

# P Terracottas

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During the 18 years of excavation discussed in the present publication, a considerable number of terracottas has been found in Sector NGS – almost 400 in all.<sup>1079</sup> However, they are mostly reduced to very small fragments. In the following, I attempt to identify and date most of these fragments. Accordingly, the present chapter contains a discussion of the terracotta figures and other related mouldmade objects, such as altars, bust thymiateria and figural vessels, unearthed in Sector NGS between 1985 and 2002. Insignificant fragments not derived from deposits are not considered. Chronologically, the terracottas span more or less the entire period of habitation in the sector: from the second half of the 6th century until the late 2nd century BC.

## HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF TERRACOTTAS FROM OLBIA

The terracottas from Olbia have received considerable attention in the scientific literature. First to be mentioned is the comprehensive catalogue in *Terrakoty Severnogo Pričernomor'ja* from 1970 (Kobylyna (ed.) 1970). In this volume, a number of terracottas, found in the excavations of E.I. Levi and A.N. Karasev in the Agora and in the [now Central] Temenos as well as in the city excavations and in the necropolis (*TSP*, 33-56, pls. 10-37), were published. Many of the terracottas published in this edition also form the basis of A.S. Rusjaeva's illustrations in her small monograph *Antičnye terrakoty Severo-Zapadnogo Pričernomor'ja (VI-I vv. do n.e.)* from 1982.

The most interesting context for us is a large, bottle-shaped cistern excavated by Levi and Karasev in the Central Temenos.<sup>1080</sup> This cistern was built in the early 3rd century BC at the same time as the renovation of the sanctuary. It was functioning for ca. 100 years; in the 2nd century BC, it apparently cracked and went out of use. In the second half of the century, probably during cleaning up after the destructions of the 140s BC, the cistern was filled in with refuse from the Temenos area. Thus, when excavated between 1955 and 1956, almost 2,000 pieces of terracottas were unearthed in the cistern.<sup>1081</sup> Most of these were representations of Meter with a lion on her lap. Moulds for producing Meter statuettes were also found, as were female protomes, bird statuettes and plaques with winged males (as P-59).

## TERRACOTTAS IN THE CONTEXTS OF SECTOR NGS

Around one third of the terracotta fragments, thymiateria and figural vessels were found in “closed” contexts. Only one sub-Achaic context contained terracottas, namely House II-6, Basement 186 (Context 51) under the floor, where the flat figure of a draped female with right hand held against the breast was found (P-67). Otherwise, the Archaic terracottas come from deposits of mixed date (for example, P-17, P-18, P-126) or from outside the deposits.

<sup>1079</sup> Despite intensive investigations in Parutine as well as in Kiev a number of the terracottas mentioned in find lists and/or reports cannot be located today. I have only been able to include them on the basis of archival photographs.

<sup>1080</sup> The following is based primarily on the articles Karasev & Levi 1958 and Levi 1959. Please note that, at this early period in the excavations, the find location was still called the Agora. This has led to some confusion, in particular as to whether one or two cisterns were excavated, since the same finds in *TSP* are published as deriving from the Temenos, not from the Agora.

<sup>1081</sup> Karasev & Levi 1958, 138; Levi 1959b.

A few deposits containing terracottas can be dated to the 4th to the mid-3rd century BC. The two fragmentary representations of an enthroned goddess (P-17 and P-18) found in House II-5 R 451/42/42 are probably either intrusive or heirlooms. Also found are fragments of standing women (P-71, P-80) and of a dancing woman (P-86), as well as a figurine of a piglet (P-155) and a turtle (P-156).

From a short period in the third quarter of the 3rd century BC are derived two statuettes of standing draped females (P-75-P-76), of standing draped males (P-93-P-94), as well as a representation of a horse (P-145) and probably a lion (P-151). From a deposit of the same date is a sub-Archaic head vase (P-181).

The absolute majority of the finds comes from deposits which were closed in the 140s-130s BC, when the Lower City was destroyed. Most importantly, for the first time we now encounter secure representations of Meter in the deposits (P-31, P-33, P-34, P-44 and probably P-47). Statuettes of standing draped males (P-92, P-95-P-97) and females (P-77 and P-84) were also found, as well as of a standing draped boy (P-103) and an actor (P-106). In addition, two bird figures (P-138 and P-139), a bull (P-142) and a lion (P-147) were found. Characteristic of deposits of this period are also bust thymiateria (P-174, P-176, P-178).

Some of the terracottas were treasured for a longer period, as they were repainted (P-6, 02-403) or the top of a break was painted (P-101). A repair hole in P-5 shows that terracottas could also be repaired with clamps.<sup>1082</sup> At least 11 figures were manipulated with a special surface treatment which left a resistant and shiny surface on the relief (protomes: P-2, P-3, P-10; Meter figures: P-28, P-40; Dionysos?: P-58; standing draped male: P-96; standing, non-distinct figure: 99-22; animals: P-154, P-155; doll: P-90). An analysis made in the Laboratoire Garnier in Paris suggests that the substance was beeswax. Unfortunately, none of the figures thus manipulated has been attributed to closed deposits, so it cannot be decided whether they actually derive from the same context.

#### FABRICS EMPLOYED FOR THE TERRACOTTAS FOUND IN SECTOR NGS

From the finds of moulds we know that terracotta figures and protomes were manufactured in Olbia.<sup>1083</sup> The fabrics of the terracottas from Sector NGS vary greatly, even though the majority can be grouped in a limited number of individual fabric groups. Three sandy fabrics of varying coarseness with lime inclusions stand out. Fabric 1 is coarsest and Fabric 3 finest. Fabric 4, a low-fired sandy fabric is related to Fabric 3. Fabrics 1-4 are in all probability local.

<i>Fabric group</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Provenance</i>
<i>Fabric 1</i>	Coarse, gritty, medium hard-fired fabric with abundant inclusions of lime and quartz firing to a pinkish-red, 10R 5/8, 5YR 6/6-6/8 with a bluish-grey core. Only used for large animal figures of Size 3	Probably local
<i>Fabric 2</i>	Medium fine, slightly gritty fabric with some inclusions of lime and some light-reflecting particles. It is characteristic that it fires to a red-brown colour in the range of 6/6, 6/8 and 5/8 in the hues 2.5YR, 5YR and 7.5YR, and it often has a bluish-grey core set off sharply from the fabric colour. It is also characteristic that the surface fires to a much lighter colour. This fabric is used for terracottas of all sizes from Size 2 to 5 with a wall thickness mainly between 0.5 cm and 0.7 cm	Probably local
<i>Fabric 3</i>	This fabric is a more fine-grained version of Fabric 2 having a more powdery touch. The colour is browner, mainly 7.5YR 6/6, but 10YR 7/6-6/6, 7.5YR 5/6 and 5YR 5/8 are found, and there is normally no core. Used for terracottas of sizes from Size 2 to 4 with wall thickness mainly between 0.4 cm and 0.8 cm	Probably local

<sup>1082</sup> Cf. also a protome from Panskoe I (Hannestad 2002b, 209, cat. F 12, pl. 140) and a terracotta altar from a farmhouse in the vicinity of Tauric Chersonesos (Ševčenko 1995, 162, cat. 8).

<sup>1083</sup> Zeest 1966, 11-13, pls. 2-3; Rusjaeva 1982, 7-17, 86, fig. 35.1; see also P-25.

<i>Fabric 4</i>	Medium coarse, sandy, relatively low-fired, dark-brown fabric fired 5/4, 4/2 and 2/1 in the hue 10YR. Used for thick-walled figures (0.6-1 cm) of Size 3	Probably local
<i>Fabric 5</i>	Small group of figurines in a fine, dense, fabric firing to a buff colour, 10YR 7/6-7/4 and burnished on the exterior surface	Probably Corinth
<i>Fabric 6</i>	Small group of figurines made in a dense, hard-fired fabric with a few light-reflecting particles, and a little lime, fired red, around 2.5YR and 5YR 5/6	Probably import

Table 1. Overview over fabric groups.

Very few terracottas contain pyroxene, indicating an origin at either the south coast or in the Bosporean Kingdom, and the fabrics of the pieces vary so much that they cannot be grouped in one single production place (P-149, P-166, P-175, 91-112, 93-146, 00-1165, 01-219).

### TERRACOTTAS AS EVIDENCE FOR CULT IN SECTOR NGS?

Are the terracotta fragments found in the sector reliable evidence for the popularity of individual cults in the private houses of the sector? In order to answer this, two further basic questions must be discussed. First: do the find places of the individual objects represent the locus in which they were also employed in antiquity? And second: do they represent a more or less standardized set of the terracottas available?

The latter question is the easiest one to answer. It is obvious that in most terracotta assemblages in the Black Sea region and beyond figures of Dionysos and Aphrodite with their respective entourage together with anonymous female deities, which probably but not exclusively mirrored the popularity of the Eleusinian goddesses, Demeter and Persephone, constitute the massive bulk of the figurines. These deities, by and large, were champions of the necessities of daily life: bread and wine, life and death. Because they are so common in most assemblages, I am of the opinion that we may consider the presence of such figures as representative of a fundamental stratum of religiosity. It is typical that prominent state-forming deities such Zeus and Athena are almost never found among the terracottas, if we exclude particular sanctuaries of these gods themselves. The same holds true of Apollon and Artemis, who, though extremely popular (Apollon being the patron of most of the Pontic cities), almost never feature among terracotta representations in Olbia and beyond.

If we break down by type the individual groups of terracottas found in Sector NGS, we obtain the following picture.

Deity, female			%
	Meter	24	7.1
	Enthroned female	10	3.0
	Aphrodite(?)	5	
	Artemis(?)	2	
	Athena(?)	2	
	Muse/Nymph(?)	1	
	Protome	23	6.8
	<i>Total</i>	67	19.9
Deity, male			
	Eros	5	
	Attis(?)	1	
	Dionysos(?)	1	
	Herakles	1	
	Pan	1	
	Satyr	1	
	<i>Total</i>	10	3.3

Deity or devotee, female			
	Standing draped female	21	6.2
	Dancer	5	6.8
	Head	23	
	<i>Total</i>	49	14.5
Deity or devotee, male			
	Standing draped male	8	
	Standing naked male	3	
	Standing draped boy	4	
	Sitting male	2	
	Sitting draped male	1	
	Head	1	
	Actor	6	
	Grotesque	1	
	Banqueter	2	
	<i>Total</i>	28	8.3
Gender unspecified			
	Standing draped figure	2	
	Standing figure	2	
	Arm	20	
	Back	12	
	Head	5	
	Leg	3	
	Hand	1	
	Drapery	17	
	Base	10	
	<i>Total</i>	72	21.4
Animal			
	Lion	6	
	Bird	4	
	Bull	4	
	Horse	2	
	Feline	2	
	Pig	1	
	Turtle	1	
	<i>Total</i>	20	5.9
Object			
	Corymb	2	
	<i>Kline</i>	1	
	Herm shaft	1	
	Pyxis/furniture	1	
	Torch(?)	1	
	Mask	2	
	Altar	1	
	Doll	1	
	Unidentifiable frs.	51	16.3

Thymiateria			
	Ariadne	6	
	Ariadne(?)	2	
	Bull head	3	
	<i>Total</i>	11	3.3
Plastic vases			
	Head	6	
	Figural	5	
	Sandal	3	
	<i>Total</i>	14	4.2
Overall total		337	100

Table 2. Overview over identification of terracottas found in Sector NGS.

If we compare this ensemble with, for example, the large corpus from the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore in Corinth,<sup>1084</sup> many of the same types occur, such as protomes, enthroned deities, female and male devotees, banqueters, dolls, couches, actors, masks and animals. These terracottas constitute a common stock of terracottas and can be found in many different contexts disregarding the local cult.<sup>1085</sup> However, in Corinth specific types attesting to the local cult also occur, which we do not find in Olbia, such as hydriaphoroi. In Olbia, on the other hand, it is clear that two particular groups of terracottas stand out, which are extremely rare in Corinth: representations of Meter and her entourage (including lions and Attis) and the significant amount of head thymiateria, which we attribute to the cult of Dionysos (see below). I believe that these two groups may furnish us with evidence of the more specific character of the worship that took place in and around Sector NGS. This leads us back to the first question: are the terracottas evidence of cult in the rooms where they were found? Unfortunately, the answer to this question is negative. Almost half of the terracottas derive from the deep fills which were the result of the depositing of rubbish and the levelling of the sector during the second half of the 2nd century BC (see p. 118). Moreover, around 10% of the terracottas have been secondarily burnt. Since they occur in assemblages with unburnt terracottas and since they are not confined to one or a few contexts, we may assume that they had been discarded as “rubbish”. Thus, through the terracottas we may obtain only a broad idea of the religious preferences of the inhabitants living in the area prior to the catastrophe of the 140s BC.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE CATALOGUE

The fragments are organized according to type and then within each type chronologically. Among the individual types, fragments deriving from contexts are mentioned before the fragments found outside closed contexts. Size range is given in order to provide a general idea about the type of terracotta, employing the methodology proposed by Merker.<sup>1086</sup>

<i>Size range 1</i>	Miniatures, H 3-8 cm, often solid and therefore generally well preserved
<i>Size range 2</i>	Small figurines, H up to ca. 15 cm
<i>Size range 3</i>	Larger figurines, H up to ca. 25 cm
<i>Size range 4</i>	Small statuettes, H up to ca. 50 cm, often partly or completely hand-modeled
<i>Size range 5</i>	Larger statuettes, H more than 50 cm

Table 3. Overview over size range of the terracottas.

<sup>1084</sup> Merker 2000.

<sup>1085</sup> Merker 2000, 328.

<sup>1086</sup> Merker 2000, 10.

In Sector NGS, the main size range falls within the categories 2-3. This corresponds with Merker's findings concerning the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore in Corinth.

All catalogued pieces are mouldmade unless otherwise stated. The wall thickness provides the average thickness of the wall, but the thickness varies considerably on the individual piece. Included in the catalogue are all identifiable fragments from the deposits. Of the fragments found outside the deposits, selected for inclusion in the catalogue are the better preserved fragments only.

Significant numbers have been lost since they were unearthed, and thorough investigations in Parutine as well as Kiev have not brought them to light (these examples are marked as "not located" in the text below). These are occasionally included in the catalogue, with the description deriving from the original annual find report.

## Catalogue

## FEMALE DEITIES

## Protomes

Female protomes are well known from the Pontic region,<sup>1087</sup> and the best-known types are also represented in Sector NGS.

## P-1 00-1663. Pl. 327

Fr. of upper-right side of female protome with fine wavy hair with *tainia* and cloak over back of head. The back is partly open. Hollow inside. H 7.7; W 3.5; D 7.8. Size 2-3. Fine to medium hard-fired micaceous fabric with some organic material, 5YR 5/6, core 7.5YR 4/2. Smoothed back. Late Archaic.

Identical: *TSP*, pl. 10.5 (Olbia); related: *TSP*, pl. 10.1 (Olbia); Rusjaeva 1982, 47, fig. 14b (Olbia).

