

## G Greyware pottery

*Alexander V. Karjaka*

Currently, grey tableware pottery is one of the most debated categories among the archaeological finds from Greek and Roman Pontic sites. One particular problem is the use of greyware pottery as a particular ethnic indicator for the presence of a Greek population in the ancient cities of the northern Black Sea region.<sup>592</sup> Another problem has been the question of a local, in particular Olbian, production of greyware pottery. That a local ceramic production (including greyware) existed in Olbia seems indisputable today (cf. also **G-9**). Pottery production existed already in the earliest stages of the occupation of the city, as attested by finds of ceramic wasters in the Archaic layers.<sup>593</sup> However, workshops have still not been discovered. So far, we know neither the precise date of the emergence of a local pottery production nor its volume. Most importantly, we also do not know what characterizes the local Olbian production.<sup>594</sup>

The history of the study of greyware pottery has seen changes in approaches, with attempts to unite it with or to separate it from other types of finds. As an example can be mentioned the publication of material from the excavations of the site of Luzanovka of the 4th-3rd century BC where the term “greyware pottery” is used for both the wheelmade and the handmade pottery.<sup>595</sup> There have also been attempts to integrate the greyware pottery into other categories of pottery.<sup>596</sup>

Most studies dedicated to greyware pottery are concerned with the early centuries AD.<sup>597</sup> The greyware pottery of the Archaic period have also received some attention.<sup>598</sup> The present study attempts to analyse the grey-clay tableware from Sector NGS and to compare it with finds from contemporary layers both in Olbia and at other sites.

The greyware pottery from Sector NGS is represented by the following main types:

*Closed forms:* jugs, pots, dinoi, kraters

*Open forms:* bowls, salt-cellars, fruit-stands, fish-plates, plates

*Special purpose forms:* unguentaria, beakers, lids

*Rare forms*

According to the opinion of Knipovič and Kul'skaja the clay used in the local manufacture of both redware and greyware pottery is the same.<sup>599</sup> However, the analyzed samples from Sector NGS display a significant diversity in the ceramic clay composition. Many of these sherds couldn't be determined as local production, which shows that a portion of the greyware and redware in Olbia was imported.

The forms and details of these wares are often identical to those of the black- and brown-glossed pottery. In some cases, therefore, analogies to these types of pottery will be presented. Surely, the similarities between certain forms of plain tableware and glossed wares attest to cheaper imitations of the high-quality products from Attica and elsewhere.

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<sup>592</sup> Bujskich 2006, 29.

<sup>593</sup> Bujskich 2005, 185.

<sup>594</sup> It should be noted that an effect of the grey colour of the clay is that it is normally more difficult to discern by visual examination the tempers and composition of the fabric than it is for the lighter redware pottery. The colour spectrum of the admixtures, cores and coats is more uniform. This demands a more careful and cautious approach in studies of greyware pottery.

<sup>595</sup> Taganova 1957, 81.

<sup>596</sup> See, for instance, Lejpunskaja 1986a, 455-487; Krapivina 2006a, 181-187.

<sup>597</sup> Gudkova 1979, 99-115; Gudkova & Krapivina 1988, 82-103; Gudkova & Krapivina 1990; Gudkova 1991, 122-131.

<sup>598</sup> Krapivina 1987, 71-79; Skudnova 1988, 19-20; Krapivina 1993, 119-120.

<sup>599</sup> Knipovič 1940a, 131; Kul'skaja 1940, 183; Bujskich 2006, 34.

Special attention is paid here to elements, which are diagnostic indications, both for the identification of particular types, including their provenance, as well as for their dating.

## Catalogue

### Jugs

Jugs are the most common and functional vessels, being in high demand in the household. Fragments are encountered in all layers at sites of the Greek and Roman periods. These are an indispensable attribute of dwellings and also of public, religious and funerary installations. Jugs were intended mostly for storage and transportation of liquids, as well as for table service. Functionally, the most important attributes of a jug are a somewhat bulging belly on a flat base or a ring foot with a neck and handles. The universality of this type of grey-clay tableware resulted in the development of the most convenient shape and proportion of the body and base. There is considerable variation in the modelling of necks, rims and handles of these vessels, as well as of their general proportions.

The examples here studied include fragments of jugs of very different dimensions. Unfortunately, only a few greyware jugs retrieved from Sector NGS have a complete profile preserved allowing us to determine their complete form and proportions. The poorly-fragmented state of this category of finds normally makes it possible to identify only the types of the general outline of the body and base. In addition, the types of the necks and rims of jugs can be distinguished. Tying a particular type of neck to a corresponding type of body may be made only hypothetically, based on general proportions and reconstruction of the common principles of modelling.

#### *Type 1. Medium-sized jugs with a rounded body and a narrow neck*

This is the most common type encountered. A characteristic feature of this type is the presence of a rounded, almost globular belly. The maximum diameter is found approximately in the middle of the belly or slightly higher and on average amounts to 18-20 cm. The external surface is, as a rule, carefully finished, whereas the internal one is crudely smoothed by the craftsman's fingers whilst still on the potter's wheel. Usually these vessels were set upon a fairly broad and distinctly profiled low foot, 9-12 cm in diameter. They usually have a single, flattened, oval handle fixed to the upper part of the shoulder. The upper part of the vessels had a fairly smooth transition to a narrow concave neck of medium proportion. However, other types of narrow necks also occur.

This type is normally found in layers of the 4th-3rd century BC. In some cases, however, they are encountered among material of the 2nd century BC. Similar jugs have been found in the region of Izmetište where they have been labelled Eastern Coarse Ware and dated to the early centuries AD.<sup>600</sup>

#### G-1 94-75. Pl. 196

Two frs. of the lower part. H 18; Ø body 18; WT 0.4-0.6. Clay grey-brown, reddish, granular with inclusions of sand and lime. Grey coat on ext., flaking off. Smoothed. Over the entire int. a lime deposit up to 1 mm thick is preserved.

#### G-2 95-72, VI-2 B 410/245. Pl. 196

Fr. of base and lower body. H 12.3; Ø body 19.5; WT 0.4-0.6. Clay light-grey, finely granular, large voids. Upper part smoothed. Dark-grey slip ext., in places worn and flaked off. In the base a defect (a hole measuring 8 x 3 mm), possibly the result of a stone having fallen out.

#### G-3 96-453, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 196

Base fr. H 2.4; Ø base 10.5; WT 0.5-1.1. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of fine sand. The ext. and int. surfaces are smoothed. On the int. lime deposit.

#### G-4 91-495, II-5 B 311/24. Pl. 196

Base fr. H 7.7; Ø max 20; WT 0.6-1.1. Colour and firing not homogeneous. Clay grey, granular, with reddish-brown core and inclusions of sand. Occasional large voids. Ext. smoothed. Poor remains of a dark-grey coat. On the int. lime deposit.

#### G-5 93-980, II-5 B 390/27. Pl. 197

Base fr. H 2.9; Ø base 12.5; WT 0.4-0.6. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of fine sand, large and medium-sized voids. Upper part ext. very carefully smoothed to a lustre.

#### G-6 94-717. Pl. 197

Fr. of handle with part of wall. H 10.9; W 3; Ø handle 1.1; WT 0.9. Clay coarsely granular. Ext. is slightly burnished. Transversal scratches on the handle.

#### *Subtype 1a. Lekythos-shaped vessels with a variety of different rims*

These are less numerous than those of Type 1, but are easily distinguishable. The appellation of this subtype derives from the glossed lekythoi of related shape, but it should be stressed that, in terms of their general form, these vessels are almost identical to Type 1, although smaller. The shape of the body is similarly rounded and passes smoothly into the narrow, concave neck. The maximum diameter of the body amounts on average to 11-12.4 cm. The diameter of the rim is around 4 cm. Rims of this type are usually rounded and out-turned continuation of the wall (G-8, G-10). Around the narrowest part, a small ornamented cylinder is sometimes applied (G-10). Some of the examples have an expansion like an encircling belt (G-9). The base is commonly a small ring foot (G-11-G-12). Morphologically their profiles are close to jugs from the settlement-sites of Kaborga 1<sup>601</sup> and Bol'saja Černomorka 2.<sup>602</sup> These, however, belong to the class of Archaic painted pottery, confirming the supposition that some of the greyware products imitated other types of pottery. Similar jugs have also been recovered from the necropolis of Istros<sup>603</sup> and from the region of Neamt, where they are dated to the 1st century BC.<sup>604</sup>

<sup>600</sup> Jurišić 2000, 34, pl. 13.

<sup>601</sup> Kryžickij et al. 1989, fig. 26.5.

<sup>602</sup> Kryžickij et al. 1989, fig. 26.10.

<sup>603</sup> For example, Teleaga & Zirra 2003, Taf. 32.11, Grab 63.

<sup>604</sup> Glodariu 1976, 167-168, pl. 23.31b.

Most of the sherds of this type may be dated to the late 4th-2nd century BC. Only G-9 comes from a late Archaic level in Basement 315. Vessels similar in shape and modelling have been found at the Olbian necropolis called lekythoi by their excavator. The latter are dated to the Classical period, in particular to the 4th century BC.<sup>605</sup>

G-7 97-107, VI-3 B 489. Pl. 197

Complete shape, the rim is broken off. The handle is nearly oval in section. H 13; Ø body 12.3; WT 0.3-0.5. The surface is rough. Clay grey, granular. On ext. a dark coat, mostly flaked off. Smoothed. There is a hole nearly circular in shape measuring 2.8 x 2-5 cm. Its edge is chipped. Probably the vessel had a cultic function(?). On the shoulder traces of wear due to long-term use.

G-8 97-144, VI-3 B 489/295. Pl. 198

Practically complete shape. The handle is nearly oval in section. H 14.4; Ø body 12; WT 0.4-0.5. The surface is rough. There are small indentations on the rim and on some areas of the wall. Clay grey, granular. On ext. a dark coat, mostly flaked off. Smoothed. On the ext. there is a broad, shallow groove.

