

H Redware pottery

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Redware table pottery is one of the most common find categories from Greek sites. Due to its varied functions, the production of redware pottery made a considerable contribution to the economic activities of the ancient Greeks, with the manufacture of a wide range of objects necessary for everyday living: jugs, pots, bowls, plates, dishes, etc. The overwhelming majority of these vessels are distinguished by their plain functionality. Having appeared in the early stages of the development of ancient Greek civilization, most of the types of tableware passed through a period of development, resulting in the determination of optimal forms and dimensions for ceramic products. The majority of the forms and types of the most widely distributed categories of tableware, such as jugs, bowls and plates, did not change for centuries. Often, only individual details of decoration or proportion were altered over time. Nevertheless, some types of tableware limited chronologically also existed, notably unguentaria and large fruit-stands of the Hellenistic period.

However, given the diversity and comprehensiveness of the material available, the state of published studies of redware pottery is rather poor. Frequently, in publications of finds from particular sites, attention has been paid only to isolated types of pottery, offering no notion of the entire assemblage of tableware. Also insufficiently explored are the problems of chronology and the evolution of the main forms. Furthermore, the issues of the localization of the manufacture of various types of table pottery and the distinction of independent types of local production, as well as the role and volume of imported ceramic products are open to debate.

The types considered below are represented both by widely-known categories of Greek ware and occasionally by unique forms found as single specimens or reported only from Olbia. The extent of the uniqueness of these forms and the specifics of their separate elements have determined the extent of the details presented here for particular types of tableware. In addition, special attention has been paid to the similarities (or, in some cases, the complete identity) and differences between the general outlines and shapes of the separate elements of the redware and greyware pottery. A comparison between the main types is also presented.

Catalogue

Jugs

Jugs form one of the most widespread categories of redware. They were most commonly intended for storage of liquids (water, milk, wine, olive oil, etc.), although we may not rule out the possibility that they were used also for the storage and transportation of dry substances as well.

The extremely wide functionality and the universal use of this type of vessel resulted in a considerable diversity of morphological features. It is generally accepted to consider as a jug any closed vessel consisting of a body (of various proportions and sizes) with a flat base or ring foot, an elongated neck and, as a rule, a single vertically set handle attached at its upper end mostly to the neck or rim and at its lower end to the shoulder of the vessel. The belly of the majority of jugs was usually globular or egg-shaped and sometimes bore decorations of different kinds. There are examples of jugs with painted and relief ornamentation. Given the apparently relatively wide variability of ancient Greek jugs, in particular the examples yielded by excavations in Sector NGS, it must be stressed that the shapes of the belly and the lower part are fairly uniform. Much more variable seem to be the necks and rims, which are often combined with almost any type of jug body. However, in the overwhelming majority of cases, the jugs differ only in terms of their dimension and the respective proportions of individual elements of the vessels.

Type 1. Ordinary domestic jugs

This type is represented by numerous fragments, whereas complete vessels, allowing us to have an idea of their general proportions and size, are fairly few. Characteristic of this type is an almost spherical belly, the line of its maximum diameter usually found at its mid-level. Jugs of this type rarely have sharp outlines. The body is smoothly rounded upwards passing gradually into a mouth of varying proportions. The height and the maximum diameter generally amount to about 20-25 cm. The plain execution is reflected also in the handles, which are usually of oval section. Vessels of this kind were combined with necks of Types I, II and IV. This type of jug is encountered in almost every layer of the Greek and Roman periods.

H-1 91-632, IV-1 B 315/141. Pl. 223

Base fr. H 2.4; Ø base 7; WT 0.2-0.5. Fabric: yellow, fine-grained; large coarse voids. On the lower body, the orange coat is smoothed. The surface of the upper part has a slightly burnished red-brown coat with two concentric circles in brown paint in the centre.

H-2 91-634, IV-1 B 315/141

Base fr. H 3; W 7.4; WT 0.4-0.5. Colour and firing are irregular. Fabric: grey-greenish, in places yellowish, overfired. The upper and lower parts are smoothed. On the ext. of the base, remains of a black coat are preserved.

H-3 93-225, II-5 B 390/25

Rim fr. H 4.8; W 6; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: light-orange, granular with inclusions of sand. The top is coated with light-yellow slip. The entire surface is smoothed.

H-4 95-610 + 95-636, VI-2 B 410/258. Pl. 223

Complete profile composed of numerous frs. H 26; Ø body 23; WT 0.5-0.7. Completely preserved are the base and the neck with the rim. Fabric: brown-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and numer-

ous light-reflecting particles; large voids. The ext. surface is slightly burnished and has a dark-grey coat scorched by fire in places. The colour is irregular, in places olive coloured, dark-tawny, grey-orange. The coat is flaking off in places. The int. surface has a coat, which is more lightly coloured and irregular.

Type 2. Lekythos-like jugs

These jugs constitute a fairly distinctive group of finds. Morphologically, they resemble jugs of Type 1 in terms of their shape and proportion, but are of considerably smaller dimensions and have a certain peculiarity in the design of some of their parts. The height of the vessels exceeds slightly the maximum diameter of the body and amounts to 12-16 cm. The belly is spherical, with a diameter of 11-14 cm, and set on a low ring foot, while in its upper part passes smoothly into a narrow neck. The handle, of oval section, usually has the form of a loop and is attached to the upper part of the vessel. A characteristic feature of this type is the funnel-shaped flaring rim, slightly impressed from the inside and curving outwards. The diameter of the rim is 5-6.5 cm. Presumably, this shape of rim was convenient to accommodate a stopper or a miniature lid. However, no archaeological evidence is available to confirm this supposition. Certain jugs of this type may bear decorative bands in black paint around the rim and body, and on the handle (e.g., H-8). Noteworthy is the almost complete identity of the outer appearance and size of vessels of this type to those of greyware examples of Subtype 1a. The type is dated mostly to the Hellenistic period.

H-5 91-110. Pl. 223

Rim fr. H 6.9; Ø 13.4; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained with inclusions of numerous light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface and the top of the rim are coated with light-yellow slip.

H-6 92-730. Pl. 224

Fr. H 9.6; Ø body 10.4; WT 0.3-0.4. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained with fine white inclusions (an indication of a waster). The entire ext. surface is covered with a red-tawny, gloss-like coat. It is almost completely flaked off and worn. The upper part is smoothed. The handle is broken off.

H-7 92-794, IV-3 B 343/207. Pl. 224

Rim fr. H 3.8; Ø 5.2; WT 0.3-0.4. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with white and grey inclusions and sparse light-reflecting particles. The entire surface has a smoothed, light-orange slip. Around the rim there is a band of red paint.

H-8 92-1010, IV-3 B 343/212. Pl. 224

Complete profile. H 17; Ø 14.5; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: orange, fine-grained. The rim and shoulder are covered with light-yellow slip. There are concentric circles rendered in red-brown paint: two on the shoulder and one on the lower body. The upper ext. surface of the rim is smoothed.

H-9 92-1012, IV-3 B 343/212. Pl. 225

Neck fr. H 6.5; Ø 10.8; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of light-reflecting particles. Around the top of the rim is a band in red paint. The upper part is smoothed. The handle is broken off; it was attached to the top of the rim.

Type 3. Jugs with an egg-shaped belly

(H-10-H-15). These jugs, similarly to Type 1, retain rounded outlines, but the lower part of the body is somewhat elongated and the line of the maximum diameter is raised higher. According to their proportions, jars of this type have more distinctive (although usually without sharp transitions) shoulders and necks. The diameter of the body is 18-20 cm. This type could be combined with necks of Type II, III and IV. Usually these jugs are set on a low ring foot. This was one of the most common types in layers of the Classical period.

H-10 91-293, IV-1 R 290/134

Neck fr. with handle. H 6; Ø 12.5; WT 0.5-0.6. Fabric: light-yellow, greyish, fine-grained with inclusions of light-reflecting particles, sand and fine white inclusions; large voids. The upper part is smoothed.

H-11 91-493, II-5 B 311/24. Pl. 225

Two frs. of lower body and top of shoulder with handle attachment. H 19; Ø body 19.5; WT 0.4-0.8. Fabric: light-red-brown, granular with inclusions of quartz and numerous light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface is more lightly, yellow-cream, coloured. The ext. surface is smoothed. There are remains of a limy film on the int.

H-12 91-578, IV-1 B 315/139

Rim fr. H 4.1; W 6.8; WT 0.5-0.6. Fabric: light-coloured, grey-yellow, fine-grained with some inclusions. The ext. surface is smoothed.

H-13 92-904. Pl. 225

Neck fr. H 12.7; Ø body 18; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: fine-grained with inclusions of fine dark grains of sand and sparse light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface is smoothed, the int. is coarser. A groove, W 0.4 and D 0.1, runs 3.4 cm below the top of the rim. The handle is flat and oval.

H-14 93-1143, IV-4 B 392/221. Pl. 225

Base fr. H 3.9; Ø 10.2; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sparse light-reflecting particles; large voids. The ext. surface is smoothed. On both sides, the surface is flaking off in small rings (Ø 0.2-0.6 cm). Graffito(?) under the base.

H-15 95-637, VI-2 B 410/258. Pl. 226

Base fr. H 8; Ø 20; WT 0.6-0.8. Fabric: grey-brown, yellowish, fine-grained with many light-reflecting particles; large and occasionally fine voids. On both sides, the surface has a smoothed, dark-grey, tawny coat flaking off in places.

Type 4. Jugs with a conical body

Vessels of this type are a logical continuation of the three preceding types, differing in a clearer, almost conical shape to the body. The line of the maximum diameter of the body is highly raised. The shoulder and the neck of jugs of this type are more distinctly emphasized. The type is found in a variety of sizes. The diameter of the body is 10.5-20 cm. They combine with necks of Type II, III and IV. The base was shaped as a distinctly profiled ring foot.

H-16 91-74. Pl. 226

Base fr. H 3.7; Ø 7.4; WT 0.3-0.6. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface has a thin, reddish coat worn in places.

H-17 93-809, IV-4 B 351/219. Pl. 226

Base fr. H 8.5; Ø 21; WT 0.3-1. Fabric: red-brown, granular with inclusions of light-reflecting particles. The int. surface is smoothed, the ext. has a dark-grey coat. The quality is very poor and almost the entire surface is flaked off. In the base there is a hole (6.2 x 5.1), roughly punched, probably by accident.

H-18 94-396, IV-2 B 302/183. Pl. 226

Three body frs. H 7.3; Ø 10.4; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: light-yellow, granular with inclusions of quartz and sparse voids. The ext. surface is smoothed.

Type 5. Lagynoi

This is the most distinctive and typical type of vessel of the Hellenistic period. The characteristic features of jars of this type are the presence of a biconical body of squat proportions with a clearly expressed line of the maximum diameter, as well as a high and narrow conical neck tapering upwards. The rim is usually rounded (H-19, H-25, H-29) or oval (H-20, H-22). The handle is high and of oval section. Frequently, on the bend, a stamp with a representation of Helios is imprinted. The body is set on a low ring foot. The centre of manufacture is generally attributed to the island of Rhodes, but some of the examples (e.g., H-20, H-22) may have been produced elsewhere.

H-19 85-169, II-7 B 20/61. Pl. 227

Neck fr. H 14.2; Ø 12; WT 0.4-1. Fabric: cream coloured, fine-grained. The ext. has a light-pink coat typical of Rhodian pottery.

H-20 93-148. Pl. 227

Neck fr. H 6; Ø 3.4; WT 0.2-0.4. Fabric: brown-orange, fine-grained with sparse inclusions of sand and light-reflecting particles; large voids. On the ext. surface are a light-yellow coat and traces of smoothing on the potter's wheel. The surface is rough on both sides. The rim is fairly crudely modelled. Not a Rhodian product.

H-21 93-257, III-3 B 368/102. Pl. 227

Neck fr. H 13.3; Ø 16; WT 0.5-0.8. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained with numerous light-reflecting particles. The ext. is coated with a smoothed, light-yellow slip, flaked off in places.

H-22 93-574. Pl. 227. Pl. 227

Neck fr. H 12.1; Ø 9; WT 0.5-0.8. Fabric: red-brown, granular with inclusions of sand and light-reflecting particles. Fabric: darkened in the break of the handle due to deoxidized firing. The ext. is smoothed and slightly burnished. Beneath the rim, remains of bands in red paint are discernible. Beneath the handle, another band is detectable.

H-23 94-54, IV-2 B 302/180. Pl. 227

Handle fr. H 2.5; Ø 2.8. On handle illegible stamp.

H-24 94-107, IV-2 B 302/182. Pl. 228

Handle fr. H 10; Ø 2.6. On handle stamp: ΑΠΟΛ[...].

H-25 94-160, IV-2 B 302/182. Pl. 228

Neck and handle fr. H 6.4; Ø 2.6. May join with H-28.

H-26 94-161, IV-2 B 302/182. Pl. 228

Handle fr. H 3.2; Ø 2.2. See H-28. Illegible stamp.

