

I Cookingware

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Cookingware pottery makes up 15.77% of the finds from Sector NGS (p. 589 Table 1). The majority of the cookingware finds (about 55%) was made outside contexts in fill layers and outside rooms, whereas ca. 28% came from inside rooms and basements. Other structures made up more than 10%, and about 7% of the finds came from dumps and cleanings. The classification of the vessels is based on the finds made in basements and rooms.

Context	Number of frs.	%
Layers outside rooms	37,332	54.73
Rooms and basements	19,016	27.88
Other structures	7,134	10.46
Cleaning, dumps	4,729	6.93
Total	68,211	100

Table 1. Localization of find place of cookingware in Sector NGS.

HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF THE COOKINGWARE FROM OLBIA

There are no special studies devoted to the cookingware from Olbia. In the wider literature, there is no single study dedicated to the cookingwares of the Black Sea region and cookingware is only mentioned in the descriptions of the material culture of individual ancient localities, such as the detailed descriptions of finds of cookingware from Myrmekion⁶⁷³ and Chersonesos.⁶⁷⁴ Otherwise, the finds of such utensils are only mentioned in passing: “in Kerkinitis during the 5th century BC, cookingware utensils, casseroles and frying pans with lids, were imported from Greece”.⁶⁷⁵ In Greece, on the other hand, cookingwares are well represented in publications of individual Greek localities (the Athenian Agora, Olympia, Samos, Didyma).⁶⁷⁶ However, here also, a particular study dedicated to this type of pottery is lacking.

The cookingware from Olbia is described in detail in only two general works on pottery. T.I. Knipovič, analyzing Sector I (materials excavated between 1935 and 1936) places cookingware in her group of “wheelmade pottery without external finish” and she notices that the standard Olbian clay is used for their manufacture.⁶⁷⁷ She attributes 12 different types of Olbian cookingwares to the Hellenistic period. She mentions that some of the types are not specifically Olbian, because, by analogy with pottery found in Priene, she determines that “a number of the types are similar to finds from other places”.⁶⁷⁸

K.K. Marčenko compared the quantities of handmade and wheelmade pottery found in the layers of Olbia, using materials from the excavations made between 1948 and 1970 from eight different excavations in the Upper City. He divided

⁶⁷³ Gajdukevič 1952a.

⁶⁷⁴ Belov, Strželetskij & Jakobson 1953.

⁶⁷⁵ Kutajsov 2004, 79.

⁶⁷⁶ Rotroff 2006; Hausmann 1996; Mallwitz 1999; Wintermeyer & Bumke 2004.

⁶⁷⁷ Knipovič 1940a, 136.

⁶⁷⁸ Knipovič 1940a, 143.

the cultural layers from the second half of the 6th until the 1st century BC into nine different chronological horizons. Grounding his arguments on calculations based on the excavation find lists, he demonstrated how the proportions of handmade and wheelmade pottery changed through time, and he concluded that the two groups followed parallel lines of development.⁶⁷⁹

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COOKINGWARE FROM SECTOR NGS

For the purpose of classification, 82 fragmentary and complete vessels have been catalogued. The classification of the cookingware according to morphological attributes is illustrated below (Table 2). The pottery of this group is mostly made from reddish-brown or light-grey clay with large inclusions of chamotte and sometimes with sparkling mica. Examples of cookingware differ not only in shape, but also in the character of the processing of the external and internal surfaces of the individual vessels. The distinctions of these features have been based on visual examination of the individual vessels, which has provided the basis for separating the material into different technological groups. The ratio between the cookingware and the handmade pottery, which served many of the same functions, is between 4:1 and 5:1.

Group	Type	Number of frs.
Casseroles	Type 1: with horizontal handles	10
	Type 2: with vertical handles	9
	Type 3: with spout strap	4
	In total	23
Braziers (lopades)		8
Frying pans	Type 1: with straight walls	7
	Type 2: with flaring walls	2
	Type 3: with profiled walls	2
	In total	11
Pots	Type 1: without handles	4
	Type 2: with loop handles	11
	In total	15
Jugs		15
Lids		5
Total		82

Table 2. The main types of cookingwares presented in the catalogue.