G-9 91-633, IV-1 B 315/141. Pl. 198

Rim fr. H 2.9; W 4; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay light-grey, greenish, finely granular with inclusions of fine white inclusions. Sintered, over-fired, uneven surface with fine air bubbles on exterior. Colour is uniform, firing is not homogeneous. The shape of the neck resembles that of a lekythos. Undoubtedly it is a ceramic waster.

G-10 97-465, VI-2. Pl. 198

Neck fr. with oval handle, chipped on the edge. H 2.9; Ø rim 4; WT 0.4-0.5. Clay grey, granular with isolated grains of sand. The surface is rough. On ext. and top of the rim on the inside a dark coat. The coat is flaking off.

G-11 94-740, VI-2 B 395a/266. Pl. 198

Base fr. H 1.2; Ø base 4.4; WT 0.4. Clay dark-grey, finely granular with isolated light-reflecting particles. The ext. and int. surfaces a dark-brown, reddish coat. The top is crudely finished. The base is slightly burnished. Imitation of gloss(?).

G-12 93-781, IV-4 B 351. Pl. 198

Base fr. H 2.7; Ø max 7.2; WT 0.5-0.6. Clay light-grey, slightly tawny, finely granular with inclusions of large amounts of light-reflecting particles and sand, large voids. Upper part smoothed. On ext. a dark slip, slightly burnished.

### *Type 2. Medium-sized jugs with a rounded body and broad neck*

In general outline and details they resemble Type 1 but have a considerably broader neck with the width at the base amounting to three-quarters of the maximum diameter of the body. The body, 12-19 cm in diameter, is set upon a ring foot and it has a handle of flattened, oval cross-section.

This type is most common in layers of the 5th-4th century BC. Jugs very similar in appearance have, however, been found in burials in the

Olbian necropolis dated to the last decade of the 6th century BC<sup>606</sup> or the first quarter of the 5th century BC.<sup>607</sup>

G-13 91-238, IV-2 B 301/175. Pl. 198

Almost complete shape, lacking rim. H 13.8; Ø body 12.5; WT 0.4-0.7. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of sand and quartz. Ext. smoothed. On the upper part down to the shoulder a dark-grey coat. There are traces of defects in the ceramic paste with isolated, large, unpulverized inclusions of clay.

G-14 97-260, VI-2. Pl. 199

Frs. of base and lower body. H 15.5; Ø body 18; WT 0.4-0.7. Clay grey, granular with isolated pieces of quartz measuring up to 2 mm. On int. crude smoothing on the potter's wheel. On the ext. a dark-grey coat. On the ring foot there are traces of wear due to long-term use.

### *Type 3. Medium-sized jugs with an elongated body*

The maximum diameter of the body, on average about 15 cm, is set slightly higher than Type 1 and 2 at approximately two-thirds of the entire height of the vessel. Like the majority of other jugs it has a flattened, oval handle and a low ring foot.

Commonly, fragments of this type of greyware jug are encountered among the material of the Classical and Hellenistic periods. Similar vessels have been found in Corinth dated to 250 BC.<sup>608</sup>

G-15 91-443. Pl. 199

Base fr. H 3; Ø max 7; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay grey on int., greenish on ext., light-grey, uneven, granular with black and white small inclusions and isolated light-reflecting particles; large voids. The surface is slightly burnished.

G-16 94-455, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 199

Almost complete shape, lacking base. H 19.3; Ø body 15; WT 0.4-0.5. Clay grey, on int. slightly tawny, finely granular with rare inclusions of lime. Int. smoothed. On ext. a dark-grey and black coat, slightly burnished. Over the surface, traces of a very thinned clay or slip are discernible.

### *Type 4. Medium- to large-sized jugs with a conical lower body*

The upper body remains rounded. The maximum diameter of the body is usually over 22 cm. The base and handles are similar to the previous types. G-21-G-22 are smaller versions of the type with a maximum diameter of about 9 cm. Possibly, these small vessels imitated the shape of glossed lekythoi.

Fragments of jugs of this type are widely dated from the Archaic period to the 2nd century BC.

G-17 93-884, III-3 B 368/106. Pl. 200

Almost complete shape, lacking neck and rim. H 22.5; Ø body 22; WT 0.4-0.8. Clay light-grey, granular with inclusions of fine grains of sand, and large amounts of microscopic light-reflecting particles and coarse inclusions of lime up to 6 mm in size. The base is very thin. Upper part

<sup>605</sup> Kozub 1974, 101-102, fig. 48.1.2 (1902/146, 1911/77).

<sup>606</sup> Skudnova 1988, 95, cat. 140.

<sup>607</sup> Skudnova 1988, 137, cat. 217.

<sup>608</sup> Edwards 1975, pl. 24.631.

smoothed. Over the smoothed background, a considerable number of scratches produced by coarse sand grains are discernible.

G-18 95-332, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 200

Base fr. H 12.5; Ø max 25.5; WT 0.5-0.7. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of sparse light-reflecting particles. Large voids. Upper part smoothed. On ext. dark-grey slip.

G-19 95-638, VI-2 B 410/258. Pl. 200

Fr. of base and lower body. H 6.5; Ø max 14.4; WT 0.4-0.7. Clay grey, in places brownish, granular with inclusions of sand, a large amount of light-reflecting particles and particles of lime. In places there are ceramic defects. Upper part smoothed. Ext. surface carefully burnished, black (without coat?). The middle of the base is broken through (by chance?). The edges of the hole are markedly flaked off on int. The hole is nearly triangular in shape, 1.8 x 1.1.

G-20 96-452, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 201

Fr. of base and lower body. H 3.8; Ø base 10.5; WT 0.5-0.9. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of sand and light-reflecting particles. Upper part smoothed. Black band around the body.

G-21 97-464, VI-2. Pl. 201

Fr. of base and body. H 8.6; Ø body 9; WT 0.5-0.9. Clay grey, finely granular with fulvous core and no discernible tempers. Int. coarsely smoothed on the potter's wheel. Traces of lime deposit. On the ext., tawny coat with stains. Smoothed.

G-22 97-56, VI-3 B 489/293. Pl. 201

Fr. of base and lower body. H 3; Ø base 4.1; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay grey, finely granular with numerous light-reflecting particles and isolated voids. Ext. slightly burnished.

#### *Type 5. Medium-sized biconical jugs with an emphasized shoulder*

This type has a slightly flattened biconical shape with a distinctly marked line at the maximum diameter of the body. This type is relatively rare. Unfortunately, only fragments of base and wall have been identified in Sector NGS. The diameter of the vessels is 18-20 cm. Near the edge of the shoulder, a flattened, oval, vertical handle was added.

In outer appearance, the body of these vessels is reminiscent of the shape of Hellenistic Rhodian lagynoi, however, two of the three vessels (G-24-G-25) were found in Earth-dwelling 445 and should probably be dated to the late Archaic period.

G-23 94-6. Pl. 201

Base fr. H 8.5; Ø body 20.5; WT 0.5-0.7. Clay grey, finely granular with large inclusions and chamotte measuring up to 3 mm. On the ext., black coat, burnished. Discernible traces of polishing in upward direction. The top of the body is horizontally burnished. Fillet. On the int., a more dark-grey coat smoothed on the potter's wheel, flaking off in places. A hole for repair, Ø 0.3. The ring foot is worn by long-term use.

G-24 95-336, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 201

Base fr. H 6.8; Ø body 18.5; WT 0.2-0.6. Clay grey, finely granular; large and medium-sized voids. Upper part smoothed. On ext. a thin, dark-grey coat.

G-25 95-413, V Earth-dwelling 445/239. Pl. 201

Handle fr. H 9.7; W 3.7; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of quartz. On ext. and int. a thin dark-grey and black coat, which is flaking off.

#### *Type 6. Small closed jars with a relatively simple profile*

G-26 91-579, IV-1 B 315/139. Pl. 201

Frs. of a miniature jug of slightly conical shape. The base is flat. H 10.3; Ø body 7; WT 0.4-0.5. Colour and firing inhomogeneous. Clay grey, finely granular. The upper part has two coats, a light-yellow below and a tawny at the top. Ext. smoothed, in places flaking off. Traces of repair on neck. On the int., traces of organics. Early 3rd century BC.

### Necks of greyware jugs

#### *Type I. Narrow, smoothly concave necks*

Necks of this type are characterized by relatively low proportions and a smooth bend in the transition from the body. The rim is also smoothly out-turned and has a rounded lip. The necks of this type are often decorated with numerous fine, horizontal grooves, sometimes over the entire surface down to the shoulder of the jug. The external diameter of the rims is 8-11 cm.

Judging by the general shape, the necks of this type probably belonged to jugs of Type 1 described above. Such fragments are, as a rule, encountered in layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods. Jugs with similar necks, although with a smooth surface, have been recovered from the Western Temenos of Olbia<sup>609</sup> and the Olbian necropolis of the Classical period.<sup>610</sup> However, jugs with a similar neck have been encountered in Paphos in assemblages dated to the 2nd century BC.<sup>611</sup>

G-27 91-161, IV-2 B 307/169. Pl. 202

Two rim frs. H 7.1; Ø rim 11.5; WT 0.3-0.5. Clay grey, finely granular with light-reflecting particles. Upper surface has horizontal fluting, black, lustrous gloss-like coat, worn on the outer edge of the rim.

G-28 97-437. Pl. 202

Rim fr. H 5.7; Ø rim 8.5; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay grey, finely granular. On ext. and top of the rim a black, gloss-like coat, burnished. On ext., horizontal fluting.

G-29 93-515, VI-2 B 395/259. Pl. 202

Rim fr. H 4.7; Ø rim 9.5; WT 0.3-0.6. Clay light-grey, finely granular; large voids. On ext. and int. a dark-grey slip, slightly burnished. Ext. carefully burnished horizontally.

#### *Type II. Broad necks*

These are also characteristic of the material of the Classical and Hellenistic periods. The lip is usually a rounded continuation of the wall and has a slightly thickened rim of rounded (G-33) or triangular shape (G-32). Sometimes the external surface is covered with a number of narrow horizontal grooves (G-31). One fragment (G-32) has broad

<sup>609</sup> Krapivina 2006a, 182, type 8, fig. 201.4.

<sup>610</sup> Kozub 1974, 64, fig. 23.2-3 (1906/54, 1912/57).

