

Hadrianopolis III

Ceramic Finds from
Southwestern Paphlagonia

Ergün Laflı
Gülseren Kan Şahin

BAR International Series 2786

2016

First Published in 2016 by
British Archaeological Reports Ltd
United Kingdom

BAR International Series 2786

Hadrianopolis III

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ISBN: 978 1 4073 1436 5

Cover Image:

Three base fragments of a Late Roman plate from the Bath A, nos. 630a-c
(G. Kan Şahin, 2015)

Printed in England

All BAR titles are available from:

British Archaeological Reports Ltd
Oxford
United Kingdom
Phone +44 (0)1865 310431
Fax +44 (0)1865 316916
Email: info@barpublishing.com
www.barpublishing.com

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Abstracts and Key Words in English, French, German, Italian and Turkish

Summary

In this book pottery finds from Hadrianopolis and its *chora* in southwestern Paphlagonia are presented in detail, which were collected between the years 2005 and 2008. Paphlagonia was an ancient region on the Black Sea coast of north-central Anatolia, bordered by Bithynia to the west, Pontus to the east and Galatia to the south. Today, Hadrianopolis and its *chora* lie in the region around Eskipazar in the Turkish province of Karabük. Between 2005 and 2008 an archaeological team from the Dokuz Eylül University in Izmir carried out archaeological field surveys, excavations and restorations in Hadrianopolis and its close surroundings. During these four field campaigns, 1550 sherds ranging between the Pre-Iron Age (2nd mill. BC.) and the Middle Byzantine period (late 11th/early 12th cent. AD.) were collected, most of which consisted of Late Roman-Early Byzantine (late 5th-mid 8th cent. AD.) coarse ware. In this study 30 main pottery groups were classified, based on their chronology, function and fabric. The book contains a detailed description of each find deposit, including the typologies and fabrics of wares and a comprehensive catalogue with drawings, as well as photos, of each sherd. It is, thus, the first extensive pottery report of the Turkish Black Sea area, offering a complete picture of all the wares available, including their chronologies.

Key Words: Paphlagonia, Hadrianopolis, Kimistene, Black Sea, Asia Minor, Turkey, Late Roman-Early Byzantine pottery, Middle Byzantine pottery, Roman pottery, Hellenistic pottery, Iron Age pottery.

Résumé : Hadrianopolis III : Céramiques de Paphlagonie sud-ouest

Cet monographie propose une vue d'ensemble d'un lot de 273 tessons de céramiques fines romaines, mis au jour dans une dizaine de sondages sur le site d'Hadrianopolis de Paphlagonie lors des campagnes 2005 à 2008. On y aborde les questions de typologie, de pâtes et de chronologie des familles de vases identifiées. Terra sigillata et céramiques à engobe rouge, de production locale, sont les catégories les plus abondamment représentées.

Mot-clefs: Hadrianopolis, Paphlagonie, Turquie nord-méridionale, terra sigillata, céramiques engobées, protoromaine, Mer Noire, production locale, céramique commune, protobyzantine.

Zusammenfassung: Hadrianopolis III: Keramikfunde aus den südwestlichen Paphlagonien

In dieser Untersuchung werden die Keramikfunde aus Hadrianopolis im südwestlichen Paphlagonien (nördliche Türkei) aufgearbeitet, die in den Jahren von 2005 bis 2008 gesammelt wurden. Die antike Landschaft Paphlagonien an der Schwarzmeerküste Kleinasien wurde im Westen von Bithynien, im Osten von Pontus und im Süden von Galatien begrenzt. Das Hauptaugenmerk dieses Buchs liegt auf den Funden aus Hadrianopolis und seiner Chora im südwestlichen Paphlagonien, d. h. der Region von Eskipazar in der heutigen Provinz Karabük. In den Jahren von 2005 und 2008 führte ein Archäologenteam der Dokuz-Eylül-Universität in Izmir Feldbegehungen, Ausgrabungen und Restaurierungsarbeiten in Hadrianopolis und seiner näheren Umgebung durch. In den vier Feldkampagnen wurden 1550 Keramikfragmente aufgesammelt, die in die Zeit zwischen der Voreisenzeit (2. Jahrtausend v. Chr.) und der Mittelbyzantinischen Epoche (spätes 11./ frühes 12. Jh. n. Chr.) datieren, zum Großteil spätantike-frühbyzantinische Gebrauchskeramik. In dieser Studie konnten ausgehend von der Datierung, Funktion, Oberflächenbeschaffenheit, Farbe und Toneinschlüssen 30 Hauptgruppen erstellt werden. Dieses Buch beinhaltet eine detaillierte Beschreibung der Fundorte, der Typologien, der Fabrikate, sowie einen umfassenden Katalog mit Umzeichnung und Foto jedes Fragments. Das Resultat ist der erste ausführliche Bericht über Keramik im türkischen Schwarzmeergebiet, der ein zeitlich kontinuierliches Bild aller vorhandenen Waren bietet.

