

Aygün Ekin Meriç

Hellenistic Tomb of a Young Woman from Metropolis

Information is limited about the location of the cemeteries of Metropolis (Province of Izmir, near the modern town of Torbalı), and systematic research on this matter has so far been of little help. We know that there is a cemetery of rock cut tombs situated west of the Acropolis. The funeral gifts found in these tombs are generally dated to the second half of the 2nd century B.C.¹. Another cemetery of rock cut tombs was discovered under the seats of the theatre (Fig. 1). One undisturbed tomb contained burial gifts belonging to the Classical Period² while others were robbed and without any findings.

Fully preserved Hellenistic pottery vessels, however, were found during the excavation of the Roman Mosaic House near the theatre. This pottery is considered to represent funeral gifts, indicating that this area continued to be used as a cemetery³.

The Tomb

A new rock cut tomb designated as 2009-M1, came to light in the southeast of the theatre near the Roman peristyle house (Fig. 1). The tomb appeared at the level of 58.05 m and was covered with four schist slabs (Figs. 2. 3). One of these slabs is completely preserved and it measures 45 × 95 cm.

An unguentarium (Cat. 28) was seen at the top (level 57.51 m) after the slabs were lifted. As the dig continued the skeleton was cleared at the level of 58.84 m (Fig. 4). The rectangular tomb was cut into the rock and measures 210 cm long and 60 cm wide. The head of the deceased was oriented towards the east. The western end is slightly narrower and is 58 cm wide, while the depth is 66 cm (Fig. 2). There is a slide of ca. 15 cm in the north-east direction apparently caused by earthquakes and depressions as it is understood from the position of the skeleton and of the findings (Fig. 5).

The skeleton was oriented east-west. The head inclined towards the person's right side and the jaw was removed ca. 15 cm southwards. The ribs, arm and hand bones were found partly scattered. The thigh bones are in the same direction as the shin bones but they are about 15 cm apart. The bones of the feet were also scattered.

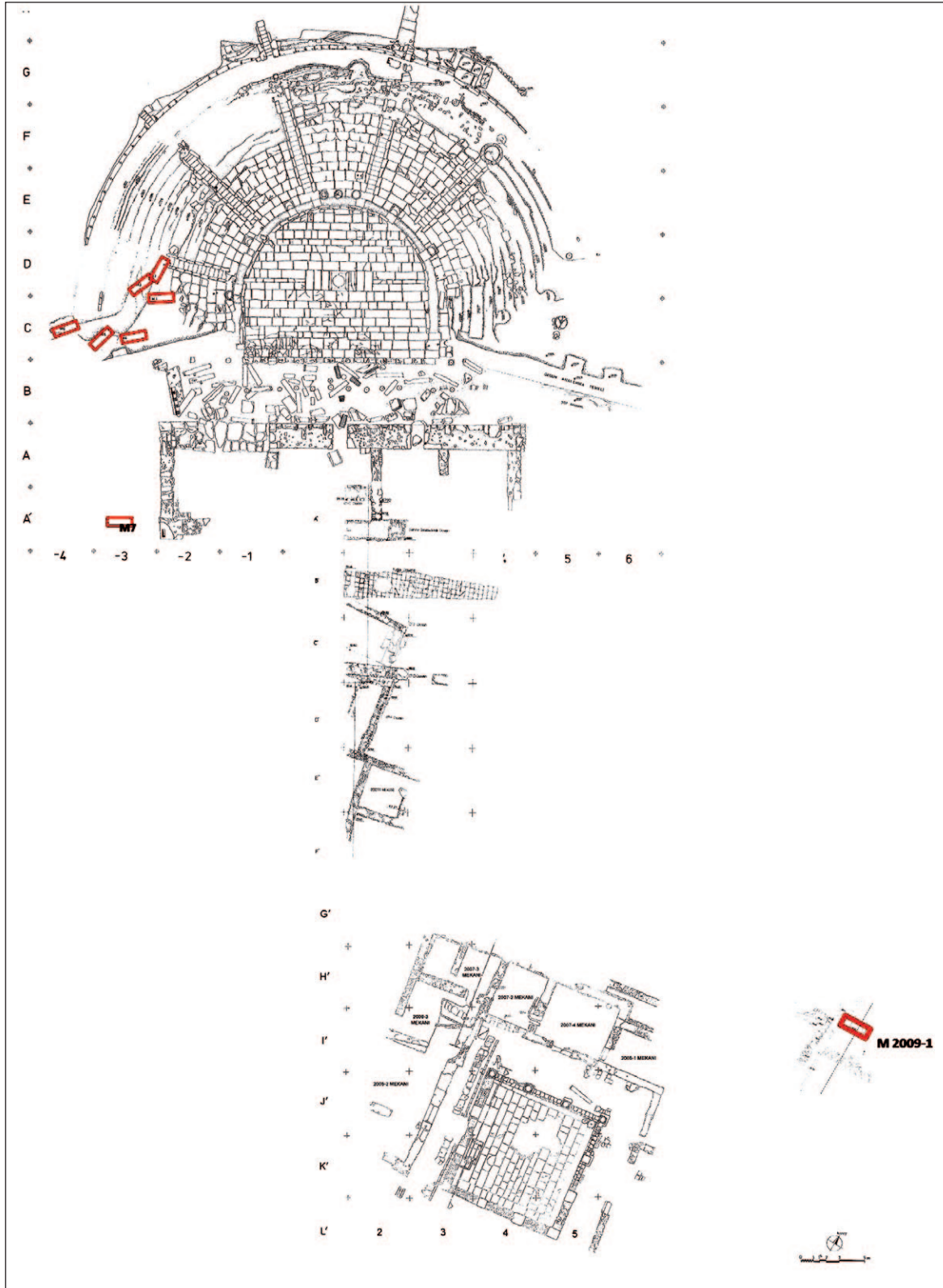
41 unguentaria were deliberately arranged around the skeleton, especially along the left leg to the head and from the right leg to the right foot. The unguentaria were generally arranged on top of each other. Because of the slide and depression they do not show identical setting positions. In general they were broken at the neck and feet which were the weakest parts of the vessels.

A pair of gold earrings was found just beside the ears (Cat. 38). They were probably clipped on the ears before the burial.

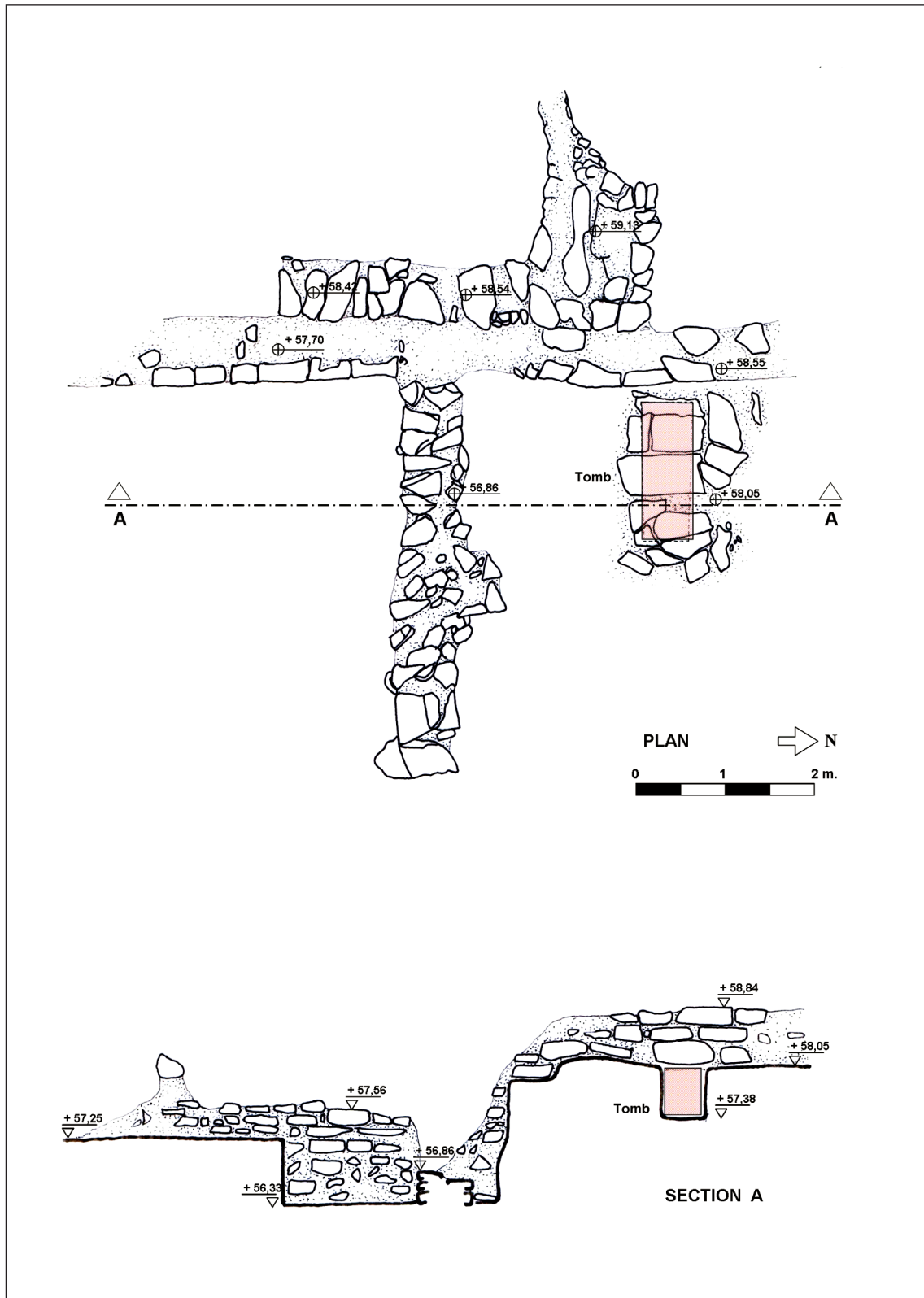
¹ Gürler 1994, no. 32. 41–43.

