

Billur Tekkök-Karaöz, Deniz Tamer & Ebru Tamer

IDYMA AKYAKA CASTLE ROMAN PERIOD IMPORTED AND REGIONAL FINE RED SLIPPED WARES

The ancient city of Idyma was established on the slopes of Küçük Asartepe, located to the north of Kozlukuyu (Gökova) village within the borders of Akyaka district of Muğla province.

The name Idyma was listed in the tax records of Attic-Delos Naval Union in 453-452 B.C. The ceramic finds presented here are from the Idyma Castle Excavations (2021-2022) which is located on the Azmak coast of Akyaka. The ceramics mainly come from the cistern system that led to Azmak stream and from main towers and architectural units of the Castle. Although the construction of the Castle is dated to Byzantine Period, the ceramic evidence has proven that settlement in this region dates back to the Roman period. The ceramic research has shown the city has benefited on the maritime trade route between Aegean and Mediterranean from the Archaic period and onwards. This article presents Roman and Late Roman fine ware ceramics as well as regional ware groups.

Idyma Castle – Roman Sigillata – Roman Fine Red Slipped Ware – Carian Regional Wares

Introduction

The ancient city of Idyma is located within the borders of Akyaka district of Ula, Muğla¹. The city is located at the northeast end of the Gulf of Keramikos (Gökova) in the Caria region. During the ancient period it was bordered by Mobolla (Muğla) in the north, Kallipolis (Kızılkaya) in the east, Keramos (Ören) in the west. Its location has played an important role in the development of the city (Gürbüzer 2006: 19) (**fig. 1**).

Idyma was listed in the tax records of Attic-Delos Naval Union in 453-452 BC (Meritt, Wade-Gery and McGregor 1950: 23, 240; Meiggs 1972: 526). The city was under the Rhodian Peraia during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC; later it was under the rule of the Macedonian Kingdom (Magie 1950: 879, 1030; Gabrielsen 2000: 153-156). It became part of the province of Asia in 129 BC (Kaletsch 1999: 275).

The inscription found in the city by Diehl and Cousin has indicated that the city served as the leading city in the federation during the Roman period (Diehl and Cousin 1886: 429). This view was supported by Strabon's mention of the city as Bargasa, which is actually the ancient city of Idyma (Strab. *Geog.* XIV. 2. 15 c. 626). In the 2nd century AD, Idyma was listed among the cities of Caria in the Atlas of Ptolemy's *Geographia* (Ptol. *Geogr.* V. II. 20). In the 6th century AD, Idyma was described as the city on the edge of the Idymos River in the geographical dictionary of Stephanos Byzantios *Ethnica* (Steph. Byz. *Ethnika* 1326. 21). The literary sources mention that during the second half of the 12th, Byzantine

emperor Manuel I built castles in Caria to defend the border regions and the shores of the Byzantine settlements against Seljuk attacks (Witteck 1967: 4).

In this article, we examine a total of 57 pieces selected from the high-quality Roman pottery found in the Idyma Castle, ranging from the second half of the 1st century BC to the 7th century AD (**fig. 2**). Eight major imported groups were recovered in the Castle excavations; these include western sigillata represented here under Italian sigillata (1%), Eastern Sigillata A (5%); Eastern Sigillata B (5%); Cypriote Sigillata (1%); Eastern Sigillata C (17%); Knidian Ware (12%); Phocaean Red Slip Ware (LRC) (16%); African Red Slip Ware (7%) and Aegean-Carian regional fine red slipped ware groups (36%).

Eastern Sigillata A

The provenance of the ware has long been debated. It may have been produced in Northern Syria and dispersed from there to the Orontes-Asi valley (Lund 2005: 234, 237). Based on the results of the analysis, Schneider suggest that the ware was produced in a region along the coastline between Syria/Latakia and Tarsus/Turkey (Schneider 1995: 416; Slane 1997: 272).

The majority of the samples in the ESA group from Idyma consist of plates with upcurved rim, of which similar forms are known especially in the Pergamon sigillata and which are found in large numbers in the excavations in western Anatolia, mainly Hayes Form 3 and 4.

The large plate with narrow foot (Hayes Form 3) is an Augustan version with a basal chamfer (**fig. 3, 1**) (Hayes 2008: 23, 125, Fig. 1. 11); a small plate with wide foot (Hayes

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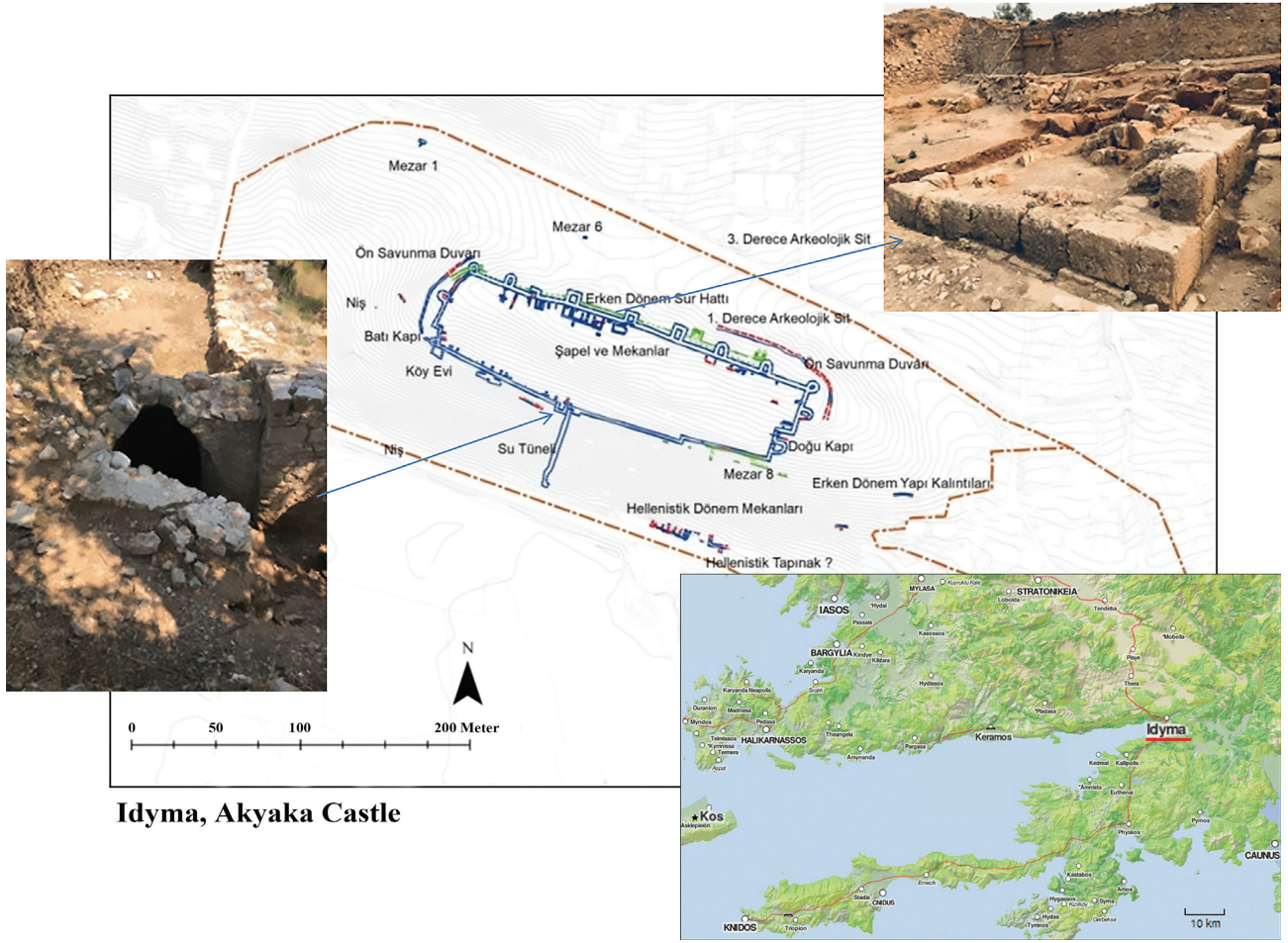


