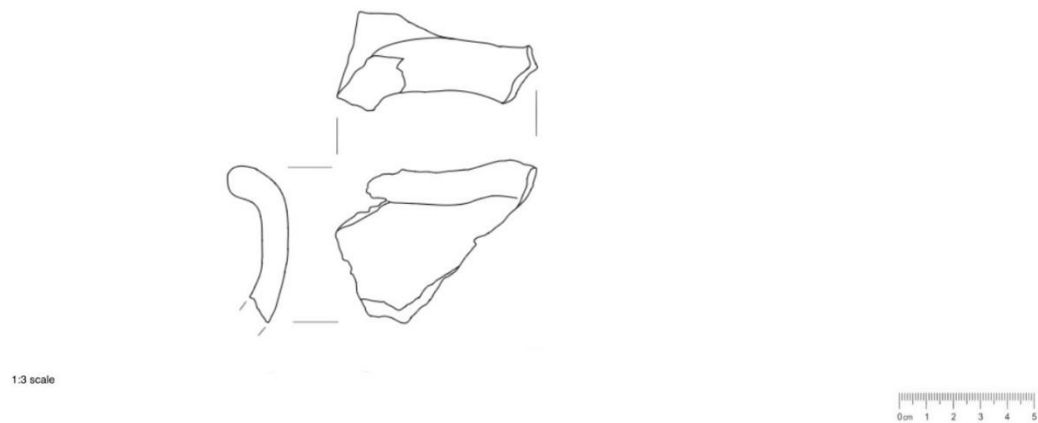


Fig. 66. KIN14B891.4. Jug/bottle with everted rim, with rounded and pronounced top (JB-2.2).

The first form has only one type (JB-1.1) with simple, straight rims, below which is directly the spout. The second form (JB-2) has five types. The first type (JB-2.1) is represented by a simple, slightly everted rim. The second type (JB-2.2) is embodied by a rounded rim with a pronounced top, while the rim of the third type (JB-2.3) is squared.

The fourth type (JB-2.4) is identified with a flat, projected rim and hypothetically long neck. The fifth and final type (JB-2.5) consists of an everted rim in relation to the neck, and its shape resembles that of a cup.

The Catalog then continues with the sixth class, that of **amphorae**. The example is unique, so the form is one (A-1) and corresponds to type (A-1.1): it is a slightly everted rim with a rounded top. A handle attachment is also present, but it is not possible to say whether it was the only one.

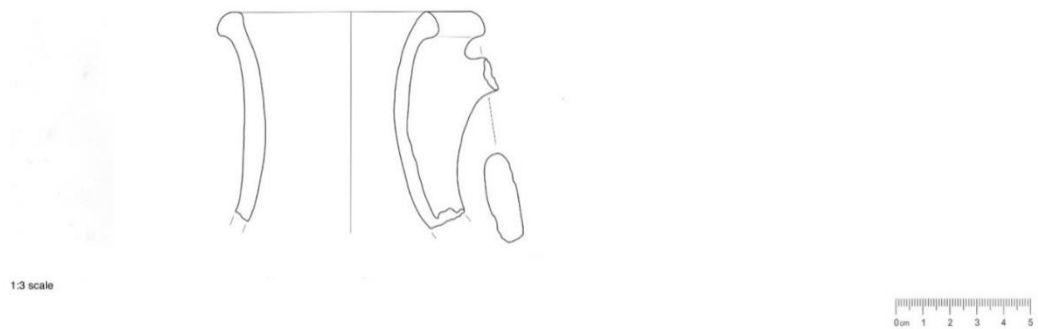


Fig. 67. KIN14B2003.14. Amphora with slightly everted rim, with rounded top (A-1.1). Only example present.

The seventh class, the **pithoi**, follows. In this case the shapes were defined by following the orientation of the rim as follows:

- *pithoi with upturned rim* (PI-1);
- *pithoi with flat rim* (PI-2);
- *pithoi with rim downturned rim* (PI-3).

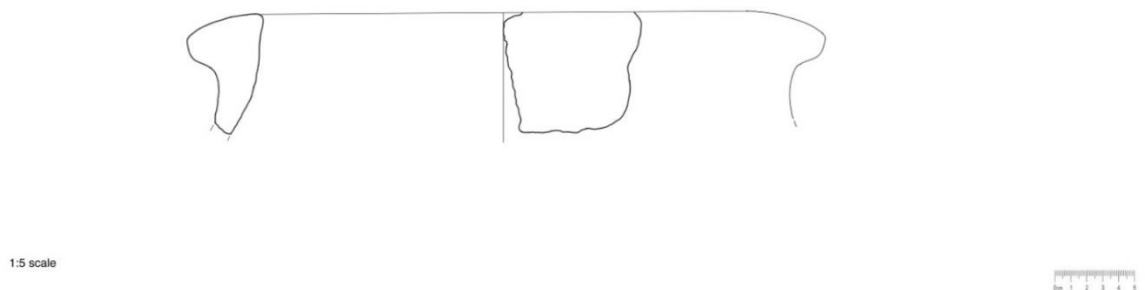


Fig. 68. KIN14B893.20. Pithos with rim pointing downward (PI-3.1).

For these forms the types were defined by observing sensitive particular and differences, a tentative of classification is proposed here. Attempts have been made to distinguish two types in the first form. The first (PI-1.1) consists of plain, standard-shaped rims, as opposed to the second (PI-1.2), which is identified by a rim whose external part results in a non-regular shape and whose interior part is soft in contour. The second form (PI-2) has two types. The first type (PI-2.1) is represented by a rim that is flat, straight, and extends to both the outside and the inside. This is not the case for the rim that identifies the second type (PI-2.2), which extends only inward. The last form (PI-3) is represented by a single piece and has only one type (PI-3.1): the outer part of the rim faces downward, and the inner part looks slightly pointed on top, with a sensible curvature just below.

A section of the Catalog called Others is devoted to pieces whose whole form cannot be reconstructed, but which can provide important information: bases, cooking plates, handles, and decorated or painted sherds are included.

As for the category of **bases**, a distinction was made between plain bases (BASES-1) and ring bases (BASES-2), within which types were distinguished on the grounds of sensible differences. Among the plain bases are found some forming a sharp angle with the wall (BASES-1.1), others forming a softer angle (BASES-1.2). There is also a piece decorated with painted circles (BASES-1.3). Among ring bases (BASES-2), on the other hand, there are full ring bases (BASES-2.1), hollow ring bases (BASES-2.2), and, again, painted ring bases (BASES-2.3).

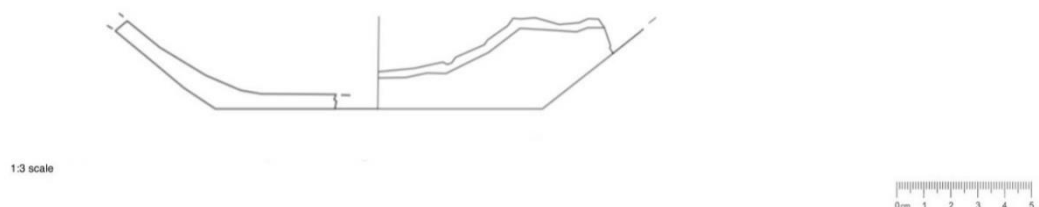


Fig. 69. KIN13B812.1. Plain base with sharp angle with the wall (BASES-1.1).

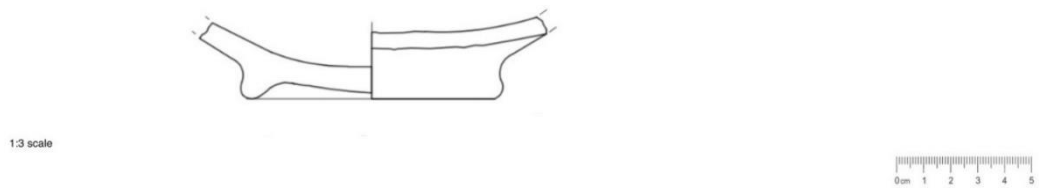


Fig. 70. KIN14B2045.1. Hollow ring base (BASES-2.2).

There are two **cooking plates**, a larger, fragmentary piece, but with a clear elipsoidal shape, and a smaller, base fragment.

The **handles** are then given. Numerous are the strip handles (HANDLES-1), from which the round handles (HANDLES-2) are distinguished. The latter include purely round handles with no particular connotations in shape (HANDLES-2.1), and a very distinctive piece with grooves all over the surface (HANDLES-2.2). No particular distinction was pointed out between strip handles or strip handles attachments.

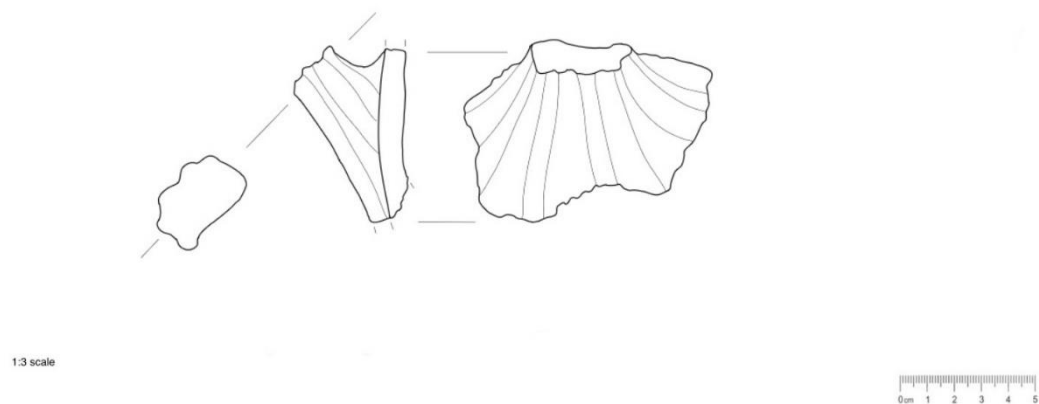


Fig. 71. KIN14B893.19. Round handle with grooves all over the surface (HANDLES-2.2).

The last section of the Catalog is devoted to **painted or decorated sherds**. The pieces do not give information about the whole form, which obviously cannot be reconstructed, but the section is featured in the Catalog to provide a complete overview of the analyzed context.

3.3. FABRIC ANALYSIS

3.3.1. Preliminary notions and definitions

Fabric analysis is the study and classification of pottery using the characteristics of the clay body from which the pottery is made. These characteristics can be divided in three classes: 1) those which are a function of the firing temperature and conditions; 2) those which are a function of inclusions; and 3) those which are a function of the clay matrix. Pottery analysts consider pottery fabrics to consist of two elements: a “matrix” composed of clay minerals less than 0.002 mm across, and “inclusions” (which are called also “degrassing” or “deglazing”) that can be seen with the naked eye or a binocular microscope, while individual constituent cannot be seen in the matrix except using high-powered microscopes and thin-sections or a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). The term “fabric” is used by pottery researchers to mean all three characteristics while geologists use the same term to describe the spatial relationship of mineral in a rock. The term “paste” is sometimes used synonymously with “fabric”. The two basic components (matrix and inclusions) are governed mainly by the choice of raw materials used by the potters and by preparation which the potters carried out. However, both are modified, to a greater or lesser extent, by firing conditions¹¹¹. Plasticity depends not only on the clay material used but is also controlled by the addition of inclusions, non-plastic material, such as sand, rock fragments, or others. These components form the structure of the fabric and optimize its fiber behavior during the later processing stages, which involve shaping (through the wheel, mold, etc.), drying, and firing of the artifact. Specifically, the addition of a non-plastic material to the fabric prevents shrinkage phenomena during drying and allows the gases produced during firing to flow out more easily.

The present study does not hold in-depth archaeometry analysis but is limited to a basic description of the ceramic fabric, carried out by simple autopsy investigation, aided by a lens and a microscope. The analysis proposed here starts with the deliberate fracture

¹¹¹ See Orton et al. 1993 for further details.

of a very small part of the ceramic material. This practice, although partially destructive, is essential because the section to be analyzed must be taken from a point in the clay that is as homogeneous as possible and free of those deposits that accumulate during burial. The examination includes color in fracture according to Munsell classification. The degree of purity of the ceramic body was observed, following the survey methodology used in the Kınık Höyük mission laboratories¹¹². The analysis was carried out through visual comparison charts.

The ceramic fabrics were divided into three broad categories, namely coarse (coarse degrading, the inclusions measure 3mm to a 1mm), medium (non-fine degrading, the inclusions measure 1mm to 0.5mm) and fine (fine-grained degrading, the inclusions measure less than 0.5mm). For each item, they were identified by taking into consideration the size of the inclusions and the proportion of the inclusions to the matrix. The degree of rounding of the inclusions was also evaluated. The fabric of all the pottery from Kınık Höyük do not contain traces of plant degrassants, but they are only inorganic in nature.

An attempt was made to provide an in-depth description of the ceramic paste including, in addition to the categorization of coarse, medium and fine, the density of inclusions and the subcategorization of fabrics. The density of the inclusions was identified by looking at the visual comparison charts used in the Kınık Höyük laboratory. Specifically, three categories were distinguished: group D1 (density $\geq 30\%$), group D2 ($15\% \leq \text{density} < 30\%$), and group D3 (density $< 15\%$). Regarding the subcategory of fabrics, reference is made here to the nomenclature developed and used by the Kınık Höyük mission: subgenres were identified for each category based on the density, shape, color and hardness of the inclusions.

¹¹² This methodology, developed by E. Basso during the excavation campaigns, is described in the contribution by Basso (*Lo studio materico preliminare delle ceramiche di Kınık Höyük*) in d'Alfonso-Mora 2010, 831-832 and echoes the work of Maggetti 1982, Rice 1987, Levi 2010, Orton 2013.

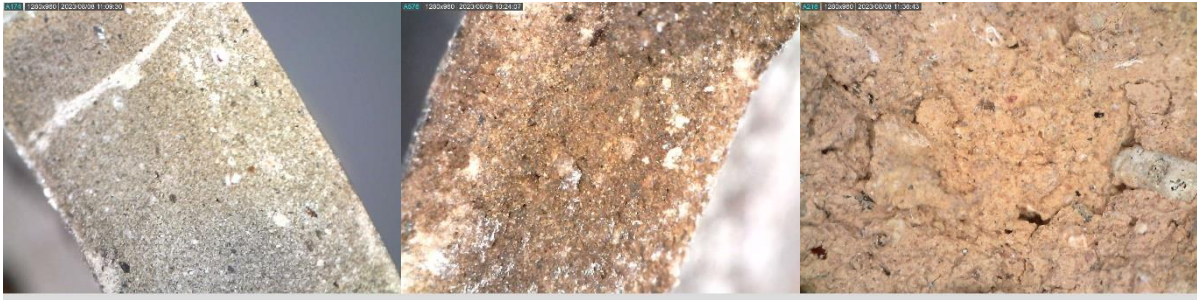


Fig. 72. Examples of fine, medium and coarse fabrics (KIN14B2009.7; KIN14B2003.1; KIN14B2045.8).

3.3.2. Fabric of the pieces in the Catalog: some considerations

In the tabs of each piece in the Catalog there is a section devoted to a description of the fabric, supported by a photo taken under a microscope.

It is interesting to note that the pastes are quite heterogeneous, even within the same class. In general, red-colored pastes and the medium fabric category appear to be prevalent. Black-colored pastes are also frequent, with some particularly noteworthy ones standing out overall. As an example, to be seen among the shallow bowls (SB-3.1) is piece KIN14B817.2 whose paste is characterized by the presence of very large white inclusions in a black matrix. The same statement can be made for the deep bowls. In this class, three pieces (DB-2.2) with a distinctive grey paste with black inclusions stand out. These are KIN13B802.7, KIN13B807.8, KIN13B807F45.

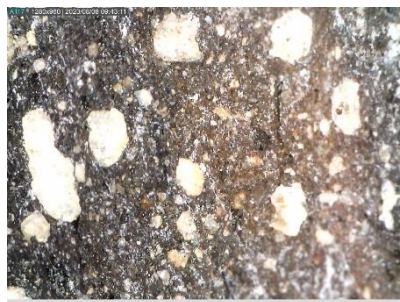


Fig. 73. KIN14B817.2.

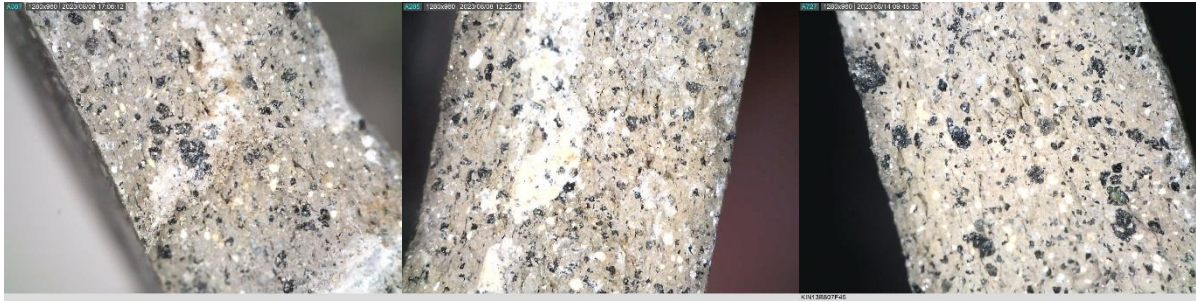


Fig. 74. KIN13B802.7; KIN13B807.8; KIN13B807F45.

The fabric of the deep bowl (DB-2.6) KIN13B807F37 is also distinctive, with a yellowish matrix and very dense inclusions of predominantly black, but also white and red color. The latter very peculiar fabric can be associated with that of two other pieces in the Catalog: that of the base (BASES-2.2) KIN13B807.7 and that of the painted wall fragment KIN14B893.14.



Fig. 75. KIN13B807F37; KIN13B807.7; KIN14B893.14.

Turning to the closed forms, even among the jars there is a predominance of red pastes, with generally white inclusions, and in smaller numbers red or gray/black. In fewer cases, gray or black matrices are also present, such as KIN13B802.14 or KIN14B2044.18, the latter characterized by the presence of large white inclusions.



Fig. 76. KIN13B802.14.



Fig. 77. KIN14B2044.18.

Cooking pots have fabrics ranging from red to black, some of which are extremely dark, as in the case of KIN13B802.15 (CP-2.1). On the other hand, in the case of jugs/bottles the red color returns to be predominant, with sometimes highly noticeable inclusions, such as KIN13B790.5 (JB-2.3). In the case of pithoi, the predominant fabric is undoubtedly, in various shades, of red color.

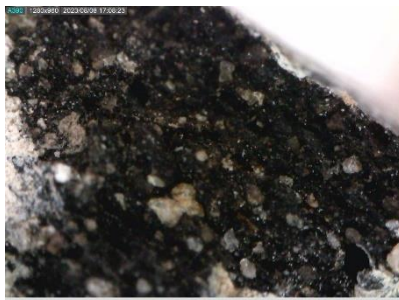


Fig. 78. KIN13B802.15.



Fig. 79. KIN13B790.5.



Fig. 80. Some examples of red pastes (KIN14B807.14; KIN13B780.2; KIN13B790.3).

3.3.3. The development of categories for the analyzed fabrics

Setting aside the analysis of the pastes based on typological distinctions, an attempt was made to classify the analyzed pastes into groups through (Fig. 81; see Appendix II). The purpose of this approach was to identify any unusual pastes and to detect potential imports within the studied assemblage¹¹³.

Group 1 consists of pastes that are undoubtedly local. These are fabrics that are predominantly medium or coarse, in red or red-brown colors. The inclusions are medium to large in size, primarily white, though gray-black and occasionally red inclusions are also present. This is the quantitatively most significant group, containing

¹¹³ Acknowledgment is due to Dr. Elena Basso for her prior studies on the ceramic materials from Niğde-Kınık Höyük. See also d'Alfonso et al. 2022, 37-77.

the majority of the individuals. It is followed by **Group 2**, characterized predominantly by medium to coarse dark pastes, black or brown, occasionally red. The pastes of this group are distinguished by a very dense presence of inclusions, which are very large in size and primarily white in color. **Group 3** is undoubtedly the most interesting among those identified. It consists of a fabric characterized by a grayish-yellow paste with dense black inclusions, sometimes of quite large size¹¹⁴. This is not commonly observed among the pastes from Niğde-Kınık Höyük, suggesting that it is not a local variety. Most notably, petrographic characterization of the inclusions allowed for the identification of a high quantity of volcanic, intermediate/basic lithic fragments (likely volcanic glass), as well as quartz, feldspar, amphibole or pyroxene, and/or biotite. The chemical characterization of the clay matrix revealed high quantities of iron (Fe) and very high levels of calcium (Ca), a factor not observed in the pastes from Niğde-Kınık Höyük. Therefore, both petrographic and chemical analyses support the identification of this group as non-local¹¹⁵. **Group 4** is characterized by medium to coarse pastes, ranging in color from red to reddish hues. A distinctive feature of this fabric type is the presence of large red inclusions, accompanied by smaller white or gray-black ones. In contrast, **Group 5** is defined by a finer, more compact fabric, yellowish-gray in color, containing medium-sized white inclusions, as well as black-gray and brown ones. **Group 6** is also characterized by fine, compact pastes, but in red hues. The inclusions are very small and scarcely noticeable, predominantly white and gray, with occasional red ones. The same can be said for **Group 7**, which has an even finer brown-gray matrix, with small black-gray, white, and red inclusions. **Group 8** is characterized by a medium paste, with a yellow-reddish color. A distinctive feature of this group is the presence of small white inclusions, occasionally red, but especially a very dense quantity of black ones. **Group 9** is distinguished by reddish-brown pastes, moderately fine and compact,

¹¹⁴ Most of these pastes come from Level 7, including KIN13B807F45 (DB-2.2), KIN13B807F37 (DB-2.6), KIN13B807.7 (BASES-2.2), KIN13B807.8 (DB-2.2), KIN13B802.7 (DB-2.2), and KIN14B876.16 (DB-1.2). Only one, however, comes from Level 6: KIN14B893.14, a painted sherd. It is also observed that three of these come from the fill of B806, namely B807.

¹¹⁵ Personal communication from Dr. Alessio Mantovan. The pastes under consideration appear to belong to class K48.

with inclusions predominantly white-gray in medium and small sizes, and occasionally black or red.

Finally, two unique types have been identified, which do not belong to any of the previous groups. **Unique Type 1** has a very compact paste with a light brown-yellowish color, containing very small and varied inclusions in black, gray, white, and red. **Unique Type 2** is distinguished by a medium-fine paste. The distinctive feature of this fabric is that its core varies in color between yellowish and gray, while the edges are bright red, with reddish-yellow interiors¹¹⁶. The inclusions are medium to small in size, predominantly white and black-gray in color.

¹¹⁶ This may be due to the firing process.

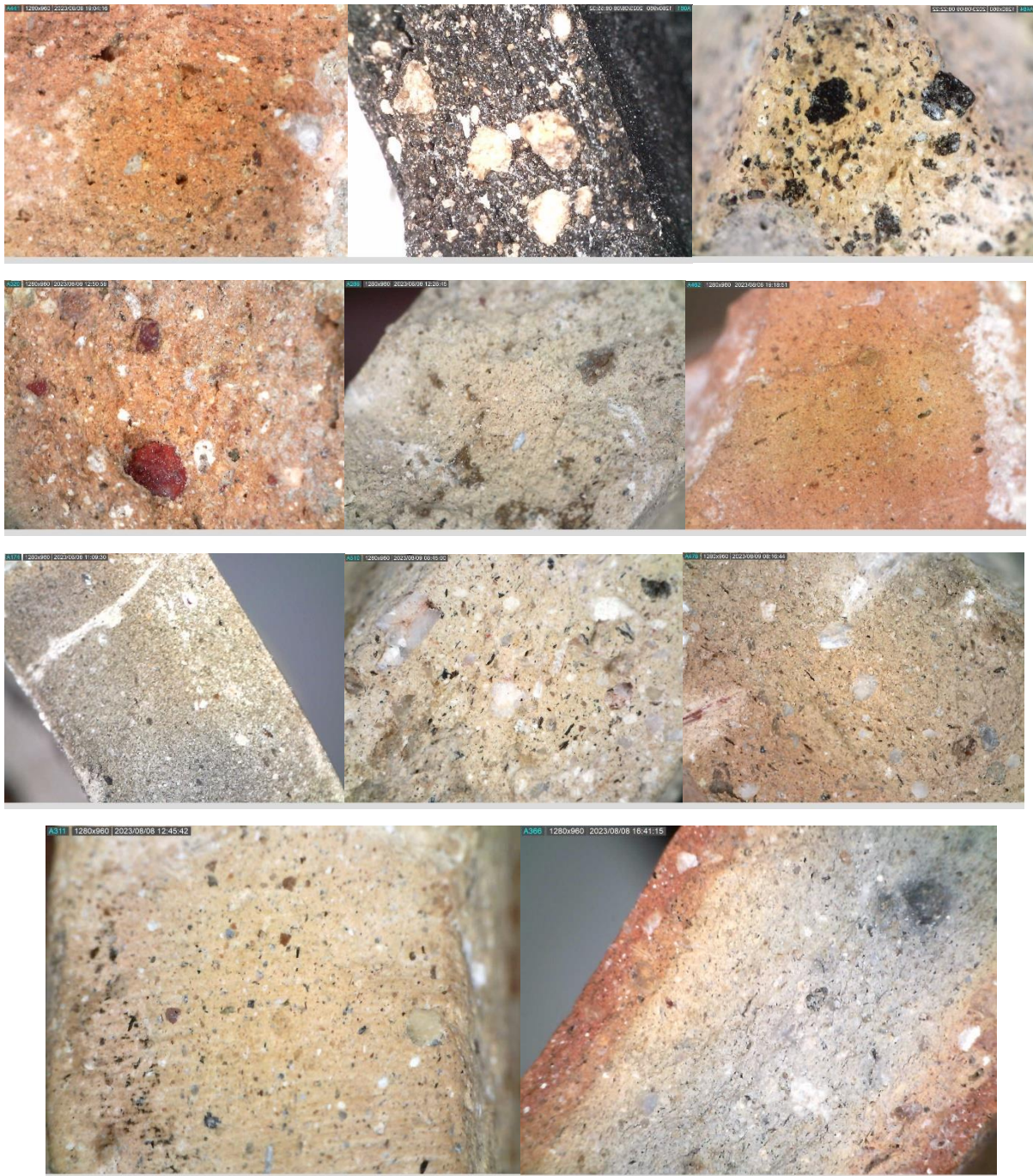


Fig. 81. One example for each group and the two unique types.

3.4. ACHAEMENID POTTERY IN ANATOLIA: SOME *COMPARANDA*

3.4.1. Comparisons in Western and Central Anatolia: Gordion, the guide site, and Sardis, the capital

The settlement dynamics and material culture during the Achaemenid period are problematic due to the low number of significant evidences and the limited studies carried out. In this context, Gordion is one of the leading sites in Anatolia for which detailed analyses have been conducted and for which a clear chronological sequence is available for Achaemenid ceramic assemblages. Sardis and a few other sites in western Anatolia may also offer interesting information.

Anatolia had been under Persian control for over two-hundred years, from 547/6 BC, the capture of Sardis by the Achaemenid King Cyrus, which ended with the fall of the Lydian Kingdom, until the 334 BC Battle of Granicus, which took place between the Macedonian and Persian armies. In Asia Minor, in particular, the Phrygians and the Lydians had grown into powerful kingdoms during the first half of the first millennium BC. The Phrygian kingdom, with its capital Gordion, was dominant during the 9th and 8th centuries BC, while the Lydians, whose capital was Sardis, came into power at the end of the 7th century BC and were in charge of most of Anatolia until the Persian conquest. With the conquest, these old centers were incorporated into different satrapies of the Empire, each taking its specific course of existence in the new political context. While Sardis continued to function as the most important city of the western Empire and capital of the Satrapy of Lydia, Gordion became a stronghold in the Satrapy of Hellespontine Phrygia, although not a center of political or administrative importance; yet in this new phase of Persian control, generally referred to as Late Phrygian, the site continued to prosper.



Fig. 82. Gordion, Sardis, and sites of interest in Western and Central Anatolia. (Dusinberre 2013).

Gordion was on a branch of the road network that linked the different areas of the Achaemenid Empire to each other, and it took part vigorously in the political economy of the Empire. The inhabited parts of the city in the Achaemenid period included a fortified Citadel Mound as well as two walled residential districts, the Lower Town and Outer Town. Both the Citadel Mound and Lower Town at Gordion show an increase in domestic architecture during this time¹¹⁷. The fortification wall surrounding the Citadel Mound at Gordion during the Achaemenid/Late Phrygian period had been built long before, at the beginning of the Middle Phrygian period. The wall seems to have remained standing throughout the era of Achaemenid rule and it was probably still in use when the Spartan king Agesilaos attacked the citadel in 395 BC¹¹⁸.

¹¹⁷ Dusinberre et al. 2019.

¹¹⁸ See Dusinberre et al. 2019 for further details.

Ceramic production also underwent visible changes during this period. Gordion's Achaemenid ceramic assemblage includes a significant increase in imports over that of earlier periods, as well as a change in locally made pots to incorporate more vessels of distinctly Iranian or Greek shape, finished in ways that increase their resemblance to the foreign wares and decrease their similarity to the vessels of Phrygian tradition. Such changes were most evident in the vessels used to serve and consume wine, but it is the growing number of imported vessels associated with drinking that stands out. Thus, a notable change occurred at the beginning of the Achaemenid period at Gordion, concentrated primarily in fine wares¹¹⁹.

In the Middle Phrygian period, which lasted from ca. 800 to 550 BC, the ceramic assemblage was characterized by standardized vessel types, sizes, and production sequences that demonstrated mass production. Fully 85% of the assemblage was fired in a reducing environment, and emphasis was on quantity rather than quality when it came to utilitarian wares¹²⁰. The fine wares comprised black polished gray ware skeuomorphs of metal prototypes and showed great continuity with Early Phrygian wares; indeed, overall the Middle Phrygian assemblage was locally made and there were few outside influences on vessel types, wares, or forming sequences. Even in elite contexts, imported ceramics were virtually absent¹²¹.

The Achaemenid, or Late Phrygian, period (YHSS 4, ca. 550–330 BC) affords a marked contrast to this. The utilitarian wares continued the earlier traditions in shape and rim types, although some new shapes with possible foreign antecedents appeared. Interestingly, the firing techniques changed so that gray wares (reduction-fired) constituted only 60% of the common ware assemblage, while buff wares (oxidization fired) increased dramatically from 6.4% to 18.1% of the common wares¹²². The fine wares demonstrate three major changes. First, the frequency of local fine gray wares decreased from 11.5% to 5.9%¹²³. Second, the remaining gray or black polished fine

¹¹⁹ Dusinberre 2013.

¹²⁰ *ibid.*

¹²¹ *ibid.*

¹²² *ibid.*

¹²³ *ibid.*

wares incorporated new shapes with Achaemenid parallels, including numerous shallow bowls and drinking cups. On local versions of the Achaemenid bowl, pattern burnishing mimicked the flutes of Achaemenid metal wares. Third, the frequency of buff fine wares (unknown in the pre-Achaemenid periods) was more than double the decline of the gray and polished wares (an increase of 11.6% vs. a decrease of 5.6%)¹²⁴. Moreover, new forming and finishing techniques were introduced, and imported wares from several different areas appeared or became notably more common in the Achaemenid period. The local fine ware tradition seems to have been partially abandoned, while potters incorporated new vessel shapes from other cultures, particularly Persian.

At Gordion Attic imports were widespread during the Achaemenid period¹²⁵. Their numbers dwarf those found, for example, at Sardis: the amount of 5th and 4th century Attic imported pottery at Gordion is ten times as high as that at Sardis. Although ceramics were also imported to Gordion from Corinth, Sparta and western Anatolia, pottery from Athens dominates imports, with very fine-quality red-figured pottery. The imported ceramic forms were primarily for drinking, particularly cup shapes and kraters, but other banqueting vessels such as oinochoai and lekythoi are also to be found. It is unclear whether these Greek shapes were used in the same ways at Gordion as they were in the Greek symposium context: it does not appear that the inhabitants of Gordion imported entire banqueting sets, so it is likely that the imports complemented indigenous drinking and dining practices¹²⁶.

On the other hand, the early Hellenistic period see the increase of the percentage of (non-Attic) black-slipped imports¹²⁷. The imports to Gordion from Mesopotamia, Iran, Afghanistan or Egypt cease along with the end of the Empire. This is a complete change in terms of both the directions of trade and the types of objects being imported. And, as it turns out, the developments in local ceramic production, and in the behaviours associated with ceramic vessels, were also very different. Within a few decades of the collapse of the Achaemenid Empire, potters at or near Gordion were producing black-

¹²⁴ *ibid.*

¹²⁵ Dusinberre 2019, 109-132.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*

¹²⁷ *ibid.*

slipped wares themselves, imitating the imported Attic wares that had previously infused the Gordion scene, and probably supplanting them overall. The most common shapes are fish plates, shallow echinus bowls and everted-rim bowls. Their prevalence suggests not new dining behaviours but rather an ongoing taste for Greek forms, while maintaining traditional dining behaviours that had also survived the cultural shifts of life during the Achaemenid Empire. It is notable that the Greek-style vessels in use were now no longer imported directly from Athens, however, but made locally in imitation of Attic pots. In fact, the locally made non-black-slipped vessels remain rooted in Phrygian tradition and make up the majority of ceramics in every phase of the Hellenistic period¹²⁸.

¹²⁸ *ibid.*

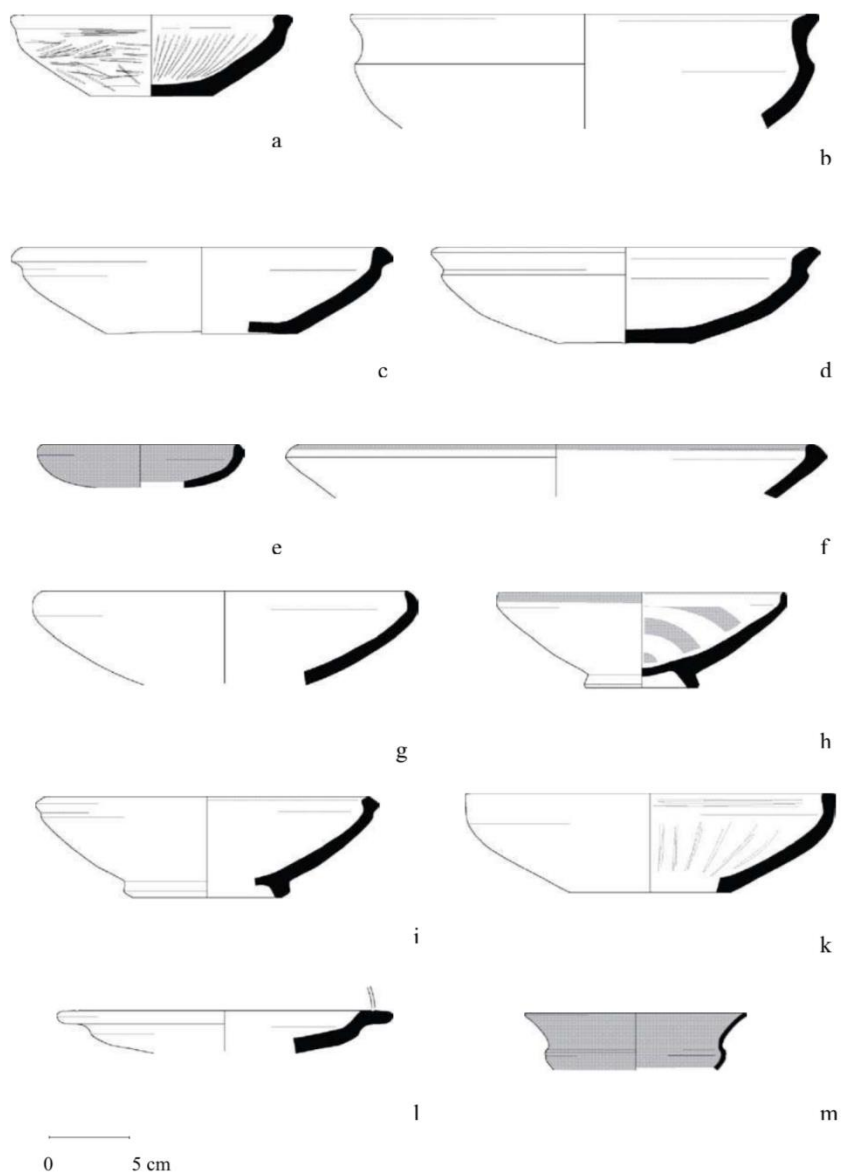


Fig. 83. 4th century BC bowls from Gordion (Toteva 2009).

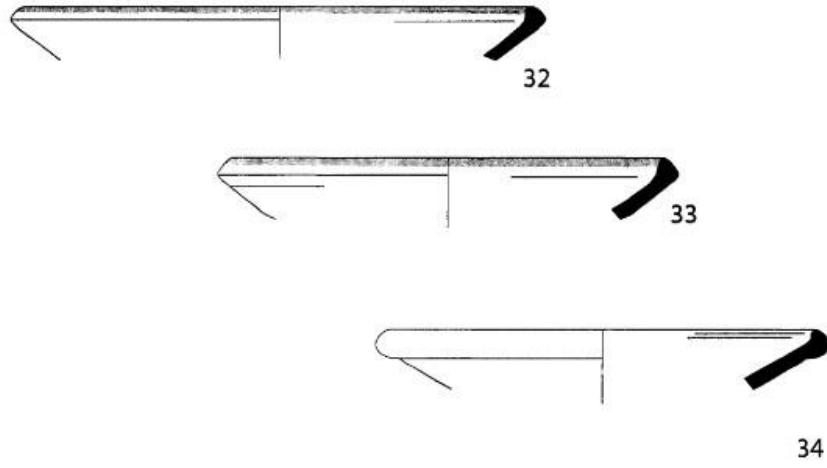


Fig. 84. Bowls with internally thickened rim from Gordion (Toteva 2007).

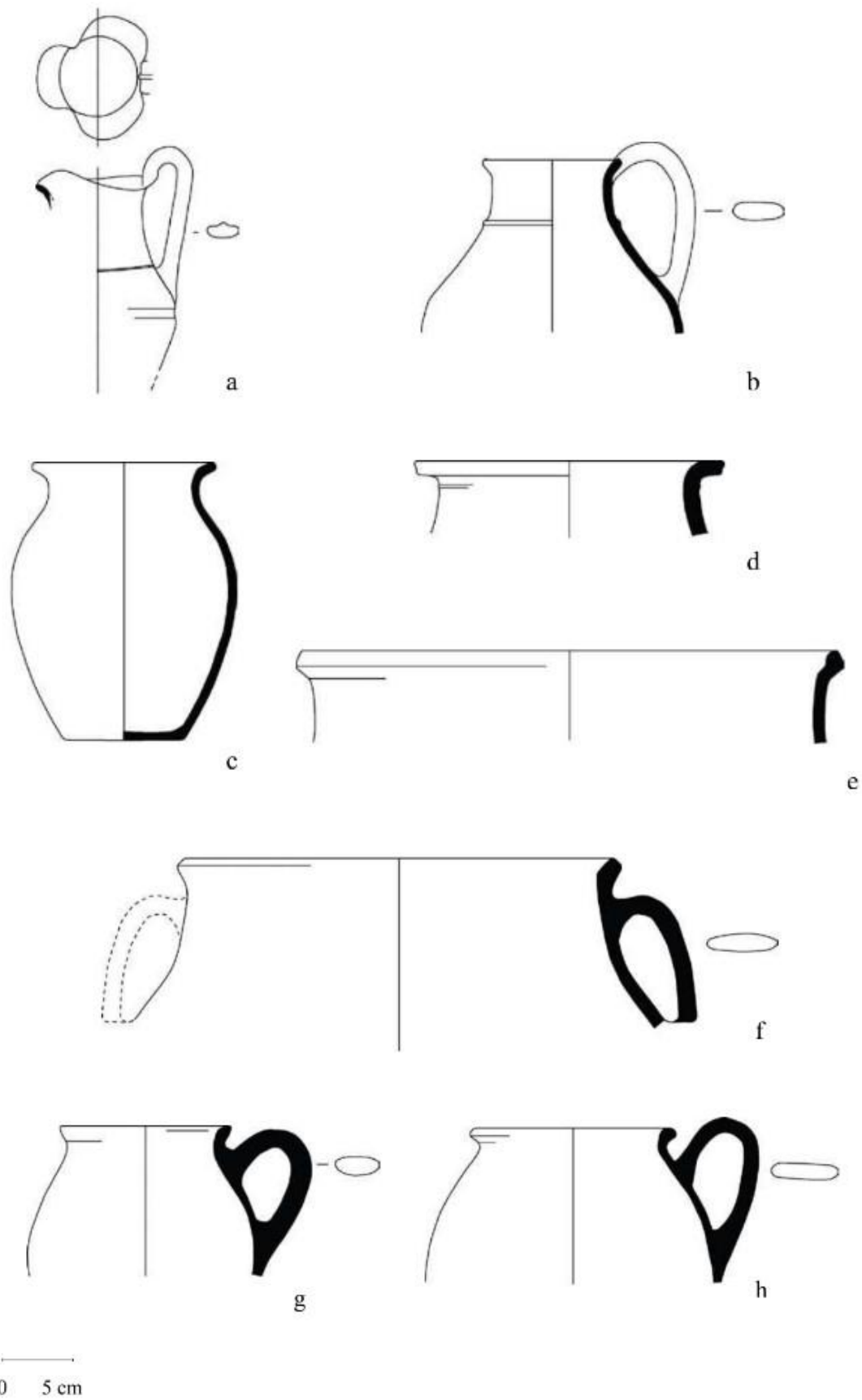


Fig. 85. Jugs (a-b), jars (c-f) and cooking pots (g-h) from 4th century BC from Gordion (Toteva 2009).

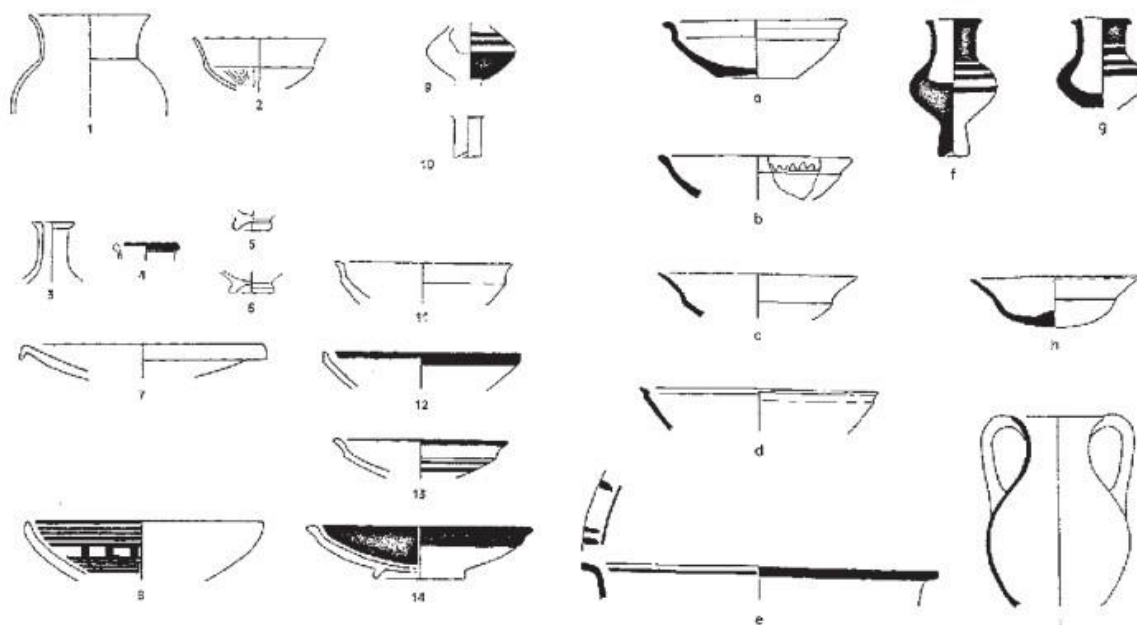


Fig. 86. Late Phrygian/YHSS 4 vessels from Gordion (Dusinberre 2013).

The satrapal capital of Sardis offers some comparison with Gordion¹²⁹. Achaemenid period vessels for the preparation and consumption of food show striking differences from their earlier counterparts. Pre-conquest Lydian cookpots are globular, usually with one vertical strip handle and a round mouth. They are apparently made of local clay, with sand, lime, and mica added. They have been found on hearths, resting on stones, on or near trivets made of similar fabric, or resting on wave-line hydria necks apparently trimmed for use as trivets. The contents of these pots suggest they were used for cooking various kinds of porridges and stews made of grains and, presumably, vegetables and meat¹³⁰. The bread was apparently baked on large flat trays with thickened edges, again made of local clay with some added grit, of a rather crumble consistency. Some but not all of these trays show signs of burning on the bottom, leaving open the question of where and how the bread was actually backed¹³¹. Bread trays were thinner in the

¹²⁹ Dusinberre 2003.

¹³⁰ *ibid.*

¹³¹ *ibid.*

Achaemenid period than in Lydian times and were fired harder, a feature that would probably have produced a thinner, crisper bread. Food was eaten in Lydian period from two main vessel shapes: the fruitstand or stemmed dish, and, to a lesser extent, a bowl with ring food and simple rim. Although the vessel may be quite deep, the norm is a fairly shallow dish. They were often decorated in black-on-red technique, with bands of black concentric circles on a bright red surface.

The Achaemenid period sees changes in all of these forms¹³². Cooking pots are made of essentially the same material but are somewhat thinner walled and are fired harder; often they are fired red than grey as had been common in the Lydian period. Many of them had flat bottoms, and there may be the introduction of a variety with horizontal loop handles well as those with the familiar vertical strap handle. The flat bottoms mean the pots stand alone, placed next to a fire rather than over it. Trivets also continue in use; however, they are often rather thinner and harder than their Lydian-era counterparts. The added grit may include somewhat more mica and less lime. Bread trays are markedly thinner in the Achaemenid period and fired substantially harder than in Lydian times. They include not only grit temper but also large flakes of muscovite mica, all aligned flat with the tray. The rims of the trays are more pronounced than in earlier periods, with a curve steeper towards the interior and more gradual at the exterior side.

Tableware also shows marked change in Achaemenid period at Sardis. Wine drinking was popular at Sardis in Achaemenid as in pre-Achaemenid times, and the Lydian column krater continued to be made through the Achaemenid period. These kraters showed greater angularity of rim and thinner walls and tended to be fired red rather than dark, although the decorative scheme and size remained otherwise similar to those of the Lydian period. Trefoil oinochoai and small pitchers suggest one means of serving wine at the table. A change occurred in drinking cups, as hard-fired, red-slipped Achaemenid bowls, the primary vessel used for drinking wine, supplanted the local skyphos.

¹³² Dusinberre 2003; Dusinberre 2013.

The dishes from which people ate also changed. The stemmed vessels of the Lydian period fell into disuse and were replaced by a thin-walled bowl with a ring foot and an incurved thickened rim formed by folding the top back. The bowls with thickened rims for the most part took the place of the simple-rimmed early variety, although some continued to be made. Bowls of both types were slipped on the interior and partially slipped on the exterior, sometimes as far down as half of the bowl. Like the Achaemenid drinking bowl, the bowl with thickened incurved rim has an Iranian shape; it is ubiquitous in western Iran and Media from the late 7th century on. Notable is also the supplanting of Lydian stemmed dishes by bowls with inverted rims, an Iranian shape very similar to those of Achaemenid period Gordion.

Storage vessels demonstrate a slightly greater continuity: the wave-line storage vessels of the Lydian period continue to be made through the Achaemenid period and into Hellenistic times. These vessels, like so many others, are thinner walled in later times and tend to be fired so the slip fires to red rather than black, although black varieties continue also.

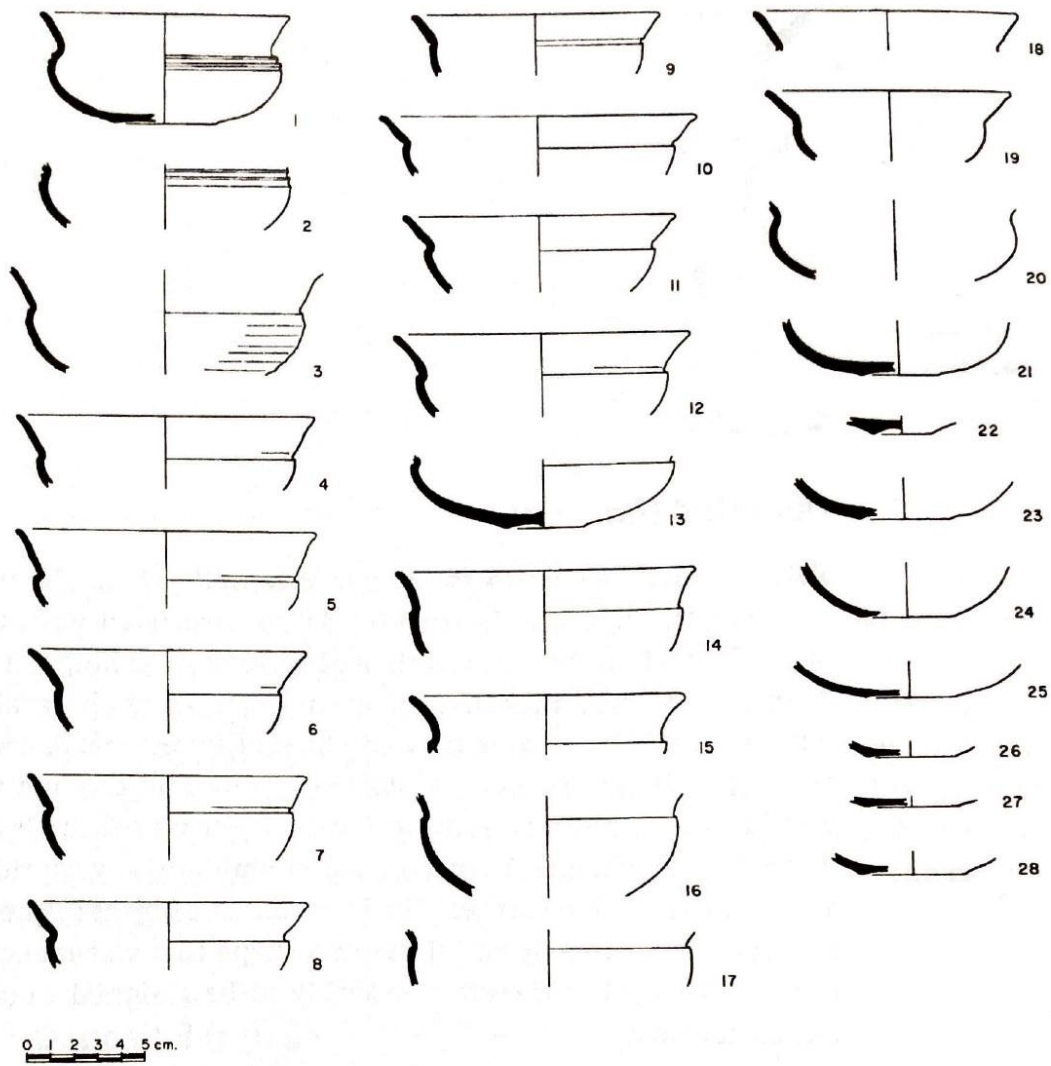


Fig. 87. Achaemenid bowls from Sardis, Deposit 4 (Dusinberre 2003).

3.4.2. Other sites in Western Anatolia: further highlights

The site of Seyitömer in western Anatolia is located between ancestral Phrygia and Lydia, in the hinterland of two satrapal capitals: Sardis in Lydia and Daskyleion in Hellespontine Phrygia, and exactly about 200 km from Daskyleion and Gordion. The local settlement of Seyitömer provides a window on the material impact of Persian hegemony on the western margin of the empire¹³³. During the Achaemenid period there are few forms or styles that are clearly Achaemenid; the one exception is the Achaemenid bowl, thought to be used in feasting contexts. In general, Achaemenid bowls used by the elite were made of precious metals, including gold and silver. These elite bowls were commonly copied in glass as well as ceramic and are known from the Persian capitals as well as from Anatolia (e.g. Sardis and Gordion, as already seen). At Seyitömer, Achaemenid ceramic bowls were made in both reddish and grey clay fabrics and varied from shallow to deeper vessels. Surface finishes include glaze (mainly on the red fabrics) and burnishing (grey fabrics), as well as some decorative ridges. In addition to Persian-style ceramics, imported Attic, central Anatolian (Phrygian), western Anatolian (East Greek) and other mainland Greek-style ceramic styles were common at Seyitömer. Attic-style ceramics from Seyitömer were predominantly table wares from the 5th century BC: cups, stemless cups, skyphoi, kantharos, a single phiale, plates (and fish plates), mugs and bowls. Lekythoi sherds were also common, and a few askos and amphoriskos sherds were identified. As already observed, Achaemenid period sites throughout western Anatolia commonly include abundant Greek-style ceramics. Phrygian-style pottery from Seyitömer reveals a local tradition dominated by monochromes, with a low percentage of painted pottery.

¹³³ Coşkun, G. 2011, 57-79; Grave et al. 2016, 697-720.

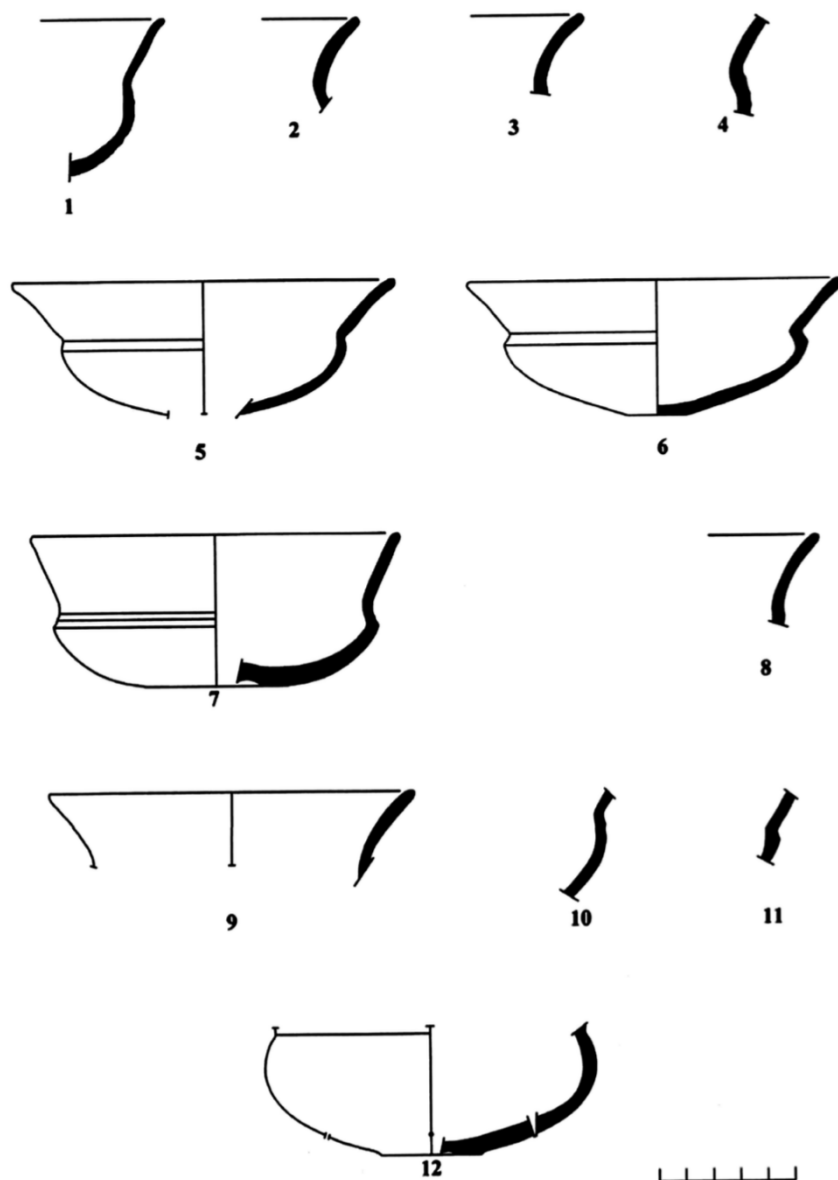


Fig. 88. Achaemenid Bowls from Seyitömer Höyük (Coşkun 2011).

The same can be said for the aforementioned Dascylium. Although its assemblages have not yet been fully published, the ongoing studies of Dascylium's imported pottery also demonstrate an increase in foreign imports, both from European Greece and from elsewhere in western Anatolia¹³⁴.

¹³⁴ Dusinberre 2013; Toteva 2007.

3.4.3. Eastern Anatolia: a few insights

Two noteworthy sites in Eastern Anatolia are Altintepe (Cimin Tepe I) and Cimin Tepe II¹³⁵. Altintepe is situated some 17 km east of Erzincan, towards the neck of the Euphrates valley at the head of the Erzincan plain. It lies just north of the modern asphalt road from Erzincan to Erzurum in a flat, marshy area. On the next prominent hill to the west of Altintepe and about the same distance to the north of the main Erzincan road is evidence for an extensive settlement¹³⁶. Altintepe (level II) and Cimin Tepe II are two component parts of a single site or complex of sites, with a plain between the two hills.

Of particular interest are the data from Cimin Tepe II. The paste of the wheel made vessels is usually red to pale red but can also be buff. The clay is fairly well levigated, well fired to a hard consistency and oxidized right through the wall of the fabric. Most pieces have a thin coat of buff slip which, where the fabric is of the same color, might appear to be a wash or self slip. The slip is usually uniformly and very thinly applied but can occasionally be streaky. Most pieces are very well and evenly burnished although the burnish is sometimes restricted to rims or panels where there is decoration in dark reddish or brownish paint which is over-burnished. The paint is matt but appears to be very glossy because of the burnish. Vessels with painted triangular motifs are commonly termed Triangle Ware, attested elsewhere as well¹³⁷. The coarse wares from Cimin Tepe II are partially or completely hand made. Color ranges through reddish brown to dark brown to black and there are large quantities of fairly coarse grit temper. Vessels have a high burnish and, although the individual strokes of the burnishing tool are clearly visible, the coverage is even.

¹³⁵ Summers 1993, 85-108.

¹³⁶ The presence of painted Achaemenid pottery at Altintepe was noticed by Burney during his survey of eastern Anatolia in 1955. The sherds collected by Burney are housed in the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara.

¹³⁷ See Bacheva 2018, 57-85, for further details.

