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The Destruction Date of the Bulla Archive at Daskyleion Reconsidered: The Evidence from the Black-Glazed and Partially-Glazed Pottery*

Discussions about the identification of the site¹ of Daskyleion², the satrapal centre in northwest Anatolia, where the palace of Pharnabazos (Xen. hell. 4, 1, 15–25) was located, came to an end when bullae were uncovered in 1952 to 1955. The pottery, which was uncovered in the same context as the bullae and some of which has been taken under the protection of the Bandırma Museum in 2001, has been mentioned but never published. An evaluation of this pottery may suggest forth a new proposal for the closing date of the satrapal archive.

Daskyleion³, which was one of the four satrapal centres in Anatolia at the time of the expedition of Xerxes I into Greece, is located on top of Hisartepe Höyük to the west of Ergili village on the southwest coast of Manyas Lake (Daskylitis Limne⁴). Hisartepe/Daskyleion was an administrative centre containing residential buildings together with the nearby paradeisos⁵.

The seal impressions which cleared up the debate concerning the identification of Daskyleion were uncovered in the »burnt level« in Trench C; only one came from the sounding excavated on the south slope of Hisartepe in 1952⁶. Trench C (50 × 12.5 m) and its extension Trench C1 (50 × 5 m), located on the southwest of Hisartepe constitute a large trench as seen in the topographic plan of the site (fig. 1). Excavations initiated in 1952 in Trench C continued until 1959. In the course of the 1955 campaign, the foundations of

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¹ Research on the identification of the site of Daskyleion started with R. Kiepert in 1905 and was accomplished by the surveys of K. Bittel in the region and excavations at Ergili/Hisartepe by E. Akurgal in 1953. See R. Kiepert, *Die Lage der bithynischen Stadt Daskylion und des Daskylitis-Sees*, *Klio* 5, 1905, 241–243; F. W. Hasluck, *Cyzicus. Being Some Account of the History and Antiquities of that City, and of the District Adjacent to it, with the Towns of Apollonia AD, Ryndacum, Miletupolis, Hadrianutherae, Priapus, Zeleia, etc.* (Cambridge 1910) 55–58; J. A. R. Munro, *Dascylium*, *JHS* 32, 1912, 57–67; K. Bittel, *Zur Lage von Daskyleion*, *AA* 1953, 1–16; Akurgal 1956a, 47–51; Akurgal 1956b, 335; Akurgal 1957a, 350; Akurgal 1957b, 662; Akurgal 1958, 632–633; Akurgal 1959, 692; Akurgal 1967, 32–33; Bakır 1988, 75–84.

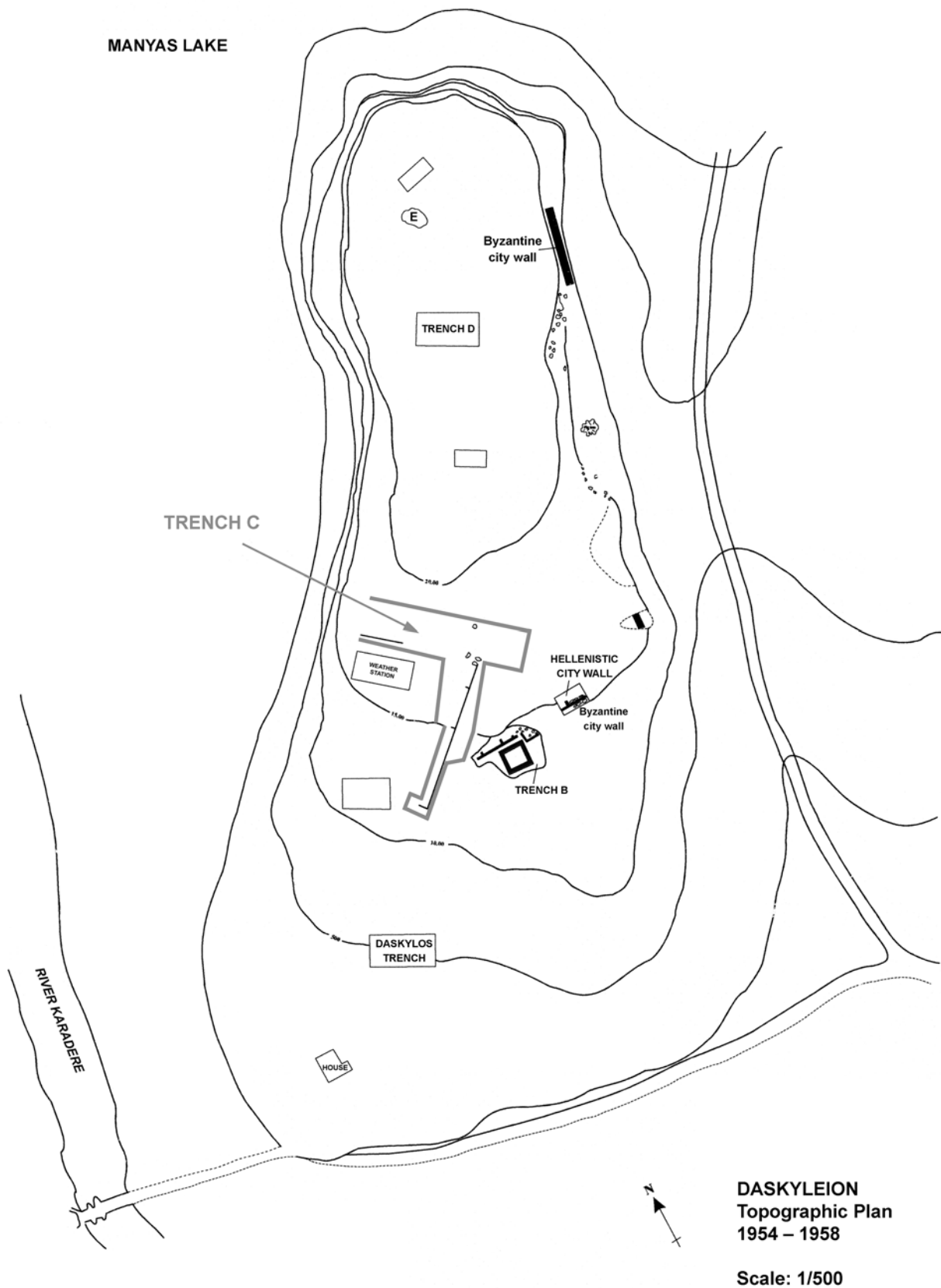
² Major ancient sources are: Arr. an. 1, 17, 2; Hdt. 3, 120, 126; 6, 33; Hell. Oxyrh. 22, 3; Steph. s. v. Daskyleion; Thuk. 1, 29; 2, 67, 1; Xen. hell. 4, 1, 15–25.

³ J. M. Balcer, *The ancient Persian satrapies and satraps in western Anatolia*, *AMI* 26, 1993, 81.

⁴ Strab. 12, 550. 575–576; 13, 587; Hell. Oxyrh. 22, 3.

