BLACK-GLAZED, RED-FIGURE, AND GREY WARE POTTERY

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This chapter deals with the black-glazed (B 4-219) and grey ware pottery (B 220-242) from U6, and also includes three red-figure fragments found in the complex (B 1-3).

RED-FIGURE POTTERY (B 1-3)

Three pieces of Attic red-figure pottery were found in U6 (Pls. 68 and 70). B 1 is a small sherd, probably of a stemless cup, with the head and shoulders of a satyr. The style is early 4th century, and this piece undoubtedly derives from the period prior to the construction of U6, where it probably came to rest when already broken. B 3 is the upper part of an askos in a very late Kertch style. It remains an open question whether it was complete and in use in the initial phase of U6, or whether, by that time, only the upper part was kept for the sake of the painted decoration with the four heads.

BLACK-GLAZED WARE (B 4-219)

A number of the pieces of black-glazed ware are undoubtedly of Attic origin, whereas this is uncertain for others, and some are definitely from other, not yet localised centres, as indicated by the types of clay, and in particular the inclusion of minerals, which can be identified in many of the black-glazed vessels from U6, but are, according to Rotroff, not visible in Attic pottery of the Hellenistic period. The Black Sea area was certainly the most important export area for Attic pottery in the 4th century and the early Hellenistic period, and no other similarly important source of black-glazed pottery found in that region has yet been suggested. Panskoye I, including U6, got its share of this import, whether Attic, or from other, as yet not identified, centres in the Greek world.

In the catalogue we have chosen to identify as Attic only pieces in which the clay conforms to Rotroff’s description of clay used for Attic fine pottery during the Hellenistic period (Rotroff 1982, 14 and 1997, 10), including the varieties of Munsell colours she has enumerated. In some cases we have suggested that a piece may be Attic, even if the colour of the clay deviates somewhat from those specified by Rotroff. It should also be noted that due to the destruction of the building by fire, quite a lot of the pottery underwent a kind of second firing, which changed the original colour of the clay. As to the origins of a substantial number of the catalogued items, we have refrained from suggesting production centres, since such suggestions could only be hypothetical, based on present knowledge of production centres in the Hellenistic world, and thus probably causing further confusion.

The three main groups of black-glazed pottery found at U6 include: 1) drinking vessels, of which kantharoi are by far the most common; 2) bowls; and 3) plates, including plates with rolled rim, and fish-plates. There are few other shapes: some lekythoi and salt-cellars, a few
oinochoai, a single one-handler, and a feeder. When compared with black-glazed pottery from the Athenian Agora, virtually all the black-glazed pottery from U6 dates from the last two decades of the 4th century B.C., or just around the turn of the century. It looks as if most of the black-glazed pottery arrived at U6 when it was founded – a pattern which conforms well with the fact that a remarkably large part of the pottery, in particular the bowls and plates, bears witness to repair.

Most of the pottery from U6 was found in the courtyard of the building, including the well (7 kantharoi, 3 bowls, 6 fish-plates, and 1 jug), where it ended up as a result either of the collapse of the upper storey of the building, or through the looting that took place after the attack. For that reason the general state of preservation is rather poor. The pieces are at best, fragmentary and at worst, quite small sherds.

**KANTHAROI AND OTHER TYPES OF DRINKING VESSELS (B 5-101)**

All the kantharoi – at least insofar as the type can be attested – belong to Rotroff’s (1997) type ‘classical kantharos’, which is the most common drinking vessel in Athens in the early Hellenistic period. All the pieces found in U6 are of the type with plain rim (Pls. 62-63, 70-71), which accords well with the fact that this type is about three times more common in Athens in the last quarter of the 4th century than the version with moulded rim. This is in contrast to the finds from the necropolis at Panskoye I, where the type with moulded rim is quite common, attesting that most of the graves investigated indeed are earlier than the foundation of U6. The kantharos with plain rim is found in two main versions: with plain bowl or ribbed bowl. Some of the ribbed-bowl kantharoi are decorated on the neck with garlands of ivy (B 7, B 42), or olive (B 4, B 9, B 23). This decoration is also found on some neck fragments (B 48-49 and B 51), but in no case is it attested in kantharoi with plain bowl. Some of the kantharoi with this type of decoration are definitely Attic (B 4, B 49), and the other specimens may, in fact, also be of Attic origin, though the colour of the clay is a little outside the range listed by Rotroff. Only B 51 with inclusions of calcite seems to be an ‘outsider’.

On a group of kantharoi with ribbed bowl, the ribbing is replaced under the handles by an incised Λ-shaped ornament (B 5, B 7, B 11, and B 16; Pl. 76). Parallels have been found at Histria, Olbia, Myrmekion (Sztetyło 1976, 76 fig. 65), and at Nikolaevka on the Dniester Liman (see comments to B 7). These specimens are quite similar in clay, though whether they are actually a product of the same workshop remains open to question. The ornament is also found on one of the cup-kantharoi (B 90). At Athens an incised X is frequently found under the handles of this shape (personal communication by S. Rotroff). According to Edwards (1975, 78), an Χ ornament like this is common in Corinthian black-glazed in the period from c. 325 and into the second quarter of the 3rd century B.C. (see catalogue B 7).

Counting the complete vessels and moulded feet from kantharoi, there were no less than 31 black-glazed kantharoi in U6. However, the number was quite probably larger, considering that 88 numbers are included in the catalogue, and that great care has been taken to identify sherds that may come from the same vessel, although not adjoining.

The kantharoi are found in all parts of U6 except for the north-western row of rooms, from where none are recorded.

B 23 is an unusual piece, a one-piece kantharos (the only one recorded from U6), with double-handles with comic masks as thumb rests (Pls. 70 and 76). Usually this decoration is used on strap handles, not double handles, which are normally connected with Herakles knots on top, and with a high, turned foot, instead of the moulded foot of the common type.
of kantharos. Examples very similar to Rotroff’s nos. 107 and 109 have been found in the Hellenistic necropolis of Olbia.7

Repair holes are rarely recorded in the kantharoi from U6, in contrast to what is seen in bowls and plates. However, a moulded kantharos foot seems quite often to have been used secondarily as a spindle whorl (e.g. B 67, B 31, B 83, and B 86).

Among the few examples of other types of drinking vessels, the cup-skyphos B 98 from the household sanctuary in room 72, bearing a dedication to Sabazios, should be particularly noticed (Pls. 63 and 71). Such cup-skyphi are quite common on many sites in the western and northern Black Sea region, including Apollonia, Nikonion, and Olbia and its chora (see catalogue B 98 for more detailed references). In Athens this type is tentatively dated by Sparkes and Talcott (1970) as gradually disappearing during the second quarter of the 4th century B.C. However, both at Miletos and on several sites in the Black Sea region, there are indications that the type continued at least until the middle of the 4th century, and quite probably to the very end of the century (see B 98 for a discussion of this question).

**BOWLS (B 102-144)**

Handleless bowls are one of the three main categories of shapes in the material. They occur in two clearly defined types: a bowl with out-turned rim and one with incurving rim (the echinus bowl).

The bowl with out-turned rim is by far the most common type in U6 (B 102-120; Pls. 64-65, 68, 72-73). This is in accordance with the pattern observed in Athens, where this type is much more popular than the echinus bowl (Rotroff 1997). This in itself might suggest that Athens was by far the richest source for black-glazed pottery in the northern Black Sea area, since in many other production centres in the Greek world, the echinus bowl is far more popular than the bowl with out-turned rim.

The bowl with out-turned rim is mainly found scattered in the courtyard of U6, with only one example found in one of the rooms (room 26). Only one specimen (B 102) has a stamped decoration inside the bowl, a trait characteristic of this type of bowl in Athens in the Classical period, but comparatively rare in the Hellenistic period.

The echinus bowls (B 121-128; Pls. 65, 72-73) are all recorded from the courtyard, with none found in situ in any of the rooms. Only one (B 121), belonging to the ‘shallow bowl’ variant, is decorated with stamped decoration and rouletting. The fragment B 124 may belong to the variant with deep bowl, which became popular in Athens in the Hellenistic period (see Rotroff 1997, 162 f.).

**MOULD-MADE BOWL (B 144)**

Fragments of one mould-made bowl were found in the courtyard of U6 (Pl. 73). It belongs to the group of so-called ‘Ionian’ bowls, which are particularly common among finds in Delos and Ephesos, for example, and which were probably manufactured in a number of centres on the west coast of Asia Minor.8 These bowls are also very common at sites in the Black Sea region (see Bouzek 1990) – in fact more common than the Athenian type of mould-made bowl. The production of mould-made bowls began in Athens c. 225 B.C., and spread from there to a large number of other centres. The chronology for the beginning of the bowls is very well established, which means that the fragment found in U6 is much later than the
supposed date of the destruction of the building. The fragment was found in Horizon IA (see Part I, Description) and must be interpreted as remains from a visit or stay at the site of the ruined building, possibly c. 100 years later. The question is if the fact that the fragment was found on the spot where the Herakles cult existed (room 14 or just outside it) should be connected with a still-living memory, or even a continued cult on the site.