Casseroles

Casseroles or saucepans are represented in the catalogue by fragments from 23 vessels. The casseroles are stocky vessels with an everted rim and a ledge for a lid on the interior surface (for example, I-6, I-8, I-9) and a convex shoulder and a short lower body turning into rounded base (for example, I-6, I-8). We may distinguish three different types by the manner of the fastening of the handles and other additional elements:

⁶⁷⁹ Marčenko 1983, 24.

Type 1

Characteristic of type 1 casseroles are the two horizontal handles fastened to the shoulder of the vessel (I-1-I-10). This type of casserole is the most commonly found in NGS. There are also handmade imitations of this type (for example, K-21).

Parallels were excavated in Olbia in 1935-1936.⁶⁸⁰ Similar vessels are encountered in the Hellenistic period settlements in Olbia's chora.⁶⁸¹ Among the cookingware from Myrmekion, this type of vessel is the most common. V.F. Gajdukevič defined them as vessels for cooking food and he dated them to the second half of the 4th century BC. He attributed them to Bosporan workshops.⁶⁸² Similar vessels have also been found in Panskoe⁶⁸³ and in the northeast sector of Chersonesos in layers of the Hellenistic period.⁶⁸⁴ Such vessels are seldom met in the Athenian Agora. They appear in the late 6th century BC and are more common in the last quarter of the 5th century BC.⁶⁸⁵ Gauer calls similar vessels found in one of the necropoleis (Northern Starion, burial 20) of Olympia "kraters".⁶⁸⁶ This type of vessel is rare in Didyma.⁶⁸⁷ Such vessels of the Hellenistic period from the Athenian Agora are called "chytra, form 9: wide-rimmed". They are dated to the late 3rd or early 2nd century BC.⁶⁸⁸

Type 2

Casseroles with one or two vertical handles fastened to the rim and the shoulder of the vessel constitute the second type (I-11-I-19). The handles of this type of vessel are loop-like, oval, band handles, rising above the rim of the vessel. On casserole I-19 the band handle has been decorated with longitudinal grooves.

This type corresponds to Knipovič's types 11 and 17 (called bowls) based upon the finds made in Olbia in 1935-1936.⁶⁸⁹ They are also found in settlements of the Classical and Hellenistic periods in Olbia's chora in, for example in Zakinova Balka I.⁶⁹⁰ In Chersonesos, casseroles of this type have been found in and around Wall 84 in a refuse layer dated to the 1st-2nd century AD.⁶⁹¹ In Panskoe, such vessels are found more frequently than casseroles of type 1.⁶⁹² Type 2 casseroles also predominate in the Athenian Agora. The form becomes common in the 5th century BC, and continues in use until the late 4th century BC.⁶⁹³ Examples of the Hellenistic period correspond to "chytra form 10". They are dated to the 2nd and early 1st century BC.⁶⁹⁴ In Olympia, vessels of this type are called cooking pots or casseroles with vertical band handles and are dated to the Hellenistic period.⁶⁹⁵ In Didyma, this type corresponds to "kitchen pots type T 8.16". Here they are considered characteristic of the Hellenistic period.⁶⁹⁶

Type 3

The third type of casserole is stocky with a straight spout (I-20-I-23). Handmade imitations of such vessels are not known. Based on the finds excavated in 1935-1936 from Olbia, T.I. Knipovič designated this type "vessels with hollow handles".⁶⁹⁷

⁶⁸⁰ Knipovič 1940a, 138, 140, fig. 97, taf. XXX.6, XXXII.6, types 14, 15.

⁶⁸¹ Kryžickij et al. 1989, 132, fig. 51.24.

⁶⁸² Gajdukevič 1952a, 201, fig. 112.

⁶⁸³ KašaeV 2002, 157.

⁶⁸⁴ Zolotarev 2005, 197, figs. 15.1, 15.7.

⁶⁸⁵ Sparkes & Talcott 1970, 226, pl. 94, nos. 1945, 1956.

⁶⁸⁶ Gauer 1975, 137, fig. 25.2.

⁶⁸⁷ Wintermeyer & Bumke 2004, 91, fig. 657, type T 15.14.

⁶⁸⁸ Rotroff 2006, 176, 235, fig. 77, pl. 65.

⁶⁸⁹ Knipovič 1940a, 138, 139, figs. 29.3-4, 31.4.

⁶⁹⁰ Kryžickij et al. 1989, 133, fig. 52.17.

⁶⁹¹ Belov, Strželetskij & Jakobson 1953, 158, fig. 41.

⁶⁹² KašaeV 2002, 157, nos. 122, 124, 125, 127.

