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BLACK-GLAZED POTTERY OF OLBIAN SUBURBAN ESTATES (EXCAVATIONS OF 2003-2017 YEARS)

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Black-glazed pottery takes a prominent place among many categories of archaeological material from Olbian suburban estates and settlements.

Utensils from the estates Shiroka Balka (Broad Hollow) 6 (οικος) and Shiroka Balka (Broad Hollow) 7 (χωριον) are presented in various forms and types: for drinking wine (kantharos, kylix, cup-skyphos), dining (bowls, saltcellar bowls, saucers, plates), cosmetic (askos, lekanis) and lamps date back to the end of the VIth – IVth centuries BC. We would like to note that the complex of black-glazed ceramics from the chorion in composition and duration of existence is slightly different from the findings of homestead (οικος).

Of particular interest is a complex of black-glazed pottery excavated on the homestead (οικος), which is represented by whole forms, mainly from the family burial site (35 copies). The earliest utensils – kylix by analogy with the materials of Athenian Agora are represented by utensils of the late VIth – Vth centuries BC.

Among the black-glazed utensils, which were excavated on the suburban estates, the Attic ones, typical for ancient cities and settlements not only of ancient Greece, but also of the whole Black Sea coast, prevail.

The analysis of the Attic black-glazed pottery complex gave an opportunity to clarify the chronology of the existence of not only the Shiroka Balka (Broad Hollow) 6 / homestead (οικος) and Shiroka Balka (Broad Hollow) 7 chorionic villus sampling (χωριον) estates, but also of the whole pottery complex, in particular which was previously impossible to date in more detail.

Keywords: *Attic black-glazed pottery, Olbia, suburban estates, types and forms of utensils*

Black-glazed pottery are the most popular among the many categories of archaeological finds of Olbia and its suburban estates. From the very beginning of the monument excavations and to present, almost a century and a half, materials, dedicated to this pottery finds in Olbia polis area¹, have been publishing. However, an interesting situation has been developed today: we have the small number of works dedicated to black-glazed pottery from Olbia estates, in particular, from suburban estates. In addition, the publications having only a statement of its existence are dominated among them². Even in the fundamental collective monograph «Rural District of Olbia» (1989) only a few

¹ The authors did not aim to analyze the literature on all the black-lacquered pottery of Olbia, its necropolis and Olbia choir. See literature there on this issue the article by Чечуліна І.О. До історії вивчення аттичної чорнолакової кераміки з Північного Причорномор'я // Археологія. 2015. № 1. С. 12-18.

² Козуб Ю.И. Аттическая керамика // Культура населения Ольвии и ее округи в архаическое время. Киев: Наукова думка, 1987. С. 71; Виноградов Ю.А., Марченко К.К. Античное поселение Лупарево 2 // Ольвия и ее округа. Киев: Наукова думка, 1986. С. 62, 64, рис. 4, 11-12.

pages are dedicated to Attic black-glazed pottery of the classical and Hellenistic periods from the settlements of Didova Khata I, Varvarivske, Zakisova Balka I, Kozyrka II, Petukhivka I and Chertovate 7³.

The situation changed in the first decades of the XXI century. Thus, in 2000, two articles were published on Attic black-glazed pottery from Olbia estates settlements. Thus, S.A. Danilchenko analyzed in details the complex of black-glazed Attic pottery from the settlement of Kozyrka II on the basis of excavations of Ya.V. Domansky and K.K. Marchenko⁴. The second article was devoted to black-glazed pottery (calyx-cups, cup-kantharos, bowls, saltcellars) from the family and ancestral area of the estate Shiroka Balka 6 in Olbia necropolis⁵. In addition, in the generalizing article «Suburban estates of Olbia suburban estates of the V-IV centuries BC (results of excavations in 2003-2013)» the authors have published numerous items of material, including black-glazed pottery⁶.

The complex of black-glazed pottery from the Lower Dnieper settlements is analyzed in the monograph of V.P. Bylkova⁷. Attic black-glazed pottery, found during the excavations of a multi-chamber building in the middle – second half of the Vth century BC at the Berezan settlement, was processed by D.E. Chistov and Ya.I. Ilyina⁸.

In our opinion, one of the reasons for few publications is the small number of finds in the settlements, estates and necropolises of Olbia suburban estates, though researchers point out a relatively high percentage of black-glazed pottery in the ceramic complexes of these settlements⁹. This is evidenced by the number of finds of black-glazed pottery in the burials of Olbia suburban estates necropolis¹⁰.

Thus, the analysis of Attic black-glazed pottery from the settlements and estates of Olbia suburban estates is one of the urgent areas of research of this type of ceramics, taking into account the current state and possibilities of its study.

It is important to note that the majority of the black-glazed potter, found during the excavations of oikos/οἶκος¹¹ and xorion/χωρίον, was found in the form of small

³ Крыжицкий С.Д., Буйских С.Б., Бураков А.В., Отрешко В.М. Сельская округа Ольвии. Киев: Наукова думка, 1989. С. 63, 126, 129-130.

⁴ Данильченко С.А. Чернолаковая аттическая керамика поселения Козырка II // ΣΕΣΣΤΙΑ. Сборник памяти Ю.В. Андреева. Санкт-Петербург: АЛЕТЕЙЯ, 2000.С. 217-222.

⁵ Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика из семейно-родового участка некрополя Ольвии // Старожитності Степового Причорномор'я і Криму. 2000. Вип. 8. С. 194-216.

⁶ Папанова В.А., Ляшко С.Н. Пригородные усадьбы ольвийской хоры V-IV вв. до н.э. (итоги раскопок 2003-2013 гг.) // STRATUM Plus. 2015. № 3. С. 223-250.

⁷ Былкова В.П. Нижнее Приднепровье в античную эпоху (по материалам раскопок поселений). Херсон: Издательство ХГУ, 2007. С. 20, 59-65.

⁸ Чистов Д.Е., Ильина Ю.И. Новые данные о Березанском поселении классического периода // Археологія і давня історія України. 2015. Вип. 1 (14). С. 237-239. Рис. 7, 4-17. Рис. 8.

⁹ Виноградов Ю.А., Марченко К.К. Античное поселение Лупарево 2... С. 64; Крыжицкий С.Д. и др. Сельская округа Ольвии. С. 126.

¹⁰ Снитко І.О. Давньогрецькі некрополі хори Ольвії VI-III ст. до н.е. Київ: Видавць Олег Філюк, 2015. С. 123-125.