PLATES (B 147-183)

Plates are quite numerous in the material (Pls. 66, 73-74). They fall in two main groups: the plate with rolled rim and the fish-plate, of which the second seems to have been most popular. In Athens, the plate with rolled rim was the most common plate during the early Hellenistic period, but at many other sites the fish-plates seem to have been more popular. In the early Hellenistic period (Rotroff 1997, 143: until c. 200 B.C.), the Attic plate with rolled rim is decorated with a stamped decoration on the floor, often surrounded by rouletting, whereas rouletting alone is less common. Very few of the plates of this type from U6, which seems to be Attic, actually have a stamped decoration; most having only the rouletting. This might suggest that plates with only rouletting were more common for export, or perhaps that they were cheaper than those with stamped decoration.

The majority of the black-glazed fish-plates from U6 seem to be Attic, judging by clay and glaze. In contrast to the plate with rolled rim, this plate is also common in grey ware (see below).

Very few of the plates were found in situ in the rooms (B 168 in room 11; B 173 in room 9; B 181 in room 27). In the courtyard a huge concentration were recorded in squares V-2 and G-2, probably from the collapse of the room above room 5 where they were used for common meals (see Part I, Description of the Building).

JUGS AND CLOSED VESSELS (B 184-203)

Noticeable among the black-glazed pottery from U6 is the complete absence of amphorae and the overall scarcity of closed shapes which are almost exclusively represented by some jugs and a few lekythoi (Pls. 67, 74-75). The finest of the jugs, undoubtedly Attic, is the oinochoe B 184, a ribbed example with decoration in added clay on the neck. Unfortunately the mouth is not preserved, so it is impossible to determine whether it had a trefoil mouth or a straight neck. The smaller jugs all seem to have had a flaring mouth. All the well-preserved lekythoi (B 193-203), as well as some of the fragments, apparently came from the same workshop, with glaze, clay, and the shape of the mouth suggesting a non-Attic origin.

The small jug with ring handle represented by B 187 have parallels from Macedonia and also from another northern Black Sea site, Elizavetovka, whereas no immediate parallel is recorded from the Athenian agora (Rotroff 1997).

Of the lekythoi (B 193-203) several come from the same workshop. The shape of the rim relates them to a few specimens found on the Athenian agora (see B 193 for further details), where they are considered to probably be imports, though a local origin is not excluded. Only a single unguentarium is recorded among the black-glazed pottery (B 203a, Pl. 75), but more specimens in plain ware with encircling painted bands typical of Chersonesos are recorded among the common-ware (see C 97-101).
**GREY WARE (B 220-242)**

A distinctive group within the ceramic assemblage of U6 is a grey ware, usually covered with a greyish slip, and with clay containing an easily recognizable mineral composition. This grey ware is well known from many sites especially in the north-western part of the Black Sea area. Sometimes it is called Olbian, sometimes Histrian Ware after two of the sites where it has been found in quite large quantities. In fact, taking into consideration the large number of varieties among the shapes produced in this ware, it is quite possible that it was made in more than one place. In any case, T.N. Knipović’s investigation of this grey ware from Olbia, including chemical-technological analyses conducted by O.A. Kul’skaja of both fragments of this ware and of clay beds found in the territory of Olbia, leave little room for doubt that this category of pottery was actually manufactured there. This is corroborated by the discovery in the city of a potter’s kiln with wasters of the same clay. Specimens of this group produced in Olbia are characterized by clay varying in colour from grey to brownish or yellowish grey with inclusions of calcite and quartz. As shown by Kul’skaja, a so-called ‘red-clay’ pottery also considered a local Olbian product, was actually made from the same clay and differs from the grey ware only due to being fired under oxidizing conditions. The tradition in Olbia of grey ware with a greyish black slip goes back to the Archaic period, and the ware continued to be produced in varying quantities until the first centuries A.D. Part of this pottery was obviously made for export. Thus finds of various types of this ware (kantharoi, bowls, fish-plates, jugs, etc.) are quite often reported from the Hellenistic levels at Chersonesos and Tyras. The feeder (B 239a, Pl. 73) found in room 13 is an unusual find in Hellenistic contexts, not only in the Black Sea region but also in Greece.

The most common shape in our collection of grey ware is the fish-plate (Pls. 68-69 and 75). These are all very similar and obviously derive from the same workshop. The shape differs considerably from that of the Attic specimens. Instead of the overhanging rim, these plates have a plain rim or one thinned on the outside, with two encircling grooves inside the rim. A constant trait is a high ridge around the central depression on the floor. The ring foot is sometimes very massive, showing a number of different profiles. The clay as a rule contains inclusions of calcite and quartz and varies in colour from pure grey to greyish yellow. The grey slip is dull and often very thin. In some cases the outside and the ring foot have not been covered with slip. Fish-plates with a high ridge around the central depression are a characteristic feature of the regionally produced ceramic assemblages in the north-western Black Sea region. Among the earliest published examples is a specimen from a grave in the necropolis of Histria dated to the middle of the 5th century B.C. In this plate, which has a rim unrelated to the overhanging rim of the Attic fish-plate, the ridge is much less pronounced, and much closer to specimens from the settlement of Nikolaevka on the Dniester Liman dated to the 4th century B.C. Closest to our fish-plates, both in shape and as to the slip, is the rich material from Olbia. Actually, the resemblance of some vessels is so striking as to leave little room for doubt of their being manufactured in the same workshop. Fish-plates are also the most common type of grey ware produced in Olbia. As Knipović, who considered this grey ware exclusively as a local Olbian product, has pointed out, all the fish-plates were found in levels belonging to the second half of the 4th and the 3rd centuries B.C. However, the production of this shape probably did not continue far into the 3rd century B.C.; it may have stopped by the middle, or perhaps even after the first third of the 3rd century B.C. This is indirectly corroborated by the fact that no fragments of grey ware fish-plates at all have been found among the large quantity of ceramics from the period c. 250-150 B.C. in the filling of the cistern excavated in 1948-49 in the Agora of Olbia. Mention should also be made of a specimen from Vladimirivka, which offers a close parallel to vessels from U6, both in shape and date.
CATALOGUE

Each shape is catalogued, beginning with completely preserved or best-preserved specimens, and proceeding towards fragments showing only part of a vessel of the shape in question. All surfaces of each item are glazed unless explicitly stated otherwise. When no specific date is given, the destruction of U6, c. 270 B.C. must serve as a terminus ante quem.

RED-Figure POTTERY

B 1. U6 room 9. Find list 3/21. 1971. Pls. 68 and 70. Small fragment with distinct profile at the top, probably of a stemless cup. Of the decoration, the head and shoulders of a satyr are preserved. He is bald on top, and has a heavy black beard. Glaze of very good quality, black and lustrous. Reserved decoration reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8). Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) with no discernible particles. Size of fragment: 2.3 × 2.2 cm.

Atic. Possibly by the Q-Painter. Early 4th century B.C.


The inside. Clay reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6). D. 13.5 cm.


Atic. Very close to the group of the Cambridge Askos (ARF 15/5).

Distance: c. 320 (-300) B.C.

B 4. U6 courtyard, B-3. 1971. Pl. 62. Upper part of large kantharos with ribbed bowl. Neck decorated with olive garland in added clay. Glaze thick and black, in parts brownish black. Clay medium fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/4); Preserved H. 11.0 cm; D. of rim 18.0 cm; D. of bowl 18.0 cm.

For B 4-5, compare also a similar large heavy kantharos from U7 with dedication to Herakles Soter (Stolba 1989, 56 fig. 1-2).

B 5. U6 courtyard, B-3. 1971. Pl. 62. Fragmentary kantharos (seven fragments from the bowl, of which five adorn, and two from the foot) with A-shaped ornament under the handles (see B 7). Glaze brownish black, reserved resting surface. Clay medium fine, changing from light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4) to greyish brown (10 YR 5/4). Preserved H. 11.3 cm; D. of bowl 18.0 cm; D. of foot 8.2 cm.

Possibly Attic, judging by clay.

Date: 325-300 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, no. 6. See also a fragment from farmhouse 86 on the Herakleian Peninsula at Chersonesus (Sapykin 1984, pl. 42 described as imported pottery).


Probably Attic (though the colour of the clay is outside the range of colours of Attic clay of the Hellenistic period enumerated by Rotroff 1982, 14; Rotroff 1997, 10). For decoration under handles compare B 5, B 11, and B 16. Similar decoration under the handles is seen on kantharos from Kallatis (Sauciuc-Soreanu 1924, 101 fig. 49); Histria (Coja 1961, 230 fig. 14, 30); Olbia (Levi 1940, pl. XXI, 3), and a specimen from grave 44 of the necropolis of Nikolaevka on the Dniester Liman (Meljukova 1975, 240 fig. 42, pl. 124, fig. 44, 3). Related handle ornaments (an X) are to be seen on kantharos from Korinth (Edwards 1975, 78) dated from 325-320 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, no. 6. See also a specimen decorated with olive garland from Tomis (Stoian 1961, 235 fig. 1). See also a specimen from the Hellenistic necropolis at Olbia (Belin de Ballu pl. XLI).


KANTHAROI

B 4. U6 courtyard, B-3. 1971. Pl. 62. Upper part of large kantharos with ribbed bowl. Neck decorated with olive garland in added clay. Glaze thick and black, in parts brownish black. Clay medium fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/4); Preserved H. 11.0 cm; D. of rim 18.0 cm; D. of bowl 18.0 cm.

