

НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ НАУК УКРАЇНИ • ІНСТИТУТ АРХЕОЛОГІЇ НАН УКРАЇНИ



АРХЕОЛОГІЯ

НАУКОВИЙ ЖУРНАЛ – ЗАСНОВАНИЙ У 1947 р.
ВИДАЄТЬСЯ ЩОКВАРТАЛЬНО

КИЇВ • 3•2025

Головний редактор

ЧАБАЙ В. П., член-кореспондент НАН України, Інститут археології НАН України

Редакційна колегія

БОЛТРИК Ю. В., кандидат історичних наук, Інститут археології НАН України

БУЙСЬКИХ А. В., член-кореспондент НАН України, Інститут археології НАН України

ГАРДІ С. Е., PhD, Університет ім. Рея Хуана Карлоса, Іспанія

ДЖІНДЖАН Ф., професор, доктор хаб., почесний професор університету Париж 1 Пантеон
Сорбонна, Франція

ЗАЛІЗНЯК Л. Л., професор, доктор історичних наук, Національний університет
«Києво-Могилянська академія»

КАЙЗЕР Е., професор, доктор хаб., Вільний університет Берліну, Німеччина

ОТРОЩЕНКО В. В., професор, доктор історичних наук, Інститут археології НАН України

ПЛАВІНСЬКИЙ М. О., кандидат історичних наук, Варшавський університет, Польща

ПОТЄХІНА І. Д., кандидат історичних наук, Інститут археології НАН України

РАБІНОВІЦ А., PhD, Техаський університет в Остіні, Сполучені штати Америки

ФОРНАСЬЄ Й., професор, доктор хаб., Галле-Віттенбергський університет імені Мартіна Лютера,
Німеччина

ШЕВЧЕНКО Т. М., кандидат історичних наук, Інститут археології НАН України (відповідальний секретар)



ARHEOLOGIA

SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL – FOUNDED IN 1947
FREQUENCY: QUARTERLY

KYIV • 3•2025

Editor-in-Chief

CHABAI V. P., Corresponding Member of the NAS of Ukraine, Institute of Archaeology
of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

Editorial Board

BOLTRYK Yu. V., PhD in History, Institute of Archaeology of the NAS of Ukraine
BUIISKYKH A. V., Corresponding Member of the NAS of Ukraine, Institute of Archaeology of the NAS of Ukraine
DJINDJIAN F., Professor, Dr. Hab., Professor of the University of Paris 1 Pantheon Sorbonne, France
FORNASIER J., Professor, Dr. Hab., Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany
HARDY S. A., PhD, Rey Juan Carlos University, Spain
KAISER E., Professor, Dr. Hab., Free University of Berlin, Germany
OTROSHCHENKO V. V., Professor, DSc in History, Institute of Archaeology of the NAS of Ukraine
PLAVINSKI M. O., PhD in History, University of Warsaw, Poland
POTEKHINA I. D., PhD in History, Institute of Archaeology of the NAS of Ukraine
RABINOWITZ A., PhD in Classical Archaeology, University of Texas at Austin, the USA
SHEVCHENKO T. M., PhD in History, Institute of Archaeology NAS of Ukraine (Executive Secretary)
ZALIZNIAK L. L., Professor, DSc in History, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

ЗМІСТ

CONTENTS



Статті

ГНЕРА В. А., БОРИСОВ А. В. СКОПНЕНКО Б. О., НАРАЙКІВСЬКИЙ М. В. Наслідки війни для об'єктів культурної спадщини на прикладі археологічних об'єктів села Мощун поблизу Києва
SHECHULINA I. O., KUZMISHCHEV O. H., FORNASIER J. Attic Black-Glazed Pottery from Olbia Pontica: A Study of the Excavation Area "P-1"



Публікації археологічних матеріалів

НАУМЕНКО О. О., РИЖОВ С. М. Двобічний виріб із кварциту із с. Пекарі: дослідження з використанням 3D-моделювання
ВОЛОДАРЕЦЬ-УРБАНОВИЧ Я. В. Знахідки деталей ремінних оздоб «геральдичного» стилю раннього середньовіччя з колекції Херсонського обласного краєзнавчого музею



Нові відкриття та знахідки

МЕЛЬНИК О. О. Давні ломки граніту біля села Іскрівка на Криворіжжі
ЛЮБУНЬ Л. І., ДІДИК О. А. Результати археологічних досліджень 2020–2021 років в урочищі Камінь в Підкамені (Львівська обл.)
БІЛЯЄВА С. О., ФІАЛКО О. Є. Дослідження історичного центру Очакова (за результатами робіт 2021 р.)

Articles

- 5 HNERA V. A., BORYSOV A. V., SKOPNENKO B. O., NARAIKIVSKYI M. V. Consequences of the War for Archaeological Heritage Sites on the Example of Archaeological Sites in Moshchun Village near Kyiv
26 ЧЕЧУЛІНА І. О., КУЗЬМИЩЕВ О. Г., ФОРНАСЬЄ Й. Аттичний чорнолаковий посуд з Ольвії Понтійської: дослідження ділянки «П-1»

Publications of Archaeological Materials

- 44 NAUMENKO O. O., RYZHOV S. M. The Bi-face Made of Quartzite from Pekari Village: A Case Study Using 3D Modelling
52 VOLODARETS-URBANOVYCH Ya. V. Finds of Strap Adornments of Early Medieval "Heraldic" Style from the Collection of Kherson Local History Museum

Discoveries and Recent Finds

- 64 MELNYK O. O. Ancient Granite Fracturings near Iskrivka Village in Kryvyi Rih Region
74 LIUBUN R. I., DIDYK O. A. The Results of Archaeological Research in 2020–2021 on the Kamin Tract in Pidkamin (Lviv Oblast)
99 BILIAIEVA S. O., FIALKO O. Ye. Investigations of the Historical Centre of Ochakiv (on the Results of the Works of 2021)



Дискусії

РАДЧЕНКО А. І., РАДЧЕНКО С. Б. «Археологія» України: наукометричний аналіз

119

Discussions

RADCHENKO A. I., RADCHENKO S. B. Ukrainian *Arheologia*: Scientometric Analysis



Історія науки

КОЛЕСНИКОВА В. А., ЧЕРНОВОЛ І. В., ПІЧКУР С. С. Історія одного видання: діяльність українських археологів у часи Другої світової війни

139

History of Science

KOLESNIKOVA V. A., CHERNOVOL I. V., PICHKUR S. S. History of an Edition: Ukrainian Archaeologists' Activity during the World War II

I. O. CHECHULINA, O. H. KUZMISHCHEV, J. FORNASIER

ATTIC BLACK-GLAZED POTTERY FROM OLBIA PONTICA: A STUDY OF THE EXCAVATION AREA “P-1”

This article presents the results of archaeological research on black-glazed pottery from the “Peredmistia 1” area of Olbia Pontica, excavated during the 2018 and 2021 seasons. The study examines 203 pieces of Attic black-glazed ceramics, focusing on their typology, chronology, and contextual significance. Given the challenges posed by the ongoing war in Ukraine, and the inability to work directly with the material, the analysis relies on excavation reports and photographic documentation, shedding light on the role of these ceramics in the cultural and economic landscape of Olbia Pontica.

Key words: *Olbia Pontica, Attic black-glazed pottery, ancient ceramics, drinking vessels, Black Sea north region.*

Between 2015 and 2021, archaeological investigations were conducted in the territory of the so-called “Olbian suburb”, a part of which includes the P-1 (Peredmistia 1) site, investigated during the 2018 and 2021 excavation seasons (fig. 1). These field studies were part of the Ukrainian-German research project “Ancient Urban Development at the Edge of the Greek Oikumene: Archaeological Research in the Suburban Area of Olbia Pontica”. The project was conducted within the framework of the Olbian International Archaeological

Expedition of the Institute of Archaeology, NAS of Ukraine¹.

Research on the P-1 site was planned to be continued in subsequent seasons. However, since the onset of the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the expedition has been unable to conduct fieldwork on-site. Most of the material from the field has been safely stored in the repository of the National Preserve “Olbia”. Unfortunately, at present, the authors of this article are unable to access these materials directly. Consequently, the analysis presented here was primarily carried out using archaeological reports and additional photographs provided by the excavation team (Буйських, Форнасьє, Кузьмищев 2019; 2022). Attic black-glazed ware was initially identified during the excavation process based primarily on its visual characteristics, which distinguish it from products of other production centres. The clay’s colour and quality, the morphology of the shapes, and the properties of the black glaze do not provide grounds to attribute the material to a different origin. This group excludes certain Hellenistic ceramics and black-glazed vessels from Asia Minor ones, which, although sometimes similar in appearance, can generally be distinguished from Attic ware by visual characteristics. As Attic black-glazed ceramics was mass-produced and well-distinguished, archaeometric analyses were not planned at this stage of the study. Moreover, during the preparation of this article, the authors worked exclusively with excavation reports. While this limited the analytical potential of the dataset, it did not reduce its overall informational value.