¹¹ Regarding the terms «oikos» (οἶκος) and «chorion» (χωρίον). The first we use in the sense of «single household», in the family / group of relatives who lived together and were engaged in the household: house and property; house as property and property; family, house and property (Буйских С.Б. Ойкос греческой хоры в Нижнем Побужье VI-V вв. до н.э. // Боспорские чтения: Боспор Киммерийский и варварский мир. 2007. Вип. VII. С. 29-31; Буйских С.Б. Хора колониального полиса в Нижнем Побужье: от архаики до эллинизма // Старожитності степового Причорномор'я і Криму. 2009. Вип. XV. С. 228; Грацианская Л.И. Некоторые замечания об ойкосе терминологическом и οἶκοζε текстологическом // Боспорские чтения: Боспор Киммерийский и варварский мир в период античности и средневековья. 2007. Вип. VIII. С. 85-88).

At the same time, the «oikos» in an ancient house is the main room with a fireplace / kitchen or a

fragments that do not allow establishing the shape and the type of household ware. A similar phenomenon is recorded in other estates and settlements of Olbia suburban estates¹². The part of black-glazed pottery as a part of oikos/οικοσ ceramics (Shiroka beam 6) is equal to 1.8%, and as a part of xorion/χωριον ceramics (Shiroka beam 7) is equal to 2%. However, its number is much larger than in other settlements and estates of the Olbia suburban estates, except for the ceramic complex from Kozyrka II and Berezan settlement¹³.

Of a particular interest is the complex of black-glazed pottery excavated on the oikos/οικοσ, which is represented by unharmed forms, mainly from the family plot of the burial (37 specimens).

Both estates household ware is represented by different forms and types: wine drinking ware (cup-kantharos, calyx-cups, scyphos, krater), tableware (bowls, saltcellars, plates, saucers), cosmetic ware (askos, lekane) and lamps¹⁴.

The most numerous ones are wine drinking ware: calyx-cups, cup-kantharos and scyphos. Among them the most common ones are calyx-cups of various types and shapes. At one time, Yu.I. Kozub rightly noted that calyx-cups were the most common form of household ware both in everyday life and in funeral rites, not only among the population of ancient Greece, but also among the Olbia settlers (olviopolitans)¹⁵.

The earliest household ware from the family plot of Shiroka Balka 6 estate, by analogy with the materials of Athenian Agora, is dated back to the end of the 6th – 5th centuries BC. These are calyx-cups or open bowls, which are still described as calyx with concave lip¹⁶ of type C (Fig. 1, 1-2), on a relatively high leg with a wide annular pallet, with a shallow bowl, outturned rim, slightly outturned handles, which are in one case at the level of the rim, and in another case are slightly higher than the level. They are dated back to 525-500 BC (bur. 9/1992) and 500-480 BC (bur. 7/1992)¹⁷. A calyx-cup from the bur. 7/1992 had graffiti in the form of a stylized letter B (beta) or an image of a bird on the outside of the leg¹⁸.

room of the house (Маркузон В.Ф., Сахаров С.И. Архитектура Античного мира. Греция и Рим. Всеобщая история архитектуры. Т. 2. Москва: Стройиздат, 1973. С. 152-153; Буйских А.В. Жилые дома на северном берегу Херсонеса // Херсонесский сборник. 1999. Вып. X. С. 26-27; Рымарович С.Н. Дом-οικος, государство-полис и мир-космос: смысловая иерархия бытия в античной культуре // Вестник тамбовского университета. Серия: гуманитарные науки. 2012. № 12 (116). С. 339-343).

The second term «chorion» (χωριον) means «individual / private estate» (Крыжицкий С.Д. Архитектура античных государств Северного Причерноморья. Киев: Наук. думка, 1993. С. 33-34).

¹² Данильченко С.А. Чернолаковая аттическая керамика... С. 217-218.

¹³ Ibid. С. 217.

¹⁴ The article does not consider black-glazed lamps because the authors gave this material for dissertation research of Sheiko I.M. «Lamps of Olbia (late VIIth century BC – 1st century AD)».

¹⁵ Козуб Ю.И. Некрополь Ольвii... С. 41.

¹⁶ The authors share the opinion of T. Egorova on the appropriateness of the use of English names of types of dishes (Егорова Т.В. О чернолаковом импорте в Пантикапее в VI-II вв. до н.э. // Боспорский феномен: греки и варвары на Евразийском перекрестке. 2013. С. 167 прим. 34; Егорова Т.В. О чернолаковом импорте в Пантикапее в VI-II вв. до н.э. // Древности Боспора. 2014. Вып. 18. С. 176, прим. 2).

¹⁷ Sparkess В.А., Talcott L. Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C. The Athenian Agora. Results of Excavations. Princeton, 1970. Vol. XII. P. 91. PL. 19. Fig. 5, 403; Козуб Ю.И. Некрополь Ольвii... С. 41-42. Рис. 6, 1; Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 198, № 1-2. Рис. 1а, б.

¹⁸ Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 198, № 3. Рис. 1в; Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии // Північне Причорномор'я за античної доби. Київ: Інститут археології НАНУ, 2017. С. 84-85. Рис. 1, 5.



Fig. 1. Calyx-cups of the 4th – 5th century BC: of type C – 1, 2, stemless – 3, 4, bolsal-type – 5-7

In addition on the estates there were found pallet legs of C (Vicup) type calyx-cups of the Vth century BC¹⁹. On the underside of one of them it is scratched NIKH graffiti (found on Shiroka Balka 7), which is dated back to the end of the Vth century BC²⁰. In Olbia, in addition to suburban estates, this type of a calyx-cup is known from necropolis and city excavations²¹.

Three calyx-cups are of the «delicate class» type of 440-420 BC (Fig. 1, 3-4)²². One of them of 430 BC (according to the ornament) was found in burial 8/1992²³, and a profile and a ring pallet from the other two ones were excavated on the οικοσ²⁴. Calyx-cups of this type have a shallow bowl, with an outturned or incurving rim, thin, slightly curved handles that are slightly raised above the rim, a low leg/annular corrugated pallet with a protrusion on the outside and various or stamped ornament on the inner medallion. A stemless calyx-cup profile of 420 BC²⁵ had a stamped two-level ornament on the inner medallion in the form of a ten-petalled rosette in the center, around which the ovary, above them in a circle there is a rosette of «petals». Such stemless cups were found in Olbia (30 specimens)²⁶ and in its necropolis (11 specimens)²⁷, as well as in Berezan settlement²⁸.

