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9th SCIENTIFIC MEETING ON HELLENISTIC POTTERY

**Θ' ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΣΥΝΑΝΤΗΣΗ  
ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΚΕΡΑΜΙΚΗ**

**ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ 5-9 Δεκεμβρίου 2012**

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ON HELLENISTIC POTTERY**

**THESSALONIKI December 5-9th 2012**

**ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΑ / PROCEEDINGS**

**II**

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ΕΚΔΟΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΤΑΜΕΙΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΑΛΛΟΤΡΙΩΣΕΩΝ

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Καλλιτεχνική επιμέλεια ΚΥΡΙΑΚΟΣ ΚΟΥΤΣΟΓΙΑΝΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ  
ΝΑΤΑΣΣΑ ΚΟΤΣΑΜΠΑΣΗ

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## Προλογικό Σημείωμα

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*Η παρούσα έκδοση των Πρακτικών της Διεθνούς Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική που πραγματοποιήθηκε το 2012 στη Θεσσαλονίκη σηματοδοτεί στην πραγματικότητα τη συνέχιση της ερευνητικής προσπάθειας που ξεκίνησε το 1986 στα Ιωάννινα και παρά τις αντίξοες συνθήκες κατόρθωσε να αποδώσει σημαντικούς καρπούς για την αρχαιολογική έρευνα και ιδιαίτερα την ελληνιστική κεραμική, όπως μαρτυρούν οι 21 τόμοι Πρακτικών και Λευκωμάτων με το θέμα αυτό. Αξίζει με την ευκαιρία αυτή να εξαρθεί η σημασία της προσπάθειας που ανέλαβαν έλληνες αρχαιολόγοι από τριακονταετίας και πλέον, αλλά υποστηρίχθηκε ενεργά με μια αξιοπρόσεκτη διεθνή συμμετοχή, έτσι ώστε έλληνες και ξένοι αρχαιολόγοι συμμετέχουν αποφασιστικά στη συζήτηση και την έρευνα για το επιστημονικό θέμα της ελληνιστικής κεραμικής.*

*Το αποτέλεσμα ήταν να δημιουργηθεί ένα ευρύ και διεθνές ερευνητικό πεδίο που αξιοποίησε το πολύ πλούσιο αρχαιολογικό υλικό στον ευρύτερο ελληνικό κόσμο, αλλά και το έργο παλαιότερων σεβαστών ερευνητών παγκοσμίως. Σε όλα αυτά τα χρόνια της προσπάθειας το Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού και ιδιαιτέρως οι κατά τόπους διενέργειας των Συναντήσεων Εφορείες του, το Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης, η κατά τόπους Αυτοδιοίκηση στη Θεσσαλονίκη, τη Ρόδο, τα Χανιά, τη Μυτιλήνη, τον Βόλο, το Αίγιο, τα Ιωάννινα συνέβαλαν στην πραγματοποίηση του έργου και την επιτυχία του. Η προσωπική συμβολή και η εργασία μιας πλειάδας συναδέλφων, ερευνητών, μεταπτυχιακών φοιτητών και φίλων αποτέλεσε την πραγματική κινητήρια δύναμη της προσπάθειάς μας. Οι ευχαριστίες μας προς όλους αποκτούν αξία (σάρκα και οστά) μόνο με το ανά χείρας εκδοτικό έργο, τα Πρακτικά της Θ' Επιστημονικής Συνάντησης για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική-Θεσσαλονίκη 2012.*

*Η Θ' Διεθνής Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική στη Θεσσαλονίκη, χωρίς να απομακρυνθεί από το βασικό στόχο της, τη χρονολόγηση της ελληνιστικής κεραμικής, έθεσε ως ειδικό θέμα της την Καινοτομία και την Παράδοση που μπορούσε να εμπεριέχει η κεραμική παραγωγή των ελληνιστικών χρόνων. Σήμερα είμαστε στην ευχάριστη θέση να παραδώσουμε στην αρχαιολογική κοινότητα τα Πρακτικά των εργασιών της Θ' Συνάντησης, ένα έργο που οφείλεται στον κόπο παλιών και νέων συνεργατών και συναδέλφων: Παρουσιάζονται εργασίες, οι οποίες παρουσιάστηκαν κατά τη διάρκεια της Συνάντησης, με θέματα που καλύπτουν το μεγαλύτερο μέρος του ελληνιστικού κόσμου. Το δύσκολο έργο της έκδοσης ανέλαβε η Διεύθυνση Δημοσιευμάτων του Ταμείου Αρχαιολογικών Πόρων, όπως έκανε για τα Πρακτικά σχεδόν όλων των προηγούμενων Συναντήσεων. Οι κ. κ. Ε. Κώτσου και Μ. Καζάκου πραγματοποίησαν με*



*τέχνη και γνώση το τεράστιο έργο της προετοιμασίας της δημοσίευσης. Το έργο είχε την έγκριση και τη συμπαράσταση της τέως προέδρου κ. Α. Λούβη και του Διοικητικού Συμβουλίου του Ταμείου Αρχαιολογικών Πόρων που ενέκριναν την έκδοση των Πρακτικών της Συνάντησης της Θεσσαλονίκης. Σε όλους εκφράζουμε τις θερμές ευχαριστίες και την ευγνωμοσύνη μας.*

*Θεσσαλονίκη 2017*

*Για την Επιστημονική Επιτροπή*

*ΣΤΕΛΛΑ ΔΡΟΥΓΟΥ*

*Ομότιμη Καθηγήτρια Κλασικής Αρχαιολογίας*

*Πανεπιστημίου Θεσσαλονίκης*

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## **ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ**



# Sagalassian Mastoi in an Eastern Mediterranean Context

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Mark van der Enden - Jeroen Poblome - Philip Bes

## Introduction

When Sagalassos Red Slip Ware (SRSW hereafter, also known as Fabric 1 at Sagalassos) was archaeologically<sup>1</sup> and archaeometrically<sup>2</sup> put on the map as an eastern red slip tableware, it showed that by the late 1st century BC the local potters' craft geared its momentum towards wider ceramological trends in the eastern Mediterranean<sup>3</sup> (fig. 1). Despite the transition to the production of a regional type of sigillata, however, the new, early Roman Imperial morphological repertoire included only few shapes<sup>4</sup> that allow to connect SRSW with contemporary wares, for example Italian Sigillata, and Eastern Sigillata A and B. In comparison, the latter wares – ESB in particular – welcomed external inspiration with open arms, a particularly interesting phenomenon that should be seen in the context of the Augustan tableware boom<sup>5</sup>. SRSW, on the other hand, largely maintained a distinctive, path-dependent repertoire compared to other widely exported wares of the day and would continue to do so also in the mid and later Roman phases of production. As a recent case argued, distinctive typology need not imply complete isolation, hence the plea to reintroduce the term Late Roman D (LRD) and consider SRSW as part of that morphological *koinè*. This argument is based on a number of morphological and decorative characteristics that SRSW has in common with, for example, Cypriot Red Slip Ware and other wares with a confirmed or presumed southern Anatolian provenance<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> J. Poblome, *Sagalassos Red Slip Ware. Typology and Chronology*, Studies in Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology 2, Turnhout 1999.

<sup>2</sup> P. Degryse - J. Poblome, Clays for Mass Production of Table and Common Ware, Amphorae and Architectural Ceramics at Sagalassos, in P. Degryse - M. Waelkens (eds), *Geo- and Bio-archaeology at Sagalassos and in its Territory*, *Sagalassos* 6, Leuven 2008, 231-254.

<sup>3</sup> For the location of Sagalassos in Western Asia Minor see fig. 1.

<sup>4</sup> E.g. SRSW form and variant 1B190-191, especially 1st-century AD versions, are close to Italian Sigillata Consp14.1 and 14.2: E. Ettlinger - B. Hedinger - B. Hoffman - K. Roth-Rubi - P. M. Kenrick - G. Pucci - G. Schneider - S. von Schnurbein - C.M. Wells - S. Zabehlicky Scheffenegger, *Conspectus formarum terrae sigillatae Italico modo confectae*, Bonn 1990, pl. 13. Other comparable shapes in pottery, glass and silver are discussed in Poblome, *op.cit.* (note 1), 288-301.

<sup>5</sup> J. Poblome - M. Zelle, The Table Ware Boom. A Socio-economic Perspective from Western Asia Minor, in C. Berns - H. von Hesberg - L. Vandeput - M. Waelkens (eds), *Patris und Imperium. Kulturelle und politische Identität in der Städten der römischen Provinzen Kleinasiens in der frühen Kaiserzeit*, Leuven 2002, 275-287.

<sup>6</sup> J. Poblome - N. Firat, Late Roman D. A Matter of open(ing) or closed Horizons?, in M. Cau - P. Reynolds - M. Bonifay (eds), *Solving Problems of Typology and Chronology. A Review of the Evidence, Debate and New Contexts (Late Roman Fine Wares 1)*, Oxford 2011, 49-55.





Fig. 1. Location of Sagalassos (source: Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project).

In this way, SRSW is dependent on a general logic of material culture design balancing regionally specific aspects with wider, contemporary and therefore Roman Imperial trends. As such, this and other regional tablewares can be considered as a reflection of contemporary society and its tastes with regard to material culture, at least as far as the ceramic dimension is concerned. In early Roman Imperial Sagalassos, “the context [...] was right to make the investment in the local industry, but the potential customers were considered not ready for the new Italian vogue, instead preferring a very traditional eastern typology in its new line of products”<sup>7</sup>. A noteworthy protagonist in this story is the mastos (Pl. 1a-b), a drinking cup designated type 1A130 in the SRSW typology<sup>8</sup>, which is a “[d]eep cup with plain or slightly thinned rim and distinctive outspread walls, straight or concave. Fine grooves occur on the interior and exterior and often a deeper groove is made below the rim at the in- or outside”. Poblome considered this form to have had its greatest popularity in the 1st century AD (SRSW phases 1-2), continuing in production throughout the 3rd century albeit in much reduced quantities. Parallels cited in support of the Sagalassos mastos include Eastern Sigillatae and Thin-Walled Wares that range in date between the later 2nd century BC

<sup>7</sup> J. Poblome, *Made in Sagalassos. Modelling Regional Potential and Constraints*, in S. Menchelli - M. Paquinucci (eds), *Territorio e produzioni ceramiche: paesaggi, economia e società in età romana, Instrumenta 2*, Pisa 2006, 352.

<sup>8</sup> J. Poblome, *op.cit.* (note 1), 37, 250, 304, 346, fig. 9.

through the first half of the 2nd century AD. In short, the SRSW mastos “should be regarded as a traditional form in the eastern Mediterranean”<sup>9</sup>.

It is noteworthy that the mastos was incorporated in the early Roman Imperial repertoire, which implies that the shape enjoyed a considerable popularity, but more important for this paper is the fact that the Sagalassos mastos was a continuation of a Hellenistic tradition.

In light of the antiquity (and origin) of the mastos, a decade ago too little was known about pre-SRSW tableware manufacture and use at Sagalassos to properly assess the mastos within its local context and the tradition whence it (probably) originated. In recent years, however, a number of Hellenistic deposits have been excavated within the urban centre of Sagalassos; these now allow us to at least start sketching a framework of chronology and development for the mastos at Sagalassos; the remainder of this paper is concerned with exactly that.

### The Hellenistic Mastoi of Sagalassos

SRSW has received considerable scholarly attention: the organization and mechanisms of production<sup>10</sup> have been studied and the typo-chronology of its shapes and their distribution charted and contextualized<sup>11</sup>, though the genesis of SRSW is only being approached recently<sup>12</sup>. The scarcity of specific Hellenistic excavated deposits at Sagalassos and associated artefacts has made it difficult to trace the history of the mastos and contemporary pottery production further back and, for example, identify patterns of consumption. This has changed with the discovery of the Hellenistic potters’ quarter, as well as the analysis of a range of Hellenistic deposits containing material belonging most likely in majority to both last centuries BC.