² Meriç 2004, 42. 43.

³ A. Ekin Meriç, Metropolis'teki Roma Evinde Bulunan Hellenistik Seramikler ve Düşündürdükleri, in: S. Aybek – A. Kazım Öz (eds.), Metropolis Ionia II. Yolların Kesiştiği Yer/The Land of the Crossroads. Studies in Honour of Recep Meriç (Istanbul 2010) 123–128.



1 Metropolis, location of the tombs

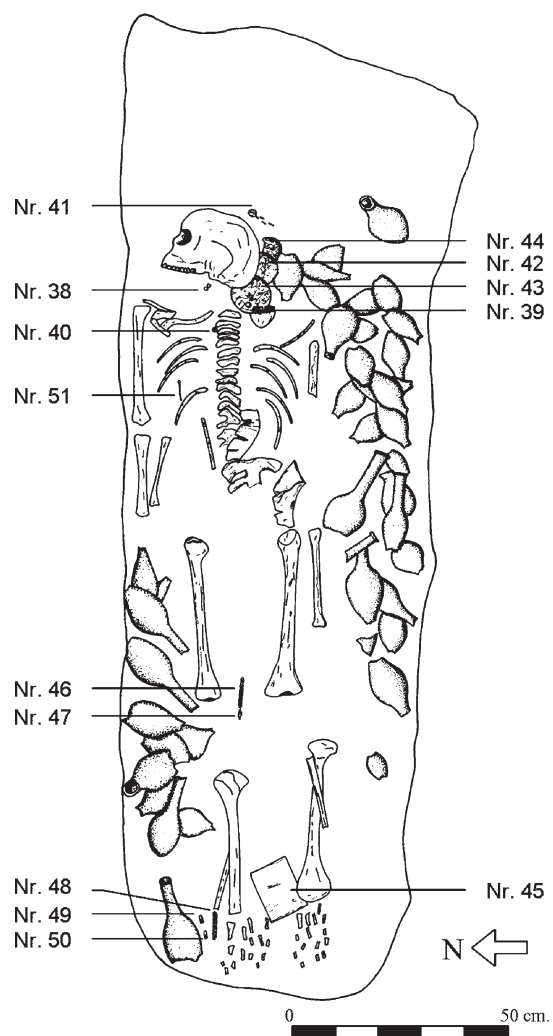


2 Metropolis, plan and section of the tomb

3 Metropolis,
tomb with cover
slabs



4 Metropolis, view of the tomb



5 Metropolis, drawing with all finds *in situ*

Three round bronze mirrors (Cat. 42–44) were found on top of each other on the back part of the skull. A silver spoon (Cat. 41) was cleared 3 cm above the skull. A gold appliqué depicting Apollo (Cat. 39) was found at the upper part of the jaw and another gold appliqué (Cat. 40) depicting an Ephesian bee came to light between the neck vertebra during the cleaning of the skeleton.

An ear spoon of bone (Cat. 51) was discovered between the right ribs. A bone grooved element (Cat. 46) and a figurine like Angerona (Cat. 47) were found together between the knees. Another similar grooved element (Cat. 48) and two other short bone rods (Cat. 49, 50) were found beside the right ankle. What appears to be a rectangular bronze mirror (Cat. 45) was discovered between the feet.

The Skeleton

The skeleton was studied in detail by Dr. A. S. Çağdır⁴, who states that it belongs to a young woman 25–26 years of age. She was 149–155 cm high. There is no trace of injury or sign of sickness on the skeleton, so that the cause of death at this relatively young age is unknown.

A. S. Çağdır has determined that there is some abrasion and protrusion on the right upper and lower teeth due to heavy continuous use⁵. He also determined some abrasion and anomaly on the left shoulder bone probably caused by repetitive, monotonous work. After very hard and careful work, A. S. Çağdır was able to complete a facial reconstruction of the skull by using the ›Istanbul Method‹⁶. A young woman's face was the result of his work (Fig. 6).



6 Metropolis, the facial reconstruction of the skull

Dating the Tomb by its Contents

The date of the findings of the tomb ranges from the 4th century B.C. to the 1st century A.D. Bearing in mind that the tomb was used only for a single burial, it seems that its content covers a long time-span. However, the context of the tomb enables us to deduce more exact dating:

Most of the fusiform unguentaria (27 of the recorded 37 pieces) belong to a type which is generally dated to the 2nd and the 1st century B.C. (Cat. 1–10). Moreover the 90 cm deep fill above the tomb contains Hellenistic pottery that for the most part is datable to after the middle of the 2nd century B.C. (Fig. 7).

Finds of the Hellenistic fill and herewith forms of the partially slipped pottery⁷ have been: 17 Echinus bowl fragments⁸, 6 plates with downturned rims⁹, 1 plate with broad lip¹⁰, 128 fragments

⁴ Dr. A. S. Çağdır from the Forensic Medicine Department in Istanbul works on the anthropological finds and facial reconstruction at Metropolis.

⁵ According to A. S. Çağdır the same phenomena can be observed on the teeth of persons smoking pipe today.

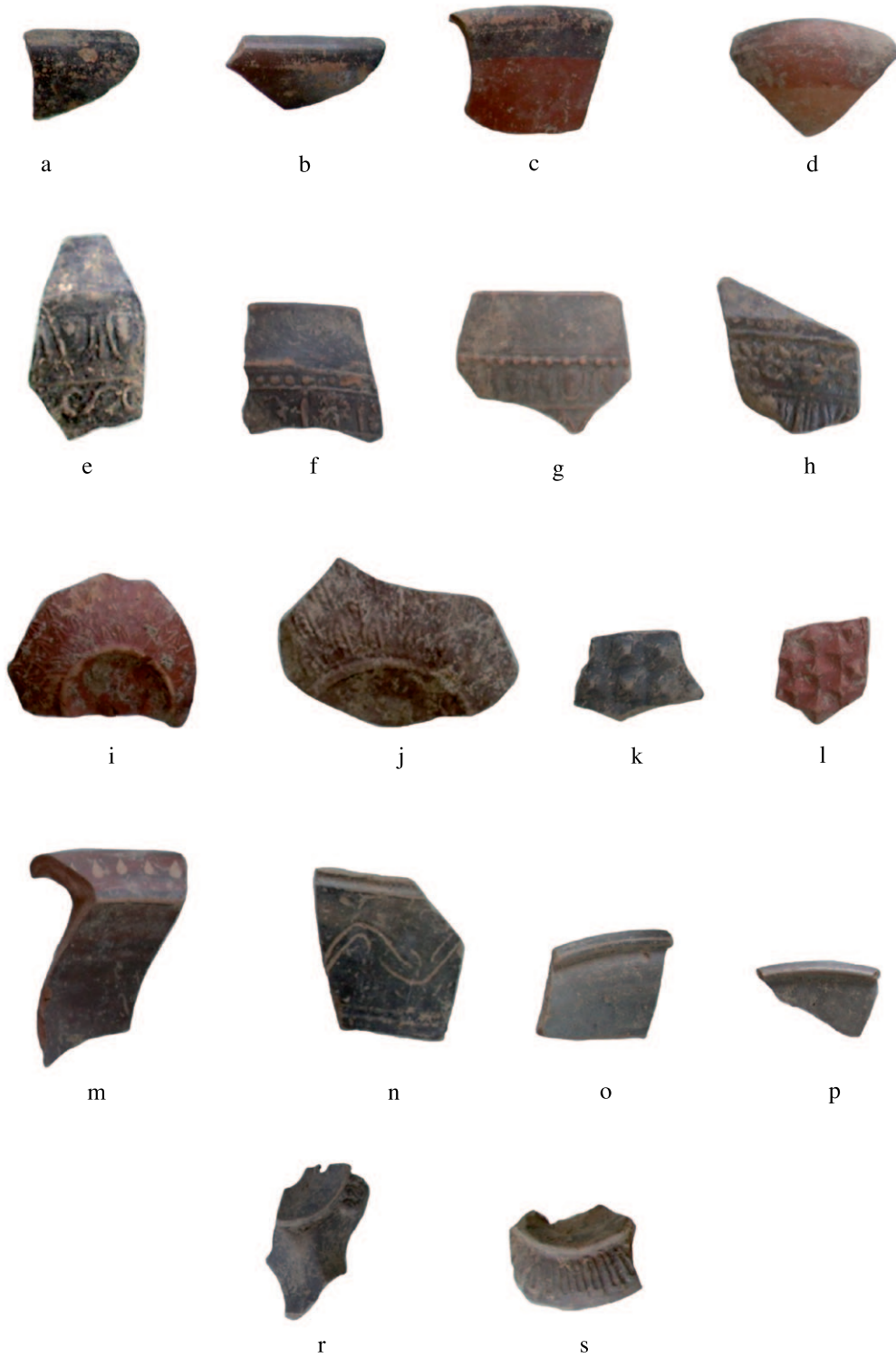
⁶ See the details and examples of the Istanbul Method carried out by A. S. Çağdır in: Çağdır – Afşin 2004, 531–544.