In addition, three bolsal-type calyx-cups were excavated on the family plot of the οikos/οικοσ burials (Fig. 1, 5-7). Two of them are dated back to 450-430 BC²⁹ and one is dated back to the middle of the IVth century BC³⁰. These are light-walled deep bowls on an annular profiled pallet, with handles at the level of the rim or slightly higher, covered with quality varnish. Two of them had a stamped ornament on the inner medallion in the form of a rosette of palmettes. Similar calyx-cups were common not only in Olbia and its suburban estates, but throughout the Northern Black Sea region³¹.

Most of the calyx-cups from the Shiroka Balka 6 estates and its family burial plot, as well as from the Shiroka Balka 7 estates belong to the IVth century BC. Mostly they are

¹⁹ Sparkess V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. Pl. 18-19.

²⁰ Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии... С. 86-87. Рис. 2, 3.

²¹ Скуднава В.М. Архаический некрополь Ольвии. Ленинград: Искусство, 1988. С. 104-105, кат. 157. Рис. 6; Буйских А.В. Южный теменос Ольвии Понтийской // Вестник древней истории. 2015. № 2. С. 16. Рис. 6, 1.

²² Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 102-103. Pl. 23, 484, 494. Pl. 50, 490.

²³ Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 198, № 3. Рис. 1в; Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. Pl. 50, 490.

²⁴ Ляшко С.Н., Папанова В.А., Голик А.А. Отчет. Охранные раскопки на участке «Некрополь юго-восточный (Широкая балка)» в 2011 г. Научный архив ИА НАНУ. № 11. С. 18. Табл. 161, № 123, 180.

²⁵ Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 199-201, № 4, № 7-8. Рис. 1г. Рис. 3а, б; Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 107. Pl. 23, 496-497.

²⁶ Назарчук В.И. Чернолаковая керамика // Крыжицкий С.Д., Лейпунская Н.А. и др. Жилые дома Центрального квартала Ольвии. МАИЭТ. Киев – Симферополь: Ин-т археологи НАН Украины, 2014. Вып. 13. С. 313, 317-320.

²⁷ Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 195.

²⁸ Чистов Д.Е., Ильина Ю.И. Новые данные о Березанском поселении... С. 234.

²⁹ Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 107, 534. Pl. 24. Fig. 6.

³⁰ Ibid. P. 107, 558. Pl. 24, Fig. 6 (typologically close).

³¹ Егорова Т.В. Античная чернолаковая керамика из собрания Государственного музея изобразительных искусств имени А.С. Пушкина. Москва: ООО «Типография «НП-Принт», 2017. С. 31, 32. Рис. 5, 47; Рукавишников И.В., Егорова Т.В., Бейлин Д.В., Федосеев Н.Ф. Чернолаковые и краснофигурные сосуды из тризновых комплексов кургана «Госпитальный» // Древности Боспора, 2019. Вып. 24. С. 462. Рис. 4, 3. Рис. 8, 4, 5; Чечулина И.О. Попередній аналіз аттичної чорнолакової кераміки з експозиції Археологічного музею ІА НАН України // Vita Antiqua 11. 2019. С. 166-168. Рис. 1, 4, 6.



Fig. 2. Scythian-like calyx-cups of 380-350 BC: light wall – 1, 2, heavy wall – 3, 4

represented by Scythian-like cup-skyphos of two types. The first type is a light wall bowl of elegant shape on a low profiled pallet, which had rims with slightly bent outwards, a rib on the inside, and the handles are raised above the rims. Inside on the bottom there is a stamped ornament in the form of four cruciform palmettes in a circle of two or four rows of notches. There is also an ornament – a palmette connected by carved arches. The outer side of their bottoms was decorated with black-glazed circles with a dot in the

center. Varnish is of high quality, shiny, deep black (Fig. 2, 1-2). Such calyx-cups are dated back to 380-350 BC³².

The second type is a heavy wall bowl on a low profiled pallet with a thickened (cast) rim bent outwards, on the inside under the rims they had a relief shape, and the handles were raised above the rim³³. Varnish is not always of high quality (Fig. 2, 3-4).

In addition, on the estate and the family burial plot there were excavated two more types of calyx-cups, which in English literature are called goblet-like and kantharos-like.

Six specimens of a goblet-like calyx-cups were found on the family burial plot of Shiroka Balka 6 estate (Fig. 3, 1-2). All of them belong to the variant of plain rim bowl-shaped ones with straight walls that turn into a rim and with two horizontal, rounded P-shaped handles in section, on a low wide profiled leg with an indistinct trunk and a groove on the pallet. Sometimes they are with a conical protrusion in the center on the outside of the bottom³⁴. In addition, the lower parts and legs of these calyx-cups (15 specimens) were found on the xorion/χωρίον (Fig. 3, 3-4).

Kantharos-like calyx-cups are represented by two «non typical dining dishes»³⁵ (paragraphs 7/1995 and 10/1992, one of the χωρίον). The first was a kantharos-like calyx-cup that had a round globular bowl with fluted/corrugated walls, a low, wide mouth, and a massive bent rim, but had a traditional leg and handles. The varnish is thick, shiny (Fig. 3, 5). On the outer pallet of the leg, which is filled with varnish, there was a graffiti - the letter X (xi)³⁶. This type is known in the second quarter of the IVth century BC³⁷. Corrugated black-glazed walls of the bowls of globular class were also found on the xorion/χωρίον. Two other kantharos-like calyx-cups of 340-325 BC (Fig. 3, 6-7) belong to the bowls of squat rim class³⁸.

Few drinking ware such as scythos-cups have been excavated on suburban estates. In total, three unharmed scythos of Athenian type A and several fragments of the lower parts were found (Fig. 4, 1-4). Two of them, which are dated back to the end of the Vth - the first quarter of the IVth century BC, were excavated as part of the funeral inventory of the family plot³⁹. Fragmented scythos of 460-440 BC⁴⁰, excavated on the oikos/οικοσ, had graffiti on the lower part of the ring pallet - the letter A (alpha)⁴¹.

The finds of classical kantharos are also few (Fig. 4, 5-6). In total, three unharmed kantharos were excavated in the burials of the oikos/οικοσ family plot, and an incomplete profile and several fragments of pens were found on the estates. The two unharmed and incomplete profiles belong to the type of kantharos with moulded and plain rim of 350-325 BC⁴². They have massive, vertical handles, with flat horizontal protrusions in the

³² Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 109-110, 279. Pl. 26, 608. Fig. 6.

