

# Colossae in Space and Time

Linking to an Ancient City

Edited by

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## Chapter 10

# The Silent Witness of the Mound of Colossae: Pottery Remains

*Bahadır Duman / Erim Konakçı*

Colossae<sup>1</sup> is located on the Lycus Valley to the south of the Büyük Menderes (Maeander) River around 25 kilometres east of Denizli in the southwest of Phrygia (*Fig. 1*).<sup>2</sup> It is positioned on the roads opening to Ephesus in the west, Uşak in the north and the Lake District in the east providing a geographical transition point between the inner regions and the coast. The city derived its importance from its geographical position and its establishment earlier than other cities in the Lycus valley, such as Tripolis and Hierapolis.<sup>3</sup>

The bi-conical höyük (artificial mound) is the remaining prominent identifying feature for Colossae, but it was located within a larger urban complex. Today, the höyük has a height of approximately 30 metres<sup>4</sup> and lies on an area of 9.24 hectares (280 by 330 metres). Considering the damage caused by agricultural activities around the höyük, it can fairly be calculated that the area of the original mound would have exceeded 12 hectares (*Fig. 2*).

This paper aims to explain pottery finds obtained during a surface survey of Colossae in relation to a relevant historical period, plotting them according to and as they illuminate the unfolding of the historical process. In this respect, all designated periods are given under separate titles and the catalogue of the pottery finds is presented accordingly.<sup>5</sup>

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1 For general information and references about Colossae, see W. Ruge, "Kolossai", in *Paulys Realencyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, XI.1 (Stuttgart: Metzler, 1921) 1119–20 and K. Belke/N. Mersich *Phrygien und Pisidien (TIB 7)*; Wien: Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1990), 309–11.

2 It is bordered by the mountain Babadağ (Salbakos) in the west, Çökelez in the east, Buldan in the north and the Honaz (Kadmos) mountains in the southwest; its southeastern section is open as far as Lake Acı. Colossae is the current Turkish spelling.

3 During the recent excavations conducted under the direction of Prof. Dr. C. Şimşek in the region defined as Asopos Hill in the ancient city of Laodicea, new data have been found that suggest that the establishment of a settlement dates to the Late Chalcolithic period. Accordingly, the foundation of this city is contemporaneous with that of Colossae.

4 The existing höyük lies on land 453 metres above sea level with a peak at 483 metres high.

5 The "Cat.No." given in each section is linked to the drawings of the pottery listed under each mentioned period.

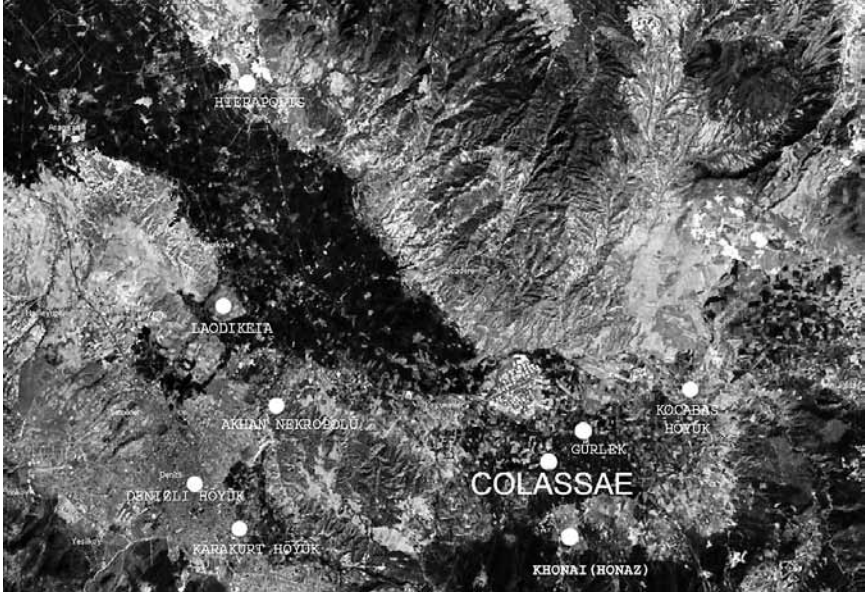


Fig. 1 The location of Colossae



Fig. 2 The Colossae höyük

The ceramics used in the article as the main database create the most important evidence, thus far explored, for the habitation process, the shaping of chronological development and Colossae's relations with the surrounding cultures and regions. In this regard, even though they seem to be tiny remnants, the pottery finds give crucial information about the socio-cultural structure, commercial relations and nutritional traditions of the population of this ancient city, in direct relationship to the finds in specific *sampling areas* (SAs).

### History of Research

Although so far there have been no formal excavations or comprehensive surface surveys focusing on finding the settlement process of the city in Colossae, there have been various researchers who have toured the city and who have published articles that supplement the information provided by ancient sources.

Especially in the nineteenth century, the ancient city was visited by many travellers and introduced in various publications. W. F. Hamilton,<sup>6</sup> G. Weber,<sup>7</sup> W. Ramsay,<sup>8</sup> W. Buckler and W. Calder lead these early researches.<sup>9</sup>

So far, the only archaeological excavation in Colossae was conducted by the Denizli Museum in 1997 at the Necropolis located in the north of the city.<sup>10</sup> Finds of the Hellenistic Period were obtained during the excavations in three

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6 Hamilton gave detailed information about Colossae, where he traveled in 1836. He stated that its theatre had been ruined and described the rock tombs in the Necropolis. In addition, he described the Lycus and Kadmos Rivers and noted the existence of a number of mills in the vicinity of these two rivers (W. R. Hamilton, "Extract from notes made on journey in Asia Minor in 1836 by W. I. [=J.] Hamilton", *JRGS* 7 (1837) 34–61, on p. 60). In another study, Hamilton recalled that Nicetas Choniates, the Byzantine historian, had taken his name from the city of Chonae, his birthplace, and that Chonos (modern name Honaz) was situated in the immediate vicinity of Colossae, supplanting it after its "destruction" in the Byzantine Period. In reference to the present area of the höyük, he stated that many remains had been located in an area three kilometres north of Honaz: W. J. Hamilton, *Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus and Armenia* (2 vol.; London: John Murray, 1842), 1.508–09.

7 Weber is the primary researcher among the researchers who traveled to Colossae and gave information about the city. In keeping with the investigations he conducted in the Necropolis of the city, he drew some of the tomb types and published some of the specimens that have inscriptions (G. Weber, "Der unterirdische Lauf des Lykos bei Kolossai", *AM* 16 (1891) 194–99, on pp. 198–99).

8 Ramsay addressed the regional geography and the remains of the city in his *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia* (2 vol.; Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1895, 1897), 1.208–34.

9 W. Buckler and W. Calder gathered together the tomb stelai with inscriptions and the architectural blocks they found in Colossae, Honaz and Denizli: *Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua Vol VI: Monuments and Documents from Phrygia and Caria* (= MAMA VI) (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1939), 15–18, Fig. 8–16).

10 H. Yıldız, "Denizli Müzesi Müdürlüğü Lykos Vadisi Çalışmaları", *Müze Kurtarma Kazıları Semineri* 9 (1999) 247–62, on pp. 247–49.

different tumuli. Detailed information was published by Celal Şimşek about the process of urban development, the necropolis and the windmills of the Colossae höyük.<sup>11</sup> Finally, besides the settlement phases of the area and its dispersion area and pottery finds, other small finds such as coins, axes and statues and the architectural block fragments have been evaluated by the present writers.<sup>12</sup>

### Colossae in Ancient Sources

Although not absolutely certain as to identification, Colossae is probably the city referred to as Huwalušija, Hu-u-wa-al-lu-ši-ja, Hu-u-wa-lu-ši-ja, Hu-u-wa-lu-ši-ja or Hu-u-wa-lu-ša, in Hittite texts.<sup>13</sup> It is important to corroborate that the city was settled throughout the second millennium BCE; hence new philological and archaeological data become extremely valuable.

The name Colossae was first mentioned by Herodotos in his *Histories*. Herodotos named Colossae as one of the important cities of Phrygia but did not give detailed information. However, he stated that Xerxes crossed a city called Anaua and a lake with the same name while going to the campaign against Greece in 480 BCE and reached Colossae. He held that among the cities through which he passed, this one was a great Phrygian city. He also reported that the Lycus River (Çürüksu) went underground and disappeared around this area and appeared again on the surface around five stadia later to join the Maeander (Büyük Menderes) River.<sup>14</sup>

Another ancient writer who mentioned the city was Xenophon. The writer had participated in Cyrus' campaign in 401 BCE against his brother, the Persian king Artaxerxes. Xenophon related that the army of Cyrus stopped over in Colossae given that the city was large and rich.<sup>15</sup> It is clear that Colossae, described as a *polis*, had been one of the important settlements of the region.<sup>16</sup>

Strabo, when referring to the Phrygian cities, mentioned Colossae among the small cities of the region.<sup>17</sup> In keeping with the information given by Strabo, we conclude that the city, in the first century BCE, was considerably dimin-

11 C. Şimşek, "Kolossai", *Arkeoloji ve Sanat* 107 (2002) 3–17.

12 B. Duman/E. Konakçı, "Kolassai: Höyük, Kalıntı ve Buluntuları (Colossae: the Mound, Remains and Findings)", *Arkeoloji Dergisi* 8 (2006) 83–111; E. Konakçı/B. Duman, "Arkeolojik ve Yazılı Kanıtlar Işığında Kolossai (Kolossai with the Light of Archaeological and Historical Evidences)" in *International Symposium on the History and Culture of Denizli and its Surroundings* (2 vol.; Denizli: Pamukkale University, 2007), 2.57–67.

13 G. F. Monte/J. Tischler, *Répertoire Géographique des Textes Cunéiformes* Vol. VI, (Wiesbaden: L. Reichert, 1978), 130–31.