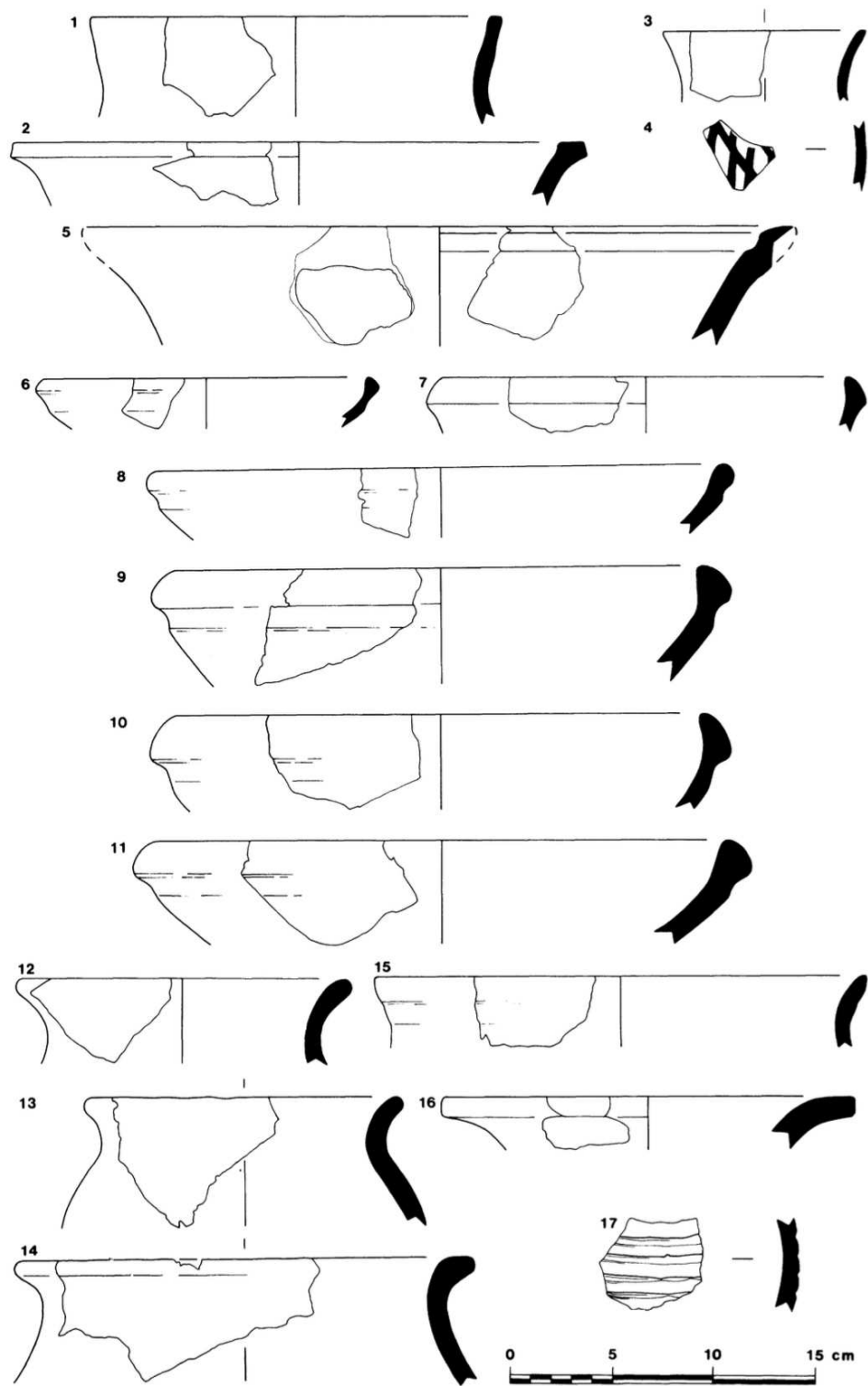


Fig. 89. Pottery from Altintepe collected by C. A. Burney in 1955 (Summers 1993).

Another well-documented site is Tille Höyük, in the village of Geldibuldu, Adıyaman Province, Turkey. It is a small settlement mound on the west bank of the Euphrates some 60 km east of Adıyaman. Here the phase of Achaemenid occupation corresponds to Level X and consists of a series of rooms. The assemblage is not very consistent, but it provides interesting information¹³⁸.

Jugs continue very much as in the preceding levels, as round-bottomed, one-handled vessels, with and without spouts. Also the large, globular and two-handled jar forms are a continuation of the local pottery tradition; the same can be said for the cooking pots, that follow exactly the types established in the earlier levels. But alongside of these is a new jar type, with narrow neck and folded rim. This does not change for amphoras either. They show strong similarities with those of previous levels, principally in their convex tapering form, which contrasts with the cylindrical, parallel-sided form, also attested. As for the bowls, the profiles break down into simple upright rim form (plain, slightly beaded, bevelled or carinated), and flared rim. Glazed ceramics occurred at Tille only as the very smallest of the sherds. The sherds divide into monochrome glazed and polychrome decorated varieties. Monochrome glazed are generally pale, blueish or greenish, and often are decayed to an opaque or opalescent white. Forms include bottles, one lug handle, one larger jar rim, and several bases of small jars or bottles. The polychrome-decorated sherds all appear to be from larger vessels, probably all jars. The decoration of all sherds takes the form of horizontal bands or stripes of white, pale-blue/pale-green, and yellow. The sherd collection at Tille yielded a number of fragments of highly burnished vessels with a grey or black fabric. The quality of the surface finish varies from a highly polished gloss to a dull matt. The sherds are nearly all bowls, with plain or very slightly articulated rims. Vessels with red-slipped surface are also found and forms are mainly bowls and jars. The really characteristic bowl rim form has a projecting external rib, sometimes called sepped, or ledged, rim. The form also appears in non-slipped version, in fine ware, and, rarely, in regular coarser bowl forms.

¹³⁸ Blaylock et al. 2016.

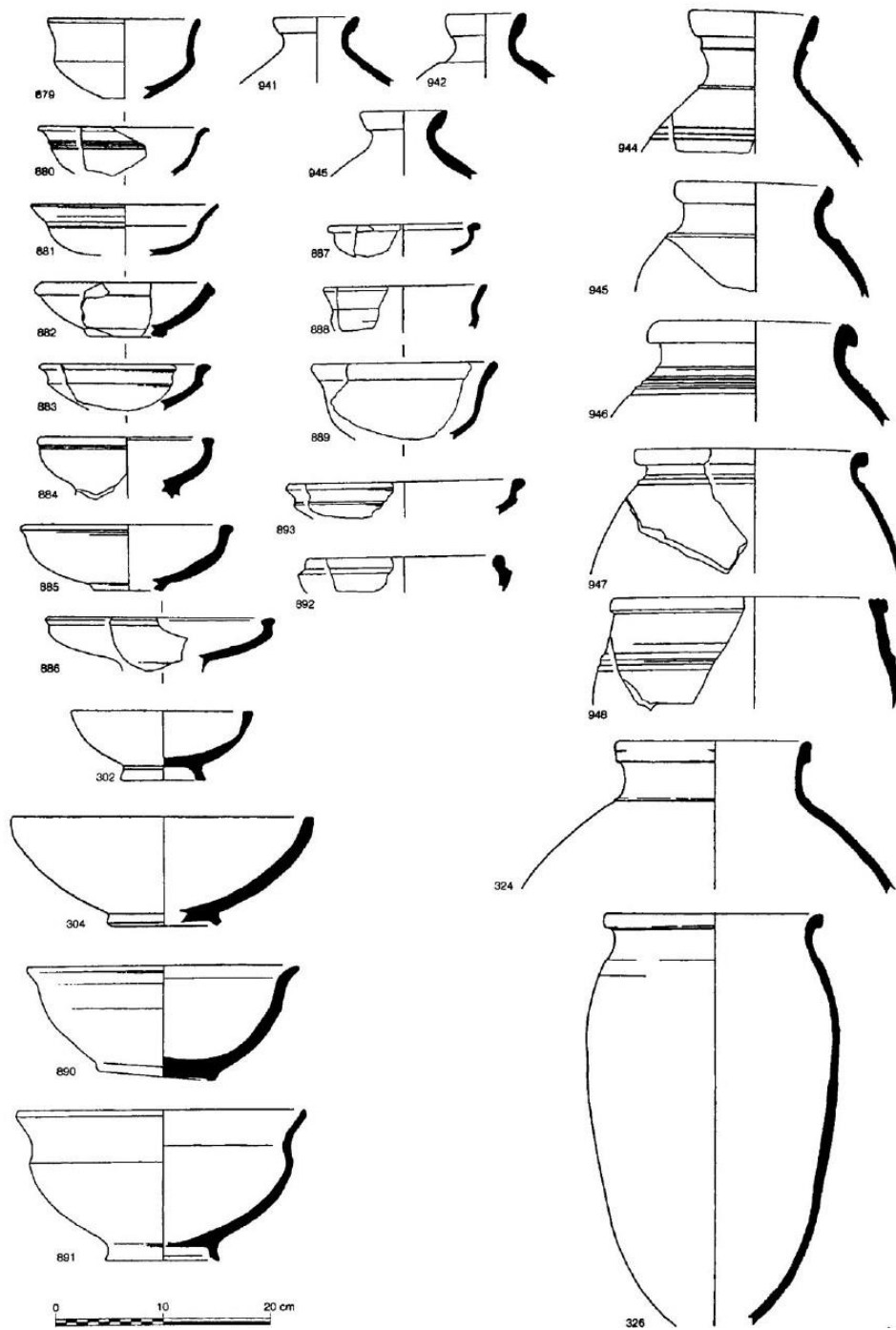


Fig. 90. Selected bowl and jar forms from the sherds associated with Level X at Tille Höyük (Blaylock et al. 2016).

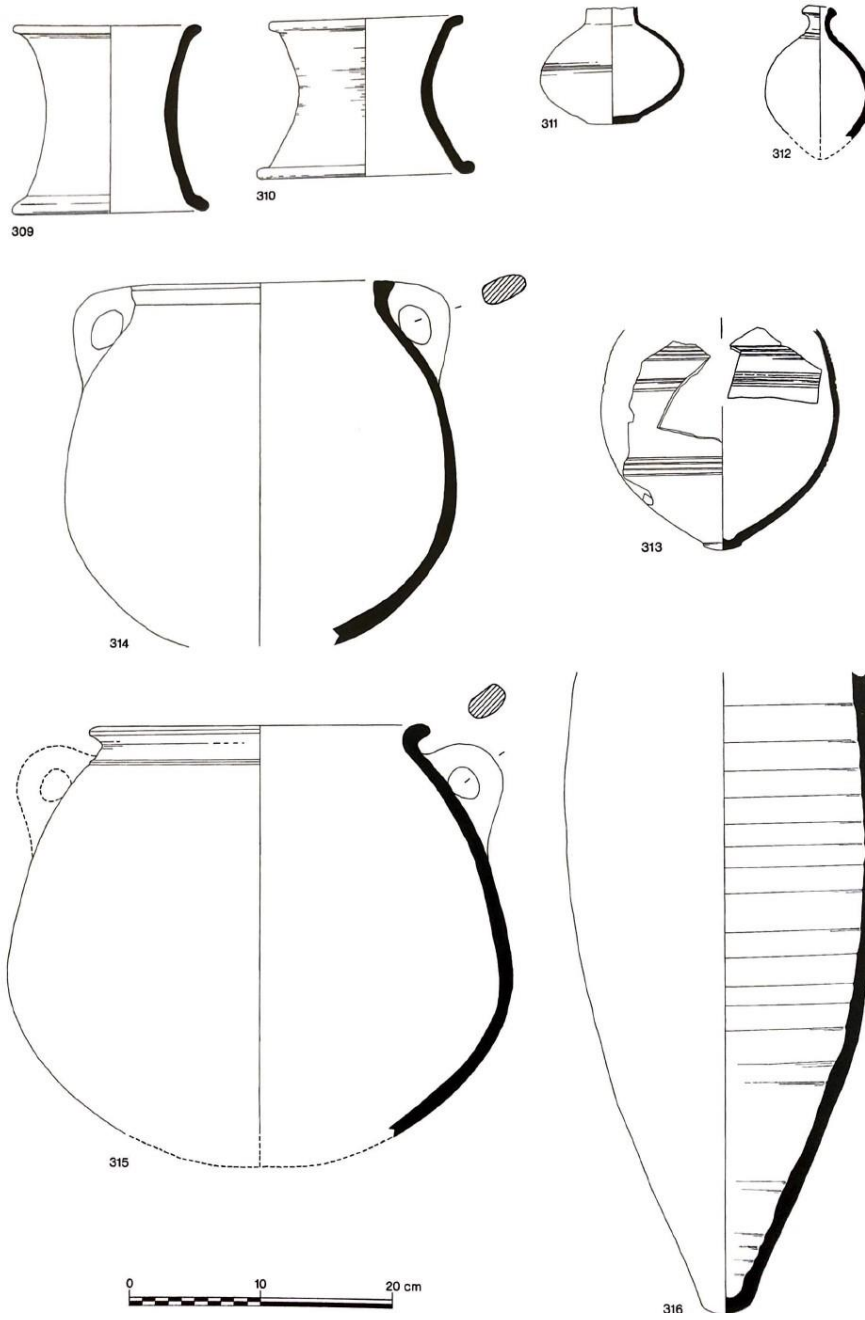


Fig. 91. Pottery from Tille Höyük (Blaylock et al. 2016).

One last site to be mentioned is Lidar Höyük, located in southeastern Anatolia, to the northwest of Sanliurfa, Türkiye, and just southwest of the village of Lidar, in the district of Bozova. Its remains are now inundated by the Atatürk Dam.

Remains of a fortified defensive wall with a corner reinforcement corresponding to the phase called 6a were found at the top of the mound¹³⁹. This is the phase that would be dated to the Achaemenid period. It has been assumed by researchers to be part of a large 6th century building, perhaps of an official character, but the evidence is really limited to give a clear interpretation. Later, after the structure was abandoned, a rich tomb was installed there, dated to the 5th century due to the objects in the grave goods.

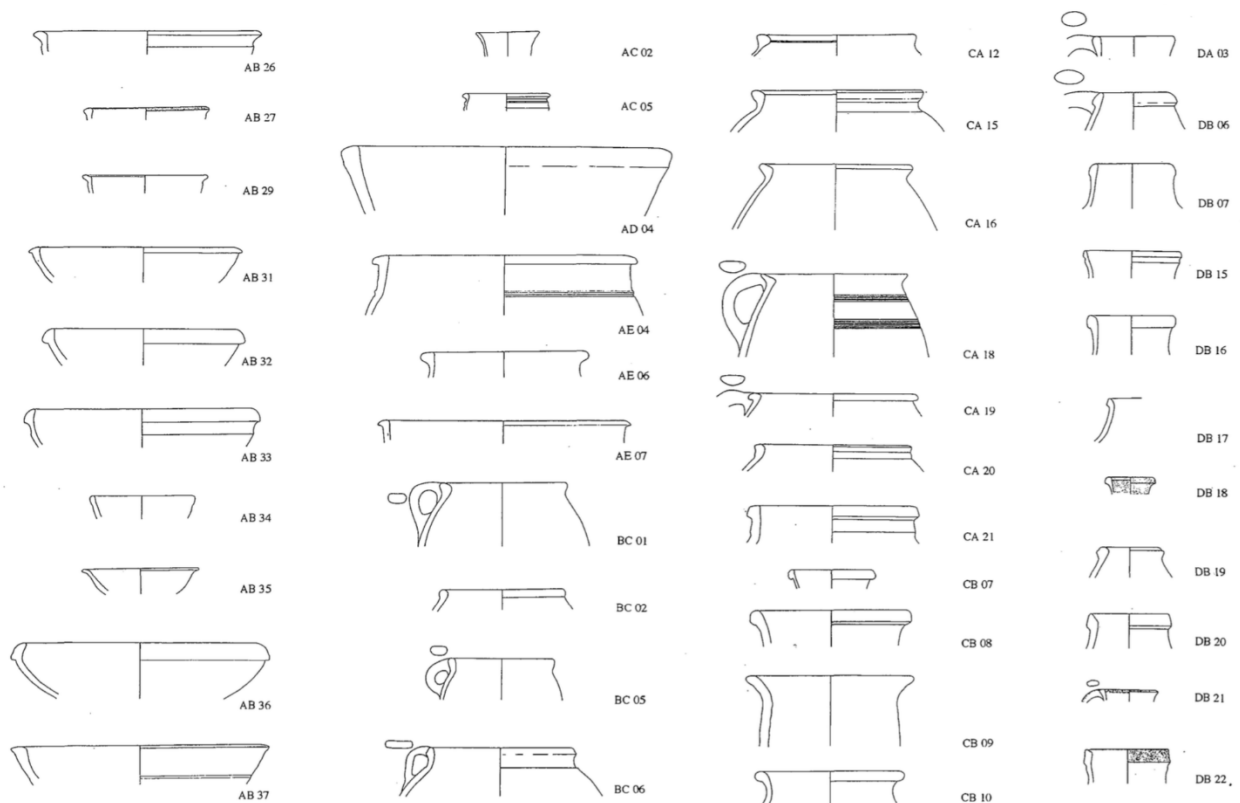


Fig. 92. Pottery from Lidar Höyük, phase 6a (Müller 1996).

¹³⁹ Müller 1999, 123-131.

CHAPTER 4: PRESENTATION OF RESULTS. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ON THE CASE OF ROOM Br7 AND THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE IN LEVELS B5-7

A final discussion of the context analyzed in this work, Br7, is presented in this chapter. A reconstruction of the context of the Room is proposed below based on the ceramic assemblage and any *comparanda*, while also considering additional data¹⁴⁰.

4.1. THE CONTEXT OF ROOM Br7

4.1.1. Insight into the stratigraphy of Br7 in Levels B5-7 and related data¹⁴¹

A summary of the materials from Br7 is provided in the table below (Fig. 93), as well as an overview of the stratigraphy of the room (Fig. 94). The floor of Level B5 consists of floor B852¹⁴²; it is built directly upon a layer of accumulation of quite soft earth (B891) and mud-brick debris (B780). In this level, the SW wall (B2038=B892) is a mud-brick wall with stone socle¹⁴³, joining with the earlier walls B815, B397, and B673. The orientation of B2038 is not perfectly parallel to that of B397 and this is what gives the room the shape of an elongated trapeze. The corner between B2038 and S815 is heavily disturbed by Medieval pits, but there are clear remains of a circular structure (B2043).

¹⁴⁰ The data that will be considered in support of the identification of Br7 context come from the Kınık Höyük Archaeological Project database and consist of finds other than ceramics and raw data concerning zooarchaeological analyses. For the latter, credit is given to the work of Pam J. Crabtree.

¹⁴¹ This paragraph provides a summary of just the floor materials associated with Levels B5-7 and those of the structures associated with them. A reconstruction of the stratigraphy of the room in the Levels B5-7 is provided in support in Fig. 94, as well as a table (Fig. 93) in which a detailed description of all stratigraphic units with their finds is given. For an account of the excavations carried out in Br7 and further details on the stratigraphy, see Chapter 2.

¹⁴² Floor B852 appears to be disturbed by pits B2041, B790 and B782, whose materials are not investigated in this work.

¹⁴³ Mud brick wall (B2038) with stone socle (B892) running NW-SE, just on the top of the wall B897 according to the same orientation.

As can be seen in the summary table, various faunal remains were recovered from floor B852, including those of large ungulates, small artiodactyls, undetermined mammals, and a significant quantity of caprines. No faunal remains were found in the circular structure B2043 associated with the floor.

The earliest floor of Level B6 (phase 6b), B814, was provided with two ovens: B2001, equipped with a lateral stone installation B2010, and B809. The room of Level B6 had a later floor B2045 (phase 6a), lying just upon the ashy accumulations produced by the oven B2001 and/or by other fireplaces. Wall B2038=B892 is still found in the latest phase of Level B6, in association with floor B2045¹⁴⁴; it represents the latest stage of wall B897, which is found in the earliest phase of Level B6 and Level B7. This is a mud-brick wall with stone socle running NW-SE, but even more divergent from the wall B397 than B2038, which is built on top of it with a slightly different orientation. B897 is coated by a thick layer of plaster.

There are few faunal remains and no significant findings on floor B2045, while higher is the number of materials yielded by the B814 floor. From here, among others including equids, bovines, and others, 21 bone fragments of caprines were recovered. Among other significant findings, it is worth noting a small glass bead (KIN14B814F36). Two ovens, B809 and B2001, are associated with the B814 floor. Very few bones were found in oven fill B809, i.e., B801 and no bones found in oven fill B2001, i.e., B2002. A bottom component of a mill lying upside down on floor B814 (B2047) must be reported; it was found in the NW corner of the room.

Currently Level B7 is exposed only in the eastern half of the room delimited by walls B815+B397+B673+B897. On the NE corner of the room a circular installation (B806) was uncovered. B807 is the filling of the microstructure B806; it is very soft and mainly constituted by ashes and organic materials¹⁴⁵. The floor of Level B7 (B876) is a very fine whitish clay floor, with a plaster-like texture. On the floor, beside a few sherds, a fine glass bead with eye decoration pertaining to a typology widely diffused in the

¹⁴⁴ d'Alfonso et al. 2015, 629.

¹⁴⁵ Archaeobotanical analyses of the remains from its fill allowed to understand that it functioned as a trash bin (courtesy of F. Fantone, see d'Alfonso et al. 2015, 629).

whole Iron Age was found (KIN14B876F25. Fig. 95)¹⁴⁶. The quantity of faunal remains recovered here is quite substantial, with caprines once again representing the most abundant category. Materials found in the fill (B807) of microstructure B806 deserve particular consideration. A group of six loom weights was found here (KIN14B807F26), as well as a glass jewel (KIN14B807F27; Fig. 93), and a bronze or copper slag (KIN13B807s194). The number of bones found here is huge: among these, particular attention is drawn to the 35 bone fragments of caprines, as well as a substantial quantity of bones from small artiodactyls and hares.

SU	LEVEL	FIRST YEAR OF EXCAVATION	DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS	UPPER ELEVATION (m)	FINDS OR OTHERS	FAUNAL REMAINS	OTHER KINDS OF SAMPLES
B397	B5-7	KIN11	Mudbrick wall, oriented SE-NW.	1918,16	//	//	//
B815	B5-7	KIN13	Wall oriented SW-NE, perpendicular to B397.		//	//	//
B673	B5-7	KIN13	Remain of a mudbrick wall oriented NE-SW, perpendicular with B397 and broken in the opposite side. Remains of yellowish plaster on his W side.	1218,27	//	//	KIN13 B673s207. Plaster fragment. KIN15 B673s190. Plaster fragment.
B897	B6b-7	KIN14	Mudbrick wall running NW-SE, parallel to B397.	1217,63. Other upper elevation (to the E): 1217,57	//	//	//

¹⁴⁶ Several examples from the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York are noteworthy. Most of these date from the 6th to the 4th century BC. One example from the Eastern Mediterranean, is particularly similar to the piece found on the Br7 floor (Fig. 96). See Froehner 1903 p. 129, pl. 161.13.

B876	B7	KIN14	Level 7 floor. It lies under the mudbrick debris B817. Brown with white spots; chalk on it.		KIN14B876F25. Black bead with glass paste eye decoration (opaque). The eyes (white and blue) were probably applied already solidified after cooling on the still malleable and warm surface of the base. A band of five eyes occupies one half of the bead, while two more eyes are arranged in the remaining half. Two eyes are damaged. There are seven eyes in total. Size of approximately 1 cm.	Sheep or goat (10 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl (3 bone fragments) Domestic cattle - bos taurus (2 bone fragments) Undetermined mammal (2 bone fragments) Large ungulate Domestic goose	//
B817	B7	KIN13	Mud brick debris, covering the N part of the sounding 397^673.	1216,77	//	Sheep or goat (7 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl Undetermined mammal Hare	//
B816	B7	KIN13	Stone debris covering the S part of sounding 397^673.	1216,91	//	Sheep or goat (3 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl Undetermined mammal	//
B813	B7	KIN13	Accumulation of soil and rubble into sounding 397^673.	1216,92	//	Sheep or goat (5 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl (2 bone fragments) Undetermined mammal	//

B812	B7	KIN13	Layer of debris, mudbricks, stone and rubble in the center of sounding 397^673.	1217,14	//	Sheep or goat (6 bone fragments) Domestic cattle - bos taurus (2 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl (2 bone fragments) Dog Domestic fowl-sized bird Domestic goose Large ungulate Undetermined mammal	//
B807	B7	KIN13	Very soft filling of the microstructure B806. Mainly constituted by ashes and organic materials. Grayish brown.	Lower elevation (m) 1216.77	KIN13B807F37 (see catalog). KIN13B807F45 (see catalog). KIN14B807F26. Group of six loom weights (four complete, one fragmentary in two pieces, one fragment). Loom weight 1: circular shape, diameter 4.8 cm, passage hole diameter: 1.4. Weight from frame 2: circular shape, diameter 4.8 cm, through-hole diameter: 1.5, thickness 2.9. Weight from frame 3: biconical shape diameter 4.8 cm, through-hole diameter: 1.2, thickness 2.3. Weight from frame 4: biconical	Sheep or goat (35 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl (15 bone fragments) Hare (9 bone fragments) Large ungulate (6 bone fragments) Domestic cattle - bos taurus (5 bone fragments) Undetermined mammal (5 bone fragments) Small mammal (2 bone fragments) Unidentified bird Pig - scrofa	KIN13 B807s1 94. Bronze or copper slag. KIN13 B807s1 75. Soil for flotation (not analyzed).

					<p>shape diameter 4.5, through-hole diameter 1.3, thickness 2.8 Weight from frame 5 (two fragments) biconical shape diameter: 4.5, through-hole diameter: 1.3, thickness 1.4 Weight from frame 6 (fragmentary): biconical shape, thickness: 3.3). KIN14B807F27. Group of three small beads, possibly made of glass to imitate semiprecious stones. Bead 1: biconical shape in glass imitating emerald; diameter: 0.5 cm; bypassing hole diameter: 0.1 cm. Bead 2: biconical shape in glass imitating lapslazuli; diameter: 0.5; bypassing hole diameter: 0.1. Bead 3, cylindrical shape in white color; diameter: 0.3 cm; passing hole diameter: 0.1 cm; length: 0.3 cm.</p>	Domestic goose	
B805	B7	KIN13	Brown soil accumulation similar to B804.		//	//	//
B806	B7	KIN13	Microstructure of mudbricks and stones enclosing the corner between 673 and 397.	1217,11	//	//	//

			Similar to an oven, but there are no traces of burning on the structural features.				
B804	B7	KIN13	Accumulation of dark brown soil.		//	//	KIN13 B804s1 67. Soil for flotation (not analyzed).
B802	B7	KIN13	Accumulation of dark brown soil with some ash and white inclusions.	1217,17. Other upper elevation: 1217,13	KIN13B802F49. Iron object. Probably a fragment of a sharp tool. Dimension x (cm) 5.7; dimension y (cm) 2.1; dimension z (cm) 0.9.	Sheep or goat (5 bone fragments) large ungulate Small artiodactyl Indeterminate mammal Domestic cattle (bos taurus) Domestic fowl-sized bird	KIN13 B802s1 62. Soil for flotation. KIN13 B802s1 64. Backed brick. KIN13 B802s1 66. Plaster fragment. KIN13 B802s1 65. Paving stone. KIN13 B802s1 73. Vitrified material.
B2011	B7	KIN14	Accumulation of soft soil, mixed with ashes and organic remains. Burn traces are present.		//	Sheep or goat (15 bone fragments) Domestic cattle - bos taurus (6 bone fragments)	//

						Small artiodactyl (3 bone fragments) Undetermined mammal (2 bone fragments) Equid - equus Large ungulate	
B2016	B7	KIN18	Mudbrick debris lying in the E and S part into the room 397^673^815.	1217,07	//	//	//
B801	B6	KIN13	Filling of the oven B809.	1217,24. Lower elevation (m) indicated: 1217,13	KIN13B801F36. Two iron fragments with curved shape. Possibly parts of a ring. Fragment 1: length 1.8 cm, section diameter 0.6 cm. Fragment 2: length 1.5 cm, section diameter 0.5 cm.	Sheep or goat Small artiodactyl	KIN13 B801s171. Soil for flotation (not analyzed).
B809	B6	KIN13	Oven abutting to 397 on its S side.	1217,24	//	//	//
B2009	B6	KIN14	Accumulation of hard soil and mudbrick debris. Presence of fragments of plastering, with preparation layer. The accumulation is slanting down towards the N.	1217,13 (to the S); 1216,87 (to the N)	//	Sheep or goat (10 bone fragments) Domestic cattle - bos taurus (5 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl (2 bone fragments) Mammal undetermined Horse Large ungulate	//
B2003	B6	KIN14	Accumulation of soft soil. Rich in organic materials, bones and ceramic.	1217,42	KIN14B2003F18. Pumice tool of roughly prismatic shape with two	Sheep or goat (51 bone fragments)	//

			Abundance of plastering fragments, mudbrick debris and preparation for plastering. Burn traces are present.		non-communicating side holes. Dimension x (cm): 46; dimension y (cm) 49; dimension z (cm) 89.	Domestic cattle - bos taurus (10 bone fragments). Small artiodactyl (5 bone fragments) Large ungulate (4 bone fragments) Undetermined mammal (3 bone fragments) Domestic goose Equid	
B814	B6	KIN13	Earliest floor of Level 6 (6b). Floor for the installation of the oven 809. Hard brown soil, with whiteish inclusions.	1217,42 last elevation recorded during campaign 2014; in 2013 campaign recorded elevation of 1217,12	KIN14B814F36. Small white glass bead. Complete. Thickness 0.2 cm; diameter 0.3 cm; passing hole, diameter less than 0.1 cm.	Sheep or goat (21 bone fragments) Undetermined mammal (4 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl (3 bone fragments) Domestic cattle - bos taurus (2 bone fragments) Equid	//
B797	B6	KIN13	Debris of mudbricks and soil, with a lot of charcoal. Similar to B791.	1217,32	KIN13B797F35. Iron fragment of an elongated object. Dimension x (cm) 1.7; dimension y (cm) 4.9; dimension z (cm) 1.2.	Sheep or goat (4 bone fragments) Large ungulate Small artiodactyl	//
B896	B6	KIN14	Accumulation of quite soft earth. Presence of ash, chalk, broken mudbricks and clay.	1217,52	//	Sheep or goat (48 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl (4	//

			Burn traces are present.			bone fragments) Large ungulate Undetermined mammal Domestic chicken	
B900	B6	KIN14	Cut for the insertion of the oven B2001.		//	//	//
B2001	B6	KIN14	Oven in mudbrick and stone in the SW part of the the room 397^673^815. It is associated to the floor B814 and filled by B2002.	1217,48	//	//	//
B2002	B6	KIN14	Filling of the oven B2001. Ashes, charcoal, chalk and ceramic sherds are present.	1217,46	KIN14B2002F23 (see catalogue).	//	//
B2010	B6	KIN14	Stone installation E of the oven B2001, to which is associated.	1217,58	//	//	//
B2047	B6	KIN14	Stone bottom component of a mill lying upside down on the floor B814.	1217,5	KIN15B2047F66. Grinding Stone, basalt.	//	//
B899	B6	KIN14	Very ashy accumulation with traces of chalk.	1217,57	//	Sheep or goat (13 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl (2 bone fragments) Undetermined mammal (2 bone fragments) Small mammal Domestic cattle - bos taurus Equid	//

B2045	B6	KIN14	Latest floor of Level 6 (6a). It represents the latest version of floor B814.	1217,63	//	Domestic cattle (2 bone fragments) Sheep or goats (2 bone fragments) Indeterminate mammal	//
B892	B5-6a	KIN14	Stone allignement. It is the socle of the mudbrick wall B2038, better preserved towards the W.	1217,96	//	//	//
B2038	B5-6a	KIN14	Mudbrick wall with stone socle (B892) running NW-SE, just on the top of the wall B897 according to the same exact orientation. Later edition of B897.		//	//	//
B794	B6	KIN13	Hard dark grey accumulation with pebbles.	1217,43. Other upper elevation: 1217,31	//	//	//
B893	B6	KIN14	Accumulation of mudbrick debris mixed with hard soil. It is slanting northwards. Same as B791.	1217,76	KIN14B893F12. Clay loom weight of rounded shape. Broken into two pieces. Thickness: 38 cm; diameter: 7 cm; passing hole diameter: 1.5 cm. KIN15B893F68. Iron tool with sharp head. It is fragmented into seven pieces and oxidized. Dimension x (cm) 15.4; dimension y (cm) 0.9; dimension z (cm) 1.2.	Sheep or goat (78 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl (9 bone fragments) Large ungulate (9 bone fragments) Undetermined mammal (5 bone fragments) Domestic cattle - bos taurus (5 bone fragments) Equid (4 bone fragments) Donkey (3 bone fragments)	KIN15 B893s1 76. Plaster fragment.

						Domestic goose Unidentified bird Domestic fowl-sized bird	
B791	B6	KIN13	Mudbrick debris.	1217,37	//	Sheep or goat (2 bone fragments) Domestic cattle - bos taurus Undetermined mammal Donkey Large ungulate Unidentified bird	KIN13 B791s1 98. Plaster fragme nt.
B2044	B6	KIN14	Accumulation of quite hard soil mixed with mudbrick debris. Same as B893.	1217,91	//	Sheep or goat (2 bone fragments) Undetermined mammal Horse Small artiodactyl Large ungulate Domestic cattle - bos taurus	//
B891	B5	KIN14	Accumulation of quite soft earth.	1217,71. Other upper elevation (to the N): 1217,66	//	Sheep or goat (10 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl (2 bone fragments) Equid Undetermined mammal Large ungulate Domestic chicken	//

B790	B5	KIN13	Accumulation of dark brown soil with organic materials and softer soil.	1217,71	<p>KIN13B790F33. Hammer-like stone tool, slightly concave in the center. Dimension x (cm) 10.3; dimension y (cm) 12; dimension z (cm) 7.5.</p> <p>KIN13B790F34. Fragmentary iron object in four pieces. Dimension x (cm) 1.1; dimension y (cm) 7; dimension z (cm) 0.9. No joints were found. The dimensions given here are those of the largest fragment.</p> <p>KIN13B790F42. Iron weapon, probably a spearhead, fragmentary in three pieces. Dimension x (cm) 2.3; dimension y (cm) 32; dimension z (cm) 1.1.</p>	<p>Sheep or goat (2 bone fragments)</p> <p>Domestic cattle - bos taurus</p> <p>Donkey</p> <p>Large ungulate</p> <p>Undetermined mammal</p>	KIN13 B790s1 52. Soil for flotation (not analyzed).
B780	B5	KIN13	Mudbrick debris.	1217,86. Other upper elevations: 1217,82; 1217,78	<p>KIN13B780F32. Complete pierced bone object. Dimension x (cm) 2.4; dimension y (cm) 3.8; dimension z (cm) 1; hole diameter: 0.2 cm.</p> <p>KIN13B780F41 (see catalog).</p>	<p>Sheep or goat (8 bone fragments)</p> <p>Domestic cattle - bos taurus (5 bone fragments)</p> <p>Small artiodactyl (3 bone fragments)</p> <p>Large ungulate (2 bone fragments)</p> <p>Undetermined mammal (2</p>	KIN13 B780s1 45. Plaster fragment. KIN13 B780s1 51. Iron fragment.

						bone fragments) Equid Pig - scrofa	
B852	B5	KIN14	Foor of Level 5	1217,96. Other upper elevations: 1217,93; 1217,89; 1217,76; 1217,75	//	Sheep or goat (9 bone fragments) Large ungulate (2 bone fragments) Small artiodactyl (4 bone fragments) Undetermined mammal	//
B2043	B5		Mudbrick microstructure.	1217,92, Other upper elevations: 1217,91	//	//	//

Fig. 93. Materials from Br7 (by the author).

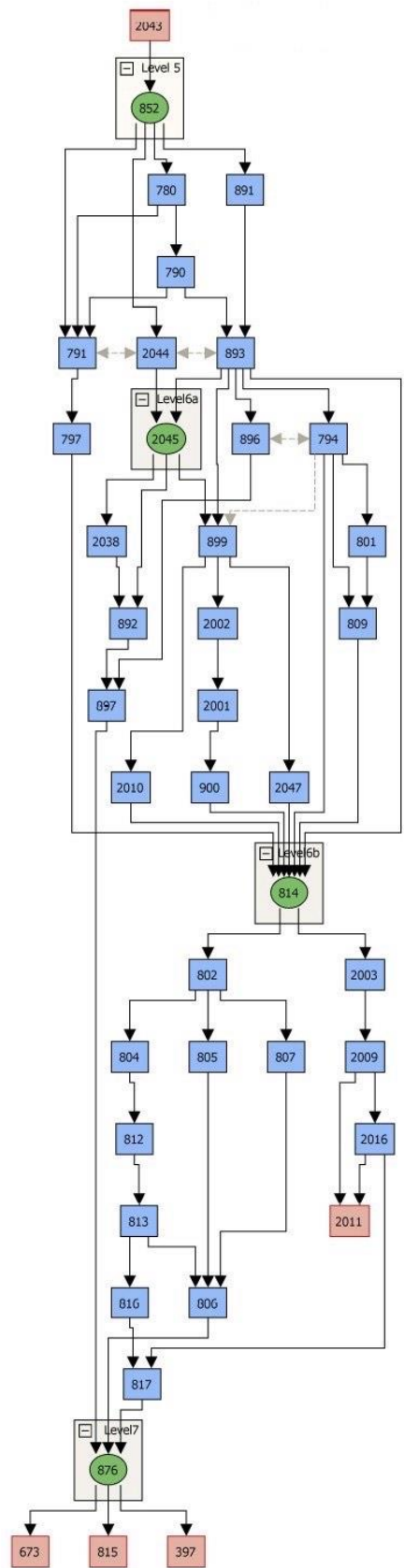


Fig. 94. Matrix of stratigraphy of Room Br7 (by the author).



Fig. 95. KIN14B876F25 from floor B876 (KH Archaeological Project).



Fig. 96. Example of an eye glass bead necklace. Eastern Mediterranean. 6th-4th century BC (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City).

4.1.2. An overview of the ceramics from the floors of Levels B5-7 and their associated structures

From the floor of Level B5, B852, the predominant finds are bowls, including KIN14B852.3 (SB-2.5), KIN14B852.1 (DB-2.4), and KIN14B852.2 (DB-2.6). The first is a shallow bowl, while the latter two are deep bowls, all featuring an incurved rim, indicating a highly versatile function. Additionally, there is a cooking pot, KIN14B852.4 (CP-2.2), as well as a painted piece, KIN14B852.6. No ceramics were recovered from the circular structure B2043.

The two floors of Level B6, B2045 and B814, are quantitatively rich in terms of ceramic finds.

From the latest floor, a single shallow bowl with a simple, flat rim, KIN14B2045.3 (SB-1.1), has been recovered. Additionally, storage ceramics are present, including KIN14B2045.9 (PI-2.1) and various types of bases; among these are KIN14B2045.4 (BASES-1.1), KIN14B2045.2 (BASES-2.1), and KIN14B2045.1 (BASES-2.2). Notably, a cooking plate (KIN14B2045.8), one of the two present in the catalog, is reported from this context. It should be noted that a whole ceramic form was found (KIN14B2002F23) in oven B2001¹⁴⁷: this bowl had a secondary use as a lid, possibly of a cooking pot, as also the hole on its base indicates. From the same fill, two shallow bowls, KIN14B2002.3 (SB-2.1) and KIN14B2002.1 (SB-2.6), as well as a jar (KIN14B2002.2), were yielded. From the fill of the oven B809, only KIN13B801.1 (DB-2.2), a deep bowl with a distinctly incurved rim, was found.

The earliest floor of Level B6, B814, predominantly yielded bowls. Among these are KIN14B814.48 (SB-1.2), KIN13B814.1 (SB-3.4), KIN14B814.1 (DB-2.3), KIN14B814.6 (DB-2.6), and KIN14B814.2 (DB-3.1). Additionally, two jars were recovered from this context: KIN14B814.5 (J-4.2) and another decorated jar, KIN14B814.7 (J-2.2). Lastly, a painted wall fragment, KIN14B814.49, is also noteworthy.

Several bowls with incurved rims were recovered from the floor of Level B7, B876, including KIN14B876.19 (SB-2.1), KIN14B876.18 (SB-2.5), KIN14B876.16 (DB-

¹⁴⁷ See 4.3.4.

1.2), KIN14B876.15 (DB-2.1), and KIN14B876.17 (DB-2.3). Additionally, three strap handles (HANDLES-1), KIN14B876.20, KIN14B876.9, and KIN14B876.14, were found, possibly belonging to jars or jugs.

From the filling of B806, i.e., B807, two complete deep bowls were uncovered: KIN13B807F45 (DB-2.2) and KIN13B807F37 (DB-2.6). Although no archaeometric analysis was conducted on the pieces in the catalog, it is worth noting that upon autoptic examination, both bowls appear to share the same fabric. Other bowls recovered from the filling include KIN13B807.8 (DB-2.2) and KIN14B807.14 (DB-2.5). Several bases were also documented, such as KIN13B807.2 (BASES-1.1), KIN13B807.11 (BASES-1.1), and KIN13B807.7 (BASES-2.2), as well as handles, including KIN13B807.4 (HANDLES-1) and KIN13B807.10 (HANDLES-2.1).

4.2. THE SITES SELECTED FOR THE RESEARCH: SURVEY AND ANALYSIS OF THE RELATED CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES

In addition to the already mentioned sites in Anatolia where Achaemenid occupation is attested¹⁴⁸, the geographical scope of the research has been broadened to include modern Greece, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Iraq, Iran and Armenia. The chronological span of the identified parallels covers a time frame ranging from the 12th century BC to the 1st century BC. The map below (Fig. 97) gives an overview of all the sites where comparisons with the pieces in the Catalog have been identified.

The western end of the surveyed area is Athens, particularly regarding Hellenistic pottery from the city's *agora*¹⁴⁹. Pottery considered from here covers a chronological range from the 4th century to the 2nd century BC.

The site of Troy was then considered, with a focus on the 4th century BC¹⁵⁰ and, in particular, on pottery from the so-called Deposit 3, Area D9: in addition to being rich in table ware, it also seems to be abundant in other items, such as lamps and loom weights. Due to the type of pottery, especially the presence of a considerable number of thick-walled, monochromatic basins that appear to be the ceramic analogue of royal Persian vessels made of hard stone, Berlin¹⁵¹ associates this context with a royal Achaemenid use, arguing that these items may be gifts of Persian officials or those dependent on imperial authority. In contrast, the pottery considered from Pergamon¹⁵² is later, as it is from the second half of the 3rd century BC and come from the excavation of the foundations of the altar, as well as some of the pottery from Ephesus, dating back to the early 3rd century BC¹⁵³. Part of the Ephesus pottery analyzed is earlier, dating to the 6th century BC, and comes from the city's Square Market, the so-called *Tetragonos Agora*, i.e. the commercial area¹⁵⁴. Regarding pottery from Tarsus¹⁵⁵, particularly from

¹⁴⁸ See 3.4.

¹⁴⁹ Rotroff 1997.

¹⁵⁰ Berlin 1999; Berlin 2002a.

¹⁵¹ Berlin 2002a.

¹⁵² De Luca and Radt 1999.

¹⁵³ Ladstätter 2010.

¹⁵⁴ Gassner 1997.

¹⁵⁵ Goldman 1962.

the dwelling, a wide chronological range was considered covering the entire Iron Age, from the 12th century BC, to the 4th century BC. Only one comparison with the Sagalassos pottery has been identified¹⁵⁶. However, in his Ph.D. thesis¹⁵⁷ van der Enden argues that the bowl with incurved rim is the most frequently attested form of food consumption. Although it is represented in various forms and types, this shape is notably well attested in the Catalog of the current study. The form of the piece from Sagalassos is popular throughout the Hellenistic world. In Athens, this vessel type was most common during the early Hellenistic period; however, in the Hellenistic East, it continued to be in use throughout the entirety of the Hellenistic period. In Cyprus, such vessels are attested even into the Augustan period. At Knidos, bowls of this form can be found spanning from the 3rd century to the first third of the 1st century BC.

The site of Hacimusalar, located in southwestern Turkey in the region of ancient northern Lycia, has also been examined, particularly in relation to the 4th century BC¹⁵⁸. In the southwestern part of Paphlagonia, Iron Age and Hellenistic period pottery finds from Kimisthenes and Kepez have been considered: there is only one comparison with Kepez (2nd-1st century BC), more numerous instead from Kimistene, ranging between the 6th and 1st centuries BC¹⁵⁹. Boğazköy was also valued for the 7th and 6th centuries BC, particularly regarding the monumental building from the northwestern slope, whose role remains unclear. The pottery analyzed was found not in situ, but in fill layers or pits; however, from a typological point of view the assemblage appears homogeneous and ascribable to the Late Iron Age¹⁶⁰. The ceramic assemblage examined by Büyüktepe Höyük can also be ascribed to the Iron Age¹⁶¹. A good number of pieces in the Catalog have found comparisons with some from Tilkigediği Tepe. The sherds from Tilkigediği Tepe belong to a single assemblage from a restricted period in the late pre-Hellenistic Iron Age or, more precisely, from the period of the Achaemenid Empire¹⁶². The same

¹⁵⁶ KIN14B2003.32.

¹⁵⁷ van der Enden 2013.

¹⁵⁸ Toteva 2007.

¹⁵⁹ Lafli and Şahin 2011.

¹⁶⁰ Genz 2007.

¹⁶¹ Sagona et al. 1992.

¹⁶² Summers et al. 1995.

can be said for Al-Mina pottery, with a chronological range from the 6th to the 4th century BC¹⁶³.

Moving to the Syrian horizon, a considerable number of pieces in the Catalog find comparison with pottery from Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu, spanning a time frame covering the 7th and 5th centuries BC¹⁶⁴. The analyzed pottery comes from the so-called “Red House”, a 5400-square-meter housing unit. Assemblages from Ras Shamra, Tell Rifaat, Ras Ibn Hani and Hama between the 8th and 4th centuries BC were also investigated¹⁶⁵.

In the same centuries comparisons were found in Tyre, Lebanon¹⁶⁶.

Moving further south, is the site of Akko. The comparisons in the Catalog with this site are quite numerous and dated between the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, most coming from the so-called Courthouse Site¹⁶⁷. Tell Keysan¹⁶⁸ and Tel Anafa¹⁶⁹ should also be mentioned. While the chronology of the analyzed assemblage of the former site ranges between the 7th and 5th centuries BC, the latter is particularly late, between the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. However, both have found comparison in only one piece in the Catalog.

In Iraq, Khirbet Qasrij was noted, from which few comparisons were found with the pieces in the catalog, dating to the 7th century BC¹⁷⁰.

In Iran it was considered Persepolis, Hasanlu, and Yanik Tepe. The Persepolis assemblage should be traced to the Achaemenid period, specifically between the 6th and 4th centuries BC¹⁷¹; the same can be said for Hasanlu, although the chronology is slightly lower and narrowed between the 4th century and early 3rd century BC¹⁷². As for Yanik Tepe, most of the pottery considered was recovered from a series of pits, some or all of

¹⁶³ Lehmann et al. 2020.

¹⁶⁴ Kreppner 2006.

¹⁶⁵ Lehmann 1996; Lehmann 1998.

¹⁶⁶ Lehmann 1996.

¹⁶⁷ Berlin and Stone 2016.

¹⁶⁸ Lehmann 1996.

¹⁶⁹ Berlin 1997.

¹⁷⁰ Curtis 1989.

¹⁷¹ Sumner 1986. See the discussion about chronology on p. 3-7.

¹⁷² Dyson 1999.

which were apparently intended for storage. The proposed chronology would be between the 5th and 4th centuries BC¹⁷³.

The final site to mention is the central Armenian settlement of Tsaghkahovit. The reason is a very distinctive item very similar to a piece in the Catalog: this is a black handle with very pronounced grooves all over its surface¹⁷⁴, dated between the 7th and 5th centuries BC¹⁷⁵.



Fig. 97. Mapping of sites surveyed for parallel research (Google Earth, mapping made by the author).

¹⁷³ Summers and Burney 2012. See discussion about chronology on p. 275-276.

¹⁷⁴ KIN14B893.19.

¹⁷⁵ Khatchadourian 2018.

4.3. DISCUSSION ON THE CATALOG: THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

This section presents an overview of the cataloged artifacts alongside their identified parallels from the selected sites (Fig. 98). In examining these comparisons, it is essential to recognize that the minor variations in rim forms are likely superficial, stemming from local production practices that may not have adhered to strict standards. These subtle distinctions in rim design appear not to have been significantly perceived, thus failing to effectively differentiate one product from another. Instead of conforming to a precise standard regarding ceramic body, dimensions, surface treatment, or rim characteristics, a broader production trend emerges.

4.3.1. Open forms

Open forms have demonstrated the most substantial foundation for comparative analysis throughout this research. Shallow bowls, particularly those characterized by an incurved rim (SB-2), such as KIN14B2044.7 (SB-2.1)¹⁷⁶, exhibit parallels at Gordion, dated to the 4th century BC, as well as at Akko, dating from the mid to late 2nd century BC. Conversely, KIN14B891.9 (SB-2.2) can be attributed to the Achaemenid period, specifically between the 6th and 4th centuries BC, with a comparable example identified from Tilkigediği Tepe. Nevertheless, these rims exhibit a simplicity that lacks distinctive features in their form, a characteristic that also pertains to KIN14B2004.5 (SB-2.2), which finds parallels at Ephesus, dating to the early 3rd century BC. The cataloged piece KIN14B891.5 (SB-2.5), also from Ephesus and similarly dated to the early 3rd century BC, presents a more pronounced rim characterization. Its incurved shape tilts upward and tapers to a point, rendering it more recognizable in comparison to the preceding examples. Notably, this piece has parallels at Troy and Gordion from the 4th century BC, as well as an even earlier example from Tell Sheikh Hamad, dating between the 7th and 6th centuries BC. This observation equally applies to KIN13B802.2 (SB-2.5) and KIN14B2003.6 (SB-2.5), the latter of which is supported by a comparative example from Tell Rifaat. Regarding shallow bowls characterized by an incurved and

¹⁷⁶ See 4.3.4.

flat rim (SB-2.6), both KIN14B893.18 and KIN14B2002.1 are particularly noteworthy, as they find parallels at Ephesus and Akko, dating to the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, respectively. Additionally, KIN14B2002F23 merits special attention¹⁷⁷. This piece exhibits parallels not only in Athens during the 4th century BC but also at Akko, extending into the 2nd century BC. The rim shape is uncommon among the sites considered, making it significant that it has been classified as both incurved and flat. In contrast to many bowls encountered throughout this research, which display a gently rounded angle between the body and the rim, this specific example features a distinctly pronounced angle. It is nevertheless necessary to note that, while the parallels identified in Athens closely resemble the cataloged piece's form, it remains uncertain whether they represent a fitting comparison: the cataloged piece has a slightly different base, with an outward-slanting foot, unlike the Athenian examples. Additionally, the cataloged piece features a distinctive, red-banded decoration. Unfortunately, no suitable parallels have been identified in Anatolia for this piece.

Although examples of shallow bowls with an everted rim (SB-3) are relatively few, they nonetheless provide substantial opportunities for comparison, some of which are notably early. This is exemplified by KIN14B2044.4 (SB-3.1), which finds parallels at Lidar, dated to 900-850 BC, and KIN14B893.24 (SB-3.2), the latter of which has counterparts at Tyre from the 8th century BC and at Persepolis during the Achaemenid period, specifically between the 6th and 4th centuries BC. Additionally, this form appears to be widespread at Büyüktepe Höyük throughout the entire Iron Age. Another form that finds numerous parallels is represented by KIN14B2003.20 (SB-3.3), which is exemplified by several pieces at Tyre in the 8th century BC and later at Al-Mina, dating from the late 6th to the early 4th century BC. Furthermore, the forms of KIN14B899.4 (SB-3.3) and KIN14B2003.38 (SB-3.3) are attested at Lidar Höyük between 750 and 650 BC and at Kimistene from the 6th to the 4th century BC, respectively.

Research on **deep bowls** also yields significant insights. A detailed discussion of one of the most characteristic pieces within this category, specifically KIN14B891.7 (DB-

¹⁷⁷ See 4.3.4.

1.1)¹⁷⁸, will be addressed in the subsequent paragraph¹⁷⁹. KIN14B876.16 (DB-1.2), despite its diminutive dimensions, permits the identification of its form. A salient feature is the subtle inward curve located just below the rim, which finds *comparanda* at both Lidar Höyük and Tell Sheikh Hamad, dating to the 7th and 6th centuries BC. Furthermore, KIN15B893.26 (DB-2.1), characterized by a simple and incurved rim (DB-2.1), presents comparable features with a piece from Lidar Höyük and is dated to between 1000 and 900 BC. A piece worthy of attention is KIN14B893.17 (DB-2.1). This piece, along with others discussed subsequently, finds a parallel within Kınık Höyük itself, although the piece in question, unlike the cataloged example, is red-banded¹⁸⁰. The shape, however, remains identical. Through comparison with Kimistene, the piece has been dated between the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. Nevertheless, the form appears to have been common in earlier periods as well, such as at Gordion in the 4th century BC or at Ephesus in the early 3rd century BC. Tyre, even as early as the 8th century BC, and Akko in the 2nd century BC are also cited. This is a very simple, unremarkable shape, so it is unsurprising that it spans such a broad chronological range. Equally significant are several pieces with a distinctly incurved rim (DB-2.2), notably KIN13B802.7, KIN13B802.8, and KIN13B807F45. These three pieces also find a close parallel at Kınık Höyük. A more detailed discussion is provided later¹⁸¹. A similar form, albeit with a slightly less pronounced incurvature, is represented by KIN14B893.21 (DB-2.2), which finds a parallel at Pergamon in the 3rd century BC. Among the deep bowls characterized by an incurved rim and a rounded upper section (DB-2.3), none stand out significantly; however, KIN14B814.1 merits mention due to its parallel at Ephesus, dated to the 3rd century BC. In contrast, the bowls with downward-curved rims (DB-2.5), specifically KIN14B807.14, KIN14B2003.13, and KIN14B2003.23, present noteworthy comparisons. The first two pieces find parallels at Büyüktepe Höyük throughout the entirety of the Iron Age, while the latter is associated with Cimin Tepe II, particularly during the Achaemenid period.

¹⁷⁸ See 4.3.4.

¹⁷⁹ See 4.3.4.

¹⁸⁰ Derada 2019.

¹⁸¹ See 4.3.4.

Bowls featuring an upward-curved rim (DB-2.6) warrant special consideration due to the abundance of parallels identified. Notably, KIN13B807F37 exemplifies this form. The piece finds a comparison at Kınık Höyük, and its shape is fairly common across a broad chronological and geographical range. However, parallels identified at Gordion and Hacimusalar in particular suggest a dating to the 4th century BC¹⁸². Among the pieces featuring a DB-2.6 rim, the majority, if not nearly all, exhibit parallels at Gordion dating to the 4th century BC. Similarly, numerous specimens find connections to Tilkigediği Tepe during the Achaemenid period (6th–4th centuries BC), while others demonstrate comparisons at Akko between the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, including KIN14B2003.22, KIN14B014.6, KIN13B802.3, and KIN13B802.11. The latter has yielded an extensive array of parallels, in addition to those already mentioned at Gordion and Akko. This form is also represented at Kimistene, Tell Keysan, and Athens during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, indicating a significant geographical distribution. KIN14B814.6 and KIN13B802.3 also find additional comparisons at Kınık Höyük, supporting their dating to the 4th century BC. Two particularly similar pieces, KIN14B852.2 and KIN14B2044.10, have a precise match in form at Tell Sheikh Hamad, dated to the 7th and 6th centuries BC. Additionally, KIN13B790.6, which has a parallel at Tell Rifaat from the same chronological span, and KIN14B2003.32, which corresponds to a 6th-century BC example at Sagalassos, are also noteworthy. KIN13B802.11 warrants particular attention due to the numerous parallels it has yielded, including one at Kınık Höyük. The form appears to have been popular in Gordion between the 4th and 2nd centuries BC. Additional parallels are noted at Ephesus, Pergamon, and Athens in the 3rd century BC, and later at Kimistene, Akko, and Tell Keysan between the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. The deep bowls with a curved rim and incised braid decoration (DB-2.8) find comparisons at Kınık Höyük itself. This form, common at Gordion in the 4th century BC, also appears during the same period at Tilkigediği Tepe and later, between the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, at Akko. Attention now turns to the deep bowls featuring everted rims (DB-3). Among the specimens classified with a slightly everted rim (DB-3.1), KIN14B816.2 is particularly

¹⁸² See 4.3.4.

noteworthy due to its early chronological context, having a parallel at Lidar Höyük dated between 1100 and 1075 BC. A similar observation can be made for KIN15B2009.4, which also finds a comparison at Lidar Höyük dating from 800 to 725 BC, along with another parallel at Tell Sheikh Hamad spanning the 7th to 4th centuries BC. Additionally, KIN14B896.1 has a comparable piece at Tille Höyük from the 8th century BC. Among the deep bowls with rounded everted rims, KIN14B893.2 (DB-3.2) is distinguished as a particularly exceptional example. This bowl boasts a broad chronological range of parallels, extending from Phase 6d at Lidar Höyük (corresponding to 1000–900 BC) to the Achaemenid period at Cimin Tepe II. A parallel has also been identified at Tille Höyük from the 10th century BC. Following this, two pieces exhibit very similar shapes, differing only slightly in the rim: KIN13B791.2 (DB-3.2) and KIN13B797.3 (DB-3.2). Both have parallels at Tille Höyük dating to the 9th century BC; however, the latter is additionally found at Hasanlu during Period IIIA, specifically between the 4th and 3rd centuries BC. The last three cataloged pieces among the open forms have yielded numerous parallels. KIN14B2044.9 (DB-3.3) finds a comparison at Tarsus during the Proto-Corinthian to Corinthian period, dating from the 8th to the 6th centuries BC, as well as at Persepolis during the Achaemenid period, and later at Pergamon in the 2nd century BC. This bowl, characterized by a projected rim, is relatively common across the analyzed sites over an extensive chronological range. A defining feature is the inner portion of the rim, which flares slightly inward. Both KIN14B893.4 (DB-3.3) and KIN14B2003.24 (DB-3.4) find parallels at Gordion during the Late Phrygian period (540–330 BC) and at Tille Höyük between the 7th and 5th centuries BC. Additionally, both pieces show parallels in Iran, specifically at Yanik Tepe between the 5th and 4th centuries BC and at Hasanlu during the 4th and 3rd centuries BC. Furthermore, the former has a parallel at Tarsus from the 6th century BC.

4.3.2. Closed forms

Closed forms yielded fewer parallels in comparison to open forms, with the majority originating from **jars**. A particularly distinctive shape is represented by KIN14B2003.7 (J-1.2), characterized by a simple, squared rim. This form finds parallels at Lidar, dating between 1100 and 1075 BC, as well as at Tell Sheikh Hamad later, during the 7th to 5th

centuries BC. The same can be said for KIN14B814.7 (J-2.2). The following pieces appear to belong to the Achaemenid period: KIN14B2003.39 (J-3.1), KIN14B2044.3 (J-3.1), and KIN14B2009.1 (J-3.1), all of which have parallels from Cimin Tepe I and Tilkigediği Tepe. Meanwhile, KIN13B802.14 (J-3.1) has a comparison from Troy dating to the 4th century BC. A slightly earlier date is suggested for KIN14B2044.15 (J-3.3), which has a parallel at Lidar Höyük dated to the 7th to 6th centuries BC.

Significant attention should be devoted to jars characterized by a discernible neck (J-4), due to the numerous parallels they have yielded. The form of KIN14B2003.12 (J-4.1) is documented at Gordion during the 4th century BC; however, it is also attested at Tell Sheikh Hamad and Lidar Höyük between the 7th and 5th centuries BC, reflecting similar observations made for KIN14B2003.19 (J-4.1). While the distinction between these two examples is minimal, the latter has an additional comparison in the 2nd century BC at Akko. Further within the category of jars featuring a discernible neck and rounded rim (J-4.1), KIN14B2003.11 and KIN14B891.3 merit mention. The former is evidenced by parallels at both Gordion and Yanik Tepe, dating to the 5th and 4th centuries BC. In contrast, the latter has been identified at Lidar Höyük, with a chronological attribution ranging from 725 to 650 BC. The identification of parallels for jars with squared rims (J-4.2) has proven even more fruitful, predominantly dating to the Achaemenid period and exhibiting a wide geographical distribution¹⁸³. These examples span from the 7th to the 4th century BC, with parallels found at Lidar Höyük, Tille Höyük, Cimin Tepe II, Tilkigediği Tepe, Ephesus, Tell Sheikh Hamad, Yanik Tepe, Persepolis, and Khirbet Qasrij. Lastly, KIN14B2003.36 (J-4.3) is noteworthy, with a parallel identified at Tarsus dating to the 7th century BC.