⁷ Rotroff – Oliver Jr. – Hanfmann 2003, 24–31 pl. 7–14, 32–72; »einfache Firniskeramik« by Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 17–31 pl. 1–19, A1–88.

⁸ Rotroff – Oliver Jr. – Hanfmann 2003, 24–25; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 18–19, A1–15.

⁹ Rotroff – Oliver Jr. – Hanfmann 2003, 25–26; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 23, A56–59.

¹⁰ Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 24, A61–67.



7 Metropolis, the pottery examples of the Hellenistic fill above the grave: a–d: Echinus bowls; e–l: relief bowls; m–n: West-Slope Pottery; o–p: plate with downturned rims; r–s: Ephesos lamps

of body and foot, 24 Gray Ware fragments of plates and trays, 2 West Slope Pottery fragments, 6 fragments of unguentaria, 16 relief bowls (Megarian bowls), 19 fragments of amphora, 2 fragments of cooking pots¹¹, 12 fragments of Ephesian lamps¹², 72 various rim fragments of lekane and other plain wares.

It is clear that the Hellenistic fill contains types of pottery that date to after the middle of the 2nd century B.C.: The relief bowls¹³ and the plates with downturned rims¹⁴ do not occur in Stoa Context I in Ephesos¹⁵ and also the late Hellenistic Ephesos lamps are all well datable to after the middle of the 2nd century B.C.¹⁶. This Hellenistic fill determines the upper time limit and dates the tomb around the middle of the 2nd century B.C. or a little earlier.

The rock cut cemetery presently under the row of the theatre and around (Fig. 1) also includes the tomb of the young woman. The construction date of the theatre is also important for the dating of the tomb in this sense. R. Meriç and A. Kazım Öz suggest that it was probably constructed about 150 B.C. Apparently the tombs were all covered by new building activity and the area was not used as a cemetery after this time.

Consequently the unguentaria dated around 150 B.C., the Hellenistic pottery of the fill above the tomb, of which most are datable to after the middle of the 2nd century B.C. and the construction date of the theatre after 150 B.C.¹⁷ should date the tomb before the middle of the 2nd century B.C.

Findings (Fig. 8)

37 unguentaria (Cat. 1–37), a pair of gold earrings (Cat. 38), two gold appliqués (Cat. 39, 40), a silver spoon (Cat. 41), three round bronze mirrors (Cat. 42–44), a rectangular bronze mirror (Cat. 45), a bone ear spoon (Cat. 51) and five bone objects (Cat. 46–50) were found in the tomb.

Unguentaria

37 of 41 unguentaria are included in the catalogue. Most of them are carelessly manufactured. There are some differences in their proportion. Generally their profile is not symmetrical. The neck and foot are not in the same axis. The clay is in yellowish-red tones (2.5-5YR), the slip has the same colour as the clay. Some show the wheel rills. The micaceous gritty clay is with white inclusions and not properly sifted. All the unguentaria found in the tomb are fusiform though with certain variations. Two major variations have been determined so far:

Unguentaria Type 1 (Cat. 1–10)

The type has no tall foot or stem. Unguentaria of this type have globular bodies and small and concave feet. The widest part of the body is by the neck. The mouth slopes down to the exterior.

The unguentaria Cat. 1–5 are similar to the earliest type which is named ›Amphoriskos Type‹ in Ephesos¹⁸. The examples of this type found in the State Agora at Ephesos were dated in the 3rd and the 2nd century B.C.¹⁹, another example was recorded in the Layer A (Late Hellenistic-Augus-

¹¹ Gassner 1997, no. 371.

¹² Ladstätter 2005, pl. 148, K27.

¹³ Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 67 (dated 169–166 B.C. in Ephesos).

¹⁴ Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 23 (dated to the middle of the 2nd and 1st c. B.C. in Ephesos).

¹⁵ Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 26.

¹⁶ Ladstätter 2005, pl. 148, K27.

¹⁷ Meriç 2004, 85.

¹⁸ Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 146, like O7–11.

¹⁹ Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, 149.

tan Period) of the well at the State Agora²⁰. V. R. Anderson-Stojanović has studied the fusiform unguentaria at Stobi and identified seven types (Type A–G), in which her Type A corresponds with the Ephesian ›Amphoriskos Type‹²¹. The similar specimens at Stobi were grouped under Type B²² and occurred in graves dated to the 2nd century B.C. and the 1st century B.C.²³. According to Anderson-Stojanović a variety of fusiform shapes are found in graves of the 2nd and the 1st centuries B.C., but only one is of the early variety without foot²⁴. The shape was already present in Sardis in the 4th century B.C.²⁵.

The body form of Cat. 6 is wider. A similar example was found inside a sarcophagus in Sardis which dates to the 3rd century B.C.²⁶. The globular body form of Cat. 7–10 also became a little bit taller and exceeds 20 cm. The part between the body and feet became slimmer and taller. The foot has a concave profile.

It is clear that the unguentaria of Type I were used from the 4th to the 1st century B.C. Twelve unguentaria from our tomb belong to this type.

Unguentaria Type 2 (Cat. 11–37)

The most distinctive differences between the two types are that the Unguentaria of Type 2 have a thin, cylindrical and solid stem and more slender body. The mouth slopes down to the exterior in some examples and is only rounded in the others. The foot lengths reach 4 cm on some examples and so the height of the unguentaria became taller. The rate of the foot length to neck is ca. 1.5 cm. The overall height varies between 19.4 and 25.4 cm.

The fusiform unguentarium was in use for several centuries and there is a tendency over this time towards using the tall, solid foot²⁷.

A close parallel has been found in Metropolis, and was dated by B. Gürlér to the middle of the 2nd century B.C. due to its typological features²⁸. A similar unguentarium was found in a tomb dated to the 2nd and first half of 1st century B.C. in Sardis²⁹. The parallels at Ephesos are dated to the 2nd and the 1st centuries B.C.³⁰; one of them was found in the Stoa Context of 220–180 B.C.³¹.

Both types of unguentaria with globular body-small feet and with slender body-tall solid stem are found together in our tomb. It is not unusual to find several different types of the fusiform unguentarium in contemporary use, e.g. as seen in Ampurias³². The form of globular body with small feet also appears 2nd century B.C. contexts on Samos and in Macedonia³³.

Most of the unguentaria (27 of 37) found in the tomb belong to Type 2, and are mostly dated to the middle of the 2nd century B.C.

Gold Earrings (Cat. 38)

The gold earrings have the form of an ellipsoid hoop made of spirally twisted wire, rectangular in cross section, tapering and ending in round wires. One forms a loop with a spirally twisted end in three coils, the other one forms a hook. They weigh 0.44 and 0.46 gr. respectively. The diameter

²⁰ Meriç 2002, pl. 41, K483–485.

²¹ Anderson-Stojanović 1992, 81.

²² Anderson-Stojanović 1992, 81 pl. 66, 561.

²³ Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 108–109.

²⁴ Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 108.

²⁵ Rotroff – Oliver Jr. – Hanfmann 2003, 67 (Tomb 211).

²⁶ Rotroff – Oliver Jr. – Hanfmann 2003, pl. 43, 249.

²⁷ Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 108.

²⁸ Gürlér 1994, 39, 137.