<sup>611</sup> Hayes & Neuru 1991, 28, fig. XVI.4.



grooves, possibly finger inprints from the turning. The average diameter of the rims is 10-14 cm. These necks belong to jugs of Type 2.

Jugs with similar necks have been found in the Olbian necropolis of the Hellenistic period,<sup>612</sup> in one of the wells in Eretria<sup>613</sup> dated to the early Hellenistic period, before the destruction of 267-261 BC, and in Paphos in contexts dated to the 2nd century BC.<sup>614</sup>

**G-30** 96-451, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 202

Rim fr. with handle attachment. H 4; Ø rim 11.5; WT 0.4-0.6. Clay grey-brown, granular with inclusions of sand; large voids. Int. a light-grey coat, ext. a dark-grey and black coat. Ext. and int. are smoothed. The handle is pseudo-double-barrelled.

**G-31** 96-456, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 202

Rim fr. H 4.1; Ø rim 10.5; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay grey-brown, finely granular. Upper part smoothed. Ext. carefully burnished, possibly a dark coat(?).

**G-32** 97-237. Pl. 202

Rim fr. H 7.5; Ø rim 11; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay grey, finely granular. On the ext. and on the top of the rim a black, gloss-like coat, slightly burnished, in places flaked off. On the ext., broad grooves at even intervals.

**G-33** 97-349. Pl. 202

Rim fr. H 7.5; Ø rim 13.5; WT 0.3-0.5. Firing is homogeneous, the colour uneven. Clay dark-brown, finely granular with fine white inclusions, small voids. On the ext. and int., a tawny coat, in places with stains. Ext. slightly burnished. On the int., the dark coat was possibly applied over a light-yellow slip, which is discernible in places.

### *Subtype IIa. Smoothly out-turned necks*

In contrast to Type II, this type has a more even upright wall and a smooth transition to the everted rim. The shape of the rim is near triangular in section.

**G-34** 96-449, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 203

Rim fr. H 3.6; Ø rim 12.5; WT 0.4. Clay grey, finely granular with isolated inclusions of sand. Upper part smoothed. On ext. a dark-grey coat, slightly burnished. The upper part of the rim has no coat. 5th-4th century BC.

### *Subtype IIb. Necks with a broad flat rim*

This type is similar to Type II but with a flat broad everted rim. The width of the rim is 1.3-2.5 cm. The diameter is 14-18.5 cm. This subtype is encountered in a layer of the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

**G-35** 91-666, III-1 Stove 329/69. Pl. 203

Rim fr. H 11.2; Ø rim 18.5; WT 0.6. Clay dark-grey to brown, finely granular with occasional light-reflecting particles. Int. smoothed. Ext. burnished. On ext. and top of the int. a tawny, gloss-like coat. Indica-

tions of over-firing. The inner and outer edges of the rim have been ground off by long-term use.

**G-36** 97-385. Pl. 203

Base fr. H 5.1; Ø rim 14; WT 0.4-0.5. Clay grey, very finely granular; fine voids. On ext., a tawny coat, slightly stained. Slightly burnished.

### *Type III. Conical necks*

This is one of the most common types of neck, which could be combined with practically any type of body. This type is characterized by an elongated, cone-shaped neck passing into a rounded rim. The shape of the rim has a number of varieties. The diameter of the rim is 7.7-10 cm. Usually, this type has an oval handle fixed to the wall of the neck below the rim. Decoration in the form of narrow horizontal grooves modelled on the potter's wheel appear on **G-37**, and **G-38** has a rounded belt pressed outwards immediately at the level of the handle. This type is encountered in layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

Jugs with similar necks are found in the Olbian necropolis, dated predominantly to the 3rd century BC (Type 1),<sup>615</sup> and at the settlement of Kozyrka 2.<sup>616</sup> Similar examples have also been found in the Hellenistic layers of Troy dated to the 3rd-2nd century BC.<sup>617</sup>

**G-37** 89-703, IV-1 B 257/156. Pl. 203

Neck fr. H 8.6; Ø rim 10.5; WT 0.3-0.5. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of isolated, very fine, light-reflecting particles. Upper part smoothed. On ext. a dark-grey coat, flaking off. Secondarily burnt.

**G-38** 95-13, VI-2 B 410/249. Pl. 203

Rim fr. with part of handle. H 8.5; Ø rim 7.7; WT 0.3-0.5. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of quartz. On ext. and int. a dark-grey and black coat, flaking off.

### *Type IV. Upright necks*

The main feature of this type is an almost vertical wall with an out-turned, distinctly profiled rim. The width of the rim is 1.4 cm and the diameter 11.2 cm. Under the rim of **G-39**, is a small cylindrical fillet. This type is found in layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

A jug with a similar neck has been recovered from a well in Eretria<sup>618</sup> dated to the early Hellenistic period, before the destruction of 267-261 BC.

**G-39** 97-396. Pl. 203

Rim fr. H 7.2; Ø rim 11.5; WT 0.3-0.6. Clay grey with tawny core, finely granular with isolated large white particles. On ext. and upper part of the int. a slightly burnished, black coat.

**G-40** 95-389, II-5 R 451/43

Rim fr. with part of handle H 6.3; W 5; 1.7 x 3. Clay grey-brown, finely granular. On ext. and int. a grey coat in thinned clay, smoothed, slightly burnished, in places flaking off.

<sup>612</sup> Parovič-Pešikan 1974, 97-98, fig. 87.5-6.

<sup>613</sup> Schmid 2000, 363, 369, pl. 186.48.

<sup>614</sup> Hayes & Neuru 1991, 28, fig. XVI.1-2.

<sup>615</sup> Parovič-Pešikan 1974, 96, fig. 87.2-3.

<sup>616</sup> Kryžickij et al. 1989, 115, 132, fig. 42.12, 51.16.

<sup>617</sup> Berlin 1999, 86-87, pl. 6.25-26.

<sup>618</sup> Schmid 2000, 363, 369, pl. 185.40-42,44-46.

*Type V. Necks with an everted triangular rim*

In terms of morphology, this type is close to Subtype IIa. The characteristic feature is an upright neck with a vertical wall, which is then smoothly bulging upwards passing into a distinctly profiled out-turned rim. The rim is nearly triangular. The diameter of the rim is 12-14 cm. Occasionally, rims of this type bear elements of decoration in the form of oval stamps (G-42) or a small cylindrical fillet immediately under the rim (G-41). This type of neck could be combined with any of the body types of the greyware jugs. It is encountered in layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

G-41 93-228, II-5 B 390/25. Pl. 204

Rim fr. H 4.8; Ø rim 12.5; WT 0.45-0.7. Clay grey, finely granular. On ext., top of the rim and top 3 cm of int. a dark-grey, slightly burnished coat, in places worn and flaked off.

G-42 99-404. Pl. 204

Three rim frs. H 4.9; Ø rim 13; WT 0.2-0.4. Clay grey, finely granular. On ext. and upper part of the rim a tawny and brown, slightly burnished coat, in places glossy with stains. Oval stamps applied as pairs, with petals in the middle, at regular intervals.

*Type VI. Smoothly out-turned necks*

This type is characterized by a smooth concavity of the external outline of the neck and slightly enlarged proportions. The rim is usually modelled in the form of a rounded continuation of the wall of the neck, commonly without any thickening of the lip. The diameter of the rim usually amounts to about 8-9 cm. Occasionally the elements of decoration include isolated narrow horizontal grooves immediately beneath the rim and rounded appliqué plaques (G-43-G-44). In the majority of cases, it is possible to date such sherds on the basis of accompanying finds to the 3rd century BC. Jugs with similar necks, but with an even surface, have been found at the Western Temenos of Olbia.<sup>619</sup>

G-43 94-452, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 204

Rim fr. H 6.3; Ø rim 8.5; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay finely granular. Ext. slightly burnished. On the top of the int. and the entire ext. a black, gloss-like coat, worn in places. There is a groove beneath the rim and a miniature appliqué piece of clay 0.8 cm in diameter. May belong to G-44.

G-44 94-551, VI-2 R 410/250. Pl. 204

Rim fr. H 4.8; Ø rim 8.4; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay finely granular. Ext. slightly burnished. On the top of the int. and the entire ext. a black, gloss-like coat, worn in places. There is a groove beneath the rim and a miniature appliqué piece of clay 0.7 cm in diameter. May belong to G-43.

G-45 95-224, V Stove 443/235. Pl. 204

Rim fr. H 4.9; Ø rim 7.6; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay light-grey, finely granular with single inclusions of light-reflecting particles. Upper part smoothed. On ext. a dark-grey coat with stains, smoothed. Possibly belonging to the same vessel as G-46.

G-46 95-535, II-5 R 451/42. Pl. 204

Rim fr. H 4.5; W 5.6; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay light-grey, finely granular with single inclusions of light-reflecting particles. Upper part smoothed. On ext. a dark-grey coat with stains, smoothed. Possibly belonging to the same vessel as G-45.

G-47 95-596, II-5 R 451/41. Pl. 204

Body fr. H 5.8; W 8.1; WT 0.5-0.6. Clay grey-brown to orange (close to redware), finely granular with white inclusions; voids. On ext. and int. grey coat, but the ext. is dark. Ext. smoothed.

*Type VII. Bulging necks*

This type belongs to a fairly rare and peculiar type of plump-necked jug. Two characteristic examples of this type, with a marked bulging of the neck in its central part, have been identified. The rim is usually distinctly profiled and of triangular or trapezoid cross-section. The rim diameter is 12-14 cm. Immediately beneath the rim, oval or double-barrelled handles are attached. Judging by the accompanying material, this type seems to date from the 4th-2nd century BC.

G-48 93-812, IV-4 B 351/219. Pl. 204

Rim fr. H 5.6; Ø rim 12.5; WT 0.35-0.4. Clay grey, light-grey, finely granular; large voids. On ext. and int. a dark-grey coat, which on the int. is very poorly discernible. Upper part smoothed. On the break of the handle there is a discernible bright-orange core resulting from secondary firing.