Concerning the remaining closed forms, cooking pots primarily find their parallels at Gordion during the 4th century BC, as is the case with certain jugs, including KIN14B899.2 (JB-2.4). Particularly noteworthy among these is KIN14B891.4 (JB-2.2), which has a parallel identified at Lidar Höyük, datable between the 6th and 5th centuries BC. Another significant piece is KIN13B791.3 (JB-2.5), distinguished by its unique form. In the catalog, this vessel is described as “cupped”, referring to its rim shape,

¹⁸³ See 4.3.4.

which accentuates the upper portion of the vessel. This form finds parallels at Ephesus in the 6th century BC, as well as several examples at Athens in the 3rd century BC.

4.3.3. Others

This section will concentrate on pieces that do not conform to the previously discussed categories yet merit attention. Among the **handles**, KIN14B893.19 (HANDLES-2.2) emerges as a particularly distinctive piece, characterized by grooves that encompass its entire surface. A closely matching parallel has been identified at Tsaghkahovit in central Armenia, dating from the 7th to the 5th centuries BC. Another similar example, also dating to the same period, was discovered at Tell Sheikh Hamad.

In addition, there are **decorated or painted fragments**. Although these sherds may not provide substantial information regarding form, they nonetheless offer valuable insights. For the cataloged pieces, several parallels have been established. For instance, KIN14B893.15 has two corresponding sherds with similar decoration from Lidar Höyük, dated between 1100 and 900 BC. Furthermore, two other cataloged items, KIN14B852.6 and KIN14B814.49, exhibit precise parallels from Boğazköy, dating later to the 7th and 6th centuries BC, as does KIN14B893.6¹⁸⁴. The latter also finds a comparison at Kimistene, dating from the 6th to the 4th centuries BC.

¹⁸⁴ See 4.3.4.

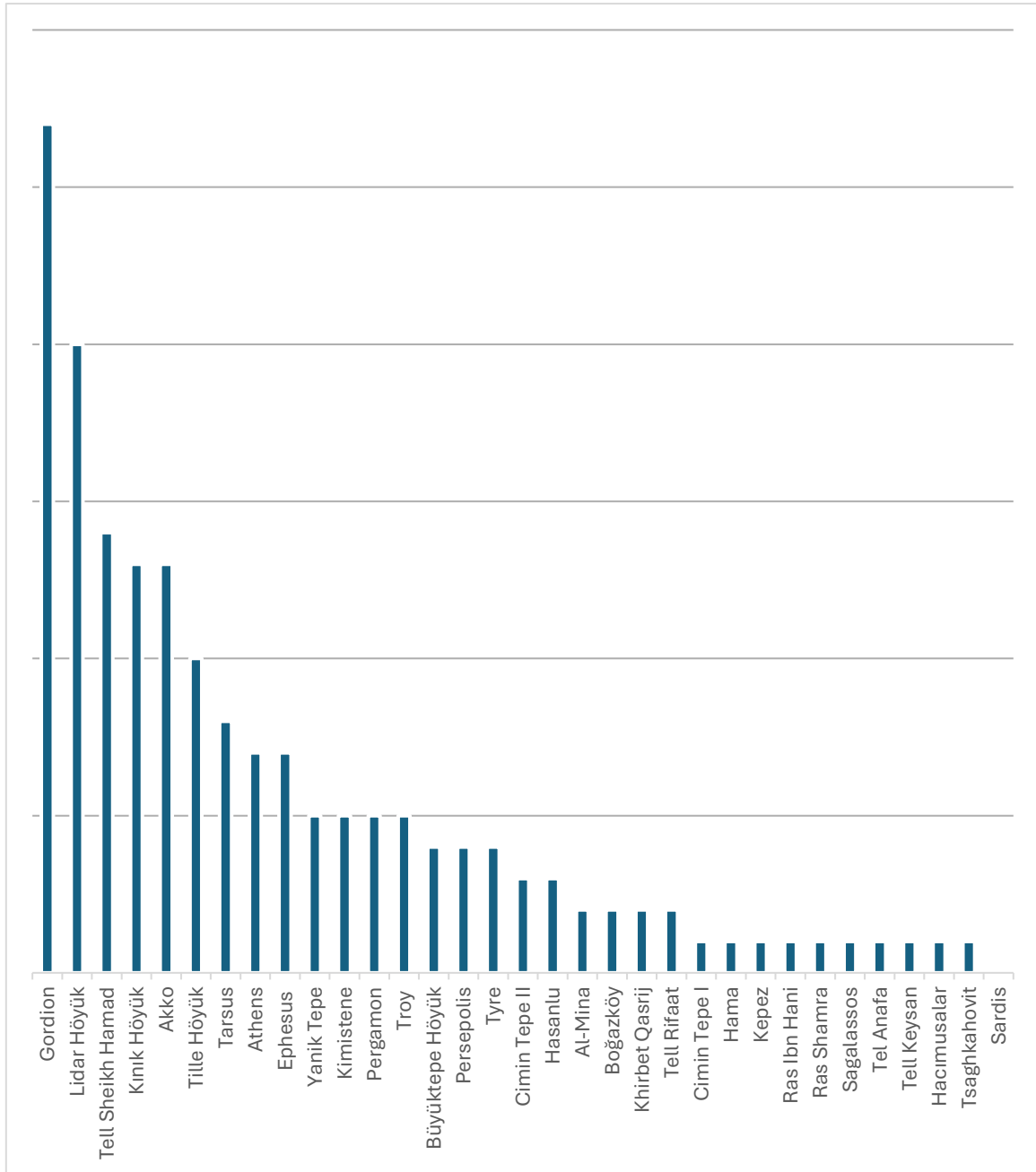


Fig. 98. Provenance of the identified parallels (by the author).

4.3.4. Additional considerations on selected cataloged pieces

This section aims to provide a more detailed discussion of some selected pieces, whose characteristics and identified parallels offer further insights. Among the shallow bowls, particularly the shallow bowls with incurved rims (SB-2), **KIN14B2044.7** (SB-2.1) stands out (Fig. 99). As previously mentioned, several parallels for this form have been identified in Gordion, dating to the 4th century BC. Toteva classifies this shape as an “incurved rim bowl”¹⁸⁵, whereas Sams refers to it as “plain-rimmed bowl”¹⁸⁶, developing three categories based on the rim’s inclination: vertical rim, flaring rim, and incurved rim. These bowls are typically coated with red or black paint or slip, though some may feature a light wash. The form is also found later, in the 2nd century BC, at Akko. According to Berlin and Stone¹⁸⁷, the black-slipped variant of this shape was introduced along the northern and central Levantine coast during the second quarter of the 2nd century BC. The identified parallel at Gordion nonetheless allows us to affirm that this form was already well-known in Anatolia by at least the 4th century BC.

Among the deep bowls with simple rim (DB-1), particular attention will be given here to **KIN14B891.7** (DB-1.1. Fig. 100), to which is also added **KIN14B893.6**, a painted wall fragment. They could belong to what Rene Dittmann and Robert Dyson have called “Western Triangle Ware”¹⁸⁸. Dyson argued for a date approximating to the end of Hasanlu II, around 275 BC. These arguments do not sit well with evidence from the Achaemenid period in Eastern Anatolia, particularly the presence of close parallels at Cimin Tepe II dated to the Achaemenid Period. Still further west, in Central Anatolia, no corpus of Western Triangle Ware has been reported. In Central Anatolia the painting of geometric patterns, including triangles, on the rims of a variety of wares and shapes was common from the early Iron Age onwards¹⁸⁹. The relationship between this Central Anatolia tradition and Achaemenid period painted pottery in Iran is not clear. According to Summers and Burney¹⁹⁰, the introduction of the distinctive Achaemenid form of the

¹⁸⁵ Toteva 2007, 64.

¹⁸⁶ Sams 1994, 48-50.

¹⁸⁷ Berlin and Stone 2016, 136-137.

¹⁸⁸ Dittmann 1984; Dyson 1999.

¹⁸⁹ For example, see Dupree 1983 for Porsuk. For example, see Plate 55 cat. 78. Level IV, i.e. Early Iron Age.

¹⁹⁰ Summers and Burney 2012, 277.

carinated bowl in Anatolia did not coincide with the diffusion of the associated decorative style known as “Western Triangle Ware”, which they argue remained confined to the eastern highlands of Turkey. However, the present research has identified parallels further west, notably at Tilkigediği Tepe, where evidence dates from the 6th to the 4th centuries BC. In the surveyed examples, Western Triangle Ware includes deep or shallow carinated bowls with designs painted around inside of flaring-rims; carinated bowls with squared, everted rims, or rims with an inward-slanting face; uncarinated club-rimmed bowls; uncarinated bowls with everted rounded rims and uncarinated sinuous-sided bowls painted inside the rim. Deep bowls range from 12 to 15 cm in diameter and are 0.4 to 0.6 cm in thickness; shallow bowls are more variable, measuring from 13 to 20 cm in diameter, and 0.5 to 0.9 cm in thickness. The deep and shallow bowls reproduce the shape of metal vessels of the Achaemenid period. Club-rimmed and square-rimmed bowls are larger, 17 to 20 cm in diameter, with a thickness of 0.4 to 0.8 cm. Sinuous-sided bowls seem to have a standard 14 cm diameter with 0.7 to 0.8 cm thick side walls. The largest bowl, 26 cm in diameter, is 0.6 cm thick and has a rounded, everted rim. Sherds painted in bichrome on a burnished cream slip come from thick-walled (0.9 to 1 cm) jars with lozenge patterns, or from carinated bowls (diameter 20 cm) painted with solid triangle-and-line patterns. Jar sherds, 0.7 to 1 cm thick, sloppily painted with geometric patterns in thin brown lines, also occur. The exteriors are often cream-slipped, and paint colors range from plum-brown to dark brown, red-brown, or occasionally red. While some sherds are slightly or well burnished, they normally lack the high polish.

While the decoration on KIN14B893.6 does not allow for a definitive identification as Western Triangle Ware, despite initial impressions strongly suggesting such a connection, the triangular pattern on KIN14B891.7 (DB-1.1) is unmistakably clear. The fragment bearing this decoration is notably small, making it challenging to ascertain its exact form. However, certain features provide valuable clues. With a diameter of 12 cm and a thickness of 0.5 cm, only the upper part of the rim has been preserved, which has allowed for the determination of its inclination. Despite these limitations, based on its dimensions, thickness, surface treatment, and the angle of the fragment, it is reasonable to hypothesize that it may represent the upper portion of an Achaemenid carinated bowl.

If this assumption holds true, the significance and importance of this piece would be considerable.

Among the deep bowls with markedly incurved rim (DB-2.2), three cataloged pieces are noteworthy, one of which is nearly complete: **KIN13B802.7**, **KIN13B807.8**, and **KIN13B807F45** (Fig. 101). These pieces, particularly the last two, deserve particular attention because they come from a reliable context, specifically the fill of the circular structure B806, designated as B807. As previously emphasized, these pieces have a counterpart at Kınık Höyük that, based on comparisons identified at Pergamon, Ephesus, and Athens, would be dated to the 3rd century BC¹⁹¹. According to Rotroff¹⁹², this type of deep bowl was not particularly popular in Athens during the 4th century BC but became more prevalent in the 3rd century BC. Sparkes and Talcott¹⁹³ place the earliest examples in the third quarter of the 4th century BC; however, the form was already established in other locations. For instance, at Ras Shamra in Syria, a bowl of this type was discovered in Tomb 1¹⁹⁴. Also, the parallel from Troy, coming from Deposit 3, is dated by Berlin to the 4th century BC. It is part of the group of items that the author describes as “Atticizing”¹⁹⁵. The piece has a gray-black slip on the upper part of the outer surface, which then transitions to a silvery black on the lower part and across the remaining surface. In Athens, where several examples have been found, this type of bowl typically has a diameter ranging from 11 to 14 cm, although some specimens, albeit fewer in number, can reach diameters of 14 to 26 cm. The earliest example has a flat, reserved resting surface, but thereafter a grooved resting surface was normal, at least through the early years of the 3rd century; later examples have flat or rounded resting surfaces. The underside on earlier pieces is usually nipped; this treatment also occurs on later bowls, but a convex or pointed underside was introduced in the early 3rd century and became regular by the second quarter of the century. The foot remained plump and convex to the outside through the first quarter of the 3rd century but then began to change. In the second quarter of the century and thereafter, a

¹⁹¹ Derada 2019, cat. 11.

¹⁹² Rotroff 1997, 162-164.

¹⁹³ Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 132.

¹⁹⁴ Lehmann 1998, Fig. 9 n. 3. The piece here would be dated between 540 and 360 BC.

¹⁹⁵ Berlin 2002a, 138.

low foot with straight profile became common. On bowls of the 4th century, the diameter of the foot usually equals or exceeds 60 percent of the diameter of the body. Feet of later bowls are usually somewhat smaller, and a foot of less than half the diameter of the body is encountered more commonly on examples manufactured after ca. 240 BC. But there are many exceptions. The earliest preserved bowl has a very small foot, while some later vessels have broad ones. Shiny black glaze and combinations of red and black occur commonly on bowls before 250, and metallic black examples cluster in the late 3rd and early 2nd century. The profile started out stolid and plump, with a pleasing, full curve. Around 300 BC the point of greatest diameter began to climb higher. This profile was maintained in the second quarter of the century; the bowls continued to be regular and well-made but with thinner walls. In the subsequent stage (250-175 BC) the wall became straighter and the shapes more irregular and variable. Nice, full curves, however, continued to appear from time to time through the first quarter of the 2nd century. At the end of this period bowls with a very straight wall and a sharply incurved rim, nearly horizontal on top, were produced; this type of rim seems to be characteristic of pieces dating in the second quarter of the 2nd century and perhaps later. The specimens found at Akko also belong to the 2nd century BC¹⁹⁶, while those from Pergamon are only slightly earlier, dating to the second half of the 3rd century BC¹⁹⁷. For the dating of these pieces, by cross-referencing the data and considering especially the piece from Kınık Höyük, a date range between the 4th and 3rd centuries BC is proposed.

KIN13B807F37 (DB-2.6) also falls within the Rotroff's category previously outlined (Fig. 102) and a similar late example is found at Tel Anafa during the Late Hellenistic period, more precisely between the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, in addition to Athens. During the research, it was found that during the Late Achaemenid and Hellenistic periods, various bowls exhibiting a similar shape, albeit not identical, are present in the analyzed catalogs. In the cataloged piece, the rim is clearly delineated from the body, resulting in a pronounced angle on both the interior and exterior. This characteristic is not commonly observed in many of the surveyed examples, where the upper rim and

¹⁹⁶ Berlin and Stone 2016, fig. 9.1 n.2.

¹⁹⁷ De Luca and Radt 1999, p. 66 cat. 323.

body lack such a separation. Particular attention should be given to the parallels identified at Kınık Höyük¹⁹⁸, Gordion¹⁹⁹, and Hacımusalı²⁰⁰, which reasonably allow for dating the piece to the 4th century BC. The pieces from Gordion and Hacımusalı have a less pronounced rim compared to the inner and outer surfaces, but it is plausible to think they may belong to the same category. This hypothesis is supported by **KIN14B814.6** and **KIN13B802.3**, which have a very similar rim. These two pieces also find parallels at Kınık Höyük and Gordion, as well as at Tilkigediği Tepe²⁰¹, from the 4th century BC.

Another piece worthy of detailed discussion is **KIN14B2003.24** (DB-3.4. Fig. 103). This is a carinated bowl with everted rim, whose shape evokes that of an Achaemenid carinated bowl. Indeed, as previously noted, it is during the Achaemenid period that this type of bowl is found in sites such as Gordion²⁰², Tille Höyük²⁰³, and Hasanlı²⁰⁴.

At Gordion, carinated bowls are documented as early as the Early Phrygian period. Based on the upper profile of these vessels, Sams²⁰⁵ has delineated three distinct classes of this form. The first class is characterized by broadly flaring upper bodies that are directly above the carination. The second class exhibits a pronounced angle between the upper and lower portions of the body, with rims that flare to varying degrees. The third class features a marked angle, while the upper bodies are either vertical or slightly inclined. Even during the Middle Phrygian and Late Phrygian periods, these bowls continue to be present, with minimal changes in their form. The surfaces of the carinated bowls are treated in three different ways. Often, they are covered with thin wash, usually of the same clay: this seems to be the case with the piece in the catalog. Sometimes they bear red to brown paint either covering both surfaces or parts of them. The third type of surface treatment is burnishing.

¹⁹⁸ Derada 2019, cat. 181.

¹⁹⁹ Toteva 2007, plate 3, cat. 32.

²⁰⁰ Toteva 2007, plate 14, cat. 118-123.

²⁰¹ Summers et al. 1995, fig. 5 n. 1.

²⁰² Toteva 2007, plate 1, cat. 13.

²⁰³ Blaylock et al. 2016, p. 181, fig. 11.23, cat. 883 and 893.

²⁰⁴ Dyson 1999, fig. 8 c.

²⁰⁵ Sams 1994, 44-48.

The bowl in the Catalog resembles the form belonging to the second class defined by Sams. The form is also included in Toteva's catalog, which dates to the Late Achaemenid period, specifically to the 4th century BC.

Among the closed forms, particularly among the jars, **KIN13B790.1**, **KIN14B814.5**, and **KIN14B891.2** deserve particular attention (Fig. 104). These jars feature a distinguishable neck and a squared rim (J-4.2). The form, with significant variations, is extremely widespread during the Achaemenid period across a broad geographical range and is nearly always present in the selected catalogs for this timeframe. Thus, these pieces are significant as they are likely indicative of chronological patterns.

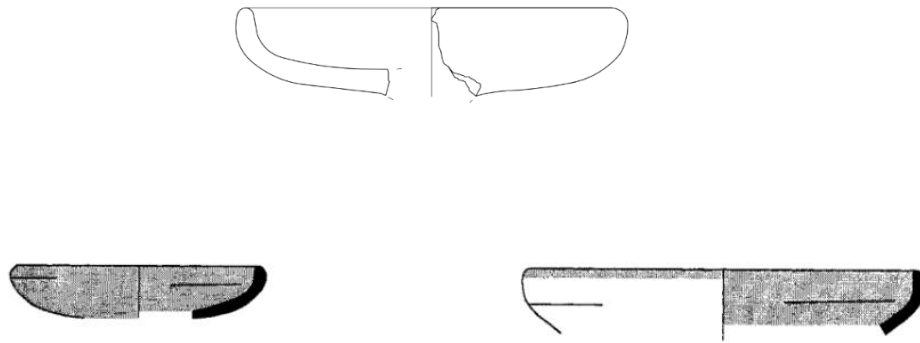


Fig. 99. KIN14B2044.7 and incurved rim bowl from Gordion (Toteva 2007. Plate 2, cat. 14 and 14. 4th century BC).

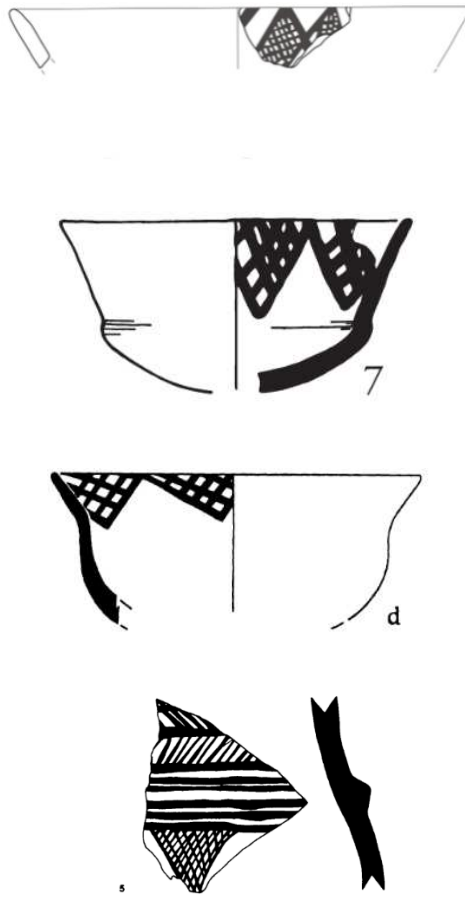


Fig. 100. KIN14B891.7. Achaemenid bowl from Yanik Tepe (Summers and Burney 2012. Fig. 7 n. 7). Achaemenid bowl from Hasanlu Period IIIA (Dyson 1999. Fig. 2). Sherd from Tilkigediği Tepe (Summers et al. 1995. Achaemenid period).

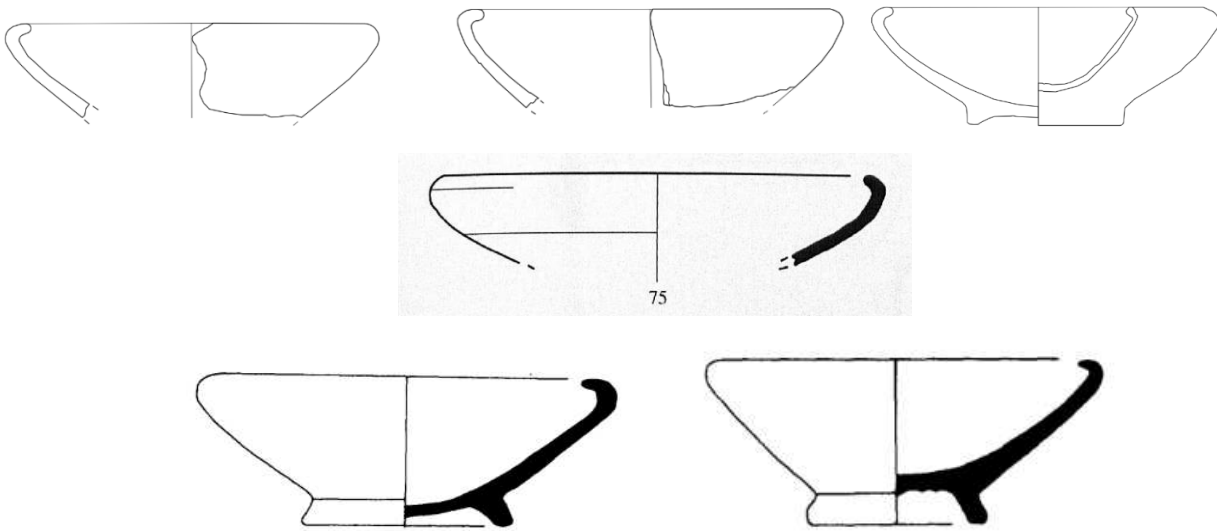


Fig. 101. KIN13B802.7, KIN13B807.8, KIN13B807F45; a bowl from Troy (Berlin 2002a. Plate 13 cat. 75. 4th century BC); bowls from Athens (Rotroff 1997. Fig. 63 cat. 1011. Fig. 64 cat. 1033. 175-150 BC).

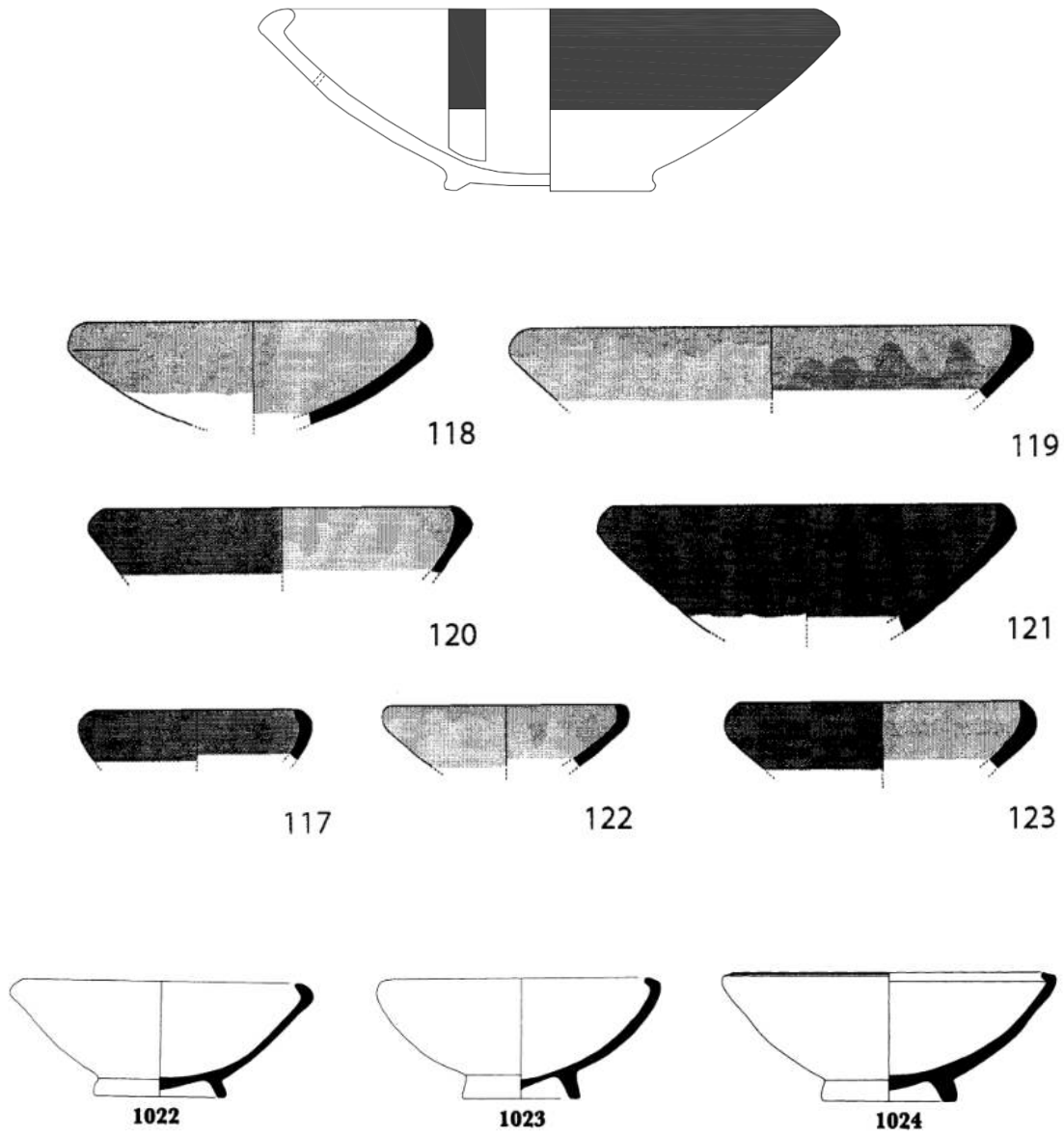


Fig. 102. KIN13B807F37; some examples from Hacimusalar (Toteva 2007. Plate 13 cat. 118-123-
Mid-4th century BC); some bowls from Athens (Rotroff 1997. Fig. 63. 175-150 BC).

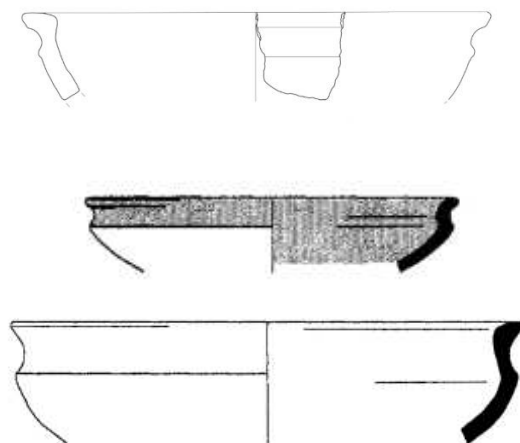


Fig. 103. KIN14B2003.24. Some carinated bowl from Gordion (Toteva 2007. Plate 1 cat. 5 and 13. 4th century BC).

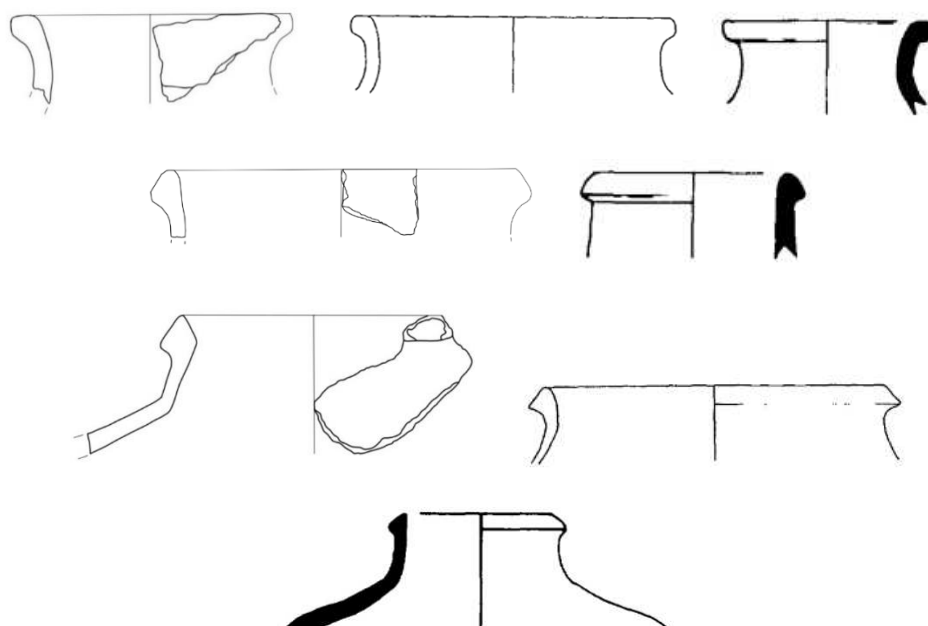


Fig. 104. KIN13B790.1, a piece from Lidar Höyük (Müller 1996 (Plate 107 cat. 8. 600-500 BC), and one from Tilkiğediği Tepe (Summers et al. 1995. Fig. 6 n. 2. 6th-4th century BC). KIN14B814.5 and a piece from Tilkiğediği Tepe (Summers et al 1995. Fig. 6 n. 1. 6th-4th century BC). KIN14B891.2, a piece from Lidar Höyük (Müller 1996 (Plate 74 cat. 1. 600-500 BC), and one from Persepolis (Sumner 1986. Fig. 1 T. 6th-4th century BC).

4.4. CONCLUSIONS ON THE CASE OF ROOM BR7 AND THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

This concluding section aims to consolidate the results of the study and articulate the outcomes achieved. The central focus of this thesis has been the development of the ceramic typology for the complete assemblage from Room Br7 in Levels B5-7. A crucial preliminary phase preceded this research, involving the meticulous reconstruction of the excavation history of the room, followed by a detailed stratigraphic analysis of Levels B5-7. Although excavations at Niğde-Kınık Höyük are still ongoing and the artefacts remain under continuous study, these levels can be correlated with the Achaemenid and Hellenistic periods. Additionally, this study has sought to offer a final interpretative framework for the context under examination. To this end, materials beyond ceramics, such as other significant artefacts and faunal remains, were also considered in the broader analytical process.

4.4.1. The context of Room Br7: analysis of collected data and proposed identification

The establishment of a typology necessitates the creation of a catalog, which serves as a rigorous evaluation and systematic classification of the analyzed artifacts. The Catalog presented in this thesis has been meticulously organized to provide a comprehensive and detailed entry for each of the items under analysis. To identify the type of context of Room Br7, a quantitative analysis based on functional categories was conducted for each level, beyond typological categories: tableware, cooking ware, and storage ware. As shown in the graph (Fig. 105), tableware is quantitatively predominant across all three levels, followed by cooking ware and, subsequently, storage ware. Considering the additional data beyond the cataloged ceramics, these findings are not unexpected. In Level B5, B790 is notable as an accumulation that yielded several worked iron fragments, along with a large quantity of animal bones, a recurring feature across all three levels. In Level B6, particularly in B801, the filling of oven B809, mudbrick debris B797, and accumulation B893, worked iron fragments were also found. B893 additionally yielded a loom weight, though the majority (six in total) come from Level

B7, specifically from B807, the fill of circular structure B806, along with bronze or copper slags and glass bead fragments. Additionally, a sample of vitrified material was identified in accumulation B802, also in Level B7.

The substantial quantity of faunal remains, along with the notable presence of loom weights, mill, ovens, several ashy fireplaces points towards a domestic-productive context. Moreover, the presence of metal slags, particularly iron, or glass, should not be overlooked, as it may indicate a specific type of production; both within the room and in its vicinity abundant deposits and rubble are demonstrative of continual accumulation resulting from production activities associated with the intense use of fire.

The domestic hypothesis for Levels B5-7 is supported by a parallel at Gordion²⁰⁶ for the semicircular structures B2043, associated with floor B852 in Level B5 (Fig. 109), and B806, associated with floor B876 in Level B7 (Fig. 110). This is a stone-built bin located in the corner of a room in Operation 46, west of Building A (Fig. 111; Fig. 112). Despite its simplicity, this type of bin is uncommon, or at least not widely known or reported. However, similar bins are easily traceable in Early Hellenistic houses at sites along the northern coast of the Black Sea. Beyond providing significant insights into the type of context in Room Br7 and supporting the domestic-productive hypothesis, the fact that this type of bin is typical of the Early Hellenistic period also offers information on the dating of the level, which will be discussed in more detail in the following paragraph.

²⁰⁶ Rose 2012, 219.

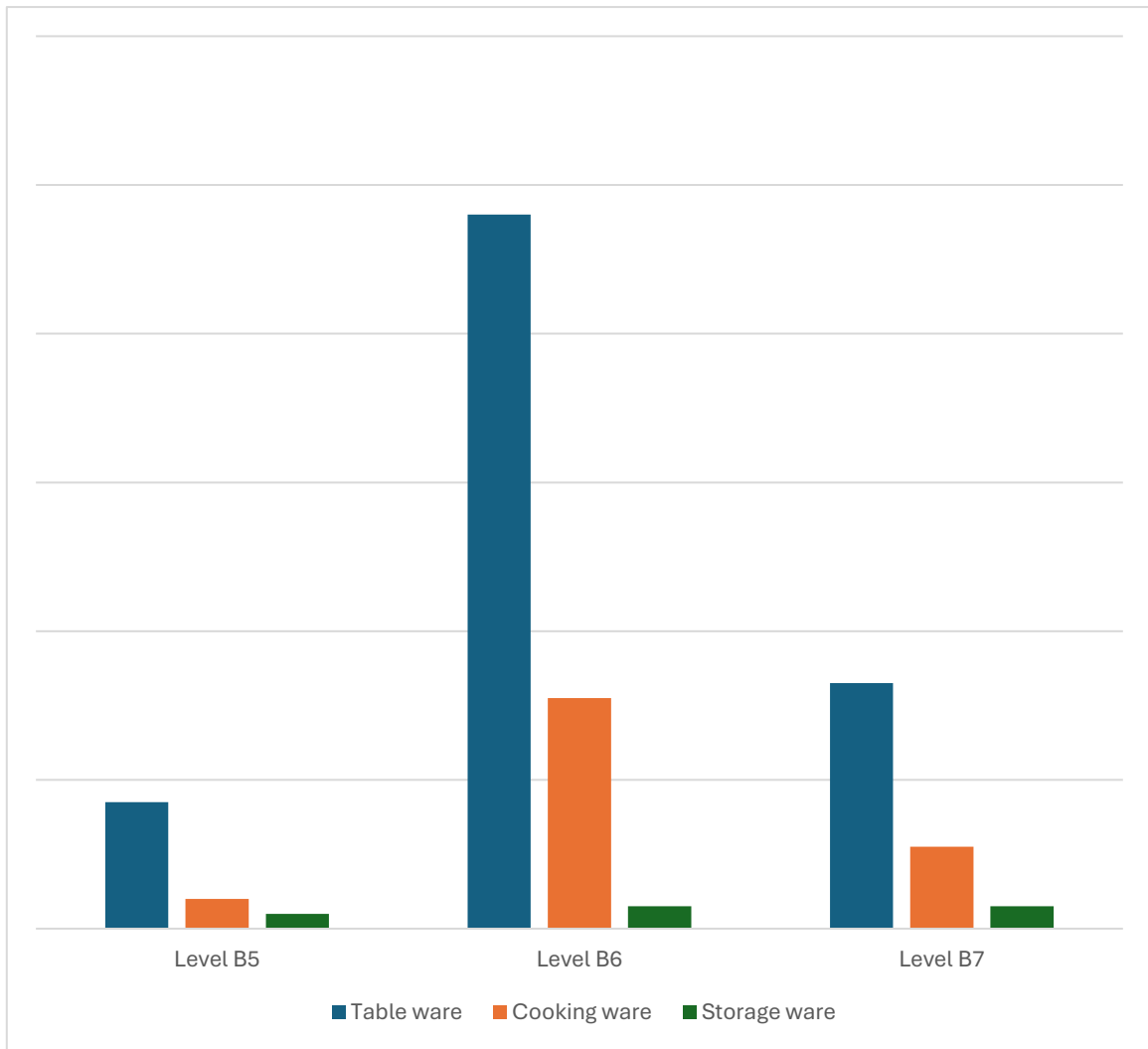


Fig. 105. Quantity of tableware, cooking ware, and storage ware in each level (by the author).



Fig. 106. Table ware from Br7 (by the author).



Fig. 107. Cooking ware from Br7 (by the author).



Fig. 108. Storage ware from Br7 (by the author).



Fig. 109. B2043 and B806 (KH Archaeological Project).



Fig. 110. B806 (KH Archaeological Project).



Fig. 111. Overview, looking south, of excavations in Operation 46 in Gordion (Rose 2012).



Fig. 112. Detail of the corner bin with loomweights in the Operation 46 house in Gordion (Rose 2012).

4.4.2. Proposed dating of Levels B5-7 in Room Br7

Regarding Area B, radiocarbon analyses were conducted on two samples: KIN15B700s12 and KIN15B693s13, both from Level B5. These analyses, performed on wood charcoal from Salicaceae and Quercus, yielded the following results: with 95.4% probability, the two stratigraphic units from Level B5 would date between 298 ± 93 BC and 582 ± 173 BC. When analyzing the calibration diagram of the radiocarbon analysis dates (Fig. 113), and particularly focusing on the sample KIN15B700s12, it becomes clear that Levels B6-7 date no later than 200 BC²⁰⁷.

This crucial data, considering a slight margin, aligns with the parallels identified for the cataloged pieces. As shown in the diagrams (Fig. 114; Fig. 115; Fig. 116), most of the identified parallels fall within a chronological range between the 6th and 2nd centuries BC. However, it is also worth noting that this data was developed based on research across a very broad geographic area. In this regard, two cataloged pieces from Level B7, which have already been extensively discussed, deserve mention: KIN13B807.8, KIN13B807F45, and KIN13B807F37. As previously noted, B807 is the fill of circular structure B806, associated with the Level B7 floor, B876. This is a reliable context, making these pieces suitable for consideration in the present discussion. The form of the first two pieces appears first and foremost at Troy as early as the 4th century BC and at Pergamon in the 3rd century BC. The same applies to the third piece, which finds parallels at Gordion and Hacimusalar as early as the 4th century BC. Broadening the scope, all three forms appear elsewhere, such as in Athens, by the late 2nd century BC, indicating widespread distribution within this time frame. It is within this period, therefore, that Level B7 should be placed: by cross-referencing the C14 data with the ceramic data, particularly from the reliable context just considered, Level B7, the earliest level considered in this study, could be dated between the 4th and 3rd centuries BC, placing the room in the KH-P IIIa period.

²⁰⁷ d'Alfonso and Castellano 2018, 90.

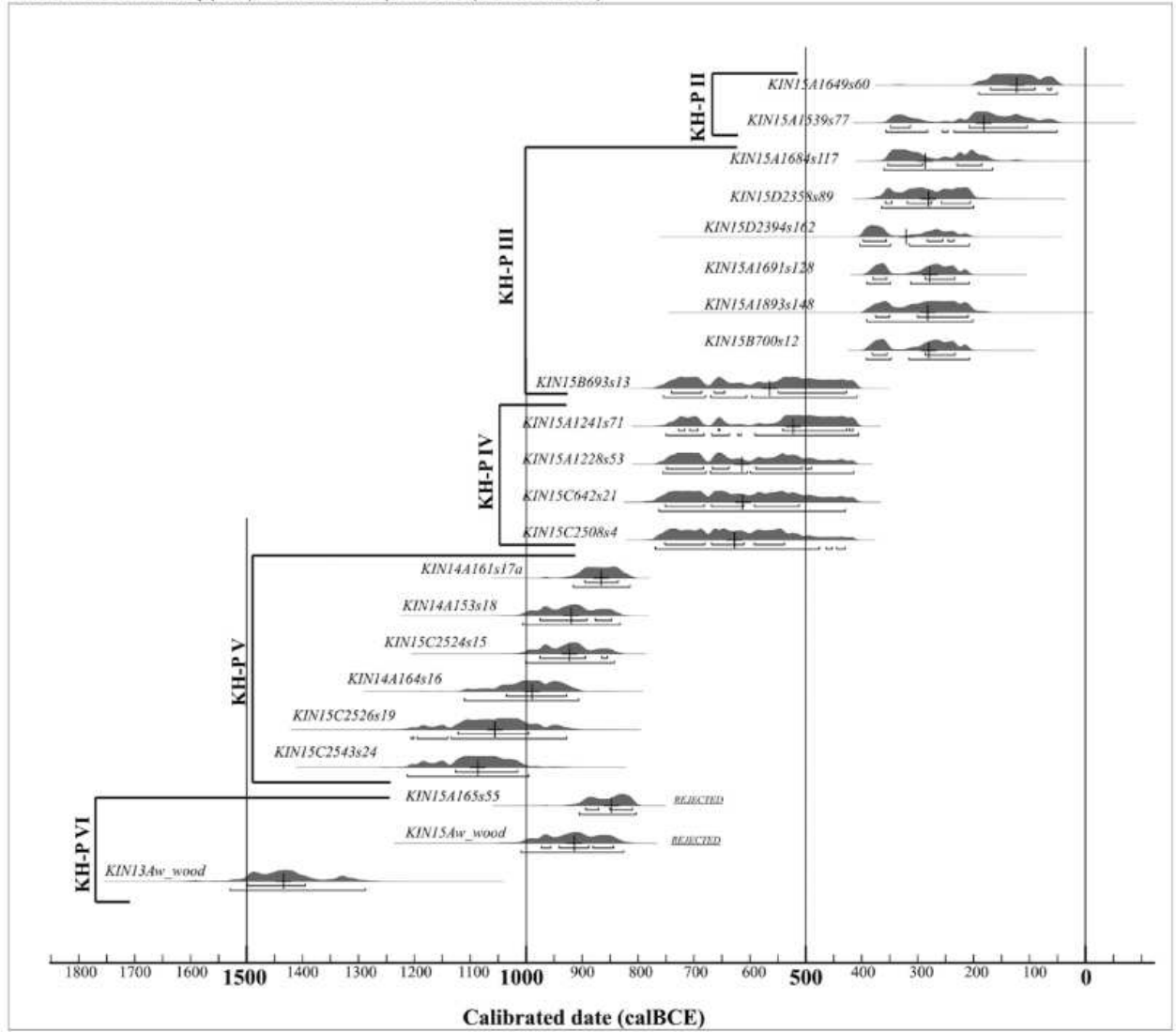


Fig. 113. Diagram showing the 14C dates of Kınık Höyük grouped by occupation period (d'Alfonso and Castellano 2018).

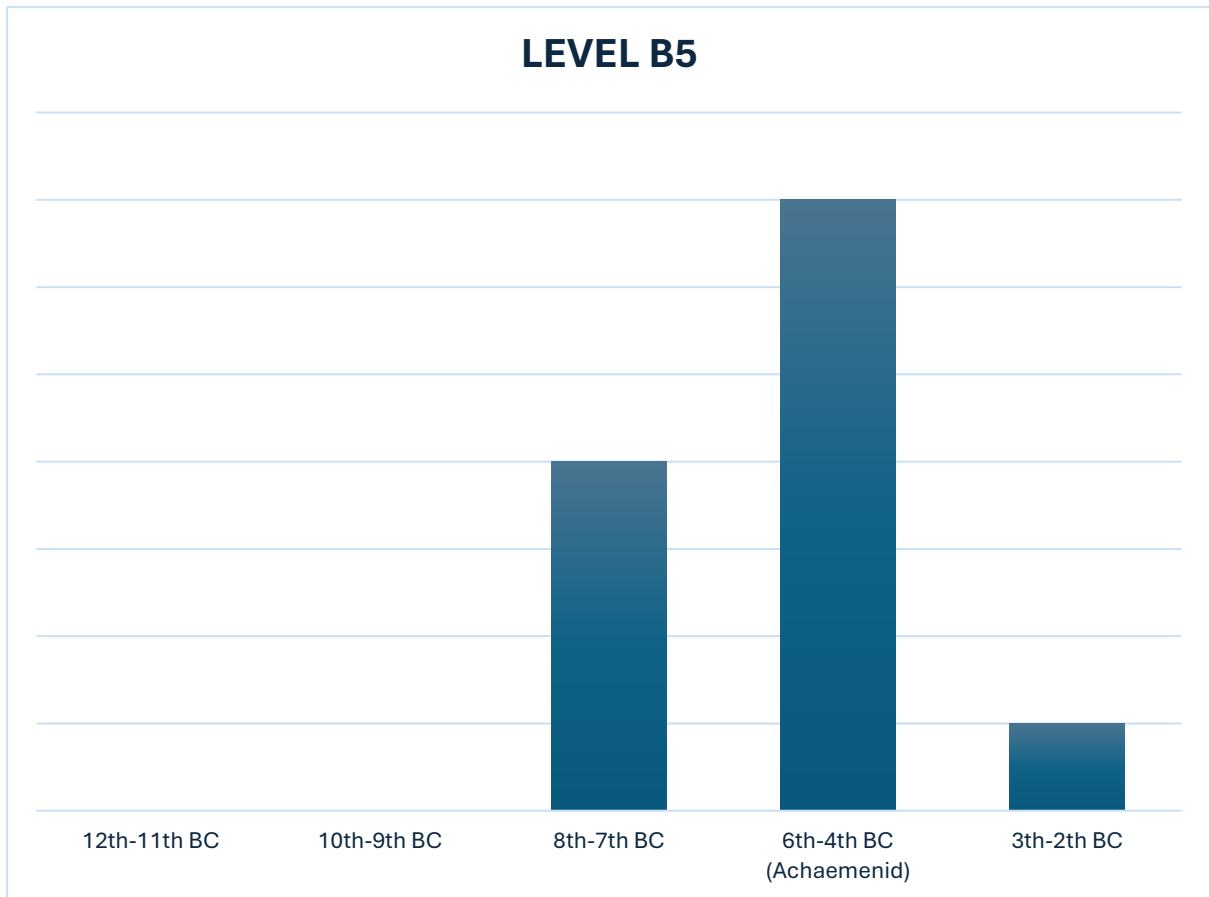


Fig. 114. Chronology of the parallels identified in Level B5 across the entire geographic area considered (by the author).

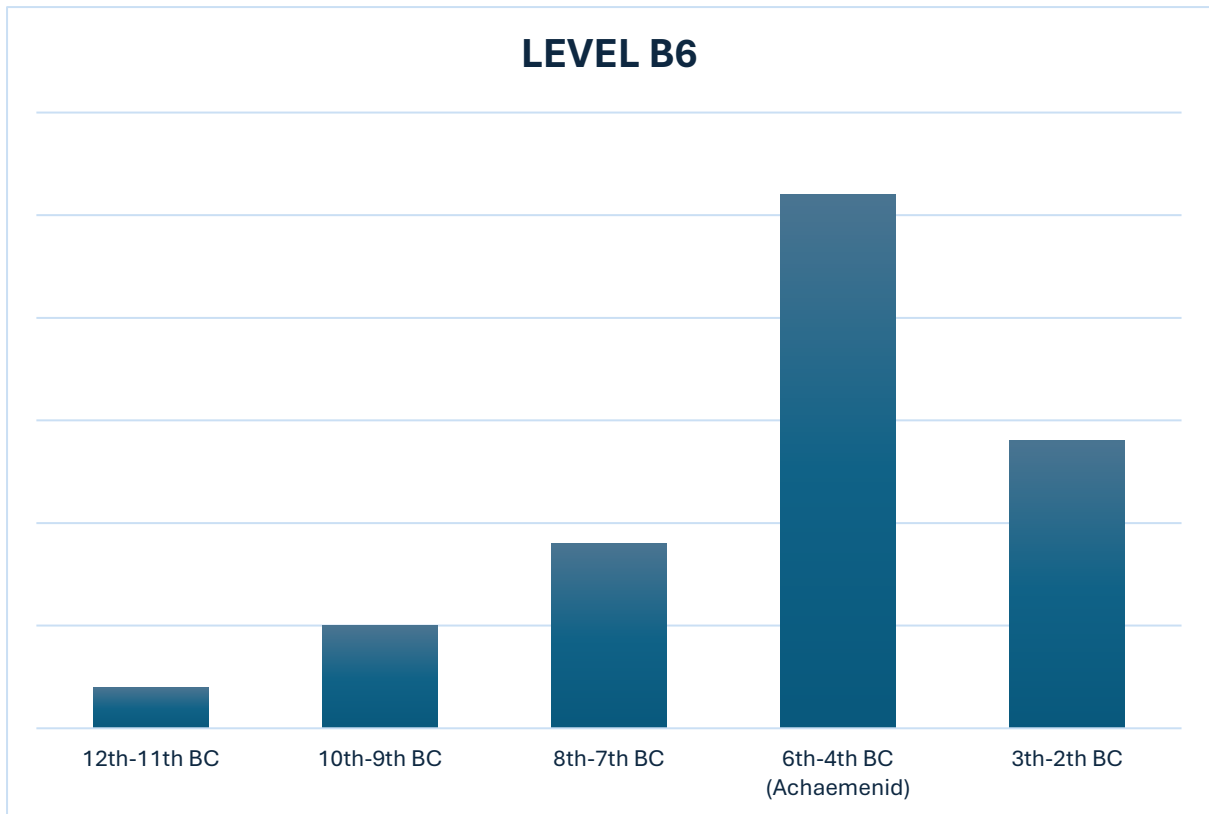


Fig. 115. Chronology of the parallels identified in Level B6 across the entire geographic area considered (by the author).

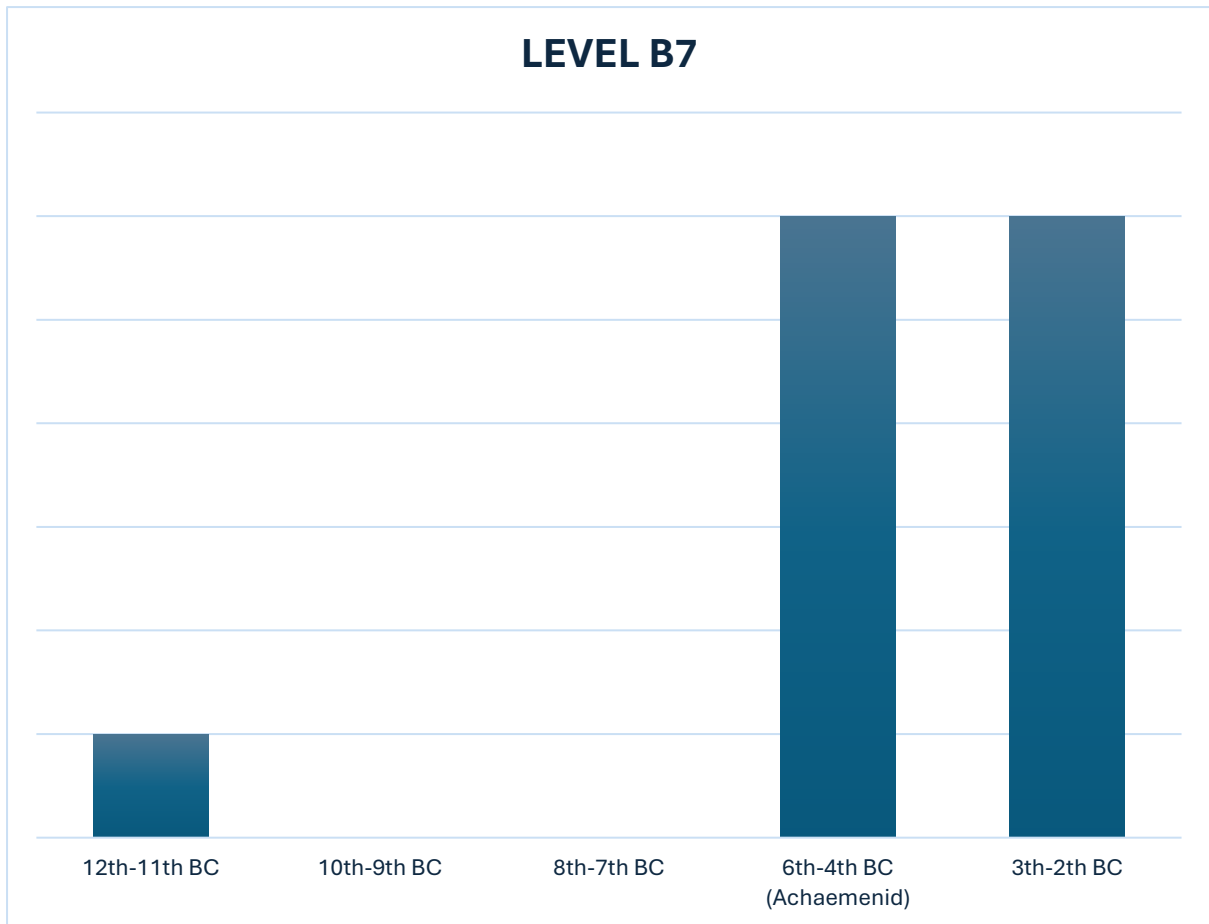


Fig. 116. Chronology of the parallels identified in Level B7 across the entire geographic area considered (by the author).