## P-2 96-32. Pl. 327

Upper part of female protome with wavy hair, brow and right eye. Cloak over head and red-painted band over hair. H 5.1; W 4.2; D 4.3; WT 0.55. Size 2. Fabric 5, fine very compact fabric with some lime inclusions and small grey stones, 10YR 7/6. Surface secondarily manipulated with beeswax. Secondarily burnt. Late Archaic or early Classical.

## P-3 96-68. Pl. 327

Upper part of female protome with wavy hair, brow and right eye. H 3.5; W 5.2; D 2. Fabric 5, 2.5YR 5.8. Surface secondarily manipulated with beeswax. Late Archaic.

Related: Nalivkina 1952, fig. 1.3 (Tyritake).

## P-4 95-66. Pl. 327

Protome of female figure wrapped in *himation* with crown *stephane*. Long locks are lying over the shoulders; right arm held to the breast; left arm was applied separately and is missing. The crown *stephane* is identical to the one of the Meter mould (P-25), and we may tentatively identify P-4 as a representation of Meter. Related crowns are also found on protomes from Durankulak (Todorova 2007, 231, fig. 17), Olbia (*TSP*, pl. 32.2 and 4), Čaika (*TSP*, pl. 7.2), Kerkinitis (*TSP*, pl. 3.1), Chersonesos (*TSP*, pl. 9) and Tyritake (Nalivkina 1952, fig. 3a; *TSP*, pl. 36.4). Not seen.

## P-5 96-344, VI-3 B 474/288. Pl. 327

Fr. of female protome with left shoulder and arm, neck and hair on the left side of the head. The hair hangs loose over the shoulder and is worked over by hand. She holds her left hand to the breast. The *himation* is crudely indicated with incised and partly moulded folds over left shoulder and head. A necklace is moulded in relief. Flat, concave back; part of resting surface is preserved. One repair hole. H 9; W 7.2; D 1.2. Rather coarse, low-fired fabric with small light-reflecting particles, many small black and grey stones, and quartz, 7.5YR 6/6. Traces of white engobe and traces of red paint in hair. Because of the locks hanging over the shoulder the protome may be tentatively identified as Meter. The context is dated to the first half of the 3rd century BC

or perhaps even later. This may also be the date of P-5, even though it could also be slightly earlier.

Related: Rusjaeva 1982, 52, fig. 19 (Olbia); Hannestad 2002b, 204, cat. F 2, pl. 139 (Panskoe I [before ca. 270 BC]).

## P-6 89-875, IV-1 B 253/146. Pl. 327

Upper part of crude female protome with tall *polos*. The back is open, having a ledge for suspension. H 7.5; W 7.5; D 5.8; WT 0.8. Size 3. Fine micaceous, low-fired fabric with little quartz and organic material, 7.5YR 5/4. Two layers of paint: inner layer of white engobe with red paint in hair and red on disc ear-ring; outer layer of gypsum up to 2 mm thick with traces of pink paint on *polos* and red on eye. Secondarily burnt. The context of this piece is late Hellenistic but the fragment is evidently earlier.

## P-7 99-267. Pl. 327

Fr. of female protome, upper part of head with eyes, part of nose and hair under *polos*. H 4.3; W 3.5; D 2. Rather coarse fabric with many inclusions of lime and other stones. Size 3. The mould was very worn and the features completely blurred. Secondarily burnt. 5th century BC.

## P-8 99-670. Pl. 327

Upper part of female protome with thick hair parted in the middle under a *polos*. H 3.7; W 3.4; D 1.7. Size 3. Medium coarse fabric with small inclusions of lime and small light-reflecting particles, 7.5YR 5/4. The mould was very worn and the features completely blurred. Secondarily burnt. 5th to 4th century BC.

## P-9 92-205, III-1. Pl. 328

Female head with melon coiffure, *stephane* and veil over back of head. H 6.7; W 6; D 3.3; WT 0.5. Black gloss at both sides. Relatively fine micaceous fabric with some sand, 7.5YR 5/4; coat 7.5YR 3/0. Local?

Identical: *TSP*, pl. 15.3 (Olbia).

## P-10 00-1365. Pl. 328

Two joining frs. of upper-left side of protome with part of nimbus preserved. H 4.2; W 4.5; D 0.8. Fine, dense fabric with few light-reflecting particles, 5YR 6/6. Thick white engobe. Surface secondarily manipulated with beeswax. 4th century BC.

## P-11 92-432, IV-3 B 343/202. Pl. 328

Fr. of lower-left side of female bust protome with fold of cloak over garment, beneath remains of resting surface. Tired mould. H 7.3; W 4; WT 0.7. Size 2-3. Fabric 3, relatively fine, slightly micaceous fabric but with many small inclusions of grey, red-brown and white stones, with a powdery surface, 10YR 7/6. The date of the context is late Hellenistic, but the protome is earlier.

## P-12 91-244, IV-2 B 301/175. Pl. 328

Fr. of female protome with right hand holding a round object to the breast. Concave back. H 3.9; W 3.5; D 1.8; WT 0.7. Size 3. Rather fine to medium hard-fired fabric with few minute lime inclusions and some light-reflecting particles, 5YR 5/8. Thick white engobe. The context is

<sup>1087</sup> Rusjaeva 1982, 47-55.



dated to the Classical period, late 5th century BC; this is probably also the date of this protome.

**P-13** 99-321. Pl. 328

Fr. with right hand and breast of female protome holding an egg to the right breast with her right hand. H 6.2; W 5.5; D 3. Fabric 3 with much mica and small inclusions of lime, 5YR 6/6. 4th to 3rd century BC.

**P-14** 94-143

Right side of female protome with bent left arm and hand holding an object to the chest. Tired mould. H 8.1; W 5.6; D 1.3; WT 0.8. Size 3. Fabric 3, soft, powdery, medium hard-fired, finely micaceous fabric with few inclusions, 10YR 6/4.

**P-15** 94-345, IV-2 B 302/182. Pl. 328

Shoulder of bust protome(?). H 6.6; W 5.8; D 3.3; WT 0.95. Low-fired, rather coarse, soft fabric with abundant small mica and much coarse organic material, 10YR 6/4. The context is dated to the late Hellenistic period.

*Not included in the catalogue*

Fragments of protomes, not from deposit: 89-795 (not located), 93-1261, 99-713, 00-1853, 02-421.

## Anonymous enthroned goddesses

Fragments of 10 small figurines of a stiffly frontal enthroned female with hands on knees have been found. The figure is clad in either a *peplos* or a plaited *chiton* with a cloak over the shoulders. Only one figurine is almost completely preserved (P-19). The isolated head P-111 may derive from a related type of figurine. The figurines come in Sizes 1-2. They are mostly manufactured in a very fine, buff fabric without visible inclusions (Fabric 5), and are in all likelihood imported perhaps from Corinth. P-19 and P-20 are made in a significantly coarser fabric and they may be local copies, probably obtained by moulding from imported figurines, as suggested by the blurred outlines of the figures' features.

The type is well-known, for example, from the Athenian Acropolis<sup>1088</sup> and it is found in numerous variants throughout the ancient world.<sup>1089</sup> The proper identification of these figures remains elusive. However, they are normally believed to represent a goddess and she is frequently interpreted as Demeter. However, there can hardly be any doubt that she could represent various deities depending on the requirements of the local cult. The type is thoroughly discussed by Rusjaeva.<sup>1090</sup>

Only one of the figurines was found in a closed context, in the fill of House III-3, Basement 368 (P-16). However, the fill is dated to the late Hellenistic period, thus much later than the figurine itself. Several related figurines were found in Olbia's necropolis in tombs of the late Archaic period.<sup>1091</sup> In tombs 12 and 15 they were found in pairs. See also *TSP*, pl. 27.1-3, 5 (Olbia).

**P-16** 93-1116, III-3 B 368/108. Pl. 328

Fr. of lower body of enthroned female, from waist, wearing a cloak covering the knees over a *chiton*. The cloak is lying as a bulge around the waist. Feet are missing. H 3.8; W 2.5; D 2.2. Size 1. Fine, soft clay, no visible inclusions, 7.5YR 7/4. Late Archaic.

**P-17** 95-565 + 95-566, II-5 R 451/42. Pl. 328

Two joining frs. and one non-joining fr. Upper part of enthroned female with *peplos* and cloak over head and shoulders. H 5; W 4.6; D 4.7; H base 0.65; WT 0.35. Size 2. Very fine, soft fabric, no visible inclusions, 7.5YR 7/6-6/6; finely burnished beneath slip, relatively low fired. White engobe, cream cloak over red *peplos*. Late Archaic. The date of the deposit is mid-Hellenistic, so the figurine was evidently found out of context.

**P-18** 96-15, II-5 B 390/36. Pl. 328

Fr. of lower part of enthroned female dressed in pleated *chiton* and with a short cloak over the knees. H 2.85; W 1.9; D 1; WT 0.3. Size 1. Fine non-micaceous fabric without inclusions, 7.5YR 7/6. Late Archaic or sub-Archaic. The date of the deposit is mid-Hellenistic, so the figurine was evidently found out of context.

**P-19** 88-608. Pl. 328

Complete. Enthroned female, not completely frontal, but with a slight twist of the head towards her right. She holds both hands on her knees. Dressed in a *peplos* with apoptygma and over head and shoulders hangs a cloak. H 11.8; W 4.2; D 6.8; WT 1.5. Size 2. Relatively fine clay with small lime inclusions, many light-reflecting particles and some rather large stones up to 3 mm, 7.5YR 6/4 (surface). Early Classical.

**P-20** 02-772. Pl. 329

Two joining frs.; complete with the exception of the head, which is missing. Female figure sitting on throne with high back resting feet on a footstool. Her hands are placed on her knees. She is clad in a *peplos* with a long, foldless cloak covering her head, back and knees. H 6.8; W 3.8; D 4.4. Size 1-2. Rather coarse, sandy fabric with numerous white, grey and black inclusions, 5YR 6/6. Traces of white engobe. Late Archaic.

**P-21** 00-738. Pl. 329

Lower part of enthroned female wearing cloak with zigzag folds over right knee; her right hand, which is placed in her lap, holds a rounded object. Hollow, back not preserved. H 4.4; W 3.45; D 2.4; WT 0.6. Size 2. Relatively fine, micaceous fabric with some small grey stones and lime particles, 5YR 6/6. Late or sub-Archaic.

**P-22** 97-471, VI-2. Pl. 329

Fr. of enthroned female lacking head and part of throne. The throne has a horn finish. Late Archaic(?). Not located. Meter(?).

**P-23** 88-278. Pl. 329

Enthroned female lacking head. Late Archaic(?) Not located.

**P-24** 97-157. Pl. 329

Lower part of enthroned female wearing cloak with zigzag folds over

<sup>1088</sup> Hamdorf (ed.) 1996, figs. 45, 86, 87.

<sup>1089</sup> For example, Oppermann 2004, pl. 23.4 [Apollonia]; *TSP*, pl. 7.1 [Nadlimanskoe III], *TSP*, pl. 8.1-2 [Berezan]; *TSP*, pl. 38.3 [Katelino]; Gajdukevič 1952b, figs. 93-95, *TSP*, pl. 35.2-4 [Tyritake]; *TSP*, pl. 3.3 [Kerkinitis]; Blavatskij 1959b, fig. 15.1 [Selenskoe]; *TSP*, pl. 27.2 [Kimmerikos]; see also Kobylina 1961, pl. 1.1-2.

<sup>1090</sup> Rusjaeva 1979, 37-41; 1982, 29-37.

<sup>1091</sup> Tomb 34 (Skudnova 1988, 72-73, cat. 97), tomb 12 (Skudnova 1988, 104, cat. 158), tomb 15 (Skudnova 1988, 129, cat. 202) and tomb 95 (Skudnova 1988, 144-145, cat. 230).



right knee. Probably late Archaic. Not located. Seemingly identical to P-21.

### *Not included in the catalogue*

Small fragment of enthroned figure with right hand resting on right knee. Late Archaic, not from deposit: 02-357.

## Meter enthroned

There can be no doubt that Meter was among the earliest deities worshipped in the newly-founded city.<sup>1092</sup> This is attested by archaeological, epigraphical and even literary evidence. In Herodotus we find the well-known story of the Scythian prince Anacharsis who, inspired by the Kyzikenes' celebration of the Mother of the Gods, introduced her worship in the region called Hylaia, the eastern borderland of Olbia's chora (4.76.1-5). The presence of the cult of Meter in Hylaia has found precious proof in the well-known letter incised on a large Fikellura-style potsherd found in 1969.<sup>1093</sup> Meter theon as Lady of Hylaia (*medeon Hylaies*) is also mentioned on a graffito dated to the first half of the 5th century BC found in a *bothros* in the Western Temenos.<sup>1094</sup> From this location, which was foremost the cult place of Apollon Ietros, were unearthed two *bothroi* in which were found several graffiti on Black-glossed pottery dating to the last quarter of the 6th and the first half of the 5th century BC with dedications to Meter,<sup>1095</sup> and, in addition to the previously mentioned graffito referring to her as Lady of Hylaia, two graffiti of the 4th to 3rd century BC witnessed her epithet as the Phrygian Meter. Also in the Western Temenos were found two stone reliefs of the late Archaic period rendering the seated Meter in a *naiskos*.<sup>1096</sup>

In the Hellenistic period, the evidence for the worship of Meter strongly increased.<sup>1097</sup> Above, I have already mentioned the many terracottas found in the cistern of the Central Temenos.<sup>1098</sup> Moreover, in the same period evidence of her cult is found in almost every private house.<sup>1099</sup> A good example is the magnificent painted terracotta statue found by V.F. Farmakovskij in a rich mansion in Sector NGF, Room XV, the only room in the house with a mosaic floor.<sup>1100</sup> The room was located by the entrance to the house and in all likelihood it functioned as a cult room proper. Together with the Meter statue,<sup>1101</sup> the statue of a standing female (deity or mortal[?])<sup>1102</sup> and a small limestone altar<sup>1103</sup> were also found.

Identifying Greek deities as depicted in terracotta is a tricky affair: most terracottas are relatively generic in their iconography, so in many (perhaps even most) cases we cannot be certain which deity is intended (see also above p. 441). Considering figurines as evidence for particular cults can, therefore, be problematic. Moreover, in cases such as ours,

where the terracottas are very fragmented, errors in interpretation are likely to occur. Nevertheless, in the case of Meter we have a fair degree of certainty because her iconography by and large deviates from more generic representations. On numerous Olbia representations, Meter is portrayed as sitting on an often very ornate throne. The back of the throne frequently has crossed bars. Moreover, in a number of instances the back of the throne is covered with a piece of cloth. Her feet rest on a foot stool, often with lion paws. She is depicted with her particular attributes: tympanon and lion(s). In general, she holds the tympanon with her left hand, either supporting it from beneath or resting her hand on top of it, supporting it on the armrest of the throne. In her outstretched right hand she may hold a phiale. As early as on the terracotta from tomb 1913/15 inv. On 4041 (*TSP*, pl. 27.4), the lion is depicted lying on her lap. On the head she wears a *polos* or a mural crown with crenellations. The throne with a back made of crossed bars we find also at other locations, but never as frequently as in Olbia, and the iconographic trait of a piece of cloth covering the back of the throne (as on P-40 to P-42) is exclusively found in Olbia.<sup>1104</sup> It may mirror a particular local type, perhaps even a local cult image.

