

Stratified Early Byzantine Pottery from the Assos North Stoa: Observations on Pottery Groups

The North Stoa at Assos was constructed in an east-west direction in the Hellenistic period after the major conglomerated bedrock north of the agora was leveled (fig. 1). The building, made of andesite blocks, is 12.50 m in depth, 110 m in length, and shaped in the form of an »U«. Composed of thirty-seven columns on the front façade, the building is divided into two naves by twenty columns, which carry the floor of the second storey¹.

The North Stoa was first excavated by an American team between 1881 and 1883². Some parts of the western and eastern walls were uncovered by excavating around the first, thirteenth and eighteenth columns from the west to chart the structural plan. After the American team, the first comprehensive excavation was launched by Nurettin Arslan (head of the excavations) in the 2007 season. In the excavations conducted in the western section of the structure from 2007 to 2013, an area of 125 m² at the western edge of the stoa was uncovered (fig. 2).

Stratigraphy

Today a fill of earth and debris slopes down from the north wall to the stylobate matching the natural slope on which it is placed. An area of 80 m² was uncovered from the western wall to the stylobate level between 2007 and 2011 (fig. 2). Part of this area is around the first column where the American excavations were conducted; therefore, the stratigraphy in this previously excavated area is mixed. The excavations were shifted to the east of the first column in the 2012 and 2013 seasons to examine an untouched area. As a result, the stratigraphy in an area of 45 m² between the third and fourth columns of the stoa was made clear and distinct. The stratigraphy, consisting of three strata in the fill on the main ground, contains mostly finds dated to between the middle of the 2nd and the 5th-6th centuries (fig. 3)³.

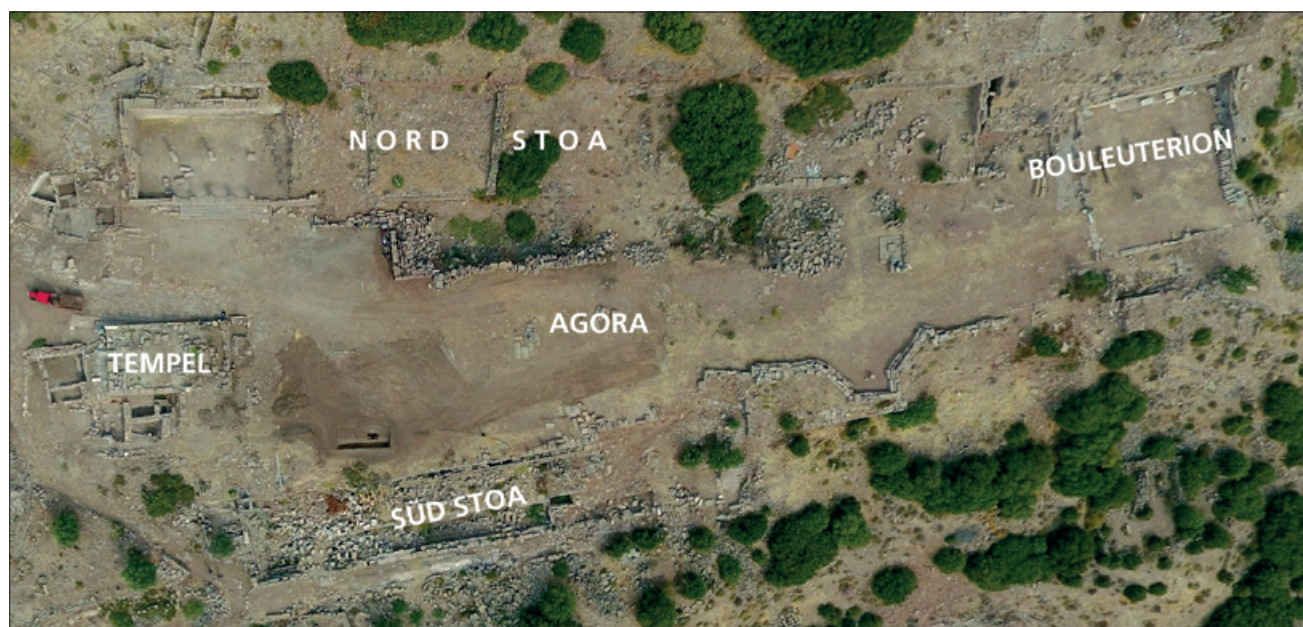


Fig. 1 Aerial view of Assos agora and North Stoa. – (Photo Assos excavations).

1 Arslan/Mohr/Rheidt, *Neue Forschungen* 89-91.

2 Clarke et al., *Investigations* 23-24.

3 For the Hellenistic layer see Arslan, *Neue Forschungen* 89-91. – Bakan, *Hellenistic Pottery* 109.

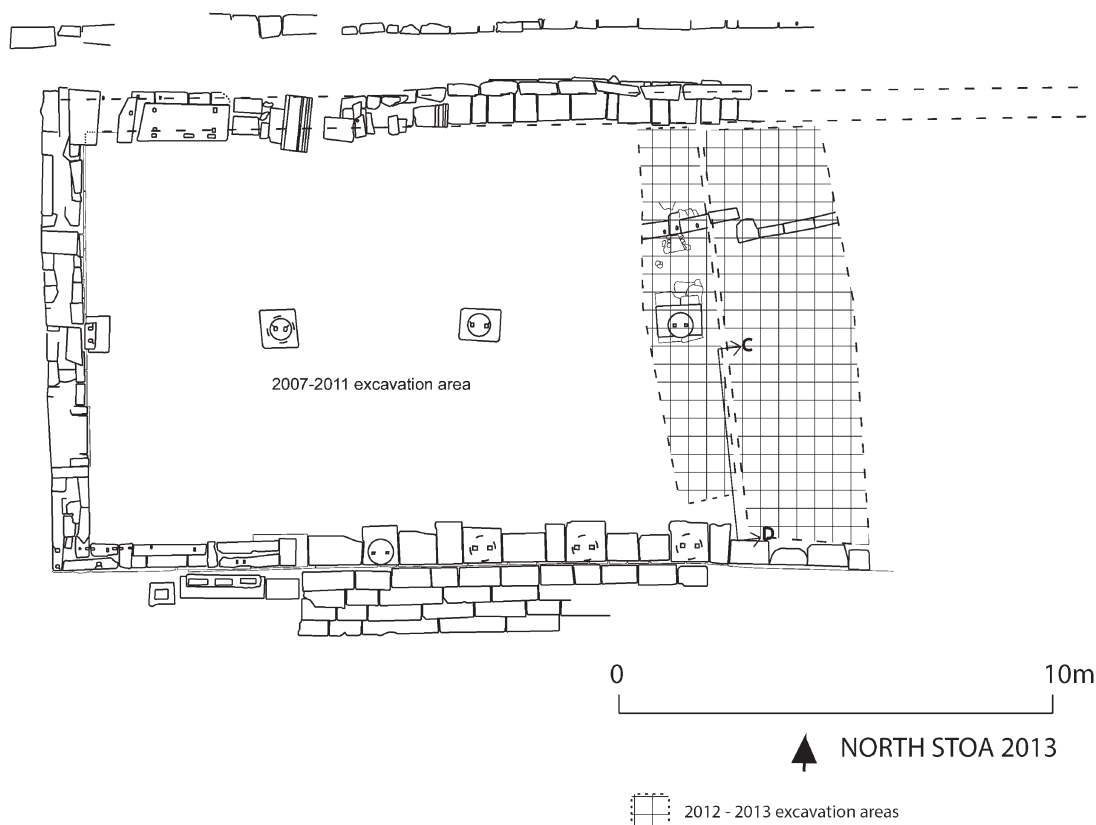


Fig. 2 Area excavated in North Stoa in 2012 and 2013. – (Drawing Assos excavations/M. Ayaz).

Late Roman Layer

The upper storey of the stoa probably collapsed in the 4th century during the Late Roman period. From that period onwards, the structure was covered at floor level with waste thrown down the slope and by erosion caused by rain. Waste materials and erosion formed a sloping, loose layer of earth inclined downwards from about 0.50m above the ground (146.15m) to ground level, around 2m north of the stylobate (fig. 3). In the Late Roman period, a covered structure was built in the western section of the stoa⁴. Firstly, the Hellenistic gate in the western façade of the structure was filled in with large stone blocks gathered from the ruins of earlier buildings. Beam holes were drilled in the northern wall of the structure at uneven distances at a height of 2.30m to carry a simple roof.

In the excavated layer, finds dated between the Hellenistic period and the time of Gratianus (375-383) were recovered. Finds dated especially between the periods of Commodus (177-192) and Gratianus were uncovered in abundance⁵. Burnt pieces of wood, iron dross, broken roof tiles, ceramic

wares, coins, metal objects, bone hairpins and needles were occasionally unearthed from the layer. The unbroken hairpins were of various kinds, cylindrical and round-headed. Another group of finds in the strata was coins. A great majority of the coins were corroded but those legible were dated to the period between Commodus and Gratianus. Along with the Late Roman coins, Hellenistic and Early Roman coins were also unearthed. These coins were few and excessively corroded.

Ceramic vessels were the most common finds in the layer. The majority were Eastern Sigillata C (ESC) wares produced from the Hellenistic to the Roman period from fabric containing golden mica and slipped in shades of red⁶. These wares are thought to have been made by workshops in the Pergamon region⁷. It is not possible to determine which finds of Assos were manufactured in which workshop without chemical analysis.

The second group, though not as abundant as ESC, was African Red Slip Ware (ARSW)⁸ made from refined fabric in shades of red at more than one workshop⁹. Open kitchen wares, cooking wares, amphorae, jugs, mugs, basins and unguentaria are other pottery items found in this layer.

4 Sezgin, Assos Kuzey 34-35 fig. 7-8.

5 Ayaz, Assos Kuzey 20-26 fig. 3.10.

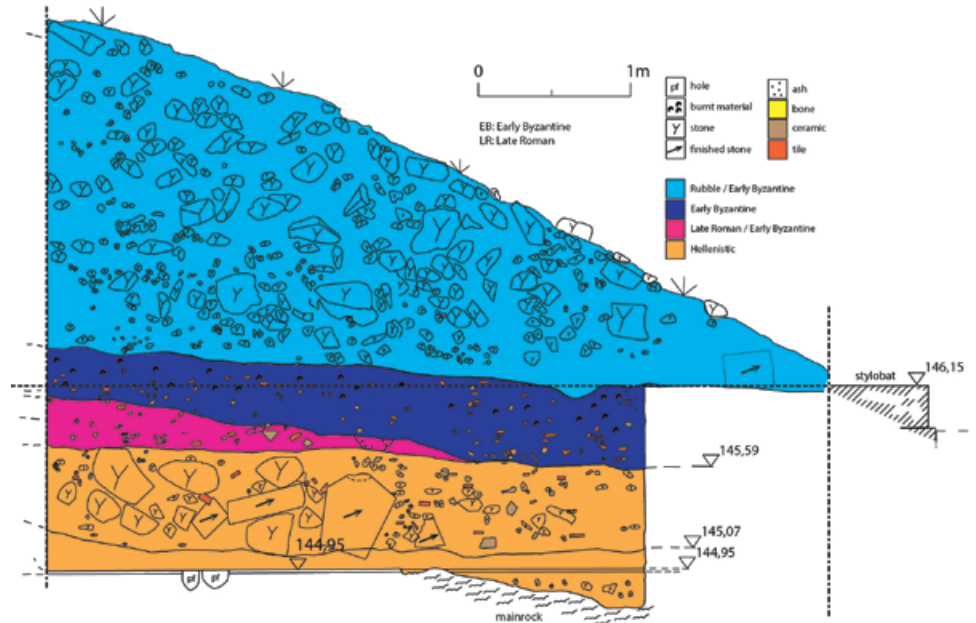
6 For Pergamon Sigillata see Meyer-Schlichtmann, Pergamenische Sigillata. – Japp, Sigillata of Pergamon. – For Çandarlı ware see Hayes, Late Roman 316-322.

7 For problems, classification and chronology see Japp, Sigillata of Pergamon.

8 Hayes, Late Roman 297.

9 Mackensen/Schneider, Production Centres (3rd-7th c.).

Fig. 3 Stratigraphy (C-D section) of North Stoa. – (Drawing Assos excavations/M. Ayaz).