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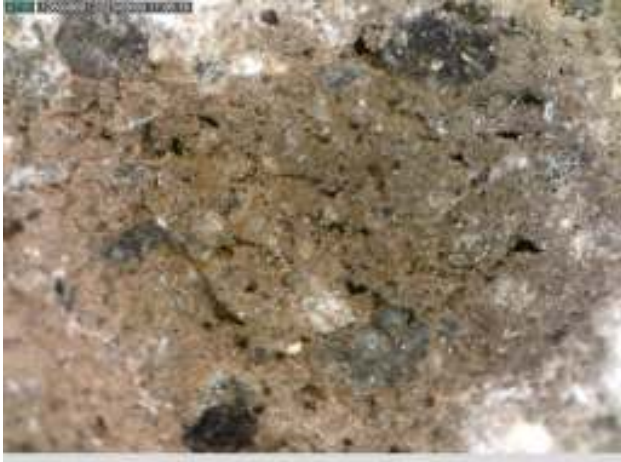
APPENDIX I: CATALOG

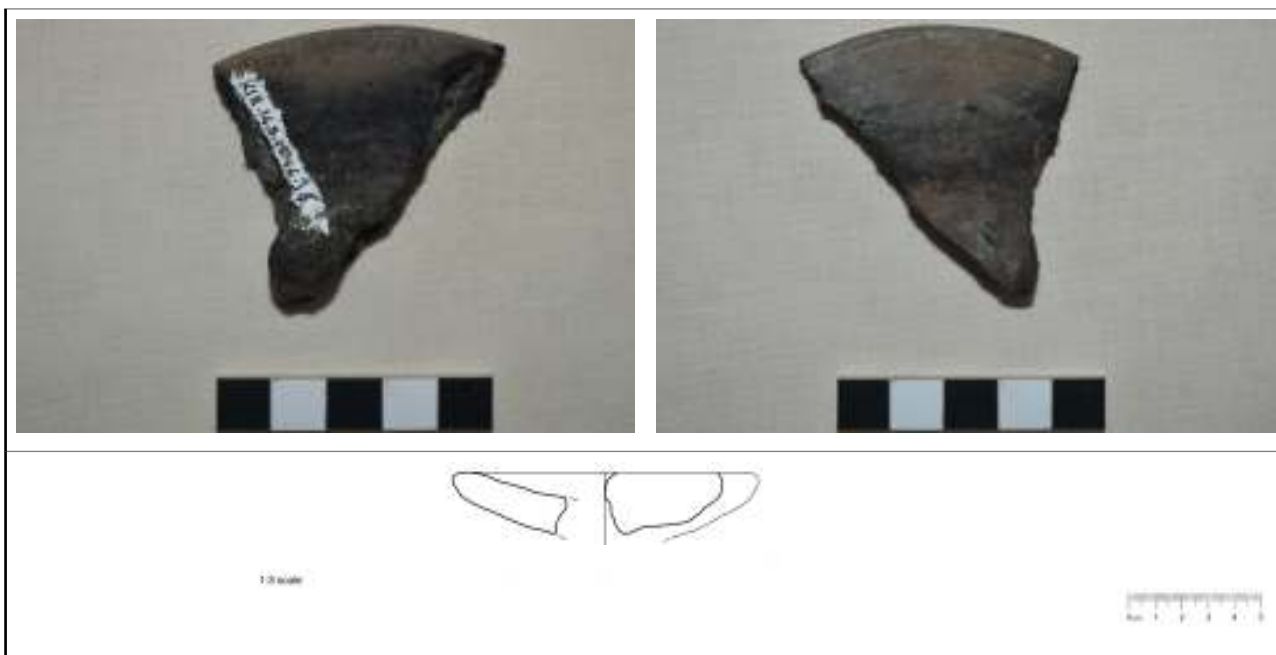
OPEN FORMS


1. SHALLOW BOWLS / PLATES

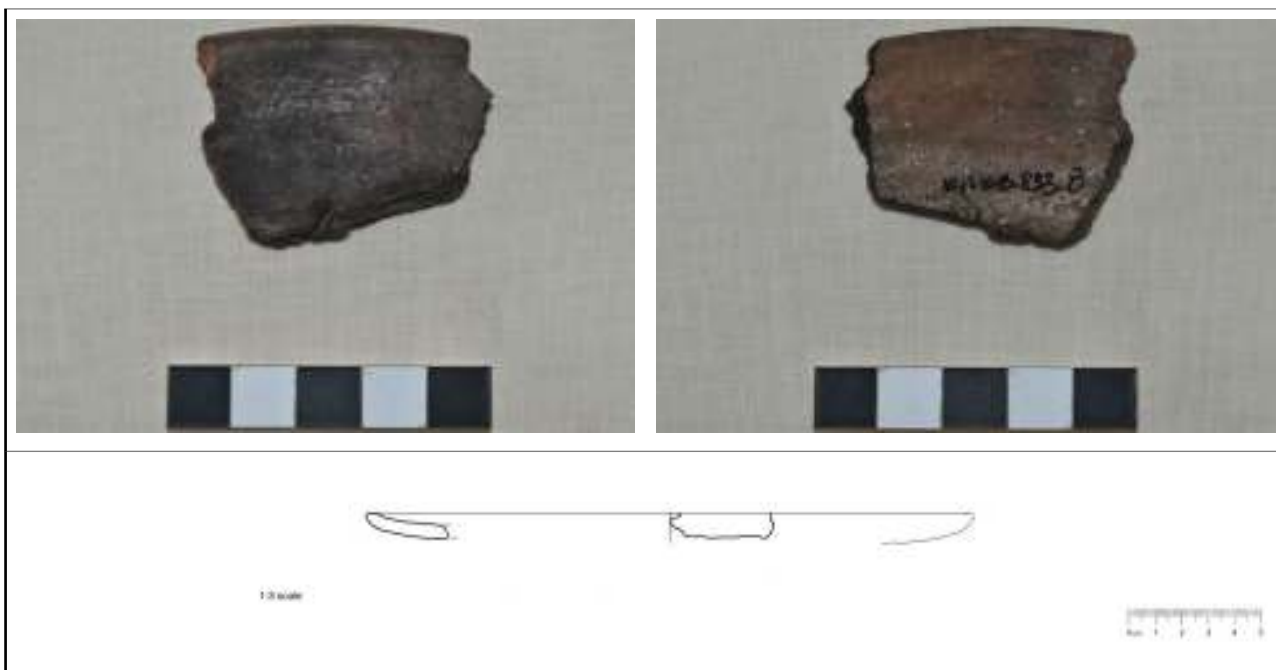
1.1. SHALLOW BOWLS WITH SIMPLE RIM (SB-1)

1.1.1. Shallow bowls with simple and plain rim, without decoration (SB-1.1)

KIN14B2044.16	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 1	
Diameter: 12 cm	Section thickness: 1.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	Internal color: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10YR 4/1 dark grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K16; H
Remarks: extensive burning traces are present on both surfaces	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN14B893.8	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 1	
Diameter: 24 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/4 ight reddish brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red B: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K14; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	




KIN14B2045.3	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 1	
Diameter: 9 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 10YR 4/1 dark grey	Internal color: 10YR 5/1 grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10YR 5/1 grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K14; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



1.2 cm



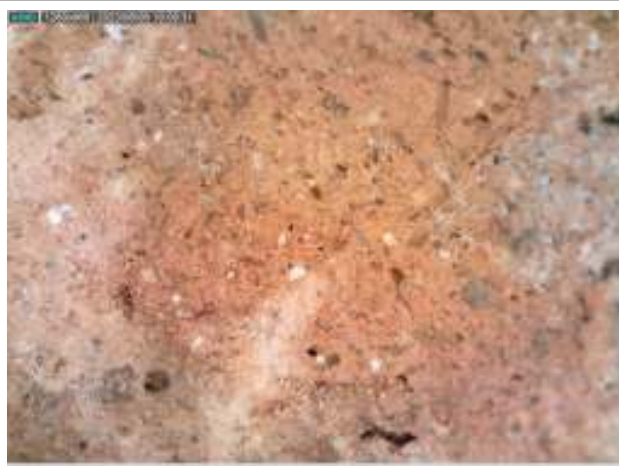
KIN14B893.3	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 1	
Diameter: 3 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10R 4/8 red	Internal color: 10R 4/8 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 4/3 reddish brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K35; H
Remarks: there are traces of burning on both surfaces	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



1.1.2. Shallow bowls with simple and plain rim, with internal banded decoration (SB-1.2)

KIN14B814.48	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 1	
Diameter: 18 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Decoration: on the internal surface there are one red band (10R 4/8 red) and two black bands (2.5YR 2.5/1 black)	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red



Fabric category: fine

Fabric description: D3; WG-BG; R; K9; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found




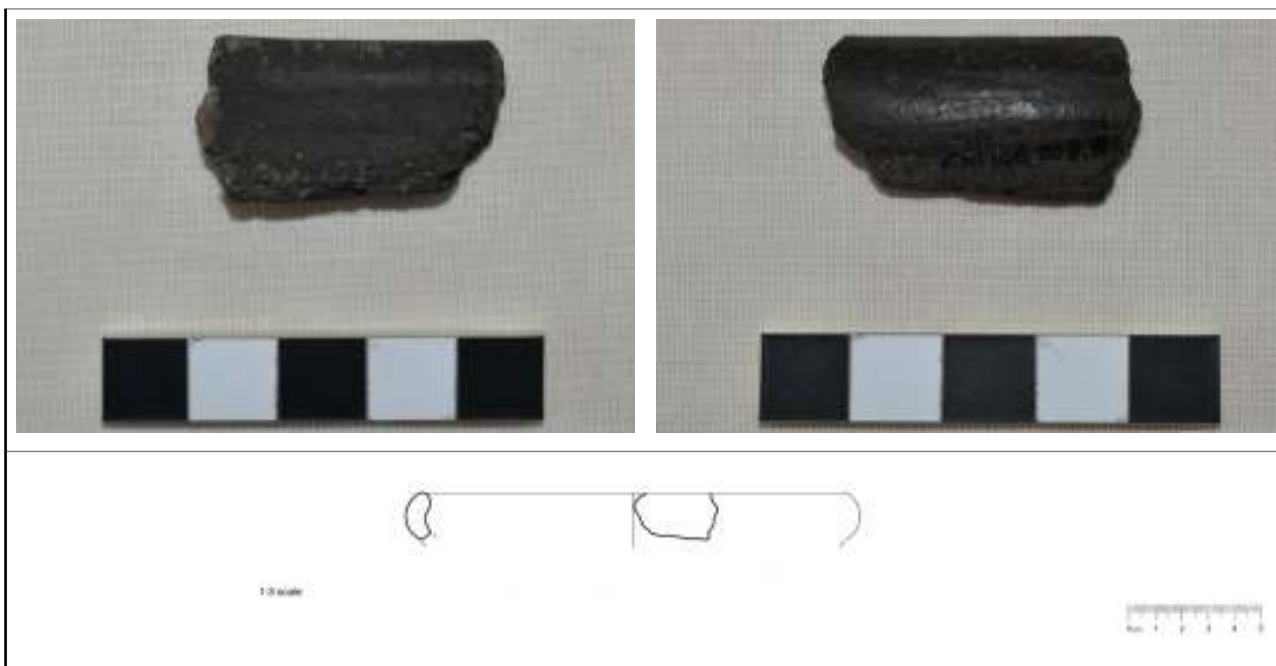
1 cm scale




1.2. SHALLOW BOWLS WITH INCURVED RIM (SB-2)

1.2.1. Shallow bowls with simple incurved rim, with upper and lower part of the same thickness (SB-2.1)

KIN14B2011.11	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 1	
Diameter: 16 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish grey	Internal color: 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish grey B: 2.5YR 5/2 weak red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN14B2044.7	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 1	
Diameter: 18 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 5Y 3/1 very dark grey	Internal color: 5Y /1 very dark grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5Y 4/1 dark grey	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D2; WG; R; K40; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 2, cat. 14 and 15. Gordion. IV century BC).
 Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.12 n. 5. Akko. Courthouse Site, Stratum 7, Area TB. Mid-late 2nd century BC).



1/3 scale



KIN14B876.19

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 1

Diameter: 20 cm

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

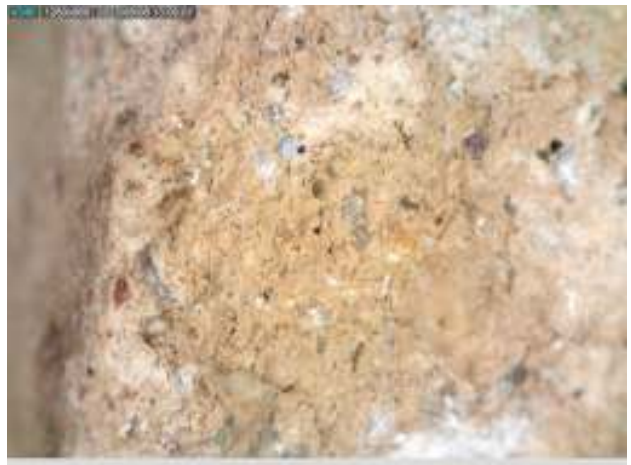
Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Internal color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
 A: 7.5YR 7/4 pink



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K35; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN14B2002.3

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 2

Diameter: 17 cm

Section thickness: 1.1 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 7.5YR 7/3 pink

Internal color: 7.5YR 4/6 stringe brown

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: AB
A: 7.5YR 4/6 stringe brown
B: 7.5YR 5/1 grey




Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-red earthy grains-grey grains; R; K26; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found




KIN14B2011.14	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 2	
Diameter: 18 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red
Decoration: there is a red band on the rim (10R 4/8 red)	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 4/8 red	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K39; H



1.2.2. Shallow bowls with incurved rim, with rounded upper part and slightly thicker than the lower part (SB-2.2)

KIN14B891.9	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 2	
Diameter: 18 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 10R 5/6 red	Internal color: 10R 5/6 red
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K45; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Summers et al. 1995 (Fig. 4 n. 8. Tilkigedigi Tepe. Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC).



1/3 scale



KIN14B2003.5

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 2

Diameter: 18 cm

Section thickness: 0.6 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

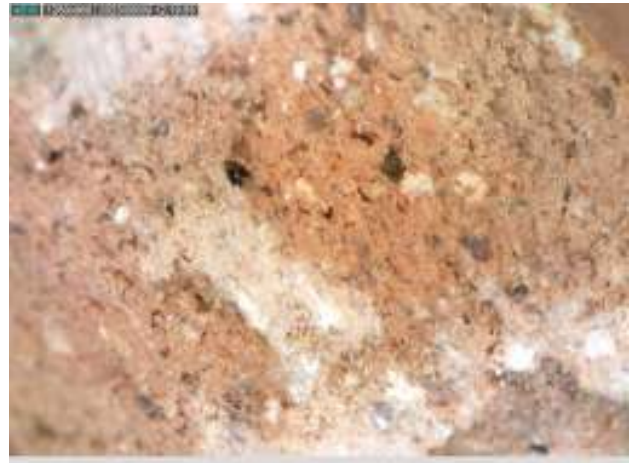
Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 10R 6/8 light red



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Ladstätter 2010 (Plate 162 K1. Ephesus.
Early 3rd century BC).



1:3 scale



KIN14B2044.2

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 2

Diameter: 20 cm

Section thickness: 1.1 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
 A: 10R 6/8 light red
 B: 10YR 6/1 grey

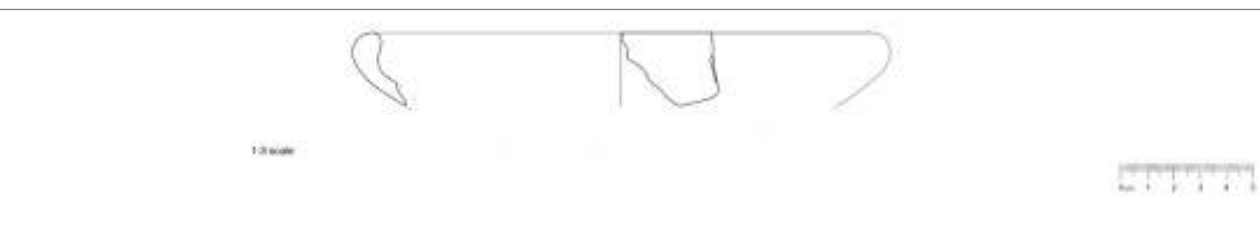


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-grey grains; R; K14; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN13B804.1

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 2

Diameter: 22 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: well polished

External color: 2.5YR 5/6 red

Internal color: 2.5YR 5/6 red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 5/8 red



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN14B2003.4

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 2

Diameter: 20 cm

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: well polished

External color: 2.5YR 5/6 red

Internal color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 10R 5/6 red
B: 7.5YR 5/1 grey



Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A; K36; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



KIN13B804.4

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 2

Diameter: 26 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: well polished

External color: 2.5YR 5/6 red

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown
B: 10YR 5/2 greyish brown



Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A-R; K27; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN14B2003.35

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 2

Diameter: 24 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: well polished

External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 10R 6/8 light red
B: 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey



Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K43; H

Remarks: light groove below the rim

Comparanda: no parallels found



1.2.3.37







1.2.3. Shallow bowls with deeply incurved rim (SB-2.3)




KIN14B2003.37

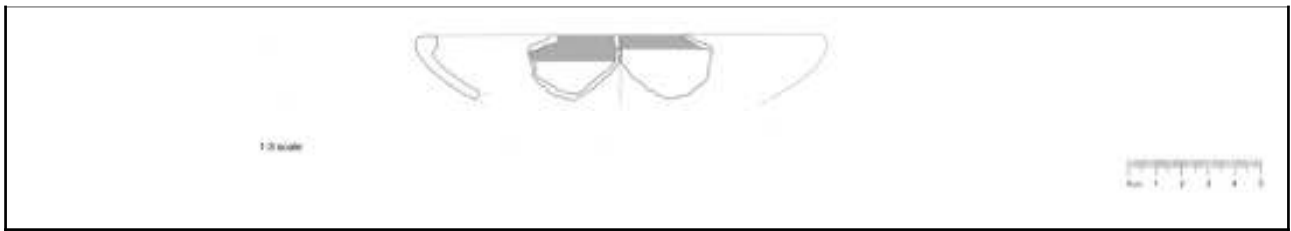
Preserved part: rim

Plate: 3

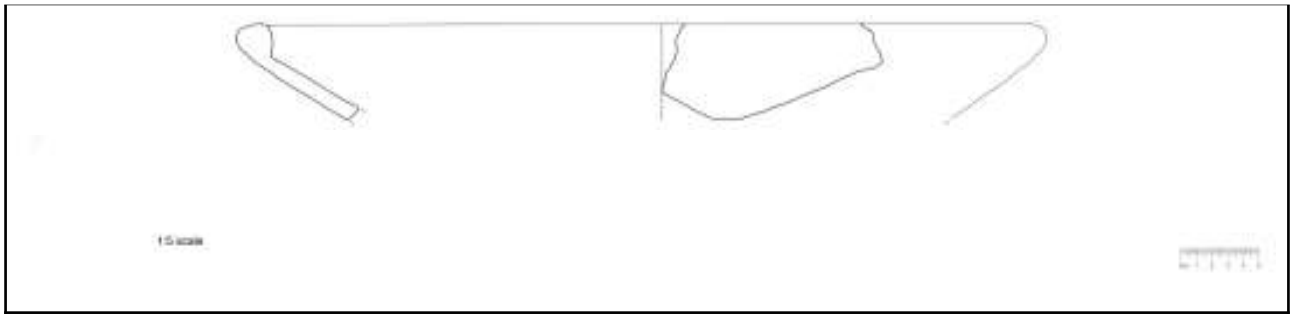
Diameter: 22 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: AB A: 7.5YR 5/1 grey B: 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K16; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	
	

1.2.4. Shallow bowls with incurved rim with, rounded upper part and clearly distinguished in thickness from the lower part (SB-2.4)


KIN14B2009.5	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 3	
Diameter: 16 cm	Section thickness: 0.5 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red	Internal color: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; 10R 5/6 red
Decoration: there is a painted red band (10R 5/6 red) on the rim extending also 0.7 cm below it	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/6 red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	

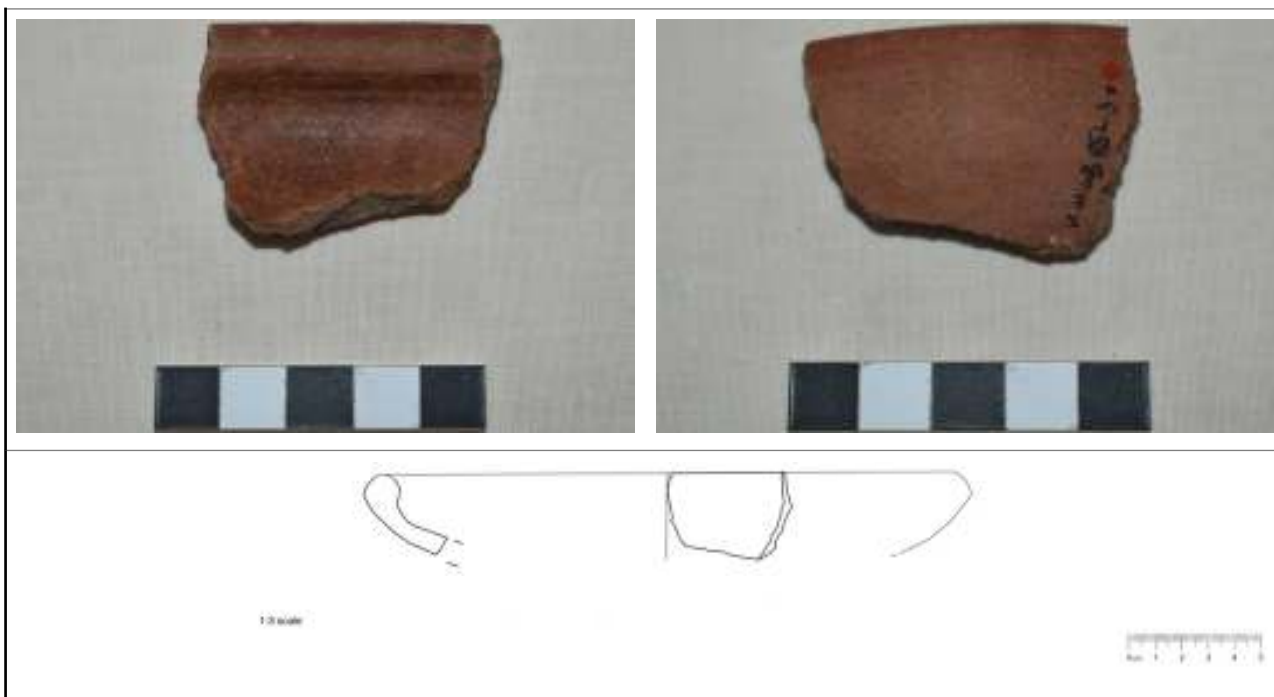



KIN14B893.12	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 3	
Diameter: 50 cm	Section thickness: 1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K35; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	



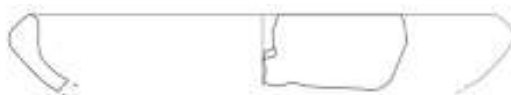
1.2.5. Shallow bowls with incurved upward rim (SB-2.5)

KIN14B852.3	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 3	
Diameter: 22 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 2.5YR 5/6 red	Internal color: 10R 5/6 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Summers et al. 1995 (Fig. 5 n. 6. Tilkigedigi Tepe. Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC).	



KIN14B891.5	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 3	
Diameter: 18 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 10TR 4/1 dark grey	Internal color: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A 10YR 7/4 very pale brown	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D3; WG; R; K42; H
Remarks: no parallels found	

Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 3 cat. 33. Gordion. IV century BC).
 Berlin 2002a (Plate 14, cat. 87. Troy. IV century BC).
 Ladstätter 2010 (Plate 162 K15. Ephesus. Early 3rd century BC).
 Kreppner 2006 (Plate 51 n. 2. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-VI centuries BC).



1/3 scale



KIN13B802.2

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 3

Diameter: 14 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: well polished

External color: 2.5YR 5/8 red

Internal color: 2.5YR 5/8 red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: AB
 A: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish grey
 B: 2.5YR 6/8 red light red



Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; A; K26; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> Toteva 2007 (Plate 3, cat. 32. Gordion. IV century BC). Lehmann 1996 (Plate 8, cat. 48/1. Tell Rifaat. VIII-IV centuries BC).	
	
	

KIN14B876.18	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 3	
Diameter: 26 cm	Section thickness: 1.2 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 10R 4/8 red	Internal color: 10R 4/8 red
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 7/6 light red



Fabric category: fine

Fabric description: D3; WG-BG; R; K32; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1 cm scale



KIN14B2003.6

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 3

Diameter: 24 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: well polished

External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
 A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red
 B: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-yellow grains-red grains; R; K26; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Lehmann 1996 (Plate 8, cat. 48/1. Tell Rifaat. VIII-IV centuries BC).



KIN14B2009.2

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 3

Diameter: 21 cm

Section thickness: 1 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished; slipped

Internal treatment: well polished; slipped

External color: 2.5YR 2.5/1 black

Internal color: 2.5YR 2.5/1 black

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 7.5YR 4/4 brown
B: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K14; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



1.2.6. Shallow bowls with flat rim (SB-2.6)




KIN14B893.18

Preserved part: rim




Plate: 4

Diameter: 16 cm

Section thickness: 0.5 cm

Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 7/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 7/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10R 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> Ladstätter 2010 (Plate 163 K31-32. Ephesus. Early 3rd century BC).	
	
	
	
KIN14B2002.1	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 4	
Diameter: 36 cm	Section thickness: 1 cm

Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 10YR 2/1 black	Internal color: 10YR 2/1 black
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10YR 4/1 dark grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K6; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.12 n. 6. Akko. Courthouse Site, Stratum 7, Area TB. Mid-late 2nd BC).	
	
	
KIN14B2002F23	
Preserved part: whole form	
Plate: 4	

Diameter: 17 cm	Section thickness:
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 2.5YR 5/6 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/6 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 4/8 red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K45; H
Remarks: Complete vessel form, shallow bowl. There is a hole at the bottom, passing to the base. Traces of secondary firing on the rim. Possible reuse of vessel as a lid for a cooking pot.	
Comparanda: Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.10 n. 10 for the rim. Akko. Couthouse Site, Stratum 8, Area TB. Late 3rd-mid 2nd BC). Some <i>comparanda</i> are given by Rotroff 1997 (Fig. 65 cat. 1080, 1081, 1082. Athens. 300-275 BC).	
	

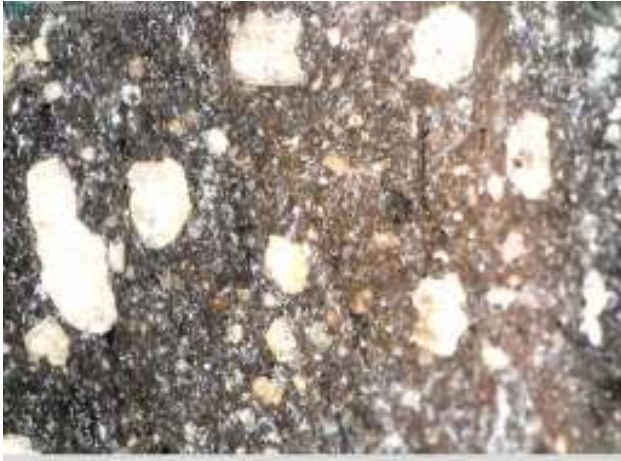


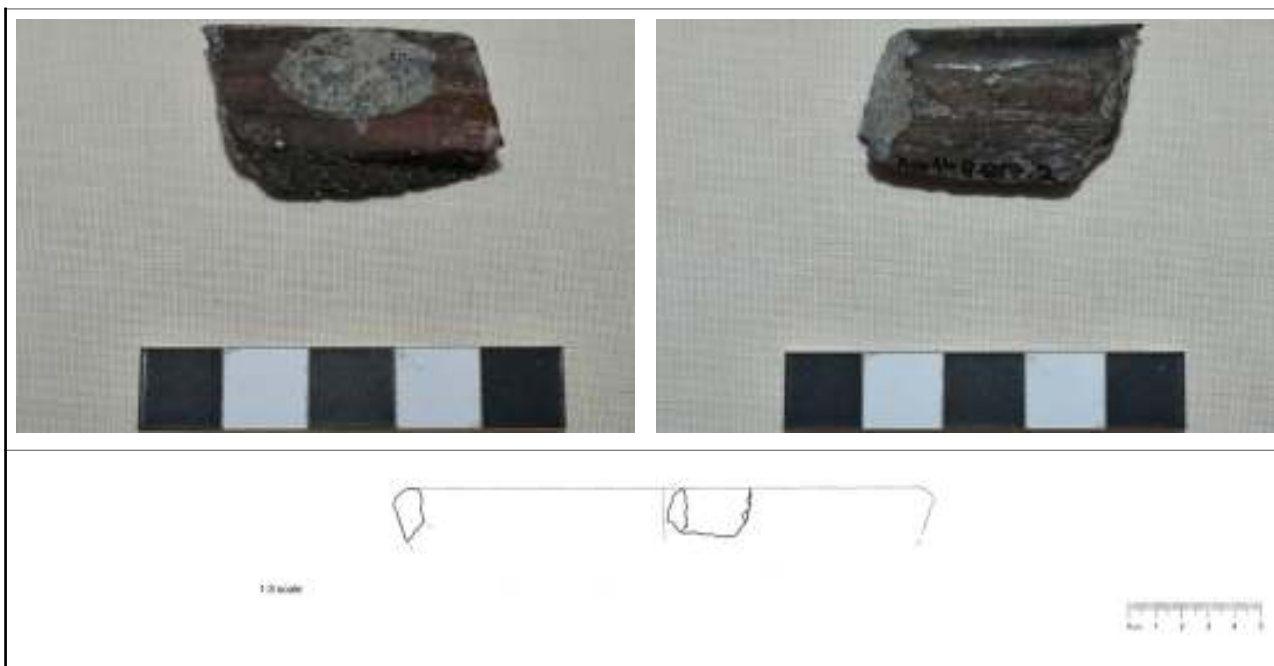
13/2016




1.3 SHALLOW BOWLS WITH EVERTED RIM (SB-3)

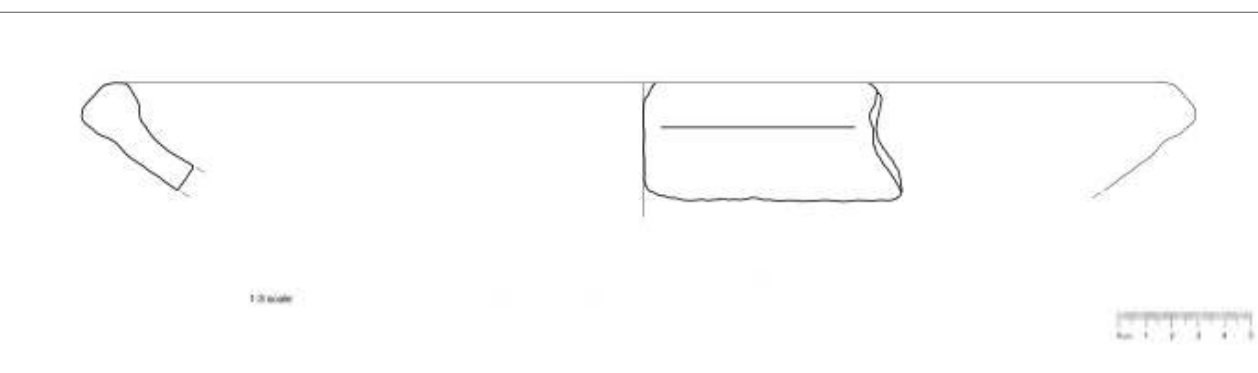
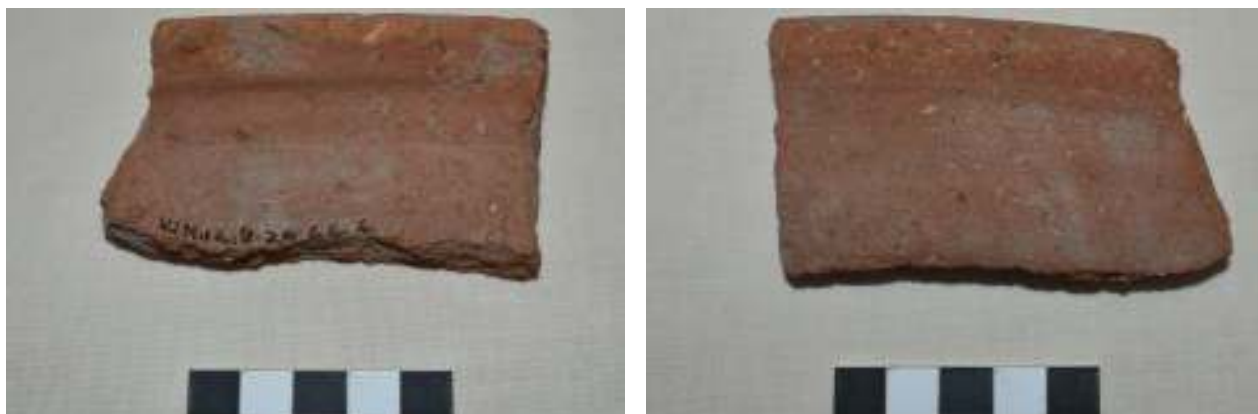
1.3.1. Shallow bowl with slightly everted rim (SB-3.1)

KIN14B817.2	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 4	
Diameter: 20 cm	Section thickness: 1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey	Internal color: 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 5YR 3/2 dark reddish grey B: 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K1; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN14B2044.4	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 4	
Diameter: 42 cm	Section thickness: 1.4 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: 2.5YR 7/6 light red	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; A-R; K17; H
Remarks: no parallels found	

Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 9 cat. 4. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6c2, 900-850 BC. In the piece from Lidar, the top of the rim is slightly less defined than in the piece in the catalog).



1.3.2. Shallow bowls with flat and pronounced everted rim (SB-3.2)

KIN14B893.24	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 5	
Diameter: 20 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 10R 6/6 brownish yellow	Internal color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Decoration: traces of painting on the rim 2.5 5/6 red and 2.5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Sagona et al. 1992 (Fig. 5 n. 1 and 3. Büyüktepe Höyük. Iron Age).
Lehmann 1996 (Plate 16 cat. 83b/1. Tyros Str. IV. Area 8. VIII century BC).
Sumner 1986 (Fig. 2 L. Persepolis. Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC).






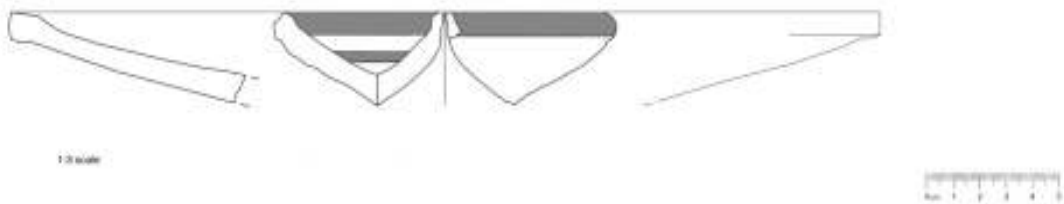
1 cm scale




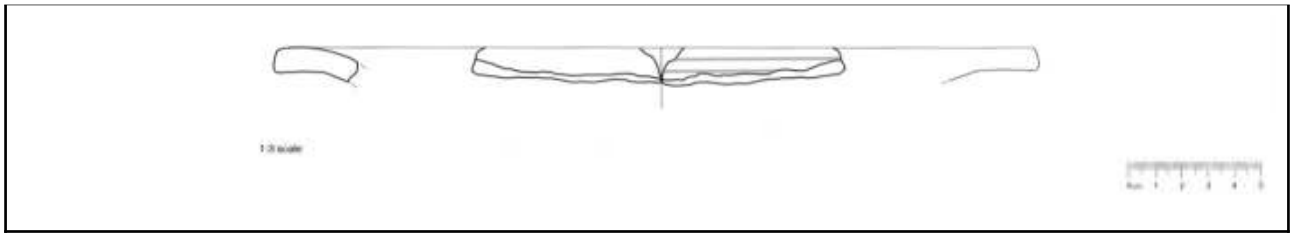
1.3.3. Shallow bowls with squared everted rim (SB.3.3)

KIN14B899.4


Preserved part: rim

Plate: 5	
Diameter: 34 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; 10R 4/6 red
Decoration: on the internal surface there are two painted red bands (10R 4/6 red) 2 cm apart: the first, which also includes the rim, is 2.2 cm wide; the second is 1.8 cm wide	
Clay matrix color: AB A: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow B: 5YR 6/2 pinkish gray	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K33; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Müller 1996 (The shape resembles that in Plate 2 cat. 18. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6b1b, 725-650 BC).	
	
	

KIN14B2003.20	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 5	
Diameter: 30 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish grey	Internal color: 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish grey
Decoration: on the external surface there are 0.2 cm red (10R 4/6 red) bands 0.5 cm apart	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/8 red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
<p>Comparanda: Lehmann 1996 (Numerous examples are provided in Plates 6 and 7. See in particular Table 7, cat. 30/4. Tyre Str. III Area 8. VIII century BC). Lehmann 1998 (Fig. 3 n. 2. Tyre Stratum III, 750-700 BC). Lehmann et al. 2020 (Fig. 8 n. 3. Al-Mina. Late VI century BC - early IV century BC).</p>	
	

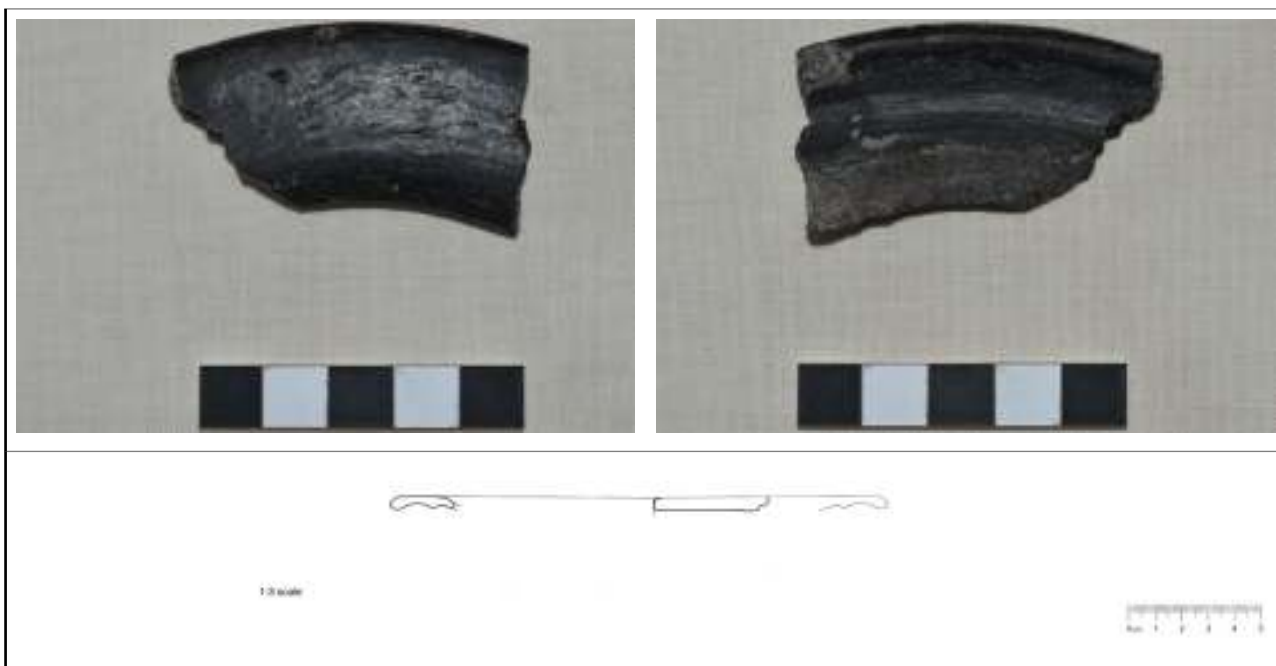


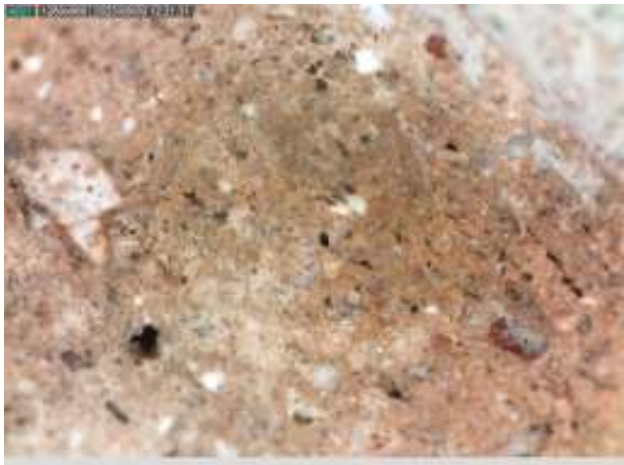
1.3.4. Shallow bowls with rounded everted rim (SB-3.4)

KIN13B814.1	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 5	
Diameter: 24 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 10R 5/8 red	Internal color: 10R 5/8 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K18; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN14B893.13	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 5	
Diameter: 19 cm	Section thickness: 0.5 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 5YR 2.5/1 black	Internal color: 5YR 2.5/1 black
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 2.5/1 black	
	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D2; WG; R; K40; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN14B2003.38	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 5	
Diameter: 22 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 10YR 8/2 very pale brown	Internal color: 10YR 8/2 very pale brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red B: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; A-R; K2; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Laflı and Şahin 2011 (Plate 1 cat. 44. Kimistene. Late Iron Age, VI-IV centuries BC).	




13/10/06



2. DEEP BOWLS

2.1. DEEP BOWLS WITH SIMPLE RIM (DB-1)

2.1.1. Deep bowls with simple rim with painted triangle-net decoration (DB-1.1)

KIN14B891.7	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 6	
Diameter: 12 cm	Section thickness: 0.5 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	Internal color: 10R 8/4 very pale brown
Decoration: on the external surface there is a monochrome painted motif (5YR 5/3 reddish brown) in an apparently rhomboid shape, wherein there is a net pattern	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K18; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: Blaylock et al. 2016. See pp. 132 and 136 for the net decoration within triangle, common in the Early Iron Age. Tille Höyük.

Other examples referable from the Early Iron Age can be found at Tarsus, see Goldman 1963 (Fig. 55 n. 17. Fig. 56 n. 37. Tarsus. 1100 - 850 BC). See also Goldman 1963 (Fig. 67 n. 402. Fig. 68 n. 442, 440, 456. Tarsus. 850 - 700 BC).

Lafli and Şahin 2011 (Plate 3, cat. 85 and 98. Kimistene. Late Iron Age, VI-IV centuries BC).

Lehmann 1996 (For the same decoration, but on different forms, see Plate 34, cat. 195/1 and 195/2, Hama and Ras Ibn Hani. VIII-IV centuries BC).

Summer 1993 (Examples of Triangle Ware from Cimin Tepe II are provided in Fig. 6).

Summers et al. 1995 (Fig. 3 n. 5. Tilkigediği Tepe. Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC).

Dyson 1999 (Fig. 2 a and d; Fig. 6 a-g. Hasanlu Period IIIA. IV-III centuries BC).

Summers and Burney 2012 (Fig. 7 n. 7; fig. 8 n. 1 and 8; fig. 9 n. 2, 3 and 7; fig. 10 n. 5. Pottery from Trench K Level 2 Pit X. Yanik Tepe. V-IV centuries BC).



1/3 scale



2.1.2. Deep bowls with slipped or polished simple rim (DB-1.2)

KIN14B2003.29

Preserved part: rim





Plate: 6

Diameter: 19 cm

Section thickness: 0.6 cm

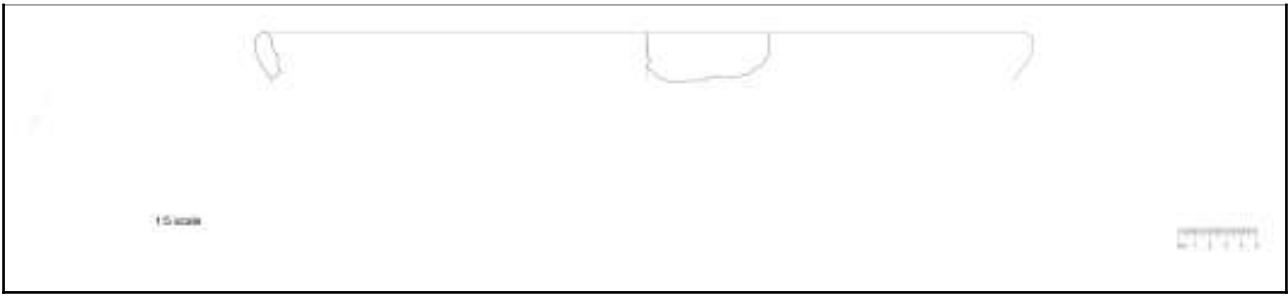
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished; slipped	Internal treatment: roughly polished; slipped
External color: 5YR 4/1 dark grey	Internal color: 5YR 4/1 dark grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	

KIN14B876.16	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 6	
Diameter: 22 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 5YR 4/1 dark grey	Internal color: 5YR 4/1 dark grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D1; WG-BG-red grains; A; K48; H
Remarks: on the external surface there is a groove under the rim	
Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 38 cat. 11. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6a, 600-500 BC). Kreppner 2006 (Plate 49 n. 11-12. Tell Sheikh Hamad/ Dur-Katlimmu. VII-VI centuries BC).	
	
	


2.1.3. Deep bowls simple rim, without decoration and of coarse manufacture (DB-1.3)

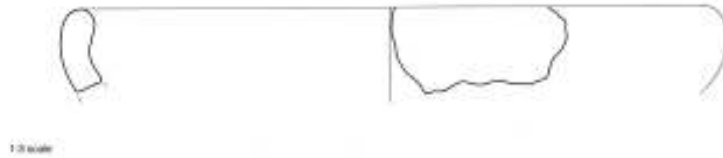
KIN14B896.4	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 7	
Diameter: 48 cm	Section thickness: 2.4 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/6 red	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A; K36; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	



2.2. DEEP BOWL WITH INCURVED RIM (DB-2)


2.2.1. Deep bowl with simple and slightly incurved rim (DB-2.1)

KIN15B893.26	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 8	
Diameter: 24 cm	Section thickness: 1.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow B: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 12 cat. 12. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6d, 1000-900 BC).	



1.2 scale



KIN14B893.17	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 8	
Diameter: 22 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 10R 4/8 red	Internal color: 10R 4/8 red
Decoration:	
<p>Clay matrix color: ABA A: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown B: 5YR 5/2 reddish grey</p>	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Cat. 4. Kınık Höyük. The Piece features red color bands. According to the author, the piece is found in Kimistene between the II and I centuries BC).
 Toteva 2007 (Plate 2, cat. 15 and 19. Gordion. IV century BC).
 Laflı and Şahın 2011 (Plate 7 cat. 210; Plate 11 cat. 279 and 281. Kimistene. Hellenistic, 2nd-1st centuries BC).
 Ladstätter 2010 (Plate 164 K45. Ephesus. Early 3rd century BC).
 Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.12 n. 3. Akko. Courthouse Site, Stratum 7, Area TB. Mid-late 2nd BC).
 Lehmann 1996 (Plate 22, cat. 129/3. Tyros Str. II Area 8. VIII century BC).



1:3 scale



KIN14B2011.8

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 8

Diameter: 12 cm

Section thickness: 0.8 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished; slipped

Internal treatment: well polished; slipped

External color: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey

Internal color: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 5/1 grey



Fabric category: fine

Fabric description: D3; WG; R; K42; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



KIN14B876.15

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 8

Diameter: 11 cm

Section thickness: 0.5 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 2.5YR 7/6 light red

Internal color: 2.5YR 7/6 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 7/6 light red



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1.2 cm scale



2.2.2. Deep bowl with markedly incurved rim (DB-2.2)

KIN14B899.5

Preserved part: rim







Plate: 8


Diameter: 28 cm

Section thickness: 1.4 cm




Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 7/6 light reddish brown B: 5YR 6/2 light reddish brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-grey grains- red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	
	

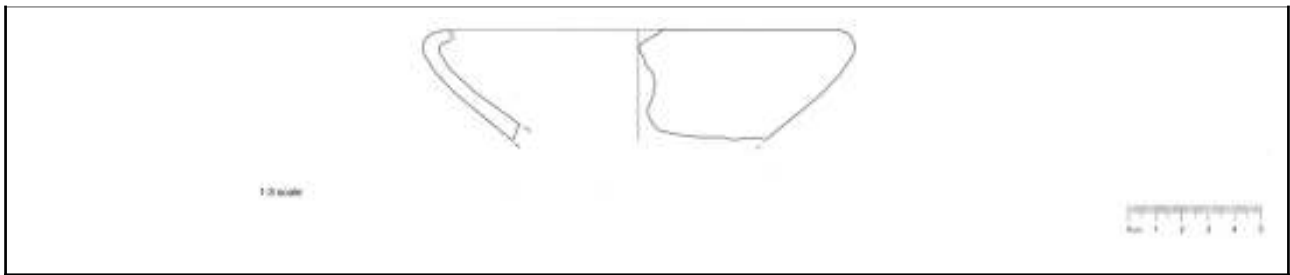
KIN13B813.1	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 8	
Diameter: 28 cm	Section thickness: 1.3 cm


Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 10R 6/6 light red B: 10R 4/1 dark reddish grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	
	
KIN14B893.21	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 8	

Diameter: 20 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> De Luca and Radt 1999 (P. 31 cat. 120: Pergamon. Second half of the 3rd century BC).	
	
	


KIN13B802.7
Preserved part: rim
Plate: 9

Diameter: 16 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 10R 4/1 dark reddish grey	Internal color: 10R 4/1 dark reddish grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D1; WG-BG-red grains; A; K48; H
Remarks:	
<p>Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Cat. 11. Kınık Höyük. According to the parallels identified by the author, the form would be found in Tarsus in the Early Iron Age, in Pergamum in the second half of the III century BC, as well as in Ephesus; in Athens it would be found in the III century BC and in Akko in the first half of the II century BC. The piece has a slightly curved rim compared to the one in the catalog, and presents red color on the inner and outer surface).</p> <p>Berlin 2002a (Plate 13 cat. 75. Troy. IV BC). De Luca and Radt 1999 (P. 66 cat. 323: Pergamon. Second half of the 3rd century BC). Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.12 n. 2. Akko. Courthouse Site, Stratum 7, Area TB. Mid-late 2nd BC). Rotroff 1997 (Fig. 63 cat. 1011; Fig. 64 cat. 1033. Athens. 175-150 BC).</p>	
	



KIN13B807.8	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 9	
Diameter: 20 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey	Internal color: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10YR 6/3 pale brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D1; WG-BG-red grains; A; K48; H
Remarks:	
<p>Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Cat. 11. Kınık Höyük. According to the parallels identified by the author, the form would be found in Tarsus in the Early Iron Age, in Pergamum in the second half of the III century BC, as well as in Ephesus; in Athens it would be found in the III century BC and in Akko in the first half of the II century BC. The piece has a slightly curved rim compared to the one in the catalog, and presents red color on the inner and outer surface).</p> <p>Berlin 2002a (Plate 13 cat. 75. Troy. IV century BC). De Luca and Radt 1999 (P. 66 cat. 323: Pergamon. Second half of the 3rd century BC). Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.12 n. 2. Akko. Courthouse Site, Stratum 7, Area TB. Mid-late 2nd BC). Rotroff 1997 (Fig. 63 cat. 1011; Fig. 64 cat. 1033. Athens. 175-150 BC).</p>	



KIN13B807F45	
Preserved part: whole form	
Plate: 9	
Diameter: 16 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish grey	
	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D1; WG-BG-red grains; A; K48; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Cat. 11. Kımık Höyük. According to the parallels identified by the author, the form would be found in Tarsus in the Early Iron Age, in Pergamum in the second half of the III century BC, as well as in Ephesus; in Athens it would be found in the III century BC and in Akko in the first half of the II century BC. The piece has a slightly curved rim compared to the one in the catalog, and presents red color on the inner and outer surface).

Berlin 2002a (Plate 13 cat. 75. Troy. IV BC).

De Luca and Radt 1999 (P. 66 cat. 323: Pergamon.

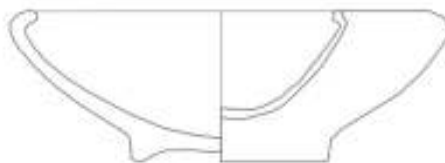
Second half of the 3rd century BC).

Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.12 n. 2. Akko. Courthouse Site, Stratum 7, Area TB. Mid-late 2nd BC).

Lehmann 1998 (Fig. 9 n. 3. Ras Shamra Tomb 1. 540-360 BC).

Rotroff 1997 (Fig. 63 cat. 1011; Fig. 64 cat. 1033.

Athens. 175-150 BC).



1/3 scale



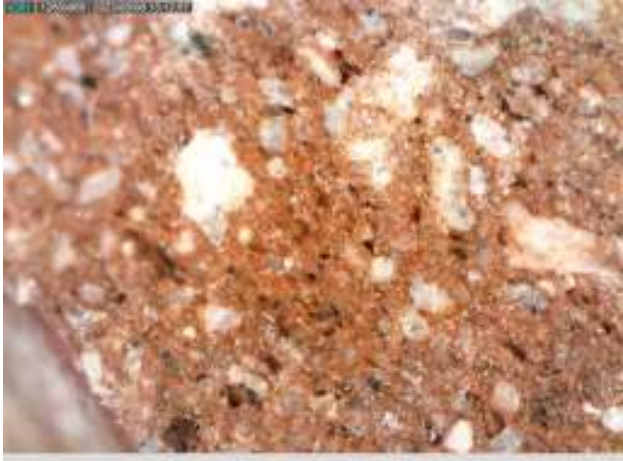


KIN13B801.1

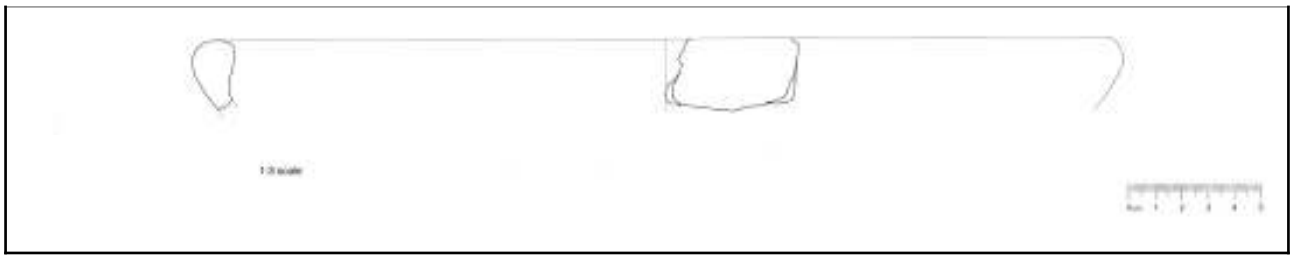
Preserved part: rim


Plate: 9

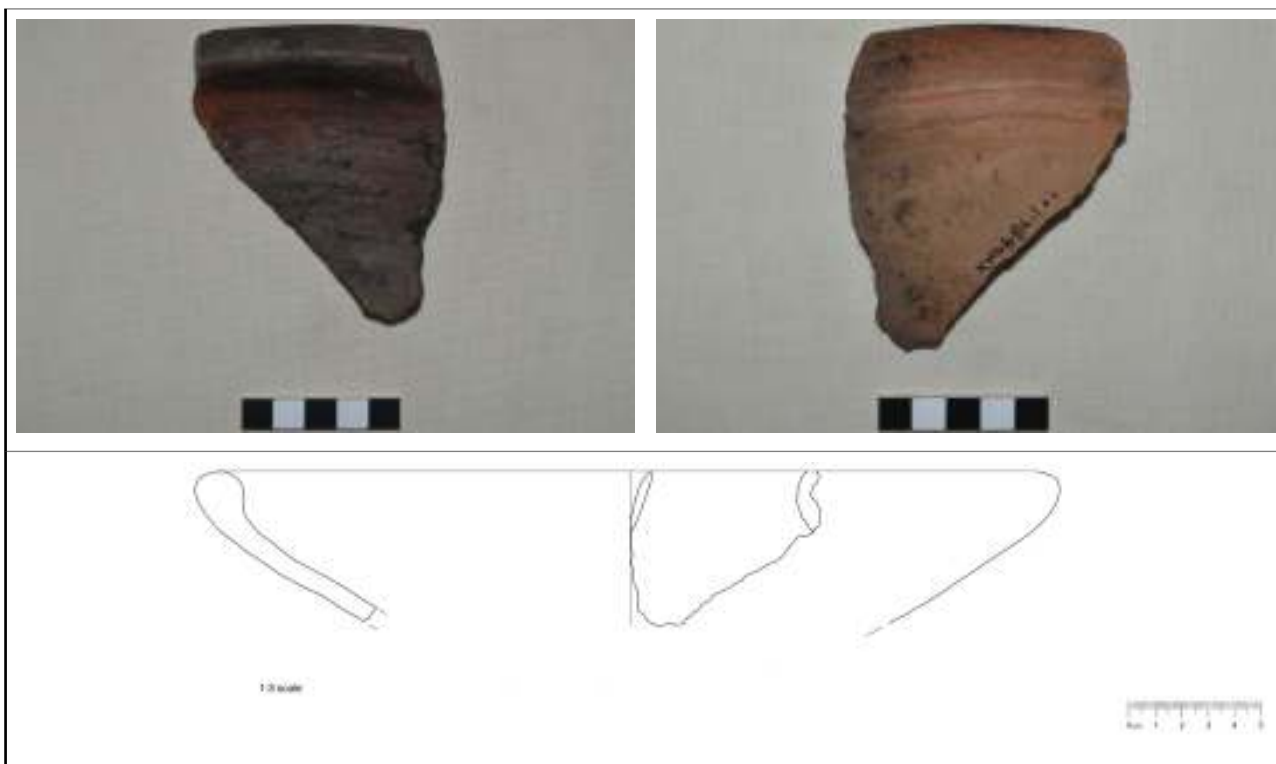
Diameter: 18 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 7.5YR 4/2 brown B: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	
	

2.2.3. Deep bowls with incurved rim with rounded upper part (DB-2.3)

KIN14B876.17	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 9	
Diameter: 34 cm	Section thickness: 1.2 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 10R 4/8 red	Internal color: 10R 4/8 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/6 red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	






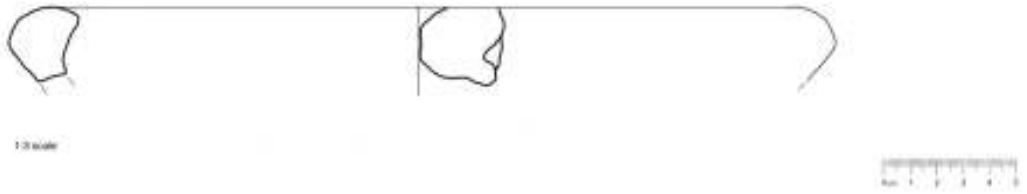
KIN14B814.1	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 9	
Diameter: 32 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 10R 4/8 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 7/4 pink	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks: there are extensive traces of burning on the internal surfaces	
Comparanda: Ladstätter 2010 (Plate 162 K2. Ephesus. Early 3rd century BC).	







KIN14B2003.28	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 10	
Diameter: 24 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 5/6 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/6 red
Decoration: on the internal surface there is a 10R 4/8 red painted band on the rim extending also below it	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/6 red	

Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	

KIN14B2011.15	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 10	
Diameter: 26 cm	Section thickness: 1.1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 2.5YR 4/8 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 4/8 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 4/8 red	

Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	

KIN13B802.9	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 10	
Diameter: 25 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 10R 6/6 light red	Internal color: 10R 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/6 red	

Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	

2.2.4. Deep bowls with incurved and pointed rim (DB-2.4)

KIN14B852.1	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 10	
Diameter: 30 cm	Section thickness: 1.1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	Internal color: 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown

Decoration: a line of painted dashes (5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown) of approximately 0.5 cm in length is visible on the rim



Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
B: 7.4YR 7/1 light grey

Fabric category: medium

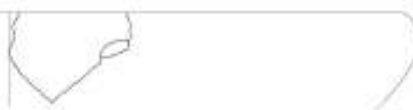
Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



KIN14B2003.30

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 10

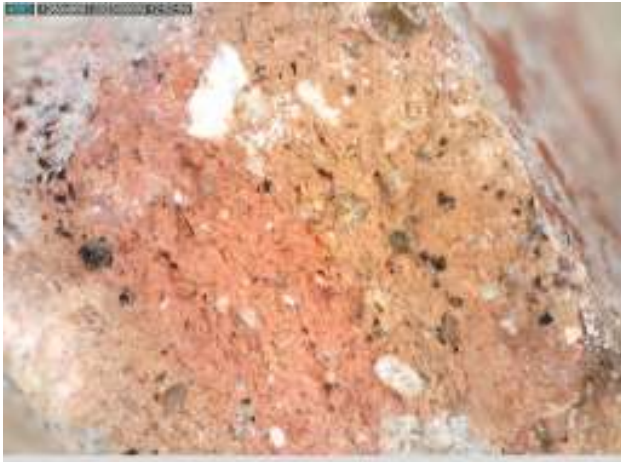

Diameter: 29 cm

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: well polished

External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 10R 5/8 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow B: 10R 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	

2.2.5. Deep bowls with downward incurved rim (DB-2.5)

KIN14B2011.3
Preserved part: rim













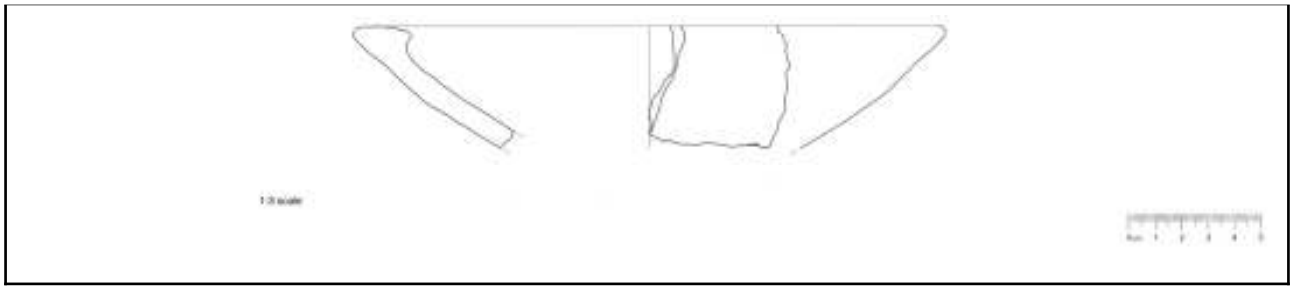
Plate: 10	
Diameter: 28 cm	Section thickness: 1.5 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	Internal color: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K39; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	
KIN14B807.14	
Preserved part: rim	

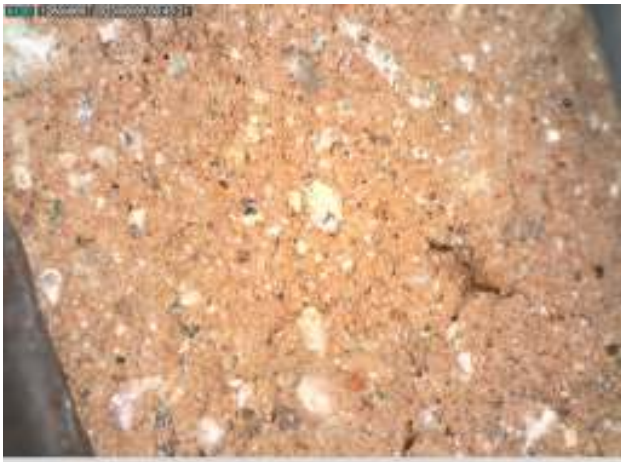
Plate: 11	
Diameter: 40 cm	Section thickness: 1.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 2.5YR 5/8 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/8 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/8 red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Sagona et. al. 1992 (Fig. 5 n. 5. Büyüktepe Höyük. Iron Age).	
	