⁵ E. Akurgal established the link between the »encircled parks full of trees and games« mentioned by Xenophon (Xen. hell. 4, 1, 15–16; 33), i.e. the Persian period paradeisos, and the bird sanctuary of Manyas Lake discovered by C. Kosswig in Sığircı Atik Mevkii to the northeast of Daskyleion/Hisartepe (Akurgal 1956a, 48–49 n. 32). This hypothesis was later supported by Bakır (Bakır 1988, 81 fig.10; Bakır-Akbaşoğlu 1997, 229–230 n. 4; Bakır 2001, 172–173).

⁶ E. Akurgal, *Propontis*, *AnatSt* 5, 1955, 21; Akurgal 1956a, 50; Akurgal 1956b, 335; Akurgal 1967, 32–33; Balkan 1959, 124. 126; Bakır 1988, 80; Kaptan-Bayburtluoğlu 1990, 17; E. Akurgal, *Eski Çağda Ege ve İzmir* (Izmir 1993) 66; Kaptan 2002, 1, 9–10.



1 Topographic plan of the site of Daskyleion

a building first thought belonging to the palace of Pharnabazos and then a megaron-type temple. But finally due to the absence of an altar, it is considered a »large house of megaron layout« which is dated to the first half of the 2nd century B.C.⁷ The trench was extended southwards when large foundation blocks of another building were discovered in the east of it; and the terrace wall, partially standing today, and built of reused blocks from a late 6th century B.C. building and from the mid-5th century satrapal palace, was uncovered⁸. In the course of excavations in Trench C, architectural fragments of Ionic order dated to the 4th century B.C.⁹ and also fragments of Attic black-figure pottery dated between the first quarter of the 6th century and 480/470 B.C. were documented¹⁰.

Other finds, which were recorded together with the seal impressions, include bronze and silver coins of Kyzikos, Attic black-glazed pottery, a glass unguentarium fragment, leaf shaped spear heads and fragmentary horse-bits¹¹.

The clay seal impressions, which bear traces of the fire they were exposed to, bear inscriptions in cuneiform¹², Aramaic¹³ and Greek and their obverses have depictions from Persian and Greek art. The Achaemenid bullae with inscriptions uncovered from 1952 to 1955 were first published by K. Balkan¹⁴. Balkan linked the seal impressions with cuneiform inscriptions containing the name of Xerxes to the first decade of his reign and considered them as proof for his close connections with the Daskyleion satrapy during his expedition to Greece¹⁵. D. Kaptan, however, disputed this suggestion¹⁶; while R. Schmitt proposed that the Daskyleion bullae should be dated to the last years of Xerxes's reign if they were to be dated to his reign at all¹⁷.

The most comprehensive study of the style of the Daskyleion bullae is that of D. Kaptan¹⁸. The collection has 185 seal impressions on 406 bullae and 74 % of them display Achaemenid and Persianising stylistic features¹⁹. The seal impressions in question are grouped by her in terms of their styles as in the following:

⁷ Akurgal 1957a, 350; Akurgal 1957b, 662; Akurgal 1958, 632; Akurgal 1959, 692.

⁸ Akurgal 1959, 692; Akurgal 1961, 168. 171 fig. 115; Bakır 1988, 83 fig. 14. For the architectural elements of the terrace wall s. Bakır-Akbaşıoğlu 1997, 236; Ateşlier 2001, 147–160 figs. 1–21; Ogan 2007, 6–13 pls. 3 a–b, figs. 1–7; pl. 4 a–b, figs. 8–9; 16–18 pl. 10 a, fig. 18 a; 20–23 pls. 2. 3 a–b. 12 b–15 a, figs. 19 b. 20–24. 26 b; 38–39 pl. 17 a, figs. 26 b. 30 b. 31 a; 48–53; A. Erdoğan, *Beobachtungen zur achämenidischen Architektur Daskyleions*, in: I. Delemen (ed.), *The Achaemenid Impact on Local Populations and Cultures in Anatolia (Sixth–Fourth Centuries B.C.)*, Papers Presented at the International Workshop Istanbul 20–21 May 2005 (Istanbul 2007) 181–183 figs. 4–76. E. Akurgal claimed that the architectural elements re-used in the construction of the terrace wall must have come from the palace of Pharnabazos. Later, S. Ateşlier dated the pieces with cyma with egg-and-darts, dentils and window lintels of the Prokonnesian marble to the 2nd quarter of the 5th c. B.C., while the architrave blocks were dated to the last quarter of the 6th c. B.C. Ateşlier proposed a reconstruction based on the hypothesis that this building, which was built in the reign of Artabazos I (477–468 B.C) and reused the blocks of another building constructed in the last quarter of the 6th c. B.C., was a palace or an andron that stayed in use for a long time, until the reign of Pharnabazos. Based on the presence of a single Persian element (a horn-shaped fascia) on the window lintel while all the rest were Ionian elements S. Ateşlier suggested that an Ionian architect was employed for the construction by Artabazos (Ateşlier 2001, 156–157. 159–160 fig. 21). G. Bakır, the director of the excavations, considers the proposal of an andron more plausible (Bakır 1995, 276; Bakır-Akbaşıoğlu 1997, 236; Bakır 2001, 171). On the other hand D. Ogan proposed a new point to the reconstruction by Ateşlier based on a new lintel fragment uncovered in 2005 (Ogan 2007, 49–50 figs. 11. 37).

⁹ Akurgal 1956a, 50–51; Akurgal 1957a, 350.

¹⁰ For more information on the Attic black-figure pottery comprising mostly cups and skyphoi s. Görkay 1999, 4–7.

¹¹ Kaptan 2002, I, 9–10 n. 46. In the course of writing the article, it has not been possible to access the other materials uncovered together with the seal impressions.

¹² Balkan 1959, 125 figs. 1–3 pl. 33 c–d; Kaptan 2000, pl. 35, no. 1; Kaptan 2001, 58; Schmitt 2002, 194–197.

¹³ Akurgal 1956a, pl. 12; Akurgal 1961, fig. 123; Balkan 1959, 128; A. Lemaire, *Les Inscriptions Araméennes de Daskyleion*, in: T. Bakır et al. (eds.), *Achaemenid Anatolia. Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Anatolia in the Achaemenid Period*. Bandırma 15–18 August 1997 (Leiden 2001) 32–34; W. Rölling, *Aramaic Inscription*, in: Kaptan 2002, 198–210.

¹⁴ Balkan 1959, 123–128 figs. 1–3 pls. 33–34.

¹⁵ Balkan 1959, 127.

¹⁶ Kaptan 2001, 58–60.

¹⁷ Schmitt 2002, 195.

¹⁸ Kaptan-Bayburtluoğlu 1990, 15–27; D. Kaptan, *The Great King's Audience*, in: F. Blakolmer et al. (eds.), *Fremde Zeiten. Festschrift Jürgen Borchhardt I* (Vienna 1996) 259–271 figs. 1, 4–7; Kaptan 2000, 213–223; Kaptan 2001, 57–64 figs. 1–2; Kaptan 2002; Kaptan 2007, figs. 2–7.