Early Byzantine Layer (EB Layer)

The EB layer is 15-20cm thick in the west, 50 cm in the east, and of uneven thickness in the north-south direction. The lower level of the fill projects into the main ground fill (Hellenistic period) in the southern section. The layer is composed of dark brown and very hard earth in contrast to the Late Roman layer. The burnt wooden pieces and ash residues associated with these burnt pieces are remarkable. Another interesting find was iron dross. The dross hints that the inhabitants might have forged iron in the Early Byzantine period.

The most common finds in the layer were ceramics. Among the pottery are red slip table wares, amphorae, cooking wares, lids, open kitchen wares, mugs, oil lamps and other early period containers. The most useful groups for dating were the red slip African and Phocaeen wares.

Although many coins were dug up in the EB layer, most are illegible due to excessive corrosion¹⁰. The identifiable coins belong to the reigns of Valens (364-378)¹¹, Valentinian I (364-375)¹², Theodosius I (375-392)¹³, Arcadius (393-408)¹⁴, Honorius (393-423)¹⁵, Theodosius II (408-450), Zeno (474-491)¹⁶ and Anastasius (491-518). The coins of Valens, which do not occur in the LR layer, may signify the beginning of accumulation in the EB layer. Numerous PRSW dating to the 5th and 6th centuries may indicate the last years of accumulation. In the excavation area, although the latest coins are mints of Anastasius, the latest finds are very few PRSW Hayes 10C

dishes (pl. 2.12), dated to the 7th century by Hayes¹⁷, maybe mixed with the rubble layer. Some new contexts, for example Kythera and Pseira, suggest the late 7th or perhaps 8th century as the last date of the PRSW Hayes 10 dishes¹⁸.

Rubble Layer

The upper part of the fill of the stoa is a layer of rubble. The height of this layer, consisting of variably-sized rubble, gradually declines from the northern wall to the south. It is 3 m high adjacent to the northern wall. The rubble contains traces of earth and a small number of very mixed ceramic fragments embedded in the earth. Therefore, the fill was likely formed from residual materials of a construction site and dumped from the northern slope in the 7th or 8th century.

Early Byzantine Pottery in the Early Byzantine Layer

A total of 3943 ceramic rim pieces were found in the EB layer (fig. 4). Of those rims, 54.47 % are red slip table ware, 10.04 % are amphorae, 19.85 % are cooking ware, 5.92 % are open kitchen ware, 0.82 % are unguentaria, 1.55 % are lids, 1.04 % are black glazed Classical and Hellenistic ware and 3.36 % are amorphous and unclassifiable pottery.

10 For a detailed description of the coins see Ayaz, Assos Kuzey 24-26 nos. 18-25.
 11 Clarke et al., Investigations 311 no. 234.
 12 RIC IX 191 no. 3a.
 13 Bellinger, Troy 179 no. 333.
 14 RIC X 247 nos. 66-69.

15 RIC X 246 no. 61.
 16 RIC X 314 nos. 959. 961. 963. 967.
 17 Hayes, Late Roman 343-346.
 18 Cau et al., An Initiative 7.

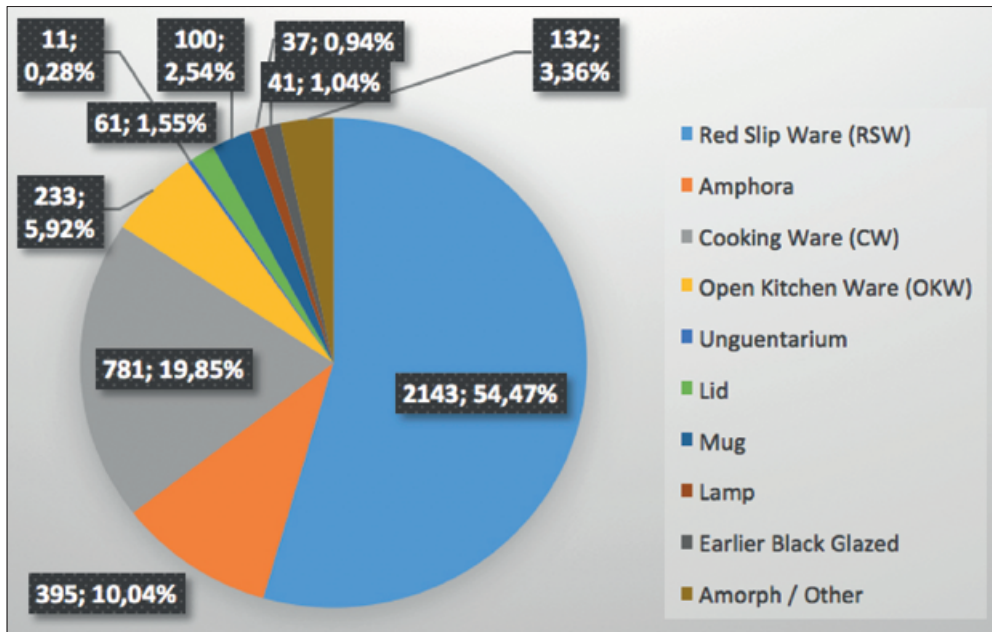


Fig. 4 Quantitative and proportional data of all ceramic rims found in Early Byzantine Layer. – (M. Ayaz).

Red Slip Ware (RSW)

Red slip table wares (RSW) account for 54.47 % of all ceramic finds in the EB layer (fig. 4). Of the lip fragments of RSW ceramic wares 80.82 % are Phocaeen Red Slip Ware (PRSW) and Light Colored Ware (LCW) dated to between the 5th and 7th centuries, while African Red Slip Ware (ARSW) from between the 4th and 6th centuries accounts for 3.08 %, and ESC between the 2nd and 3rd centuries, for 11.85 % of RSW (fig. 5). 4.25 % of RSW were unclassified.

If we take into account only RSW of the fourth to 6th/7th centuries, PRSW comprises 90.56 % of the RSW dated to between the fourth and 6th/7th centuries, while ARSW consists of 4.61 % and LCW for 0.86 % (fig. 6).

African Red Slip Ware (ARSW) (pl. 1.1-5; 5.1-5)

African red slip ware was produced on the North African coast by more than one workshop from the 1st to 7th centuries¹⁹. It is suggested that moulds and wheels were used for production, depending on the ware's form²⁰.

In the North Stoa, five forms were found which were probably produced by these workshops. Table ware such as dishes and bowls are composed of Hayes Forms 50, 61A, 67, 91A and 104A. Their fabric is hard and orangish red or tile red. Some tiny whitish-yellowish and transparent inclusions are seen in the fabric. Due to these inclusions, the wares have dented surfaces. Glossy or semi-glossy slip was applied to the entire surface of the body.

ARSW Hayes Form 50 (pl. 1.1; 5.1)

ARSW Hayes Form 50 was produced in the form of a dish. The body of this type of dish rises at a 45-degree angle or more from the bottom to the rim, which has a slightly pointed and rounded lip. The light reddish-brown fabric contains a small amount of transparent and tiny whitish-yellowish inclusions and a few tiny grits. The glossy and smooth slip evenly applied to the surface is red. ARSW Hayes Form 50 is commonly found along the Mediterranean coast²¹. ARSW Form 50 was classified by Hayes as two types, namely, A and B²². Type A, with a steeper body, larger base and higher-quality fabric and slip, dates to between the mid 3rd and 4th centuries. Type B dates to between the mid 4th and 5th centuries. Mackensen suggests a date range between the late 3rd and the first half of the 4th century for Hayes 50A dishes²³. ARSW Hayes Form 50 was unearthed not only in the EB layer but also in the Late Roman layer.

ARSW Hayes Form 61A (pl. 1.2; 5.2)

ARSW Hayes Form 61 was produced in the form of a dish and is categorized into two types, A and B²⁴. A projecting profile was formed in the outer part of the ware beneath the pointed lip, slightly curved inside. After this, the body sharply inclines to a flat base. North Stoa examples of red and slightly porous fabric contain a small amount of whitish and transparent inclusions as well as small grits. The glossy and smooth/thin slip on the entire surface is a darker shade of red than the fabric. Hayes has suggested dating Form 61A finds

19 Hayes, Late Roman 297. – Poblome, Sagalassos 292. – Hayes, Agora 68. – Mackensen/Schneider, Production Centres (3rd-7th c.).

20 Hayes, Late Roman 292-295. – Mackensen/Schneider, Production Centres (3rd-7th c.). – Mackensen/Schneider, Production Centres (2nd-3rd c.).

21 Hayes, Late Roman 455 map 6.

22 Hayes, Late Roman 69-73.

23 Mackensen, Thebais 212.

24 Hayes, Late Roman 100-107.

Fig. 5 Quantitative and proportional data of rims of red slip ware groups found in Early Byzantine Layer. – (M. Ayaz).

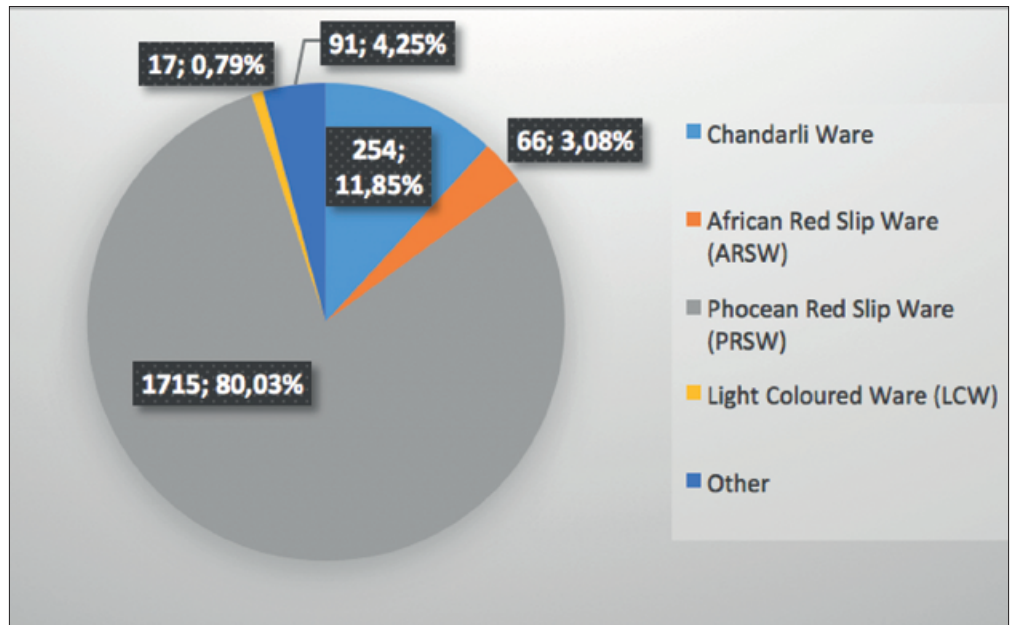
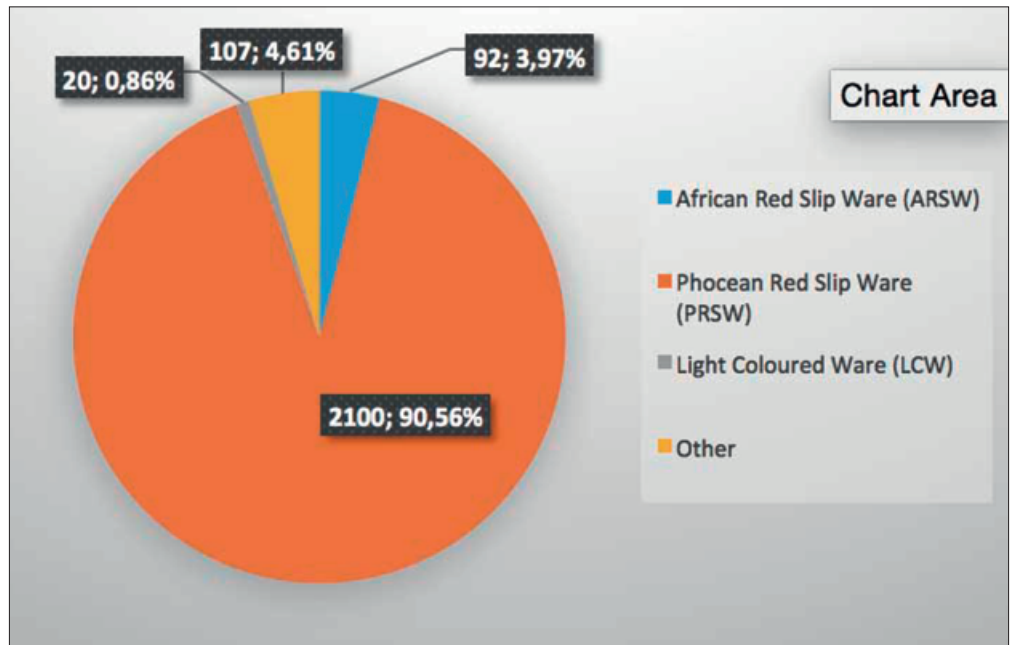


Fig. 6 Quantitative and proportional data of rims and bases of red slip ware groups of Early Byzantine Layer dated between the late 4th and mid 7th century by analogy by J. W. Hayes. – (M. Ayaz).



from Athens to 325-420²⁵. Bonifay suggests dates between 400 and 475 for 61A²⁶.