In 2017, geomagnetic surveys were conducted in the southern part of the “Olbian suburb”, which revealed a significant anomaly with dimensions of about 10 × 15 m, completely levelled to the day surface (Буйських, Форнасьє, Кузьмищев 2022, рис. 4). Taking into account the location of the object on the southern border of the suburb (or just behind

© CHECHULINA Iryna Oleksiivna, 2025 — PhD., Senior Research Fellow, the Classical Archaeology Department, the Institute of Archaeology, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, ORCID: 0000-0003-3783-6277, chchulina_iryana@iananu.org.ua

© KUZMISHCHEV Oleksandr Hennadiiovych, 2025 — PhD., Research Fellow, the Classical Archaeology Department, the Institute of Archaeology, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, ORCID: 0000-0003-2718-7111, a.kuzm@ukr.net

© FORNASIER Jochen — Prof. Dr. Hab., Martin Luther University, the Institute of Art History and European Archaeologies, Halle-Wittenberg, Halle (Saale), Germany, ORCID: 0000-0002-1660-8251, jochen.fornasier@altertum.uni-halle.de

© Інститут археології НАН України, 2025

¹ The project was initially launched in collaboration with Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main (2015–2019), and is now being continued in partnership with Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg (2020–2025). The project is led by Jochen Fornasier and Alla Buislykh and is substantially funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) (FO 497/2; FO 497/5).



Fig. 1. Territory of Olbian "suburb" (P-1 sector). Source — Google Earth platform; updated by O. H. Kuzmishchev

it) and the fact that a similar structure on the northern border of the 'suburb' was uncovered by Yu. I. Kozub in 1964 and interpreted as a sanctuary (Козуб 1975, c. 161-163), it was decided to carry out excavations in this place (Fornasier, Buiskykh, Kuzmishchev 2022).

The excavations began in 2018, when a new site was laid out, named "Peredmistia 1" (hereinafter P-1, cipher 'П-1' for "Передмістя 1" in Ukrainian). That year, work was carried out on a single survey square, 5×5 m, laid out in the north-western part

of the anomaly. In the course of excavations, it became clear that the structure is a huge, deepened into the mainland soil, buried complex. Its depth in the investigated square was 2.2 m, and the sides did not exist in the southern and eastern directions, they continued further, thus fully confirming the data of geomagnetic reconnaissance (Буйських, Форнасьє, Кузьмищев 2020, с. 128-130).

The obtained material could presumably testify to the cult status of the investigated area. However, only further archaeological excavations could confirm or refute this assumption.

Therefore, the research was continued in 2021. At that time half-square 2 (2.5×5.0 m) to the east and square 3 (5.0×5.0 m) to the south of the 2018 excavations were laid out.

The work revealed that the characteristics, depths and features of the subsoil layers, as well as the quantity, types and dates of the material were generally synchronous with those identified in 2018. Accordingly, it can be argued that this deepened structure was a single complex and not several multi-temporal objects layered on top of each other (Буйських, Форнасьє, Кузьмищев 2019, с. 101).

For a more accurate understanding of both the purpose and chronology of P-1 archaeological complex, the finds of Attic black-glazed ceramics are of great importance. Since the authors of the excavations took all informative fragments for inventory, this study makes it possible to examine the black-glazed pottery in all its diversity in relation to the complex, and not only exceptional fragments, as was often the case for complexes studied in the 20th century, due to limited photographic possibilities and the amount of materials deposited.

Black-glazed pottery holds significant importance in the research of ancient Greek material culture. Renowned for its aesthetic appeal, craftsmanship, and functional versatility, this pottery provides valuable insights into the daily lives, trade networks, and cultural practices of ancient societies. Found across diverse contexts — residential areas, sacred spaces, and burial sites, Attic black-glazed ceramics often served both practical and symbolic purposes.

Attic black-glazed ceramics were actively produced in Athens during the 6th–4th centuries BC. As mass-produced yet valuable items, they were widely distributed across the Greek world, becoming an integral part of the material culture of the poleis.

Their significance extends beyond their utilitarian and aesthetic value, as they serve as essential tools for archaeological dating. Thanks to the well-developed typology established from

finds at the Athenian Agora, black-glazed pottery can now be dated with remarkable precision, often to within a 20–25 year timespan (Sparkes, Talcott 1970; Rotroff 1997). This level of chronological resolution proves invaluable in dating closed archaeological complexes and other structures uncovered during excavations, offering critical insights into ancient contexts and their development.

Attic black-glazed ware, frequently discovered during past archaeological investigations in Olbia Pontica, has been recovered in significant quantities across various contexts, including residential zones and sacred areas (Леви 1956; 1964; Лейпунская 1986; Русяева, Назарчук 2006; Handberg, Peterson 2010; Назарчук 2014; Буйських 2015; Чечуліна 2015; Chechulina 2024, and others), and city necropoleis (Парович-Пешикан 1974; Козуб 1974; Скуднова 1988; Папанова 1993, 2000; Fornasier, Ivchenko, Kuzmishchev 2024, etc.). Similar finds of black-glazed pottery have also been documented in the suburbs of Olbia, underscoring its widespread use and cultural importance in both urban and peripheral settings (Козуб 1974; Данильченко 2000; Буйських, Форнасьє, Кузьмищев 2016; Буйських, Форнасьє, Кузьмищев 2019, 2022; Kuzmishchev 2021, and other literature).

The research of so-called “Olbian suburb” was no exception. During the 2018 and 2021 excavation seasons on P-1 area, 203 pieces of Attic black-glazed ceramics were uncovered and catalogued with inventory numbers. The assemblage predominantly consists of open-shaped ceramics, totaling 191 items (fig. 2–4), and close-shaped pottery (12 pieces; fig. 5).

Open-shaped ware

These are primarily vessels intended for drinking, such as cups, skyphoi, and one-handlers. Additionally, a smaller number of vessels were used for food consumption and storage, including bowls, saltcellars, and stemmed dishes.

Cups

Among the drinking vessels, cups represent the majority, totaling 124 items (figs. 2, 3). Morphologically, these cups can be classified into stemless and stemmed types, along with intermediate shapes like cup-skyphoi and cup-kantharoi. Certain types, such as the bolsals, are recognised as distinct categories due to their unique features.

The collection includes 48 fragments of **stemless cups** (fig. 2: 6–30), which are presumed to represent individual vessels. This type dominates the assemblage, likely due to the widespread