For B 4-5, compare also a similar large heavy kantharos from U7 with dedication to Herakles Soter (Stolba 1989, 56 figs. 1-2).

B 5. U6 courtyard, B-3. 1971. Pl. 62. Fragmentary kantharos (seven fragments from the bowl, of which five adorn, and two from the foot) with A-shaped ornament under the handles (see B 7). Glaze brownish black, reserved resting surface. Clay medium fine, changing from light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4) to greyish brown (10 YR 5/4). Preserved H. 11.3 cm; D. of bowl 18.0 cm; D. of foot 8.2 cm.

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primitive than usual. Lambda-shaped decoration under the handle. Olive garland in added clay on neck, running right. Clay reddish yellow (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/6). Glaze of rather poor quality, greyish black and dull. H. 7.3 cm; D. of rim 5.8 cm; D. of body 5.9 cm; D. of foot 3.5 cm. The kantharos was found together with B 24. For ribbing, compare Braitschik 1980, 244 pl. XXXVI. 79. 246 pl. XXXVIII. 77 = Marčenko, Žitnikov and Kopylov 2000, Tal. 37, Abb. 66.10.

Possibly Attic (though the colour of the clay is outside the range of colours of Attic clay of the Hellenistic period enumerated by Rotroff 1982, 14, Rotroff 1997, 10).

Date: c. 320-310 B.C. Compare B 7.


Probably Attic.

Date: c. 320-310 B.C., compare B 7.

B 11. U6 well, no. 203. 1977 + courtyard, G-2 + courtyard, E-3. Pls. 62, 70 and 76. Fragmentary kantharos with plain rim and ribbed bowl. The ribbing is replaced by a A-shaped decoration under the handles. Glaze dark greyish and rather dull, badly preserved. Clay fine, pink (7.5 YR 7/4), with no visible particles. D. of rim: 8 cm; size of fragment: 7.0  7.5 cm.
The decoration under the handles relates it to B 5, B 7, and B 16.

Date: very similar to B 7, i.e. c. 320-310 B.C.


For decoration under handle, compare B 5, B 7, and B 11.

B 17. U6 courtyard, E-3. 1974 + courtyard, B-6. Find list 16/154. 1972. Two fragments from rim, neck and ribbed bowl of kantharos. Glaze dull, black on the outside, on the inside most likely brownish red. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with mica and particles of limestone. Size of fragments: a) 2.0  3.0 cm; b) 4.2  5.2 cm.

Five fragments of ribbed bowl with transition to neck of kantharos. Ornamented under handle with two vertical grooves. Glaze thick, dull and brownish. Clay fine, light brown (7.5 YR 6/4), with some mica and limestone inclusions. Size of fragments: a) 5.5  4.2 cm; b) 3.1  3.0 cm; c) 2.2  2.4 cm; d) 2.5  2.1 cm; e) 2.2  3.0 cm.


Four bowl fragments (three adjoining) of kantharos with ribbed bowl. The ribbing is in unusually low relief. Scraped groove between bowl and foot. Glaze of rather poor quality, greyish and dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6), with mica.

Fragment of kantharos [moulded foot and bottom of bowl with ribbing preserved]. Glaze thick, black, and dull, preserved resting surface. Clay medium fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with inclusions of limestone and tiny particles of mica. Preserved H. 3.8 cm; D. of foot 5.5 cm. Gravett H 22 under foot.

Date: The reserved resting surface suggests a date not later than c. 300 B.C., or at the very beginning of the 3rd century B.C.

Two adjoining fragments of moulded kantharos foot with part of ribbed bowl. Glaze thick and brown with some sheen. Clay fine, light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4), with some mica and dark brown inclusions. Preserved H. 3.4 cm.
B 23. U6 courtyard, D-3, D-5. 1974. Pls. 62, 70 and 76. Fragmentary kantharos with ribbed bowl (foot and lower part of bowl missing). Soft transition between the upper, concave, and the lower, convex, part of the body, related to the Korinthian one-piece kantharos. Handles are double, with comic mask thumb rests. Encircling incision between neck and bowl. On the neck, olive garland in applied clay. Glaze of rather poor quality, brownish grey to brownish black, partly worn on handles and neck; uneven on neck and inside, with some metallic sheen on the inside. Fine, brown clay (10 YR 5/3). Preserved H. 8.0 cm; D. of rim 9.5 cm. For parallels see Botvot 1997, nos. 107 and 109, though here the comic masks are used on strap handles, not on double handles, and the body shape is different. The Athenian examples and two very similar ones from the Hellenistic necropolis at Olbia (Bozack 1996, fig. 15, F-2), have the 'classical' kantharos shape and a high turned foot, of a type not recorded from U6. This kantharos probably had a moulded foot.

B 24. U6 room 29. Find list 13/11. 1972. Pls. 63 and 70. Kantharos with plain rim, plain body, and moulded foot (concave underside with nipple). Upper part of handles missing. Glaze medium fine, black, shiny. Scrapped groove between mouldings on foot. Clay fine, reddish brown (5 YR 5/4), with small dark particles and a little mica. H. 10.3 cm; D. of rim 7.8 cm. Inside the bowl a nail-shaft, V 29 in in-crustations. Clay suggests non-Attic origin. For parallels see kantharos from excavations in Tyrea [Nicrescu 1933, 583 fig. 71]. Chechenos [Belov and Jakobson 1953, 115 fig. 6, 3], a kantharos from Chalka [Karasev 1965, 137 fig. 48, 8], specimens from the necropolis of Elizavetovka [Bražinskij 1988, 134 no. 203, 224 pl. XVI, 253 and 244 pl. XXXVI, 8 = Martčenko, Zmitkov and Kopylov 2000, Abb. 88.9 and 66.8], and a fragmentary kantharos from Myrmekion [Sizettýlo 1976, 82 fig. 74].

Date close to 300-290 B.C. (?)


Date: c. 300-290 B.C. (?)


rather thick and dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 5/6) with dark brown inclusions and tiny particles of mica. Size of fragment: 3.3 × 1.2 cm.

Fragment of plain bowl and transition to neck of large kantharos. Glaze brownish, worn, with some sheen inside. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) with mica. Size of fragment: 7.0 × 8.2 cm.
Possibly Attic.

Three adjoining fragments of plain bowl with transition to neck of fairly large, thick-walled kantharos. Glaze of rather good quality, even and almost black. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) with a little mica. Size: 6.2 × 9.4 cm. Three repair holes preserved.
Possibly Attic.

Fragments from rim, neck, and plain bowl of small kantharos. Handle attachment preserved. Glaze of rather good quality, thick and black, with some sheen. Clay fine, grey (10 YR 5/1), with mica.
Two fragments from spur handle, neck, and plain bowl of kantharos. Glazed only on the outside; the inside covered with a slip of the same colour as the clay. Glaze uneven, greyish brown, dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with a few limestone particles, reddish brown inclusions and mica. Size of fragments: a) 3.8 × 5.0 cm, b) 2.5 × 3.2 cm.

Plain bowl of kantharos with transition to neck. Scraped groove between neck and bowl. Glaze rather thick and dull, greyish black. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with tiny particles of mica. Size of fragment: 2.4 × 3.8 cm.

Fragmentary kantharos. Rim and neck (c. 180°) with one upper handle attachment preserved. The handle attachment is considerably distanced from the rim. On neck, ivy garland in applied clay, running right. Glaze brownish black, of rather fine quality, thick and with some sheen. Clay fine, brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6). Preserved H. 6.7 cm; D. of rim 9.0 cm.

For the shape, compare Rotroff 1997, no. 109, Lutyèeva 1978, 57 fig. 4, 7, Egorova 2000, 140 fig. 2, 3.
Possibly Attic.

Two fragments from rim and transition from neck to bowl of kantharos. Glaze fine, black, brownish inside, with some partly metallic sheen, especially on the inside. Clay medium fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6). Size of fragments: a) 3.8 × 2.8 cm; b) 2.4 × 1.9 cm.

Three rim fragments (two adjoining) of kantharos of unusually thin ware. Glaze fine, black, with some sheen. Clay medium fine, greyish brown (10 YR 5/2), with inclusions of limestone particles. Size of fragment: 2.4 × 1.9 cm.

Two adjoining fragments of kantharos rim. Glaze with metallic sheen, in parts greenish. Clay fine, light brown (7.5 YR 6/4), with tiny particles of limestone. Preserved H. 4.0 cm; D. of rim 8.0 cm.


Possibly Attic.

Neck fragment of kantharos with traces of an olive garland in added clay. Glaze black, of rather good quality. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6), with tiny particles of mica. Size of fragment: 2.8 × 4.3 cm.
Possibly Attic.

Rim fragment of kantharos, decorated with an olive garland in added clay. Glaze brownish on the inside. Clay fine, light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4), with mica. Size of fragment: 1.6 × 2.4 cm.
Attic.

Three rim fragments of kantharos. Glaze of rather poor quality, on the outside uneven, partly misfired to brown. Clay fine, pale brown (10 YR 6/3) to light brown (7.5 YR 6/4), with mica. Size of fragments: a) 2.8 × 3.4 cm; b) 3.8 × 3.7 cm; c) 2.8 × 3.9 cm. Repair holes preserved.

Fragment of neck of kantharos with traces of decoration in added clay. Glaze of medium quality, black, even, with some sheen on the outside. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/4), with limestone particles. Size of fragment: 3.0 × 1.6 cm.

