UDC 902/904 : 902.01 (477.73)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.33782/eminak2021.3(35).550

ATTIC BLACK-GLAZED BOWLS AND SALT CELLARS FROM OLBIA

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Attic black-glazed pottery takes a special place among the many artifacts found during archaeological excavations. Its chronology, done based on mass finds at reference sites, especially in Athens, is a reliable basis for dating such ceramics in all state formations of the Northern Black Sea region, which gives it the importance of a chronoindicator. The dating of certain types of tableware, in particular bowls and salt cellars, together with studies of the stratigraphy of the sites, makes it possible to analyze the composition of Attic black-glazed pottery and to ascertain its quantitative indicators for a certain period. This, in turn, contributes to the study of a much wider range of issues related to the development of trade and economic relations of a particular center and the region as a whole with the ancient Mediterranean.

Bowls of various shapes and sizes belong to the category of mass ceramic material not only from Olbia and Berezan but also from all, without exception, ancient cities and settlements. They, including the black-glazed items, were popular during all periods. It is interesting that despite a large amount of similar tableware of local production and the production of neighboring centers, the number of black-glazed imported produced items in Olbia did not decrease. Peaks of the popularity of some types of shapes are traced, however, in all studied periods black-glazed bowls of Attic production are present almost in equal quantity. That is why this issue is relevant for the study of all sites of the Early Iron Age, because Attic ceremonial tableware is found on the whole territory of Ukraine, not only at ancient sites.

Detailed dating of bowls can favor in setting the dates of entire complexes and sites. In the course of the study, a selection of 402 bowls and salt shakers of various types from Olbia (acropolis and necropolis of the city) was made. According to the results of its quantitative and qualitative analysis, we can trace the dynamics of the delivery of different types of tableware to Olbia market from Attica in the period from 500 to 310 BCE. Such an analysis allows revealing the chronological context of the development of certain types of bowls and salt cellars as well as certain trends in the incoming delivery of their different types from Attica to Olbia.

Keywords: *Attic black-glazed pottery, Olbia, Northern Black Sea region, Classical period, bowls and salt cellars*

Bowls of various shapes and sizes belong to the category of mass ceramic material not only from Olbia and Berezan but also from all, without exception, ancient cities and settlements. They, including the black-glazed items, were popular during all periods. It is interesting that despite a large amount of similar tableware of local production and the production of neighboring centers, the number of black-glazed imported produced items in Olbia did not decrease. Peaks of the popularity of some types of shapes are traced, however, in all studied periods, black-glazed bowls of Attic production are present almost in equal quantity. That is why this issue is relevant for studying all sites of the Early Iron Age because Attic ceremonial tableware can be found on the whole territory of Ukraine, not only at ancient sites. Detailed dating of bowls can favor in setting the dates of entire complexes and sites.