¹⁹ Kaptan 2002; Kaptan 2007, 280.

Neo-Babylonian style (group 1); Court style (group 2); Achaemenid Persian *koine* styles (groups 3–15); Persianising styles (groups 16–29); Greek styles (30–36). Considering the bullae together with the pottery they were found with, Kaptan dated the seals, according to their stylistic features, to the period between the reign of Xerxes (486–465 B.C.) and the first quarter of the 4th century B.C.²⁰. Apart from the single seal in the Neo-Babylonian style²¹, the earliest examples in the Daskyleion bulla collection are those containing the name of Xerxes in the Groups 2, 3 and 4²². According to D. Kaptan, the latest bullae are those in groups 35 and 36²³.

After D. Kaptan, G. Coşkun, in his doctoral study on the activities of Daskyleion in the Middle Achaemenid period, suggests a new date based on the Agesilaos's destruction level of 395 B.C., which was unearthed in 2004. The destruction was attested over a wide area to the south of the »large house of megaron layout« but did not extend inside the building itself, where the sounding by E. Akurgal was done; G. Coşkun, however, accepting that the archive room containing the seal impressions burnt in the fire by Agesilaos of 395 B.C. argued that the seal impressions must be placed in between 477 and 395 B.C.²⁴.

Evidence from the black-glazed and partially-glazed pottery uncovered together with the bullae

In the excavation reports, E. Akurgal mentions Greek pottery dated to the beginning of the 4th century B.C. and uncovered together with the bullae²⁵. D. Kaptan dated these Attic black-glazed pottery fragments, including bolsal and fish-plate fragments, to the turn of the 5th and the first half of the 4th century B.C.²⁶. 18 pieces of the pottery found together with the bullae could be accessed – 6 of them (Cat. 1. 2. 8. 15. 16. 18) are at the Bandırma Museum and 12 (Cat. 3–7. 9–14. 17) are at Ankara University²⁷. 9 have a label reading »Ergili C, together with the bullae«, while the labels of the other 9 read »Ergili C, level of the bullae«. Both phrases must indicate a single context excavated carefully.

It is worth noting that Daskyleion, as a Persian satrapal centre, imported notable amounts of figured²⁸ and black-glazed pottery²⁹ produced in Attica in the 5th century B.C. By the 4th century B.C. the imported wares decreased, while non-Attic local production pottery increased considerably. According to G. Coşkun, this decrease in imported pottery was linked with the decline in the economic power and shrinking relations of the satrapy and its inclination to non-Attic production³⁰. In the 4th century B.C. with the local workshops gaining superiority over the market, the imported Attic pottery lost its market share gradually³¹. Now the

²⁰ Kaptan 2002, I, 27. Furthermore, Kaptan takes her suggestion a step further and proposes 479/478 B.C., narrowing the possible beginning date, by relating the earliest bullae containing the name of Xerxes to the period when Artabazos was appointed the satrap following the defeat at Plataia in 479/478 B.C.

²¹ Kaptan 2002, I, 106–107; Kaptan 2002, II, 3 pls. 3–4.

²² For bulla DS 2 in group 2 (the Royal Sphinx Group) s. Kaptan 2002, II, pls. 5–8. For the bullae DS 3, DS 11 in group 3 (Achaemenid Persian *koine* styles) s. Kaptan 2002, II, pls. 9–46; 75–76. For the bulla DS 4 in group 4 (the Audience Group) s. Kaptan 2002, II, pls. 47–59.

²³ For the bullae DS 169–172 in group 35 (the Nike Group) s. Kaptan 2002, II, pls. 441–447. For the bullae DS 173–177 in group 36 (the Apollo Group) s. Kaptan 2002, II, pls. 448–457.

²⁴ G. Coşkun, *Daskyleion'da Orta Akhaemenid Dönem* (unpubl. Diss. Izmir 2005) 434.

²⁵ Akurgal 1956b, 335.

²⁶ Kaptan 2002, 9–10: »These finds, which consist of Attic black-glazed pottery sherds, some of which are bolsal and fish plate fragments dated to the turn of the fifth and first half of the fourth centuries B.C., and a few bronze and silver coins which are heavily corroded due to exposure to the conflagration, were labelled: »trench C together with the bullae«.

²⁷ I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Coşkun Özgünel and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kutalmış Görkay for their help during the work at the Ankara University.

²⁸ Tuna-Nörling 1999; Görkay 1999.

²⁹ The Attic black-glazed pottery is greater in number than the figured and »intentional red« group Attic pottery. The Attic black-glazed pottery first appearing in the late 6th c. B.C. exhibits a rapid increase in the early 5th c. B.C. (period of satrap Megabazos). For more information s. Coşkun 2004, 89–134 pls. 13–20.

³⁰ Coşkun 2006, 84–114 figs. 1–5.

³¹ The emigration of the potters from Athens during, and soon after, the Peloponnesian Wars in the late 5th c. B.C. negatively affected the distribution of Attic pottery (Cook 1965, 143; B. B. Macdonald, *The Emigration of Potters from Athens in the Late Fifth Century B.C. and Its Effect on the Attic Pottery Industry*, *AJA* 85, 1981, 159–168). Evidence of local productions appearing as a result

market, which had once been under Athenian hegemony, was full of inexpensive products, easily accessible, due to the increasing number of local workshops, and almost as good in quality as the Attic products. The reasons for the dominance of the locally manufactured Attic-imitation pottery in comparison to their Attic counterparts at Daskyleion in the 4th century B.C. must have been the easy access and the lower prices, which were due to the availability of various alternatives in the market rather than due to the decline in the economic power of the satrapy. This was also the case in many other sites. In the Troad region, for instance, recent excavation results from Ilion indicate the presence of Atticizing pottery with forms very similar to those found in the Athenian Agora in the 4th century B.C.³².

Attic-type skyphos (Type A; fig. 2, 1)

Attic-type skyphoi emerged in Athens under the influence of Corinthian-type skyphoi of the mid-6th century B.C. and attained their canonical forms in the early years of the 5th century B.C.³³. The standard form of Attic-type skyphoi has an S-shaped body and handles rising immediately below the rim. The body tapers down towards the foot, which has the form of a ring foot with a torus. The handles were bell-shaped at the beginning but, in imitation of the Corinthian-type, they also became horseshoe-shaped. Towards the end of the 5th century B.C. they became triangular. Attic-type skyphoi first appeared at Daskyleion from 500 B.C. onwards; late examples dated to the 4th century B.C. are also found³⁴. Furthermore, it is possible to find partially glazed versions of skyphoi at the satrapal centre³⁵.

The rim and body fragment belonging to a skyphos (Cat. 1) has an out-turned rim and a body profile making a considerable curve starting from the bottom of the handle and tapering down toward the bottom. Handles are attached just below the rim and rise, their roots approaching each other. On both surfaces wheel marks are visible and not well finished. The clay and glaze properties of this skyphos point to non-Attic production. Although the poor preservation of the form prevents dating precisely, its shape suggests a date in the third quarter of the 4th century B.C.³⁶.