An important distinction between SRSW, produced since Augustan times, and the material attested in the deposits considered below, is fabric. The majority of the tableware discussed in this paper is of the so-called Fabric 11<sup>13</sup>. Notwithstanding its sufficient macroscopic uniformity to be considered under the heading of one fabric, archaeometrical analysis indicated that the clay raw materials are of diverse origin. On the one hand, ophiolitic/flysch clays found in the area where the Roman Imperial Potters’ Quarter of Sagalassos was to be installed, but also frequently encountered in the wider Ağlasun Valley, had been processed into Fabric 11, next to clays from

<sup>9</sup> J. Poblome, *op.cit.* (note 1), 304. The shape is possibly a Corinthian invention of the later 7th/early 6th century BC; M.L. Lawall - A. Jawando - K.M. Lynch - J.K. Papadopoulos - S.I. Rotroff, Notes from the Tins 2: Research in the Stoa of Attalos, *Hesperia* 71(4) (2002), 415-433; M.K. Risser, *Corinthian Conventionalizing Pottery, Corinth VII, V*, Princeton - New Jersey 2001, 5. Early mastoi, for instance three examples at Athens (between ca. 550-480 BC), look considerably different: M.L. Lawall *et al.*, *op.cit.*, 410-422, figs. 2-4. Although we may consider a (gradual) typological development here, a Hellenistic example from Corinth (ca. 146-44 BC, though there is no certainty on the date of the deposit), in a cooking ware fabric, shares the deep profile: I.B. Romano, A Hellenistic Deposit from Corinth: Evidence for Interim Period Activity (146-44 BC), *Hesperia* 63 (1994), 82, pl. 23. Mastoi were (still) manufactured in Athens in the 2nd century BC but rare: S.I. Rotroff, The Introduction of the Moldmade Bowl revisited: Tracking a Hellenistic Innovation, *Hesperia* 75(4), 374.

<sup>10</sup> E. Murphy - J. Poblome, Producing Pottery vs. producing Models: Interpreting Workshop Organization at the Potters’ Quarter of Sagalassos, in M.L. Lawall - J. Lund (eds), *Pottery in the Archaeological Record: a View from the Greek World, Gösta Enbom Monograph Series 1*, Aarhus 2011, 30-36; J. Poblome, The Potters of Ancient Sagalassos revisited, in M. Flohr - A. Wilson (eds), *Beyond Marginality: Craftsmen, Traders and the Socioeconomic History of Urban Communities in the Roman World*, Oxford 2016.

<sup>11</sup> J. Poblome, *op.cit.* (note 1). J. Poblome, Sherds and Coins from a Place under the Sun. Further Thoughts from Sagalassos, *FACTA: a Journal of Roman Material Culture Studies* 2, 2008, 191-213.

<sup>12</sup> J. Poblome - D. Braekmans - B. Music - M. van der Enden - B. Neyt - B. De Graeve - P. Degryse, A Pottery Kiln underneath the Odeon of Ancient Sagalassos, SW Turkey. The Excavation Results, the Table Wares and their Archaeometrical Analysis, in N. Fenn - P. Kögler - C. Römer-Strehl (eds), *Networks in the Hellenistic World according to the Pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean and beyond*, Oxford 2013; J. Poblome - D. Braekmans - M. Waelkens - N. Firat - H. Vanhaverbeke - F. Martens - E. Kaptijn - K. Vyncke - R. Willet - P. Degryse, How did Sagalassos come to be? A Ceramological Survey, in M. Tekocak (ed.), *Studies in Honour of K. Levent Zoroğlu*, Antalya 2013, 527-540.

<sup>13</sup> J. Poblome - P. Degryse - W. Viaene - R. Ottenburgs - M. Waelkens - R. Degeest - J. Naud, The Concept of a Pottery Production Centre. An Archaeometrical Contribution from Ancient Sagalassos, *JASc* 29 (2002), 873-882.

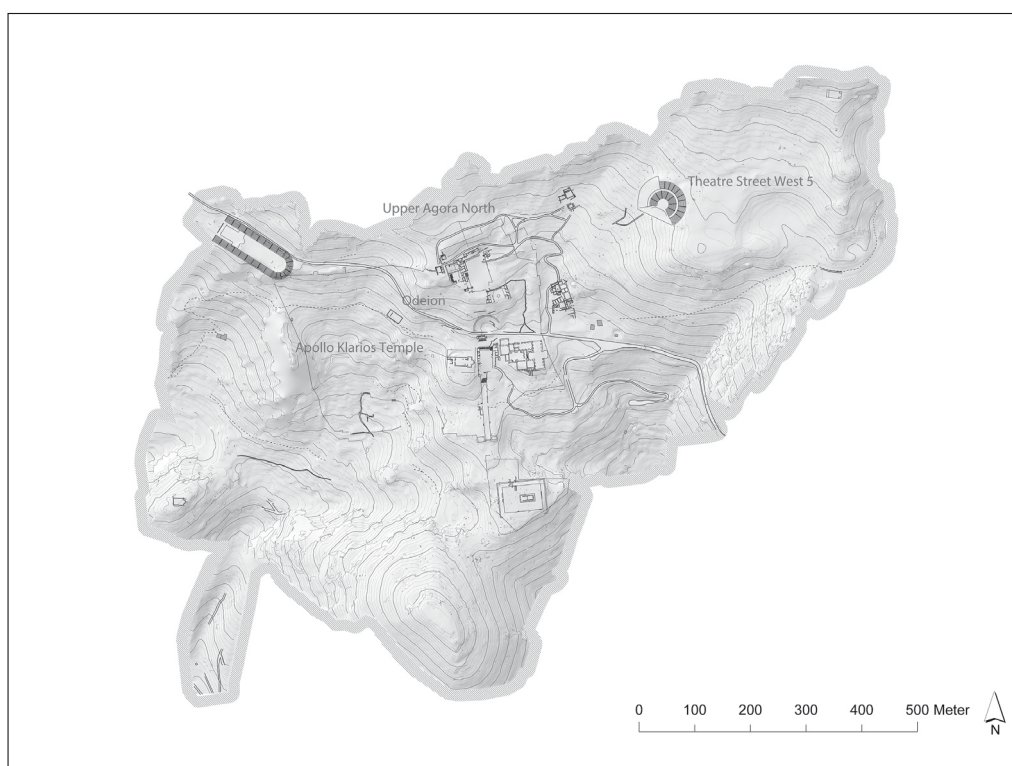


Fig. 2. Site plan of Sagalassos. Indicated are the deposits mentioned in the text (source: Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project).

the NW parts of the Çanaklı Valley, located circa 8 km south-east of Sagalassos. The latter clay raw material fully characterizes mature SRSW from late Augustan times onwards, but was in fact already used in earlier centuries for the production of a local black gloss ware<sup>14</sup>.

The Hellenistic mastos at Sagalassos closely resembles in shape the SRSW 1A130 in having a similar conical shape which terminates in a rounded, thinned rim, which often but not always has one or multiple grooves on the interior just below the rim (Pls. 1c; 2a:b,e,f). Often the Hellenistic mastos has a delicately outturned lip, which creates a concave transition between the upper part of the wall and the rest of the conical body. No complete examples have been recovered but it is suspected that a rounded/conical underside similar to those of the SRSW mastoi was present. Fragments of similar bases have in fact been attested among the material considered. In terms of finishing, most usual an orange or reddish slip was applied which as far as we can gauge from the fragmented nature of the preserved pieces, covered much or all of the vessel surface.

### The Findspots

The mastoid cups presented in this paper were excavated in contexts associated with the Hellenistic potters' quarter, partly below the Roman Imperial Odeon, the foundation of the Apollō Klarios Temple, the terrace above the Upper Agora on its north side and site TSW5, a sondage aimed to elucidate the street pattern to the west of the Theatre (fig.

<sup>14</sup> J. Poblome - D. Braekmans - M. Waelkens - N. Firat - H. Vanhaverbeke - F. Martens - E. Kaptijn - K. Vyncke - R. Willet - P. Degryse, How did Sagalassos come to be? A Ceramological Survey, in M. Tekocak (ed.), *Studies in Honour of K. Levent Zoroğlu*, Antalya, 2013, 527-540.

	AK Deposit		OD Deposit		UAN Deposit		TSW Deposit	
	RBSB		RBSB		RBSB		RBSB	
<b>Hellenistic</b>	1381		436		495		647	
<b>Roman Imperial</b>	197		162		212			
<i>Hellenistic + Roman Imperial</i>	<b>1578</b>		<b>598</b>		<b>707</b>		<b>647</b>	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cup	9	0,57	2	0,33	1	0,14	2	0,31
Cup, Achaemenid			3	0,50	14	1,98	2	0,31
Cup, Mastoid	92	5,83	16	2,68	5	0,71	29	4,48
Cup, Mastoid or Achaemenid							1	0,15
SRSW 1A130	10	0,63			2	0,28		
Beaker, flaring rim			1	0,17				
Skyphos					1	0,14		
Bowl/Cup			1	0,17			10	1,55
Bowl/Cup, conical/ovoid	26	1,65	11	1,84			5	0,77
Bowl	11	0,70	6	1,00	1	0,14	1	0,15
Bowl, thickened exterior rim	3	0,19	7	1,17	1	0,14	9	1,39
Bowl, incurving rim	7	0,44	26	4,35	7	0,99	12	1,85
Bowl, convex incurving rim			2	0,33			3	0,46
Bowl, mouldmade	4	0,25	1	0,17			1	0,15
Dish					1	0,14		
Plate	3	0,19	6	1,00	2	0,28	2	0,31
Fishplate			1	0,17	1	0,14		
Plate/Saucer	1	0,06	5	0,84	1	0,14		
ESA	1	0,06	1	0,17			1	0,15
Pergamene Sigillata (incl. appliqué ware)	5	0,32						
Lead glazed pottery	1	0,06						
Thin-Walled ware (incl. barbotine)	1	0,06	1	0,17			1	0,15
Open shape, grey ware	58	3,68						
SRSW	108	6,84	6	1,00	133	18,81	35	5,41
Non-SRSW, open shape	61	3,87	86	14,38	44	6,22	68	10,51
Other non-HL. body fragments	189	11,98	1	0,17	1	0,14		
Base			11	1,84	8	1,13	32	4,95
Other	988	62,61	404	67,56	484	68,46	433	66,92
<i>Total</i>	<b>1578</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Table 1: Quantified overview of tableware (open shapes only) attested in the Apollo Klarion Temple deposit, Odeion deposit, the Upper Agora North Terrace and Theatre Street West-5 deposit. The category other consists of very fragmented undiagnostic body fragments.

2). Other deposits containing mastoid and Hellenistic material are available at Sagalassos, but remain to be studied in detail. It can be appreciated (Table 1) that the shape was a popular one at Sagalassos. It is indeed exceptionally well represented among the material associated with the Apollo Klarion Temple. The contexts considered for the purposes of this paper will be briefly presented.