P-25 86-8. Pl. 329

Upper part of mould for the production of Meter statuettes. On the head she wears a crown *stephane* with three spiky corners (see discussion under cat. P-4). To the left of her head she holds the tympanon. 4th to 3rd century BC. Not located.

P-26 02-189. Pl. 329

Fr. of female head with wavy hair and mural crown with three crenellations. The face is not preserved. Flat, undistinguished back, solid. H 4.8; W 3.2; D 1.6. Size 3. Fine, soft fabric with few minute lime and black inclusions, and some light-reflecting particles, 10YR 6/4.

P-27 89-630. Pl. 329

Two joining frs. Meter enthroned. Left side with thigh and knee covered by cloak, throne back and armrest and tympanon held with left hand moulded in one with the tympanon, Ø 7 (arm is not moulded). On fingers are two finger-rings with round discs. Flat back with large vent hole. H 11.2; W 6; D 8.5; WT 0.75. Size 4. Relatively fine, slightly gritty fabric with small lime and many small right-reflecting particles, 10YR 5/4. Traces of white engobe, tympanon painted red on the interior, broad black stripe between tympanon and drapery. Secondarily burnt. Late Hellenistic.

P-28 99-46. Pl. 330

Fr. of left side of Meter enthroned with lap, knee and lower leg wrapped in *himation*. She is sitting on a throne with turned legs; on the lap a lion with face stamped from a Gorgo mask. Open in the back. H 5.9; W 6; D 6.3; WT 0.9. Size 3-4. Coarse, hard-fired fabric with many

<sup>1092</sup> Rusjaeva 1972; 1992, 143-148.

<sup>1093</sup> *IGDOlbia* 24; *SEG* 42.710; Rusjaeva & Vinogradov 1991.

<sup>1094</sup> On this Temenos in general, see Rusjaeva 2003; Aibabin et al. 2006; on the graffito, see Rusjaeva 1992, fig. 46.9.

<sup>1095</sup> Rusjaeva 2006a, figs. 132-133.

<sup>1096</sup> Rusjaeva 2006b, figs. 9, 148-149.

<sup>1097</sup> Rusjaeva 2003, 109.

<sup>1098</sup> Only a few of these has ever been published (Levi 1959b, fig. 3; *TSP*, pl. 16-18).

<sup>1099</sup> Rusjaeva 1992, 148.

<sup>1100</sup> Farmakovskij 1913, 67, pl. II, figs. 80, 81.

<sup>1101</sup> Farmakovskij 1913, fig. 75.

<sup>1102</sup> Farmakovskij 1913, fig. 76.

<sup>1103</sup> Farmakovskij 1913, fig. 77.

<sup>1104</sup> I am grateful to B. Bøgh for providing me with information on Meter representations found outside Olbia.

large red stones, large quartz, large organic inclusions, fine shell and some light-reflecting particles, 5YR 5/8, core 7.5R 6/0. Traces of white engobe. Surface secondarily manipulated with beeswax. Late Hellenistic.

P-29 92-597, III-1. Pl. 330

Fr. with left side and lap of seated draped figure. On lap lies a lion. Crude, hand-modeled piece. H 7; W 6.9; D 3; WT 1. Size 3-4. Fine, soft, micaceous, low-fired fabric with few lime inclusions, 10YR 6/6. Secondarily burnt.

P-30 98-107. Pl. 330

Lap and both knees of enthroned figure with heavy *himation* over knees and small lion lying on lap. H 7.3; WT 3. Size 3. Coarse, low-fired fabric with many lime inclusions up to 0.2 cm, 10YR 5/4. Traces of white engobe. Secondarily burnt. Late Hellenistic.

P-31 96-252, VI-2 P 480/271. Pl. 330

Fr. of hollow tympanon, Ø 5.7, broken off throne. The tympanon is held by a hand with finger-ring with round disc. H 5.5; W 5.7; D 1.8. Size 3. Relatively fine, slightly micaceous fabric with few minute lime inclusions, 10YR 4/2. Thick slip and traces of white engobe. Secondarily burnt. The date of the deposit is late Hellenistic, and this is also the likely date of the terracotta.

P-32 97-202. Pl. 330

Tympanon, Ø 6.1. Solid. No traces of fingers. H 5.5; W 6.1; D 0.8. Size 3-4. Fine, soft, low-fired clay with many small light-reflecting particles and large organic inclusions, 7.5YR 6/6. Traces of white engobe on both sides, red paint at both sides; on the interior a 0.6 cm wide orange band at the edge and outer perimeter.

P-33 90-232, IV-2 B 280/160. Pl. 330

Fr. of lower-right arm laying on arm rest; the outstretched hand holds a phiale with *umbo*. Probably Meter enthroned. H 6.8; W 2.9; D 5.5; WT 1.05. Size 3. Medium to fine, powdery, non-micaceous fabric with some large inclusions of lime, quartz and shell, 7.5YR 5/2. Traces of white engobe. The date of the deposit is late Hellenistic.

P-34 02-686

Enthroned figure with left elbow resting on throne's armrest and the solid plugged-in underarm held high, probably holding a now missing tympanon. Open in the back or large vent hole. H 10.8; W 3.4; D 6; WT 0.9. Size 3. Medium to coarse, micaceous, hard-fired fabric with some inclusions of large quartz and many small and large voids, 10YR 4/2; clay slip 7.5 6/4-6/6. Late Hellenistic.

P-35 90-306. Pl. 330

Fragment of left corner of arm rest of throne and part of left thigh of sitting figure with edge of *himation* draped over knees. On armrest traces of the tympanon, which has been broken off. Hollow inside. H 5.7; W 2.7; D 3.9; WT 0.7. Size 3. Fine, slightly micaceous, medium hard-fired fabric with minute inclusions, 7.5YR 5/6.

P-36 92-357, IV-4 B 351/218. Pl. 330

Fr. of foot of female dressed in long-hemmed *chiton* placed on elaborate foot stool (H 3) with lion's paw. Hollow, open underneath. H 4.3; W 4.9; D 3.2; WT 0.5. Size 3-4. Medium to fine, hard-fired, micaceous fabric with many minute lime inclusions, 7.5YR 6/6, core 2.5Y 4/0 and 5/0. Traces of white engobe, red paint on foot stool. The date of the deposit is late 2nd century BC and the date of the terracotta is late Hellenistic.

P-37 89-690. Pl. 330

Lower part of enthroned figure resting with feet under finely pleated *chiton* on foot stool with lion's paw leg. Open underneath. H 3.3; W 9.1; D 4.8; WT 0.8. Size 3-4. Medium to fine, low-fired fabric with abun-

dant small light-reflecting particles and some small black inclusions and little quartz, 10YR 5/4. Clay slip. Secondarily burnt. Late Hellenistic.

P-38 93-561, IV-4 B 351/218. Pl. 330

Fr. of lower-right leg and shoe with part of drapery and a badly preserved foot of enthroned female wearing a *chiton* and a cloak over the knees. The shoe has an indentation between the big toe and the next toe. H 8.6; W 3.3; D 5.9; H base 2.8; WT 0.5. Size 2-3. Relatively fine fabric with small white inclusions and minute light-reflecting particles, Secondarily burnt. The date of the deposit is late 2nd century BC and the date of the figurine is late Hellenistic.

P-39 86-575. Pl. 330

Fr. of sitting draped female with right foot on a high base. Hellenistic.

P-40 96-63. Pl. 331

Fr. of mid-section of enthroned figure with left arm and part of wide, high-backed throne covered with double-folded drapery hanging in neat swags. Open back. H 9; W 7.1; D 4.6; WT 0.45. Size 4. Medium to coarse, relatively hard-fired fabric with many small and larger lime and some light-reflecting particles, 2.5YR 5/8. Fine clay slip and over this a thick white engobe. Outer surface is manipulated (not on breaks, and not on back) with a thin, shiny substance, probably beeswax.

P-41 93-562, IV-4 B 351/218. Pl. 331

Upper-left corner of draped throne. H 6.3; W 5.8; D 2.5; WT 1.15. Size 5(?). Rather fine micaceous fabric with small black and red-brown inclusions, 7.5YR 7/6-6/6. Traces of white engobe and over this gilding. The date of the deposit is late 2nd century BC and the date of the terracotta is late Hellenistic.

P-42 86-69. Pl. 331

Upper-left corner of draped throne. H 4.1; W 4.6; WT 0.5. Size 3. Fine, sandy fabric with numerous light-reflecting particles, 5YR 6/6, core 10YR 5/1. Late Hellenistic.

This fragment seems to come from the same mould as Rusjaeva 1982, fig. 33.

P-43 91-890. Pl. 331

Upper corner of throne with crossing bars. H 4; W 5.5; D 1. Size 3-4. Medium to fine, micaceous, relatively low-fired fabric with small lime, quartz and large red stones up to 0.8 cm, 7.5YR 6/6, core 10YR 5/2.

P-44 92-384, III-3 R 359/113. Pl. 331

Right horned corner of throne. W 2.5; W 3.3; D 1.5. Fabric 3, 5YR 6/6. Size 2-3. The date of the deposit is late Hellenistic.

P-45 96-318. Pl. 331

Leg of throne with turned leg. H 4.5; W 1; D 2.8. Relatively fine fabric, but with some coarser inclusions of lime, 10YR 7/6.

### *Not included in the catalogue*

Draped horn of throne, not from deposit: 98-312.

### *Probably Meter enthroned*

P-46 93-197, II-5 B 390/26. Pl. 331

Lower part of sitting figure, probably female, with heavy drapery over legs. H 17.7; W 7.5; D 4.2; WT 1.4. Size 3-4. Fine fabric with abundant minute light-reflecting particles and occasional small rounded stones, 5YR 5/6. Traces of white engobe. The date of the deposit is late 2nd century BC.

P-47 92-621, IV-3 B 343/204. Pl. 331

Right underarm of figure holding out a phiale with right hand. Solid. H 5.3; W 2.6. Size 3. Relatively fine, micaceous, low-fired fabric with much organic matter, 10YR 6/4. White engobe, faint traces of outlining fingers with red paint. Meter enthroned(?). The date of the deposit is late Hellenistic.

## OTHER FEMALE DEITIES

### *Aphrodite(?)*

P-48 93-262, III-3 B 368/102. Pl. 331

Left side of torso and upper part of left arm of nude(?) female. H 5; W 5.9; D 2.5; WT 0.7. Size 2-3. Relatively fine, pimply fabric with small rounded inclusions and many light-reflecting particles and organic material. Secondarily burnt. The date of the deposit is late 2nd century BC, but the terracotta is probably some centuries earlier.

Identical: *TSP*, pl. 6.7 (Nikonion).

P-49 01-461a. Pl. 331

Torso of standing female with naked upper body and lower body wrapped in a cloak with a roll of drapery beneath lower part of abdomen. H 7.7; W 6; D 2.8; WT 0.4. Size 2. Rather fine, sandy fabric with abundant light-reflecting particles, some lime and small black particles; pimply surface. Secondarily burnt. Late Hellenistic.

P-50 91-263. Pl. 331

Fr. of semi-naked female with naked right breast and a cloak over left shoulder. H 3.3; W 3.3; D 0.9; WT 0.3. Size 2. Fine, micaceous fabric, no inclusions, burnished ext. with a soapy touch; surface 7.5YR 6/6.

P-51 02-516. Pl. 332

Bare-breasted torso of a woman. H 6.8; W 7.3; D 4.5. Fabr. 3, 2.5YR 5/8. Secondarily burnt. Late Hellenistic.

### *Artemis(?)*

Artemis is rarely depicted on terracotta statuettes, not just in Olbia (Guldager Bilde 2009).

P-52 86-943, III-1 R 96/68. Pl. 332

Torso and upper part of legs of a female clad in a short *chiton* belted at the waist. Due to the dress, the statuette is probably to be identified as Artemis. The date of the deposit is late Hellenistic and this is also the likely date of the terracotta. Not located.

P-53 96-69. Pl. 332

Fr. of torso of standing female. She is dressed in a *chiton* belted under the breast; around the hips a cloak is wrapped, its end is brought over the back and left shoulder. With the right hand she grips the coat; left hand is held akimbo. In all likelihood, Artemis is portrayed dressed in her hunting garb. H 6.4; W 6.6; D 4; WT 0.9. Open in the back. Fabric

3, fine soft clay with many coarse inclusions of stones, 10YR 7/6, core 10YR 7/4. Late Hellenistic.

A similar statuette is found in a house in Chersonesos in the context of a house sanctuary dedicated to the Delphic triad.<sup>1105</sup>

### *Athena(?)*

Representations of Athena are generally rare amongst figural terracottas in Olbia and beyond. In Olbia, a few clay depictions of this goddess have been found (for example, *TSP*, pl. 34.1 and probably pl. 35.3).

P-54 93-389, IV-3 R 383/197. Pl. 332

Standing female, very stylized, clad in a short cloak covering the head and hanging behind her back over a foldless dress. Complete with the exception of the head, which is missing. On the breast is a rounded item (aegis?). The arms are not preserved, but at the place of the elbows there is a conical deepening Ø 1 cm; depth 0.4 cm for adhering the arms. Reminiscent most of all of Bosporan figurines. H 10; W 4.7; D 5.2; H base 0.8; WT 0.5. Size 2. Relatively coarse, sandy fabric with abundant inclusions of pyroxene and up to large lime, and abundant light-reflecting particles and quartz; relatively hard fired, 5YR 6/6. Athena or an adorant(?). The date of the deposit is late Archaic to Classical; the figurine can probably be dated to the late 5th century BC. Its fabric and the uncommon form makes it certain that it is an import.

P-55 94-122, IV-2 B 302/182. Pl. 332

Three joining frs. of a handmade figurine of a standing figure with raised right arm. H 6.4; W 3.5. Size 2. Low-fired, rather coarse, soft fabric with abundant small mica and much coarse organic material, 10YR 4/1. Traces of white engobe, pink paint. The date of the deposit is late Hellenistic.

Parallel(?): *TSP*, pl. 15.3.

### *Muse or nymph(?)*

P-56 93-134, III-3 B 368/102. Pl. 332

Lower part beneath waist of female sitting on a rock. We view her left side as she sits on the rock stretching her right leg forward and crossing under this her left leg. She is dressed in a *chiton* and above this a heavy cloak with a roll lying on her lap. H 14; W 19; D 7; H base 3; WT 0.5. Size 2-3. Fabric 3 with some small and even extremely large inclusions of lime, up to 2 cm and a pimply surface, 5YR 6/6. Traces of white engobe; the *chiton* is painted blue and the cloak pink with broad blue stripes. 02-445, a fragment of a rock-shaped base with remains of drapery (not from deposit and not in the catalogue) may pertain to a similar statuette. The context in which the statuette was found is dated to the late 2nd century BC; the terracotta may be slightly earlier, perhaps mid-2nd century BC.