H-27 94-162, IV-2 B 302/182. Pl. 228

Handle fr. H 3.3; Ø 2.8. See H-28. Illegible stamp.

H-28 94-324, IV-2 B 302/182. Pl. 228

Two neck frs. H 28; Ø 26; WT 0.5-0.8. Fabric: creamy-brown, fine-grained. On the ext. surface is a light-yellow slip. The ext. surface is smoothed. May join with H-25. Rhodos? Graffiti on the upper part of the shoulder: ΠΙ[...].

H-29 99-725, VI B 591/242. Pl. 229

Neck fr. with an oval handle. H 15.6; Ø 8; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric:

red-brown, fine-grained with inclusions of numerous light-reflecting particles.

Type 6. Oinochoai

This type of jug is distinguished by a specific shape of the rim, with deeply pinched areas of clay resembling spouts at the upper edge. In other respects though, the form of the belly and other parts of these vessels differed little from the rest of the jugs (cf., e.g., Types 1, 3 and 4). Therefore, finds of oinochoai are not numerous. Usually, the oinochoai have a smooth outline and a gently concave line to the neck. The rim is commonly not emphasized, being shaped as a rounded cut of the continuation of the wall of the neck. They are set on a low ring foot. Oinochoai are occasionally decorated with bands of black paint around the rim and the wall of the neck.

H-30 88-599. Pl. 229

Rim fr. and neck. H 6.4; Ø 8.5; WT 0.3-0.6. Fabric: fine-grained. Scorched by fire on the ext. The ext. is possibly coated. The entire surface is smoothed.

H-31 98-223. Pl. 229

Fr. H 14.8; Ø 10; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand, rare light-reflecting particles and fine white inclusions. The upper part is smoothed. The ext. surface of the body is coated with a light-yellow-brownish slip.

Subtype 6a. Small oinochoai

A remote imitation of vessels of the oinochoe type is a small pot with a flat base and an out-turned rim (**H-32**).

H-32 99-114. Pl. 229

Complete profile. The upper edge of the rim is cut off. H 5.2; Ø 6; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: somewhat greyish on the upper part, granular, bright-orange with inclusions of quartz. The ext. and int. surfaces have a light-yellow slip. The surface is rough, crudely modelled on the inside.

Type 7. Miniature jugs

This type is distinguished rather arbitrarily, being characterized by its small dimensions. The shapes of the bodies of these miniature jugs vary (**H-33**, **H-35**, **H-37**, **H-39**, **H-40**, **H-42**), but most are globular or egg shaped (**H-33**, **H-39**, **H-42**). The diameter of the belly is commonly 5-9 cm. Noteworthy is a miniature oinochoe (**H-41**) found in a layer of the Hellenistic period. This is extremely carefully made with a very thin wall.

H-33 89-695, IV-1 B 257/156. Pl. 229

Lower part. H 6; Ø 10; WT 0.3-0.7. Fabric: reddish-orange, granular with inclusions of sand, lime and a rich amount of quartz, and numerous dark inclusions reminding of slag/ore; large voids. The base is rounded and has a red stain (result of heating?). The upper part is smoothed. The ext. surface has a yellow coat, which is rough due to admixtures of sand.

H-34 91-294, IV-1 R 290/134

Base fr. H 2.6; Ø 6.8; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: light-grey, granular with inclusions of sand and pieces of stone; large voids. The lower part is light-coloured with a grey-yellow coat, smoothed. The upper part has a brown-orange coat, levelled.

H-35 91-399, IV-1 B 315/137. Pl. 229

Fr. H 11.7; Ø 9.7; WT 0.4-0.6. The rim is broken off. Fabric: light-

cream, in places orange, granular with inclusions of sand and lime; large voids. The ext. has a light-yellow slip, smoothed. There are occasional traces of limy inclusions having exploded off producing holes on the surface.

H-36 91-701, IV-1 B 315/142. Pl. 230

Rim and neck fr. of miniature jug. H 4.4; Ø 2.4; WT 0.2-0.4. Fabric: orange, fine-grained. The ext. surface has a light-yellow slip and is smoothed. There is a handle of oval section above the rim. Near the base of the handle, remains of red paint are detectable.

H-37 91-702, IV-1 B 315/142. Pl. 230

Fr. of lower part of miniature jug. H 5.7; Ø 5.7; WT 0.3-0.6. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with rare light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface is smoothed. Traces of rounding are discernible. The base is slightly ground smooth.

H-38 92-333. Pl. 230

Rim fr. H 1.7; Ø 4; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: orange (with stains resulting from burning), fine-grained with inclusions of single light-reflecting particles. On both sides, the surface is smoothed. Around the top of the rim, a band of lustrous black gloss is applied.

H-39 93-307, VI-2 B 395. Pl. 230

Fr. of lower part. H 7; Ø 8; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand, white and black fine inclusions; medium-sized and large voids. The upper part is coated with a light-yellow (greyish) slip. Traces left by coarse sand grains in the course of smoothing the ext. surface are discernible.

H-40 93-1051, VI-2 B 395/260. Pl. 230

Base fr. of amphoriskos or unguentarium. H 6; Ø 7; WT 0.4-0.8. Fabric: orange, fine-grained; large voids. On both sides, the surface is smoothed. On the ext. surface of the body is a band of red-tawny coat.

H-41 93-1140, IV-4 B 392/221. Pl. 230

Miniature oinochoe. H 7.6; Ø 4.8; WT 0.2-0.3. Modelled on the potter's wheel. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface is well smoothed.

H-42 94-448, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 230

Fr. of the lower part. H 6.4; Ø 9; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of rare light-reflecting particles. The upper part is smoothed. The ext. surface has a light-yellow slip, crudely smoothed. On the background of smoothing, scratches produced by coarse sand grains are occasionally found.

Small imitation of biconical-shape jug

Imitation of biconical-shape jug include the base fragment of a miniature vessel of a closed type (**H-43**) found in Room 310 along with artefacts dated to the first quarter of the 3rd century BC.

H-43 94-300, VI-2 R 410/246. Pl. 230

Base fr. H 1.7; Ø 4.6; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained with very fine light-reflecting particles. The int. surface is smoothed. The upper surface is slightly burnished.

Necks of jugs

Type I. Narrow, smoothly concave necks

Generally, these necks are similar to neck Type I of the analogous greyware jugs. Necks of Type I have relatively low proportions and flare

slightly upwards. The rims are usually not massive, but shaped as an oval thickening. The diameter of the rim is 6-10 cm. They occasionally have decorative grooves around the outer edge of the rim. These examples were encountered among the material of the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

H-44 92-349, IV-3 P 339/216. Pl. 230

Neck fr. with handle. H 5; Ø 9.5; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: thin, very light-coloured, fine-grained with inclusions of rare grains (up to 3 mm) and fine lumps of clay; on the ext. it is slightly greenish; the ceramic paste is pinkish inside. The ext. surface is smoothed, the int. is rougher.

H-45 93-113, III-3 B 368/102. Pl. 230

Rim fr. H 4.1; Ø 6; WT 0.3-0.5. Colour is irregular, firing is homogeneous. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with white inclusions and single light-reflecting particles; large voids. The outer layer is greyish. The surfaces are coated with a light-grey, yellowish slip on both sides, smoothed.

H-46 95-659, VI-3 B 434/283. Pl. 230

Rim fr. and funnel-shaped neck. H 3.8; Ø 10.5; WT 0.5-0.6. Colour is irregular, light-grey, olive, firing is homogeneous. Fabric: light-brown, reddish, fine-grained with inclusions of rare, extremely fine light-reflecting particles; large voids. On both sides is a dark-grey coat, burnished.

Type II. Vertical necks

The shaping of the rims and the treatment of the surface, as well as the decoration, of these necks differ fairly widely. Mostly, they have medium or slightly elongated proportions. These necks are dated to the Classical and Hellenistic periods and bear elements of decoration characteristic of their time of production (grooves, painted bands).

Subtype IIa. Vertical necks with an out-turned rim

The rim is shaped as a slightly thickened ledge of oval or triangular section. The diameter of the rim is 10 cm and the width is 1.4 cm. Beneath the rim is a horizontal band in red-brown paint. This type was found among the material of the 3rd century BC.

H-47 91-504, II-5 B 311/22. Pl. 231

Rim fr. H 9.8; Ø 10.8; WT 0.4-0.7. The clay has inclusions of white particles and rare light-reflecting particles; large voids. Beneath the rim is a red-brown band.

Subtype IIb. Vertical neck with a rim of triangular section

The neck is of medium proportion. It has a triangular section, broadening downwards.

H-48 98-222. Pl. 231

Neck fr. H 8.6; Ø 10; WT 0.4-0.5; Ø rim 9. Fabric: orange, very thin, fine-grained with rare light-reflecting particles. The upper part is smoothed. On the ext. surface is a poor, darker coat. There is an appliqué of rounded shape.

Subtype IIc. Vertical neck with a straight rim

This is a neck of medium proportion, with the rim set vertically as an immediate continuation of the wall. Beneath the rim there are a few decorative horizontal grooves.

H-49 91-517. Pl. 231

Rim fr. H 6.1; Ø 10; WT 0.4-0.5; Ø rim 9. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with rare light-reflecting particles; large voids. The ext. surface has a red coat, smoothed. Traces of repair are discernable.

Subtype IId. Vertical neck with a cylindrically thickened and out-turned rim

This neck has fairly broad proportions and is covered with horizontal grooves over the entire surface. The rim is thickened with a rounded section. Found among the material of the Hellenistic period (presumably the first half of the 2nd century BC).

H-50 93-657, III-3 B 368/105. Pl. 231

Rim fr. H 5.8; Ø 14; WT 0.4-0.7; Ø rim 14. Colour and firing are irregular. Fabric: light-cream, greyish, fine-grained with many light-reflecting particles. One side is scorched. The outer edge beneath the rim is trickled with stains of dark-tawny paint. The upper part is smoothed.

Subtype IIe. Vertical necks of small jugs with a slightly out-turned rim

The rim is a rounded continuation of the wall. The diameter of the rims is 5-7 cm. They were found among the materials of the Classical period.

H-51 91-527, III-3 R 278/92. Pl. 231

Rim fr. H 3; Ø 7; WT 0.5. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained, with white inclusions; large voids. The ext. surface is slightly burnished.

H-52 92-192, III-1. Pl. 231

Neck fr. with part of handle. H 5.7; Ø 6.4; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: reddish-orange, fine-grained with rare light-reflecting particles, fine white inclusions and coarse quartz. The ext. surface has a light-yellow slip, smoothed.

Subtype IIIf. Vertical necks with a ledge for a lid

The rim is shaped as a vertically raised ledge. Around the outer surface, the rims occasionally have horizontal decorative grooves. The diameter of the rims is 11-14 cm, that of the ledge for the lid is 9.5-11 cm. These necks were found among the materials of the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

H-53 91-137, IV-2 B 307/168. Pl. 231

Rim fr. H 6; Ø 14; WT 0.5-0.7. Fabric: dark-brown, granular with inclusions of coarse sand and fine white inclusions. The int. surface is slightly burnished, the ext. has a dark-grey coat, slightly burnished. The outer edge of the rim is especially burnished.

H-54 91-468, III-3 R 278/91. Pl. 231

Rim fr. H 2.8; Ø 11.5; WT 0.3-0.7. Fabric: red-brown, granular, on the ext., greyish with numerous white inclusions, sparse light-reflecting particles; single coarse voids.

Subtype IIg. Vertical bulging necks

This type has elongated proportions, but is bulging so that the diameter of the neck exceeds that of the rim. These necks were found with material of the Hellenistic period.

H-55 92-1043, III-3 C 331/129. Pl. 232

Rim fr. H 7.4; Ø neck 7.5, Ø rim 6.2; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: granular

with a dark-grey core and numerous small, rounded voids. The ext. surface has a brown coat up to 1 mm thick. The surface is rough. On the int. there are stripes of smoothing. The neck is slightly bulging. In places there are light-yellow and light-grey stains (up to 3 mm). Lagynos?

Subtype IIIb

Neck and rim resembling unguentaria but of considerably larger proportions and with mushroom-shaped rim.

H-56 93-303, VI-2 B 395. Pl. 232

Neck fr. H 5.1; Ø 6.3; WT 0.5-0.7. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand; large voids. On the lower part is a coat in diluted red-brown clay. The upper part is smoothed. The upper and outer sides of the rim are painted brown.

Type III. Conical necks of medium proportions tapering downwards

It seems possible to distinguish four variants of this type.

Subtype IIIa

Smooth neck with distinctly outlined rim of segment-like section and flattened handle of oval-triangular section

H-57 98-318. Pl. 232

Neck fr. H 11; Ø body 15, Ø rim 10.5; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: reddish with fine voids. The int. surface and upper edge of the rim are coated with a light-yellow slip. Around the neck, 1.5 cm beneath the top of the rim, there is an encircling relief fillet.