G-49 96-416, V R 465/230. Pl. 204

Rim fr. with double-barrelled handle. H 5.5; Ø rim 14; WT 0.4-0.6. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of sand; large voids. On ext. and int. a dark-grey to black coat, burnished. The handle is coated with thinned clay.

*Type VIII. Low necks with a thickened cylindrical lip*

This type is characteristic of jugs with a low neck. The lip is rounded and occasionally slightly out-turned. Another characteristic trait of this type is the oval handles attached to the upper edge of the rim and rising above the rim in the form of a loop. Around the lower part of the neck, where it passes into the shoulder, there is sometimes a decorative element in the form of a small, horizontal fillet. Examples of this type are encountered among the material of the Classical and Hellenistic periods. Thus, for instance, a jug with a similar neck has been found at the Olbian necropolis of the Classical period.<sup>620</sup>

G-50 97-274. Pl. 205

Neck fr. with handle attachment. H 8.3; Ø rim 9.5; WT 0.3-0.8. Clay dark-grey, finely granular with isolated white grains. On ext. and int. a tawny coat, slightly burnished. There is a small fillet at the transition between the neck and shoulder.

*Type IX. "Bowl-like" necks with ornamentation*

This is an extremely rare type characterized by a rounded neck modelled like a bowl. The rim is everted, forming a fillet around the external outline with decoration consisting of oval stamps.

G-51 96-450, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 205

Rim fr. H 3.5; Ø rim 13; WT 0.4-0.7. Clay grey, finely granular. On ext. black, dull, gloss-like coat, glossy possibly due to burnishing. Early Hellenistic period.

<sup>619</sup> Krapivina 2006a, 182, type 7, fig. 201.3.

<sup>620</sup> Kozub 1974, 64, fig. 23.1 (1905/5).

*Wicker handle*

Of interest are the so-called wicker handles employed on some types of greyware jugs. They may be a more complex variant of the double-barrelled handles and are found mostly among the material of the 3rd-2nd century BC.

G-52 96-296, VI-3 R 477/287. Pl. 205

Handle fr. H 7; WT 0.7. Clay light-grey, finely granular. Large and medium-sized voids. On ext. and int. a black, gloss-like coat, slightly burnished.

**Pots**

Pots are one of the most functional types of tableware and they were used by the ancient Greeks for the storage of dry goods and liquids, as well as other substances. Therefore, pots are fairly common in the cultural layers of ancient Greek sites. As a rule, they had a rounded body of various proportions and a low, smoothly bent neck passing into an out-turned rim.

Among the materials from the excavation of Sector NGS, pots of three types, differing in size and proportions, are encountered.

*Type 1. Fairly large vessels of a rounded shape with a high shoulder*

Characteristic is an extremely low, rounded throat with the rim smoothly curving outwards. The diameter of the rims averages about 10 cm. Fragments of this type are dated mostly to the Hellenistic period. However, considering their high functionality and simplicity of shape, they must have been in use over a much more considerable time-span.

G-53 91-591. Pl. 205

Rim fr. H 3.7; Ø max 16; WT 0.4-0.6. The clay resembles that of cook-ware: grey and granular with inclusions of sand and fairly abundant light-reflecting particles. Ext. is burnished, on the upper part of the ext. and int. a tawny coat.

*Type 2*

This type is represented by four fragments of rims and is characterized by a round body practically without a neck, smoothly tapering upwards and passing into an out-turned rim. The rims were variously modelled. Each of the four fragments represent different variants of rims: straight out-turned (G-54), thickened circular (G-55), thickened oval (G-57) and thickened bevelled (G-53). The diameter of the rims averages 6-8 cm, although G-57 has a larger rim diameter. All fragments of this type were found in layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

G-54 91-573. Pl. 205

Rim fr. H 2.6; Ø rim 8.3; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of coarse sand; voids. On ext. a dark-grey coat.

G-55 91-593, IV-1 B 315/140. Pl. 205

Rim fr. with part of oval handle above rim. H 3; Ø rim 6.5; WT 0.3-0.5. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of sand grains and fine white inclusions; fine voids. Ext. and int. smoothed.

G-56 93-523, VI-2 B 395/259. Pl. 205

Rim fr. H 6.1; Ø body 9.8; WT 0.4. Colour and firing are inhomogeneous. Clay grey-brown, granular with inclusions of sand; large and medium-sized voids. Ext. and int. are coarsely smoothed and covered with a whitish, thinned slip with stains of scorching by fire.

G-57 97-182, VI-1 P 384. Pl. 205

Rim fr. H 5.3; Ø rim 17.5; WT 0.6-0.7. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of sand. Rare voids. Ext. slightly burnished.

*Type 3. Medium-sized pots*

This type's characteristic feature is its reduced proportions – the maximum diameter of the body is in the lower quarter with a fairly sharp bend below it. The upper part tapers gradually, continuing into the neck. The rim is practically upright and has a slight thickening. Vessels of this type had an outstretched, loop-shaped, oval handle attached to the upper part of the rim and rising above its edge.

G-58 93-789. Pl. 206

Rim fr. with handle. H 16.4; WT 0.5-0.75. Clay grey with a bright-orange core, finely granular with inclusions of white inclusions. Upper part smoothed. On ext. is dark slip, slightly burnished, especially on the ext. of the handle. Classical or the Hellenistic period.

**Dinoi**

Dinoi are large closed vessels with a rounded body slightly elongated downwards. These vessels have almost no neck, their shoulders taper inwards and almost immediately continue into a rim cut flat on the top. The external edge of the rim is, as a rule, slightly out-turned. The diameter of the rim is 18-20 cm.

Fragments of dinoi are rather uncommon in NGS (G-59-G-60). The fabric is finely granular and the external surface is usually slightly burnished or carefully smoothed.

The two fragments found both come from layers of the 4th century BC. Generally speaking, however, finds of vessels of this type are dated both earlier<sup>621</sup> and later. Similar rim shapes on redware dinoi have been uncovered on Chios.<sup>622</sup>

G-59 94-781, VI-2 B 395a/267. Pl. 206

Rim fr. H 2.3; Ø rim 19; WT 0.5-0.6. Clay grey, finely granular with rare inclusions of quartz. Ext. slightly burnished. Dark-grey coat(?).

G-60 95-225, V Stove 443/235. Pl. 206

Rim fr. H 3.2; Ø rim 18.5; WT 0.5-0.7. Clay grey, granular. Ext. smoothed. On ext. and top of the rim a dark-grey coat. Slightly burnished.

**Kraters**

These large table vessels were apparently used for serving and they are fairly scarce among Olbian finds.<sup>623</sup> Among the greyware pottery from Sector NGS only one fragment has been identified. Its throat is almost

<sup>621</sup> Krapivina 2007, 102.

<sup>622</sup> Boardman 1967, 115, fig. 70, cat. 138, 140.

<sup>623</sup> Krapivina 2007, 102.



cylindrical, slightly bulging upwards. The rim is flat, horizontal, trap-ezoid in section and out-turned.

According to V.V. Krapivina (personal communication), this type of vessels is typical of the Archaic period only in Olbia.<sup>624</sup> A krater with a similar rim, dated to 300 BC, has been reported from Corinth.<sup>625</sup>

**G-61** 91-635, IV-1 B 315/141. Pl. 206

Rim fr. H 5.3; Ø rim 17.2; WT 0.4-0.5. Clay brown-orange, finely granular with inclusions of rare sand grains. The surface is burnished and a dark-grey coat. Hellenistic period, possibly the 2nd century BC.

## Bowls

Greyware bowls are one of the most widespread and universal types, and they are found at all Greek sites in the northern Black Sea area. Owing to their functionality they were produced over many centuries without any essential modifications being made to the general shape and details. On the basis of the material studied, it is possible to distinguish several main types of greyware bowls, although the vast majority belong to Type 1 and its subtypes.

### *Type 1. Bowls with incurving rim*

This is the predominant type of bowl. The principal characteristic is a rounded, conical reservoir on a ring foot with an incurving rim. In general, this type corresponds to type 1 of V.V. Krapivina's classification. The rim is usually modelled in the form of a rounded thickening in various shapes. The types of the rims are fairly diverse and mostly correspond to variants of type 1 described by Krapivina.<sup>626</sup> The diameter is usually 20-30 cm. Bowls of this type often had rounded loop handles and holes near the edge of the rim for suspension on a string.

The type remained largely unchanged throughout antiquity. Similar bowls have been found at the Western Temenos of Olbia.<sup>627</sup> The material from the Olbian necropolis includes bowls of this type dated to the 3rd-2nd century BC.<sup>628</sup> Similar bowls are reported also from the settlement of Kozyrka 2,<sup>629</sup> from the necropolis of Istros<sup>630</sup> and from Paphos in contexts dated to the 2nd century BC.<sup>631</sup> As a remote parallel, there are also such bowls dated to the first half of the 2nd century BC from a cistern at Sha'ar Ha-Amakim.<sup>632</sup>

**G-62** 89-936. Pl. 206

Frs. of small bowl. H 7; Ø body 20; WT 0.5-0.8. Grey clay, granular with inclusions of quartz, inclusions of lime and coarse grains of sand, large voids. Ext. and int. smoothed. On the upper part a poor, grey coat is discernible.

**G-63** 94-801, VI-2 B 395/270. Pl. 206

Rim fr. H 6.2; Ø rim 26.5; WT 0.7-0.9. Firing is homogeneous. Clay light-grey, finely granular. Int. slightly burnished. Ext. smoothed and

slightly dark. There are two holes (Ø 0.5), drilled from the outside, 2.5 cm apart.

**G-64** 95-333, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 207

Fr. of bowl. H 6.8; Ø body 21; WT 0.5-0.8. Clay light-grey, granular with inclusions of quartz and sand; medium-sized and large voids. Int. a tawny, gloss-like, slightly burnished coat. The ext. a thin grey coat with stains. Across the surface, scratches produced by coarse particles are discernible. Traces of wear on the ext. of the rim.

**G-65** 95-337, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 207

Base fr. H 3.6; Ø max 16.5; WT 0.4-0.7. Clay grey, finely granular. Ext. and int. smoothed and slightly burnished with a stained, thin, dark-grey coat. Numerous traces of wear.