Fig. 1. Plan of Idyma Castle, Geographical Location of Idyma.

Form 4) has a near-horizontal floor (fig. 3, 2) and another plate has an offset at the edge of the floor (fig. 3, 3) (Hayes 2008: 24, 126, Fig. 3. 38, 39) and base fragment of a bell cup (Hayes Form 42) (fig. 3, 4) (Hayes 2008: 27, 134, Fig. 5. 117; Crowfoot 1957: 336, 337, Fig. 81.4; Slane 1997: 323, Pl. 23. FW 258bis). These are the main forms of ESA. The finds are dated to the Augustan period, between the end of the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 1st century AD.

Eastern Sigillata B

The Eastern Sigillata B examples possibly originate from the Tralleis region (Hayes 1972: 10, fn. 1; Tekkök-Biçken 1996: 52-53, fn. 143-144; Tekkök and Pernicka 2012: 346). Some fragments of ESB were recovered from Notion bearing the stamp “KAI/CAPIΣ”. “Caesarea” was the name of Tralleis for a period. Because of all these data Hayes points to this city as the production center. The data obtained as a result of the studies carried out in the city in recent years also support this suggestion (Civelek 2010: 171-172; Takaoğlu 2006: 263-267; Erol 2004: 19, fn. 63).

For the ESB-1 group, produced from the Augustan Period until 75 AD (Hayes 1985: 49-51), only one form was found in Idyma. It is a rim-body fragment of a shallow, wide plate

with flat floor and base; the wall is convex on the exterior and terminates in a plain lip (Hayes Form 18), dated to the first half of the 1st century AD (fig. 3, 5) (Hayes 1985: 57, Tav. XII. 12; Hayes 2008: 144, Fig. 8. 219; Erol 2004: 35, 111, Lev. 9. Çiz. 41, 42; Tekkök and Pernicka 2012: 350-352, 348, Pl. 1. K18; Doksanaltı 2006: 464, 625, Kat. No. 451; Meriç 2002: 51, 59, Taf. 22. K 217; Gassner 1997: 130, Taf. 42. 496).

Four forms of ESB-2 were recovered from Idyma, dating between AD 75-150 (Hayes 1985: 51-52). The forms consist of Hayes Form 55 plate with everted rim and curved body, dated to the second half of the 1st century AD (fig. 3, 6) (Hayes 1985: 62, Tav. XIII. 18; Gassner 1997: 133, Taf. 43. 512; Yıldız 2021: 413, 414, 421, Fig. 18.1 Kat. No. 15; Fig. 18.2 Kat. No. 16). A Hayes Form 60 plate with full profile of subtype B has thicker walls and a larger rim (fig. 3, 7). Examples with thickened rims and slightly drooping edges constitute the late group of the form and are dated to the second quarter and middle of the 2nd century AD (Hayes 1985: 64; Tav. XIV. 7; Hayes 2008: 156, Fig. 12. 366; Erol 2004: 75, 234, Lev. 96. Çiz. 453; Civelek 2010: 176, 177, 186, Pl. 1. H.F 60; Kenrick 1985: 250, 246, Fig. 45. B352. 4, 6; Doksanaltı 2006: 467, 468, 534, Kat. No. 98 (K177); Hayes 1983: 118, 121, Fig. 4. 33; Coldstream 1973: 48, 46, Fig. 17. J16; Beyll 1993: 28, 29, Taf. 4. 47; Wintermeyer 2004: 146, Abb. 1422). Hayes Form 76 is a deep and large bowl

	Date / Form	1st cent. BC				1st cent. AD				2nd cent. AD				3rd cent. AD				4th cent. AD				5th cent. AD				6th cent. AD				7th cent. AD			
		1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.				
ESA	Form 3																																
	Form 4																																
	Form 42																																
ESB	Form 18																																
	Form 55																																
	Form 60B																																
	Form 76B																																
	Form 80																																
IS	Cons.Form 20																																
CS	Form P40																																
ESC	L 19																																
	Form 1																																
	Form 2																																
	Form 3																																
	Form 4																																
	Form 5																																
Knidian Ware	Carinated Plate																																
	Conical Bowl																																
	Skyphos																																
	Thin-walled hemispherical bowl																																
	II Handled Cup																																
	Slender Mug																																
	Flagon																																
Regional Ware	Cup-Skyphos																																
	II Handled Bowl																																
	Small conical bowl with ring handle																																
	Plate with thickened ledge rim and horizontal handles																																
	Bottles																																
PhRS	Form 1A																																
	Form 3C																																
	Form 3E																																
	Form 3F																																
	Form 8																																
ARS	Form 9A																																
	Form 14B																																
	Form 50B																																
	Form 91C																																
	Form 94																																
	Form 105																																

Fig. 2. Timetable Of Idyma Akyaka Castle Roman Period Red Slipped Wares.