Subtype IIIb

This type is close to Subtype IIIa, but is distinguished by the horizontal fluting across the entire surface of the neck, beginning almost immediately below the rim. The diameter of the rim is 7-12 cm. The rim itself is shaped as a rounded ledge, slightly out-turned. This type was found in layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

H-58 91-397, IV-1 B 315/137. Pl. 232

Rim fr. H 6.8; Ø 12.8; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: light-yellow, granular with inclusions of sand and light-reflecting particles. The ext. and int. surfaces are levelled. Horizontal fluting.

H-59 93-648, III-3 R 359/120. Pl. 232

Rim fr. H 5.6; Ø 7.6; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: light-yellow, cream, greyish with inclusions of sand; large voids. The ext. and int. surfaces are levelled. Horizontal fluting.

Subtype IIIc

Flattened, oval and out-turned rim.

H-60 90-525. Pl. 232

Rim fr. with fillet immediately beneath the lip and a distinctive rounded, horizontal, encircling ledge. H 4.2; Ø 14.5; WT 0.5-0.6. Fabric: fine-grained, red-brown with sparse inclusions of sand and voids.

Subtype III d

This type has a broad, flat, out-turned rim. This type was found among the material of the Classical period.

H-61 95-632, VI-2 B 410/258. Pl. 232

Rim fr. H 4.5; Ø 12.5; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and rare light-reflecting particles. On both sides is a dark-grey and tawny coat (scorched?) slip. The ext. surface and the top of the rim are burnished; the int. surface is smoothed.

Type IV. Necks of conical shape, tapering upwards

Examples of this type belonged to medium-sized jugs. The diameter of the rims is 9-10 cm. The rim itself is shaped as a rounded out-turned ledge, occasionally slightly flattened. Sometimes decorated with painted horizontal bands (H-62) or a small fillet protruding beneath the rim (H-63). This type is found predominantly in layers of the Hellenistic period, mostly of the 3rd century BC.

H-62 91-274, II-5 B 311/23. Pl. 232

Rim fr. H 6.8; Ø 10; WT 0.5-0.6. Fabric: red-brown (with a lilac hue), fine-grained with inclusions of sand; large voids. The int. and ext. surfaces have an orange, thinned coat. A band in brown paint is applied.

H-63 92-1040. Pl. 233

Neck fr. H 14; Ø 23; WT 0.3-0.7. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained; medium-sized and large voids. The surface is smoothed on both sides.

Not attributed

Rare forms of rims which are impossible to attribute to the main types described above. For instance, item H-67 which has a flattened rim, roundly curved outwards and bearing an ornamentation of stamped egg, or H-66 which once belonged to a jug with a narrow, low neck, but, as may be judged by the shoulder which flares from the neck, with a very broad belly and possibly of squat proportions. It is of note that these "non-standard" examples are dated to the Hellenistic period, predominantly the 3rd century BC.

H-64 91-183. Pl. 233

Handle fr. H 4.3; Ø 6; WT 0.4. Fabric: brown-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of light-reflecting particles. On the ext. of the rim and on the handle is a light-grey, gloss-like coat, lustrous (possibly overfired).

H-65 93-973, II-5 B 390/27. Pl. 233

Rim fr. H 5.5; Ø 10; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: brown-orange, granular with white inclusions; large voids. The lower part is smoothed and coated with a light-yellow slip, in places chipped; the upper part is smoothed, coated with an orange slip. The ext. surface is darker, the int. is lighter coloured.

H-66 94-758, VI-2 R 410/251. Pl. 233

Rim fr. and neck. H 5.2; Ø 9.6; WT 0.5-0.9. Colour and firing are irregular. Fabric: flaky. The outer layer (1 mm) is light-grey, the second one is (2 mm) orange, the third is light-grey, the core is grey-orange. The ext. surface is rough with a dark-grey coat, which is worn and flaking off.

H-67 98-466. Pl. 233

Rim fr. H 4.5; Ø 11; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of rare light-reflecting particles; large voids. The upper part is smoothed. On the outside is a whitish coat. On the top part of the rim is a brown-orange coat resembling paint. On the ext. surface of rim are stamped eggs.

Handles of jugs

Among the finds there are rare examples of peculiarly shaped handles. A remarkable instance is the fragment of a jug handle (H-69) shaped as a double-twisted cable. Similar handles were found among the material of the Hellenistic period.

H-68 91-625a, III-3 R 328/111. Pl. 233

Handle fr. H 10.5; Ø 4.4. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained; large voids. A weak red-brown coat covers the entire surface.

H-69 93-306, VI-2 B 395. Pl. 233

Double-twisted handle fr. H 7.4; W 7.5; WT 0.8-1.5. Fabric: reddish-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand; large voids. The ext. and handle have a smoothed, red-brown coat.

H-70 98-214. Pl. 233

Handle fr. H 6; W 8.3. Fabric: granular with inclusions of sand, quartz and white particles; large voids. The handle is grooved and has an appliqué decoration.

Decoration

H-71 93-1141, IV-4 B 392/221. Pl. 233

Body fr. H 6.8; W 4.1; WT 0.4-0.9. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with rich amounts of light-reflecting particles and sand; layered and with large voids. The upper part has a weak, light-yellow coat, partly flaked off and worn. A stamped appliqué with an unidentifiable representation and an illegible inscription.

Pots

Pots are one of the most universal types of redware. They were purely functional and intended for storing liquids and dry goods. The functionality of these pots is emphasized by the almost total absence of decoration. In many respects they resemble the cookingware pots, and the redware examples can be considered as high-quality alternatives to these.

The redware pots consist of a rounded (H-75) or, to some degree, biconical (H-72) body of varying proportions set onto a flat base or a low ring foot. The dimensions vary widely from miniature ones (rim diameter 4-5 cm) to relatively large ones (rim diameter up to 15 cm). An important feature is a low, smoothly curving neck without sharp outlines, passing into a slightly out-turned rim. In the majority of cases, the rim is rounded with no thickening (H-72, H-73, H-75, H-77). However, thickened rims with an additional encircling fillet of circular, oval or sub-triangular section can be observed on the larger vessels (for instance, H-76), which were evidently necessary to make this part stronger.

As a rule, redware pots have a single, vertically-set handle of oval section. One small example, however, made from light-yellow-grey clay (H-73), has two vertical, oppositely placed, loop handles of almost circular section with the upper ends attached to the lower margin of the rim. This was found in a Hellenistic layer in the bottom part of Basement 253. The handles of large pots occasionally have a more complex profile with shallow grooves, apparently a decorative feature.

Fabric: fairly variable, but most of the fragments are marked by the homogeneity of the fabric. The colour of the sherds varies from light-yellow and greyish to orange, red and brown. Almost all of the fragments have traces of a slip or some other coat on the outer (and in many cases also on the inner) surface in order to make the clay more impermeable to liquids. The exterior is usually slightly burnished. The majority of the sherds have a fabric containing a small amount of light-reflecting particles as well as quartz, and are characterized by the presence of fine

voids. Rare examples have a fabric of a very high quality (H-77) in which tempers are practically indiscernible.

Fragments of pots are quite common among the material from Sector NGS, however, only H-72 has the full profile preserved. Noteworthy are a small pot with only slight damage (its oval, vertical handle has broken off) (H-75), that was found on the floor of Basement 315 in a Hellenistic context, as well as the already mentioned two-handled pot (H-73) of similar date. H-72 with a biconical body and a flattened oval handle comes from a 2nd century BC layer in Basement 253.

H-72 89-645, IV-1 B 253/144. Pl. 234

Fr. H 17.8; Ø 18; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: light-yellow, grey, fine-grained with rare light-reflecting particles and coarse sand grains; large voids. The upper part is carefully smoothed.

H-73 89-840, IV-1 B 253/146. Pl. 234

Small two-handled pot. H 10; Ø 11; WT 0.3-0.7. Fabric: light-grey, fine-grained with single light-reflecting particles. Possibly coated with a slip. On both sides, the surface is smoothed.

H-74 91-518. Pl. 234

Upper part of small pot. H 4.6; Ø 6.5; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with light-reflecting particles. The surfaces are smoothed. The upper part of the rim and the handle has a dark-tawny coat.

H-75 91-583, IV-1 B 315/139. Pl. 234

Miniature pot. H 5.1; Ø 6.4; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with large amounts of light-reflecting particles. The upper part of the rim and neck has an orange, gloss-like coat.

H-76 91-625, III-3 R 328/111. Pl. 234

Rim fr. with handle. H 4.6; Ø 17; WT 0.7-0.8. Fabric: light-orange, reddish, granular with inclusions of rare light-reflecting particles; large voids. The int. and ext. are coated with a weak, tawny-red slip. There are traces of wear on top of the rim.

H-77 91-630, IV-1 B 315/141. Pl. 234

Rim fr. H 4.5; Ø 12; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: orange, fine-grained. The ext. is slightly burnished.

Dinoi

Fragments of dinoi are fairly uncommon in the Hellenistic layers of Sector NGS. The vessels are of closed type, predominantly of medium and large dimensions (rim diameter from 13-20 cm) and they have a globular or rounded-conical body and a flat base or ring foot. The type is distinguished by their rim, the shape of the handle and the general outlines of the upper part of the vessel. The rims of dinoi are, as a rule, incurving or slightly out-turned. Usually, they are ornamented with concentric circles consisting of two to three small grooves around the top surface of the rim. However, two examples with a shallow groove spanning the entire width of the rim (H-84-H-85) have been encountered. Below the rim, on the upper part of the shoulder, dinoi were usually ornamented with a frieze of stamped eggs or rounded triangles (H-81, H-83).

One of the peculiarities of the redware dinoi is the presence of evidently purely decorative appliqué handles on the upper part of the vessels, usually immediately below the rim. These probably imitated the handles on bronze vessels (H-83, H-85). The decorative character of these handles is suggested by their relatively low relief over the surface of the wall which made them of no practical use when the vessel was filled. These handles were, as a rule, shaped as a ledge of nearly triangular or rounded section, turned downwards with the bend. The upper part of the handle was shaped as a more massive arc of the double spool-shaped

ledge than the lower one. This ledge imitates directly the tube or the loops on bronze vessels into which a loop of wire was inserted.

All the specimens available have a thick, clayey coat and, moreover, the majority of them are coated both on the external and internal surfaces. This suggests that the vessels were predominantly intended for storing liquids.

Practically all the fragments of dinoi from Sector NGS have been found in layers of the Hellenistic period. **H-81, H-83-H-85** found in Basements 368 and 302 are possibly dated even more precisely to the first half and the middle of the 2nd century BC.

H-78 90-285, IV-1. Pl. 235

Fr. with single, small, flat handle. H 24.5; Ø 33; WT 0.6-1.3. Fabric: brown-orange, granular with inclusions of light-reflecting particles, fine white inclusions and quartz. The int. surface is roughly smoothed and flaking. The ext. surface and the top of the rim have a dark-grey coat, which has largely flaked off.

H-79 90-389. Pl. 236

Rim fr. H 3; Ø 21; WT 0.5. The upper part of the rim has a double groove. Fabric: orange, granular with inclusions of isolated sand grains (up to 1 mm). The ext. has a red-orange, thin coat; preserved fragmentarily.

H-80 92-352, IV-4 B 351/218. Pl. 236

Pseudo barrelled handle. H 6; W 7.4; WT 0.4-0.5. The handle is rounded and asymmetrical. Fabric: orange, granular. On both sides there is horizontal fluting made with the use of the potter's wheel. The ext. has a greyish coat, occasionally with white dots.

H-81 93-880, III-3 B 368/106. Pl. 236

Rim fr. H 3.4; Ø 18; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: light-yellow, fine-grained with numerous light-reflecting particles and sand; large voids. The ext. has a light-orange coat, slightly burnished. Ornamented with eggs and grooves. Traces of repair are visible.

H-82 93-1000. Pl. 236

Rim fr. H 5; Ø 27.5; WT 0.4-0.5. The rim has a double groove over the top edge. Fabric: brown-grey, fine-grained with inclusions of sand; large voids. The ext. and int. surfaces have a dark-grey-tawny coat, slightly burnished.

H-83 94-108, IV-2 B 302/182. Pl. 236

Rim fr. H 5.2; Ø 25; WT 0.6-1. Fabric: light-orange, granular with rare inclusions. The int. surface is smoothed. The upper part and ext. surface have a brown and tawny coat, which is flaking off. The handle is decorated with eggs and grooves. On the int., the rim has an orange-olive coat.

H-84 94-389, IV-2 B 302/184. Pl. 237

Rim fr. H 6; Ø 24.5; WT 0.6-0.8. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained with a fairly large amount of light-reflecting particles. The int. surface is smoothed. The ext. surface and the upper part of the rim have a tawny coat which is flaking off. The spout, now broken off, is discernible. The rim and upper part of the wall were originally coated with a light-yellow slip upon which the tawny coat was applied.