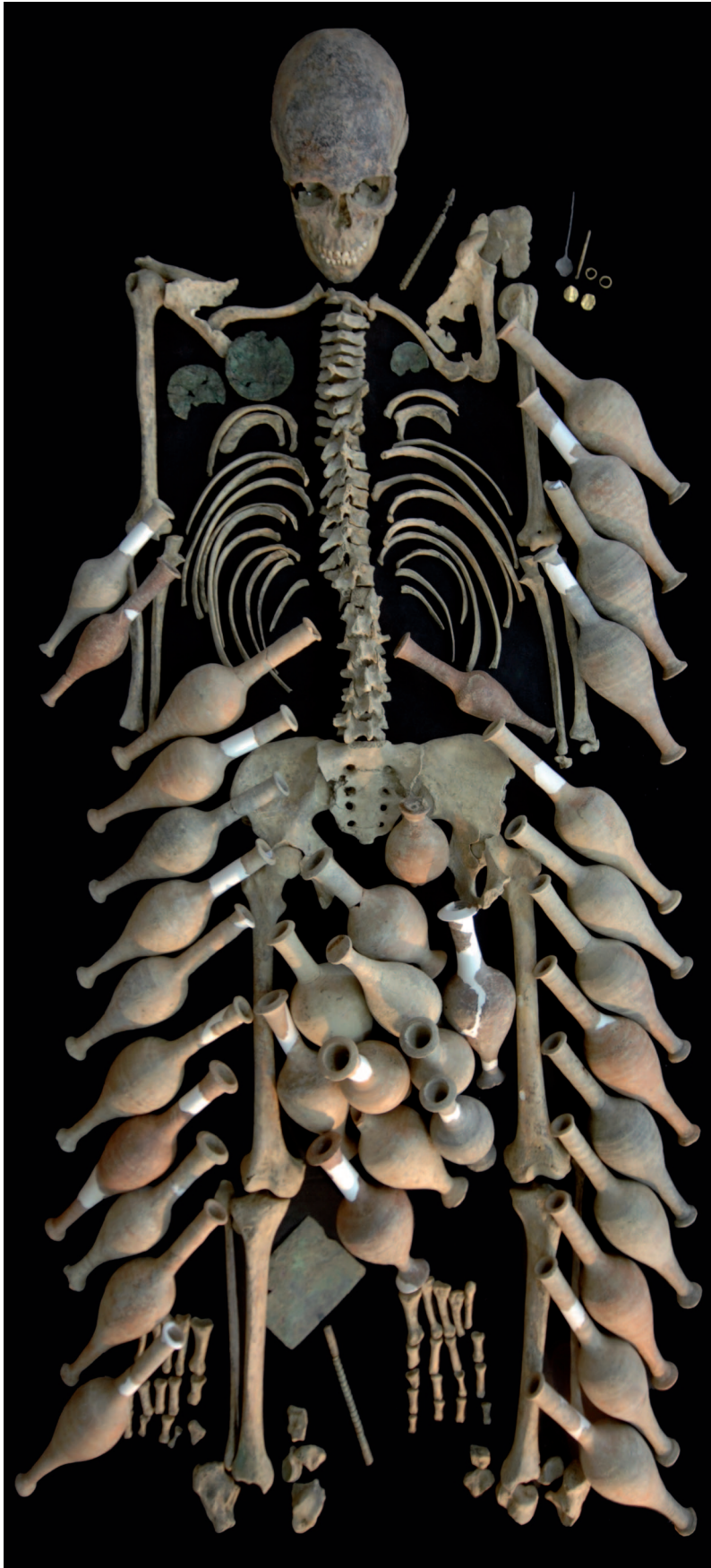
²⁹ Rotroff – Oliver Jr. – Hanfmann 2003, pl. 44, 261 (Tomb 77.1).

³⁰ Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 121–122, O17–18 (O18 was found in the Stoa Context).

³¹ Lang-Auinger – Mitsopoulos-Leon 2007, 6.

³² Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 109.

³³ Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 109.



8 Metropolis, all the finds of the grave

of the hoop is 1.2 cm. They were uncovered just beside the ears and were probably clipped on the body's ears before the burial.

Two types of earrings dominate from the beginning of the Hellenistic period and retain their popularity until the 2nd century, in a simplified form compared to Roman types: one is the free-floating figural pendant from a rosette and the other is an open spiral hoop whose one end first terminates in a lion's head, later also in another animal³⁴. There are some simple forms with no decoration on the ends of the spiral hoop, like our earrings³⁵.

The examples found in Cyprus are similar to ours with the simplicity of the spiral twisted wire³⁶. M. Pfrommer dates these earrings in the 2nd century B.C. with regard to parallels found in the tomb of Marion³⁷.

Gold Appliqués (Cat. 39. 40)

Two gold appliqués from the tomb were made from a thin sheet of gold. The gold appliqué depicting a laureate head of Apollo (Cat. 39) was found at the upper part of the jaw and the other depicting the Ephesian bee (Cat. 40 Fig. 6) came to light between the neck vertebrae. Such appliqués also called impression coins were found in Parion in stone plate tombs in the mouth of the skeletons³⁸. Z. Aydın Tavukçu dates these impression coins in the 4th century B.C. and explains them as pseudo obolos given to Kharon for sailing to the underworld³⁹. According to H. Ingvaldsen the appliqués are the impressions from two different coins⁴⁰.

A beardless Apollo with a laureate head is depicted on the appliqué of Cat. 39. It has a certain likeness of the bronze coins of Colophon dated to ca. 330–285 B.C.; a horseman is depicted on its reverse⁴¹. A good many of these coins were also found at the Cave of the Mother Goddess in Metropolis⁴². Likewise another gold appliqué with the head of Apollo possibly from a tomb was known from the surveys around Metropolis⁴³. Apparently the coins of Colophon were used to a large extent in Metropolis.

A bee is depicted on the other appliqué (Cat. 40). The bee occurs on many Ephesian issues from the 5th to the 1st century B.C.⁴⁴. H. Ingvaldsen states that the diameter and the shape of the bee indicate that it belongs to issues of drachms and/or bronzes dated ca. 387–295 B.C.⁴⁵.

The appliqués found in the tomb are the impressions from Colophon and Ephesian coins which are dated to the late 4th and early 3rd century B.C. This date seems too early for the tomb which is probably dated to the middle of the 2nd century B.C. But, following H. Ingvaldsen the coins circulated for longer periods and it is not unlikely that older coins were used for this specific purpose. So we may assert with some confidence that the depicting of appliqués must be taken from older coins.

³⁴ Deppert-Lippitz 1985, 222.

³⁵ Türe – Savasçın 2002, 108.

³⁶ Pfrommer 1990, pl. 25, 7.

³⁷ Pfrommer 1990, 165.

³⁸ Aydın Tavukçu 2008, Cat. 9–11 fig. 11–13.

³⁹ Aydın Tavukçu 2008, 388.

⁴⁰ H. Ingvaldsen (Oslo University) works on the coins of Metropolis. I am grateful for his help and valuable assistance for the identification of gold appliqués.

⁴¹ SNG 206–303.

⁴² Ekin Meriç 2007, 25–264 pl. 117–119, N2–27; Milne 1941, 128–141; Kinns 1980, 100–116; SNG 159–169.

⁴³ Meriç 2004, 57.

⁴⁴ SNG 206–303.

⁴⁵ SNG 260–266.

Silver Spoon (Cat. 41)

Circa 3 cm above the skull a silver spoon with a round shaped bowl was discovered. It has a straight and long handle which was broken in three parts. The point of the handle is missing. There are also small parts missing at the right edge and in the bowl. The surface was oxidized and has a rough surface.

Similar examples in bone were found in Corinth⁴⁶. G. R. Davidson states that these spoons were used largely in Roman times but they must also have been used earlier⁴⁷.

Round Bronze Mirrors (Cat. 42–44)

Three round bronze mirrors were found on top of each other on the back part of the skull (Cat. 42–44). The diameter of the mirrors varies between 4.2 and 7.2 cm. They are badly preserved and corroded. There is a part missing on the rim of Cat. 44 and it is not clear if there was an attached handle or not.

This type of round mirrors was largely used in Hellenistic and Roman times. For this reason it is hard to date them precisely – they are in general mostly dated by the other findings which were found with them⁴⁸. Similar round mirrors, but with a handle, found at Corinth were dated from the Archaic to the Byzantine Period⁴⁹. G. R. Davidson reports that mirrors were seldom found except in graves⁵⁰.

Rectangular Bronze Mirror (Cat. 45)

A well preserved rectangular object of thin bronze (12.15 × 9.15 cm) was found between the feet of the body. One side of this bronze object is polished. The exact function of the object is unclear, but it could perhaps have been a mirror since one side was polished. There are no traces of a hole or any raised area on the surface that could indicate that it was meant to be hung on a wall.

A similar example found in Israel is dated in the Roman period⁵¹. In this mirror there are two hanging slots on the upper side. M. Masarwa states that the mirrors of this type, usually enclosed within a wooden frame, were found at Amathous in Cyprus and are ascribed to the Roman period⁵². Our mirror perhaps had a wooden case which has perished.

Bone Objects (Cat. 46–50)

The most interesting finds group (Cat. 46–49) of the tomb are five bone objects. Their function is not yet clearly understood. Cat. 46 and 47 were found together between the knees and Cat. 48–50 were located next to the right ankle.

Their surface is finely made and gilded. Cat. 46 is a grooved, circular stick element which has two lateral holes on the edges. The two holes are neither deep (0.3–0.4 cm) nor big (radius 0.3 cm). The length is 9.3 cm and the width is 0.9 cm. There are 15 lateral and regular grooves on the stick. The first grooves at both edges are narrower. Broken notches are found on each side.