Schlagwörter: Paphlagonien, Hadrianopolis, Kimistene, Schwarzmeer, Kleinasien, Türkei, spätrömisch-frühbyzantinische Keramik, römische Keramik, mittelbyzantinische Keramik, hellenistische Keramik, eisenzeitliche Keramik.

Riassunto : Hadrianopolis III : Rinvenimenti ceramici dalla Paflagonia sudoccidentale

Si presentano in questo volume i rinvenimenti da Adrianopoli (Paflagonia sudoccidentale, oggi nella Turchia centro-settentrionale) che sono emersi tra gli anni 2005 e 2008. La Paflagonia era un'antica regione della costa del Mar Nero nell'Anatolia centrosettentrionale, delimitata dalla Bitina a occidente, dal Ponto a est e dalla Galatia a sud; punto principale di questo volume sono i rinvenimenti di Adrianopoli e della sua *chora* nella Paflagonia sudoccidentale, ovvero la regione di Eskipazar nella provincia turca di Karabük. Tra 2005 e 2008 una

équipe archeologica dell'Università Dokuz Eylül di İzmir eseguì indagini di superficie, campagne di scavo e restauri ad Adrianopoli e negli immediati dintorni. Durante queste quattro campagne si raccolsero 1550 frammenti appartenenti a un vasto periodo compreso tra la protostoria, prima dell'età del ferro (II millennio a. C.) e quello mediobizantino (tardo XI- iniziale XII secolo d. C.); la maggior parte è formata da ceramica di uso comune tardoromana o protobizantina. In questo studio si distinguono 30 gruppi principali, in base alla cronologia, funzione, trattamento della superficie, colore e inclusi nell'impasto. L'opera comprende una dettagliata descrizione di ogni contesto di rinvenimento, delle tipologie e dei relativi impasti e un catalogo generale, fornito di disegni e di foto di ogni frammento. Ciò lo rende la prima analisi in esteso della ceramica nell'area turca del Mar Nero e offre una completa immagine di tutti i tipi ceramici e della loro cronologia, secondo quanto oggi accettato.

Parole chiave: Paflagonia, Adrianopoli, Kimistene, Mar Nero, Asia Minore, Turchia, ceramica dell'età del ferro, ceramica ellenistica, ceramica romana, ceramica tardoromana-protobizantina, ceramica mediobizantina.

Özet: Hadrianopolis III: Güneybatı Paphlagonia'dan Seramik Buluntular

Bu kitapta Güneybatı Paphlagonia Bölgesi'nde (Orta Anadolu'nun kuzeybatısı) bulunan Hadrianopolis Örenyeri'nde 2005 ile 2008 yılları arasında ele geçen seramik buluntular tanıtılmaktadır. Batısında Bithynia, doğusunda Pontus ve güneyinde Galatia ile sınırlanan Paphlagonia, Orta Anadolu ile Batı Karadeniz kıyıları

arasında yer alan antik bir bölgedir ve bu kitabın odak noktasını bu bölgedeki Hadrianopolis kenti ile yayılım alanında, farklı bir ifade ile Karabük İli, Eskipazar İlçesi'ndeki Viranşehir ve yakın çevresinde ele geçmiş olan arkeolojik pişmiş toprak buluntular oluşturur. 2005 ve 2008 yılları arasında İzmir Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi'nden arkeolojik bir ekip Hadrianopolis ve yakın çevresinde arkeolojik yüzey araştırmaları, kazılar ve restorasyon çalışmaları gerçekleştirmiştir. Bu dört sezonluk arazi çalışmasında Demir Çağı öncesi dönem (en erken İ.Ö. II. bin yıl) ile Orta Bizans Dönemi (en geç İ.S. 11. yy. sonu/ İ.S. 12. yy. başı) arasına ait olan 1550 adet seramik parçası ele geçmiş olup, bu pişmiş toprak buluntular arasında en yoğun grubu Geç Roma-Erken Bizans Dönemi (İ.S. geç 5. yy.'dan İ.S. 8. yy.'ın ortasına kadarki süreç) kaba seramiği oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada kronolojisine, işlevine, yüzey işlemlerine, renk ve katkı maddelerine dayanarak 30 adet ana seramik grubu oluşturulmuştur. Bu kitap, seramik gruplarının her birinin buluntu alanını, tipolojilerini ve hamurlarının ayrıntılarını, kapsamlı bir kataloğunu ve her parçanın fotoğrafının yanı sıra, çizimlerini içerir. Geçerli bir kronoloji veren ve tüm seramik gruplarını sürekli ve bütüncül bir düzen içinde sunan bu kitap, Karadeniz Bölgesi'nin ilk geniş kapsamlı arkeolojik seramik raporudur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Paphlagonia, Hadrianopolis, Kimistene, Karadeniz, Anadolu, Geç Roma-Erken Bizans Dönemi seramik buluntuları, Orta Bizans Dönemi seramik buluntuları, Roma Dönemi seramik buluntuları, Hellenistik Dönem seramik buluntuları, Demir Çağı seramik buluntuları.

