

## HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN *UNGUENTARIA* FROM THE *NECROPOLIS* OF TRALLEIS

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**Keywords:** *Tralleis* • *Necropolis* • *Unguentarium* • *Tomb*

**Abstract:** The material discussed here was found in the western *necropolis* area during the 2007 excavation campaign in Tralleis. According to the analysis of the findings, the western *necropolis* was in use from the late 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. until the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century A. D. The earliest *unguentaria* noted from the Tralleis dates from around the third quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. The clay of the Tralleis *unguentaria* always contains some amount of mica. Clay and slip colors vary between 2.5YR 7/4, 5YR 6/6 or 5YR 7/3-4 according to Munsell Catalogue. Form and workmanship reflect general characteristics of the Anatolian customs. Tralleis *unguentaria* are non-decorated and the majority of them were not carefully made. All of them are handleless. Most of them have been found intact or only partially damaged. One of the most important forms in the classification is the fusiform *unguentaria* and they are similar to the western Anatolian examples with their characteristic features. Forms of these examples can also be compared with the finds from the other contemporary settlements and contexts. Most of them are similar to examples from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries B.C with their long, thin forms and spindle-shaped bodies. The second group consists of twelve bulbous *unguentaria*. The majority of these samples have long necks, rounded bodies, and flat bases. In terms of technique and form, all of these examples are Roman products. This type of *unguentarium* was commonly found in most of the Mediterranean cities.

### TRALLEIS NEKROPOLÜNDE HELLENİSTİK VE ROMA DÖNEMİ *UNGUENTARIUMLARI*

**Anabtar Kelimeler:** *Tralleis* • *Nekropolis* • *Unguentarium* • *Mezar*

**Özet:** Burada ele alınan malzeme, Tralleis'de 2007 yılı kazı çalışmalarında batı *necropolis* alanında bulunmuştur. Ele geçen eserler ışığında, batı *necropolis* alanının MÖ 4. yüzyıl sonlarından MS 4. yüzyılın ikinci yarısına kadar kullanıldığı anlaşılmaktadır. Tralleis'de bulunan en erken *unguentariumlar* yaklaşık olarak MÖ 4. yüzyılın üçüncü çeyreğine tarihlenmektedir. Tralleis *unguentariumlarının* hamuru her zaman için bir miktar mika içermektedir. Hamur ve astar Munsell Kataloğu'na göre 2.5YR 7/4, 5YR 6/6 ve 5YR 7/3-4 renkleri arasında değişir. Form ile işçilik Anadolu geleneklerinin genel özelliklerini yansıtır. Tralleis *unguentariumları* bezemesizdir ve çoğunluğu özenli bir işçilik göstermez. Örneklerin tamamı kulpsuzdur. Büyük çoğunluğu sağlam ya da az hasarlı bulunmuştur. Sınıflandırmada en önemli formlardan biri iç gövdeli *unguentariumlardır* ve genel özellikleri ile Batı Anadolu örnekleri ile benzerdir. Bu örneklerin formları diğer çağdaş merkezler ve kontekstlerdeki buluntularla karşılaştırılabilir. Bunların büyük çoğunluğu uzun ince formları ve iç biçimli gövdeleriyle, MÖ 2. ve 1. yüzyıl örnekleriyle benzerdir. İkinci grubu 12 örnekle soğan gövdeli *unguentariumlar* oluşturur. Bu örneklerin çoğunluğu uzun boyunlu, yuvarlak gövdeli ve düz tabanlıdır. Teknik ve form açısından bu örneklerin tamamı Roma üretimidir. *Unguentariumların* bu tipi birçok Akdeniz kentinde bulunmuştur.

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The material discussed here includes all the significant pieces of the Hellenistic and Roman *unguentaria* found during the excavation of the western *necropolis* in 2007 at Tralleis<sup>1</sup>. As seen in other centers of Anatolia, the majority of Tralleis samples are grave gifts.

The materials uncovered from western *necropolis* area during the 2007 excavations campaign have made a valuable contribution to our knowledge regarding *unguentaria* form and chronology in Tralleis during the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

The ancient city of Tralleis (modern Aydın) is situated on a plateau at the southern slope of Mount Messogis. Thanks to her strategic position and geographical location, she became the stage for many important events throughout the history. During her long history, Tralleis has frequently been regarded as the artistic capital of Anatolia. The city is commonly recognized as one of the major centers thanks to its art, especially in the Hellenistic Age. It is known that Tralleis was an important sculpture center in the Hellenistic and Roman periods<sup>2</sup>. Besides, recent works and ancient sources have shown that Tralleis was an important place in ceramic production as well as sculpture. Additionally, Tralleis

was one of the important centers of Eastern Sigillata B production<sup>3</sup>.

### Excavations

The western *necropolis* area of Tralleis has been only partially excavated. Therefore, the chronology and stratification of this area remain uncertain but in 2007 a total of 50 tombs had been revealed. Among the above mentioned tombs, there were tile graves containing adults in extended position, sarcophagi, the grave stele of a gladiator, *amphora* graves, urns containing cremated bones, and *pitthoi* in which children were buried. The earliest burials encountered in 2007 belong to the late 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

In Tralleis, cremation burials with grave offerings are usually observed more for the early Roman period. Yet, inhumation graves with grave deposits were especially common during the late Roman period in tile-covered graves<sup>4</sup>. The *unguentaria* in most of the graves are the characteristics of the Hellenistic and Roman burials, but their types do not clearly exhibit differences between male and female burials. In spite of the existence of pottery in most of the tile-covered graves of the late Roman period in Tralleis, no *unguentaria* have been encountered.

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<sup>1</sup> I thank Prof. Dr. Abdullah Yaylılı, the director of the Tralleis excavation campaigns during 2006-2008, for permitting me to work on the materials found in Tralleis western *necropolis*. The preliminary reports of Tralleis excavation 2007 campaign have been published (Yaylılı 2009, 17-40). I also would like to thank Prof. Dr. Yaşar İçsan and his team for studying and reorganizing the human skeletal materials in the tombs.

<sup>2</sup> See also: Özgan 1982, 1 ff.

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<sup>3</sup> The view that Tralleis was the production center of Eastern Sigillata B was supported by ancient authors and recent studies: *Plin. nat.* XXXV, 46; Hayes 1972, 9-10; Erol 2004, 1 ff; Takaoglu 2006, 263-265; Civelek 2008, 57 ff.

<sup>4</sup> The 2007 campaign in Tralleis *necropolis* revealed a concentration of 19 inhumations from the late Roman period, most probably died from different causes. All of them are adults but one dog. Among the adults there are both males and females. Also coins were notable finds in the tile graves. The earliest coins are from the Constantinus II period (337-340), the majority from Constantius II (337-361) and from Constans (337-350).

What was a major and quite astonishing result of the 2007 Tralleis excavation is the discovery of an undisturbed chamber tomb with a *dromos*. The chamber tomb is a typical example of the *klinai* tombs in Anatolian *necropoleis* and appears to contain rich finds in its two chambers. There is no certain data regarding the stratigraphy of this tomb context; it includes the usual mixture of various finds, which consist of Hellenistic and Roman terracotta figurines, glass, lamps, metal objects, a few jewellery and ceramics. The findings stated above are more or less standard, with local characteristics for each of the other *necropoleis* in Anatolia.

### Findings

*Unguentaria* are the most common finds in the chamber tomb in Tralleis. This article contains a total of 47 different forms of *unguentaria* but over 60 *unguentaria* were found in well-dated deposits during the 2007 excavation campaign in Tralleis, of which, 46 came from the chamber tomb with *dromos*. These materials are particularly useful for they are well preserved and reflect characteristic forms<sup>5</sup>. Tralleis *unguentaria* were found in both cremation and inhumation graves. As known, and just like in Tralleis, the majority of the Hellenistic findings from the tomb excavation consist of various fusiform *unguentaria*, which were popular

during that period. However, detailed analysis of the Tralleis *unguentaria* has indicated that the chamber tomb not only contains a large deposit of Hellenistic materials, but also some bulbous examples dating to the early Roman period.

There are various hypotheses to explain the existence of *unguentaria* in the burial sites in the ancient Mediterranean<sup>6</sup>. They could be used as grave offerings, or represent a part of libations conducted during funerary ceremonies<sup>7</sup>. *Unguentaria* were also a part of the funerary ritual, to some extent, because perfume was used in funerary rites; accordingly they were a suitable grave gift<sup>8</sup>. The presence of the *unguentaria* in the Hellenistic graves may indicate a revival of an earlier practice that replaced the *aryballoi* in the 6th century and the small *lekythoi* in 5<sup>th</sup> and early 4<sup>th</sup> century burials used for storing perfume or oil for the dead<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> As known, grave gifts represent an important episode in Greek and Roman pottery. The finds from the graves are crucial for establishing ceramic chronology, burial customs and local pottery production. Excavations in the western *necropolis* in 2007 provided significant evidence for some changes in the community life, or at least some substantial change in customs and regarding ceramics development from the early Hellenistic period until the early Roman period.

<sup>6</sup> The earliest examples from Spain belong to the early to mid-5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Also, the early examples from Eastern Mediterranean can be dated to the late 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. (*Agora* XXII, 108; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 108).

<sup>7</sup> Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 122; Stern 2008, 291.

<sup>8</sup> *Unguentaria* have double role in both life and death. It is known that *unguentaria* are found frequently in Hellenistic and Roman sites, especially in cemeteries (Boulter 1963, pp. 125-126, Schlörb-Vierneisel 1966, pp. 94-110, *Agora* XXXIII, 139). At the same time, the most common use of *unguentaria* probably was as a container and carrier of dispensing liquids and powdered substances such as oil, perfume, cream, honey, vinegar, emulsion, fish sauce (Daremberg – Saglio 1963, 591; *Labraunda* II.1, 24; Toynebee 1971, 50. Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 107-108). We know that a huge variety of the Mediterranean plants produced essential oils in the ancient periods.