with plain everted rim, slightly rounded body, and horizontal grooves on the interior below rim. An example of the form that belongs to B subtype with its larger and more convex body (fig. 3, 8). It is dated between 100-150 AD (Hayes 1985: 68, 69, Tav. XV. 11). An example of the form found in the Athenian Agora was dated to the late 2nd century AD by Hayes (Hayes 2008: 160, Fig. 13. 421). The proposition that the production of the form continued in the 2nd century AD at Tralles is also stated (Erol 2004: 40, 41, 130, 131, Lev. 23. Çiz. 114; Civelek 2010: 178, 188, Pl. 3. H.F 76 B; Meriç 2002: 63, Taf. 26. K286; Kenrick 1985: 254, 252, Fig. 46. B361. 1). The deterioration observed in the fabric and slip of a fragment from Idyma indicates that it was a late production dated to the 2nd half of the 2nd century AD. Hayes Form 80a

shallow bowl dated between AD 80-150 with curved wall up to a thickened lip, flat on top. Two grooves appear on exterior, one on interior, just below lip. Floor offset in two receding levels, with encircling groove. Two examples of the form were recovered (fig. 3, 9-10) (Tekkök and Pernicka 2012: 351, 356, K40, Gr.5; Hayes 1985: 69, 70, Tav. XV. 15; Hayes 2008: 152, 153, Fig. 12. 316, 317, 320; Civelek 2010: 179, 188, Pl. 3. H.F 80; Kenrick 1985: 255, 252, Fig. 46. B362; Coldstream 1973: 48, 46, Fig. 17. J15; Sackett 1992: 212, Pl. 156. N1. 8; 221, Pl. 167. F2. 19 a, b; 232, Pl. 174. D3. 7; Yıldız 2021: 408, 409, 423, Fig. 25.1 Kat. No. 48; Fig. 25.2 Kat. No. 49; Ladstätter 2008: 107, 108, Taf. 279. TS78-83; Taf. 280. TS88, 90; Gassner 1997: 133, Taf. 43. 511; Beyll 1993: 10, 11, 24, 25, Taf. 2. 25).

Italian Sigillata

A plate recovered from Idyma belongs to the 3rd Subtype of Conspectus form 20 plates, produced by Italian workshops that began in the Augustan period and ended in 30 AD (**fig. 3, 11**) (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 86). It is in the Loeschcke Haltern Service IV, Kenrick Sidi Khrebish Group B, Goudineau Bolsena Series A. The Idyma fragment is a large plate with flat floor and vertical rim; the rim is flat or slightly concave on the outside, double convex mouldings at top and bottom. The space between may be covered with rouletting; groove on top of rim, concave moulding bounded by grooves on the inner face of the rim (Ettlinger et al. 1990: 87, Pl. 18. Form 20.3.1; Hayes 2008: Fig. 16. 465; Kenrick 1985: 146, Fig. 27. B213.1).

Cypriote Sigillata

Cypriote Sigillata constituted the bulk of the local fine ware market from Eastern Sigillata A after the middle of the 1st century AD, this trend continued through the 1st and early 2nd centuries AD. The material found in the Kition-Bamboula harbor fill and various layers of Kition-Kathari shows that the Cyprus Sigillata wares largely dominated the market in the first half of the 2nd century AD (Marquié 2002: 293). Only one rim-body fragment of small-size versions of Hayes Form P40 was found (Hayes 1985: 88; 1991: 45). A small version of the form appear in Marina in the mid-1st century AD and continues throughout the 2nd century AD (Daszewski 1995: 30) was found in Idyma Castle (**fig. 3, 12**) (Hayes 1991: 202, Fig. LXIX. 7; Burkhalter 1987: 394, Fig. 26. 219; Marquié 2002: 293, 294, 301, Fig. 6. 4; Sackett 1992: 152, 251, Pl. 192. U30a; Daszewski 1995: 28, 36, Pl. 4. 4). The Gökova region was on the Cypriote-Aegean trade route since the Archaic era, but Cypriote Sigillata is rare.

Eastern Sigillata C

Çandarlı ware is particularly common on the Aegean sites during the second half of the 2nd century and the first half of the 3rd century, and met with no serious competition until the introduction of the fine versions of the African wares around the middle of the 3rd century (Hayes 1972: 317). Fragments of late ESC forms (Hayes Forms 1-5) are represented in Idyma Castle. From the middle of the 2nd century AD onwards, Çandarlı workshops focused on the production of only a few simple forms, defined as the late series, and a large number of these forms experienced no more than minor changes for 150 years. During this period only one new shape (Form 4, together with its rare counterpart Form 5) was introduced; the rest are merely developments of forms already in existence by the middle of the 1st century (Hayes 1972: 317).

Excavations yielded Hayes Form 1 (**fig. 3, 14**) (Hayes 1972: 318-320, Fig. 64; Hayes 1985: 77, Tav. XVIII. 1; Hayes 2008: 200, Fig. 25. 801; Akyürek 1992: 144, 160, Abb. 10. 67; Hayes 1983: 118, 119, Fig. 2. 5; Sackett 1992: 251, Pl. 191. U. 18, U. 19) along with Hayes Form 2 examples (**fig. 3,**

15-18) with a date range from mid-2nd to mid-3rd century AD (Hayes 1972: 319, 321, 320, Fig. 64; Hayes 1985: 77, 78, Tav. XVIII. 2; Hayes 2008: 200, 201, Fig. 25. 800, 802; Tekkök et al. 2001: 36, 37, Pl. 13. 139, 140; Akyürek 1992: 144, 160, Abb. 10. 65, 66; Hayes 1983: 118, 119, Fig. 2. 6-13; Sackett 1992: 251, Pl. 191. U. 20-22). Similar specimens recovered from Assos were divided into 2 subgroups by Zelle as Group IVa and IVb due to the differentiation seen in the rim (Zelle 1997: 132, 133, 215, Abb. 45. 947, 953).

Only one base fragment of Loeschcke Form 19 produced by the Pergamon/Çandarlı workshops was recovered from Idyma Castle (**fig. 3, 13**) (Tekkök et al. 2001: 6, 7, Pl. 1. 7) One rim and one foot fragment of a hemispherical flanged bowl (Hayes Form 3), a continuation of Loeschcke type 19 and common in mid 2nd to mid 3rd century AD contexts, were found in Idyma Castle, and similar examples were also found from different sites in the Aegean (**fig. 3, 19-20**) (Hayes 1972: 321, 320, Fig. 64; Hayes 1985: 78, Tav. XVI-II. 3; Hayes 2008: 200, Fig. 25. 796; Zelle 1997: 119, 120, 124, 209, Abb. 39. 820; Tekkök et al. 2001: 37, Pl. 13. 141; Akyürek 1992: 136, 157, Abb. 7. 33; Kenrick 1985: 260, 258, Fig. 47. B366. 2; Hayes 1983: 118, 120, Fig. 3. 27, 30; Beyll 1993: 34, 35, Taf. 7. 85; Unterkircher 1983: 205, 185, Abb. 4. 14, 21; Sackett 1992: 251, Pl. 191. U. 23).