Fragment of spur handle of kantharos. Glaze black, lustrous. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with a little mica. Size of fragment: 6.5 × 6.2 cm.
Attic.

Fragment of lower part of handle of kantharos. Glaze black, with some sheen. Clay medium fine, light reddish brown (7.5 YR 6/4), with mica. W. of handle 1.4 cm.
Possibly Attic.

Fragment of spur handle of kantharos. Glaze changing from
black to reddish brown, with some sheen. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6). Size of fragment: 3.3 \times 1.9 \text{ cm}.

According to Attic.


B 56. U6 well, no. 199. 1977. Pl. 63 and 71. Spur handle from kantharos, with small part of upper part of bowl (two adjoining fragments). Glaze of medium quality, rather uneven and dull, greyish, in parts brownish. Clay reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with small particles of limestone, dark brown particles, and mica. Size of fragment: 5.6 \times 5.6 \text{ cm}.

B 57. U6 courtyard, B-6. 1971. Spur handle of kantharos. Glaze of medium quality, greyish black, rather uneven, but in parts lustrous. Clay medium fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), with inclusions of mica and yellowish brown particles. Size of fragment: 2.5 \times 4.8 \text{ cm}.


Probably Attic.

B 59. U6 courtyard. 1972. Upper part of spur handle, with attachment, of kantharos. Glaze uneven, changing from greyish black to brown, dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), in section brown (10 YR 5/3). Size of fragment: 3.3 \times 4.2 \text{ cm}. Two repair holes.

B 60. U6 courtyard, B-6. Find list 16/103. 1972 + courtyard, E-3. 1974. Spur handles of kantharos with attachments preserved (two fragments). Glaze of medium quality, dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with mica and brown particles. Size of fragments: a) 4.5 \times 3.2 \times 1.8 \text{ cm}; b) 3.2 \times 2.5 \text{ cm}.


B 62. U6 courtyard, E-4. 1974. Part of spur handle of kantharos. Glaze greyish, dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with abundant mica. Size of fragment: 2.6 \times 2.5 \text{ cm}.


B 64. U6 courtyard, E-3. 1974. Spur handle of kantharos. Glaze of very poor quality, uneven, greyish brownish. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with mica. Size of fragment: 4.0 \times 4.5 \text{ cm}.


Date: very similar to B 7, i.e. c. 320-310 B.C.

B 68. U6 room 35. Find list 6/1. 1973. Pl. 71. Moulded foot of kantharos. Two incised lines encircling the inside of the foot. Glaze brownish. Clay medium fine, light red (2.5 YR 6/6), with black particles and a little mica. Preserved H. 2.1 cm; D. of foot 3.9 cm.

Not Attic, judging by clay and glaze. Compare B 69-70.


B 71. U6 courtyard, V-4. Find list 1/9. 1973. Two adjoining fragments of moulded kantharos foot. Glazed, probably also on resting surface, which is very worn. Glaze dull, greyish black. Clay medium fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with dark brown inclusions and a little mica. Preserved H. 2.4 cm; D. of foot 4.1 cm. Graffito H 40 inside the foot.

B 72. U6 courtyard, B-2. 1970. Moulded foot of kantharos. One incised line encircling the inside of the foot. Clay fine, pinkish grey (7.5 YR 6/2), with mica. Preserved H. 1.9 cm; D. of foot 3.6 cm.

B 73. U6 courtyard, B-4. Find list 1/9. 1973. Fragmentary moulded kantharos foot. Clay fine, red (2.5 YR 5/6), with mica. Preserved H. 1.9 cm; D. of foot 4.0 cm. Attic (?)
Moulded kantharos foot. Glaze rather thick, dull. Clay medium fine, yellowish red (5 YR 5/6), with some mica and dark brown inclusions. Preserved H 2.4 cm; D. of foot 4.0 cm.
Date: compare B 76.

B 75. U6 well, no. 201. 1977. Pl. 63.
Three adjoining fragments of moulded kantharos foot. Glaze thick, dark brown, with some sheen. Clay fine, brownish red (5 YR 7/6), with a little mica and dark brown inclusions. Preserved H 2.3 cm; D. of foot 4.5 cm. Graffito inside foot.

Fragmentary moulded kantharos foot. Glaze fine, lustrous, brownish black, groove in resting surface unglazed. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6), with a little mica. Preserved H 2.3 cm; estimated D. of foot 4 cm. Attic.
Date: the grooved resting surface suggests a date not later than the beginning of the 3rd century B.C.

B 77. U6 courtyard.
Fragment of a moulded kantharos foot. Glaze shiny, in parts brownish, especially on the inside. Clay fine, light red (5 YR 7/8), with mica and some limestone inclusions. Preserved H 2.1 cm; estimated D. of foot 5 cm.

Moulded kantharos foot. Glaze of rather good quality, even, with some sheen; resting surface unglazed. Clay fine, red-brownish yellow (5 YR 7/8), with some mica. Preserved H 3.0 cm; D. of foot 4.5 cm. Probably Attic.

Moulded kantharos foot. Glaze worn and dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with tiny particles of mica. Preserved H 2.7 cm; D. of foot 4.0 cm. Possibly Attic.

Moulded kantharos foot. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with tiny particles of mica. Preserved H 2.0 cm; D. of foot 4.0 cm.

Fragmentary moulded kantharos foot with small part of the bowl. Resting surface not preserved. Glaze black to reddish on the outside, dull black inside bowl. Reddish glaze inside foot (5 YR 6/8 light red). Clay fine, light red (7.5 YR 6/8), with tiny limestone inclusions and mica. Preserved H 2.3 cm.

Moulded kantharos foot. Scraped groove between upper and lower moulding. Unusual profile with a reserved encircling line inside foot. Glaze black, without sheen. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with mica. Preserved H 1.6 cm; D. of foot 4.0 cm.

Moulded kantharos foot. Glaze dark brown, dull. Clay medium fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with tiny limestone inclusions and mica. Preserved H 2.7 cm; D. of foot 4.0 cm. Pierced by a large hole for secondary use as spindle whorl (see M 8).

Small foot of a kantharos with no mouldings. Glaze dark brown, dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with mica. Preserved H 1.4 cm; D. of foot 3.5 cm.

Moulded kantharos foot. Glaze fine, black, with some sheen. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with mica. H 2.7 cm; D. of foot 4.8 cm.

Fragment of moulded kantharos foot. Glaze black, with some sheen. Clay fine, pinkish grey (7.5 YR 6/2), with a little mica. H 2.4 cm; D. of foot 4.0 cm. Hole from secondary use as spindle whorl (see M 7).

Fragment of moulded kantharos foot. Glaze greyish black, rather thick, dull. Clay medium fine, grey (5 YR 5/4). Preserved H 2.3 cm; D. of foot c. 4.0 cm.

CUPS

Four fragments of rim and neck of cup-kantharos. Projecting external flange below rim. Glaze thick, black, with some sheen. Clay fine, reddish yellow. D. of rim 11.0 cm; 140° preserved.
Date: early 3rd century B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, no. 89, which she has tentatively dated to the second quarter of the 3rd century B.C. If this is the case, B 88 must be among the latest pieces of imported pottery recorded from U6 (apart from the mould-made bowl B 144). However, Rotroff's argumentation rests more on the shape of the complete cup, not the rim in particular, and this may distort the comparison.

Fragmentary cup-kantharos. Six fragments, of which two adjoin, from handles and transition from neck to plain bowl. Glaze black, rather thick, with some sheen on the outside, inside duller. One handle perhaps not glazed on the inside. Clay medium fine, changing from pinkish grey (7.5 YR 6/2), to greyish brown (5 YR 5/2) with dark brown inclusions, limestone particles, and some mica.

Fragment of a ribbed bowl of a cup-kantharos with Λ-shaped decoration under handle. Glaze of medium quality, black, but rather dull. Two rows of rouletting at the centre of the bowl. Scraped groove between bowl and foot. Clay medium fine, light brown (7.5 YR 6/4), with tiny dark brown particles and mica. Size of fragment: 3.1 x 5.7 cm. For the ornament under the handle, compare the kantharos B 7, B 11, and B 17.

Fragment of the lower part of ribbed bowl, probably of a cup-kantharos. Two rows of rouletting on the inside. Glaze greyish, rather thick, with some sheen. Clay fine, light brownish grey (10 YR 6/4), with mica. Size of fragment: 3.4 × 4.6 cm. Compare a specimen from the necropolis at Apollonia, classified as Attic (Ivanov 1963, 186 f. Type IX no. 434 and pl. 102), and dated to the middle or third quarter of the 4th century B.C.


Fragment with handle attachment, probably of cup or cup-kantharos. Glazed outside, inside surface not preserved. Clay thick, even, with some sheen. Clay fine, pink (7.5 YR 7/4), with mica. Size of fragment: 2.7 × 3.5 cm.

**B 93.** U6 courtyard. 1971.

Fragment from neck and plain bowl of kantharos or cup-kantharos. Parallel encircling grooves on the outside. Glaze of medium quality, uneven and rather brownish, especially on the inside. Clay reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with inclusions of limestone (possibly Chersonesean). Size of fragment: 2.4 × 3.6 cm.