<sup>9</sup> The *unguentaria* are believed to have replaced the *lekythos* in grave deposits by the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. (Thompson 1934, 335, Fig.15, B6 and B7; *Tarsus* I, 171; *Labraunda* II.1, 25; Kurtz – Boardman 1971, 164 ff; Khairy 1980, 85; Heimberg 1982, 26;

The product center and origin of *unguentaria*, in fact, were unknown. Their manufacture was very widespread and they were distributed throughout the Mediterranean, from Palestine to Spain in the Hellenistic and early Roman sites<sup>10</sup>. The earliest examples and production centers were accepted as Spain<sup>11</sup>, Syria<sup>12</sup>, Egypt<sup>13</sup>, Cyprus<sup>14</sup>, Rhodes<sup>15</sup> and Athens<sup>16</sup>. The chronological development and distribution of the *unguentaria* can be traced back to the Hellenistic and Roman centers in Anatolia. Many examples were found in Tarsus<sup>17</sup>, Metropolis<sup>18</sup>, Tralleis<sup>19</sup>, Ephesos<sup>20</sup>, Miletos<sup>21</sup>, Labraunda<sup>22</sup>, Patara<sup>23</sup>, Stratonikeia<sup>24</sup>, Knidos<sup>25</sup>, Kaunos<sup>26</sup>, Kelenderis<sup>27</sup>, Laodikeia<sup>28</sup>, and Sardeis<sup>29</sup> in Anatolia.

Based on their technique and form, Tralleis *unguentaria* should be dated to between the late 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and the late 1<sup>st</sup> century A. D. The largest group of materials was found at trench I (Cat. Nos. 3-4, 6, 11-12, 32,36, 46-47) and *kline* 1 (Cat. Nos. 5, 16, 18-19, 22, 27-29, 33-35, 39, 45) in the chamber tomb. Nine *unguentaria* were found in *kline* 4 (Cat. Nos. 8, 14-15, 17, 26, 31, 40-41, 44), five in *kline* 3 (Cat. Nos. 20, 30, 38, 42-43), five in *kline* 5 (Cat. nos. 9-10, 23-25) and two in *kline* 2 (Cat. Nos. 21, 37). These findings should be contemporary products of the same workshops due to the evidence of graves in addition to the similarity of clay and shape.

### Typology

The range of *unguentaria* types in Tralleis is not unusual. On the contrary, most of the forms are typical shapes of the Hellenistic and Roman periods. As known, the *unguentaria* were produced in two basic shapes; the fusiform with long tubular neck, downturned rim, spindle-shaped body, cylindrical stem, small distinct ring foot and the bulbous shape with long neck, rounded body, and flat base. Both of these shapes occur in Tralleis although the bulbous outnumber the fusiform.

As shown by the studies, fusiform and bulbous shapes were in production clearly for a very long time with little change. However, shape is the primary and dominant consideration in the dating of both fusiform and bulbous *unguentaria*<sup>30</sup>. The most popular *unguentaria* of the

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Pemberton 1985, 284; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 106; Berlin 1997, 58; *Samothrace* 11, 798).

<sup>10</sup> Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 105.

<sup>11</sup> Forti 1962, 143-157.

<sup>12</sup> In Thompson's opinion, the origin of the gray *unguentaria* of Athens is Syria: Thompson 1934, 474, fn. 4; see also Myres 1914, 120; Vessberg – Westholm 1956, 73.

<sup>13</sup> *Tarsus* I, 171, fn. 63; Vessberg – Westholm 1956, 73 ff; Lapp 1961, 228; *Labraunda* II.1, 25, fn. 4.

<sup>14</sup> Fusiform *unguentaria* at Cyprus appeared by the turn of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries B.C. (Thompson 1934, 472; *Agora* XII, 191 ff, Rotroff 1984, 258).

<sup>15</sup> Guz-Zilberstein 1995, 304.

<sup>16</sup> Thompson 1934, 473.

<sup>17</sup> *Tarsus* I, 149-296.

<sup>18</sup> Gürler 1994, 63-75.

<sup>19</sup> Ölmez 2000; 27-43; Civelek 2001, 102-139.

<sup>20</sup> *FiE* IX 2/2, 151, Lev. 206, O 1-2; Gassner 1997, 99, Lev. 347-349.

<sup>21</sup> Pfrommer 1985, 58, 76, Lev. 52-53.

<sup>22</sup> *Labraunda* II.1,23-28.

<sup>23</sup> Dündar 2006, ff.

<sup>24</sup> Baldiran 1999, 335-356.

<sup>25</sup> Dotterweich 1999, 1 ff.

<sup>26</sup> Schmaltz 1994, 231 ff.

<sup>27</sup> Zoroğlu 1986, 455-464.

<sup>28</sup> Şimşek – Duman 2007, 285-307.

<sup>29</sup> Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 68, Lev. 43, No. 249.

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<sup>30</sup> A detailed description of forms and fabrics of the materials is given in the catalogue. The chronology of *unguentaria* given in the catalogue has been based

Hellenistic period were the fusiform type. The shape that has come to be known as the fusiform *unguentarium* is found at the Hellenistic sites throughout the Mediterranean<sup>31</sup>. At the same time, the fusiform *unguentaria* were in use for several centuries and the form indicates many variations. Furthermore, it appears that the fusiform *unguentarium* shape was not introduced into the Tralleis repertoire before the late 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

Tralleis *unguentaria* are non-decorated and the majority of them were not carefully made. All of them are handleless. Majority of them have been found intact or only partially damaged. The range of colors is limited to 6 main categories in Tralleis. Red tones are found on most of them (light red, pale red, light reddish brown, reddish yellow), a few examples are made of pink (Cat. Nos. 13, 20, 30) and pinkish gray clay (Cat. No. 28).

All of the samples found in excavations can be of different profile and rate. Generally, *unguentaria* found in burials range from miniatures to large examples, with a height of 4–5 cm. and 20-30 cm., respectively<sup>32</sup>. The late Hellenistic *unguentaria* are of fairly thin clay. Tralleis *unguentaria*, however, fall within the range of 8, 4- 26, 7 cm. in height. In earlier pieces the walls are extremely thin but in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries this dimension rises. The earlier pieces have a very smooth texture and their surface has an iridescent sheen.

entirely on form comparisons with better datable examples from other parts of the ancient city.

<sup>31</sup> Thompson 1934, 472-474; *Labraunda* II.1, 23-27; Bruneau 1970a, 58, Bruneau 1970b, 254; Hägg – Fossey 1980, 29 ff, 72 ff, Pemberton 1985, 284-286; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 105; *Agora* XXXIII, 137.

<sup>32</sup> Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 106.

The early examples range in height from 10 to 15 cm. and the diameter varies from 7 to 10 cm.

Cat. Nos. 1 and 2 are the earliest and excellent examples and they can be dated to the third quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C (Figure 1, U1-U2). Cat. No. 1 is a piece of globular body, convex mouth, short neck, high shoulder, and small feet like those of 2, which both are also similar in clay and glaze. Two examples mentioned above are decorated with a red band on neck and shoulder<sup>33</sup>. Parallel examples can be dated to the late 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>34</sup>. The general shape of this form is to some extent related to the *amphoriskos*<sup>35</sup>. At the same time this profile of Figures 1 and 2 from Tralleis repertoire show connections with the *lekythoi* profile and similar examples of both of these shapes exist at Mylasa<sup>36</sup>. Besides, similar manufactures occur in other contexts of the third quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., in Corinth<sup>37</sup> and at Athenian Agora<sup>38</sup>.

Subsequent to foregoing, the pieces with globular body, short neck, high shoulder and conical ring base are Cat. Nos. 3-7 and 8 (Figure 1, U3-U8). On Cat. No. 6 the decoration of red lines is preserved around the bulging body (Figure 1, U6). Comparison with similar examples from the Athenian Agora<sup>39</sup>, Ha-

<sup>33</sup> Boulter 1963, 125; Pemberton 1985, 285; Hausmann 1996, 32, fn. 130.

<sup>34</sup> Thompson 1934, 472.

<sup>35</sup> Rotroff 1984, 258; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 108.

<sup>36</sup> Akarca 1952, 383 ff.

<sup>37</sup> *Corinth* VII, Pl. 58, Figs. 585-586; *Corinth* XIII, Pl. 76, Figs. 10-11, Pl. 77, Fig. 16, Pl. 78, Fig. 7.

<sup>38</sup> *Agora* XXIX, Pl. 85, Fig. 72, 1163-1167.

<sup>39</sup> Thompson 1934, Fig. 15, B7; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, Fig. 2, Shape 1; *Agora* XXIX, Fig. 72, Pl. 85, 1168-1169.

lae<sup>40</sup>, Cyprus<sup>41</sup>, Corinth<sup>42</sup>, and Labraunda<sup>43</sup> suggests a date in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

### Fusiform Unguentaria

According to the preserved body form, at least thirty-five specimens are characteristic fusiform *unguentaria* and fall in Cat. Nos. 1-35 (Figure 1, U1-U12); (Figure 2, U13-U24); (Figure 3, U25-U35). All of the examples reflect traditions of Anatolian forms and fabrics. Most of the Tralleis *unguentaria* have a long and thin form, with solid stems, similar to examples from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century deposits (Figure 2, U14-U24); (Figure 3, U25-U32). The spindle-shaped body belongs to a form like that of *unguentaria* U9-U32, the traditional Hellenistic fusiform type from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. However, some of them are globular (Figure 1, U1-U8) or slender fusiform *unguentaria* (Figure 2, U13); (Figure 3, U25).

These are the most common and characteristic shape of the class, of which Cat. Nos. 9-32, being excellent instances in Tralleis. Cat. Nos. 14-24 found in the chamber tomb, represent the best-preserved ones with a tall solid foot, a somewhat bulging body, and a tall neck (Figure 2, U14-U24). The rim and body profile of these examples have belonged to a traditional Hellenistic fusiform from the 2<sup>nd</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> centuries B.C.