This type of terracotta was extremely popular in antiquity.<sup>1106</sup> It may have depicted a mortal woman in divine disguise, because the tight clothing corresponds to the draped female representations of the "Tanagra" ladies;<sup>1107</sup> a mould for producing this type of figurine was found in Chersonesos in the excavation of Quarter XVII in 1940.<sup>1108</sup>

<sup>1105</sup> Zolotarev 1985, 267, fig. 4 – note that in the drawing, the garment is misunderstood and she is wrongly depicted as holding an object in her right hand.

<sup>1106</sup> Winther 1903, 111, fig. 9; *Bürgerwelten* 1994, cat. 85; mirror reversed: Oppermann 2004, pl. 51.3 (Albesti).

<sup>1107</sup> Graepler 1994, 53.

<sup>1108</sup> Belov & Jakobson 1953, 117, fig. 8; see also *TSP*, pl. 13.8. In addition can be mentioned Winther 1903, 111, fig. 9 (Tanagra) and, related, 112, fig. 4 (Tanagra), fig. 6 (Nola and Kyrenaika), 113, fig. 3 (Tanagra), fig. 4 (Kyme), fig. 5 (Ruvo).

## Male deities

*Attis(?)*

P-57 93-274, III-3 B 368/102. Pl. 333

*Naiskos* on high base with standing figure wearing long trousers over boots. The fr. preserves lower-left corner and lower part of the person's legs; back is lacking. H 4.6; W 3.8; D 2.3; H base 2.3; WT 0.4. Size 2. Very fine and very soft fabric with small specks of light-reflecting particles and a few relatively large lime inclusions, 5YR 6/6. Many traces of paint: on the *naiskos*, cream colour; stand plate in *naiskos*, light-blue; background in niche, vermilion; on trousers, Egyptian blue. Import.

Considering how wide the "pilaster" of the *naiskos* is and how tiny the figure is, there can be no doubt that it is an accessory figure, probably Attis flanking a now missing Meter; cf. Vermaseren 1989, pl. XXXV.175 (Drepanon; late Hellenistic).<sup>1109</sup> The date of the deposit is late 2nd century BC.

*Dionysos(?)*

P-58 02-658. Pl. 333

Fr. of left side of large figurine. Male(?) with naked left leg sitting on drapery placed over boulder rock; the right leg was probably raised. Open in the back. H 10.1; W 8.1; D 3.7; WT 0.6. Size 3. Medium to coarse, relatively low-fired fabric with some large lime, much organic material and a few light-reflecting particles, 5YR 6/6, core 2.5YR 4/0. White engobe, traces of pink on drapery. Surface secondarily manipulated with beeswax. Very close to 02-445, which could pertain to this figure if not to a figure of a Muse/Nymph (see P-56). Dionysos(?) leaning on lap of Ariadne(?). This iconography is found on the Derveni krater (Barr-Sharrar 2008).

*Eros*

P-59 91-190. Pl. 333

Left leg and groin of standing naked male with cloak behind back and long wings. H 6.4; W 4.2; D 0.9. Size 2. Relatively fine, micaceous fabric with some small lime particles and quartz, 7.5YR 4/4.

This type has been discussed in the scholarly literature. It is most commonly known as Eros Thanatos (*TSP*, 13). According to Rusjaeva represented is Eros-Iakchos (Rusjaeva 1979, 67-69). The most recent discussion is in Hannestad (2002b, 207-208; see also Oppermann 2004, 190). The figure may represent Dionysos as the golden-winged, androgynous Phanes-Protogonos-Eros, a central Orphic figure or even the initiated one himself. This type of figurine has been found at a number of localities, foremost in the northwestern and western Pontic region.<sup>1110</sup> In Olbia, at least 40 individual figurines were found in the cistern in the Central Temenos (Levi 1959b, 14-15, fig. 5.3-4; Levi 1964a, 170, fig. 41.2; Levi 1970, 46, nos. 36-37, pl. 20.5, 20; Rusjaeva 1979, fig. 36). Late Hellenistic.

P-60 00-1781. Pl. 333

Head of Erot(?) with garland. The boy has puffy cheeks and a small, pouting mouth. The hair is long and curly. He is turning the head to his left and upward. Solid. H 3; W 3.5; D 2.8. Size 2. Rather fine clay with some light-reflecting particles and occasional small rounded stones, 5YR 5/6. White engobe, face painted light-orange, leaves of garland blue and the apple gilded. No paint on back side. Hellenistic.

P-61 02-187. Pl. 333

Very crude figure of Eros moving right, almost completely preserved. Flat back with strap for suspension. H 8.6; W 6.1; D 3.4; WT 0.6. Size 2. Fine, soft, slightly micaceous, low-fired fabric, 10YR 4/1. Secondarily burnt. Late 2nd to early 1st century BC. From the same workshop as P-62.

P-62 02-471 + 02-622. Pl. 333

Two joining frs. Almost complete. Eros with *stephane* (added separately) riding ram right. Open in the back. Worn mould. H 8.1; W 6.9; D 2.4; WT 0.6. Size 2. Fine, soft, slightly micaceous, low-fired fabric with few small red inclusions, 10YR 4/3. Secondarily burnt. Late 2nd to early 1st century BC. From the same workshop as P-61.

*Herakles*

Herakles is not particularly common in Olbia (Rusjaeva 1992, 123-127). The most spectacular terracotta portraying the hero was found in 1970 in a well in a building in the southern part of the Gymnasium (Karasev & Levi 1976, 39, fig. 16, 42; Rusjaeva 1979, fig. 71).

P-63 93-204, III-3 B 368/102. Pl. 333

Head and upper torso of bearded male with animal skin tied around neck with a Herakles knot. He turns his head strongly to his left side. The face is worn, but it appears that the facial features are rather Classicizing. H 5.2; W 4.2; WT 0.5. Size 2. Fine, rather soft fabric with some light-reflecting particles, 7YR 7/4. The date of the deposit is late Hellenistic, the terracotta could be slightly earlier.

*Satyr*

P-64 00-999. Pl. 333

Fr. of lower left part of squatting ithyphallic Satyr. H 4; W 3.1; D 3.6; WT 0.5. Size 2. Fine, dense fabric with few minute lime inclusions and small voids, 10YR 7/4, core 5Y 6/1. Traces of thin red paint on exterior. Fabric 5, Corinth(?).

This is a well-known type found in a number of places in several variants, for example Olbia's necropolis, tomb 81 (Skudnova 1988, 137-138, cat. 219 dated to the late 6th century BC); see also *TSP*, pl. 5.4 (Nikonion), pl. 30.1 and 7 (Olbia); Bodzek (ed.) 2006, 288, fig. 2 (Nadlimanskoe III).

<sup>1109</sup> I am obliged to B. Bøgh for this reference.

<sup>1110</sup> Found in Odessos, Apollonia Pontike, Kallatis, Tyras, Nikonion, Olbia, Chersonesos, Panskoe, Kerkinitis, Masliny (references in Hannestad 2002b, 202, 207-208; see also Bodzek (ed.) 2006, 295, figs. 15-16 [Nikonion]), as well as in Čajka (Popova 2000, fig. 5.1), Sboryanovo (Stojanov et al. 2006, 27, fig. 38) and in Gordion (Romano 1995, nos. 100-103). A mould is exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Nessebar showing that this type of figurine was also produced in Mesembria.



*Pan*

P-65 86-347, II-3 R 58. Pl. 333

Head of Pan, rendered with pointed ears and goat horns. Not located.

Pan figurines have been found previously in Olbia: see *TSP*, pl. 22.1 and 4.

## Females

*Standing draped females*

P-66 01-111. Pl. 333

Fr. of standing female holding a flower to her breast with right hand. She is clad in a mantle fastened on the right shoulder with zigzag folds and swallow-tail fold over stomach; the figurine lacks head and feet. H 13.5; W 5.3; D 3.8. Size 2. Relatively fine, sandy fabric with abundant small light-reflecting particles, small white and black inclusions, 5YR 6/6. Late Archaic or sub-Archaic.

Related: Rusjaeva 1982, 40, fig. 9 (Olbia).

P-67 89-551, II-6 B 186/51. Pl. 334

Standing, draped female. She is clad in a mantle fastened on the right shoulder with zigzag folds and swallow-tail fold over stomach. Lacks head and lower part of legs, and a large fr. is splintered off the left side. She holds her right hand to the breast, but seemingly without any object in it. H 17.5; W 9; D 3.9. Fine fabric; no visible inclusions except for a number of light-reflecting particles, 5YR 6/6. White engobe, traces of red paint on mantle. Sub Archaic. The date of the deposit is late Archaic to late 5th century BC.

P-68 91-412, IV-1 B 315/137. Pl. 334

Torso and neck base with right upper arm and side of standing female clad in relatively low-belted *peplos* or sleeveless *chiton* and cloak over left shoulder. Open, concave back. H 10.5; W 8.7; D 4. Size 3-4. Rather coarse, relatively hard-fired fabric with many large and small lime particles, small red and grey stones and abundant small light-reflecting particles, 5YR 6/8, core 10YR 7/4. Classical. The date of the deposit is late 2nd century BC, so the figurine was evidently found out of context.

P-69 88-7. Pl. 334

Torso of standing female holding object to her breast with left hand. Classical. Not located.

P-70 00-1165. Pl. 334

Torso of standing female clad in *chiton* and *himation* covering head and lower body standing in *orans* position with both arms bent at the elbow and under arms lifted up. Hollow inside, back without contour, open beneath. H 5.8; W 4.3; D 2.3; WT 0.5. Size 2. Medium to fine, sandy, medium hard-fired fabric with abundant light-reflecting particles, minute black inclusions and some lime, 7.5YR 6/6, core 10YR 4/2. Classical to late Classical.

P-71 96-218, V R 469/231. Pl. 334

Upper part of standing draped female completely wrapped in *himation* also over head. Tired mould. Open slightly concave back. H 4.5; W 2.5; D 1.3. Size 2. Fabric 2 with some large lime and quartz, 7.5YR 7/6. The date of the deposit is mid-Hellenistic and this is probably also the date of this figurine.

P-72 89-944. Pl. 334

Fr. of female mid-torso with high-belted *chiton* with buttons on shoul-

der. In her bent right hand she holds a round object with deepenings, perhaps a ball. Not located.

P-73 86-80. Pl. 334

Female torso with *chiton* buttoned on the shoulder probably of standing draped female. Not located.

P-74 00-1851. Pl. 334

Female with high-girded sleeveless *chiton* with cloak wrapped around lower part of right arm and body. H 3.2; W 4; D 3. Fabr. 3, 5YR 6/6. Size 3. The head was attached separately as can be observed from the grooves intended for fastening the head to the neck base.

P-75 89-155, II-6 B 186/46. Pl. 334

Lower part of standing draped female with *chiton* and probably short cloak, no details on back. Hollow inside, open underneath. No original surface is left. H 2.7; W 4.4; D 3.3; WT 0.75. Size 2. Fine, powdery, non-micaceous, medium hard-fired fabric, 7.5YR 5/6. The context is dated to the third quarter of the 3rd century BC and this is probably the date of the figurine also.

P-76 87-529, II-3 B 89/10. Pl. 335

Lower part of standing draped female with *chiton* and cloak. Flat and solid. H 4.5; W 4; D 1.15. Size 2. Fine, soft, non-micaceous fabric with few lime particles, 7.5YR 6/6. Traces of white engobe. The context is dated to the third quarter of the 3rd century BC; perhaps this figurine can also be dated this late.

P-77 94-181, IV-2 B 302/182. Pl. 335

Standing female with finely-pleated *chiton* and short cloak over it. H 5.3; W 3.3; D 2.1; WT 0.65. Size 2. Low-fired, rather coarse, soft fabric with abundant small mica and much coarse organic material, 10YR 6/4, core 5Y 4/1. Same fabric and execution as P-55, P-61 and P-62. The date of this context is late Hellenistic and this is also the date of the figurine.

P-78 94-468, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 335

Fr. of lower-right leg of standing draped female with pleated *chiton* and long, heavy *himation*. Flat with slightly concave back. Companion piece to 94-467. H 3.9; W 1.9; D 1.3; H base 0.55. Size 1. Fine, dense, hard-fired fabric with some small lime inclusions and few light-reflecting particles, 2.5YR 5/4. White engobe. The date of this context is the third quarter of the 3rd century BC and this is also the likely date of this figurine.

P-79 86-179. Pl. 335

Lower part of legs, both feet and base of standing female with weight on left leg. She is dressed in a *chiton* with stiff parallel folds and with a cloak. H 4.2; W 4.8; H base 1.3; WT 0.72. Size 2. Relatively fine fabric with abundant light-reflecting particles. Secondarily burnt.

P-80 95-567, II-5 R 451/42. Pl. 335

Two non-joining frs. Right thigh and knee of standing figure draped in heavy mantle with Archaizing zigzag folds. H 8.7; W 5; WT 2.3. Size 3. Fairly fine fabric with abundant small, silvery mica and some larger, golden mica, few small inclusions of lime and a little pyroxene, 5YR 5/6, core 10YR 7/2. White engobe. The date of the context is mid-Hellenistic and this is probably also the date of this piece.

P-81 95-263. Pl. 335

Two joining frs. of lower-right leg with drapery. H 12.5; W 4.7; D 3.5; WT 0.8. Size 3-4. Rather fine, dense, sandy fabric, 2.5YR 5/8. Traces of white engobe.

P-82 90-464a. Pl. 335

Middle and lower part of standing draped female with *chiton* and mid-body completely wrapped in thin cloak showing the *chiton* folds

underneath. Hollow inside. H 7.5; W 3.9; D 2.7; WT 0.9. Size 2-3. Fine, soft, micaceous fabric, 5YR 6/6, core 7.5YR 5/2. White engobe. Secondarily burnt. Late Hellenistic.

P-83 92-358, IV-4 B 351/218. Pl. 335

Base and right foot of standing draped female. H 3; W 3.1; D 5.3. Fabric 3, 5YR 6/6. Size 3. The date of this context is late Hellenistic.

P-84 92-383, III-3 R 359/113. Pl. 335

Left shoulder and back of standing draped female. H 3.8; W 3.3; D 4.5. Fabric 2, 10R 5/6, core Gley 1 6/5G. Size 3. Fabric 2. The date of this context is late Hellenistic.

### *Not included in the catalogue*

Fragments of standing draped females, not from deposits: 86-755 (not located), 91-30, 91-569, 92-219, 93-172, 97-101.

### *Dancers*

Tightly-clothed females in dancing poses are common in the repertoire of Hellenistic terracottas. They often have the hands covered under the drapery, a motif that was very popular in Hellenistic sculpture. An example is the so-called Baker Dancer in bronze in the Metropolitan Museum of Art of the mid-3rd century BC.<sup>1111</sup> The significance of the dancers has been debated.<sup>1112</sup> At least some of them can be understood in a Dionysiac connection. We find similar mantle dancers on mouldmade bowls.<sup>1113</sup>

P-85 89-541a. Pl. 336

Head and shoulders of female entirely wrapped in thin *himation* including lower part of face. Not located.