³³ Earlier they were called calyx-cups «with a tulip-shaped body» - see Козуб Ю.І. Некрополь Ольвії... С. 47-48.

³⁴ Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 208. Рис. 9-10.

³⁵ Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 119.

³⁶ Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 196-197, 210. Рис. 11а; Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии... С. 87-88. Рис. 3, 10.

³⁷ Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 119, 283-284. Pl. 28, 670.

³⁸ Ibid. P. 119. Pl. 28, 684.

³⁹ Ibid. P. 84-85. Pl. 17, 343, 349; Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 199-201. Рис. 3а, б.

⁴⁰ Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 84-85, 259. Pl. 17, 343.

⁴¹ Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии... С. 83-84, рис. 1, 1.

⁴² Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 209, № 32. Рис. 12в; Чечуліна І. Аттична чорнолакова керамика з експозиції Миколаївського обласного краєзнавчого музею «Старофлотські казарми» // Емінак. 2021. № 1 (33). С. 210-211, 218. Рис. 3, 1; Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 114, 117. Pl. 29, 700-701. Fig. 7; Rotroff S.I. Hellenistic Pottery. Athenian and Imported Wheel Made Tableware and Related Material. (The Athenian Agora, XXIX). Princeton: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1997. Fig. 6. Pl. 4, 38.



Fig. 3. Goblet-like calyx-cups with semispherical bowls – 1-4, kantharos-like calyx-cups – 5 (globular class), 6-7 (squat rim class)



Fig. 4. Athenian cup-scythos of type A the end of the 5th – the first quarter of the 4th century BC – 1-4, classical kantharos 350-325 BC – 5, 6, hellenistic kantharos – 7, a fragment of a mug wall – 8

form of spikes that rise slightly above the rim and a squat, hemispherical bowl. On a low profiled pallet, the bottom is filled with varnish. The varnish is of high quality, shiny black colour. One of the kantharos had a stamped ornament in the form of four palmettes framed by a single coil of notches on the medallion. Such kantharos were widespread in both Greek metropolises and colonies⁴³.

⁴³ Rotroff S.I. Hellenistic Pottery... Fig. 6. Pl. 4, 38.

Hellenistic kantharos from burial 2/1994 had a convex small bowl and a high cylindrical mouth, vertical handles with flat horizontal protrusions in the form of spikes and a low profiled leg⁴⁴. It was completely covered with a dull varnish with a metallic luster and also had an outer bottom (Fig. 4, 7). The funeral inventory is dated back to the last decade of the second century BC⁴⁵. It is possible that this kantharos is not of Attic production⁴⁶.

The tableware used is represented by both unharmed forms and profiles of bowls, fish dishes, plates and salt shakers. Bowls are presented in three types: with an outturned rim, an incurving rim, and deep straight walls. Outturned rim bowls dominate among them.

In total we can find one full profile, and also some fragments of bowls with outturned rims, walls of which are narrowed to the bottom, on the ring pallet (Fig. 5, 1-2). Profile of an *okoç* bowl on a low ring pallet with a groove and walls which are narrowed to the bottom, with a dull, black, in some places erased coating/varnish. A fragment of a stamped ornament in the form of palmettes is preserved on its inner bottom. It is dated back to 325-310 BC⁴⁷.

Bowls and small bowls with incurving rims / echinus bowls are represented by two unharmed, complete and incomplete profiles (Fig. 5, 3-4). The earliest ones are two bottoms of bowls with graffiti on the underside`bottom, inside a ring pallet, found on the *χωρίον*. The first fragment had a stamped ornament of the second half of the Vth century BC, and the second one was with an ornament dated back to 375-350 BC⁴⁸. The inner medallion of the bowl of 350 BC⁴⁹ from bur. 3/1995 was decorated with a stamped ornament in the form of a rosette of nine ovules, framed with two concentric circles, over which there were placed nine palmettes in a circle of, framed with a wide belt of notches of three tiers, and on the outer bottom of it was decorated with graffiti ΔI ⁵⁰. Some bowls had a stamped ornament in a form of notches that appeared in 20s of the IVth century BC⁵¹. Graffiti IA was on the reverse side of the annular pallet of a black-glazed bowl of 325 BC⁵² with an ornament – notches in a circle. It was covered with high-quality, shiny varnish.

The bowl from bur. 9/1995 with narrowed to the bottom walls, on the annular pallet, was covered with graphite tint black varnish. This type was widespread in 350 BC⁵³.

⁴⁴ Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 209, 32. ис. 12в.

⁴⁵ The burial was destroyed. There was found a fragment of an iron knife, a bronze upholstery of wooden scabbards, a large blue glass bead with white «eyes», a ceramic round flask, a bronze hemidrachm with a recoinage on the obverse, dating back to the last decade of the IInd century BC (Papanova V. Rare designs of graves in the necropolis of Olbia Pontica. NESSEBAR. Veliko Tarnovo, 2017. Vol. 4. P. 102, 106. Fig. 2; Котенко В.В. Керамические фляги из поселения Маслины в Северо-Западной Таврике // Боспорские исследования. 2014. Вып. XXX. С. 385. Рис. 2, 3).

⁴⁶ Егорова Т.В. Проблемы датирования неаттических канфаров классических форм // Нижневолжский археологический вестник. 2019. Т. 18. № 1. С. 125-126, 129. Рис. 1, 5.

⁴⁷ Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 129, 294. Pl. 33, 807-808. Fig. 8.

⁴⁸ Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. Pl. 36, 1052. Pl. 54, 590. Pl. 56, 791-792; Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии... С. 85, рис. 1, 10-11.

⁴⁹ Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 131, 295. Pl. 33, 830. Fig. 8.

⁵⁰ Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 212, 214. Рис. 13а; Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии... С. 84-85. Рис. 1, 7.

⁵¹ Егорова Т.В. 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. Москва: Русский фонд содействия образованию и науке, 2015. С. 65.

⁵² Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 131-132. Pl. 33, 832; Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии... С. 86-87. Рис. 2, 4.

⁵³ Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 212, 214. Рис. 13б.

