

## WILD GOAT STYLE POTTERY FROM DASKYLEION\* (Pl. XIX-XX)

Daskyleion, well-known for being one of the satrapal capitals in Anatolia, favoured fine export pottery not only in the Achaemenid period, but also in the years between the late eighth and the sixth centuries B. C., when the city was under Phrygian and Lydian control<sup>1</sup>.

During these centuries, besides Greek ware from mainland Greece, especially those from Attica and Corinth<sup>2</sup>, Phrygian and Lydian pottery existed. Phrygian and Lydian pottery seem to be dominant in the seventh and the sixth centuries B. C.<sup>3</sup> It is difficult to distinguish other local

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References to the publications abbreviated in this article are as follows:

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| Bakır, <i>Höyük</i>                | T. Bakır, "Daskyleion", <i>Höyük I</i> (1991), 75 - 84.  |
| Bakır-Gusmani, <i>Kadmos</i>       | T. Bakır - R. Gusmani, "Graffiti aus Daskyleion", <i>Kadmos</i> 32 (1993), 135 - 144.  |
| Bakır, <i>PALLAS</i>               | T. Bakır, "Archäologische Beobachtungen über die Residenz in Daskyleion", <i>Dans les pas des Dix-Mille</i> (éd. P. Briant), <i>PALLAS</i> 43 (1995), 269 - 285. |
| Cook, <i>GGP</i>                   | R. M. Cook, <i>Greek Painted Pottery</i> (London, 1966).   |
| Cook, <i>OJA</i>                   | R. M. Cook, "The Wild Goat and Fikellura Styles: Some Speculations", <i>Oxford Journal of Archaeology</i> Vol. 11, No. 3 (1992), 255 - 266.                      |
| <i>FGrHist</i>                     | F. Jacoby, <i>Fragmente der griechischen Historiker</i> , 1926   |
| <i>Istmitt</i>                     | <i>Istanbul Mitteilungen</i> .   |
| Kinch, <i>Vroulia</i>              | K. F. Kinch, <i>Fouilles de Vroulia</i> (Berlin, 1914).  |
| Walter-Karydi, <i>Samos VI</i> , 1 | E. Walter - Karydi, <i>Samische Gefässe des 6. Jahrhunderts</i> . Band VI, 1 (Bonn, 1973).   |

<sup>1</sup> For the Phrygian and Lydian periods at Daskyleion see T. Bakır, "Archäologische Beobachtungen über die Residenz in Daskyleion", *Dans les pas des Dix-Mille* (éd. P. Briant), *PALLAS* 43 (1995), 271 - 274.

<sup>2</sup> The earliest imported Corinthian pottery at Daskyleion dates back to the early part of the second half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century (Bakır, *PALLAS*, 271, 283, Abb. 21) and continues to be imported down into the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century. Attic pottery, on the other hand, is mostly imported between the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. Attic Black Figure and Red Figure ware will be published by Yasemin Tuna-Nörling. For Attic pottery with graffiti see T. Bakır - R. Gusmani, "Graffiti aus Daskyleion", *Kadmos* 32 (1993), 136 - 137, Abb. 1 - 3.

<sup>3</sup> Lydian pottery will be published elsewhere. For a Lydian dish with graffiti in Lydia see Bakır-Gusmani, *Kadmos*, 138, Abb. 4.

Anatolian pottery, including local Daskyleion manufacture, since they are poorly known.

Included in the examples of the well-known styles, classes, and schools from Eastern Greek centers are: "Bird bowls"<sup>4</sup>, "Eye bowls", "Rosette bowls", "Meander bowls", "Ionian cups", "Wild Goat Style", so-called "Early Fikellura"<sup>5</sup> and "Fikellura". "Ephesian ware", which shows borrowings both from the Eastern Greek and Anatolian syntax, was found during Akurgal's excavations in 1955/56<sup>6</sup>.