P-86 96-72, II-5 B 390/37. Pl. 336

Fr. of right leg with knee and part of thigh and lower leg covered by *himation*. H 5.75; W 2.5; D 1. Size 3. Fine, relatively hard-fired fabric with few light-reflecting particles, 5YR 5/6. Traces of white engobe. The date of this context is mid-Hellenistic and this is probably also the date of this figurine.

P-87 94-256. Pl. 336

Fr. of right side of standing female in *chiton* and completely wrapped in long *himation* in torsion towards her left. Hollow inside. H 12.6; W 4.1; D 2.8; WT 0.5. Size 2-3. Fabric 2 with few small lime inclusions, 5YR 5/8. White engobe. Hellenistic. Same type as P-88.

P-88 91-654. Pl. 336

Lower part from belly to base of female with *himation* in rotation towards her left. Hollow inside, open under base. Tired mould. H 9.3; W 4.9; D 4.2; WT 0.5. Size 2. Fabric 2, 7.5YR 6/6. Clay slip in mould. Hellenistic. Same type as P-87.

## Males

### *Standing males: nude, semi-draped and draped*

P-89 93-689, III-3 B 368/105. Pl. 336

Back of naked standing male. H 5.7; W 3.7; WT 0.5. Size 2. Fine, very soft, highly-micaceous, laminated fabric. Secondarily burnt. The date of this context is late Hellenistic.

P-90 96-319. Pl. 336

Back and buttocks of naked male. H 4.9; W 3; D 1.9. Fabric 3, 5YR 5/6, core 5YR 4/1. Size 2. Remains of white engobe. Surface secondarily manipulated with beeswax. Secondarily burnt.

P-91 86-845. Pl. 336

Fr. with belly and muscular right leg of standing naked male perhaps with mantle behind back, as along the right side is a projecting background. H 8; W 2.5; WT 0.6. Size 2. Rather fine clay with minute specks of light-reflecting particles, 5YR 7-6/8. Traces of white engobe. Late Classical or Hellenistic.

P-92 89-876, IV-1 B 253/146. Pl. 336

Fr. of male figure standing stiffly erect with legs close together. He is wrapped in a cloak which he draws forward with the hands bent under the drapery, perhaps revealing a no longer preserved phallus. Head and feet missing. The date of this context is late Hellenistic and this is probably also the date of this figurine. Not located.

P-93 94-467, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 336

Fr. of lower body of standing draped male with long, heavy *himation*. Flat with slightly concave back. H 3.5; W 1.8; D 1.2. Size 1. Fine, dense, hard-fired fabric with some small lime inclusions and few light-reflecting particles, 10R 5/8. Traces of white engobe. The date of this context is the third quarter of the 3rd century BC and this is probably also the date of this figurine.

P-94 93-1088, VI-2 R 395/260. Pl. 337

Lower legs of standing male wrapped in a long, rather stiff cloak, feet are not preserved (if ever rendered). Lacks something originally sitting(?) to the left of the lower-left leg. Thin stand plate. H 7.7; W 7.2; D 2.3; H base 0.5. Size 2. Fine fabric with minute light-reflecting particles and minute inclusions of lime, 2.5YR 6/4. The date of this context is the third quarter of the 3rd century BC and this is probably also the date of this figurine, if it is not earlier.

P-95 93-73, III-3 R 278/101. Pl. 337

Torso of standing male or boy wrapped completely in cloak holding the drapery at the breast with the bent right arm and hand. H 4.2; W 2.5; D 1.2. Size 1. Rather fine fabric with many minute specks of light-reflecting particles and few even rather large stones, 5YR 6/4-6/6. The date of the context is late 2nd century BC.

P-96 96-206, VI-3 R 459/273. Pl. 337

Lower part of standing male draped in a mantle. H 5.3; W 5.3; D 4.1. Fabric 3, 5YR 6/6. Size 2. Fabric 2. The date of the context is late Hellenistic.

P-97 92-430, IV-3 B 343/202. Pl. 337

Left shoulder and chest of standing male (or boy) draped in cloak. Hol-

<sup>1111</sup> Thompson 1950.

<sup>1112</sup> For example, Summerer 1996; Friesländer 2001.

<sup>1113</sup> For example, Laumonier 1977, pls. 23.6091, 26.3286.

low, back without relief. H 3.3; W 3; D 2.3; WT 0.75. Size 2. Fabric 2 with few small reddish inclusions, 5YR 6/8. The date of the context is late Hellenistic.

**P-98** 93-241, II-5 B 390/25. Pl. 337

Male standing with right foot on a rock. There is a tiny fr. of a short cloak behind his right leg. Fr. of lower-right leg, boulder and a corner of the stand plate. H 5.2; W 3.4; D 3.4; H base 0.7; WT 0.5. Size 2. Fine, soft fabric with abundant very fine mica, 7.5YR 7/6. White engobe. The date of the context is late 2nd century BC; this could be the date of this figurine, but it is likely to be slightly earlier.

### *Seated males*

Seated boys and young males are well known from the repertoire of "Tanagra" figurines (*Bürgerwelten* 1994, cat. 72; Hamdorf (ed.) 1996, 101-102).

**P-99** 92-431, IV-3 B 343/202. Pl. 337

Naked leg of male sitting on rock(?) covered with drapery. Hollow inside. H 3.8; W 1.9; D 3.7; WT 0.5. Size 2. Relatively fine, slightly micaceous, medium hard-fired fabric with many small lime particles, 2.5YR 5/8. Faint traces of white engobe. The date of the context is late Hellenistic.

**P-100** 85-24. Pl. 337

Lower torso of sitting male wrapped in cloak and possibly with boots. H 6.2; W 6.2; D 2. Size 2. Red paint on left leg. Fabric 2, 5YR 7/6, core 10YR 6/1.

This figure belongs to the group of soldier-ephebes dated to the (mid) 3rd century BC; for example, Burn & Higgins 2001, cat. 2132-2137 (Tanagra).

**P-101** 02-602a. Pl. 337

Two joining frs. of squatting male with right foot and genitalia preserved. Hollow inside, open underneath. Satyr(?) or fisherman(?). H 4.3; W 12.2; D 6; H base 2; WT 0.7. Size 3-4. Fine to medium, hard-fired fabric with few inclusions of lime and few light-reflecting particles, 7.5YR 6/6, core 5Y 6/1. Clay wash. Traces of light-lilac paint on skin and on break after left foot, hence the paint is secondary.

### *Reclining male figurine (banqueter)*

**P-102** 88-50. Pl. 337

Male reclining on left side with one leg raised and feet crossing. Under the feet is a pillow. H of base/kline 3.3 cm. H 4.7; W 5; D 4.3; WT 0.7. Size 2. Relatively fine, sandy fabric with many small inclusions of lime, 5YR 6/4-5/4.

## Boys

### *Standing draped boys*

**P-103** 93-1115, III-3 B 368/108. Pl. 337

Lower part of standing boy(?) resting on his left leg. He is completely covered in a long cloak. Roundish base. H 9.4; W 3.8; D 2.8; H base 0.8; WT 0.3. Size 2. Fine, highly-micaceous and soft fabric, 5YR 6/6. The date of the context is late Hellenistic; the figurine itself could be slightly earlier.

**P-104** 86-543. Pl. 337

Fr. of neck and mid-torso of standing boy wrapped in *himation* with bent right arm covered by the cloak grasping the drapery. H 3.5; W 3.5; D 1.7. Size 2. Relatively fine fabric but with sparse large inclusions of lime and some small voids, 5YR 6/8.

**P-105** 89-945. Pl. 338

Head and shoulders of standing boy draped with tight-fitting cloak. Not located.

## Comic actors and grotesques

Representations of actors are common in the repertoire of terracotta figurines of the 4th century BC and of the Hellenistic period. In Sector NGS, at least six fragmentary statuettes have been unearthed. One, **P-106**, derives from a late Hellenistic context.

### *Actors*

**P-106** 89-817, IV-1 B 257/157. Pl. 338

Fat-bellied comic actor wrapped in *himation*, missing head and feet. The context is dated to the late Hellenistic period prior to the destruction of the 140s BC. Not located.

**P-107** 86-301. Pl. 338

Lower part of thick-bellied comic actor wearing mask and completely wrapped in cloak; preserved is lower part of mask and right part of body, including belly and right arm. He is turning to his right and gripping the drapery with his right hand. H 4.6; W 3.2; D 2.6; WT 0.45. Size 2. Relatively fine fabric, no visible inclusions. Secondarily burnt.

**P-108** 89-683a. Pl. 338

Actor wearing mask and completely wrapped in *himation*. Not located.

**P-109** 02-444. Pl. 338

Fat-bellied, comic actor wrapped in a short cloak covering mid-body and left arm. He is shown in spiral torsion looking with his head bent towards his right to the left. Almost complete, lacking feet and part of right side. H 9.2; W 4.2; D 3.1; WT 0.45. Size 2. Relatively fine, sandy fabric with some inclusions of lime and light-reflecting particles, 5YR 6/6. Traces of white engobe, cloak painted red.

### *Not included in the catalogue*

Fragments of thick-bellied, draped males, not from deposit: 01-904, 02-384.

### *Grotesque*

**P-110** 99-268. Pl. 338

Head of male grotesque with head turned strongly to his left. He is partly bald and has a strongly wrinkled brow and broad open mouth. Partly moulded, partly shaped by hand. Solid. H 3.4; W 3.1; D 3.2. Size 2. Fine, relatively hard-fired, micaceous fabric with some fine lime inclusions, 5YR 5/6. Hellenistic.



## Isolated human limbs

A large number of isolated limbs are preserved. These are often solid and thus preserve well.

### *Female heads*

P-111 00-1383. Pl. 338

Head of female figure with tightly-fitting veil. Very worn mould, almost no details, nose added as separate lump of clay. Hollow inside. H 4.1; W 3.1; D 4; WT 0.4. Size 2. Fine, micaceous, relatively hard-fired fabric with few lime inclusions, 7.5YR 6/6. Ionian style. Late Archaic.

P-112 01-133. Pl. 338

Back side of female head with hair wrapped in cloth. Solid. H 5.2; W 3.35; D 3.3. Size 3. Fine, micaceous fabric, relatively hard fired, 7.5YR 7/4. Early Classical.

P-113 87-244. Pl. 338

Head of female with undulating locks and a low *polos*. Mid-5th century BC. Not located.

P-114 94-123, IV-2 B 302/182. Pl. 338

Female head. Not located.

P-115 88-542, III-2 R 52/75. Pl. 338

Female head, oval, with pronounced double chin, upturned corners of mouth, faint dimple in chin. Melon coiffure modified with addition of hair tied in bow on top of head wound with band. Moulded ear-ring. H 7.6; W 3.8; D 4. Size 4. Fine clay with abundant silvery mica, some small lime inclusions. Traces of red paint on hair bow. Secondarily burnt. The date of the context is late Hellenistic and this is firmly in agreement of the style of the head.

P-116 97-7. Pl. 338

Female head, oval, with pronounced double chin and Venus rings on neck. Deep-set eyes lower in the outer corners and a slightly open mouth. H 7.2; W 4.1; D 2.6. Fabric 2, 5YR 6/8, core 7.5YR 4/3. Late Hellenistic.

P-117 86-288, II-3 R 129. Pl. 339

Lower part of female head from lower eyelids to and including neck. The face is oval with fleshy upturned lips, marked lower lids, pronounced double chin with dimple. H 5.9; W 3.6; D 3.3; WT 0.5. Size 4. Relatively fine, sandy fabric with small lime inclusions and some voids, pinkish core 5YR 6/6, surface 2.5Y 7/4. Late Hellenistic.

P-118 86-348, II-3 R 58. Pl. 339

Female head. Same type as P-119 and 89-168. Late Hellenistic. Not located.

P-119 02-188. Pl. 339

Lower part of idealized human face with heavy chin. Size 3. Same type and perhaps same mould as P-118 and 89-168. Late Hellenistic.

P-120 94-466, VI-2 B 395a/261. Pl. 339

Two joining frs. with same number, head lacking face; hair in bow on top of head. Solid. H 4.1; W 2.4; D 2.7. Size 2. Fine, dense, hard-fired fabric with few light-reflecting particles, 7.5YR 5/6. White engobe, dark-red paint on hair. The date of the context is the third quarter of the 3rd century BC.

P-121 02-6. Pl. 339

Female head turned downwards and to right. Her hair is parted in the middle and gathered in buns at the temples, at the neck the hair is

gathered in a bun or low-sitting pony tail. H 3.8; W 2.3; D 2.8. Size 2. Fine fabric with minute light-reflecting particles, 5YR 5/6. Traces of white engobe, traces of reddish-brown in hair. Hellenistic.

P-122 89-1047. Pl. 339

Head of female with hair parted in the middle, band over hair and cloak over head. Solid and probably flat. H 2.5; W 2.7; D 1.7. Size 2. Fine, soft clay without inclusions, 7.5YR 6/6. Traces of white engobe.

P-123 93-1145. Pl. 339

Fr. of female head with Classicizing features, lacks lower part of the face and left side of the back. Her hair is parted in the middle, and along the temples wound in a bun and collected in a bun at the neck. H 2.9; W 2.6; D 2.9. Size 2. Fine, soft, slightly-laminated fabric with many specks of light-reflecting particles, not very hard fired, 5YR 5/4. Traces of white engobe, hair painted dark-red.

P-124 97-139. Pl. 339

Upper part of head, delicate facial features, without hair(?). Hollow inside, open back. Female or child(?). Has a certain Egyptian look. Harpokrates(?). H 2.9; W 2.6; D 2.1. Size 2. Relatively fine, medium hard-fired fabric with some organic inclusions and some light-reflecting particles, 7.5YR 5/6. Clay wash with abundant light-reflecting particles.

### *Not included in the catalogue*

Female head, 93-1145, IV-4 B 392/221

Female heads, not from deposits: 89-168, 93-1259, 94-699, 02-945  
Female heads, not from deposits, not located: 87-62, 87-243, 87-244, 87-245, 87-332, 89-308, 89-315

### *Male head*

P-125 92-779 III-1, Stove 329/71. Pl. 339

Male head. Late Hellenistic. Not located.

### *Unidentifiable heads*

P-126 89-765, II-2 B 248/8. Pl. 339

Lower part of head. Mid- or late Archaic. Not located.

P-127 89-9. Pl. 339

Head of crude, handmade(?) or very worn figurine. Not located.

### *Not included in the catalogue*

Unidentifiable heads, not from deposit: 91-689, 99-701

### *Arms and hands*

P-128 89-14, II-6 B 195/54. Pl. 339

Lower-right arm bent at the elbow. Solid. H 7.9; W 2.3. Size 3. Relatively fine fabric with some light-reflecting particles and a few inclusions of lime, 7.5YR 6/6. Clay wash.

P-129 94-218, II-5 B 390/29. Pl. 340

Arm bent at the elbow. Not located.

**P-130** 94-516, IV-2 B 302/186. Pl. 340

Left arm bent at the elbow. Not located.

**P-131** 91-310, IV-2 R 302/177. Pl. 340

Solid lower arm. H 6.7; W 2.4. Size 3-4. Soft, powdery fabric, fine but with some inclusions of small lime and light-reflecting particles, 10YR 6/6.