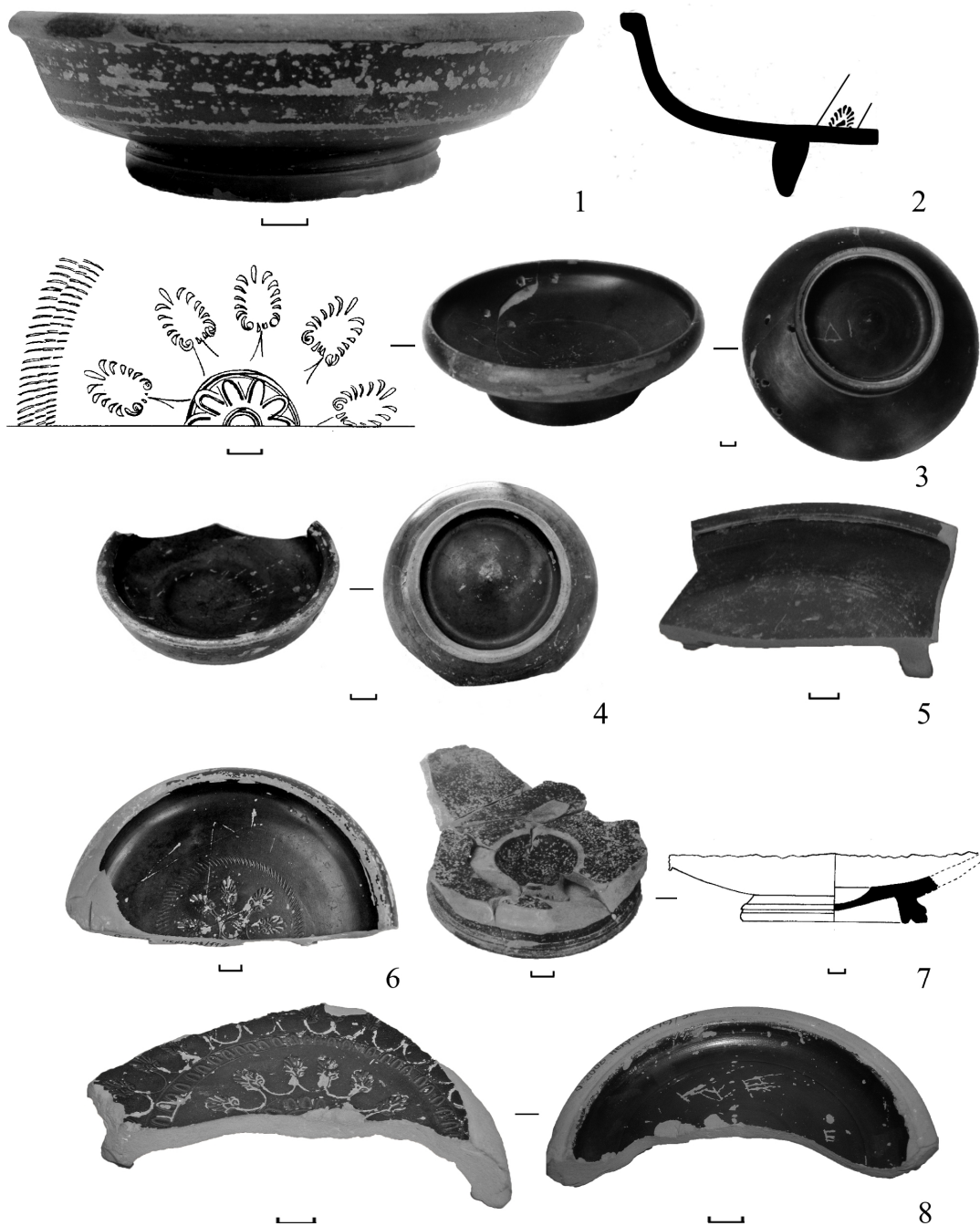


Fig. 5. Bowl – 1-5, saucer – 6, fish dish – 7, plate – 8

The third type of bowls with an incurving rim and deep straight walls is represented by one profile covered with poor quality varnish (Fig. 5, 5).

Extremely few saucers have been found – only two profiles of Attic production (Fig. 5, 6), which were excavated on the *xorion/χωρίον*. The first profile of the saucer was

with an outturned rim, with a high-quality coating and an ornament in the form of interconnected palmettes in a circle of notches, dated back to 380-350 BC⁵⁴. The second profile of the saucer was also with an outturned rim, a high-quality coating, an ornament, and AI graffiti (last quarter of the IVth century BC), dated back to 375-350 BC⁵⁵.

In addition, fragments of plates and fish-plates have been excavated, but not enough. The earliest finding is a fragment of a plate bottom with a stamped ornament of 450-440 BC and graffiti⁵⁶ (Fig. 5, 8).

There were found a few fish dishes, represented by an incomplete profile and fragments of rims, walls and saucepans. It is important to say that the main feature for dating this type of ware is the shape of the annular pallet. The earliest specimen is a profile of a heavy-walled fish dish with a shallow saucepan in the center, on a massive profiled annular pallet, with a flat foot with a groove (Fig. 5, 7). It is likely that it had a massive rim outturned almost at right angle. There was graffiti on the outside of the pallet⁵⁷.

Such dishes were common in 400-375 BC⁵⁸. A fragment of an annular pallet with a shallow *χωρίον* saucepan, covered with high-quality varnish, according to the graffiti scratched on its underside, was originally dated to the 4th century BC⁵⁹. But taking into consideration the non-typical nature of the pallet, which is similar to the Athenian Agora fish dish, this fragment can be attributed to 400 BC⁶⁰. This type of ware is characterized by different saucepans. In addition to the one described above, a fragment of a saucepan with a side and a high-quality lacquer coating was found.

Saltcellars are presented in two types: ones with concave walls and the others on a footed pallet. Saltcellars of the first type are divided into three subtypes⁶¹. The first subtype is the earliest one (Fig. 6, 1). They are saltcellars with a flat bottom and concave walls without a rim with; in this part its walls are smoothly outturned, covered with high-quality rich black color varnish dated back to 475-460 BC⁶². The second subtype is standard ware with a «deep bottom», which had concave walls with a incurving rim and a low pallet, covered with high-quality black lacquer coating (Fig. 6, 2), dated back to 350-325 BC⁶³. The third subtype differs from others by a low pallet with a groove on the foot. In addition, their rims were decorated with a stamped ornament of palmettes (Fig. 6, 3-5), which is not typical for ware not only of this type, but also for other types of saltcellars, but it can be found on miniature bowls with a broad rim, which were produced in the last third of the Vth century BC – the first quarter of the IVth century BC⁶⁴. It is interesting that

⁵⁴ Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. *Op. cit.* P. 275. Pl. 53, 560.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* Pl. 36, 1052, 1057; Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии... С. 83-85. Рис. 1, 4; Егорова Т.Е. Чернолаковая керамика V-IV вв. до н.э... С. 66, рис. 6, 2 – ornament on a plate with a roller-shaped rim of the third quarter of the IV century BC.