	

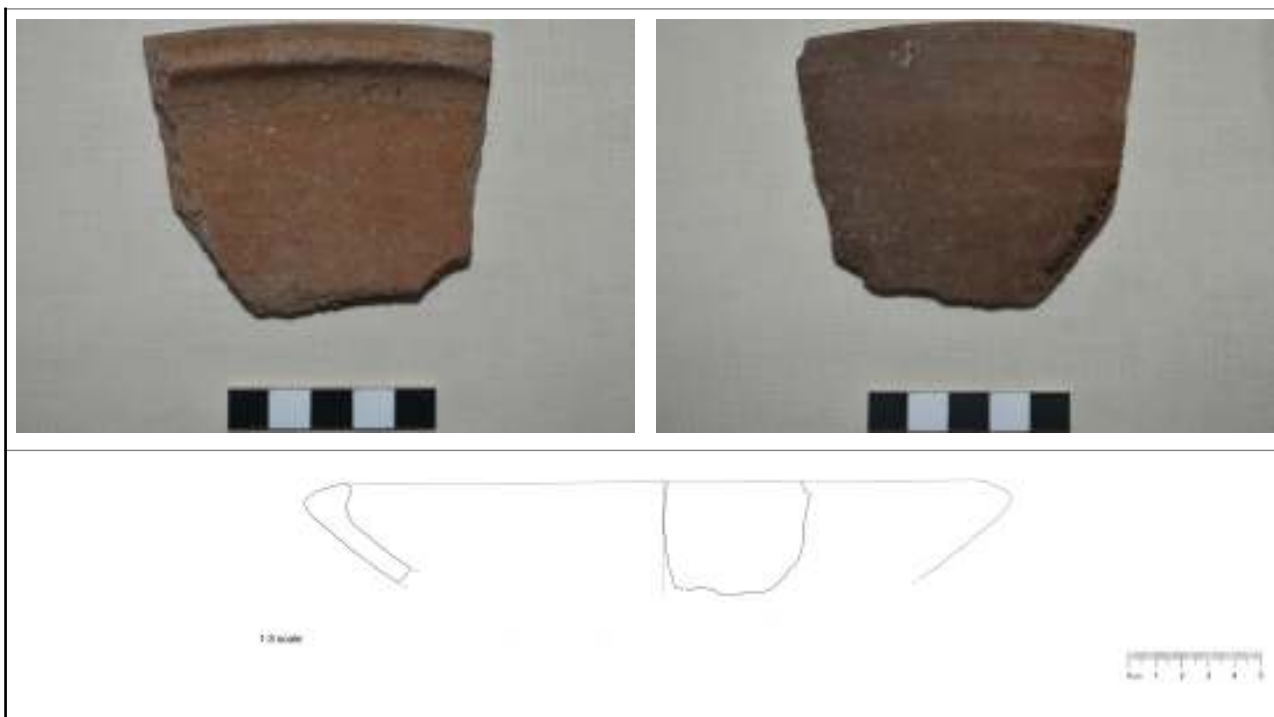
KIN14B2003.13	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 11	
Diameter: 32 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 10R 6/8 light red	Internal color: 10R 6/8 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Sagona et. al. 1992 (Fig. 5 n. 5. Büyüktepe Höyük. Iron Age).	
	
	
13/10/06	


KIN14B2003.23	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 11	
Diameter: 22 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration: on the external surfaces there are possible traces of painted bands 0.1 cm thick and 0.2 cm apart (2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish grey)	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Summers 1993 (Fig. 6 n. 2. Cimin Tepe II. Achaemenid Period).	
	



2.2.6. Deep bowls with upward incurved rim (DB-2.6)

KIN14B817.4	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 11	
Diameter: 25 cm	Section thickness: 1.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 4/6 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 4/6 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 4/6 red	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K39; H
Remarks:	
<p>Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 3 cat. 32. Gordion. IV century BC). Lafli and Şahin 2011 (Plate 11, cat. 280. Kepez, surface find. Hellenistic, 2nd-1st centuries BC). Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.10 n. 13. Akko. Courthouse Site, Stratum 8, Area TB. Late 3rd-mid 2nd BC).</p>	



KIN14B2003.9	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 11	
Diameter: 22 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 2.5YR 5/8 red; 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/8 red; 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 3 cat. 33. Gordion. IV century BC).



1/3 scale



KIN14B852.2

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 11

Diameter: 36 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown

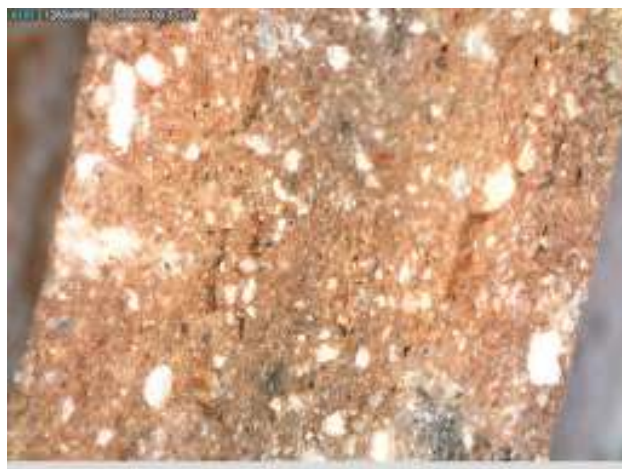
Internal color: 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA

A: 2.5YR 5/6 red

B: 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish grey

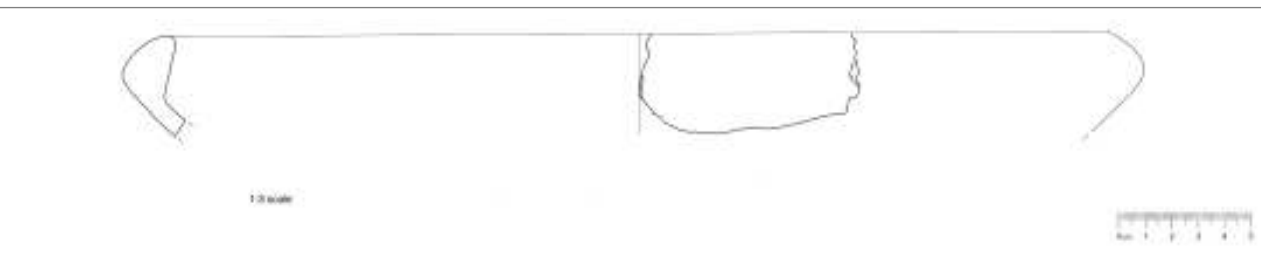


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Page 329. Kınık Höyük. A piece not in the catalog, with a defined drop rim, is reported: KIN15A1526.3).
 Kreppner 2006 (Plate 12 n. 10. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-VI centuries BC).



KIN14B2044.10

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 11

Diameter: 26 cm

Section thickness: 1.1 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished; slipped

Internal treatment: roughly polished; slipped

External color: 10YR 5/1 grey

Internal color: 10YR 8/2 very pale brown

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
 A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow



Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red grains; R; K35; H
Remarks:	
<p><i>Comparanda:</i> Derada 2019 (Page 329. Kınık Höyük. A piece not in the catalog, with a defined drop rim, is reported: KIN15A1526.3). Kreppner 2006 (Plate 12 n. 10. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-VI centuries BC).</p>	
	
	

KIN14B2003.22	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 12	
Diameter: 37 cm	Section thickness: 1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
B: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red grains; R; K35; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 3 cat. 33. Gordion. IV century BC).
Summers et al. 1995 (Fig. 5 n. 1. Tilkigediği Tepe, Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC).
Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.10 n. 13. Akko. Courthouse Site, Stratum 8, Area TB. Late 3rd-mid 2nd BC).



KIN14B814.6

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 12

Diameter: 18 cm

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished; slipped

Internal treatment: well polished; slipped












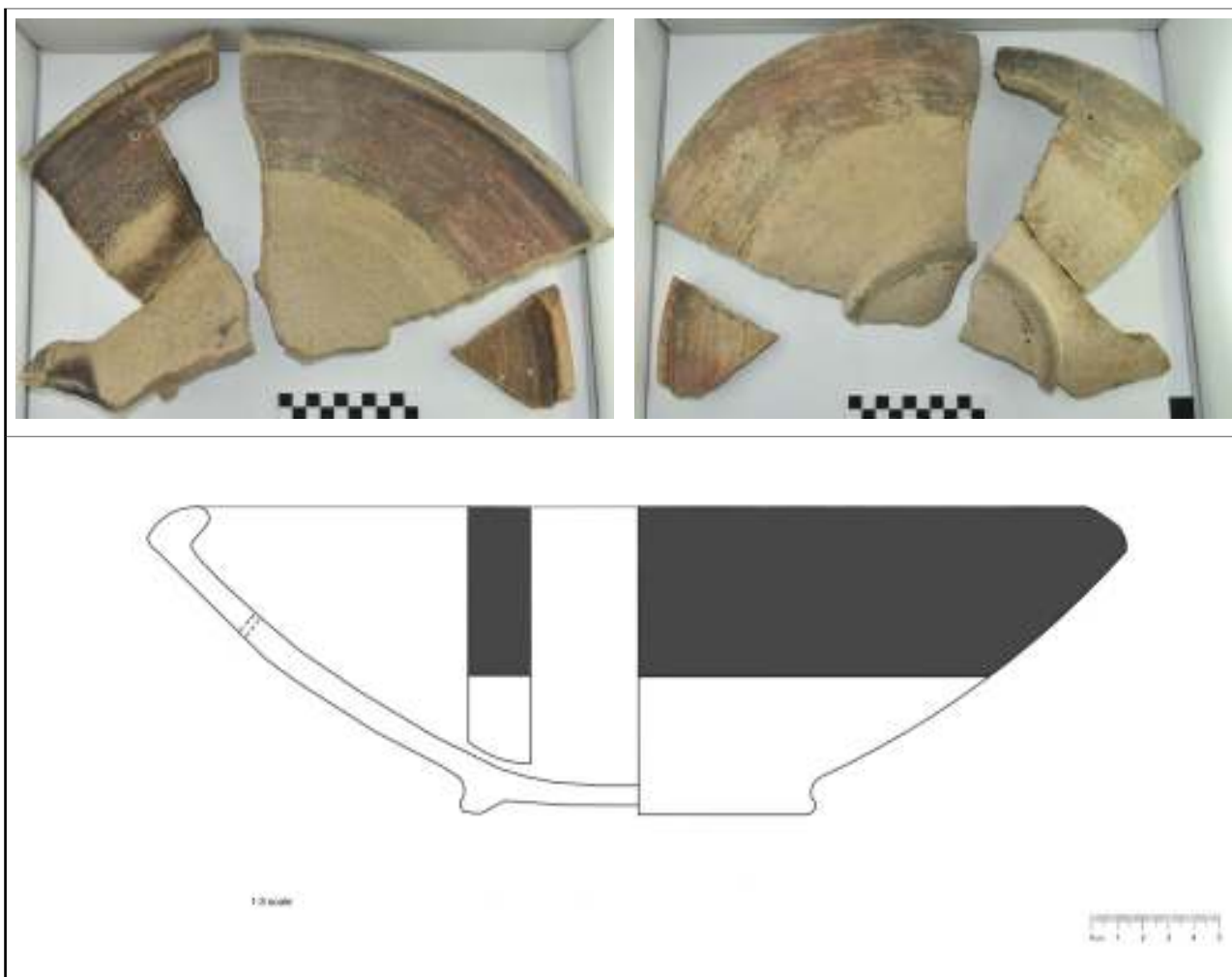
External color: 2.5YR 4/8 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 4/8 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10R 5/6 red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
<p>Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Cat. 181. Kınık Höyük. According to the parallels identified by the author, the form is found at Gordion in the IV century BC and at Tilkigediği Tepe in the Late Iron Age. The piece is larger than the one in the catalog, with a diameter of 29 cm). Toteva 2007 (Plate 3, cat 32. Gordion. IV century BC). Summers et al. 1995 (Fig. 5 n. 1. Tilkigediği Tepe, Achaemenid Period, VI-IV century BC). Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.10 n. 13. Akko. Courthouse Site, Stratum 8, Area TB. Late 3rd-mid 2nd BC).</p>	
	
	
KIN13B802.3	
Preserved part: rim	

Plate: 12	
Diameter: 26 cm	Section thickness: 1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	Internal color: 10R 4/8 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/8 red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
<p>Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Cat. 181. Kınık Höyük. According to the parallels identified by the author, the form is found at Gordion in the IV century BC and at Tilkigediği Tepe in the Late Iron Age). Toteva 2007 (Plate 3 cat. 32. Gordion. IV century BC). Summers et al. 1995 (Fig. 5 n. 1. Tilkigediği Tepe, Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC).</p>	
	
	
1/3 scale	

KIN13B807F37	
Preserved part: whole form	
Plate: 12	
Diameter: 35 cm	Section thickness: 1.2 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown	Internal color: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
Decoration: on both surfaces there are 8.3 cm bands (2.5YR 3/2 dusky red and 2.5YR 5/8 red); there are also traces of 10R 4/8 red painting just on the rim	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D1; WG-BG-red grains; A; K48; H
Remarks: there are two little repair holes under the rim	
<p>Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Cat. 181. Kınık Höyük. According to the parallels identified by the author, the form is found at Gordion in the IV century BC and at Tilkigedigi Tepe in the Late Iron Age. The rim of the piece is less pronounced than that in the catalog).</p> <p>Toteva 2007 (Plate 3. Cat. 32. Gordion. IV century BC. Plate 14. Cat. 118-123. Hacimusalar. Mid-IV century BC. The bowls have a slightly different rim than the catalog piece, less marked than the inner and outer walls and tending more toward the top. However, it is reasonable to think that they belong to the same category.)</p> <p>Lehmann et al. 2020 (Fig. 10 n. 3. Al-Mina. V-IV centuries BC).</p> <p>Berlin 1997 (Plate 16 cat. PW134. Tel Anafa. Hellenistic Stratum HELL2A, II-I centuries BC).</p> <p>Lehmann 1996 (Plate 25, cat. 156/2. Ras Samra. VIII-IV centuries BC).</p> <p>Rotroff 1997 (Fig. 63 cat. 1022 and 1023. Athens. 175-150 BC).</p> <p>van der Enden 3012 (Fig. 111 A1) reports Berlin 1999 (Plate 4, cat. 12).</p>	



KIN13B797.1	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 12	
Diameter: 22 cm	Section thickness: 1.1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 2.5YR 4/8 red	Internal color: 5YR 4/1 dark grey
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 7.5YR 4/3 brown



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K35; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN14B891.6

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 13

Diameter: 30 cm

Section thickness: 1.3 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Internal color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 5YR 7/4 pink
B: 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K26; H

Remarks:

Comparanda:



KIN13B790.6

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 13

Diameter: 19 cm

Section thickness: 0.8 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: well polished

External color: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey

Internal color: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey
B: 7.5YR 5/3 brown



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K35; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Lehmann 1998 (Fig. 7 n. 1. Tell Rifat. 600-580 BC).



1/3 scale



KIN14B2003.3

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 13

Diameter: 20 cm

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

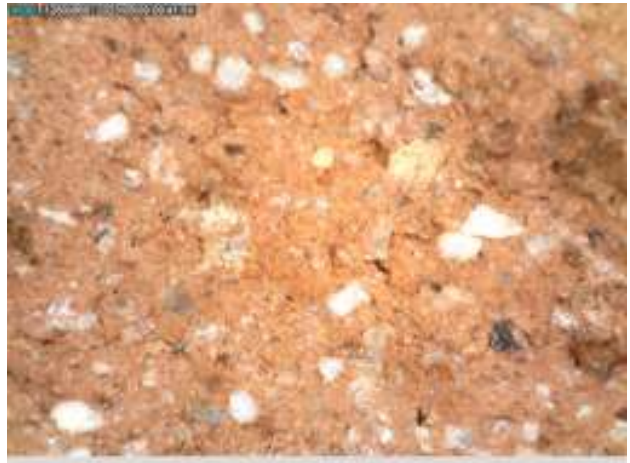
Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 2.5YR 5/6 red

Internal color: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown

Decoration: there is 10R 5/6 red band on the rim extending also below it

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K28; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1 cm scale



KIN14B2003.32

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 13

Diameter: 19 cm

Section thickness: 0.5 cm



Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 2.5YR 4/8 red

Internal color: 2.5YR 4/8 red

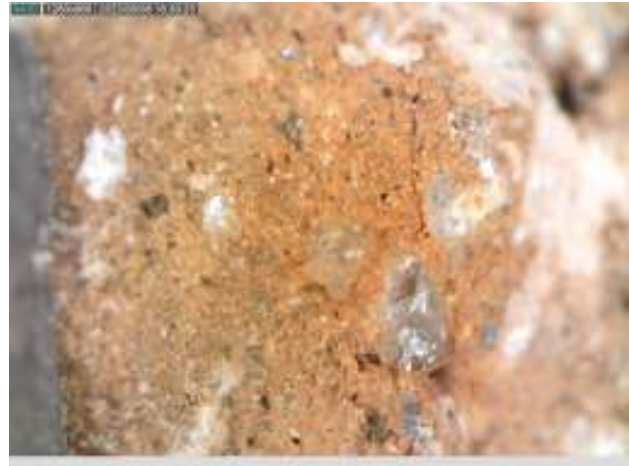
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> van der Enden 2013 (Fig. 81, central line. Sagalassos. VI-I centuries BC).	
	
	

KIN13B802.11	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 13	
Diameter: 29 cm	Section thickness: 1.4 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	Internal color: 10YR 5/2 greyish brown

Decoration:**Clay matrix color:** ABA

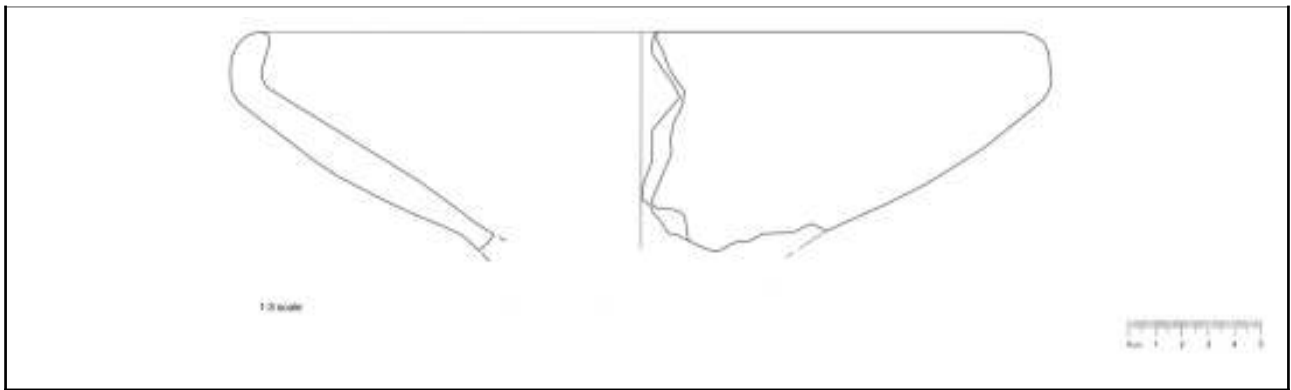
A: 10R 6/8 red

B: 5YR 6/1 grey


**Fabric category:** medium**Fabric description:** D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H**Remarks:**

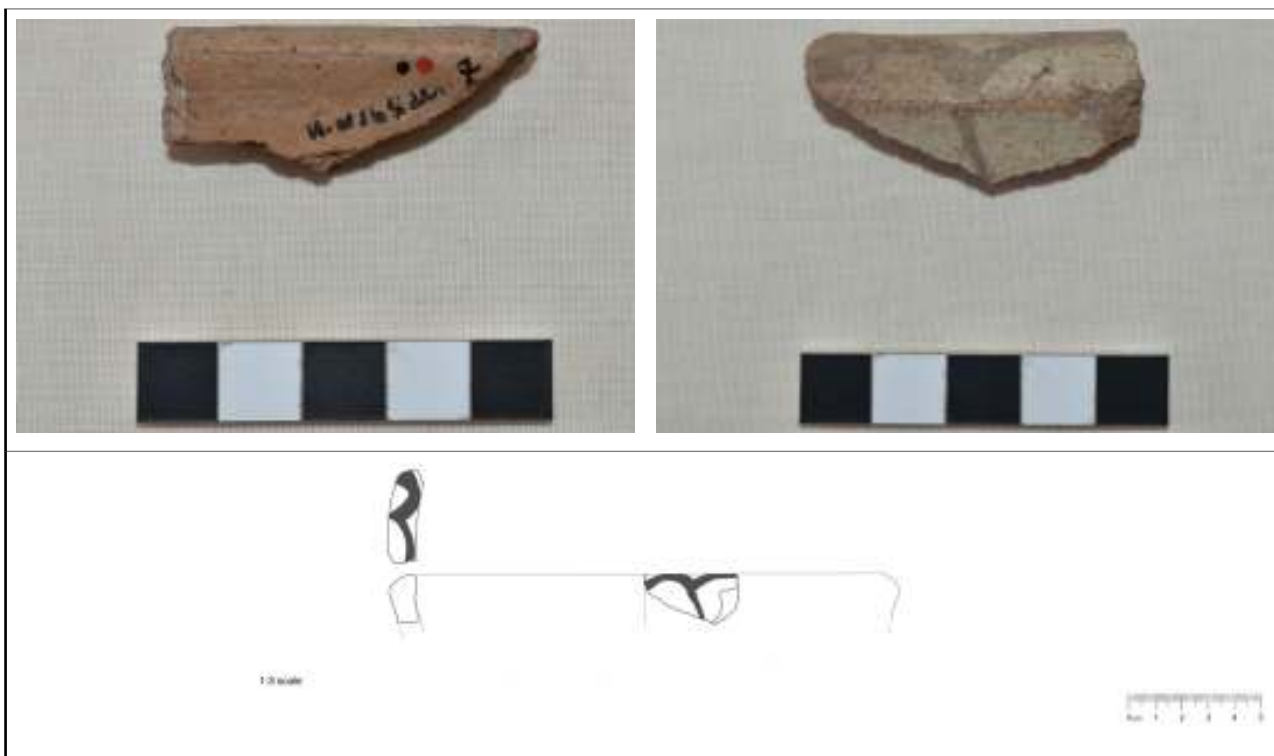
Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Cat. 1. Kınık Höyük. The piece has a red banded decoration. According to the parallels identified by the author, the form is found at Gordion between the IV century BC and the early II century BC; at Ephesus it appears between the late III century BC and the last quarter of the II century BC; at Tilkigediği Tepe it is found in the Late Iron Age. Cat. 63. Kınık Höyük. The piece is found at Pergamon and Athens in the second half of the III century BC. The form is also similar to Cat. 6, identified at Gordion in the IV century BC and at Sagalassos in the Middle Hellenistic Period, and Cat. 10, with parallels at Gordion in both the IV and III centuries BC, at Ephesus in the late III century BC, and at Kimistene between the II and I centuries BC. Both pieces have a red banded decoration.)
Toteva 2007 (Plate 3 cat. 21. Gordion. IV century BC).
Summers et al. 1995 (Fig. 4 n. 5. Tilkigediği Tepe. Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC).
Lafli and Şahin 2011 (Plate 8, cat. 219. Kimistene, summit of the Acropolis. Hellenistic, 2nd-1st centuries BC).
Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9. 4 n. 4. Fig. 9.6 n. 7. Akko. Hospitaller Compound. 3rd century BC).
Lehmann 1996 (Plate 19, cat. 106/3. Tell Keysan 4).
Rotroff 1997 (Fig. 63 cat. 1006. Athens. 225-175 BC).





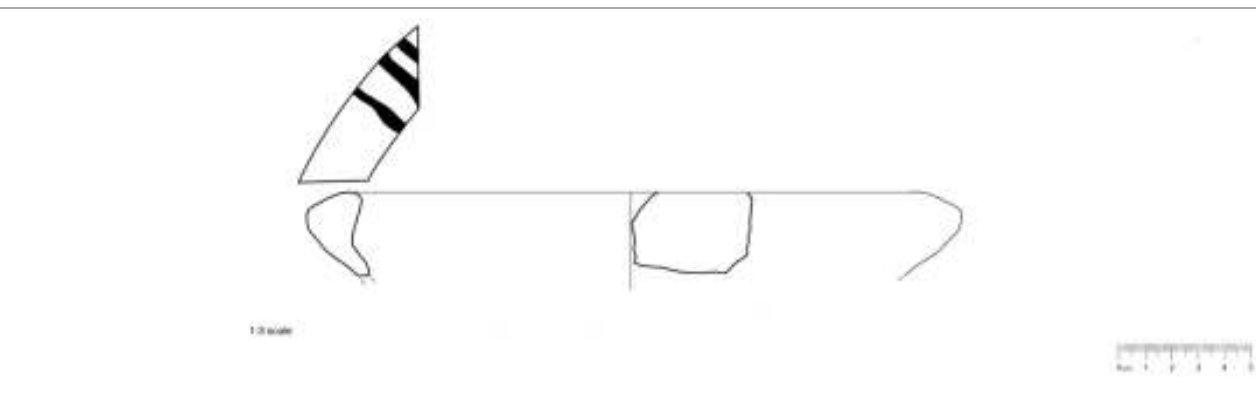
2.2.7. Deep bowls with incurved rim and motif-painted decoration (DB-2.7)

KIN14B2011.7	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 14	
Diameter: 18 cm	Section thickness: 1.1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 7.5YR 8/4 pink; 5YR 5/3 reddish brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration: there is a weavy motif on the rim (5YR 5/3 reddish brown)	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red B: 2.5YR 6/7 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN13B791.4	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 14	
Diameter: 22 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 2.5YR 5/8 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/8 red
Decoration: there are 10YR 2/1 black painted bands on the rim	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow B: 10R 5/8 red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: no parallels found



2.2.8. Deep bowls with incurved rim and engraved braid decoration (DB-2.8)

KIN14B893.1	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 14	
Diameter: 30 cm	Section thickness: 1.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	Internal color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Decoration: on the external surface is visible a 10YR 8/3 very pale brown band	

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 10R 7/8 light red
B: 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow

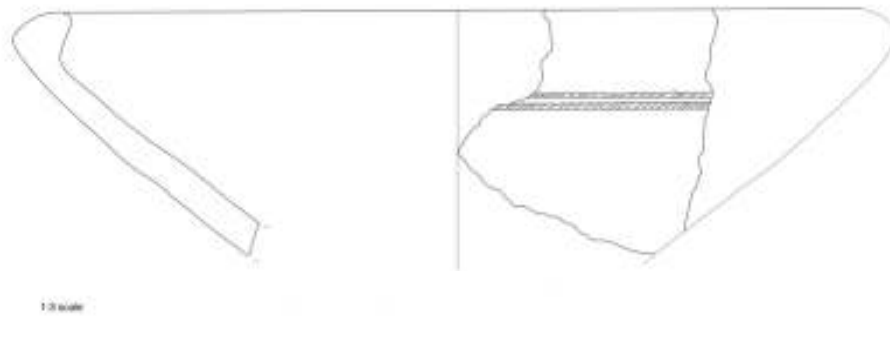


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H

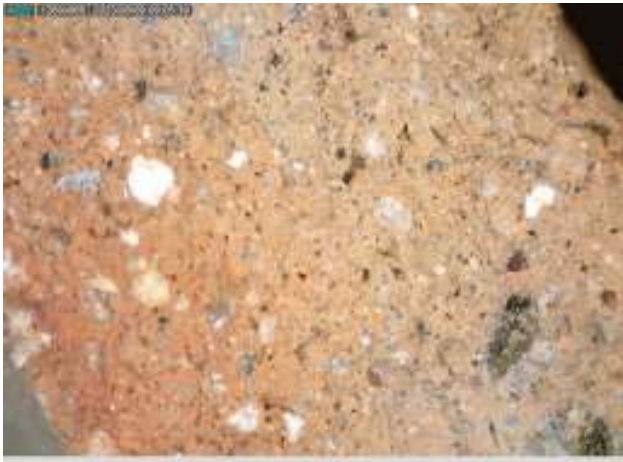


Remarks:

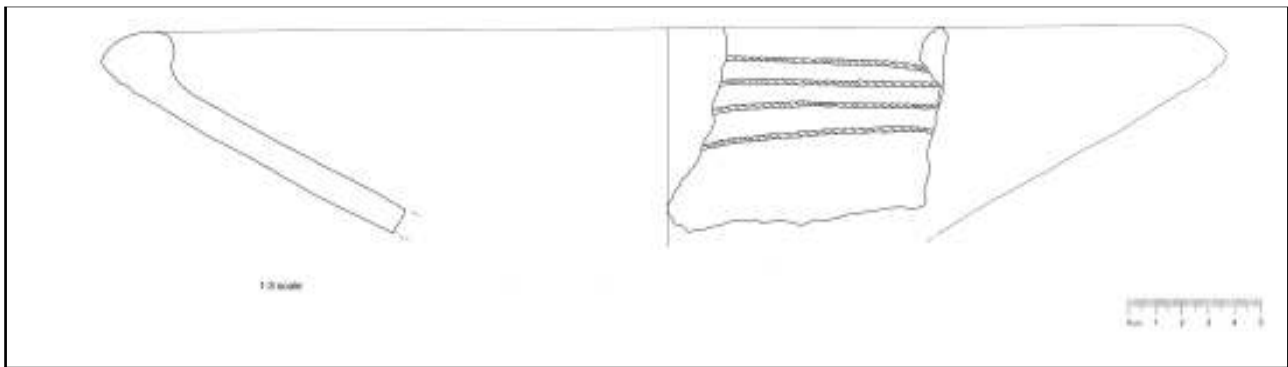
Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Cat. 182. Kınık Höyük. According to the parallels identified by the author, the form is found at Gordion in the IV century BC and at Tilkigediği Tepe in the Late Iron Age).
Toteva 2007 (Plate 3 n. 32. Gordion. IV secolo BC).
Summers et al. 1995 (Fig. 5 n. 1. Tilkigediği Tepe. Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC).
Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.10 n. 13. Akko. Courthouse Site, Stratum 8, Area TB. Late 3rd-mid 2nd BC).



KIN14B893.5

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 15	
Diameter: 40 cm	Section thickness: 1.1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink	Internal color: 7.5YR 8/3 pink
Decoration: there are three braid motifs engraved	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 7/6 light red B: 5YR 6/2 pinkish grey	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; A-R; K17; H
Remarks:	
<p>Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Cat. 183. Kınık Höyük. The shape of the is very similar to the one in the catalog, and bears the same braid-engraved decoration. According to the parallels identified by the author, the piece would be found at Gordion in the IV century BC and at Tilkigedği Tepe in the Late Iron Age).</p>	
	



KIN13B804.3	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 15	
Diameter: 38 cm	Section thickness: 1.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink
<p>Decoration: the external surface has three engraved horizontal lines made up of diagonal dashes juxtaposed to form a braided motif; the lines are placed approximately 2 cm apart</p>	
<p>Clay matrix color: ABA A: 10R 6/8 light red B: 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish grey</p>	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; A-R; K17; H
Remarks: both surfaces present extensive burn traces	
<p>Comparanda: Derada 2019 (Cat. 183. Kınık Höyük. The shape of the is very similar to the one in the catalog, and bears the same braid-engraved decoration. According to the parallels identified by the author, the piece would be found at Gordion in the IV century BC and at Tilkigediği Tepe in the Late Iron Age).</p>	




13/04/06




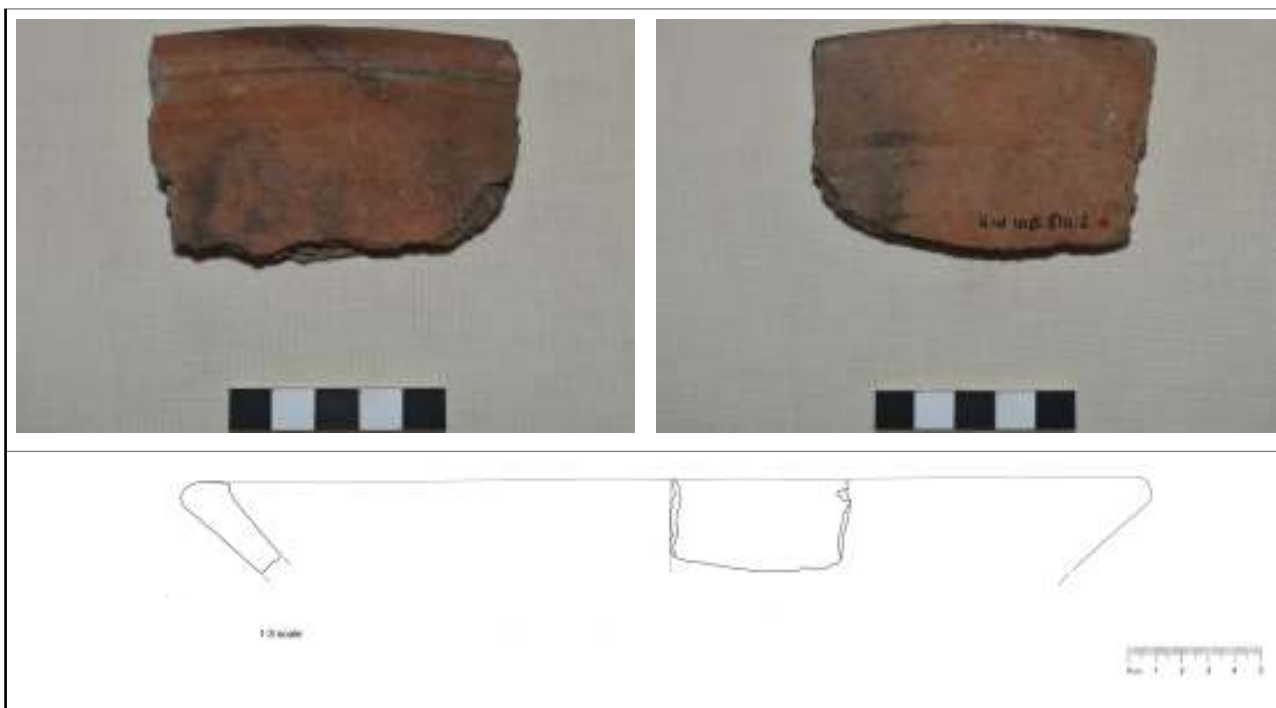
2.3. DEEP BOWLS WITH EVERTED RIM (DB-3)


2.3.1. Deep bowls with slightly everted rim (DB-3.1)

KIN14B816.2	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 15	
Diameter: 26 cm	Section thickness: 1.2 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow B: 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG; A-R; K42; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 7 cat. 14. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6e2, 1100-1075 BC).	

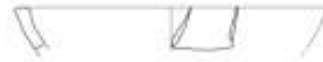


KIN14B814.2	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 15	
Diameter: 36 cm	Section thickness: 1.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 25YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 7/6 light red B: 5YR 6/1grey	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A-R; K43; H
Remarks: there are traces of burning on both surfaces	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN15B2009.4	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 15	
Diameter: 12 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink	Internal color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K15; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 31 cat. 4. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6b2, 800-725 BC).
 Kreppner 2006 (Plate 13 n. 2 and 8. Tell Sheikh Hamad/ Dur-Katlimmu. VII-VI centuries BC).



1.3 cm scale



KIN14B896.1

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 16

Diameter: 54 cm

Section thickness: 1.4 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA

A: 2.5YR 7/6 light red

B: 2.5YR 7/1 light reddish grey



Fabric category: coarse

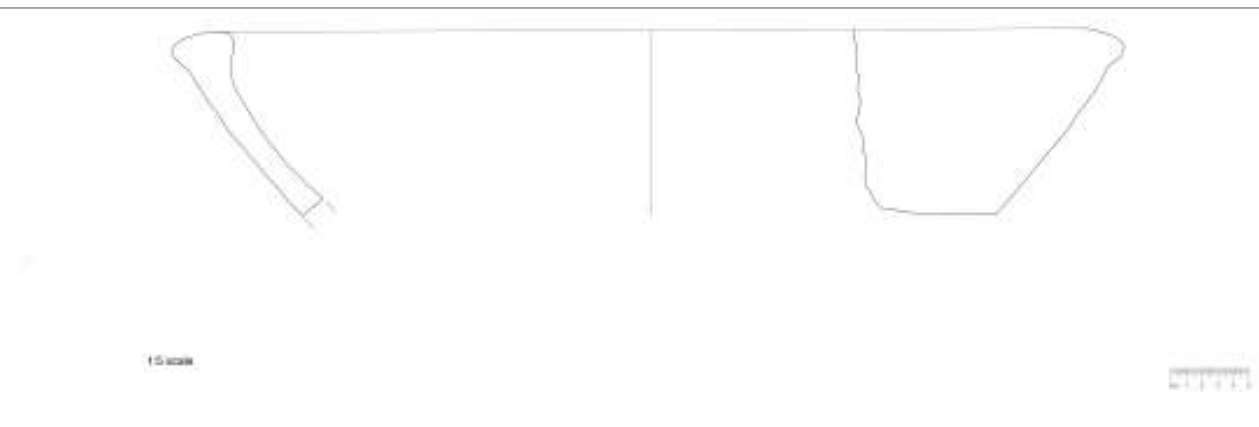
Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A; K43; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Blaylock 2016 (P. 169 Fig. 11.8 cat. 761. Tille Höyük. Bowl from pit groups of Level VI-VII, VIII century BC).

Kreppner 2006 (Plate 51 n. 6; Plate 53 n.7. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-VI centuries BC).

Müller 1996 (Plate 9, cat. 4. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6c2, 900-850 BC)



2.3.2. Deep bowl with rounded everted rim (DB-3.2)

KIN14B893.2	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 16	
Diameter: 33 cm	Section thickness: 1.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 2.5Y 8/2 pale yellow	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA

A: 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey

B: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K35; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Blaylock et al. 2016 (P. 149 Fig. 11.8 cat. 549. Tille Höyük. Level III+. The piece is dated from the 10th century BC onward, the form would belong to the Early Iron Age. The rim of the piece from Tille is smoother in curves and shape, although the form is quite close to the piece in the catalog).

Müller 1996 (Plate 8 cat. 14. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6d, 1000-900 BC).

Summers 1993 (Fig. 5 n. 8. Cimin Tepe I. Achaemenid Period).



13/20/2016






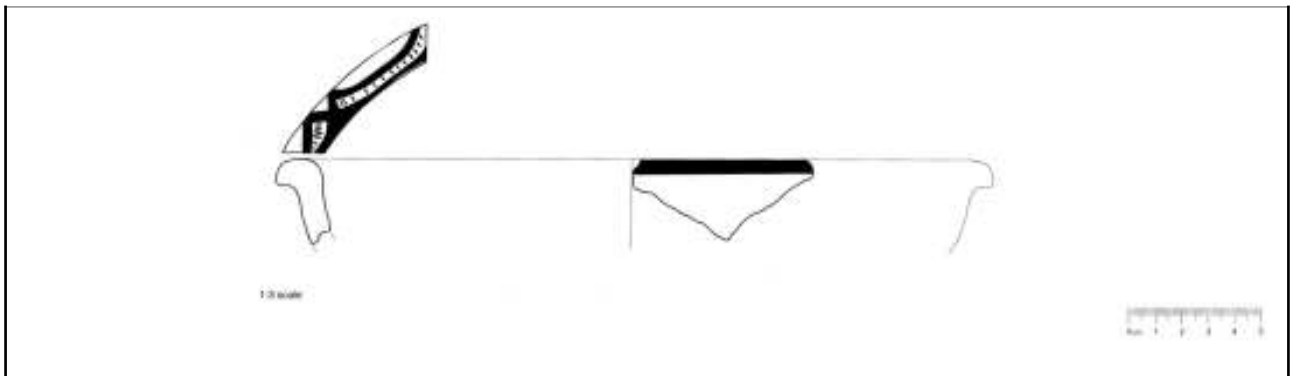
KIN13B791.2

Preserved part: rim


Plate: 16

Diameter: 22 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 7.5YR 8/4 pink	Internal color: 10R 8/3 very pale brown
Decoration: traces of light red painting (2.5YR 7/8 light red) on the rim are visible	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 7/6 light red B: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 8 cat. 10. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6c1, 850-800 BC). Blaylock et al. 2016 (P. 151 Fig. 11.9 cat. 571 and 572. Tille Höyük. Level VIIIb, VII century BC).	
	
	
	
KIN13B797.3	
Preserved part: rim	

Plate: 16	
Diameter: 26 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink	Internal color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink
Decoration: 5YR 2.5/1 black painted decoration on the rim	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red earthy grains; A-R; K2; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 8 cat. 9. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6c1, 850-800 BC). Dyson 1999 (Fig. 8 a. Hasanlu Period IIIA. IV-III centuries BC).	
	



2.3.3. Deep bowl with projected rim (DB-3.3)

KIN14B2044.9	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 17	
Diameter: 28 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Internal color: 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown; 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
Decoration: the rim is covered with a painted band (5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown), which extends 0.7 cm in the immediately lower part	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish grey	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D2; WG; A-R; K42; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: Goldman 1963 (Fig. 145 n. 115. Tarsus, Protocorinthian-Corinthian, VIII-VI centuries BC).
De Luca and Radt 1999 (P. 15 cat. 42. Pergamon. 2nd century BC).
Sumner 1986 (Fig. 2 L. Persepolis. Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC).



1/3 scale



KIN14B893.4

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 17

Diameter: 26 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished; slipped

Internal treatment: well polished; slipped

External color: 2.5Y 6/4 light reddish brown

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown




Decoration:

Clay matrix color: AB

A: 10R 5/1 reddish grey

B: 10R 5/6 red



Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks: both surfaces are quite perturbed	
<p>Comparanda: Henrickson 1994 (Fig. 10.9 cat. H. Gordion. YHSS4, Late Phrygian, 540-330 BC). Goldman 1963 (Fig. 140 n. 1201. Tarsus. VI century BC. The piece from Tarsus presents a bichrome band decoration). Blaylock et al. 2016 (P. 117 Fig. 10.29 cat. 271. Tille Höyük. Level VIIIb, VII century BC). Summers and Burney 2012 (Fig. 14 n. 7. Pottery from Trench KJ Pit 16. Yanik Tepe. V-IV centuries BC).</p>	
	
	

2.3.4. Deep carinated bowl with everted rim (DB-3.4)

KIN14B2003.24	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 17	
Diameter: 25 cm	Section thickness: 1.1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 5YR 2.5/1 black	Internal color: 5YR 2.5/1 black
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 2.5/1 black

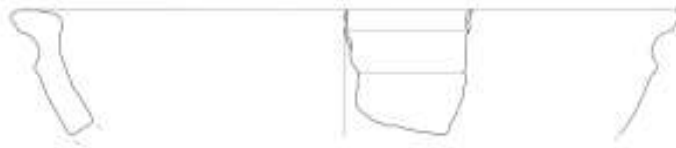


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains; R; K16; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Henrickson 1994 (Fig. 10.9 cat. I. Gordion, YHSS4, Late Phrygian, 540-330 BC).
Toteva 2007 (Plate 1 cat. 13. Gordion. IV century BC).
Blaylock et al. 2016 (P. 181 Fig. 11.23 cat. 883 and 893. Tille Höyük. Level X, second half of VI century BC - first half of V century BC).
Dyson 1999 (Fig. 8 c. Hasanlu Period IIIA. IV-III centuries BC).



1 cm scale




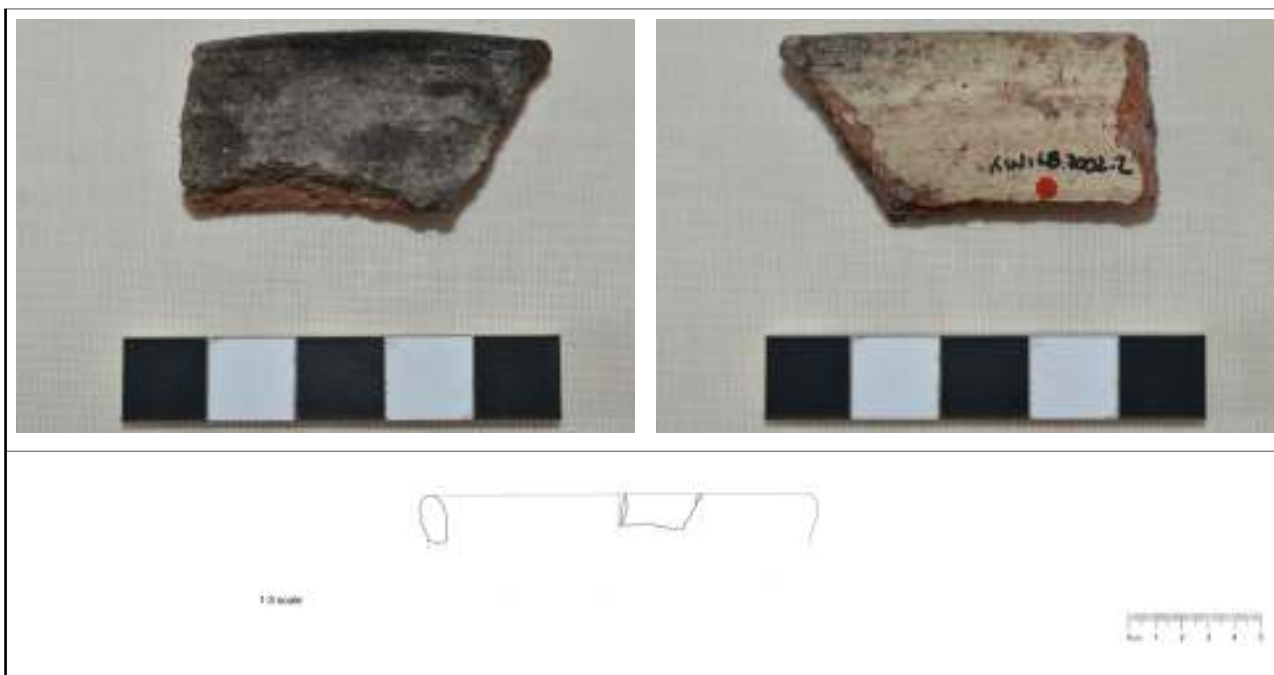
CLOSED FORMS

3. JARS

3.1. JAR WITH SIMPLE RIM (J-1)

3.1.1. Jars with simple and rounded rims (J-1.1)

KIN14B2002.2	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 18	
Diameter: 15 cm	Section thickness: 1.1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey	Internal color: 10YR 8/2 very pale brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: AB A: 2.5YR 5/8 red B: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks: there are traces of burnt on the external surface	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



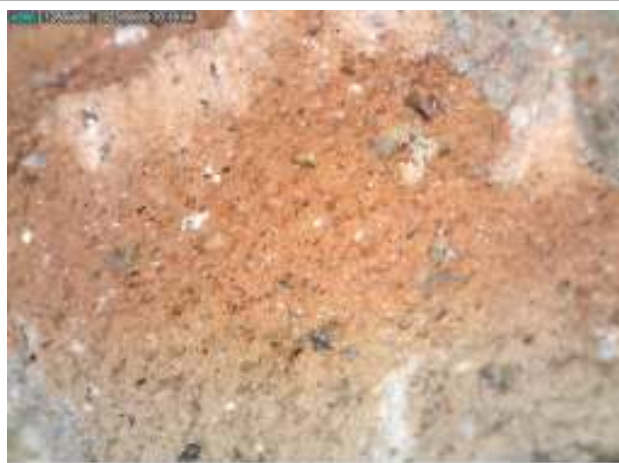
KIN14B893.11	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 18	
Diameter: 12 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow B: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K35; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



3.1.2. Jars with simple and squared rim (J-1.2)

KIN14B2003.7	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 18	
Diameter: 7 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black; 2.5YR 4/6 red	Internal color: 10YR 6/3 pale brown
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 55, cat. 1. Found: R. 96. Phase 6e2. The shape is highly reminiscent of the piece from Lidar, although the latter has a handle. Lidar Höyük. 1100-1075 BC).
Kreppner 2006 (Plate 114 n. 9. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-V centuries BC).




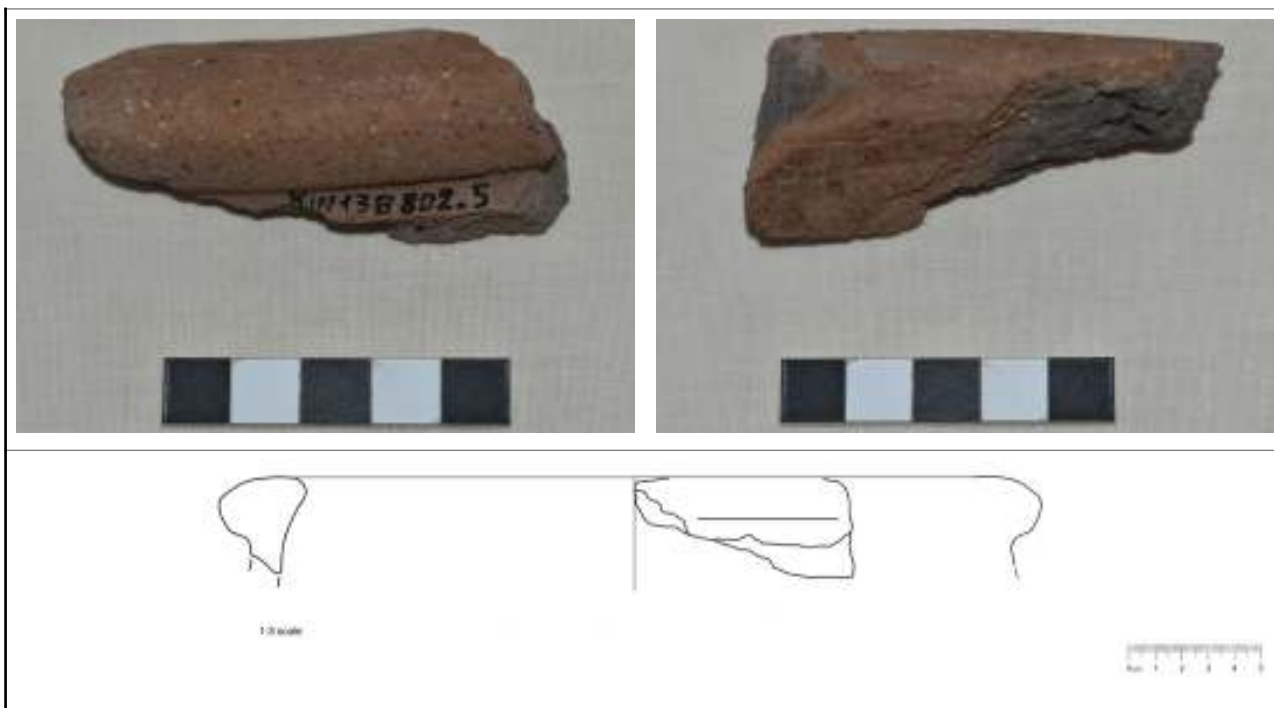
1 cm scale




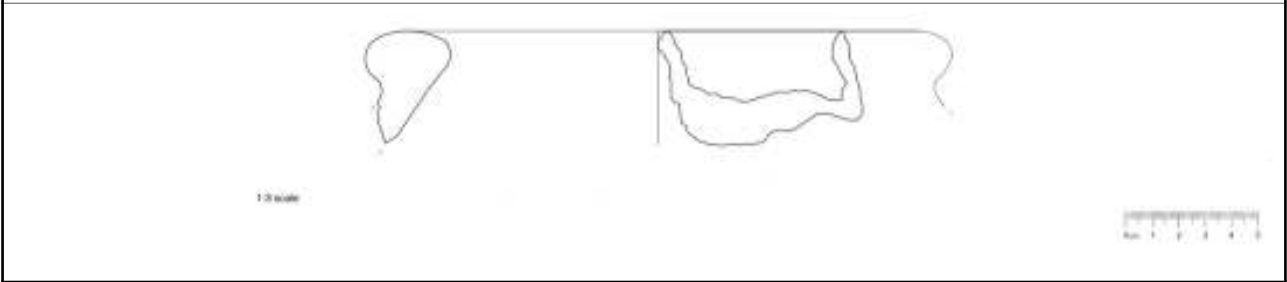
3.2. JARS WITHOUT NECK (J-2)


3.2.1. Jars without neck and rounded rim (J-2.1)

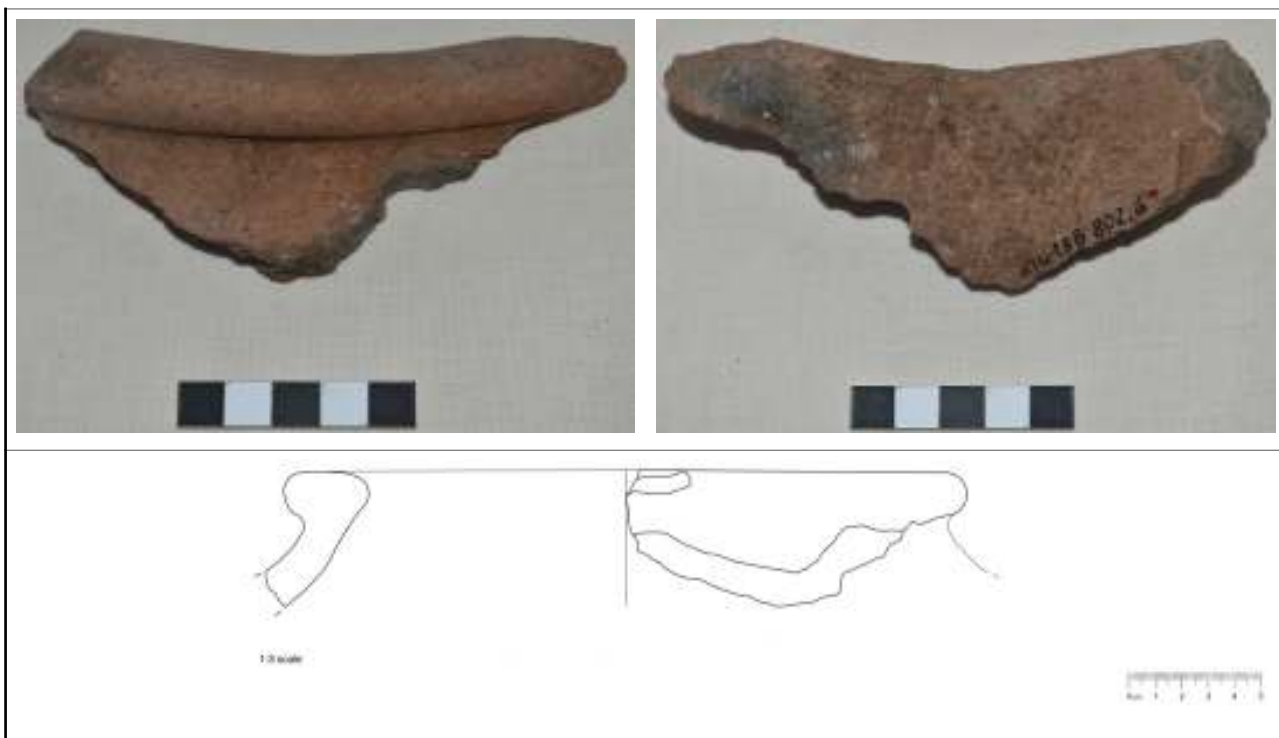
KIN13B802.5	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 18	
Diameter: 26 cm	Section thickness: 1.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow B: 7.5YR 5/1 grey	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K43; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN13B802.8	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 18	
Diameter: 20 cm	Section thickness: 1.5 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red B: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish grey	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A; K1; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



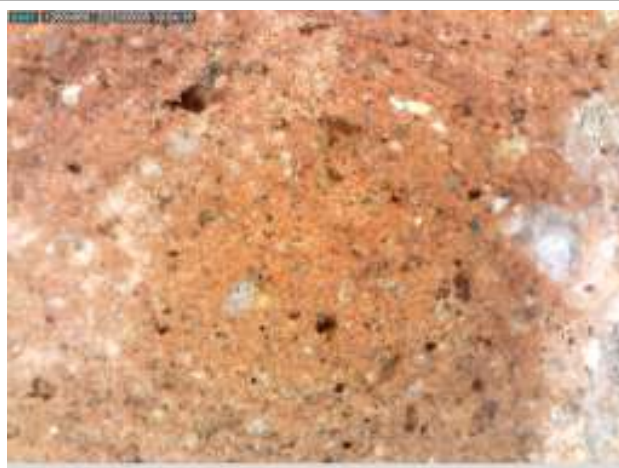
KIN13B802.6	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 18	
Diameter: 24 cm	Section thickness: 1.4 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow B: 5YR 5/1 grey	
	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A; K1; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



3.2.2. Jars without neck, squared rim and painted decoration (J-2.2)

KIN14B814.7	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 19	
Diameter: 10 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 10YR 8/4 very pale brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration: on the external surface there are 0.2 cm bands 0.3 cm apart (2.5YR 5/6 red)	

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red
B: 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 53, cat. 2, 7 and 8. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6e2. 1100-1075 BC).
Kreppner 2006 (Plate 2 n. 1. Plate 117, n. 8. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-V centuries BC).




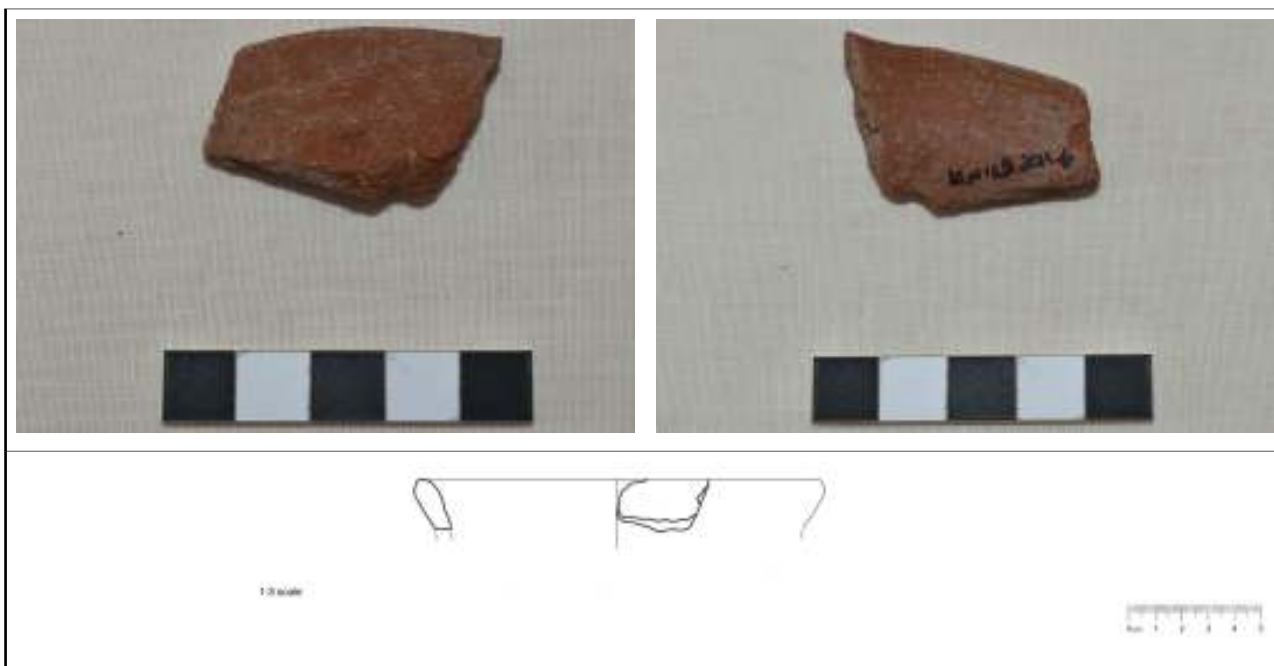
1 cm scale




3.3. JARS WITH SHORT NECK (J-3)

3.3.1. Jars with short neck and simple, rounded rim (J-3.1)

KIN14B2011.6	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 19	
Diameter: 16 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 4/8 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 4/8 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 4/8 red	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains; A-R; K36; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	



KIN14B2003.39	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 19	
Diameter: 16 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish grey	Internal color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow B: 7.5YR 5/2 brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: Summers et al. 1995 (Fig. 5 n. 5. Tilkigediği Tepe. Achaemenid Period, VI-V centuries BC).
 Summers 1993 (Fig. 5 n .12. Cimin Tepe I. Achaemenid Period).