#### *The Hellenistic potters' quarter underneath and next to the Roman Odeon*

The Odeon, a covered concert hall, is located on a terrace north of the Lower Agora. Underneath the remains of the Odeon, in the north-eastern part of the *cavea*, a badly preserved pottery kiln was uncovered<sup>15</sup>. Geophysical research to the east of the Odeon revealed the possible presence of more such structures, indicating the presence of multiple artisanal structures. A number of fills, deposited after the excavated kiln went out of operation, were attested within

<sup>15</sup> J. Poblome - D. Braekmans - B. Music - M. Van Der Eenden - B. Neyt - B. De Graeve - P. Degryse, A Pottery Kiln underneath the Odeon of Ancient Sagalassos, SW Turkey. The Excavation Results, the Table Wares and their Archaeometrical Analysis, in N. Fenn - P. Kögler - C. Römer-Strehl (eds), *Networks in the Hellenistic World according to the Pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean and beyond*, Köln-Bonn, 23-26 February 2011, Archaeopress, Oxford 2012.

its remains. The pottery of the lowest strata has been tentatively dated to the end of the 3rd and the 2nd centuries BC whereas that of the upper strata represents a mixed picture of Hellenistic and Roman Imperial pottery of the end of the 1st century BC and the first half of the 1st century AD.

#### *The Apollo Klarios Temple*

The temenos and temple dedicated to Apollo Klarios was located on an artificially enlarged hill to the west of the Lower Agora. The architectural decoration of the temple building blocks date the original monument to the Augustan period<sup>16</sup>. The loci containing late Hellenistic material were excavated in a sounding, situated immediately to the west of a pavement which probably formed part of the atrium of the late antique church which was installed in the remains of the former temple. The loci were considered to have formed part of the temple foundation deposits<sup>17</sup>.

#### *Site: Upper Agora North*

Excavations in the area on top of and north of the Upper Agora revealed that originally a retaining wall was constructed here in late Hellenistic times. Possibly, the elaborate wall screened the north side of the pre-imperial phase of the Upper Agora. In early Roman Imperial times, possibly in conjunction with the re-arrangement of the Upper Agora, major water works were laid out within the terrace, probably feeding an original fountain along the north side of the Upper Agora. As part of the same operation, the retaining wall was reconfigured, while also smaller water pipe-lines were installed within the early Roman Imperial street level, which was laid out on this terrace<sup>18</sup>.

#### *Site: Eastern domestic quarter (TSW5)*

The ceramic material from TSW 5 resulted from test soundings in the eastern residential area of Sagalassos. Geophysical research indicated the domestic character of this area while a programme of soundings established the early Roman Imperial date of this quarter's development. TSW 5 refers to the excavation of two test trenches. Trench I contained the remains of a Roman Imperial house. Trench II provided evidence for the construction of a street level and water channel during the 1st century AD. The material considered was excavated in trench II below the street level, containing Hellenistic, late Hellenistic and early Roman Imperial material<sup>19</sup>.

### **Quantification** (see Table 1)

Of the contexts considered in this paper, all the excavated pottery was retained for study, and rim, body, base and handle sherds counted and weighed. As such we are in a position to provide a quantified overview of the occurrence of the mastos in the contexts studied and assess its importance in relation to other shapes encountered.

The Apollo Klarios Temple contexts have yielded out of a total of 1,578 sherds of less diagnostic tableware forms<sup>20</sup>, 92 rim fragments (5.83%) of mastoid cups. In comparison, the next most numerous represented diagnostic shape category is that of the cup/bowl with conical/hemispherical body profile (1.65%). Noteworthy also are ten rim fragments (0.63%) of the SRSW mastos (1A130). Among the material associated with the kiln underneath the Odeon 16 fragments of mastoid cups (2.68%) out of a total of 598 sherds have been attested. The most common diagnostic shape category of this deposit is the incurving rim bowl with 26 attested fragments (4.35%). Studied contexts from the Upper Agora North Terrace have yielded five fragments of Hellenistic mastoid cups and two fragments of the

<sup>16</sup> L. Vandeput, *The Architectural Decoration in Roman Asia Minor. Sagalassos: a Case Study*, *Studies in Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology* 1, Turnhout 1997, 55-57.

<sup>17</sup> M. van der Eenden - J. Poblome - P. Bes, *From Hellenistic to Roman Imperial in Pisidian Tableware. The Genesis of Sagalassos Red Slip Ware*, in H. Meyza (ed.), *Late Hellenistic to Medieval Fine Wares of the Aegean Coast of Anatolia - Their Production, Imitation and Use*, Warsaw 2014, 84.

<sup>18</sup> E. Murphy - J. Poblome, *Antoninler Çeşmes'inin Arkasındaki Kazılar*, in *33. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 3. Cilt, Ankara 2012, 242.

<sup>19</sup> F. Martens - M. Waelkens, *Sondages in the Eastern Domestic Quarter*, in *27. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı*, 2. Cilt, Ankara 2006, 280-281.

<sup>20</sup> Small body fragments slipped and unslipped were mostly encountered.

same shape in SRSW. The total amount of sherds attested is 707 fragments. The most common diagnostic shape in this deposit is the Achaemenid cup with 14 fragments (1.98%). Finally, 29 rim fragments of mastoid cups out of a total of 647 sherds come from the TSW5 contexts. The next most numerous attested diagnostic shape category is that of the incurving rim bowl with 12 fragments (1.85%).

Table 1 reveals that among the Apollo Klarios Temple material and the TSW5 contexts the mastoid cup is clearly the most numerous represented diagnostic (rim) shape. Among the Hellenistic kiln and Upper Agora North Terrace material, mastoid cup are less dominantly represented but still are among the more common diagnostic (rim) shapes. The ceramic evidence from the contexts considered thus puts forward the mastoid cup as an important shape, especially so among the material associated with the Apollo Klarios Temple foundation deposits. It clearly was a popular drinking cup at Sagalassos, its popularity rivaled only by the ovoid/hemispherical cup/bowl and the Achaemenid cup (numerous only among the Upper Agora North Terrace material).

### Origin and Dating of the Mastos

Mastos (μαστός) is ancient Greek for breast. This word has been applied to designate a cup shape which in outlook resembles a female breast<sup>21</sup>. Cups which best resemble this female body part are characterized by a conical body profile which terminates in a pronounced nipple on the underside. The lip of this cup is plain and two handles are applied to its side<sup>22</sup>. It is thought that mastoi of this kind originated at Corinth where examples dated to the 1st half of the 6th century BC are attested. At Athens the shape is attested from ca. 550 BC onwards. The shape itself was rare and represented an exotic element within the symposium assemblage<sup>23</sup>.

In the Hellenistic period cups named mastoi are also encountered. They have for example been identified among the material of the Athenian Agora<sup>24</sup> and are also listed by Edwards<sup>25</sup> for Hellenistic Corinth. Hellenistic mastoi however do only faintly resemble those similarly named vessels dated to the Archaic and Classical periods. The characteristic nipple on the underside has disappeared and so have the handles and black figure decoration. Grooving often decorates the interior and/or exterior of the shape. Rotroff<sup>26</sup> prefers, in order to avoid confusion, to refer to these vessels as parabolic cups.

Although the mastoi of the Archaic/Classical and Hellenistic periods share the conical/parabolic body profile, there is no evidence to suggest that the shapes are related and that the latter derives from the former. The production of Attic black figure mastoi is indeed thought to have ceased around ca. 500 BC<sup>27</sup>. Hellenistic mastoi identified at the Athenian Agora on the other hand are dated to the 1st quarter of the 2nd century BC (one fragment even dates later)<sup>28</sup>. This leaves a significant gap which necessitates that we look in other directions for the origin of the Hellenistic mastos.

Edwards<sup>29</sup> has pointed to the relationship between the mastos and conical bowl. The latter at Corinth share a similar wall profile with the mastoi but have small false ring-feet instead of a rounded or nipped underside. These vessels also carry interior West Slope decoration, sometimes in combination with an applique medallion in its centre<sup>30</sup>. At the Athenian Agora, conical cups with interior decoration share a similar connection to the attested

<sup>21</sup> M.L. Lawall *et al.*, *op.cit.* (note 9), 419. A.J. Clark - M. Elston - M.L. Hart, *Understanding Greek Vases: a Guide to Terms, Styles, and Techniques*, Los Angeles 2002, 116.

<sup>22</sup> A.J. Clark *et al.*, *op.cit.*, 116.

<sup>23</sup> M.L. Lawall *et al.*, *op.cit.*, 419.

<sup>24</sup> *Agora XXIX*, 109-110, cat. nos 328-330, fig. 20.

<sup>25</sup> *Corinth VII, III*, cat. nos 550-551, pls 17, 56.

<sup>26</sup> *Agora XXIX*, 109, note 107.

<sup>27</sup> M.L. Lawall *et al.*, *op.cit.* (note 9), 419.

<sup>28</sup> *Agora XXIX*, 110.

<sup>29</sup> *Corinth VII, III*, 92-93.

<sup>30</sup> *Op.cit.*, 90.

mastoi, especially type 1. The origin of these cups, which were introduced at Athens around ca. 275 BC, points to Ptolemaic faïence cups from Alexandria, which in turn were influenced by Persian metal ware<sup>31</sup>. Later cups are described as being simpler with less exterior ridging and grooving. Examples dated to the end of the 2nd century BC furthermore have the beveled shape of the rim in common with Athenian mastoi<sup>32</sup>. The morphological affinity between a ribbed mastos attested at Sardis and the cup with interior decoration has also been noted<sup>33</sup>.

The perceived link between the (conical) cup with interior decoration and the Hellenistic mastos suggests that the latter was a shape new to the Hellenistic period as the cup with interior decoration certainly was<sup>34</sup>. The mastos was perhaps a more simplified variant of the cup with interior decoration. As we have seen, Rotroff has indeed illustrated that the latter undergoes a process of simplification towards the later part of the Hellenistic period and has increasingly more in common with the mastos. The dating of Athenian mastoi to the 1st quarter of the 2nd century BC and later<sup>35</sup> does not disagree with such a reconstruction of events.

The link with the cup with interior decoration is also evidenced by ovoid bowls attested at Antioch<sup>36</sup>. Painted decoration has been identified on the interior of published examples<sup>37</sup>. Waagé refers to these vessels as hemispherical bowls<sup>38</sup> but in shape his form 54 and 55 in particular conform reasonably well to the body profile of both parabolic cup (mastos) and cup with interior decoration type 1, identified at the Athenian Agora<sup>39</sup>. At Antioch these vessels are placed by Waagé in the 2nd half of his early Hellenistic period, which amounts to ca. the late 3rd century-150 BC<sup>40</sup>. Jackson and Tidmarsh<sup>41</sup> dated similarly looking vessels (minus the interior decoration) to their phase B, covering the period from 150 to 70 BC. These datings conform to those obtained for the parabolic cups (mastoi) identified at the Athenian Agora and again do not exclude a link with the cup with interior decoration.

In this respect, it is important to mention the occurrence of the cup with interior decoration at Ephesos. Though in body profile more hemispherical than ovoid or conical, the examples listed by Mitsopoulos-Leon<sup>42</sup> and Gassner<sup>43</sup> show a general affinity with the mastoi and especially cups with interior decoration attested at the Athenian Agora (although the latter appear more heavily ribbed on the exterior). Mitsopoulos-Leon<sup>44</sup> sees the shape as occurring from the 3rd century BC onwards and continuing for most of the Hellenistic period. The shape is listed as occurring in grey ware, thin-walled ware and ESA. A conical bowl from Ephesos listed by Gassner<sup>45</sup> compares much better to the mastoi identified at the Athenian Agora. The shape is listed as occurring also with painted decoration<sup>46</sup>.

Another conical cup from Ephesos<sup>47</sup> demonstrates the link even clearer. In outlook it corresponds well with the parabolic cup as identified at the Athenian Agora. It shares with it the rim beveled on the interior as well as interior

<sup>31</sup> See *Agora XXIX*, 110-112, for an excellent summary of research on the origin of the cup with interior decoration.