⁴⁶ Davidson 1952, pl. 85, 1369–1399.

⁴⁷ Davidson 1952, 189.

⁴⁸ Gürlér 2001, 11.

⁴⁹ Davidson 1952, pl. 81, 1306 (late 6th c. B.C.); 1307 (450 B.C.); 1308 (found in Byzantine context, but probably of the Greek period); 1309 (Byzantine period or later).

⁵⁰ Davidson 1952, 180.

⁵¹ Masarwa 2007, fig. 17.

⁵² Nicolaou 1985, 257–261.

Cat. 47 is a small (2.95×1 cm) and simply formed bone figurine perhaps depicting Angerona. Her right hand is pressed against her lips. Her lips, nose and eyes are roughly carved. A horizontal line encircles the forehead. The right arm is crossed from shoulder to waist. Both legs are separated from each other with a vertical line which is also reflected on the back side. A very well-preserved, comparable bone figurine comes from another grave find at Metropolis⁵³.

Further grooved sticks Cat. 48–50 were found together. There are only minor differences in length (9.5 cm) and in the number of grooves (16). The colour has become a little greenish perhaps because of the bronze mirror found nearby.

Two circular short sticks are uniform (Cat. 49, 50). Both their length and width are identical (3.4×0.9 cm). Their width is also the same as the other grooved objects (Cat. 46, 48). Their surfaces are worn in some areas. There are two horizontal grooves and a lateral hole in the lower part of Cat. 49. The hole is 0.4 cm deep and 0.2 cm. wide. There is also a vertical hole which is 0.7 cm deep and the slightly elevated inner surface is scratched with some irregular lines. Was this done on purpose to attach it to something else? The other stick (Cat. 50) is similar to Cat. 49 with a few minor differences: the lateral hole over the grooves is deeper (0.6 cm) and there is a shallow round hole at the upper part of the stick. Scratched lines encircle this hole.

The lateral and vertical holes on these objects indicate that they were originally attached to something. Cat. 46–47 and Cat. 48–50 were found together. Their material, features and dimensions are virtually identical. They must have been related to each other. There was no other find near Cat. 46 and 47. The rectangular bronze object (Cat. 45) which is thought to be a mirror appeared near Cat. 48–50. The length of the short edge of bronze (9.15 cm) is almost the same as the height of the bone stick (9.5 cm) but there are no further indications that they belong to each other. It is uncertain whether or not there were additional parts made from materials subject to deterioration, such as wood. There are some similar grooved sticks that are identified as spindles but they again are plain⁵⁴.

M. Feugere explains our grooved sticks as attachable objects possibly from furniture, a case or a utensil of daily use⁵⁵.

Bone Ear Spoon (Cat. 51)

An ear spoon of bone was discovered between the right ribs (Cat. 51). The preserved length is 5.3 cm. The tip of the handle is broken away. Such spoons were apparently used for cleaning the ear as a sort of medical instrument and they are of little help regarding chronology⁵⁶.

G. R. Davidson classified the spoons according to the lengths of their handles. Those with a handle shorter than 10 cm are called ear spoons and those with a handle longer than 10 cm are called unguent spoons⁵⁷. However, Davidson noticed that they are difficult to distinguish⁵⁸. Similar ear spoons from the Roman period were found in Corinth⁵⁹ and Knossos⁶⁰.

Conclusion

The tomb and the funeral gifts of the young woman at Metropolis provide new information about the burial customs of the Hellenistic age. The tomb is oriented in an east-west direction; the head of the corpse is at the east end. The tomb was cut into the rock and schist slabs covered it. The

⁵³ Meriç 1977, pl. 42, P11 (Angerona).

⁵⁴ Biro 1994, 527–530.

⁵⁵ I am grateful for his help and ideas on the identification on the bone objects.

⁵⁶ Gürler 2001, 17.

⁵⁷ Davidson 1952, pl. 82, 1318–1327.

⁵⁸ Davidson 1952, 181.

⁵⁹ Davidson 1952, pl. 82, 1325.

⁶⁰ Sackett 1992, pl. 316, 10.

dead was buried with gold earrings, gold appliqués, silver and bone spoons, bronze mirrors and bone objects of uncertain function. Numerous unguentaria were deliberately arranged around the body. The tomb must belong to the first half of the 2nd century B.C. on the evidence of numerous fusiform unguentaria. The Hellenistic fill above the tomb with its later Hellenistic types support this date. The tomb is also significant in showing that the Classical cemetery in this area was in use up to the middle of the 2nd century B.C.

Now it becomes clear that the cemetery, including our tomb, was abandoned after the construction of the theatre around 150 B.C. and gradually became buried under new structures.

Catalogue

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|--|--------------------------|
| <p>Cat. 1
Unguentarium. Type 1. Inv. YE 09-58.
Clay: light reddish (2.5YR 6/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: pale brown (10YR 6/3) slipped.
H: 14.6 cm; diam. of rim: 2.8 cm; diam. of foot: 3.3 cm.
Cf.: Thompson 1934, 342 B44; Anderson-Stojanović 1987, fig. 2 (globular fusiform unguentaria); Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pls. 206, O1. O2; 208, O7; 209, O8. O9; 210, O10 (»Amphoriskos Typ«); Rotroff – Oliver Jr. – Hanfmann 2003, pl. 43, 254.</p> | <p>Fig. 9, 1</p> |
| <p>Cat. 2
Unguentarium. Type 1. Inv. YE 09-64.
Restored and completed.
Clay: light reddish (2.5YR 6/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6) and gray (7.5YR 5/1) wavy.
H: 15.3 cm; diam. of rim: 2.8 cm; diam. of foot: 3.6 cm.
Cf.: s. Cat. 1.</p> | <p>Fig. 9, 2</p> |
| <p>Cat. 3
Unguentarium. Type 1. Inv. YE 09-79.
Clay: red (2.5YR 5/6), hard; mica, white inclusions, sand.
Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6) slipped.
Preserved H: 10.5 cm; diam. of foot: 3.2 cm.
Cf.: s. Cat. 1.</p> | <p>Fig. 9, 3</p> |
| <p>Cat. 4
Unguentarium. Type 1. Inv. YE 09-87.
Restored and completed.
Clay: reddish brown (5YR 6/6), hard; mica, white inclusions, sand.
Surface: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6).
H: 15.8 cm; diam. of rim: 3.4 cm; diam. of foot: 3.5 cm.
Cf.: s. Cat. 1.</p> | <p>Fig. 9, 4</p> |
| <p>Cat. 5
Unguentarium. Type 1. Inv. YE 09-61.
Clay: reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4)
Surface: reddish brown (5YR 5/4), hard; mica, white inclusions.
H: 18.5 cm; diam. of rim: 3.1 cm; diam. of foot: 4 cm.
Cf.: s. Cat. 1.</p> | <p>Fig. 9, 5</p> |
| <p>Cat. 6
Unguentarium. Type 1. Inv. YE 09-81.
Clay: yellowish red (5YR 7/3), hard; mica, white inclusions, sand.
Surface: pale yellow (2.5 Y 7/3)
H: 19.5 cm; diam. of rim: 2.6 cm; diam. of foot: 3.4 cm.
Cf.: Rotroff – Oliver Jr. – Hanfmann 2003, pl. 43, 249.</p> | <p>Fig. 9, 6</p> |
| <p>Cat. 7
Unguentarium. Type 1. Inv. YE 09-92.
Restored and completed.
Clay: pale red (10R 3/4).
Surface: reddish yellow (2.5 YR 4/4), hard; mica, white inclusions, sand. Gray spots and wheel track on surface.
Ca. H: 20.2 cm; diam. of rim: 2.8 cm; diam. of foot: 4 cm.
Cf.: Anderson – Stojanović 1992, pl. 66, 561 (Type B).</p> | <p>Fig. 9, 7</p> |
| <p>Cat. 8
Unguentarium. Type 1. Inv. YE 09-55.
Restored and completed.
Clay: light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: Light brown (7.5 YR 6/4), wheel tracks.
Ca. H: 20.2 cm; diam. of rim: 2.7 cm; diam. of foot: 3.7 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 7.</p> | <p>Fig. 9, 8</p> |
| <p>Cat. 9
Unguentarium. Type 1. Inv. YE 09-93.
Clay: red (2.5YR 5/6), hard; mica, white inclusions, sand.
Surface: pink (7.5 YR 7/3) and light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) wavy.
Preserved H: 15.9 cm; diam. of foot: 3.4 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 7.</p> | <p>Fig. 9, 9</p> |
| <p>Cat. 10
Unguentarium. Type 1. Inv. YE 09-89
Restored and completed.
Clay: reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: dark reddish gray (2.5YR 4/1).
H: 20.5 cm; diam. of rim: 2.7 cm; diam. of foot: 3.6 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 7.</p> | <p>Fig. 9, 10</p> |

Cat. 11**Figs. 10 a. b, 11**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-80.
Clay: red (2.5YR 5/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6).
H: 19.4 cm; diam. of rim: 2.7 cm; diam. of foot: 2.2 cm.
Cf.: Gürlér 1994, pl. 38, 133.