⁶⁹³ Sparkes & Talcott 1970, 224, pl. 93, nos. 1923-1932.

⁶⁹⁴ Rotroff 2006, 177, 235 figs. 80-81, pls. 66-67.

⁶⁹⁵ Mallwitz 1999, taf. 23.4-5, nos. K2579, K2578.

⁶⁹⁶ Wintermeyer & Bumke 2004, 86, fig. 593.

⁶⁹⁷ Knipovič 1940a, 143.

Among the finds from Myrmekion, this type is referred to as rare by V.F. Gajdukevič, and similar vessels are only known from pre-revolutionary excavations in Kerch.⁶⁹⁸ The type is quite common, however, among the materials found in the Athenian Agora.⁶⁹⁹ They appear at the beginning of the 5th century BC and they are widespread by the last quarter of the century. Such vessels are seldomly encountered in layers of the Hellenistic period. Here they are called “deep spouted basins” and dated to the late 2nd and early 1st century BC.⁷⁰⁰

Braziers (lopades)

These are open, stocky vessels with a large rim diameter (the diameter is greater than the height of the vessel), a wide, everted rim and straight walls turning at a sharp angle to the rounded bottom (I-24-I-31). The rim diameters range from 24-35 cm, the body diameters from 15-28 cm, the base diameters from 15-20 cm and the heights vary from 7-10 cm. On the lower parts of the vessel there is frequently a soot deposit. On I-27 and I-30 there is a ledge for a lid on the interior part of the rim. Two vessels have handles in the form of ledges on the rim. The bottom of one vessel (I-31) was repaired in antiquity.

T.I. Knipovič called the braziers bowls and referred them to her type 13.⁷⁰¹ They have also been found in Quarter XVIII of Chersonesos⁷⁰² as well as in Farmhouse 106 in the chora of Chersonesos, where they are dated from the late 3rd century until about 180 BC.⁷⁰³ Braziers have also been found in Myrmekion,⁷⁰⁴ in Panskoe⁷⁰⁵ and in the Hellenistic layers of Chersonesos.⁷⁰⁶ They are amply present in the Athenian Agora,⁷⁰⁷ Olympia⁷⁰⁸ and at other sites. Such vessels of the Hellenistic period from the Athenian Agora are called “lopas, form 4: straight-sided”. They are dated to the 1st century BC and continue into Roman period.⁷⁰⁹

Frying pans

Fragments of 11 frying pans are included in the catalogue. Three different shapes are represented.

Type 1

Frying pans of the first type are open vessels with high, straight walls. The type is represented by seven specimens (I-32, I-33, 01-173, 01-241, 01-628, 01-675, 02-465). Such frying pans can have loop-like handles (I-32) or hollow handles into which a longer wooden handle could be inserted. Eight such plug handles were found. All the frying pans are heavily sooted on the external surface, with an occasional deposit on the interior as well. Frying pan I-33 had a thick layer of soot on the internal surface. Frying pans are extremely rare among the finds from the Athenian Agora. They are called “pan, form 7: frying pan” and date to 250-200 BC.⁷¹⁰

⁶⁹⁸ Gajdukevič 1952a, 202, fig. 114.

⁶⁹⁹ Sparkes & Talcott 1970, pl. 94, nos. 1944, 1949, 1950, 1947, 1953, 1954, 1955.

⁷⁰⁰ Rotroff 2006, 117, 235, fig. 55, pl. 45.

⁷⁰¹ Knipovič 1940a, 139, pls. XXIX.1-2, XXX.2.

⁷⁰² Belov, Strželetskij & Jakobson 1953, 32, fig. 25.4.

⁷⁰³ Kovalevskaja 2005, 265, 267, 271, figs. 4, 7.

⁷⁰⁴ Gajdukevič 1952a, 201, figs. 112.1, 112.6.

⁷⁰⁵ KašaeV 2002, 157, nos. 129, 132.

⁷⁰⁶ Zolotarev 2005, 197, figs. 15.1, 15.5.

⁷⁰⁷ Sparkes & Talcott 1970, pl. 95, nos. 1959-1961, 1963-1965.

⁷⁰⁸ Mallwitz 1999, fig. 23.8, no. To 2592.

⁷⁰⁹ Rotroff 2006, 183, fig. 84, pl. 69.

⁷¹⁰ Rotroff 2006, 194, fig. 89, pl. 72.