<sup>32</sup> *Agora XXIX*, 112-113.

<sup>33</sup> S.I. Rotroff - A. Oliver Jr., *The Hellenistic Pottery from Sardis: The Finds through 1994 (Archaeological Exploration of Sardis 12)*, London 2003, 42.

<sup>34</sup> *Agora XXIX*, 110.

<sup>35</sup> *Op.cit.*

<sup>36</sup> F.O. Waagé, Hellenistic and Roman Tableware of North Syria, in F. O. Waagé (ed.), *Antioch On-The-Orontes IV, I: Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, Princeton 1948, 12, pl. 2, form 52, 54, 55.

<sup>37</sup> H. Jackson - J. Tidmarsh, *Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates. Volume III: the Pottery (Mediterranean Archaeology Supplement 7)*, Sydney 2011, 307. F.O. Waagé, *op.cit.*, 12.

<sup>38</sup> F.O. Waagé, *op.cit.*, 12.

<sup>39</sup> *Agora XXIX*, fig. 20-21, cat. nos 328-331, 332-356.

<sup>40</sup> F.O. Waagé, *op.cit.*, 15.

<sup>41</sup> H. Jackson - J. Tidmarsh, *op.cit.*, 505.

<sup>42</sup> *Ephesos IX*, B80-95, figs. 43-46.

<sup>43</sup> *Ephesos XIII*, 49, cat. no. 126, fig. 8.

<sup>44</sup> *Ephesos IX*, B80-95, figs. 43-46.

<sup>45</sup> *Ephesos XIII*, 49, cat. no. 123, fig. 7.

<sup>46</sup> *Ephesos XIII*, 49.

<sup>47</sup> S. Ladstätter, Keramik, in C. Lang-Auinger (ed), *Hanghaus 1 in Ephesus, Funde und Ausstattung*, Wien 2003, pl. 8, K71.

grooves just below the rim on the inside. Ladstätter<sup>48</sup> mentions that the oldest of these vessels at Ephesos occur with painted decoration, 1st century BC examples are however usually undecorated. At Ephesos therefore the link between the cup with interior decoration and the mastos emerges as well. The long duration of this shape also is evidenced by the Ephesian material.

Mastoid cups have also been attested in Italy. Material from Apulia has yielded several examples<sup>49</sup>. It is one of the most common shapes at Gravina during the 1st quarter of the 3rd century BC and comes in plain or decorated version<sup>50</sup>. Yntema<sup>51</sup> sees the shape introduced however during the late 3rd/early 2nd century BC and being very common during the 2nd century BC. It appears however that Yntema refers to mastoid and hemispherical cups only, whereas Fracchia also includes cups with interior decoration. This may account for the difference in dating. Fracchia<sup>52</sup> places thinner walled (Gnathia) decorated examples in the 1st half of the 3rd century BC which are subsequently replaced by a sturdier undecorated version of the shape. Also in southern Italy therefore the relationship between mastoi and the cup with interior decoration can be observed. In fact in terms of wall-profile there is little difference between the cup with interior decoration type 1 from the Athenian Agora<sup>53</sup> and the Gravina examples<sup>54</sup>, most of which do not have the interior beveled rim characteristic of Athenian mastoi, but rather a rim profile more akin to that of the cup with interior decoration. The Gravina shapes do however miss the heavily ribbed exterior wall common on the Athenian Agora vessels<sup>55</sup>.

Another indication of the longevity of this shape is the similarity of ovoid cups attested at Jebel Khalid with ESA form Hayes 17B. This shape characterized by prominent interior ridges, grooving and often beading just below the rim occurs in ESA from the 2nd half of the 2nd century BC to the early 1st century AD<sup>56</sup>. It occurs at Jebel Khalid also in local and imported black slipped wares, dated to a similar time-span as their ESA counterparts<sup>57</sup>. At Antioch as already mentioned similar vessels occurred carrying painted interior decoration. Rotroff and Oliver Jr.<sup>58</sup> also mention that the ribbed mastos, so popular at Pergamon, continued to be produced in ESC up until the middle of the 1st century AD. The globular shape of this vessel is however totally dissimilar<sup>59</sup>.

The cited evidence thus appears to indicate a link between the cup with interior decoration and the mastos (or parabolic cup). At Athens, Corinth, Ephesos, Sardis, Antioch, Jebel Khalid and in southern Italy, links between the two shapes have been identified, in particular the occurrence of painted decoration but also certain shape features. It is therefore likely that the mastos or parabolic cup was a creation of the Hellenistic period<sup>60</sup>, perhaps developed as a variant of the cup with interior decoration. The latter appears to antedate the mastos by a fair margin (the earliest reported cup with interior decoration at the Athenian Agora is dated to ca. 275 BC). In terms of dating the shape appears to have been most common in the 2nd-1st centuries BC/early 1st century AD.

<sup>48</sup> *Op.cit.*, 30.

<sup>49</sup> A. J. N. W. Prag, Black Glaze Ware, in A.M. Small (ed.), *An Iron Age and Roman Republican Settlement on Botromagno, Gravina di Puglia: Excavations of 1965-1974 (Archaeological Monographs of the British School at Rome 5)*, London 1992, 88-82, cat. nos 692-704, fig. 30.

<sup>50</sup> A.M. Small (ed.), *An Iron Age and Roman Republican Settlement on Botromagno, Gravina di Puglia: Excavations of 1965-1974 (Archaeological Monographs of the British School at Rome 5)*, London 1992, 133-134.

<sup>51</sup> D.G. Yntema, *Conspectus Formarum of Apulian Grey Gloss Wares*, Amsterdam 2005, 64.

<sup>52</sup> *Op.cit.*, 64.

<sup>53</sup> *Agora XXIX*, pl. 21.

<sup>54</sup> A.M. Small, *op.cit.*, 288, fig. 30.

<sup>55</sup> Compare for example *Agora XXIX*, cat. no. 342, fig. 21 with A.M. Small, *op.cit.*, 288, fig. 30, cat. no. 30.

<sup>56</sup> H. Jackson - J. Tidmarsh, *op.cit.* (note 37), 339. Hayes 1985, 21.

<sup>57</sup> H. Jackson - J. Tidmarsh, *op.cit.*, 19, 307.

<sup>58</sup> S.I. Rotroff - A. Oliver Jr., *op.cit.* (note 33), 42.

<sup>59</sup> Compare *PergForsch 6*, fig. 9, B1.

<sup>60</sup> Jackson and Tidmarsh, come to a similar conclusion. H. Jackson - J. Tidmarsh, *op.cit.*, 306.



## Precious Mastoi

Despite the link between the mastos and cup with interior decoration we should also consider the influence of metal ware and/or glass upon the appearance of the shape in ceramic. It is indeed well known that Hellenistic mastoi have close parallels in silver and glass<sup>61</sup>. Silver tableware, it is thought, became more widespread during the Hellenistic period<sup>62</sup>. The mastos in fact was the most common and widespread shape associated with this new and more varied repertoire to which medallion bowls, a shape also attested in ceramic and a variant of the earlier mentioned cup with interior decoration<sup>63</sup> also belonged<sup>64</sup>. With regards to dating, these vessels are thought to have existed in silver already in the Early Hellenistic period. Preserved examples date however primarily to the Late Hellenistic period<sup>65</sup>. Strong<sup>66</sup> indeed suggests that medallion bowls in silver were very common during the last two centuries BC.

The mastos appears therefore to have been a shape commonly encountered in the silver tableware of the Hellenistic period. Though presumed to have occurred since the 3rd century BC, the evidence suggests that it was popular in particular during the Late Hellenistic period. These observations<sup>67</sup> generally concur with the image we get from the ceramic version of the shape. Although most examples of the mastos cited in the above date to the 2nd century BC or later, it is thought that the shape already occurs (albeit perhaps more sporadically) in the 3rd century BC<sup>68</sup>. Both the evidence concerning pottery and silver plate appear therefore to be in agreement. This is the case as well for medallion bowls in metal plate and ceramic cups with interior decoration. Both occur during the 3rd century BC but appear most popular during the Late Hellenistic period.

Though the available data does not allow us to confirm that mastoi in metal plate served as the inspiration for their counterparts in ceramic, extensive work done on skeuomorphism<sup>69</sup> does indeed suggest that this was the case. In terms of chronology there is no reason to presume a different trajectory. Both the shape in ceramic and metal plate occurred around the same time and became very popular and widespread around roughly the same time as well (see above). It is thus likely that as remarked by Rotroff<sup>70</sup> the origins of the ceramic mastos and cup with interior decoration need to be connected with the occurrence of models in metal plate.

Metal plate did not only inspire the production of mastoi in ceramic. Glass mastoi equally are thought to have been inspired by their counterparts in precious metals<sup>71</sup>. Glass vessels of conical/mastoid shape were especially very popular in the Levant during the Late Hellenistic period<sup>72</sup>. At for example Tel Anafa, glass mastoi were numerous. Thousands of fragments have been identified, and are dated to the late 2nd and early 1st centuries BC<sup>73</sup>. Equally at Maresha, so-called sagged bowls of ovoid or conical shapes are numerous attested and considered to be the predominant glass vessels of the Late Hellenistic period. Bowls with interior grooves like the mastoi or cups with

<sup>61</sup> Agora XXIX, 109.

<sup>62</sup> D.E. Strong, *Greek and Roman Gold and Silver Plate*, London 1966, 91, 106.

<sup>63</sup> Agora XXIX.

<sup>64</sup> D.E. Strong, *op.cit.*, 106-108.

<sup>65</sup> *Op.cit.*, 109-111.

<sup>66</sup> *Op.cit.*

<sup>67</sup> D.E. Strong, *op.cit.* (note 62).

<sup>68</sup> See *Corinth* VII, 92-93; F.O. Waagé, *op.cit.* (note 36), 15.

<sup>69</sup> See for example: M. Vickers (ed.), *Pots & Pans: a Colloquium on Precious Metals and Ceramics in the Muslim, Chinese, and Graeco-Roman Worlds*, Oxford 1985, Oxford 1986.

<sup>70</sup> Agora XXIX, 109-112.

<sup>71</sup> S.J. Fleming, *Roman Glass: Reflections on Cultural Change*, Philadelphia 1999, 8. G.D. Weinberg - E.M. Stern, *Vessel Glass, The Athenian Agora XXXIV*, Princeton 2009, 24. G.D. Weinberg, Hellenistic Glass Vessels from the Athenian Agora, *Hesperia* 30(4) (1961), 388-390.

<sup>72</sup> G.D. Weinberg - E.M. Stern, *op.cit.*, 24.

<sup>73</sup> *Op.cit.*, 24-25.

interior decoration in ceramic are especially common<sup>74</sup>. Glass bowls of mastoid shape with horizontal grooves and rounded bottom are indeed most numerous in the eastern part of the Hellenistic world and have furthermore also been identified at for example Hagoshrim, Jerusalem, Beirut and in Turkey. They occur however also in Cyrenaica, Italy, Carthage, Spain, and northern France. In the Aegean the shape has been found in quantity on Delos. Fragments have been attested from the mainland and other islands. Also at the Athenian Agora the shape was attested and comes from late 2nd century BC and later contexts. Of particular interest is a fragment with beading on the interior, which links the vessels with similar cups/bowls of ESA fabric. Similar glass bowls are known from for example Ashdod, Samaria, Maresha, Caesarea, Crete and Delos. Some are dated on the basis of context to the 2nd half of the 2nd century BC. At Ephesos comparable glass vessels have also been identified. Similar in particular are conical bowls and especially so-called linear cut bowls with outturned rim. The conical bowls are dated from ca. 150 BC to the middle of the 1st century BC, when linear cut bowls appear. The production of the latter is sustained throughout Augustan-Claudian times. Parallels to the Ephesian glass vessels have been identified at a host of sites including Athens, Delos and Knossos but primarily occur in the Levant<sup>75</sup>.