Date: probably late 4th century or c. 300 B.C. For rouletting on floor, compare Rottenroth 1997, no. 127.

**B 95.** U6 courtyard. 1971. Pl. 65.

Ring fragment of very thin-walled bowl-kantharos. Glaze of good quality, even and lustrous. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), with no apparent inclusions. Estimated D. of rim 14 cm; size of fragment: 1.6 × 2.8 cm. Attic. Compare Rottenroth 1997 nos. 130-131.

Date: around 300 B.C. or just before.

**B 96.** U6 well, no. 104. 1977.

Small handle from a cup. Glaze fine, black, lustrous. Clay fine, light red (2.5 YR 6/6). Preserved L. 2.5 cm; D. 0.5 cm. Attic.

**B 97.** U6 courtyard.

Fragment with handle attachment of open shape, probably a cup. Glaze greyish black, rather thick, dull. Clay fine, redish yellow (5 YR 7/6), with tiny limestone inclusions. Size of fragment: 3.2 × 2.2 cm.


Cup-skyphos. Missing foot restored with plaster. The rim is offset on the inside and out-turned. Handles elegantly curved and turned inwards at the top. Glaze black and thick, with some sheen. Clay fine, light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4), with some mica. Preserved H. 7.9 cm; D. of rim 15.8 cm. Graffito Η 2 on the front.

Probably Attic. The shape belongs to Sparkes and Talcott's category of thin-walled cup-skyphoi and is close to Sparkes and Talcott 1970, no. 608 dated to c. 380 B.C. This date is not argued, and in fact the cup derives from a filling of a cistern (D13.3) which is considered a single deposit of ceramics from the second and third quarters of the 4th century B.C. Pfrommer (1985, 60 Abb. 24) notes of a very similar specimen from Heroon III in Miletus that it was found with pieces that are definitely later than 380 B.C. He suggests that this type had a different chronology in Miletus, and proposes a date c. 375-350 B.C. for this piece. A cup-skyphos which is rather different, and probably a later (or local) development, was found in a grave in the North Cemetery of Korinthis, together with a Korinthis obol possibly to be dated 338-315 B.C. (Cerrini XIII, 281). The fact that the shape is not attested among the Hellenistic pottery from the Athenian Agora strongly suggests that, at least in Athens, it was not produced after c. 330 B.C. In fact, Sparkes and Talcott argue that the lack of this type at Olynthos suggests that, as early as the second quarter of the 4th century B.C., it was produced only in small quantities. Thus, unless produced in a centre where this type continued in production after it had stopped in Athens, this item must be considered an heirloom at the time of foundation of U6. If this is the case, it could be explained by its being a votive to a god.

The necropolis at Panakieux grave M1 in Kurgan 44 revealed a very similar cup-skyphos, though with the offset on the inside placed lower down the side (see Monachov and Rogov 1990b, 142, pl. 5, 68). In this grave two Herakleian amphorae were also found, with stamps of the late phases of groups 2 and 3 datable to the second and third quarter of the 4th century B.C. (Monachov and Rogov 1990a, 153, fig. 2, 10, 14, 148 f., nos. 10 and 14; Monachov and Rogov 1990b, 142, pl. 5, 9; and 15. Stamps: Μέταξαυ / Κεραμεική / Στεφανία Στράτη / Βόλος. For the date, see Brusim巧y 1980, 39), a heavy-walled cup-kotyle similar to Sparkes and Talcott 1970 nos. 622-623, fragments of a very late Attic red-figure skyphos (see Rogov and Tunkina 1998, 168, fig. 4, 12-13) and two lekythoi. Finds of three (with reference to a fourth) thin-walled cup-skyphoi very similar to our specimen, and with rouletting on the floor, are recorded from the necropolis of Apollonia (Ivanov 1963, 184 Type VII; 178 pl. 73, 42f), all dated to the middle of the 4th century B.C. and considered Attic imports. In Nikonion the type has been found in layers identified as 'the Classical period' (Ruban 1978, 72, note 24). Two examples of such cup-skyphoi from the Hellenistic necropolis at Olbia are published by Rozek (1990, fig. 13, f 2). See also Komž (1974, 46, fig. 6-7) and Parovič-Peškan (1974, 69. Type 1 (similar to B 98). According to Parovič-Peškan, the earliest type of cup-skyphoi to be found in the graves at Olbia is a deep vessel on a low profiled foot (fig. 1974, 68, f 7-2) with slightly out-turned rim and handles rising above the rim (H-shaped). The floor is usually decorated with stamped palmettes (Farmakovskij 1906, 130, fig. 69). According to this scholar there are rather few such cups in the graves of the Hellenistic period. Those few are found in graves of the late 4th and early 3rd centuries B.C. B.V. Farmakovskij (1903) even dated some cup-skyphoi into the 3rd-2nd centuries B.C., but Parovič-Peškan states that in fact there is no evidence that such a type was found in the northern Black Sea region can be dated later than the first third of the 3rd century B.C. She stresses that vessels of this type were imports in Olbia, since the clay is clearly of non-Ilbian origin, being light yellowish brown
with pinkish hues. She considers it most probable that they are Attic, but stresses that this is uncertain, since 'the type is widespread in Greece'. One such cup-skyphos was found in grave 1989/5 at Olbia which also contained 'a stater dating to 330 B.C.' (see Kozhii 1974, 46, fig. 6, 7).

The type is quite common in the north of Olbia. From the settlement of Konyka II comes a specimen with nearly straight rim, decorated inside with linked stamped palmettes. From Elizavetovka (Daban 1976, 219, pl. 1, 4). At the settlement of Deda Khata I, dating from the beginning of the 4th century until the second quarter of the 3rd century B.C., the type is represented both in an earlier and a later variant, characterized by rouletting, slightly outturned rim, and dull black glaze with metallic sheen (Rubanenko 1978, 72 f., 74 fig. 5, 75 fig. 6, 12; 76 fig. 7, 4). The inner offset is placed considerably lower than in B 98 in all the specimens from these two sites.


B 100. U6 courtyard. E-4. 1973. Pls. 64 and 71. Rim fragment of skhyphos of Corinthian type. Decorated below rim with an ivy garland in added clay. Glaze brownish black with some sheen on outside, inside brownish and dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow, with a few limestone inclusions. Preserved H. 3.9 cm; D. max. 8.2 cm; D. of rim 6.7 cm; 60° on preserved. Date: 325-275 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, no. 156. Rotroff's argumentation (1997, 95) for a dating of the type to the period c. 325-275 B.C. is actually supported by this find from U6.


BOWLS

Out-turned rim


Date: c. 325-300 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, nos. 867-868.


Date: c. 325-300 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, no. 870.

B 104. U6 courtyard. E-5. 1974. Pl. 64. Fragmentary bowl with slightly concave upper wall and 'bird-head' rim profile. Glaze of poor quality, dull and uneven, mottled from black to rim to red in lower part (result of stacking). Reserved inside foot and partly on resting surface. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), with some mica. H. 3.8 cm; D. 14.0 cm.

Date: c. 300 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, no. 874.


Date: c. 325-300 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, no. 868.


Date: c. 300-290 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, no. 874.

B 107. U6 well, no. 191. 1977. Pls. 64 and 72. Three adjoining fragments of a small bowl with concave upper wall. Reserved underneath. Glaze black, rather dull. Clay fine, pink (7.5 YR 7/4), with particles of limestone and some mica. H. 3.2 cm; D. 9.0 cm. Repair holes preserved. Date: no close parallels from the Athenian agora; probably c. 300-270 B.C.


Attic.

Date: c. 300-290 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, nos. 872 (300-290 B.C.) and 875 (300-290 B.C.).


B 111. U6 courtyard, VG-2. 1971. Pl. 65. Rim fragment of large bowl with rounded, out-turned rim. Glaze rather dull, but black and even. Clay fine, light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4), with no apparent inclusions. H. 2.8 cm; estimated D. of rim 16 cm; size of fragment: 4.1 × 3.3 cm. Repair hole preserved. Probably Attic. Date: c. 325-300 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, no. 967 (which also has four palmettes within rouletting as decoration).


B 120. U6 courtyard. 1975. Pls. 68 and 73. Three adjoining fragments of upper part of bowl. Glaze red (2.5 Y R 4/6), dull, uneven. Clay fine, light red (2.5 Y R 6/6), with mica, dark brown and black inclusions. Preserved H. 2.5 cm; D. 13.2 cm.

Incurved rim

B 121. U6 courtyard, D-6. Find list 17/89. 1972. Pls. 65, 72 and 76. Fragmentary shallow bowl with incurved rim. Restored with plaster. Reserved resting surface and reserved line at junction between foot and bowl. Glaze black, rather thick and dull, partly peeled. Inside, 2 × 2 rows of rouletting around stamped palmettes (two of four still preserved). Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 Y R 6/6), with mica. H. 4.2 cm; D. max. 14.5 cm; D. of rim 13.5 cm. Three large repair holes preserved.


B 123. U6 courtyard. 1975. Rim fragment of bowl with slightly incurved rim. Glaze of very good quality, shiny (especially on outside); on the inside misfired in spots to red. Clay fine, light reddish brown (5 Y R 6/4). Estimated D. of rim 14 cm; size of fragment: 4.1 × 3.3 cm.