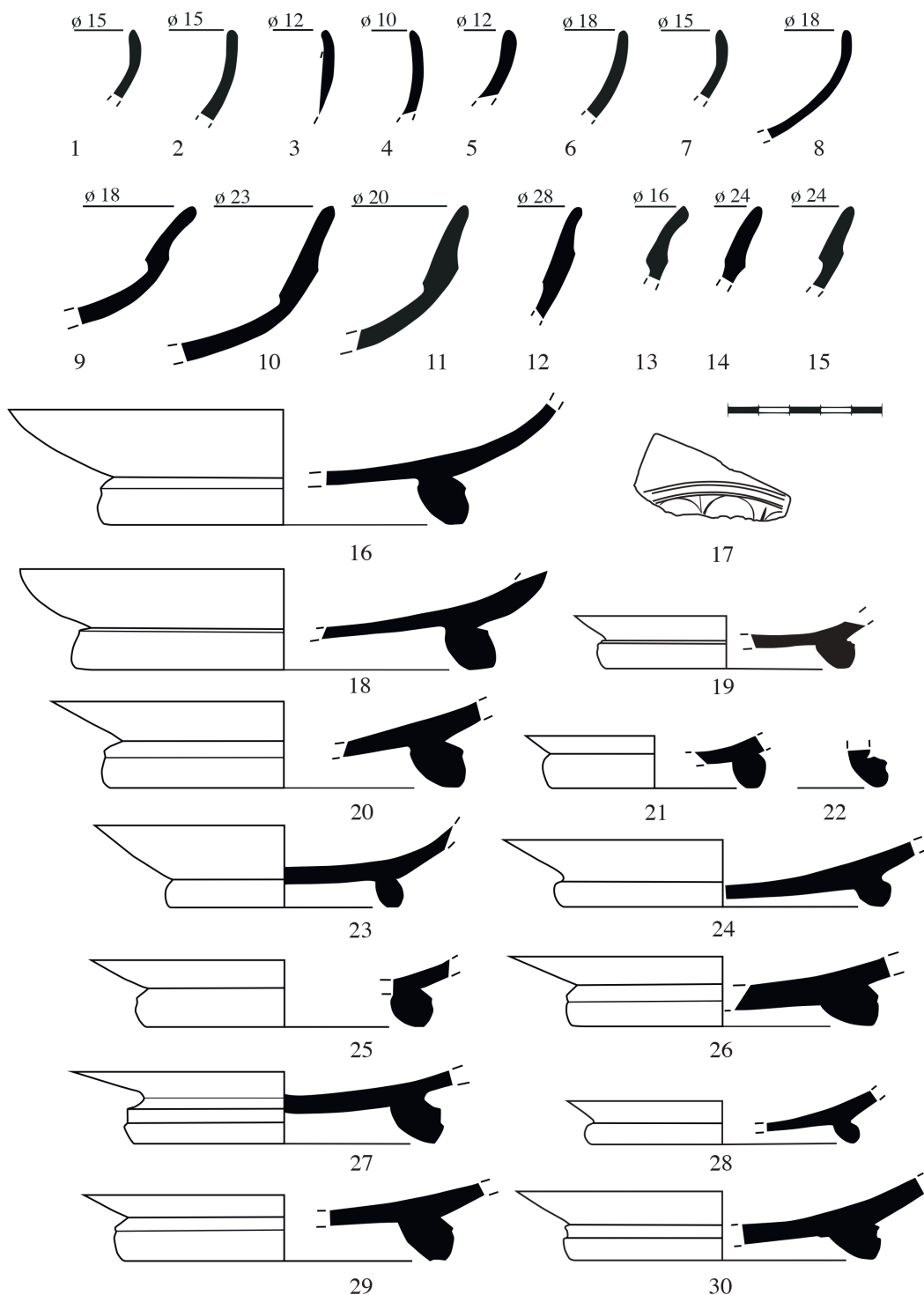


Fig. 2. Attic black-glazed cups (1–5), stemless cups (6–30): 1 — O-2018/Π-1/278; 2 — O-2021/Π-1/211; 3 — O-2018/Π-1/14; 4 — O-2018/Π-1/32; 5 — O-2018/Π-1/43; 6 — O-2018/Π-1/329; 7 — O-2018/Π-1/278; 8 — O-2018/Π-1/331; 9 — O-2018/Π-1/324; 10 — O-2018/Π-1/265; 11 — O-2018/Π-1/325; 12 — O-2018/Π-1/270; 13 — O-2018/Π-1/328; 14 — O-2018/Π-1/665; 15 — O-2018/Π-1/489; 16 — O-2018/Π-1/127; 17 — O-2021/Π-1/439; 18 — O-2018/Π-1/45; 19 — O-2021/Π-1/74; 20 — O-2018/Π-1/434; 21 — O-2018/Π-1/435; 22 — O-2018/Π-1/81; 23 — O-2018/Π-1/271; 24 — O-2018/Π-1/272; 25 — O-2018/Π-1/677; 26 — O-2018/Π-1/273; 27 — O-2021/Π-1/136; 28 — O-2021/Π-1/75; 29 — O-2021/Π-1/71; 30 — O-2021/Π-1/139, after: Buisikikh, Fornasier, Kuzmishchev 2019; 2022; drawings by I. O. Chechulina

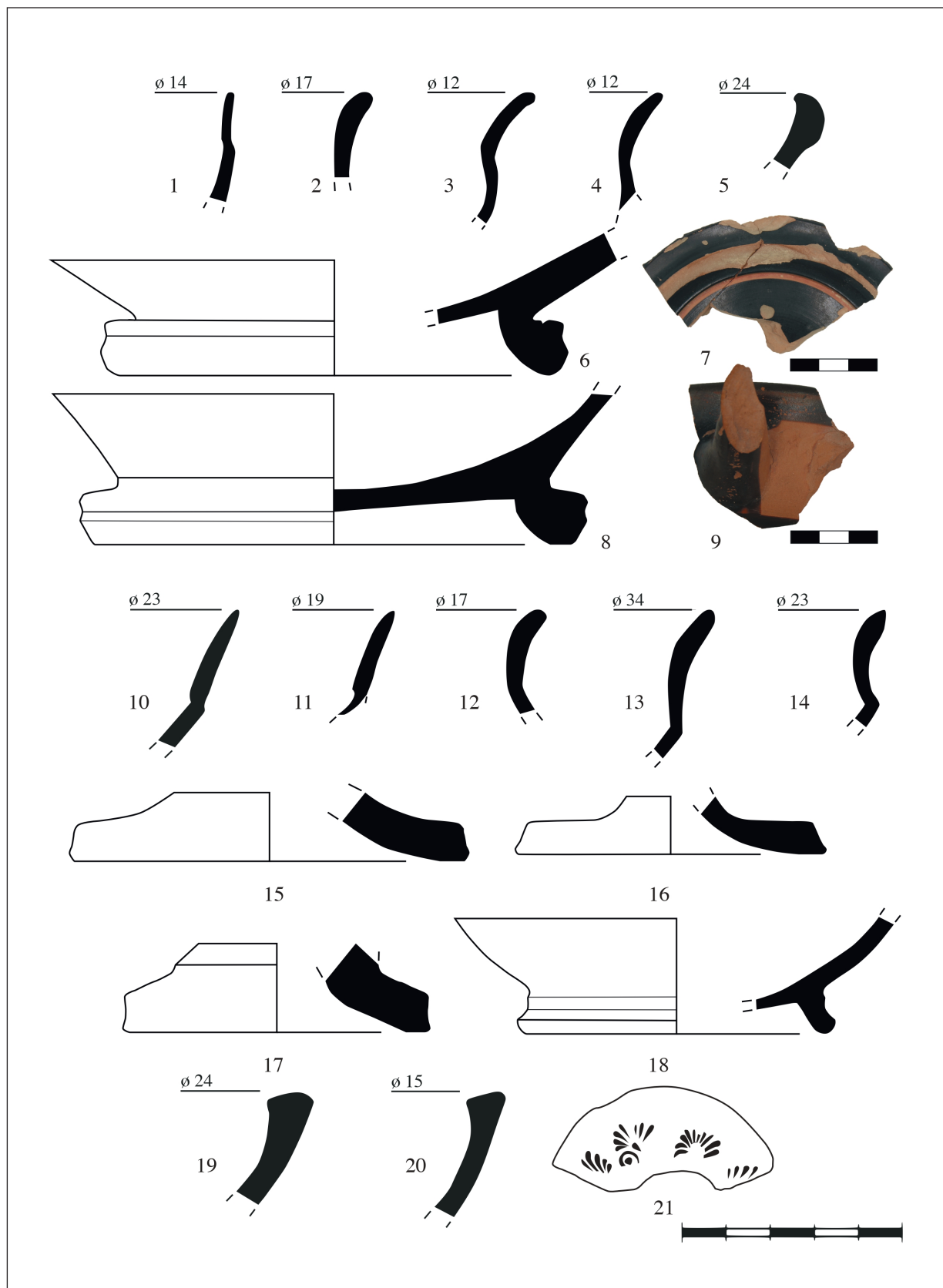


Fig. 3. Attic black-glazed cup-skyphoi (1–4, 6, 8), a stemmed dish (5), a bolsal (7), stemmed cups (9–18), one-handlers (19, 20), a cup-kantharos (21): 1 — O-2018/Π-1/326; 2 — O-2018/Π-1/330; 3 — O-2018/Π-1/663; 4 — O-2018/Π-1/664; 5 — O-2018/Π-1/431; 6 — O-2021/Π-1/263; 7 — O-2021/Π-1/381; 8 — O-2018/Π-1/706; 9 — O-2021/Π-1/632; 10 — O-2018/Π-1/265; 11 — O-2018/Π-1/269; 12 — O-2018/Π-1/78; 13 — O-2018/Π-1/428; 14 — O-2021/Π-1/93; 15 — O-2018/Π-1/433; 16 — O-2018/Π-1/436; 17 — O-2021/Π-1/582; 18 — O-2018/Π-1/581; 19 — O-2018/Π-1/431; 20 — O-2021/Π-1/30; 21 — O-2018/Π-1/44, after: Buisikh, Fornasier, Kuzmishchev 2019; 2022; drawings by I. O. Chechulina

use of such sturdy and practical forms, their adaptability in daily life, and their relatively better preservation. Furthermore, the morphology of these cups may have contributed to their survival in the archaeological record.

Stemless cups typically feature a shallow bowl, inset, plain or concave lip, two horizontal handles, and a ring foot. Some examples also include stamped decorations on the interior of the bowl. These cups were used from the Archaic period and gained peak popularity around the 480s BC (Chechulina 2024, p. 60). They are well-documented in previous investigations at the Olbian site (Фармаковский 1911, рис. 3: 4; Папанова 2000, рис. 1; Назарчук 2014, рис. 20; Chechulina 2024, p. 60-66), as well as at other sites across the Black Sea north region (Брашинский 1980, табл. 14; Рогов, Тункина 1985, с. 161; Стоянов 2005, с. 50, рис. 2; Gluszek 2022, p. 58, pl. 6: 3).

Most fragments of stemless cups from the area are dated between 480 and 425 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 469–474) and belong to the large stemless group.

During the 2018 excavation season, the majority of finds of this type were recovered in the square no. 1, primarily from the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1 (inventory lists nos. 9–22) across different stratigraphic levels. However, a few exceptions were noted, with a few fragments (O-2018/Π-1/91; O-2018/Π-1/124) being found within the filling of soil levels III and IV (inventory list no. 5). The removal of these levels ultimately revealed the complete filling of the recessed complex (Буйских, Форнасье, Кузьмищев 2019, с. 5-27).