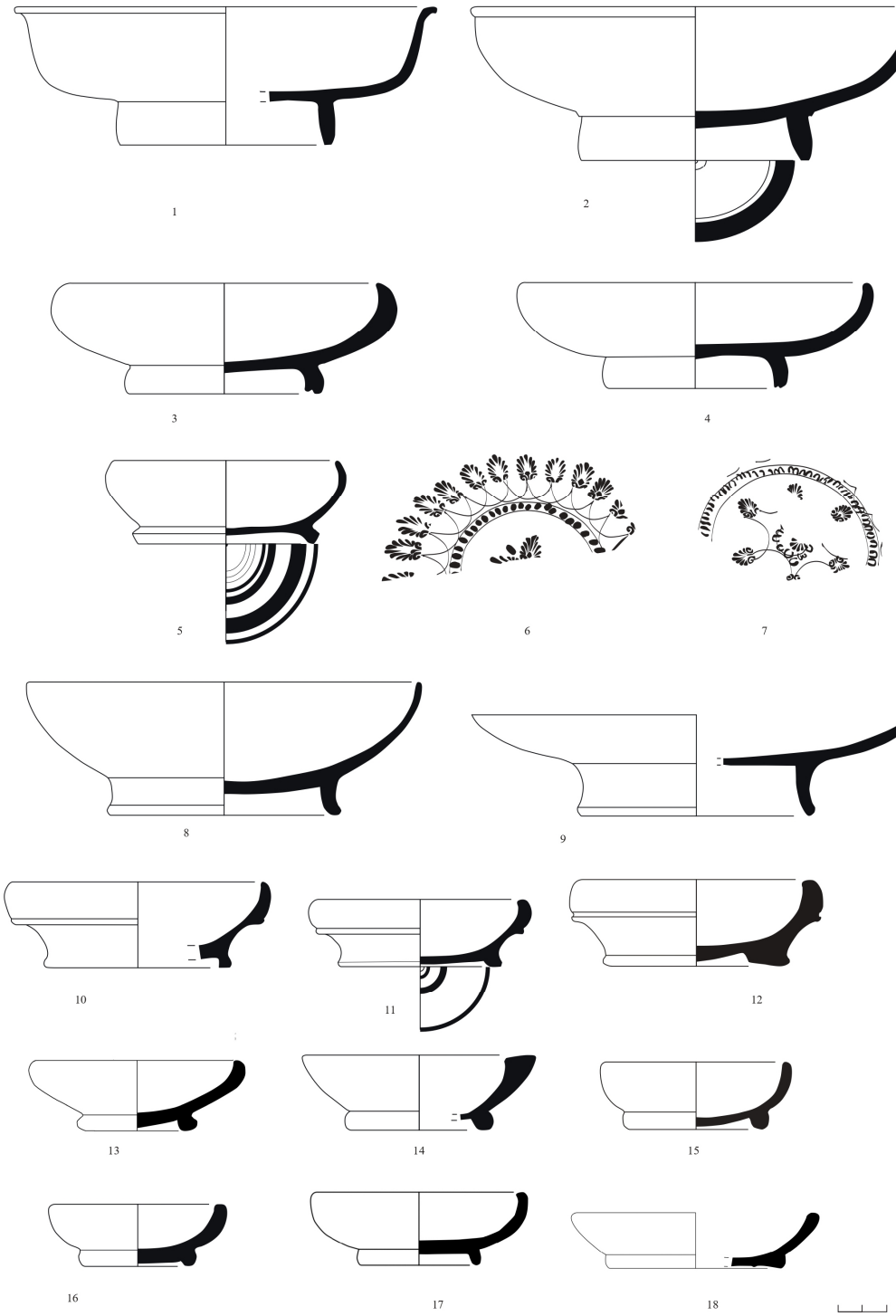

Fig. 1. Attic black-glazed bowls with an outturned rim: 1 – 0-65-1608, 2 – 0-98-P-25-1944; with incurving rim: 3 – Б2-2252, 4 – 0-98-P-25-3179, 5 – 0-96-некр-324; stamped ornament on bowls with an outturned rim: 6 – 0-63-963, 7 – 0-63-143; deep with convex-concave profiles: 8 – 0-64-1318, 9 – 0-64-1097; shallow with convex-concave profiles: 10 – 0-58-178, 11 – 0-71-2143, 12 – 0-63-756; small bowls with steep walls: 13 – 0-52-3131; with a broad rim: 14 – 0-62-2991; with heavy walls: 15 – 0-63-24, 16 – 0-96-P-25-136; thin-walled: 17 – 0-47-2541; with flat foot: 0-55-845.

It is important to determine the typological aspects of this type of tableware development. Thus, deep black-glazed bowls can be divided into four types: with outturned rim, incurving rim, deep and shallow walls, and convex-concave profiles[1]. Large bowls have the following dimensions: height: 4-6 cm, diam. of rim: 13-24 cm, diam. of the foot: 7-10 cm; shallow bowls with the convex-concave profile are slightly smaller: height: 2-3 cm, diam. of rim 9-16 cm.

Bowls with the outturned rim (Fig. 1, *1, 2*) were in use from the last quarter of the 5th century BCE. The classic shape was a broad shallow body on a low ring foot, while the rim was slightly thickened and outturned. Until the shape gained its classic standards, there were different variants, such as plain rim or fluting walls. Some shapes had a rim, somewhat similar in type to the rim of stemmed vessels. However, there were big differences, probably caused by the search for a new, more stable shape of the tableware.

In the 4th century BCE, bowls acquired a canonical shape, remaining unchanged until the Hellenistic times. One of the typical elements was the decoration of the outer face of the bottom. At the end of the 5th – the first quarter of the 4th century BCE, there were many variations: free from coating bottom, circles and dots in different variants (Fig. 1, *2*). It is necessary to mention several items which had rather interesting ornamentation on the bottom – red bands. Also, in one case in the center of the vessel, we have a large red circle. However, this should be considered a technological feature of the vessels. It is likely that not enough oxygen got to those parts, and as a result, the coating did not turn black. This was due to the fact that bowls and plates were usually placed in the kiln for firing on top of one another. From the second quarter of the 4th century BCE, the bottom was mostly glazed and designed in such a way that it had a conical thickening in the center. From the edge of the rim to the foot base, the shape had a single grooved convexification. That variant was classical for the mentioned type of bowls.

From the end of the 5th – during the 4th century BCE, craftsmen did not paint the junction of walls and foot. If earlier the profile of the bowl was the only convexification from the rim, then in the 5th century BCE the shape was gradually transformed – a double convexification appeared. In the 4th century, the profile changed so that soon the junction of the upper and lower convexifications started to form an almost right angle. From the middle of the century, the profile acquired softer traits, the upper convexification became more relief. The shape of the rim was closely related to changes in the design of the walls, their convexifications. In the early items, the walls were outturned in a way that resembled a clenched fist. Over time, the rim lost its originality, although until the second quarter of the 5th century BCE, it remained a distinct element of the vessel.

Bowls with outturned rim were slightly different in size. The diameter of the rim was in the range of 11-17 cm, the bottom was 7-10 cm. A ring foot of vessels could also have a certain difference. The foot itself could be either convex on the outside, which was typical of 350-310 BCE, or straight of various shapes. The foot of earlier variants of 500-420 BCE differed and was made in the form of a roller[2].

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[1] Here and further the terminology of ware accepted on materials of the Athenian agora is used: Sparkes B.A., Talcott L., Richter G.M.A. Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries BC (The Athenian Agora, Vol. 12). Princeton: American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1970.

[2] Иванов Т. Античная керамика из некрополя Аполлонии // Аполония. Разкопите в некропола на Аполония през 1947-1947. София, 1963. Табл. 116; Sparkes B.A., Talcott L., Richter G.M.A. Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C. (The Athenian Agora, Vol. 12). Princeton: American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1970. Cat. Nr. 777-785; Πέτρος Γ. Θεμελης, Γιάννης Π. Τσουράτσογλου. Οι Τάφοι του Δερβενίου, Ταμείο αρχαιολογικών πόρων. Athens: Ταμειου

A large number of bowls with an outturned rim had a complex stamped ornamentation. The dimensions and the characteristics of ornamentation were quite standard and did not differ in the array of deep black-glazed bowls (Fig. 1, *6, 7*). Interesting is the fact that bowls, as well as plates, were very often repaired[3], especially those with stamped ornaments, although those shapes were in common use as well.