⁵⁶ Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. *Op. cit.* Pl. 54, 580; Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии... С. 85-86. Рис. 2, 5.

⁵⁷ Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 197, 210, 216, рис. 14; Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии... С. 85-87. Рис. 2, 1.

⁵⁸ Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. *Op. cit.* P. 147-148, 310, pl. 37, fig. 10, № 1066. Similar in shape, but light-walled dated back to the beginning of the second quarter of IV century BC – Рукавишникова И.В. и др. Чернолаковые и краснофигурные сосуды... С. 465. Рис. 5, 7.

⁵⁹ Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии... С. 85-85. Рис. 1, 9.

⁶⁰ Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. *Op. cit.* P. 148, 310. Fig. 10, 1062.

⁶¹ Чечуліна І. Аттична чорнолакова кераміка з експозиції... С. 205.

⁶² Sparkes V.A., Talcott L. *Op. cit.* P. 136. Pl. 34, 928. Fig. 9.

⁶³ *Ibid.* P. 137. Pl. 34, 937. Fig. 9.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* P. 134, 297, 302. Pl. 34. Fig. 9. Pl. 59. Fig. 10, 853; Рукавишникова И.В. и др. Чернолаковые и краснофигурные сосуды... С. 464. Рис. 5, 6.

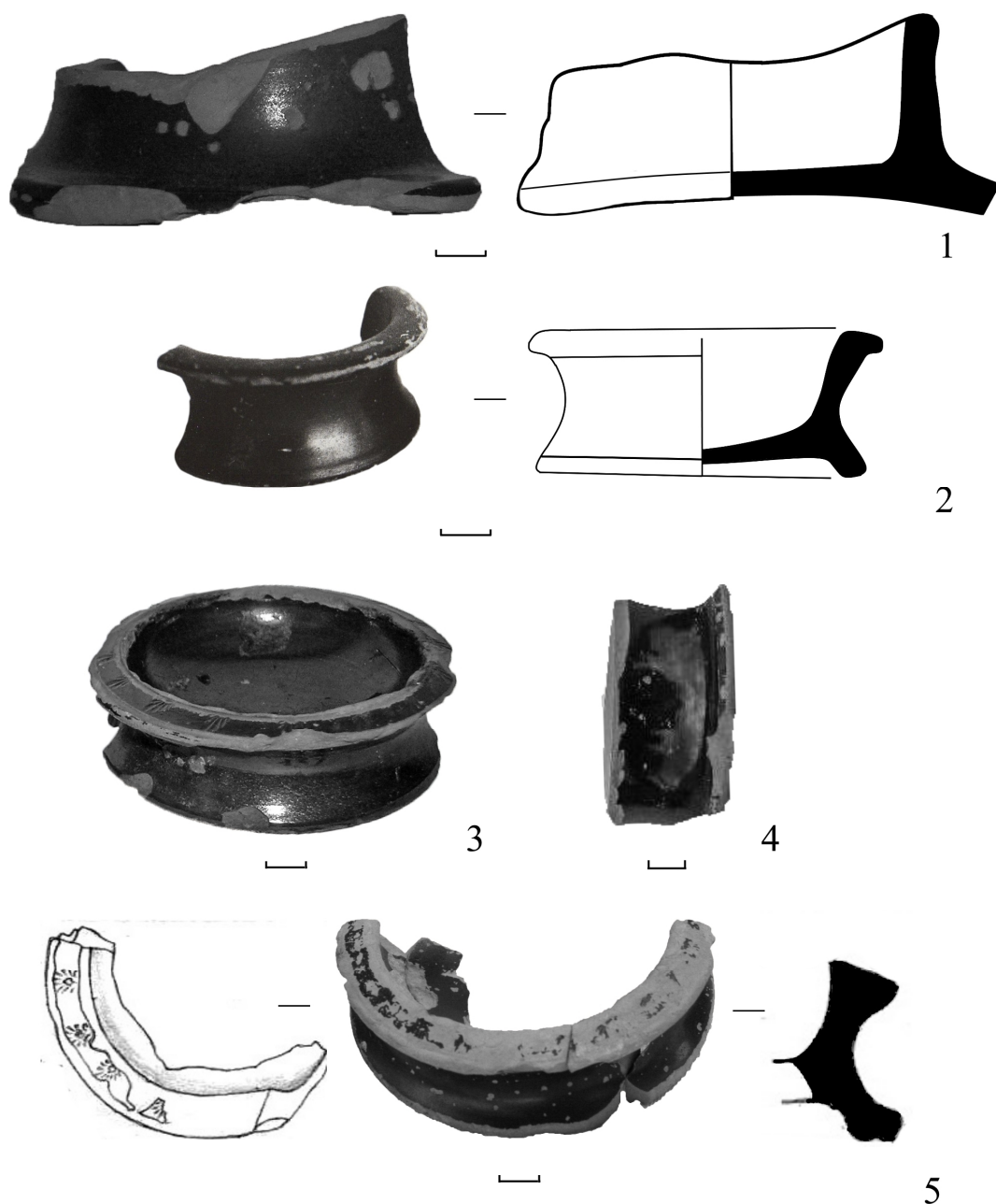


Fig. 6. Saltcellars with incurving rims,
 1 - the 5th century BC, 2 - the 4th century BC, 3-5 - with stamped ornament
 (the last third of the 5th century - the first quarter of the 4th century BC)

one of them had an ornament on the underside of the rim (Fig. 6, 4). But it is not known whether the ornament was on the upper side of the rim because it was used for other purposes, and for this purpose the bottom was beaten off and both sides were ground.

Saltcellars on an annular pallet appeared at the beginning of the second quarter of the

IVth century BC and existed until the middle of the IIIrd century BC⁶⁵. The earliest ones were 4 unharmed and 5 profiles from the burials of the family plot and *χωρίον* dated back to 375-350 BC⁶⁶. They had massive walls with a thickening in the upper third, an incurving rim, a low annular pallet, which had a conical protrusion in the center, a high-quality black lacquer coating, which poured the outer bottom (Fig. 7, 1-5). A deep gutter separated the wall and the pallet, and the others had a gutter on the pallet foot⁶⁷. But there were differences between them. Thus, in the saltcellars according to burial 2/1999 (Fig. 7, 1), the annular pallet gradually expanded at an angle to the bottom and graffiti was scratched on the outer side of the bottom⁶⁸. The fragment of the black-lacquered saltcellar lower part with graffiti is dated back to the third quarter of the IVth century BC⁶⁹.