ARSW Hayes Form 67 (pl. 1.3; 5.3)

ARSW Hayes Form 67 was made in the form of a bowl. The rim, extending out like a flange, is connected to the slightly oval body. It is known that the bases of preserved examples in other cities were produced with a shallow and very fine groove. The fabric of the North Stoa example is red. The fabric contains a small quantity of whitish and transparent inclusions as well as tiny grits. The inner and outer surfaces of

the ware are covered with a slip in two shades of red darker than the color of the fabric itself. These bowls in their African forms, common in the 5th century, were dated to 360-470 by Hayes²⁷. Bonifay suggests that the bowls occurred between c. 350 and 500²⁸. ARSW Hayes Form 67 was only found in the EB layer at Assos, where Phoccean Red Slip Ware appears.

ARSW Hayes Form 91A (pl. 1.4; 5.4)

Another ware produced by the African workshops was termed Form 91A by Hayes. Having a hemispherical body, the most distinctive feature of the ware is the down-facing

²⁵ Hayes, Late Roman 100-104 figs 16-17.

²⁶ Bonifay, Etudes 167-171.

²⁷ Hayes, Late Roman 116.

²⁸ Bonifay, Etudes 171-173 fig. 92.

hook-like projection on the rim. Its fabric, containing some whitish-yellowish, transparent inclusions and a trace amount of tiny grits, is red. Its surface is covered with a slip in two shades of a lighter red. These wares, clearly distinguishable from each other and dated to the period from the 5th to 7th centuries, were classified into four main types by Hayes²⁹. The example obtained from the North Stoa is categorized as Type A, due to its aforesaid features. Type A bowls have been dated to the second half of the 5th century by Hayes³⁰. M. Bonifay suggests dates between the 5th and 7th centuries for all variants (A-D) of this type³¹. It is impossible to date the ARSW Hayes Form 91A found together with PRSW in the EB layer to within a narrower time period.

ARSW Hayes Form 104A (pl. 1.5; 5.5; 8.5)

ARSW Hayes Form 104 was produced in the form of a large dish. These dishes were classified into three types, A, B and C, according to the evolution of their form³². Type A examples were unearthed in the North Stoa. While the rim of this type is thick and sharply rises, the ware is shallow due to the less inclined body. There is a deep groove inside where the body and rim are connected. The fabric contains a small amount of whitish-yellowish, transparent inclusions and a few small grits. The slip, evenly applied to the entire surface, is semi-glossy and smooth. Type A is dated to 530-580 based on data from the agoras of Antiocheia and Athens which contained an early version of the dish³³. Form 104 (A-C) was thought to have a date ranging between c. 475 and 675 by Bonifay³⁴. It is difficult to date these dishes to a narrower time period based on data from the North Stoa.

Phocaean Red Slip Ware (pl. 1.6-8; 2.9-12)

Phocaean Red Slip Ware (PRSW) was first studied by Waagé in 1933 and named Late Roman C (LRC) because its place of production was unknown to the researcher³⁵. Hayes also discussed these wares under the title of Late Roman C³⁶. Waagé later studied the PRSW found at Antioch in 1948 after his research in the Athenian Agora³⁷. Hayes classified PRSW into ten forms and sub-forms, consisting of bowls and dishes. Fabric analysis on finds from the Cilicia Survey Project (Misis) show that multiple production centers produced these wares³⁸.

Some PRSW are rouletted and stamped. Stamp decorations on the PRSW are classified into three stages according to their style³⁹. The first stage is decorations similar to the plant decorations used on African ceramic wares between 350 and 430. The second stage consists of consecutive ani-

mal and cross motifs and the third stage is animal and cross motifs located in the centre of the base. Roulette decoration as another type of ornamentation was widely-used around the rims and on the bases of pots between the 5th and 6th centuries. In the North Stoa, examples of Forms 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 with their bases were uncovered.

PRSW Hayes Form 1A (pl. 1.6; 5.6)

PRSW Hayes Form 1 was produced in the form of a dish. The body of the dish forming a concave curve upwards is connected to a round lip. It is almost identical in terms of appearance to Çandarlı Form 4 wares⁴⁰. PRSW Hayes Form 1 was divided into four sub-types, A, B, C and D⁴¹. The depth of the wares and height of the bases tend to gradually diminish from Type A to D. The North Stoa find is considered as Type A. In some stoa examples, scratches were observed inside and outside the body. Besides this, a deep groove was detected inside just below the lip. Containing a small amount of whitish-yellowish and yellowish-shiny inclusions, it has a well-fired and red fabric. The entire surface is covered with a slightly rough and semi-glossy red slip. This dish has been dated from the end of the 4th to the beginning of the 5th century⁴².

PRSW Hayes Form 2A (pl. 1.7; 5.7)

Dishes in this group consist of four sub-types, A, B, C and D. Type A has a relatively larger rim diameter than the others. Bases are usually stamped. The rim extending upwards and outwards is connected to an oval body. Its red and hard fabric contains a very small amount of whitish-yellowish inclusions. The matte and very slightly rough slip covering the entire surface seems to have turned yellowish due to firing. The earliest examples of this form have been traced back to c. 370, based on finds from the Athenian Agora⁴³.

PRSW Hayes Form 3F (pl. 1.8; 5.8)

PRSW Hayes Form 3 was produced in the form of a dish. In this type, the rim is thicker and creates a concave form outside of the ware and then the lower part is pulled out or down, which marks the most distinctive feature of the group. The body is connected to a base forming a small, slightly curved projection. Hayes Form 3 dishes, which were widespread in Western Anatolia in the 5th and 6th centuries, were categorized into eight sub-types by Hayes, namely, A to H. The lower part of Type F in the outward projecting section of the rim is thickened. The small projection first observed in Type E is also used in this type. In some examples, deep rou-

29 Bonifay, *Etudes* 140-142 fig. 26.

30 Bonifay, *Etudes* 144.

31 Bonifay, *Etudes* 180-181 fig. 96.

32 Bonifay, *Etudes* 160-166 figs 30-31.

33 Bonifay, *Etudes* 165-166.

34 Bonifay, *Etudes* 181-183 fig. 97.

35 Waagé, *Agora* 298.

36 Hayes, *Late Roman* 368-369.

37 Waagé, *North Syria* 51-58.

38 Francis, *Cilicia Survey*.

39 Hayes, *Late Roman* 346-370.

40 Hayes, *Late Roman* 321-322 Form 4.

41 Hayes, *Late Roman* 325-327.

42 Hayes, *Late Roman* 325-327.

43 Hayes, *Late Roman* 328-329.

lette decorations are found outside the rim. The well-fired red fabric of the ware contains a small amount of tiny whitish or yellowish inclusions and is porous. The red and light red slip on all the surface has a slightly rough texture.

PRSW Hayes Form 5B (pl. 2.9; 5.9)

PRSW Hayes Form 5B was produced in the form of a dish. The rim spreading outwards is connected to an oval and relatively shallow body declining at a 45-degree angle or a little higher. Roulette decoration is frequently observed on the rim. These dishes are classified as A or B according to their evolution⁴⁴. While the rim is shorter and thicker in Type A, Type B has a relatively thinner and elongated rim. Roulette decoration was used on the upper rim. The shallow body in Type A is relatively deeper in Type B. The well-fired fabric of the dish contains some whitish inclusion and a slight amount of yellowish-shiny inclusions. The surface of the dish is totally covered with a light red and red matte and slightly rough slip. Members of Type B obtained in Athens and Lechaion are dated to the first half of the 6th century⁴⁵. Finds from Parion date from an earlier period between the second half of the 5th and the mid 6th century⁴⁶.

PRSW Hayes Form 6 (pl. 2.10; 5.10)

PRSW Hayes Form 6 was made in the form of a bowl. The rims of these bowls become thicker toward the side and are connected to an oval body. In some examples, a small projection was formed just below the outer rim. It is known from examples found in other cities that the base is quite low and thin, and some bases are stamped. The well-fired fabric of the dish contains a great amount of whitish inclusions. The entire surface of the dish is covered with a red, matte and very slightly rough slip. Form 6 is among the scarce Phocaeen ceramic finds. Zelle dated the bowls from the necropolis of Assos to a period from the end of the 5th to the beginning of the 6th century⁴⁷. Findings from Lechaion and Saraçhane were dated to the beginning of the 6th century⁴⁸.

PRSW Hayes Form 8 (pl. 2.11; 5.11; 8.11)

PRSW Hayes Form 8 was produced in the form of a bowl. The basic feature of these bowls is the large rim projecting outwards and pulled downwards. The concave rim of the dish in question has grooves and projections on it. The bowl's well-baked and red fabric contains a trace amount of whitish and yellowish-shiny color. The whole surface of the dish is covered with a light red and red matte and very slightly rough slip. Examples of these wares in Athens, Saraçhane and Ephesus were dated to between the second half of the 5th and the

beginning of the 6th century⁴⁹. Parion finds were also dated to the same time period⁵⁰.

PRSW Hayes Form 10C (pl. 2.12; 5.12)

Rims of the dishes of PRSW Hayes Form 10 are straight and in the form of an onion bulb. There are small projections along the outer body where it is connected. No roulette decoration was observed on the rim. Stamp decoration was observed on the base of the early examples. The wares are classified into three types, A, B and C, according to the evolution of their form⁵¹. The rim in Type A is rigid, with corners, and in the shape of an onion bulb. The bulb-shaped rim in Type B is attenuated, distinctly elongated outwards, and slightly hooked. In Type C, it is very thin and elongated. The Type C dish's well-fired and yellowish-red fabric contains a trace amount of whitish and whitish/yellowish shiny inclusions. The entire surface of the dish is covered with a light red and red, matte and slightly rough slip. This form is considered as the follow-up of widely-used Form 3. However, this is not true in the North Stoa. The cause of absence of these dishes in the Stoa is probably diminishing manufacture in the latter years of their production. The wares in other cities are dated to between the second half of the 6th and the middle of the 7th century⁵². Type C was the last version of this form and produced in the first half of the 7th century⁵³. In this excavation area of the North Stoa, no coin later than Anastasius was retrieved. Coins of Phocas dated to 602-610 were unearthed in the section west of this area where mixed finds were obtained.

Stamp Decorations on PRSW Bases

Although the bases of Phocaeen ceramic wares from the North Stoa are not usually embellished, some bases have stamp decorations (fig. 7). These consist of plant motifs, rosettes, animal patterns and crosses⁵⁴.