Bolsal (figs. 2, 2–3)

The shape appeared in large numbers at Daskyleion during the 5th and 4th centuries B.C.³⁷ and partially glazed examples are also seen in the 4th century B.C.³⁸. There are two examples of bolsal uncovered together with the bullae; one piece (Cat. 2) gives full profile while the other is a rim fragment (Cat. 3).

of this emigration are found in Thurii, Taras in Lucania, Italy, Falerii in Etruria, Italy, in Syracuse and Lipari in Sicily, in Olympia, Corinth and Olynthos in mainland Greece, and in Old-Smyrna in western Anatolia. A decree from Ephesos dated to the late 4th c. B.C. and which refers to an award of citizenship to two Athenian brothers, Kittos and Backhios, on the condition that they produced black pottery for the city and hydriae for the goddess (J. Keil, *Ephesische Bürgerrechts- und Proxenedekrete aus dem vierten und dritten Jahrhundert v. Chr.*, *ÖJh* 16, 1913 232. 239; E. Preuner, *Archäologisch-Epigraphisches*, *JdI* 35, 1920, 69–72; J. D. Beazley, *Panathenaica*, *AJA* 47, 1943, 456–457; and recently B. Kratzmüller – E. Trinkl, *Von Athleten und Töpfern – ephesischen Bürgern auf der Spur*, in: B. Brandt – V. Gassner – S. Ladstätter (eds.), *Synergia. Festschrift Friedrich Krinzinger I* [Vienna 2005] 157–167) indicates the presence of Athenians working in local workshops in western Anatolia (Cook 1965, 143).

³² A. M. Berlin, *Ilion Before Alexander: A Fourth Century B.C. Ritual Deposit*, *StTroica* 12, 2002, 138 pl. 4, nos. 11–14; pl. 5, nos. 19–22; pl. 6, nos. 23–31; pl. 8, no. 39; pl. 10, nos. 47–50; pl. 11, nos. 52–59; pls. 13–14, nos. 70–81; pl. 15, nos. 89–92. For a preliminary report of a comprehensive study on Atticizing pottery in the 4th c. B.C. s. A. M. Berlin – K. Lynch, *Going Greek: Atticizing Pottery in the Achaemenid World*, *StTroica* 12, 2002, 167–178.

³³ For more information on the shape and its development s. Sparkes – Talcott 1970, 84–85.

³⁴ For the examples from the 5th c. B.C. s. Coşkun 2004, fig. 1, nos. 9–10; fig. 2, nos. 11–15; for the examples from the 4th c. B.C. s. Coşkun 2006, fig. 1, no. 1 (400–375 B.C.); no. 2 (ca. 330 B.C.); no. 3 (ca. 320 B.C.).

³⁵ Tunuz 1993, fig. 22, nos. 1–2; fig. 23, nos. 3–5.

³⁶ It is not clear whether these so-called non-Attic or Atticizing pottery was produced around Daskyleion in northwest Anatolia or somewhere else further south.

³⁷ Coşkun 2004, 95 fig. 5, nos. 44–47; Coşkun 2006, 90 fig. 2, nos. 20–27.

³⁸ Tunuz 1993, fig. 24, nos. 1–3; fig. 27, nos. 4–6; fig. 28, nos. 7–8.

This vessel form, with a shallow bowl-shaped body, two horizontal handles and an elaborate low ring foot, is attested at the Athenian Agora from the third quarter of the 5th century B.C.³⁹. Bolsals gained in popularity from the third quarter of the 5th century B.C. and their popularity reached its zenith in the late 5th century B.C. Although the popularity of the shape declined in the 4th century B.C. with the appearance of the kantharos, a new drinking vessel, its production continued until the end of the century even into the early years of the 3rd century⁴⁰.

The bolsal fragment displayed in Cat. 2 is entirely black-glazed except for the concave profiled reserved band in the lower part of the body. Its rim is slightly out-turned. It has a reserved groove on the lower part of wall. The inner face of the flaring foot is black-glazed and the underside is reserved with a glazed circle. The roots of the handles, which join the rim horizontally, are closer to each other. The early 4th century examples from the Athenian Agora⁴¹ and the specimens from Daskyleion are very similar⁴². The rim, body, reserved groove beneath the body and the concave profile right below it match the example from Daskyleion. On the other hand, the handles of the example from the Athenian Agora get thinner as they extend while the handles of the bolsal (Cat. 2) are short and wide. Cat. 2 can be dated to the early 4th century B.C. judging from its form.

Fish plate (fig. 2, 4)

Only few examples of body and foot fragments from Daskyleion belong to fish plates⁴³ and one rim and body fragment from the assemblage were uncovered within the bullae context (Cat. 4). The fish plate has a reserved band on the transition from the lip to the body both on the interior.

These plates, named after the red figured fish motifs which decorated them, have a deep lip hanging down, a body descending with a slope down toward the centre, a depression in the centre and a wide ring foot⁴⁴. The earliest fish plates are dated to the end of the 5th century B.C. and the black-glazed examples, which appeared just before 400 B.C., continued well into the Hellenistic period. Changes are observed on the fish plates in the course of the 4th century B.C. The 4th century B.C. examples from the Athenian Agora have a sharp angle at the junction of the rim and the body but in the 3rd century B.C. this angle softened⁴⁵. The vertical rim became gradually sloped and the curve reached about 45° in the late 3rd and 2nd century B.C.⁴⁶. The rim fragment (Cat. 4) has a clay in reddish yellow and somewhat dark grey due to firing (5 YR 6/6–5 YR 4/1) and black glaze (5 YR 2.5/1). Its rim is neither vertical as with the early examples of the 4th century B.C. nor sloped as much as the Hellenistic examples.

Partially glazed bowls with projecting rims⁴⁷ (fig. 3, 5–10; fig. 4, 11–18)

The majority of the pottery uncovered together with the bullae belongs to bowls with projecting rims. This type of bowl has a delicate projecting rim and a wide and shallow body resting on a low ring foot. Their entirely glazed forerunners appear in the last quarter of the 5th century B.C. according to the examples from the

³⁹ For more information about the shape and its development s. Sparkes – Talcott 1970, 107–108.

⁴⁰ Sparkes – Talcott 1970, 108; Rotroff 1997, 97.

⁴¹ Sparkes – Talcott 1970, fig. 6, no. 557.

⁴² Coşkun 2006, fig. 2, no. 20.

⁴³ Coşkun 2004, 100 fig. 7, no. 76; Coşkun 2006, 94 fig. 3, nos. 38–40.

⁴⁴ For more information s. Sparkes – Talcott 1970, 147–148; Rotroff 1997, 146–148.

⁴⁵ Rotroff 1997, 148.

⁴⁶ Rotroff 1997, 148.