14 Herodotos *Hist.* 7.30.

15 Xenophon *Anab.* 1.2.7.

16 R. T. Marchese, *The Lower Maeander Flood Plain* (Oxford: BAR, 1986), 157.

17 Strabo *Geogr.* 12.8.3.

ished from its old magnificence and size. Pliny, less than a century later, recalled Colossae as one of the most important cities of Phrygia.<sup>18</sup> When the information given by the two ancient writers is considered, it may be said that the city had lost its previous importance in the first century BCE but appears to have revived early in the second century CE and become again one of the significant cities of the region. This change must have occurred through the reconstruction activities supported by the Roman Empire after the great earthquake that demolished Colossae, Laodicea and Hierapolis in 60 CE.<sup>19</sup> Although, as implied by Pliny, Colossae had lost its previous importance in the first century BCE, it must have had a considerable population and continued to play an important role in this region.

In Colossae, which was mentioned in a letter accredited to St Paul, Christianity spread in the first century CE via the activities of Epaphras, one of the friends of St. Paul, an apostle of Jesus. The letter, taken as written to the people of Colossae by St. Paul, contains important information for the history of Christianity in the region.<sup>20</sup> The Church of St. Michael,<sup>21</sup> thought to have originated sometime in the fourth century CE, indicates that Colossae was active within the region in the Late Roman Period.<sup>22</sup> However, no remains of this church have been excavated as yet. The name Colossae was mentioned also in the Second Council of Niceae held in 787 CE. Colossae was damaged considerably in the Arab invasions of the seventh-eighth centuries CE; the city became smaller. Some of the people moved to Chonai (Honaz) established on the lower reaches of Mt. Cadmus.<sup>23</sup> Besides the Arab invasions, the plague outbreak during the reign of Justinian and Constantine V also impoverished many cities and led to a decrease in population. Sardis, Pergamum, Miletos, Priene and Magnesia, among the key cities in Western Anatolia, became small castle cities. Laodicea was mostly abandoned; Hierapolis became smaller, though it continued to sur-

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18 Pliny *Nat.* 5.145.

19 Tacitus *Ann.* 14.27 For this great earthquake, which severely damaged the three cities, see E. Guidoboni/A. Comastri/G.Traina, *Catalogue of Ancient Earthquakes in the Mediterranean Area up to the Tenth Century* (Rome: Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica, 1994), 194–95.

20 See generally, M. Trainor, *Epaphras: Paul's Educator at Colossae* (Collegeville, Minn: Liturgical Press, 2008).

21 St. Michael had become a cultic figure within this church; some researchers regard the cult as a continuation of the cult of Apollo thought to have previously existed at Colossae and show the descriptions of Artemis on the coins of the city as the proof of this cult. For the various claims of Michael forerunners at Colossae, see G. F. Hill, "Apollo and St Michael: Some Analogies", *JHS* 36 (1916) 134–62, on p. 156.

22 Ramsay, *Cities and Bishopricks*, 214.

23 Ramsay stated that the city had been destroyed and left during the Byzantine Wars since it had been a defenseless city on an open plain. See Ramsay, *The Historical Geography of Asia Minor* (London: John Murray, 1890), 134–35; George Bean proposed that this movement took place in the 800s CE: G. E. Bean, *Turkey beyond the Maeander* (London: John Murray, 1980), 222.



vive for a while.<sup>24</sup> In 858 CE, Chonai was turned into an archiepiscopal centre, to which episcopacies in the vicinity were affiliated. Colossae therefore had returned to being one of the important cities in the region.<sup>25</sup>

This is the bare sum of textual sources that provides a skeleton historical overview of Colossae. It is against this minimal framework that we propose to present our ceramic findings.

### Pottery Finds

The surface survey was conducted across the whole of the höyük and in all the fields in its immediate vicinity (see *Draw. 1*). The site was divided into eight distinct areas consonant with the topographic variations of the land and the resulting material was initially assessed according to the constraints of these divisions. When we allocated the pottery finds of the Colossae höyük in line with the historical process experienced in south-western Anatolia, we observed the presence of settlement from the Late Chalcolithic Period to the Byzantine Period (3500 BCE–1100 CE) (*Graphs. 2.1–8*).<sup>26</sup> In what follows, these finds are given a detailed breakdown of classification at the conclusion of each section of period pottery, providing a description of the pottery sherd, the diameter calculated for the reconstructed pottery piece along with the colour, slip, glaze, temper and firing (all where possible). Although technical minutiae, it must be emphasised that it is precisely this level of systematic evidence that has yielded significant advances in our knowledge of the history of settlement at the Colossae höyük and contributes to our ability to make comparisons between Colossae and other centres in various periods. The drawings of the reconstructed pottery vessels are given at the conclusion of this essay.

Overall, the concentration of pottery groups was particularly marked for the Early Byzantine Period in the majority of sampling areas (*Fig. 3*).

This advances our sense of the dimension of the settlement in the Early Byzantine Period, even though there is limited written evidence in ancient sources or in previous studies about the settlement on the höyük cone for the Byzantine period. In addition to the glazed potteries of the twelfth century CE, the discovery of a coin dated to the eleventh century CE in our surface survey (*Fig. 4*)<sup>27</sup> confirms that a settlement of some significance continued on and around the höyük long after the Arab invasions tapered off at the end of the eighth century.

24 C. Foss, "Archaeology and the 'Twenty Cities of Byzantine Asia'", *AJA* 81 (1977) 485–86.

25 Ramsay, *Historical Geography*, 91.

26 We would like to thank M. Bilgin and M. Ok for their help at the drawing stage.

27 Duman/Konakçı, "Kolassai: Höyük", 83ff, Konakçı/Duman, "Arkeolojik", 57 ff.



Fig. 3 Byzantine pottery fragments

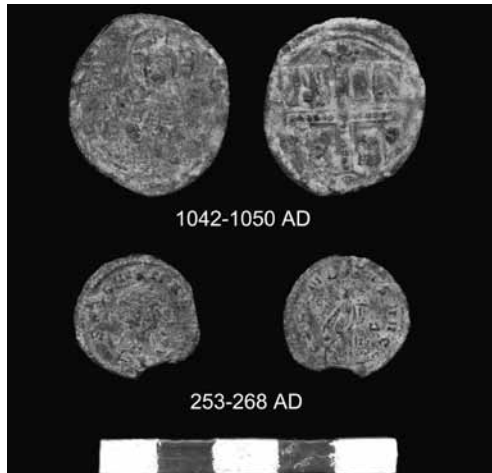


Fig. 4 Coin finds from the sampling areas



Fig. 5 Prehistoric pottery

### Prehistoric Pottery

The first researcher to mention the prehistoric data of the Colossae höyük was James Mellaart, who carried out surface surveys in the south-western Anatolian Region between 1951 and 1954.<sup>28</sup> Mellaart, Seton Lloyd and Ann Murray indicated Colossae on the maps of south-western Anatolia for the Early Bronze Age,

<sup>28</sup> J. Mellaart, "Preliminary Report on a Survey of Pre-Classical Remains in Southern Turkey", *AS* 4 (1954) 175–240, on p. 192, map 3. In addition, he mentioned a mouth sherd found in this settlement which was classified within the brown-slipped gray wares group (230–31, No. 346).

Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age in the Beycesultan volumes<sup>29</sup> but gave no further information about the finds on the höyük.<sup>30</sup>

### Pottery of the Chalcolithic Period (*Cat. Nos. 1–3*)

It has been asserted that a settlement began on the Colossae höyük in the Late Chalcolithic Period. This has been confirmed by our studies. The potteries dated to the Late Chalcolithic Period (approximately 4000–3000 BCE) were found in SA numbers 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7. The specimens found in 1, 2 and 5 among the sampling areas concerned had a percentage below 10% among all the potteries collected. Few potteries were found in SA 7, the only sampling area outside the höyük cone in which Chalcolithic pottery was found (amounting to 15% of the total sample for that SA).

When we evaluated the general qualities of the pottery of the Chalcolithic Period found on the Colossae höyük, we found that they were all handmade. The surface colour is brown, varying in shades from light to dark. The fragments discovered are slipped, and burnish exists on the majority of the specimens. No paint-decorated specimens — a common tradition in south-western Anatolia — were detected. The pottery concerned is intensively sand-, straw- and particularly grit-tempered and had been moderately fired and hard-fired. The fragments found belong to bowls and jars. The pottery of the Late Chalcolithic Period found on the Colossae höyük (*Cat. Nos. 1–3*)<sup>31</sup> follows the general characteristics exhibited by finds from other Late Chalcolithic Period settlements located in south-western Anatolia,<sup>32</sup> most notably specimens from Beycesultan XX–XL,<sup>33</sup> Aphrodisias Chalcolithic I–IV<sup>34</sup> and Kusura A.<sup>35</sup>

29 S. Lloyd/J. Mellaart, *Beycesultan Vol I: The Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Levels* (London: BIAA, 1962), 196–97, map 6. For the map of Southwestern Anatolia, Early Bronze Age III, see pages 252–53 map 8; S. Lloyd/J. Mellaart, *Beycesultan Vol II: Middle Bronze Age Architecture and Pottery* (London: BIAA, 1965), 76–7, map 1; J. Mellaart/A. Murray, *Beycesultan Vol III, Part II: Late Bronze Age and Phrygian Pottery and Middle and Late Bronze Age Small Objects* (London: BIAA, 1995), 102, maps 2, 4.

30 For new settlements from the Çivril Area see E. Abay/F. Dedeoğlu, “2003 Yılı Denizli/Çivril Ovası Yüzev Araştırması (Annual Report on Survey Research in the Denizli/Çivril area)”, *Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı 2* (2005) 42–50.

31 The following abbreviations are used in the catalogue: Cat No: Catalogue Number; C: Colossae; H: Height; Dm: Diameter; colours (eg YR, R) are from the Munsell Soil Chart; Ref: Reference; EBA: Early Bronze Age; MBA: Middle Bronze Age; LBA: Late Bronze Age.

32 C. Eslick, “The Neolithic and Chalcolithic Pottery of the Elmalı Plain, South-western Turkey”. (PhD thesis, Bryn Mawr College, 1978), 166 ff.