Salt-cellar


B 131. U6, courtyard D-5. 1973. Pl. 73. Salt-cellar of echinus bowl shape: Glaze black, dull. H. 3.7 cm; D. max. 7.2 cm; D. of rim 5.6 cm. Date: compare Rotroff 1997, no. 1086, dated to second quarter of 3rd century B.C. B 131 must antedate the destruction of U6, i.e. 270 B.C.

B 132. U6 courtyard. Pl. 73. Salt-cellar of echinus bowl shape. Glaze very worn, dull. D. of rim 6.7 cm; D. max. 8.0 cm; D. of foot 4.3 cm. H. 3.2 cm. The open bowl and the shape of the foot may suggest a date in the second quarter of the 3rd century B.C. B 132 must antedate the destruction of U6, i.e. 270 B.C.

Various bowls

B 133. U6 courtyard, E-2. 1975. Pl. 65. Rim fragment of bowl with thickened rim. Glaze rather thick, more uneven on the inside, with metallic sheen. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with very little mica. Preserved H. 2.0 cm; estimated D. 13.5 cm; size of fragment: 2.4 × 5.7 cm. Possibly Attic judging by clay, however, no parallels have been published from the Athenian agora (Rotroff 1997).


B 137. U6 courtyard. 1975. Rim fragment of bowl with straight rim. Glaze of rather good quality, black, with some sheen, partly worn. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6), with some mica. Estimated D. of rim 20 cm; size of fragment: 3.0 × 5.2 cm.


B 143. U6 room 12. Find list 6/47. 1971. Phs. 65 and 76. Fragment of a bowl. Unglazed, but decorated inside with...
Olynthos. For a one-handler with straight rim, see a specimen of the same applies to the many specimens of this type found at 146
broad bands of black slip (one along the rim, c. 2 cm wide, and one further down). Clay light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4) to light brownish grey (10 YR 6/2), with inclusions of lime-
stone. Size: 9.8 × 3.5 cm.

Probably Chersonesean.

MOULD-MADE BOWL

Four adjoining fragments of a mould-made (Megarian) bowl. Relief decoration of interlocking meanders, with egg-and-dart ornament underneath. Glaze red, medium fine. Clay medium fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), with dark inclusions and mica. Size: 10.2 × 5.0 cm; estimated D. 14 cm. One repair hole preserved.

From a so-called 'Ionian' bowl, produced in a centre in western Asia Minor or the eastern Aegean. Compare, for instance, two fragments from Delos (Laumonier 1977, pl. 47 nos. 80/20 and 80/28). A fragment from the Athenian agora, classified as an import (Rotroff 1982 no. 391), is also very similar in decoration. In Chmess a very similar fragment has turned up in Parthiakaoi (Bouzek 1990, pl. 10 no. 7).

Date: 2nd century B.C.

PHIALE

Phiale with omphalos. Glaze red and thick. Clay light red (2.5 YR 6/8). H. 5.1 cm; D. of rim 12.6 cm. The type with flaring offset rim and shallow bowl is sometimes called an 'Achaeomentid phiale' (see Strong 1966, 77). The shape is well established in Greece from the late Archaic period onwards (see Strong 1966, 82 and 99). The phiale is one of the shapes established in Greece from the late Archaic period onwards (see Strong 1966, 77).

Bowl with straight rim and one handle. Glaze greyish black, with some metallic sheen. Reserved under foot. Clay light yellowish (10 YR 6/4), with black inclusions and mica. Graffito H 4 under foot. H. 5.6 cm; D. of rim 14.2 cm.

Date: according to Rotroff (1997), the shape survived in Athens only into the early years of the 3rd century B.C. B 147 has a more open bowl than those published from the Athenian agora, where the bowl is echnium-shaped. The same applies to the many specimens of this type found at Olynthos. For one- and two-handlers with straight rim, see a specimen from Knossos II, dated to the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. (Dusina'zenko 2000, 224, pl. II, 5), which, however, has a rather different handle than B 146. Two vessels from the necropolis of Panskoye are closer in shape (Sieglov 1987, 284 fig. 14, 5. Monachov and Rogov 1990b, 142, pl. 5, M039, no. 89; 144, pl. 7, M033, no. 90). Rogov and Tunkina 1998, 166, fig. 4, 4-8. Only one of them, no. 90 from Grave M033, was found together with datable pottery: a late red-figure lekythos of Ivanov's Type 6 (Ivanov 1963). Both graves at Panskoye have been dated to the period c. 375-350 B.C., c. close to the one-handlers with straight rim from Olynthos, Apollonia (Ivanov 1963, no. 451, fig. 75, pl. 1095, and Eliaevetovka (see Braiñinsky 1980, 141, 226, pl. XVIII, 242 although this vessel is unglazed and made of grey clay). Characteristic of B 146 is the slightly up-
turned handle, which is undoubtedly to be seen as a later de-
velopment of the shape in the second half of the 4th century B.C. Compare the one-handler from grave 33 of the necrop-
olus of Nikolaevka, dated by Meljukova to the third quarter of the 4th century B.C., which was found together with Hera-
kleian amphorae bearing the stamps of the second and the third groups, according to Braiñinsky (Meljukova 1975, 108, 243, fig. 45, 7). The specimen from Nikolaevka differs from B 146 in having two encircling glazed bands on the inside of the reserved ring-foot (Meljukova 1975, 163).

PLATES


Large plate with rolled rim. Grooved resting surface. Inside: four rings of rouletting in two distinctly different patterns around centre. Incised groove around the ring foot. Re-
served resting surface. Glaze of rather good quality, black, shiny, partly misfired to brownish. Clay fine, yellowish red (5 YR 5/6), with some mica. H. 4.3 cm; D. 34 cm. Graffito H 32 inside foot.

Date: late in the period 325-300 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997 no. 641.


Date: late in the period 320-300 B.C. Compare Rotroff 1997, no. 640.


Two fragments of plate with rolled rim. Glaze black, in parts lustrous. Clay fine, yellowish red (5 YR 5/6), with some mica and dark brown inclusions. Estimated D. 26 cm, size of fragments: a) 10.2 × 4.7 cm; b) 70 × 4.5 cm.

Shape close to B 147.


Ring fragment from a plate with rolled rim and profile underneath. Glaze rather dull and misfired to brownish. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with some mica. Estimated D. 24 cm, size of fragment: 9.2 × 3.2 cm.

Shape close to B 147.

Attic.


Fragment of plate with rolled rim. Glaze black, dull. Clay fine, brown (7.5 YR 5/2), with small particles of limestone. Size of fragment: 3.0 × 3.0 cm.

Shape close to B 147.
**BLACK-GLAZED, RED-Figure, AND GREY WARE POTTERY**


**B 154.** U6 courtyard, V-2, G-2. E-2. 1971. Pls. 66 and 74. Fragmentary plate with rolled rim. Restored with plaster. Glaze dark grey, dull. Clay medium fine, brown (7.5 YR 5/2), with tiny inclusions of mica. H. 2.2 cm; D. 13.8 cm. The shape has no exact parallel in the Agora publication; closest are Rotroff 1997, nos. 654 (300-275), 655 and 658 (both 275-250 B.C.; these have a characteristic bend on the outside of the wall, which is not seen in B 154); however, the foot in particular, differs from these examples. Compare also with plates from the well excavated 1972 at Gorgippia, dated to the first half of the third century B.C. (Alexeeva 1976, 48, fig. 3, 3).

Date: the destruction of U6, c. 270 B.C., must serve as a terminus ante quem.


**B 158.** U6 courtyard, V-5. 1972. Rim fragment of plate with rolled rim. Glaze black with some sheen. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with small dark brown inclusions and tiny mica particles. Estimated D. 22 cm; size of fragment: 3.6 × 2.5 cm.

**B 159.** U6 courtyard, B-6. 1972. Two rim fragments of plate with slightly thickened rim. Glaze medium fine, rather thin, with some sheen, in parts misfired to brown. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), with some mica and limestone inclusions. Estimated D. 24 cm.

**B 160.** U6 courtyard, D-5. 1974. Rim fragment of small plate with slightly offset rim. Glaze greyish black, on outside partly misfired to brownish. Clay fine, light brown (7.5 YR 6/4), with very little mica and few limestone particles. Estimated D. 14 cm; size of fragment: 4.5 × 1.7 cm.


**B 163.** U6 courtyard, VG-2. 1971. Rim fragment of plate. Groove on outside c. 1 cm from rim. Glaze greyish black, dull. Clay fine, grey (10 YR 5/1), with very little mica. Estimated D. 16 cm; size of fragment: 4.2 × 1.6 cm.

**B 164.** U6 courtyard, V-4. 1973. Pl. 76. Fragment from foot and floor of plate. Grooved resting surface. Reserved line at junction of foot and body. Stamped decoration at centre, with palmettes and six rows of rouletting. Glaze black, dull and worn. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), with some mica. Estimated D. 14 cm; size of fragment: 9.4 × 2.7 cm. Date: the grooved resting surface suggests a date not later than c. 330 B.C. or the very beginning of the 3rd century B.C.