Hayes Form 4 (**fig. 3, 21-23**) is represented with several examples (Hayes 1972: 321, 322, 320, Fig. 64; Hayes 1985: 78, Tav. XVIII. 4; Hayes 2008: 52, 201, Fig. 25. 807; Zelle 1997: 128, 129, 211, Abb. 41. 869, 885; Tekkök et al. 2001: 37, Pl. 13. 142; Hayes 1983: 118, 120, Fig. 3. 20-23; Abadie-Reynal and Sodini 1992: 15, 16, Fig. 2. CF25-29; Sackett 1992: 246, Pl. 186. R3. 2; 247, Pl. 187. S1. 1, 2; 250, Pl. 192. U. 35; 251, Pl. 191. U. 25, 26).

Only one example of Hayes Form 5 bowl is represented (**fig. 3, 24**) (Hayes 1972: 322, 320, Fig. 64; Zelle 1997: 127, 128, 210, Abb. 40. 867; Tekkök et al. 2001: 37, Pl. 13. 143; Tekkök-Biçken 1996: 135, Fig. 79. G 54; Kenrick 1985: 265, 262, Fig. 48. B 373. 1; Hayes 1983: 118, 120, Fig. 3. 24, 25; Unterkircher 1983: 178, 203, 179, Abb. 1. 2, 3; Sackett 1992: 251, Pl. 191. U. 27).

All of the fragments from Idyma that fall into the ESC group consist of late examples of Çandarlı workshops. Hayes Form 2 and 4 are the most common in the group. Only one example of Hayes Form 5 is recorded. All of the samples were recovered from the southern slope of the Idyma castle. Based on the large number of discoveries, it looks as if Idyma was densely inhabited from the second half of the 2nd century AD to the last quarter of the 3rd century AD.

Knidian Wares

This group is well presented in Idyma. There are mainly carinated plates with a ring foot, conical lower body, slightly concave rim. The type copies Italian Sigillata plates. (**fig. 3, 25**) The earlier category of Knidian Workshop A2 plates date to the Roman imperial period. Such plates are divided into three subtypes (Doksanaltı 2006: 381-382). They were the most common serving plates distributed throughout the Aegean. The type continued into the 2nd century AD with a

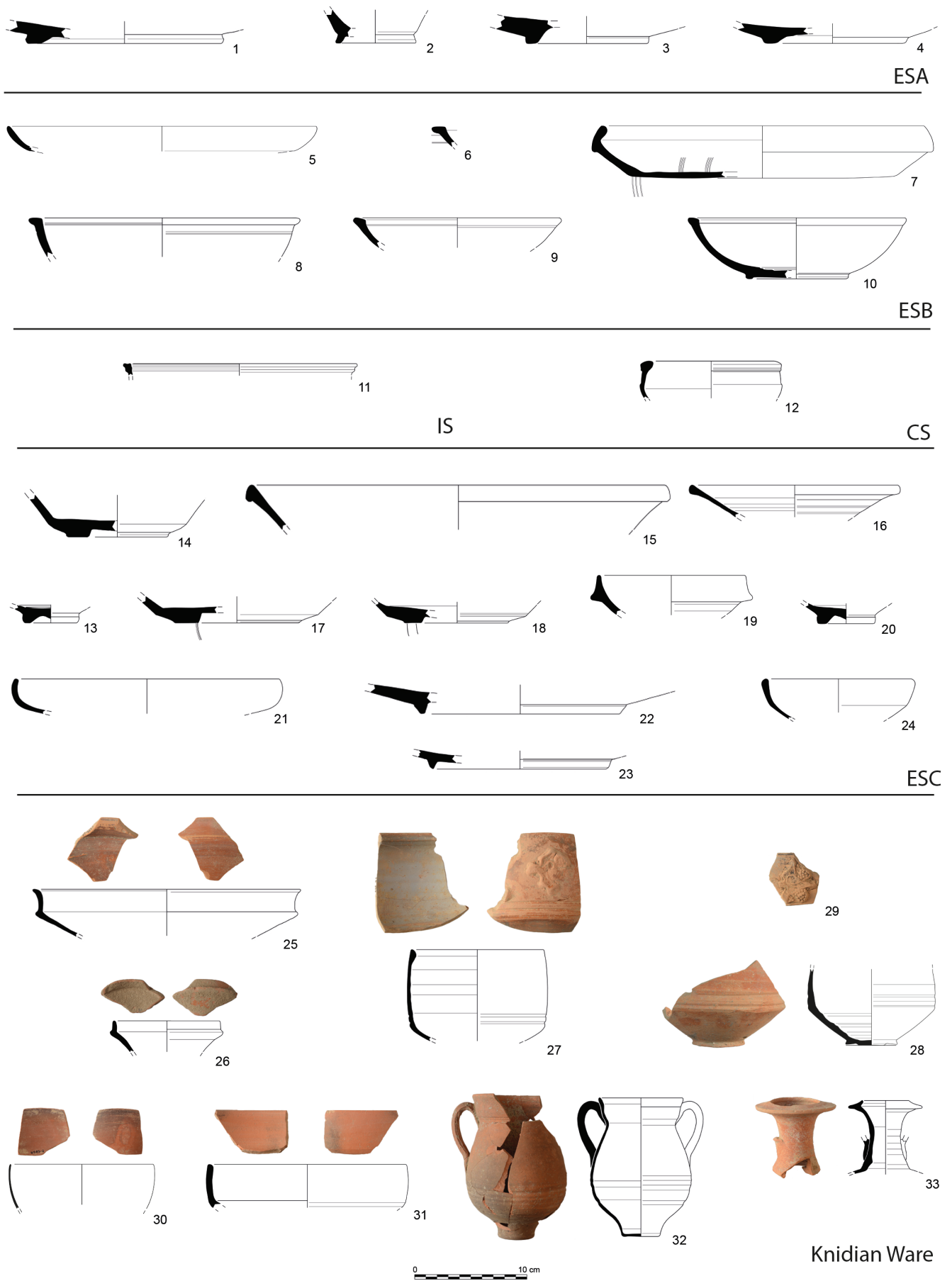


Fig. 3. Drawings and Pictures of Red Slip Wares from Idyma Castle.