Thus, bowls with outturned rim of various sizes were very common among materials from Olbia and its outskirts[4]. Most of the studied bowls with outturned rim date back to the period of 380-310 BCE (about 36%). Bowls dating to 380 BCE (27%) are singled out separately; the quantitative composition of bowls of other periods is almost the same: 500-430 BCE – 17% and 430-410 – 18%. Also, there is a small group, including vessels for which exact dating is not possible.

Bowls with an incurving rim (Fig. 1, *3-5*) were more typical in the 4th century BCE and were used until the Hellenistic times. That type was somewhat similar in shape to single-handled vessels. Typical of them were different variants of stamped ornament, the most popular of which were notches and connected palmettes[5].

The shape was represented by a shallow bowl with an incurving rim, which stood firmly on a ring foot with a groove on the lower part surface. The junction of the walls and the foot was left unpainted or just scratched. Bowls of that type could have different sizes, both larger and smaller (rim diameter: 13-24 cm). For example, small bowls with incurving rim were only slightly larger than small bowls and salt cellars. However, according to the morphology of the shape (the shape of the foot and the rim), we attribute them to that type of tableware, dating to the period of 375-350 BCE.

It should be noted that bowls of that type of 380-310 BCE and bowls with outturned rim of 350-325 BCE had a similar, almost identical design of the foot. A certain difference could be noticed in the place of the junction of the foot and the bottom. The foot of bowls with an outturned rim was attached at almost a right angle, while the foot of a bowl with an incurving rim had a smoother transition, was heavier, and more convex.

The bowls of 325 BCE production were different in shape. The peculiar feature was the rim, which was very sharply incurving. The body acquired a triangular shape, the ring foot was very low, the bottom almost touched the surface in the middle of the vessel, and the outer face of the foot was convex. Bowls of that time could have different body shapes, such as a bowl with an unusually deep body, or a bowl with a very large diameter. The characteristics of the walls might also differ. Shapes could be either thin-

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Αρχαιολογικων Πορων και Απαλλοτριωσεων. 1997. P. 116-117; Braunova D., Cadic J., Dufkova M. Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. Republique Tcheque, 4 (Pilsen, Musee de la Boheme de l'Ouest). Pilsen, Prague, 2000. Pl. 29: 1; Blonde F. Les ceramique d'usage quotidian a Thasos au IV siècle avant J.-C. (Fas. 2). Paris, 2007. Pl. 19.

[3] Rotroff S.I. Mended in Antiquity: Repairs to Ceramics at the Athenian Agora // Pottery in the Archaeological Record: Greece and Beyond. Acts of the International Colloquium Held at the Danish and Canadian Institutes in Athens. Aarhus, 2011. P. 117-134; Bilde P.G., Handberg S. Ancient Repairs on Pottery from Olbia Pontica // American Journal of Archaeology. 2012. Vol. 116, No. 3. P. 461-481; Егорова Т.В. Чернолаковая керамика из раскопок западного городского района Танаиса // Вестник Танаиса, 2019. Вып. 5, Т. 1. С. 247-249.

[4] Леви Е.И. Итоги раскопок ольвийского теменоса и агоры (1951-1960) // Ольвия. Теменос и агора. Москва-Ленинград, 1964. Табл. XVI, XXII, XXIII: 3, 4; Назарчук В.И. Чернолаковая керамика. Жилые дома Центрального квартала Ольвии // Материалы по археологии, истории и этнографии Таврии. Вып. 13. Симферополь-Керчь, 2014. Кат. 143; Данильченко С.А. Чернолаковая аттическая керамика поселения Козырка II // ΣΥΣΣΤΙΑ, 2000. С. 220, табл. 2: 6-8.

[5] Sparkes B.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 124-130.

walled, which was usually typical of large vessels, or had heavier walls, forming more stable shapes.

Certain differences were observed in the shape of the rim. According to other peculiar features, such as the characteristics of coating and fabric, these shapes can be attributed to the Attic black-glazed bowls with an incurving rim. However, of course, it is quite difficult to be sure due to the fragmentary nature of the material. The shapes of the middle of the century were distinguished with a deeper bowl, a high foot, and a peculiar design of the outer face of the bottom, which had a conical thickening[6].

Most of the studied bowls with an incurving rim belong to the period of 350-325 BCE (about 41%), separately are attributed the bowls of 350 (17%)[7] and 325 (20%) years. Bowls dated to the period of 375-350 BCE are less in number[8].

Deep wall bowls with convex-concave profiles (Fig. 1, *8, 9*), are mostly dated to the beginning of the 5th century BCE, but their production lasted until the Hellenistic period. The bowls had convex thin walls and a high foot that smoothly bent from the main body. In some cases, the shape looked like kylikes of stemless type. The vessel formed a single bend from the straight rim to the foot in such a way that the junction of the foot and the vessel itself was quite difficult to recognize. However, some items had a special thin cut groove to mark that place. The foot had an interesting shape. The inner face was slightly convex, clearly separated at an acute angle from the flat bottom. Just studying the changes in the foot size, we see the development of the type – it became smaller comparing to the rim, and the bowl itself became smaller but broader. The outer face of the bottom could be made in several ways. Earlier variants were characterized by the following: black-glazed bottom with the edge without coating and cut circles; coating-free bottom with circles and a dot in the center, painted black; black-glazed bottom with random edges. After 480 BCE, a new way of decorating appeared – scratching was added to the usual circles and dots. Thus, a transition from uncoated bands to cut grooves took place. The foot base sometimes was not glazed at all.

The shape developed as follows: the foot became thinner but broader; the rim became more incurved. The 5th century BCE was the peak of popularity of such bowls, decorated with exquisite, complicated stamped ornament, and similar to the stamps of large kylikes. They cannot be called very frequent finds. Technologically, they were made very carefully, clearly, and usually had a very high-quality coating. On the other hand, those thin-walled shapes were very fragile[9].