The Late Hellenistic period thus saw the popular occurrence of vessels of mastoid shape both in metal plate and glass. Both appear to have been fairly widespread but the latter in particular were common in the Levant which may have repercussion for accessing the spread and popularity of the ceramic mastos, particularly because the glass vessels provide close parallels to the mastoid cup as attested at Sagalassos.

### Distribution

The ceramic mastos, popular at Sagalassos, is not so commonly attested at other sites throughout the Hellenistic Eastern Mediterranean. Though difficult to gauge from the published data, one gets the impression that mastoi were not as popular elsewhere. This section seeks to explore the distribution of the mastos a little more. By no means does the subsequent discussion represent an exhaustive treatment of all occurrences of the (ceramic) mastos. What follows is based on a sampling of some of the major publications with the intended aim of providing a preliminary overview of the distribution of the shape, of interest to a subsequent discussion of the Sagalassian material.

We have already seen that mastoi somewhat similar to the examples from Sagalassos are attested at the Athenian Agora where they are dated<sup>76</sup> to the 1st quarter of the 2nd century BC. At Corinth, the single mastos catalogued by Edwards<sup>77</sup> is heavily ribbed on the exterior and thus dissimilar from the shape identified at Sagalassos. Corinthian cups with interior decoration<sup>78</sup> provide better parallels. Very similar to examples from Sagalassos, however, is a mastos in cooking ware fabric identified at Corinth<sup>79</sup>. Another (red slipped) mastos<sup>80</sup>, this time from the south-east corner of the Temenos at Corinth, is also very similar to the mastoi from Sagalassos<sup>81</sup>, yet a grey ware mastos<sup>82</sup> from the same site is less similar as it has a heavily ribbed wall.

<sup>74</sup> R. Jackson-Tal, A Preliminary Survey of the Late Hellenistic Glass from Maresha (Marisa), Israel, *Annales du 16e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre*, Nottingham 2005, 51.

<sup>75</sup> G.D. Weinberg - E.M. Stern, *op.cit.*, 24-26, 33.

<sup>76</sup> *Agora XXIX*, 110.

<sup>77</sup> *Corinth VII*, fig. 17, cat. no. 550.

<sup>78</sup> *Corinth VII*, 90, fig. 17, cat. nos 532-546. Shape is characterized as conical bowl, dated by Edwards from the 3rd quarter of the 3rd century BC to 146 BC. Both catalogued examples have painted decoration on interior.

<sup>79</sup> I.B. Romano, *op.cit.* (note 9), 62, fig. 23, cat. no. 51. Fragment most likely to be placed somewhere between the 4th century and 146 BC.

<sup>80</sup> C.K. Williams - O.H. Zervos, Corinth, 1982: East of the Theater, *Hesperia* 52 (1983), fig. 1, cat. no. 3. Fragment is from context (manhole 1976-1) in which the majority of the material is considered to be Late Hellenistic-Early Roman in date.

<sup>81</sup> Both share the groove(s) just below the rim on the interior and bevelled rim but not however the exterior grooves visible also on this Corinthian example.

<sup>82</sup> C.K. Williams - O.H. Zervos, *op.cit.*, 11-14, fig. 4, cat. no. 14. Fragment is black slipped and from context of unclear dating but probably ranging within the 3rd and early 2nd centuries BC.

Further south, from Mycenae in the Peloponnese<sup>83</sup>, comes a vessel identified as a krater-bowl, which in shape displays some affinity with the mastoi from Sagalassos. Two vessels of mastoid shape from Aigio, elsewhere in the Peloponnese<sup>84</sup>, are also similar<sup>85</sup> in shape to the cups from Sagalassos and provide much better parallels than the krater-bowl from Mycenae. A very good parallel furthermore comes from Messenia<sup>86</sup>.

From Kassope, in Aetolia, equally come two vessels<sup>87</sup> of mastoid shape conforming to the classical picture of the conical mastos. These vessels are referred to as cups with interior decoration and carry often next to painted decoration a relief medallion on the floor<sup>88</sup>. In the profile of its wall the illustrated vessels are practically identical to mastoi and cups with interior decoration attested at the Athenian Agora<sup>89</sup>.

When we move up north into Thessaly, we encounter at Demetrias<sup>90</sup> a cup of conical shape with interior decoration, but heavily grooved/ribbed on the exterior and a faintly incurving rim<sup>91</sup>. In neighbouring Boeotia, a number of better parallels<sup>92</sup> have been identified at Thebes. These cups/bowls of conical and hemispherical appearance occur both with and without interior decoration. Most similar to the pieces from Sagalassos are the undecorated examples, which significantly have the groove(s) just below the rim on the interior and the slightly outturned<sup>93</sup> or (interior) beveled lip<sup>94</sup>, yet the wall profile of these cups/bowls is less similar to the mastoi from Sagalassos.

Within Northern Macedonia, at Stobi in the Vadar river valley, a vessel showing affinity with the mastoi from Sagalassos has also been identified<sup>95</sup>. This vessel is of a conical/hemispherical shape<sup>96</sup>, and is red slipped<sup>97</sup>. Though not directly paralleling the classic mastos, which often has a much straighter flaring wall, there is certainly some measure of affinity.

Across the Aegean Sea, at Ephesos, the classic version of the mastos has not been very well attested. One fragment from the Prytaneion<sup>98</sup> has the characteristic<sup>99</sup> profiled rim, beveled towards the interior and delineated by grooves<sup>100</sup>. A better parallel to the Sagalassian mastoi comes from *Hanghaus 1*<sup>101</sup>. The vessel in question has the characteristic conical wall profile, beveled rim and grooves just below the lip on the interior. It is considered characteristic for the Late Hellenistic period. Interestingly however, earlier (3rd century BC) versions of the same shape usually carry painted decoration on the interior, whereas 2nd and 1st century BC versions are typically plain<sup>102</sup>.

<sup>83</sup> W. Rudolph, Hellenistic Fine Ware Pottery and Lamps from above the House with the Idols at Mycenae, *BSA* 73, (1978), 217, 233, fig. 5, cat. no. 17. The fragment in question is black slipped. The material from above the house of the Idols, is dated as (1978) falling with an early 3rd century-2nd half of the 2nd century BC range.

<sup>84</sup> Λ. Παπακώστα, Ελληνιστική κεραμική από το Αίγιο, *ΕλλΚεQ Πελοποννήσου*, 78, fig. 6.

<sup>85</sup> Similar are the conical wall profile and slightly outward flaring lip. It appears from the picture however that one of the displayed vessels has exterior grooving. One vessel has a narrow ringbase, the other a rounded base.

<sup>86</sup> Π. Θέμελης, Η ελληνιστική κεραμική της Μεσσηνίας, *ΕλλΚεQ Πελοποννήσου*, 99.

<sup>87</sup> K. Gravani, Die Keramik from Kassope. Ein vorläufiger Überblick, in W. Hoepfner - E.L. Schwandner, *Haus und Stadt im Klasischen Griechenland*, München 1994, fig. 131, cat. nos 1.5 and 4.5.

<sup>88</sup> K. Gravani, *op.cit.*, 126.

<sup>89</sup> Compare with *Agora XXIX*, fig. 20, cat. no. 328 and fig. 21, cat. nos 341 and 355.

<sup>90</sup> I. Beyer - W. von Graeve - U. Sinn, Grabung am Anaktoron vom Demetrias 1970, *Demetrias I*.

<sup>91</sup> *Op.cit.*, fig. 43, cat. no. 2.

<sup>92</sup> *Kabirion III*, fig. 14, cat. nos 300-314. Classified as *dunwandige Kalottenschalen*.

<sup>93</sup> *Op.cit.*, fig. 14, cat. nos 304-305.

<sup>94</sup> *Op.cit.*, fig. 14, cat. nos 302-303.

<sup>95</sup> *Stobi*, fig. 91, cat. no. 775.

<sup>96</sup> Compared to Samaria ESA form 18. *Stobi*, 106.

<sup>97</sup> It has been dated to the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the 1st century BC. *Stobi*, 106.

<sup>98</sup> S. Ladstätter, VI.1 Keramik, in M. Steskal, *Forschungen in Ephesus IX/4, Das Prytaneion in Ephesos*, Wien 2010, fig. 171, cat. no. 152.

<sup>99</sup> Not so characteristic however for the Sagalassian mastoi, which usually display a faintly outturned lip.

<sup>100</sup> S. Ladstätter, *op.cit.*, 93.

<sup>101</sup> *Op.cit.*, fig. 8, cat. no. 73.

<sup>102</sup> S. Ladstätter, *op.cit.* (note 47), 30.

Similarities with the cup with interior decoration can therefore again be pointed out<sup>103</sup>. The latter, labeled “conical bowls” at Ephesos<sup>104</sup>, usually but not always carry painted decoration on the interior. The conical profile of the shape shows affinity with mastoi of more classic shape (those akin at the Athenian Agora and Sagalassos). Two illustrated examples from Ephesos even display the occurrence of two grooves just below the interior rim<sup>105</sup>. Obvious differences are the slightly more convex wall profile and faintly incurving rim, next to the occasional exterior groove. At Ephesos conical cups with interior decoration are very popular during the 2nd century and continue into the early 1st century BC<sup>106</sup>. Affiliated vessels have been also identified at the Tetragonos-Agora<sup>107</sup>.

At Knidos, another of the great pottery producing centres of Western Asia Minor, the mastos has not been identified. Cups with so-called *Kerbdekor*<sup>108</sup> display however some affinity with the conical shape<sup>109</sup> of the body. The affinity is slight however. A much better parallel comes from nearby Tenos<sup>110</sup>. The wall of this cup with interior decoration<sup>111</sup> is flaring and carries multiple grooves just below the interior lip. The lower part of the exterior body is however heavily ribbed/grooved setting this fragment apart from the Sagalassian mastoi.

At Sardis a fragment of a ribbed mastos is also attested<sup>112</sup>. The pronounced exterior ribbing on this vessel is however, as previously pointed out, dissimilar from the Sagalassian version of the mastos as is its morphological relationship to Meyer-Schlichtman form B1. At the Athenian Agora this ribbing is also not present on mastoi but does occur on the cup with interior decoration. In fact, Rotroff and Oliver<sup>113</sup> see a general connection between this shape and cups with interior decoration identified at Sardis, some of whom also display the heavy exterior ribbing<sup>114</sup>. Mastoi of this appearance were common at Pergamon, where it is also attested in Pergamenean sigillata<sup>115</sup>. Besides this, as mastos identified vessel, other shapes attested at Sardis display varying degrees of affinity. Two cups with interior decoration<sup>116</sup> illustrate a somewhat similar conical/hemispherical wall profile. A third cup<sup>117</sup> is less similar in terms of its body profile but has an outward flaring rim with two grooves just below on the interior. All three vessels are dated somewhere between the mid-3rd and mid-2nd centuries BC<sup>118</sup>. A better parallel to the Sagalassian mastoi with outturned lip is provided by another cup with interior decoration<sup>119</sup>. It has a more hemispherical than conical profile but is similar in its outturned lip, which carries two grooves just below the interior lip. The conical body profile of the mastos is represented better in another cup with interior decoration from Sardis, although its rim is more incurving than flaring<sup>120</sup>. The best parallel for Sagalassian mastoi identified at Sardis however is a cup

<sup>103</sup> S. Ladstätter, *op.cit.* (note 98), fig. 172, cat. nos 154-166.