Cosmetic black-glazed ware is represented by a single copy of *oikos/oikos*. This askos was used for storing oil, used as a perfume (Fig. 7, 6). It belongs to the Hellenistic type, which is characterized by a biconical body with a rib, on a low annular pallet dated back to the middle of the IIIrd century BC⁷⁰. In addition, there were found fragments of Attic black-glazed *lekaniss* and *kraters*. Another rare find is a fragment of a barrel-shaped wall of the mug with vertical grooves on a low annular pallet (Fig. 4, 8)⁷¹.

It is necessary to note that all black-glazed pottery from both estates is the product of mostly Attic workshops of the late VIth – IVth centuries BC, except two calyx-cups of 350-325 BC (bur. 6/1995 and 13/1995), which were locally produced, and hellenistic *kantharoi*⁷². In addition, the types and shapes of Attic black-glazed pottery, excavated on the *oikos* and its family burial plot as well as on the *χωρίον*, are typical for ancient cities and settlements throughout the Black Sea coast⁷³.

In both estates, damaged black-glazed pottery were not thrown away, if possible, they were repaired or adapted for other needs. The calyx-cups sharpened legs could be

⁶⁵ Егорова Т.В. Предварительный анализ комплекса чернолаковой керамики VI-II вв. до н.э. С. 178; Егорова Т.В. Античная чернолаковая керамика из собрания... С. 66. Табл. 30; Чечулина И.О. Аттична чорнолакова керамика з експозиції... С. 206.

⁶⁶ Sparkes В.А., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 137, 302. Pl. 34, 944

⁶⁷ Рапанова В.А. Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 215. Рис. 13в, г; Рукавишникова И.В. и др. Чернолаковые и краснофигурные сосуды... С. 456, 465. Рис. 9, 8-9. Рис. 10, 14.

⁶⁸ Папанова В.А., Диатроптов П.Д. Граффити с пригородных усадеб Ольвии... С. 86-87. Рис. 2, 2.

⁶⁹ Ibid. С. 84-85, рис. 1, 8; Егорова Т.В. Чернолаковая керамика IV-II вв. до н.э... С. 127, № 374-375.

⁷⁰ Sparkes В.А., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 319. Pl. 39. Fig. 11, 1194; Егорова Т.В. Чернолаковая керамика середины III – третьей четверти II в. до н.э. из греческих слоев городища «Чайка» // Материалы исследований городища «Чайка» в Северо-Западном Крыму. Москва: МГУ, 2007. С. 319, 336. Рис. 5, 33.

⁷¹ Козуб Ю.И. Некрополь Ольвии V-IV ст. до н.э... С. 48. Рис. 10, 3; Sparkes В.А., Talcott L. Op. cit. P. 70, 72-73, 251, 212.

⁷² Their coating is black, dull, of very poor quality, which can be conditionally called a varnish. In addition, they are heavier than the Attic ones of the same size (Папанова В.А. Чернолаковая керамика... С. 196, 215 прим.**).

As for the production of local ware, including calyx-cups, with such a coating, see: Парович-Пешикан М. Некрополь Ольвии эллинистического времени. Киев: Наукова думка, 1974. С. 71; Самойлова Т.Л., Строкин С.В. Керамика северопонтийских городов из Тире (IV-I вв. до н.э.) // Археологические памятники Северо-Западного Причерноморья. Киев: Наукова думка, 1982. С. 141 and other. See another point of view: Егорова Т.В. Чернолаковая керамика IV-II вв. до н.э... С. 64-66.

⁷³ The bibliography on this issue is very significant, its list is in those articles to which the authors refer.

The most similar to our complex of black-glazed pottery is from Kalfati necropolis of – see Hermary A., Panayotova K., Baralis A., Damyanov M., Riapov A. Apollonia du Pont (Sozopol) la necropole de Kalfata (V^e – III^e s. av. J.-C.). Fouilles Franco-Bulgares (2002-2004). ERRANCE edition, 2010.