33 Lloyd/Mellaart, *Beycesultan Vol I*, 72 ff.

34 M. S. Joukowsky, *Prehistoric Aphrodisias: An Account of the Excavations and Artifact Studies* (Court-St.-Etienne, Belgium: Imprimerie E. Oleffe, 1986), 350–55.

35 W. Lamb, “Excavations at Kusura Near Afyon Karahisar”, *Archaeologia* 86 (1937) 1–64, on pp. 15–30. These ancient settlements are within a 120 kilometre radius of Colossae.

**Cat. No. 1:** C.05.88. Rim and body sherd of bowl, plain rim, Dm: ?, paste colour 2.5 YR 2.5/1 (reddish black), slip colour 7.5 YR 5/2 (brown), well-burnished, temper: sand, straw, grit. Moderately fired. Chalcolithic.

**Cat. No. 2:** C.05.48. Rim sherd of jar, plain rim, mouth width: ?, paste colour 5 YR 6/8 (light red), slip colour 2.5 YR 5/4 (reddish brown), unburnished, temper: sand, straw, grit. Moderately fired. Chalcolithic.

**Cat. No. 3:** C.02.29. Rim and body sherd of deep bowl, plain rim, Dm: 29, paste colour 7.5 YR 3/1 (very dark gray), slip colour 7.5 YR 4/4 (brown), well-burnished, temper: sand, grit, straw. Hard-fired. Chalcolithic.

The fact that rather limited numbers of pottery dated to this period were found during our surface surveys prevents us from making comprehensive inferences.

### Pottery of the Early Bronze Age I–II (*Cat. Nos. 4–12*)

Pottery specimens dated to periods I, II and III of the Early Bronze Age (EBA) (approximately 3000–2000 BCE) were found during the surface surveys conducted at the settlement. The specimens dated to period I of EBA were found in SA 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7. The specimens found in SA 1 and 4, sampling areas with fewer specimens, were below 10 % of all the potteries collected. EBA specimens reached over 10 % of all the potteries collected in the related south-eastern sampling areas, SA 2, 5 and 7 (14.9 %).

The potteries of EBA periods I and II detected on the Colossae höyük are all handmade and their surface colours are brown, red and black varying in shades from light to dark. The specimens are slipped and the majority of them are burnished. The pottery is straw-, fine sand- and grit-tempered and although the paste structure is not homogeneous, they are black, gray and brown in colour. The specimens had been moderately fired and hard-fired.

The pottery of EBA periods I and II found in Colossae reflects the south-western Anatolian EBA culture and displays characteristics similar to the finds of Levels XVII–XIX<sup>36</sup> and Levels XIIIb–XVI<sup>37</sup> in the Beycesultan excavations.<sup>38</sup> The most densely represented shape in the study for this period is the slightly in-curving bowl (*Cat. Nos. 4, 5*). Similar specimens to this type of bowl are encoun-

36 Lloyd/Mellaart, *Beycesultan Vol I*, 118–132.

37 Lloyd/Mellaart, *Beycesultan Vol I*, 142ff.

38 Lloyd/Mellaart, *Beycesultan Vol I*, 138. However, Efe divided western Anatolia into sub-regions in response to the data of pottery of EBA, resulting in a refinement of classification for our study area to “Middle Inner-Western Anatolia”; see T. Efe, “Pottery distribution within the Bronze Age of western Anatolia and its implications upon cultural, political (ethnic?) entities”, in M. Özbaşaran/O. Tanındı/A. Boratav (ed.), *Archaeological essays in honour of homo amatus: Güven Arsebük için armağan yazılar* (İstanbul: Ege Yayınları, 2003) 87–104, on p. 91.

tered frequently in Western Anatolia, for example in Level XIX<sup>39</sup> in Beycesultan and from Level I to Level IV in Troy.<sup>40</sup> They also display similarities to Class A wares from Yortan.<sup>41</sup>

Another shape encountered is the jar with an out-turned rim (*Cat. Nos. 7, 11*). Furthermore, foot sherds of grit-, straw- and lime-tempered and moderately fired cooking pots on tripod feet were found (*Cat. No. 11*). Such fragments of tripod wares are a common characteristic encountered in almost all western Anatolian EBA settlements.<sup>42</sup> They are similar to the forms C 34, C 35 and D 24 in Troy Levels I, II–III<sup>43</sup>, IV and V.<sup>44</sup> Similar ones have also been found in Levels X–XII in Beycesultan.<sup>45</sup>

There is a grooved decoration on two of the handles found (*Cat. Nos. 8, 9*). Since this decoration type was revealed in Level XVI in Beycesultan, our specimens must have been contemporary to Beycesultan Level XVI and the following levels.<sup>46</sup> In addition, pottery examples with grooved decoration similar to our specimens are comparative to those found in Kuruçay.<sup>47</sup>

Specimens with white paint, groove and white filled incised decoration were detected on EBA II wares found during the surface surveys. Similar examples of the white-painted pottery found at Colossae were discovered in the EBA II levels during the Beycesultan excavations and are regarded as characteristic of the new stylistic properties of this period. *Cat. No. 12*, which shows a mouth fragment with geometric decoration made with white paint on red slip, and a body sherd with white filled incised decoration are distinctive examples.

Specimens with painted decoration have been found at the Yortan necropolis (Group A Wares), in Iasos, Beycesultan XVI, Aphrodisias and Thermi.<sup>48</sup> Incised

39 Lloyd/Mellaart, *Beycesultan Vol I*, Fig.P.14/10–19.

40 Specimens detected are particularly similar to forms A9, A12 and A16 in Troy: see C. W. Blegen/J. L. Caskey/M. Rawson/J. Sperling, *Troy I: General Introduction: The First and Second Settlements* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1950), Figs. 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263. C. W. Blegen *et al*, *Troy II: The Third, Fourth and Fifth Settlements* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press., 1951), Fig. 176/32.67, 33.135, 32.103.

41 T. Kamil, *Yortan Cemetery in the Early Bronze Age of Western Anatolia* (Oxford: BAR, 1982), Figs. 23, 24.

42 See, for example, Lamb, “Kasura”, fig 7/5a–b.

43 Blegen, *Troy I*, fig. 223b/C34, D24, fig.233/37.1138 for Level I and fig. 59b/D24, C 35 for Level II.

44 Blegen, *Troy II*, Part 2, fig. 243, 35.1090.

45 Lloyd/Mellaart, *Beycesultan Vol II*, fig.P. 49/11–12.

46 Lloyd/Mellaart, *Beycesultan Vol I*, fig 25: 3–4, fig 31: 1, 7.

47 R.Duru, *Kuruçay Höyük II* (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1996), 120/16, 135/8.

48 Kamil, *Yortan*, 18–19; P.E. Pecorella, *La Cultura Preistorica di Iasos in Caria* (Rome: G. Bretschneider, 1984), 84; W. Lamb, *Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press/New York: Macmillan, 1936), Pl XXX: 1–4, 6, 10. The specimens with painted decoration are dated to EBA II in Aphrodisias: Joukowsky, *Prehistoric Aphrodisias*, 760ff, 398, fig 370: 10.

specimens on which geometrical patterns dominate, can be compared with the finds at Troy, Yortan Cemetery, Beycesultan and Thermi.<sup>49</sup>

- Cat. No. 4:** C.02.27. Rim and body sherd of bowl, incurving rim, Dm: 26 cm, paste colour, 5 YR 4/4 (reddish brown) slip colour 5 YR 4/1 (dark gray), particularly well-burnished on interior, sand-, grit- and mica-tempered. Hard-fired. EBA I.
- Cat. No. 5:** C.03.50. Rim and body sherd of incurved Bowl, paste colour 10 YR 4/3 (Brown), slip colour 10 YR 4/3 (brown), burnished, grit- and straw-tempered. Hard-fired. EBA II.
- Cat. No. 6:** C.04.75. Rim and body sherd of jar, excurved rim, squat neck, Dm: 21 cm, paste colour 2.5 Y 5/6 (light olive brown), black core at the centre of the paste, slip colour 2.5 Y 5/4 (light olive brown), unburnished, grit- and straw-tempered. Underfired. EBA II.
- Cat. No. 7:** C.02.10. Rim and body sherd of jar, excurved rim, Dm: 10, paste colour 10 YR 6/6 (brownish yellow), slip colour 2.5 Y 4/4 (olive brown), very well-burnished exterior, grit-tempered. Hard-fired. EBA II.
- Cat. No. 8:** C.02.05. Handle sherd, H: 7 cm, with three vertically grooved ornamentation, paste colour 10 YR 4/1 (dark gray), slip colour 10 YR 7/3 (very pale brown), sand-, grit- and lime-tempered. Hard-fired. EBA II.
- Cat. No. 9:** C.02.99. Handle sherd, H: 5.6, with grooved decoration, paste colour 10 YR 5/8 (yellowish brown), slip colour 10 YR 4/3 (brown), surface burnished, grit-tempered. Hard-fired. EBA II.
- Cat. No. 10:** C.02.14. Body sherd, paste colour 10 YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown), slip colour 2.5 Y 4/4 (olive brown), incised ware white filled, burnished exterior surface, sand-tempered. Hard-fired. EBA II.
- Cat. No. 11:** C.07.75. foot sherd, preserved height, paste colour 2.5 YR 6/6, unburnished, sand-, grit-, lime- and straw-tempered, moderately fired. EBA II.
- Cat. No. 12:** C.02.47. Rim and body sherd of bowl, incurving rim, Dm: 16, paste colour 10 R 4/8 (red), slip colour 10 R 3/6 (dark red), matt white paint, surface burnished, sand-, mica- and grit-tempered, 4 band decorations extending from the upper section of the mouth towards the body. EBA I.

### Pottery of the Early Bronze Age III (Cat. Nos. 13–14)

The surfaces of the pottery from EBA III are black, light brown and dark red, and they have red or camel paste colour. These fine sand- and grit-tempered specimens were detected in few numbers in SA 1 and 7. The majority of the pottery sherds were found to be wheel-made specimens (*Cat. Nos. 13, 14*). The fact that

<sup>49</sup> Blegen, *Troy I*, 234, 20, 23; Kamil, *Yortan*, fig 26: 26, fig 25:25; Lloyd/Mellaart, *Beycesultan Vol I*, fig 25: 19; Lamb, *Thermi*, fig 35: 19.

on the Colossae höyük EBA III pottery was found is consistent with a number of settlements in south-western Anatolia. It also indicates that settlements of EBA I, II and III are likely to have continued without interruption.