H-85 94-591, IV-2 B 302/179. Pl. 237

Rim fr. with applied handle. H 6.4; Ø 30; WT 0.5-0.8. Fabric: red-brown, orange, greyish, granular with inclusions of coarse quartz. The int. surface has a light-yellow coat. The upper part and the ext. have a dark-tawny coat, flaking off in places.

Bowls

Type 1. Bowls with an incurving rim

This is the most common type of bowl. It is identical to Type 1 of the greyware bowls. The body has a rounded-conical shape. The rim is turned inwards. Several variants of the rims are distinguished: in the form of a rounded ledge (**H-91, H-93-H-94**); straight (**H-96, H-98, H-100**); and tapering, curving (**H-86, H-90, H-95-H-96**). These bowls have a low ring foot. Usually they have a single horizontal loop handle of circular section attached near the edge of the rim. However, occasionally handles are encountered decorated with volutes and applied ornamentation (e.g., **H-93**). The dimensions of bowls of this type vary greatly. The diameter of the rim measures from 10-27 cm, but is mostly ranged from 16-20 cm. Bowls of this type are universal and continued in use without any essential changes to the shape throughout the entire Greek and Roman periods.

H-86 88-248. Pl. 237

Complete profile. H 11.8; Ø 27; WT 0.5-0.8. Fabric: red-brown with a grey core, granular with inclusions of sand, single light-reflecting particles and lumps of coloured clay. The upper int. and a zone 10 cm wide on the upper part of the ext. surface have a brown coat, slightly burnished and flaking off. The lower part of the base has a light-yellow slip, smoothed. There are traces of repair.

H-87 89-838, IV-1 B 253/146

Fr. H 4.6; Ø 10.5; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: light-yellow, greenish, whitish, fine-grained with inclusions of coarse particles of sand and lime. The top and the ext. of the rim have a dark-tawny, thinned coat, which is flaking off. The upper part is smoothed.

H-88 89-884, IV-1 B 253/148

Rim fr. of miniature bowl. H 2.3; W 4; WT 0.3-0.4. Fabric: dense, light-orange, yellow, very fine-grained with single light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface is coated with a light-yellow (whitish) slip. Smoothed on both sides.

H-89 89-899, IV-1 B 253. Pl. 237

Fr. H 4.1; Ø 11.1; WT 3.5-0.9. Fabric: light-grey, greenish, greyish, fine-grained with inclusions of rare light-reflecting particles. On the int. surface there is a crack as a result of drying (waster).

H-90 90-64, IV-1 B 253. Pl. 238

Rim fr. H 5; Ø 18; WT 0.6-0.7. Fabric: fine-grained, orange with rare inclusions of sand; voids. The int. and ext. surfaces of the upper part are coated with a red-brown slip, smoothed. The surface is slightly rough.

H-91 90-114, IV-1 B 253/151. Pl. 238

Rim fr. H 3.7; Ø 28; WT 0.7-0.9. Similar to **H-92**. Scorched by fire on the inside of the rim.

H-92 91-159, IV-2 B 307/169. Pl. 238

Complete profile except for the base. H 3.7; Ø 11; WT 0.5. Fabric: reddish-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface is coated with a yellow slip.

H-93 91-606, III-1 Stove 329/71. Pl. 238

Rim fr. with loop handle with decorative appliqués. H 2; Ø 17. Fabric: orange, granular with coarse voids and inclusions of single light-reflecting particles and large sand grains. Coated with slip of the same clay as the fabric.

H-94 91-629, IV-1 B 315/141. Pl. 238

Three joining rim frs. H 4.7; Ø 19; WT 0.4-0.7. Colour and firing are irregular. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and

light-reflecting particles. Scorched in places. The top and lower part are slightly burnished.

H-95 92-724, Pl. 238

Rim fr. H 5.5; Ø 18; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: granular with sparse light-reflecting particles; large voids up to 2 mm. Carelessly smoothed on the ext. Coat of the upper edge on the ext. is light-brown, on the int. it is red-brown.

H-96 92-988, III-3 R 328/112, Pl. 239

Rim fr. H 6.1; Ø 19; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: orange-grey, fine-grained with inclusions of fine granite and quartz (up to 2 mm). On the int. and over the upper edge on the ext. is a gloss-like coat. The coat is olive-coloured on the ext. and red-orange on the int., flaking off. The upper surface is coarsely smoothed.

H-97 93-351, III-3 B 368/102, Pl. 239

Fr. H 4; Ø 9.5; WT 0.2-0.5. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with numerous light-reflecting particles, sand and fine white inclusions; large voids. The upper surface has a red-brown, even coat, smoothed. In places, there are traces of wear.

H-98 93-974, II-5 B 390/27, Pl. 239

Rim fr. H 3.7; Ø 13.5; WT 0.5. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of light-reflecting particles and sand. The upper part of the ext. of the rim has a light-yellow coat. The top is levelled, the lower part is smoothed.

H-99 93-1117, III-3 B 368/109, Pl. 239

Rim fr. H 3.3; Ø 17.5; WT 0.5. Fabric: red-brown, granular with fine white inclusions; large voids. On both sides is a coat of lighter colour. There are bands in brown paint. The ext. surface is smoothed.

H-100 94-727, VI-2 B 395a/262, Pl. 239

Complete profile. H 4.9; Ø 12.3; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of rare light-reflecting particles. The upper part has a light-yellow coat.

Subtype 1a. Conical bowls

These are a variation of Type 1 which, in contrast, have more regular and distinct proportions. They are identical to Subtype 1a of the greyware bowls. The rim is, as a rule, incurving. Somewhat peculiar among the sherds of this type seems to be **H-102**, which has an extremely distinct, angular profile and a rim flattened on the top. The conical shape of this vessel is especially emphasized.

H-101 91-355, III-3 C 332/130, Pl. 239

Rim fr. H 7.1; Ø 18; WT 0.3-0.6. Fabric: orange, granular with inclusions of sand. The upper surface and the upper part of the rim on the ext. have a red-brown coat. The surface is smoothed.

H-102 91-538, III-3 R 278/93, Pl. 239

Rim fr. H 3.7; Ø 16; WT 0.6-0.8. Similar to **H-108**.

H-103 92-717, Pl. 239

Fr. of upper part. H 6; Ø 19; WT 0.4-0.6. The colour is uniform. Fabric: fine-grained with inclusions of fine sand grains, fine lumps of clay (up to 2 mm), single light-reflecting particles and quartz; fine voids.

H-104 93-577

Rim fr. H 3.3; Ø 13; WT 0.5-0.7. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained with coarse voids. The top and int. surface are coated with a light-yellow slip. Both sides are smoothed.

Subtype 1b. Round bowls

This is a variation of Type 1 with a more rounded profile. The other features are similar. The subtype is identical to Subtype 1b of the greyware bowls.

H-105 91-344, IV-1 B 315/138, Pl. 240

Rim fr. H 6; Ø 19; WT 0.4-0.7. Colour and firing are irregular. Secondary firing. Fabric: orange, fine-grained. The upper surface is grey-tawny. The ext. surface has a thin coat.

H-106 93-976, II-5 B 390/27, Pl. 240

Rim fr. H 4.2; Ø 18.5; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: brown-orange, granular with fine white inclusions; large voids. The lower part is smoothed and coated with a light-yellow slip, chipped in places. The upper part is smoothed and coated with an orange slip. The top of the rim has a band of brown paint (partly worn or flaked off).

H-107 93-1255, III-3 B 368/110

Rim fr. H 3.7; Ø 9.5; WT 0.5. Fabric: orange, the core light-yellow, granular with inclusions of rare light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface is coated with a light-yellow slip. The top of the rim has a band of brown paint. The surfaces are carefully smoothed.

Type 2. Bowls with vertical rim

On the whole, this is a logical continuation of Type 1, with an upright rim. The rim is usually shaped without a distinct thickening, but, rather, as a rounded continuation of the wall. The dimensions of bowls of this type also vary. The diameter of the rims ranges from 10-23 cm.

H-108 91-237, IV-2 B 301/175, Pl. 240

Complete profile. H 4.2; Ø 11.5; WT 0.5-0.7. Fabric: orange-brown, fine-grained with isolated inclusions of quartz, light-reflecting particles; large voids. The ext. and int. surfaces have an orange-greyish coat, smoothed.

H-109 93-82, Pl. 240

Rim fr. H 5.8; Ø 23.5; WT 0.4-0.7. Fabric: brown-orange, granular with inclusions of sand; large voids. The upper part is smoothed and coated with a light-yellow slip.

H-110 93-311, VI-2 B 395, Pl. 240

Rim fr. H 2.8; Ø 12.5; WT 0.5-0.6. Fabric: orange, granular with inclusions of sand. The ext. surface is of a lighter colour. Both sides are smoothed and coated with a thinned, light-yellow slip. Around the upper part there is a band in brown paint.

Subtype 2a. Bowls with ear-shaped handles

This type is characterized by the presence of a carinated body, distinctly outlined vertical rim and ear-shaped handles attached immediately beneath the rim. This type is rare and evidently belongs to the later periods of occupation of Sector NGS (see discussion pp. 195, 221 [Da-221-Da-227]).

H-111 85-170, II-7 B 20/61, Pl. 240

Fr. of upper part. H 3.8; Ø 19; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained with single inclusions of quartz. On both sides there is a gloss-like, tawny-brown coat applied in liquid clay, which is flaking off. The top of the rim is of a darker colour.

Subtype 2b. Bowls with a high vertical rim

This type is very rare. Its characteristic feature is a high, vertical wall terminating in a slightly rounded rim.

H-112 90-250. Pl. 241

Rim fr. H 5.7; Ø 11.5; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: fine-grained, orange. The ext. and int. are coated with a red-brown slip, smoothed.

Type 3. Bowls with a flat out-turned rim

Vessels of this type have a characteristic broad, slightly bent and out-turned rim. H-113 was found with Hellenistic material of the 3rd century BC.

H-113 91-492, II-5 B 311/24. Pl. 241

Rim fr. H 3.6; Ø 18; WT 0.5-0.6. Colour and firing are regular (the edge is burnt). Fabric: red-brown, granular with inclusions of sand; large voids. The ext. and int. surfaces have a light-yellow coat, smoothed.

Type 4. Bowls with an out-turned rim

Smoothly out-turned rim shaped as a thickening of rounded section. Fragments of this type were also encountered among the finds of the Hellenistic period.

H-114 93-115, III-3 B 368/102. Pl. 241

Rim fr. H 3.9; Ø 18; WT 0.3-0.5. Possibly an imitation of a kylix. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with coarse voids. The upper part and the ext. surface of the rim have a dark-tawny coat, smoothed. The lower part is light-yellow with a lustrous coat, smoothed. Band in dark paint around the outer surface of the rim.

Salt-cellars

Salt-cellars are common among the finds from Sector NGS. Occasionally, complete profiles have been found. This category consists of small bowls, with an average diameter of the rim from 6-10 cm, which were intended as table appointments and for petty household purposes. The general shape of the salt-cellars resembles ordinary domestic bowls, but without handles. According to the outward features, the salt-cellars can be divided into two types.

Type 1

In its appearance, this type resembles closely the bowls with an incurving or vertical rim. The rims are usually of a rounded shape, occasionally slightly sharpened. The general shape of the vessels is flattened-conical. They usually have a concave base. However, examples with an entirely flat base are also known (for instance, H-119). H-122 has a rounded base, but it may have had a ring foot which has broken off. The fabric is generally of a high quality, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and rare light-reflecting particles. The colour varies from light-yellow (H-120) and light-grey-brown (H-124) to red and red-brown (H-119). Practically all the examples studied were coated with slip. In rare cases, bands in brown or red-brown paint are encountered around the outer edge of the rim (H-118). Usually this type is found in layers of the 3rd-2nd century BC. Three examples of complete profiles (H-126-H-128) which have fairly peculiar outer features may be considered variants of the type.

H-115 89-883, IV-1 B 253/148. Pl. 241

Complete profile. H 3.6; Ø 8.5; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: light-brown, yellowish, fine-grained with rare inclusions of sand and light-reflecting particles; large voids. The upper part and ext. surface have a brown coat, flaking off. The upper part is smoothed.

H-116 91-201, IV-1. Pl. 241

Complete profile. H 4.2; Ø 11; WT 0.4-0.6.

H-117 92-94, IV-3 B 343/200. Pl. 241

Complete profile, with flat base. H 3.5; Ø 8.6; WT 0.4-0.5. The edge is slightly incurving. Fabric: orange with fine light-reflecting particles and sand. The surface is smoothed.

H-118 92-612, IV-3 B 343/204. Pl. 241

Complete profile in six frs. H 4; Ø 8; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: red-brown, granular, fine with sand and rare light-reflecting particles. The brown slip on the int. and upper ext. surface is flaking off.