<sup>104</sup> *Op.cit.*, 117.

<sup>105</sup> *Op.cit.*, fig. 172, cat. nos 159, 162.

<sup>106</sup> *Op.cit.*, 93-94.

<sup>107</sup> *Ephesos XIII*, fig. 7, cat. no. 123-124. Both illustrated vessels are undecorated and have the conical profile and two grooves just below the rim on the interior. Cat. no. 123, has a faintly outward flaring lip and thus corresponds better to the examples from Sagalassos.

<sup>108</sup> P. Kögler, *Feinkeramik aus Knidos vom Mittleren Hellenismus bis in die Mittlere Kaiserzeit (ca. 200 v. Chr. bis 150 n. Chr.)*, Wiesbaden 2010, fig. 71, cat. E.42, form VI. Dated to late 2nd-early 1st century BC.

<sup>109</sup> Kögler asserts that the form of these vessels ranges from hemispherical to ovoid and is related to the mouldmade bowl in shape. P. Kögler, *op.cit.*, 123.

<sup>110</sup> R. Etienne - J.P. Braun, *Ténos I: le sanctuaire de Poséidon et d'Amphitrite (Bibliothèque des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome ; fasc. 263)*, Paris 1986, fig. 116, cat. no. Ca3.

<sup>111</sup> Vessel dated between ca. 230/220-180 BC. R. Etienne - J.P. Braun, *op.cit.*, 215.

<sup>112</sup> S.I. Rotroff - A. Oliver Jr., *op.cit.*, fig. 23, cat. no. 157. Vessel probably produced before ca. 160 BC.

<sup>113</sup> *Op.cit.*, 42.

<sup>114</sup> *Op.cit.*, fig. 22, cat. nos 151, 156.

<sup>115</sup> *Op.cit.*, 42.

<sup>116</sup> *Op.cit.*, figs. 21-22, cat. nos 140-141.

<sup>117</sup> *Op.cit.*, figs. 21-22, cat. no. 145.

<sup>118</sup> *Op.cit.*, 50.

<sup>119</sup> *Op.cit.*, fig. 30, cat. no. 204. It corresponds reasonably well to the SRSW 1a130.

<sup>120</sup> *Op.cit.*, fig. 31, cat. no. 208.

with interior decoration with much more flaring (thin) walls and a faintly outturned lip<sup>121</sup>. Two mastoi<sup>122</sup> in lagynos ware<sup>123</sup> carrying interior decoration and having a rim beveled towards the interior with two grooves just below also display affinity. Kordon Tumulus, close to Sardis, has also yielded cups<sup>124</sup> with interior decoration showing affinity to the conical shape of the mastos<sup>125</sup>.

We have already mentioned that so-called ribbed mastoi dissimilar to the mastos from Sagalassos have been identified at Pergamon, the Attalid capital. Much better parallels have however also been attested. Two catalogued vessels<sup>126</sup> with flaring conical wall, slightly outturned lip and groove(s) below are similar in shape. A cup of conical shape<sup>127</sup>, profiled rim with two interior grooves also shows a matter of affinity especially with mastoi identified at the Athenian Agora<sup>128</sup>. This vessel has applique decoration on the interior<sup>129</sup>. A cup in Pergamenian sigillata<sup>130</sup> also shows affinity in shape. This type is thought to occur from the 2nd half of the 2nd century BC to the 1st quarter of the 1st century BC<sup>131</sup>.

At Paphos on Cyprus, two mastoid bowls<sup>132</sup> dated to the late 2nd century BC, partially slipped on the exterior and carrying painted and incised interior decoration display general similarities to the Sagalassian mastoi. Mastoi have also been identified across the water from Cyprus at Tarsus<sup>133</sup> and as we have already seen, at Jebel Khalid in Syria. Cups with interior decoration related in shape were also present at Antioch. At Jebel Khalid cups/bowls of mastoid shape occur in common ware<sup>134</sup>, imported black slipped ware<sup>135</sup> and ESA<sup>136</sup>. These vessels<sup>137</sup> were popular during the late 3rd and early 1st century BC. The flaring conical shape of this vessel and interior grooves just below the rim in particular show similarities with the mastoi from Sagalassos. The lip is however mostly not outturned and the interior of the rim is often heavily profiled and sometimes decorated with beading, features not attested on the mastoi from Sagalassos. Tidmarsh<sup>138</sup> reports that the shape occurs throughout the Levant. Examples are identified for example at Samaria<sup>139</sup>, Tel Dor<sup>140</sup> and Pella<sup>141</sup>. One of the best parallels<sup>142</sup> to the Sagalassian mastoi comes

<sup>121</sup> *Op.cit.*, figs. 21-22, 32, cat. no. 212.

<sup>122</sup> Labelled as such by S.I. Rotroff - A. Oliver Jr., *op.cit.*, 81.

<sup>123</sup> *Op.cit.*, fig. 52, cat. nos 314-315.

<sup>124</sup> B. Aydin, The Hellenistic Pottery and Small Finds of Kordon Tumulus at Kordon Köyü/Salihli (Manisa) 2001, *ÖJh* 76 (2007), 76, figs. 2, 11, cat. nos 2, 15. Vessels in question are listed as conical bowls, cat. no. 2 shows in its wall profile, slightly outturned lip with two grooves just below it on the interior particular affinity with the mastoi from Sagalassos. Mentioned vessels are slipped brown or red.

<sup>125</sup> The vessels are dated between 125-100 BC or somewhat later. B. Aydin, *op.cit.*, 76, 10-11, 15.

<sup>126</sup> *PergForsch* 12, fig. 2, cat. nos 397-398. Vessels are termed *Steilwandknöpfe*, both are black slipped, one has orange slip on rim.

<sup>127</sup> *PergForsch* 7, fig. 22, cat. no. 96.

<sup>128</sup> Compare with *Agora* XXIX, fig. 20, cat. no. 331.

<sup>129</sup> *PergForsch* 7, 191.

<sup>130</sup> *PergForsch* 6, fig. 9, cat. no. B3.

<sup>131</sup> *PergForsch* 6, 196.

<sup>132</sup> *Paphos* III, 113, 116, fig. XLIV, cat. nos 34-35.

<sup>133</sup> S.I. Rotroff - A. Oliver Jr., *op.cit.* (note 33), fig. 23, cat. no. 157.

<sup>134</sup> H. Jackson - J. Tidmarsh, *op.cit.* (note 37), 17-18, type 3, fig. 13 bowl/cup with beaded rim. Nearly all examples are red slipped. These vessels are dated to the late 2nd century BC and parallels have been identified at Dura Europos and Hama.

<sup>135</sup> Ovoid bowls (plain rim and decorated rim). H. Jackson - J. Tidmarsh, *op.cit.*, 306-308, fig. 107.

<sup>136</sup> Ovoid bowl with moulded rim (Hayes form 17). *Op.cit.*, 339-340, fig. 118.

<sup>137</sup> Termed mastoi. *Op.cit.*, 339.

<sup>138</sup> *Op.cit.*, 307, 339.

<sup>139</sup> *Samaria-Sebaste* III, fig. 53:1.

<sup>140</sup> B. Guz-Zilberstein, The Typology of the Hellenistic Coarse Ware and Selected Loci of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods, in E. Stern (ed.), *Excavations at Dor, Final Report, vol. IB: Areas A and C, The Finds (Qedem Reports 2)*, Jerusalem 1996, figs. 6.52: 7; 6.54:28.

<sup>141</sup> H. Jackson - J. Tidmarsh, *op.cit.*, fig. 26: 225.

<sup>142</sup> C.A. Petrie, Seleucid Uruk: An Analysis of Ceramic Distribution, *Iraq* 64 (2002), 113, fig. 6, cat. no. 10a. Vessel is termed a hemispherical eggshell bowl.

however from Uruk in Babylonia. In shapes this vessel corresponds very well and is one of the few shapes that can be cited as a direct parallel. The shape is mentioned as being of Babylonian origin<sup>143</sup>.

To summarize, this somewhat lengthy yet incomplete survey of vessels of mastoid shape in the Hellenistic Eastern Mediterranean has illustrated that vessels of a general mastoid appearance occur from Italy to Babylonia. As we have seen, the variety in shape is substantial and most cited pieces only display a general affinity to the mastos as identified at Sagalassos. It appears however from a survey of the evidence, that affiliated shapes were common especially within Asia Minor and the Levantine area, in particular during the 2nd and early 1st centuries BC. Cups with interior decoration from Asia Minor and shapes that conform to ESA Hayes form 17 in particular display similarities, although few of the discussed vessels can serve as direct parallels, which are somewhat hard to come by. The classic form of the Hellenistic mastos<sup>144</sup> has been attested at only a few sites and often as a single catalogued example. One of the best parallels to the mastoi from Sagalassos is the Babylonian egg-shell bowl or the Corinthian coarse ware mastos. It appears however from the previous survey that this “classic” form of the mastos cannot be pinpointed to one specific geographical area although a cursory reading of the evidence leads one to believe that on mainland Asia Minor they are not very common. Painted conical cups or ribbed mastoi appear to have been preferred. Undecorated common and black slipped ware conical cups identified at Jebel Khalid, though not exactly mimicking the shape of the mastos as identified at Sagalassos, also stand close to the traditional conception of the mastos. Important in this respect is the link between these vessels and ESA Hayes form 17, a popular vessel in the Levantine area.

Considering the general connection of the mastos with conical cups identified throughout the Hellenistic East and beyond, it is difficult to pinpoint a region of origin for the shape. As we have seen, the few close parallels to the Sagalassos examples are geographically widely spaced. It can however be noted that conical cups were particularly popular in Asia Minor and the Levantine area during the 2nd and early 1st centuries BC. Though occurring earlier, the mastos appears to thank its appearance to a general preference in the Eastern Mediterranean for handleless and footless conical cups during the Late Hellenistic period. It is thus most likely that within this context, we need to place the popular appearance of mastoi at Sagalassos both in Late Hellenistic and in Early Roman Imperial deposits. In this respect Poblome<sup>145</sup> is correct in seeing the Sagalassos mastos as being a traditionally Eastern Hellenistic shape indicative of traditional preferences and the ceramic traditions of the Hellenistic period proper.

It is important however to take the glass vessels of mastoid shape into consideration. These vessels provide good parallels to the Sagalassian mastos and occur across a wide area but were particularly popular in the Levant. This is of course not surprising as the impetus for this development came from Syria, in the form of imports, artisans and technical know-how<sup>146</sup>. It is noteworthy to mention in this context that ceramic mastoi were apparently not common among the late Hellenistic tableware of Ephesos in contrast to vessels of proper mastoid shape in glass which appear at the site in some numbers. Linear cut vessels with outward flaring rim provide indeed direct parallels to the Sagalassian mastoi in ceramic. Most parallels cited for this shape date within the 1st century BC-Augustan period.

We can thus note an interesting trend. During the late 2nd but primarily 1st century BC a shape, which in the Aegean world appears not very numerous in ceramic, achieves a fairly wide distribution in glass and occurs numerous in places. We have previously seen that mastoi in metal plate possibly also were popular during the Late Hellenistic period. Outside of the Levantine area were ceramic vessels of mastoid shape appear to occur more regularly, the mastos was in the Aegean a phenomenon primarily associated with glass and perhaps metal plate. It is of interest that a shape which had been around for some time in both metal plate and ceramic achieved such a renewed popularity as a glass vessel during the Late Hellenistic / Early Roman Imperial period.

<sup>143</sup> *Op.cit.*, 102.

<sup>144</sup> Here defined as Rotroff's parabolic cup. *Agora XXIX*, 109-110.