**G-66** 95-338, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 207

Rim fr. H 3.9; Ø body 20; WT 0.45-0.6. Clay grey, finely granular. On ext. and int. a dark-grey coat, smoothed. On the upper part of the rim a thicker and slightly burnished coat. Stains on the ext. On the lower part of the ext., oblique incisions at regular intervals made prior to application of the coat. Possibly, these are elements of a very primitive decoration(?).

**G-67** 95-365, V Earth-dwelling 445/240. Pl. 207

Rim fr. H 2.3; Ø rim 21.5; WT 0.3-0.6. Clay light-grey, finely granular. Smoothed on both sides.

**G-68** 95-502. Pl. 207

Rim fr. H 3.6; Ø rim 20.5; WT 0.5-0.7. Clay light-coloured, grey-orange (more grey on the ext.), finely granular. Medium-sized and large voids. Light-grey burnished coat. The rim shows traces of wear.

**G-69** 95-584, VI-2 B 455/257. Pl. 207

Fr. of bowl H 6.5; Ø rim 23.5; WT 0.5-0.7. Clay grey, coarsely granular with inclusions of quartz; large voids. Dark-grey coat, slightly burnished on the int. Upper part smoothed.

**G-70** 95-633, VI-2 B 410/258. Pl. 208

Base fr. H 1.4; Ø base 7.5; WT 0.3-0.7. Clay light-grey, finely granular. On ext. and lower part of int. a dark-grey coat. Upper part smoothed.

**G-71** 97-88. Pl. 208

Two rim frs. H 9.2; Ø body 27.5; WT 0.4-0.5. Clay grey, finely granular with a tawny core and inclusions of sand and large white inclusions; large voids. Erratically burnished over the entire surface, apart for the base.

**G-72** 97-389. Pl. 208

Rim fr. H 7; Ø body 25.5; WT 0.5-0.6. Colour and firing not homogeneous. Clay dark-brown, granular. Numerous fine voids. Upper edge darkened. Ext. is slightly burnished.

<sup>624</sup> Krapivina 2007, 102.

<sup>625</sup> Edwards 1975, 107, pl. 21.613.

<sup>626</sup> Krapivina 2007, 103.

<sup>627</sup> Krapivina 2006a, 182-183, type 1, fig. 201.8,10.

<sup>628</sup> Parovič-Pešikan 1974, 88, fig. 82.2-3 (1901/32, 1901/27).

<sup>629</sup> Kryžickij et al. 1989, 132, fig. 51.18.

<sup>630</sup> Teleaga & Zirra 2003, Taf. 15, Grab 4.

<sup>631</sup> Hayes & Neuru 1991, 26-27, fig. XIX.11-14.

<sup>632</sup> Młynarczyk 2000, 229, pl. 117.9-11.

*Subtype 1a. Bowls of conical shape*

This subtype is morphologically close to Type 1, but differs by having a more conical body. Commonly, these vessels are rather low, but there are also examples with higher proportions. The diameter ranges from 18-30 cm.

Among the material from the Olbian necropolis there are similar bowls dated to the 3rd-2nd century BC.<sup>633</sup> At the sites of Zolotoj Mys and Staraja Bogdanovka 1 similar bowls are dated to the first centuries AD.<sup>634</sup> A remote parallel is represented by finds of bowls dated to the first half of the 2nd century BC from a cistern at Sha'ar Ha-Amakim.<sup>635</sup>

G-73 95-293, V Stove 443/236. Pl. 208

Rim fr. H 3.5; Ø rim 19.5; WT 0.5-0.6. Clay grey, finely granular. On ext. and int. a dark-grey coat is discernable. On the upper part of the rim a thicker and slightly burnished coat.

G-74 95-294, V Stove 443/236. Pl. 208

Rim fr. H 5.2; Ø rim 21.5; WT 0.5-0.6. Clay grey-brown (almost as redware), granular with inclusions of sand and single light-reflecting particles; medium-sized voids. On the int., a thick black, gloss-like coat. On the top and ext. of the rim, a tawny coat. Upper part smoothed.

G-75 95-295, V Stove 443/236. Pl. 209

Rim fr. H 4.4; Ø body 30; WT 0.6-1.1. Clay light-grey, finely granular. On ext. and int. a dark-grey, thinned coat, smoothed. On the upper part of the rim a thicker and denser coat, burnished.

G-76 95-334, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 209

Complete profile. H 6.7; Ø body 22; WT 0.4-0.6. Colour and firing not homogeneous. Clay in different colours, finely granular, int. red-orange with orange slip, ext. light-grey with inclusions of sand and lime; large voids. On ext. and int. a grey coat. Upper part smoothed. 0.8 cm beneath the the rim, two holes 1.3 cm apart, Ø 0.3-0.35.

G-77 95-339, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 209

Rim fr. H 7.9; Ø body 21; WT 0.5-0.6. Clay grey, finely granular; medium-sized voids. On ext. and int. a dark-grey, smoothed coat. Upper surface of the rim bears traces of wear.

G-78 95-340, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 209

Base fr. H 3.6; Ø max 10; WT 0.35-0.7. Colour and firing not homogeneous. Clay grey-yellow, granular with inclusions of sand and single light-reflecting particles; large and medium-sized voids. On one side there are traces of scorching by fire. Ext. and int. smoothed.

G-79 95-362, V Earth-dwelling 445/240. Pl. 209

Rim fr. H 3.9; Ø rim 22; WT 0.6-0.7. Possibly redware(?). Colour and firing not homogeneous. Clay light-grey, in places red-orange, finely granular with inclusions of sand and quartz and numerous light-reflecting particles; medium-sized and large voids. Ext. and int. a dark-grey, smoothed coat.

G-80 95-363, V Earth-dwelling 445/240. Pl. 209

Rim fr. H 2.8; Ø rim 18.5; WT 0.5-0.6. Clay light-grey with a slightly tawny core, finely granular; large voids. The surface is smoothed.

G-81 96-454, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 210

Base fr. H 3.6; Ø base 8.5; WT 0.3-0.5. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of sparse light-reflecting particles, single grains of quartz (up to 2.5 mm). Upper part smoothed. On ext. and int. a dark-grey coat, denser on the top.

G-82 99-480, VI R 591/241. Pl. 210

Base fr. H 6.4; Ø base 10.5; WT 0.4-0.7. Clay grey, coarsely granular; large voids. On ext. and int. a dark-grey and black, smoothed coat. Worn on the underside.

*Subtype 1b. Bowls of a rounded shape*

These also are morphologically close to Type 1, but are considerably more rounded, nearly hemispherical. The maximum diameter of this subtype is more varied, within the range of 15-32 cm.

A similar bowl has been found in the Olbian necropolis of the Classical period<sup>636</sup> and from the settlement of Zolotoj Mys,<sup>637</sup> where it is dated the first centuries AD.

G-83 91-138, IV-2 B 307/168. Pl. 210

Rim fr. H 5.7; Ø body 20; WT 0.6-0.8. Clay grey-brown, granular with inclusions of sand and other coarse inclusions. On ext. and int. a dark-grey, gloss-like coat, burnished mostly by horizontal movements, in places flaking off.

G-84 95-342, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 210

Rim fr. H 4.8; Ø body 15; WT 0.3-0.5. Clay grey-brown, finely granular with inclusions of sand and sparse light-reflecting particles; large voids. On ext. and int. a dark-grey coat, smoothed and slightly burnished. On the int. traces of wear.

G-85 95-388, II-5 R 451/43. Pl. 210

Rim fr. H 5.1; Ø rim 18.5; WT 0.45-0.7. Clay grey, coarsely granular with inclusions of sand; fine voids. Upper part smoothed. On the int. and over the upper part of the rim is a dark-grey, thinned coat.

G-86 95-585, VI-2 B 455/257. Pl. 210

Fr. of bowl. H 4.8; Ø body 19.5; WT 0.4-0.6. Clay grey, finely granular with single small inclusions of lime. Upper part smoothed. Int. slightly burnished. Int. and ext. on the rim a dark-grey coat.

G-87 96-448, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 211

Rim fr. H 5.6; Ø body 32; WT 0.6-0.7. Clay grey, finely granular with sparse inclusions of light-reflecting particles; large and medium-sized voids. On ext. and int. a dark-grey coat, mostly flaked off or worn.

G-88 97-74, VI-3 B 489/294. Pl. 211

Complete profile. H 7.4; Ø body 22; WT 0.4-0.5. Three-quarters of the body preserved. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of sand and coarse white inclusions. Single voids. Erratic burnishing over the entire surface, except for the base. No coat identified.

G-89 95-341, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 211

Base fr. H 3.7; Ø max 16.5; WT 0.6-0.7. Colour and firing not homogeneous. Clay grey-brown, granular with inclusions of coarse ad-

<sup>633</sup> Parovič-Pešikan 1974, 88, fig. 82.7-8 (1901/13, 1901/95).

<sup>634</sup> Kryžickij et al. 1989, 188, fig. 70.2-3.

<sup>635</sup> Młynarczyk 2000, 229, pl. 117.9-11.

<sup>636</sup> Kozub 1974, 54, fig. 15.1 (1904/59).

<sup>637</sup> Kryžickij et al. 1989, 188, fig. 51.1.

mixtures, sand, quartz and pyroxenes. On ext. and int. surfaces a grey coat, smoothed, slightly rough.

**G-90** 97-136. Pl. 211

Base fr. H 5.5; Ø base 8.5; WT 0.4-0.7. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of single light-reflecting particles. Fine voids. Poorly discernible burnished design in the form of a zigzag on the int. surface. No coat. Ext. and int. slightly burnished.

### *Type 2. Bowls with vertical rim*

Morphologically, these are close to type 2 of V.V. Krapivina's classification.<sup>638</sup> Undoubtedly, this type derives from Type 1, with a similar shape and modelling of the major functional details. The main distinctive feature of type 2 is an almost vertical rim, which is a rounded continuation of the wall. Bowls of this type are usually somewhat smaller with a maximum diameter of 12-19 cm. The date range of this type is also very broad from the Archaic to the late Hellenistic period. Similar bowls have been recovered from Archaic layers at the settlement of Staraja Bogdanovka 2.<sup>639</sup> Bowls of a similar shape have been found also at Pergamon, where they are dated to the first half of the 2nd century BC.<sup>640</sup>

**G-91** 93-579. Pl. 211

Complete profile. H 6; Ø body 16.5; WT 0.6-0.75. Clay grey with a slightly fulvous core, coarsely granular with inclusions of sand and single light-reflecting particles. Large voids. The upper part and ext. of the rim a dark, slightly burnished coat. The lower surface is smoothed.

