

## Summary

### A Group of Brazier Handles From The Underwater Archaeological Museum in Bodrum

In this study a group of brazier handles contained in the Underwater Archaeological Museum in Bodrum are discussed.

Considering the handles found in the group, the counterparts of which we were unable to detect beyond the province of Bodrum (Halikarnassos), it is possible to talk about the existence of workshops making handles in this region. Thus, another center apart from the Knidos is identified as producing the variety of pottery classified as the Aegean type.

Surmising by similar handle forms found in other cities, the trade relations in the Hellenistic period can be defined in some measure. It can be shown that commercial activities at this time abounded between Italy, mainland Greece, the Dodecanese islands, the Middle East and North Africa; in other words, the countries around the Mediterranean Sea. Besides, it is now certain that brazier handles produced in different centers were exported to various destinations during antiquity.

Among the attachment forms making up the group, the samples decorated with satyr heads are in the majority. The figures used can be gathered under three main types: those with ivy (*hedera helix*) wreaths (Figs. 9-13), those with upright hair (Figs. 14-36), and those wearing wigs (*pilose*) on their heads (Figs. 37,38). Judging from the use of terracotta masks as ornamental motifs, it is assumed that these are representations of actors performing in theatrical plays. Generally, those with upright hair and with short horns are closely related to the masks worn in tragedies, those with ivy wreaths in satirical plays, and those with wigs in comedies.