Cat. Nos. 9-11 (Figure 1, U9-U11) are the smallest (H: 9, 4 - 9, 8 cm), No. 27 (Figure 3, U27) is the biggest (H: 26, 7

cm) of all the fusiform *unguentaria*. Cat. Nos. 13, 14 and 15 can be dated to the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. or a little later. Cat. Nos. 16-22 can be dated to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C (Figure 2, U16-U22). Moreover, similar *unguentaria* occur in contexts of the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., in Kerameikos<sup>44</sup>, Athenian Agora<sup>45</sup>, Delos<sup>46</sup>, Pergamon<sup>47</sup>, Labraunda<sup>48</sup>, Ephesos<sup>49</sup>, Metropolis<sup>50</sup>, Eretria<sup>51</sup> and Tarsus<sup>52</sup>.

Similar *unguentaria* of Cat. Nos. 9-15 are earlier than the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. These examples are probably to be dated to the second half or to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. Similar examples from Athenian Agora<sup>53</sup> and Labraunda<sup>54</sup> are dated to the same period. Shapes and details are also generally paralleled in other cities and the closest parallels for the types found in Tralleis are seen almost everywhere in Anatolia<sup>55</sup>.

### Bulbous Unguentaria

The second group of materials in Tralleis consisted of twelve Roman bulbous *unguentaria* (Cat. Nos. 36-47 may well belong to the same form and shape; Figure 3, U36, Figure 4, U37-U47). Eventually the fusiform *unguentaria* were re-

<sup>40</sup> Goldman 1940, Fig. 199, No. 16.

<sup>41</sup> Vessberg – Westholm 1956, Fig. 24. 1.

<sup>42</sup> *Corinth* VII, Pl. 58, Figs. 585-586; *Corinth* XIII, Pl. 76, Fig. 10-11; Pl. 77, Fig. 16; Pl. 78, Fig. 7.

<sup>43</sup> *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 163.

<sup>44</sup> *Kerameikos* IX, Taf. 69, No. 390.

<sup>45</sup> *Agora* XXIX, Pl. 85, No. 1170.

<sup>46</sup> Bruneau 1970b, 507.

<sup>47</sup> *AvP* XII, Lev. 7, No. 9-15.

<sup>48</sup> *Labraunda* II.1, P. 12, No. 174.

<sup>49</sup> *FiE* IX 2/2, Taf. 211 017, Taf. 212 018.

<sup>50</sup> Gürler 1994, Lev. 29, 137-141.

<sup>51</sup> Metzger 1969, Taf. 28, No. II.

<sup>52</sup> *Tarsus* I, Fig. 135, No. 234.

<sup>53</sup> Thompson 1934, Fig. 52, C 76; *Agora* XXIX, Fig. 72, Pl. 85, 1171.

<sup>54</sup> *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 165.

<sup>55</sup> Metropolis (Gürler 1994, Lev. 26, 125-128); Stratonikeia (Baldiran 1999, 338, Çiz. 1-9); Hierapolis (Okunak 2005, Cat. Nos. 2-3); Patara (Dündar 2006, U101).

placed by footless body and the rounded or pear-shaped bulbous *unguentaria*, well known from deposits and burials of the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. and is characteristic of the Roman era, particularly the early principate<sup>56</sup>.

Bulbous *unguentaria* found at Tralleis are probably local or regional products. According to the technique and form, most of them are Roman products (1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. or later). This type of *unguentarium* was commonly found in many Mediterranean cities and are associated with the burials and other contexts of the 1<sup>st</sup> and well of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A. D.<sup>57</sup> The earliest specimens, however, appear in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. The bulbous shape appears at Corinth in Roman graves dated to shortly after 44 B.C. and similar bulbous *unguentaria* from Israel and Jordan are dated to the same period<sup>58</sup>. The early examples from Athenian Agora can be dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. Tarsus examples were dated to ca. 150-50 B.C.<sup>59</sup>.

In the earlier bulbous profile, an immediate expansion exists above the foot. These shapes are the ones, which must have been the most common during early Roman period. Cat. No. 36 is the earliest example from Tralleis and belongs to the early 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. (Figure 3, U36).

Similar bulbous *unguentaria* occur in the contexts of the same period<sup>60</sup>. Cat. Nos. 37-41 and 42 can be dated to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A. D. (Figure 4, U37-U42). The other three examples (Cat. Nos. 43-45) are later (Figure 4, U43-U45). Hayes dates similar examples to a period from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century A. D. to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.<sup>61</sup>. Also similar *unguentaria* occur in the contexts of the same period in Corinth<sup>62</sup> and Tarsus<sup>63</sup>.

Cat. Nos. 46 and 47 are the smallest and latest of all the *unguentaria* in Tralleis (Figure 4, U46-U47). Parallels for the smaller *unguentaria* are also problematic. These types of *unguentaria* were probably made in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century A. D. These two examples mentioned above show the same typical short-necked bulbous shape as the classical glass type Isings<sup>64</sup>.

### Conclusion

In order to summarize the findings concerning the materials examined in this article, it can be stated that only a section of the western *necropolis* of Tralleis, which covers a considerable wide area, was excavated during the 2007 excavation season. Out of more than 60 *unguentaria* recovered from these excavations dating back to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, only 47 are included in this article. In terms of a stratigraphical evaluation, the work site where the findings were uncovered during the 2007 season was not

<sup>56</sup> *Agora* XXXIII, 156. For a good illustration of the shapes see Thompson 1971, 37. The bulbous shape is found at many Mediterranean cities in well-dated burials and other contexts for late first century B.C. and early decades of the first century A.D., until it was gradually replaced by blown-glass *unguentaria*. See also Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 11.

<sup>57</sup> Bilde – Poulsen 2008, 280.

<sup>58</sup> *Corinth* XIII, 167; Khairy 1980, 85-86; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 110 ff, Fig. 1f-g, 4-7.

<sup>59</sup> *Agora* V, 15, F50; 11; *Tarsus* I, Lev. 159, No. 730.

<sup>60</sup> Hayes 1976, 34, Pl. 19, Fig. 158.

<sup>61</sup> Hayes 1975, Pl. 37, Nos. 341-343.

<sup>62</sup> Bruneau 1970a, Fig. 117, 61.15.

<sup>63</sup> *Tarsus* I, Pl. 159, Fig. 734.

<sup>64</sup> Isings 1957, form 6/28a. This form was especially common during the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. and continued to be used in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries A. D.

very suitable. The few coins (“Charon’s obol”) uncovered from the tomb were too corroded to make an evaluation. In addition, the typological development of the finds indicate that the tomb was used in different periods for a considerable time commencing from the early Hellenistic period to the second half of the first century A.D. For this reason, the dating of the findings, arrived at by comparing, should be considered in terms of the form development or with the examples of the contexts the dates of which are precisely known.

During the work conducted in the western *necropolis*, tombs of different types and periods were revealed and as a result of the evaluations it was understood that the *necropolis* area was used from the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. to 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. The *unguentaria* we have evaluated here were discovered from both cremation and inhumation graves. On the other hand, no *unguentaria* were encountered in tile graves which most of them date back to the 4<sup>th</sup> century and where grave gifts are abundantly present.

A large majority of the *unguentaria* was found distributed among five *klinai* within the chamber tomb. It should be noted that the distribution form among the findings, out of the 47 samples, 35 were of fusiform and 12 were of bulbous form. After some time, a large part of these samples were recovered, form developments between the late 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and the late 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. were able to be completely followed.

As understood from the many *unguentaria* recovered from the *necropolis* area, Tralleis *unguentaria*, as is the case in

many city centers, were most likely to have been placed to present grave gifts or offensive odors. *Unguentaria*, which makes up an original form of the Hellenistic and Roman periods ceramics, leads to important conclusions when examined in form development in Tralleis.

Accordingly, Tralleis *unguentaria* reflect the specific characteristic features of Anatolia. Excluding a few examples belonging to the early Hellenistic period, which are horizontally decorated with a colored band on the neck and body, all of them are non-decorated and bear no handle. The clay of the *unguentaria* was evaluated according to the Munsell catalogue and ranges of color from 2.5YR 7/4, 5YR 6/6 or 5YR 7/3-4 tons were determined. In all of the examples, mica remains were found and most were observed to be of standard dimensions.

Although the earliest examples of the form development of Tralleis *unguentaria* indicate a date back to the early Hellenistic period, these examples only make up a very small number of the findings. Evaluations conducted on these types of examples between the latter half of 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and the beginning of 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. resembles the *unguentaria* body of *lekythoi* or *amphoriskos* forms. In these types of examples, the neck is short, the shoulders are wide, the body is round and the mount is flat and wide. In these forms some of the neck and body have a red or reddish brown colored band. Similar to these types of Tralleis examples can be found within the context of Corinthian and Athenian agoras towards the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.



In evaluating all the examples recovered from Tralleis from a chronological perspective, a large majority of the findings is made up of *unguentaria* dating back to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. In particular, examples dating back to the middle and the latter half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. are more abundant in numbers. Many of these examples have a spindle-shaped body, downturned rim, long tubular neck, cylindrical stem, and small distinct ring foot. Similar forms can be seen at Kerameikos, Athenian Agora, Corinth, Delos, Pergamon, Labraunda, Ephesos, Metropolis, Stratonikeia, Tarsus and Eretria.

As known, the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. is the most active period of Tralleis in terms of politics and history. During this period Tralleis, foremost with the city of Pergamon, undertook both commercial and political relations with many city centers in western Anatolia and played an active regional role. Again during this period, it is known that the city was productive in the area of sculpture. Thus, the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., in which *unguentaria* dating to this time were extensively recovered, was the most productive artistic age for Tralleis.

Being the point, the examples from Tralleis dating back to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. can be chronologically evaluated according to different phases by examining form development. The increase in multiple productions during the above-mentioned century resulted in the deterioration of labour and quality. This situation is also valid for Tralleis examples as well. In particular, after the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., the foot of the *unguentaria* be-

came longer and towards the end of the century the length of the neck and foot became equal and the diameter of the foot decreased. Among the Tralleis *unguentaria* there are many examples of these types. Furthermore, in the development from the earlier to the later period, a form where the length increases from short to large, from a round globular body to a smaller body and from short foot to a longer foot can be observed.