Type 2

The second type has a low, slightly flaring wall (I-34, 02-604). This type of frying pan normally had looped handles (02-604), but handles in the form of a ledge by the rim are also known. Such vessels of the Hellenistic period from the Athenian Agora are called “pan, form 1: plain with handles” and are dated to the late 2nd and 1st century BC.⁷¹¹

Type 3

Frying pans of the third type have profiled walls, slightly convex on the outside (I-35-I-36). Such vessels of the Hellenistic period from the Athenian Agora are called “pan, form 6: orlo bifido pan” and are dated from the 140s BC to the 1st century AD.⁷¹²

In Olbia's Sector I frying pans occurred mainly in the layers dated to the 3rd-2nd century BC and corresponded to Knipovič's types 8-10.⁷¹³ Frying pans of the first two types were also found in the layers dating from the 2nd to the early 1st century BC in Quarter XVIII of Chersonesos.⁷¹⁴

Pots

These are closed vessels with a short, curved neck, with the greatest expansion of the body in the lower third and a small, rounded base. The diameters of the rims range between 15-27 cm, the body between 14-28 cm, the base between 4-5 cm and the height between 10-19 cm. It is possible to distinguish two different types. The forms of both type 1 and type 2 pots are repeated in the handmade pottery of Olbia.

Type 1

The first type consists of pots with a curved neck without a handle (I-37-I-38, 90-367, 91-254). This is the most common form. They correspond to type 16 of the material from the Olbian excavations of 1936-1939.⁷¹⁵ Fragments of this type of pot were found throughout Sector NGS.

Type 2

Small pots with a looped handle rising above the rim of the vessel (I-39-I-49) make up the second type. On the band handle of I-49 there is a graffito.

The type corresponds to Knipovič's type 15, based on the Olbian materials excavated between 1936 and 1939.⁷¹⁶ They are also encountered in settlements of the Hellenistic period in Olbia's chora, for example in the settlement Kozyrka 2.⁷¹⁷ In Nymphaion, such vessels are dated to the 3rd century BC.⁷¹⁸ In the settlement Andreevka South, vessels similar to pots of the second type from Sector NGS have been found in a layer of mud-bricks in House III with materials from the 4th century BC.⁷¹⁹ Pots with handles are represented among the materials found in the Athenian Agora.⁷²⁰ The vessels

⁷¹¹ Rotroff 2006, 188, fig. 86, pls. 70-71.

⁷¹² Rotroff 2006, 192, fig. 89, pl. 72.

⁷¹³ Knipovič 1940a, 137, pls. XXIX.1-2, XXXII.

⁷¹⁴ Belov, Streželetskij & Jakobson 1953, 168, pls. 5.3, 5.4, fig. 62.

⁷¹⁵ Knipovič 1940a, 139, pl. XXXI.1-3.

⁷¹⁶ Knipovič 1940a, 138, pls. XXX.6, XXXI.

⁷¹⁷ Kryžickij et al. 1989, 132, fig. 51.22-23.

⁷¹⁸ Boriskovskaja (ed.) 1999, 54, nos. 115-116.

⁷¹⁹ Kruglikov 2001, 187, figs. 6.7, 14.1.

⁷²⁰ Sparkes & Talcott 1970, pl. 93, nos. 1937-1940.

from NGS most closely resemble vessels from Olympia dated to around 75 BC,⁷²¹ for example, To 2931.⁷²² Such vessels of the Hellenistic period from the Athenian Agora are called “chytra: form 1, one-handled, lidless”. They are dated from 550 to the early 1st century BC.⁷²³

Jugs

Jugs are represented in the catalogue by 15 fragments of vessels (I-50-I-64). They are made from reddish-brown or light-grey clay. Vessels with an everted rim, a high neck, a spherical body and a ledge for a lid predominate. A band handle is fastened to the rim and shoulder of the vessel and rises slightly above the rim (I-51-I-55 and I-57-I-64). Sometimes we find jugs without a ledge for a lid (I-55). Jugs I-50 and I-54 are of a smaller size. The neck of jug I-56 differs from the others, being slightly tapering, the rim is plain and straight, and the handle does not rise above the rim. This vessel is close to the jugs of type 19 as described by T.I. Knipovič.⁷²⁴

Jug I-62, which has a ledge for a lid on the internal surface of the rim, also has an internal sieve, with apertures with a diameter of 0.3 cm, inserted at the base of the neck.