H-119 92-1045, III-3 C 331/129. Pl. 241

Complete profile, with flat base. H 3; Ø 6.2; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: thin, uniformly granular with inclusions of fine sand, quartz and light-reflecting particles. The int. surface and the top of the ext. are light-yellow. Slip: worn in places.

H-120 93-521, VI-2 B 351/259. Pl. 241

Rim fr. H 2.1; Ø 7.4; WT 0.2-0.3. Fabric: cream coloured, light-yellow. Both sides are smoothed.

H-121 93-739. Pl. 241

Complete profile. H 3.2; Ø 9.5; WT 0.3-0.4. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and fine white inclusions; large voids. The upper part has a light-yellow, greyish coat.

H-122 93-810, IV-4 B 397/219. Pl. 241

Complete profile. H 3.4; Ø 9; WT 0.4-0.7. Fabric: brown, granular with sparse inclusions of light-reflecting particles; occasional large and medium-sized voids. Originally with a ring foot?

H-123 93-850, III-1 R 388/86. Pl. 241

Rim fr. H 2.5; Ø 8; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: red-brown, light-coloured, fine-grained. On all surfaces there is a light-brown coat, smoothed. There is a lateral hole of unidentified purpose made before firing.

H-124 93-1158, IV-4 B 392/221. Pl. 242

Complete profile. H 3; Ø 8.4; WT 0.3-0.4. Fabric: light-grey-brown, fine-grained with inclusions of sand, fine white particles and single light-reflecting particles; large voids. The ext. surface is coated with a light-yellow slip carelessly applied in diluted clay. The upper part is smoothed.

H-125 98-100. Pl. 242

Complete profile. H 3.1; Ø 8; WT 0.5-0.9. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of numerous light-reflecting particles. The upper part is smoothed. The int. surface has a weak coat, which is flaking off.

H-126 91-19. Pl. 242

Complete profile. H 1.9; Ø 8.5; WT 0.3-0.4. Fabric: light-orange, yellowish, fine-grained with inclusions of numerous light-reflecting particles. The top and lower parts are smoothed.

H-127 93-2, IV-3 P 339/216. Pl. 242

Complete profile. H 2.2; Ø 9.2; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: brown-orange, fine-grained with single inclusions of light-reflecting particles; large voids. All surfaces have a light-grey slip. The upper part is smoothed.

H-128 93-447. Pl. 242

Complete profile. H 3.5; Ø 9.5; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: orange, very thin, fine-grained. The entire surface is carefully burnished; there is no coat.

Subtype 1

This type is represented by fragments and complete forms of miniature vessels, which are fairly regularly encountered in layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods. The vessels were probably not functional, as is suggested both by their small dimensions and the occasional presence of ceramic defects which would have prevented their use for practical purposes (H-129).

Among the most common are small vessels of an open type imitating the shape of bowls and salt-cellars, or of larger forms such as *louteria* (H-129-H-132). The diameter of the rim of these vessels usually does not exceed 4-5 cm, while their height varies within the range of 1.4-2.2 cm. The general proportions of these objects are flattened. The rims imitate those of the bowls with a vertical or slightly incurving edge. The thickness of the walls usually amounts to 0.4-0.6 cm. Only one example (H-130) has some indication of a slight depression in the underside of the bottom in imitation of the ring feet of larger vessels. The other examples have a flat, occasionally rather crudely cut, bottom (e.g., H-129, H-132). The colour and firing of the clay are, as a rule, fairly uniform. The clay varies in colour from yellowish and light-cream to light-orange. The texture is fine-grained with occasional light-reflecting particles. Noteworthy is the presence of a light-coloured slip, particularly on the upper parts of the vessels. The external surface is relatively well smoothed with traces of careless removal from the potter's wheel.

The four examples were all found in layers of the first half of the 4th century BC or in those generally dated to the Hellenistic period. Similar miniature objects were found in Olbia in Sector B in 1926.⁶⁵⁸ Since numerous miniature bowls were recovered here together with jewellery moulds, the author of the excavations supposed that these miniature bowls were connected with jewellery making.⁶⁵⁹

The functional purpose of these miniature forms remains obscure. In our opinion, they cannot have been used in everyday life as ordinary domestic objects. The previously proposed hypothesis of a religious purpose finds no direct confirmation in our material, but neither is it refuted by it. The contexts yield no evidence for the character of the use of these vessels. Nevertheless, their presence in ordinary living quarters in the Lower City of Olbia, far from the religious centres, suggests a plainer and more utilitarian use of the objects, for instance as children's toys or decorative ornaments. The final resolution of the problem of the function of this type of vessel demands more detailed studies and new finds.

H-129 89-731, IV-1 B 257/156. Pl. 242

Complete profile of a miniature salt-cellar. H 1.8; Ø 4.6; WT 0.6-0.7. Fabric: light-orange, yellowish, fine-grained with rich amount of light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface is slipped. The entire surface is smoothed, except for the base.

H-130 92-674, IV-4 B 351/218. Pl. 242

Complete profile. H 2.5; Ø 4.8; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: thin, light-cream, fine-grained with fine voids. The entire surface is smoothed. The int. top 2.3 cm and the ext. top 1.9 cm are coated with a light-orange slip.

H-131 94-402, VI-2 R 410/247. Pl. 242

Miniature salt-cellar. H 1.5; Ø 4.8; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: light-orange,

fine-grained with inclusions of single light-reflecting particles. A more lightly coloured, thinned coat is applied over the entire surface.

H-132 94-403, VI-2 R 410/247. Pl. 242

Miniature salt-cellar. H 1.5; Ø 5; WT 0.5-0.6. Similar to H-131. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of single light-reflecting particles. A more lightly coloured, thinned and poorly discernible coat is applied over the entire surface.

Type 2

This type is represented by examples with more heavy proportions, but often with a higher quality of treatment of the clay and the outer surface. The rims of salt-cellars of this type have a thickened rim that sometimes acquires the shape of a ledge of rounded section. On the outer side, the rim is always rounded. On the inner side, it has a fairly distinct boundary between the rounded shape of the reservoir itself and the edge of the rim. Often, the inside of the rim is slightly beak shaped (e.g., H-138-H-139). All the available examples of this type have a flaring ring foot. The decoration occasionally includes small grooves on the exterior (e.g., H-139).

The salt-cellars of Type 2 are distinguished by the high-quality treatment of the surface and composition of the clay. Often, the tempers are so fine that they are barely discernible with the naked eye. The colour of the sherds is red-orange or brownish. All of the examples examined were coated with a slip in the colour of the clay. The surface is usually carefully smoothed, occasionally slightly burnished. In their shape and high quality they approximate the salt-cellars of black-glossed pottery. It is debateable whether the high-quality redware salt-cellars were cheap imitations of genuine black-glossed examples or whether they were initially intended as black-glossed vessels but then, for reasons unknown to us, simply were not coated with black gloss. The answer to this question may be arrived at through detailed analysis of the chemical composition of the salt-cellars and the black-glossed specimens. Salt-cellars of Type 2 are encountered in layers of the 4th-3rd century BC.

Of particular interest is H-139 of the second type which was retrieved from a layer of the 3rd century BC in Basement 395. This vessel has two holes in its base, 0.3 cm in diameter. These holes are accurately punched in the raw clay from the outside, but on the inner, lower part they are of rather coarse character. The extra clay on the inside was not removed. These holes were intended for the suspension of the salt-cellar. It seems, however, that it had been in regular use. Similar holes for suspension are found on the rim of a salt-cellar of Type 1 (H-122). This latter salt-cellar, by contrast, was presumably for purely decorative purposes only.

Redware salt-cellars are mostly dated to the 4th-2nd century BC.

H-133 93-446. Pl. 242

Complete profile. H 3.6; Ø 11; WT 0.5-0.8. The colour is irregular, the firing is homogeneous. Fabric: reddish-grey, more lightly coloured on the outside, granular with inclusions of sand; large voids. The lower part of the base and the int. are grey (traces of burning?). The entire surface is carefully smoothed. Two narrow furrows are scratched on the ext.

H-134 93-1239, III-3 R 359/124. Pl. 243

Complete profile. H 3.2; Ø 10; WT 0.4-0.6. Colour and firing are irregular. Fabric: grey-orange, burnt, fine-grained with sparse white inclusions and light-reflecting particles. The int. surface has an orange coat, burnished to resemble a gloss. There are grey stains from second-

⁶⁵⁸ Farmakovskij 1929, 48, fig. 44.

⁶⁵⁹ Farmakovskij 1929, 48.

ary burning. The ext. surface is carefully smoothed, slightly burnished on the narrower part.

H-135 94-17. Pl. 243

Fr. H 4.3; Ø 9.8; WT 0.6-0.7. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained with inclusions of fine sand; large voids. All surfaces have a lighter slip, smoothed.

H-136 94-581, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 243

Complete profile. H 4; Ø 11; WT 0.6-0.7. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained, very thin with a rich amount of light-reflecting particles. The surface is very carefully smoothed on both sides. The ext. has a light-orange slip. On the base and rim are worn areas caused by the use of the vessel.

H-137 94-582, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 243

Complete profile. H 3.5; Ø 10.6; WT 0.5-0.7. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained, very thin with a rich amount of light-reflecting particles. The surface is very carefully smoothed on both sides. On the ext. surface, the slip is more lightly coloured with carefully made impressions.

H-138 94-583, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 243

Complete profile except for base. H 3.3; Ø 11; WT 0.6-0.8. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained with inclusions of fine white particles. There is a light-yellow slip on all surfaces, carefully smoothed.

H-139 94-729, VI-2 B 395a/266. Pl. 243

Complete profile. H 3.2; Ø 8.8; WT 0.3-0.4. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained, very thin with inclusions of single, very fine, light-reflecting particles. The surface is very carefully smoothed. In the foot there are 2 holes (Ø 0.3 cm), at an interval of 0.5 cm, made before firing. On the ext. surface accurate impressions are discernible.

Fruit-stands⁶⁶⁰

The appellation of this type is arbitrary. Hypothetically, they were used as table appointments and possibly for religious offerings. The type is rare in Olbia and finds have been reported mostly in Archaic contexts.⁶⁶¹ These were fairly large vessels of the open type, remotely resembling large bowls or louteria, although usually more carefully and finely worked.

The type is characterized by almost vertical walls rounding towards the base and a flat horizontal out-turned rim. Morphologically they are close to Type 1 of the greyware fruit-stands. The diameter of the rim ranges from 26-30 cm. Some examples of this type have decorative appliqué handles on the rim. Of special interest are two items with decorative appliqués (**H-142-H-143**) raised above the level of the rim. Judging by the archaeological contexts, all the examples date from the early Hellenistic period, mostly the first half of the 3rd century BC.

H-140 88-289, III-2 R 164/76. Pl. 243

Rim fr. H 10.6; Ø 27; WT 0.4-1.1. Fabric: red-brown, granular with isolated specks of mica mostly up to 3 mm (maximum 4 mm) and rich amounts of light-reflecting particles. The vessel is smoothed on both sides, with occasional traces of flaking-off of the ext. coat. Milesian(?).

H-141 90-315, II-5 R 294/20. Pl. 244

Rim fr. H 8; Ø 30; WT 0.8. Fabric: orange, fine-grained, occasionally fairly large pieces of stone are found. The surface is smoothed on the

potter's wheel. There are grooves over the upper edge. A decorative handle is attached to the outer edge of the rim.

H-142 91-148, II-5 B 311/23. Pl. 244

Rim fr. with a decorative handle. H 4.9; W 13. Fabric: light-brown, fine-grained with single inclusions of light-reflecting particles; large voids. The ext. surface is coated with red-ochre paint, smoothed. The decorative handle is in the form of triple knobs with impressed circles, Ø 0.7.

H-143 94-445, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 244

Handle fr. H 4.6; W 6.5. Fabric: greyish-orange, fine-grained with single light-reflecting particles. Red-orange coat on the entire surface, levelled and smoothed. On the int. of the handle, traces of attachment.

Fish-plates

Fish-plates are common among the materials from Olbia and the settlements in its chora, including Sector NGS. As a rule, the examples found are poorly fragmented. They consist of a plate with a downturned rim. In the centre of the floor there is a rounded reservoir. The reservoir often has a small encircling wall in the form of a ledge of rounded section. Fish-plates are always set on a ring foot. They are generally decorated with a pair of shallow grooves around the perimeter of the floor (occasionally there are exceptions, for instance fragment **H-148** with three grooves). However these concentric circles were not an indispensable element of decoration.

The fabric is relatively crude and often has numerous inclusions of quartz, sand and mica. The lower surface is usually fairly rough, while the upper was treated more carefully and smoothed or slightly burnished. The upper surface of the fish-plates is almost always coated with a slip or traces of a gloss-like coat which is flaking off. Sometimes, there are also bands in reddish or brownish paint.

Of particular interest is a fragment of the near-bottom part of a redware fish-plate found in a layer of the 3rd-2nd century BC in Room 52 (**H-144**). Over the upper surface of the plate, around the inner reservoir, there is a wavy pattern with volutes of one and a half turns fairly crudely scratched on the dried, perhaps even fired, clay. This attests an aspiration to embellish some fish-plates and possibly to render them a unique character.