Light Colored Ware (LCW) (pl. 6)

The exact production center of this workshop is unknown. This workshop's products were made with a mixture of quartz, limestone and mica that became cream, light brown and light pink in the firing process, and were finished with a high quality slip in shades of brown and red. As well as the stamp decorations considered to be mostly inspired by the Phocaeen workshop, this workshop had its own repertoire of stylized decorations. This type of pottery, which can easily be classified due to the aforesaid characteristics, was introduced

44 Hayes, Late Roman 339-340.

45 Hayes, Late Roman 339.

46 Ergürer, Parion 453-457 nos. 339-347.

47 Zelle, Assos 96.

48 Hayes, Late Roman 340 fig. 70.

49 Hayes, Late Roman 342.

50 Ergürer, Parion 458-462 nos. 349-357.

51 Hayes, Late Roman 343-346. – Williams, Anemurium 49 nos. 279-280. – Ergürer, Parion 462-481 nos. 358-395.

52 Hayes, Late Roman 343-346.

53 Hayes, Late Roman 343-346.

54 For similar examples see Hayes, Late Roman 364-370. – Hayes, Agora pl. 60-79, 1234-1419.

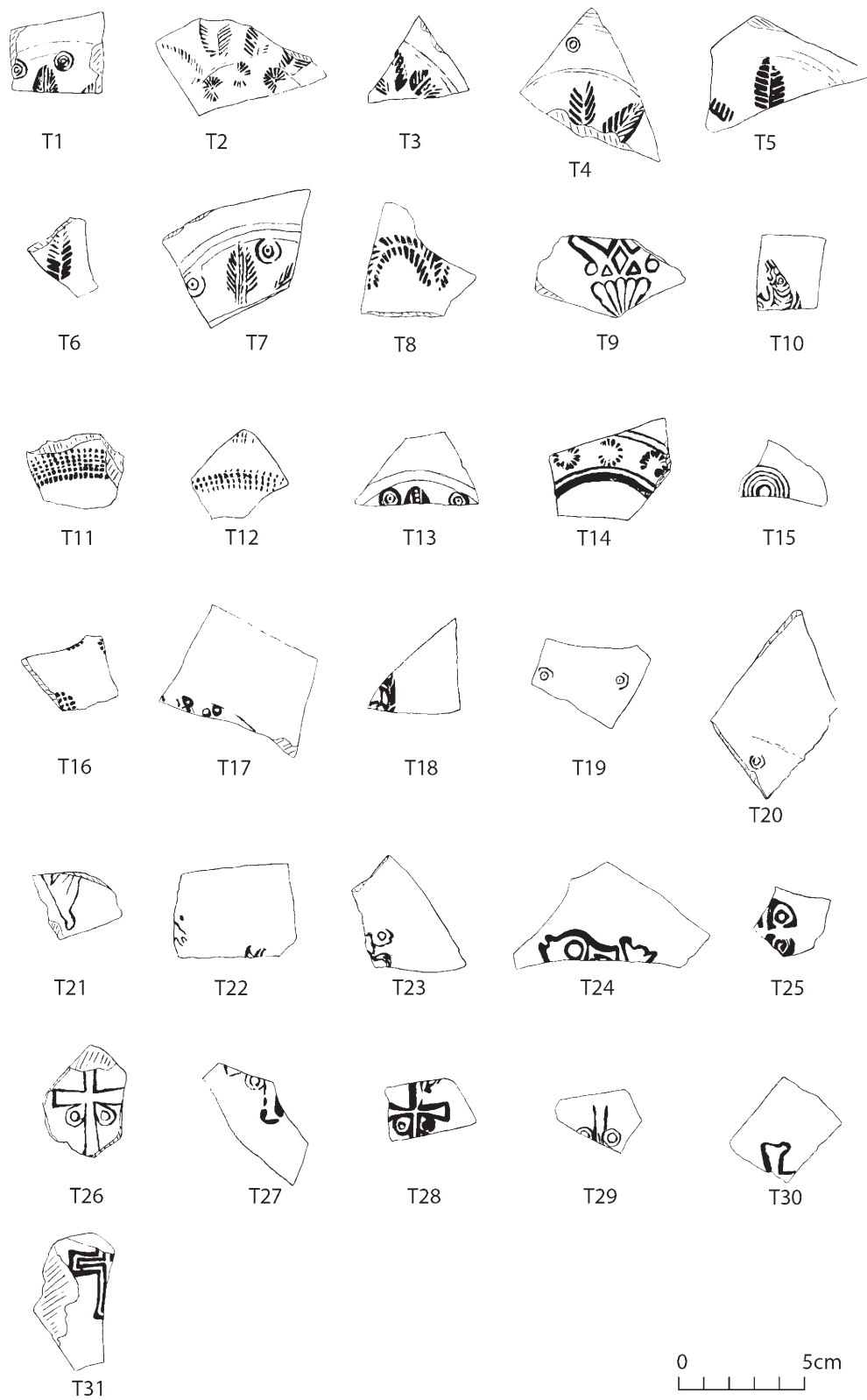


Fig. 7 PRSW base fragments with stamped decoration. T1-8 palm branches and concentric circles; T9 stylized lotuses and triangles; T10 animal?; T11-12 notches band; T13-20 rosettes, concentric circle bands; T21-24 animals (rabbit and fish); T25-31 various crosses. – (Drawings Assos excavations/M. Ayaz).

into the related literature by Waagé⁵⁵. Eleven years after Waagé, Robinson examined these products in the context of the Athenian Agora finds⁵⁶. The wares, which came to be better known by Hayes's research in the Athenian Agora⁵⁷ in the 1970s and at Saraçhane⁵⁸ in the 1990s, were first categorized as to their form by Opait⁵⁹. First excavated in the 2000s, the finds from Parion in the north-western corner of Troad prove how powerful the production capacity of this workshop was⁶⁰. Although its center is unknown at present, Hayes suggests that it could be Cnidos⁶¹ while Ergürer, based on the abundance of finds, considers that it could be a city close to Parion⁶². Assos had its share from this workshop's market. LCW found in the EB layer of the Stoa are distinguished by the reddish, yellowish and dark brown, thin, semi-glossy and very slightly rough slip applied to the entire surface and integrated with the reddish and pinkish fabric with a small amount of whitish-yellowish and transparent inclusions in it. Over-fired examples have turned brownish. A broad band of multiple notch decorations often found on and around the rim and occasionally on the base and outer surface is found on the Assos examples, which were produced on a wheel as per other cities where they have been dug out, and these embellishments are accompanied by stamped plant motifs.

LCW Assos Form 1 (pl. 2.13; 6.13)

Form 1 is a bowl and has a convex body and rim. The ware, with very pure fabric in reddish yellow, contains a small number of yellowish-shiny inclusions. It has no decoration. The surface is covered with a mottled matte slip in red and brown. Its features other than having a thin wall hint that this ware, only one example of which was found in the stoa, may have been inspired by PRSW1. A similar example of the ware was unearthed in Parion⁶³. The Assos find with a more oval body is slightly differentiated from the Parion example by its undecorated surface. The find obtained in Parion was dated to between the late 4th and 5th centuries.

LCW Assos Form 2 (pl. 2.14-17; 6.14-5.17; 8.17)

Form 2 is a dish with a shallow body and outward projecting rim. Roulette decorations with notches, waves and grooves are placed on the rims of examples of this form. While nos. 15 and 16 have notches on the rim, nos. 14 and 17 are decorated with wavy motifs. The motifs on all these examples are accompanied by grooves. Well-fired fabrics of these wares can be reddish yellow and pink. The reddish yellow slip was evenly applied to the inside and outside of the ware. Tiny yellowish-shiny and transparent inclusions

were observed on the surface of the wares. The surfaces are red and yellow, motley and slightly glossy. Considering the form and decoration of these dishes commonly found in the Assos LCW, it can be suggested that they were influenced by Phocaeen⁶⁴ and Pontus⁶⁵ ceramic wares⁶⁶. Frequent retrieval of these wares, other than LC forms, may be evidence that they were in high demand and produced over a long period.

LCW Assos Form 3 (pl. 2.18; 6.18)

This ceramic ware, of which only one example was excavated, is in the form of a dish. It has a sharp contour on the body. Similar examples produced by the LCW workshop were found in Parion⁶⁷. The base of this undecorated ware was not retrieved. The fabric containing a scanty amount of yellowish-shiny inclusions is reddish yellow in color. The slip is brown and red and has a wavy and matte texture.

LCW Assos Form 4 (pl. 2.19; 6.19)

Only one example of this form was found (no. 19). The rim of the dish rises in a slightly concave curve and hence resembles Phocaeen Form 2. The slightly oval body is connected to this rim. It has a red fabric with a trace amount of yellowish-shiny and whitish inclusions. The slightly glossy slip also contains tiny yellowish-shiny inclusions. The rim is decorated with grooves and the outer surface of the body with a graded curve.

LCW Assos Form 5 (pl. 3.20; 6.20)

Only one example of this form was retrieved. The 30-cm-diameter rim, narrowed into a triangle, is connected to the body rising at a 45-degree angle. The body is thicker than that of the other forms. The well-fired red fabric contains a small amount of grits. There are small yellowish-shiny particles on the matte surface of the ware. While a deep groove is carved on the outer body, three parallel thin grooves and consecutive notches (roulette decoration) were used on the inner surface. A similar find from Parion was dated to the period from the early 5th to the early 6th century in consideration of the find context⁶⁸.

LCW Assos Form 6 (pl. 3.21; 6.21)

This form was produced as a bowl and only a single example was obtained. A slightly concave rim is connected to a very steep body, making it appear as if it is broken, as in PRSW 6. The red fabric is well-baked and contains a very small number of yellowish-shiny and whitish inclusions. The ware has a matte surface and triple-indented decorations

55 Waagé, North Syria 42.

56 Robinson, Agora 80, 111, L 59, M 289.

57 Hayes, Late Roman 408-410. – Hayes, Agora 91-92.

58 Hayes, Saraçhane 7, 93-95, 100-102, 106.

59 Opait, Scythia 79.

60 Ergürer, Late Roman 175-192.

61 Hayes, Late Roman 408.

62 Ergürer, Parion 194.

63 Ergürer, Late Roman 177-179, Form 1, pl. 1, 1-3.

64 Hayes, Late Roman 327-329 fig. 66.

65 Swan, Dichin 265, 266 fig. 4: 36, 38. – Arsen'eva/Domžalski, Tanais 442 fig. 10: 291-295. – Zhuravlev, Pantikapeion 268 fig. 22: 3.

66 Ergürer, Late Roman 179, Form 2.

67 Ergürer, Late Roman 181 no. 10.

68 Ergürer, Late Roman 183 Form 8 no. 18.

were observed inside the body. Similar bowls were found at Parion⁶⁹, Priapos⁷⁰, Saraçhane⁷¹, the Athenian Agora⁷² and Thasos⁷³. The examples in these cities date to between the second half of the 5th and the first half of the 7th century.

LCW Assos Form 7 (pl. 3.22; 6.22)

The distinctive feature of these dishes is that they become thicker, forming a mace-like rim. The body, extending toward the sides, is slightly curved. Due to these characteristics, it is quite similar to ARSW 104B, 105 and PRSW 10C. The well-fired, reddish-yellow fabric contains a trace amount of yellowish-shiny and yellowish-whitish inclusions. The matte and motley surface also contains some yellowish-shiny and yellowish-whitish inclusions. No embellishment was observed on the preserved parts of the wares. However, on the bodies and bases of the wares in other cities, the lines were made distinct by incision and decorated with plant patterns.

LCW Assos Form 8 (pl. 3.23; 6.23)

This ware was produced in the form of a bowl. The rim is split into two to form a deep groove, which was supposedly used as a lid stabilizer. The pink fabric is well-baked and contains tiny yellowish-shiny particles. As in the fabric, there are tiny yellowish-shiny inclusions in the slip, which is semi-glossy. No decoration was seen on the ware's surface.

LCW Assos Form 9 (pl. 3.24; 6.24)

This form was produced as a dish. The rim is convex at the top. The body has a sharp concave contour on it. The ware's well-fired fabric contains a trace amount of yellowish-shiny and whitish-yellowish inclusions and is pink. As in the fabric, yellowish-shiny and whitish-yellowish inclusions were observed in the matte slip. No decoration was detected on this ware. A similar example was obtained from the Athenian Agora⁷⁴, dated to the third quarter of the 5th century.

Miscellaneous LCW (pl. 3.25-28; 6.27-28)

These unclassified LCW examples were produced in the form of dishes with deep bodies and horizontal rims projecting outwards in varying sizes. The rim diameters of these dishes range from 13.6 to 32.8 cm. As in Form 2, the dishes (except for no. 27) have grooves and wave motifs on the rim. Moreover, the rim is rouletted. The color of the wares' well-fired fabric may be in light reddish, reddish yellow or pink. Fabrics contain yellowish-shiny and whitish-yellowish inclusions. Except for no. 25, with no inclusion⁷⁵, the wares have yellowish-shiny and whitish-yellowish inclusions on the

surface as in the fabric. Nos. 27 and 28 became wavy in shape due to the firing. The surfaces of the wares may be slightly glossy or matte. No exact replicas of these wares have yet been unearthed.

LCW Bases (pl. 3.29-31; 6.29-31)

Fabrics of the LC bases found in the North Stoa are well-fired. Nos. 29, 30, and 31 are light brown, reddish-yellow and pink, respectively. While a trace amount of shiny-yellowish and whitish-yellowish inclusions was observed in no. 31, no inclusions were found in nos. 29 and 30. All of the examples have different fabric colors. They all are slipped. Decorations were made on the bases of nos. 29 and 30. The roulette decoration on no. 30 consists of thin lines and hatches. No. 29 has a stamped palmette together with wavy hatches and consecutive notches.