Foreword

Roger J. Matthews

It gives me great professional and personal pleasure to write a foreword to *Hadrianopolis III*, in which the ceramic materials from the Paphlagonian site of Hadrianopolis and its region are published in exemplary manner by Ergün Laflı and Gülseren Kan Şahin. The volume contains the fullest possible description and discussion of a wealth of ceramic material from the 2005-2008 field seasons in and around Hadrianopolis. I believe this volume can stand as a model of how to publish archaeological material in a manner of most benefit to colleagues with a wide range of professional interests.

When I conducted multi-period regional survey in the provinces of Karabük and Çankırı in the summers of 1997-2001, on behalf of the British Institute at Ankara under the title of Project Paphlagonia, one of the great challenges of working in this beautiful region of north-central Turkey was the lack of well-stratified, well-published ceramic assemblages with which to evaluate the chronology and cultural contexts of materials collected from the surfaces of sites. This problem related to all periods of the Paphlagonian past but was especially pertinent to the centuries of the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods, as most of the sites encountered in the course of Project Paphlagonia belonged to those periods. Even gaining an idea of basic chronology, let alone of more exciting issues such as raw material exploitation, ceramic production, consumption and trade, was a complex and sometimes insurmountable challenge. It is fair to say that if we had had access to a publication such as this volume our work would have been so much easier, and our final publication (Matthews and Glatz 2009) would have appeared several years earlier!

The past peoples of Paphlagonia pursued distinctive pathways throughout their histories, as many commentators have noted. Any understanding of the social, cultural and economic characteristics of the Paphlagonian past must be rooted in a deep appreciation of the archaeological and historical evidence which is available to us today. Through publication of this volume, the authors demonstrate the unique value in cherishing, recovering, analysing and, above all, fully publishing the material evidence recovered in systematic archaeological investigation. Present and future scholars owe them a considerable debt as well as sincere congratulations.

University of Reading
23rd September 2015

Introduction

The present monograph is the third volume of the series on “Hadrianopolis.” It is devoted to the ceramic finds at this site and its surroundings in southwestern Paphlagonia, today’s Eskipazar in the Province of Karabük in the north-central part of Turkey. The finds are from the field seasons between 2005 and 2008 by a team from the Dokuz Eylül University (DEU) in Izmir, under the direction of E. Laflı. It also comprises the dissertation thesis of G. Kan Şahin which was submitted to the Institute of Social Sciences of the DEU in Izmir on October 19, 2015 and defended on December 3, 2015. The first volume of “Hadrianopolis” by E. Laflı with E. Christof, again in the BAR Int. Ser., appeared in 2012 and was devoted to the Roman and Early Byzantine inscriptions from southwestern Paphlagonia.¹ The second volume was published by S. Fünfschilling and E. Laflı in the same year in Rahden/Westphalia, Germany, which was focused on the Early Byzantine glass finds from Hadrianopolis (preliminarily).² Volume IV will be produced in 2016 by E. Laflı as well as G. Kan Şahin, again for the BAR Int. Ser. It will deal with four field seasons in southwestern Paphlagonia and their general results, plus mosaics and frescoes from Hadrianopolis. Besides these volumes,³ several other material groups were published from Hadrianopolis and southwestern Paphlagonia; their chronological sequence is as follows: a Roman rock-cut cultic niche by E. Laflı in 2007;⁴ Early Byzantine architecture by E. Laflı and A. Zäh in 2008 and 2009;⁵ the Roman temple of Zeus Kimistenos (Jupiter Cimistenus) and Kimistene by E. Laflı and E. Christof in 2011;⁶ Roman and Early Byzantine viticulture by E. Laflı in 2012;⁷ *phalloi* by E. Laflı and E. Christof in 2012;⁸ Early Byzantine floor mosaics (preliminary) by S. Patacı, A.K. Öz and E. Laflı in 2012, as well as S. Patacı and S. Altun in 2014;⁹ Early Byzantine frescoes by E. Laflı in 2014;¹⁰ archaeometric analysis of the Early Byzantine iron nails by M.İ. Kuşoğlu in 2015;¹¹ and Byzantine coins by E. Laflı, C. Lightfoot and M. Ritter in 2016.¹² The analyses on the metal finds¹³ (with the collection of metalworks at the Museum of Amasra) by E. Laflı and M. Buora, graves by E.