**P-132** 96-16, II-5 B 390/36. Pl. 340

Left arm wrapped in drapery held down along the side of the body holding a round object. H 3.65; W 1.7; D 1.5. Size 2. Fine fabric with numerous small light-reflecting particles, 7.5YR 6/6. Secondarily burnt.

**P-133** 01-509, VI-3 B 641/297. Pl. 340

Upper and middle part of right arm lightly flexed at the elbow, hollow inside. At upper, outer arm a partly preserved hole, Ø 1.4, for mounting(?). H 11.2; W 6.5; D 5.3; WT 1.4. Size 5. Coarse, gritty clay with abundant inclusions of lime, quartz and rounded brownish stones, 5YR 5/6, core 2.5YR 4/2. Secondarily burnt. The arm pertained to a figure which was approximately two-thirds life-size, a cult statue(?).

#### *Not included in the catalogue*

Solid arms for plug-in, Size 2 and 3, not from deposits, not located: 88-138, 89-200, 91-98, 92-530, 92-531, 98-280, 99-88, 01-918, 02-186, 02-451

Hollow arms, Size 3, not from deposits: 97-249, 97-367, 02-582, 02-185, 02-960

Hand holding up end of cloak, not from deposit: 90-10

#### *Legs*

#### *Not included in the catalogue*

Size 3-5, not from deposits: 86-26, 86-31

### Unidentifiable flat backs of figurines

**P-134** 92-620, IV-3 B 343/204. Pl. 340

Flat back of standing figure. H 5.4; W 3.5; D 1.5; WT 0.6. Size 2. Relatively fine, micaceous fabric with numerous small lime particles 5YR 5/4. Secondarily burnt.

**P-135** 95-484a, VI-2 B 410/258. Pl. 340

Probably lower part of standing figure. H 3.4; W 4.3; WT 0.8. Size 2. Relatively fine, sandy fabric with many small inclusions of lime. Secondarily burnt.

#### *Not included in the catalogue*

Unidentifiable flat back of figurine, 92-397a, III-3 R 359/113

Unidentifiable flat backs of figurines, not from deposits: 86-846, 90-481, 91-112, 91-191, 92-860, 92-1073, 94-92, 95-44a, 99-22, 00-737, 02-961

### Unidentifiable fragments of drapery

**P-136** 94-215, II-5 B 390/29. Pl. 340

Fr. of drapery moulded freehand. H 8.8; W 3; D 3.3. Size 5. Fabric 2 with few small lime inclusions and some light-reflecting particles, 7.5YR 6/6, core 2.5Y 6/2.

**P-137** 95-201a, VI-3 B 434/281. Pl. 340

Fr. of drapery. H 3.5; W 3.3; WT 0.45. Size 3(?). Relatively fine, sandy fabric with small lime and black inclusions, some light-reflecting particles, 7.5YR 6/4, core 10YR 6/1.

#### *Not included in the catalogue*

Unidentifiable fragments of drapery, not from deposits: 86-402, 89-402, 91-655, 92-27, 92-54, 92-92, 92-293, 93-94, 93-146, 94-255, 94-578, 96-44, 97-366, 98-184, 00-1165a, 00-1664, 01-198, 01-219, 02-375, 02-621

### Animals

A discrete number of animals was unearthed in Sector NGS, such as birds (**P-138** to **P-141**), bulls (**P-142** to **P-144**) and horses (**P-145** and **P-146**); a pig (**P-155**) and a turtle (**P-156**) were also found. We may perhaps recognize them as substitute votives. Birds could be connected with cults such as those of Aphrodite and Persephone, and the pig was typically a votive connected with chthonic cults.<sup>1114</sup> The largest group of animals consists of lions (**P-147** to **P-152**). In all likelihood they are to be connected with the many representations of Meter and thus further underline the importance of her cult in this part of Olbia (see above pp. 447-449).

#### *Birds*

**P-138** 89-822, II-6 B 260/59. Pl. 340

Tail and part of legs of sitting bird. Hollow inside. H 4.3; W 2.5; D 1.55; WT 0.6. Size 1. Fabric 2, medium to fine, slightly gritty fabric with some lime and light-reflecting particles, 5YR 5/6. Thin clay slip. The date of the context is late Hellenistic.

**P-139** 90-444, IV-2 B 280/164. Pl. 340

Lower part of sitting bird. Hollow inside. H 2.8; W 4.5; D 4.5; WT 0.65. Size 1. Fine, soft clay without inclusions, 5YR 6/6. White engobe. Secondarily burnt. The date of the context is late Hellenistic.

Related: Bodzek (ed.) 2006, 289, fig. 3 (Pantikapaion).

**P-140** 00-1432. Pl. 341

Almost complete cock with the exception of the tail and the upper part of the head, which are missing. H 10.65; W 4.5; D 5.6; WT 0.6. Size 2. Fabric 5, fine, rather soft clay with occasional lime inclusions, 10YR 7/4. White engobe, on lower part of body traces of dark reddish-brown paint. Corinth(?). Late Archaic or Classical.

Cocks were produced in Corinth, and they may have been connected with the cult of Persephone (Merker 2000, 269).

Identical: *TSP* pl. 5.6 (Nikonion), pl. 28.5 (Olbia).

<sup>1114</sup> For example, Merker 2000, 265-266.

P-141 97-161. Pl. 341

Sitting bird with overlapping wings (dove?). Complete with the exception of the head. Hollow with vent hole Ø 0.6. H 3.6; W 3.9; D 7.7. Fabric 3, fine, soft clay with many coarse inclusions of stones, 10YR 5/4.

### Bulls

P-142 96-290, IV-4 R 477/287. Pl. 341

Fr. of right hindquarter and belly of bull, with end of tail lying on rump. Hollow, no back. H 9.5; W 5.8; D 15.5; WT 1.5. Size 3. Fabric 1 with abundant small and large lime and quartz up to 4 mm as well as shell, 5YR 5/6, core 10YR 5/1. The date of the context is late Hellenistic.

P-143 96-345, VI-3 B 474/288. Pl. 341

Left side of head and neck of bull. Flat with slightly concave back. H 12.8; W 9.5; D 3.5. Size 3. Fabric 1 with small lime, fine gravel and some shell, 10R 5/8, core 2.5YR 6/4. Wash.

P-144 92-179, III-1. Pl. 341

Head and upper torso of bull. H 7.2; W 3.4; D 3.9; WT 0.6. Flat back, hollow inside. Fabric 3, 5YR 6/6, core 5Y 6/1. The bull is painted black, with a red nose and perhaps a red garland around the neck.

### Horses

P-145 95-44 + 95-44a. Pl. 341

Two non-joining frs. of right hindquarter of horse. H 9.1; W 9.5; D 4.8; WT 5. Size 3-4. Relatively fine, sandy fabric with few small inclusions of lime and golden mica, 2.5YR 5/8, core 5Y 6/1. The date of the deposit is the third quarter of the 3rd century BC.

P-146 00-118. Pl. 342

Head of horse with ear missing. Flat back. H 5.2; W 8.2; D 1.9. Size 3. Fabric 1 with small and some large lime inclusions up to 0.5 cm, fine gravel and some large red stones, 5YR 6/6.

### Lions

P-147 02-207, VI-3 B 661/303. Pl. 342

Fr. of chest, stomach and attachment of front legs from large sitting animal, probably a lion. Hollow inside. H 5.4; W 7.3; D 8; WT 1.15. Size 3. Relatively coarse, non-micaceous, low-fired fabric with some small light-reflecting particles, and also many larger stones and quartz, 5YR 6/8. Traces of the first layer of finer clay pressed into the mould and firing to a lighter colour, 10YR 7/4. The date of the context is late Hellenistic.

P-148 92-139, III-1. Pl. 342

Hindquarter of reclining lion with long tail draping over the tall, oval base. No relief on back; hollow and open underneath. H 6.8; W 6.8; D 5.5; WT 0.65. Size 2. Fabric 2 with some small and very large (up to 0.9 cm) lime inclusions and some light-reflecting particles, 5YR 6/8, core 10YR 4/3. Secondarily burnt.

P-149 92-535. Pl. 342

Fr. of hindquarter of reclining lion. Hollow, open underneath. From same mould, but a later mould generation, as P-148. H 5.1; W 6.1; D 2.9; WT 0.55. Size 2. Medium to fine, medium hard-fired fabric with some small and large lime inclusions (up to 0.4 cm), quartz and some light-reflecting particles, 7.5YR 6/6.

P-150 86-867. Pl. 342

Oval base, H. ca. 2 cm, closed beneath. On top, four paws of reclining animal (canine/feline). H 3; W 5.3; D 9.3; WT 0.5. Size 2. Fine, highly-micaceous clay, 7.5YR 7/4-7/6.

P-151 93-1074, VI-2 R 395/260. Pl. 342

Two joining frs. of tail resting on base. H 3.3; W 8.5; D 4.7; H base 2.6; WT 0.35. Size 2-4. Relatively fine fabric with abundant golden mica and occasional large lime inclusions, 7.5YR 7/4-6/4. Traces of white engobe. The date of the context is the third quarter of the 3rd century BC.

P-152 93-759. Pl. 342

Amorphous fr. of animal tail from animal sitting on high base(?). H 7.3; W 4.8; WT 0.5. Semi-fine fabric with small lime and black inclusions, pimply surface, 5YR 6/6.

### Canines/felines

P-153 87-920, II-3 B 89/13. Pl. 342

Small, crude animal. Not located.

P-154 96-64. Pl. 343

Torso of feline(?). Surface secondarily manipulated with beeswax.

### Pig

P-155 96-419, V R 465/230. Pl. 343

Three frs. of a pig, all joining, lacking lower part of legs, otherwise complete. H 5.2; W 3.5; L 9.7. Hollow inside, small vent hole, Ø 0.4. Fine, compact fabric, 5YR 5/8. Burnished and with white engobe. Inside the ears are remains of red paint as well as traces of a glittering substance with which the surface had been manipulated. Import. The context is dated to the first half of the 3rd century BC; however, the figurine is probably earlier.

Identical: *TSP*; pls. 15.8, 28.10 (Olbia); Rusjaeva 1982, 138, fig. 54.4 (Olbia); Skudnova 1988, 81-83, Olbia necropolis tomb 81, cat. 122 dated to late 6th century BC.

### Turtle

P-156 95-452, VI-2 B 410/254. Pl. 343

Fragmentary turtle, lacking head and one leg, shield destroyed. H 3.5; W 4.3; D 5.8. Size 1. Medium to coarse, badly-kneaded, hard-fired fabric with many large and small lime inclusions and many large voids, 2.5Y 7/4, surface fired 7.5YR 6/4. Burnished exterior. Body perforated with stick, Ø 0.5, before firing. The context is dated to the first half of the 3rd century BC; however, the figurine is probably earlier, perhaps of the Classical period.

Identical: O 47-1472; Rusjaeva 1982, 138, fig. 54.6-7; see also *TSP*; pl. 8.5 (Berezan), pl. 11.5 (Olbia); Kobylyna 1961, pl. 6.3.

## Various base fragments

### *Tall rectangular bases*

P-157 93-563, IV-4 B 351/218. Pl. 343

Fr. H 3.9; W 3.3; D 5.9; H base 2.8; WT 0.6. Size 3. Rather fine fabric with many light-reflecting particles. Secondarily burnt.

P-158 89-816, IV-5 B 257/157. Pl. 343

Fr. H 5.9; W 4.1; D 1.3; WT 0.62. Size 3. Rather coarse, gritty, low-fired fabric with some large light-reflecting particles and many small voids, 10YR 2/1. Secondarily burnt.

P-159 94-766, VI-2 R 410/251. Pl. 343

Two joining frs. with same number. H 8.5; W 12.7; D 4; H base 7; WT 0.7. Size 5. Coarse fabric with abundant large inclusions of lime and stones, up to 1.1 cm, 10YR 7/3, core 10YR 6/3. Thin wash fired to 2.5Y 7/2.

### *Not included in the catalogue*

Not from deposit: 90-53, 02-403

### *Oval base, not included in the catalogue*

Not from deposits: 99-23, 02-751

### *Base shaped as rock, not included in the catalogue*

Fragment, Size 3-4, not from deposit: 87-422

### *Base(?), not included in the catalogue*

Fragment, not from deposit: 89-464, 93-593

## Dolls with moveable limbs

P-160 99-645. Pl. 343

Flat torso of naked female doll with moveable limbs. Solid. Arms and legs were added separately. Surface worn. H 5.8; W 2.8; D 1.9. Size 2. Fine, soft, micaceous fabric, relatively hard fired, 7.5YR 6/6.

Dolls with moveable limbs are well known from the Greek world.<sup>1115</sup> The identification as "doll" is merely conventional and it is not certain whether they really were toys. In the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore in Corinth, large numbers of these were found.<sup>1116</sup> The style of P-160 shows that it is probably to be dated in the second half of the 5th century BC.

Related: Rusjaeva 1982, 41b (Olbia).

## Masks

P-161 86-401. Pl. 344

Comic actor's mask with open "glad" mouth, wrinkles on nose and cheek. Nose, upper-left side of mouth and lower part of left eye are preserved. The iris and mouth were void. H 6; W 7; D 5.7; WT 0.5. Size 2-3. Relatively fine, sandy fabric with small white inclusions, light-reflecting, silvery inclusions and a little golden mica, 5YR 6/8.

Similar: *TSP*, pl. 30.6 (Olbia).

P-162 02-470. Pl. 344

Upper left side of Satyr's mask with part of plump nose, right eye with perforated iris, beard, part of open perforated mouth and part of hair. Flat without relief on back. H 5.9; W 4.2; D 1.3. Size 2. Fine to medium, hard-fired fabric with much organic material, some light-reflecting particles and many voids, 7.5YR 5/6, core 7.5YR 4/0.

## Miscellaneous objects

### *Furniture(?) Pyxis(?)*

P-163 98-67. Pl. 344

Lion paw from object; no base, object standing directly on the paw. H 2.3; W 2.7; D 2.4. Size 2. Relatively fine, medium hard-fired fabric with abundant small lime, 10YR 5/4. White engobe. Secondarily burnt.

### *Herm shaft*

P-164 92-218, III-1. Pl. 344

Fr. of lower part of herm shaft resting on profiled base. The shaft has been broken off a larger statuette. H 9.1; W 4.4; D 3.4; WT 0.45. Size 3. Medium to fine, hard-fired fabric with abundant minute lime inclusions, some small black inclusions and a few light-reflecting particles, 7.5YR 6/2, core 2.5 Y5/2.

### *Kline*

P-165 93-687 + 93-691, III-3 B 368/105. Pl. 344

Two non-joining frs. of a *kline* with mattress and pillow. The pillow is tucked aside and has a different pattern than the foot-end pillow. 93-687: H 4; W 3.9; D 5.7; WT 0.5; 93-691: H 5; W 3.6; D 6; WT 0.6. Size 2. Rather fine, sandy fabric with small white inclusions and specs of light-reflecting particles, 5YR 6/4-6/6. The *kline* was finely painted on top of a white engobe with a greenish-yellowish-white paint; 93-687: on pillow broad red and blue stripes and narrow red stripes; on mattress broad blue and narrow red stripes; 93-691: on pillow broad and narrow red stripes, on drapery red and blue paint (pattern cannot be distinguished). The date of the context is late Hellenistic.