subtype A. The Idyma example falls into this subtype category, with its sharp rim profile and properly applied slip. The subtype dates from the mid 1st century AD to the end of the 2nd century AD (Doksanaltı 2006: 838, Kat. no 1679 (K114); Kögler 2000: 71, Abb. 2. 1). There was also a conical bowl with upright rim (**fig. 3, 26**). This form is divided into five subtypes; the rim-body fragment recovered from Idyma belong to the ring-base and short-sided variant A, which clearly stands out among the conical bowls in Knidos due to its clear profile and proportion. The rim is extremely low and only takes up about a sixth to a maximum of a quarter of the total height. The form begins to be produced in the Augustan Period and continues until 75 AD (Kögler 2010: 157-159, 569, 570, Abb. 57. Kn. 94). A skyphos form from Idyma has the same profile features as Kögler's C-D type (**fig. 3, 27-29**) with a conical lower body and an inturned thickened rim. It has a simple ring foot which is slightly offset from the floor on the inside. (Kögler 2010: 116, 117, 566, 567, Abb. 56. Kn. 56-63; 589, 590, Taf. 57. Kn. 297, 298, 302-306). This skyphos form is an imitation of Pergamene appliqué ware skyphoi, which often carry appliqué ivy leaves on the exterior and applied handle attachments (Meyer-Schlichmann 1988: 65, Taf. 7. 12 (Form S3). The presence of numerous appliqué ware skyphoi dating from the mid-1st century AD to the 1st half of the 2nd century AD in Idyma illustrates evidence of distribution (Kögler 2005: 57; 2010: 118). Thin-walled hemispherical bowls follow after Italian thin walled wares. The closest comparandum of the form is Moevs Form XXXVI (Moevs 1973: 176, Pl. 36. Kat. no 324-329) (**fig. 3, 30**). The production of hemispherical bowls with a vertical wall, plain rim, and ring foot started right after the arrival of Italian bowls in Knidos during the Augustus period, and declined toward the end of the 1st century AD. In addition to sand-decorated and unslipped examples, half slipped examples feature basic tones of red, orange and pink on the inner surface and are half slipped on the exterior. The Idyma fragment has a hemispherical body, grooved just below the inner side of the rim, with straight edges (Doksanaltı 2006: 413, K134). Π Handled Cups are well distributed products of Knidos. The form has a narrow ring foot. The shallow lower body with an almost straight wall meets the inclined, slightly convex upper body at a sharp angle. Two small, horizontal, recurved handles are attached just below the rim and project well away from the body (Doksanaltı 2006: 224; 2007: 8; Kögler 2010: 84, 89, 90). They belong to the A2 workshop in Knidos. Examples defined as a "traditional type" date to the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd century AD. Compared to the Hellenistic period examples, they have a narrower diameter and thicker wall, with a narrower and shorter handle, in which the tense form and edge-body transition are softened. Later variants have thinly applied slip, a continuation of the form in the Roman period (**fig. 3, 31**) (Doksanaltı 2006: 372. K104c).

Common features of the group are slender mugs with a bulging/bell shaped mouth and flat base with turning marks on the surface, while the handles have a round profile in section (**fig. 3, 32**). The form is defined as an 'Aegean Type' in Western Anatolia and started to become widespread from the first half of the 3rd century AD (Hayes 1997: 68, 71, Pl. 25).

It was produced by the workshops of Knidos during the 3rd century AD. The Idyma products belong to Knidian workshops and reflect the decline in the quality of pottery production during this period (Doksanaltı 2006: 389, 390, 593, Kat. no. 337, 338; 638, Kat. no. 494-498; 853, Kat. no. 1782-1785 (K124). The flagon with a long slightly concave neck and outturned ledge rim finds parallels in Knossos (**fig. 3, 33**) (Doksanaltı 2006: 391, K128; Sackett 1992: 249, 250, 254, Pl. 196. U110). The form is dated to the Roman period, but it is not widely used in Knidos.

Open and closed vessel forms of Knidos production, from the Augustus period to the middle of the 3rd century AD, were found in Idyma. The Kap-Krio terraces and the Stoa of Dionysus were destroyed by a fire in the middle of the 3rd century AD. The ceramic workshops lost their dominance in the foreign market and could only meet the needs of the domestic market. It is noteworthy that the Stoa of Dionysos was left unrepaired after the destruction, and simple-scale structures were built after awhile, directly on the ruins (Doksanaltı 2006: 18, 19). In Idyma, as of the second half of the 3rd century AD, the ceramics imported from Knidos decreased. The latest example from this period is the slender mug. The fact that late examples of Π Handled bowls and flagon, which are quite rare forms, are seen in the city is due to the geographical proximity to Knidos.

Regional Wares

Regional wares copy specimens produced by Knidian workshops. A Cup-Skyphos (**fig. 4, 34**) has an "inverted S" profile formed by the mouth and body combination and its horizontally curved handles. (Doksanaltı 2006: 320). At Knidos, the type has two subtypes (Kögler 2010: 96, 98, B.2-3; D.16-17; F.18-19). Idyma adopts the form as Variant b, whose parallels are rare except for Knidos. It is an example of early Imperial production. Similar examples have been found elsewhere (Kenrick 1985: 101, 100, Fig. 20. B135.1; Gasperetti 2003: 149, Pl. 92. 31; Gitin 1990: Pl. 35, 11; Kassab-Tezgör 2003: 39, 40, Pl. XXXIII. 2; Sieglin 1913: 146, 147, Abb. 158. 10). The form was produced locally in many different centers in the Mediterranean. For centers with local productions, see: (Rotroff 1997: 117; Kenrick 1985: 121; Riley 1979: 282; Harlaut 2002: 272; Elaigne 2002: 160; Negev 1986: 7). Another example has the same profile with a folded leg rim (**fig. 4, 35**).

Π handled bowl: In addition to the Roman Knidos imports of Π handle bowls in Idyma, regional examples have been found. The common feature of the two specimens is that the handles are brought close enough to almost touch the edge and, unlike the Knidos examples, they are not raised to the level of the mouth, reaching a height up to the middle of the rim. In addition, the handles have been pulled up by taking the form of a slight arc. **Fig. 4, 36** has a vertical rim, and the lower body-edge junction is emphasized by a very noticeably protruding carination. **Fig. 4, 37** has a rim with a slightly inward incline. Although the edge-to-body transition is sharp, it is not made clear by a protruding carena as much as in the first example. The profile and handles of the vessels

point to the early Imperial period (Coldstream 1973: 46, Fig. 17. J 8; Slane-Wright 1980: 159, Pl. 32. 97; Williams 1977: 79, Pl. 31. 38).