⁴⁷ The term of »out-turned« (Cook 1965, 148; Sparkes – Talcott 1970, 147; Rotroff 1997, 156–160), »out-rolled« (Waagé 1948, 9) and »projecting« (Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 24) are used in describing the shape of the rim. S. Rotroff and A. Oliver's terminology is preferred in this article.

Athenian Agora⁴⁸. They gained popularity in the 4th century B.C. and continued into the Hellenistic period⁴⁹. Besides Attic examples, the non-Attic products of the bowls with projecting rim are found in many sites from Greek mainland, islands, Anatolia and to Levant by starting from the 4th to through out the 3rd century B.C.⁵⁰. Most probably, the Daskyleion examples⁵¹ had been produced locally; unfortunately the comparisons with the Attic material and distant parallel are not useful for dating.

It is indeed not surprising as they formed the dominant group of the Daskyleion's ceramic repertory from the second quarter of the 4th century B.C. Partially glazed pottery, a less expensive alternative to the entirely glazed pottery, became a standard of local production in the Hellenistic period⁵². These bowls were dipped into the glaze by holding them from their foot and their interiors are usually glazed. As they were left to rest standing before firing, on most examples there are traces showing that the glaze flowed from the middle of the body down towards the foot⁵³.

The bowls with projecting rim found together with bullae have a rim diameter of about 15–16 cm and a foot diameter varying from 5.5–8 cm. The bowl Cat. 5 has a full profile and a height of 5.4 cm. The clay is hard and non-porous, sometimes may be fairly porous, refined and usually does not contain any mica. One example has very little amount of lime temper (Cat. 18, body fragment). The colour range varies from red and its shades (10 R 5/8; 2.5 YR 6/8; 2.5 YR 6/3; 5 YR 5/6) to reddish brown shades (5 YR 6/3–6/4; 5 YR 4/4; 10 YR 6/3). One example (Cat. 5, 5 YR 4/1) has the clay core in grey shades due to firing. The unglazed lower part of the bodies are usually yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) and light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4). The glaze on the exterior surface is usually black (5 YR 2.5/1; 2.5 YR 2.5/1) but can sometimes be in the shades of brown (7.5 YR 3/2; 5 YR 3/2) due to firing. The glaze on the interior is in the shades of red (2.5 YR 4.8), black (2.5 YR 2.5/1; 5 YR 2.5/1; 10 YR 2/1) and brown (7.5 YR 3/2; 5 YR 3/2–3/3).

Cat. 6–7, 9, 13–14 have a projecting rim slightly downward with a round turn while Cat. 5 and 10 terminate more sharply. Bowls Cat. 11 and 12 have a more concave sloped junction of rim and the upper body. Bowl Cat. 8 has a junction from the mouth to the body with a considerable thinning of the profile. Bowl Cat. 5 has a rounded transition to the resting surface on the exterior of the foot. Cat. 16 has a foot thinner than those of Cat. 5 and 17 and the inner surface of the foot is slightly concave. The bowl Cat. 5, which gives a full profile, resembles the partially glazed bowl with projecting rim from the Samian Heraion⁵⁴. Its rim, body and foot profiles suggest a date between 375 and 350 B.C. The fragments of Cat. 6–17 do suggest a date in the second and third quarters of the 4th century B.C. based on analogies with similar profiles despite the fact that they do not give full profiles.

Evaluation

The fact that numerous bullae providing evidence for the recording of bureaucratic and economic activities within the satrapy were uncovered together in the same place reveals the presence of a satrapal archive at

⁴⁸ Sparkes – Talcott 1970, 128.

⁴⁹ Rotroff 1997, 156.

⁵⁰ The bowls with projecting rim appeared at Eretria (Metzger 1978, 229) in the early 4th c. B.C. and at Thasos (Blondé 1985, 294 fig. 8, nos. 61–66) in the 1st quarter of the 4th c. B.C. The non-Attic bowl with out-turned rim uncovered in the Well H at Kofinà Ridge, Khios, is dated to the last quarter of the 4th c. B.C. (J. K. Anderson, Excavation on the Kofinà Ridge, Chios, BSA 49, 1954, 123–181 fig. 15, no. 145). Bowls with projecting rim occurred in Antiokheia (Waagé 1948, 9 pl. 1, nos. H9–10) in the late 4th c. B.C. and 3rd c. B.C. at Dura-Europos (D. H. Cox, The Greek and Roman Pottery. The Excavation at Dura-Europos, Final Report 4 [London 1949] 3–4 figs. 10–11). At Samaria, these series begins with bowls with rolled rims in the early 4th c. and survived until the 3rd c. B.C. (J. W. Crowfoot – G. M. Crowfoot – K. M. Kenyon, The Objects from Samaria. Reports of the Work of the Joint Expedition in 1931–1933 and of the British Expedition in 1935, Samaria-Sebaste 3 [London 1957] 245–246 fig. 48). The partially-glazed bowls with projecting rim uncovered in Sardis and dated to the 4th c. B.C. due to their similarity in form with the black-glazed one-handler of the Classical period and due to the quality of both their clay and glaze (Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 25 pl. 10, nos. 51–53).

⁵¹ For further information about Daskyleion examples s. Tunuz 1993, 11–21.

⁵² Rotroff – Oliver 2003, 24.

⁵³ Further information for dipping technique s. T. Schreiber, Dipping as a Glazing Technique in Antiquity, in: Greek Vases in the J. Paul Getty Museum, Occasional Papers on Antiquities 2 (Malibu, CA 1986) 143–148.

⁵⁴ Technau 1929, fig. 33, no.1.

Daskyleion⁵⁵. For the time being, any archaeological evidence is recorded by the excavators that be firmly linked to a fire or a destruction taking place in 375 B.C., which would have damaged the seal impressions and coins in the satrapal centre. On the other hand, D. Kaptan considers the possibility that records were kept here at the satrapal centre until its invasion by Alexander the Great, in which case there could have been another later archive on the mound⁵⁶. The available excavation on the site, however, does not reveal any archive belonging to the later times. G. Coşkun had proposed the date of the destruction of the archive as 395 B.C., which is the date for the destruction of satrapal centre by Agesilaos. But it is known that three more satraps⁵⁷ came to power from this date until the invasion by Parmenion⁵⁸. The reigns of the first two satraps, namely Ariobarzanes and Artabazos II, stand out particularly because of the revolts. Diodoros mentions that the people living in the western part of the Persian Empire revolted against the Persians and that some Achaemenid officials in office in Anatolia joined them⁵⁹. In addition to economic activities, we must also take into consideration the need for archiving the correspondence with the Great King, other governors and local leaders in the region, which must have been intensive during that disturbance in between 395 and 334 B.C.

It is obvious that there must have been correspondences in the following years after the destruction by Agesilaos in 395 B.C. Furthermore, the lack of available archaeological evidence that does not indicate a fire causing damage at the site in 375 B.C. and the latest finds from the same level that go down to the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. suggest that the archive may have been destroyed down at the end of the satrapy. Most likely, it can be associated with 334 B.C. when Parmenion invaded the city. The above analysis pointed out that the skyphos fragment is the piece with the latest date, indicating a date in the third quarter of 4th century B.C. However, it must be kept in mind that the coins and any remaining pottery, uncovered together with the bullae but which could not be accessed for this study, may lead, in the future, to new interpretations for the closing date of the archive at Daskyleion.