*Cat. No. 13: C.01.33. Rim and body sherd of deep bowl, plain rim, Dm: 24, paste colour 7.5 YR 4/6 (strong brown), slip colour 7.5 YR 2.5/1 (black), mica- and sand-tempered. Hard-fired.*

*Cat. No. 14: C.01.43. Rim and body sherd of jar, rim thickened out, Dm: 32 cm, H: 5.9 cm, pointed knob beneath the neck, paste 7.5 YR 4/1 (dark gray), slip 7.5 YR 4/3 (brown), grit-tempered. Hard-fired.*

### Pottery of the Middle and Late Bronze Age

(*Cat. Nos. 15–33*)

Specimens dated to the Middle Bronze Age (MBA) (approximately 2000–1600 BCE) were found in SA numbers 1, 2, 4 and 7 while the specimens dated to the Late Bronze Age (LBA) (approximately 1600–1200 BCE) were found in SA numbers 1, 6 and 7. The surfaces of MBA specimens detected are dark red, brown and camel. Chaff temper in the paste almost disappeared but a small quantity of plant temper with little intensity exists in the specimens dated to this period. The majority of MBA pottery discovered is composed of red-slipped pottery, characteristic of south-western Anatolia for this period. The shapes found during the surface survey were composed of incurved-rim bowls (*Cat. Nos. 15, 16, 17*), plain-rim bowls (*Cat. Nos. 19, 18*), bead rim bowls and bead rim bowls with vertical handle ascending at the rim (*Cat. No. 20*), carinated<sup>50</sup> bowls with inverted rim, jars with rim thickened out (*Cat. No. 21*), ring bases (*Cat. Nos. 24, 25*) and body sherds (*Cat. No. 22*). Very similar specimens of MBA pottery to those from the Colossae höyük have been found at Beycesultan, Aphrodisias and Kusura C.<sup>51</sup>

The specimens dated to the LBA are all wheel-made and burnished. The high quality observed in little-tempered specimens is striking. The forms found are plain-rim bowls (*Cat. No. 32*), incurved-rim bowls (*Cat. No. 26*) and bead rim bowls (*Cat. Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31*). The bead rim specimens discovered are very similar to those of Beycesultan.<sup>52</sup> Close parallels to the gold wash ware specimens have been found in Beycesultan I–II–III, Aphrodisias, Bademgediği II–VI,

<sup>50</sup> The term “carinated” describes the wall of a pottery vessel that has an abrupt change of direction, rather than a continuous curve.

<sup>51</sup> Lloyd/Mellaart *Beycesultan Vol II*, Pl 3–4, 31–3, Joukowsky, *Prehistoric Aphrodisias*, 365–66, Lamb, “Kusura”, 23 ff.

<sup>52</sup> Mellaart/Murray, *Beycesultan Vol III*, fig. P 4.



Panaztepe and Troy VI-VII.<sup>53</sup> Considering the specimens at Beycesultan and Aphrodisias,<sup>54</sup> the numerous examples of gold wash ware on the surface of the höyük confirms that this pottery group was used intensively in south-western Anatolia, particularly during the LBA. On the other hand, in regard to the Early Iron Age, no evidence could be found, apart from two amorphous fragments.

**Cat. No. 15:** C.03.71. *Rim and body sherd of deep bowl, incurved rim, Dm: 27 cm, H: 7.7 cm, paste colour 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow), slip colour 2.5 YR 5/8 (red), mottled slip, slightly burnished, very little small-size mica and chaff plant temper. Hard-fired. MBA.*

**Cat. No. 16:** C.07.03. *Rim and body sherd of bowl, inverted rim, carinated, Dm: 40 cm, H: 3.9 cm, paste 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow), slip 2.5 YR 5/8 (red), little lime and mica temper. Hard-fired. MBA.*

**Cat. No. 17:** C.01.55. *Rim and body sherd of bowl, incurved rim, Dm: 22, H: 3.9 cm, largely abraded slip on the interior and almost completely abraded slip on the exterior, paste 10 R 6/8 (light red), slip 10 R 5/8 (red), abundantly lime-tempered. Hard-fired. MBA.*

**Cat. No. 18:** C.06.33. *Rim and body sherd of deep bowl, plain white, Dm: 19, H: 6.6 cm, carination from the mouth towards the body, lip thickened out, partially abraded slip on the exterior, paste 10 R 6/8 (light red), slip 2.5 YR 4/8 (red), lime-, chaff- and grit-tempered. Hard-fired. MBA.*

**Cat. No. 19:** C.01.52. *Rim and body sherd of shallow bowl, plain white, Dm: 21, H: 2.8 cm, thickened lip, slip 5 R 5/8 (red), paste 2.5 YR 6/8, lime- and grit-tempered. MBA.*

**Cat. No. 20:** C.04.79. *Rim and handle sherd of bowl, bead rim, vertical handle ascending at the mouth, paste 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red), exterior slip 2.5 YR 6/6 (light red), interior slip 2.5 YR 7/8 (light red), slightly burnished, grit- and lime-tempered. Hard-fired. MBA.*

**Cat. No. 21:** C.03.07. *Rim and body sherd of Jar, rim thickened out, Dm: 32 cm, H: 3.7 cm, paste 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red), slip 2.5 YR 5/8 (red), burnished, small quantity of lime and grit temper. Hard-fired. MBA.*

**Cat. No. 22:** C.01.11. *Body sherd, horn-shaped knob on the upper section, right section of the horn is broken, 5 rows of groove starting underneath the knob,*

53 Mellaart/Murray, *Beycesultan Vol III*, 1-2, 56-7; 99-109; R. Marchese, "Report on the West Acropolis Excavations at Aphrodisias: 1971-1973", *AJA* 80 (1976) 393-412, on p. 407; R. Meriç, "Excavations at Bademgediği Tepe (Puranda) 1999-2002: A Preliminary Report", *Istanbul Mitteilungen* 53 (2003) 79-98, on p. 88; S. Günel, *Panaztepe II: M.Ö. 2. bine tarihlendirilen Panaztepe seramiğinin Batı Anadolu ve Ege Arkeolojisindeki yeri ve önemi* (Yayıncıları: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1999), 84ff; Blegen et al., *Troy III. The Sixth Settlement* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1953), 34 ff.

54 Marchese, "Aphrodisias", 403.

- paste 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red), slip 2.5 YR 6/6 (light red), lime-, mica- and grit-tempered. Hard-fired. EBA III- MBA ?*
- Cat. No. 23:** C.03.01. *Vertical handle, paste 2.5 YR 7/8 (light red), slip 10 YR 8/4 (very pale brown), unburnished, small quantity of lime temper. Hard-fired. MBA.*
- Cat. No. 24:** C.01.14. *Ring base and body sherd, paste 10 R 6/8 (light red), slip 10 R 7/6 (light red), slightly burnished, grit- and lime-tempered. Hard-fired. MBA.*
- Cat. No. 25:** C.01.28. *Elevated ring base and body sherd. Dm: 5.6 cm, H: 1.6 cm, slightly elevated, broken parts on the location of the base. Paste 10 R 6/8 (light red), slip 10 R 5/6, abundant lime and pottery sherd temper. MBA.*
- Cat. No. 26:** C.02.12. *Rim and body sherd of bead rim bowl, Dm: 20, H: 2.7 cm, slip 7.5 YR 6/3 (light brown), paste 7.5 YR 4/4 (brown), very little lime temper. LBA.*
- Cat. No. 27:** C.01.38. *Rim and handle sherd of bowl, bead rim and vertical handle, finger print on the joint of handle and mouth, paste 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red), slip 2.5 YR 7/6 (Light red), unburnished, little grit, mica and lime temper. Hard-fired. LBA.*
- Cat. No. 28:** C.01.53. *Rim and body sherd of bead rim bowl, carinated, gold wash ware, Dm: 26 cm, H: 3.3 cm, two wide grooves on the section from underneath the lip to the carination, paste 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red), slip 2.5 Y 8/4 (pale yellow), very little lime temper, hardly fired. LBA.*
- Cat. No. 29:** C.01.05. *rim and body sherd of deep bowl, bead rim, carinated. Dm: 39 cm, H: 4.5 cm, gold wash ware, two wide grooves from underneath the lip to the carination, paste 2.5 YR 7/6 (light red), gold wash 2.5 Y 8/3 (pale yellow), lime- and grit-tempered. Hard-fired. LBA.*
- Cat. No. 30:** C.01.36. *Rim and body sherd of bead rim bowl, Dm: 30 cm, H: 4.1 cm. Hardly fired. LBA.*
- Cat. No. 31:** C.04.68. *Rim and body sherd of bowl, inverted flattened rim, Dm: 15, H: 4 cm, slip 5 YR 6/1 (gray), paste: 7.5 YR 4/1 (dark gray), mica- and lime-tempered. LBA.*
- Cat. No. 32:** C.01.54. *Rim and body sherd of bowl, plain rim, Dm: 22 cm, H: 2 cm, gold wash ware, 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red), interior and exterior slip 2.5 Y 7/3 (pale yellow), burnished, chaff plant temper. Hard-fired. LBA.*
- Cat. No. 33:** C.02.02. *Rim and body sherd of bowl, inverted rim, Dm: 24 cm, H: 3.8 cm, paste 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red), slip 10 R 5/8 (red), burnished, knob decoration beneath the mouth, mica-tempered. Hard-fired.*