A small conical bowl with ring handle (**fig. 4, 38-39a, b**) has a conical lower body with an almost straight wall and vertical rim. An essential element of the form is a sharp carination and small broad-band-shaped ring handles. A groove passes through the middle of the short rim, giving it a two-part appearance, and the edge surface is defined by a groove. Two examples of the form were recovered from Idyma. One base example with the same fabric from the same lot demonstrates that the form has a shallow ring base. With the exception of the handles, it is similar in general characteristics to the Imperial period II handled bowls. Such handles are known from Imperial skyphoi, jugs, and oil lamps. The closest analogues of the form are the ring-handled bowls, which differ from the Idyma samples by their larger handles, dated to the Augustan period based on the Knidian examples. The few known representatives of this form of drinking bowl do not show any typological development. Their typological relationship with the early Imperial II Handle Bowls suggests that they were a short-lived variant of the main form rather than an independent vessel type. Since non-Knidios forms are not yet known, it can be assumed that bowls with ring handles are a locally developed vessel type (Kögler 2010: 103, Abb. 53. Kn. 14, 15).

A plate with thickened ledge rim and horizontal handles (**fig. 4, 40**) has predecessors such as “Hellenistic type” plates, which were widely used in Athens during the Hellenistic period (Rotroff 1997: 142). The form consists of a body narrowing towards the ring foot and a thickened rim made by folding wet clay. They were the most common tableware in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC in Knidos. It is known that the form was produced in many different centers, and was also produced in the Pottery Ateliers area in Knidos. The production of “Hellenistic type” plates continued from the 2nd century BC to the end of the 1st century BC (Doksanaltı 2006: 239, 240, Form K23b). The rim fragment from Idyma was folded inward and a flat area was left inside the lip, and separated from the body by a groove. Two small horizontal handles were added the rim. Such plates with thickened rim and similar handles are quite common in the Caria region. It is probably a new form created by the local/regional workshops adding minor changes at the end of the 1st century B.C.

Bottles (**fig. 4, 41-42**) are represented by several examples. They could have been used as medicine bottles. They have everted rim with a slightly conical neck expanding downward with almost the same length as the body. The latter is long and cylindrical, with narrow and sloping shoulders, and a flat bottom. The form, which is known to have come out of the 2nd-3rd century AD contexts, has not yet been published, although there are examples in the Muğla Archeology Museum.

The political and commercial changes that emerged as a result of the Roman empire's Asia Minor policy caused Rhodes to lose its commercial dominance (Arslan 2007: 157, fn. 704; Şenol 2003: 35). The pottery workshops in Knidos, an important harbor of Rhodian Peraia, were influential in filling the gap, and Hellenistic vessel forms were abandoned

or reinterpreted during the early Imperial period (Kögler 2014: 157-173). One factor that had a great impact on this change was that mass-produced ceramics such as Pergamon sigillata and ESA entered the Mediterranean market at the end of the 2nd century BC- the beginning of the 1st century BC, and started to become preferred products over time.

The regional production series of Idyma imitates and reinterprets the “traditional Hellenistic period forms” during the early Imperial period. A common feature of the regional red slip vessels is that they have the same fabric and inclusions from the early empire to the 3rd century AD, and all examples have intense silver mica inclusion. In some examples, little lime particles are visible on the surface. The fabric color ranges from Munsell Color 2.5 YR 5/8 (Red) - 7/8 (Light Red) to 5 YR 6/8 (Reddish Yellow), slip ranges from 10 R 4/8 (Red) - 6/8 (Light Red) to 2.5 YR 4/4 (Reddish Brown) - 4/8 (Red) tones. There is an ongoing archaeometric analysis of these regional ceramics, and detailed information about the fabric, inclusions, and production techniques will be published separately. However, during the ceramic investigations we carried out in the ancient cities of the region, a large number of ceramics with the same clay and form have parallels in Stratonikeia. It is possible that this ceramic group was produced by the workshops located in the inner Carian region cities along the Menderes basin. It is very likely that one of the production centers was near the ancient city of Stratonikeia.

Phocaeen Red Slip Ware (LRC)

The kiln and pottery dumps discovered in the Phocaeen excavations revealed that the production center of the group was Phocaea (Uğuz 2015: 33-35; Fırat 2015: 163-165). Recent research in the region has suggested that the production was also carried out in Çandarlı and Gryneion workshops (Empereur and Picon 1986: 143, 144, Fig. 1; Mayet and Picon 1986: 131, 132, Fig. 2; 133, Fig. 3; 135, Tab. 1; Hayes 2008: 83, fn. 6; Cau, Reynolds and Bonifay 2011: 6).

Fig. 4, 43 is Hayes Form 1 dating to early 5th century AD (Hayes 1972: 325, Fig. 65. 1; Hayes 2008: 87, 237, Fig. 37. 1230; Doksanaltı 2006: 498, Kat. no 237 (K210a); Uğuz 2015: 111, Çiz. 1. 2).

In Idyma Hayes Form 3 with subtypes of C, E, F is well represented. **Fig. 4, 44** belongs to Hayes Form 3C subtype. This has a tall vertical rim, concave on the outer face with pronounced overhang at the bottom, and is dated to the 2nd half of the 5th century AD (Hayes 1972: 329, 330, Fig. 67. 7, 9; 332, Fig. 68. 10; Hayes 2008: 240, 241, Fig. 39. 1266-1273; Uğuz 2015: 51-57, Çiz. 10-16. 46-66).

Fig. 4, 45-46 are specimens of Hayes Form 3E subtype with a short vertical rim and a rather greater overhang at bottom; they are dated to the first half of the late 5th-early 6th centuries (Hayes 1972: 331, 332, Fig. 68. 14-16; Hayes 2008: 241, Fig. 39. 1275-1279; Uğuz 2015: 58, 60, Çiz. 17-19. 73-80).

Fig. 4, 47-49 belong to Hayes Form 3F subtype, with a lower rim, projecting more strongly, the base is shallow and flat. This is dated to the first half and middle of the 6th century AD. This type is the most common form in Idyma (Hayes 1972:

331, 334, Fig. 69. 17, 19, 23-25; Hayes 2008: 241, 242, Fig. 39. 1280, 1281; Fig. 40. 1282-1291; Uğuz 2015: 61-72, Çiz. 19-31. 82-133; foot fragments: Çiz. 31-34. 134-144).