<sup>1115</sup> For example, Hamdorf 1996; Merker 2000, 48-58.

<sup>1116</sup> Merker 2000, cit.

*Corymbs*

P-166 94-167, IV-2 B 302/182. Pl. 344

Almost completely preserved. Mouldmade with flat underside. Solid. H 3.1; W 2.8; D 1.2. Size 1. Medium to fine, powdery fabric with numerous inclusions of small lime and gravel, not too hard fired, 7.5YR 6/6. Thin, dull worn coat ext. 2.5YR 4/4. The date of the context is late Hellenistic.

P-167 92-491. Pl. 344

Completely preserved though worn. Mouldmade with flat underside. Solid. H 3.15; W 3; D 0.9. Size 1. Fine, relatively hard-fired, micaceous fabric, 5Y 5/1. Slightly lustrous coat, 7.5YR 3/0.

*Torch(?)*

P-168 91-264. Pl. 344

Light of torch(?). H 2.6; W 2.5; D 1.3. Fabric 3, 5YR 6/6.

**Altars**

Fragments of two terracotta altars of two different types were found in Sector NGS. One (P-169) belongs to a type which has an extensive distribution in the Mediterranean and especially in the northern and western Black Sea region.<sup>1117</sup> They are to be understood within the context of the eschatological Dionysos cult. They are predominantly found in house contexts, where they served as altars in household shrines. The second type (P-170) is plain and undecorated.

P-169 86-147. Pl. 344

Fr. of rectangular mouldmade altar. Upper part with horizontal S spirals above dentils (H 0.4). Top of figural relief with Ariadne and Dionysos kissing. H 3.4; W 4; WT 0.8. Size 2. Relatively fine, layered, medium hard-fired fabric with many red-brown and grey inclusions and some organic material, 5YR 6/6. Second to third quarter of 2nd century BC.

Guldager Bilde 2005a, Scene D.

**Unidentified terracotta fragments**

There is a fair amount of small, undiagnostic pieces that may pertain to terracottas. They are, however, impossible to determine further and are therefore listed below without including them in the catalogue.

*Not in the catalogue*

From deposits: I-3 R 49/5: 86-933, 86-934; II-3 B 89/10: 87-518, 87-573; II-3 B 92/14: 87-761; II-5 B 390/27: 93-987; II-5 B 390/29: 94-214; II-6 B 195/53: 88-601; II-6 B 195/56: 89-208; III-2 R 52/74: 88-175; III-2 R 52/75: 88-543; III-3 R 278/98: 93-40; III-3 R 278/100: 93-69; III-3 R 278/101: 93-74; III-3 B 368/105: 93-686; III-3 B 368/107: 93-1105; IV-1 B 253/143: 89-619; IV-2 B 302/182: 94-121, 94-344; IV-3 B 343/202: 92-433; IV-3 B 343/204: 92-622; IV-4 B 351/218: 93-543, 93-562a; IV-4 B 353/223: 93-532; VI-2 R 410/251: 94-756; VI-2 B 410/254: 95-442.

Not from deposit: 86-346, 90-11, 90-191, 91-189, 92-10, 92-35, 92-463, 92-532, 92-533, 92-641, 97-174, 97-517, 98-297, 98-419, 98-442, 00-1165b

P-170 99-40. Pl. 344

Upper profiled corner of square or rectangular altar with high, internally hollow, altar top (H ext. 3.1, int. 3.5). No traces of firing. H 5.75; W 3.6; D 3.2; WT 0.8. Size 2. Relatively fine, low-fired fabric with inclusions of shell and small lime and many large voids, 10YR 7/4. White engobe ext. and int. in offering receptacle.

**Bust thymiateria**

An interesting group of bust thymiateria was found in the late Hellenistic fills of Sector NGS.<sup>1118</sup> Three different figural types have been found.

(1) *Ariadne thymiateria* (P-171 to P-175)

Depicted is a female with an oval face with a heavy chin and Venus rings on the neck. The head is turned slightly up and to the right. She wears a simple dress, a sleeveless *chiton* made of a heavy fabric pinned at the shoulders. Her hair flows in long curled locks along the temples, neck and over the shoulders. Under the hair and over the brow she wears a *tainia*. Over the *tainia* are two large horn-like corymbs. Behind the head is a nimbus decorated with ivy leaves. On the head of the figure is a small, plain bowl.

This type is well known from other finds in Olbia. In A.N. Karasev's and E.I. Levi's excavations of the living quarters in the northern part of the Upper City (Sector I) in the 1930s a further three such busts were found.<sup>1119</sup> Two of them

<sup>1117</sup> Guldager Bilde 2005a.

<sup>1118</sup> Guldager Bilde 2007.

<sup>1119</sup> Chudjak 1940, 89-90, cat. 6-8, figs. 66-68.



were furnished with a bowl on the head,<sup>1120</sup> but, in contrast to the plain bowl of the Kiev bust and probably also of the NGS busts, these are decorated with long, slender lotus petals or sepals rendered in low relief on the exterior, evidently imitating works in metal. A head bust closer to the ones from NGS was found in E.I. Levi's excavation of Basement 1 in Building A, the so-called Eastern Trade Building, in the eastern part of Olbia's Agora in 1959, and it has been depicted repeatedly.<sup>1121</sup> Today, it is exhibited in the Archaeological Museum in Kiev (composed of several fragments, inv. nos. 3481, 4305, 4870). A fragmentary thymiaterion was excavated in Sector NGS in 2006 (06-429 [unpublished]). The closest parallel to the finds from NGS is a thymiaterion exhibited in the local museum of Olbia (Parutine, O 59-4916), and a related, but not identical object, also from Olbia, is exhibited in the State Hermitage Museum. I do not know exactly where the latter two thymiateria were excavated. In Scythian Neapolis, in the pre-palatial stratum E1, a closely similar thymiaterion, probably of Olbian origin, has been found.<sup>1122</sup>

Thymiateria of these types are always referred to as representing Demeter. This identification goes back to Chudjak, who argued that the bowl, which he identified as a *kalathos*, the diadem and the wreath are secure attributes of Demeter (1940, 89). This identification has been followed, uncritically, ever since. The contrast between, on the one hand, the composed stature and matronly dress and, on the other hand, the Dionysiac accoutrement with *tainia* over the brow, corymbs and ivy is striking, and I am sure that it is part of the portrayal of this particular female figure. Nevertheless, the *tainia* over the brow, surely the Dionysiac *mitra*, which provided that god with the name Mitrephoros,<sup>1123</sup> and the presence of two corymbs over the *tainia* is only attested for Dionysos and his followers and other figures, such as banqueters, emulating him, never in connection with Demeter. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the only mythological female figure, who can bridge the contrasting elements represented in the bust is Ariadne,<sup>1124</sup> Dionysos' wife and his archetypal follower.<sup>1125</sup>

(2) *Thymiateria of female with stephane (Ariadne?) (P-176 and P-177)*

In addition to the at least five fragmentary Ariadne busts mentioned above, two further head vessel types were found in NGS. They are female heads with a high *stephane*. Both heads are very fragmentary, and identification is accordingly difficult. Nevertheless, P-177 has a corymb by the left temple, so it cannot be excluded that this type also depicts Ariadne or at least another figure of Dionysos' entourage. This second one shows how the craftsman fixed the bowl to the head: a separately made bowl furnished with a clay plug was added to the head after a hole had been drilled in the top of the head to the interior.

(3) *Bull head thymiateria (P-178 to P-180)*

The last type to be mentioned is busts with a bull's head. A related thymiaterion has been found in the excavation of the so-called Chrysaliskos' House constructed over the large sanctuary at Za Rodinu in the Taman' Peninsula.<sup>1126</sup> Though it cannot be proved, I find it likely that at least the Olbia bulls appear as the symbol of Dionysos, who beyond doubt was worshipped in Olbia in a tauromorph *hypostasis*, as can be deduced especially from the ubiquitous lead *boukephalia* found in the city and its chora.<sup>1127</sup>

## Contexts

Of the at least 10 fragmentary bust thymiateria from Sector NGS, five were found in five different closed contexts. The earliest context in which such thymiateria have been found is Context 87 in House III-2, Room 389 (P-171). Its date is mid-Hellenistic but with a wide date range. The latest Rhodian amphoras are of the 230s-200 BC. The other contexts represent cleaning after the general destruction of this part of the town in the 140s BC. This corresponds well to the thymiaterion from Olbia's Agora mentioned above. It was found in a building that was at least partly destroyed in a dev-

<sup>1120</sup> Chudjak 1940 cat. 66 and 68.

<sup>1121</sup> Levi 1964a, 13, fig. 8; Levi 1970, 41, cat. 22, pl. 13.2; Rusjaeva 1979, fig. 29.3; Rusjaeva 1982, fig. 24; Rusjaeva 2005, 332.

<sup>1122</sup> Zaytsev 2004, fig. 36.9.

<sup>1123</sup> Diodor. Sic. 4.4.4; Brandenburg 1966.

<sup>1124</sup> L. Summerer (1999, 181) has suggested the same identification concerning a related bust thymiaterion from Amisos.

<sup>1125</sup> Guldager Bilde 2005a; Guldager Bilde 2005b; Guldager Bilde 2007.

<sup>1126</sup> Sokol'skij 1976, fig. 56.

<sup>1127</sup> E.g. Zajceva 1971; Wąsowicz & Zdrojewska 1998; Zajceva 2004a; Zajceva 2004b.

astating conflagration in the 2nd century BC.<sup>1128</sup> However, when they were published by Levi, mouldmade bowls were dated much earlier than they are today and the building and the thymiaterion were dated to the 3rd century BC.<sup>1129</sup> The mouldmade bowls found together with the thymiaterion in Room 1 predate the conflagration and they show beyond doubt that the finds in the Agora building are contemporary with the pre-destruction phase in the 140s BC, also witnessed in Sector NGS. Thus, the Agora thymiaterion can be dated contemporaneously with those of NGS. Also the thymiaterion from Neapolis, mentioned above, belongs to the same period, since the stratum in which it was found is firmly dated by J. Zajcev as having an end-date in the period 130-128 BC.<sup>1130</sup> Moreover, the archaeological date of the contexts in which the Olbia and Neapolis thymiateria have been found corresponds well with the style of the terracottas themselves, having facial features with deep-set eyes and swelling brows characteristic of the late Hellenistic period.

## Function

The bust vessels are conventionally called thymiateria, and they may, indeed, have functioned as receptacles for burning incense. Nevertheless, it is not always the case that traces of firing can be found in the bowl, and it is likely that they could have been employed for other types of small offerings also. This diversity of functions can also be illustrated with the help of the NGS vessels: of the two bull-head thymiateria, 91-77, which carries on top of the head an intact bowl with a diameter of 5 cm, shows no traces of burning, in contrast to 97-129, on which in the lower part of bowl there are traces of firing.

Bust thymiateria were evidently produced in various cities in order to serve local cultic needs. In Amisos, for example, a whole series has been found which renders Isis,<sup>1131</sup> one of which was found in the so-called Serapis Temple in Sinope. But represented in Amisos or connected to the Amisene production are also bust thymiateria of Mên, Tyche, Ariadne and Athena.<sup>1132</sup> From Myrmekion a number of floral bust thymiateria portraying an anonymous female deity have been published,<sup>1133</sup> and in the same publication one further bust thymiaterion of yet another anonymous female from Tyrityake is depicted.<sup>1134</sup>

The Ariadne thymiateria from Olbia seems to be particular to that town, and they all share the same fabric, namely a hard-fired, relatively fine, slightly sandy fabric with small inclusions of lime, quartz and black stones of a reddish colour, 2.5YR 5/8-5YR 6/6, probably of local production. Concerning the Kiev bust thymiaterion, Levi is of the same opinion, namely that it is of local production.<sup>1135</sup>

The bust thymiateria from Olbia were primarily found in private contexts (houses in Sector I and NGS), where they probably served in house shrines. Their use in the private worship of Dionysos is thus comparable to the use of the contemporary terracotta altars with Dionysiac relief scenes mentioned above (P-169); both attest to the popularity of his cult in late Hellenistic Olbia.

## Ariadne

P-171 93-343 III-2 B389/87. Pl. 344

Torso of female clad in sleeveless *chiton*, on the right shoulder is a flowing lock of hair, with rounded edge beneath. H 7.8; W 9.3; D 3.5; WT 0.65. Size 2-3. Relatively fine fabric with some large and small inclusions of lime and quartz as well as small rounded, reddish-brown inclusions and abundant small specks of light-reflecting particles, 5YR 6/6. This fragment was found in context 87 in House III-2, Room

389. Its date is mid-Hellenistic but with a wide date range. The latest Rhodian amphoras are of the 230s-200 BC.

Identical: an almost completely preserved thymiaterion is exhibited in the museum in Parutine.

P-172 91-452. Pl. 345

Fr. of female bust protome with nimbus, two curling locks hanging loose over left shoulder. Open back. Remains of resting surface. H 11.3; W 4.9; D 3.2; WT 0.8. Size 2. Medium to fine, relatively low-fired fabric

<sup>1128</sup> Levi 1956, 81.

<sup>1129</sup> Levi 1970, 41; see also Rusjaeva 1982, 58.

<sup>1130</sup> Zajcev 2004, 13-14; 17-19; 36; figs. 35-37.

<sup>1131</sup> Summerer 1999, 60-61; 180, pl. 18, Beilage 2.

<sup>1132</sup> Summerer 1999, 57-65.

<sup>1133</sup> Denisova 1981, pl. VII.M-49-52, M-110.

<sup>1134</sup> Denisova 1981, pl. VII.T-11.

<sup>1135</sup> Levi 1970, 41; see also Rusjaeva 1982, 58.



with some large lime inclusions and large red stones up to 0.5 cm, coarse quartz and few small light-reflecting particles, 7.5YR 6/6. Layer of finer clay placed in mould first; few traces of white engobe.

P-173 91-453 + 91-454. Pl. 345

Two joining frs.; right side, brow and back of head. At side long spiral lock to shoulder flanked by ivy leaves with corymb. On top of head lower part of bowl. H 10; W 6.7; D 5.3; WT 0.5. Size 2. Relatively fine, low-fired fabric with some large quartz, 10YR 6/4, core 7.5YR 6/6. Externally a light clay wash.

P-174 93-690, III-3 B 368/105. Pl. 345

Upper part of head with brow and part of left eye preserved, crowned by ivy wreath with corymbs. Back contoured but without details. On top of head part of bowl. No trace of firing in bowl. H 4.6; W 5; D 4.4; WT 0.45. Size 2. Relatively fine, sandy fabric with small lime and black inclusions, 5YR 6/6. Traces of white engobe. Hollow inside.

P-175 90-68

Left shoulder of bust, very worn mould, drapery only vaguely visible. Hollow inside and open underneath. H 6; W 4.5; D 5.3; WT 0.6. Size 2-3. Rather coarse, non-micaceous fabric with some lime inclusions, large quartz and pyroxene, 2.5YR 5/8.