Fish-plates are fairly common in layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods, particularly of the 3rd century BC.

H-144 86-414, III-2 R 52/74. Pl. 245

Base fr. H 3; Ø base 6.6; WT 0.6-1.1. Colour and firing are irregular. Fabric: granular, orange, in places greyish with inclusions of quartz, pyroxene, lumps of clay and of limestone up to 3 mm. The surface is orange. On the remains of the top part, a dark-orange coat, flaked off in places. There is a concentric circle of coat, Ø ca. 7. Around it, a carelessly executed wave meander scratched in the clay before firing. The surface of the lower part has no coat, smoothed.

H-145 88-283. Pl. 245

Base fr. H 4.6; Ø 13.9; WT 0.6-1.1. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and small light-reflecting particles. The entire surface is smoothed. The top of the reservoir is painted red.

H-146 90-465. Pl. 245

Base fr. H 4; Ø 9; WT 0.3-0.9. Fabric: orange, fine-grained, the core slightly greyish. The ext. surface is carefully smoothed. The upper surface

⁶⁶⁰ In all likelihood, H-141 and H-142 derive from clay imitations of bronze situlae of the 5th-4th century BC.

⁶⁶¹ Krapivina 2007, 103; Skudnova 1988, 119-120.

and reservoir have a brown coat (worn in places), smoothed. The base is gouged out (4.2 x 3.5 cm) and smoothed along the edge. Graffito: ΠΥ[, probably a personal name starting with Πυ-; see S-96.

H-147 91-687. Pl. 246

Base and floor fr. H 3.6; Ø 17; WT 0.4-0.8. Fabric: fine-grained with fine white inclusions and quartz; small voids. The upper part has a crude, tawny, gloss-like coat. The reservoir is surrounded by a double groove.

H-148 92-989, III-3 R 328/112. Pl. 246

Rim fr. H 1.6; Ø 28; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: red-orange with occasional light-reflecting particles. The upper surface is coated with a brown slip, flaking off in places. The lower surface is coated with a light-yellow slip, crudely finished. Three grooves around the perimeter.

H-149 99-637. Pl. 246

Base fr. H 4.9; Ø base 14; WT 0.6-1.1. Fabric: red-orange, granular with inclusions of sand. A light-yellow slip covers the entire surface, well smoothed. On the upper surface, there are remains of a brown, gloss-like coat, flaking off.

Plates

Plates are quite common among the finds of the Classical and Hellenistic periods in Sector NGS. They all have a flattened-conical shape, often slightly concave and rounded, sometimes resembling bowls. The dimensions of the overwhelming majority of plates are relatively similar, 19-21 cm. All the examples have a ring foot. Occasionally, the floor of plates of the Hellenistic period is ornamented with stamped palmettes (for instance, H-166). Most commonly, the lower surface of the plate was worked considerably less carefully than the upper one. The upper surface was smoothed or slightly burnished.

The modelling of the rims is more diversified and two types can be distinguished.

Type 1. Plates with a horizontal projecting rim

This type has a rounded profile, making the plates deeper. The clay varies from reddish-orange to different hues of brown, and is usually fine-grained with inclusions of sand and rather sparse light-reflecting particles. Many of the fragments have voids. All the examples have a slip of a lighter colour than that of the fabric. Judging by material from excavations of Sector NGS, this type of plate is commonly found in layers of the early Hellenistic period, particularly the first half of the 3rd century BC.

H-150 85-154

Base and floor fr. H 3.4; Ø 12.3; WT 0.4-0.7. Fabric: red-orange, granular with inclusions of sand, quartz and lime. The upper part has an orange-red coat, the lower has a light-yellow coat. The surface is smoothed on both sides.

H-151 89-699, IV-1 B 257/156. Pl. 246

Rim fr. with a coat. H 4; Ø 21; WT 0.5-0.7. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of fine sand grains, lime, very fine, single light-reflecting particles. The lower part is smoothed, the upper has a smoothed brown-orange coat.

H-152 93-219, II-5 B 390/25. Pl. 246

Complete profile. H 4.5; Ø 19; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: orange, grey-orange, granular with inclusions of rare light-reflecting particles; voids. The upper part is smoothed. The upper surface has a weak light-coloured coat.

H-153 91-340

Rim fr. H 5.8; Ø 14.8; WT 0.5-0.9. Fabric: light-coloured, grey-yellow, granular with inclusions of sand. The upper part is smoothed.

H-154 93-1071, VI-2 B 395/260. Pl. 246

Complete profile. H 4.8; Ø 19; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: grey-brown, yellowish, fine-grained with numerous light-reflecting particles; large voids. On both sides (except for the foot), the vessel is coated with a light-yellow slip. The upper surface has a light-brown coat, in places flaked off. The surface is smoothed on both sides. There are traces of repair.

H-155 94-612, VI-2 B 395a/263. Pl. 247

Complete profile. H 3.7; Ø 19.8; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: orange, granular with inclusions of sand, white and black particles, single light-reflecting particles; large voids. The upper part has a brown coat, smoothed. The edge of the rim is worn by the use. There are traces of repair.

H-156 94-638, VI-2 R 410/251. Pl. 247

Complete profile. H 3; Ø 17.2; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: red-orange, brownish, fine-grained with inclusions of sand; large voids. The upper part is smoothed with a red, gloss-like coat. Fabric: darkened.

Type 2. Plates of flattened-conical shape with downturned rims

The diameter of examples of this type is similar to that of Type 1, 21 cm on average. The colour and firing of these plates are, as a rule, fairly uniform. Fabric: fine-grained and dense with inclusions of sand and isolated fine inclusions. Occasionally it is micaceous (H-159). The colour varies from orange to red-brown, however, examples of fairly light-yellowish and greyish clay are also encountered (e.g., H-160). This plate type is remarkable for its small groove on the top of the rim. All the examples are coated on both the upper and lower surfaces. The coat is often slightly more lightly coloured than the fabric. Sometimes, the plates have decorative bands of a brown, gloss-like coat (H-158). The examples of plates of Type 2 were mostly retrieved from late Hellenistic layers, particularly those of the first half of the 2nd century BC.

H-157 89-698, IV-1 B 257/156

Frs. H 4; Ø 13.6; WT 0.5-0.7. The rim is almost complete but the base is lost. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of fine sand grains, lime, single, very fine light-reflecting particles. The lower part is smoothed, the upper has a brown-orange coat, smoothed.

H-158 93-740. Pl. 247

Complete profile. H 5.1; Ø 25; WT 0.5-0.7. The colour is uniform, the firing is irregular. Fabric: reddish-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of light-reflecting particles on the outer surfaces. There is a light-yellow coat, carelessly applied (in parts). The upper edge of the rim and int. surface are decorated with orange bands over the coat. The surface is smoothed on both sides.

H-159 93-881, III-3 B 368/106. Pl. 247

Complete profile. H 4.6; Ø 22; WT 0.6-0.8. Fabric: orange, greyish core, fine-grained with fine white inclusions and many light-reflecting particles; large voids. A darker orange coat covers the entire surface. Below, the coat is more lightly coloured, flaked off in places.

H-160 94-397, IV-2 B 302/183. Pl. 247

Complete profile. H 2.9; Ø 20.3; WT 0.5-0.9. Fabric: yellow-grey, granular with fine lime inclusions, light-reflecting particles and sand grains. The outer edge is secondarily burnt. The top 3-3.5 cm from the rim have a dark-tawny coat, which on the top is considerably flaked off (possibly due to burning). The top is slightly burnished.

H-161 94-697, VI-2 B 395a/264. Pl. 247

Frs. of the upper part. H 4.2; Ø 21.5; WT 0.6-0.7. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of coarse pieces of stone up to 4 mm. The upper part has a dark-red slip, smoothed. There are numerous repair holes.

H-162 99-486, VI R 591/241. Pl. 248

Rim fr. H 2.7; Ø 26.5; WT 0.7-0.8. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained. The surface is smoothed on both sides. Bands of a brown, lustrous, gloss-like coat run over the lower and upper parts of the rim.

H-163 93-575. Pl. 248

Complete profile. H 5; Ø 21.4; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: greyish-orange, granular with large and medium-sized voids. The sherd is two-layered: the outer layer is orange, the inner is grey-yellow. The lower part is smoothed. On the top and on the upper ext. side of the rim is a thinned, tawny-orange coat with stains, carelessly applied. There are traces of repair.

H-164 89-991, II-4 B 243/18. Pl. 248

Base fr. H 2; Ø base 5.4; WT 0.5-0.6. Fabric: fine-grained with rare inclusions of light-reflecting particles and lime; large voids. Fabric: two-layered: the outer layer is yellow, greyish, the inner is light-brown-orange. The surface is carefully smoothed on both sides. On the upper part there are bands in brown paint. On the lower part there is a very thin, light-yellow slip.

H-165 92-943, IV-3 B 343/213. Pl. 248

Base fr. H 1.8; Ø 8.9; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with rare inclusions of quartz. The upper and lower parts of the surface are of a lighter colour, smoothed. The entire upper surface is covered with a red-brown coat, partly worn. Below, there are concentric bands, W 0.3-0.4 cm.

H-166 99-732, VI-2 B 591/242. Pl. 248

Base fr. of a miniature plate or kylix(?). H 2.7; Ø base 6.5; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: light-brown, cream, fine-grained with inclusions of very fine light-reflecting particles. The surface has a light coat on both sides, smoothed. Stamped palmettes on the floor.

Subtype (miniature)

Of interest is the find of a miniature vessel (**H-167**) imitating the shape of a flat dish on a ring foot or a louterion with two oppositely set horizontal loop handles of round section. Indirect evidence of imitation of ordinary tableware is a fragment of a stylized greyware fish-plate (**G-114**) found in Room 255. Although it copies a real fish-plate, the size of the vessel precludes practical use. Vessels of similar shape have been found in the Athenian Agora.⁶⁶²

H-167 99-740. Pl. 248

Miniature louterion(?) with a decorative handle. H 1.9; Ø 6.5; WT 0.4; Ø rim 5. Fabric: light-coloured, yellow-brown, fine-grained; large voids. The entire surface is carefully smoothed.

Mugs

Mugs are rare in Sector NGS, although they are regularly encountered in the Greek and Roman layers in Olbia and its rural settlements. The examples considered here in general correspond to two major types of greyware mugs dated to the 6th-5th century BC and described by V.V. Krapivina. However, judging by the contexts of the finds, these types also existed in the Classical and Hellenistic periods, until the 2nd century BC. **H-168** corresponds to the greyware Type 1 with a rounded body and **H-169-H-170** to Type 2 with a biconical body.⁶⁶³ Similar fragments of mugs have been found in Archaic layers of the settlement of Bol'saja Černomorka 2.⁶⁶⁴

Type 1

H-168 88-397. Pl. 248

Complete profile. H 7.6; Ø 9.3; WT 0.4-0.5. The rim is broad and rounded. There is a horizontal handle, oval in section. Fabric: bright-orange, fine-grained with rare, fine white inclusions and sparse quartz. Near the base there are traces of burnt organics. The int. surface is smoothed, the ext. surface is strongly worn. The coat is weak.

Type 2

H-169 92-657. Pl. 249

Rim fr. H 7.4; Ø 9.2; WT 0.3-0.4. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained with single inclusions of light-reflecting particles; medium-sized and large voids. The ext. surface is coated with slip of a lighter colour.

H-170 92-1062. Pl. 249

Rim fr. and upper part. H 8; Ø 10; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: light-brown, orange, granular with single inclusions of light-reflecting particles and sand and single coarse voids. The surface is coated on both sides with a light-yellow slip, of a lighter colour on the int., smoothed. The fabric resembles that of cookingware.

Lids

Fragments of lids are relatively numerous among finds from Sector NGS. All of the lids have a flattened-conical shape. The dimensions are variable, 8-23 cm in diameter. The thickness of the walls commonly amount to 0.3-0.8 cm, tapering gradually towards the outer edge. The outer edge is, as a rule, rounded. The larger examples have a gentle, indistinctly expressed out-turn with a slight tapering towards the edge (**H-172**, **H-175**, **H-180**). On the basis of the outer shape, it is possible to distinguish three main types.

Type 1

This is the most numerous type. Lids of this type have a conical shape with a smooth edge, which is slightly rounded and flattened (**H-175**). The diameter is on average 14-23 cm, that of the handles is 2-4 cm. The handles of lids of this type are of medium and large diameter, and are modelled on the potter's wheel. On the outer surface they are usu-

⁶⁶² Rotroff 1997a, no. 1424, fig. 108.

⁶⁶³ Krapivina 2007, 101.