Shallow bowls with convex-concave profiles (Fig. 1, *10-12*) were more popular than the previous type with a deep vessel. Probably, it was because of their small size and durability. Such bowls were used from the second quarter of the 5th to the middle of the 4th century BCE. The classic shape of the 5th century BCE bowls could be described as

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[6] Иванов Т. Указ. раб. Табл. 116: 585; Μυλωνάς Γεώργιος Ε. Το δυτικόν νεκροταφείον της Ελευσίνος-τόμοι. Αθήνα: Βιβλιοθήκη της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείαςδ 1975. Pin. 344: 684; Alexandrescu P. La necropole tumulaire (Fouilles 1955-1961) // Histria II. (Bucuresti). 1966. P. 525: pl. 19, XXXIII (2, 3);Sparkes B.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. Cat. Nr. 826-842; Bazant J., Dufkova M. Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. Republique Tcheque, 3, 2. Karolinum, Prague, 1997. Pl. 94: 1, 2; Braunova D., Cadic J., Dufkova M. Op. cit. Pl. 29: 2-6; Blonde F. Op. cit. Pl. 13.

[7] Данильченко С.А. Указ. раб. С. 220, табл. 2: 1-3; Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика из семейно-родового участка некрополя Ольвии // Старожитності Степового Причорномор'я і Криму. 2000. № 8. Рис. 13: а, б.

[8] Аналогії: Sparkes B.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. Cat. Nr. 829, 814, 832, 828, 782, 777, 803, 821.

[9] Sparkes B.A., Talcott L. Op. cit.; Blonde F. Op. cit. Pl. 26.

follows: thickened convex rim comprising two parts (larger and smaller), separated by a groove; sometimes this place was marked with the uncoated band. The rim was smoothly sloping to the concave walls, which came to a complex foot; the outside surface of the bottom was glazed; the vessel was quite shallow and had only one bend inside; the foot base was uncoated; the outer face of the bottom was separated from the foot with a very small transition along the inner face of the foot (flat and completely glazed), quite rarely the bottom was decorated with circles and a dot (Fig. 1, *11*).

Early variants of bowls had some differences. For example, the foot had a broader flat base, and the bottom was not glazed. For the 4th century BCE, typical were grooves over the foot base and notches inside the vessel, often surrounded by connected palmettes. In the middle of the 4th century BCE, the shape changed – the walls became thinner, the vessel itself broader, less neatly made. There were variants of larger and smaller diameter bowls. Smaller bowls were typical of the 4th century BCE[10]. Bowls of that type were likely to be produced in the same workshop. It is interesting to note that sometimes they were not glazed at all, just slightly polished.

Thus, if we analyze the whole array of bowls with convex-concave profiles – of both deep and shallow shapes, we can say that the vast majority are shapes of the middle of the 5th century BCE, namely 450-430 its – 36% of bowls, 430-425 its – 38%. There are fewer early (11%) and later variants of this type (15%). Thus, the shapes of this type of bowl are completely within the general peak of the intensive trade relations between Athens and Olbia, because most of the vessels are dated back to 450-425 BCE.

Similar trends are shown by collections of finds from other cities of the Northern Black Sea region: Gorgippia[11], Chersonesus[12], Nymphaion[13], Panticapaeum[14], areas around nowadays Yevpatoriia[15], and other regions[16].

Small bowls and *salt cellars*, which were used throughout the Classical period,

[10] Иванов Т. Указ. раб. Табл. 116: 546; Μυλωνάς Γεώργιος Op. cit. Pin. 344: 683; Sparkes B.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. Cat. Nr. 817-823.

[11] Алексеева Е.М. Античный город Горгиппия. Москва, 1997. С. 483, табл. 10: 9; С. 488, табл. 206: 4; С. 489, табл. 207: 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.

[12] Стоянов Р.В. Расписная и чернолаковая столовая керамика из некрополя Херсонеса Таврического V-I вв. до н.э. // Боспорские исследования. 2005. № 8. С. 51, рис. 3: 5-21.

[13] Чистов Д.Е. Акрополь Нимфея в первой половине IV в. до н.э. // ΣΥΣΣΤΙΑ. 2000. С. 245, табл. 1: 3; Соловьев С.Л. Археологические памятники сельской округи и некрополя Нимфея. Санкт-Петербург, 2003. С. 38, рис. 63, 64; Данильченко С.А. Чернолаковая керамика из нимфейского святилища Деметры // Боспорский феномен: Погребальные памятники и святилища. 2002. Ч. 1. С. 124, рис. 1: 7.

[14] Егорова Т.В. Предварительный анализ комплекса чернолаковой керамики VI-II вв. до н.э. из раскопок Пантикапея 1945-1992 гг. // Древности Боспора. 2014. № 18. С. 177, рис. 2; С. 181, рис. 4: 9-12; Егорова Т.Е. Чернолаковая керамика V-IV вв. до н.э. с прочерченным и штампованным орнаментом из раскопок Пантикапея // С Митридата дует ветер. Боспор и Причерноморье в античности. К 70-летию В.П. Толстикова. Москва, 2015. С. 9, рис. 4; С. 10, рис. 5: 8; С. 11, рис. 6: 3.

[15] Егорова Т.В. Чернолаковая керамика из античных усадеб у Евпаторийского маяка // Вестник Московского университета. 2003. Сер. 8, № 4: История. С. 87, рис. 3; С. 89, рис. 4.