In the subsequent 2021 excavation season, materials of this type were discovered at various levels in the square no. 3, including levels I, III, IV, V, and IV.II of the filling in the Recessed Complex no. 1 (inventory lists nos. 10, 11, 16, 19, 23, 30, 32, 36) (Буйских, Форнасье, Кузьмищев 2022, с. 9-15, 28, 34, 46-49).

In general, stemless cups are preserved in a highly fragmented state, which is typical for the filling of dugouts, pits, and other small recessed complexes. Most fragments feature a shiny black surface and the typical bright orange Attic clay, with no particularly distinctive features.

Only five fragments are identified as parts of handles, while the remaining pieces consist primarily of small rim sections and large foot or bottom fragments. Some fragments bear graffiti

on their underneath, such as O-2018/Π-1/272 (fig. 2: 24). This particular piece is inscribed with the letters “AN”, which according to the researchers, represent the beginning of a Greek name, such as Anaksimón or Andokid (Русяева, Кузьмищев, Форнасье 2021, с. 94, кат. 12).

Others exhibit decorative elements on the underside of the base, including black bands around a reserved area (e.g.: O-2021/Π-1/139; fig. 2: 30), central dots with concentric circles (e.g.: O-2021/Π-1/136; fig. 2: 27), or fully reserved bottoms (e.g.: O-2021/Π-1/264, 74, 71, and 675; fig. 2: 19, 29). However, the heavily fragmented condition of the finds often makes it challenging to identify specific decorative details or other diagnostic features with certainty.

A distinct type of large stemless cups is represented by the “Delicate Class” group. These vessels are typically adorned with intricate stamped decoration arranged in multiple rows (Чечулина 2016). One item from the collection (O-2021/Π-1/439; fig. 2: 17) most likely belongs to this group and is dated to 450–425 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 483, 489, 490, 493, 496). The preserved fragment reveals parts of geometric motifs, which appear as rays extending within incised radial lines.

The second most numerous group of cups is the **stemmed cups** (40 pieces). These are generally defined as vessels with a high foot and a stem supporting the bowl. The entire assemblage of stemmed cups is dated to the period between 525 and 450 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 401–440, 480). The fragments are predominantly from the bottom and foot of the cups, reflecting their typical preservation patterns. Most of the fragments in this group belong to Type C cups, the most common shape of this type. Other identified subtypes include Type B cups and acrocups. However, as with the stemless cups, the high level of fragmentation often allows only a general determination that the cup was stemmed, without further specification of the subtype (fig. 3: 9–18).

Type C cups are a common find in various areas of the Olbia Pontica site (Леви 1964, рис. 4: 8; Скуднова 1988, кат. 51, 60, 112, 215, 139; Папанова 2000, рис. 1; Назарчук 2014, кат. 5–9, 12–15; Chechulina 2024, с. 57). This vessel type was relatively simple to produce and practical for long-term use, making it a popular shape in daily life. A similar trend of popularity is observed in other cities of the Northern Black Sea region (Сорокина 1957, табл. 9: 3; Онайко 1980, с. 162, табл. 23, 208, 212, 214, 215; Алексеева 1997, с. 290,

табл. 10: 7; Грач 1999, с. 66, рис. 27; Bozhkova 2008, p. 119, no. 1–3, p. 120, no. 4; Егорова 2014, с. 183, рис. 5, 8, 9). While other types of black-glazed stemmed cups were less common, they have also been documented in various areas of cities (Chechulina 2024, p. 58–60 and others).

Among the stemmed cups, several fragments bear graffiti on their ring foot. For instance, the ring foot fragment O-2018/Π-1/433 (fig. 3: 15) features a graffito reading “ΔΙ”, propose to be reconstructed in the recent publication as the initial letters of names such as Diogenes or Diodoros. If found in a residential area, this could signify the abbreviation of a proper name, while in a sacred context, it might represent a dedication to the gods (Русяева, Кузьмищев, Форнасье 2021, с. 93, кат. 2).

Another fragment, O-2018/Π-1/492, has an imprecisely incised graffito reading “ΛΑ(Ι)Κ”. This could possibly convey a table-related or gist-related meaning. In its full form, “ΛΑΙΚ[ΑΣΤΗΣ]” or “ΛΑΙΚ[ΑΣΤΡΙΑ]” translates to “libertine” (either masculine or feminine, respectively) (Русяева, Кузьмищев, Форнасье 2021, с. 94, кат. 9).

A further example, the ring foot fragment O-2018/Π-1/336, bears an incised letter “Π” (pi). This may represent a monogram of the owner, signifying personal ownership or identity, as scholars have noted (Русяева, Кузьмищев, Форнасье 2021, с. 95–96, кат. 14).

As with the stemless cups, the black-glazed stemmed cups from the 2018 excavation season were primarily found in the square no. 1, specifically within the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1 (inventory lists nos. 9–22; Буйских, Форнасье, Кузьмищев 2019, с. 5). A few fragments, however, were recovered from the inventory list no. 4, associated with the third soil level at the initial stages of the excavation.

During the 2021 excavation season, fragments of black-glazed stemmed cups were recovered across almost all parts of the excavation. This includes the square no. 3 (inventory list no. 13) and various filling layers of the Recessed Complex no. 1 in the square no. 1 (inventory lists nos. 19, 23, 34, 40, 18, and others) (Буйских, Форнасье, Кузьмищев 2022, с. 13–15, 19, 24, 35).

Another type of drinking vessel used in the Greek world comprises intermediate shapes, such as **cup-skyphoi** and **cup-kantharoi** (fig. 3).

The cup-skyphos represents a transitional form between a skyphos and a stemless cup. It typically features a wide bowl, two handles, and a ring foot.

There are two main subtypes of this vessel: light-walled and heavy-walled. The light-walled subtype was produced between 440 and 430 BC, while the heavy-walled variant dates from the second quarter of the 5th century BC to approximately 380 BC (Chechulina 2024, p. 70).

17 fragments from the excavations can be attributed to this type of cup, all dated to the 5th century BC. Most of these are small rim fragments, which can be attributed to the both subtypes of the cup-skyphos, with light walls (for example: O-2018/Π-1/573; 576; 664 and others; Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 581–608), and with heavy walls, which are dated back to the 420–410 BC (e.g.: O-2021/Π-1/352; 376; 456; Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 612–617).

One notable exception is a rim fragment with part of the wall and remains of a handle (O-2018/Π-1/207), which belongs to the light-walled subtype and dates to 420–380 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 588–608).

Among the foot fragments, two are particularly interesting. The first (O-2018/Π-1/706; fig. 3: 8) features a graffito “ΛΥ” on the underside. According to its analysis, it probably means the beginning of one of the Greek men names, such as Lykiy or Lisiy (Буйских, Форнасье, Кузьмищев 2019, с. 26; Русяева, Кузьмищев, Форнасье 2021, с. 94, кат. 7). It is dated to 500–480 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 568, 577, 578). This vessel exhibits characteristics of both skyphos and cup-skyphos forms, further emphasising its intermediate nature. The underside of the foot is decorated with a central dot and a small circle, along with a black band inside the foot. The resting surface of the foot is reserved.

The second foot fragment (O-2021/Π-1/263; fig. 3: 6) is dated to 450–425 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 581–608). While it most likely belongs to the cup-skyphos type, its foot structure is somewhat unusual for this category.

Only one piece (O-2018/Π-1/44) has been attributed to the cup-kantharos, an intermediate shape between a cup and a kantharos (fig. 3: 21). This shape is commonly found in other excavation areas at the Olbia Pontica site (Леви 1940, табл. 15, 2; Парович-Пешикан 1974, с. 72, рис. 70: 4, 6; рис. 71: 1.2; Папанова 2000, рис. 4–7, 9–11, 2006, с. 209, fig. 96: 3.4; Назарчук 2014, кат. 95, 96, 100–103; Чистов, Ильина 2015, рис. 7: 15–17; Chechulina 2024, p. 77–80).

The fragment represents the bottom part and contains a stamped décor that is, unfortunately, poorly preserved. However, four palmettes are

discernible. Based on parallels (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 648, 651, 660, 688 ; Damyanov 2023, p. 28, fig. 11), this fragment is dated to 380–325 BC.

The majority of cup-skyphoi and cup-kantharoi were recovered from the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1, excavated in 2018 (lists nos. 9–22; Буйских, Форнасье, Кузьмищев 2019, с. 5). Additional fragments were found in the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1, specifically from layers III and IV.I in the square no. 3 (lists nos. 12, 20, 24), as well as in the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1 in the square no. 2 (layers III, IV, and VI, lists nos. 16, 28; Буйских, Форнасье, Кузьмищев 2022, с. 220, 226, 232, 234, 240), during 2021 season.

A few objects belong to the **bolsal cup type** (fig. 3: 7), a popular shape in both residential areas (Данильченко 2000, с. 219, рис. 1: 1.2; Chechulina 2024, с. 68-69) and necropoleis (Козуб 1974, рис. 6: 6; Скуднова 1988, кат. 217; Папанова 2000, рис. 3: а, b, рис. 1: 2). Produced in black glaze from the third quarter of the 5th to the end of the 4th centuries BC, bolsal cups are characterised by a shallow bowl with almost vertical walls, two horizontal handles beneath the rim, and a profiled, curved ring foot (Chechulina 2024, с. 68).