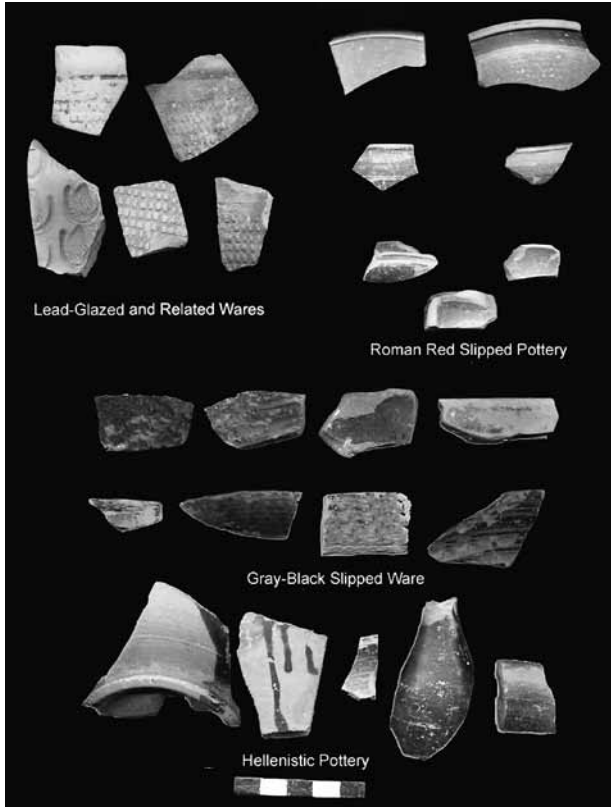


Fig. 6 Hellenistic and Roman pottery

### Hellenistic and Roman Pottery

The majority of the finds detected on and around the höyük date to the Hellenistic, Roman and Late Antique periods (Fig. 6).

The specimens of pottery will be dealt with according to the following groups.

#### Incurved-rim Bowls (Cat. No. 34–37)

Incurved-rim bowls constitute another group of wares quite widely used in the Mediterranean Basin.<sup>55</sup> A number of sherds of this group were found in the stud-

<sup>55</sup> Tarsus: H. Goldman, *Excavation at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus; The Hellenistic and Roman Periods. Vol. I* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1950), 157; Cyprus: O. Vessberg/A. Westholm, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition Vol. IV. Part 3, The Hellenistic and Roman*

ies conducted in Colossae as well. Incurved-rim bowls are dated between the early phases of the third century BCE and the first half of the first century BCE. However the specimens found at Colossae can be dated to the second or first century BCE. We can divide such pottery ware into two groups: deep and shallow bowls.

The fragments in Colossae are mainly comprised of deep incurved-rim bowls. Their rim diameters generally range between 13 and 14 centimetres, except for a few specimens. The rim diameters of these few exceptions can reach up to 25 centimetres. The shallow wide-rim bowls of the second group were fewer in number. Their diameters are larger than the first group and range between 15 and 20 cm.

**Cat. No. 34:** C.04.60. Dm: 17 cm. H: 1.9 cm. Rim and body sherd of incurved-rim shallow bowl. Hard textured paste, large pores, sparsely lime-tempered, 2.5 YR 5/6 (red), matt and coarse slip 7.5 YR 5/3 (brown).

**Cat. No. 35:** C.01.58. Dm: 13 cm. H: 2.7 cm. Rim and body sherd of incurved-rim deep bowl. Soft textured paste, large lime and sparse grit temper, 7.5 YR 6/6 (reddish yellow), matt and coarse slip 7.5 YR 7/4 (pink) on exterior and 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red) on interior.

**Cat. No. 36:** C.01.59. Dm: 14 cm. H: 2.3 cm. Rim and body sherd of incurved-rim deep bowl. Hard and densely textured paste, densely micaceous and sparse pottery sherd temper 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow), brilliant, high gloss slip 2.5 YR 5/8 (red) on interior, 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) on exterior.

**Cat. No. 37:** C.01.22. Dm: 25 cm. H: 2.9 cm. Rim and body sherd of incurved-rim deep bowl. Soft textured paste, sparsely mica-tempered 7.5 YR 7/6 (reddish yellow), matt and coarse slip 7.5 YR 6/3 (light brown) on exterior and 5 YR 7/4 (pink) on interior.

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*Periods in Cyprus* (Stockholm: Swedish Cyprus Expedition, 1956), 57–58, 76; Samaria: J. W. Crowfoot/G. M. Crowfoot/K. M. Kenyon, *Samaria-Sebaste. Reports of the Work of the Joint Expedition in 1931–1933 and of the British Expedition in 1935*, No. 3, *The Objects from Samaria* (London: Palestine Exploration Fund, 1957), 248–251; Palestine: P. W. Lapp, *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology, 200 B. C.–A. D. 70* (New Haven: American Schools of Oriental Research, 1961), 18–19, 172; Stobi: V. R. Anderson-Stojanovic, “The University of Chicago Excavations in the Rachi Settlement at Isthmia, 1989”, *Hesperia* 65 (1996) 57–98, on pp. 65, 73, 74; Pergamon: J. Schafer, *Hellenistische Keramik Aus Pergamon* (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1968), 37, 38, 43; W. Radt/G. de Luca, “Grabungen im Fundament des Pergamonaltars. Grobe Keramik – Graue Sondergruppe-Lampen”, in C. Abadie-Reynal (ed.), *Les Céramiques en Anatolie aux Époques hellénistique et romaine* (Varia Anatolica XV) (Istanbul: Institut français d’études anatoliennes, 2003), 3–8, on p. 4; Eretria: I. Metzger, *Die Hellenistische Keramik in Eretria* (Bern: Francke, 1969) 15; Salamis: C. Diederichs, *Salamine De Chypre IX, Céramiques hellénistiques, romaines et byzantines* (Paris: E. de Boccard, 1980), 27, 65–72; Athens: S. I. Rotroff, *Hellenistic Pottery: The Plain Wares* (Princeton, NJ: American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 2006), 115, 277.

Mold-made Relief Bowls (*Cat. Nos. 38–41*)

The mold was produced on a wheel and the wet clay was engraved with decorative patterns, after which the mold was fired. The wet pot was placed into the mold and pressed strongly, in order to have the decorations on the mold copied to the pot. The details were added after the pot was taken out of the mold.

Bowls with a semi-globular body constitute the majority of the wares in this category. Such bowls were widely produced and used in the Hellenistic period.<sup>56</sup>

The decoration on these bowls can generally be divided into four groups for analysis: plant decoration, knobs in imitation of a pine cone, overlapping patterns and figures.<sup>57</sup> Also known as Megarian Bowls, the pottery sherds in this group are composed of ten fragments collected from SA 1 (3 pieces), 4 (3 pieces), 6 (3 pieces) and 8 (one example). The sherds obtained all belong to bowls with semi-globular bellies. Some of them have gray paste and are slipped in shades of dark gray and black on the exterior. The sherds in the second group (the “pine cone” group) have colours of yellowish red and shades of red and brown; their constituent clays are creamy red, light red and other reddish shades. The sherd with brownish bright red slip and dark gray paste is distinguished from the others by these features (*Cat. No. 39*). Since the sherds gathered in this category are rather small in size, only three of the ten specimens have sufficient ornamentation to give a slight idea of what their intact appearance would have been. Some of these sherds are ornamented with overlapping leaves with rounded edges<sup>58</sup> whereas on some other examples the edges of the leaves are pointed.<sup>59</sup> Cross-hatching decoration formed by rows of dots is observable on some of the specimens.<sup>60</sup>

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56 For mold-made bowls, see G.R. Edwards, *Small Objects From The Pnyx: II, Hellenistic Pottery* (Princeton, NJ: American School of Classical Studies, Athens, 1956), 83–85, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery* (Corinth Vol. VII.3; Princeton, NJ: American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1975), 151–153; S.I. Rotroff, *Hellenistic Pottery: Athenian and Imported Moldmade Bowls, Agora XXII* (Princeton, NJ: American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1982), 2–3.

57 Rotroff, *Hellenistic Pottery*, 15–24.

58 For similar specimens among finds from Ephesus, see S. Ladstätter/C. Auinger, “Zur Datierung und Kunsthistorischen Einordnung einer Apollon Kitharodos-Statuette”, in F. Krinzinger (ed.), *Studien zur hellenistischen Keramik in Ephesos* (Wien: Österreichisches archäolog. Inst., 2001) 71–81, on p. 79, Taf. 48.6; E. Dereboylu, “Weissgrundige Keramik und hellenistische Reliefbecher aus dem Hanghaus 2 in Ephesos”, in Krinzinger (ed.), *Studien* 21–44, on p. 32, Taf. 15.89.

59 For similar specimens found at Hierapolis, see G. Semeraro, “Hiérapolis de Phrygie. Les ceramiques á reliefs hellénistiques et romaines”, in Abadie-Reynal (ed.), *Les Ceramiques en Anatolie*, Fig. 6–7.

60 For similar specimens, see Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, 179–182, Fig. 79.920 and Fig. 80.919; U. Hausmann, *Hellenistische Keramik, Eine Brunnensfüllung Nördlich von Bau C und Reliefkeramik Verschiedener Fundplätze in Olympia* (Berlin/New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1996), 92–93, Taf. 39.199–202.

All the sherds come from the upper half of the body and rim. The series of ornamentations observed on the rim of the unclassifiable sherds are composed of egg-arrow, pearl-paillette and three-leaf olive wreath. This and the sheer presence of mold pieces provide a clue to possible local production in Colossae. The general production<sup>61</sup> of relief bowls, spans from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE until the early phases of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE.<sup>62</sup> The specimens found in Colossae can generally be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BCE.

**Cat. No. 38:** C.04.66. Dm: 11.6 cm. H: 3.4 cm. Rim, body and handle sherd of a skyphos. On the exterior, overlapping pine cone ornamentation placed side by side and one under another. Dense and hard textured paste, sparsely lime-tempered, 7.5 YR 7/6 (reddish yellow), bright and coarse surface slip 10 R 4/8 (red).

**Cat. No. 39:** C.07.20. Dm: 12 cm. H: 4.5 cm. Rim and body sherd of a skyphos. There is a single row of circular ornamentation at the junction of the rim and the upper section of the body, and there is a body and arm depiction likely to belong to a figure on the belly. Hard and densely textured paste, dense lime temper gley 2 4/5 PB (dark bluish gray). Bright and coarse exterior slip 2.5 YR 3/3 (dark reddish brown).