The wide shoulder pattern seen in the early Hellenistic period disappeared by the Tralleis examples that reflect the form from the middle to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. Some of the bodies of the examples are asymmetric. With its unbalanced and disproportionate body, these types of *unguentaria* were difficult to stand up and difficult to store an item inside it. Therefore, these types of examples are non-functional in terms of form. These types of *unguentaria* dating towards the end of the Hellenistic period can be seen not only in Tralleis but also in many centers in Anatolia. In addition to the deterioration in form from the earlier until the later periods discussed above, the *unguentaria* made to place in graves were of lower quality compared to daily use or those made for exports.

The fusiform *unguentaria* with its thin foot form that made it difficult to stand was replaced by the bulbous formed *unguentaria* of the early Roman period. Twelve samples of this form were recovered at the Tralleis *necropolis*. In comparing the bulbous *unguentaria* from Tralleis with similar examples and considering the form development, these examples date back from the beginning to the end

of 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. The bulbous samples were distributed among the *klinai* within the chamber tomb or found at different levels at various locations outside of the structural area. In examining these examples, the majority has a long neck, a rounded body and a flat base.

In all of the examples, the unbalanced, long foot observed in the late Hellenistic period examples can no longer be seen. With the long neck, a body that soundly stands level and with a foot in proportion to this, the bulbous examples are much more functional compared to the fusiform examples of the late Hellenistic period.

Since all of the *unguentaria* examples recovered from the western *necropolis* excavations in 2007, upon examination, were not of different clay, glaze and shapes, these examples can be considered as Tralleis production. However, it is not possible to identify the workshops from the *unguentaria* uncovered from the excavation that took place at the western *necropolis* area alone. Aside from this, there is no stamp or a mark on the *unguentaria* to identify the workshops. Despite this, among the *unguentaria* recovered, there are similar examples that appear to have come from the same craftsman. In particular, within the group of examples of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. almost all have similar forms and technical features. Thus, these examples used extensively during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. in Tralleis are considered as local production.

In conclusion, this article has attempted to evaluate the Tralleis *unguentaria* that were uncovered during the 2007 excavation season in a chronological or-

der. As a result of the examinations undertaken, the form development of *unguentaria* in Tralleis, intensive during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., was evaluated from late 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. until the end of 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. The materials obtained during this excavation work show similarities with the examples both in Anatolia and in other Greek provinces as well. Moreover, the unity within the materials supports the view that they were local products. Despite this, the city workshops, regional similarities and differences and identifying interactions will only be possible by evaluating the materials to be uncovered in the future excavations.

## CATALOGUE<sup>65</sup>

### Cat. No.1; U1



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NASM153  
Find Place: From sarcophagus 2.

H. 14,1 cm; D. Rim. 2 cm; D. Foot. 4, 3 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 2.5YR 7/6 (light red).

Form and general description: Globular body, convex mouth, short neck, high shoulder, small feet; decorated with red band on neck and shoulder.

Parallels: *Corinth* VII, Pl. 58, Figs. 585-586; *Corinth* XIII, Pl. 76, Figs. 10-11; Pl. 77, Fig. 16; Pl. 78, Fig. 7; *Agora* XXIX, Pl. 85, Fig. 72, 1163-1167.

Date: Third quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. or a little later.

### Cat. No.2; U2



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NASM159  
Find Place: From sarcophagus 2.

H. 14, 3 cm; D. Rim. 3, 1 cm; D. Foot. 4, 4 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 2.5YR 7/6 (light red).

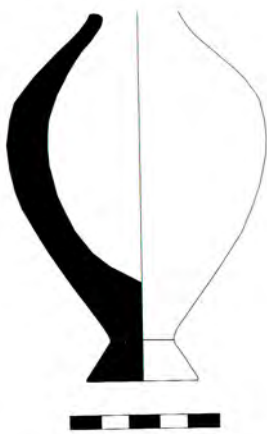
Form and general description: Globular body; convex mouth; short neck; high shoulder; small feet; decorated with red band on neck and shoulder.

Parallels: *Corinth* VII, Pl. 58, Figs. 585-586; *Corinth* XIII, Pl. 76, Figs. 10-11; Pl. 77, Fig. 16; Pl. 78, Fig. 7; *Agora* XXIX, Pl. 85, Figs. 72, 1163-1167.

Date: Third quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. or a little later.

<sup>65</sup> The measurements are given in centimeters (according to preserved maximum height and diameter) and fabric colors are described by reference to the *Munsell Soil Color Charts* (Year 2000 Revised Washable Edition), and the closest Munsell numbers are included in the catalog.

**Cat. No.3; U3**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NA229

Find Place: From trench 1.

Max. P. H. 12, 5 cm; D. Foot. 3, 7 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact except for neck and rim.

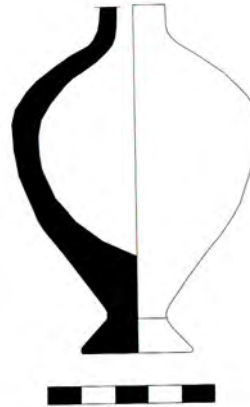
Munsell: 2.5YR 7/4 (light reddish brown).

Form and general description: Globular body, high shoulder; conical ring base.

Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 15, B7; Goldman 1940, Fig. 199, No. 16; Vessberg – Westholm 1956, Fig. 24. 1; *Corinth* VII, Pl. 58, Figs. 584-585; *Corinth* XIII, Pl. 76, Figs. 10-11; Pl. 77, Fig. 16; Pl. 78, Fig. 7; Boulter 1963, Pl. 46, H1; *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 163; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, Fig. 2, Shape 1; Ölmez 2000, Lev. XXIV, K.9.

Date: Early 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.4; U4**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NA228

Find Place: From trench 1.

Max. P. H. 10, 4 cm; D. Foot. 3, 2 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact except for neck and rim.

Munsell: 2.5YR 7/6 (light red).

Form and general description: Globular body, high shoulder, conical ring base.

Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 15, B7; Goldman 1940, Fig. 199, No. 16; Vessberg – Westholm 1956, Fig. 24. 1; *Corinth* VII, Pl. 58, Figs. 584-585; *Corinth* XIII, Pl. 76, Figs. 10-11; Pl. 77, Fig. 16; Pl. 78, Fig. 7; Boulter 1963, Pl. 46, H1; *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 163; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, Fig. 2, Shape 1; Ölmez 2000, Lev. XXIV, K.9.

Date: Early 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.5; U5



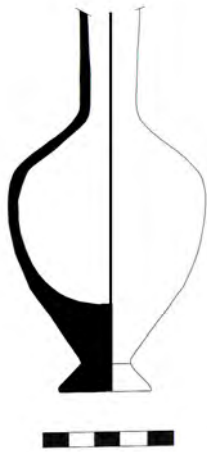
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM27  
 Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.  
 Max. P. H. 15, 6 cm; D. Rim. 4, 1 cm.  
 State of Conservation: Foot missing.  
 Munsell: 10R 6/4 (pale red).  
 Form and general description: Globular body, convex mouth, tall neck, high shoulder. Decorated with red band on neck and shoulder.  
 Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 15, B7; Goldman 1940, Fig. 199, No. 16; Vessberg – Westholm 1956, Fig. 24. 1; *Corinth* VII, Pl. 58, Figs. 585-586; *Corinth* XIII, Pl. 76, Figs. 10-11; Pl. 77, Fig. 16; Pl. 78, Fig. 7; Boulter 1963, Pl. 46, H1; *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 163; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, Fig. 2, Shape 1; *Agora* XXIX, Fig. 72, Pl. 85, 1168-1169.  
 Date: Early 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.6; U6



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NA221  
 Find Place: From trench 1.  
 Max. P. H. 14, 2 cm; D. Foot. 3, 2 cm.  
 State of Conservation: Intact except for neck and rim.  
 Munsell: 2.5YR 7/6 (light red).  
 Form and general description: Globular body; tubular neck; high shoulder; conical base. Decorated with red band on body.  
 Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 15, B7; Goldman 1940, Fig. 199, No. 16; Vessberg – Westholm 1956, Fig. 24. 1; *Corinth* VII, Pl. 58, Figs. 584-585; *Corinth* XIII, Pl. 76, Figs. 10-11; Pl. 77, Fig. 16; Pl. 78, Fig. 7; Boulter 1963, Pl. 46, H1; *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 163; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, Fig. 2, Shape 1.  
 Date: Early 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.7;U7



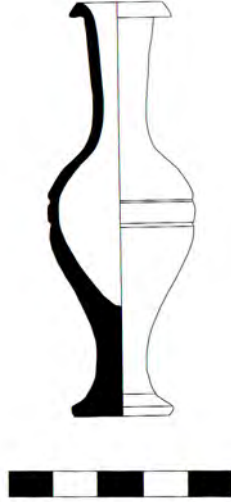
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM64  
Find Place: From niche in the chamber tomb.  
Max. P. H. 14, 6 cm; D. Foot. 3, 9 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact except for neck and rim; traces of burning on exterior.  
Munsell: 10R 6/4 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Globular body; tubular neck; high shoulder; conical base.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 15, B7; Goldman 1940, Fig. 199, No. 16; Vessberg – Westholm 1956, Fig. 24. 1; *Corinth* VII, Pl. 58, Figs. 584-585; *Corinth* XIII, Pl. 76, Figs. 10-11; Pl. 77, Fig. 16; Pl. 78, Fig. 7; Boulter 1963, Pl. 46, H1; *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 163; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, Fig. 2, Shape 1.  
Date: Early 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.8; U8



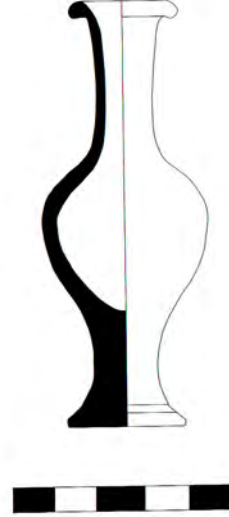
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM21  
Find Place: From *kline* 4 in the chamber tomb  
H. 14, 8 cm; D. Rim. 3 cm; D. Foot. 2, 8 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/4 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Fine mica-ceous, globular body, convex mouth, short neck, high shoulder, small feet.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 15, B7; Vessberg – Westholm 1956, Fig. 24.1; *Corinth* XIII, Pl. 76, Figs. 10-11; Pl. 77, Fig. 16; Pl. 78, Fig. 7; Boulter 1963, Pl. 46, H1; *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 163; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, Fig. 2, Shape 1.  
Date: Early 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.9; U9