The bottom fragment (O-2021/II-1/381; fig. 3: 7) from the P-1 area is dated to 425–400 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 541–554). Its underside is decorated with a tiny reserved line near the foot. Another cup bottom fragment (O-2021/II-1/566) is dated to around 420 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 540) and features decoration beneath the bottom: a black band, a reserved line, a reserved band, and a small central circle. A third item (O-2018/II-1/32; fig. 2: 4), a small rim fragment, likely also belongs to the bolsal cup type, considering the rim curvature and the small bowl diameter (approximately 10 cm; Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 539). Nearly all fragments originate from the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1 in the square no. 3.

The relatively small number of common drinking cup types in this collection can be attributed to the heavily fragmented nature of the material. Identifying the specific type and subtype of the vessels was often challenging. In addition, 13 fragments remain unidentified, but are attributed to cups (fig. 2: 1–5). These fragments, mostly small rim pieces, date to the 5th–4th centuries BC and could belong to any cup type.

In conclusion, the assemblage of cups is dominated by stemless cups (48 items) and stemmed

cups (40 items), reflecting their widespread utility and popularity in the daily life of Olbia Pontica. These two types were likely favoured for their practicality and ease of production, as evidenced by their distribution across various excavation layers and areas.

In contrast, other cup types appear in smaller numbers. Cup-skyphoi are represented by 17 fragments, indicating their more limited use, possibly for specific drinking contexts or occasions. Bolsal cups are even scarcer, with only three fragments identified, suggesting either their less frequent use or a lower survival rate in the archaeological record. A single fragment attributed to a cup-kantharos highlights the intermediate forms that bridged different vessel types.

Additionally, there are 15 unidentified cup fragments. These heavily fragmented pieces, though difficult to classify, further attest to the diverse range of drinking vessels in use during the 5th–4th centuries BC. The fragmented state of the material underscores the challenges in reconstructing ancient ceramic assemblages and identifying vessel types with precision.

Therefore, among all cup types, stemless and stemmed cups were the most numerous finds (fig. 6). This can be attributed both to the popularity of these shapes during the late 6th and 5th centuries BC, and to the nature of their preservation. Nearly half of the recovered fragments consist of the bottoms and foot sections of these vessels. As the most structurally robust parts of the cups, they were more likely to survive intact, particularly in the context of filling deposits within various structures, such as dugouts and other complexes.

Skyphoi

Apart from cups, other types of vessels were also utilised for drinking purposes, with the second most popular shape being the skyphos (fig. 4: 1–17). This shape was produced and used over an extensive timespan, spanning from the 6th to the 4th centuries BC. Morphologically, the skyphos is characterised by its deep, capacious bowl, which allowed for significant liquid capacity, and its stable structure supported by a low ring foot. The vessel is equipped with two small horizontal handles, which were not designed for holding the skyphos in the hand like modern handles, but rather for steadying the vessel with the thumbs, offering a practical grip while drinking (Chechulina 2024, p. 51).

A significant number of skyphoi have been discovered in various areas of the city, including

residential quarters, the chora, and necropoleis. These findings highlight the widespread use of this vessel type across different contexts (Козуб 1974, с. 51-52, рис. 10; Скудниова 1988, кат. 122, 209, 217; Папанова 2000, рис. 2, 5, 6; Русяева, Назарчук 2006, с. 461, рис. 189: 3, 4; Handberg, Petersen 2010, p. 219-220, cat. nos. Da 202, Da 204, Da 206; Назарчук 2014, кат. 63–68).

In the P-1 excavated area, skyphoi are represented by 33 fragments, the majority of which date to the 470–460 BC period (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 342), with some notable exceptions. Most of these pieces belong to the most popular subtype, Type A or Attic skyphoi. This subtype is distinguished by its massive ring foot, thicker walls, and substantial handles that provided both structural stability and practical functionality (Chechulina 2024, p. 53).

The handles of these vessels frequently exhibit a horseshoe shape, a popular design during this period. This feature is well-represented among the finds, such as O-2018/П-1/264, 125, 521, 669, and O-2021/П-1/478, 672, 674. The bottoms of the vessels display a range of decorative treatments: some are reserved and coated in a red wash with a reserved foot resting surface (e.g.: O-2018/П-1/672, 707, 129, and O-2021/П-1/72, 140). Others are reserved and adorned with a central dot and a small circle (e.g.: O-2021/П-1/31, 306), or entirely reserved without additional decoration (e.g.: O-2021/П-1/73, 773, and O-2018/П-1/322).

Two bottom fragments stand out among these finds due to the presence of a graffito. One fragment, O-2021/П-1/354, features the inscription “N”, which could be the abbreviation of owner; while another, O-2021/П-1/479, bears an unidentified, but potentially meaningful marking. These pieces offer intriguing glimpses into the personalisation or symbolic use of vessels during this time.

Typical of this assemblage, the skyphoi from the 2018 excavation were primarily found in the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1 (lists nos. 9–22). Exceptions include fragments recovered from the IV ground soil level (Буйских, Форнасье, Кузьмищев 2019, с. 5, 194). The finds from the 2021 excavation mostly originate from the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1 in the squares nos. 2 and 3. A few objects were recovered during the early stages of the excavation, from the II and III soil ground levels in the square no. 1 (Буйских, Форнасье, Кузьмищев 2022, с. 203, 207).

One-handlers

Another shape used for drinking purposes is the one-handler (fig. 3: 19, 20). This vessel type was primarily in use during the 5th–4th centuries BC. It features a broad, shallow bowl, typically set on a very low ring foot, and a single horizontal handle (Chechulina 2024, p. 84). Its plain, slightly beveled rim is a distinctive characteristic, which is well-demonstrated in the material recovered from the P-1 excavation area. Four fragments have been attributed to one-handlers, primarily rim fragments, dating back to 480–425 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 747–754). The majority of fragments were recovered from the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1 in the square no. 3, as documented in the inventory lists nos. 8, 12, and 15.

Bowls and saltcellars

The following significant pottery group consists of ceramics intended for food consumption and storage, with bowls being the most prevalent shape within this category. From the P-1 site, eight fragments have been identified as belonging to bowls of varying sizes and forms (fig. 4: 18–23, 28).

These include several small bowls, such as one with a broad rim (O-2018/П-1/332; fig. 4: 19), a bowl with incurving rims (O-2018/П-1/430; fig. 4: 20), a bowl with outturned rims (O-2018/П-1/206), and a bowl with a concave-convex profile (O-2021/П-1/631; fig. 4: 23). These fragments span a date range from 450 to 310 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 785, 817–821, 829, 837–841, 849, 882). The majority of these findings consist of small rim fragments, which, although incomplete, reveal the diversity of bowl types and their functional significance. These vessels likely served various domestic roles, such as the serving, and consumption of food, demonstrating their integral role in daily life at Olbia Pontica.

Saltcellars

A smaller yet equally interesting category is the saltcellar, which was primarily used for storing salt and spices (fig. 4: 24–27). However, these vessels could also function as single-use small bowls. Among the P-1 finds, five pieces have been clearly attributed to saltcellars, showcasing a variety of types. These include a footed saltcellar (O-2018/П-1/577; fig. 4: 24), those with broad bases (O-2018/П-1/15, O-2021/П-1/138; fig. 4: 26, 27), and examples with echinus walls (O-2021/П-1/29, 135; fig. 4: 25). The general dating of these types ranges from 500 to 325 BC. Most of the fragments recovered are parts of walls, rims, and bases.