Cat. 12**Figs. 10 a. b, 12**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-96
Restored and completed.
Clay: red (2.5YR 5/6), hard; mica, white inclusions, sand.
Surface: reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4).
H: 20.4 cm; diam. of rim: 2.8 cm; diam. of foot: 2 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 11.

Cat. 13**Figs. 10 a. b, 13**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-66.
Restored and completed.
Clay: pink (5YR 7/4), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: grey (10YR 5/1).
H: 20.9 cm; diam. of rim: 2.2 cm; diam. of foot: 2 cm.
Cf.: Thompson 1934, 335 B6; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, pl. 121–122, O17–18; Gürlér 1994, pl. 39, 137; Rotroff – Oliver Jr. – Hanfmann 2003, pl. 44, 261.

Cat. 14**Figs. 10 a. b, 14**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-95
Restored and completed.
Clay: yellowish red (5YR 5/6), hard; mica, white inclusions, sand.
Surface: pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) and light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) wavy.
H: 23 cm; diam. of rim: 2.8 cm; diam. of foot: 3.3 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 15**Figs. 10 a. b, 15**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-52.
Clay: red (2.5YR 4/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3), dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3) wavy.
Preserved H: 24.7 cm; diam. of foot: 2.9 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 16**Figs. 10 a. b, 16**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-83
Clay: red (2.5YR 5/6), hard; mica, white inclusions, sand.
Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6), partly gray wavy on body.
H: 24.8 cm; diam. of rim: 2.9 cm; diam. of foot: 2.8 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 17**Figs. 10 a. b, 17**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-82.
Clay: red (2.5YR 5/8), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6).
H: 25.1 cm; diam. of rim: 2.4 cm; diam. of foot: 3.2 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 18**Figs. 10 a. b, 18**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-85.
Restored and completed.
Clay: red (2.5YR 5/8), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6).
H: 25.1 cm; diam. of rim: 2.4 cm; diam. of foot: 3.2 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 19**Figs. 10 a. b, 19**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-62
Clay: light red (2.5YR 6/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6).
H: 25.4 cm; diam. of rim: 2.5 cm. diam. of foot: 3 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 20**Figs. 10 a. b, 20**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-60.
Clay: light red (2.5YR 6/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), worn.
H: 25.4 cm; diam. of rim: 2.5 cm. diam. of foot: 2.4 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 21**Figs. 10 a. b, 21**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-51
Restored and completed.
Clay: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6), very pale brown (10YR 7/3) wavy.
H: 25.4 cm; diam. of rim: 1.2 cm; diam. of foot: 3.1 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 22**Figs. 10 a. b, 22**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-54.
Restored and completed.
Clay: reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: red (10R 5/8) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3), wavy.
H: 25.5 cm; diam. of rim: 2.3 cm; diam. of foot: 2.7 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 23**Figs. 10 a. b, 23**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-59.
Clay: light red (2.5YR 6/8), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: very pale brown (10YR 7/3), red (2.5YR 5/6) and gray wavy.
H: 25.7 cm; diam. of rim: 2.5 cm; diam. of foot: 3.1 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 24**Figs. 10 a. b, 24**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-65
Clay: light red (2.5YR 6/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.
Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6).
H: 25.8 cm; diam. of rim: 2.6 cm; diam. of foot: 2.5 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 25**Figs. 10 a. b, 25**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-47

Clay: red (10R 5/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.

Surface: pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) and red (10R 5/8) wavy.

H: 25.8 cm; diam. of rim: 2.3 cm; diam. of foot: 2.9 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 26**Figs. 10 a. b, 26**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-90

Restored and completed.

Clay: reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.

Surface: light brown (7.5YR 6/4). There is born scar on the surface.

H: 25.8 cm; diam. of rim: 2.5 cm; diam. of foot: 2.7 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 27**Figs. 10 a. b, 27**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-57

Clay: red (2.5YR 5/6), hard; mica, white inclusions, sand.

Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6).

H: 26 cm; diam. of rim: 2.4 cm; diam. of foot: 2.8 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 28**Figs. 10 a. b, 28**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-45 (found in the top).

Clay: light red (2.5YR 5/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.

Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6).

H: 26 cm; diam. of rim: 2.6 cm; diam. of foot: 2.6 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 29**Figs. 10 a. b, 29**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-84.

Restored and completed.

Clay: red (10R 4/6), hard; mica, white inclusions, grit.

Surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6) and light brown (7.5YR 6/3) wavy.

H: 26.1 cm; diam. of rim: 2.4 cm; diam. of foot: 2.5 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 30**Figs. 10 a. b, 30**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-50.

Clay: red (2.5YR 5/6), hard; mica, white inclusions, grit.

Surface: light red (2.5YR 4/6), very pale brown on the neck (10YR 7/4), partly gray wavy on the body.

H: 26.1 cm; diam. of rim: 2.5 cm; diam. of foot: 2.8 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 31**Figs. 10 a. b, 31**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-53.

Restored and completed.

Clay: red (2.5YR 5/8), hard; mica, white inclusions, grit.

Surface: light reddish brown (7.5YR 4/6) and red (2.5YR 5/8) wavy.

H: 26.4 cm; diam. of rim: 2.6 cm; diam. of foot: 2.8 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 32**Figs. 10 a. b, 32**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-56.

Restored and completed.

Clay: light red (10R 6/8), hard; mica, white inclusions.

Surface: grey (Gley 1 5/N) and red (2.5YR 5/6) wavy.

H: 26.5 cm; diam. of rim: 2.4 cm; diam. of foot: 2.7 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 33**Figs. 10 a. b, 33**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-63

Clay: light red (2.5YR 6/8), hard; mica, white inclusions.

Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6).

H: 26.7 cm; diam. of rim: 2.6 cm; diam. of foot: 2.6 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 34**Figs. 10 a. b, 34**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-48.

Restored and completed.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), hard; mica.

Surface: red (10R 5/8) and light brown (7.5YR 6/4) wavy.

H: 27.1 cm; diam. of rim: 2.4 cm; diam. of foot: 2.8 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 35**Figs. 10 a. b, 35**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-88

Restored and completed.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.

Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6).

H: 27.1 cm; diam. of rim: 3 cm; diam. of foot: 2.9 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 36**Figs. 10 a. b, 36**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-49.

Restored and completed.

Clay: red (2.5YR 5/6), hard; mica, white inclusions.

Surface: red (2.5YR 5/6) and very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) wavy.

H: 27.9 cm; diam. of rim: 2.2 cm; diam. of foot: 3 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 37**Figs. 10 a. b, 37**

Unguentarium. Type 2. Inv. YE 09-94.

Clay: red (2.5YR 5/6) (2.5YR 5/6) and reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) wavy, hard; mica, white inclusions.

Surface: light brown (7.5 YR 6/4).

Preserved H: 19.4 cm; diam. of foot : 2.8 cm.

Cf.: Cat. 13.

Cat. 38**Fig. 11, 38**

Pair of gold earrings. Inv. YE 09-68.

Ellipsoid hoop made of spirally twisted wire, rectangular in cross section, tapering and ending in round wires. One is forming a loop with spirally twisted end in three coils, the other one forming a hook.

Weight: a: 0,44 gr.; b: 0,46 gr.; max. diam. of earrings: 1 cm.
Cf.: Pfrommer 1990, pl. 25, 7; Akay Meriçboyu 2001, 151 fig. 2 (with lion head).

Cat. 39 **Fig. 11, 39**
Gold appliqué with Apollo head. Inv. YE 09-73.
A beardless Apollo with a laureate head, profile, right. An impression from a coin of Colophon.
Weight: 0.10 gr.; max. diam.: 15 mm.
Cf.: SNG 161–167; Milne 1941, 128–141; Kinns 1980, 100–116; Meriç 2003, 57.

Cat. 40 **Fig. 11, 40**
Gold appliqué with bee. Inv. YE 09-129.
Bee: an impression from an Ephesian coin.
Weight: 0.15 gr.; max. diam.: 16 mm.
Cf.: SNG 240. 247–248. 252.

Cat. 41 **Fig. 11, 41**
Silver spoon. Inv. YE 09-69.
Round shaped bowl and long handles. Handle was broken in three parts. The point is missing.
Overall L: 8,9 cm; thickness of handle: max. 3 mm; diam. of the bowl: 1.9 cm.
Cf.: Davidson 1952, pl. 85, 1396 (bone); Gürler 2001, 82 no. 58 (bronze).

Cat. 42 **Fig. 11, 42**
Round bronze mirror. Inv. YE 09-71.
Simple round shaped. No handle. Badly worn out.
Diam.: 6.4 cm; thickness: 0.4 cm.
Cf.: Davidson, pl. 81, 1306–1309; Gürler 2001, 35. 37. 39.

Cat. 43 **Fig. 12, 43**
Round bronze mirror. Inv. YE 09-72.
Simple round shaped. No handle. Badly worn out.
Diam.: 7.4 cm; thickness: 0.5 cm.
Cf.: Cat. 42.