<sup>145</sup> J. Poblome, *op.cit.* (note 1).

<sup>146</sup> G.D. Weinberg - E.M. Stern, *op.cit.* (note 71), 25.

The popular occurrence of the mastos in glass, especially in the Levantine area and directly paralleling the mastos at Sagalassos strongly indicates that the occurrence of this shape in ceramic reflects an integration of this Pisidian community with Levantine traditions of manufacture and consumption. Though vessels of general mastoid shape occur indeed widely as we have seen, its geographical core-area both with regards to glass and ceramic products was located in the Levant. The wide-spread distribution of the glass mastos primarily during the late 2nd century BC-Augustan period compares equally well to the stratigraphical contexts of the Apollo Klarios Temple, the Upper Agora North Terrace and TSW5 deposits.

### Sagalassian Mastoi in an Eastern Mediterranean Context

Despite the fact that direct parallels to the Sagalassian mastoi are not very numerous, in pottery that is, the general affinities with vessels elsewhere, especially those dated to the 2nd and early 1st centuries BC cannot be considered accidental and appear to connect this Pisidian community to more general trends and developments in material culture. Both producers and consumers at Sagalassos would likely have had a certain awareness of what was going on around them in terms of pottery trends and fashions, or trends in tablewares and material culture in other materials.

Despite being located inland, and somewhat removed from the most important lines of communication, Sagalassos was not completely isolated, as also the non-ceramic evidence illustrates. We know indeed that Sagalassos donned itself with at least some of the trappings associated with a polis community, a form of political and social organization which was not a strictly Greek-only phenomenon<sup>147</sup>. The use of Greek is epigraphically attested from the early 3rd century BC onwards with an inscription referring to principles of civic government<sup>148</sup>. During the 3rd century BC, community buildings were erected following Hellenistic building traditions and progressively the local gods were assimilated with their Hellenistic counterparts. The local elite started adopting names referring to Persian and Hellenistic kings. In the early 2nd century BC, Sagalassos issued its first own silver tetradrachms. The Hellenization of Sagalassos continued during the 1st century BC, to which century for example the Bouleuterion can be dated. Together with Termessos and Selge, Sagalassos was considered one of the three main Hellenistic poleis of the region of Pisidia<sup>149</sup>.

To be sure, Sagalassos was in contact with the wider Hellenistic world. This is not meant to indicate that this Pisidian city unconditionally accepted everything the Hellenistic world threw at it. On the contrary, the evidence indicates a hybrid mixture of external and other cultural influences. In the realm of religion for example, we see superficially the influence of the “Greek” pantheon but as Talloen *et al.*<sup>150</sup> have demonstrated, we are dealing mainly with syncretized indigenous deities. Sagalassos, like other Pisidian communities, clearly was able to make its own choices and variously engage with external cultural influences reaching the city on the back of wider socio-economic and geo-political processes.

Similarly, the identified tableware repertoire, though showing links to popular late Hellenistic ceramic trends, also displays clear differences, especially in relation to the important centers of ceramic production in Western Asia Minor. The potential for local choices is thus highlighted. Indeed, within the contexts considered the Achaemenid cup (Pl. 2b:a) and a bowl with thickened exterior rim (Pls 1d; 2b: f) have been identified. The Achaemenid cup is a shape of non-Greek origin<sup>151</sup>, earmarked at Sardis as being an important part of the traditional Lydian tableware

<sup>147</sup> M.H. Hansen, *Studies in the Population of Aigina, Athens and Eretria*, Historisk-filosofiske Meddelelser 94, Copenhagen 2006, 138.

<sup>148</sup> K. Vanderpe - M. Waelkens, Protecting Sagalassos' Fortress (akra) and Watchtowers: an Early Hellenistic Inscription, *Ancient Society* 37 (2007), 121-139.

<sup>149</sup> M. Waelkens, Ein Blick von der Ferne: Seleukiden und Attaliden in Pisidien, *IstMitt* 54 (2004), 435-471.

<sup>150</sup> P. Talloen - H. Vanhaverbeke - M. Waelkens, Cult in Retrospect. Religion and Society in Pre-Hellenistic Pisidia, in M. Hutter - S. Hutter-Braunsar (eds), *Akten des religionsgeschichtlichen Symposiums Kleinasien und angrenzende Gebiete vom Beginn des 2. bis zur Mitte des 1. Jahrtausends v. Chr. (Bonn, 20.-22. Februar 2003)*, Münster 2004, 434.

<sup>151</sup> E.R. Dusinberre, Satrapal Sardis: Achaemenid Bowls in an Achaemenid Capital, *AJA* 103(1) (1999), 76-78.

repertoire still in use ca. 213 BC<sup>152</sup>. The bowl with thickened exterior rim also appears to be of non-Greek origin. Parallels from Jebel Khalid in Syria are considered by Jackson and Tidmarsh<sup>153</sup> to be remnants of an earlier Near Eastern/Anatolian tradition. The red slip nature of these vessels<sup>154</sup> is remarked upon, fitting well within such a premise as red slip was traditionally favoured in the East over black. The majority of the pre-Imperial material considered in this paper was, as we have seen, similarly red or orange slipped. This could be a feature of the Eastern Mediterranean-wide increase in the popularity of red slip after ca. 150 BC<sup>155</sup> or, as Poblome<sup>156</sup> suggested, be part of the traditional Anatolian preference for red (oxidized) slips. Fully black slipped pottery in the “Greek” tradition appears indeed never to have been very popular at Sagalassos nor at nearby Düzen Tepe<sup>157</sup>. Of interest in this respect is also a conical/hemispherical bowl which in shape also somewhat reminds of the widely spread cup with interior decoration<sup>158</sup>. These vessels are however also mostly red slipped and never carry interior decoration. Possibly we are dealing in this case with a local/regional interpretation of a widespread Hellenistic vessel, popular as we have seen at Ephesos and elsewhere particularly during the 2nd and early 1st centuries BC. This shape also finds parallels in glass, for example at Ephesos<sup>159</sup>. The tableware repertoire encountered in the pre-Imperial deposits considered thus has a distinct local/regional dimension, one which looks away from the leading ceramic centers of Asia Minor’s Greek West coast. How does the mastos fit in this story?

It has been established above that vessels of conical shape were relatively widespread and popular during the Late Hellenistic period. The mastoi attested at Sagalassos most probably are part of the 2nd-1st century BC preference in Asia Minor and the Levant for handleless cups/bowls of conical shape. As we have seen this concerns primarily the in shape related cup with interior decoration, but “proper” mastoi have also been identified and conical cups/bowls appear especially popular in the Levant. It has equally been noted that mastoi in precious metals and glass, providing direct parallels to the ceramic examples from Sagalassos, date primarily to the Late Hellenistic period<sup>160</sup>. Sagalassian potters and consumers are thus part of this late Hellenistic preference for conical and mastoid shapes within Asia Minor and the Levantine region, a preference which during this period in time cannot be mirrored to the same extent in Greece, where attention of potters and consumers was primarily focused around the mould-made bowl<sup>161</sup>. At Athens identified Attic mastoi are dated to the 1st quarter of the 2nd century BC<sup>162</sup> and at Corinth most of the reported mastoi or vessels of mastoid shape predate the 2nd half of the 2nd century BC<sup>163</sup>.

For an appreciation of conical cups during the Late Hellenistic period, it is important to consider the popularity of the mastos and medallion bowl in silver<sup>164</sup>. Their supposed popularity during the later Hellenistic period (see above) mirrors that of its counterparts in ceramic. The link between ceramics and vessels in more precious metals or glass has been a well-treaded subject<sup>165</sup> in which elite imitation and emulation plays a key role. In this context, we may propose that the popularity of conical cups during the later Hellenistic period within Asia Minor and the Levantine

<sup>152</sup> S.I. Rotroff - A. Oliver Jr., *op.cit.* (note 33), 60-61.

<sup>153</sup> H. Jackson - J. Tidmarsh, *op.cit.* (note 37), 19-20.

<sup>154</sup> *Op.cit.*

<sup>155</sup> For Pergamum see *PergForsch* 6, 195; for Athens see *Agora* XXIX, 11.

<sup>156</sup> J. Poblome *et al.*, *op.cit.* (note 14).

<sup>157</sup> *Op.cit.*

<sup>158</sup> The Sagalassian vessel though related in shape to the mastoi has a more convex incurving wall profile and displays affinity with cups with interior decoration of a similar nature.

<sup>159</sup> For example: *Ephesos* VIII, fig. 2, cat. nos 16-17.

<sup>160</sup> D.E. Strong, *op.cit.* (note 62), 111.

<sup>161</sup> *Agora* XXIX, 11. S.A. James, *The Hellenistic Pottery from the Panayia Field, Corinth: Studies in Chronology and Context*, Doctoral Dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin, 27.

<sup>162</sup> *Agora* XXIX, 110.

<sup>163</sup> James does not report the shape from Panayia field. Conical bowls with interior decoration are however reported to not have been produced during the 2nd half of the 2nd century BC, S.A. James, *op.cit.*, 103-104.

<sup>164</sup> D.E. Strong, *op.cit.* (note 62), 106-108.

<sup>165</sup> See for example: M.J. Vickers - D.W. Gill, *Artful Crafts: Ancient Greek Silverware and Pottery*, Oxford 1997.



area but also elsewhere, reflects an attempt to translate upper class tableware utensils into a more widely affordable medium such as ceramic and glass. The mastoi identified at Sagalassos could be placed within such context.

This phenomenon appears to suggest that during the latter part of the Hellenistic period (late 3rd-early 1st century BC) a widely shared repertoire of drinking vessels which were inspired by similar vessels in precious metals had developed. The mould-made bowl, cup with interior decoration and the mastos/conical cup, appear to have been the prime exponents of this trend. The widespread use of these vessels (especially the mould-made bowl and cup with interior decoration), which ousted the previously popular variety of kantharoi and skyphoi<sup>166</sup>, could indicate a new wave of internationalization of the material format utilized for drinking, perhaps brought about by the ever closer contacts between the various parts of the Eastern Mediterranean during the latter part of the Hellenistic period<sup>167</sup>. Local elites would have been the driving force behind this increasing interaction. Vogeikoff-Brogan<sup>168</sup> has indeed demonstrated how the role of Athenian elites in commercial activity impacted the tableware repertoire of Athens. The role of Rome and Italy in facilitating increasing East - West contacts should also be considered, especially the establishment of the Roman province of Asia after 133 BC.

The world of the local elites at Sagalassos is still poorly known, especially in comparison with their Roman Imperial counterparts. It is therefore unclear whether they could have played a role in the formation of the local material culture assemblage. At a more general level, the newly adopted Hellenistic form repertoire by the potters of Sagalassos from the end of the 3rd century BC onwards, does indicate shifting pathways with contemporary Düzen Tepe, a nearby village community which co-originated with Sagalassos in Classical times. In its material culture, the community of Sagalassos progressively adopted the trappings of a Hellenistic polis and used that same material culture to carry its message in the wider region, through exports of its wares within its growing dependent territory<sup>169</sup>. SRSW as such has been recognized to incorporate quite a range of skeuomorphic elements<sup>170</sup> and perhaps we are seeing the origin of that tendency in this period, when the community of Sagalassos was opting to make up-to-date material culture statements, consciously drawing upon inspiration from specific parts of the Hellenistic world, in order to propagate itself in its wider region.