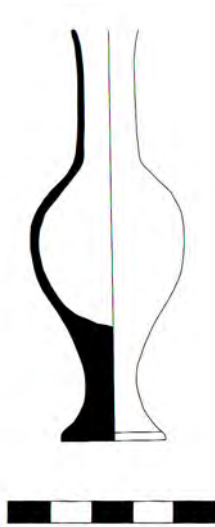
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM31  
Find Place: From *kline* 5 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 9, 4 cm; D. Rim. 1, 9 cm; D. Foot. 2, 2 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/4 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem, small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 9, A 64, Fig. 15, B 6.  
Date: First half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.10; U10



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM23.  
Find Place: From *kline* 5 in the chamber tomb.  
H: 9, 7 cm; D. Rim. 2, 5 cm; D. Foot. 2, 7 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 2.5YR 6/6-8 (light red).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 9, A 64, Fig. 15, B 6.  
Date: First half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.11; U11**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL 07NA224  
Find Place: From trench 1.  
H. 9, 8 cm; D. Rim. 1, 6 cm; D. Foot. 2, 5 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 52, C 76; *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 165; *Agora* XXIX, Fig. 72, Pl. 85, 1171.  
Date: Second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. or late 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

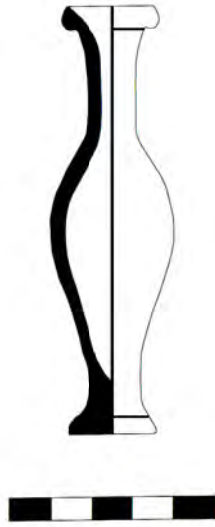
**Cat. No.12; U12**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM16  
Find Place: From trench 1.  
H. 12, 8 cm; D. Rim. 2, 6 cm; D. Foot. 2, 3 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 5YR 6/3-4 (light reddish brown). Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 52, C 76; *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 165; *Agora* XXIX, Fig. 72, Pl. 85, 1171.  
Date: Second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. or late 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.



Cat. No.13; U13



Excavation Inv. No: TRL 07 NA SM 162  
Find Place: From sarcophagus 3.

H. 10, 5 cm; D. Rim. 2, 2 cm; D. Foot. 2, 3 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

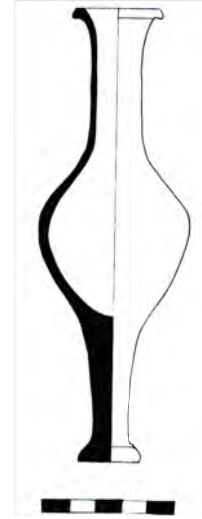
Munsell: 5YR 7/4 (pink).

Form and general description: Slender-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.

Parallels: Bruneau 1970a, 448; *FiE* IX 2/2, Taf. 210, 011, Taf. 213, 020.

Date: Early 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.14; U14



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM98

Find Place: From *kline* 4 in the chamber tomb.

H. 16, 2 cm; D. Rim. 2, 9 cm; D. Foot. 2 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 10R 7/4 (pale red).

Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.

Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 52, C 76; *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 165; *Agora* XXIX, Fig. 72, Pl. 85, 1171.

Date: Early 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.15; U15**



**Cat. No.16; U16**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM06

Find Place: From *kline* 4 in the chamber tomb.

H. 18, 4 cm; D. Rim. 2, 2 cm; D. Foot. 3, 2 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 2.5YR 7/3-4 (light reddish brown).

Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.

Parallels: Edwards 1959, 267-268, Pl. 68, Fig. 21; *Labraunda* II.1, Pl. 12, No. 165.

Date: First half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM07

Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.

H. 15, 9 cm; D. Rim. 2, 7 cm; D. Foot. 2, 1 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 2.5YR 6/3-4 (light reddish brown).

Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.

Parallels: *Kerameikos* IX, Taf. 69, No. 390; *Agora* XXIX, Pl. 85, No. 1170.

Date: Mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.17; U17



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM99  
Find Place: From *kline* 4 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 19, 4 cm; D. Rim. 3, 9 cm; D. Foot. 2, 8 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/3-4 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: *Kerameikos* IX, Taf. 69, No. 390; *Agora* XXIX, Pl. 85, No. 1170; Civelek 2001, Lev. XXX, U46.  
Date: Mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.18; U18



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM22  
Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 15, 8 cm; D. Rim. 3 cm; D. Foot. 1, 8 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: *Kerameikos* IX, Taf. 69, No. 390; Gürlér 1994, Çiz. 39, 137-141; *Agora* XXIX, Pl. 85, No. 1170.  
Date: Mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.19; U19**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM 09  
Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.

H. 15, 5 cm; D. Rim. 2, 4 cm; D. Foot. 1, 8 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.

Parallels: *Kerameikos* IX, Taf. 69, No. 390; Gürlér 1994, Çiz. 39, 137-141; *Agora* XXIX, Pl. 85, No. 1170. Civelek 2001, Lev. XXX, U29.

Date: Mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.20; U20**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM18

Find Place: From *kline* 3 in the chamber tomb.

H. 15, 4 cm; D. Rim. 2, 5 cm; D. Foot. 1, 9 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 5YR 7/4 (pink).

Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.

Parallels: *Kerameikos* IX, Taf. 69, No. 390; *Agora* XXIX, Pl. 85, No. 1170.

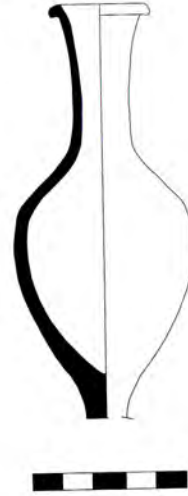
Date: Mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.21; U21



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM34  
Find Place: From *kline* 2 in the chamber tomb.  
Max. P. H. 13, 7 cm; D. Rim. 1, 7 cm; D. Foot. 2, 1 cm.  
State of Conservation: The upper part of the neck and rim are missing.  
Munsell: 10R 7/4 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: *Tarsus* I, Fig. 135, No. 234; Bruneau 1970b, 507; *Kerameikos* IX, Taf. 69, No. 390; *Agora* XXIX, Pl. 85, No. 1170.  
Date: Mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.22; U22



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM28  
Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.  
Max. P. H. 13, 4 cm; D. Rim.3 cm.  
State of Conservation: Foot missing.  
Munsell: 10R 6/3 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: *Kerameikos* IX, Taf. 69, No. 390; *Agora* XXIX, Pl. 85, No. 1170.  
Date: Mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.23; U23**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM05  
Find Place: From *kline* 5 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 19, 9 cm; D. Rim. 2, 9 cm; D. Foot. 2, 8 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 2.5YR 7/6-8 (light red).

Form and general description: Fine micaceous fabric; body surface well-smoothed; spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.

Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 78, D 78; *Tarsus* I, Fig. 135, No. 244; Metzger 1969, Taf. 28, No. 2.

Date: Second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.24; U24**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM12  
Find Place: From *kline* 5 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 17, 9 cm; D. Rim. 2, 9 cm; D. Foot. 2, 2 cm.

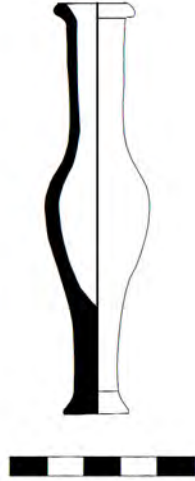
State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 5YR 6/3-4 (light reddish brown). Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; Long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.

Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 78, D 78; *Tarsus* I, Fig. 135, No. 244; Metzger 1969, Taf. 28, No. 2; *Samothrace* 11, p. 219, S138-11; Ölmez 2000, Lev. XXXVI, K.33.

Date: Second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

## Cat. No.25; U25



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM56  
 Find Place: From *kline* 5 in the chamber tomb.  
 H. 11 cm; D. Rim. 2, 1 cm; D. Foot. 1, 8 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 10R 7/3 (pale red).

Form and general description: Slender-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.

Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 78, D 78; *Tarsus* I, Fig. 135, No. 244; Metzger 1969, Taf. 28, No. 2; *Samothrace* 11, p. 219, S138-11; Ölmez 2000, Lev. XXXIX, K 39.

Date: Second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

## Cat. No.26; U26



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM14  
 Find Place: From *kline* 4 in the chamber tomb.  
 H. 21, 9 cm; D. Rim. 2, 4 cm; D. Foot. 3, 3 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 5YR 6/3-4 (light reddish brown). Form and general description: Decorated with red band on neck and shoulder<sup>66</sup>. Body surface well smoothed. Slender-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.

Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 78, D 78; *Tarsus* I, Fig. 135, No. 244; Metzger 1969, Taf. 28, No. 2; Ölmez 2000, Lev. XXXV, K 30.

Date: Second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

<sup>66</sup> Boulter 1963, 125; Pemberton 1985, 285; Hausmann 1996, 32, fn. 130.

**Cat. No.27; U27**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM15  
Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 26, 7 cm; D. Rim. 3, 4 cm; D. Foot. 3, 6 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 5YR 6/3-4 (light reddish brown). Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 104, E 138; Bucovala 1967, 70, 71, 84.  
Date: Late 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.28; U28**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM17  
Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.  
Max. P. H. 16, 9 cm; D. Rim. 2, 7 cm.  
State of Conservation: Foot missing.  
Munsell: 5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; body surface well smoothed; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 104, E 138; Bucovala 1967, 70, 71, 84; *Samothrace* 11, S138-6; Okunak 2005, Çizim 14, Kat. No. 10.  
Date: Late 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.