Cat. 44 **Fig. 12, 44**
Round bronze mirror. Inv. YE 09-78.
Simple round shaped. No handle. Badly worn out. Missing part on the edge.
Diam.: 4.2 cm; thickness: 0.3 cm.

Cat. 45 **Fig. 12, 45**
Rectangular bronze mirror. Inv. YE 09-77.
One side of this bronze object is polished.
L of the long side: 12.15 cm; L of the short side: 9.15 cm; thickness: 1 mm.
Cf.: Masarwa 2007, fig. 17.

Cat. 46 **Fig. 13, 46**
Grooved circular bone stick. Inv. YE 09-75.
Circular stick, 15 lateral and regular grooves on body, 2 lateral holes on the edges.
Length: 9.3 cm; max. diam: 0.9 cm.

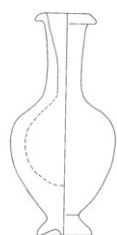
Cat. 47 **Fig. 13, 47**
Bone figurine (Angerona?). Inv. YE 09-75.
Lips, nose and eyes and body elements are roughly carved.
L: 2.9 cm; thickness: 0.6 cm.
Cf.: Meriç 1976, pl. 42, P11.

Cat. 48 **Fig. 13, 48**
Grooved circular bone stick. Inv. YE 09-76.
Circular stick, 16 lateral and regular grooves on body, 2 lateral holes on the edges.
L: 9.5 cm; max. diam.: 0.9 cm.

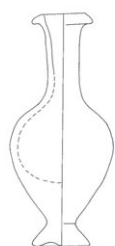
Cat. 49 **Fig. 14, 49**
Short circular bone stick. Inv. YE 09-49.
Two horizontal grooves and a lateral hole in the lower part, a vertical hole on bottom.
L: 3.4 cm; max. diam.: 0.9 cm.

Cat. 50 **Fig. 14, 50**
Short circular bone stick. Inv. YE 09-49.
Two horizontal grooves and a lateral hole in the lower part, a vertical hole on bottom.
L: 3.4 cm; max. diam.: 0.9 cm.

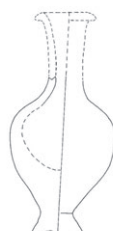
Cat. 51 **Fig. 14, 51**
Bone ear spoon. Inv. YE 09-46.
Small round bowl with circular handle. Point is missing.
Preserved L: 5.3 cm; thickness of handle: 0.4 cm; diam. of the bowl: 0.5 cm.
Cf.: Davidson 1952, pl. 82, 1325; Sackett 1992, pl. 316, 10; Gürler 2001, 61 Cat. 40 (bronze).



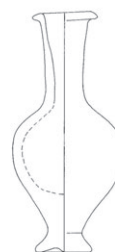
Cat. 1



Cat. 2



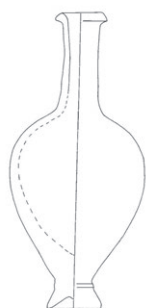
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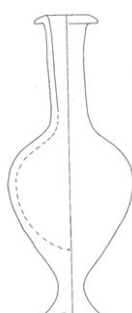
Cat. 4



Cat. 5



Cat. 6



Cat. 7



Cat. 8



Cat. 9



Cat. 10



Cat. 1



Cat. 2



Cat. 3



Cat. 4



Cat. 5



Cat. 6



Cat. 7



Cat. 8

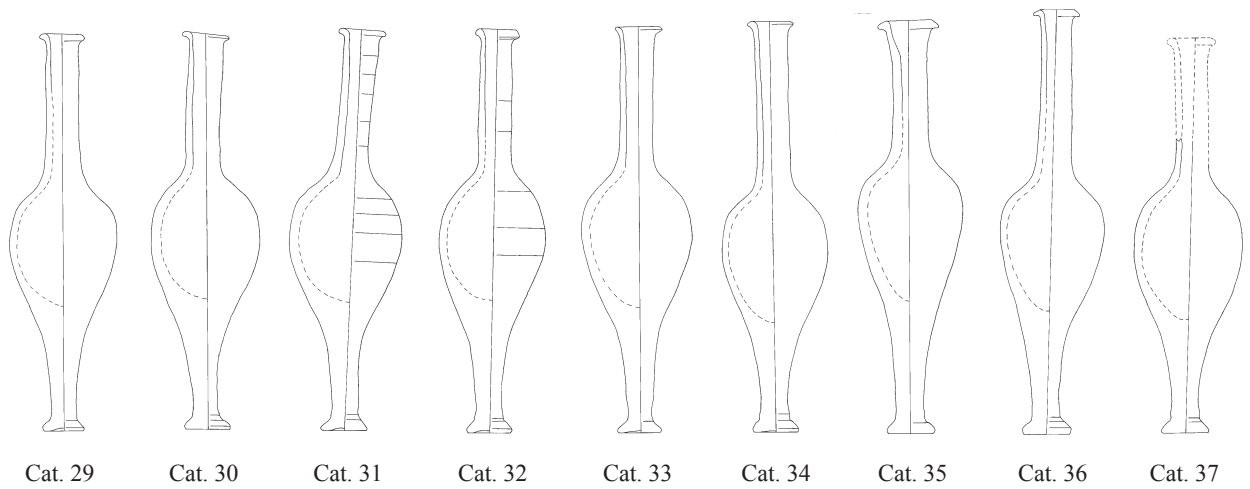
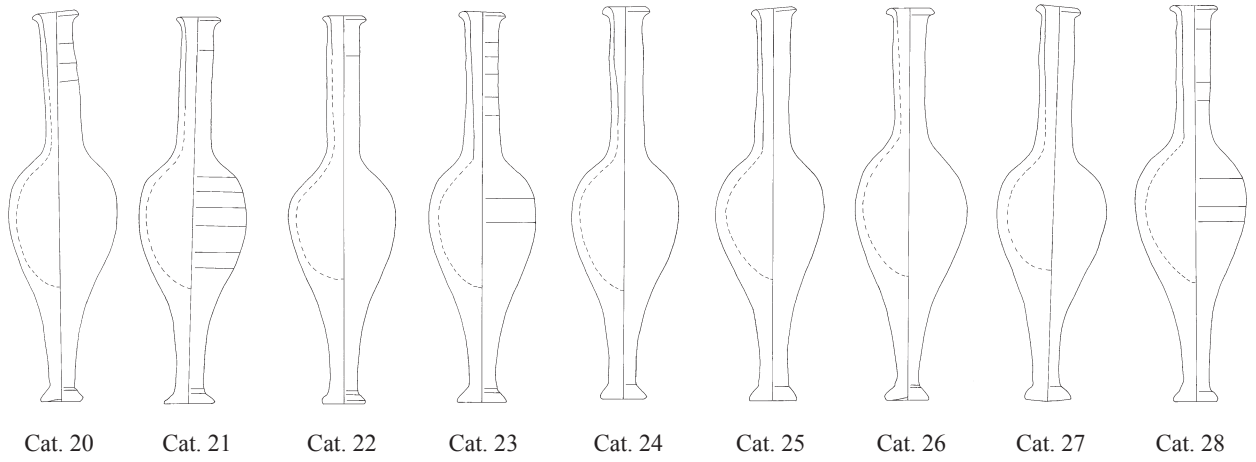
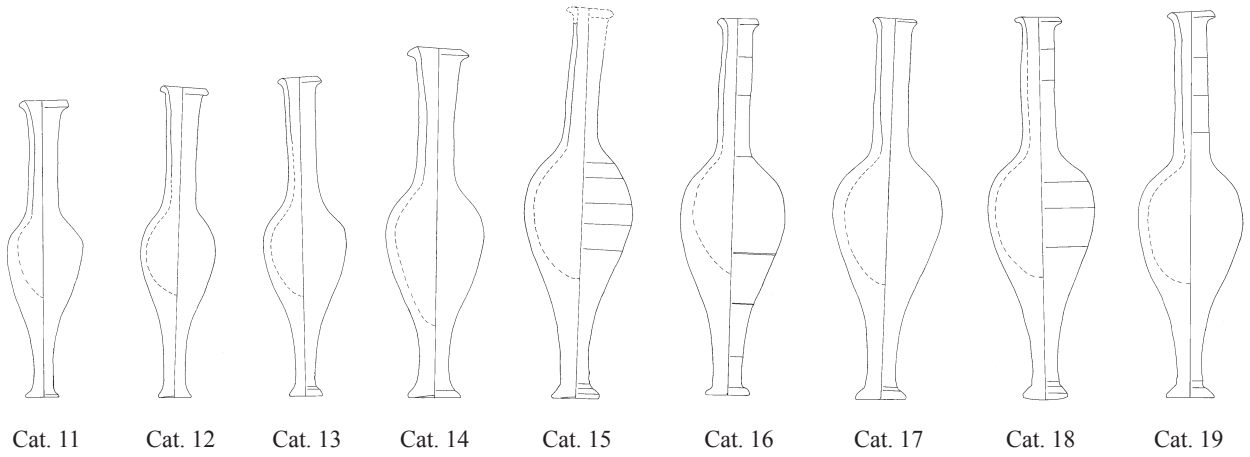