⁵⁵ Akurgal 1956a, 50; Balkan 1959, 126; Bakır-Akbaşoğlu 1997, 236; Kaptan 2002, I, 21–23.

⁵⁶ Kaptan 2002, I, 27.

⁵⁷ Ariobarzanes (388–363/2 B.C.): Diod. 15, 90, 3; 17, 17, 6; Xen. hell. 1, 4, 5–7; 5, 1, 28; Xen. Kyr. 8, 8, 4; Dem. or. 23, 141; Artabazos II (363/362–352 B.C.): Arr. an. 3, 21, 4; Diod. 16, 52, 4; Plut. Alexandros 21; Xen. hell. 5, 1, 28; Xen. Ag. 3, 3; Arsites, vice satrap (?) (352–334 B.C.): Arr. an. 1, 12, 8–9; 1, 16, 3; 2, 14, 5; Diod. 16, 75, 1; Paus. 1, 29.

⁵⁸ Alexander the Great set off on his expedition onto Hellespont in the spring of 334 B.C. (Arr. an. 1, 11, 3). Crossing the Dardanelles he set foot on Asia Minor, presented his offering to the deities at Troia and continued his march (Arr. an. 1, 11, 7–8). He defeated the joint Persian army of Arsites, the last officer (vice satrap?) of Daskyleion, and Spithridates, the satrap of Lydia-Ionia, at Granikos (modern Biga) 90 km west of Daskyleion (W. Judeich, *Die Schlacht am Granikos*, *Klio* 8, 1908, 372–397; K. Lehmann, *Die Schlacht am Granikos*, *Klio* 11, 1911, 230–244; N. Th. Nikolitsis, *The Battle of the Granicus* [Stokholm 1974]; N. G. L. Hammond, *The Battle of the Granicus River*, *JHS* 100, 1980, 73–88). Following the victory at Granikos, Parmenion, the commander of Alexander, captured Daskyleion. We learn from Arrianos – supported until recently by the excavations at Daskyleion – that Parmenion captured an »already abandoned city«: »He also sent Parmenion to take over Daskylion, and this he duly did, the guards having evacuated the place.« (Arr. an. 1, 17, 2). However, a destruction level of this period has been recently uncovered and this suggests that we have to approach the account by Arrianos with some doubt now (Bakır 1995, 278). The evidence reveals that the satrapal centre was not deserted by the habitants before Macedonians attacked to the city.

⁵⁹ Diod. 15, 90, 1. For more information on this so-called Great Satraps' Revolt s. P. Meloni, *La Grande Rivolta dei Satrapi contro Artaserse II*, *Rivista Storica Italiana* 63, 1951, 2–27; M. Weiskopf, *The So-Called »Great Satraps' Revolt«, 366–360. Concerning Local Instability in the Achaemenid Far West*, *Historia Einzelschriften* 63 (Stuttgart 1989).

Catalogue

Attic-type (Type A) skyphos

- Cat. 1** **fig. 2, 1** Cf.: Sparkes – Talcott 1970, fig. 4, no. 352; Pemberton 1989, fig. 7 pl. 12, no. 80; C. K. Williams, II – J. E. Fisher, *Corinth* 1975. *Forum Southwest*, *Hesperia* 45, 1976, 120 no. 37 pl. 21; Edwards 1975, pl. 13, no. 320; C. Abadie – Th. Spyropoulos, *Fouilles à Helléniko (Elia de Thyréatide)*, *BCH* 109, 1985, 385–466 fig. 86, inv.147; J. L. Caskey, *Objects from a Well at Isthmia*, *Hesperia* 29, 1960, 168–176 pl. 54, no. 2; Sabbattini 2000, fig. 2, 2, 5 (Fat Boy Group); Blondé 1985, fig. 17, no. 138.
- Rim and body fragment
Find spot: Ergili C, level of the bullae
Bandırma Museum inv. 99
Diam. of rim 10.4 cm, PH 7.3 cm
Clay: Fairly hard, non-porous, slightly shiny (contains mica-like inclusion) 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow.
Glaze: Exterior slightly metallic 5 YR 2.5/1 black; interior 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown; around rim 5 YR 2.5/1 black.
Publication: Bulut 2007, fig. 21b. 6.

Bolsal

- Cat. 2** **fig. 2, 2** Cf.: Sparkes – Talcott 1970, fig. 6, no. 557; Coşkun 2006, fig. 2, no. 20.
- Rim, body and base fragment
Find spot: Ergili C, level of the bullae
Bandırma Museum inv. 98
Diam. of rim 13.2 cm, H 6.8 cm, Diam. of foot 8 cm
Clay: Hard, non-porous, slightly shiny 2 YR 4/1 dark grey partly 2.5 YR 6/8 light red because of the firing.
Glaze: Exterior lustrous 5 YR 2.5/1 black, in the junction of the wall and foot 5 YR 3/2 dark reddish brown; interior mat soot-black.
- Cat. 3** **fig. 2, 3**
Rim and upper body fragment
Find spot: Ergili C, together with the bullae
Diam. of rim 12.2 cm, PH 3.3 cm
Clay: Hard, non-porous, slightly shiny 2.5 YR 6/8 light red.
Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black.
Similar Cat. 2.