[16] Брашинский И.Б. Греческий керамический импорт на Нижнем Дону в V-III вв. до н.э. Ленинград, 1980. С. 224, 225, 228; Золотарев М.И. Об одном типе полусферических чаш эллинистического времени // Боспорские исследования. 2005. № 8. С. 204, fig. 6; С. 205, fig. 7 (1-5); Bylkova V.P. The Chronology of Settlements in the Lower Dnieper region (400-100 BC) // Chronologies of the Black sea area in the period c. 400-100 BC. Arhus, 2005. P. 239, fig. 9: 8, 11, 12; Рукавишникова И.В., Егорова Т.В., Бейлин Д.В., Федосеев Н.Ф. Чернолаковые и краснофигурные сосуды из тризновых комплексов кургана «Госпитальный» // Древности Боспора. 2019. № 24. С. 448, рис. 5: 1, 2; С. 450, рис. 6: 7-11; С. 451, рис. 7: 1-12.

primarily for individual use, were also very popular in everyday use. Also, salt and other spices were stored in such vessels. The shapes did not have direct successors in the Hellenistic and Roman periods. This might be due to the fact that with the advent of fish dishes (with space for the sauce in the middle) there was no longer a need for a separate saucepan anymore. Bowls of small sizes were made in different variations. We should note that such shapes in painting techniques have hardly been studied. The morphology of some bowls and salt cellars was similar in some cases to the shapes of kyathoi and pyxides, and this complicates the attribution of the type.

There were the following types of small bowls: with steep walls; with broad rim; early heavy; later light; with a flat foot; with projecting rim; and with a broad base[17].

Bowls with steep walls (Fig. 1, *13*) began to be used in the early 5th century BCE and were in use until the middle of the century. They had high and thick walls, the rim could be both rounded and plain; and they could be both glazed and not glazed.

Small bowls with broad rim (Fig. 1, *14*) were also in use in the 5th century BCE. They had low placed broad incurving rim with thickening, forming a separate projecting part. Later, the shape of bowls was slightly changed: the foot became neater, and the edge of the rim became rounded and incurving. Those variants of the bowls were decorated with stamped ornaments in the form of ovules and palmettes. Interesting variants were typical of the last quarter of a century – the bowls with a projecting rim edge, with outside molded or fluting walls.

Small heavy bowls and light small bowls mainly differed in the characteristics of their walls. They were in use from the second quarter of the 5th century BCE until the beginning of the next century. Heavy earlier variants (Fig. 1, *15, 16*) were used from the second to the last quarter of the 5th century BCE. They had a heavy body, thickened rim, and a foot, the outer face of which was uncoated. The foot could have many variants – torus, disc-shaped, with a pointed edge, and a flat ring. The outer face of the bottom could also be different – uncoated, decorated with circles and a central dot, or completely glazed.

Later variants of *thin-walled bowls* (Fig. 1, *17*) inherited the shape of the previous type. They were extremely popular since the last quarter of a century. The bowls were lighter but had a similar wall thickening and rounded rim. There was also a difference in the form of the foot – that variant had a slight thickening on the inside of the foot. Usually, those shapes were shallow and broad and had a simple ornament. The outer face of the bottom and the foot base were uncoated.

Small bowls with a flat foot were less common than previous types. Their period of use was 425-350 BCE. They were mostly completely glazed, but poor firing and sloppy body molding were typical for most of the vessels (Fig. 1, *18*). *Small bowls with projecting rim*, as we see from the name, had a broad rim, which in some cases formed an almost horizontal line. They were typical exclusively of the 4th century BCE (Fig. 2, *1*).

The most popular type of bowls in the 4th century BCE included small bowls with a broad foot base. The outer face of the bottom was glazed and had a conical thickening in the center. At first (which was more typical of bowls of the 5th century BCE), the junction of the foot and the body had an unglazed band, then – a simple scratching, and later it disappeared as well. Sometimes the bowls had a stamped ornament in the form

[17] Sparkes B.A., Talcott L., Op. cit. P. 134.

of palmettes in the center or ordinary notches. Some variants of that type were very similar to bowls with outturned rim of large sizes. The shape was most common in the 4th century BCE, but such tableware continued to be used in the Hellenistic period as well. A peculiar feature of that transition was the form of the foot base. During the Classical period, it was unglazed, while in the Hellenistic period almost all vessels were glazed by dipping, during which the whole vessel was glazed (Fig. 2, *2, 3*)[18].

For similar purposes, as well as small bowls, salt cellars were used. There were the following types: with convex walls, with echinus walls, with concave walls, and footed salt cellars[19].

There were two variants of *salt cellars with convex walls* – early with a recession on the base (500-480 BCE) (Fig. 2, *4, 5*) and later, with a flat and thin bottom (Fig. 2, *6, 7*), which later replaced the first variant (480-425 BCE). Walls were narrowed to the top, rounded or straight. The diameter of the rim was less than the diameter of the base. Sometimes the bottom was decorated with circles and a central dot on the outside[20].

Salt cellars with echinus walls were in use in 500-325 BCE, and in that variant, the diameter of the rim was larger than the diameter of the base. Early items had walls narrowing to the base, while its recessed lower part was decorated with circles. Those shapes were somewhat similar at the early stages to the previous type and had a small foot (Fig. 2, *8*). Over time, the shape became more fragile – the walls were thinner, and the foot base was almost unnoticeable. In the 4th century BCE, there were variants of salt cellars with a decoration in the form of glaze bands on a body[21].

Salt cellars with concave walls, as well as previous types, could be both with a flat bottom, and with a recessed one. The first variant was more popular in the Late Archaic era – up to 450 BCE (Fig. 2, *9*). The vessel had concave walls, usually broader in the lower part than at the top, and a flat bottom. In both subtypes, the rim was slightly outturned. The second subtype was in use during the 4th century BCE (Fig. 2, *10, 11*). The shape became more or less stable: the rounded rim was more outturned, the shallow concave smoothly going down walls, and the foot was clearly separated from the walls. From the end of the 5th century BCE, salt cellars of that type began to be wholly glazed[22].