Jugs with a band handle similar to the finds from Sector NGS occur among the finds from Olympia. U. Hausmann calls them olpe-like and dates them to 180-146/60 BC.⁷²⁵ Jugs with a high neck and a spherical body are also common among the finds in the Hellenistic layers at Olympia.⁷²⁶

Cookingware jugs differ from greyware jugs in the clay only. In shape, they both correspond to vessels from the Athenian Agora.⁷²⁷ They are widely represented in layers of the 2nd to the early 1st century BC in Chersonesos.⁷²⁸ Similar jugs made from red-brown clay and dated to the end of the 3rd to the 180s BC have been found in Farmhouse 106 in the chora of Chersonesos.⁷²⁹ Some jugs from the Sector NGS (I-59 and I-64) correspond to chytra, form 3, with one rope handle, from the Athenian Agora which is dated 200-150/100 BC.⁷³⁰

Lids

The majority of the cookingware found in Sector NGS had lids. The lids of casseroles and pots were larger in size than the lids for jugs. We can distinguish two types of lids.

Type 1

The first type are lids in the form of a truncated cone with a handle at the top (I-65-I-67). Only I-66 had a handle, in the form of a knob. Lids of this type predominate. Such lids of the Hellenistic period from the Athenian Agora are called “lid, form 5, conical” and date from 180 to the 1st century BC.⁷³¹

⁷²¹ Hausmann 1996, 35, pl. 15.73-74.

⁷²² Mallwitz 1999, fig. 38.6.

⁷²³ Rotroff 2006, 167, figs. 71-72, pls. 61-62.

⁷²⁴ Knipovič 1940a, 139, pl. XXXI.6-7.

⁷²⁵ Hausmann 1996, 36, figs. 12.61, 12.62.

⁷²⁶ Mallwitz 1999, 107, fig. 23.1-3.

⁷²⁷ Sparkes & Talcott 1970, pl. 73.

⁷²⁸ Belov, Strželetskij & Jakobson 1953, 165, pl. III.5-6.

⁷²⁹ Kovalevskaja 2005, 266-267, fig. 5.1-3.

⁷³⁰ Rotroff 2006, 170, figs. 73-74, pls. 62-63.

⁷³¹ Rotroff 2006, 198, fig. 91, pl. 73.

Type 2

The second type is a flat lid with a small diameter (I-68-I-69). Lids of this type correspond to lids of form 6 from the Hellenistic layers of the Athenian Agora, which are dated to the 2nd century BC.⁷³²

CONCLUSIONS

As shown, cookingware was found in abundance in all the layers of the Lower City of Olbia. The vessel shape repertoire is rather monotonous, consisting of casseroles, braziers, jugs, pots and frying pans. The majority of the vessels was of closed forms with lids. Finds of bowls as well as strainers were rare.

⁷³² Rotroff 2006, 198-199, fig. 91, pl. 73.

Catalogue

Casseroles

Type 1

I-1 89-842, IV-1 B 253/146. Pl. 259

Rim and body fr. of a stocky casserole with a wide ledge for a cover; the handle is horizontal and round and it is pressed against the rim. Orange clay with limy impurities. Strong soot deposit on ext. surface.

I-2 90-437, IV-2 B 280/164. Pl. 259

Two twisted plait handles with part of the rim. Coarse grey clay. No sooth deposit.

I-3 90-458, III-3 R 278/94

Casserole with a ledge for a cover; the horizontal handle is pressed against the rim. Rough, orange clay with large impurities. Sooth deposit on handles.

I-4 93-1251, III-3 R 359/125

Horizontal handle pressed against the rim. Reddish-orange clay. Sooth deposit on entire surface.

I-5 94-409, VI-2 R 410/247. Pl. 259

Rim fr. of a casserole with a ledge for a cover; large horizontal handle. Sooth deposit on lower part.

I-6 94-759, VI-2 R 410/251. Pl. 259

Casserole with a ledge for a cover; two horizontal handles. Complete except for base. H 13; Ø rim 24; Ø body 25.

I-7 96-138, V R 465/229. Pl. 259

Rim fr. of a casserole with a horizontal handle. Grey-orange clay. Soot deposits.

I-8 97-185. Pl. 259

Upper part of a casserole with a ledge for a cover and a rounded bottom; horizontal, looped handles that protrude above the rim. H 12; Ø rim 32; Ø body 36. Orange-reddish clay. Strong sooth deposit on ext.