Fig. 4, 50 represents only one fragment of a bowl (Hayes Form 8), with broad downturned tapering rim, and carinated body. It is dated between the second half of the 5th century AD and the beginning of the 6th century AD (Hayes 1972:

342; 340, Fig. 70. 1, 2 (Form 8); Hayes 2008: 244, 1315-1317; Uğuz 2015: 86, 87, Çiz. 43, 44. 182-185; Fırat 2015: 169, 179, Res. 8).

Hayes Form 3F and Hayes Form 8 provides evidence of maritime imports during the first half of the 6th century AD. Hayes Form 10 has not been found thus far, suggesting that the commercial relations of the city were interrupted.

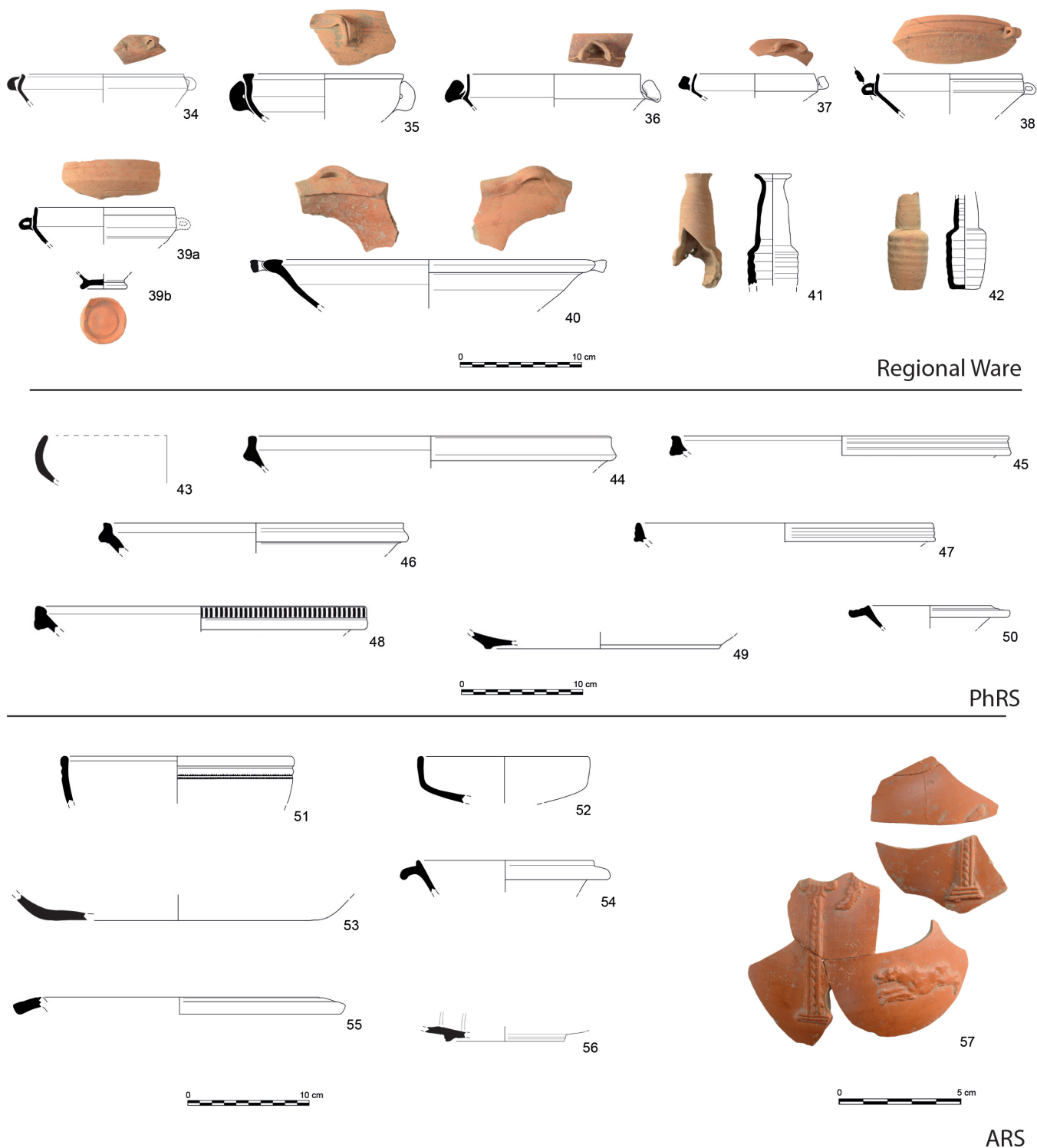


Fig. 4. Drawings and Pictures of Red Slip Wares from Idyma Castle.

African Red Slip Ware (ARS)

African Red Slip Ware is represented as of the 2nd century AD with Hayes Form 9A (**fig. 4, 51**). This has a curved body and plain rounded rim (Doksanaltı 2006: 535, Kat. no. 101, ARS Form 9; Hayes 1972: 35, 37, 32, Fig. 4. 12; Hayes 2008: 218, Fig. 30. 955; Hayes 1983: 118, 121, Fig. 4. 37). Examples of the form are known from Sidi Khrebish in North Africa (Sidi Khrebish: Kenrick 1985: 345, 342, Fig. 64. 606. 2).

Only one rim-body fragment of a Hayes 14B bowl was found, dating to 160-200 AD. It has a vertical wall with a sloping floor and a small low foot (**fig. 4, 52**) (Hayes 1972: 39, 41, 40, Fig. 6. 11). B subtype of the form is known from Pupput Necropolis, Leptis Magna, Sidi Khrebish in North Africa (Pupput necropolis: Bonifay 2004: 157, 158, Fig. 85. 6. (Tip 7); Leptis Magna: Bonifay and Capelli 2013: 73, 75, 79, Fig. 6. 46; Sidi Khrebish: Kenrick 1985: 345, 342, Fig. 64. 608. 2).

In the Eastern Mediterranean market, African Red Slip imports continue to the first quarter of the 4th century AD, briefly interrupted after the second quarter of the 5th century AD. They then continued to be marketed until the mid-7th century AD (Bonifay 2003: 121, 122; Mackensen 1998: 32).