The Wild Goat Style pottery finds presented here were recovered in excavations conducted between 1988 and 1995 on the city mound Hisartepe<sup>7</sup>. The excavations at the area showed that the bedrock slopes down from the western end to the easternmost part of the hill. For this reason, the strata at the eastern half are denser compared to the other half. Excavations were only carried out on the western half during 1988 - 1995. In order to determine the stratification of the seventh and the sixth century occupation levels, it will be better to wait for the new excavations on the eastern half. Therefore, closely datable contexts, that provide help in dating this pottery are absent at Daskyleion. Dates have been proposed relatively on the basis of stylistic criteria.

The Wild Goat Style has caused controversy due to its chronology and provenance, however, R. M. Cook's dating<sup>8</sup> has been generally accepted. The uncertainty of major manufacturing centers has greatly been removed by the results of P. Dupont's clay analyses. This research clearly showed that the chief center that produced Middle Wild Goat Style II was Miletus, and that the Late Wild Goat Style was produced in North Ionia, presumably at Clazomenai<sup>9</sup>. The traditional Wild Goat Style continued

<sup>4</sup> T. Bakır, "Daskyleion", *Höyük I* (1991), 77, fig. 4 - 5.

<sup>5</sup> This group of pottery is similar to the so-called "Early Fikellura" group from Sardis (C. H. Greenewalt, Jr., "Fikellura and 'Early Fikellura' Pottery from Sardis", *California Studies in Classical Antiquity* 4 (1971), 153 - 180). The same group of pottery found at Gordion was named as "HOB ware": G. P. Schaus, "Imported West Anatolian Pottery at Gordion", *Anatolian Studies* XLII (1992), 174 - 175.

<sup>6</sup> Ephesian Ware from Akurgal's excavations are not published. Some pottery which may be called as "Ephesianizing" is also found in Daskyleion.

<sup>7</sup> Hisartepe, the site of ancient Daskyleion, is situated at the southeast of the Manyas Bird Lake (Manyas Kuşgölü, ancient *Daskylitis Limne*) and at the west of the Ergili village. The excavations carried out between 1988 - 1995 were directed by Prof. Dr. Tomris Bakır - Akbaşoğlu.

<sup>8</sup> R. M. Cook, *Greek Painted Pottery* (London, 1966), 118 - 126; R. M. Cook, "The Wild Goat and Fikellura Styles: Some Speculations", *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* Vol. 11, No. 3 (1992), 255 - 266.

<sup>9</sup> P. Dupont, "Classification et Détermination de Provenance des Céramiques Grecques

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after the Middle Wild Goat Style II (625 - 600 B. C.) at other centers when the North Ionian school introduced the incising style<sup>10</sup>.

Wild Goat Style pottery found at Daskyleion can be placed in the second half of the seventh century and the early sixth century B. C. None of the fragments here includes incising style. The majority, presumably, belong to the Middle Wild Goat Style II while, on the other hand, a couple of pieces seem to rule this out.

### CATALOGUE<sup>11</sup>

#### 1. Open vessel. Body fragment.

Trench no. J7, DFA. Inv. no. 1409 H. 0. 083 th. 0. 008 - 0. 01

Clay light brown (7. 5 YR 6/4); slightly micaceous. Decoration in very dark gray (2. 5 Y 3/1). Int., plain painted. Ext., slipped (10 YR 8/3 very pale brown) A: poorly preserved filling ornament (star rosette with rosettes at the extremities of each ray petal). Two dividing lines forming the upper border of oblique hatched-meander.

Third quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> c.

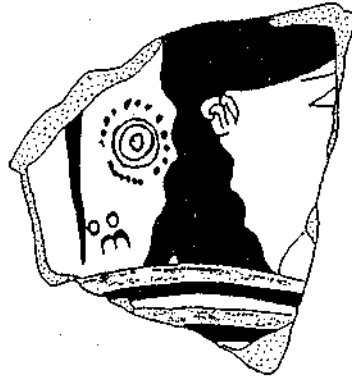
#### 2. Dish. Body fragment.

Trench no. 1, AEL. Inv. no. 76 H. 0. 073 th. 0. 007.