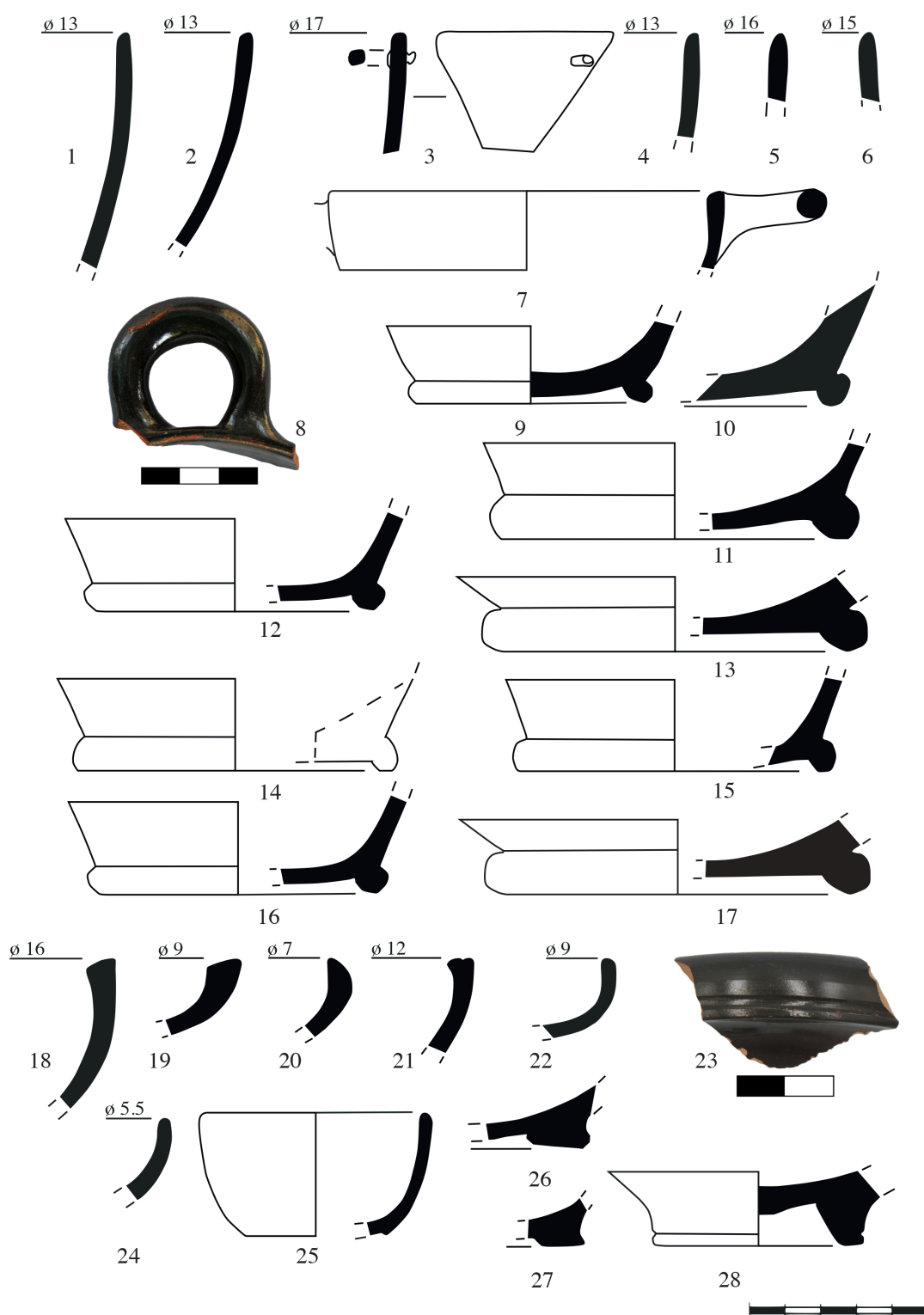


Fig. 4. Attic black-glazed skyphoi (1–17), bowls (18–23, 28), saltcellars (24–27): 1 — O-2018/Π-1/267; 2 — O-2018/Π-1/427; 3 — O-2018/Π-1/426; 4 — O-2018/Π-1/520; 5 — O-2018/Π-1/666; 6 — O-2018/Π-1/667; 7 — O-2021/Π-1/132; 8 — O-2018/Π-1/669; 10 — O-2021/Π-1/140; 11 — O-2018/Π-1/707; 12 — O-2021/Π-1/73; 13 — O-2021/Π-1/72; 14 — O-2018/Π-1/522; 15 — O-2021/Π-1/76; 16 — O-2021/Π-1/73; 17 — O-2021/Π-1/72; 18 — O-2018/Π-1/206; 19 — O-2018/Π-1/332; 20 — O-2021/Π-1/430; 21 — O-2018/Π-1/448; 22 — O-2018/Π-1/568; 23 — O-2021/Π-1/631; 24 — O-2018/Π-1/577; 25 — O-2021/Π-1/29; 26 — O-2021/Π-1/138; 27 — O-2018/Π-1/15; 28 — O-2018/Π-1/580, after: Buiskikh, Fornasier, Kuzmishchev 2019; 2022; drawings by I. O. Chechulina

Bowls and saltcellars of different sizes and designs have been common finds across various areas of Olbia, including both the city and necropolis. These discoveries highlight their prominent presence in the material culture of the settlement during this period (Chechulina 2024, p. 86-97, and further references). Across the P-1 area, bowls and saltcellars were primarily recovered from the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1 in the squares nos. 2 and 3 (Буйских, Форнасье, Кузьмищев 2019, lists nos. 10–19).

Stemmed dishes

Another intriguing shape is the stemmed dish (fig. 3: 5), commonly found in both the necropolis and residential areas of Olbia (Chechulina 2024, p. 99-101, and further references). Larger variants of this shape were typically used for storing fruits and other dishes on the table, while smaller variants could serve as single-use drinking vessels. Some examples may have even included a lid.

This shape is characterised by a high stem and a foot with a broad base, which aligns it closely with stemmed cups. However, the bowl lacks handles, and the rounded rims are usually separated from the bowl by an incised line. Two fragments from the P-1 excavation area have been identified as rim parts of stemmed dishes, dated to approximately 500–450 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 958). They were recovered from the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1 in the square no. 2 (list no. 14) during the 2018 excavation season.

After analysing the largest group of black-glazed pottery from the P-1 site, specifically open shapes, the following conclusions can be drawn (fig. 7). The vast majority of the items are shapes intended for drinking purposes, predominantly cups and skyphoi. These shapes were highly popular from the 6th through the 5th centuries BC, exhibiting significant diversity in both types and sizes. This variety can be attributed to the different contexts in which drinking occurred, including varied social situations, locations, and types of beverages consumed.

Notably, cups were especially prevalent in sacred contexts, as they were commonly used as dedications to the gods. Consequently, cups are frequent finds not only in residential areas, but also in temenoi (sacred precincts) and necropoleis.

A smaller proportion of open vessels is associated with food consumption, consisting mostly of bowls and saltcellars, with some exceptions such as stemmed dishes. Even in regular residential contexts, these shapes were not

as common as drinking cups. This disparity might be linked to the cultural practices surrounding food consumption. For instance, it was sometimes unnecessary to use separate bowls or plates, as pieces of bread were often used to hold food. Another explanation for the limited quantity of these shapes in the P-1 site is the nature of the excavation area, which does not represent a typical residential zone.

Closed-shape ceramics

The second morphological group of pottery comprises closed-shape ceramics, characterised by vessels where the diameter of the rim is typically smaller than that of the foot. However, this classification can sometimes be conditional, as the distinction may not always be absolute. A total of 12 fragments in this group have been identified (fig. 5).

This group includes vessels used for storing and pouring liquids such as wine, water, and oil. Examples include olpai, oinochoai, pelikai, lekythoi, and askoi, fragments of which are present in the current assemblage. Mugs, primarily single-use drinking vessels, also fall into this category, though somewhat conditionally.

Oinochoai

A few fragments likely belong to oinochoai, typically three-foiled jugs with high single handle. These were among the most popular closed shapes in antiquity and were used for storing various liquids, primarily wine. Their high functionality and daily usefulness explain the wide variety of types and variations of this shape (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, p. 56; Chechulina 2024, p. 115).

Two strap handle fragments have been identified. One handle (O-2018/II-1/79; fig. 5: 2) is dated to 400–325 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 123–128), while the other (O-2018/II-1/717) likely belongs to a round-mouthed oinochoe (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 186, 187), dated to 425–400 BC. Oinochoai are common finds at the Olbian site (Handberg, Peterson 2010, cat. no. Da 336; Назарчук 2014, с. 350, рис. 18: 1; Chechulina 2024, p. 115-117 and references therein). The same trend can be observed at other sites of the Northern Black Sea region (Hannestad, Stolba, Sceglov 2002, pl. 67; Рогов 2011, с. 197, рис. 68: 16; Егорова 2017, рис. 11: 99–102).

Olpes

One fragment has been confidently identified as an olpe, shape primarily used for pouring liquids (O-2018/II-1/425; fig. 5: 1). This fragment includes part of the rim, handle, and wall. The olpe features a low strap handle and a thickened, slightly outturned rim, dating to 500–480 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970,

nos. 266, 268). It belongs to the black footless type. Similar examples have been previously discovered in Olbia, particularly in the necropolis and other areas (Скуднова 1988, с. 121, кат. 182; с. 164, кат. 253; Handberg, Petersen 2010, cat. no. Da 345; Chechulina 2024, p. 119-120). Black-glazed olpai are relatively uncommon finds in other poleis of the Northern Black Sea region (Егорова 2017, рис. 13: 109, 110).

Pelikai

For similar purposes as the previous shapes (storing wine or oil), pelikai — vessels closely resembling table amphorae — were used. Pelikai typically have a bulbous body with a pronounced neck, slightly outturned rims, and two small vertical handles. Some variants could also include a lid. A single object (O-2018/II-1/208) from the P-1 excavation area might belong to this shape. It is a handle fragment with a central groove, dated to around 500–480 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, nos. 16, 19; Berlin F 2368 and F 2366). Completely black-glazed pelikai are rare finds in Olbia Pontica; red-figured variants, which share the same shape, were more common. Therefore, this item could belong to a figured version as well (Русяева, Назарчук 2006, с. 458, рис. 186: 2; Chechulina 2024, p. 112).