Cat. 9



Cat. 10





10 a Metropolis, funeral gifts Cat. 11–37



10 b Metropolis, funeral gifts Cat. 11–37



Cat. 38



Cat. 39



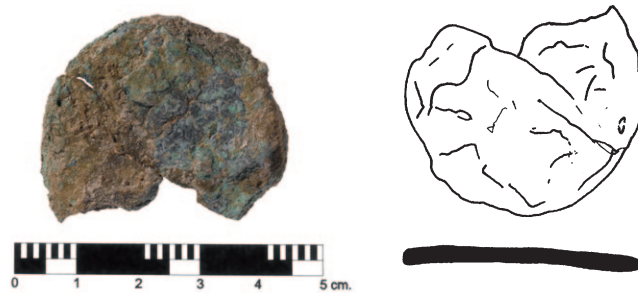
Cat. 40



Cat. 41



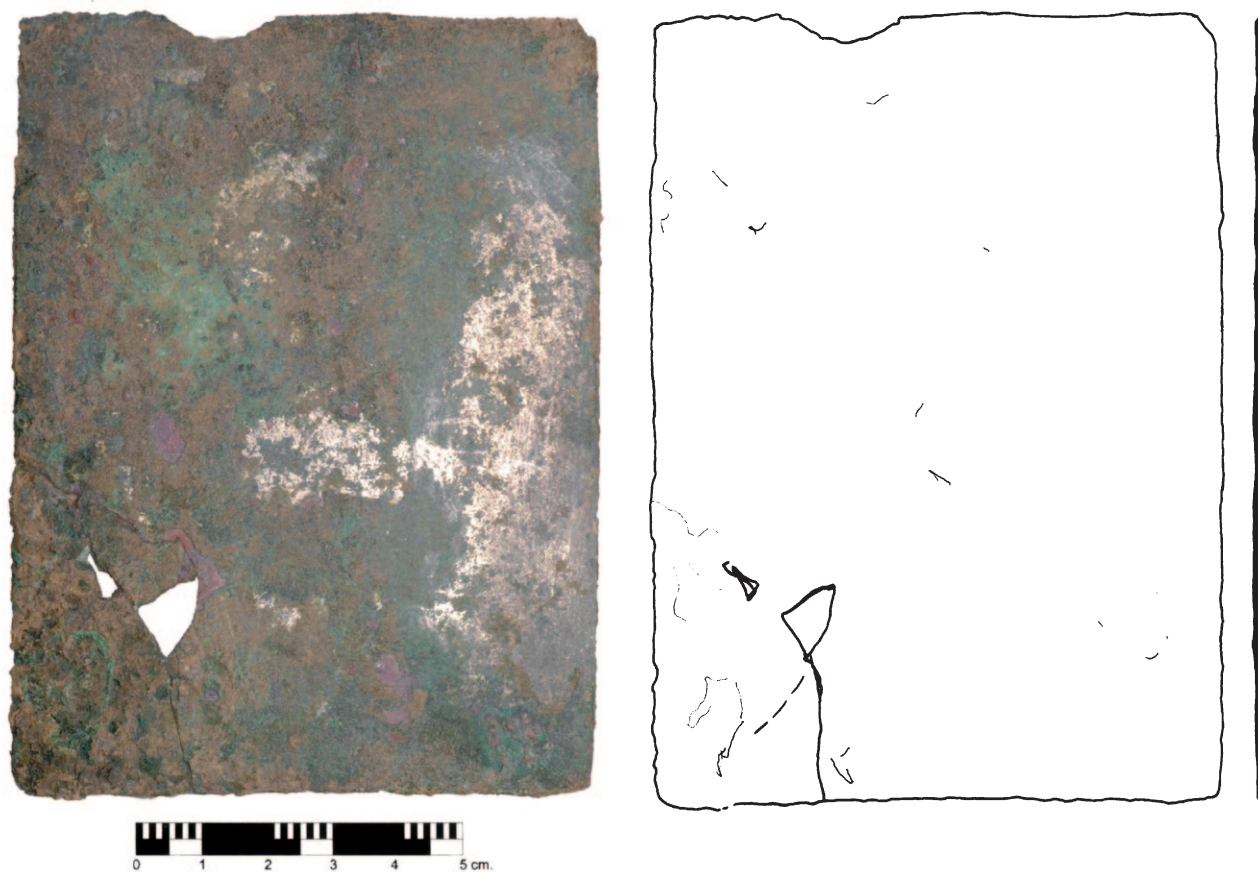
Cat. 42



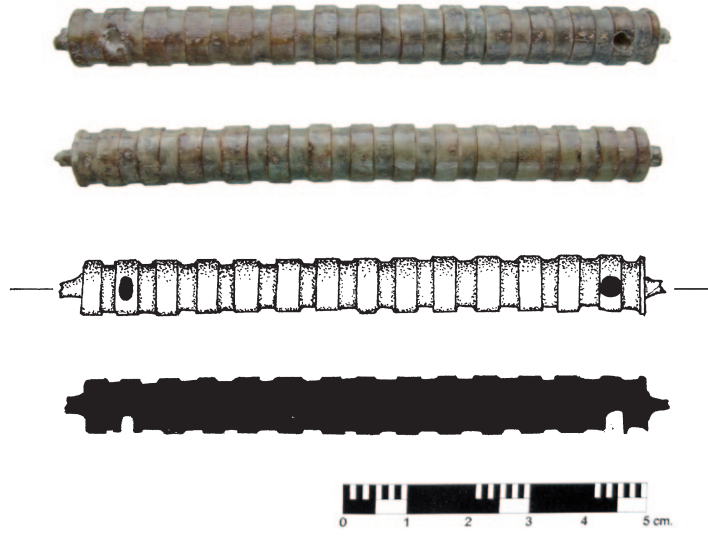
Cat. 43



Cat. 44



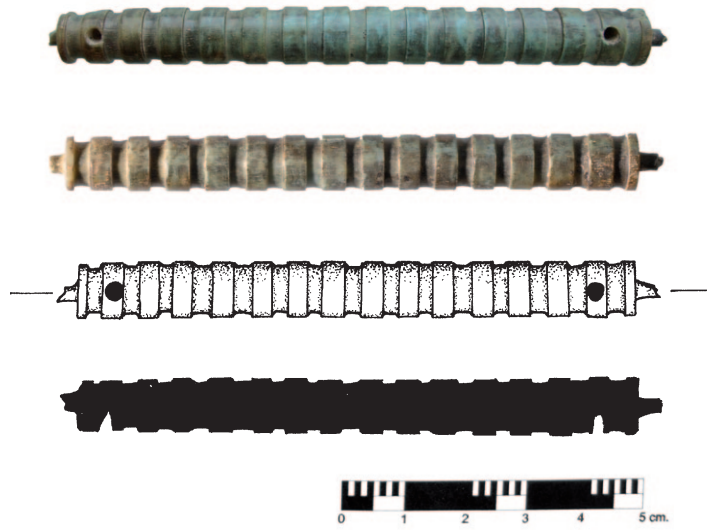
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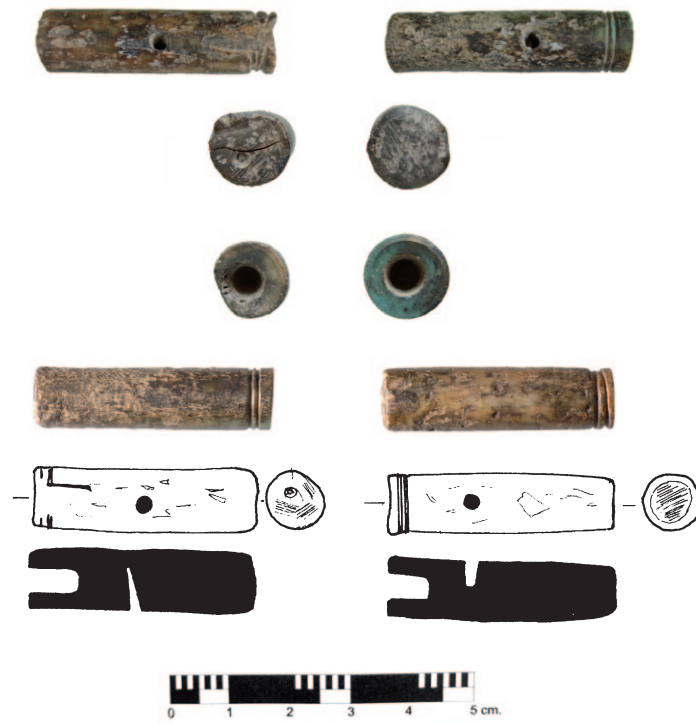
Cat. 46



Cat. 47



Cat. 48



Cat. 49 and 50



Cat. 51

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