I-9 99-482, VI R 591/241. Pl. 259

Rim fr. of a casserole with a short, curved neck and a ledge for a cover; smooth, vertical handle. Ø rim 32; Ø body 30.

I-10 00-303

Casserole with a short, curved neck; horizontal, grooved handle.

Type 2

I-11 92-823, IV B 343/208. Pl. 259

Upper part of a casserole with two vertical band handles. Ø rim 12. Light-orange clay. Sooth deposit in spots.

I-12 93-327

Casserole with the greatest width in the lower third.

I-13 93-1046. Pl. 260

Upper part of a casserole with a vertical band handle. Orange clay. Sooth deposit on entire surface.

I-14 97-70, VI-3 B 489/294. Pl. 260

Rim fr. of a casserole with a ledge for a cover; handle from the ledge of the rim.

I-15 97-96

Casserole with a ledge for a cover; handle from the ledge of the rim.

I-16 97-430, VI-2. Pl. 260

Rim and body fr. of a casserole with vertical band handle rising above the rim.

I-17 97-431, VI-2

Vertical handle that does not rise above the rim. Sooth deposit on entire surface.

I-18 98-236. Pl. 260

Rim and body fr. of a casserole with a short, curved neck and a ledge for a cover; vertical looped handle rising above the rim. Ø rim 14; Ø body 15.

I-19 98-465, Southern Houseblock, Walls 551 & 564. Pl. 260

Two joining rim and body frs. of a casserole with vertical handle, oval in cross-section with a displaced longitudinal groove. Light-orange clay on the surface, pink inside. No sooth deposit.

Type 3

I-20 99-551, Southern Houseblock

Fr. with a vertical handle. Orange clay with a reddish covering. No sooth deposit.

I-21 00-42, Southern Houseblock. Pl. 260

Fr. with a vertical handle. Orange clay with a dark covering. Sooth deposit on the spout.

I-22 00-745, Southern Houseblock

Fr. with a vertical handle. Orange clay with a dark covering. Sooth deposit on the spout.

I-23 00-1547, Southern Houseblock

Fr. with a vertical handle. Orange clay with a dark covering. Sooth deposit on wall of the vessel.

Braziers (*lopades*)

I-24 87-310, II-3 R 144

Vessel with a wide, everted rim and low straight walls passing smoothly into the base. Ø rim 24; Ø body 18; Ø base 17.

I-25 90-438, IV-2 B 280/164

Large brazier. Sooth deposit at the bottom and under the rim.

I-26 93-69, III-3 R 278/100. Pl. 260

Vessel with a wide, everted rim and low straight walls passing smoothly into the base; horizontal handle. Ø rim 26.

I-27 93-120, III-3 B 368/102

Vessel with a wide, everted rim and low straight walls passing smoothly into the rounded base; handle.

I-28 93-282, III-3 R 278/99. Pl. 260

Two joining rim and body frs. Everted rim, straight walls. Horizontal handle.

I-29 93-1054, VI-2 B 395/260. Pl. 260

Vessel with a wide, everted rim and low straight walls passing smoothly into the base. Ø rim 24.

I-30 99-78, Southern Houseblock

Vessel with a wide, everted rim and a ledge for a cover; sharp transition from the walls to the rounded base. H 9; Ø rim 44. Strong sooth deposit on the ext. surface.

I-31 02-456, Southern Houseblock. Pl. 260

Vessel with a sharp transition from the walls to the rounded base; horizontal handle. Strong sooth deposit on the ext. and int. surfaces. Traces of repair at the base. Ø 12.

Frying pans

Type 1

I-32 93-233, II-5 B 390/25

Straight walls; a vertical handle-loop fastened to the rim.

I-33 94-698, VI-2 B 395a/264

Low, slightly everted walls. H 2.

Frs. of same shape, not from deposits: 01-173, 01-241, 01-628, 01-675, 02-465.

Type 2

I-34 99-613(?), VI R 591/241

Handle of a frying pan fastened to the rim. Sooth deposit on int. surface of base and wall.

Fr. of same shape, not from deposit: 02-604.

Type 3

I-35 93-118, III-3 B 368/102

Thickened, profiled rim; base with flange. Orange-red clay.

I-36 93-119, III-3 B 368/102

Slightly convex rim.