Cat. No.29; U29



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM77  
Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.  
Max. P. H. 15, 6 cm; D. Foot. 1, 8 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact except for neck and rim.  
Munsell: 10R 6/6 (light red).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 104, E 138, Bucovala 1967, 70, 71, 84; *Samothrace* 11, S138-6.  
Date: Late 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.30, U30



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM08  
Find Place: From *kline* 3 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 16, 4 cm; D. Rim. 2, 4 cm; D. Foot. 1, 8 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 5YR 7/3-4 (pink).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; downturned rim; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 104, E 138, Bucovala 1967, 70, 71, 84; *Samothrace* 11, S138-11; Dündar 2006, Lev. XIX, U115.  
Date: Late 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.31; U31**



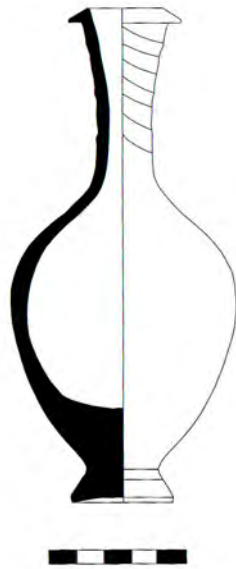
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM24  
Find Place: From *kline* 4 in the chamber tomb.  
Max. P. H. 15, 5 cm; D. Foot. 1, 8 cm.  
State of Conservation: Rim missing.  
Munsell: 2.5YR 7/6-8 (light red).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; long tubular neck; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 104, E 138; Bucovala 1967, 70, 71, 84; *Samothrace* 11, S138-6.  
Date: Late 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.32; U32**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NA168  
Find Place: From trench 1.  
H. 13, 2 cm; D. Foot. 1, 9 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact except for neck and rim.  
Munsell: 2.5YR 7/6 (light red).  
Form and general description: Spindle-shaped body; cylindrical stem; small distinct ring foot.  
Parallels: Thompson 1934, Fig. 104, E 138; Bucovala 1967, 70, 71, 84; *Samothrace* 11, S138-9.  
Date: Late 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.33; U33



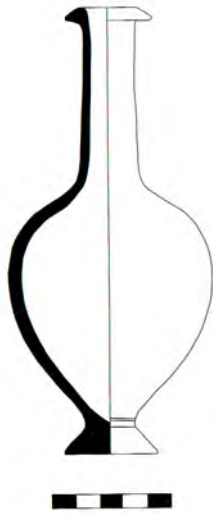
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM02  
Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 18,8 cm; D. Rim. 2, 8 cm; D. Foot. 3, 8 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 2.5YR 6/6-8 (light red).  
Form and general description: Globular body; cylindrical stem; flaring pedestal foot; underside of base is concave. Parallels: *Tarsus* I, Fig. 135, No. 236; *Agora* V, Pl. 2, F 49; Wiseman – Mano-Zissi 1976, 280, Fig. 11.  
Date: Early 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

Cat. No.34; U34



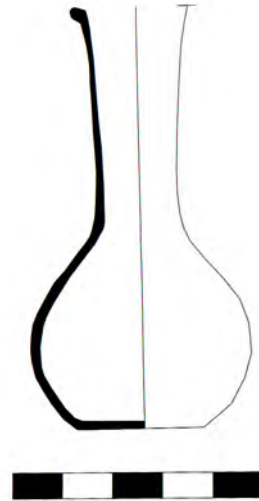
Excavation Inv.No: TRL07NADM01  
Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 19 cm; D. Rim. 4, 2 cm; D. Foot. 3, 8 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/4 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Globular body; cylindrical stem; flaring pedestal foot; slightly concave base. Fine micaceous fabric; body surface well-smoothed.  
Parallels: *Agora* V, Pl. 2, F 49; Wiseman – Mano-Zissi 1976, 280, Fig. 11.  
Date: Early 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.35; U35**



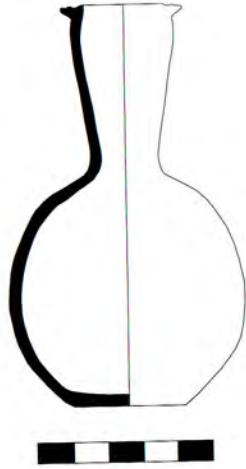
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM30  
Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 18, 6 cm; D. Rim. 2, 2 cm; D. Foot. 3, 9 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/3 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Globular body; cylindrical stem; flaring pedestal foot; underside of base is concave. Parallels: *Agora* V, Pl. 2, F 49; Wiseman – Mano-Zissi 1976, 280, Fig. 11.  
Date: Early 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C.

**Cat. No.36, U36**



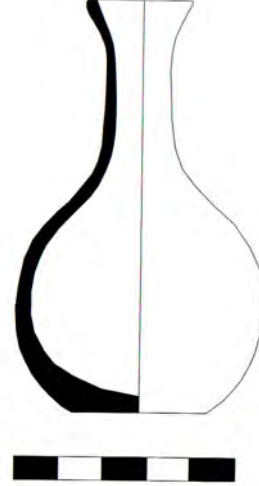
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NA227.  
Find Place: From trench 1.  
H. 8, 4 cm; D. Foot. 2, 5 cm.  
State of Conservation: Neck broken, rim lost.  
Munsell: 10R 6/4 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Low bulging bulbous body; tall cylindrical neck; slightly concave base.  
Parallels: Hayes 1976, 34, Pl. 19, Fig. 158.  
Date: Early 1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

Cat. No.37; U37



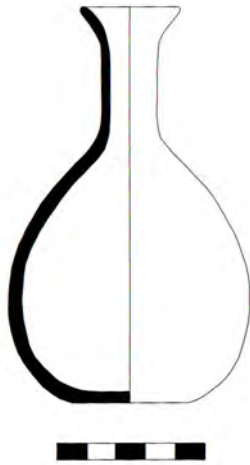
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM29  
Find Place: From *kline* 2 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 11, 5 cm; D. Rim. 3, 6 cm; D. Foot. 3 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/3 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Fairly bulbous body of truncated ovoid shape; tall tubular neck; everted rim; flat base.  
Parallels: *Tarsus* I, Pl. 159, Fig. 730; Bruneau 1970a, Fig. 117, 61.15.  
Date: Mid-1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

Cat. No.38; U38



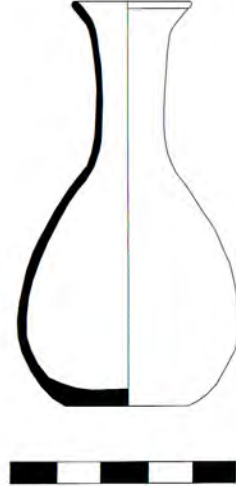
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM20  
Find Place: From *kline* 3 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 9, 3 cm; D. Rim. 2, 4 cm; D. Foot. 3 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/3 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Bulbous body; narrow neck; everted rim; flat base.  
Parallels: *Tarsus* I, Pl. 159, Figs. 730, 732, 734-736; Bruneau 1970a, Fig. 117, 61.15.  
Date: Mid-1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

**Cat. No.39; U39**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM13  
Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 13, 5 cm; D. Rim. 3, 3 cm; D. Foot. 3, 8 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/4 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Bulbous body; short narrow cylindrical neck; everted rim; flat base.  
Parallels: *Tarsus* I, Pl. 159, Figs. 730, 732, 734-736; *Agora* V, Pl. 2, F 50; Pl. 5, G 98; Lapp 1961, Type 92, D; Bruneau 1970 a, Fig. 117, 61.15; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, Fig. 1h; Civelek 2001, Lev. XXXIII, U51; *FiE* IX/3, Pl. 41, K 500.  
Date: Mid-1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

**Cat. No.40; U40**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM26  
Find Place: From *kline* 4 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 8, 9 cm; D. Rim. 2, 6 cm; D. Foot. 3, 1 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/4 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Ovoid sagging body; straight tubular neck; short flaring lip; small flat base.  
Parallels: *Tarsus* I, Pl. 159, Fig. 735; *Agora* V, Pl. 2, F 50, Pl. 5, G 97-98; Pl. 18, M6-7; Bruneau 1970 a, Fig. 117, 61.15; *Samothrace* 11, S143-9; Civelek 2001, Lev. XXXIV, U1; Okunak 2005, Çizim 21, Kat. No. 17.  
Date: Mid-1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

Cat. No.41; U41



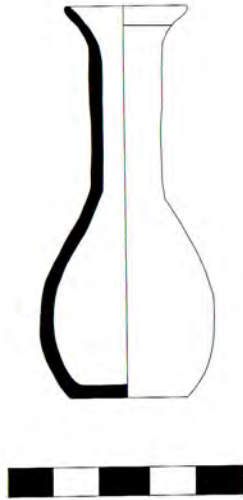
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM11  
 Find Place: From *kline* 4 in the chamber tomb.  
 H. 11, 2 cm; D. Rim. 2, 9 cm; D. Foot. 2, 5 cm.  
 State of Conservation: Intact.  
 Munsell: 10R 6/4 (pale red).  
 Form and general description: Sagging round-bodied form; tubular neck; flaring lip; small flat base.  
 Parallels: *Tarsus* I, Pl. 159, Fig. 734; *Agora* V, Pl. 2, F 50, Pl. 5, G 97-98; Pl. 18, M 6-7; Lapp 1961, 199 A, C-D; Bruneau 1970 a, Fig. 117, 61.15; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 112, Fig. 7; *Samothrace* 11, S143-1; *FiE* IX/3, Pl. 41, L. 486; Dündar 2006, Lev. XXIII, U136; Okunak 2005, Çizim 21, Kat. No.17.  
 Date: Mid-1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

Cat. No.42; U42



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM03  
 Find Place: From *kline* 3 in the chamber tomb.  
 H. 16, 2 cm; D. Rim. 3, 4 cm; D. Foot. 3, 2 cm.  
 State of Conservation: Intact.  
 Munsell: 10R 7/4 (pale red).  
 Form and general description: Low bulbous body; narrow cylindrical neck; short tapering flat-topped rim; sharply articulated. The shape is also found in glass (Isings 1957, form 26).  
 Parallels: *Tarsus* I, Pl. 159, Figs. 734-735; *Agora* V, Pl. 2, F 50, Pl. 5, G 97-98; Pl. 18, M 6-7; Bruneau 1970 a, Fig. 117, 61.15; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 112, Fig. 7; *Samothrace* 11, S 143-1; *FiE* IX/3, Pl. 41, K 486.  
 Date: Mid-1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