**G-92** 93-979, II-5 B 390/27. Pl. 211

Rim fr. H 4.5; Ø body 18; WT 0.6-0.8. Clay grey-brown, granular with inclusions of sand grains, coarse particles and single light-reflecting particles; large voids. On ext. and int. a black slip, slightly burnished. On the ext., traces of scraping are discernible.

**G-93** 95-292, V Stove 443/236. Pl. 212

Rim fr. H 4.3; Ø rim 14.5; WT 0.3-0.5. Clay grey-brown, finely granular with inclusions of single light-reflecting particles. Occasional, medium-sized voids. Upper part smoothed. Int. slightly burnished.

**G-94** 97-446. Pl. 212

Complete profile. H 5.6; Ø body 12; WT 0.5-0.7. The firing is homogeneous, the colour uneven. Clay dark-grey, granular. Ext. slightly oxidized.

### *Type 3. Bowls with an out-turned rim*

This type is relatively uncommon and is characterized by the presence of a slightly flattened, horizontally flaring rim. Fragments of this type are encountered in levels of the Hellenistic period.

**G-95** 96-497, VI-3 B 474/291. Pl. 212

Rim fr. H 2.7; Ø rim 12.6; WT 0.3-0.5. Clay grey-brown, finely granular. On ext. and int. a tawny coat, slightly burnished, flaking off.

### *Type 4. Bowls with widely out-curved rim*

This type is relatively rare and is characterized by a widely out-turned edge of the rim. Examples are normally of a very high quality, both with regard to the fabric and the gloss-like coat. These bowls are small with a rim diameter of about 14 cm. **G-96** was found in Room 343 with material dated to the 2nd century BC. Similar bowls have been found in Paphos in contexts dated to the first half of the 2nd century BC.<sup>641</sup> However, among the material from Cistern 20:1 in the Athenian Agora, a similar small bowl is dated to the early 1st century BC.<sup>642</sup>

**G-96** 92-741, IV-3 B 343/199. Pl. 212

Complete profile. H 4.6; Ø rim 14; WT 0.3-0.5. Clay grey. On ext. a black, gloss-like coat down to the lower bend. Gloss-like coat over the entire int. On the floor, a fragment of a palmette and concentric incisions. Ext. carelessly finished, int. slightly burnished. Presumably an imitation of a black-glossed vessel.

### *Type 5. Deep bowls*

This type is relatively rare and represents large household vessels. Examples have a rounded conical body and a broad out-curved rim. Fragments of vessels of this type are found among the material of the Hellenistic period.

**G-97** 93-229, II-5 B 390/25. Pl. 212

Rim fr. H 4; Ø rim 38; WT 0.7-0.8. Clay grey-brown, granular with inclusions of sand, white inclusions, numerous, microscopic light-reflecting particles. Int. and the upper part a dark-grey slip, flaking off.

### *Broad bowls*

**G-98** 85-151. Pl. 212

Fr. of bowl. A bowl with a slightly incurving rim. H 8.4; Ø body 20; WT 0.5-0.7. Clay grey, finely granular with rare inclusions of quartz. On ext. and int. a smoothed and slightly burnished grey coat, flaking off in places. Over the smoothed background are traces of scratches produced by sand grains.

**G-99** 85-228. Pl. 212

Rim fr. H 6; Ø body 27; WT 0.6-0.7. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of quartz; medium-sized voids. Ext. smoothed. Int. and ext. on rim a dark-grey, gloss-like coat. In one place the clay is brown due to over-firing in the kiln.

**G-100** 89-451. Pl. 213

Two rim frs. H 5.5; Ø body 26; WT 0.5-0.8. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of single sand grains; voids. On the ext. a dark-grey and black coat. Slightly burnished.

**G-101** 93-391. Pl. 213

Rim fr. H 3.3; Ø rim 13; WT 0.4-0.5. Clay light-grey, finely granular with white inclusions, sand and single light-reflecting particles(?); large voids. On ext. a tawny and dark-grey slip of thinned clay, worn in places. Int. rough, carelessly smoothed.

<sup>638</sup> Krapivina 2007, 103.

<sup>639</sup> Marčenko & Domanskij 1983a, 64, pl. 7.20-21; Kryžickij et al. 1989, 59, fig. 20.14-15.

<sup>640</sup> Özyiğit 2000, 196, pl. 101.4.

<sup>641</sup> Hayes & Neuru 1991, 28, fig. XV.11-12.

<sup>642</sup> Rotroff 2000, 380, pl. 193.9.

**G-102** 93-377, IV-3 R 383/197. Pl. 213

Rim fr. with horizontal handle. H 7; Ø body 28; WT 0.7-0.9. Clay light-grey, grey, finely granular. on int. a dark-brown slip with numerous fine, light-reflecting particles, smoothed, flaking off. On ext. a dark-grey, black, gloss-like coat, slightly burnished. The boundary of the coat runs distinctly via the upper edge of the rim.

## Salt-cellars

This type of greyware tableware is not very common. The shape is identical to analogous types of black-glossed pottery with a wide chronological span. The most distinctive example is **G-103**, with a complete profile preserved. It is a low, miniature bowl with a slightly incurving rim and a round body on a rather low ring foot. On the basis of the context, this example is hypothetically dated to the 3rd century BC. Noteworthy is the very high quality of the clay and the finishing of the surface, as well as the presence of a lustrous coat, close to gloss in quality. In all likelihood the majority of greyware salt-cellars were cheap imitations of black-glossed objects. Salt-cellars of a similar type have been found in Pistiros.<sup>643</sup>

**G-103** 94-453, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 213

Complete profile. H 2.5; Ø rim 8.4; WT 0.4-0.5. Clay finely granular. The upper and lower surfaces are burnished, lustrous, possibly there was a gloss coat.

## Fruit-stands

The appellation of this type of tableware is rather arbitrary. Most probably these vessels were used as table service and possibly also as cult donations. Fragments of this form are relatively rare among the Olbian material and are mostly found with material of the Archaic period.<sup>644</sup> They are fairly large vessels of an open type, remotely resembling large bowls or louteria, they are, however, usually finished more carefully. The fragments of greyware examples of the rims of fruit-stands can be subdivided into two types.

### *Type 1*

This type is characterized by the almost upright wall of the body tapering smoothly downwards and a flat horizontal rim curved outwards (**G-104-G-105**). Although similar in shape, the two fragments found have widely differing rim diameters. They both have cylindrical, arc-shaped handles attached immediately beneath the rims of the vessels. Judging by the archaeological context, the two examples can both be dated to the early Hellenistic period.

**G-104** 94-244. Pl. 213

Rim fr. Imitation of a krater(?). H 7; Ø rim 44; WT 0.7-1.1. Clay light-grey, granular. Over the entire surface there is a dark-grey coat. Slightly burnished, in places flaked off and worn. The handle is set off like an arc.

**G-105** 97-152. Pl. 214

Rim fr. H 6.4; Ø rim 25; WT 0.8. Clay grey, finely granular. On ext. and int. a coat of a dark colour (the colour of the sherd is lighter in the middle layers). In places, the coat is flaking off. The top of the rim is slightly burnished. The handle is decorated with oval appliqué.

### *Type 2*

More conical shape; the rim, like that of Type 1, is flat, horizontal and out-turned, although in this type it is more carefully profiled. Around the upper surface of the rim there are two small decorative grooves, while the outer edge is slightly turned downwards. A decorative handle in the form of a relatively small, arc-like stem of circular section, with three appliqués on the top, is attached to the upper plane and the external edge of the rim. This handle was not functional, but presumably imitated the handles on bronze vessels of this type. **G-106** was found among artefacts dated to the mid-2nd century BC, but similar vessels have been found in one of the wells in Eretria dated to the early Hellenistic period, before the destruction of the site in 267-261 BC.<sup>645</sup>

**G-106** 99-479, VI R 591/241. Pl. 214

Rim fr. with handle. H 5.6; Ø rim 26.5; WT 0.8. Clay grey, coarsely granular; rare medium-sized voids. Int. with black, slightly burnished coat. Decorative handle with round appliqués.

## Fish-plates

Fish-plates are common at sites in the northern Black Sea littoral and are found in a variety of forms and dimensions. Widely known are black-glossed fish-plates as well as red- and greyware examples. However, despite their diversity, their main features are the same. The majority were flat plates set on a ring foot with a reservoir in the middle of the interior.

The catalogued fragments (**G-107-G-113**) are fairly uniform. The rims are turned downwards. Their diameter measures 16-26 cm. The reservoirs are conical. Their edges are raised 0.7-1 cm above the floor of the plate, and their diameters range from 5 to 10 cm. The reservoir is, as a rule, deeper than the floor. There are, however, examples (for instance **G-109**) where the base of the reservoir sits level with the floor of the plate. In this case, it seems that the wall of the reservoir was applied to an already modelled plate. Of interest is also **G-113**, which has a hole in the upper part of the wall of the reservoir, evidently for trickling liquid into it.

Of special interest is the fragment **G-114** which is a miniature imitation of an ordinary fish-plate. The diameter of this vessel is about 10 cm, which excludes use for practical purposes. We can only suppose that it was used for religious ceremonies or otherwise could be a child's toy.

All the fragments of fish-plates examined were found in Classical and Hellenistic layers of the 5th-2nd century BC. A morphologically similar fish-plate has been found at the Olbian necropolis of the Classical period.<sup>646</sup> Another fish-plate from the Olbian necropolis is dated to the Hellenistic period.<sup>647</sup>

<sup>643</sup> Domaradzki 2002, 193-194, fig. 8.2, nos. S3, S5.

<sup>644</sup> Skudnova 1988, 119-120; Krapivina 2007, 103.