**B 166.** U6 well, no. 188. 1977. Pl. 66. Fragment from foot and part of floor of plate. Resting surface grooved and reserved. Decorated inside with rouletting (three rows preserved). Glaze black, thick and shiny on inside. Clay medium fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), with some mica. D. 12.0 cm; size of fragment: 1.8 × 3.5 cm. Atte. Date: the grooved resting surface suggests a date not later than c. 300 or the very beginning of the third century B.C.
Fragment from floor of plate. Fine stamped palmette (c. 1.1 × 1.7 cm) and traces of rouletting around centre. Glaze fine, black, lustrous. Clay fine, light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4), with some mica. Size of fragment: 4.2 × 3.1 cm.
For a close parallel to the stamp, see Rottroff 1997 no. 637 dated 315-300 B.C., early in span?.
Attic.
Date: c. 325-300 B.C.
Two fragments of thick-walled plate with rilled rim. Glazed only on inside. Glaze red (5 YR 4/0), dull and rather thick. A thin brownish band at the edge. Clay light red, with very little mica, similar to the bowl B 120 with out-turned rim. Estimated D. of rim 20 cm; 28° preserved.
FISH-PLATES
Attic. (?) though the decoration inside the foot is not consistent with Attic specimens of this period.
Date: c. 310-250 B.C. (cf. B 170).
Fragmentary fish-plate. Restored with plaster. Grooved resting surface. Scraped groove around central depression, along edge of floor, and at junction of foot and plate. Two bands of glaze (1.2 and 0.3 cm wide) inside foot. For this trait compare Sparkes and Talcott 1970, no. 1067 and B 169; such a decoration is in fact characteristic of fish-plates from before the middle of the 4th century B.C. (Sparkes and Talcott 1970, 148). According to Rottroff (1997, 147), the underside is always totally glazed in fish-plates of the Hellenistic period. Compare a bowl from Olympia Ω6° 27', 1969, no. 50 Abb. 1 Taf. 9. Glaze black, of rather good quality. D. 27.5 cm; D. of depression 7.0 cm; H. 4.5 cm.
Attic. (?) though the decoration inside the foot is not consistent with Attic specimens of this period.
Date: c. 310-250 B.C. Compare Rottroff 1997, nos. 713-714.
Fragmentary fish-plate. Restored with plaster. Scraped groove around central depression, along edge of floor, and at junction of foot and plate. Reserved resting surface. Glaze brownish black with some sheen, uneven, thicker on outside than inside. Clay yellowish red (5 YR 5/6), with some mica. D. 23.0 cm; D. of base 11.1 cm; H. 3.2 cm.
Attic.
Date: c. 310-250 B.C. Compare B 169 and B 170.
Fish-plate. Shape somewhat irregular, foot coarse and uneven. Scraped groove along edge of the floor. Glaze black, thin, almost "transparent." Decoration with reserved band on inside of foot. Clay fine, reddish brown (5 YR 5/4), with some mica. H. 2.4 cm; D. 22.7 cm.
Four adjoining fragments from fish-plate. Grooved resting surface. Scraped groove along edge of floor and around central depression. Decoration with reserved and glazed bands inside foot. Black glaze, medium fine, with some sheen. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with very little mica. Estimated D. 22 cm.
Attic.
Two fragments from floor of fish-plate. Glaze brownish black with some sheen. Clay fine, light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4), with no apparent inclusions.
Small fragment from lower part of floor and transition to foot of fish-plate. Glaze black, dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with some mica. Size of fragment: 3.4 × 1.7 cm.
B 176. U6 well, no. 186. 1957.
Ram and floor fragment of massive fish-plate. Scraped groove along edge of floor. Black glaze, of good quality, with some sheen. Clay medium fine, light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4), with some mica. Estimated D. 30 cm; size of fragment: 10.0 × 5.9 cm.
Attic.
B 177. U6 well, no. 198. 1957.
Fragmentary ring foot of fish-plate. Grooved and reserved resting surface. Glaze black, with some sheen, brownish underneath. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6). H. 1.2 cm; size of fragment: 8.2 × 5.6 cm.
Attic.
Date: the grooved resting surface suggests a date not later than c. 300, or the very beginning of the third century B.C.
B 178. U6 well, no. 189. 1957.
Fragmentary foot of fish-plate. Resting surface grooved and partly reserved. Reserved line at junction of foot and plate. Clay medium fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with mica. D. 12.0 cm; size of fragment: 9.5 × 2.3 cm. Possibly Attic.
Date: see B 177.
Fragment of the foot of a fish-plate. Reserved resting surface. Scraped groove at junction of foot and plate. Glaze dull, black, brownish inside foot. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with mica. Estimated D. 12 cm; size of fragment: 2.4 × 4.7 cm.
Attic.
Floor fragment of fish-plate. Reserved line at junction of foot and body. Glaze uneven, partly red (from stacking?) on the inside. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with some mica. Size of fragment: 5.6 × 2.5 cm.
Attic.
Fragment of floor of fish-plate with part of the central depression preserved. Glaze of good quality, black and lustre. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with some mica. Preserved H. 2.8 cm; D. of body 9.5 cm. Possibly Attic, though outside the range of Munsel colours enumerated by Rotroff (1992 and 1997).

**B 181.** U6 room 27. Find list 11/11. 1972. Fragment of floor of fish-plate with part of the central depression preserved. Glaze of good quality, black and lustre. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with some mica. Preserved H. 2.8 cm; D. of body 9.5 cm. Possibly Attic, though outside the range of Munsel colours enumerated by Rotroff (1992 and 1997).

**B 182.** U6 well. no. 195. 1977. Fragment from low ring foot of fish-plate (?). Scared groove at junction of foot and plate. Clay black, with some sheen. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with some mica. Preserved H. 2.8 cm; D. of foot 2.2 cm.

**B 183.** U6 courtyard. Fragment of ring foot of fish-plate (?). Only inner side of foot preserved, outer chipped off. Resting surface grooved and reserved. Glaze fine, black and shiny. Clay fine, light brown clay (7.5 YR 6/4), with negligible mica. Estimated D. of foot 14.0 cm; size of fragment: 3.7 × 1.9 cm, Attic. Date: see **B 177**.

**OINOCHOAI**

**B 184.** U6 courtyard, D-2, 5, E-5. 1974. Pls. 67 and 74. Fragmentary oinochoe with ribbed body and plain neck. Handle triangular in section. Parry covered with thinned glaze (slip) inside. Underside of foot reserved (possibly a light brownish slip). Glaze fine, black and shiny, very worn. Decorated with garland of opposing myrtle in added clay on neck. Clay fine, light reddish brown (7.5 YR 6/4), with some mica. D. of base 10.0 cm, Attic. Date: 325-300 B.C. Compare Retrot 1997, no. 473 (325-300 B.C.) and Sparks and Talbot 1970, no. 131 (325-310 B.C.). The myrtle garland is typical of the early Hellenistic period. The reserved underside is an early trait, surviving from pre-Hellenistic times. The full-size oinochoe (chous) comes from the necropolis of Olbia (Belin de Ballu 1972, pl. XXXIX, 5.). Compare also a specimen from Histria (Histria IV, 82 fig. 10), dated to the 4th century B.C. (Drougou (ed.) 1999, 163 below), two jugs from Chersoneso (Below and Jakobson 1933, fig. 6, pl. XXIX, 16-17; Jakobson 1999, 364 fig. 8, ULK, 144, and a fragmentary specimen from the settlement of Elizavetovka (Bratsmik 1980, 244 pl. XXXVI, 17 × Marenčko, Zinikov and Kopylov 2000, Abb. 66.11). The second of two vessels mentioned from Chersoneso was used as a hoard container for local coins of the late 4th century, offering us very good evidence for the dating of the type.

**JUGS**

**B 187.** U6 room 13. Find list 8/35. Pls. 67 and 74. Small jug with pear-shaped body and flaring neck (mouth not preserved). Ring handle, oval in section. Foot entirely glazed. Neck also glazed inside. Glaze black to dark grey, with greenish metallic sheen. Clay pale brown (10 YR 6/3), with some mica. Preserved H. 8.3 cm; D. of body 7.2 cm. Date: no obvious parallels from the Athenian agora, especially not for the ring handle, which is usually connected with vases with narrow necks. But compare an olpe from Macedonia, dated to the 4th century B.C. (Drougou (ed.) 1999, 163 below), two jugs from Chersoneso (Below and Jakobson 1933, fig. 6, pl. XXIX, 16-17; Jakobson 1999, 364 fig. 8, ULK, 144, and a fragmentary specimen from the settlement of Elizavetovka (Bratsmik 1980, 244 pl. XXXVI, 17 × Marenčko, Zinikov and Kopylov 2000, Abb. 66.11). The second of two vessels mentioned from Chersoneso was used as a hoard container for local coins of the late 4th century, offering us very good evidence for the dating of the type.

**B 188.** U6 room 12. Find list 6/32. 1971. Pls. 67 and 74. Lower part of small jug with plain base. Remainder of lower handle attachment on shoulder. Glaze greenish with metallic sheen, similar to **B 130.** Reserved underside. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6), with mica. Preserved H. 7.3 cm; D. of body 8.5 cm.

**B 189.** U6 courtyard, B-6. 1972. Pls. 67 and 74. Jug. Upper handle attachment preserved on neck. Small flange below rim, which is not preserved. Raised base. Glaze black, with metallic sheen. Clay medium fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8), with no apparent inclusions. Preserved H. 16.6 cm; estimated D. of body 10.8 cm.