⁶⁶⁴ Kryžickij et al. 1989, 60, fig. 20.6.

ally tapering in their middle part and have grooves of various outlines, probably for more convenient handling. The upper surface of the handle has a rounded or cone-shaped shallow depression in the centre. Also, on the inside there is always a circular depression, making the central part of the handle relatively thin, below 2-3 mm (H-173-H-175). There are also a few examples (for instance, H-175) on which the centre of the handle was made after firing. Among this type of lid, there are examples with holes drilled in the handle before firing (e.g., H-174). In addition, fragments of lids of this type include examples with mushroom-shaped handles (H-176), which were possibly not used for cooking purposes. The examples can, according to their contexts, be dated to the Classical and Hellenistic periods; they are, however, also known in Archaic contexts.⁶⁶⁵

H-171 91-369, IV-2 B 302/181

Fr. H 8.1; Ø 22.3; WT 0.4-0.8. Fabric: light-orange, granular with inclusions of sand. The top and base have a light-yellow coat. The surface is smoothed.

H-172 92-609, IV-3 B 343/204. Pl. 249

Fr. H 4.6; Ø 25; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: red-orange to brown-orange, medium-grained and fine-grained with rare inclusions of sand; large voids. The upper part is smoothed. Traces of levelling on the potter's wheel are discernible.

H-173 94-25, II-5 B 390/28. Pl. 249

Perforated handle. H 2.2; Ø 5.8; WT 0.3-0.8. Fabric: pinkish, granular with inclusions of sparse, large light-reflecting particles. The upper part is smoothed. There is a light-coloured slip.

H-174 94-196, II-5 B 390/29. Pl. 249

Complete profile. H 4.4; Ø 14; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: high-quality with inclusions of quartz; large voids.

H-175 94-451, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 249

Complete profile. H 4.5; Ø 19; WT 0.2-0.5. Colour and firing are irregular. Fabric: orange, greyed in the outer layers with coarse inclusions, white particles, fine pieces of stone. The fabric has distinctive defects of coarse lumps of lime. The top is smoothed, the lower part is levelled on the potter's wheel. The surface is rough and uneven. There is a hole for repair. In the centre of the handle, a hole was gouged after firing (1.1 x 1).

H-176 99-689. Pl. 249

Handle. H 2.5; Ø 6.8; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: red-brown, coarse-grained with inclusions of sand, very large light-reflecting particles.

Type 2

This may be considered as a smaller variant of Type 1, retaining the general conical shape. Handles of this type are also a simplified variant of Type 1, being modelled usually just like a rounded or flatly-cut central protrusion, occasionally in the form of a slightly tapering cylinder. The dimple on the upper surface is not an indispensable attribute. On the inside, they also have a rounded depression of varying depth. This type of handle is connected with relatively small examples, with an outer diameter of 8-12 cm and that of the handle being 2-3 cm. Their execution is often marked by carelessness and occasional defects (H-177). The shaping of the handles is of a rather non-functional character due to the absence of a load to carry and to the peculiarities of their use. It is believed that redware lids of this type were used to cover vessels with a

relatively small diameter (jugs?). For example, among the redware jugs from NGS there are two fragments of rims, 9.5-11 cm in diameter, with ledges for the accommodation of a lid (H-53-H-54). This diameter corresponds perfectly to the size of lids of the type under consideration. These lids are found in layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods.

H-177 92-80. Pl. 249

Complete profile. H 3.7; Ø 10.5; WT 0.5-0.8. Fabric: red-pink, light, fine-grained. The upper part is smoothed. The handle was strongly deformed before firing.

H-178 92-173, III-1. Pl. 250

Complete profile. H 3.7; Ø 11.7; WT 0.5-0.6. Fabric: orange with a light-orange intercalation in the core, granular with inclusions of sand and white inclusions. The upper surface has a thick, light-yellow coat, in places chipped, pinkish due to burning. The lower part has a weaker coat. The upper part is smoothed.

H-179 92-631, IV-3 B 343/204. Pl. 250

Fr. H 3.2; Ø 9; WT 0.9-1.4. Fabric: greyish, fine-grained, homogeneous with voids. The surface is very crudely finished. Traces of a slip are discernible.

H-180 93-571. Pl. 250

Complete profile. H 3.1; Ø 11; WT 0.4-0.7. Fabric: bright-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and light-reflecting particles and fine voids. The entire surface is covered with a light-yellow coat. On the top, it is partly worn.

H-181 93-572. Pl. 250

Complete profile. H 3; Ø 8.5; WT 0.3-0.8. Fabric: grey, brown, orange, granular with inclusions of sand and rare light-reflecting particles, and occasional rare coarse sand grains. There are traces of ceramic defects of fine white inclusions of lime(?). No coat is discernible. There is a levelled, rough surface.

H-182 93-1139, IV-4 B 392/221. Pl. 250

Complete profile. H 4.3; Ø 12.3; WT 0.4-0.9. Fabric: brown-orange, granular with inclusions of sand and quartz. The entire surface has a light-yellow coat. The upper part is smoothed.

Type 3

This type is represented by relatively small lids, about 9 cm in diameter. These also have a conical shape, but, in contrast to the preceding types, they have a vertical ledge around the edge in order to provide a better fitting. **H-183**, instead of a traditional handle, has the remains of a high handle. The top is broken off, but the preserved features suggest the presence of a broadened continuation.

The features of the outer appearance suggest a morphological affinity of the redware and greyware lids of Types 1 and 2. They often differ only in the colour of the fabric. Noteworthy is the fact that the overwhelming majority of redware rims have no ledge to accommodate a redware lid. Occasionally, variants of jug rims with a small inner ledge for installing a lid are known. But these items are rare, while the bulk of the bowls found, particularly those with an incurving edge to the rim, were altogether unfit for covering with a lid.

Lids are quite typical for layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods in Sector NGS.

⁶⁶⁵ Krapivina 2007, 105.

H-183 89-697, IV-1 B 257/156. Pl. 250

Fr. H 5.6; Ø 8; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and lime. On both sides there is a light-yellow (greyish, greenish) slip. The surface is rough with cracks.

H-184 93-418, II-7 P 1/66. Pl. 250

Fr. of lid of pyxis(?). H 2.8; Ø 9.4; WT 0.4-0.9. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and single coarse sand grains; large voids. On both sides, the surface is smoothed and coated with a light-yellow slip.

Lekythoi

Lekythoi are not common among the redware pottery. The quality of manufacture of these vessels is very high, and the redware lekythoi can be considered as direct evidence of imitation of glossed pottery. Lekythoi are mostly found in Classical contexts.

H-185 90-38. Pl. 250

Base fr. H 8.6; Ø 9; WT 0.5-1.2. Perhaps an imitation of a glossed lekythos. Fabric: reddish-orange, core greyish, fine-grained with very fine inclusions and occasional single voids. The int. surface is crudely smoothed on the potter's wheel. The ext. is of a greyish hue. The coat is more lightly coloured only on the outside of the base and on the lower part of the vessel. The base is profiled.

H-186 92-962, IV-4 B 353/225. Pl. 251

Neck fr. H 2.1; Ø 3; WT 0.3-0.7. Fabric: very thin, light-cream, fine-grained with fine voids. The ext. and int. surfaces are smoothed. The upper edge is slightly burnished (possibly as a result of use).

H-187 94-624, IV-2 B 302/188. Pl. 251

Neck fr. of a miniature lekythos with a spout. H 3.5; Ø 3.9; WT 0.2-0.3. Fabric: light-coloured, brown-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of white particles of lime. There is a red-brown coat on the ext., worn off and flaking.

H-188 94-792, VI-2 B 395a. Pl. 251

Neck fr. H 3.5; Ø 3.2; WT 0.2-0.4. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained with coarse voids. The entire ext. surface and rim on the int. have a red-brown, gloss-like coat. The surface is smoothed.

Unguentaria

Unguentaria are one of the most distinctive kinds of flasks of the Hellenistic period. These vessels were used for the storage of valuable liquids. Usually, they were spindle-shaped vessels of various proportions set on a narrow foot and with a narrow neck (approximately of the same width as the foot) terminating in a collared rim. Noteworthy is the high quality and the very thin walls. Their manufacture required a high level of skill from the potters who made them. The unguentaria considered here are similar to the types of greyware vessels.

Type 1. Piriform unguentaria

These are characterized by the broad proportions of the body. The examples here are associated with finds of the Hellenistic period. Flasks of a similar shape have been found in burials in the Olbian necropolis (type II) and are dated to the early 3rd century BC.⁶⁶⁶

H-189 93-1268. Pl. 251

Base fr. H 2.6; Ø 4.4; WT 0.2-0.4. Fabric: red-brown, very finely granular with sparse white dots. All surfaces have a dark-grey dense coat, carefully smoothed.

H-190 98-439. Pl. 251

Neck fr. H 3.1; Ø 2.5; WT 0.2-0.5. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of white dots; large voids. The upper part is smoothed.

Type 2. Fusiform unguentaria

These resemble those of Type 1, but with more elongated proportions. Moreover, due to their elongated shape, they often have a high foot filled with clay (H-192). The rim is usually of a characteristic collared shape. Fragments of this type have been encountered among Hellenistic materials of the first half of the 2nd century BC. Flasks of an analogous type (type IV) found in the Olbian necropolis are dated to the second half of the 3rd and the 2nd century BC.⁶⁶⁷

H-191 93-54, II-7 P 1/64. Pl. 251

Base fr. H 5.2; Ø 4.6; WT 0.3-0.5. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and large and medium-sized voids. The surface is rough. The ext. has a light-orange slip. The upper part is smoothed.

H-192 93-150. Pl. 251

Base fr. H 6.4; Ø 5.4; WT 0.5-0.8. Fabric: orange, very thin, fine-grained with occasional defects. The ext. surface is carefully smoothed, the int. has a dark-tawny coat applied in bands over the relief. On the base, a white film is preserved in places, possibly paint or a film of lime.

Small flasks

Among the miniature pottery, one encounters miniature flasks with relatively thick walls, resembling remotely in their shape amphoras or jugs (H-193-H-194). These are, as a rule, fairly well and uniformly fired with the ceramic paste usually orange, fine-grained and with inclusions of sand and particles of mica. In Olbia, analogous redware flasks have been found in Room XIV of a house of the Hellenistic period adjacent to the gymnasium and destroyed in the mid-2nd century BC.⁶⁶⁸ The purpose of the house, notwithstanding the presence of a 6 m deep cistern in the floor of the basement, was defined as a pharmacy store of the gymnasium, while the flasks themselves were considered to be containers for medicaments.⁶⁶⁹ However, a similar flask has been found during excavation of Panskoe I, in a room of the end of the 4th to the beginning of the 3rd century BC.⁶⁷⁰ Besides, according to the finds from the Athenian Agora, such objects are dated to the last quarter of the 4th century BC.⁶⁷¹ Indeed, the miniature size of the vessels themselves and

⁶⁶⁶ Parovič-Pešikan 1974, 109-110, fig. 93.3-7.

⁶⁶⁷ Parovič-Pešikan 1974, 110, fig. 95.2.

⁶⁶⁸ Karasev & Levi 1975, 17, fig. 6.2; Levi 1985, 110, fig. 116.

⁶⁶⁹ Karasev & Levi 1975, 17-18.

⁶⁷⁰ Hannestad, Stolba & Blinkenberg 2002, 147, no. B203a, pl. 75.

⁶⁷¹ Rotroff 1997a, no. 1167, 1772, 1773, figs. 72, 105.

their thick walls, along with the fairly good quality of the clay, rendered them very strong, allowing for long-term use, perhaps for decades.

H-193 91-202. Pl. 251

Two frs. of lower part. H 4; Ø 3.6; WT 0.4-0.8. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with rare inclusions of light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface has a light-grey, gloss-like coat, worn in places.

H-194 99-303. Pl. 251

Lower part. H 4.5; Ø 5; WT 0.4-0.8. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand; large voids. The upper part is smoothed. Over the top of the shoulder, there is red paint, almost completely worn.

Amphoriskoi

A peculiar type of miniature flask which imitate the general outline of transport amphoras. At least four fragments of the lower bodies of vessels of this type are known from layers of the Classical and Hellenistic periods. Two of these have a pointed bottom, like transport amphoras. One of them (**H-197**) simply has a conical shape and is slightly rounded, another (**H-196**) is also cone-shaped but has a knob at the end resembling the feet of amphoras typical of the 4th century BC. The external surface is usually carefully smoothed and burnished, whereas the int. is crudely finished. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of quartz and occasional mica (**H-196**). Flasks of this type may have been used both for storing relatively small volumes of liquids and for merely decorative purposes.

H-195 85-90

Lower part. H 10.4; Ø 12; WT 0.5-0.8. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained with single inclusions of light-reflecting particles; large voids. The ext. surface is coated with a light-cream slip, carelessly applied. Traces of smoothing over the raw clay are discernible. The edge of the base is deformed.

H-196 93-1250, III-3 R 359/125. Pl. 251

Lower part. H 6.1; Ø 6.1; WT 0.8-1.2. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand and very rich amounts of light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface is flaked off, it possibly had a tawny coat.