<sup>645</sup> Schmid 2000, 363, 369, pl. 184.36-37.

<sup>646</sup> Kozub 1974, 54, fig. 15.6 (1905/37).

<sup>647</sup> Parovič-Pešikan 1974, 93, fig. 82.9, excavation of 1920.



G-107 91-636, IV-1 B 315/141. Pl. 214

Rim fr. H 2.9; Ø rim 18.5; WT 0.4-0.7. Clay brown-orange, finely granular with inclusions of single sand grains. On ext. and int. a burnished, dark-grey coat.

G-108 93-230, II-5 B 390/25. Pl. 214

Base fr. H 3.2; Ø base 8; WT 0.5-0.7. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of rare light-reflecting particles; rare large voids. Upper surface carefully smoothed and lighter.

G-109 93-1146, IV-4 B 392/221. Pl. 214

Base fr. H 4.2; Ø max 21; WT 0.6-1.5. Clay grey-pinkish, slightly tawny int., granular with inclusions of fine sand grains and single light-reflecting particles; large and medium-sized voids. The underside is smoothed. On the top a tawny, dark-grey slip, slightly burnished.

G-110 95-348, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 215

Rim fr. H 2.5; Ø rim 16.5; WT 0.4-0.6. Clay grey-brown, finely granular with inclusions of sand and light-reflecting particles. On ext. and int. grey slip. On the upper part of the int. and the entire ext. a tawny and olive-coloured, gloss-like coat, slightly burnished.

G-111 95-364, V Earth-dwelling 445/240. Pl. 215

Rim fr. H 2.3; Ø rim 25.5; WT 0.4-0.5. Clay light-grey, finely granular; medium-sized and fine voids. On ext. and int. a dark-grey coat, flaking-off and worn on the rim, slightly burnished over the upper part.

G-112 96-83, II-5 B 390/39. Pl. 215

Fr. H 3.6; Ø max 17.5; WT 0.4-1. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of rare black, rounded, slightly angular pieces of stone (up to 3 mm). Upper part smoothed with a dark-grey coat, slightly burnished. The central reservoir has a high wall.

G-113 98-271. Pl. 215

Base fr. H 3.6; Ø base 8.5; WT 0.6-1. Clay grey, coarsely granular with inclusions of sand; large voids. Slightly burnished on all sides. No coat preserved.

G-114 89-491, III-2 R 255/85. Pl. 215

Fr. of miniature fish-plate. H 2; Ø rim 9.2; WT 0.2-0.6; Ø 10. Clay grey, finely granular; voids. Upper surface with a dark coat, burnished.

## Plates

Greyware plates are among the most universal and functional categories of ceramic tableware. Fragments of greyware plates are encountered everywhere, at the Olbian townsite and in the settlements of the city's chora. They were most commonly used as table service. The plates can be divided into two types.

### *Type 1*

This type is the most widely distributed among the greyware plates. Plates of this type usually had a round-conical shape, with the walls slightly bulging downwards. A characteristic trait of this type is the modelling of the edge of the rim with small cylindrical thickenings of various configurations. Occasionally this thickening is carefully shaped so as to be triangular (G-117). However, the lip was mostly just modelled in the form of circular or oval thickenings (G-116, G-119-G-121). A recurring

feature is two shallow, ornamental grooves around the perimeter. In a single instance (G-116) there is only one groove around the perimeter. The diameters of the plates range from 22-30 cm. They were all set on a low ring foot. Fragments of plates of this type are predominantly found in layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods. Similar plates have been uncovered at the settlement of Kozyrka 2.<sup>648</sup>

Especially remarkable is a base fragment with three stamped palmettes (G-115). It is made of a high quality fabric and has a dark, lustrous, gloss-like coat. This fragment is a vivid example of the imitation of black-glossed Attic models.

G-115 88-37. Pl. 215

Base fr. H 1.7; Ø base 6.3; WT 0.4-0.6. Imitation of black-gloss(?). Clay grey, finely granular, containing very fine light-reflecting particles; rare voids. On the upper part there is a tawny, gloss-like coat with three stamped palmettes.

G-116 89-375, III-2 R 52. Pl. 216

Rim fr. H 4.2; Ø rim 25; WT 0.5-0.9. Clay grey sand-coloured, finely granular; isolated voids. On the lower part a coat, smoothed. On the upper part a thicker and brighter, tawny-black coat, slightly burnished.

G-117 89-702, IV-1 B 257/156. Pl. 216

Rim fr. H 4.1; Ø rim 23.5; WT 0.3-1. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of fine lime and light-reflecting particles; large voids. Upper part smoothed with a dark-grey coat and a slightly tawny core.

G-118 89-920. Pl. 216

Rim fr. H 2.5; Ø rim 23.5; WT 0.8-1. Clay light-grey, finely granular. On ext. and int. a dark-grey coat. Lower part smoothed, upper part slightly burnished.

G-119 96-444, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 216

Rim fr. H 2.5; Ø rim 27; WT 0.6-0.7. Clay light-grey, granular with single inclusions of lime; large voids. Upper part smoothed. On the upper part and ext. of the rim a dark-grey to black coat. Ext. is worn from long-term use. Traces of repair.

G-120 96-445, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 216

Rim fr. H 2.8; Ø rim 27; WT 0.6-0.7. Clay grey-brown, granular with inclusions of sparse light-reflecting particles, quartz and lime. On ext. and int. a dark-grey coat on which some stains are discernible. Over a background of smoothing there are scratches produced by coarse grains of sand.

G-121 96-446, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 217

Rim fr. H 2.7; Ø rim 24.5; WT 0.7. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of sparse light-reflecting particles, single grains of sand (up to 2.5 mm). On the underside there are stains of a thinned coat, which is flaking off.

G-122 96-447, VI-3 B 474/290. Pl. 217

Rim fr. H 3.2; Ø rim 29; WT 0.5-0.6. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of sparse light-reflecting particles, single grains of sand (up to 2.5 mm). On rim ext. graffito A.

### *Type 2*

This is not as numerous as Type 1. It is characterized by a smoother and rounder shape. These plates are slightly deeper than those of Type 1. A peculiar feature of the rim is the out-turned lip in the form of a flat, horizontal thickening, 1.5-2 cm wide. There also exist variants of rims

<sup>648</sup> Kryžickij et al. 1989, 132, fig. 51.19.



of this type with a more elongated triangular edge (G-124-G-125). The plates have a low (G-123-G-124) or medium-sized (G-125), distinctly profiled ring foot. Occasionally, an ornamental fillet was applied to the narrow part of the foot (G-125). It is remarkable that all of the examples of this type were found in layers of the 3rd century BC. Analogies for the rims are found at Sha'ar Ha-Amakim (identified as fish-plates) dated to 200-125 BC.<sup>649</sup>

**G-123** 89-143, II-6 B 186/46. Pl. 217

Fragmentary plate. H 4; Ø rim 22; WT 0.4-0.7. Clay grey sand-coloured, finely granular; occasional voids. Lower surface smoothed, on upper surface a tawny-black coat. Slightly burnished.

**G-124** 94-407, VI-2 R 410/247. Pl. 217

Complete profile. H 5; Ø rim 21.3; WT 0.4-1. Clay grey, finely granular. The top is smoothed. Dark-grey coat over the entire upper surface. Traces of repair holes.

**G-125** 94-454, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 218

Fragmentary plate. H 5; Ø rim 19.5; WT 0.5-0.6. Clay grey, finely granular with occasional inclusions of fine light-reflecting particles; voids. Upper part smoothed, slightly burnished, possibly coated. On the ext. of the foot, a small encircling ledge. Dark-grey coat over the entire upper surface.

## Beakers

Beakers are one of the fairly distinctive, but less common types of greyware pottery. Fragments are regularly found in layers of the Greek period in Olbia and its rural settlements.

The examples studied generally correspond to two major types of the 6th-5th century BC described by V.V. Krapivina. However, judging by the examples presented here, these types were in use not only in the Archaic but also during the Classical and Hellenistic periods until the 2nd century BC. G-126-G-127 belong to Type 1, with a round body, and G-128 to Type 2, with a biconical body.<sup>650</sup> The latter is analogous to an example from the necropolis of Istros.<sup>651</sup> The modelling of particular details are also generally analogous to already described types. Fragments of similar beakers were found in Archaic layers of the settlement of Bol'saja Černomorka 2.<sup>652</sup>

### Type 1

**G-126** 95-344, V Earth-dwelling 445/238. Pl. 218

Handle fr. H 7.5; W 7.4; WT 0.3. Clay light-grey, finely granular. Upper part smoothed. On ext. a dark-grey coat.

**G-127** 96-499, VI-3 B 474/291. Pl. 218

Rim fr. with oval handle. H 10; W 10; WT 0.3-1. Clay grey-brown,

finely granular. On ext. and int. a dark-grey to tawny coat, slightly burnished. The handle is burnished to a lustre.

### Type 2

**G-128** 93-317. Pl. 219

Complete profile. H 6.5; Ø body 6.8; WT 0.45-0.6. The colour is uneven, the firing homogeneous. Clay grey, dark-grey, granular with inclusions of sand and light-reflecting particles on the surface; large and medium-sized voids. No coat; the soft clay is smoothed. On the ext. remains of a stamp are discernible: a bunch of grapes and the letters OΛ[.(retrograde). Examples of stamped vessels are not unique in Olbia and its chora (see also Da-350).<sup>653</sup> Previously, however, Olbian stamps belonging to agoranomoi have been found imprinted only on jugs, oinochoai and bowls. The find of a stamp on a beaker is unique. On the basis of the context, it may be dated to the 3rd-2nd century BC.

## Lids

Lids are regularly encountered among the finds from Greek sites, although it is not always clear with which vessels the lids were used.<sup>654</sup> This problem demands more detailed studies.

It is possible to discriminate three types of greyware lids.