Clay reddish brown (5YR 6/4); slightly micaceous. Decoration in very dark brown (10 YR 2/2). Int. and ext. slipped (10 YR 8/1 white). Int., A: from l. to r., lower part of a ray; two filling ornaments (dots encircling three concentric circles, short wavy line with two small circles below); human face from the profile to r. Four dividing bands below the register (two of them in added dark red, 2. 5 YR 3/6). Ext., bands.

Bakır, Höyük, fig. 2, 3

Third quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> c.



*Orientales Archaiques d' Istros Rapport Préliminaire*, *Dacia* 27 (1983), 19 - 43.

<sup>10</sup> Cook, *OJA*, 255, 260 and 262.

<sup>11</sup> All the pottery is kept at the depot in the Daskyleion excavation house, except for No. 2, which is stored in the Bursa Museum. Clay color readings are based on the *Munsell Soil Color Charts* (1994 ed.). All dimensions are given in meters. All dates refer to centuries or years B. C. Abbreviations used in the Catalogue are:

A	: first register	int.	: interior
B	: second register	Inv.	: inventory
b.	: bottom	l.	: left
c.	: century	no.	: number
D	: diameter	r.	: right
ext.	: exterior	t.	: top
H	: height	th.	: thickness

**3. Dish. Body fragment.**

Trench no. 3, ARK. Inv. no. 268 H. 0. 039 th. 0. 007

Clay light red (2. 5 YR 4/4); slightly micaceous. Decoration in reddish brown (5 YR 4/4). Int. and ext. slipped (5 YR 8/2 pinkish white). Int., A: from l. to r., ascendent triangle partitioned into a lozenge and two triangles; leg of a deer or a goat. Two registers are divided by a band. B: filling ornament (cross with dots at the extremities). Ext., one band forming the lower border of a ray (partially preserved).

Second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> c.

**4. Dish. Body fragment.**

Non-excavated item, AIR. Not inventoried. H. 0. 054 th. 0. 009 - 0. 01

Clay light red (2. 5 YR 6/6); micaceous. Decoration in dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/3). Int. and ext. slipped (10 YR 8/3 very pale brown). Int., two broad bands with a line of dots in between forming the lower border of the register. A: from l. to r., ascendent triangle partitioned into a lozenge and two triangles; concentric circle; two rays (partially preserved). Ext., three bands forming the upper border of partially preserved rays.

Second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> c.

**5. Dish. Rim and body fragment.**

Trench no. 1, AMZ. Inv. no. 323 D. (Rim) 0. 3 H. 0. 035 th. 0. 006

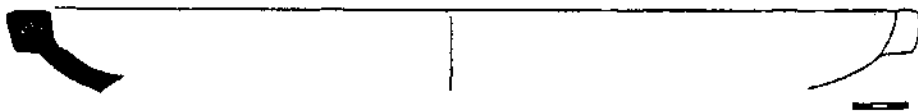


Clay reddish brown (2. 5 YR 5/4); slightly micaceous. Decoration in reddish brown (5 YR 4/3). Int. and ext. slipped (10 YR 8/2 very pale brown). On upper surface of rim, series of squares. Int., from center out, thin line forming the upper border of a figural scene which contains, from l. to r., filling ornament ?; pendent triangle partitioned into a lozenge and two triangles; griffin to l. (upper body partially preserved), filling ornament (cross with dots at the extremities) above griffin; broad band. Ext., single thin band forming the upper and lower borders of the register. A: from l. to r., two pendent rays; two pendent short rays; ascendent triangle partitioned into a lozenge and two triangles; closely set eyes and nose in between and drop pattern with a central dot in between the eyebrows.

Late 7<sup>th</sup> - early 6<sup>th</sup> c.

**6. Dish. Four joining fragments of rim and body, and lug handle.**

Trench no. 1, ANB. Inv. no. 324 D. (Rim) 0. 52 H. 0. 047 th. 0. 012



Clay pink (5 YR 7/4); slightly micaceous. Decoration in very dark gray (7. 5

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YR 3/1). Int. and ext. slipped (10 YR 8/2 very pale brown). On upper surface of rim zigzag pattern forming adjacent ascendent and pendent triangles with central dots. Int., two broad bands forming the lower border of the register. A: from l. to r., lower ends of four pendent rays; filling ornaments (one dotted circle in between two ascendent triangles partitioned into a lozenge and two triangles); goose (?) to l. (feet preserved). Ext., single band.