Laflı and E. Christof, a new analysis of glass by E. Laflı, as well as Early Byzantine architectural elements by E. Laflı, are still due. What remains to be studied are the bones and wooden finds which were seen by P.I. Kuniholm in 2007 in the site’s depot, but which have not been published so far.

The small number of Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery studies that have been conducted in the southern Pontic littoral (*i.e.* Paphlagonia and Pontus during the Classical Antiquity) are not sufficient to draw an accurate picture of the ceramicological heritage there.¹⁴ This region is the least well-known area with regard to the ceramic finds between the 4th cent. BC. and the 8th cent. AD., in comparison with other countries that are located on the Black Sea coasts, namely Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine, Russia and Georgia. Previous scholarly studies, especially historical and epigraphic research, demonstrate that the Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine economy of the coastline of Paphlagonia and Pontus was based on timber, slavery, fishery, metal mining¹⁵ and other agricultural¹⁶ as well as industrial activities, especially wine¹⁷ and oil production, and their international trade. Similar to the intensive wine and oil production, transport *amphorae* were produced on coastal Paphlagonia, latest between the Late Classical period and the Middle Byzantine period. Sinope, Heraclea Pontica and Amastris, all on the Paphlagonian coast, thus became famous during the Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine times for their wine production and trade. The very first classical excavations in the Black Sea area (*e.g.* Akalan in Samsun in 1906 and E. Akurgal excavations in Sinope in 1956) did not provide data in terms of Hellenistic and Roman pottery studies. Until the 1990s, there were only a few protohistoric excavations and surveys by U.B. Alkım (especially in İkiştepe), Ö. Bilgi and M. Özsait, all from the University of Istanbul, in the middle part of the Black Sea area in which a limited number of Hellenistic and Roman pottery finds were reported.¹⁸ It seems that most of the Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery research in the region was intensified after the 1990s. The first thorough research in the area began with the *amphorae* research in Sinop by D. Kassab Tezgör and her French team, the results of which

¹ Laflı and Christof 2012a. Also, *cf.* Christof and Laflı 2014.

² Fünfschilling and Laflı 2012. Also, *cf.* Laflı 2009b.

³ Also to be mentioned are the general field reports (*e.g.*): Laflı and Gürler 2015; Laflı 2009a; as well as Cumalıoğlu, Kan Şahin and Patacı 2014.

⁴ Laflı 2007.

⁵ Laflı and Zäh 2008 and 2009.

⁶ Laflı and Christof 2011.

⁷ Laflı 2012a.

⁸ Laflı and Christof 2012b.

⁹ Patacı, Öz and Laflı 2012; as well as Patacı and Altun 2014.

¹⁰ Laflı 2014.

¹¹ Kuşoğlu 2015.

¹² Laflı, Lightfoot and Ritter 2016.

¹³ *Cf.* a preliminary report: Kara *et al.* 2013.

¹⁴ All the former Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine ceramic studies in Paphlagonia and Pontus prior to the year of 2005 have been summarized in: Laflı 2006.

¹⁵ Marek 1993; and Marek 2003.

¹⁶ Weimert 1984, p. 251.

¹⁷ Laflı 2012a, p. 263.