**Cat. No.43; U43**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM10  
Find Place: From *kline* 3 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 8, 2 cm; D. Rim. 2, 5 cm; D. Foot. 2, 4 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/6 (light red).  
Form and general description: Small ovoid body; tubular tall neck; thickened flaring lip; flat roughly-cut base.  
Parallels: *Tarsus* I, Pl. 159, Fig. 734; Hayes 1976, Pl. 37, Fig. 340; Civelek 2001, Lev. XXXIV, U74; DüNDAR 2006, Lev. XXIV, U138.  
Date: Second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

**Cat. No.44; U44**



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM25  
Find Place: From *kline* 4 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 11, 2 cm; D. Rim. 3 cm; D. Foot. 2, 6 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/6-8 (light red).  
Form and general description: Ovoid body; tubular neck; small flat turned base.  
Parallels: *Tarsus* I, Pl. 159, Fig. 734; BrunEAU 1970a, Fig. 117, 61.15; DüNDAR 2006, Lev. XXIII, Kat. No. U137.  
Date: Second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

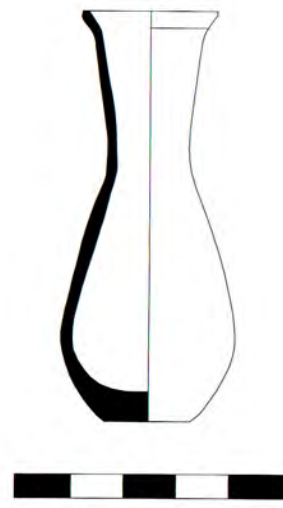


Cat. No.45; U45



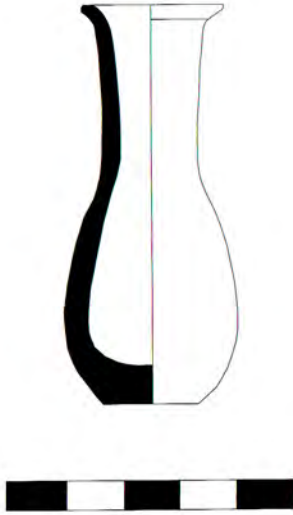
Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NADM19  
Find Place: From *kline* 1 in the chamber tomb.  
H. 10, 4 cm; D. Rim. 2, 8 cm; D. Foot. 2 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 10R 6/4 (pale red).  
Form and general description: Slender ovoid body; tall tubular neck; small flat base.  
Parallels: *Tarsus* I, Pl. 159, Fig. 734; Bruneau 1970a, Fig. 117, 61.15.  
Date: Second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

Cat. No.46; U46



Excavation Inv. No: TRL07NA219  
Find Place: From trench 1.  
H. 7, 6 cm; D. Rim; 2, 5 cm; D. Foot. 1, 6 cm.  
State of Conservation: Intact.  
Munsell: 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).  
Form and general description: Same ware as Cat. No. 43; small ovoid body, short tubular neck, small flat base.  
Parallels: *Agora* V, Pl. 5, G 97.  
Date: Late 1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

**Cat. No.47; U47**



Excavation Inv. No: 'TRL07NA220

Find Place: From trench 1

H. 6, 9 cm; D. Rim. 2, 5 cm; D. Foot. 1, 6 cm.

State of Conservation: Intact.

Munsell: 2.5YR 7/6 (light red)

Form and general description: Small ovoid body; short tubular neck; small flat base.

Parallels: *Agora* V, Pl. 5, G 97.

Date: Late 1<sup>st</sup> century A. D.

**List of Figures:**

**Graphic 1.** Shape distribution of *unguentaria* in Tralleis.

**Graphic 2.** Color distribution of *unguentaria* in Tralleis.

**Graphic 3.** Chronological distribution of *unguentaria* in Tralleis.

**Figure 1.** Tralleis *unguentaria* from western *necropolis*, Cat. Nos. U1-U12.

**Figure 2.** Tralleis *unguentaria* from western *necropolis*, Cat. Nos. U13-U24.

**Figure 3.** Tralleis *unguentaria* from western *necropolis*, Cat. Nos. U25-U36.

**Figure 4.** Tralleis *unguentaria* from western *necropolis*, Cat. Nos. U37-U47.

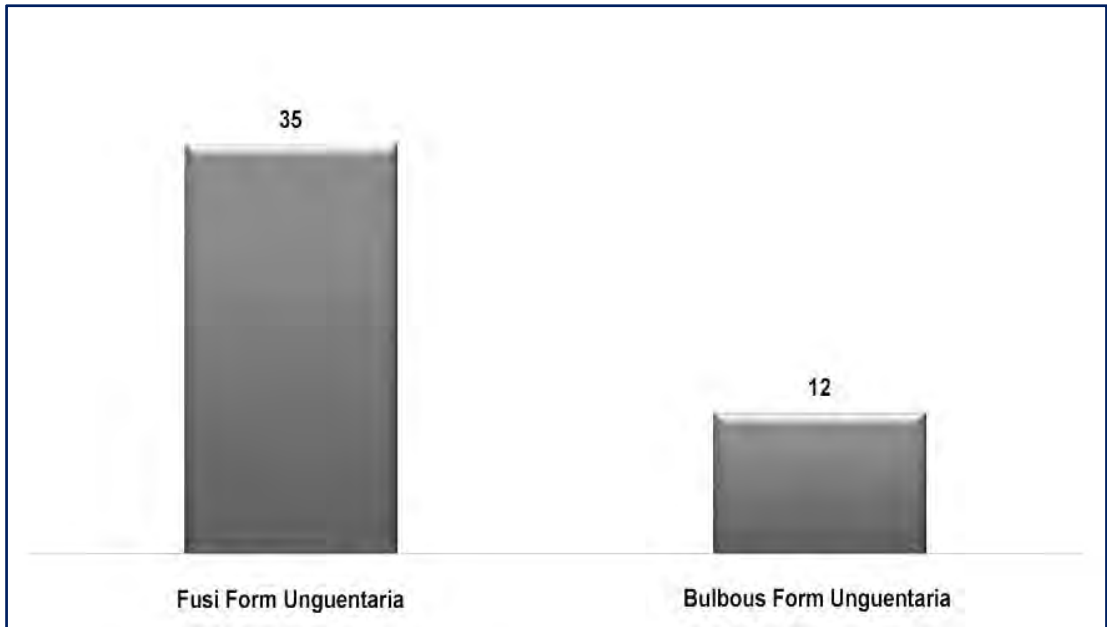
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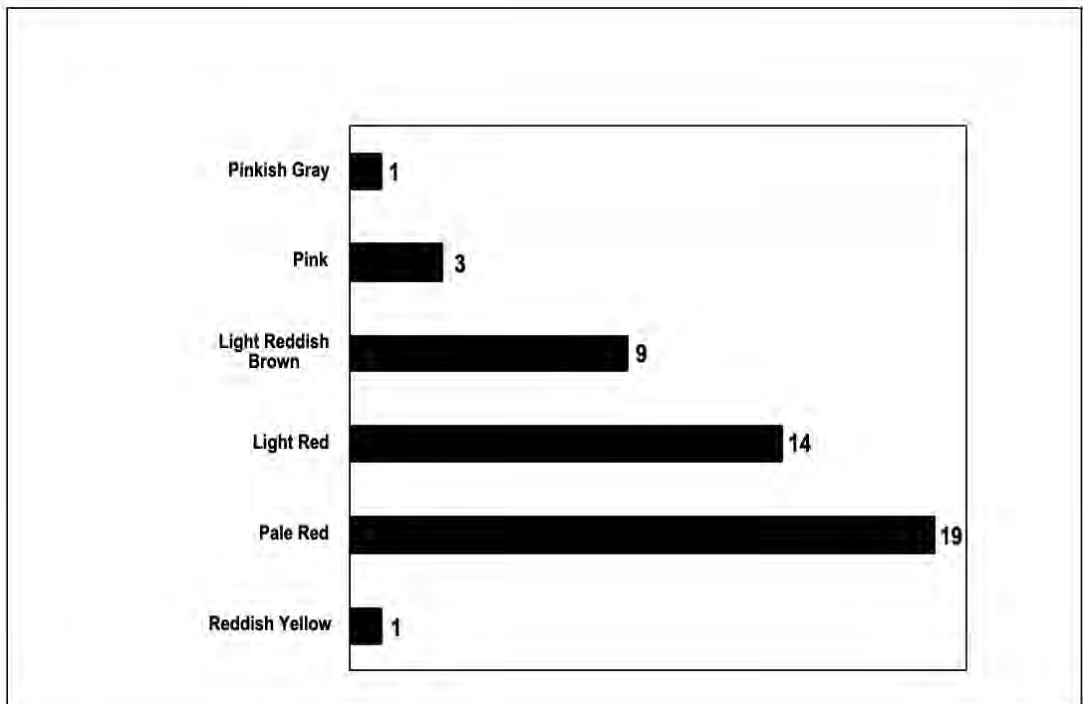
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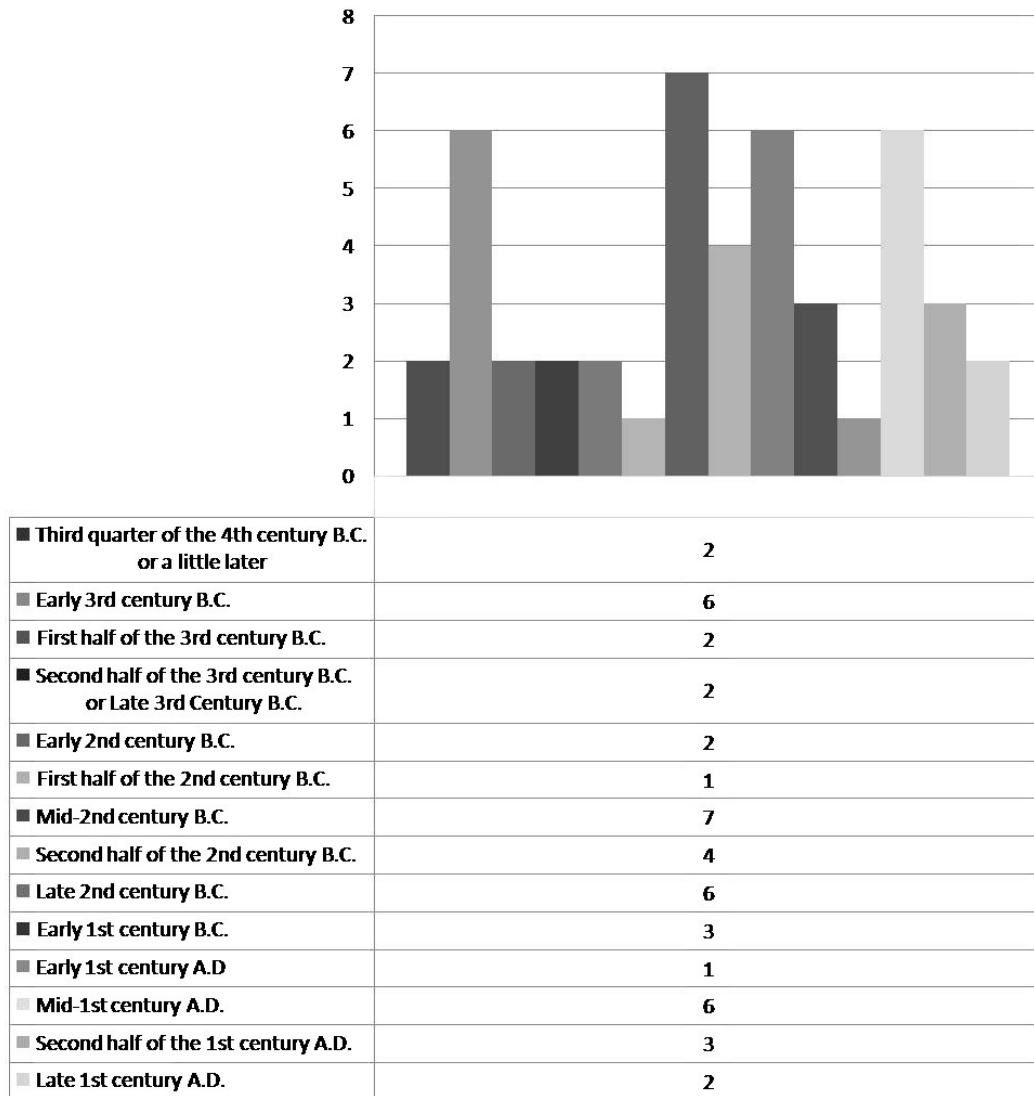
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Graphic 1