Late 7<sup>th</sup> - early 6<sup>th</sup> c.

**7. Dinos (?)**. Two joining fragments of shoulder, handle and body.

Trench no. J7, a-DDA. Inv. no. 1377, b-DGS. Inv. no. 1429 H. 0. 08 th. 0. 006  
0. 01

Clay light brown (7. 5 YR 6/4); slightly micaceous. Decoration in very dark gray (2. 5 Y 3/1). Ext., slipped (10 YR 8/3 very pale brown), from t. to b., one thin line forming the lower border of the series of spaced squares with their centers painted (paint poorly preserved); upper and inner surfaces of handle painted; line of dots on the outer surface of handle.

Second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> c.

**8. Skypfos**. Eight joining fragments of rim, handle and body.

Area between trenches no. 1 and no. 3, AVT. Inv. no. 532 D. (Rim) 0. 1 H. 0.  
06 th. 0. 005

Clay reddish yellow (7. 5 YR 6/6) with gray core; non-micaceous. Decoration in very dark brown (10 YR 2/2). Int., plain painted. Ext., slipped (10 YR 8/1 white), one line below rim; on the handle zone, front part of a bird and partially preserved antlers of a deer or a goat; three petals below handle. Three thin dividing lines below the register.



Late 7<sup>th</sup> - early 6<sup>th</sup> c.

**9. Closed vessel**. Three joining body fragments.

Trench no. 1, APP. Inv. no. 375 H. 0. 082 th. 0. 008

Clay reddish brown (5 YR 5/3). ; micaceous. Decoration in reddish brown (5 YR 5/4). Ext., slipped (10 YR 8/2 very pale brown), from t. to b., loop pattern; two thin bands; small squares in added white on reddish brown (5 YR 5/4) coat.

Second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> c.

**10. Closed vessel**. Body fragment.

Trench F5, BST. Not inventoried. H. 0. 029 th. 0. 005

Clay pink (5 YR 7/4); micaceous. Decoration in very dark gray (5 YR 7/4). Ext., slipped (10 YR 8/1 white), from l. to r., filling ornament (triangle-shaped dot rosette with a central dot); running deer or goat (frontal body missing); partially preserved filling ornament (diamond rosette) below deer or goat.

Late 7<sup>th</sup> - early 6<sup>th</sup> c.

**11. Closed vessel. Body fragment.**

Area between trenches no. 1 and no. 3, AUR. Inv. no. 530 H. 0. 016 th. 0. 003

Clay reddish brown (5 YR 7/6); slightly micaceous. Decoration in reddish brown (5 YR 4/3). Ext., slipped (10 YR 8/2 very pale brown), A: from l. to r., filling ornament (dots encircling two concentric circles); goose to r. (lower body preserved); filling ornament (curvilinear swastika). One dividing band. B: partially preserved filling ornaments (pendent triangle, flower rosette).

Late 7<sup>th</sup> - early 6<sup>th</sup> c.

**12. Closed vessel. Shoulder fragment.**

Trench no. 1, ANH. Inv. no. 328 H. 0. 059 th. 0. 006

Clay pink (5 YR 7/4); slightly micaceous. Decoration in dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/3). Ext., slipped (10 YR 8/1 white), two thin vertical lines forming the l. border of, from t. to b., meander; corner filling ornament (quarter of a circle with center painted and framed by a thin band of dots).

Second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> c.

**13. Closed vessel. Shoulder fragment.**

Trench F6/c1, BVZ. Inv. no. 867 H. 0. 032 th. 0. 006

Clay light red (2. 5 YR 6/8); slightly micaceous. Decoration in yellowish red (5 YR 5/8). Ext., slipped (10 YR 8/1 white), two thin lines framing dog-tooth pattern between vertical lines; filling ornament (lozenge rosette) and goose to l. (only head preserved).

Late 7<sup>th</sup> - early 6<sup>th</sup> c.