¹⁸ The survey finds from U.B. Alkım’s expeditions were later published by Z. Kızıltan: Kızıltan 1992. For the latest research by M. and N. Özsait on the Iron Age pottery: Özsait and Özsait 2014.

appeared in 2012.¹⁹ This research concentrated on the production sites of the transport *amphorae*, including their dynamics and *amphora* stamps. Before the end of the 1990s, Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery finds were mostly reported by individual rescue excavations, mostly in burials or burial sites, done by the local museums in the area, such as Samsun, Giresun, Sinop, Trabzon, Amasya, Ereğli, Amasra, Tokat, Kastamonu, Çankırı, Çorum, Bolu, Ordu, Düzce-Konuralp, Gökçebeş-Çanakçılar and Rize, and published in a preliminary and spread manner.²⁰ In the mid 1990s two important dissertation theses displayed the prosperity of the Hellenistic and Roman archaeological material culture of Amisus, one of the most influential cities in the Turkish Black Sea area: one of them, by S. Atasoy, studied the city of Amisus with all of its classical finds for the University of Istanbul;²¹ in the other, L. Summerer studied the Hellenistic and Roman coroplastic finds and production of Amisus²² for the University of Munich, a formerly known phenomenon, but not scientifically treated until the monograph of Summerer in 1999. This coastal city in Pontus was an influential centre for coroplastic production beginning at the latest in the Hellenistic period.

The first archaeological expedition in which Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery of Inner Paphlagonia were collected and published systematically, was the field surveys of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara (BIAA) between 1997 and 2001, directed by R.J. Matthews. The ceramic evidence, studied together with D. Cottica and published jointly with M. Metcalfe in 2009,²³ are especially important for this present volume, as they represent the surface finds from the Province of Çankırı, which lies in the territories of southwestern Paphlagonia as well. The BIAA surveys have also drawn attention from the coastal part of Paphlagonia to the inland. The hinterland of Sinop has been studied by O.P. Doonan from the late 1990s to now, and a number of pottery results from there have been published.²⁴ Between the years 2004 and 2008, field surveys by G. Karauğuz in Devrek, Gökçebeş/Tefen, Çaycuma and Ereğli in the province of Zonguldak (an inland area in northwestern Paphlagonia), provided some results in terms of Hellenistic and Roman pottery of the region which were later published jointly with E. Doksanaltı in a single article.²⁵ After 2006, the first systematic archaeological excavations and surveys began in the area which evaluated Hellenistic and Roman ceramic finds: in Pompeiopolis (modern Taşköprü), in Kastamonu in eastern Paphlagonia,

Early Roman fine wares were published by D. Zhuravlev,²⁶ Late Roman pottery by K. Domzalski,²⁷ and the coarse ware by A. Opaı. Also, in Tium, a coastal site in modern Hisarönü-Filyos by Zonguldak in western Paphlagonia, Roman pottery finds are currently being studied. In the Balatlar Church in Sinop, a Byzantine basilical complex with earlier finds, Hellenistic and Roman pottery are being studied by E. Güngör Alper.²⁸ The recent field surveys at Cyturus-Cide on the Paphlagonian coast have provided some evidence in terms of Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery.²⁹ Further important field work, in terms of later pottery research from the beginning of 2007, was done in Oluz Höyük, Amasya, by Ş. Dönmez, while the post-protohistoric ceramic evidence of Oluz Höyük was studied by G. Dinarlı.³⁰ Very recently, some Hellenistic and Roman pottery finds were reported from Nicomedia (modern İzmit).³¹ Ongoing archaeological excavations and surveys at Comana Pontica,³² Amastris, Sebastopolis, Island of Giresun-Aretias/Chalceritis, the Kurul Citadel in Ordu and Cıngırt Kaya in Fatsa³³ will undoubtedly provide some more data concerning the Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery studies in the Turkish Black Sea area. Further important sites for later ceramic studies in the southern Pontic littoral are the finds from Amorium,³⁴ Saraçhane,³⁵ Sagalassus,³⁶ Aezani,³⁷ Germia,³⁸ Juliopolis,³⁹ Ancyra,⁴⁰ Gordium,⁴¹ Tavium,⁴² Pessinus,⁴³ Çadır Höyük, Kerkenes and Hattuşa.

²⁶ Zhuravlev 2011.

²⁷ Domzalski 2011.

²⁸ Güngör Alper 2014.

²⁹ Bakan and Şerifoğlu 2015.

³⁰ Dönmez 2003; Dönmez 2004; Dönmez 2005a; Dönmez 2005b; Dönmez 2005c; Dönmez 2010a; Dönmez 2010b; Dönmez 2011; Dönmez 2013; Dönmez 2015; Dönmez and Naza Dönmez 2010; as well as Dinarlı 2015.

³¹ Ekin 2015.

³² Erciyas 2013, p. 139, figs. 13-15; Erciyas 2006, pp. 14-15, figs. 4, 7-8 and 10; Erciyas 2010, p. 358, fig. 4; as well as Erciyas, Sökmen and Kocabıyık 2011, p. 126, fig. 12.