Other Wares: Coarse Ware (pl. 6.32-41)

Kitchen wares which include cooking wares and open kitchen wares are the second most common group after the RSW in the EB Layer. 781 cooking wares, comprising cooking pots and casseroles, were unearthed. The reason for their abundance is that they are easily broken into small fragments due to their thin walls. Open Kitchen Wares (OKW) with thicker walls, used in kitchens, are represented by 233 fragments. Even though the OKW group has various forms and different fabric and slip textures, the forms obtained in other Early Byzantine contexts of Assos and containing a quantity of grits comprise the majority of this group.

Another ceramic group found in the EB Layer is transport vessels. A large number of rims, handles, and body and base fragments of amphorae were unearthed in this layer. The most common form in the amphorae group is LRA 1.

Other ceramic vessels found in the EB Layer were mugs, unguentaria, black-glazed wares and lamps. 100 rims of mugs were discovered in small fragments. The majority of these fragments comprise *collorino*-type mugs found in the context of the 3rd and 4th centuries⁷⁶. 11 unguentaria account for a small portion of the classified materials, but it is understood that this group consists of early materials in the EB layer. A small number of Classical and Hellenistic black-glazed ceramic wares (41 pieces) were among the groups in the fill. Most of these ceramic fragments are probably early materials brought to the area as the ground became flattened by walking. 37 oil lamps account for a small portion of the retrieved ceramic wares.

69 Ergürer, Late Roman 183-185 no. 23 pl. 5.

70 Rose et al., Granicus River 93 pl. 9, 122.

71 Hayes, Saraçhane 93 fig. 31, 10/3.

72 Hayes, Agora 250 fig. 43, 1434.

73 Abadie-Reynal/Sodini, Thasos 33 fig. 13 nos. CF 182-184.

74 Hayes, Agora 250, 1434 fig. 43 pl. 70.

75 This may be from a different production center or a local product.

76 Hayes, Handbook 68-70.

Cooking Ware (pl. 4.32-36; 7.32-36; 8.32-33, 35)

Cooking ware consists of cooking pots and casseroles. Many fabric groups were used in these wares, yet two in particular were found abundantly in the EB layer.

First fabric group: This group is dark gray and contains some transparent and shiny intrusions, a great number of whitish inclusions, and small grits. The gray surface of these wares is unslipped. A similar fabric is described as »Corinthian cooking fabric« (C.c.f.) in relation to Corinth⁷⁷. Unlike Assos, the color of C.c.f. may vary from pink to red to gray⁷⁸.

In the first fabric group of cooking wares in the EB layer, mostly represented by casserole-like wares (no. 32), there is a 1-cm deep groove along the inner rim extending outwards, probably to keep the lid firmly in place. A similar form to no. 32 was found at Alexandria Troas⁷⁹, Parion⁸⁰, Stobi⁸¹ and Corinth⁸². Parion has many examples of this type of casserole. Ergürer considers that this type may have been produced in the Troad or Mysia (perhaps Kyzikos)⁸³.

Second fabric group: Colors in this group range from reddish brown to red. The surface of wares is generally dark gray (no. 33) or reddish brown in the few examples (no. 34). This fabric group is usually used as cooking pots and casserole-like wares.

The wares in the second group have rims which are often in the form of an onion bulb. Deep and shallow grooves occur inside, on and outside the rim. A similar form to no. 33 was found in Corinth and Messene⁸⁴, where the form was categorized as »Aegean Type cooking ware«.

Third fabric group: The third group can easily be distinguished by its relatively larger grits, sometimes of 2 mm, and whitish-yellowish inclusions. The presence of inclusions is so evident that they can even be seen on the ware's surface. We did not encounter this fabric in other cities. It may be a local⁸⁵ fabric used for a limited number of cooking wares over a limited time period in Assos.

Very few wares of the third fabric group came from the EB layer. These wares are in the form of cooking pots and casseroles, as in the other groups (nos. 35-36). The wares usually have short rims extending sideways.

Open Kitchen Ware (pl. 4.37-40; 7.37-40; 8.37, 39-40)

The open kitchen wares found in the EB context in the North Stoa are bowls and basins. There are 233 of these wares, accounting for 5.92 % of all the ceramic wares. Open kitchen wares were produced slipless with a coarser fabric. The most common of these wares are categorized in four distinguishable groups according to their form, fabric and slip.

The most common open kitchen wares in the EB layer are basins with outward projecting rims (no. 37). Waves, parallel lines and notches on the rims of the basins created by incision and rouletting are widespread decoration practices. Besides these, there are also undecorated examples. The most characteristic feature of the fabric is that it contains a large amount of small grey, black, red or yellow grits. This form is frequently unearthed not only in the stoa but in other Early Byzantine contexts of Assos as well. Due to their abundance, they are thought to be locally produced.

The second most common group of open kitchen ware is exemplified by no. 38. This ware was produced as large basins. The most distinctive feature of the basins, which have an outward rim, is that it is trailed in red and brown dots. The fabric has fewer inclusions than other open kitchen wares but contains transparent inclusions. Moreover, whitish or yellowish-shiny inclusions were abundantly observed on the surface. Similar examples were excavated in Ephesus Stadium. Turnovsky describes these basins as »buff wares« and states that they are typical in the 5th century⁸⁶. The finds from Ephesus are dated to the 5th century. Similar finds were found in Alexandria Troas⁸⁷, Parion⁸⁸ and Cnidus⁸⁹. Parion examples are dated to the 4th and 5th centuries.

No. 39 is another widely-found open kitchen ware produced in the form of a basin. The features of its fabric are quite similar to those of no. 38. The amount of whitish-shiny inclusions is one of the characteristics of this ware group. Owing to its fabric characteristics, it is considered to have been produced in Ephesus, as with no. 38. Similar examples obtained in Ephesus and Miletus were dated to the 5th and 6th centuries by Lüdorf⁹⁰.

No. 40 is called a »hammerhead« lip bowl⁹¹. There are shallow grooves on the inner and outer surface of the bowl and it has an inward curved rim. Because its fabric contains grits, this bowl resembles no. 37. Similar finds were found in Parion⁹² and Corinth⁹³. The Parion and Corinth examples were dated to the 4th and 5th centuries and the beginning of the 6th century, respectively.

77 Slane/Sanders, Corinth 248 n. 15.

78 Slane/Sanders, Corinth 248 n. 15.

79 Japp, Late Roman 64 fig. 5.29.

80 Ergürer, Parion 534 no. 486 (4th-6th c.). – Ergürer, Parion Tiyatrosunda Bulunan 141 pl. 2 nos. 11-12.

81 Anderson-Stajanović, Stobi pl. 143, 1231, 1234 (early 5th c.).

82 Slane/Sanders, Corinth 252 fig. 3, 1-37 (first half of 5th c.).

83 Personal communication.

84 Yangaki, Messene 775 fig. 4^e-f.

85 This fabric is not known at Alexandria Troas, Troia or Parion and is therefore thought to be non-regional.

86 Turnovsky, The Morphological 637, 642 fig. 3.

87 Japp, Late Roman 60-61 fig. 3.

88 Ergürer, Parion 232 no. 508.

89 Doksanaltı, Coarse Ware 773 fig. 3.

90 Lüdorf, Gebrauchskeramik 136-137 nos. S127-137.

91 Slane/Sanders, Corinth 265 nos. 2-45 fig. 6.

92 Ergürer, Parion 541 no. 515.

93 Slane/Sanders, Corinth 265 nos. 2-45 fig. 6.

Amphorae (pl. 4.41; 7.41; 8.41)

The other group found in the EB context was amphorae. Among these finds in various forms, the most common were examples with a convex lid, cylindrical long neck and thick handle known as LRA 1⁹⁴. A considerable number of white, grey, red or yellow grits was observed in the fabric of these amphorae. The surface may be buff, red or brown. The origin of these amphorae is known to be Cilicia and Cyprus. Multiple production centers have been suggested for these amphorae between the 3rd and 7th centuries⁹⁵. The first major exports throughout the Mediterranean, Aegean and Black Sea date from the early 5th century⁹⁶.

Conclusions

The Early Byzantine layer of the North Stoa yielded mostly pottery dated between the 5th and 6th centuries. Although the ceramics were found in the EB layer along with a small number of Classical, Hellenistic and Roman period finds, they can be considered homogeneous.

Red slip table wares account for more than half of the ceramic finds unearthed in the EB layer of the North Stoa. Among these wares are ARSW, LCW and PRSW. The first commercial links with the African workshops for the importation of red slip wares was established in the late 3rd or at the beginning of the 4th century. ARSW Hayes 50A dishes from the West Necropolis⁹⁷ and other excavated areas of Assos indicate the same situation. The EB layer indicates that African workshops only contributed around 4 % of the Assos RSW market between the 5th and 6th/7th centuries. This group is represented only by some specific forms in Assos. The most common ARSW forms are Hayes 50, 61A, 67, 91A and 104A between the third/fourth and 6th/7th centuries. A few forms, for example, Hayes 58A, 59/65, 59B 85B 90B and Mackensen 60.2 which were found in the West Necropolis, did not come from the excavated area of the North Stoa. ARSW is also quite sparse in Alexandria Troas⁹⁸.

In the second half of the 4th century, the ESC disappeared in the Assos context but PRSW were imported. PRSW, dominating almost 91 % of the red slip ware market of Assos in the 5th and 6th/7th centuries, was unrivalled in Assos as in other Troad cities such as the Smintheion, Alexandria Troas and Parion. All forms of PRSW were found while Hayes 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10 are common in other EB contexts at Assos, as in the North Stoa. In particular, the density of PRSW Hayes Form 3 is so intense that it cannot be explained solely by imports. The lack of standardization in the fabric, surface color

and texture suggests that they may have been imported from other cities using different clay sources or some of them may have been produced locally. It is not possible to speculate on this currently without archaeometric analysis.

The LCW workshop contributed a share of only about 1 % of the Assos market between the 5th and 6th/7th centuries. This group was found in all EB sectors of Assos while the richest repertoire was from the North Stoa. Although LCW products are few in number, they are rich in form. Few wares from the LCW workshop except for dishes classified as Form 2 were obtained in the excavation. LCW in Assos is not as dense as in Parion. LCW density in Alexandria Troas is more-or-less the same as Assos. For now, it is not possible to speculate whether these wares were produced in Assos or not. However, it is clear that their fabrics are very similar to those from the Smitheion, Alexandria Troas and Parion⁹⁹. LCW density in Parion suggests that they may have been produced there or in a nearby city.

Many cooking pots and casseroles were unearthed from all Early Byzantine sectors in Assos. These wares of a wide variety of types usually consist of the first two fabric groups, as in the North Stoa. The third fabric group is not common in other Early Byzantine sectors of the city, as in the North Stoa. The types of cooking wares in the first fabric group are also very dense in layers dated between the 4th and 7th centuries in Parion, suggesting that these types may be regional. Whether or not they were produced locally, cooking pots with the second fabric, known as Aegean-type cooking wares, appear to have been widely traded. It is possible to encounter these wares not only in the Troas but also everywhere along the Western Anatolian coast. Cooking vessels in the third fabric group are not found in nearby cities in the region. Therefore, this group was most probably made in Assos between the 4th and 7th centuries. To prove this conclusively requires clay analysis.

Four types of open kitchen wares are quite common in the North Stoa, as in the other EB sectors of Assos. The first type, decorated with wave, line and notch motifs made by incision and the roulette technique, is not only found in excavated cities such as Assos, Alexandria Troas and Parion but also in many Early Byzantine settlements that have not yet been excavated in the Troas. This density suggests that the first type of OKW may have been manufactured by one or more settlements in the region. Assos is probably one of the settlements where this type of ware was produced locally. The second, third and fourth types, which are not as common as the first type and have characteristic fabric and form, appear to be part of international commerce in Western Anatolia in the EB period.

LRA 1, whose origin is suggested to be Cilicia or Cyprus, is the most common type in the amphorae group in the EB con-

94 Riley, Berenice. – Riley, Carthage.

95 For discussion of production centers see Opait, On the Origin.

96 Roman Amphorae: a digital resource url:https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora_ahrb_2005/ (24.11.2019).