**14. Closed vessel. Shoulder fragment.**

Trench no. 1, ARK. Inv. no. 378 H. 0. 01 th. 0. 004

Clay pink (5 YR 7/4); micaceous. Decoration in very dark brown (10 YR 2/2). Ext., slipped (10 YR 8/2 very pale brown), A: goose to l. (head missing); ascendent triangle.

Late 7<sup>th</sup> - early 6<sup>th</sup> c.

**15. Closed vessel. Shoulder fragment.**

Trench F6 East, COH. Inv. no. 1091 H. 0. 053 th. 0. 005

Clay reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) with gray core; slightly micaceous. Decoration between yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) and black (5 YR 2. 5/1). Ext., slipped (10 YR 8/3 very pale brown), single band forming the upper border of a figural scene which contains a deer or a goat looking at its back; filling ornament (flower rosette).

Late 7<sup>th</sup> - early 6<sup>th</sup> c.

**16. Closed vessel. Shoulder fragment.**

Trench F6 East, BNV. Not inventoried. H. 0. 046 th. 0. 007

Clay light red (2. 5 YR 6/6); slightly micaceous. Decoration in red (2. 5 YR 4/6). Ext., slipped (5 YR 8/2 pinkish white), lotus flower (lozenge between bud petals).

First quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> c.

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The shapes attested here are dish (No. 2-6), *dinos* ? (No. 7) and *skyphos* (No. 8). Besides these shapes there are undefined body sherds from an open vessel (No. 1) and from closed vessels (No. 9-11). No. 12-16 are shoulder fragments of closed vessels, perhaps *oinochoai*.

The earliest Wild Goat Style material found at Daskyleion seems to be the body sherds (No. 1-2) from the middle phase I (640 - 625 B. C.)<sup>12</sup>. One example is a body fragment of a dish that depicts a long-haired human head facing right (No. 1)<sup>13</sup>. The other example is No. 2. This piece with oblique hatched meander pattern matches the same decoration on an *oinochoe* at Villa Giulia that has been dated to the beginning of the second half of the seventh century B. C.<sup>14</sup>.

The body sherds of No. 9 and 10 are from medium-sized closed vessels, and No. 11 from a small-sized and thin-walled closed vessel. No. 9, perhaps an *oinochoe*, differs from many other pieces both in its fabric and paint. The clay texture is coarse and quite micaceous. The use of red in the decoration reminds the Aeolic examples.

Rim and body fragments of No. 5 and 6 were unearthed at the same level in the areas very close to each other. The decoration of closely set eyes and nose in between on the interior of No. 5 is common on some of the dishes from southern Ionia<sup>15</sup>. This decoration calls to mind the "Eye bowls" from late seventh century B. C.<sup>16</sup> The "Eye bowls" and dishes with similar decoration might well have been contemporaries. This type of decoration continues to appear during the early part of the second half of

<sup>12</sup> Some other Middle Wild Goat Style I pieces were found during Akurgal's excavations at Daskyleion. Only one of them has been published so far: E. Akurgal, *Griechische und Römische Kunst in der Türkei* (Munich, 1987), pl. 3A.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. K. F. Kinch, *Fouilles de Vroulia* (Berlin, 1914), 215, pl.3 fig. 1a; V. v. Graeve, M. Pfrommer, St. Pülz, "Vorbericht über die Arbeiten des Jahres 1986 mit Beitragen von W. Müller - Wiener", *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* 37 (1987), taf. 16 no. 55. Cf. also a similar head on an *oinochoe*, E. Walter - Karydi, *Samische Gefässe des 6. Jahrhunderts*. Band VI, 1 (Bonn, 1973), Taf. 65 and 67f., g. 530.

<sup>14</sup> E. Walter - Karydi, "Zur archaischen Keramik Ostioniens", *Milet 1899 - 1980, Ergebnisse, Probleme und Perspektiven einer Ausgrabung Kolloquium Frankfurt am Main 1980*. Tübingen, *IstMitt* Beiheft 31 (1986), 79, Taf. 4, fig. 1 - 3. E. Walter-Karydi dates this *oinochoe* to the mid-seventh century B. C., and calls it as Samian, however, the evidence is not enough to suggest that it is not Milesian.