³³ All the former pottery finds, e.g. Late Hellenistic-Early Roman fine ware (grey ware, brown-slipped ware, painted ware, terra sigillata etc.), are so far unpublished. D. Tamer is currently studying all the pottery finds from Cıngırt Kaya for a dissertation thesis at the Gazi University in Ankara.

³⁴ Böhlendorf-Arslan 2012; Lightfoot 2007; Lightfoot *et al.* 2004; Lightfoot and Ivson 1996; Lightfoot *et al.* 1994; Harrison 1991 and Harrison 1992.

³⁵ Hayes 1992.

³⁶ Van der Enden, Poblome and Bes 2014; Kaptijn *et al.* 2013; Poblome *et al.* 2013; Neyt *et al.* 2012; Vionis *et al.* 2010; Vanhaverbeke *et al.* 2010; Vionis, Poblome and Waelkens 2009a; Vionis, Poblome and Waelkens 2009b; Poblome 2008; Vanhaverbeke, Martens and Waelkens 2007; Vanhaverbeke and Waelkens 2003; Poblome *et al.* 2001; Degeest 2000; as well as Poblome 1999.

³⁷ Ateş 2003.

³⁸ Niewöhner *et al.* 2013, pp. 104-105.

³⁹ Juliopolis in Galatia Prima, today Nallıhan in the province of Ankara, c. 210 km southwest of Eskipazar, was excavated by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara in the late 2000s where high quality ceramic finds of the Roman period were found. These finds are almost completely unpublished.

⁴⁰ Very little is known about the Roman pottery traditions of Ancyra: Kaya 2003. Ceramic finds from the rescue excavations in the Roman Bath of Ancyra (Çankırıkapı), in 2008-2009, were studied by C. Küncü at the Gazi University in Ankara for a master thesis in 2015.

⁴¹ Stewart 2010; Henrickson 2005; Voigt *et al.* 1997; and Toteva 2007.

⁴² Laflı 2003; and Weber-Hiden 2003.

⁴³ Devreker, Thoen and Vermeulen 2003.

¹⁹ Akurgal and Budde 1956; Alexandropoulou 2012; Doonan 2004; Doonan 2009; Doonan and Bauer 2005; Doonan, Casson and Gantos 2008; Fırat 2010; Kassab Tezgör 2010a; Kassab Tezgör 2010b; as well as Kassab Tezgör 2010c; Kassab Tezgör 2011, pp. 259-264; Kassab Tezgör 2012; Kassab Tezgör and Akkaya 2000; Kassab Tezgör and Tatlıcan 1998; and Vnukov 2010.

²⁰ Laflı 2006, pp. 193-194 and 196-199.

²¹ Atasoy 1994.

²² Summerer 1999.

²³ Matthews, Metcalfe and Cottica 2009; Matthews 2009; and for the review of this book cf. Laflı 2012c.

²⁴ Doonan 2004, pp. 1-13; Doonan 2009, p. 72, fig. 6; Doonan and Bauer 2005, p. 276, figs. 7 and 12; as well as Doonan, Casson and Gantos 2008, pp. 133-150.

²⁵ Doksanaltı and Karauğuz 2012, figs. 2-8.