**Cat. No. 40:** C.06.43. Dm: 12 cm. H: 3.5 cm. Rim and body sherd of a skyphos. A single row of “S” sequence on the upper section of the body with an overlapping pine cone ornamentation immediately underneath, hard and densely textured paste, micaceous 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow). Semi-matt and semi-gloss slip 2.5 YR 5/8 (red).

**Cat. No. 41:** C.06.45. H: 3.1 cm. Rim and body sherd of a skyphos. Relief dot ornamentation on the exterior. Paste: hard and densely textured, lime-tempered 7.5 YR 7/4 (pink). Exterior slip flaked off, matt and coarse interior slip surface 5 YR 4/2 (dark reddish gray).

### Semi-Glazed Bowls (Cat. Nos. 42–43)

Semi-glazed bowls became very common across a wide geographical area after the beginning of the production of glazed pottery in the Hellenistic period.<sup>63</sup> They were cheap and easier to manufacture.

<sup>61</sup> Rotroff, *Hellenistic Pottery*, 1.

<sup>62</sup> F.O. Waage, *Antioch On The Orontes IV. I: Ceramics And Islamic Coins* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1948), 30; Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, 152.

<sup>63</sup> For semi-glazed specimens, see S. I. Rotroff, *Hellenistic Pottery. Athenian And Imported Wheelmade Table Ware And Related Material*. (The Athenian Agora Vol. XXIX; Princeton, NJ: American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1997), 159–60, 337, Fig. 61.950–959. These type of specimens were found in Corinth as well as the Athenian Agora: see Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery*, 28–29, Fig. 1, Fig. 43.2, 6, 11, 15. During the Knidos excavations,

Wares of this type are half glazed and half unglazed. The glaze starts at the rim and is applied up to the middle of the body. In addition, it is sometimes observed that the glaze that ended in the middle of the body dripped paint towards the base. Two of the three specimens of this type found in SA 4 and 1 in Colossae are base sherds while the other one is a body sherd. Among the specimens, the sherds *Cat. No. 42* and *Cat. No. 43* have a dark brownish-red bright interior slip, whereas the colour of the exterior is dark brownish-black on a camel slip decorated with dripped paint marks from the upper body down to the beginning of the base.

Specimens similar to fragment *Cat. No. 43* of this group, which had started to be produced in Anatolia in the early phases of the third century BCE,<sup>64</sup> were found in the Athenian Agora. They were included in the class of wide-scale bowls and dated between 70 BCE and the early phases of the first century CE.<sup>65</sup> This type of ware has been found in Tarsus-Gözlükule. F. F. Jones classifies it under the heading “Local Hellenistic” and a number of examples were found there in levels dated to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.<sup>66</sup> A bowl from Tarsus decorated with drip paint markings similar to the specimens of Colossae has been dated to the Middle Hellenistic period.<sup>67</sup> Also, one of four sherds similar to our specimens, was found in a datable context at Sardis and belongs to the late Hellenistic period.<sup>68</sup>

*Cat. No. 42: C.04.71. H: 2.7 cm. Drops of paint on the external surface of the base and body sherd of a ring-base bowl, 2.5 YR 5/8 (red), semi-brilliant and coarse interior slip 10 R 4/4 (weak red), 7.5 YR 7/3 pink on the exterior, hard and densely textured paste, sparsely lime-tempered 7.5 YR 7/4 (pink).*

*Cat. No. 43: C.04.31. H: 2.4 cm. Base sherd of a body of a high ring-base dish. Medium-hard paste, densely textured, lime-tempered 5 YR 7/6 (reddish yellow). Slip is semi-matt and slip- on the interior and exterior, 2.5 YR 4/4 (reddish brown) on the interior, 7.5 YR 8/4 (pink) on the exterior. Bright, high gloss slip 2.5 Y 2.5/1 (black).*

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semi-glazed unguentarium specimens were found in the cistern and were dated between the 2nd century BCE and the last quarter of the 1st century BCE: see E. Doksanaltı, “Knidos-Kap Krio Helenistik Sarnıç Buluntuları”, in Abadie-Reynal (ed.), *Les Ceramiques en Anatolie*, 31, 33, Fig. XXI.5. For specimens of Sardis, see S. Rotroff/A. Oliver/I. Hanfmann/G. Hanfmann, *The Hellenistic Pottery from Sardis: The Finds through 1994* (Cambridge: The Archeological Exploration of Sardis, 2003), 31, Fig. 7–14.

64 Rotroff et al., *Hellenistic pottery from Sardis*, 24.

65 Rotroff, *Athenian And Imported Wheelmade Table Ware*, 337.

66 F. F. Jones, *Excavations at Gözlükule, Tarsus, Vol. I: The Hellenistic and Roman Periods: The Pottery*, H. Goldman (ed.) (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1950), 215, Fig. 122.70–71, 80, Fig. 123. 83, 92.

67 Jones, *Excavations at Gözlükule*, Fig. 123.83.

68 Rotroff et al., *Hellenistic pottery from Sardis*, Fig. 7.33, Fig. 8.37, Fig. 9.43, Fig. 12.63 – see at page 24.

Gray-Black Slip-Ware (*Cat. Nos. 44–47*)

Gray-paste wares, plain black slip-ware on the interior and exterior and produced by reducing air during firing, constitute a group frequently encountered in the whole Mediterranean and in Anatolia.<sup>69</sup> A total of 13 sherds were found in SA numbers 1, 2, 4 and 6 in Colossae. The potteries of this group are all body and border sherds. They have bright and matt slip in shades of black and brown on the interior and exterior surfaces and their paste colours are gray in a variety of shades.

The specimens examined can be divided into two groups. The three sherds in the first group are lustrous black-slipped ware and have fine paste of good quality. Ten sherds of the second group have hard and porous paste and their slip varies between shades of matt black and light brown.

Bright black slip is observed in the early specimens of the gray-paste pottery sherds produced from the Hellenistic Period to the Early Roman period while the later specimens are slipped in shades of black.<sup>70</sup> Thus, we can date the fragments in the first group to the beginnings of the Hellenistic Period and in the second group to the late phases of the same period.

*Cat. No. 44:* C.04.55. Dm: 13 cm. H: 0.6 cm. sherd of a thin convex-rim lid. Hard and densely textured paste, densely lime- and sparsely mica-tempered 5 YR 6/1 (gray). Bright, high gloss slip 2.5 Y 2.5/1 (black).

*Cat. No. 45:* C.02.24. Dm: 18 cm. H: 4.1 cm. rim and body sherd of a deep bowl with a grooved rim. Soft-textured paste with large pores, very little mica and lime temper with large particles 5 Y 5/1 gray. Bright, high gloss slip, gley 1 6/N (gray) on the interior, gley 1 2.5/N (black) on the exterior.

*Cat. No. 46:* C.06.28. Dm: 17.5 cm. H: 2.2 cm. rim body sherd of a wide dish with a thin convex rim. Hard and densely textured paste, densely micaceous 5 Y 6/1 (gray). Bright, high gloss slip, gley 1 2.5/N (black).

*Cat. No. 47:* C.03.17. Dm: 20 cm. H: 2 cm. Rim and body sherd of a deep bowl with a slightly incurved convex rim at the top and lip thickened out. Soft-textured porous paste, sparse mica, lime and pottery sherd temper 5 Y 7/1 light gray. Bright, high gloss slip, gley 1 2.5/N (black).

69 For gray-paste pottery, see Rotroff, *Athenian And Imported Wheelmade Table Ware*, 232–33, Rotroff *et al.*, *Hellenistic pottery from Sardis*, 31–32.

70 Rotroff *et al.*, *Hellenistic pottery from Sardis*, 31.



Lead-Glazed Pottery (*Cat. No. 48–49*)

From the excavations carried out to date, lead-glazed pottery is considered to have been of eastern Mediterranean origin. This type of pottery includes the group of wares which are yellow-glazed on the interior, green-glazed on the exterior and have various relief ornamentations.<sup>71</sup> In Turkish excavations till the present, lead-glazed pottery sherds have been found in Tarsus, Smyrna, Perge, Sardis, Arykanda and Laodicea.<sup>72</sup>

In surveys conducted in Colossae, four rim and body sherds were found in SA numbers 4 and 6 that can be tied to the lead-glazed pottery due to their ornamentations.<sup>73</sup> Dot rows, made as relief and which covered the whole body, are observed on these sherds (*Cat. Nos. 48–49*).<sup>74</sup> Besides these, a lead-glazed pottery mold with a negative pine cone decoration was found in SA 1,<sup>75</sup> a clear indication of local production.

These sherds have camel, light red and reddish brown pastes. All four fragments are slipped in shades of brown and red on the interior and exterior. The fact that no glazing was encountered on the sherds may indicate that these wares were broken before being glazed, also a further indication of local production.

The presence of this group, produced in a short period of time between 50 BCE and 50 CE, in Colossae as well, provides us with clues that not only had the type dispersed on the axis of western Anatolia but also had been produced in the southwestern section of Phrygia.

*Cat. No. 48: C.06.90. Dm: 12 cm. H: 2.6 cm. Body and base sherds of skyphos. Relief dot rows on the whole body. Soft and densely textured paste 7.5 YR 7/4 (pink). Matt and coarse slip 5 YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).*

71 For further information about lead-glazed pottery, see Jones, *Excavations at Gözlükule*, 191–96, K. Greene, “Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Invention and Innovation The Case of Lead-Glazed Pottery”, *AJA* 111.4 (2007) 653–671.