97 Zelle, Assos 100.

98 Japp, Late Roman 58.

99 Roman red slip wares of Alexandria Troas are currently being studied by Murat Ay as a PhD thesis. The author would like to thank him for kindly sharing material and information about LCW.

text of Assos. Between the 5th and 7th centuries, many LRA 1 of southern-origin came to Assos, while only certain forms of ARSW were found, and in small quantities. The same may be said for Parion¹⁰⁰ and Alexandria Troas. Certain forms of ARSW are also found in small quantities in Alexandria Troas, while amphorae of North African origin (Keay 23 and 36) and PRSW are abundant¹⁰¹. Japp attempted to explain this phenomenon in Alexandria Troas by the arrival of PRSW along inland trade routes and African-origin amphorae via coastal sea routes¹⁰². It should be noted that the amphorae carried commercial products in them. Southern-origin amphorae, which travelled along the shores of North Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean and Eastern Aegean and reached Constantinople, are not related to the amphorae trade itself, but to the products they carried. The harbors of the Troas such as Assos, Alexandria Troas and Parion must have received their share of these agricultural or sea products. Therefore, it is not possible to evaluate these two types of vessels (ARSW and LRA 1) in the same way as they belong to completely different commercial patterns.

Assos witnessed dramatic religious, architectural and cultural change between the 4th and 7th centuries¹⁰³. Many of the buildings in the agora, which probably collapsed due to an earthquake and lost their public functions with the rise of Byzantium, were transformed into houses and shops with simple rubble walls. Between the 5th and 7th centuries, inns, churches and chapels were built in many parts of the city. The

North Stoa, which was part of this transformation must have lost its original public function in the 4th century. There was a shop or workshop inside the stoa or it served as a workshop dumpster after losing its original function in the 4th century. The North Stoa probably maintained this function until it was filled with rubble stones in the late 5th and early 6th century. The suddenly-abandoned structures unearthed in many parts of Assos in recent years suggest that the city may have faced an earthquake around 700¹⁰⁴. The finds in the EB layer of the stoa do not include the last years before this abandonment of the city.

This article attempted to summarize the position of Assos in the Early Byzantine ceramics market on a regional and international scale by means of pottery common in the EB layer of the North Stoa. Further research supported by chemical and petrographic analysis may confirm or refute our tentative assumptions based solely on the density of the ceramics and observations with the naked eye. More research on the less-common types in the stoa or other sectors of the settlement will undoubtedly reveal the interaction of the settlement with many other markets during the Early Byzantine era. Pottery workshop(s) or production waste that could point to local production have not yet been discovered in Assos. A detailed survey of the area around Satnioeis (Tuzla Creek) close to and north of the city, which could have provided sufficient water for pottery-making, may reveal possible workshops at Assos.

Catalogue

- 1 ARSW 50 Dish, AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 10R 5/8 fine ware with few grit, whitish-yellowish and transparent inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 6/4 semi-gloss, Diam.: 26 cm.
- 2 ARSW 61A Dish, AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/8 fine ware with few grit, whitish-yellowish and transparent inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/8 semi-gloss
Diam.: 36 cm.
- 3 ARSW 67 Dish, AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/6 fine ware with few grit, whitish-yellowish and transparent inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/8 semi-gloss,
Diam.: 34 cm.
- 4 ARSW 91A Bowl, AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/6 fine ware with few grit, whitish-yellowish and transparent inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/8 semi-gloss,
Diam.: 20 cm.
- 5 ARSW 104A Dish, AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/6 fine ware with few grit, whitish-yellowish and dense transparent inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/6 semi-gloss, Diam.: 41.2 cm.
- 6 PRSW 1A Dish, AS'13 1-256
Rim, Fabric: 5YR 5/6 fine ware with a few whitish-yellowish inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/6 semi-gloss, Diam.: 20 cm.
- 7 PRSW 2A Dish, AS'13 1-256
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/8 fine ware with a few whitish-yellowish inclusions, both sides of the surface 10YR 7/6, 2.5YR 6/8 mottled and dull,
Diam.: 26 cm.
- 8 PRSW 3F? Dish, AS'13 1-256
Rim, Fabric: 10R 5/8 fine ware with a few whitish-yellowish inclusions, both sides of the surface 10R 5/8, 10R 4/3 mottled and dull, Diam.: 22.2 cm.
- 9 PRSW 5B Dish, AS'13 1-256
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/6 fine ware with a few whitish-yellowish inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 6/8, 10R 4/6 mottled and dull,
Diam.: 24 cm.
- 10 PRSW 6 Bowl, AS'13 KS 1-256
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/8 fine ware with dense whitish-yellowish inclusions, both sides of the surface 10R 5/8 dull, Diam.: 21.9 cm.

100 Akkaş, Parion 168, 170. LRA 1 is the most common amphora type in Parion between the 5th and 7th c. (personal communication).

101 Japp, Late Roman 62.

102 Japp, Late Roman 64.

103 Böhlendorf-Arslan, The glorious 224-243.

104 Böhlendorf-Arslan, The glorious 243.

- 11 PRSW 8 Bowl, AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/8 fine ware with a few whitish-yellowish inclusions, both sides of the surface 10R 6/8, 10R 5/8 mottled and dull, Diam.: 12 cm.
- 12 PRSW 10C, Dish, AS'13 1-256
Rim, Fabric: 5YR 5/6 fine ware with a few whitish-yellowish inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 6/8 dull. Diam.: 24 cm.
- 13 LCW Form 1, Bowl, AS'12 1-215
Rim, Fabric: 5YR 6/6 fine ware with a few yellowish-shiny inclusions, both sides of the surface 7.5YR 5/3, 2.5 YR 6/6 mottled and dull, Diam.: 15.4 cm.
- 14 LCW Form 2, Dish, AS'13 1-256
Rim, Fabric: 7.5YR 7/6 fine ware with a few yellowish-shiny and transparent inclusions, both sides of the surface 5YR 6/8 semi-gloss with very few mica inclusions, Diam.: 18 cm.
- 15 LCW Form 2, Dish, AS'12 1-215
Rim, Fabric: 7.5YR 7/4 fine ware with a few yellowish-shiny and transparent inclusions, both sides of the surface 5YR 6/8 semi-gloss, Diam.: 15.6 cm.
- 16 LCW Form 2, Dish, AS'13 1-256
Rim, Fabric: 7.5YR 7/6 fine ware with a few transparent inclusions, both sides of the surface 5YR 6/8 semi-gloss, Diam.: 21.4 cm.
- 17 LCW Form 2, Dish, AS'13 1-256
Rim, Fabric: 7.5YR 7/4 fine ware with a few transparent inclusions, both sides of the surface 5YR 6/8 semi-gloss, Diam.: 27.6 cm.
- 18 LCW Form 3, Dish, AS'12 1-215
Rim, Fabric: 7.5YR 6/6 fine ware with a few yellowish-shiny particles, both sides of the surface 5YR 5/4 semi-gloss, Diam.: 25.6 cm.
- 19 LCW Form 4, Dish, AS'13 1-256
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6 fine ware with a few whitish-yellowish and yellowish-shiny inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/8 semi-gloss, Diam.: 27.6 cm.
- 20 LCW Form 5, Basin?, AS'12 1-215
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 8/4 fine ware with a few grits and yellowish-shiny inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/8 dull, Diam.: 34.6 cm.
- 21 LCW Form 6, Bowl, AS'12 1-215
Rim, Fabric: 5YR 6/6 fine ware with very few whitish-yellowish and yellowish-shiny inclusions, both sides of the surface 5YR 5/8 dull, Diam.: 25.2 cm.
- 22 LCW Form 7, Dish, AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 5YR 6/6 fine ware with very few whitish-yellowish and yellowish-shiny inclusions, both sides of the surface 5YR 5/8 dull, Diam.: 25.2 cm.
- 23 LCW Form 8, Bowl, AS'12 1-215
Rim, Fabric: 7.5YR 8/4 fine ware with very few yellowish-shiny inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/8 semi-gloss, Diam.: 22.6 cm.
- 24 LCW Form 9, Dish, AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 5YR 8/4 fine ware with very few whitish-yellowish and yellowish-shiny inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/8, Diam.: 25.2 cm.
- 25 Miscellaneous LCW, Bowl AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/8 fine ware with very few whitish-yellowish and yellowish-shiny inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 6/8 semi-gloss, Diam.: 17.4 cm.
- 26 Miscellaneous LCW, Dish AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 5YR 6/6 fine ware with very few whitish-yellowish and yellowish-shiny inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/8 semi-gloss, Diam.: 26 cm.
- 27 Miscellaneous LCW, Dish AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 7.5YR 7/6 fine ware with very few whitish-yellowish and yellowish-shiny inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 4/4 semi-gloss, Diam.: 16.8 cm.
- 28 Miscellaneous LCW, Dish AS'12 1-199
Rim, Fabric: 5YR 7/4 fine ware with very few whitish-yellowish and yellowish-shiny inclusions, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/8 mottled and semi-gloss.
- 29 LCW Base, Dish AS'12 1-215
Base, Fabric: 10YR 8/4 fine ware, both sides of the surface 5YR 6/8 semi-gloss, Diam.: 8.2 cm.
- 30 LCW Base, Dish AS'12 1-199
Base, Fabric: 7.5YR 7/6 fine ware, both sides of the surface 5YR 5/6 semi-gloss, Diam.: 8.8 cm.
- 31 LCW Base, Dish AS'12 1-199
Base, Fabric: 7.5YR 7/4 fine ware, both sides of the surface 2.5YR 5/8 semi-gloss, Diam.: 10 cm.
- 32 CW, Cooking pot AS'13 1-257
Rim, Fabric: 10YR 4/1 coarse ware with dense grit, both sides of the surface 10YR 5/1 dull, Diam.: 25.6 cm.
- 33 CW, Cooking pot AS'13 1-253
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/6 coarse ware with dense grit, inner surface 5YR 6/4 dull, outer surface 7.5YR 5/1 dull, Diam.: 17.6 cm.
- 34 CW, Cooking pot AS'12 1-206
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/6 coarse ware with dense grit and whitish-yellowish inclusions, both sides of surface 2.5YR 6/4 dull, Diam.: 16.2 cm.
- 35 CW, Cooking pot AS'12 1-229
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/4 coarse ware with dense grit and whitish-yellowish inclusions, both sides of surface 2.5YR 5/3 dull, Diam.: 12.7 cm.
- 36 CW, Cooking pot AS'12 1-229
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/4 coarse ware with dense grit and whitish-yellowish inclusions, both sides of surface 2.5YR 5/3 dull, Diam.: 13 cm (preserved).
- 37 OKW, Basin AS'13 1-257
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/8 coarse ware with dense grit and whitish-yellowish inclusions, both sides of surface 2.5YR 6/6 dull, Diam.: 27 cm.
- 38 OKW, Basin AS'13 1-257
Rim, Fabric: 5YR 5/6 coarse ware with dense transparent and yellowish-shiny inclusions, inner surface 5YR 7/4 dull, outer surface 2.5YR 6/6 dull, Diam.: 36.8 cm.
- 39 OKW, Basin AS'13 1-256
Rim, Fabric: 5YR 5/6, coarse ware with dense transparent and whitish-shiny inclusions, both sides of surface 2.5YR 7/4 dull, Diam.: 37.8 cm.
- 40 OKW, Bowl AS'13 1-257
Rim, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/8 coarse ware with grit, inner surface 2.5YR 6/6 dull, outer surface 5R 6/4 dull, Diam.: 20 cm.
- 41 LRA 1, Amphora AS'12 1-215
Rim, Fabric: 5YR 5/6 coarse with dense grit, both sides of surface 10YR 8/3 dull, Diam.: 8.8 cm.