Graphic 2



Graphic 3



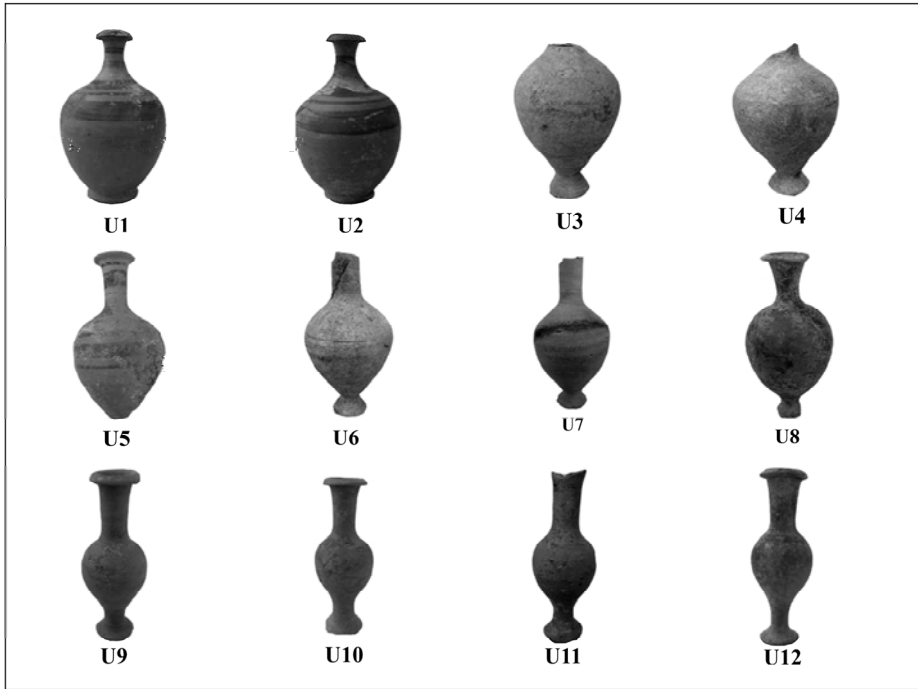


Figure 1

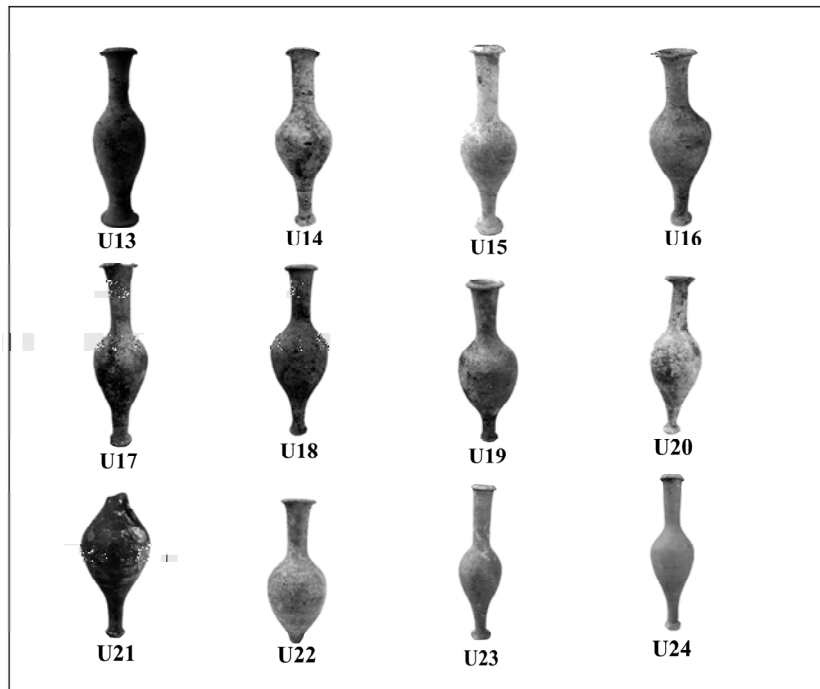


Figure 2

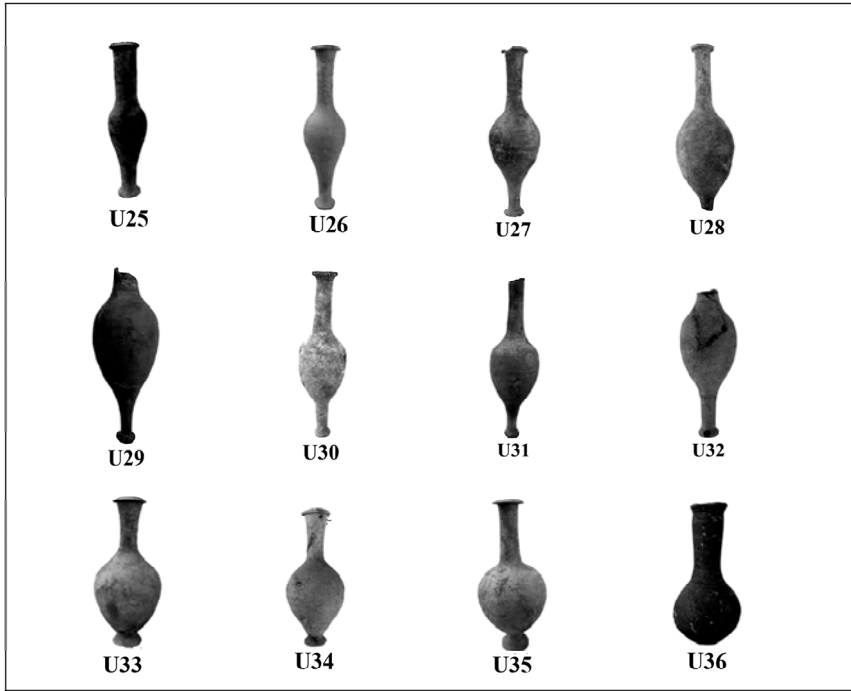


Figure 3

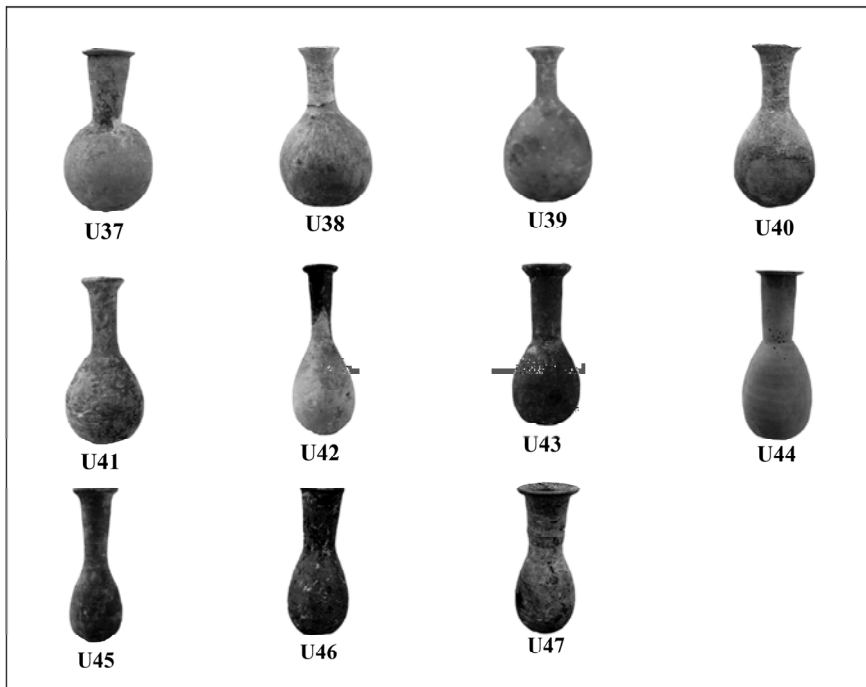


Figure 4