72 For specimens of Tarsus, see Jones, *Excavations at Gözlükule*, 260–64; for Smyrna: Rotroff *et al.*, *Hellenistic pottery from Sardis*, 171; for Perge: N. Atik, *Die Keramik aus den Südthermen von Perge* (Tübingen: Ernst Wasmuth, 1995), 18–58; for Sardis: Rotroff *et al.*, *Hellenistic pottery from Sardis*, 169–73; for Arykanda: A. Oransay, “Arykanda’dan Bir Grup Kurşun Sırlı Seramik”, in C. Özgünel/O.Bingöl (ed.), *Gün Işığında Anadolu, Cevdet Bayburtluoğlu İçin Yazılar* (İstanbul: Homer Kitabevi, 2001), 171–78. Information on Laodikeia has been supplied by the leader of the current excavations, Professor Celal Şimşek.

73 Compare Rotroff *et al.*, *Hellenistic pottery from Sardis*, 170–71.

74 For the lead-glazed pottery, on which relief dot rows are described, see Jones, *Excavations at Gözlükule*, Fig. 153.660; Atik, *Die Keramik*, Abb.22.58; Oransay, “Arykanda’dan”, 25, 26; Rotroff *et al.*, *Hellenistic pottery from Sardis*, Fig. 131.743, 744.

75 For a similar mold and specimens of lead-glazed pottery observed to have such a decoration, see Jones, *Excavations at Gözlükule*, Fig. 153.665, 151.635, 152.640, 152.655, 153.669; Rotroff *et al.*, *Hellenistic pottery from Sardis*, Fig. 131.745, Atik, *Die Keramik*, Abb. 17.19, 23.70.

**Cat. No. 49:** C.06.45. Dm: 14 cm. H: 3 cm. Rim and body sherd of skyphos. Relief dot rows on the whole body. Soft and densely textured paste 10 YR 8/3 (very pale brown). Matt and coarse slip 2.5 YR 5/4 (reddish brown).

### Roman Red-Slipped Pottery (Cat. Nos. 50–57)

While there are various discussions about the manufacturing centres of red-slipped pottery, it is agreed that the type is of eastern Mediterranean origin. Available information about its dispersal is increased regularly by on-going archaeological excavations and surface surveys.

Sherds of a number of red-slipped pottery groups were found in our surveys at Colossae. Fragments of the Sagalassos Red Slip (SRS) ware are numerous among the sherds obtained from the SAs; additionally several sherds of the groups *Eastern Sigillata A* (ESA) and *Eastern Sigillata B* (ESB) are also among the finds.<sup>76</sup> A number of the fragments in question obtained from different sampling areas are bowl and dish shapes. The red-slipped pottery in this group are dated between 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE and 1<sup>st</sup> century CE.

**Cat. No. 50:** C.04.65. Dm: 24 cm. H: 2.5 cm. Rim and body sherd, thin rim flat at the top, wide shallow dish. Soft and loose textured paste 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown. Partially flaked bright slip, 10 R 4/8 (red) on the interior and exterior; 5 YR 3/3 (dark reddish brown) on the exterior rim. ESB.<sup>77</sup>

**Cat. No. 51:** C.04.64. Dm: 24.5 cm. H: 2.4 cm. Rim and body sherd. Rim thickened out, wide and shallow dish channeled at the top. Soft and densely textured paste, untempered 10 YR 8/4 (very pale brown). Bright, high gloss slip 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red). ESB.<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> Sigillatas are pottery ware of fine material, and often pale in colour. For information about the origin of Eastern Sigillatas and groupings, see K. M. Kenyon, "Roman and Later Wares", in J. W. Crowfoot/G. M. Crowfoot/K. M. Kenyon, *Samaria-Sebaste III. The Objects from Samaria* (London: Palestine Exploration Fund, 1957), 281–284; Ch. F. Johansen, "Les terres sigillées orientales", in A. P. Christensen/Ch. F. Johansen (ed.), *Hama Fouilles et Recherches de la Fondation Carlsberg 1931–1938, III 2: Les poteries hellénistiques et les terres sigillées orientales* (Copenhagen: Fondation Carlsberg, 1971), 55–208, on pp. 55–57; J. W. Hayes, "Sigillate Orientali", in *Enciclopedia dell'arte antica, classica e orientale, Atlante delle forme ceramiche II. Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo* (Rome: Istituto della Enciclopedia italiana, 1985) 1–96, on pp. 9–28. For the primary centres of finds in Anatolia, see L. Zoroğlu, "Samsat'da Bulunan Doğu Sigillatları İlk Rapor", *Selçuk Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Edebiyat Dergisi* 3 (1986) 64–68.

<sup>77</sup> Hayes, "Sigillate Orientali", Tav. XIII. 16. Form 53.

<sup>78</sup> Hayes, "Sigillate Orientali", Tav. XII. 5. Form 13B.

- Cat. No. 52:** C.04.49. Dm: 9 cm. H: 1 cm. Body and base sherd of low-base shallow dish. Soft and densely textured paste, sparsely mica- and lime-tempered 5 YR 7/6 (reddish yellow). Bright, high gloss red slip 2.5 YR 5/8 (red). ESB.
- Cat. No. 53:** C.01.44. Dm: 18.8 cm. H: 2.5 cm. Rim and body sherd. Slightly convex rim at the top, lip thickened out, incurving deep bowl. Hard and densely textured paste, lime tempered with large particles 2.5 YR 6/8 (light red). Bright, high gloss slip 2.5 YR 5/8 (red). SRS.<sup>79</sup>
- Cat. No. 54:** C.06.73. Dm: 10.5 cm. H: 3 cm. Rim and body sherd, deep bowl with thin rim. Hard and densely textured paste, sparsely lime-tempered 5 YR 6/8 (reddish yellow). Semi-bright and gloss slip 2.5 YR 5/8 (red). SRS.<sup>80</sup>
- Cat. No. 55:** C.04.72. Dm: 10 cm. H: 1.7 cm. Rim and body sherd. Rim convex at the top, lip thickened out. Hard and densely textured paste, sparsely lime-tempered 2.5 YR 7/6 (light red). 5 YR 4/6 (yellowish red) on the exterior of brilliant slipped-rim; 2.5 YR 4/8 (red) on the interior and exterior. SRS.<sup>81</sup>
- Cat. No. 56:** C.04.20. Dm: 9 cm. H: 1.8 cm. Body and base fragment, high ring-base, wide and shallow dish. Soft and densely textured paste, sparsely lime-tempered 5 YR 7/6 (reddish yellow). Bright, high gloss slip 5 YR 7/8 (reddish yellow).

## Conclusion

The pottery found at Colossae establishes that there was continuous settlement at the site from the Late Chalcolithic to the Byzantine periods. Although a considerable amount of pottery of the Roman and Late Antique periods was found in sampling areas outside the höyük cone (SA numbers 6–8), the concentration of finds and the indications of continuity (back to two specimens from the Late Bronze Age) show that settlement was concentrated at the mound. The continuity and occasional direct evidence (such as pottery molds) also establishes that there was extensive pottery production at Colossae, albeit directly influenced by styles and types from elsewhere in Anatolia and the Mediterranean.

The agricultural activities carried out on and around the höyük cone have led to considerable destruction of artefacts particularly in the northern and southern sections of the settlement. Besides modern destruction, it is clear that the settlement fabric has also been damaged during constructions at some time or times in the periods under review. The best example of this is observed in SA 5, where the theatre cavea is located. The fact that the majority of the pottery we found during our surveys in and around the theatre belongs to the EBA shows

79 J. Poblome/R. Degeest/M. Waelkens/E. Scheltens, "The Fine Ware", in M. Waelkens (ed.), *Sagalassos I* (Acts Archaeologica Lovaniensia Monographiae 5; Leuven: Leuven University Press, 1993), Fig. 96, 1C 170.

80 Poblome, *et al.*, "The Fine Ware", fig. 96, 1C 120.

81 Poblome, *et al.*, "The Fine Ware", fig. 94, 1B 190.

that this section of the höyük had been heavily re-shaped during the building developments, probably during the Roman Period.

This later incision into a prehistoric settlement at Colossae has an interesting parallel at Aphrodisias where a similar formation was substantially quarried out for the construction of the theatre there.<sup>82</sup> Given the extent of the prehistoric materials detected on the höyük as a whole, the settlement appears to have been substantial and considerably built up in the third and second millennia BCE.

Only two amorphous sherds from the Early Iron Age were found at Colossae compared with widespread findings elsewhere in south-western Anatolia. This suggests that the settlement had lost considerable influence at the end of the Late Bronze Age and become weaker with the advent of the Iron Age. However, because it was located on the main trade route that linked to the Euphrates via Iconium and extended from Sardis to Kelanai, Colossae held a geographical advantage at least until the Late Roman period.

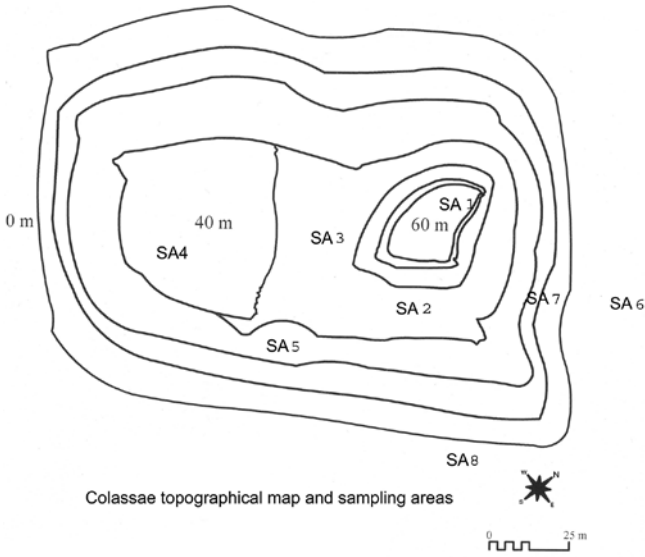
Although the centre of the city had largely shifted to Chonai in Late Antiquity, the coins and pottery found during our surveys indicate that the settlement in the area of the höyük continued for some time through the Byzantine period.

The glazed potteries of the Byzantine Period dated to the 12th century CE, the fact that a coin dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> century CE was found during the surface surveys indicate that significant levels of settlement continued on the höyük cone after the Arab invasions. All this strengthens the assertion that the history of Colossae is extensive and continuous.