**B 190.** U6 courtyard. 1975. Shoulder fragment of jug, with handle attachment. Slipped on the outside. Slip dark grey, dull. Clay medium fine, very pale brown (10 YR 7/4), with larger dark brown inclusions and some mica. Size of fragment: 5.2 × 6.8 cm.


**LEKYTHOI**

**B 193.** U6 courtyard, B-5. 1972. Pls. 67 and 75. Fragmentary lekythos. Neck, rim, part of handle and shoulder preserved. Rim thick and flaring. Inside of rim and neck also glazed. Glaze black to dark grey, dull. Brown clay (7.5 YR 6/4). Preserved H. 5.2 cm; D. of rim 4.0 cm. For the shape, compare Rotroff 1997 nos. 1756-1757, both...
dated to period c.325-300 B.C., and considered to be imports rather than local, though this cannot be excluded.

From the same workshop as B 194-195 and B 197-198.

B 194. U6 courtyard, B-6. 1972. Pl. 75. Fragmentary lekythos. Neck, rim, shoulder, and small part of handle preserved. Rim thick and flaring. Also glazed on inside of neck. Glaze of rather poor quality and varying colour: reddish brown, dark grey and black, shiny in parts. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with small black inclusions and some mica. Size of fragment: 5.3 × 5.2 cm. Preserved H. 6.8 cm; D. of rim 4.5 cm. Same shape as B 193. From the same workshop as B 193, B 195 and B 197-198. See B 193 for comments.


B 197. U6 courtyard, V-6. Find list 16/100. 1972. Shoulder fragment of lekythos. Glaze black, with little sheen. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), with some mica. Size of fragment: 5.3 × 5.2 cm. From the same workshop as B 193-195 and 198. See B 193 for comments.

B 198. U6 courtyard, V-2. 1971. Four body fragments of lekythos. Glaze very worn, but of good quality, black, lustrous. Though the glaze is of higher quality, the clay suggests that it comes from the same workshop as B 193-195 and B 197.


UNIDENTIFIED SHAPES

B 204. U6 courtyard. Pls. 68 and 75. Fragment of foot and part of bowl of a rather large open vessel. The foot has a heavy moulding at the transition to the bowl. Glazed inside and outside. Glaze of good quality, black, even, lustrous. The inside of the foot is glazed in a colour similar to that of the clay. Clay very fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6). Preserved H. 6.0 cm. Attic.


B 207. U6 courtyard. 1971. Floor fragment of bowl or plate. Glazed with rouletting on (inside), the original surface on the other side not preserved. Glaze black and rather dull. Clay fine, reddish brown (5 YR 5/4), with mica. Size of fragment: 2.5 × 1.8 cm.


Low, lightly moulded foot of small open shape. Much worn and badly preserved. Glaze inside foot with a central reserved ring. Glaze black, dull, thinner on the inside. Clay fine, soapy, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 7/6), with mica. D. of base 5.4 cm.


Fragment of the floor of an open vessel, probably a bowl. stamped decoration with palmettes (only one completely preserved) inside. Glaze black, of rather good quality, less well preserved on the outside. Clay fine, reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6). Size of fragment: 3.4 × 2.6 cm.

Rim fragment of jug or amphora. Rim very broad and flat. Glaze greyish black, dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6); some mica. Preserved H. 2.4 cm; estimated D. of rim 9 cm.

Strap handle fragment of jug or lekythos. Glazed on both sides. Glaze black, lustrous. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6).

Fragment from flat handle of jug or lekythos. Glaze of poor quality, dull, brownish. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/8), with little mica.

Strap handle of small jug or lekythos. Completely glazed. Glaze muddy black, dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6). W. 2.3 cm.
Attic.

Strap handle of small jug or lekythos. Completely glazed. Glaze of poor quality, brownish, dull. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/8), with little mica.

Strap handle of small jug or lekythos. Glaze and fabric similar to B 238. W. 2.0 cm.

Five adjoining fragments of closed vessel. Glaze black, shiny. Clay fine, reddish yellow (5 Y R 6/8), with a little mica.

GREY WARE

KANTHAROI
Five fragments (two adjoining) of kantharoi with spur handle: handle, rim and transition from neck to bowl and upper part of bowl (plain) preserved. Traces of one repair hole preserved. Slip greyish brown inside, grey outside. Clay fine, grey (7.5 R 5), with tiny quartz or mica inclusions.

Handle and part of bowl with transition to neck of kantharoi, similar to B 220. Inside unslipped. Slip medium fine grey (10 YR 6/4) clay, with inclusions of calcite, dark brown and black particles. Size of fragment: 6.8 × 5.4 cm.

FISH-PLATES
Fish-plate. Thickened rim with two unequal grooves at edge. High ridge around central depression. Ring foot. Slip dull, grey. Clay grey with some quartz. H. 5.5 cm; D. 25.5 cm; D. of depression 7.0 cm; D. of foot 9.0 cm.

Fish-plate. Restored. Plain rim with two encircling grooves at edge. High ridge around central depression. Ring foot with flat resting surface. Repair holes. Slip grey, thin, dull. Inside surface of ring foot reserved. Clay grey, with tiny quartz inclusions. H. 6.0 cm; D. 26.0 cm; D. of depression 7.5 cm; D. of base 8.7 cm. Cf. Latsysova 1978, 57 fig. 4. 3.

Fish-plate. Restored. Plain rim with two grooves at edge. High ridge around central depression. Ring foot. Slip grey, dull. Clay grey, with tiny quartz inclusions. Heavily scorched in destruction fire. H. 5.6 cm; D. 24.5 cm; D. of depression 7.0 cm; D. of foot 7.6 cm.

Fish-plate. Restored. Plain rim with two encircling grooves at edge. High ridge around central depression. Ring foot. Slip grey, dull. Clay grey, with tiny quartz inclusions. H. 5.8 cm; D. 26.0 cm; D. of central depression 7.5 cm; D. of foot 10.0 cm.

Fragments from wall, central depression, and massive ring foot of fish-plate. High ridge around central depression. Encircling groove between wall and ridge. Slip grey, dull and very worn. Clay grey, with mica [?] and a few tiny quartz-sand grains. H. 5.8 cm; D. 26.0 cm; D. of central depression 7.5 cm; D. of foot 10.0 cm.

Fragment from wall and central depression of fish-plate. Grey clay, dull, dark grey slip on upper surface. Graffito H 39 under the foot.

B 228. U6 courtyard. Fragment of a fish-plate with two grooves along edge. Slip grey, soapy and dull. Clay fine, grey (5 Y 6/1), with dark inclusions. Estimated D. 24 cm; size of fragment: 5.7 × 4.0 cm.


B 240. U6 courtyard. 1975. Feet with moulded foot and loop handle. The handle is missing. Clay dark grey (5Y 4/1) with tiny inclusions of mica. Glaze black (5Y 2.5/1), looking more like a slip. H. 6.0 cm; D. of rim 2.4 cm; D. of body 6.4 cm; D. of foot 3.4 cm; L. of spout 1.9 cm.


NOTES

2. See, e.g. Brašinskij 1963; Bouzek 1990.
5. It should be noted that the total for each type in the catalogue must be treated with some caution, since unfortunately a few boxes of the stored material disappeared at a certain time. For that reason, no statistics on the frequency of the various types of pottery have been prepared.
7. See Bouzek 1993, fig. 15, 1-2 and Parović-Pešikan 1974, fig. 78, 1-3.
8. The literature on the subject is vast. For a brief, informative account see Guldager Bilde 1993.
9. For the manufacture of the ‘céramique grise’ in Histria see e.g. Coja 1968, 305-329.
12. See also Krapivina 1987, 71-79; Gudkova and Krapivina 1988, 83. Unfortunately, special works by Čubova and Wetstein, devoted to the local grey ware of Olbia, still remain unpublished.
17. See Krapivina 1987, 71 ff.; Gudkova and Krapivina 1988, 82-103. Grey ware makes up about 95.5% of the locally produced table-ware from the Archaic period in Olbia (Krapivina 1987, 79).
18. Belov and Strželeckij 1953, 47, 51, 52, 58, 61; Belov, Strželeckij and Jakobson 1953, 164. Often this pottery is considered by scholars to be local, and dated to the second half of the 2nd century B.C. (see Belov and Strželeckij 1953, 51, 58). However, this is highly dubious, since in almost all cases, examples of this grey ware are found in levels dating within a very broad chronological frame, i.e. the 4th-2nd centuries B.C. or even broader. Unfortunately, due to lack of illustrations of these examples of grey ware vessels from Chersonesos, it is impossible to include them for direct comparison.
19. Samojlova and Strokin 1982, 142-145, fig. 1, 1-3; fig 2, 1; Karyškovskij and Klejman 1985, 57.
21. This feature apparently enabled the re-use of the central depression of broken fish-plates as oil lamps [see E 11].
22. Alexandrescu 1966, 286, 520 pl. 88, XXII, 16. The date is far from certain.
23. See Meljukova 1975, 212, fig. 15, 75, and 213, fig. 16, 1R.
24. Knipović 1940, 161 f., type 52, pls. XXXVIII, 8 and XXXIX, 9.
25. Knipović 1940, 162.
27. See Latyševa 1978, 37, fig. 4, 3. In accordance with G.D. Belov, she considers all finds of grey ware pottery to be Chersonesean imports (1978, 59), but without further arguing this point.