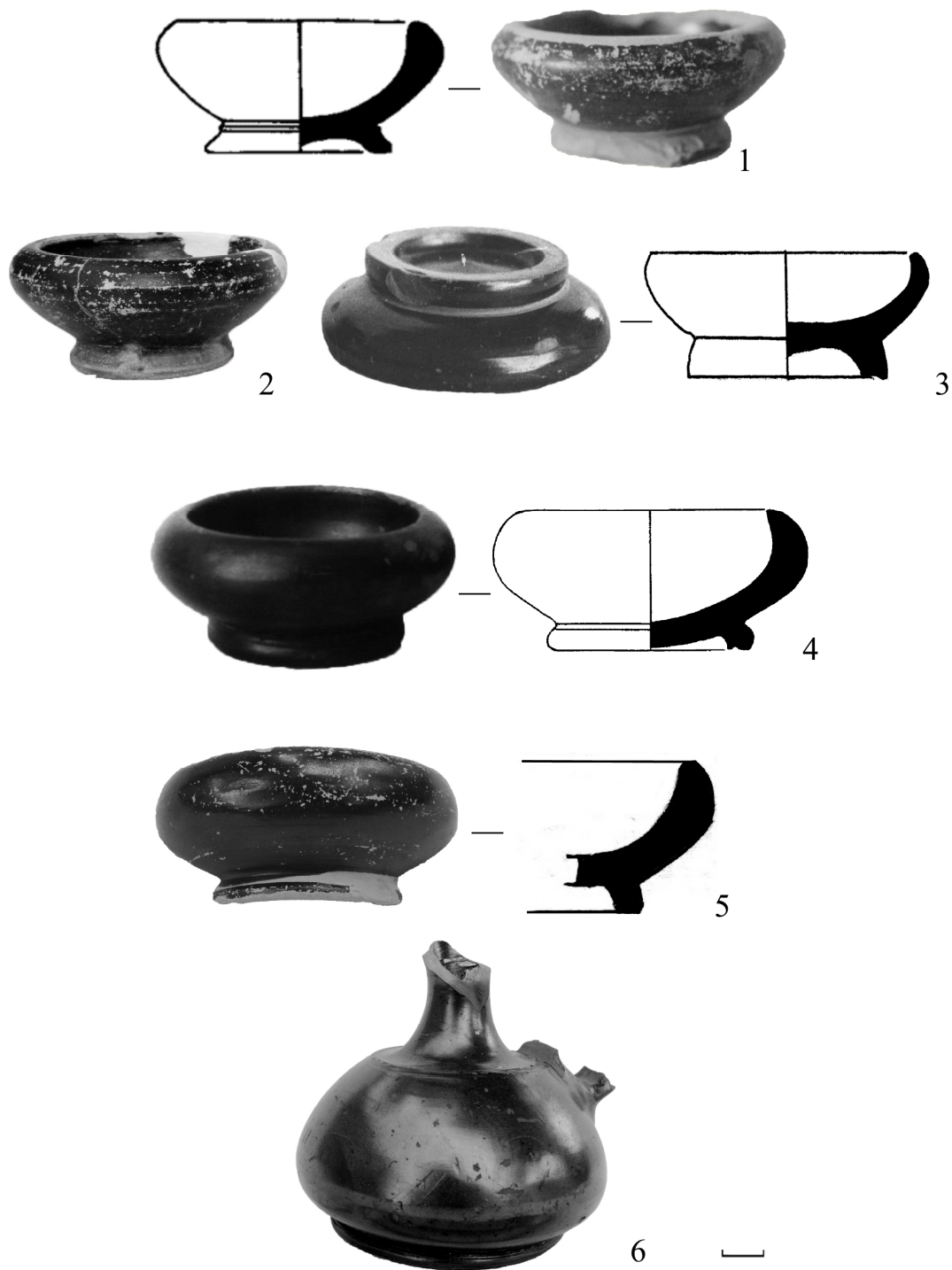


Fig. 7. Saltcellars and bowls-saltcellars 375-350 BC – 1-5, gutus – 6

probably used as saltcellars shakers, and those that had a hole and were ground with water as sinkers⁷⁴.

The analysis of the Attic black-glazed pottery complex gave the authors an opportunity to clarify the chronology of the existence not only of Shiroka Balka 6 (oikos/oίκος) and Shiroka Balka 7 (xorion/χώριον), but also of the unharmed pottery complex, in particular, which could have not been dated in details before.

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⁷⁴ Папанова В.А., Ляшко С.М. Знаряддя рибальства, знайдені у приміських садибах Ольвії // Емінак. 2021. № 1 (33). С. 188-203.

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Чорнолакова кераміка з приміських садиб Ольвії (розкопки 2003-2017 рр.)

Чорнолакова кераміка займає помітне місце серед багатьох категорій археологічного матеріалу з поселень і садиб хори Ольвії. Однак, на сьогодні є тільки невелика кількість робіт, які присвячені знахідкам чорнолакової кераміки на хорі Ольвії і, зокрема, на її приміських садибах. Переважно це окремі публікації знахідок цієї категорії кераміки у культурному шарі поселень і садиб ольвійської хори: Дідова хата I, Варварівське, Закисова балка I, Козирка II, Лупарево 2, Петухівка I, Чертовате 7 й ін.

Дещо змінилася ситуація у перші десятиріччя XXI ст. Так, у 2000 р. виходять дві статті присвячені аналізу аттичного чорнолакового посуду з поселень Козирка II та сімейної ділянки садиби Широка балка 6 / ойкос. У 2015 р. вийшла узагальнююча стаття авторів, в якій був опублікований численний речовий матеріал з садиб Широка балка 6 (οικος) та Широка балка 7 (χωριον), у тому числі і чорнолаковий посуд.

У процентному співвідношенні кераміки ойкосу частка чорнолакової становить 1,8%, а на хоріоні вона дорівнює 2%. Відзначимо, що більшість чорнолакового посуду з цих приміських садиб дійшла до нас у вигляді невеличких фрагментів, що не дає можливості встановити форму та тип посуду. Аналогічне явище зафіксоване і на інших садибах та поселеннях ольвійської хори.

Чорнолакова кераміка з обох садиб представлена посудом для пиття (канфари, кіліки, скіфоси, кратер), столовою (миски, сільнички, тарілки), для олії (аск), для косметики/олії (лекана) та світильниками відноситься до продукції аттичних майстерень кінця VI-IV ст. до н.е. Виняток – два кіліка з п. 6/1995 та 13/1995 (350-325 рр. до н.е.), які могли бути місцевого виробництва.

Особливо цікавим є комплекс чорнолакової кераміки розкопаний на ойкосі. Він представлений цілими формами, переважно з сімейної ділянки поховань (цілі форми) та з садиби. На самій садибі Широка балка 6 цілих форм виявлено небагато. Серед розкопаного чорнолакового посуду, одна з найпоширеніших форм – це кіліки. З них найбільш ранні датуються кінцем VI-V ст. до н.е.

Комплекс чорнолакової кераміки з хоріону/ Широка балка 7 за складом і часом

існування дещо відрізняється від знахідок з ойкосу/ Широка балка 6. Зокрема, найбільш ранні речі – це фрагмент дна тарілки зі штампованим орнаментом і графіті 450-440 рр. до н.е., чорнолакова сільничка з увігнутими стінками кінця V – третя чверть IV ст. до н.е. Цікаво, що на садибі серед цілих форм і профілів домінують сільнички.

Знайдено і чорнолаковий посуд та його уламки з графіті, яких більше на хоріоні. Також ушкоджений посуд не завжди викидали. Його або ремонтували, або пристосовували для інших потреб – замість сільничок (ніжки кіліків), а фрагменти стінок і ніжки з отвором як грузила.

Типи та форми аттичних чорнолакових посудин розкопаних на ойкосі і на хоріоні типові для античних міст і поселень всього Причорномор'я.

Окрім того, була розроблена хронологія, оскільки ця категорія кераміки є надійним підґрунтям для датування пам'яток Північного Причорномор'я. Тому аналіз комплексу аттичної чорнолакової кераміки, надав авторам можливість для уточнення хронології існування не тільки садиб Широка балка 6/ойкос (друга третина V – початок III ст. до н.е.) та Широка балка 7/ χωριον, (кінець V – 30-ті роки IV ст. до н.е.), а й усього комплексу гончарного посуду.

Ключові слова: аттична чорнолакова кераміка, Ольвія, приміські садиби, типи та форми посуду

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