### *Not included in the catalogue*

Fragments of Ariadne thymiateria, not from deposits: 90-376, 92-149, 99-272a

### *Ariadne(?)*

P-176 97-149, VI-3 R 515/286. Pl. 345

Upper part of female head with brow and right eye preserved with hair parted in the middle and low *stephane*. On top of head remains of bowl,

which has been plugged in. H 4; W 4.9; D 5.7; WT 0.6. Relatively fine, sandy, medium hard-fired fabric with some small lime particles and many small voids, 2.5YR 5/8.

P-177 01-83. Pl. 345

Upper part of female head with brow and part of hair preserved. High *stephane* and at her left temple corymb. On top of head remains of bowl, which has been plugged in. H 4.3; W 5.1; D 4; WT 0.6. Size 2. Relatively fine, sandy, medium hard-fired fabric with some small lime particles and some small voids 5YR 6/8.

### *Bull*

P-178 93-25 III-3 R 278/96. Pl. 345

Upper part of bull head with one horn preserved and scar of the second horn. H 1.8; W 5.3; D 3.5; WT 0.8. Size 2. Relatively fine, hard-fired fabric with small lime, small stones, small black inclusions and a pimply surface, 2.5YR 5/8.

P-179 97-129. Pl. 345

Upper part of bull head including both horns. Lower part of bowl with traces of firing. H 6.4; W 8.7; D 6.2. Size 3. Relatively fine, low-fired fabric with few large inclusions of lime, quartz and some large red stones, 7.5YR 7/6. Surface fired buff, traces of white engobe.

P-180 91-77. Pl. 346

Upper part of bull head with scars left of the now missing horns. On top of head intact bowl, Ø 5 cm; no traces of firing. H 3.8; W 5; D 5. Size 2. Soft, fine, medium-fired fabric with few minute lime inclusions, 7.5YR 6/6.

## FIGURAL VESSELS

Figural vessels were apparently quite popular in Olbia.<sup>1136</sup> Fragments of 13 different figural vessels were found in Sector NGS alone. Five of them represent male and female followers of Dionysos, three a Satyr (P-182-P-184) and two a Maenad or a long-locked Satyr (P-185 and P-186). The vases are quite deep with an irregular rim with a tall ledge and without a coat on the interior except for at the lip. The use of the vases was hardly for drinking; they may have been symposium show pieces if not outright ritual vessels. Three of these vessels are made of the same fine, hard-fired fabric with some out-burnt lime and some light-reflecting particles (most in P-183) with a well-adhering, somewhat diluted dark red-brownish coat with a metallic sheen externally. One seems to be a local(?) copy (P-188). In addition to these baroque vases, three sandal-shaped perfume vessels were found (P-190 to P-192), as were fragments of two squatting males (P-187 and P-188), again, one possibly a local copy, as well as a reclining Attis/banqueter (P-189), and an unidentified figural vessel (P-193).

P-181 93-1086, VI-2 B 395/260. Pl. 346

Head vessel of stylized, bearded male. Large eyes with voids as irises, the brows are heaved and furrowed, the nose broad and snub, there is a fine, thin moustache and flat, wide, protruding lower beard. The mouth cannot be seen. The sides and back of the head are rounded as a receptacle, but without details; the rim corresponds to the shoulders

of the figure. The head is perforated in the bottom with an oval hole following the curvature of the rim (1.8 cm x 0.8 cm); Ø of vessel min. 16. The head is broken off a vessel, but underneath the imprint of its rim can be seen. The rim itself is missing, the surface of the vessel is extremely eroded and none of the original surface is preserved. This may occasion the conclusion that the head looks earlier than it is. H

<sup>1136</sup> For example, Bochlau 1908, pl. VIII.

8.4; W 7.5; D 10; WT 0.3. Relatively fine fabric but with occasional large quartz inclusions as well as minute light-reflecting particles, 5YR 6/8. Probably moulded by hand; the vessel itself is wheelmade; relatively hard fired.

### *Satyr*

A fragmentary figural vase with a Satyr holding his bent arms to his head was found during V.F. Farmakovskij's excavations in Olbia of a fine mansion in the Lower City (Sector NGF) in 1909. This vase, which is exhibited in the State Hermitage Museum in St Petersburg, has been repeatedly illustrated.<sup>1137</sup> Because of its fragmentary state, this vase has been incorrectly restored as a head vase. However, finds of fragments of another figural vase of the same type were made in Olbia in 1983.<sup>1138</sup> This example can throw more light on this type of vessel. The vase, which seems to have been made in the same mould as the Farmakovskij vase, preserves the upper part of the Satyr as well as the right bent knee and both feet, which are placed on a rounded "base". From these fragments we can observe that the Satyr is sitting on his behind with his knees bent and held by his side. The feet are short and stubby, as befitting this creature of the wild. The knee fragment of such a vase found in Sector NGS (P-184) shows that the above-mentioned reconstruction of the vessel type is correct.

Farmakovskij dated his vessel to the second half of the 2nd to the first half of the 1st century BC on stylistic grounds (Farmakovskij 1913, 82). It is difficult to form an opinion as to where the vessels were produced. In Chersonesos a mould for producing head vases with Satyrs was found in a coroplast workshop in 1888 (Mal'mberg 1892, 21, no. 10; Zeest 1966, 28, cat. 88, pl. 9.8). However, this Satyr is of a different type, not as grotesque-looking as the Olbia vessels. It nevertheless points to the popularity of this vessel in the Black Sea region and fully illustrates that they were made locally.

**P-182** 92-209 + 92-209a + 92-560, III-1. Pl. 347

Three non-joining frs., rim and large part of face. Satyr head with furrowed brow and raised eyebrows drawn together over the nose. Broad, snub nose, open grimacing mouth showing teeth, beard and deep-set eyes with iris incised. Hair with short wiry strands over the brow; over the hair he wears an indented garland with ivy leaves (applied separately) and corymb over temples. 92-209a: H 7; W 6.8; WT 0.5 (face); Ø ca. 13; H 5; W 5; WT 0.5; 92-560: H 3.8; W 6.7; WT 0.4. Fabric: see above, 5YR 5/6. Coat ext. and on rim int., 5YR 3/2.

In addition to the parallels mentioned above, I can also refer to a rim fragment of a similar cup found in the Western Temenos (Rusjaeva & Nazarčuk 2006b, 180-181, fig. 194.9)

**P-183** 86-490. Pl. 347

Fr. of naked breast and part of locks. H 4.8; W 6; WT 0.45. Fabric: see above, 5YR 6/6. Coat ext. with a bluish metallic sheen, 5YR 3/1.

**P-184** 91-615, III-1 Stove 329/71. Pl. 347

Left, bent knee of squatting Satyr. H 3.85; W 5.1; D 5.1; WT 0.95. Fabric 5YR 5/6. Coat with metallic sheen ext., 5YR 4/2. Found together with P-185 and may have belonged to this vessel.

### *Maenad or young Satyr*

**P-185** 91-615, III-1 Stove 329/71

Two joining frs. of upper-left side of figure with long, wiry, locked hair; perhaps female (a Maenad?). H 10.75; W 8; D 4; WT 0.45. Fabric: see above, 5YR 5/6. Coat ext. 5YR 3/1; on hair intentionally more diluted leaving it more reddish, 2.5YR 3/4. Found together with P-184 the bent, naked knee of a squatting Satyr, so the identification as a young Satyr is also possible.

**P-186** 91-38

Fr. of right brow and long, flowing hair locks. H 5.3; W 5.9; D 1.7; WT 0.9. Size 3. Relatively fine, non-micaceous, medium hard-fired fabric with some minor lime inclusions and organic material, 5YR 5/6, core 5YR 4/1. Coarse copy of 91-615.

### *Squatting males*

Two fragmentary vessels (or terracottas) of a squatting male were found. They are both represented as squatting or sitting on their behinds. One folds his arms around his knees (P-187), one holds his hands to his head (P-188). Both are related to the terracotta figurine P-101. A similar squatting figure (of a Satyr) has been previously found in Olbia (Boehlau 1908, pl. VIII.12).

**P-187** 96-96. Pl. 347

Large fr. of squatting male folding arms over bent knees. Right side and right arm, right thigh and upper part of lower leg are preserved. He is wearing a garment knotted over the right shoulder. H 10.1; W 4.5; D 12.8; WT 0.45. Fine, soft, low-fired, micaceous fabric with some vegetal inclusions, 10YR 5/2, core 10YR 5/1. Thin, well-adhering, semi-lustrous black coat ext., 7.5YR 3/0. Import(?).

**P-188** 96-43. Pl. 347

Fr. of right arm bent at the elbow resting on knee. H 10.5; W 3; D 6.7; WT 0.4. Relatively fine, slightly gritty and rather hard-fired fabric with abundant fine lime and abundant small light-reflecting particles, 7.5YR 6/6, core 5YR 5/6. Thin, dull, diluted, red paint applied ext., 2.5YR 5/6. Local(?).

### *Attis(?)*

**P-189** 02-443. Pl. 347

Lower part of vessel with flat, egg-shaped bottom. Male with pointed boots sitting on a piece of drapery, stretched right leg and bent left leg framing the genitalia, in the left hand a phiale. Attis(?) or a banqueter(?). H 4; W 10.2; D 4; WT 0.2. Size 2. Hard-fired fabric, 2.5YR 5/8. Thin black coat ext. with bluish metallic sheen, 5Y 4/1. A terracotta figure with the same motif was also found in Sector NGS (P-102).

### *Vessels in the shape of sandaled feet*

Three perfume vessels in the shape of a sandaled foot were found in Sector NGS, one in an oxidized fabric (P-190) and two in a reduced fabric (P-191 and P-192, though identical in shape not from the same vase). They are all representations of the right foot, and in the case of

<sup>1137</sup> Farmakovskij 1913, 185, figs. 104-105; Pharmakowsky 1910, 235-236, fig. 36; Košelenko, Kruglikova & Dolgorukov (eds.) 1984, pl. CXLVI.5; Sorokina 1997, pl. I.9.

<sup>1138</sup> Unpublished; IIMK photo archive, negs. I 121035, I 121036, I 121037, I 121038.

P-190 and P-191 we can see that they were furnished with a sieve in the concave part of the vessel closing it in the “ankle”, as well as a ring handle by the right, that is outer, knuckle. A similar, though not identical, sandal-shaped vessel, also with ring handle at the outer knuckle of the foot, has been found in a tomb (Vinogradnoe 7 by Phanagoreia, Kurgan 2, 2006) together with two mouldmade bowls, one of local production imitating early imbricate style (inv. 21) and one which can be attributed to the production of Kirbeis (inv. 4), as well as a Campana A bowl form A-B also dated to the mid-2nd century BC.<sup>1139</sup> The two grey vessels from Sector NGS were found in closed contexts. Of these, P-191, from Houseblock IV, House 4, Basement 351 (Context 218), is well dated to the mid-2nd century BC by the mouldmade bowls, whereas the context of P-192 from Houseblock VI, Room 591 (Context 241) is mixed, containing material from the late Archaic until the early 1st century BC (see the Context list).

Shoe- or sandal-shaped perfume vessels are known in the repertoire of Greek vases at least from the early Geometric period, but, after an interlude of several centuries, the reappearance of sandal-shaped vessels marks a “new beginning”. One may consider whether the late Hellenistic vessels were intended for sandalwood perfume, which was a luxurious commodity imported from India. The date of the vessels, the mid-2nd century BC, corresponds well to the date of the sandal type with a strongly indented sole between the first two toes.<sup>1140</sup> This type of sandal, with a heart- or ivy-leaf-shaped divider, was also used in the Black Sea region, as we can gather from actual finds of two such elements made in bronze and unearthed in the excavation of Kosjusko-Valjužinič in 1900 in Chersonesos, both decorated with female busts.<sup>1141</sup> The fabric of the three vessels from Sector NGS corresponds well to the oxidized and reduced fabrics of the Ephesian mouldmade bowls, and it is possible that they were imported from that city. Also, later examples of sandal-shaped vessels have been found in Olbia. One is exhibited in the Archaeological Museum in Kiev, one was found during Farmakovskij's excavation in 1901,<sup>1142</sup> and one (Ol 47-5057) was found in the Agora in the so-called Eastern Trade Building, Room 6, together with Classical Ephesian mouldmade bowls.<sup>1143</sup>

P-190 99-270. Pl. 348

Five frs., all joining. Missing small fr. by left knuckle, small fr. of right side as well as handle. Right foot on high-soled, indented sandal, which

is much smaller than the foot itself. The sandal is tightly wrapped with lashes, and separating the big toe from the remaining toes is a heart-shaped ornament with a Gorgo head; perforated in the concave top with seven irregular holes, Ø 0.35 cm, made after the moulding of the vessel. Originally a ring handle, width 1.9 cm, by the right side of the ankle, the upper part was furnished with two knobs. The ankle (= mouth of the vase) is oval, 3.8 cm x 3.4 cm. Incorrectly restored on the right side; the heel was of a solid material into which the lashes were fastened. H 6.7; W 4.9; D 12.5; H base 1.7. Fine, slightly sandy, relatively hard-fired fabric with some lime inclusions and some light-reflecting particles, 5YR 5/6. Rather lustrous black coat ext.

P-191 93-540, IV-4 B 351/218. Pl. 348

Four frs. with the same number, all joining. H 8.5; D 10.5; WT 0.3. Ø of oval “neck” opening max. 5 cm; sieve inside. Right foot wearing high-soled sandal with horizontal grooves. It is wrapped with lashes with heart-shaped ornament (ivy leaf?) on thong and rhomb-shaped strap at heel. Above rhomb-shaped element a hole is drilled through to the vase beneath the sieve. Relatively fine, micaceous fabric with some minute lime particles, 5Y 6/1, not too hard fired. Slightly lustrous black coat ext., 2.5YR 2.5/0.

P-192 99-499, VI R 591/241. Pl. 348

Fr. with right foot with big toe and next toe standing on a high-soled sandal with indentation for the big toe. The sole is grooved horizontally. H 3.5; W 3.3; D 2.7; WT 0.7. Relatively fine, micaceous fabric with some minute lime particles, 5Y 5/1, not too hard fired. Dull black coat ext., 2.5YR 2.5/0.

#### *Identification(?)*

P-193 88-642. Pl. 348

Fr. Identification(?). H 6.9; W 4.7; D 3.8; WT 0.45. Fabric 5YR 5/6. Black coat with slight metallic sheen ext. dripped through a tiny hole above to the inside, 5YR 2.5/1.

<sup>1139</sup> Poster by N. Lemberis & I. Marčenko, *Bosporskij Fenomen*, St Petersburg 2007.

<sup>1140</sup> Morrow 1985, 118.

<sup>1141</sup> Kosjusko-Valjužinič 1902, 17, figs. 16-17.

<sup>1142</sup> Košelenko, Kruglikova & Dolgorukov (eds.) 1984, pl. CXLVI.7; IIMK photo archive, neg. II 18603.

<sup>1143</sup> See Gajdukevič 1956, 81. See also Morrow 1985, pl. 106 (similar vessel from Sicily).