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Zusammenfassung / Summary / Özet

Stratifizierte frühbyzantinische Keramik aus der Nordstoa von Assos. Beobachtungen zu den Keramikgruppen

Bei den Ausgrabungen in den Jahren 2012 und 2013 wurde in Assos der westliche Abschnitt der hellenistischen Nordstoa ausgegraben mit dem Ziel, die Chronologie des Gebäudes anhand der Stratigraphie der Verfüllung zu verstehen. Spätromische Funde aus der Mitte des 2. bis Mitte des 4. Jahrhunderts lagen auf einem späteren Fußboden der Stoa. Diese spätromischen Funde wurden von einer 0,45-0,50 m dicken Schicht überdeckt, in der frühbyzantinische Keramik aus der Mitte des späten 4. bis zum 6./7. Jahrhundert lag. Diese frühbyzantinische Schicht wurde von Schutt bedeckt, der beim Bau von Häusern im 6. und 7. Jahrhundert am oberen Hang entstand und eine Vielzahl von Funden aus der klassischen Zeit bis zum 6. und 7. Jahrhundert barg. Die frühbyzantinische Schicht enthielt dagegen weniger komplexe Funde. Etwa 54,47 % der Ware bestand aus roter Terra Sigillata, während der Rest aus Grobkeramik, Vorrats-/Transportgefäßen, Öllampen und früher Unguentaria und schwarz glasierter Ware bestand. Phocaeen Red Slip-Ware aus der Zeit zwischen der zweiten Hälfte des 4. und dem 6./7. Jahrhundert ist das häufigste

Tafelgeschirr (90,56 %). African Red Slip Ware, die zwischen dem 4. und 6. Jahrhundert aus nordafrikanischen Werkstätten importiert wurde, ist eine weitere rote Terra Sigillata und macht 4,61 % der Gesamtmenge aus. Light Colored Ware, für die die Region um Knidos als Produktionszentrum vermutet wird, ist mit 0,86 % eine weniger häufige Terra Sigillata. Insgesamt 10,85 % der Keramik besteht aus Kochgeschirr, darunter Kochtöpfe und Kasserollen. Ähnliche Beispiele, die als ägäischer Typus bekannt sind, wurden im Kontext des 5. Jahrhunderts in Korinth und Messene gefunden. Andere Formen waren Deckel von Kochgeschirr (2,54 %) und Küchengeschirr (5,92 %). Schalen oder Schüsseln mit Knickrand und einem Ritzdekor in Form von Wellen, parallelen Linien oder Kerben waren unter der Küchenware verbreitet. Ähnliches Küchengeschirr aus Ephesus, Milet und Parion wird in das 5. bis 6. Jahrhundert datiert. 10,04 % der Keramik sind Vorrats-/Transportgefäße. Die häufig vorkommende LRA 1-Amphore hat einen fast zylindrischen Halsabschluss, einen konkaven Rand und einen dicken Henkel. Die Amphoren des Typs LRA 1 haben ihren Ursprung in Kilikien und Zypern.

Stratified Early Byzantine Pottery from the Assos North Stoa: Initial Observations on Pottery Groups

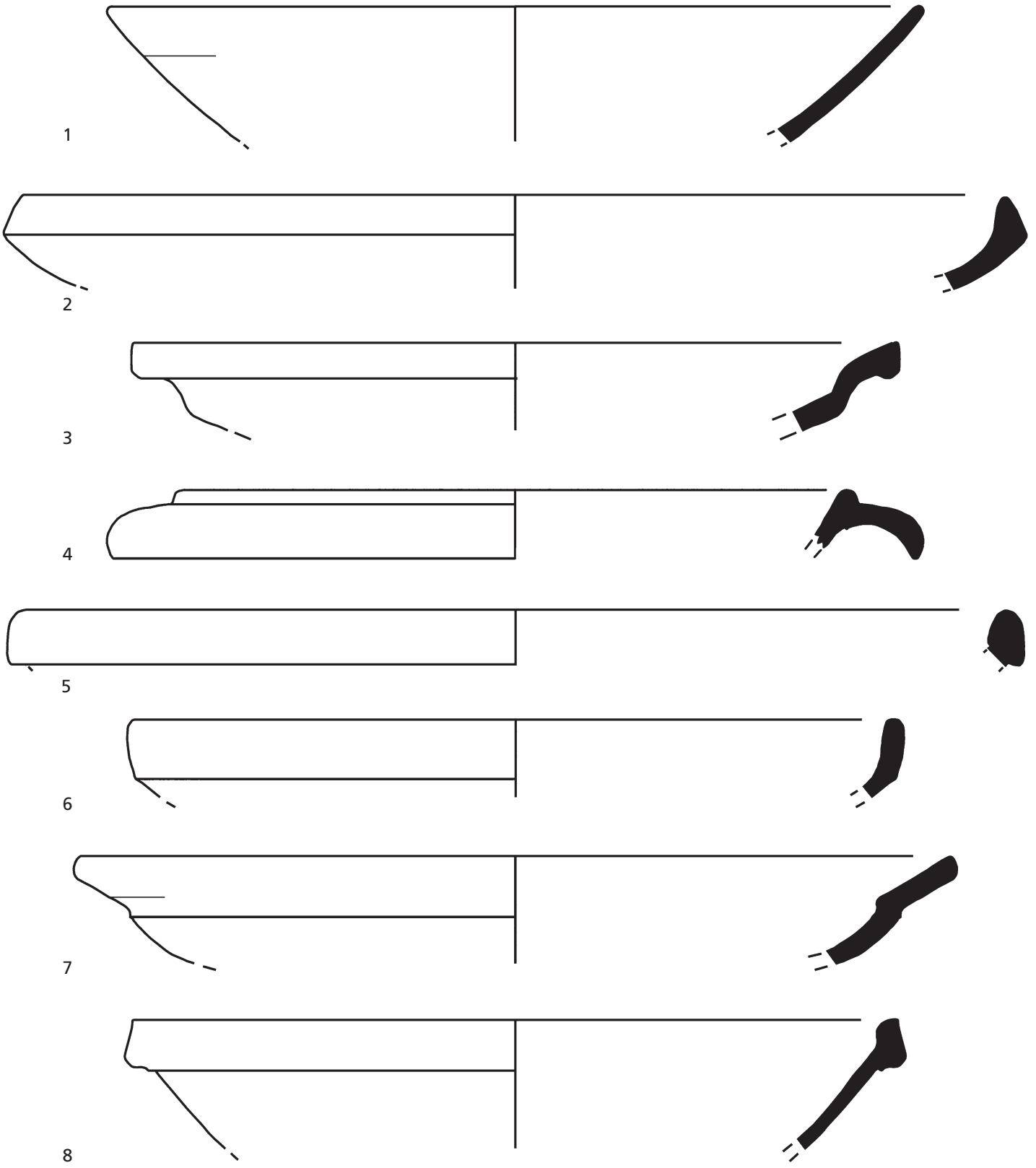
In the 2012 and 2013 excavation seasons at Assos, the western side of the Hellenistic era North Stoa was excavated to understand the chronology of the building from the stratigraphy of the fill. Finds dating to the Late Roman period (mid-late 2nd to mid-late 4th century) were found on a later floor of the stoa. These Late Roman finds were covered by a layer of soil 0.45-0.50m deep which concealed Early Byzantine pottery dated from the mid-late 4th to the 6th/7th century. This Early Byzantine layer was covered by rubble in the 6th century which concealed a variety of discoveries from the Classical period to the 6th-7th century. The Early Byzantine layer, however, revealed less complex finds. Some 54.47 % of the wares consisted of red slip table ware, while the rest consisted of coarse wares, storage/transport vessels, oil lamps and earlier unguentaria and black glazed wares.

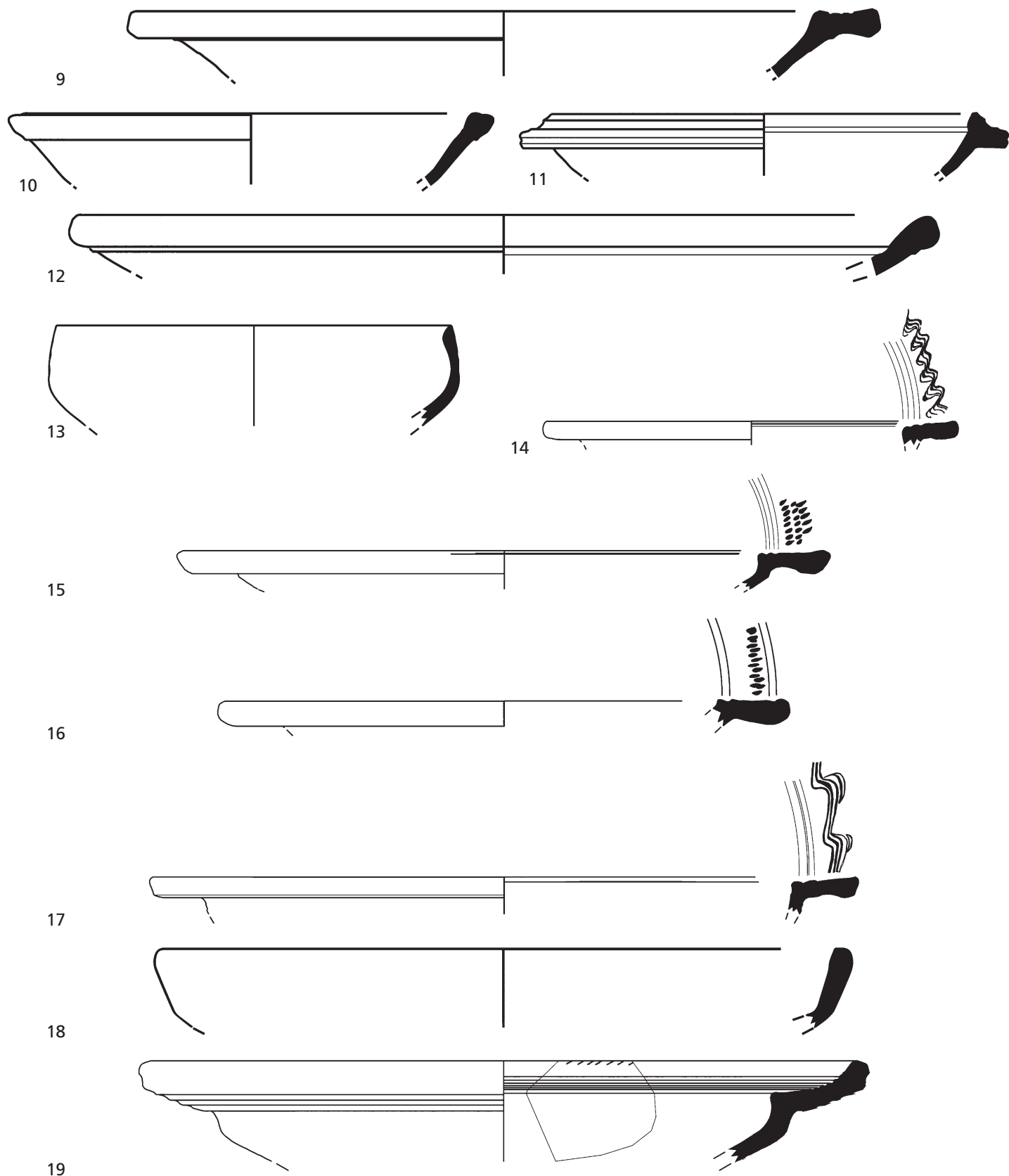
Phocaeen Red Slip Ware from the period between the second half of the 4th and the 6th /7th century is the most common table ware (90.56 %). African Red Slip Ware imported from North African workshops between the 4th and the 6th centuries is another red slip table ware and constitutes 4.61 % of the total. Light Colored Ware, for which the Cnidian region is suggested as the production center, is a less common red slip table ware with 0.86 %. Overall, 10.85 % of the pottery consists of cooking ware including cooking pots and casseroles. Similar examples known as the Aegean type are found in the 5th century context of Corinth and Messene. Other forms found were the lids of cooking ware (2.54 %) and kitchen ware (5.92 %). Bowls or basins with an averted rim, which have incised decoration depicting waves, parallel lines or notches, are common amongst the kitchen ware. Similar kitchen ware from Ephesus, Miletus and Parion is dated to the 5th-6th century. 10.04 % of the pottery is storage/transport vessels. The most common LRA 1 amphora has a nearly cylindrical neck ending, a concave rim, and a thick handle. The LRA 1 type of amphorae is known to have originated in Cilicia and Cyprus.