1/3 scale



KIN14B2044.3

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 19

Diameter: 22 cm

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished



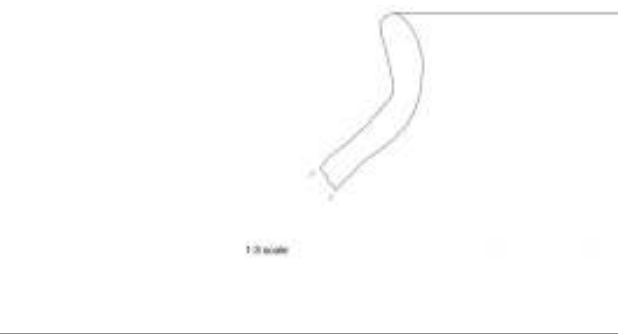

External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
 A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red



Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> Summers 1993 (Fig. 5 n. 13. Cimin Tepe I. Achaemenid Period).	
	
	

KIN13B802.4	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 19	
Diameter: 19 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish grey	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish grey; 2.5YR 4/6 red
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 10R 6/8 light red
B: 2.5YR 7/1 light reddish grey



Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A; K1; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



KIN14B816.4

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 19

Diameter: 20 cm

Section thickness: 0.8 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished; slipped

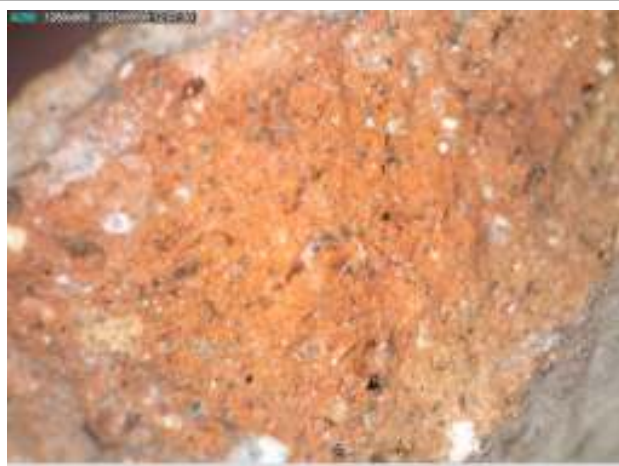
Internal treatment: roughly polished; slipped

External color: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown

Internal color: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red

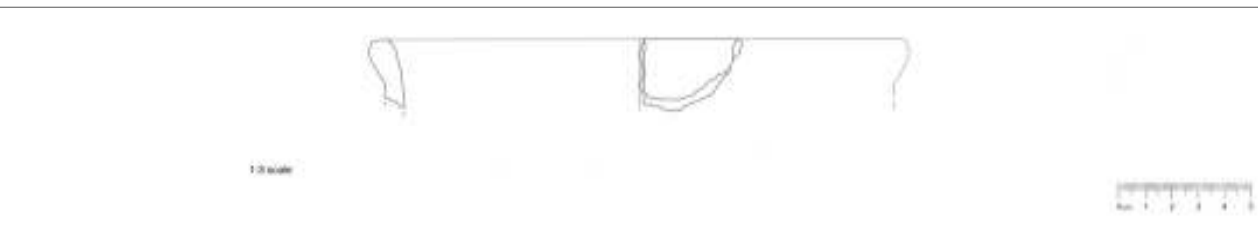


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN13B802.14

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 20

Diameter: 11 cm

Section thickness: 0.6 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: smoothed

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown

Internal color: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown



Fabric category: fine

Fabric description: D3; WG-BG; R; K32; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Berlin 2002a (Plate 7, cat. 32. Troy. IV century BC).



1/3 scale



KIN14B893.9

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 20

Diameter: 14 cm

Section thickness: 0.8 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 7.5YR 7/3 pink

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red



Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; A-R; K39; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



KIN14B2044.12

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 20

Diameter: 16 cm

Section thickness: 1 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 2.5YR 4/6 red

Internal color: 2.5YR 4/6 red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown



Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A; K1; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1.26 scale



KIN14B2003.10

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 20

Diameter: 15 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1:3 scale



KIN14B2009.1

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 20

Diameter: 19 cm

Section thickness: 0.8 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish grey

Internal color: 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish grey

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 3/1 very dark grey



Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A; K1; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Sagona et. al 1992 (Fig. 7 n.1. Büyüktepe Höyük. Iron Age).
Summers 1993 (Fig. 5 n. 12. Cimin Tepe I. Achaemenid Period).



1 cm scale

KIN14B2044.11

3.3.2. Jars with short neck and squared rim (J-3.2)

KIN14B2044.11




Preserved part: rim

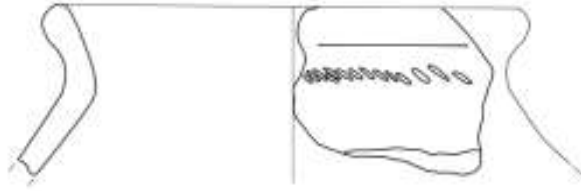
Plate: 21	
Diameter: 10 cm	Section thickness: 1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10R 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	

KIN14B2044.18
Preserved part: rim

Plate: 21	
Diameter: 14 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 5YR 2.5/1 black	Internal color: 5YR 2.5/1 black
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 2.5/1 black	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-yellow grains; A; K28; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	
	

3.3.3. Jars with short neck and engraved motif decoration (J-3.3)

KIN14B2044.15	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 21	
Diameter: 18 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 5Y 3/1 very dark grey	Internal color: 10YR 5/3 yellowish brown
Decoration: under the rim there is a row of engraved dashes each 0.5 cm long	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10YR 4/1 dark grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K16; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Blaylock et al. 2016, p. 189, cat. 961 (A decoration of this type appears in a piece from Tille Höyük. Levels VIIIb-IX, VII-VI centuries BC).	
	

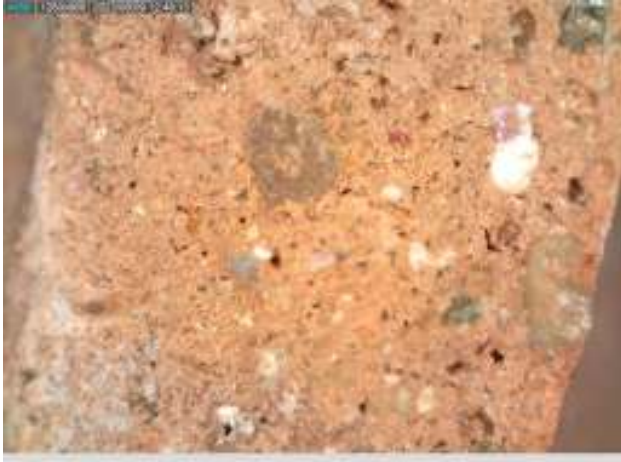


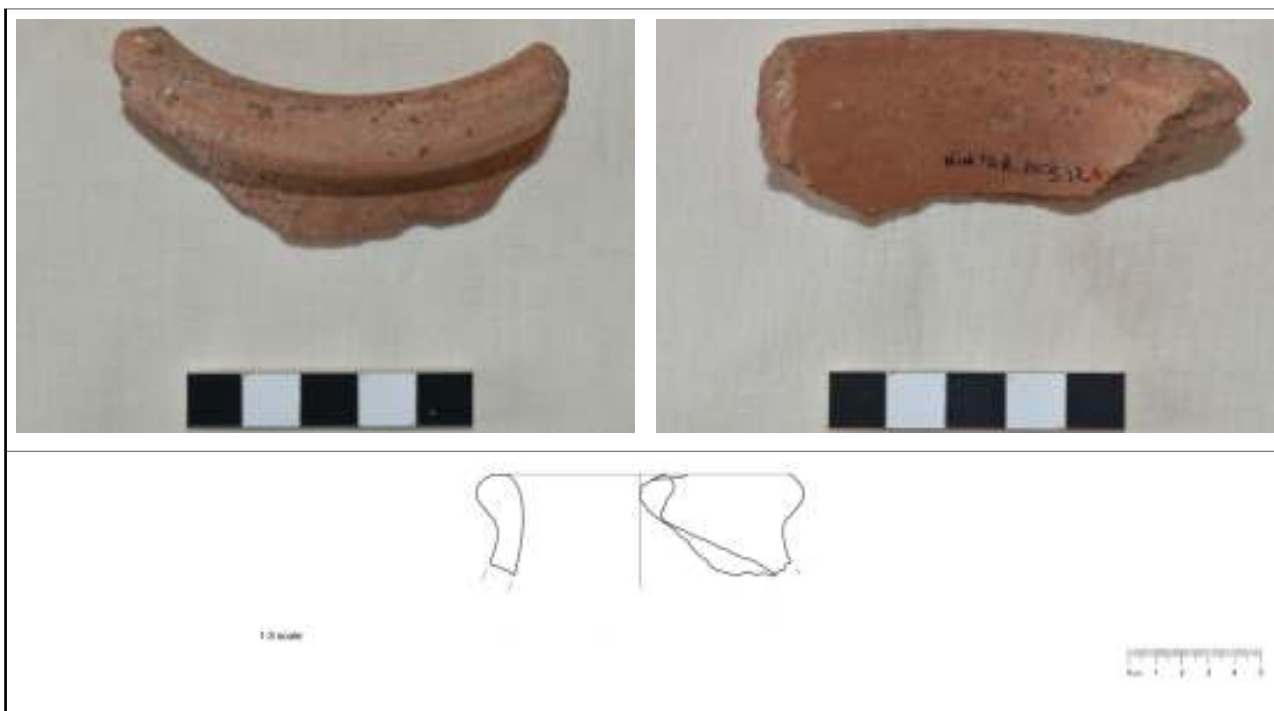
13/04/06



3.4. JARS WITH DISCERNIBLE NECK (J-4)

3.4.1. Jars with discernible neck and rounded rims (J-4.1)

KIN14B2003.12	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 21	
Diameter: 12 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/6 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> Toteva 2007 (Plate 6 cat. 60. Gordion. IV century BC). Müller 1996 (Plate 107 cat. 15. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6a, 600-500 BC). Kreppner 2006 (Plate 1 n. 1. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-V centuries BC).	



KIN14B2003.19	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 21	
Diameter: 9 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 6 cat. 60. Gordion. IV century BC).
 Müller 1996 (Plate 107 cat. 4. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6a, 600-500 BC).
 Berlin and Stone 2016 (Fig. 9.13 n. 4. Akko. Courthouse Site, Stratum 7, Area TB. Mid-late 2nd BC).
 Kreppner 2006 (Plate 1 n. 1. Plate 25 n. 8. Plate 42 n. 3. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-V centuries BC).



1/3 scale



KIN14B2003.11

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 21

Diameter: 16 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Internal color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
B: 27.5YR 6/1 grey



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 6 cat. 60. Gordion. IV century BC).
Summers ad Burney 2012 (Fig. 11 n. 11. Pottery from Trench KK Pit 4. Yanik Tepe. V-IV centuries BC).



KIN13B791.1

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 22

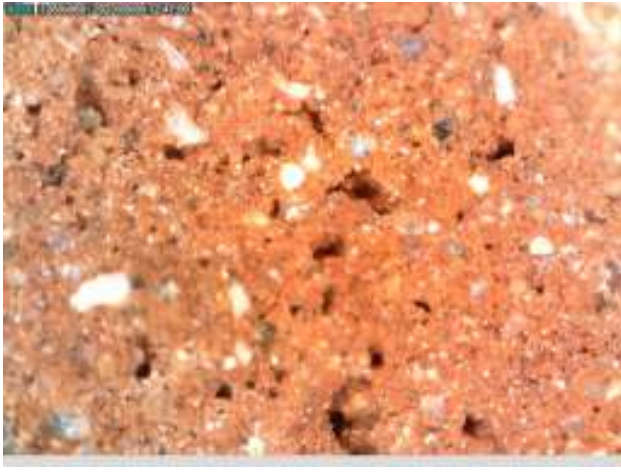



Diameter: 13 cm

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished; slipped

Internal treatment: well polished; slipped

External color: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown	Internal color: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10R 5/8 red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	
	
KIN14B2009.3	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 22	
Diameter: 16 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey	Internal color: 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 5YR 5/6 yellowish red B: 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A-R; K14; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	

KIN14B891.3	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 22	
Diameter: 18 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished

External color: 7.5YR 4/2 brown

Internal color: 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
B: 7.5YR 5/2 brown



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K42; H

Remarks:

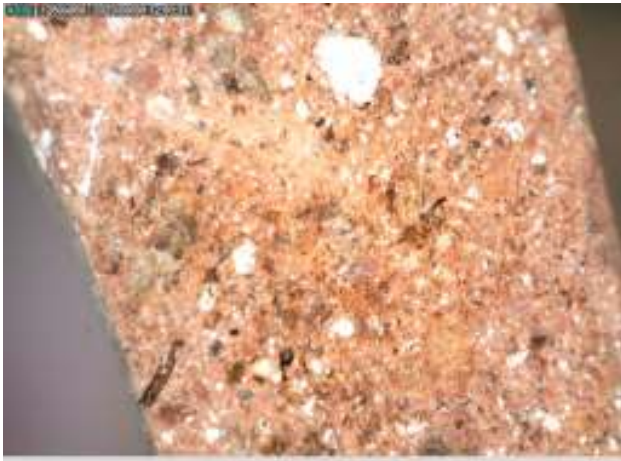
Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 103 cat. 11. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6b1b, 725-650 BC).




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3.4.2. Jars with discernible neck and squared rims (J-4.2)

KIN13B790.1	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 22	
Diameter: 10 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 2.5YR 7/6 light red; 10YR 8/3 very pale brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 7/6 light red; 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
Decoration:	
<p>Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red</p>	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
<p>Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 107 cat. 8. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6a, 600-500 BC). Summers et al. 1995 (Fig. 6 n. 2 and 4. Tilkigediği Tepe. Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC). Curtis 1989 (Fig. 32 n. 155. Fig. 35 n. 196. Khirbet Qasrij. VII century BC). Summers and Burney 2012 (Fig. 18 n. 13. Pottery from Trench J Level 1. Yanik Tepe. V-IV centuries BC). Sumner 1986 (Fig. 1 R. Persepolis. Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC). Kreppner 2006 (Plate 3 n. 2. Plate 25 n. 9. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-V centuries BC).</p>	



KIN14B814.5	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 22	
Diameter: 11 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: Blaylock et al. 2016 (P. 191 Fig. 11.28 cat. 983. Tille Höyük. Level X, second half of VI century BC - first half of V century BC. In the piece from Tille the lower corner of the rim is slightly less prominent).
 Müller 1996 (Plate 54 cat. 14. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6c1, 850-800 BC).
 Summers et al. 1995 (Fig. 6 n. 1 and 4. Tilkigediği Tepe. Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC).
 Gassner 1997 (Plate 2 cat. 38. Ephesus. VI century BC).
 Curtis 1989 (Fig. 34 n. 186. Khirbet Qasrij. VII century BC).
 Kreppner 2006 (Plate 1 n. 6. Plate 3 n. 5. Plate 30 n. 11. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-VI).
 Summers ad Burney 2012 (Fig. 13 n. 19. Trenches K-L Level 2. Chache in Room 2. Yanik Tepe. V-IV centuries BC).



1:3 scale



KIN14B891.2

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 21

Diameter: 10 cm

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished; slipped

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 7.5R 7/3 pink

Internal color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H

Remarks:




Comparanda: Blaylock et al. 2016 (P. 187 Fig. 11.26 cat. 941 and 943. Tille Höyük. Level X, second half of VI century BC - first half of V century BC).
Müller 1996 (Plate 74 cat. 1. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6a, 600-500 BC).
Summers 1993 (Fig. 8 n. 1. Cimin Tepe II. Achaemnid Period).
Kreppner 2006 (Plate 23 n. 1. Plate 30 n. 12. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-V centuries BC).
Sumner 1986 (Fig. 1 T. Persepolis. Achaemenid Period, VI-IV centuries BC).

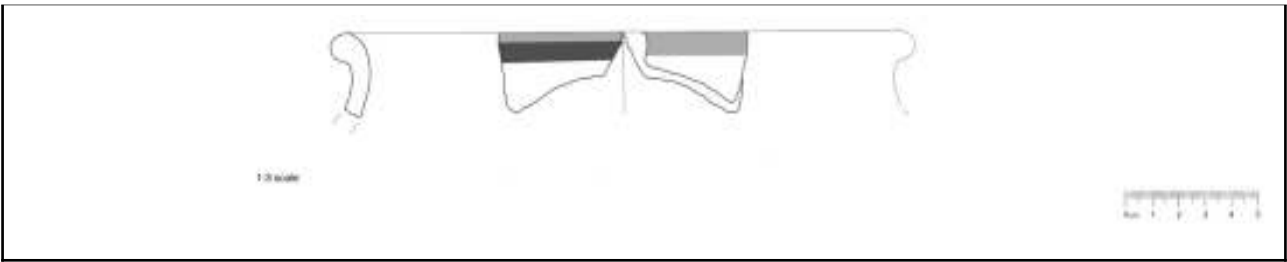


1/3 scale



3.4.3. Jars with discernible neck and banded decoration (J-4.3)


KIN14B2003.36	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 23	
Diameter: 21 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 10R 8/3 very pale brown	Internal color: 10R 8/3 very pale brown
Decoration: on the rim there are traces of 10R 4/6 red; below the rim, on the internal surface, there is another 0.4 cm band (5YR 2.5/2 dark reddish brown)	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red B: 7.5YR 7/3 pink	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Goldman 1963 (Fig. 149 n. 1586. Tarsus. VII century BC).	
	



4. COOKING POTS

4.1. COOKING POTS WITHOUT NECK (CP-1)

4.1.1. Cooking pots without neck and rounded rim (CP-1.1)

KIN14B899.10	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 24	
Diameter: 8 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey	Internal color: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-yellow grains; A-R; K28; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



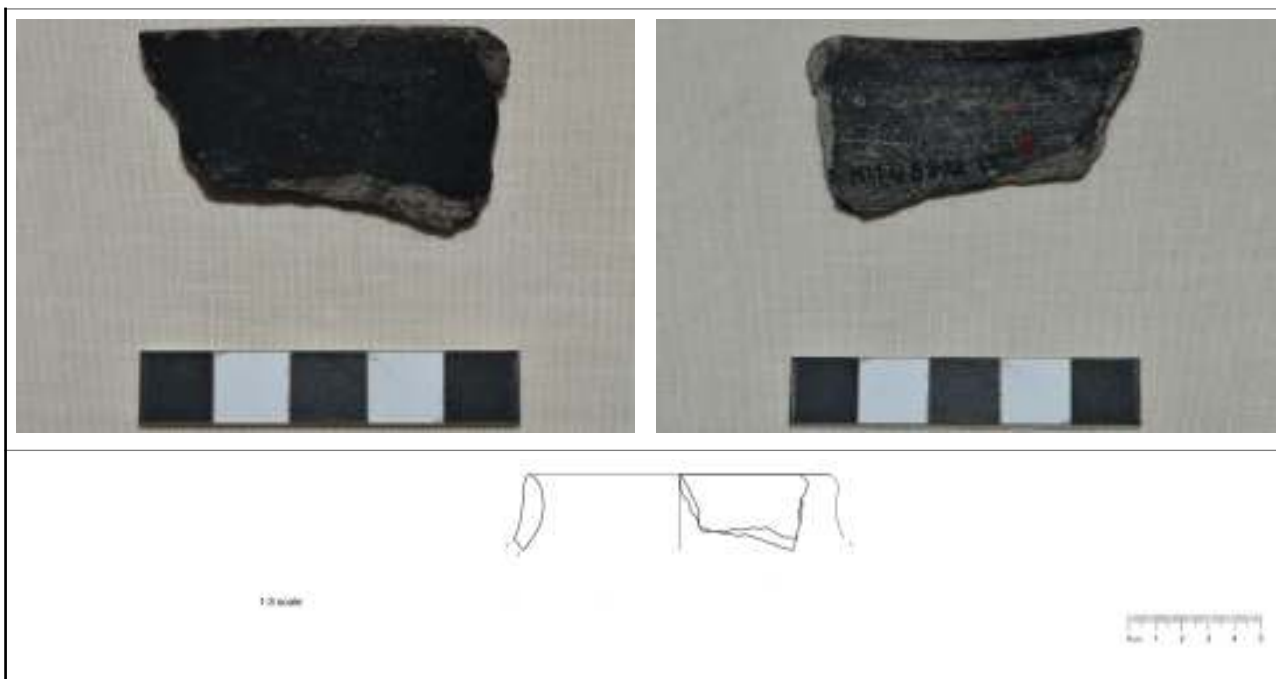
13/10/16



4.2. COOKING POTS WITH SHORT NECK (CP-2)

4.2.1. Cooking pots with short necks and slightly everted simple rim (CP-2.1)

KIN13B802.15	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 24	
Diameter: 12 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey	Internal color: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-yellow grains; R; K16; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN14B2003.1	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 24	
Diameter: 14 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black	Internal color: 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-yellow grains-red hearty grains; A; K28; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



4.2.2. Cooking pots with short neck and everted rounded rim (CP-2.2)

KIN15B893.25	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 24	
Diameter: 9 cm	Section thickness: 0.5 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 5/8 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/8 red
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K45; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



KIN13B797.2

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 24

Diameter: 16 cm

Section thickness: 1.1 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 2.5YR 6/6 red; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish grey

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 red; 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish grey

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 4/3 reddish brown



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K35; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 9 cat. 83. Gordion. IV century BC).



1/3 scale



KIN14B2011.5

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 24

Diameter: 18 cm

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: smoothed

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish black

Internal color: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish black

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 4/8 red



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K14; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 9 cat. 80. Gordion. IV century BC).



1 cm scale



KIN14B852.4

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 25

Diameter: 16 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown

Internal color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
B: 7.4YR 5/2 brown



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 9 cat. 83. Gordion. IV century BC).



1/3 scale



KIN14B899.1

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 25

Diameter: 19 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown

Internal color: 5YR 4/4 reddish brown

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 4/8 red



Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K1; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN14B2003.26

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 25

Diameter: 14 cm

Section thickness: 0.8 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 5YR 2.5/1 black	Internal color: 5YR 2.5/1 black
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-yellow grains-red earthy grains; A; K28; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 9 cat. 81. Gordion. IV century BC).	
	
	
	
KIN14B2003.40	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 25	
Diameter: 15 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished

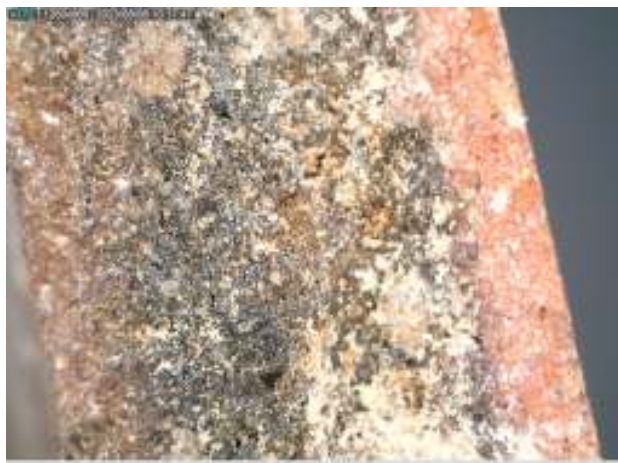
External color: 5YR 2.5/1 black	Internal color: 5YR 2.5/1 black
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red B: 5YR. 5/1 grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 9 cat. 76. Gordion. IV century BC).	
	
	
KIN13B804.2	
Preserved part: rim; handle; body	
Plate: 25	
Diameter: 15 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
B: 5YR 4/1 dark grey

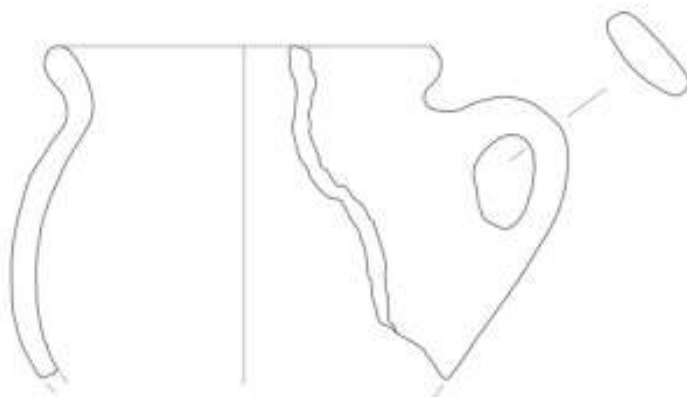


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D1; WG-BG; R; K14; H




Remarks: on both surfaces are present extensive burn traces

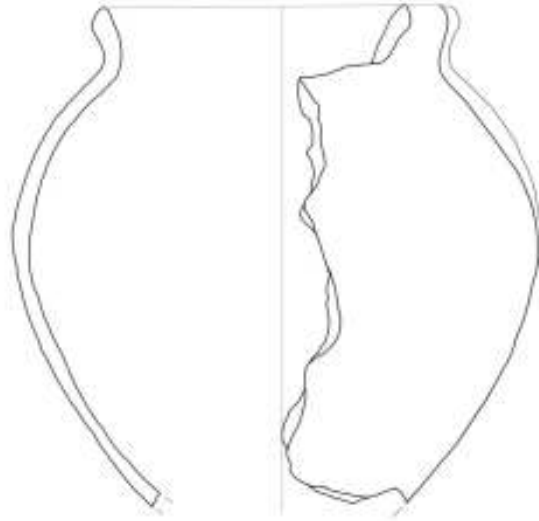
Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 9 cat. 82 Gordion. IV century BC).



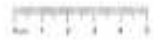
1/3 scale



KIN15B2009.7	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 26	
Diameter: 14 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment:	Internal treatment:
External color: 2.5YR 5/6 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/6 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 5/8 red B: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K14; H
Remarks: burning traces are present on both surfaces	
Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 9 cat. 86. Gordion. IV century BC).	
	




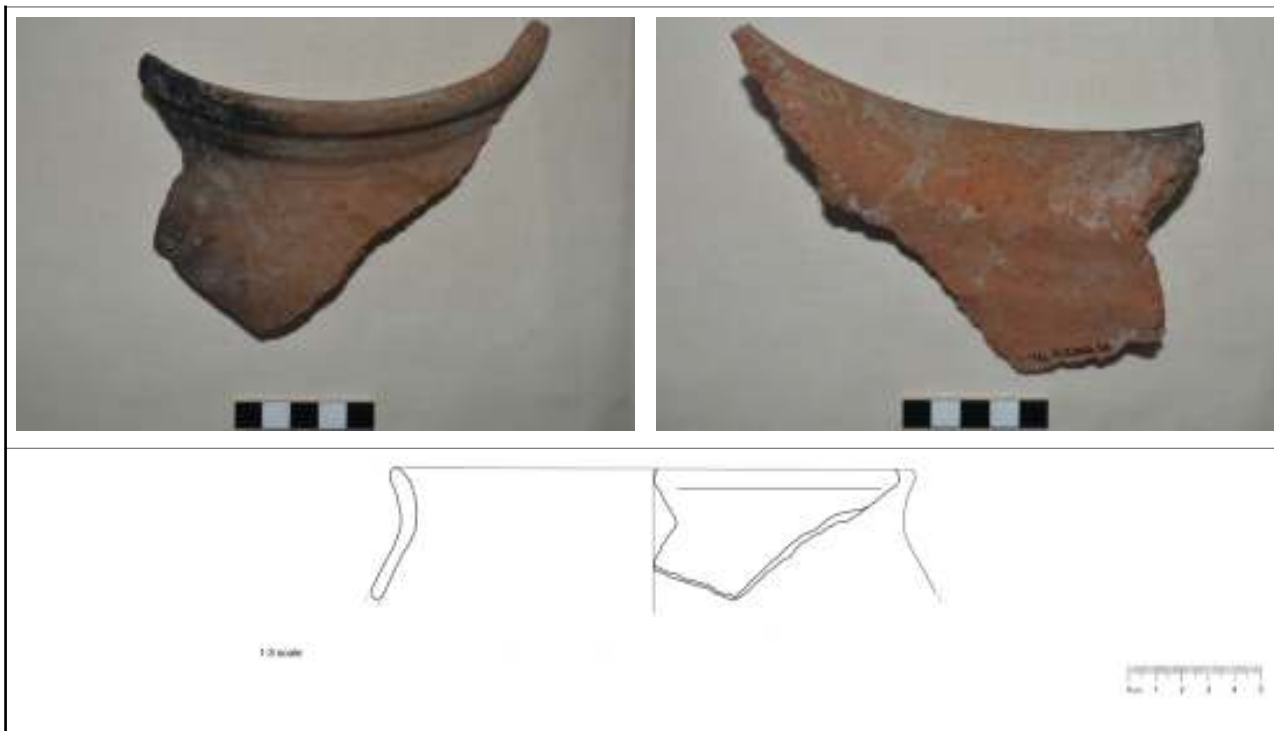
13/04/06




4.3. COOKING POTS WITH DISCERNIBLE NECK (CP-3)

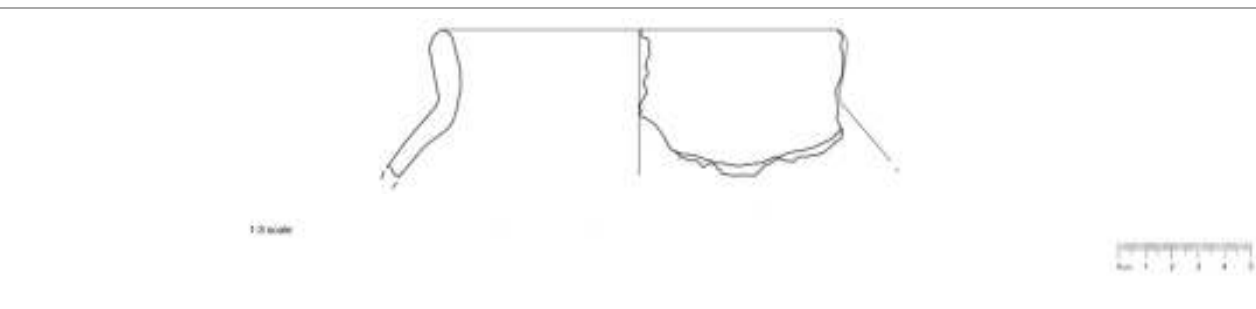
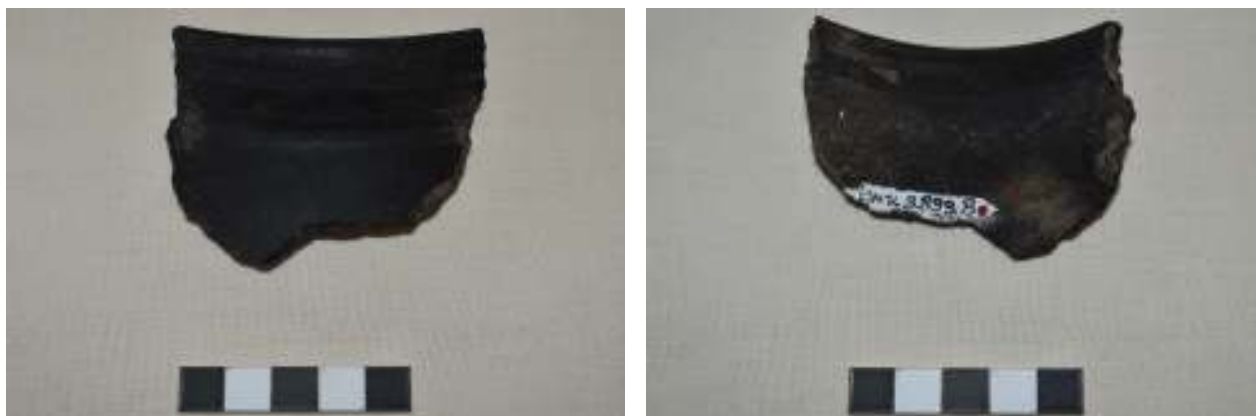
4.3.1. Cooking pots with discernible neck and slightly everted rim (CP-3.1)

KIN14B2044.14	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 26	
Diameter: 20 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 7/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration: t	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10R 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 9 cat. 78. Gordion IV century BC).	



KIN14B899.8	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 26	
Diameter: 16 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey	Internal color: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: AB A: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black B: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D1; WG-BG-yellow grains-red grains; A-R; K28; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN13B802.1

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 27

Diameter: 18 cm

Section thickness: 0.8 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: smoothed

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 10R 5/8 red

Internal color: 10R 5/8 red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish grey
B: 2.5YR 5/6 red

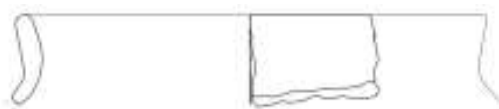


Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A; K36; H

Remarks: there are extensive traces of burning on both surfaces

Comparanda: no parallels found



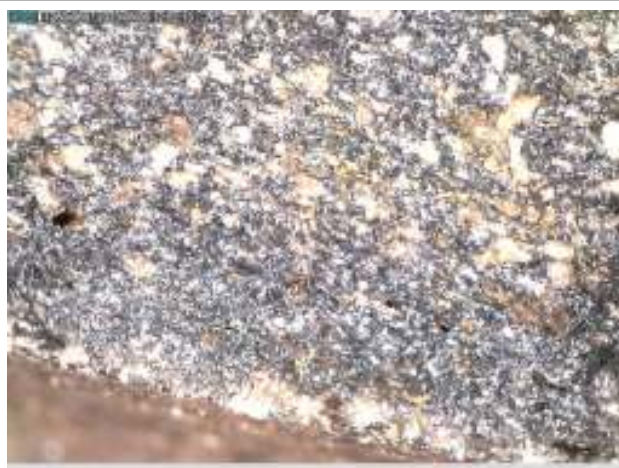
1/3 scale



4.3.2. Cooking pots with discernible neck and everted rim (CP-3.2)

KIN13B790.9	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 27	
Diameter: 14 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 5/8 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/8 red
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 2.5/1 black

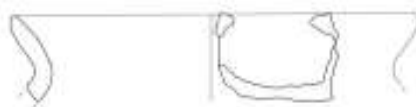


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D1; WG-BG-yellow grains; R; K45; H

Remarks: both surfaces are burnt

Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Plate 9 cat. 83. Gordion. IV century BC).



1/3 scale



KIN14B2003.33

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 27

Diameter: 18 cm

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 10R 6/2 light brownish grey

Internal color: 10R 6/2 light brownish grey

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 10R 4/1 dark grey



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-yellow grains-red earthy grains; A; K28; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1:3 scale



KIN14B2009.4

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 27

Diameter: 17 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 2.5YR 3/1 very dark grey

Internal color: 2.5YR 3/1 very dark grey

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 2.5/1 black



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K14; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN14B2044.8

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 27

Diameter: 12 cm

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

Internal color: 2.5YR 7/8 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
 A: 2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown
 B: 2.5Y 7/1 light grey



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



KIN14B2003.18

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 27

Diameter: 16 cm

Section thickness: 0.6 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 10R 6/8 light red
B: 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H

Remarks: estensive traces of burnt

Comparanda: no parallels found



13/10/16

KIN13B802.13

KIN13B802.13

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 27

Diameter: 12 cm

Section thickness: 0.6 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: smoothed

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey

Internal color: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-yellow grains; R; K16; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



13/10/16

13/10/16

KIN14B2011.9

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 27

Diameter: 16 cm

Section thickness: 0.5 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 2.5YR 4/6 red

Internal color: 2.5YR 4/6 red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 4/8 red



Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K39; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found




1.3 scale

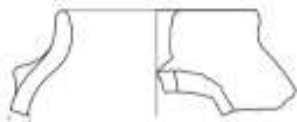


5. JUGS OR BOTTLES

5.1. JUGS OR BOTTLES WITH SIMPLE RIMS (JB-1)


5.1.1. Jugs or bottles with simple and straight rim (JB-1.1)

KIN14B2044.6	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 28	
Diameter: 8 cm	Section thickness: 0.5 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished; slipped	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Internal color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: AB A: 2.5YR 7/6 light red B: 5YR 7/1 light grey	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D3; WG; R; K9; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	

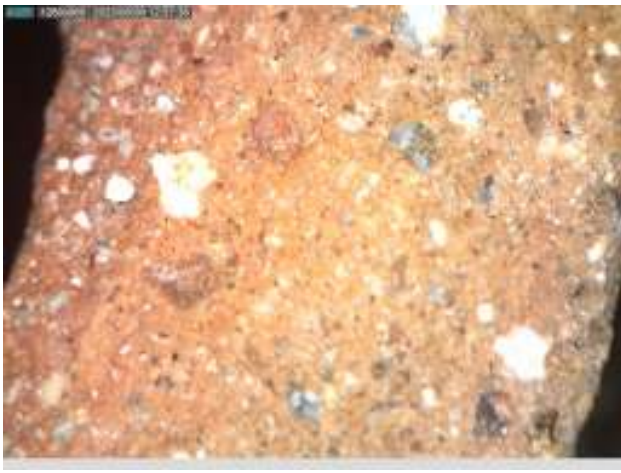


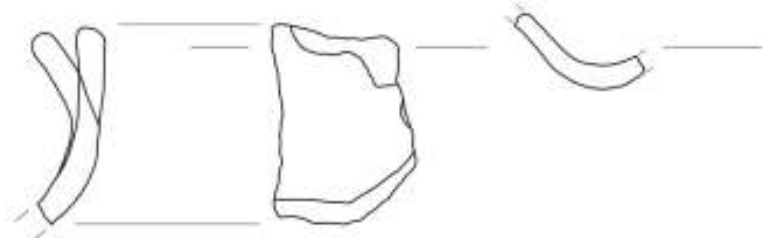
1 cm scale



KIN15B2009.8	
Preserved part: spout	
Plate: 28	
Diameter: 12 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 7.6YR 6/3 light brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 5/2 brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-yellow grains; R; K28; H
Remarks: burning traces are present on both surfaces	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN13B790.2	
Preserved part: spout	
Plate: 28	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 5YR 6/3 light reddish grey	Internal color: 5YR 5/2 reddish grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: AB A: 10R 6/8 light red B: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	




13/04/06



5.2. JUGS OR BOTTLES WITH EVERTED RIMS (JB-2)

5.2.1. Jugs or bottles with simple and slightly everted rim (JB-2.1)

KIN14B2003.8	
Preserved part: spout	
Plate: 28	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished; slipped	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10R 5/8 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



5.2.2. Jugs or bottles with everted and rounded rim with pronounced top (JB-2.2)

KIN14B891.4	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 29	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished; slipped	Internal treatment: roughly polished; slipped
External color: 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white	Internal color: 7.5YR 8/4 pink
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: ABA

A: 10R 6/8 light red

B: 75YR 6/1 grey

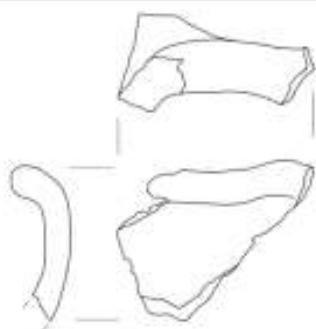


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG- yellow grains-red earthy grains; R; K14; H

Remarks:




Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 110 cat. 9. Lidar Höyük. Phase 6a, 600-500 BC).

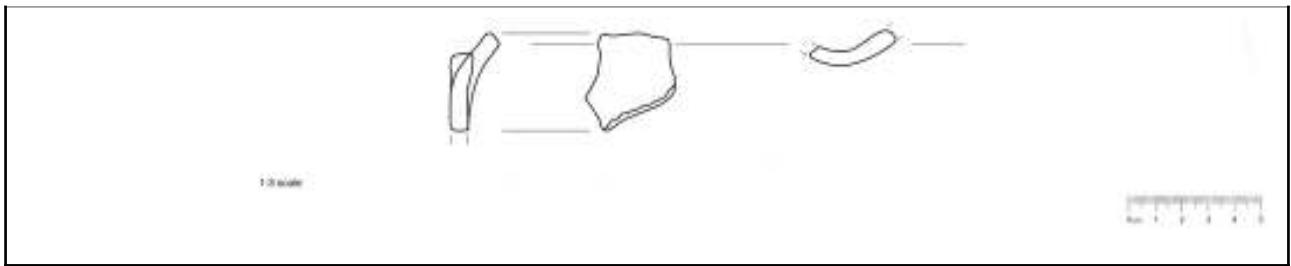





1/3 scale

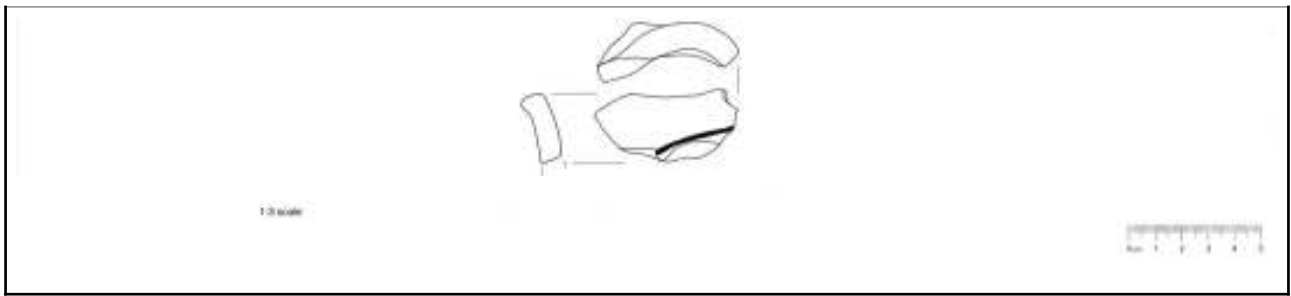


5.2.3. Jugs or bottles with everted and squared rim (JB-2.3)


KIN13B780.2	
Preserved part: rim; spout	
Plate: 29	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished; slipped	Internal treatment: roughly polished; slipped
External color: 5YR 7/4 pink	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	

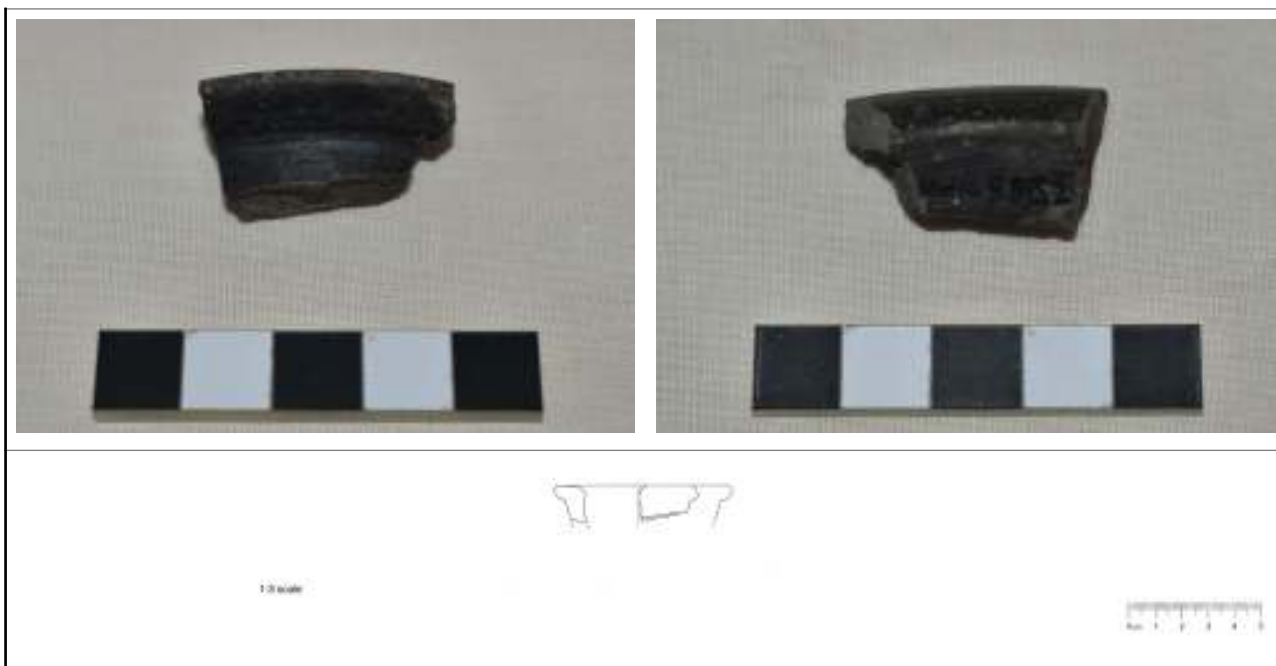


KIN13B790.5	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 29	
Diameter: 5 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished; slipped	Internal treatment: roughly polished; slipped
External color: 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/3 light reddish brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: AB A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K45; H
Remarks: there is a 5YR 2.5/1 black painted band on the external surface	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	



5.2.4. Jugs or bottles with everted and projected rim (JB-2.4)

KIN14B899.2	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 29	
Diameter: 6 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: well polished; slipped
External color: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey	Internal color: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG; R; K42; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Toteva 2007 (Could possibly figure in what Toteva defines in Plate 6, cat. 52-56, ledge rim jugs. Gordion. IV century BC).	



5.2.5. Jugs with cupped rim (JB-2.5)

KIN13B791.3	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 29	
Diameter: 8 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 10YR 5/2 greyish brown	Internal color: 10YR 5/2 greyish brown
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown
B: 7.5YR 5/1 grey



Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-grey glassy grains-yellow grains; A; K28; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: Gassner 1997 (Plate 3 cat. 50. Ephesus. VI century BC).
In Rotroff 1997 few examples are given (see Fig. 69 cat. 1111; Fig. 104 cat. 1746. Athens. 275-215 BC).



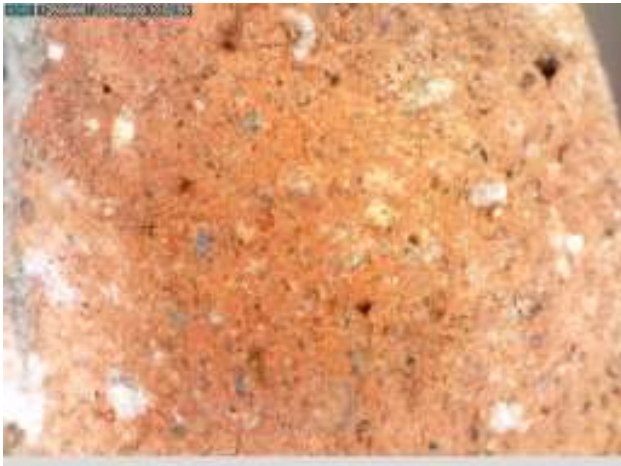
1 cm scale

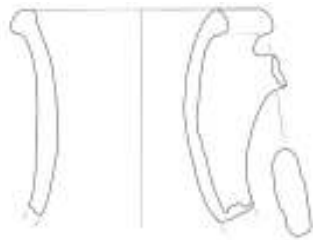


6. AMPHORAE

6.1. AMPHORAE WITH EVERTED RIM (A-1)

6.1.1. Amphorae with everted rim with rounded top (A-1.1)

KIN14B2003.14	
Preserved part: rim; body; handle	
Plate: 30	
Diameter: 10 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished; slipped	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 8/2 pale yellow	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; 7.5YR 8/4 pink
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10R 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	




13/0000



7. PITHOI

7.1. PITHOI WITH UPTURNED RIM (PI-1)

7.1.1. Pithoi with plain and regular upturned rim (PI-1.1)

KIN14B896.2	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 31	
Diameter: 56 cm	Section thickness: 3.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10R 6/8 light red	Internal color: 10R 6/8 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10R 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K39; H
Remarks: on the inner surface just below the rim are holes that appear to be purposely made for fingers	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



15 cm



KIN14B816.1

Preserved part: rim

Plate: 31

Diameter: 55 cm

Section thickness: 2.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: smoothed




External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red

Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red

Decoration:

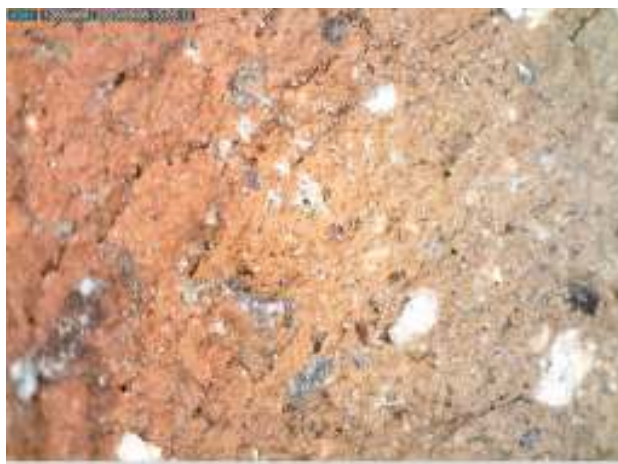
Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 4/8 red



Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K39; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	

KIN18B2016.1	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 31	
Diameter: 56 cm	Section thickness: 2.5 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 10R 6/7 light red	Internal color: 10R 6/8 light red
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 10R 6/8 light red
B: 5YR 5/1 grey



Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D3; WG-BG; A-R; K43; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found







7.1.2. Pithoi with non-regular upturned rim (PI-1.2)

KIN14B2011.13


Preserved part: rim

Plate: 31

Diameter: 46 cm	Section thickness: 2.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 5/8 red	Internal color: 7.5YR 8/4 pink
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 4/8 red B: 2.5YR 6/1 reddish grey	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-grey grains; R; K4; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	
	

7.2. PITHOI WITH FLAT RIM (PI-2)

7.2.1. Pithoi with flat rim, extending inside and outside (PI-2.1)

KIN14B2045.9	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 31	
Diameter: 48 cm	Section thickness: 2.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown	Internal color: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K10; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



7.2.2. Pithoi with flat rim, extending outside (PI-2.2)

KIN13B780.4	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 32	
Diameter: 60 cm	Section thickness: 2 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red
B: 2.5YR 6/1 reddish grey



Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K43; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found




15 cm



7.3. PITHOI WITH DOWNTURNED RIM (PI-3)

7.3.1. Pithoi with downturned rim and pointed top (PI-3.1)

KIN14B893.20	
Preserved part: rim	
Plate: 32	
Diameter: 31 cm	Section thickness: 2.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10R 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A-R; K43; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



15 scale

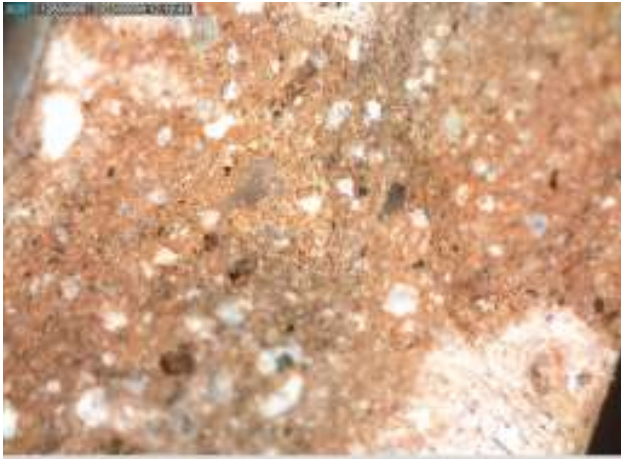


OTHERS


8. BASES

8.1. PLAIN BASES (BASES-1)


8.1.1. Plain bases forming a sharp angle with the wall (BASES-1.1)

KIN13B807.2	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 12 cm	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 5/6 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/6 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 5/6 red B: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish grey	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A; K1; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	

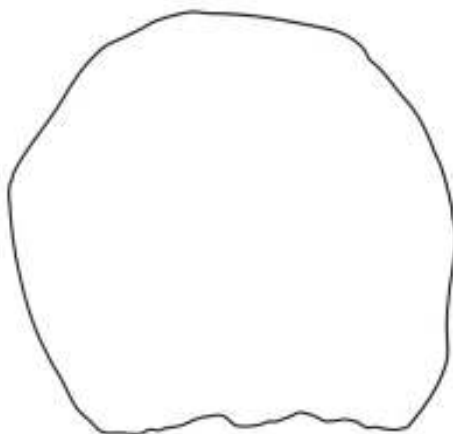


KIN14B899.6-KIN14B899.9	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 10 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/6 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/8 red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN14B2045.4	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 14 cm	Section thickness: 1.4 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10R 6/6 light red	Internal color: 10R 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 10R 6/8 light red B: 5YR 6/4 very reddish brown	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; A-R; K17; H
Remarks: no parallels found	

Comparanda:



1/3 scale



KIN13B807.11

Preserved part: base

Plate: /

Diameter: 10 cm

Section thickness: 0.8 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: smoothed

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown

Internal color: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 10R 6/6 ligh red
B: 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey

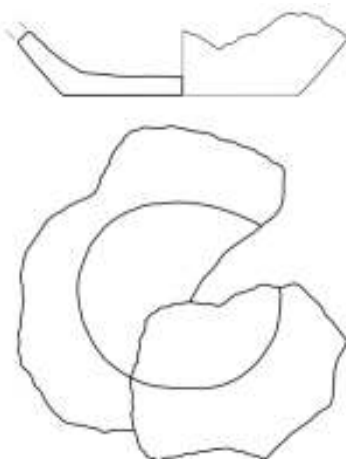


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K14; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



13/04/08




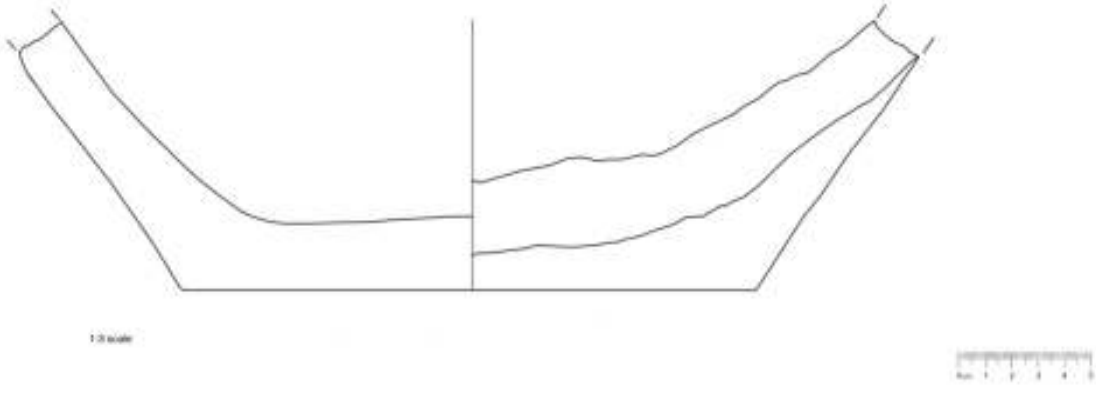


KIN13B812.1




Preserved part: base

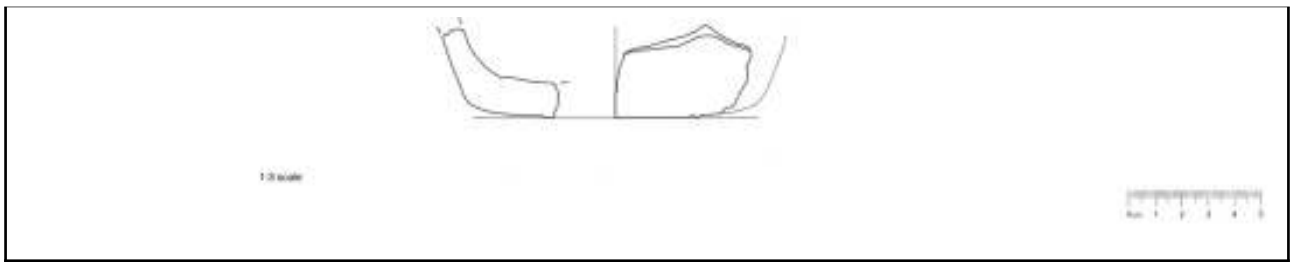
Plate: /


Diameter: 12 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 2.5YR 5/6 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/6 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/8 red	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-yellow grains; A-R; K39; H
Remarks: there are extensive traces of burning on the external surface	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	
	
KIN14B891.1	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	

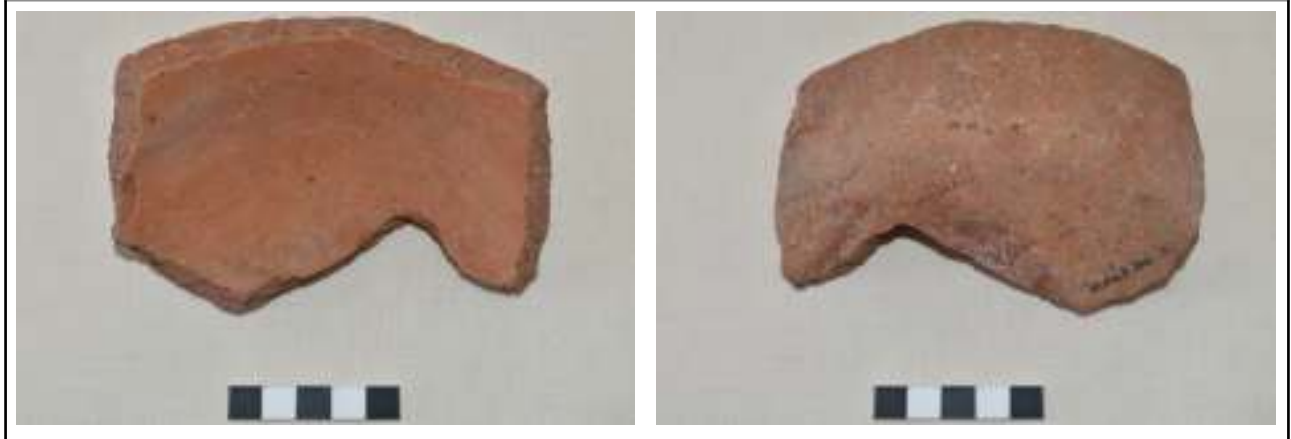
Diameter: 22 cm	Section thickness: 2.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 10R 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 10R 6/8 light red B: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D1; WG-BG-red earthy grains; A; K17; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	
	

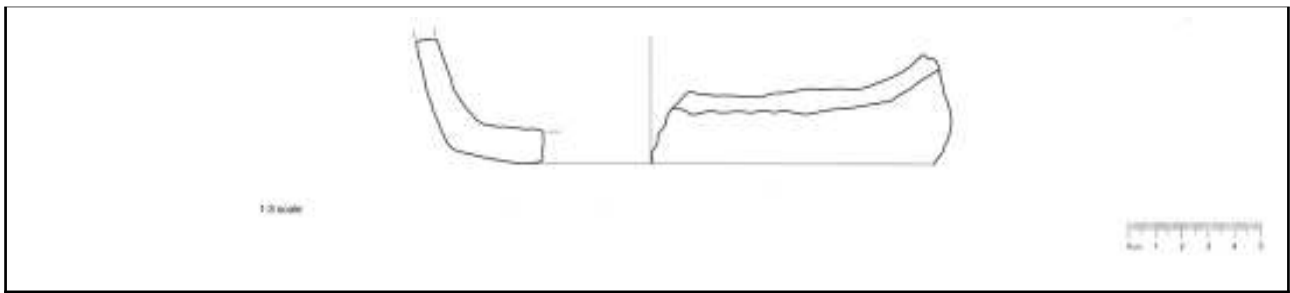
8.1.2. Plain bases forming a soft angle with the wall (BASES-1.2)


KIN15B2009.10	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 11 cm	Section thickness: 1.4 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 7.5YR 5/3 brown	Internal color: 7.5YR 5/3 brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 7.5YR 5/3 brown B: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D1; WG-BG-yellow grains; R; K16; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	