The presence of the mastos at Sagalassos thus demonstrates that the community was embedded within more widely shared trends and fashions, both in ceramic, glass and precious metal. The complete absence of decoration on the Sagalassian mastoi is in stark contrast with most of the cups with interior decoration cited as potential parallels in the above. Even though conical cups at Ephesos do occur without interior decoration during the 2nd and early 1st centuries BC, it is perhaps necessary to situate Sagalassos away from Western Asia Minor and instead look more towards an Easterly Hellenistic context. Ovoid cups/mastoi attested at Jebel Khalid in Syria were for example popular at this site during ca. 150-70 BC. These vessels do not carry painted decoration and except for the decorated/profiled interior of the rim on some examples they are relatively similar in shape. Jackson and Tidmarsh report that similar shapes were common in the Levant (see above). The uniformly red/orange slipped nature of the Sagalassian mastoi and the lack of any decoration, indeed the generally scarce occurrence of West Slope at the site, are also perhaps indications of a more easterly focus. An important clue is also provided by the popular occurrence in the Levant of glass vessels of mastoid shape, which in this medium also arrive in the Aegean, for example at Ephesos. It is thus tempting to suggest that the popularity of the mastos at Sagalassos fits more properly within a Levantine context.

<sup>166</sup> See *Agora XXIX* 11. S.A. James, *op.cit.*, 27.

<sup>167</sup> James similarly sees the introduction of the mouldmade bowl at Corinth as part of a growing internationalism. S.A. James, *op.cit.*, 82.

<sup>168</sup> N. Vogeikoff-Brogan, Late Hellenistic Pottery in Athens: a New Deposit and Further Thoughts on the Association of Pottery and Societal Change, *Hesperia* 69(3) (2000), 293-333.

<sup>169</sup> J. Poblome *et al.*, *op.cit.* (note 14).

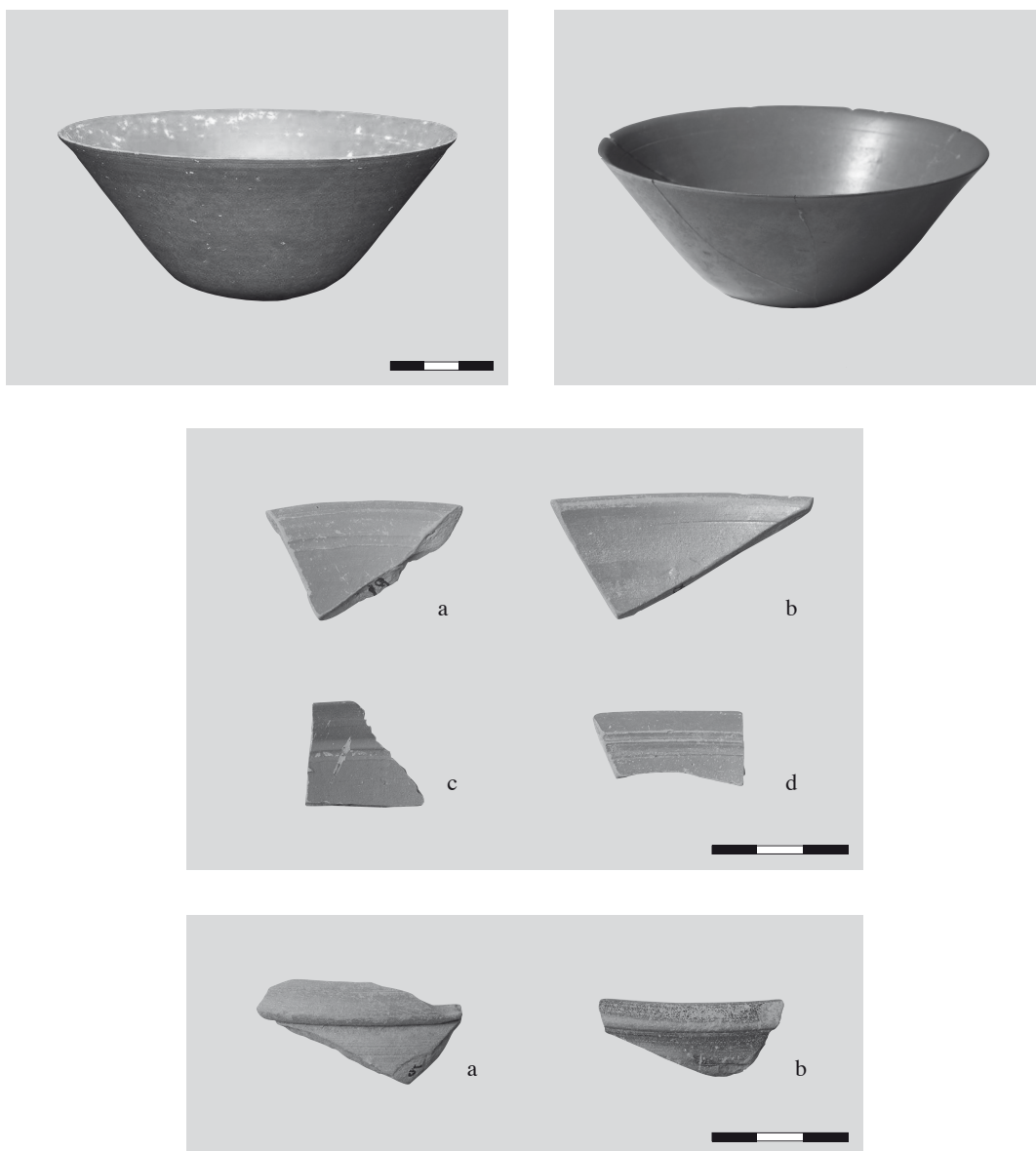
<sup>170</sup> J. Poblome, Decorated Handles of Sagalassos Red Slip Ware found at Site L and Roman Silver Plate, in M. Waelkens - J. Poblome (eds), *Sagalassos IV. Report on the Survey and Excavation Campaigns of 1994 and 1995*, *Acta Archaeologica Lovaniensia Monographiae* 9, Leuven 1997, 441-467.

**Sagalassian Mastoi in an Eastern Mediterranean Context**

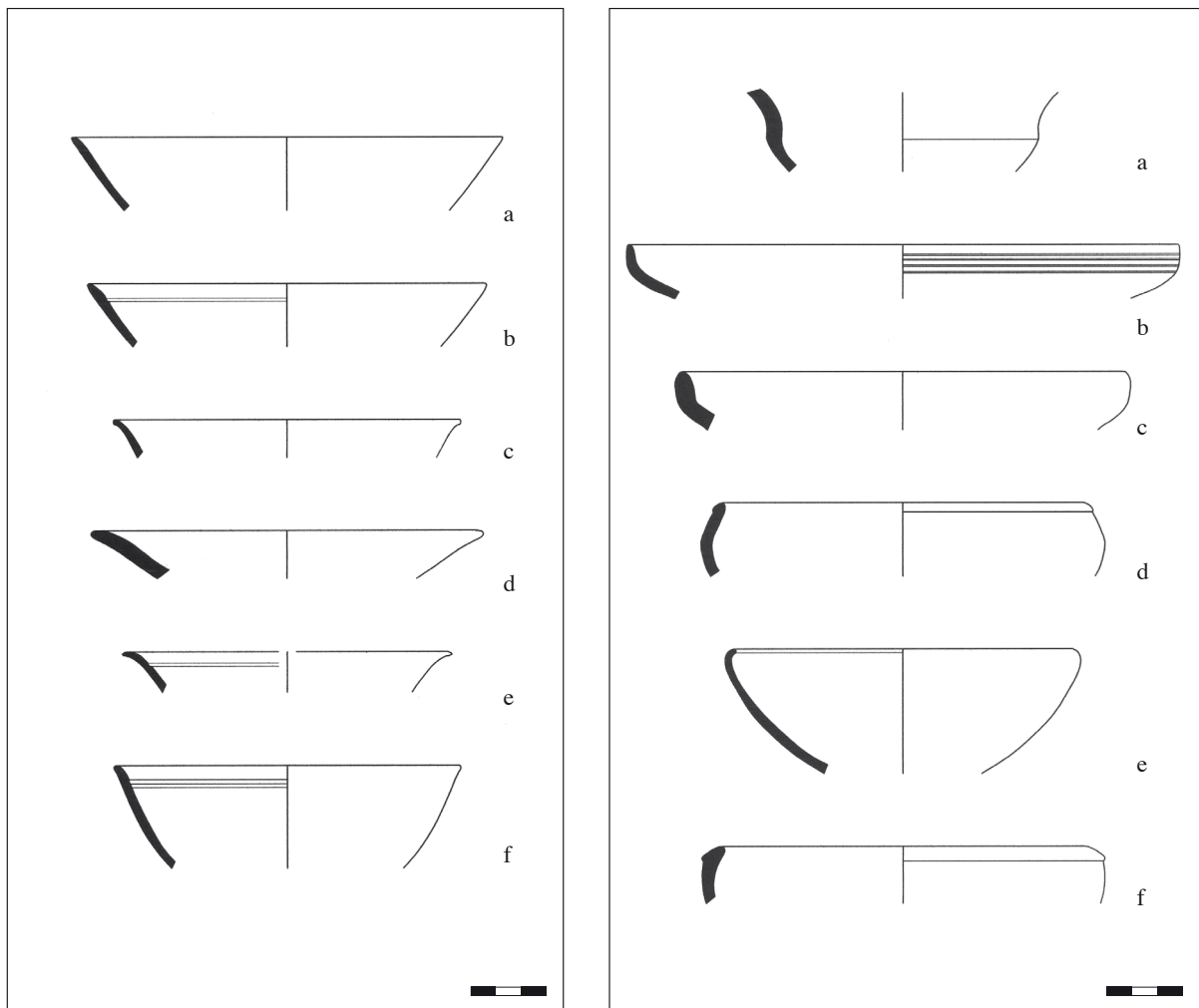
Mark van der Enden - Jeroen Poblome - Philip Bes

The mastos is a shape identified in large numbers among the Hellenistic pottery recovered at ancient Sagalassos in southwest Turkey. To be exact, this particular shape is the most numerous drinking cup attested by a clear margin. At Sagalassos, this vessel is characterized by its conical shape and slightly outward flaring lip. Usually, it carries one or multiple grooves just below the rim on the interior. The popularity of mastoi at Sagalassos is confirmed by its survival into Sagalassos Red Slip Ware (SRSW), in which during the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD it forms also the most commonly attested drinking vessel. This paper will explore the origin of the mastos and chart its distribution throughout the Eastern Mediterranean. It will also explore the connections of this ceramic product to similar shapes made in glass or precious metals. The ceramic mastos indeed appears to imitate both closely.

This paper will trace the origin of the mastos and chart its distribution throughout the Eastern Mediterranean. It will also explore the connections of this ceramic product to similar shapes made in glass or precious metals. The ceramic mastos appears to imitate the latter closely and thus probably reflects the desire to emulate elite customs. As the most defining feature of the Sagalassian tableware assemblage during the latter part of the Hellenistic period (circa late 3rd – early 1st century BC) and an important component within SRSW phases 1 and 2), a study of mastoi can contribute greatly to a better understanding of the degree and the way in which this Pisidian city fits ceramically within the wider Hellenistic world and illustrates the extent to which producers as well as consumers could and did make choices in the production and acquisition of tableware, choices which acquire meaning only when viewed against the specific contextual background of Sagalassos.



Sagalassos: a-b) Sagalassian mastoi SRSW 1A130 and SRSW 1A130; c) Hellenistic mastoi, made at Sagalassos. Note the interior grooving; d) Two fragments of bowl with thickened exterior rim, made at Sagalassos (photo: Br. Vandermeulen, Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project).



Sagalassos: a) Hellenistic mastoi. Examples of the morphological variety encountered (source: Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project); b) Achaemenid cup (a), incurving rim plate (b), incurving rim bowls (c, e), bowls with thickened exterior rim (d, f).