This work aims to present all the pottery finds from Hadrianopolis and the rest of southwestern Paphlagonia from the Late Iron Age to the end of the Middle Byzantine period, a time span stretching from the 5th-4th cent. BC., with a few earlier sherds, to the late 11th/early 12th cent. AD. The pottery seriation introduced here has almost no interruption except during the late 3rd-5th cent. AD. and in the mid 8th to the mid 9th cent. AD. These finds are not only from the site of Hadrianopolis itself, but also from its *chora* [*i.e.* a Greek word (“χώρα”) for the “countryside” and a very common settlement unit in the Greek and Roman southern Pontic littoral] in the southwestern part of Paphlagonia. As the number of Roman and Early Byzantine ceramics has been an important component of the DEU field projects in southwestern Paphlagonia, this book is the first monograph on the Turkish Black Sea area that is fully dedicated to ancient pottery studies. To make it easier, some outlined information about the region, site, past field seasons and chronology of the region, etc. were placed in Chapter I. Also, each pottery deposit is described in detail. Thus, it is intended to clarify pottery groups of a single Inland Paphlagonian site between the coastline of the Turkish Black Sea area and central Anatolia. The complete number of sherds studied in this book is 1.550 and this reflects almost 20% of all the finds from four field seasons between 2005 and 2008. No intact vessel has been found; so all of the examples treated here are fragmentary. All of these pottery finds were catalogued in detail; their typologies, fabrics, hardness, wall thicknesses and surface treatments were identified and described individually. The main classification applied to this material group is based on chronology, *i.e.* pottery is being presented according to its archaeological period, beginning from the Pre-Iron Age until the Middle Byzantine period. Only one genre of pottery, namely terracotta *unguentaria* and lamps, were classified according to their fabric type. Photos and/or drawings of each sherd are given. As J.W. Hayes suggested in his letter in September 2015, full entries for simple body-sherds (*i.e.* nos. 436-449, 492-507, 525-536, 555-583, 646-727, 765-830, 879-880 and 882-883) which have no recognizable features, should not be included, since they have almost no meaning for readers. But as the present and future excavations in Hadrianopolis are not secured by the Turkish authorities sufficiently, these body-sherds were described and photographed individually so that they could be scrutinized by other scholars in the future. As Hayes suggested, in the catalogue section the term “fabric” was used in the sense of both “fabric” and “paste” which have almost no real difference to each other. Our goal was to prevent their occurrence in the same entries which could give rise to possible misunderstandings. In this book survey finds from the 2005 season in particular will be presented, because most of the pottery material (*c.* 67% of the whole book) was found in the course of the 2005 field surveys. The chronology of pottery finds from southwestern Paphlagonia is mostly based on numismatic evidence and weak stratigraphic units, as pottery finds of the Byzantine period and coins make a valuable contribution to interpreting socio-economic patterning of southwestern Paphlagonia. Even though it is difficult for Turkish scholars

to present their scientific results in English, this book has been written in English so that this material group will be recognised internationally. Also, abstracts in English, French, German, Italian and Turkish have been provided.

Since 2010 several preliminary pottery reports have appeared from the DEU expeditions in southwestern Paphlagonia which are as follows, in chronological order: Middle Byzantine glazed sherds,⁴⁴ terra sigillata and red-slipped ware,⁴⁵ Iron Age pottery,⁴⁶ Hellenistic pottery,⁴⁷ terracotta *unguentaria* and lamps,⁴⁸ Roman and Late Roman-Early Byzantine coarse wares⁴⁹ and Middle Byzantine pottery.⁵⁰ This volume is a complementary, comprehensive and updated collection of the all our past papers concerning the pottery finds.

Several papers about our ceramic studies in southwestern Paphlagonia were presented in several scholarly meetings: at the “Symposium of the Black Sea Studies” at the Middle East Technical University on April 17, 2004, in Ankara;⁵¹ at the „29th Turkish Symposium of the Archaeological Excavations, Surveys and Archaeometric Analyses” on May 30, 2007, in İzmit; at the “8th Scientific Meeting on Hellenistic Pottery” on May 9, 2009, in Ioannina;⁵² at the Department of Archaeology of the University of Stockholm as a departmental lecture on January 25, 2010; at the “3. Archäologischer Workshop für Methoden, Anwendungsbereiche und Auswertungsmöglichkeiten naturwissenschaftlicher Keramikanalysen” on February 13, 2010, in Hamburg;⁵³ at the “Workshop for the Hellenistic Ceramics from Anatolia” on October 13, 2010, in Izmir; at the “5. Archäologischer Workshop für Methoden, Anwendungsbereiche und Auswertungsmöglichkeiten naturwissenschaftlicher Keramikanalysen” on February 14, 2012, in Hamburg;⁵⁴ at the “First Conference of the International Association for Research on Pottery of the Hellenistic Period” on November 8, 2013, in Berlin; and at the “8. Archäologischer Workshop für Methoden, Anwendungsbereiche und Auswertungsmöglichkeiten naturwissenschaftlicher Keramikanalysen” on February 14, 2015, in Hamburg. Furthermore, on May 11, 2011, an international workshop has been organized by the present authors at the DEU in Izmir about the Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine ceramic finds of northern and central Anatolia; papers presented in this minor workshop were published in the BAR Int. Ser. in 2015.⁵⁵

Before this book could be written, many years of fieldwork were required. Since 2005, four field seasons (*i.e.* the

⁴⁴ Laffl and Kan Şahin 2010.

⁴⁵ Laffl and Kan Şahin 2012a and 2012b.

⁴⁶ Laffl and Kan Şahin 2011; as well as Laffl, Kan Şahin and Patacı 2013.