H-197 98-37. Pl. 252

Lower part. H 5.7; Ø 6; WT 0.5-1. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of rich amounts of light-reflecting particles; large voids. The ext. surface is smoothed, the int. is carefully modelled.

H-198 98-482. Pl. 252

Lower part. H 10.1; Ø 5.8; WT 0.6-1.1. Fabric: light-orange with inclusions of rich amounts of light-reflecting particles; large voids. The upper part is smoothed. The outer surface is very carefully smoothed.

Thymiateria

Thymiateria are relatively rare in Sector NGS. Traditionally, it is believed that these vessels were intended for ritual purposes. The type is characterized by a bowl on a stemmed base. The examples here have cone-shaped or flattened-conical, occasionally slightly rounded, bowls. The rim is commonly rounded. Sometimes they are horizontal, cut below for steadiness. The bowls are usually 6-10 cm in diameter. Many of them have a profiled stem (**H-200-H-201**, **H-203-H-205**). Commonly, the bases of thymiateria are rather low, but occasionally examples are found with fairly tall proportions, e.g. **H-204**. **H-206** is considerably more elongated, with a height of 14.5 cm.

Unfortunately, no complete profiles are available. The overwhelming majority of vessels of this type were found among materials of the Hellenistic period, particularly of the first half of the 3rd century BC.

H-199 89-721, IV-1 B 257/156

Base fr. H 5.2; Ø 8.6; WT 0.3-0.6. Fabric: light-grey, greenish, greyish, fine-grained with inclusions of rare light-reflecting particles. The surface was perhaps once coated with a slip. The surface is smoothed.

H-200 89-723, IV-1 B 257/156. Pl. 252

Upper part. H 6.2; Ø 9.5; WT 0.4-0.7. Fabric: light-grey, greenish, fine-grained with inclusions of sand, lime, single light-reflecting particles, coarse lumps of clay and grog. The upper part is coated with red paint, smoothed.

H-201 91-149, II-5 B 311/23. Pl. 252

Base fr. H 5.3; Ø 7.3; WT 0.6-0.8. Fabric: reddish-orange, granular with inclusions of sand, numerous light-reflecting particles and voids. The ext. surface is coated with a light-yellow slip, smoothed.

H-202 93-576. Pl. 252

Base fr. H 7.7; Ø 8.4. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained with sparse inclusions of light-reflecting particles and numerous coarse voids. The ext. surface is entirely coated with a light-yellow slip. The int. surface of the bowl is smoothed. Traces of repair are discernible.

H-203 94-199, II-5 B 390/29. Pl. 253

Upper part. H 6.7; Ø 7.8; WT 0.4-0.8. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained. The entire surface has a light-yellow slip, carelessly smoothed.

H-204 94-546, VI-2 R 410/250. Pl. 253

Base fr. H 6; Ø 6.4; WT 0.6-0.8. Fabric: bright-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of very fine sand and single light-reflecting particles. The clay is very poorly fired, peeling off. The int. surface is coated with a light-yellow slip.

H-205 94-637, VI-2 R 410/251. Pl. 253

Base fr. H 6.9; Ø 6.8; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: red-orange, thin, fine-grained with inclusions of rare light-reflecting particles and sand. The clay is darkened. The surface is covered with a light-yellow slip.

H-206 95-97, VI-2 B 410/253. Pl. 253

Lower part. H 14.5; Ø 9. Fabric: brown-orange, finely granular with coarse inclusions and single light-reflecting particles. The ext. surface is reddish-ochre, slightly burnished.

H-207 99-471, VI R 591/241. Pl. 253

Base fr. H 6.2; Ø 3.1. Fabric: bright-orange, granular. The surface is rough and coated with a light-yellow slip.

Uncommon and isolated forms

Open shapes

H-208 94-201, II-5 B 390/29. Pl. 254

Rim fr. H 7.2; Ø 20; WT 0.3-0.8. Fabric: yellow-cream, fine-grained with inclusions of quartz, fine white inclusions and single light-reflecting particles; fine voids. The int. surface is smoothed. The ext. surface has an orange coat, flaking off in many places, scorched.

H-209 94-669, IV-2 B 302/192. Pl. 254

Rim fr. of a lekane. H 6.5; Ø 19.5; WT 0.4-0.5. On the outside, a

loop handle, W 5.5, H 3.3, is attached. Fabric: red-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sparse coarse inclusions of lime (up to 5 mm). Fabric: darkened. In the core is a grey intercalation. A light-yellow-orange (cream-coloured) slip covers the entire surface. On the inner surface of the rim up to the edge, a red-brown paint is applied, flaking off. The int. surface is smoothed.

H-210 98-370. Pl. 254

Rim fr. of lekane(?). H 5.1; Ø 18; WT 0.4-0.6. Colour is irregular, firing is homogeneous. Fabric: red-brown in the core, light-grey on the surface, fine-grained, very thin. On both sides, the coat is smoothed and slightly burnished. On the int., the coat is dark-brown, flaking off, on the ext. it is black, with lime deposit.

H-211 91-631, IV-1 B 315/141. Pl. 254

Rim fr. of a kylix or cup. H 3.3; Ø 7.5; WT 0.4-0.5. Fabric: orange-red, fine-grained with coarse voids. The int. surface has a dark-red coat, the ext. surface has a light-yellow, smoothed coat.

“Kraters”?

H-212 88-36b. Pl. 254

Rim fr. of a krater-like vessel. H 7.6; Ø 32; WT 0.6-0.8. Fabric: red-orange, core grey-yellow, fine-grained with inclusions of quartz. The entire surface is covered with a light-yellow slip.

H-213 91-628, IV-1 B 315/141. Pl. 255

Two rim frs. H 5.5; Ø 30.5; WT 0.5-0.7. The clay on the int. surface is light-orange, fine-grained with numerous light-reflecting particles; large voids. The surfaces are carefully smoothed, worn in places. Appliqué decoration.

H-214 92-634. Pl. 255

Two body frs. of large bowl. H 7.6; Ø 18.9; WT 0.5-0.6. Fabric: fine-grained with inclusions of fine sand; voids up to 1 mm. The ext. surface is light-yellow, smoothed on the potter's wheel, the int. surface is darker. The rim is orange on the ext.

“Deep bowls”

H-215 95-300. Pl. 255

Rim fr. of open vessel, probably a deep bowl. H 6.6; Ø 34; WT 0.8-1. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of numerous light-reflecting particles; large voids. The light-yellow layer on the int. is a very thick coat (2-3 mm), which reaches the upper edge of the rim. There are traces of repair.

H-216 88-492. Pl. 255

Rim fr. H 6; Ø 28; WT 0.4-0.6. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with occasional single sand grains and voids. The ext. surface is coated with a light-yellow slip. Decorated with small circles on the outside of the rim and with wavy grooves on the neck.

H-217 99-201. Pl. 255

Rim fr. of a krater-like vessel. H 2.4; Ø 21; WT 0.5-0.9. The rim is out-turned and decorated with stamped eggs. Fabric: red, fine-grained with inclusions of rare light-reflecting particles. The entire surface is coated with a light-yellow-whitish slip.

Dishes

H-218 95-106, II-5 B 390/33. Pl. 256

Complete profile of low proportions dish. H 5.5; Ø 26.5; WT 0.6-0.8. Colour and firing are irregular, coated with soot. Fabric: grey-brown, granular with inclusions of sand; medium-sized and large voids. The texture is crude, like that of kitchenware pottery. The surface on both sides is levelled and slightly smoothed. The top of the rim is sharply cut horizontally.

H-219 99-7. Pl. 256

Rim fr. of a krater-like vessel or plate. H 2.7; Ø 26.5; WT 0.6-0.8. Fabric: light-coloured, yellow-brown, fine-grained with inclusions of white dots and single light-reflecting particles. The entire surface is very carefully smoothed. A vessel of similar shape have been found in the Athenian Agora.⁶⁷²

Closed shapes

H-220 88-259. Pl. 256

Fr. of neck with spout. H 13; Ø 26; WT 0.5-0.9. Fabric: red-orange, core light-grey, fine-grained with inclusions of very fine sand, rare light-reflecting particles, sparse coarse particles (up to 5 mm) and fine pyroxene. The clay is very dense with sparse, large voids. The upper part is smoothed. The ext. surface and the int., 7 cm down from the top, have a red-brown coat, which is flaking off in places. Distinct traces of the attachment of the spout are discernible. A double-barrelled handle is attached to the rim. Nearby, there are appliqué decorations in the form of horizontally-set small auricles.

H-221 90-363. Pl. 256

Spout fr. H 7; Ø 5.4; WT 0.4-0.8. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of fine sand grains. The surface is smoothed. In places, traces of an orange coat are discernible.

H-222 88-580, II-1 R 214

Body fr., possibly shoulder of jug. H 3.3; W 11.5; WT 0.6-1. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with occasional isolated sand grains. The int. surface has a light-coloured coat, the ext. has a light-yellow, very thin and smooth coat. Ornamented with a design in red paint. The design is unclear, possibly a frieze of eggs and a single tamga-like sign.

Non-typical rim

H-223 93-1118, III-3 B 368/109. Pl. 256

Rim fr. H 4.3; W 10.3; WT 0.4-2.1. Around the top of the rim of sub-triangular section, a flat-oval ledge is applied, at one edge the place of attachment is carefully smoothed and levelled. Fabric: granular with inclusions of sand and fine white inclusions. The upper part is smoothed and slightly burnished.

Handles

H-224 88-530, II-6 B 202. Pl. 256

Handle fr. in the form of a triple spiral (krater?). H 3.7; W 4.5. Fabric:

⁶⁷² Sparkes & Talcott 1970, no. 1011, fig. 9.

orange, fine-grained with white inclusions. The ext. is covered with a light-yellow slip.

H-225 94-545, VI-2 R 410/250. Pl. 257

Handle fr. of a bowl. H 5; W 6.7. A decorative handle in the form of a double "helix". Possibly it was originally triple, but is now broken. Fabric: red-brown, granular with inclusions of sand and quartz; large voids. Over the ext. surface a weak, red coat is discernible.

H-226 93-149. Pl. 257

Handle fr. H 5; W 5.7. An appliqué handle on the wall of a large vessel. It consists of two tubes carefully applied vertically for suspension. Fabric: orange, fine-grained with inclusions of numerous light-reflecting particles and sand; large voids. The int. surface is smoothed. The ext. surface has a more lightly coloured, greyish, smoothed coat, worn in places. No traces of the use of the tubes have been detected.

Decorations

H-227 86-350. Pl. 257

Body fr. H 4.6; W 6.3; WT 0.2. Fabric: orange. The ext. has a more lightly coloured coat. Appliqué decoration in the form of a flower (four petals, possibly near the base of the handle).

H-228 86-539. Pl. 257

Body fr. H 4.2; W 5.6. Resembles H-227 although of smaller size. Fabric: bright-orange with occasional inclusions of sand and quartz. The ext. is coated. Appliqué decoration (four petals).

Kernos

H-229 90-390. Pl. 257

Fr. of kernos(?). 8 x 8 x 4.8; WT 0.4-0.8; Ø vessel over 40; Ø rim 8. Fabric: grey-orange, fine-grained with sparse small pieces of stone, and single light-reflecting particles; fine voids. The funnel was deformed in

the course of its attachment. Over the outer surface of the vessel and the funnel, a red-brown, gloss-like coat is applied, flaked off in places and smoothed. The int. surface of the funnel is uncoated. Traces of attachment by means of an appliqué cylinder, smoothed out afterwards, are distinctly discernible. The coat is carelessly applied, irregular, with trickled stains.

H-230 95-91. Pl. 258

Fr. of a kernos(?). 6.2 x 8.3 x 7. A funnel attached to the rim of a large vessel. Fabric: grey-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sparse fine white inclusions and light-reflecting particles; large voids. The surface on both sides is smoothed, the ext. surface has a light-greyish coat. The funnel was attached to the vessel by means of a clay cylinder. The top of the rim and funnel have a tawny, gloss-like coat.

Lid

H-231 94-35. Pl. 258

Lid(?) fr. of a pyxis. H 5.5; Ø 8.4; WT 0.2-0.7. The clay core is red-orange, the surface light-yellow, granular with rare inclusions of quartz; sparse voids. A light-yellow slip is applied over the entire surface.

Bases

H-232 88-319. Pl. 258

Base fr. of a jug. H 4.4; Ø 9; WT 0.6-0.9. Fabric: red-brown, fine-grained with numerous light-reflecting particles. The upper part is smoothed. The ext. surface is light-yellow with a rust-coloured slip. The lower part and the ext. surface are worn by use.

H-233 99-605. Pl. 258

Lower part of a small amphora or amphoriskos. H 7; Ø 8.5; WT 0.5-1.2. Fabric: light-orange, fine-grained with inclusions of sand. The upper part is smoothed. The int. surface is flaking, the ext. is smoothed.