Lekythoi and askoi

Several fragments are associated with vessels used for oil storage and consumption, such as lekythoi and askoi.

One fragment (O-2021/II-1/382; fig. 5: 7) likely belongs to the bottom part of a lekythos. The surface of this fragment is rolled and very smooth, suggesting secondary use, possibly for other purposes. Based on its morphology, it is dated to around 475–425 BC.

Another fragment (O-2018/II-1/578) confidently belongs to the inner part of a deep askos. It is dated to around 475–450 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 1167). The deep type of askos typically features a disc foot, a deep body with nearly vertical walls, and a closed top with a small vertical side spout (Chechulina 2024, p. 128). The identified fragment is part of the central tube.

Mugs

Widely popular in the ancient world from the late 6th century BC, mugs feature a deep bowl on a low disc foot and a single vertical handle. Their functional purpose is associated with the single drinking of various beverages (Chechulina 2024, p. 117).

Two fragments can be attributed to mugs. One, in particular, (O-2018/II-1/130; fig. 5: 3) is a small bottom fragment dated to 450–425 BC (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 203). It is very damaged and does not provide significant information.

Another item (O-2018/II-1/668; fig. 5: 4) is a handle fragment with a small rim remnant. It features a typical almost round handle, concave-convex in section. This fragment is dated to around 450 BC and belongs to the “Pheidias shape” (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 218). Similar shapes have been periodically found in the Olbian necropolis (Козуб 1974, с. 49, рис. 10) and other city parts (Chechulina 2024, p. 117-119).

Most of the closed-shape vessels from the P-1 excavation area were discovered within the filling of the Recessed Complex no. 1 (2018, lists nos. 9–22; 2021, square no. 3, list no. 18). These included examples of mugs, olpai, askoi, oinochoai, and pelikai. A few fragments, however, were located elsewhere. For instance, one oinochoe handle was recovered from the level III soil in the square no. 1 (Буйских, Форнасье, Кузьмищев 2019, с. 7; 2022, с. 231).

Lekanides

A few objects belong to the category of special-purpose vessels, such as lekanides and their lids. These vessels were primarily used for storing small items such as jewellery and cosmetics. Larger lekanides could also serve as table bowls for fruits and vegetables (Chechulina 2024, p. 133). The shape typically features a deep broad bowl on a ring foot, two horizontal handles, and a rim with a lid flange. Lekanides often included lids and were also commonly used as burial inventory, as demonstrated by finds in the Olbian necropolis (Козуб 1974, с. 68, 76-77; Скуднова 1988, с. 83, 90, 101).

In the P-1 site, four fragments of lekanides were found. Two fragments are from lids (edge parts): O-2018/II-1/263 and O-2021/II-1/628 (fig. 5: 5, 6). These ribbon-handled lekanides lids are dated to around 480 BC, characterised by typical orange Attic clay and a black shiny coating (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 1234).

The other two fragments are rim parts. One likely belongs to the Likinic lekanis type, identified by its deep rim step and dated to 450–425 BC (O-2018/II-1/268; Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 1242). The second rim fragment (O-2021/II-1/433) is dated to the same period (Sparkes, Talcott 1970, no. 1225).

As for place of find of lekanides, two fragments were unearthed in the Recessed Complex no. 1 (2018). The remaining two were found within levels 4 and 6 of the filling of the the Recessed Complex no. 1 (2021, lists nos. 19 and 28, square no. 2).

To conclude, upon analysis of ceramic complex (fig. 8), the vast majority of black-glazed ceramics consist of open-shaped vessels (191 items), while



Fig. 5. An attic black-glazed olpe (1), an oenochoe (2), mugs (3, 4), a lekhanides (5, 6), lekythos (7): 1 — O-2018/П-1/425; 2 — O-2018/П-1/79; 3 — O-2018/П-1/130; 4 — O-2018/П-1/668; 5 — O-2018/П-1/263; 6 — O-2018/П-1/268; 7 — O-2021/П-1/382, after: Buiskikh, Fornasier, Kuzmishchev 2019; 2022; drawings by I. O. Chechulina

closed-shaped vessels are a minority (12 items). This pattern is a typical feature for any excavated area of Olbia (Славин 1964, с. 189-223; Козуб 1974, с. 40; Скуднова 1988, с. 15-16; Русяева, Назарчук 2006, с. 176-177; Handberg, Peterson 2010,

р. 192-193; Назарчук 2014, с. 312-314; Chechulina 2024, р. 160-164).

One of the most common groups of open-shaped pottery is one, which primarily served as vessels for drinking purposes. More than half

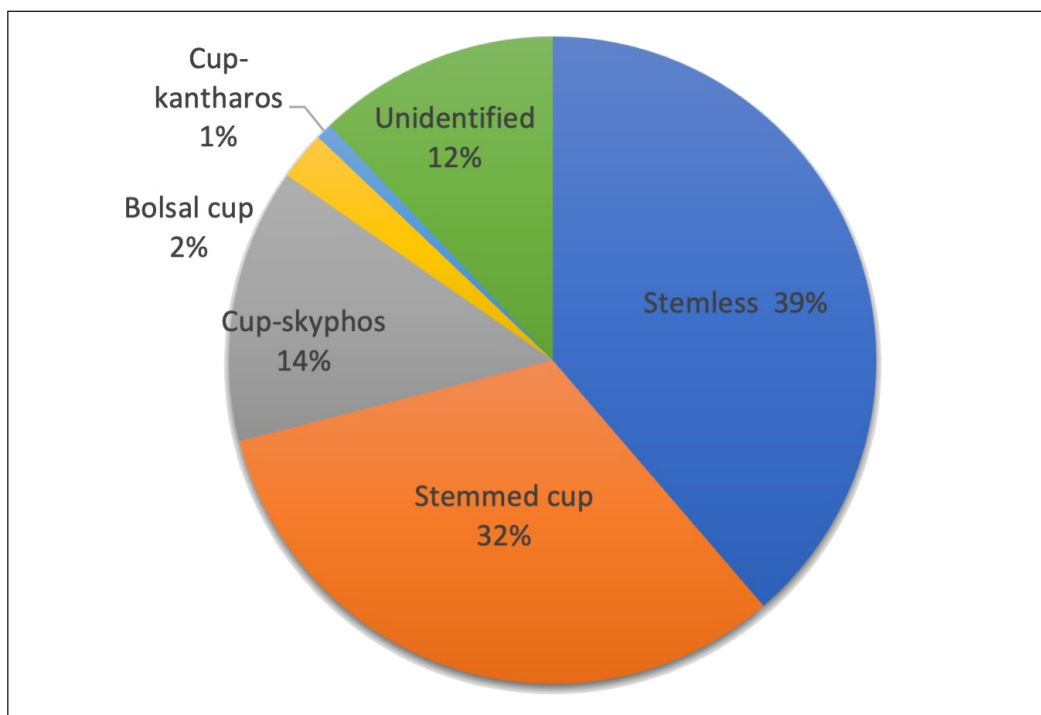


Fig. 6. Quantitative distribution of different cup types (n=124), after I. O. Chechulina

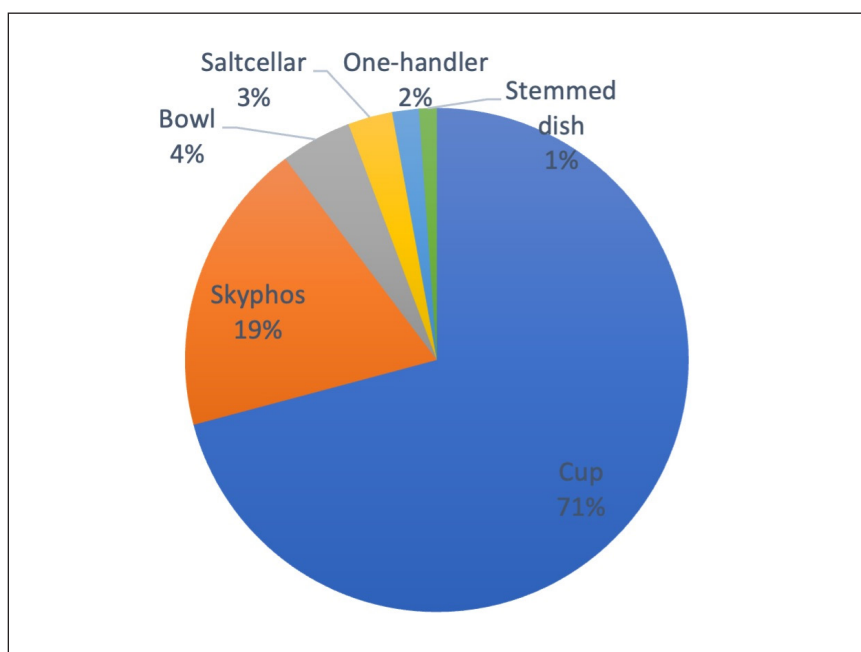


Fig. 7. Quantitative distribution of different types of open-shaped ceramics (n=191)

of the documented shapes were suited for these activities — consuming, storing, mixing, and pouring wine during symposia, dinners, and routine meals. Therefore, the prevalence of drinking shapes is unsurprising. The high prevalence of drinking vessels, particularly in sacred areas, suggests a strong ritual component tied to wine consumption, libations, or offerings. This underscores the cultural

and religious significance of drinking vessels in ancient Greek society.