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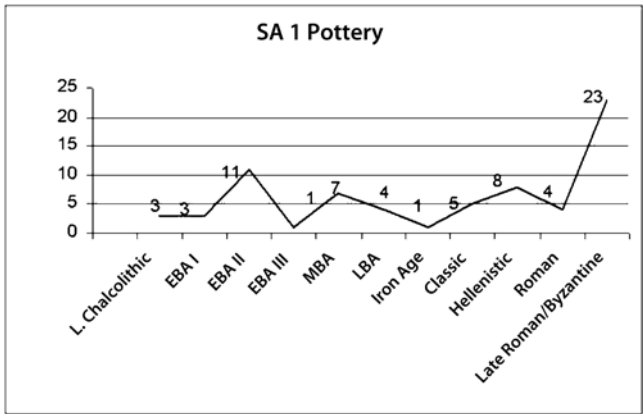
82 B. Kadish, "Excavations of Prehistoric Remains at Aphrodisias, 1967", *AJA* 73 (1969) 49–65, on p. 51, ill. 2; only a few steps have been recovered so far from the cavea section of the theatre which was constructed by carving out the main rock about 100 metres northeast of the acropolis.

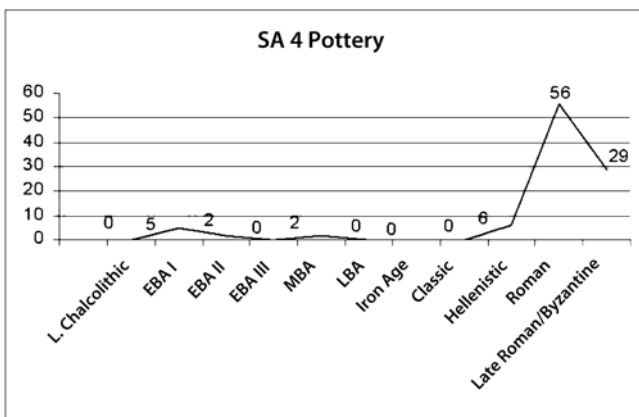
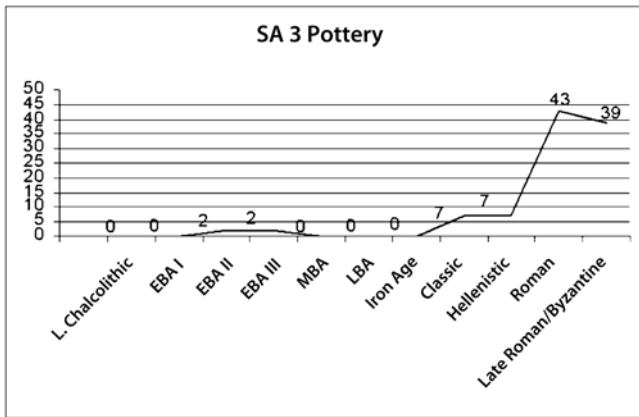
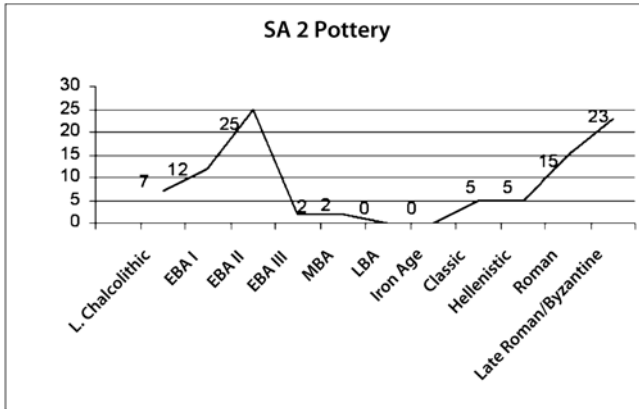
Figures and drawings referred to in the text

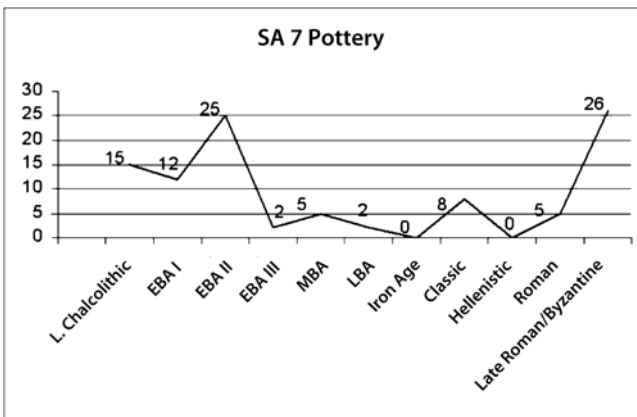
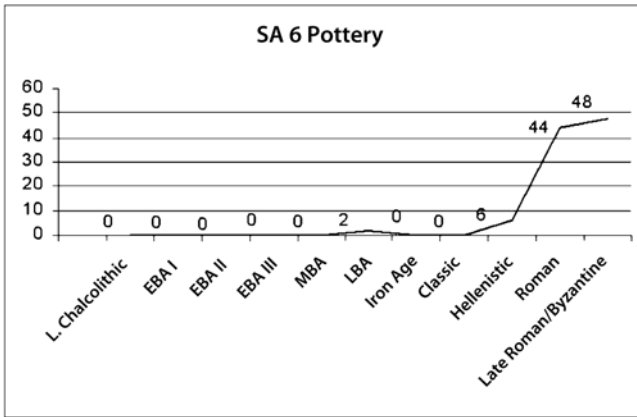
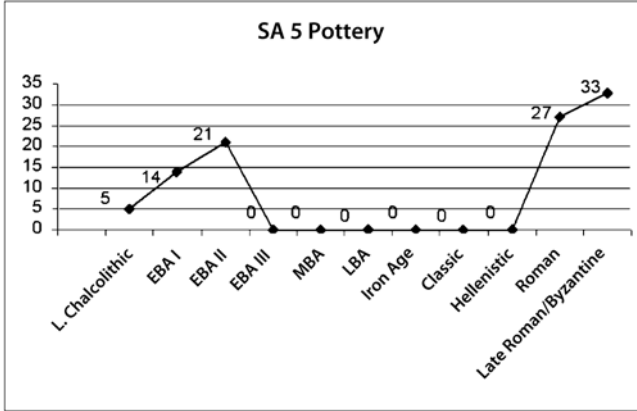


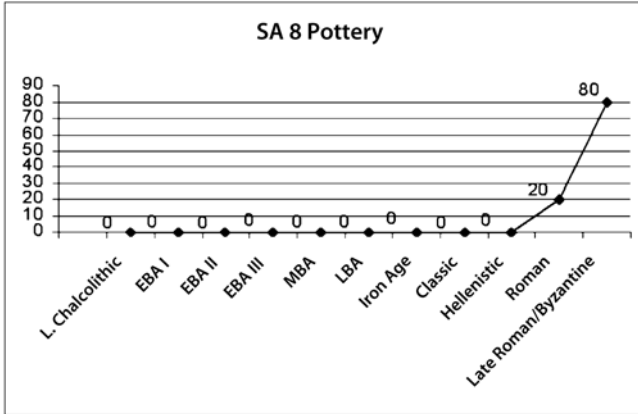
Drawing 1 The sampling areas

Graphs. 2.1–8 General results from each pottery sampling area

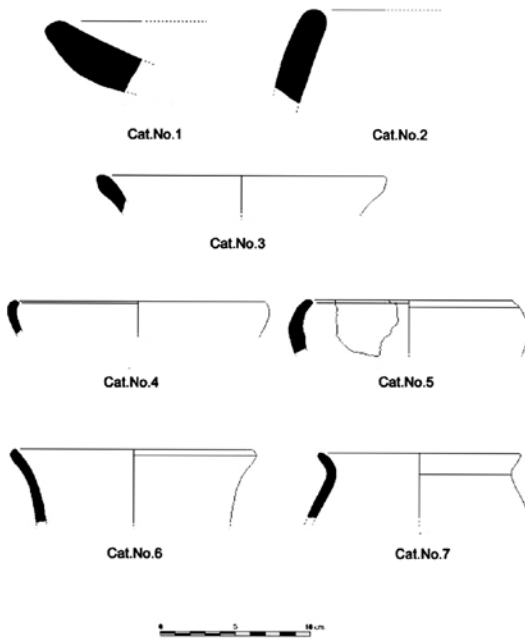




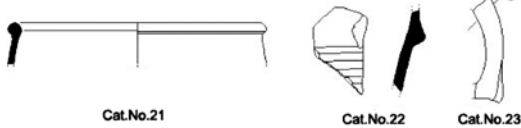
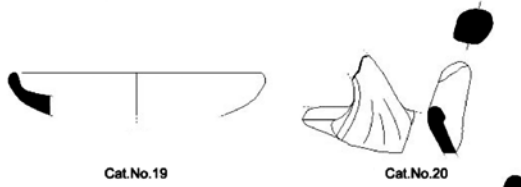
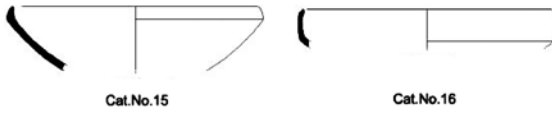
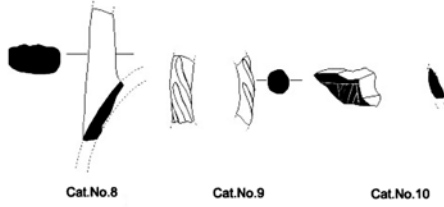




### Catalogue drawings









Cat.No.26



Cat.No.27



Cat.No.28



Cat.No.29



Cat.No.30



Cat.No.31



Cat.No.32



Cat.No.33



Cat.No.34



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Cat.No.39



Cat.No.40



Cat.No.41





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Cat.No.43



Cat.No.44



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Cat.No.46



Cat.No.47



Cat.No.48



Cat.No.49



Cat.No.50



Cat.No.51



Cat.No.52



Cat.No.53



Cat.No.54



Cat.No.55



Cat.No.56



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