Pots

Type 1

I-37 93-159. Pl. 260

Rim and body fr. of a pot. Orange clay. Sooth deposit on rim.

I-38 97-262, Southern Houseblock. Pl. 260

Rim and body fr. of pot with ridge.

Frs. of same shape, not from deposits: 90-367, 91-254.

Type 2

I-39 93-121, III-3 B 368/102

Stocky vessel with a curved neck and a rounded base.

I-40 93-541, IV-4 B 351/218

Stocky vessel with a ledge for a cover and a rounded base.

I-41 93-1010, III-3 R 359/123

Vessel with convex walls, a curved neck, a groove on the rim; the rim continues into a hollow handle.

I-42 95-431, VI-3 R 434/283

Vessel with a curved neck; traces of repair.

I-43 96-137, V R 465/229

Vessel with a curved neck.

I-44 96-146, V R 465/229

Vessel with a curved neck. Rough surface.

I-45 96-333, VI-3 B 474/288

Base.

I-46 96-334, VI-3 B 474/288

Small rounded base.

I-47 96-475, VI-3 B 474/290

Pot with a curved neck.

I-48 96-492, VI-3 R 477/278. Pl. 261

Pot.

I-49 97-154, Southern Houseblock. Pl. 261

Vertical looped handle with graffito.

Jugs

I-50 89-845, IV-1 B 253/146. Pl. 261

Jug with a short curved neck and a convex body with a smooth transition into the base; looped handle rising above the rim. Fabric with a rough surface. Strong sooth deposit.

I-51 91-626, III-3 R 328/111

Part of a jug.

I-52 93-37, III-3 R 278/98

Part of a jug. Light clay.

I-53 93-101, III-3 B 368/102

Part of a jug. Light clay.

I-54 93-131, III-3 B 368/102

Part of a jug.

I-55 94-408, VI-2 R 410/247. Pl. 261

Upper part of a jug with a high neck, convex walls and a vertical band handle fastened to the rim and wall.

I-56 94-547, VI-2 R 410/250. Pl. 261

Rim and body fr. of a jug with a low rim and a band handle; on the rim a ledge for a cover with an aperture.

I-57 95-40, VI-2 R 410/249

Jug with a high neck, convex walls and a rounded body.

I-58 95-397, II-5 R 451/43

Jug with a high neck, convex walls and a vertical band handle.

I-59 97-220, Southern Houseblock. Pl. 261

Jug with an unemphasized neck; a ledge for a cover and a twisted handle joined to the rim and the shoulder. Brown clay with a grey surface.

I-60 99-650, Southern Houseblock. Pl. 261

Jug with a high neck and a ledge for a cover; the rim is thickened with cutting. Dark-red clay. Strongly soothed. Ø 12.

I-61 02-251, Southern Houseblock. Pl. 261

Jug with a high neck and a rim with a complex profile. Ø 14.

I-62 01-364, Southern Houseblock. Pl. 261

Upper part of jug-strainer with a high neck and a rim with a complex profile furnished with a ledge for a cover; sieve at the base of the neck. Brown clay with grey coat. H neck 7; Ø 8.

I-63 02-551, Southern Houseblock. Pl. 261

Jug with a high neck and a rim with a complex profile. Soot deposit on the ext. surface. Ø 30.

I-64 02-675, Southern Houseblock. Pl. 261

Rim and body fr. of a jug with a high neck and a rim with a complex profile with a ledge for a cover; twisted handle. The shoulder under the handle is profiled. Ø 10.

Lids

Type 1

I-65 93-186, Pavement 1

Domed lid.

I-66 93-234, II-5 B 390/25

Domed, profiled lid with a high, perforated handle.

I-67 01-172

Domed lid.

Type 2

I-68 97-445

Truncated lid with a lug handle. Ø 18.

I-69 98-19

Truncated lid with a handle with a knob in the middle. Ø 12.

Uncertain types

I-70 90-95, IV-1 B 253/150

Casserole. Sooth deposit at the bottom and under the rim.

I-71 91-324, IV-1 B 315/135

Chytra.

I-72 94-109, IV-2 B 302/182

Chytra.

I-73 00-216, Southern Houseblock

Casserole with a short, everted rim. Brownish clay. Sooth deposit on the rim.

I-74 97-410, Southern Houseblock. Pl. 261

Casserole with a short, curved neck and a wide body. Light-grey clay.