Salt cellars with a ring foot (Fig. 2, *12*) were similar in shape to small bowls, but are attributed to the category of salt cellars because of their similarity to the echinoid type. Early shapes had a disc-shaped foot, later – a ring.

Salt cellars of the 5th century BCE were mostly shallow, and most of them were of rather poor quality. The inner face was not glazed, as were the junction of the walls and the foot. The first salt cellars on the ring foot appeared in the second – third quarter of the 5th century BCE, at a time when concave-walled salt cellars were popular and might have replaced echinoid salt cellars. The difference could be seen in the characteristics of the walls, which could be thickened like rim or thin. Very rarely the walls were decorated in the form of vertical flutings (Fig. 2, *13*). The foot might also differ. There were several variants of production. The first one was a bottom with a recessing in the

[18] Иванов Т. Указ. раб. Табл. 116: 553.
[19] Sparkes B.A., Talcott L., Op. cit. P. 136-138.
[20] Иванов Т. Указ. раб. Табл. табл. 116: 588; Μυλωνάς Γεώργιος Op. cit. Pin. 302: 376.
[21] Μυλωνάς Γεώργιος Op. cit. Pin. 302: 376; Pin. 302: 374.
[22] Иванов Т. Указ. раб. Табл. 116: 594; Braunova D., Cadic J., Dufkova M. Op. cit. Pl. 29: 8; Blonde F. Op. cit. Pl. 27.

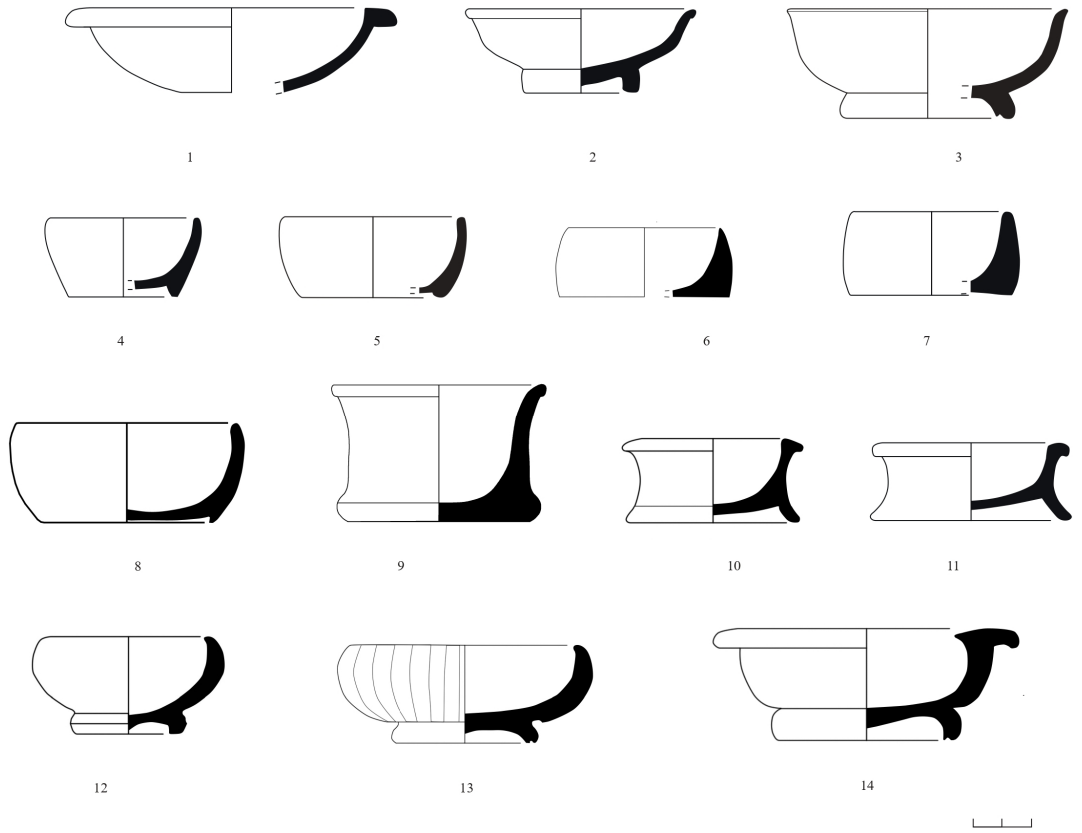

Fig. 2. Attic black-glazed small bowls with an outturned rim: 1 – 0-67-1228; with a broad foot base: 2 – 0-59-547, 3 – 0-59-712; salt cellars with convex walls 500-480 BCE: 4 – 0-54-1162, 5 – 0-63-1229; salt cellars with convex walls 480-450 BCE: 6 – ол-49-1904, 7 – АБ-71-251; with echinus walls: 8 – 0-2002-Р-25-474; with concave walls of the 500 BCE: 9 – 0-52-337; with concave walls 350-325 BCE: 10 – 0-38-692, 11 – 0-54-2777; on the ring foot: 12 – 0-47-3490; with flutings: 13 – ЮЗА-0-73-492; variations: 14 – А-956.

middle, which formed a flat broad foot, somewhat reminiscent of a similar element in small bowls with a broad foot base. The second variant was a fragile, outturned foot, which often had a groove on the outer edge. Another variant of the foot had a completely plain surface, which was typical of early items of 500-450 BCE production[23].

We should note the existence of the type of salt cellars, which went beyond the existing types, and in the literature, they are attributed to the *'varieties'* of salt cellars. Some types had a deep spherical body, an outturned or rounded rim, and a small roller-shaped foot. The next salt cellar should be singled out. It had a rather deep body, slightly flaring and outturned rim, while the foot was convex on the outside and had a groove at the base, and the outer side of the bottom was thickened (Fig. 2, *14*).