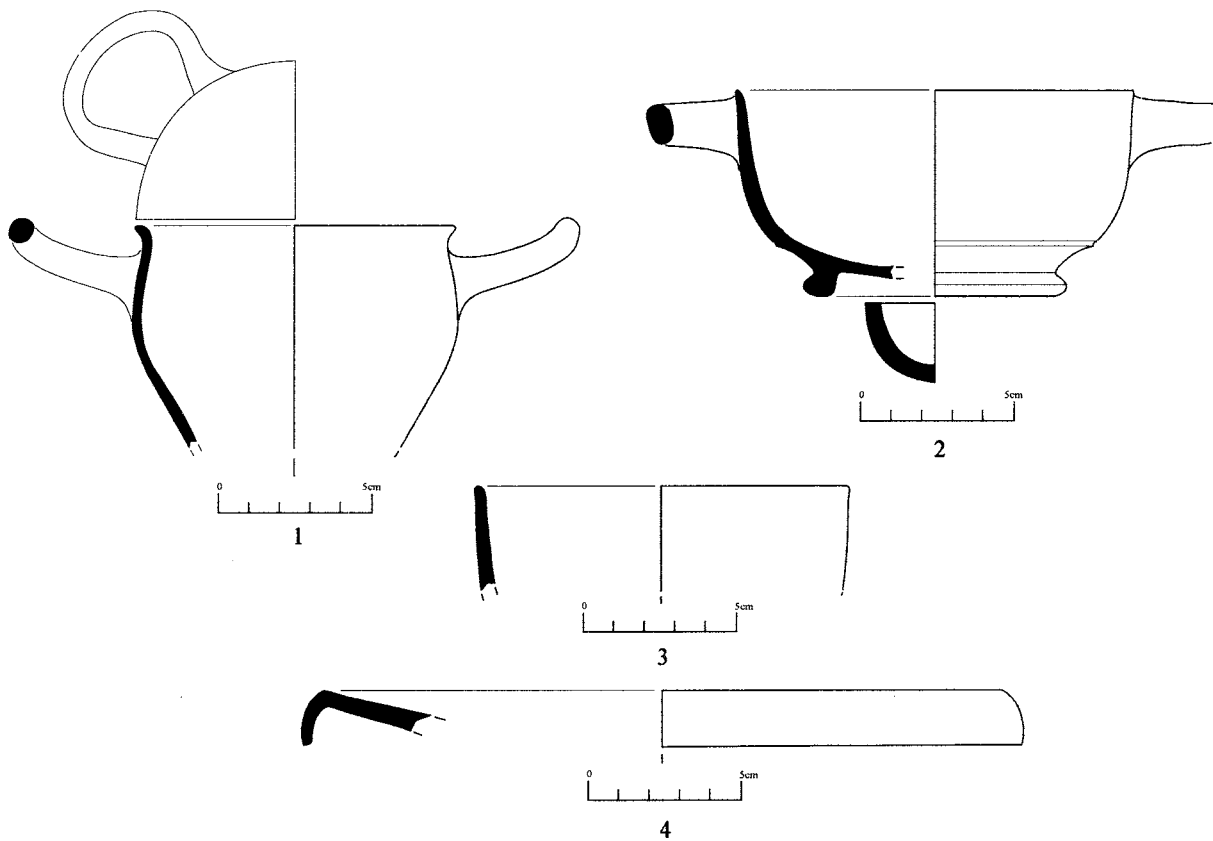
Fish Plate

- Cat. 4** **fig. 2, 4**
- Rim and body fragment
Find spot: Ergili C, together with the bullae
Diam. of rim 21 cm, PH 1.8 cm
Clay: Fairly hard, 5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow – 5 YR 4/1 dark gray.
Glaze: 5 YR 2.5/1 black.
Publication: Bulut 2007, fig. 21b.7–7a.

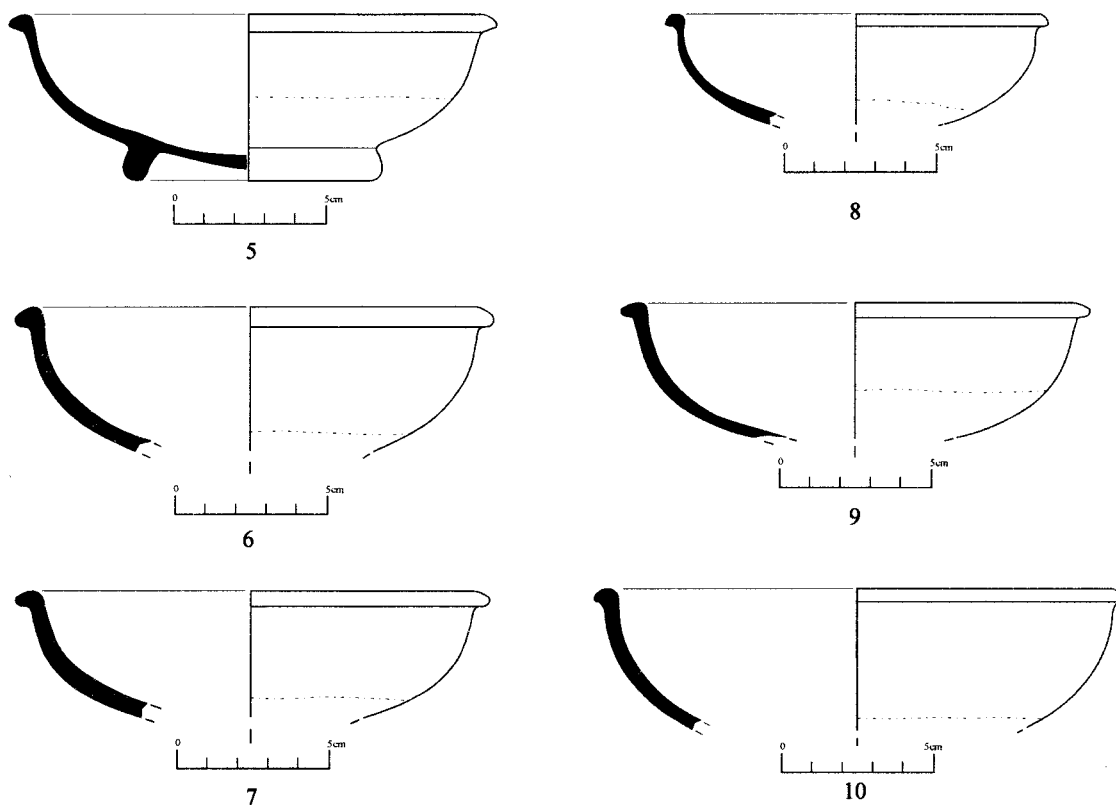
Partially-glazed bowls with projecting rim

- Cat. 5** **fig. 3, 5** Find spot: Ergili 55, C1, 100–, together with the bullae
Diam. of rim 14.8 cm, H 4.7 cm
Clay: Hard, 2.5 YR 6/8 light red.
Glaze: Exterior 5 YR 2.5/1 black; interior slightly metallic 5 YR 2.5/1 black.
Publication: Bulut 2007, fig. 21b.8–8a.
- Rim, body and base fragment
Find spot: Ergili C, level of the bullae
Diam. of rim 15.2 cm, H 5.4 cm, Diam. of foot 8 cm
Clay: Hard, 2.5 YR 6/4 light reddish brown – 5 YR 4/1 dark gray.
Glaze: Exterior 5 YR 2.5/1 black; interior metallic 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black
Publication: Bulut 2007, fig. 21c.9–9a.
Cf.: Py – Sabbattini 2000, fig. 3, no. 1904 (375); Technau 1929, fig 33, no.1; Rotroff – Oliver 2003, pl. 10, no.53.
- Cat. 6** **fig. 3, 6**
- Rim and body fragment
- Cat. 7** **fig. 3, 7**
Rim and body fragment
Find spot: Ergili C, level of the bullae
Diam. of rim 14.6 cm, PH 4.2 cm
Clay: Hard, non-porous 5 YR 6/4 light reddish brown.
Glaze: 5 YR 2.5/1 black.