<sup>15</sup> Cf. for similar dishes, Walter-Karydi, *Samos VI*, 1, Taf. 25, figs. 191 and 192, Taf. 24, fig. 566. Fig. 191 was found at Samos in the "Polykratischen Aufschüttung" dating pre 530 (Cf. also Kinch, *Vroulia*, 211 - 212, fig.99). The relevant decoration is also present on closed vessels, for example Walter - Karydi, *Samos VI*, 1, Taf. 79, fig. 604.

<sup>16</sup> Cook, *GPP*, 118.

the sixth century B. C. on some vases showing the influence of the Wild Goat Style tradition, e. g. Fikellura ware<sup>17</sup>.

The goose, a very common animal on Orientalizing vases, is depicted on No. 6, 11, 13 and 14. The body of the goose on No. 14 is evidently partitioned into three areas; one with short oblique lines, the other dotted, and the rest of the lower body is plain painted. The other geese on No. 6, 11 and 13 are partially preserved. These vases are probably from late seventh or early sixth centuries B. C. like No. 10 and 15 on each of which a deer or a goat is preserved, one as running and the other as looking backwards respectively.

The latest piece is a shoulder fragment of a closed vessel which has a *lotus* decoration (No. 16), probably from a *lotus* flower and bud or only *lotus* flower chain. This type of *lotus* with silhouette petals and lozenge between them can be paralleled with the sixth century B. C. floral ornaments<sup>18</sup>. R. M. Cook, in his classification of *lotus* flower and bud ornaments, dates the relevant type to the Late Wild Goat Style (600 - 575 B. C.)<sup>19</sup>

The earliest pottery finds (No. 1-2) presented above belong to Middle Wild Goat I. During Middle Wild Goat I, i. e. the third quarter of the seventh century B. C., there might possibly have been a continuation of a Phrygian dominance at Daskyleion<sup>20</sup>. The proposed dates for the rest of the pottery here coincide with the Lydian reign at Daskyleion. We are confronted with evidence from both ancient literary sources and archaeological finds that indicates Lydian control on the region in the reigns of Sadyattes, who ruled from ca. 625 - 610 B. C., and of Croesus' in the later part of the first half of the sixth century B. C.<sup>21</sup>. When the large quantity and variety of the Lydian pottery is compared to the smaller number of the Eastern Greek ware, it is observed that the Lydian pottery was, presumably, more preferred. Considering the small number of Wild

<sup>17</sup> Cf. R. M. Cook, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, British Museum, Fasc. 8*, (London, 1954), 7 - 8, pl. 5, no. 3 - 4; pl. 7, no. 2.

<sup>18</sup> Cf. Walter-Karydi, *Samos VI*, 1, Taf. 123, fig. 1002 - 1003.

<sup>19</sup> Cook, *GGP*, 123, fig. 19 C.

<sup>20</sup> It is known that Daskylos, the exiled father of Gyges, lived in the region, perhaps in the first half of the seventh century B. C. (Nicolaos of Damascus, *FGrHist*, Fragments 47 and 63). During this time period Daskyleion was under Phrygian dominance (Bakır, *PALLAS*, 272).

<sup>21</sup> For Sadyattes' control at Daskyleion see Nicolas of Damascus, *FGrHist*, Fragment 63; for Croesus' disposal in Daskyleion see O. Masson, *Les Fragments du Poète Hipponax*, Paris, 1962, 21ff., Fragment 104. The earliest archaeological evidence for Lydian material dates back to the late seventh century B. C. (see *supra* n. 3).



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Goat Style as well as other Eastern Greek pottery classes, it seems likely that this pottery arrived at Daskyleion as objects of occasional trade with the neighbouring centers.

As for the non-existence of North Ionian Wild Goat Style with incision at Daskyleion, one might have the suggestion of a possible lack of trading with North Ionian centers. However, such a conclusion should wait for further excavation results.

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İzmir 1996