So, salt cellars and small bowls are quite common materials for Olbia[24]. Of 86 salt

[23] Иванов Т. Указ. раб. Табл. 116: 569, 583, 573, 557; Braunova D., Cadic J., Dufkova M. Op. cit. Pl. 29: 7; Blonde F. Op. cit. Pl. 23.

[24] Леви Е.И. Указ. раб. Табл. XVII: 1, 2, табл. XVIII: 1; Козуб Ю.І. Некрополь Ольвії V-IV ст. до н.е. Київ, 1974. Рис. 13-14, 15: 2; Козуб Ю.І. Передмістя Ольвії // Археологія. 1979. № 29. Рис. 14: 3; Скуднова В.М. Архаический некрополь Ольвии. Ленинград, 1988. Кат. 52, 199; Данильченко С.А.

cellars included in this selection, of equal quantity are salt cellars with concave walls (38%) and salt cellars on a ring foot (37%), of a smaller quantity are salt cellars with echinus (13%) and convex walls (7%), and 5% are salt cellars of transitional variants. Salt cellars dated to the period of 350-325 BCE are the most studied – almost 58% of the whole selection. A slightly smaller group includes salt cellars of the earlier period of 525-450 BCE (40%)[25]. Thus, we can trace two periods of the popularity of salt cellars, which were correlated with the dynamics of other types of similar tableware development. In point of fact, it was for the period of 350-325 BCE, when a certain decrease in the popularity of small bowls took place.

A similar situation with the spread of this type of ceramics is observed with the materials from Panticapaeum[26], Nikonium[27], Gorgippia[28], Chersonesus[29], Nymphaion[30], and other regions[31].

In general, having studied a large array of materials, namely – bowls of different sizes and salt cellars, we can conclude that these types of tableware were extremely popular. This is proved by numerous finds dated to different periods in different parts of the polis.

Bowls were one of the most commonly used types of tableware. Such a variety of shapes and sizes of bowls just confirms the assumption that each type and subtype had its own functional purpose. This is easy to imagine, looking at the quantity of nowadays tableware. However, it should be noted that the bowls had not only a functional purpose but also decorative. Almost 40% of all bowls (with a bottom or base) are bowls with stamped ornament.

The dynamics of the development of bowls of different sizes and salt cellars, in general, is clearly illustrated in the graph (see Fig. 3). A selection of 402 bowls and salt cellars of different types from different parts of the polis and necropolis has been made. According to the results of its quantitative and qualitative analysis, it is possible to trace the dynamics of bowls and salt cellars of different types import to Olbia market from Attica in the period from 500 to 310 BCE. Such an analysis has revealed the chronological context of the development of certain types and four main periods: 500-430, 430-410, 400-380, and 380-310 BCE have been distinguished. Of course, the

Указ. раб. С. 220, табл. 2: 17-19; Русяева А.С., Назарчук В.И. Аттическая керамика. Древнейший теменос Ольвии Понтийской // Материалы по археологии, истории и этнографии Тавриды. Supplementum 2. Симферополь, 2006. Рис. 190: 7, 8; Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика из семейно-родового участка… Рис. 13: в, г; Назарчук В.И. Чернолаковая керамика. Жилые дома… Кат. 143.

[25] Аналогії: Sparkes B.A., Talcott L., Op. cit. Cat. Nr. 937, 923, 934, 904, 955.

[26] Рогов Е.Я., Тункина И.В. Расписная и чернолаковая керамика из некрополя Панское-1 // Археологические вести. 1985. № 5. С. 166, рис. 4: 2-9; Егорова Т.В. Предварительный анализ комплекса… С. 179, рис. 3: 8-12; Егорова Т.В. Античная чернолаковая керамика из собрания Государственного музея изобразительных искусств имени А.С. Пушкина. Москва, 2017. Табл. 30.

[27] Чистов Д.Е. Указ. раб. С. 245, табл. 1: 2; С. 246, табл. 2: 2, 3; Секерская Н.М. Никоний // Древние культуры Северо-Западного Причерноморья. Одесса, 2013. С. 505, рис. 123.

[28] Алексеева Е.М. Указ. раб. С. 290, табл. 10: 9; С. 489, табл. 207: 6.

[29] Стоянов Р.В. Расписная и чернолаковая столовая керамика… С. 51, рис. 3; Золотарев М.И. Указ. раб. С. 205, fig. 7: 7-10.

[30] Грач Н.Л. Некрополь Нимфея. Санкт-Петербург, 1999. С. 256, табл. 107: 2, 3; Данильченко С.А. Указ. раб. С. 124, рис. 1: 5, 6; Чистов Д.Е. Итоги работ на участке «Н» (1994-1998) // Материалы Нимфейской экспедиции. 2003. № 1. Фото VI: 13.

[31] Брашинский И.Б. Указ. раб. С. 225, табл. XVII: 218-220; С. 228, табл. XX: 220; Егорова Т.В. Чернолаковая керамика из античных усадеб… С. 92, рис. 5; Рукавишникова И.В., Егорова Т.В. Указ. раб. С. 448, рис. 5: 3-6; С. 451, рис. 7: 13-15; С. 453, рис. 9: 7-9; С. 454, рис. 10.