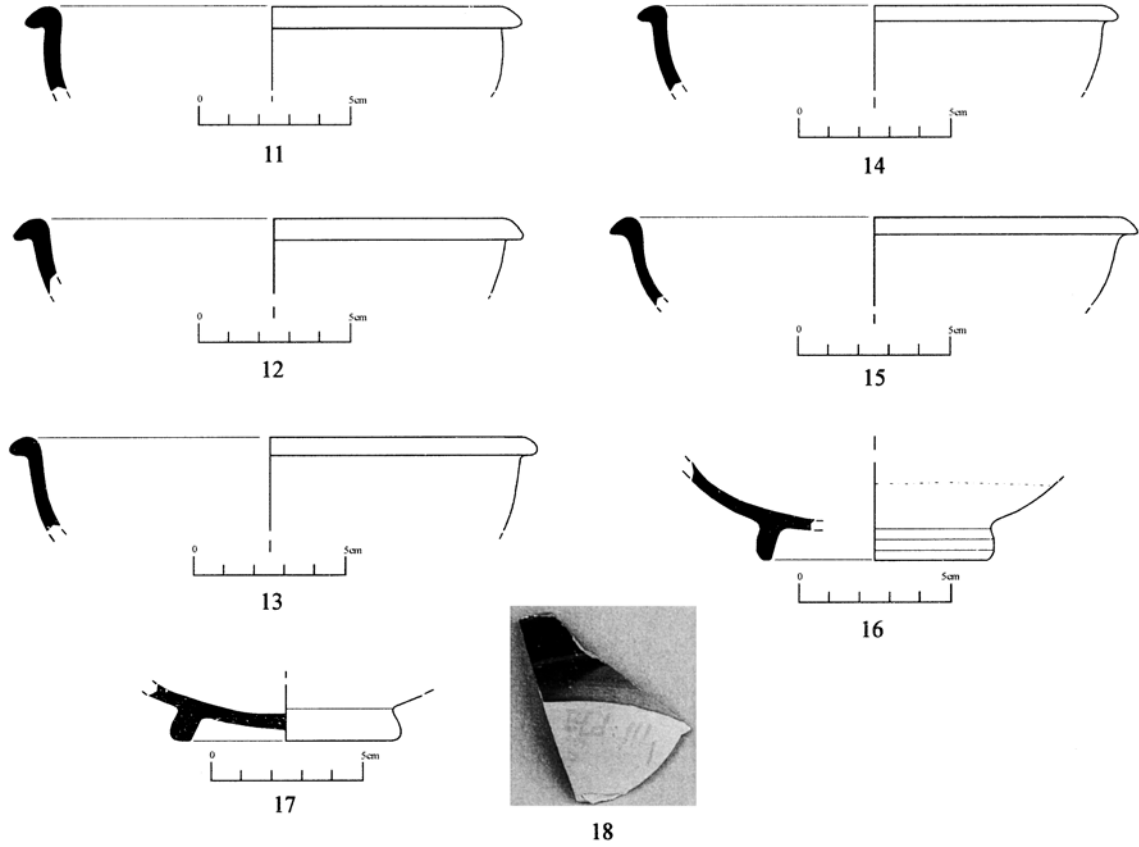
- Cat. 8** **fig. 3, 8**
 Rim and body fragment
 Find spot: Ergili C, level of the bullae
 Bandırma Museum inv. 102
 Diam. of rim 16.6 cm, PH 5 cm
 Clay: Hard, non-porous 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red; partly 10 YR 6/3 pale brown because of the firing.
 Glaze: 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown.
- Cat. 9** **fig. 3, 9**
 Rim and body fragment
 Find spot: Ergili 1955, C1, together with the bullae
 Diam. of rim 14.4 cm, PH 4.4 cm
 Clay: Fairly hard 2.5 YR 6/8 light red.
 Glaze: Exterior 5 YR 2.5/1 black, interior 2.5 YR 4/8 red, partly black.
 Cf.: Metzger 1978, fig. 3, no. 12.
- Cat. 10** **fig. 3, 10**
 Rim and upper body fragment
 Find spot: Ergili C, level of the bullae
 Bandırma Museum inv. 101
 Diam. of rim 16 cm, PH 4.7 cm
 Clay: Hard, non-porous 2.5 YR 6/3 weak red 5 YR 6/3, 6/4 light reddish brown.
 Glaze: 5 YR 3/2 dark reddish brown.
 Reserved surface: 5 YR 6/4 light reddish brown.
- Cat. 11** **fig. 4, 11**
 Rim and upper body fragment
 Find spot: Ergili 1955, C, together with the bullae
 Est. diam. of rim 16 cm, PH 2.9 cm
 Clay: Hard, 5 YR 4/4 reddish brown.
 Glaze: 10 YR 2/1 black.
- Cat. 12** **fig. 4, 12**
 Rim and upper body fragment
 Find spot: Ergili 1955, C1, together with the bullae
 Diam. of rim 16.2 cm, PH 2.5 cm
 Clay: Hard, non-porous 2.5 YR 6/6 light red.
 Glaze: mat 5 YR 2.5/1 black.
- Cat. 13** **fig. 4, 13**
 Rim and upper body fragment
 Find spot: Ergili 1955, C1, together with the bullae
 Diam. of rim 16.4 cm, PH 3.1 cm
 Clay: Fairly hard, 2.5 YR 6/8 light red.
 Glaze: mat 5 YR 2.5/1 black.
- Cat. 14** **fig. 4, 14**
 Rim and upper body fragment
 Find spot: Ergili 1955, C1, together with the bullae
 Diam. of rim 14.8 cm, PH 2.8 cm
 Clay: Hard, 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, partly 2.5 YR 6/8 light red.
- Glaze: mat 5 YR 2.5/1 black.
 Cf.: Py – Sabbatini 2000, fig. 3, no.1904.
- Cat. 15** **fig. 4, 15**
 Rim and body fragment
 Find spot: Ergili C, level of the bullae
 Diam. of rim 16.2 cm, PH 2.9 cm
 Clay: Fairly hard 2.5 YR 6/8 light red.
 Glaze: 2.5 YR 2.5/1 black.
- Cat. 16** **fig. 4, 16**
 Lower body and base fragment
 Find spot: Ergili C, level of the bullae
 Bandırma Museum inv. 108
 Diam. of foot 7.6 cm, PH 3.3 cm
 Clay: Fairly hard and porous, 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red.
 Glaze: Exterior 5 YR 2.5/1 black, interior partly 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown.
 Reserved surface: 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red.
 Publication: Bulut 2007, fig. 21c.10.
- Cat. 17** **fig. 4, 17**
 Lower body and base fragment
 Find spot: Ergili 1955, C, together with the bullae
 Diam. of foot 7.2 cm, PH 1.9 cm
 Clay: Hard 10 R 5/8 red.
 Glaze: mat 5 YR 2.5/1 black.
- Cat. 18** **fig. 4, 18**
 Body fragment
 Find spot: Ergili C, level of the bullae
 Bandırma Museum inv. 114
 PH 5.9 cm, PW 4.8 cm
 Clay: Fairly hard, little amount lime temper, 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red.
 Glaze: Exterior 2.5 YR 2.5/1 reddish black, core partly 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown; interior 2.5 YR 4.8 dark red.
 Reserved surface: 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red.



2 Cat. 1-4



3 Cat. 5-10



4 Cat. 11–18

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