A Hayes Form 50 Subtype B of a large dish with broad flat floor was found. The fragment lack the small foot, and has a more flaring wall with matte slip (**fig. 4, 53**); it possibly dates to 350-400 AD (Hayes 1972: 69, 73, 68, Fig. 12. 60; Hayes 2008: 221, Fig. 32. 995-998). B subtype of the form is known from Sidi Zahrani, Sidi Khrebish, Nabeul in North Africa (Sidi Zahrani: Bonifay 2004: 57, Fig. 26. 1, 2 (no. 2 is a foot fragment) (Tip 65); Ghalia, Bonifay and Capelli 2005: 496, 504, Fig. 5. 29, 30 (no. 30 is a foot fragment); Sidi Khrebish: Kenrick 1985: 356, 354, Fig. 66. 632. 4; Nabeul: Bonifay 2016: 561, Fig. 2.14. 151). Hayes Form 50B, belonging to Bonifay group C, was produced by workshops in Central Tunisia (Bonifay 2016: 556).

Only one rim-body fragment of Hayes 91C bowl with a plain rim and shorter, more rounded flange was found (**fig. 4, 54**) (Kenrick 1985: 364, fig.67, B654.2). Less common C subtypes of the form are known from Oudhna, Sidi Khrebish, Carthage, Tocra, El Mahrine in North Africa (Oudhna: Bonifay 2004: 179, 178, Fig. 95. 1. (Tip 52); Bonifay 2016: 558, Fig. 2.7. 124; Sidi Khrebish: Kenrick 1985: 364, 360, Fig. 67. 654. 1; Kartaca: Fulford 1984: 65, 64, Fig. 17. 47. 2, 4-6; Hayes 1976: 56, 55, Fig. 3. 40; Munoz et al. 2005: 15, 34, Fig. 10. 2; Tocra: Hayes 1973: 113, 112, Fig. 50. 2496; El Mahrine: Mackensen 1993: 360, 361, 430-432, 619, 620, Lev. 75. 6-8. (Form 52). Hayes Form 91C bowls, belonging to the D2 group, were produced by Oudhna workshops (Bonifay 2016: 524, 558). The dates 530-600 AD have been suggested for subtype 91C bowls.

A small fragment of bowl with broad downturned rim of Hayes Form 94 was found in Idyma and date range is late fifth to early sixth century AD (**fig. 4, 55**) (Hayes 1972: 148, 146, Fig. 27. 1; Kenrick 1985: 360, 367, Fig. 67. B656.2).

A base fragment of a large plate with two grooves on the floor, belonging to Hayes Form 105, was found. The date ranges from 580/600-660 AD (**fig. 4, 56**) (Hayes 1972: 166, 169, 168, Fig. 32. 8, 9, 15, 16; Hayes 2008: 233, Fig. 36.

1161-1162). Examples of the form are known from Sidi Khrebish and Tocra in North Africa (Sidi Khrebish: Kenrick 1985: 369, 370, 366, Fig. 68. 664. 1; Tocra: Hayes 1973: 110, 109, Fig. 48. 2451; 113, 112, Fig. 50. 2517). The production center of Hayes Form 105 plates, belonging to the D3/D4 group, is uncertain (Bonifay 2016: 525, 561).

Fig. 4, 57 is a jug with an appliqué decoration (Hayes Form 171-179). It falls into the fine, thin-walled ware category, carefully smoothed, with glossy slip. Vessels of this series are common at Tunisian sites, and rare elsewhere (Hayes 1972: 193; Mackensen 2006: 117). Several pieces of the body of a jug were recovered from Idyma. The jug was decorated with appliqué motifs consisting of a pilaster with a capital and a running animal.

The encounter with an early example such as Hayes Form 9 in Idyma shows that ships coming from Africa visited the city after docking at major ports such as Knidos. In addition, six forms unearthed; they appear to have continued steadily but in small numbers over a period of about 500 years, without sharp increases. Looking at the distribution of forms in the excavated area, early forms such as Form 9 and 14 were recovered from the South Slope, but later examples such as Form 50, 91, 97, and 105 were found near the northern city walls and towers of the Castle.

Although this article discusses the ceramics in a certain part of the city, the ceramic groups of Aegean and North African origin present evidence that during the Early Byzantine period, Idyma was among the harbor cities importing goods from the Aegean and North Africa.

Conclusion

The Italian traveler Guidi, who visited the city in the 20th century, dated the castle on the edge of Azmak to the Byzantine Period. He stated that there was an ancient wall and Roman Mosaic around it (Guidi 1924: 369-374). During the surveys carried out by İren, he stated that the Akyaka Medieval castle was built on ancient walls stretching to the east and west sides (İren and Gürbüz 2006: 8; İren and Gürbüz 2005: 12).

The ceramic finds dated from the middle of the 1st century B.C. to the third quarter of the 7th century AD show that the Idyma Castle of the Byzantine period was partially built on the Roman period settlement as stated by modern travelers and researchers. It is also clear that the settlement in this part of the city continued until the 8th century. Occupation here was interrupted by a *hiatus* during the end of the 3rd century AD and the first half of the 4th century AD.

The diversity of ceramics seen in Idyma, a coastal settlement, is related to maritime trade (Myres 1920: 429). The production of the regional ceramics may suggest the city's role in regional markets within Carian inner settlements.

The ceramics discovered here include a high number of Phocaean Red Slip Ware (LRC) Hayes Form 3 sub-groups and the presence of ARS Form 91C and 97 in the city, as well as rare forms of Phocaean Red Slip Ware Hayes Form 8. This points to an increase in the number of imported ceramics during the 6th century AD.

The preference for plates can be interpreted as an indication of the dominance of Christian culture in the region. Late Antiquity witnessed a change involving communal dining (Kenrick 2013: 52) that made use of large plates (Hawthorne 1997: 33-36; Abadie-Reynal, Sophie Martz and Cador 2005: 184; also see Tekkök 2010 Review of Çanak). The archaeological evidence from Çatalçam Basilica in the modern settlement of Idyma (Akyaka) has provided evidence for the mid-5th century and the 6th century AD community. The inscriptions on the mosaics of the basilica are contemporary with the late antique ceramic finds (Özyurt-Özcan 2013: 465-468). The cookware forms and utilitarian vessels from the Castle have been studied and the group will be published soon.

Billur Tekkök Karaöz
Başkent University, Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture,
Department of Art History and Museology, Chair, Ankara
tekkok@baskent.edu.tr

Deniz Tamer
Tourism and Cultural Ministry of Turkey, Ankara
deniztamerr09@gmail.com

Ebru Tamer
Ph.D. student, Selçuk University, Social Sciences Institute,
Department of Classical Archeology, Konya
ekirkanli@gmail.com

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