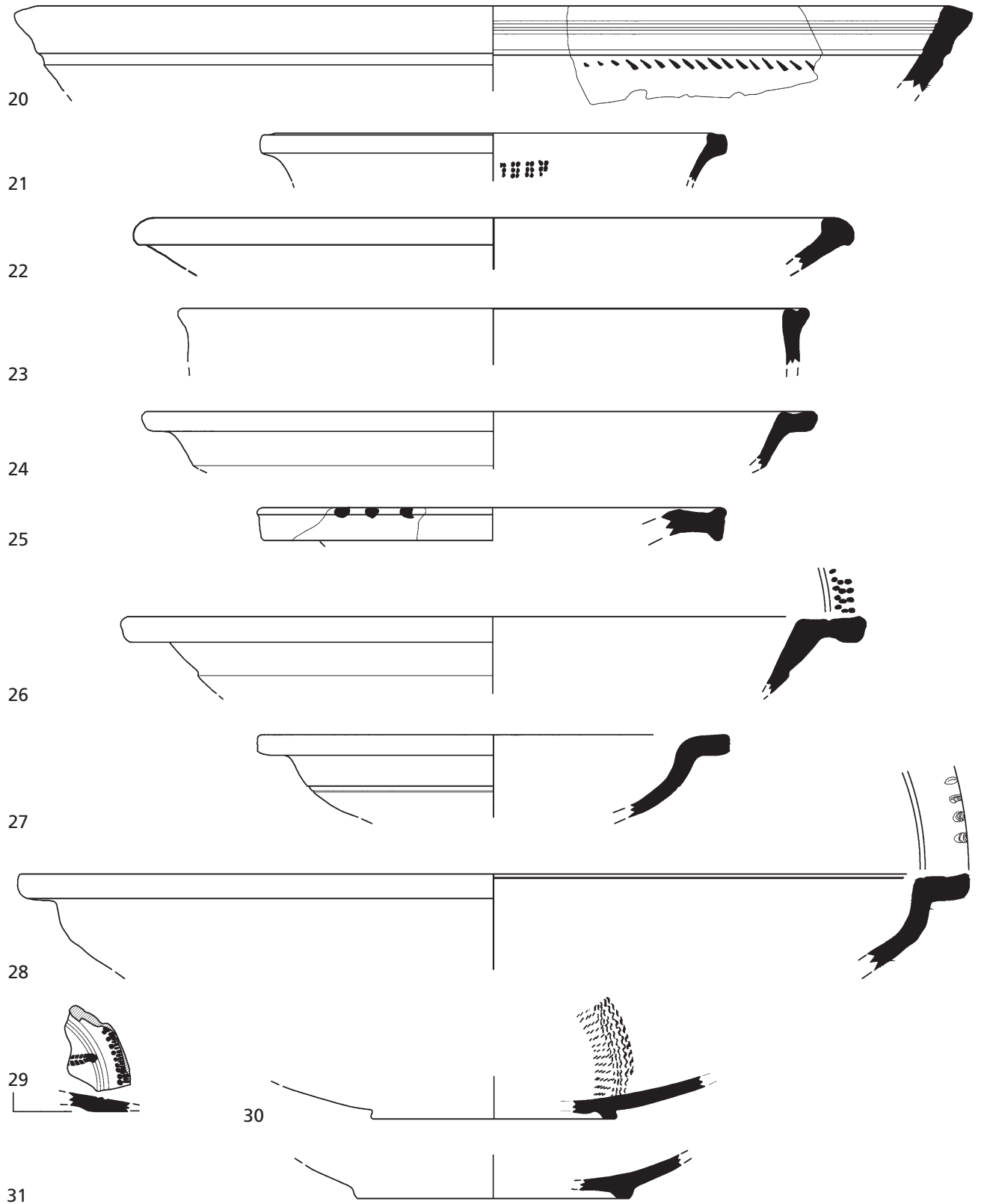
Assos Kuzey Stoa'dan Erken Bizans Dönemi Seramik Katmanları: Seramik Grupları Üzerine Gözlemler

Assos'da 2012-2013 yılı kazı sezonunda, Helenistik Dönem Kuzey Stoa'nın batı kesiminde, yapının kronolijisini dolgu toprak stratigrafisi üzerinden anlamak için kazı çalışmaları yapılmıştır. Geç Roma Dönemi'ne tarihlenen buluntular (ikinci yüzyıl ortası – dördüncü yüzyıl ortası) stoa'nın geç dönem zemininde ele geçmiştir. Bu geç Roma dönemi buluntuları, dördüncü yüzyıl ortalarından yedinci/sekizinci yüzyıl ortalarına ait erken Bizans dönemi seramiklerini kapsayan 0.45-0.50m derinliğindeki bir toprak tabakası ile kapanmıştır. Klasik dönemden geç yedinci veya sekizinci yüzyıla kadar çeşitli bulguları örten bu erken Bizans tabakası, üst eğimdeki geç yedinci veya sekizinci yüzyıla ait moloz taşlarla oluşturulan konut yapılarıyla kaplanmıştır. Erken Bizans tabakası, bu duruma rağmen, daha az karmaşık halde ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Pişmiş toprakların yaklaşık % 54.47'si kırmızı astarlı tabak çanaklardan oluşurken, geri kalanı ise kaba çanak çömlekler, ticari depolama kapları, kandiller ve daha erken tarihli unguentaria ve siyah sırlı kaplardan oluşmaktadır.

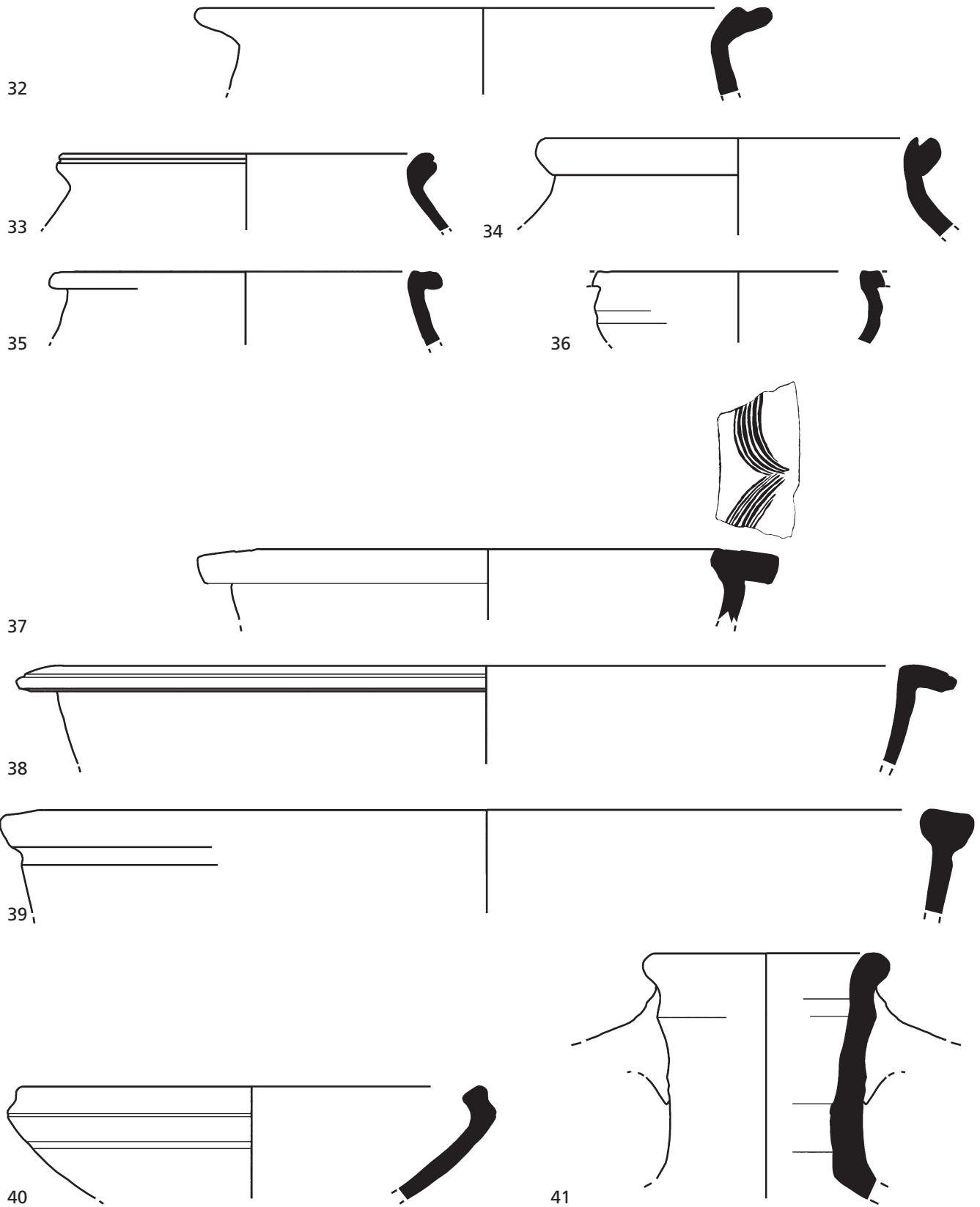
Dördüncü yüzyılın ikinci yarısı ile yedinci/sekizinci yüzyıl arasındaki döneme ait Phokaia Kırmızı Astarlı Seramikleri en yaygın sofraya kaplarıdır (% 90.56). Dördüncü ve altıncı yüzyıllar arasında Kuzey Afrika atölyelerinden ithal edilen Afrika Kırmızı Astarlı Seramikleri ise toplamın % 4.61'ini oluşturan diğer kırmızı astarlı mutfak ve sofraya kaplarıdır. Üretim merkezinin Knidos bölgesi olarak önerilen Açık Renkli Kaplar, kırmızı astarlı kaplardan % 0.86 oranıyla daha az yaygındır. Genel olarak, kapların % 10.85'ini pişirme ve güveç kapları oluşturmaktadır. Kap kacakların Ege tipi olarak bilinen benzer örnekleri, Korinth ve Messene'nin beşinci yüzyıla ait konteksinde ele geçmiştir. Ele geçen diğer formlar pişirme kapakları (% 2.54) ve mutfak kaplarıdır (% 5.92). Paralel çizgiler ve ya çentikler ile kazınarak bezenmiş olan dışa çıkık ağızlı kase ya da kaplar mutfak kapları arasında en yaygın malzemelerdir. Ephesus, Miletus ve Parion'dan ele geçen benzer mutfak kap kacakları, beşinci – altıncı yüzyıla tarihlendirilmiştir. Seramiklerin % 10.04'ü ticari depolama kaplarıdır. En yaygın tip olan LRA 1 amphorası, silindirik boyun ucu, iç bükey ağız kenarı ve kalın bir kulba sahiptir. LRA 1 tipi amphoraların Kilikya ve Kıbrıs kaynaklı olduğu bilinmektedir.







Cat. 20-31: LCW. – (Drawings Assos excavations / M. Ayaz). – M. 1:2,5.





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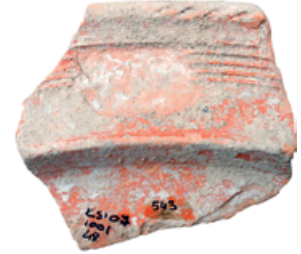
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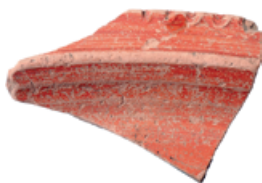
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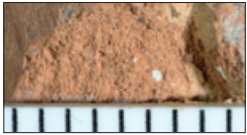


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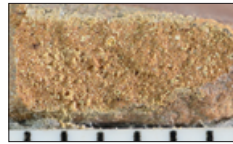


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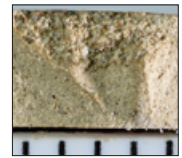
Plate 8



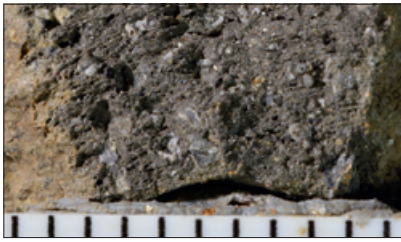
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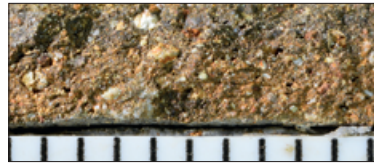
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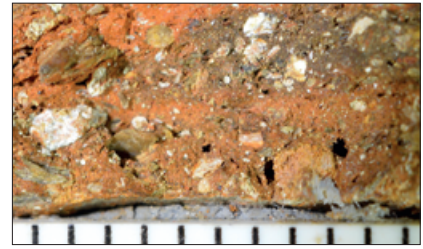
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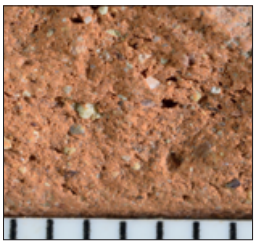
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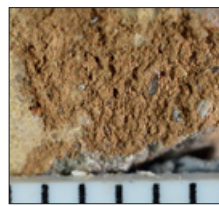
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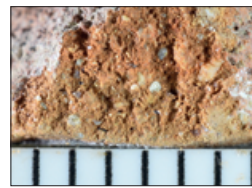
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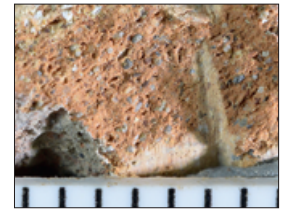
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