⁴⁷ Laffl and Kan Şahin 2011; 2014 and 2016.

⁴⁸ Laffl and Kan Şahin 2013.

⁴⁹ Kan Şahin and Laffl 2015.

⁵⁰ Laffl and Kan Şahin 2015.

⁵¹ Laffl 2006.

⁵² Laffl and Kan Şahin 2016.

⁵³ Laffl and Kan Şahin 2012b.

⁵⁴ Laffl and Kan Şahin 2013.

⁵⁵ Laffl and Patacı 2015, part IV.

survey season in 2005, excavations in 2006 and 2007, as well as the restoration season in 2008—all conducted between *c.* June and October of each year) were organized in Eskipazar, in Karabük. When the DEU team stopped working in southwestern Paphlagonia in 2009, G. Kan Şahin joined the team in the middle of 2009 and began working on the illustrations as well as the photos, both done by E. Lafli onsite between 2005 and 2008. It took over six years to complete this book, from May 2009 to October 2015 without any interruption. In October 2015, M. Hands accepted our proposal to publish this book in the BAR International Series. The recent Turkish excavations in Hadrianopolis by the Ondokuz Mayıs University in Samsun, headed by V. Keleş and E. Çelikbaş since 2010, did not report anything about the pottery or any other small finds from Hadrianopolis, as the seasons between 2010 to 2015 were rather focused on restoration and site management. The possible new sherds from the 2010-2015 seasons, which would likely have been stored at the Museum of Kastamonu, could therefore not be considered here.

Several scholars were involved in the production of this book: G. Fles-Hatipoğlu helped us in terms of fabric analysis of the Early Byzantine *unguentaria*. W. Anderson provided us with photos from the BIAA's past expeditions in the region. R.J. Matthews wrote the preface of this volume. In alphabetical order W. Anderson, K. Domzalski, T. Drew-Bear, M. Feugère, S. Fünfschilling, M. Mergoilo Feugère, A. Robinson and T. Rehren visited us at the site and/or saw the material, stored in Izmir in 2006 and 2007. Again, in the same order, M. Buora, E. Christof, C. Lightfoot, A. Muller, B. Ramminger, M. Ritter and O. Stilborg assisted us in our past manuscripts concerning the pottery finds and other materials. Revisions and comments on this manuscript were sent by P. Armstrong, M. Fox, J.W. Hayes, D. Kassab-Tezgör and J. Lund between September and November 2015, and helped greatly with the layout and English of this manuscript. All these revisions were inserted by us in mid-November 2015 and the new manuscript was sent to Oxford on December 5, 2015.

The pottery finds dealt with in this book are currently stored in two main locations: a large portion, especially from the 2005 and 2006 seasons, are now in the depot of the Museum of Amasra. The team went to the Museum of Amasra to work on the pieces stored in this museum several times between 2005 and 2014. A part of the material in the Museum of Amasra had been transferred to Izmir for study from 2005 to 2011. The second part is stored in a container which was donated by the Turkish State Water Supply Administration (DSİ) in June 2007, and was placed in an area close to the *domus* which should still be there. In this container the materials from the 2007 and 2008 seasons were stored. Some of the pottery finds were left in batches in the field, especially tile and brick fragments or body-sherds that were not diagnostic. The small finds found during the rescue excavations at Basilica B, by the local Museum of Ereğli in Zonguldak in November 2003, were perhaps stored in this museum, but they never were

studied. Some of the diagnostic small finds, none of them pottery, are illustrated in an inventory book.

Pottery finds in the local museums, such as those in the Museum of Çankırı, Kastamonu and Amasra, as well as in the sherd collection of the BIAA (which are mostly from graves of this region), have also been considered for the analogical purposes of this present study. Several museums were visited and their pottery collections inspected in relation to our ceramic studies in Hadrianopolis: the local museums in Amasra, Sinop, Kastamonu, Çankırı and the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara in 2007, Museum of Samsun in 2011 and 2015, the Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Mainz in 2008 and the Museum of Byzantine Culture in Thessaloniki in 2013.

Through this book, we hope to have created a well-crafted work which will fill a gap in our knowledge by documenting the ceramics of an area that was previously well poorly known for its pottery tradition. We have attempted to present the material in a clear and unambiguous way so that this book will be a good source of reliable evidence for further work to be built on. We have also attempted to refer to other ceramic evidence from other sites in Paphlagonia and Asia Minor in general; these consulted references, however, did not always have relevant pottery for our studies.

Paris,
December 5, 2015