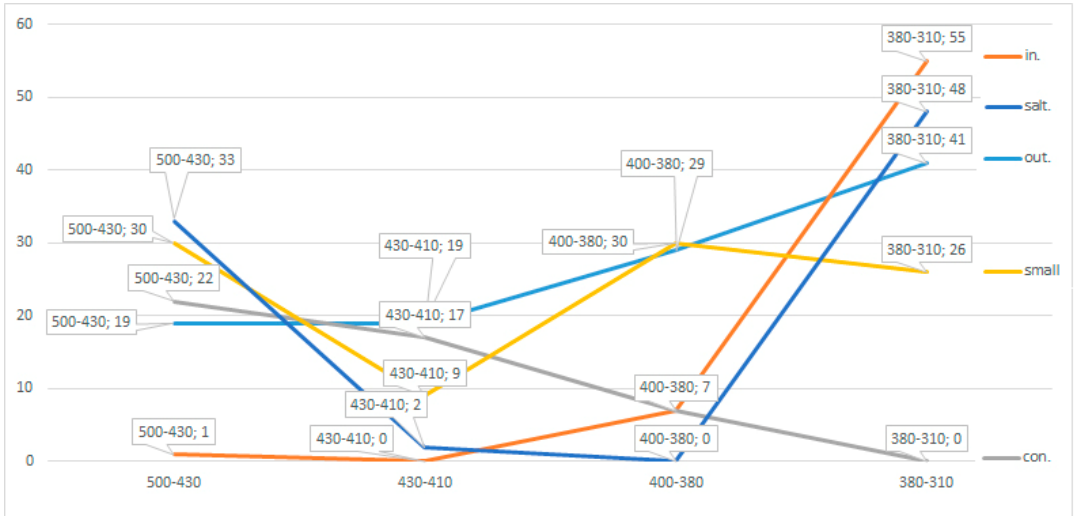

Fig. 3. Small bowls and salt cellars: the dynamics of the development of shapes in chronological order

chronology of types is much more detailed, but to generalize and make it possible to compare the dynamics of different types' usage, it was decided to choose these very periods in accordance with the highest level of popularity in the use of all types.

In the first period (500-430 BCE), all types (except bowls with incurving rim) appeared in almost equal quantities on Olbia market. Then there was a certain decrease in the quantity of that type of tableware (430-410 BCE). Bowls with an outturned rim were very rare at that time. In the period of 400-380 BCE, we observe a sharp increase in the quantity of both small bowls and bowls with an outturned rim, almost at the same level. The next period (380-310 BCE) was characterized by certain changes. Bowls with outturned and incurving rim, as well as salt cellars, had the maximum quantitative indicators. While small bowls were slightly reduced in number.

The dynamics of bowls with convex-concave profiles development stands somewhat out of the general scheme of development. In our opinion, that happened because those shapes (especially the deep type) were more morphologically and functionally similar to stemless than to ordinary bowls. Therefore, it is not surprising that similar development trends could be observed – the maximum quantity of items dated to 500-430 BCE, the gradual decline of quantity in 400-380, and disappearance in 350-310 BCE.

The graph clearly illustrates almost the same trends in the development of deep bowls with an outturned rim and small bowls. This is not surprising, since some subtypes of small bowls imitated the shapes of deep bowls. Therefore, it is likely that those types were part of the same group of tableware and were used in a similar way.

Thus, we can conclude that throughout the studied period, Olbia market was full of a variety of imported Attic tableware, during the study of which we have found out the existence of a significant number of different shapes and sizes. None of the periods had free 'lacunae' – while the number of vessels of one type decreased, vessels of another type, on the contrary, became more popular. Each period was characterized by both deep shapes and shallow shapes of bowls. So, it is likely that there was a certain fashion for the shape of the tableware, which can explain these differences.

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Аттичні чорнолакові миски та сільнички з Ольвії

Аттична чорнолакова кераміка посідає особливе місце серед численних артефактів, здобутих під час розкопок. Її хронологія, розроблена за масовими знахідками на еталонних пам'ятках, передовсім в Афінах, становить надійну основу для датування такої кераміки в усіх державних утвореннях Північного Причорномор'я, що надає їй значимості хроноіндикатора. Датування окремих різновидів посуду, зокрема – мисок і сільничок – разом з дослідженнями стратиграфії пам'яток, уможливлює вивчення складу аттичної чорнолакової кераміки та встановлення кількісних її показників для певного часу. Це, своєю чергою, сприяє дослідженню значно ширшого кола питань, пов'язаних с розвитком торгівельно-економічних відносин певного центру та регіону загалом з античним Середземномор'ям.

Миски найрізноманітніших форм і розмірів належать до категорії масового керамічного матеріалу не лише з Ольвії та Березані, а й з усіх без винятку античних городищ і поселень. Вони були популярні протягом усіх періодів, зокрема й їх чорнолакові аналоги. Цікавість викликає те, що незважаючи на велику кількість

подібного посуду місцевого виробництва та виробництва сусідніх центрів, кількість чорнолакових імпортних виробів в Ольвії не стає меншою. Простежуються піки популярності деяких типів форм, проте в усі досліджені періоди чорнолакові миски аттичного виробництва присутні майже у рівній кількості. Саме тому дана тематика актуальна для досліджень усіх пам'яток раннього залізного віку, адже аттичний парадний посуд знаходять по всій території України, не лише на античних пам'ятках.

Детальне датування мисок може допомогти при встановленні дат цілих комплексів і пам'яток. У ході роботи була зібрана вибірка з 402 од. мисок і сільничок різних типів з Ольвії (акрополю та некрополю міста). За результатами її кількісно-якісного аналізу можна прослідкувати динаміку надходження різних типів до ольвійського ринку з Аттики у період від 500 по 310 рр. до н.е. Подібний аналіз дозволив виявити хронологічний контекст розвитку певних типів і дозволив виявити певні тенденції надходження різних типів посуду з Аттики до Ольвії.

Ключові слова: аттична чорнолакова кераміка, Ольвія, Північне Причорномор'я, класичний період, миски та сільнички

Надійшла до редакції / Received: 16.07.2021 *Схвалено до друку / Accepted: 04.10.2021*