### Type 1

This is the most numerous of the types. It has a conical shape, occasionally with a slight concavity (G-130), with an even edge either slightly rounded or slightly out-turned and flattened horizontally (G-129). The handles of these lids were usually rather carefully modelled on the potter's wheel, flaring slightly in the middle part. In the centre, the handles usually have a spherical or cone-like depression. The diameter of the lids is on average 15-17 cm, that of the handles 3-4 cm. The examples studied here are, according to their context, datable to the Classical and Hellenistic periods. However, the type is also known from the Archaic period.<sup>655</sup>

**G-129** 89-144, II-6 B 186/46. Pl. 219

Fr. H 4.2; Ø 17.5; WT 0.4-0.6. Clay grey, granular.

**G-130** 89-701, IV-1 B 257/156. Pl. 219

Fr. H 5.3; Ø 15.5; WT 0.5-1.1. Clay grey, granular with inclusions of lime; large and medium-sized voids.

**G-131** 94-793, VI-2 B 395a. Pl. 219

Complete profile. H 4.6; Ø 17.3; WT 0.4-0.6. Homogeneously fired. Clay light-grey, the rim is dark, occasional inclusions of quartz.

<sup>649</sup> Młynarczyk 2000, 230, pl. 117.4-5.

<sup>650</sup> Krapivina 2007, 101.

<sup>651</sup> Teleaga & Zirra 2003, Taf. 31.4, Grab 18.

<sup>652</sup> Kryžickij et al. 1989, 60, fig. 20.6.

<sup>653</sup> Slavina 1952, 49; Levi 1956, 62-63, figs. 21-22; Ruban 1982, 32-33; Levi 1985, 98; Lejpunskaja 1986a, 477; Marčenko 1988a, 307; Kryžickij et al. 1989, 141; Fedoseev 1991, 246-247; Bujskich 2006, 48-49.

<sup>654</sup> Krapivina 2007, 105.

<sup>655</sup> Krapivina 2007, 105.

*Type 2*

This is a slightly smaller and simplified variant of Type 1, retaining the general conical shape. The handle is modelled in the form of a slightly tapering cylinder without the cavity in the upper surface. Its modelling shows traces of carelessness. It was found in a layer of the Classical to Hellenistic period.

G-132 95-38, VI-2 B 410/249. Pl. 220

Complete profile. H 3.1; Ø 12; WT 0.4-0.6; Ø handle 1.9. Clay grey, finely granular. Ext. the upper part is slightly smoothed. The handle is very crudely modelled. Over the surface, traces of liquid clay are discernible.

*Type 3*

This type stands out among the other fragments of greyware lids due to its large dimensions. It is neatly shaped, with the surface more carefully burnished than on the other examples. A characteristic trait of this type is the presence of a vertical encircling wall around the internal surface, which supplied additional stability to the lid when it was set onto the corresponding vessel. The fragment was found in Basement 315 in layers dated to the Archaic period.

G-133 91-705, IV-1 B 315/142. Pl. 220

Rim fr. H 4; Ø 24; WT 0.4-0.5; Ø 23.7. Clay very light-grey, brownish, granular; large voids. Ext. is dark and burnished. Worn around the outer edge of the rim.

**Unguentaria**

This category mostly comprises relatively small vessels, which were employed to hold aromatic substances, volatile oils and other expensive liquids. Usually they are represented by fusiform vessels of various proportions, on a narrow foot and with a neck of similar width terminated by a collared rim. Notable is the excellent quality of the vast majority of these vessels, as well as their very thin walls. Manufacturing vessels of this type demanded a high level of skill and experience in the potter.

In Sector NGS this type is quite rare. We can distinguish two major types.

*Type 1. Piriform unguentaria*

These are characterized by the broad proportions of the body. The foot was either very low (G-134) or lacking altogether (G-136). The examples were found accompanied by material of the Hellenistic period. Flasks of a similar shape have been found in burials of the Olbian necropolis (type II) datable to the early 3rd century BC.<sup>656</sup>

G-134 93-153. Pl. 220

Fr. of base and lower body. H 6.6; Ø body 7; WT 0.25-0.5. Clay light-grey with a bright-orange core, finely granular, very thin. Ext. is slightly tawny and very carefully smoothed. Upper part smoothed.

G-135 99-304. Pl. 220

Shoulder fr. with part of neck. H 3.4; Ø max 5.4; WT 0.2-0.3. Clay grey with a brown core, finely granular, very thin. Smoothed on all sides. Thin stripes in white and brown paint on ext.

G-136 99-305. Pl. 220

Fr. of base and lower body. H 5.6; Ø max 7.2; WT 2.5-0.4. Clay grey with a thick, brown core, finely granular, very thin. Smoothed on all sides. Very thin coat.

*Type 2. Fusiform unguentaria*

This type resembles Type 1 in many respects but has considerably more elongated proportions. Due to the elongation, examples also have a fairly high foot filled with clay (G-139). The rim is usually of a peculiar "collar-like" triangular shape (G-137-G-138). Fragments of this type have been encountered with material from the first half of the 2nd century BC. Unguentaria of a similar type (type IV) found in the necropolis of Olbia are dated to the second half of the 3rd and 2nd century BC.<sup>657</sup>

G-137 93-200, III-3 B 368/102. Pl. 220

Fr. of neck and rim. H 5.6; Ø rim 3; WT 0.2-0.4. Clay grey, finely granular, very thin. On the ext. a thin coat. A white band, W 0.2, 4.8 cm below the top of the rim.

G-138 93-277, III-3 R 359/119. Pl. 220

Fr. of neck and rim. H 4.2; Ø rim 2.8; WT 0.2-0.25. Clay dark-grey, finely granular, very thin with inclusions of white inclusions, larger and smaller voids. Entire surface smoothed. Around the top edge of the rim there is a yellowish, thin coat.

G-139 93-811, IV-4 B 351/219. Pl. 220

Fr. of base and lower body. H 9.6; Ø body 6; WT 0.3-0.7. Clay grey (the outer layer is more grey, the inner slightly tawny), finely granular, very thin with inclusions of scarce, microscopic light-reflecting particles. Upper part smoothed. On ext. a tawny thinned slip, very carefully smoothed and slightly burnished.

G-140 98-440. Pl. 220

Fr. of neck. H 3.7; Ø 2.3; WT 0.2-0.3. Clay grey, finely granular, very thin. Ext. smoothed.

**Rare shapes***Open shapes*

G-141 91-482. Pl. 221

Rim fr. H 4.3; Ø rim 25; WT 0.7-0.8. Clay light-grey, brown, finely granular, with inclusions of fine white inclusions and sand; large voids. On ext. and int. a dark-grey, gloss-like coat, slightly burnished. Plate(?).

G-142 89-452. Pl. 221

Rim fr. H 7.6; Ø body 23.5; WT 0.5-0.7. Clay grey, light-grey, slightly greenish, granular. On the ext. and the rim a poorly preserved dark-grey coat. Open.

G-143 91-703, IV-1 B 315/142. Pl. 221

Rim fr. H 4.2; Ø rim 25; WT 0.5-0.8. Clay light-grey, granular; large voids. Ext. is dark and burnished. Worn around the outer edge of the rim. Bowl or lekaneis.

<sup>656</sup> Parovič-Pešikan 1974, 109-110, fig. 93.3-7.

<sup>657</sup> Parovič-Pešikan 1974, 110, fig. 95.2.

G-144 93-791. Pl. 221

Rim fr. H 4.1; Ø body 20.5; WT 0.4-0.5. Clay light-grey, finely granular. On ext. and int. a dark-grey coat, well burnished horizontally, in places flaked off. The protruding edge is very worn. Open.

G-145 95-426, VI-3 B 434/283. Pl. 221

Rim fr. H 4.8; Ø rim 17; WT 0.3-0.5. Clay light-grey, finely granular. On ext. and int. a dark-grey coat, slightly burnished in horizontal zones. Possibly an imitation of a kylix.

### *Closed shapes*

G-146 93-1113. Pl. 222

Rim fr. H 5; Ø rim 11.5; WT 0.5-0.6. Clay surface is grey, core red-brown, finely granular with isolated inclusions of sand. Ext. and the top edge of the rim are slightly burnished. The function of the vessel has not been identified, jug(?).

G-147 99-31. Pl. 222

Rim fr. H 3.8; Ø body 7.5; WT 0.3-0.4. Clay grey, finely granular with occasional inclusions of microscopic light-reflecting particles. Ext. smoothed. On ext. a dark-grey and black, smoothed coat. Guttus.

### *Handles*

G-148 91-664, III-1 Stove 329/69. Pl. 222

Handle fr. H 4.3; W 5; WT 1.1. Clay grey with pinkish hue, finely granular, but cruder than in black-glossed ware. On ext. and int. a tawny, gloss-like coat, slightly burnished. Underneath handle applied mask in relief. Imitation of black-glossed vessel.

G-149 99-437. Pl. 222

Lug handle with double vertical perforation. H 4.3; W 4.9; WT 0.3-0.5. Clay grey, finely granular with inclusions of numerous light-reflecting particles. Ext. smoothed. On ext. a slightly burnished, dark-grey coat.

G-150 94-522. Pl. 222

Body fr. H 3.3; W 5; WT 0.4-1.4. Clay light-grey, finely granular. Ext. slightly burnished. Ornamental handle in the form of a flat thorn, H 2.4. One side of the handle is slightly burnished. Open.

### *Toes and stands*

G-151 93-39, III-3 R 278/98. Pl. 222

Fr. of support for a lamp or a thymaiterion. H 10.8; Ø 5.7; WT 0.4-0.5. Clay light-grey, granular with inclusions of fine sand grains and single microscopic light-reflecting particles; large voids. Ext. rudely smoothed. Light-yellow slip(?).

G-152 85-187. Pl. 222

Base fr. H 8.8; Ø max 6.2; WT 0.6-1. The colour of the sherd is uniform, firing not homogeneous. Clay grey, int. brownish, finely granular with inclusions of occasional light-reflecting particles; voids. Ext. smoothed. Lime deposit. On the surface, scratches produced by sand in the raw clay are traceable. Bowl?

G-153 97-350. Pl. 222

Fr. of footed vessel. H 4; Ø base 7.5; WT 1. Colour and firing inhomogeneous. Clay tawny, granular with inclusions of light-reflecting particles. Surface smoothed, dark-grey and black (possibly scorched). Thymaiterion(?).