KIN14B2011.2	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 19 cm	Section thickness: 1.1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 5/8 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/8 red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	





KIN13B790.3	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 10 cm	Section thickness: 1.2 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: AB A: 2.5YR 5/6 red B: 2.5YR 2.5/1 black	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K39; H
Remarks: there are traces of burning on the external surface	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN14B2003.2	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 12 cm	Section thickness: 1.2 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 5/8 red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: AB A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red B: 2.5YR 7/1 light reddish grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks: there are traces of burning on the external surface	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



8.1.3. Plain base decorated with painted circles (BASES-1-3)

KIN13B780.3	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 8 cm	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration: on the internal surface there are two painted bands (5YR 4/3 reddish brown and 5YR 2.5/1 black)	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow



Fabric category: fine

Fabric description: D3; WG-red grains; R; K18; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found




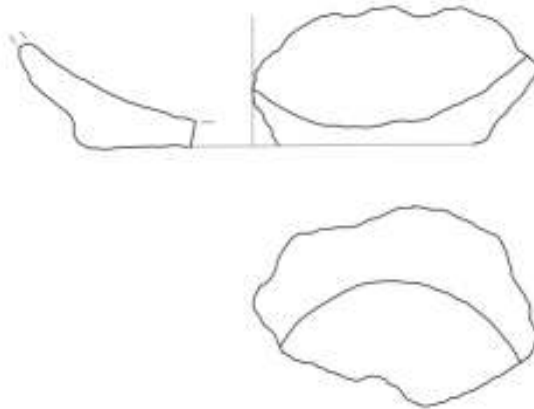
13/10/10



8.2. RING BASES (BASES-2)

8.2.1. Full ring bases (BASES-2.1)

KIN13B802.12	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 15 cm	Section thickness: 1.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10R 6/6 light red	Internal color: 10R 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 5/1 reddish grey B: 2.5YR 5/6 red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks: there are extensive traces of burnt on both surfaces	
Comparanda: no parallels found	

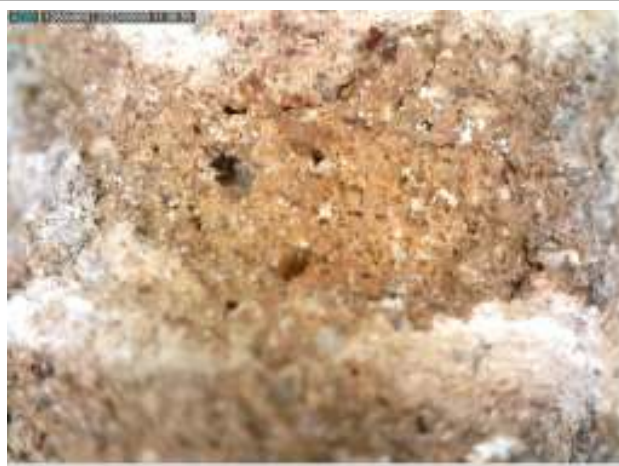


1/3 scale



KIN14B2045.2	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 10 cm	Section thickness: 1.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 7.5YR 5/2 brown
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown

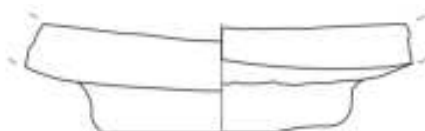


Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K39; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



8.2.2. Hollow ring bases (BASES-2.2)

KIN14B2045.1

Preserved part: base




Plate: /

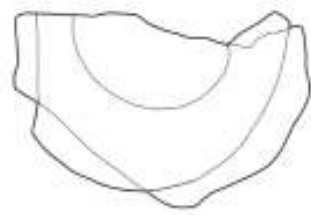
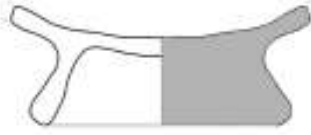
Diameter: 10 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red grains; R; K16; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	
	

KIN13B807.7	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 8 cm	Section thickness: 0.9 cm

Technique: wheel	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D1; WG-BG-red grains; A; K48; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	
	
	

8.2.3. Painted ring bases (BASES-2.3)




KIN13B791.5	
Preserved part: base	
Plate: /	
Diameter: 10 cm	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 10R 5/8 red; 10R 4/8 red	Internal color: 10YR 8/4 very pale brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K29; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	

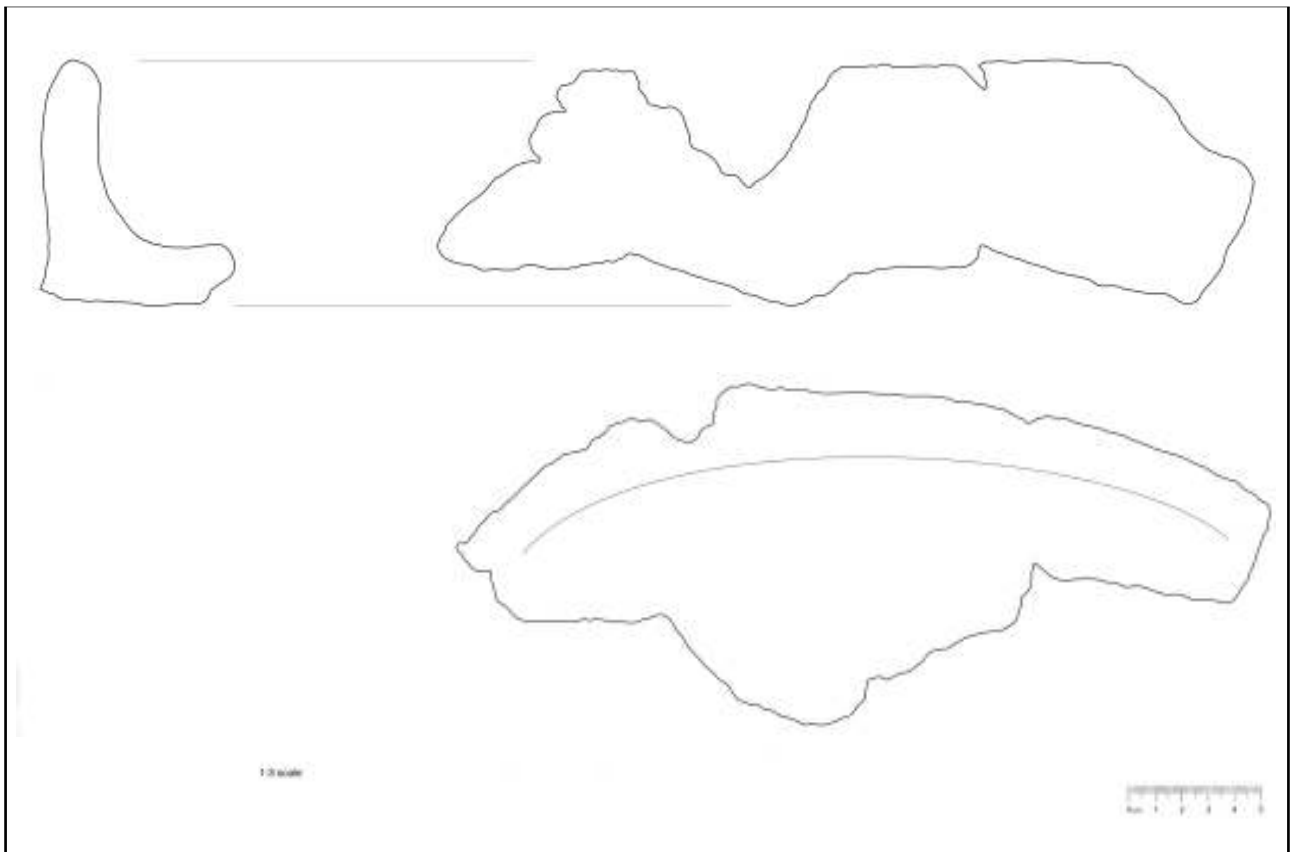


12/10/16

12/10/16

9. COOKING PLATES

KIN13B780F41	
Preserved part: half of the whole form	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 2.6 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: smoothed	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 7.5YR 5/2 brown
Decoration:	
<p>Clay matrix color: AB A: 2.5YR 5/6 red B: 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish grey</p>	
Fabric category: coarse	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; A-R; K17; H
Remarks: it is a shallow cooking vessel with elipsoidal trend of the rim	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	



KIN14B2045.8

Preserved part: base

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 2.6 cm

Technique:

External treatment: smoothed

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Internal color: 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

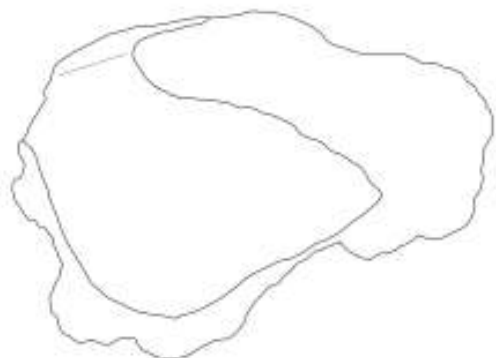


Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; A-R; K39; H

Remarks: it is a cooking palate, burnt and impressed on the base

Comparanda: no parallels found





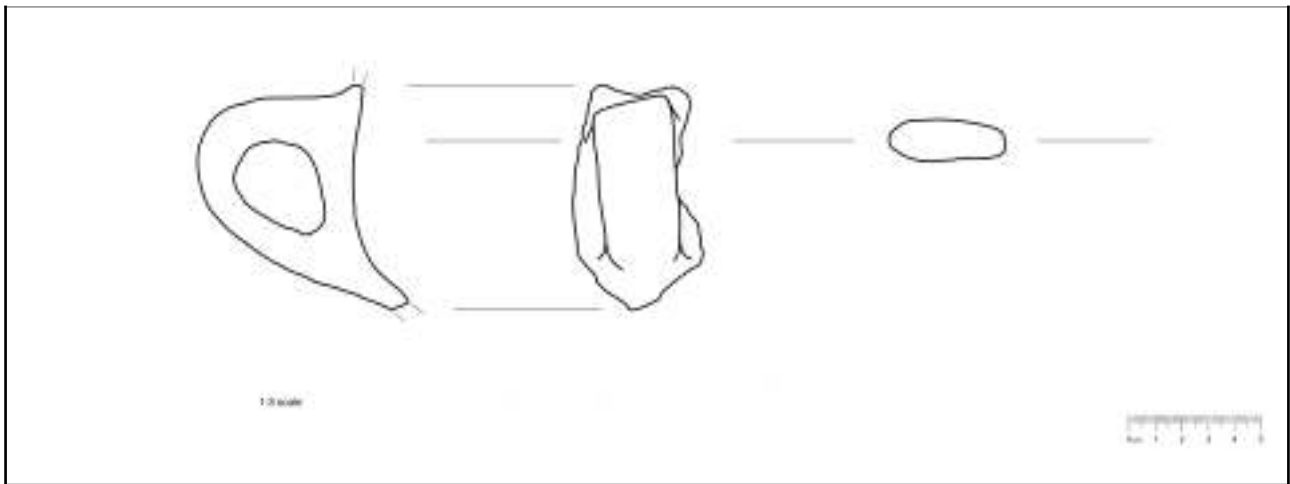
1/3/2016




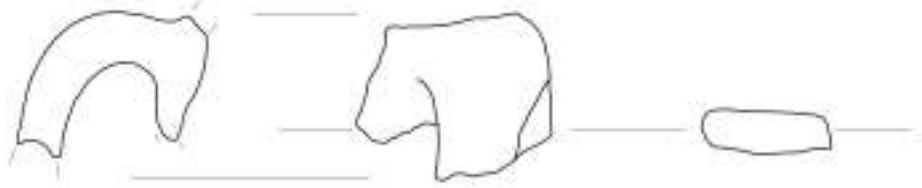
10. HANDLES

10.1. STRIP HANDLES (HANDLES-1)

KIN13B807.4	
Preserved part: handle	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown
Decoration:	
<p>Clay matrix color: AB A: 10YR 6/3 pale brown B: 10YR 5/1 grey</p>	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-yellow grains; R; K16; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	



KIN14B2003.15	
Preserved part: handle	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 1.7 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey	Internal color: 7.5YR 4/1 dark grey
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 5/2 brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-yellow grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN14B893.23

Preserved part: handle

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 1.4 cm

Technique:

External treatment: roughly polished; slipped

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown

Internal color: 10R 6/8 light red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A

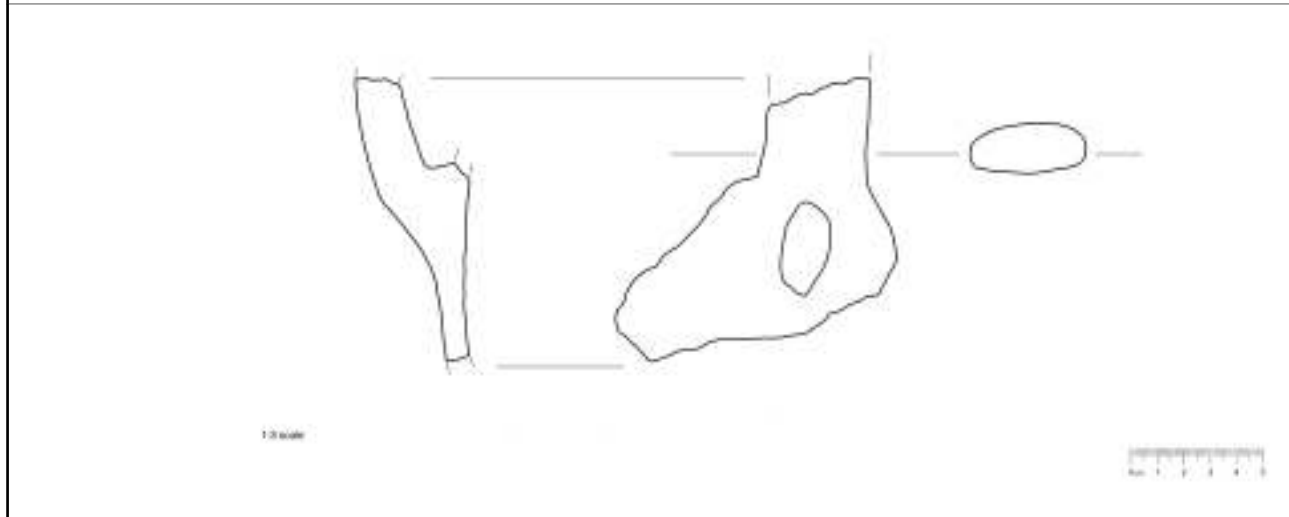
A: 10R 6/8 light red



Fabric category: medium **Fabric description:** D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K17; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN15B2009.6	
Preserved part: handle	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 1.2 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink	Internal color: 10R 6/6 red
Decoration:	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 10R 6/8 light red

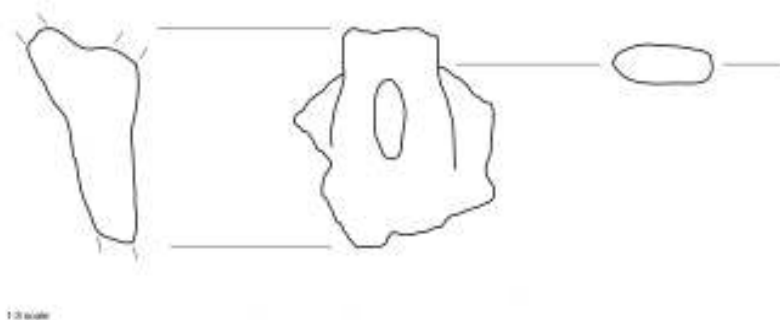


Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A-R; K39; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN14B899.7

Preserved part: handle

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 1.3 cm

Technique:

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown **Internal color:** 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Decoration:

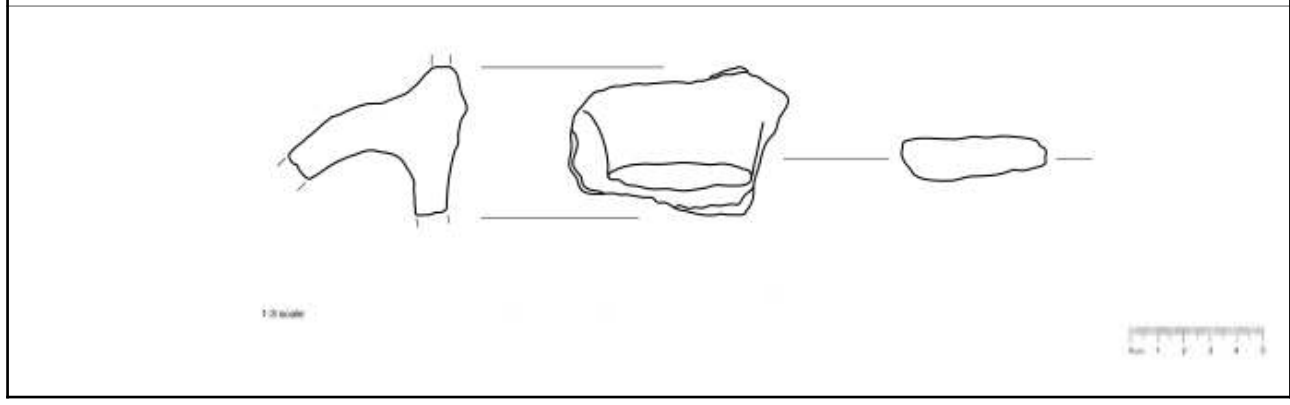
Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red



Fabric category: coarse **Fabric description:** D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found






KIN14B2003.41

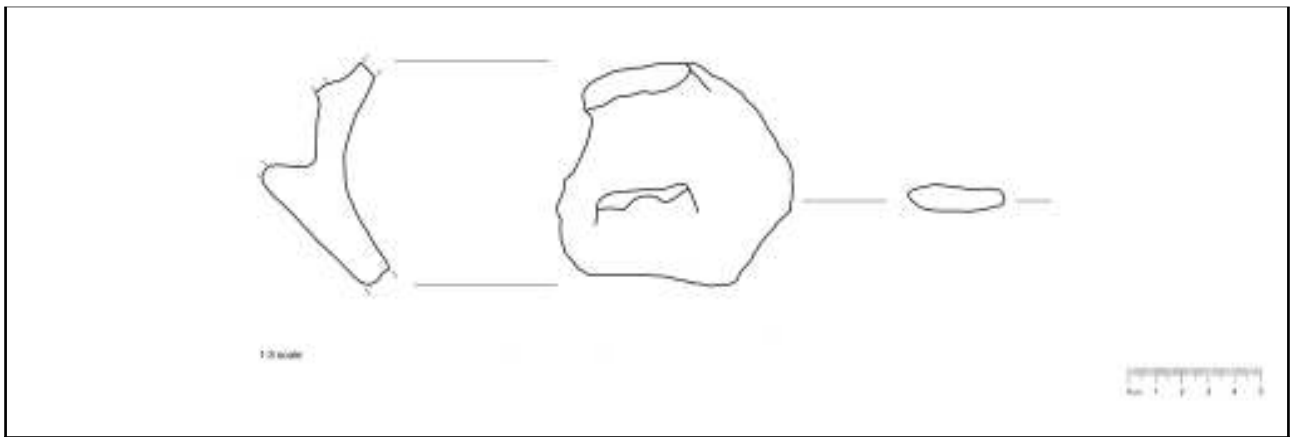
Preserved part: handle


Plate: /

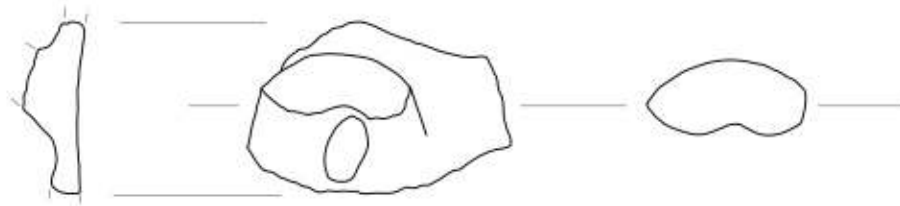
Diameter: **Section thickness:** 0.7 cm

Technique:	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 10R 6/8 light red	Internal color: 10R 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	

KIN15B893.27	
Preserved part: handle	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10R 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	



KIN14B2003.21	
Preserved part: handle	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 2.2 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 210R 6/6 light red	Internal color: 10R 6/6 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: AB A: 10R 6/8 light red B: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



1/3 scale



KIN14B893.25

Preserved part: handle

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 1.5 cm

Technique:

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 5YR 7/4 pink

Internal color: 5YR 7/4 pink

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

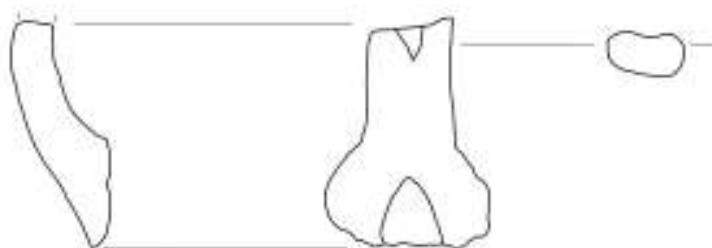


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K35; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN14B2003.27

Preserved part: handle

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 1.7 cm

Technique:

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Internal color: 7.5YR 7/3 pink

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: AB
A: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
B: 7.5YR 6/1 grey

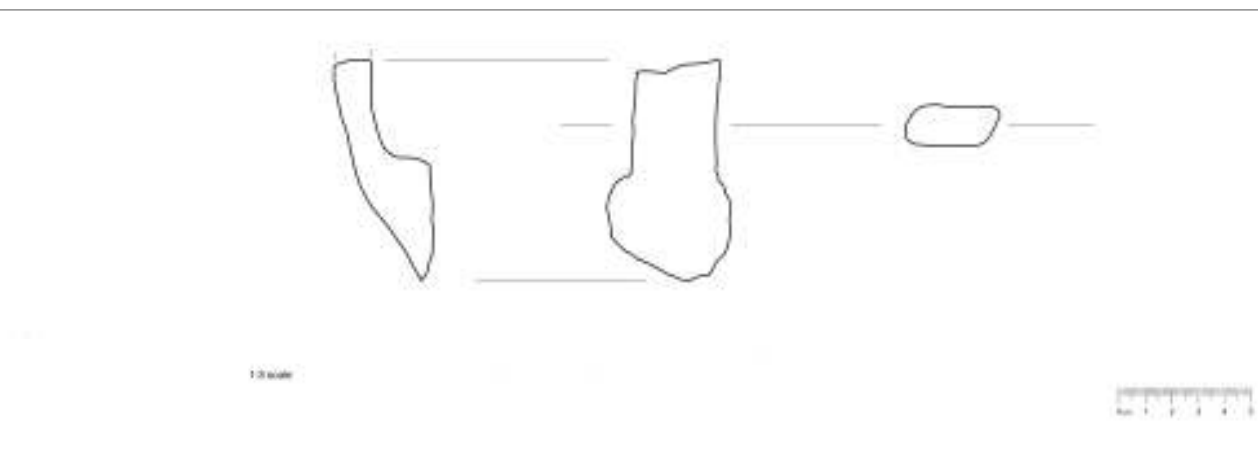


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red earthy grains; A-R; K2; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN18B2016.2




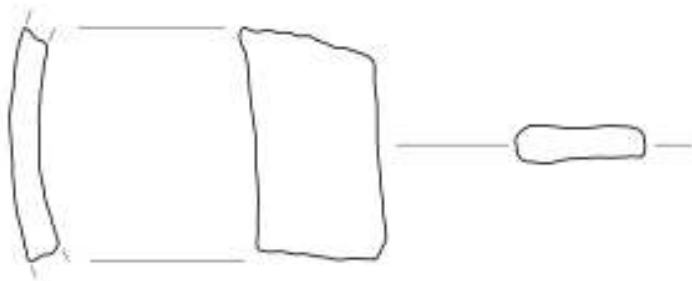
Preserved part: handle




Plate: /

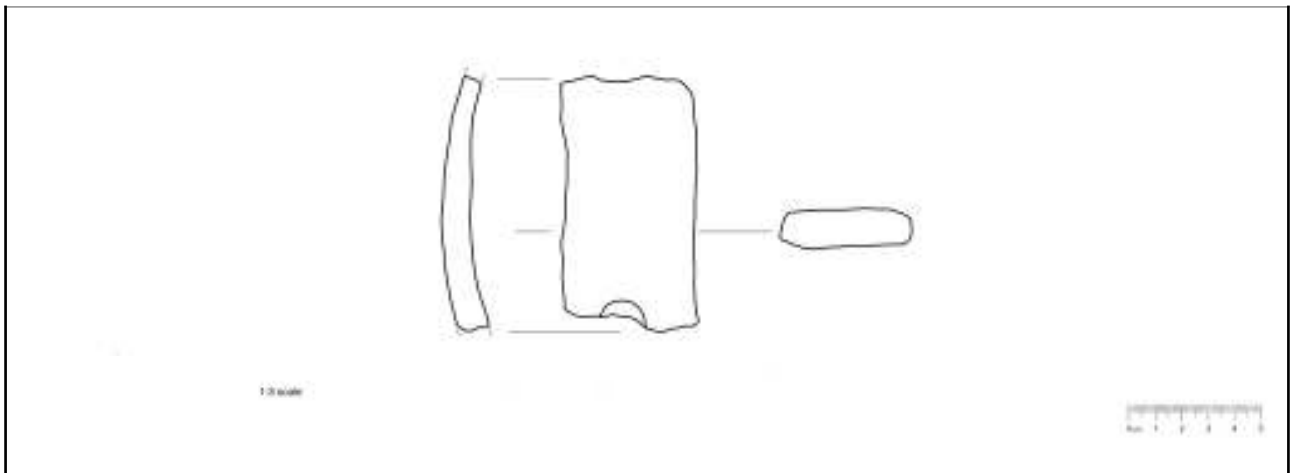
Diameter:

Section thickness: 0.9 cm

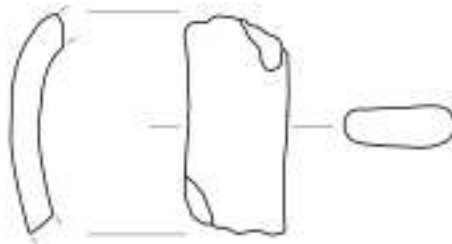
Technique:

External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Internal color: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
Decoration:	
<p>Clay matrix color: ABA A: 10R 6/8 light red B: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown</p>	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	
	

KIN14B876.20	
Preserved part: handle	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 1.2 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/8 light red
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 7.5YR 7/4 pink B: 7.5YR 6/1 grey	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	



KIN14B876.9	
Preserved part: handle	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 1.1 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: roughly polished; slipped	Internal treatment: roughly polished; slipped
External color: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown	Internal color: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



1/3 scale



KIN14B2011.4

Preserved part: handle

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 1.3 cm

Technique:

External treatment: roughly polished; slipped

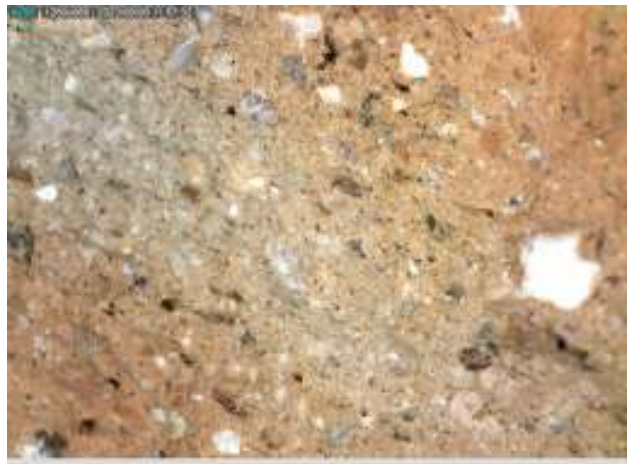
Internal treatment: roughly polished; slipped

External color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink

Internal color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
 A: 2.5YR 4/8 light red
 B: 2.5YR 6/1 reddish grey

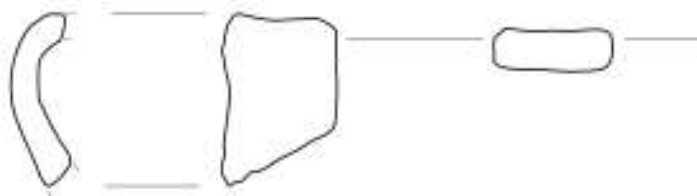


Fabric category: coarse

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; A-R; K43; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



KIN14B876.14

Preserved part: handle

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 1.3 cm

Technique:

External treatment: roughly polished; slipped

Internal treatment: roughly polished; slipped

External color: 10R 5/8 red

Internal color: 10R 5/8 red

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 2.5YR 5/8 red
B: 10YR 6/2 light brownish grey

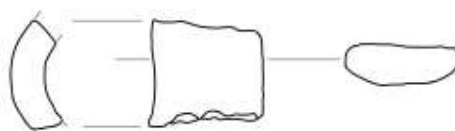


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-red earthy grains; R; K26; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found

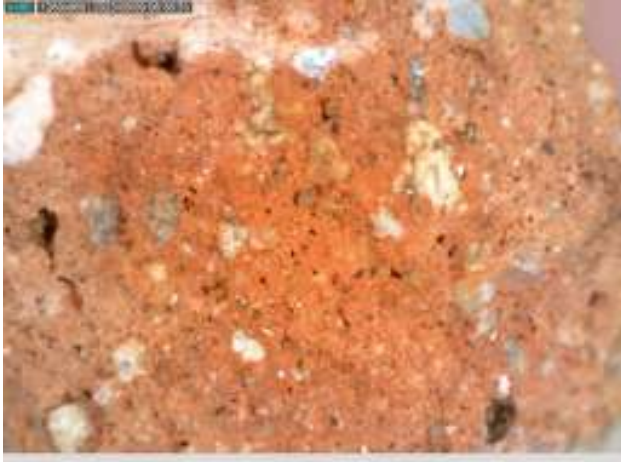


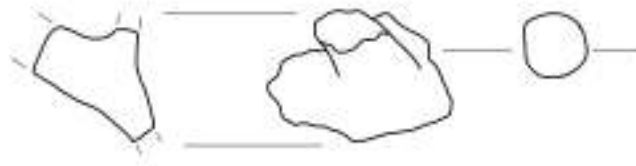
1 cm scale



10.2. ROUND HANDLES (HANDLES-2)

10.2.1. Simple round handles (HANDLES-2.1)

KIN14B893.10	
Preserved part: handle	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	Internal color: 5YR 7/4 pink
Decoration:	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



1 cm scale



KIN14B2003.16

Preserved part: handle

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 1.5 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 10YR 4/1 dark grey

Internal color: 10YR 4/1 dark grey

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: ABA

A: 10YR 6/1 grey

B: 10YR 5/1 grey

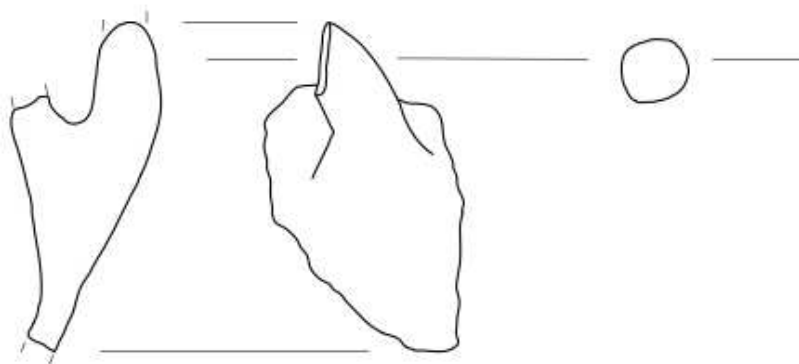
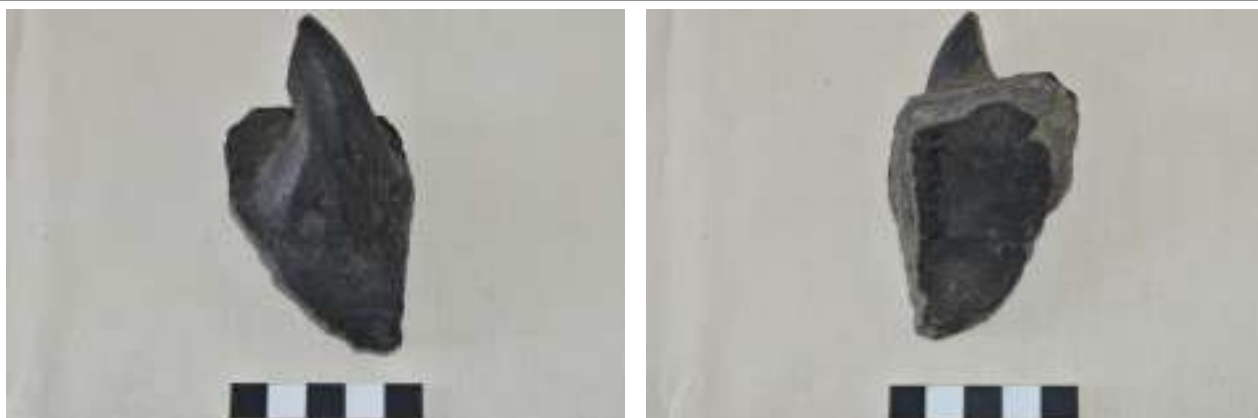


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG; R; K16; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN13B807.10

Preserved part: handle

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 1.6 cm

Technique:

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: well polished

External color: 5YR 2.5/1 black

Internal color: 5YR 2.5/1 black

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 2.5/1 black

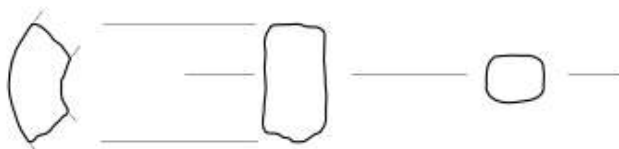


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D3; WG-BG; R; K16; H

Remarks:




Comparanda: no parallels found

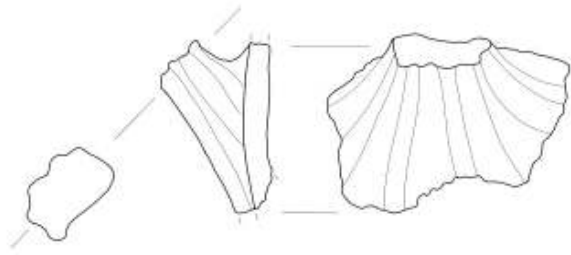


10.2.2. Round handles with distinctive surface (HANDLES-2.2)

KIN14B893.19

Preserved part: handle




Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 5YR 3/1 very dark grey	Internal color: 5YR 3/1 very dark grey
Decoration:	
<p>Clay matrix color: AB A: 5YR 3/1 very dark grey B: 5YR 4/2 dark reddish brown</p>	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-grey grains-yellow grains; A; K28; H
Remarks:	
<p>Comparanda: Khatchadourian 2018 (Pl. 8 cat. 25f. Tsaghkahovit. VII-V century BC). Kreppner 2006 (Plate 92 n. 4. Tell Sheikh Hamad/Dur-Katlimmu. VII-V centuries BC).</p>	
	

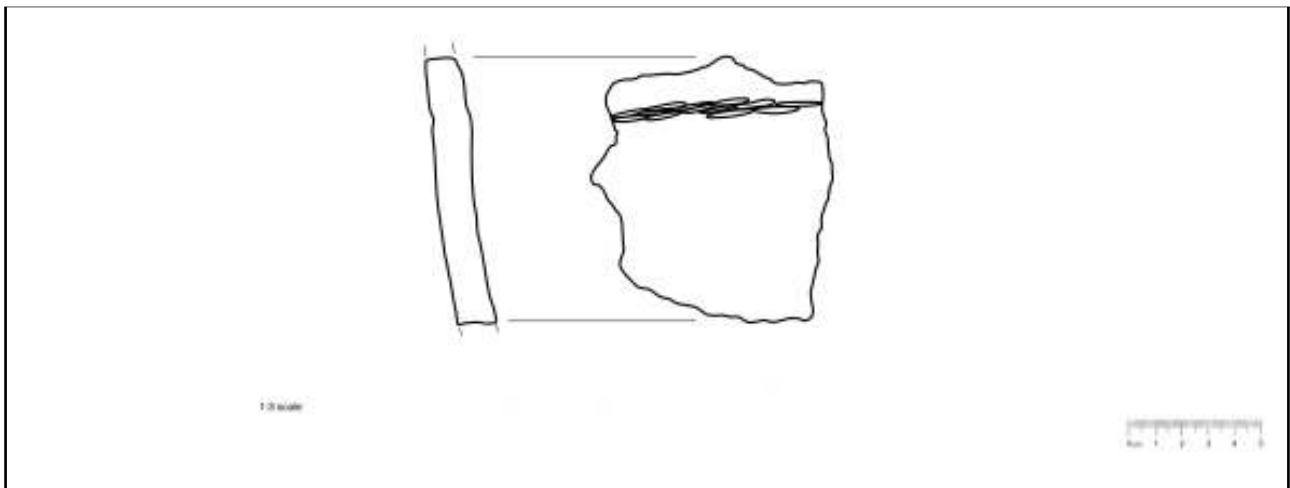


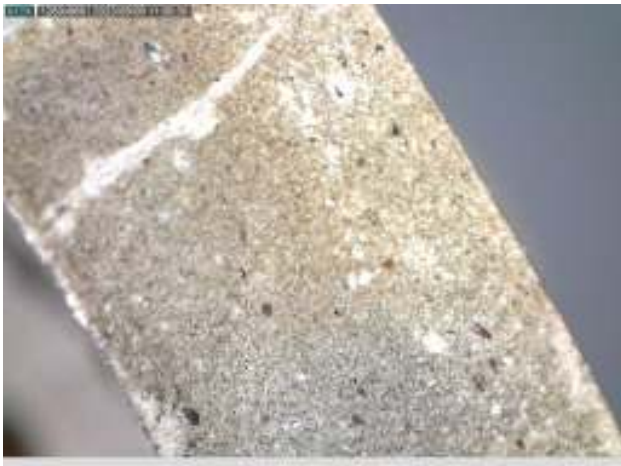
13/10/16

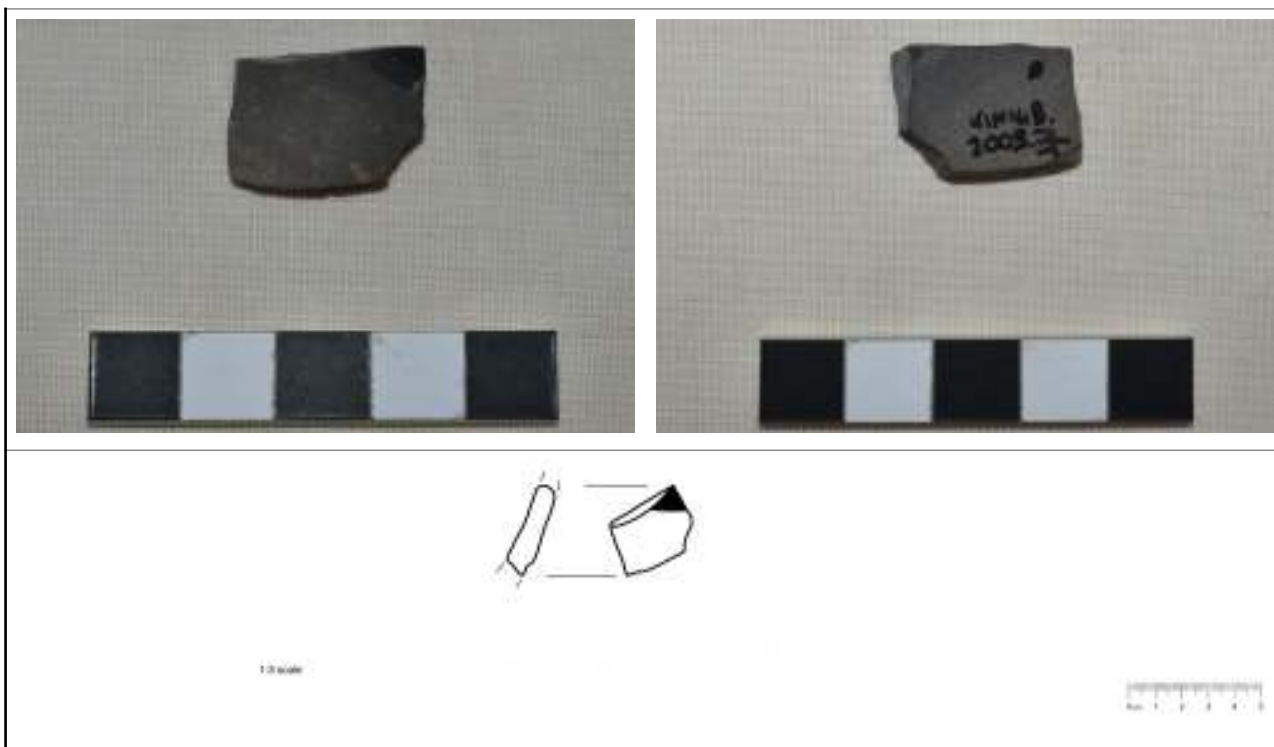


11. PAINTED OR DECORATED SHERDS

KIN14B876.13	
Preserved part: body	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.9 cm
Technique:	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10R 5/8 red	Internal color: 10R 6/8 light red
Decoration: on the external surface there is an engraved braid motif	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10R 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	

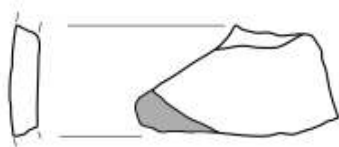


KIN14B2009.7	
Preserved part: body	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.4 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10YR 5/1 grey; 10YR 2/1 black	Internal color: 10YR 6/1 grey
Decoration: there is a painted black band (10YR 2/1 black) on the corner of the piece on the external surface	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10YR 2/1 grey	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D3; W; R; K7; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN14B896.3	
Preserved part: body	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.7 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: roughly polished
External color: 10R 7/3 very pale brown; 2.5YR 4/8 red	Internal color: 10R 7/3 very pale brown
Decoration: there are traces of red painted decoration (2.5YR 4/8 red) on the external surface	
Clay matrix color: A A: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D3; WG; R; K38; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: no parallels found



1 cm scale



KIN14B2003.17

Preserved part: body

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 0.4 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: roughly polished

Internal treatment: roughly polished

External color: 10R 5/8 red

Internal color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink

Decoration: there are traces of red colour on the external surface

Clay matrix color: A
A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow



Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D3; WG-red grains; R; K38; H
Remarks:	
<i>Comparanda:</i> no parallels found	
	
	

KIN14B2011.1	
Preserved part: body	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 1.1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: well polished
External color: 10R 5/8 red; 10R 4/8 red	Internal color: 10R 5/8 red; 10R 4/8 red; 7.5YR 8/4 pink
Decoration: there is 10R 5/8 and 10R 4/8 red painting on both surfaces	

Clay matrix color: A
A: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown

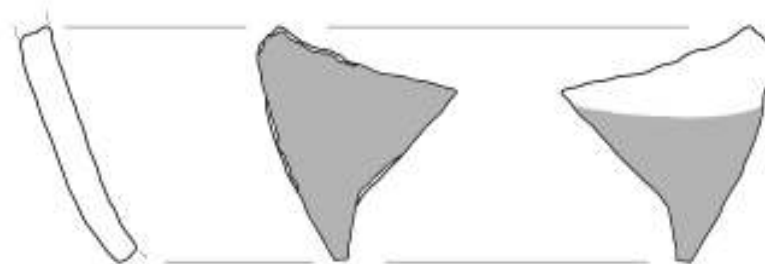


Fabric category: fine

Fabric description: D3; WG-red grains; R; K38; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



KIN14B893.14

Preserved part: body

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; 5YR 2.5/2 dark reddish brown

Internal color: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown

Decoration:

Clay matrix color: A

A: 10YR 8/4 very pale brown








Fabric category: coarse




Fabric description: D1; WG-BG-red grains; A; K48; H

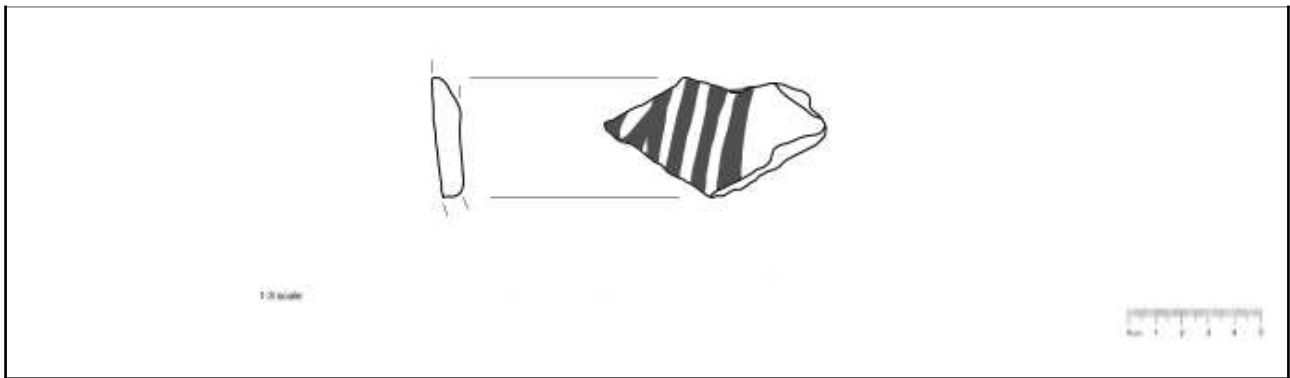
Remarks:


Comparanda: no parallels found

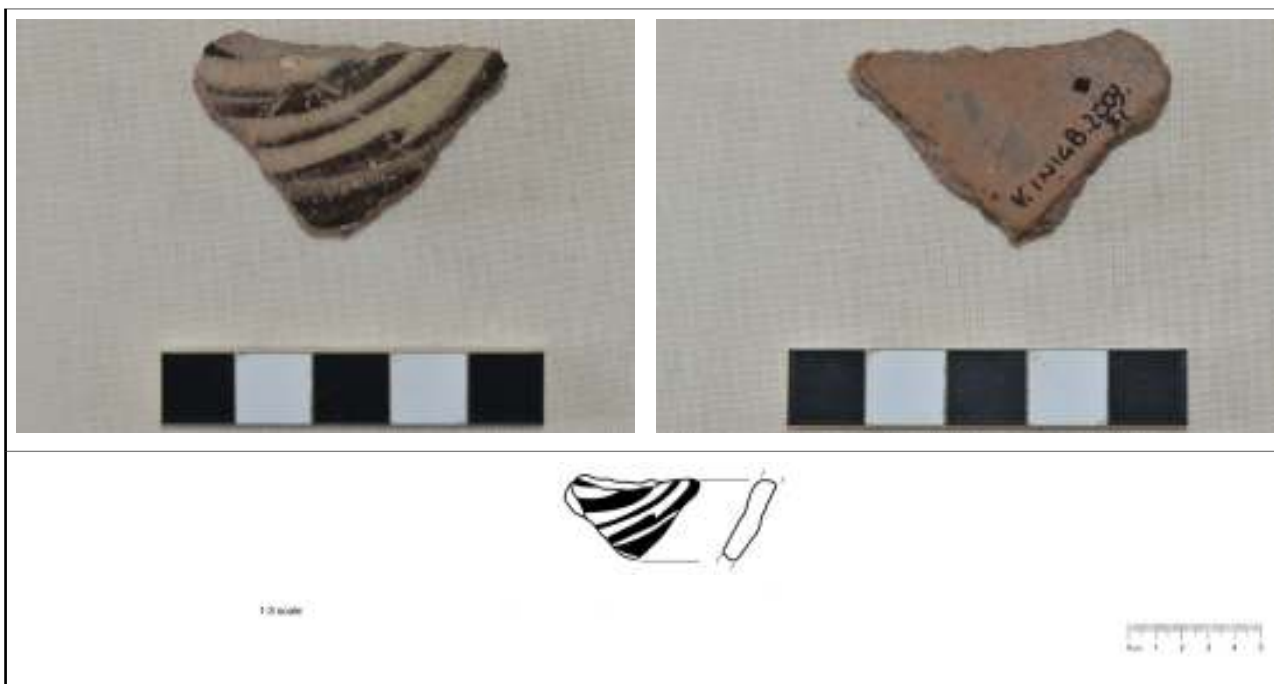


KIN14B817.3	
Preserved part: body	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.3 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red	Internal color: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
Decoration: there are painted lines (10YR 2/1 black) on the external surface	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 5YR 5/8 yellowish red B: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D3; WG-red earthy grains; R; K33; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	
	
	

KIN13B802.16	
Preserved part: body	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 1 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink; 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown	Internal color: 10R 4/8 red
Decoration: there are painted band of 0.5 cm length (5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown) on the external surface	
Clay matrix color: A A: 7.5YR 2.5/1 black	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K15; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	
	

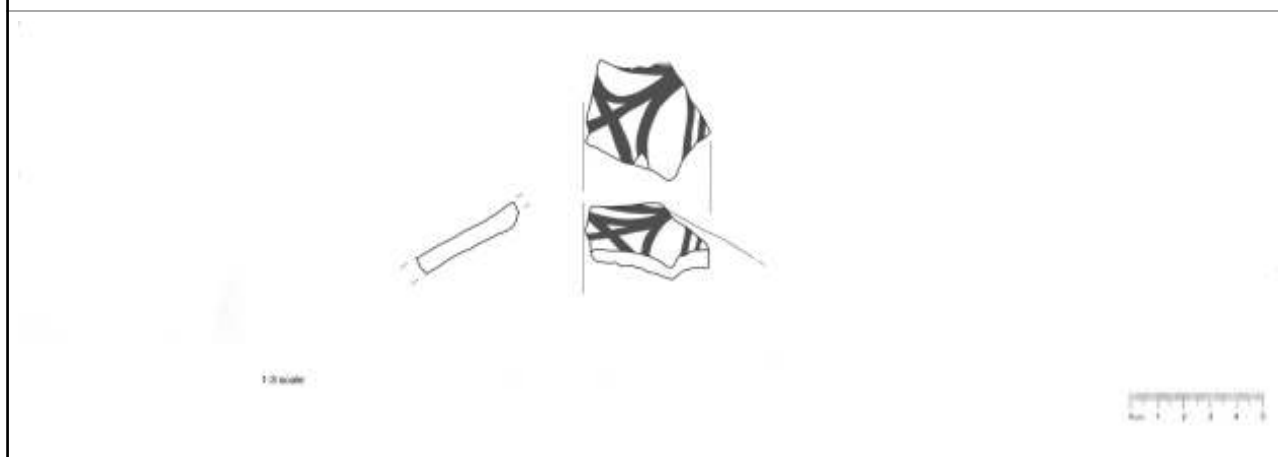
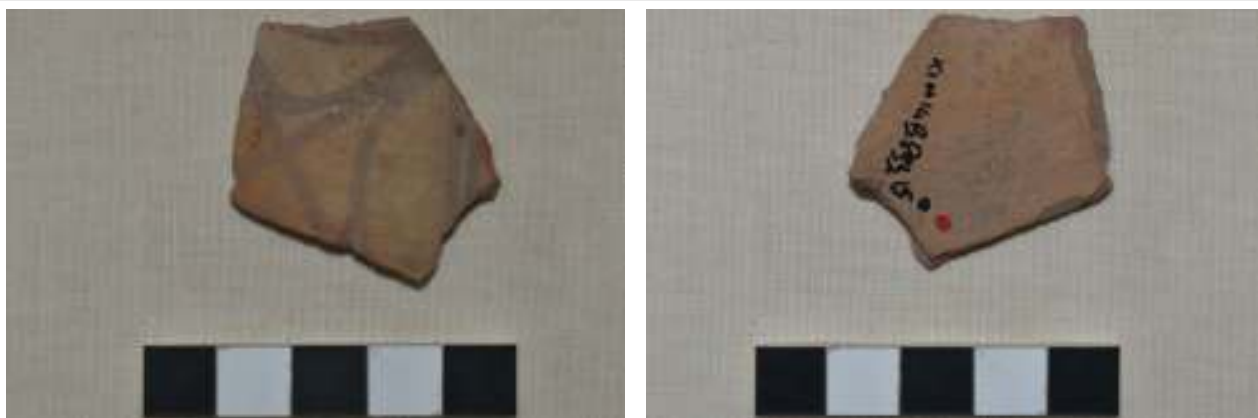


KIN14B2003.31	
Preserved part: body	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.6 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown	Internal color: 5YR 7/4 pink
Decoration: on the external surface there is a 10YR 2/1 black circle painted decoration	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K17; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: no parallels found	



KIN14B893.15	
Preserved part: body	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.5 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink	Internal color: 7.6YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Decoration: 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown painted decoration	
Clay matrix color: ABA A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red B: 7.5YR 7/4 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D3; WG-red earthy grains; R; K33; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: Müller 1996 (Plate 130, cat. 9 and 12. Lidar Höyük. Respectively Phase 6d, 1000-900 BC, Phase 6e2, 1100-1075 BC).



KIN14B893.6

Preserved part: body

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 0.8 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished; slipped

Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown

Internal color: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Decoration: on the external surface there is a 5YR 2.5/2 dark reddish brown painted net motif

Clay matrix color: ABA
A: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
B: 5YR 6/3 loght reddish brown

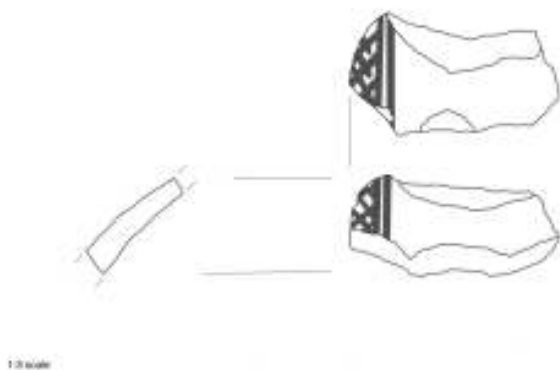


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red grains; R; K35; H




Remarks:

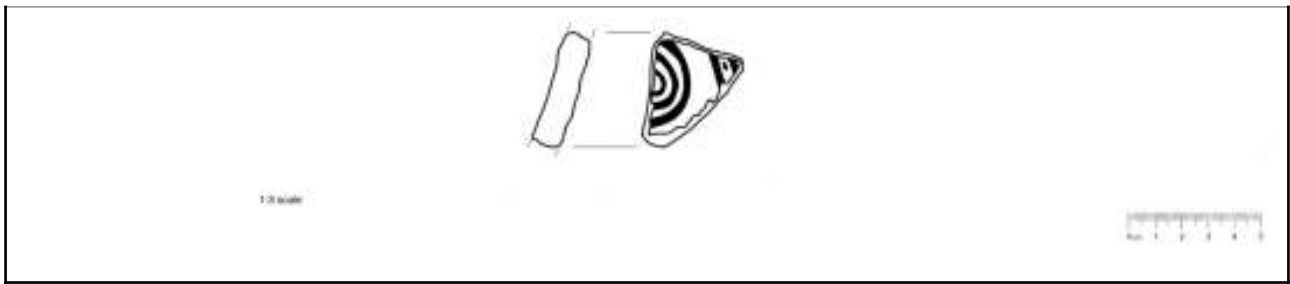
Comparanda: Genz 2007 (P. 144 Fig. 7 n. 3. Boğazköy. Second half of VII century BC - first half of VI century BC).
Lafli and Şahin 2011 (Plate 3 cat. 92. Kimistene, Acropolis, southern slope, just below the summit, up to Dereemail creek. VI-IV centuries BC).



KIN14B852.6

Preserved part: body

Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.8 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: roughly polished	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; 2.5YR 2.5/1 black	Internal color: 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Decoration: on the external surface there is a black painted decoration consisting of three concentric circles placed at equal distances from each other; there also appears to have been a decoration consisting of lines and dots as can be seen in one corner of the piece (2.5YR 2.5/1 black)	
Clay matrix color: A A: 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D3; WG; R; K9; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Genz 2007 (P. 144 Fig. 7 n. 3. Boğazköy. Second half of VII century BC - first half of VI century BC).	
	



KIN14B814.49	
Preserved part: body	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.5 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 2.5YR 8/2 pale brown	Internal color: 2.5YR 5/6 red
Decoration: on the external surface there are two 2.5YR 4/6 red bands and two circles and two 10YR 2/1 black dots	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 6/8 light red	
Fabric category: medium	Fabric description: D2; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K45; H
Remarks:	
Comparanda: Genz 2007 (P. 144 Fig. 7 n. 3. Boğazköy. Second half of VII century BC - first half of VI century BC).	



KIN14B893.7	
Preserved part: body	
Plate: /	
Diameter:	Section thickness: 0.4 cm
Technique: wheel	
External treatment: well polished; slipped	Internal treatment: smoothed
External color: 10YR 8/2 very pale brown	Internal color: 7.5YR 7/4 pink
Decoration: on the external surface there are painted bands, a big one (10R 3/6 dark red) and other smaller ones (5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown)	
Clay matrix color: A A: 2.5YR 6/6 light red	
Fabric category: fine	Fabric description: D2; WG-red grains; R; K38; H
Remarks:	

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



KIN14B893.22

Preserved part: body

Plate: /

Diameter:

Section thickness: 0.7 cm

Technique: wheel

External treatment: well polished; slipped

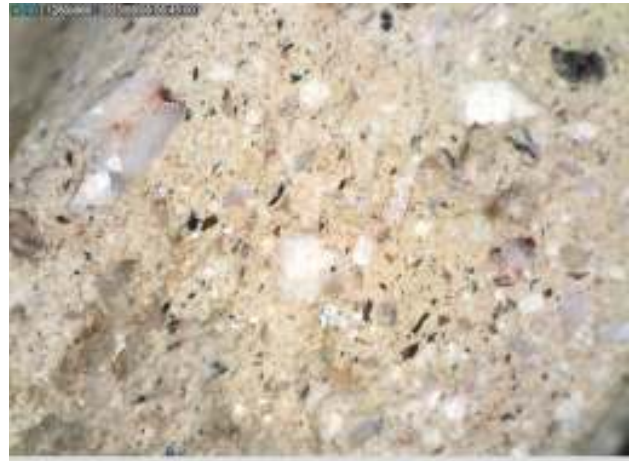
Internal treatment: smoothed

External color: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown

Internal color: 10YR 7/3 very pale brown

Decoration: on the external surface there is a checkboard painted decoration with square of c. 0.2x0.2 cm (2.5YR 3/6 dark red and 5YR 2.5/1 black); also two bands are present

Clay matrix color: A
A: 10YR 8/3 very pale brown

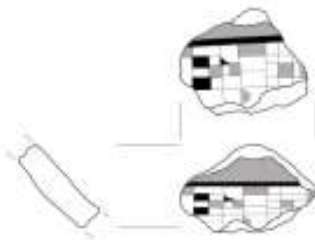


Fabric category: medium

Fabric description: D3; WG-BG-red earthy grains; R; K38; H

Remarks:

Comparanda: no parallels found



1/3 scale



APPENDIX II: SUMMARY PLATES

PLATE 1

SB-1.1



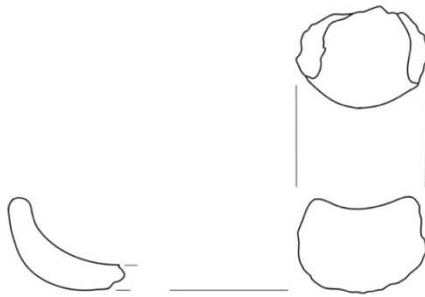
KIN14B2044.16



KIN14B893.8



KIN14B2045.3



KIN14B893.3

SB-1.2



KIN14B814.48

SB-2.1



KIN14B2011.11



KIN14B2044.7



KIN14B876.19



PLATE 2

SB-2.2



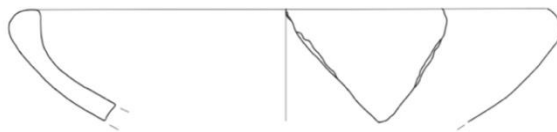
KIN14B2002.3



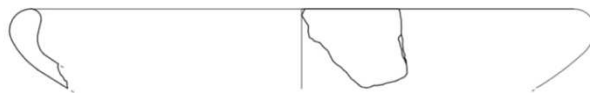
KIN14B2011.14



KIN14B891.9



KIN14B2003.5



KIN14B2044.2



KIN13B804.1



KIN14B2003.4



KIN13B804.4



KIN14B2003.35



PLATE 3

SB-2.3

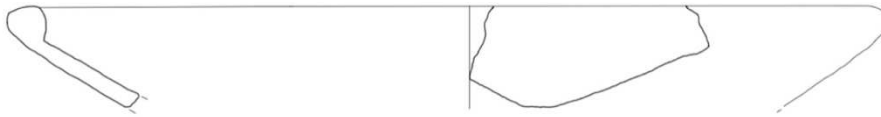


KIN14B2003.37

SB-2.4

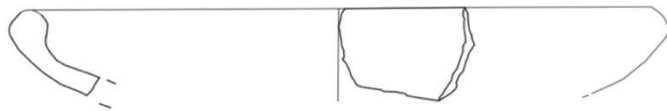


KIN14B2009.5

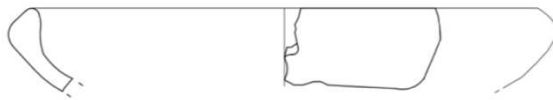


KIN14B893.12

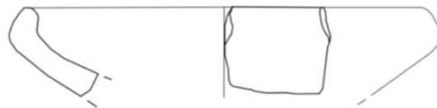
SB-2.5



KIN14B852.3



KIN14B891.5



KIN13B802.2



KIN14B876.18



KIN14B2003.6



KIN14B2009.2



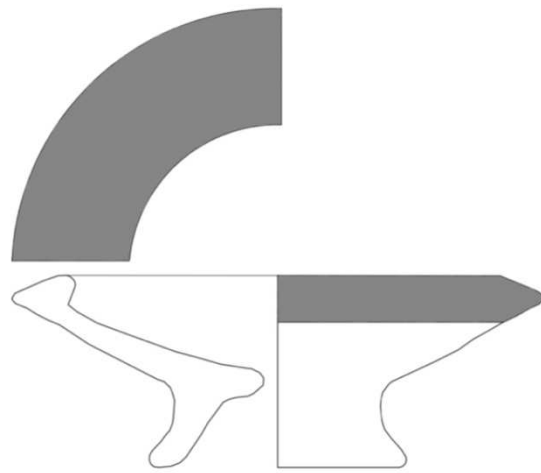
PLATE 4

SB-2.6



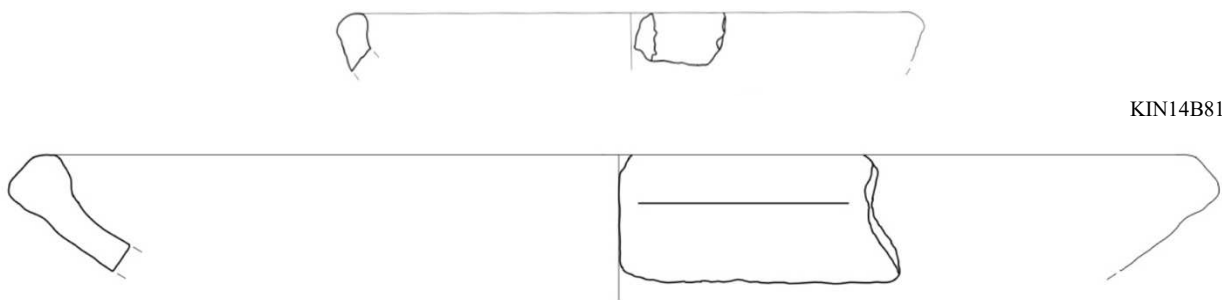
KIN14B893.18

KIN14B2002.1



KIN14B2002F23

SB-3.1



KIN14B817.2

KIN14B2044.4

1:3 scale



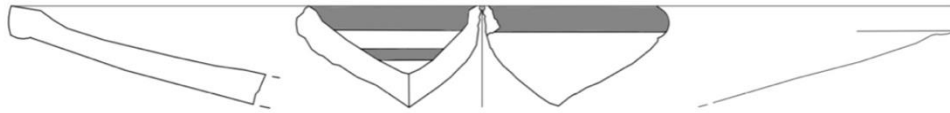
PLATE 5

SB-3.2



KIN14B893.24

SB-3.3



KIN14B899.4



KIN14B2003.20

SB-3.4



KIN13B814.1



KIN14B893.13



KIN14B2003.38



PLATE 6

DB-1.1



KIN14B891.7

DB-1.2



KIN14B2003.29



KIN14B876.16



PLATE 7

DB-1.3



KIN14B896.4



PLATE 8

DB-2.1



KIN15B893.26



KIN14B893.17

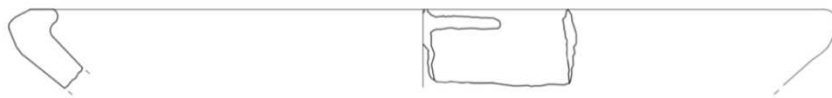


KIN14B2011.8



KIN14B876.15

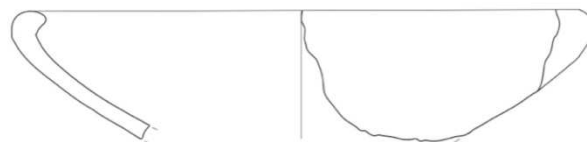
DB-2.2



KIN14B899.5



KIN13B813.1

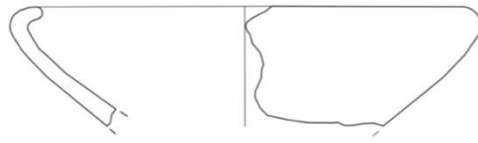


KIN14B893.21

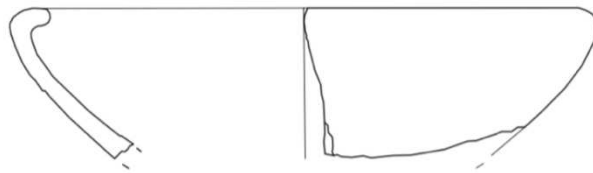
1:3 scale



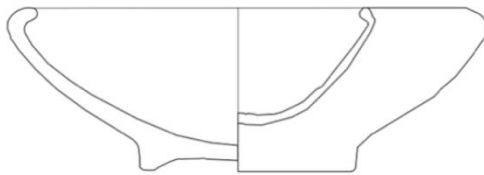
PLATE 9



KIN13B802.7



KIN13B807.8

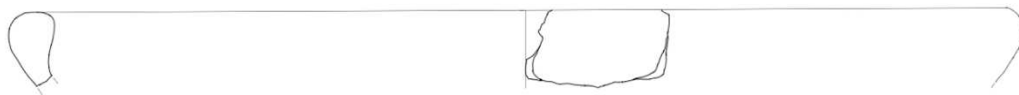


KIN13B807F45

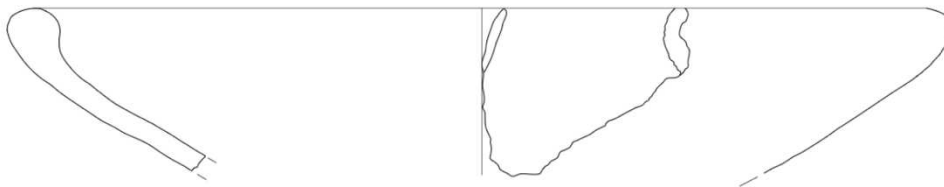


KIN13B801.1

DB-2.3



KIN14B876.17

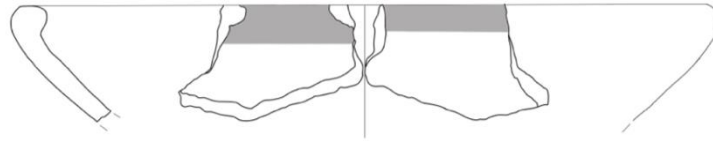


KIN14B814.1

1:3 scale



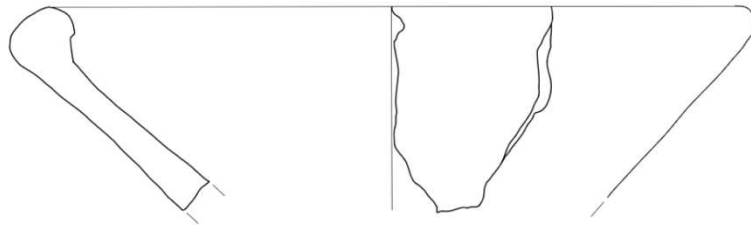
PLATE 10



KIN14B2003.28



KIN14B2011.15



KIN13B802.9

DB-2.4



KIN14B852.1



KIN14B2003.30

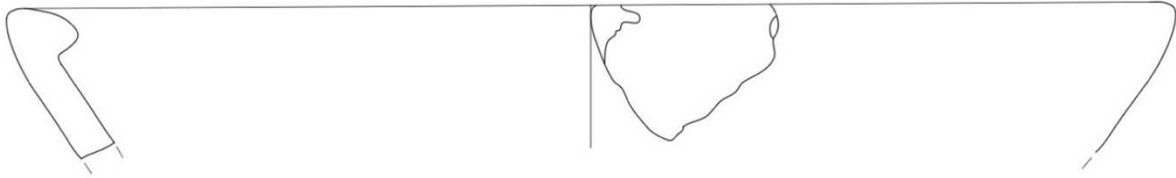
DB-2.5



KIN14B2011.3



PLATE 11



KIN14B807.14



KIN14B2003.13

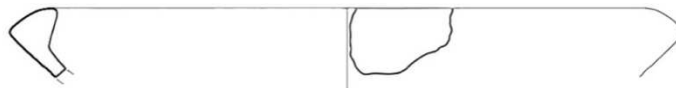


KIN14B2003.23

DB-2.6



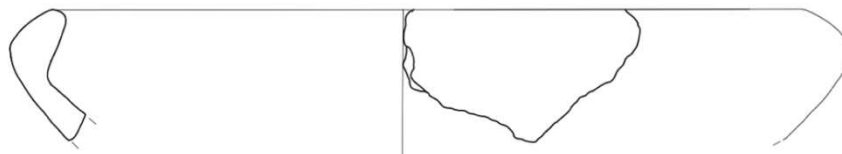
KIN14B817.4



KIN14B2003.9



KIN14B852.2

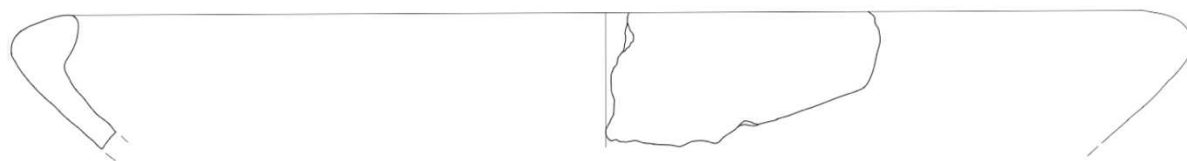


KIN14B2044.10

1:3 scale



PLATE 12



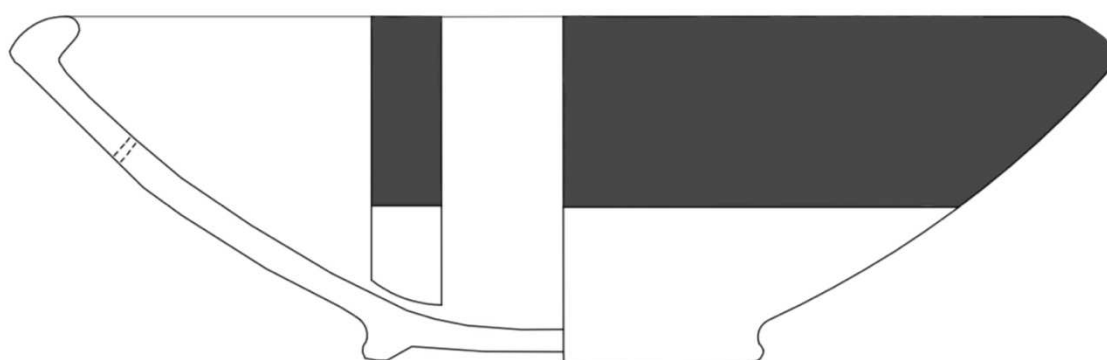
KIN14B2003.22



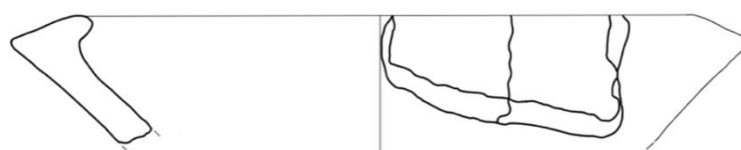
KIN14B814.6



KIN13B802.3



KIN13B807F37



KIN13B797.1

1:3 scale



PLATE 13



KIN14B891.6



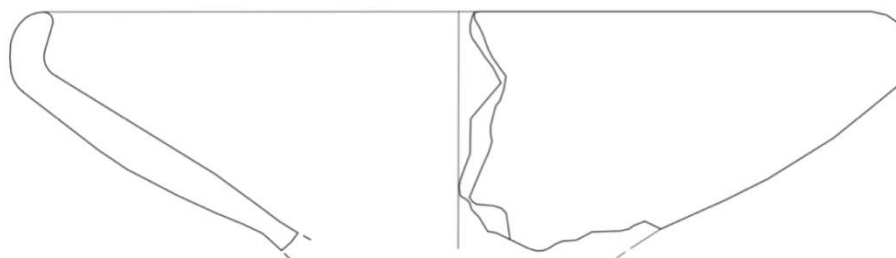
KIN13B790.6



KIN14B2003.3



KIN14B2003.32



KIN13B802.11

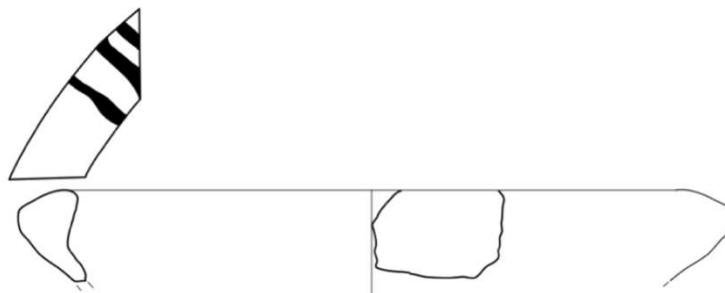


PLATE 14

DB-2.7

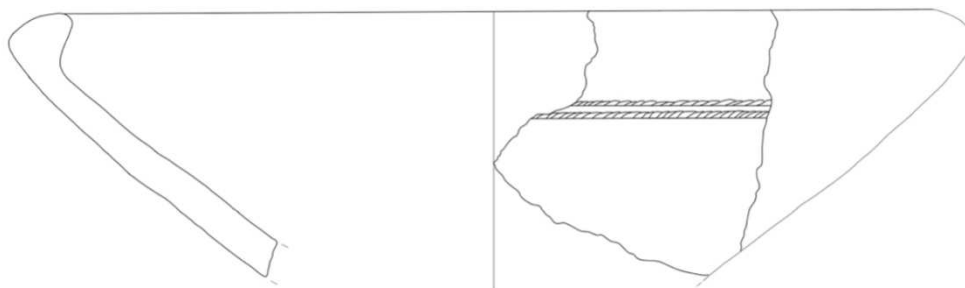


KIN14B2011.7



KIN13B791.4

DB-2.8

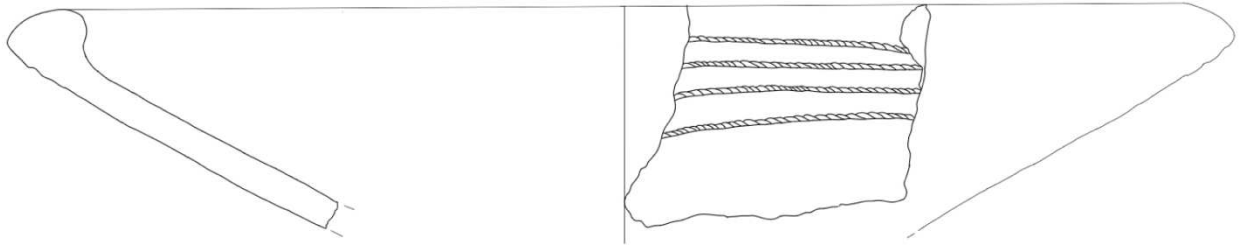


KIN14B893.1

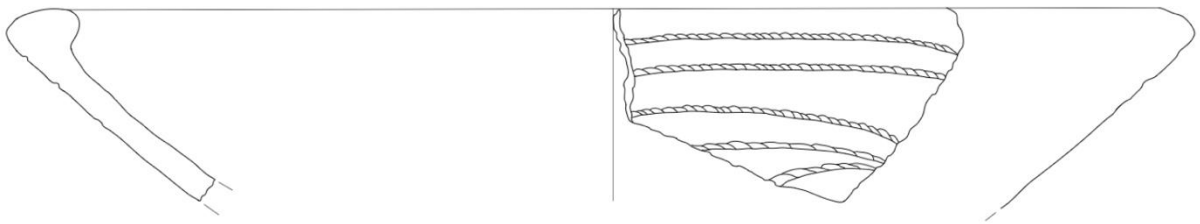
1:3 scale



PLATE 15



KIN14B893.5

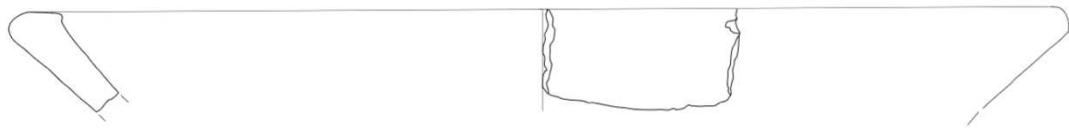


KIN13B804.3

DB-3.1



KIN14B816.2



KIN14B814.2

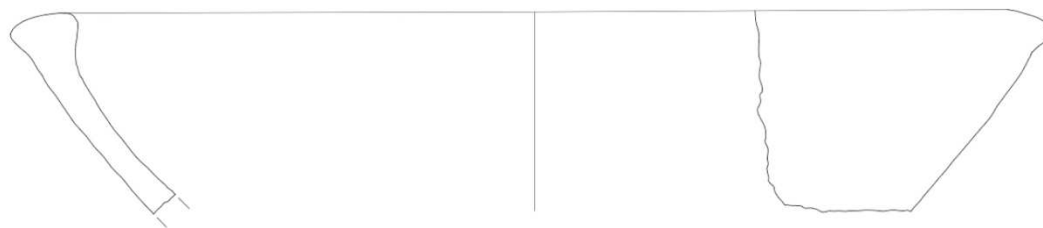


KIN15B2009.4

1:3 scale



PLATE 16



KIN14B896.1

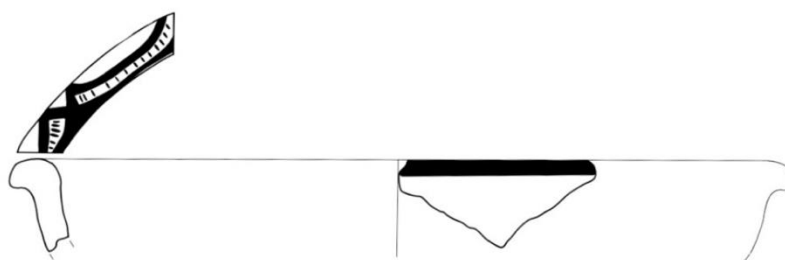
DB-3.2



KIN14B893.2



KIN13B791.2



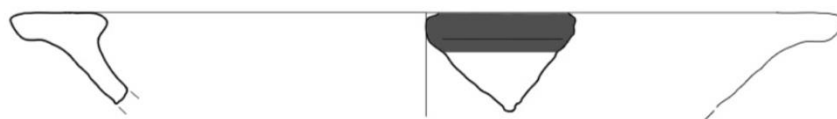
KIN13B797.3

1:3 scale



PLATE 17

DB-3.3

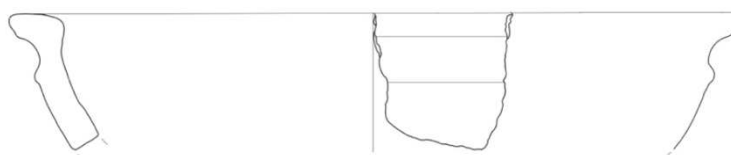


KIN14B2044.9



KIN14B893.4

DB-3.4



KIN14B2003.24

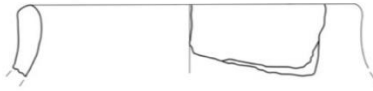


PLATE 18

J-1.1



KIN14B2002.2



KIN14B893.11

J-1.2



KIN14B2003.7

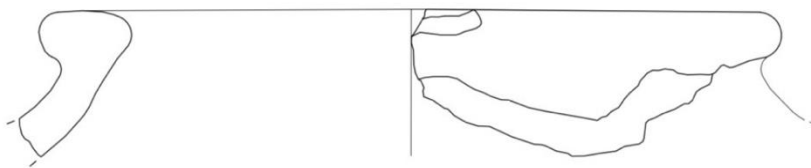
J-2.1



KIN13B802.5



KIN13B802.8



KIN13B802.6



PLATE 19

J-2.2



KIN14B814.7

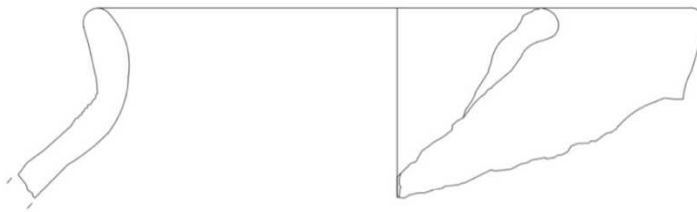
J-3.1



KIN14B2011.6



KIN14B2003.39



KIN14B2044.3



KIN13B802.4



KIN14B816.4



PLATE 20



KIN13B802.14



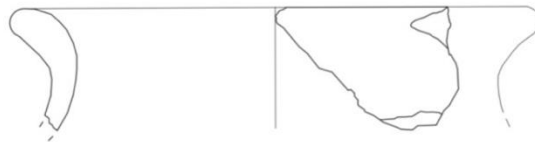
KIN14B893.9



KIN14B2044.12



KIN14B2003.10



KIN14B2009.1



PLATE 21

J-3.2

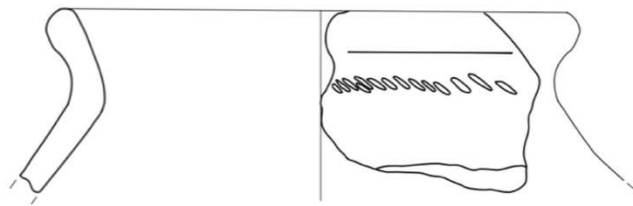


KIN14B2044.11



KIN14B2044.18

J-3.3



KIN14B2044.15

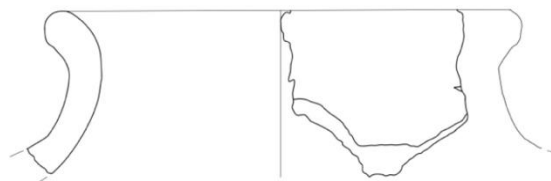
J-4.1



KIN14B2003.12



KIN14B2003.19



KIN14B2003.11



PLATE 22



KIN13B791.1

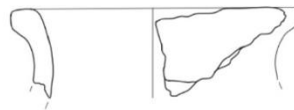


KIN14B2009.3



KIN14B891.3

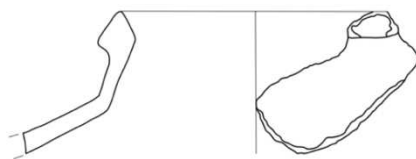
J-4.2



KIN13B790.1



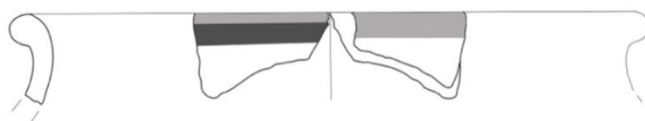
KIN14B814.5



KIN14B891.2



J-4.3



KIN14B2003.36



PLATE 24

CP-1.1



KIN14B899.10

CP-2.1



KIN13B802.15



KIN14B2003.1

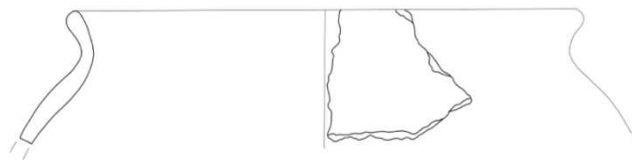
CP-2.2



KIN15B893.25



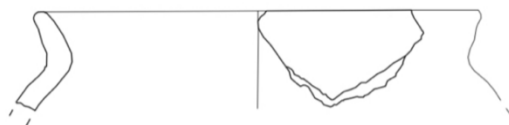
KIN13B797.2



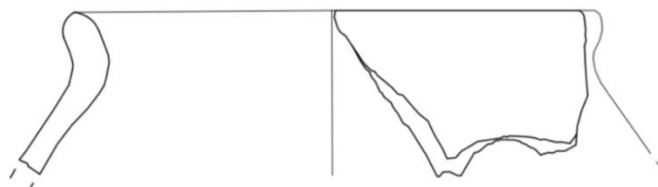
KIN14B2011.5



PLATE 25



KIN14B852.4



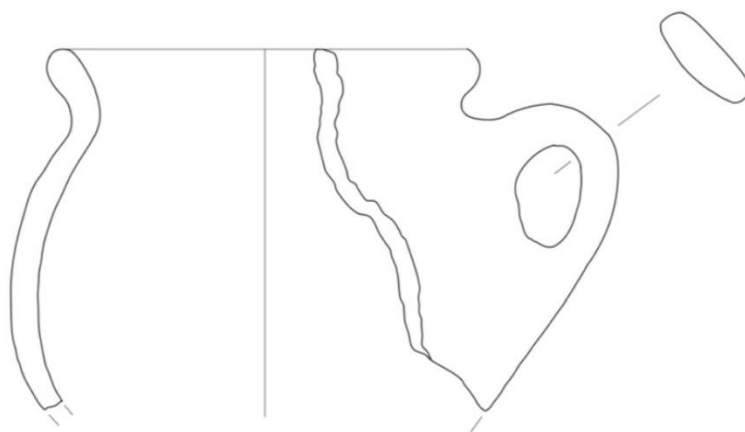
KIN14B899.1



KIN14B2003.26



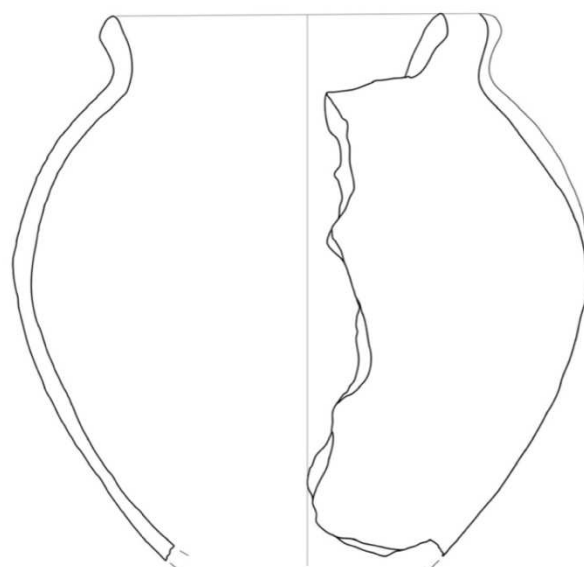
KIN14B2003.40



KIN13B804.2



PLATE 26



KIN15B2009.7

CP-3.1



KIN14B2044.14



KIN14B899.8



PLATE 27

CP-3.2



KIN13B803.1



KIN13B790.9



KIN14B2003.33



KIN14B2009.4



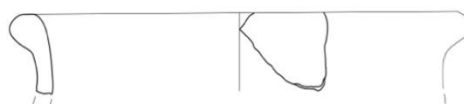
KIN14B2044.8



KIN14B2003.18



KIN13B802.13



KIN14B2011.9

1:3 scale



PLATE 28

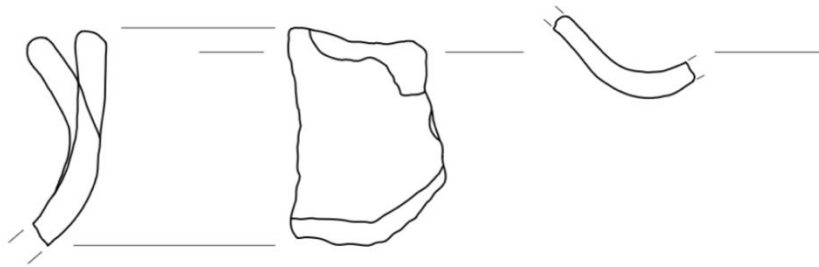
JB-1.1



KIN14B2044.6

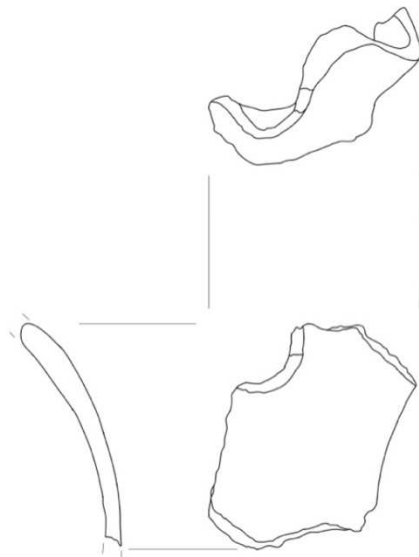


KIN15B2009.8



KIN13B790.2

JB-2.1

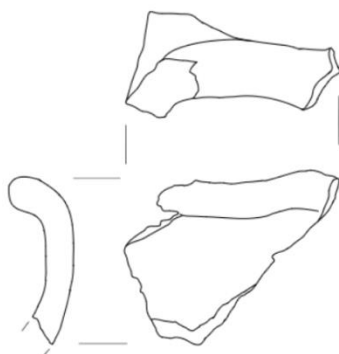


KIN14B2003.8



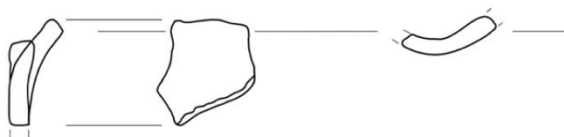
PLATE 29

JB-2.2

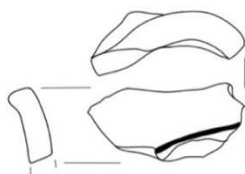


KIN14B891.4

JB-2.3



KIN13B780.2



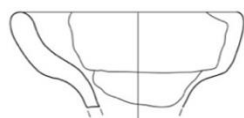
KIN13B790.5

JB-2.4



KIN14B899.2

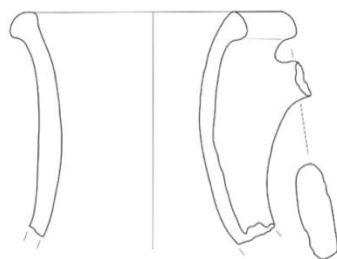
JB-2.5



KIN13B791.3



A-1.1

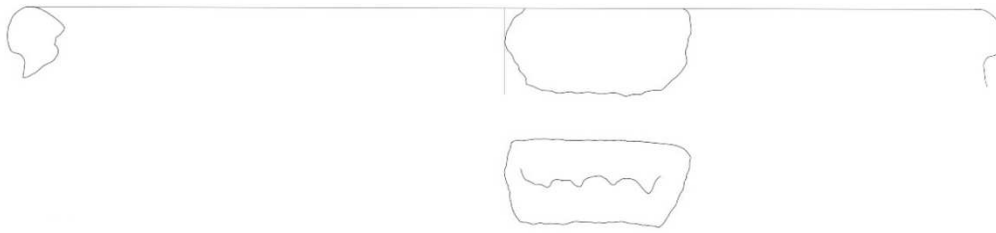


KIN14B2003.14



PLATE 31

PI-1.1



KIN14B896.2

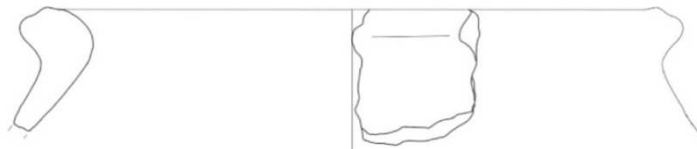


KIN14B816.1



KIN18B2016.1

PI-1.2



KIN14B2011.13

PI-2.1

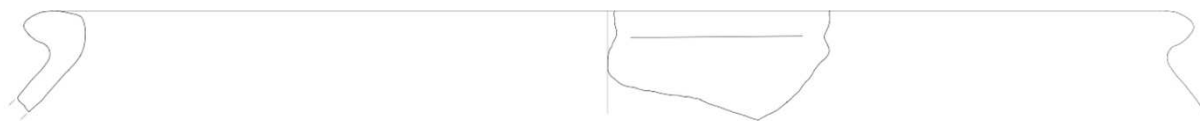


KIN14B2045.9



PLATE 32

PI-2.2



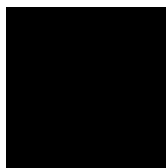
KIN13B780.4

PI-3.1



KIN14B893.20

INDEX OF COLORS



Black painted decoration



Reddish brown/brown painted decoration

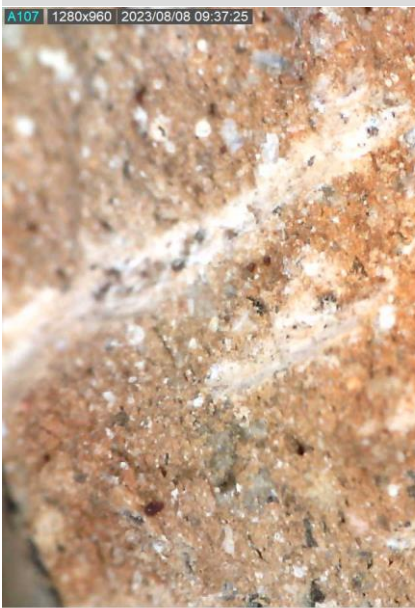


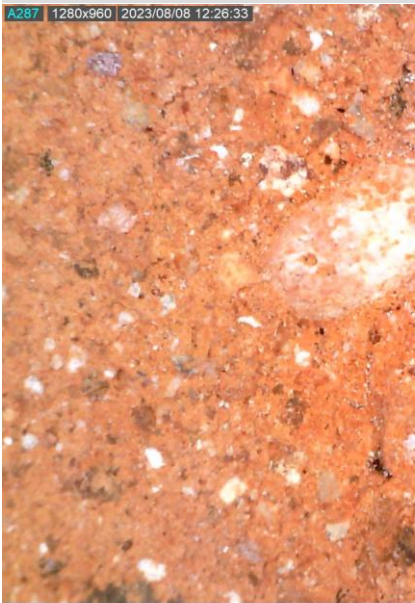
Red painted decoration

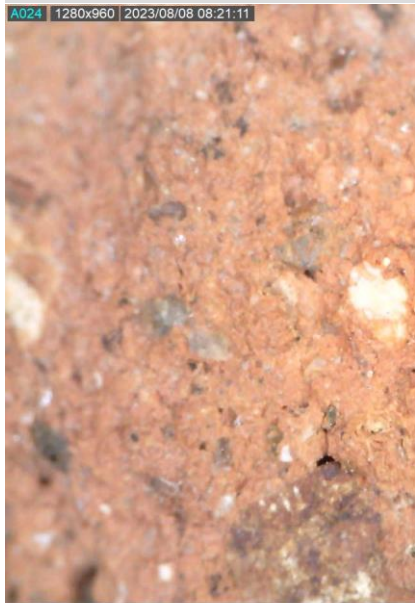
APPENDIX III: FABRIC GROUPS

GROUP 1





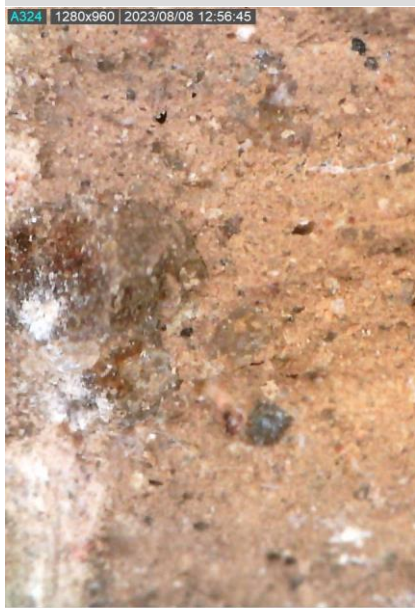
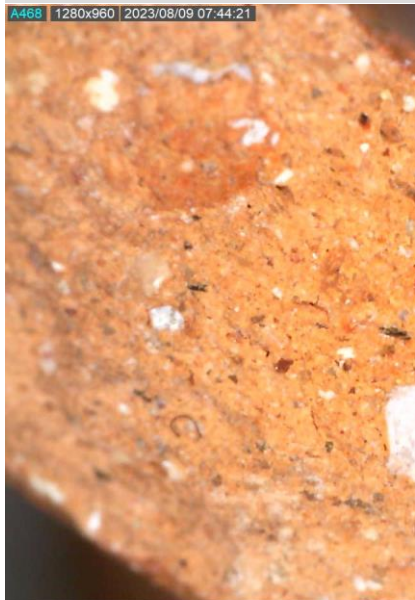


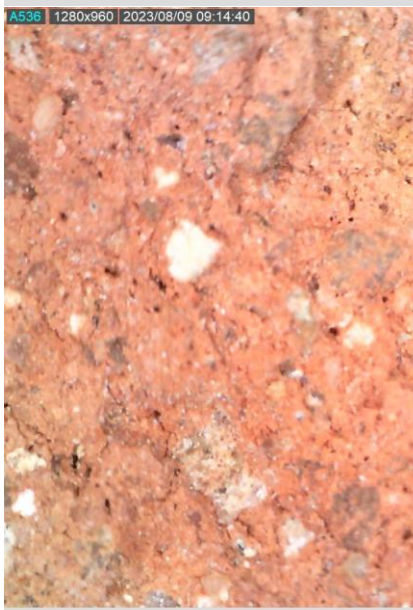
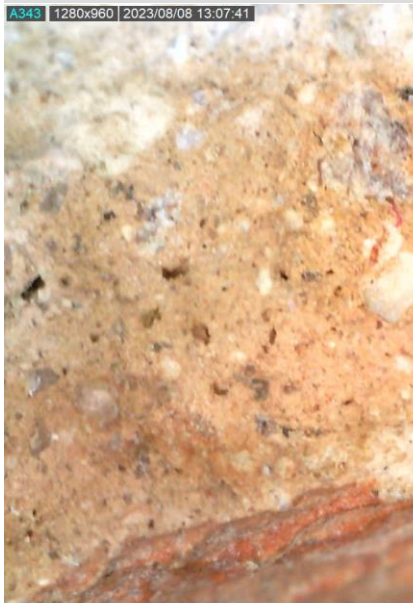
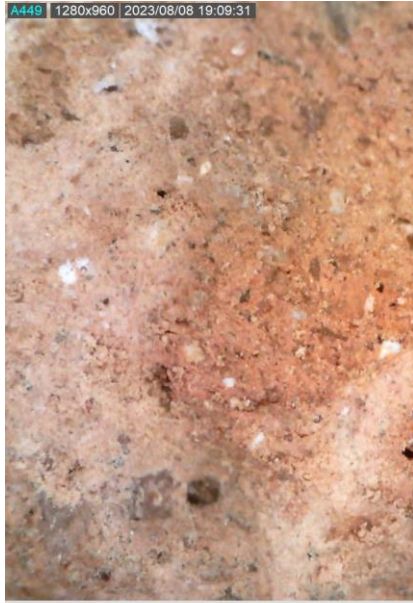


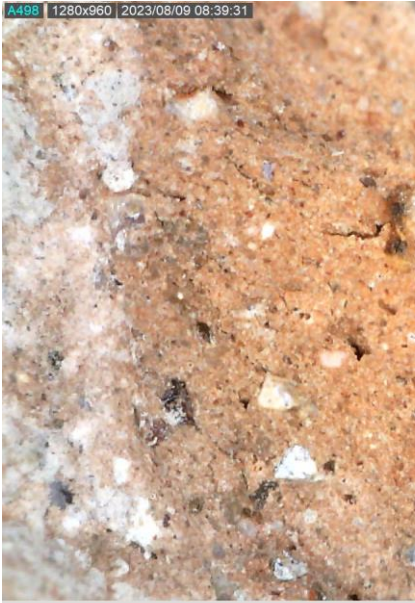




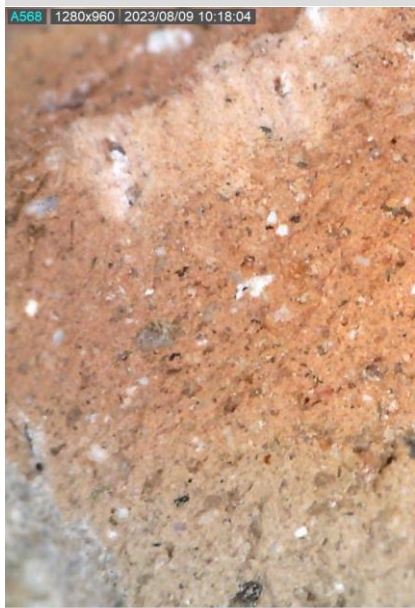
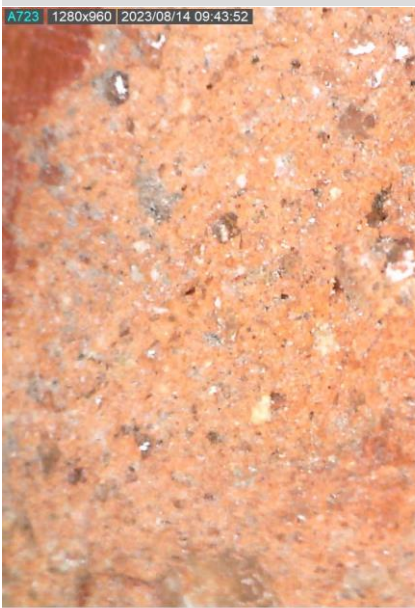
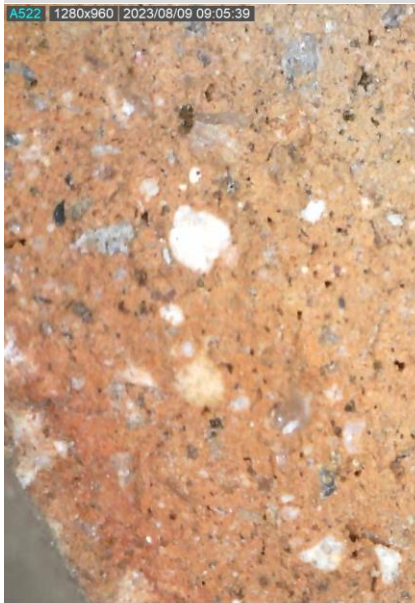


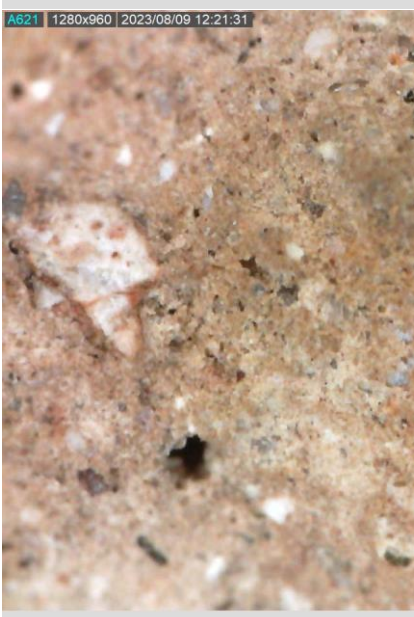


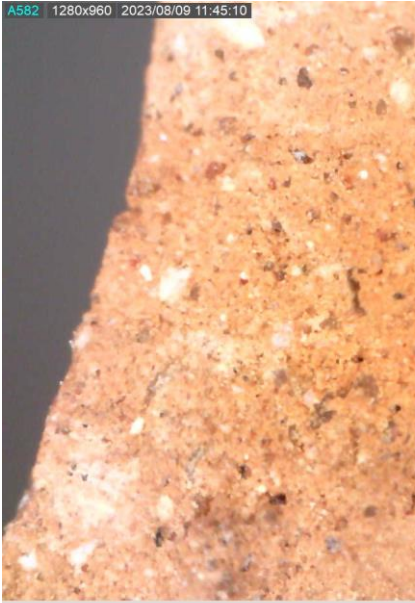




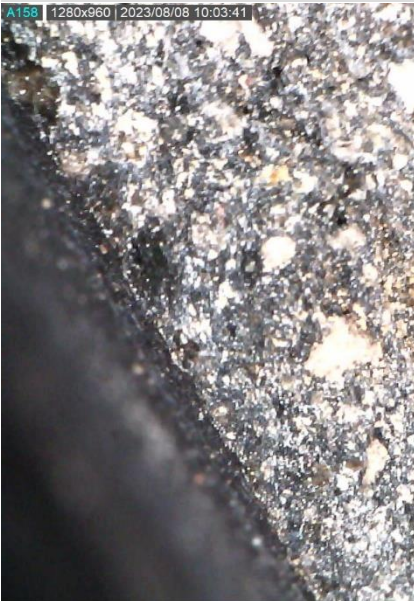


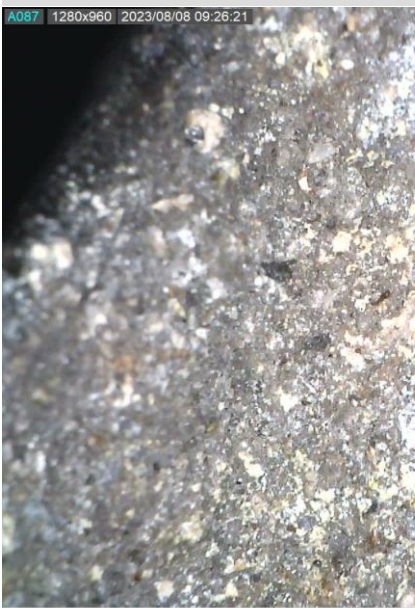




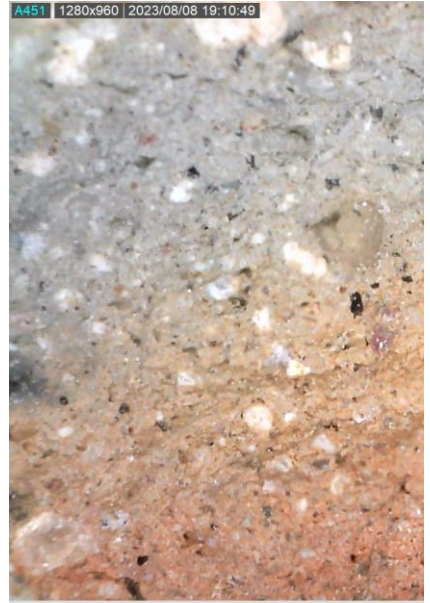
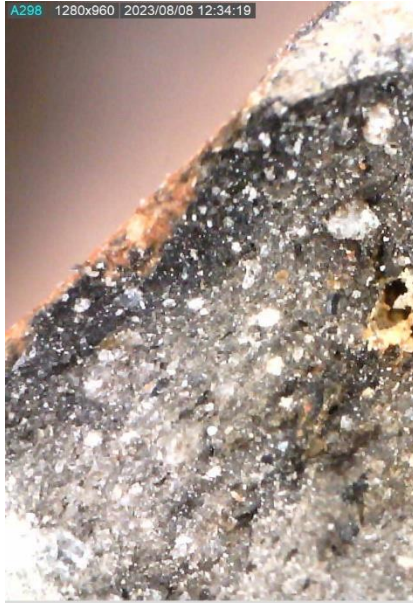


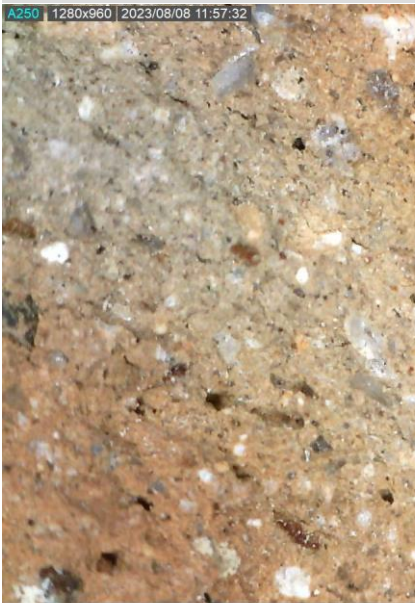
GROUP 2

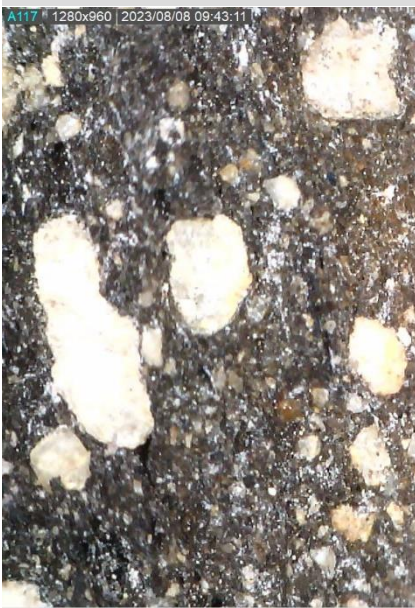
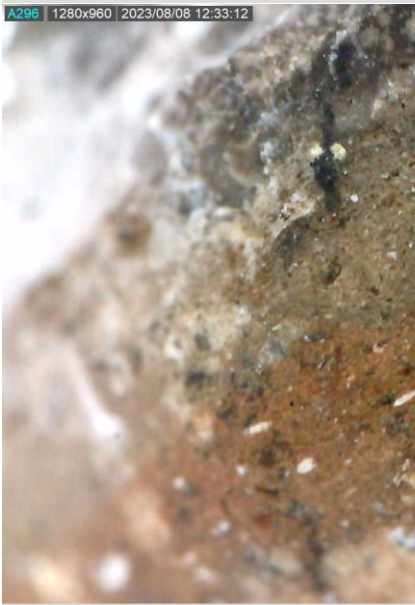


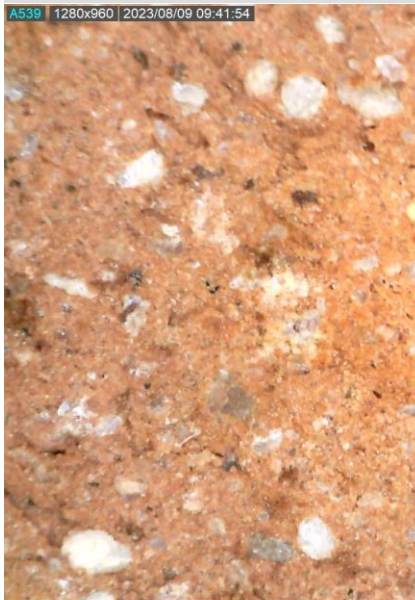


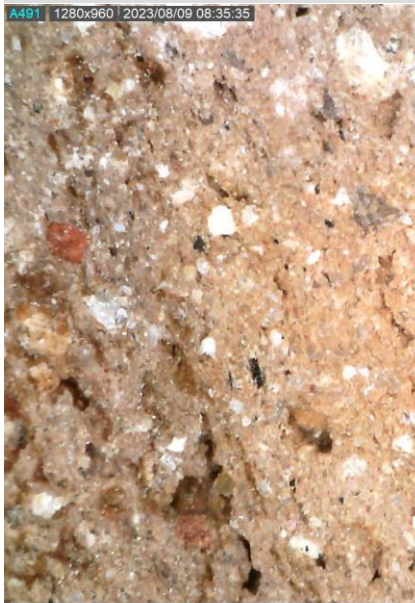
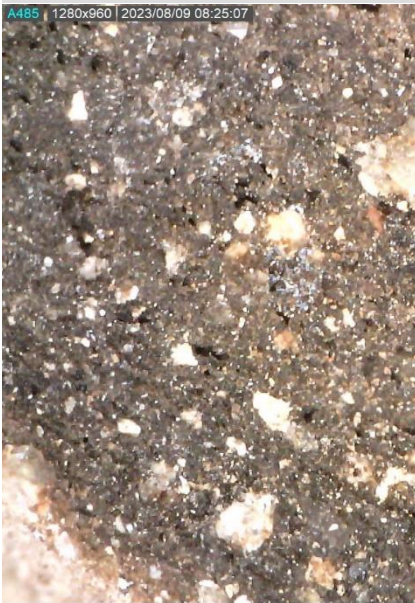
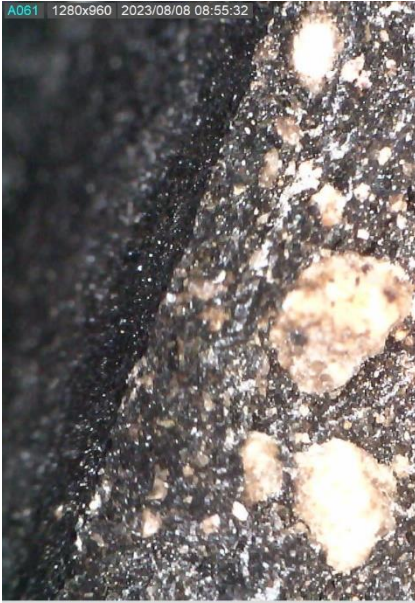




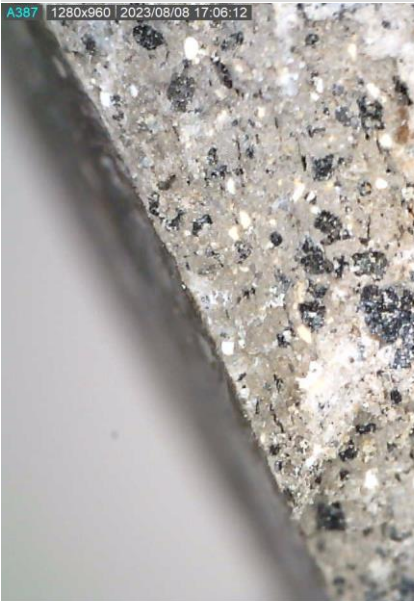
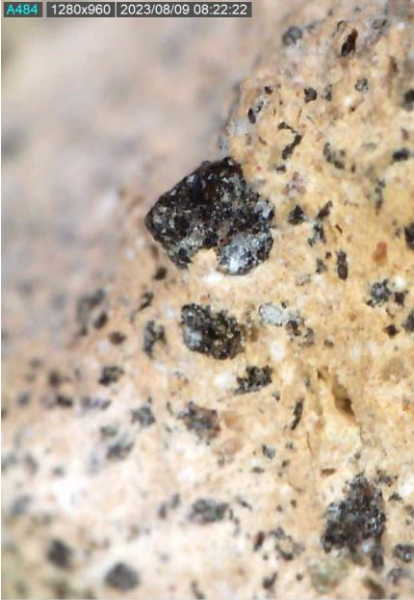
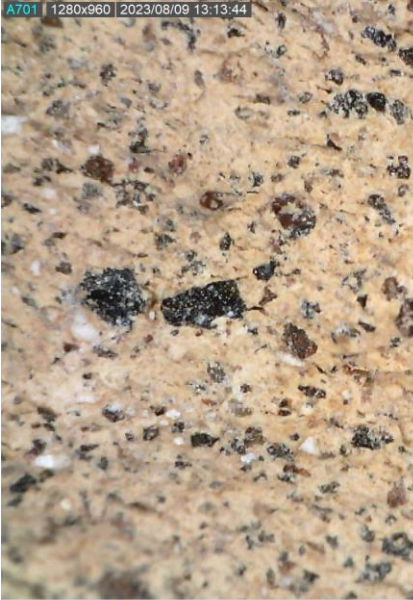
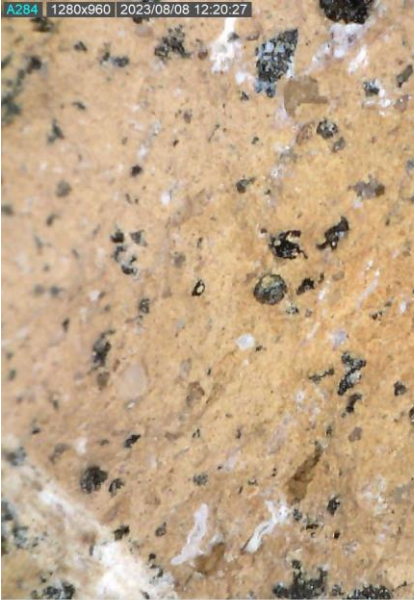








GROUP 3

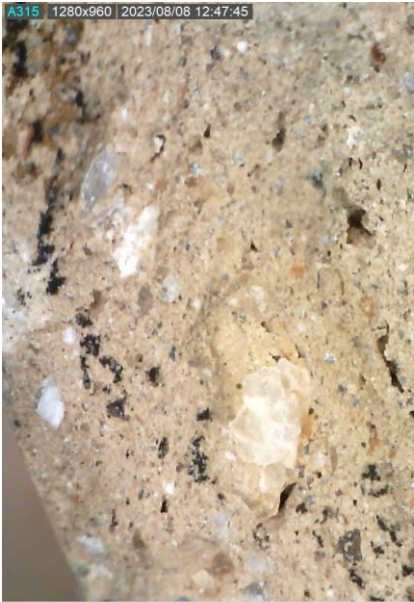




GROUP 4



GROUP 5



GROUP 6



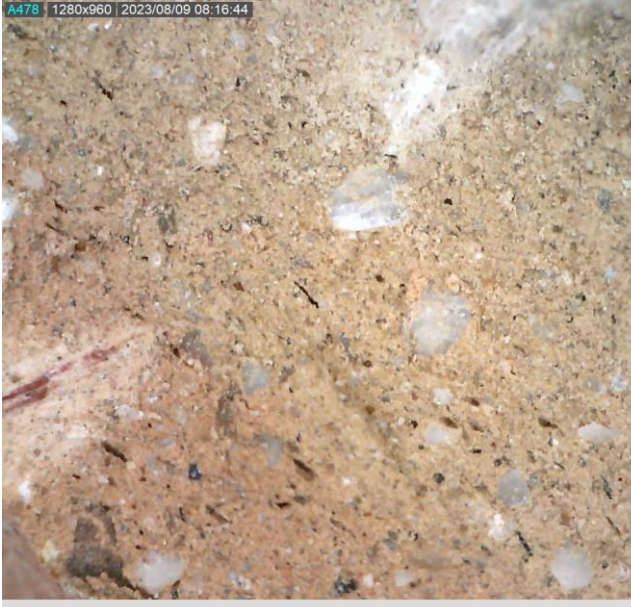
GROUP 7



GROUP 8



GROUP 9



UNIQUE TYPE 1



UNIQUE TYPE 2



Photos taken by the autor.