Cups rank first in quantity, which reflects their functional diversity, encompassing many types and subtypes used specifically for drinking. The second most common shape is the skyphos, also closely associated with the cultural drinking practices. Following these in quantity are vessels

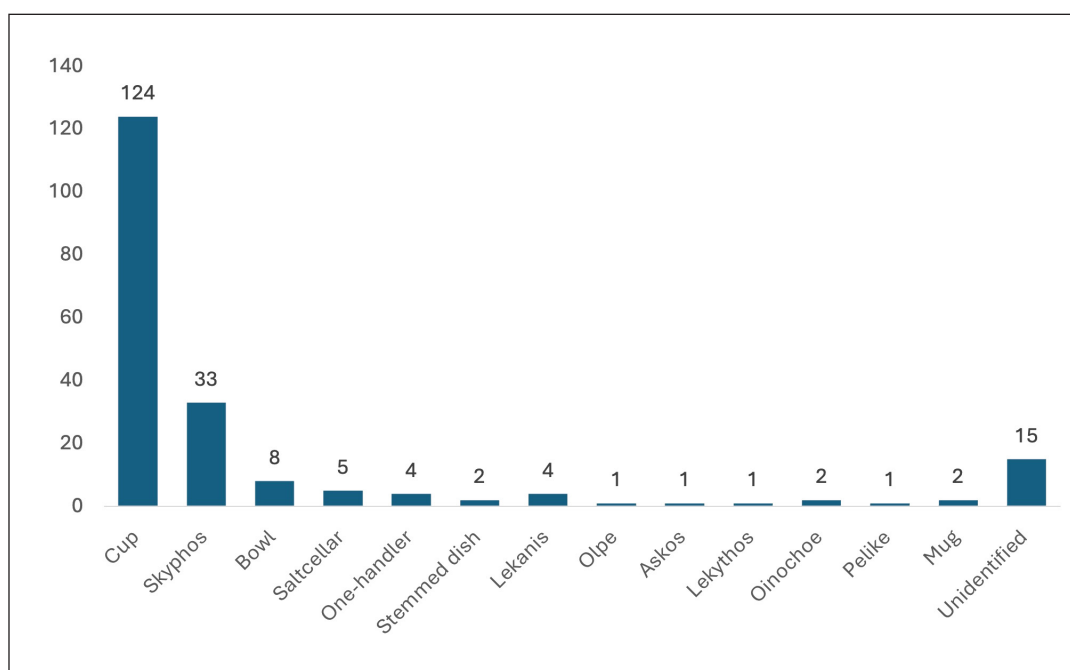


Fig. 8. Quantitative distribution of different types of black-glazed ceramics from P-1 site (n=203), after: I. O. Chechulina

used for consuming food, including bowls and, in smaller numbers, saltcellars for serving spices and salt. The limited representation of these shapes can be attributed to the nature of the excavated area, which was not residential.

This contextual factor also explains the small number of closed-shaped vessels, such as ceramics for oil storage (e.g.: lekythoi and askoi) and those for pouring wine and oil (e.g.: olpai and oinochoai). Only 12 such items were documented, typically represented by one or two fragments per shape. Another minor group (four items) includes special-purpose vessels, such as lekanides and their lids. The scarcity of closed-shaped vessels might also point to specific site functions, such as ceremonial use rather than domestic activities. Furthermore, the presence of lekanides — special-purpose vessels — hints at occasional or ritualistic uses that go beyond everyday consumption.

Therefore, the study examined Attic black-glazed pottery from the P-1 area in Olbia Pontica, which were discovered through 2018 and 2021 years of excavation. The majority of black-glazed pottery from the indicated areas comes from one distinct structure. Although a few artefacts were recovered from the upper ground level, these are likely accidental finds and cannot be reliably attributed to any specific structure.

During the 2018 excavation season, a structure referred to as “Recessed Complex no. 1” was uncovered. This feature, dated to the 6th–5th centu-

ries BC, was in primary use during the first half of the 5th century BC and is hypothesised to have served a cultic function, possibly as part of a larger sacred complex. Supporting this interpretation is the presence of substantial quantities of grey-polished tableware, kitchen ceramics, and animal bones, indicating its possible use for ritual meals. The main period of activity in the Recessed Complex no. 1 appears to have been between 480/475 and 450 BC, with the final phase of use dated to the second half of the 5th century BC. A small number of the 4th century BC artefacts within the layers are considered intrusive.

In the subsequent 2021 excavation season, two additional squares were started, which contained most of the black-glazed pottery. These include the continuation of the Recessed Complex no. 1 in the squares nos. 2 and 3.

The ceramic assemblage from the square no. 2 is broadly dated to 525–410 BC, while material from the square no. 3 falls between 500–400 BC, with one isolated item dating to 350–325 BC. The exact nature and function of this structures remained unresolved at the end of the excavation season, prompting plans for further investigation.

The stratigraphic and ceramic evidence suggests that different parts of the complex may have been established at different times, though the possibility of simultaneous use is most likely. Later material found in the upper layers is probably the result of post-depositional disturbances. By the

Late Hellenistic and Roman periods, the area had become a necropolis.

An even more detailed hypothesis is that the complex may have served as a place for ritual collective dining, as evidenced by the large amount of tableware, kitchen and greyware, as well as animal bones. Supporting this idea, is a rather large assemblage of plain black-glazed ware, including pieces with graffiti, which may indicate private ownership and ritual dedications.

Алексеева, Е. М. 1997. *Античный город Горгиппия*. Москва: Эдиториал УРСС.

Брашинский, И. Б. 1980. *Греческий керамический импорт на Нижнем Дону в V–III вв. до н.э.* Ленинград: Наука.

Буйских, А. В. 2015. Южный теменос Ольвии Понтийской (Предварительные итоги изучения). *Вестник древней истории*, 2, с. 6–21.

Буйских, А. В. Форнасье, Й., Кузьмищев, А. Г. 2016. Предместье Ольвии в свете новых украинско-германских исследований. *Записки ИИМК РАН*, 14, с. 46–57.

Буйских, А. В. Форнасье, Й., Кузьмищев, А. Г. 2019. *Отчет о раскопках на участке «Предместье-1» в Ольвии в 2018 году*. Науковий архів Інституту археології НАН України, ф. 64, 2018/103.

Буйских, А. В. Форнасье, Й., Кузьмищев, А. Г. 2022. *Отчет о раскопках на участке «Предместье-1» в Ольвии в 2021 году*. Науковий архів Інституту археології НАН України, , Польовий комітет.

Буйських, А. В. Форнасьє, Й., Кузьмищев, О. Г. 2020. Дослідження Ольвійського передмістя. В: Болтрик Ю. В. (ред.). *Археологічні дослідження в Україні 2018 р.* Київ: ІА НАН України, с. 128–130.

Буйських, А. В. Форнасьє, Й., Кузьмищев, О. Г. 2022. Дослідження ольвійського передмістя у 2021 р. В: Болтрик, Ю. В. (ред.). *Археологічні дослідження в Україні 2021*. Київ: ІА НАН України, с. 101–104.

Грач, Н. Л. 1999. *Некрополь Нимфея*. Санкт-Петербург: Наука.

Данильченко, С. А. 2000. Чернолаковая аттическая керамика поселения Козырка II. В: Зуев, В. Ю. (ред.). *ΣΥΣΤΙΑ*. Санкт-Петербург: Алетей, с. 217–222.

Егорова, Т. В. 2014. Предварительный анализ комплекса чернолаковой керамики VI–II вв. до н.э. из раскопок Пантикапея 1945–1992 гг. *Древности Боспора*, 18, с. 174–195.

Егорова, Т. В. 2017. *Античная чернолаковая керамика из собрания Государственного музея изобразительных искусств имени А. С. Пушкина*. Москва: Искусство.

Козуб, Ю. И. 1975. Древнейшее святилище Ольвии. В: Крыжичкий, С. Д. (ред.). *Ольвия*. Киев: Наукова думка, с. 139–163.

Козуб, Ю. И. 1974. *Некрополь Ольвии V–IV ст. до н.э.* Київ: Наукова думка.

Леви, Е. И. 1940. Привозная греческая керамика из раскопок Ольвии в 1935, 1936 гг. В: Жебелев, С. А. (ред.). *Ольвия*, 1. Киев: АН УССР, с. 105–126.

Леви, Е. И. 1956. Ольвийская агора. *Материалы и исследования по археологии СССР*, 50, с. 35–119.

Леви, Е. И. 1964. Итоги раскопок ольвийского теменоса и агоры (1951–1960). В: Гайдукевич, В. Ф. (ред.). *Ольвия. Теменос и агора*. Москва; Ленинград: Наука, с. 131–175.

Лейпунская, Н. А. 1986. Жилой район Ольвии к юго-западу от агоры (1972–1977). В: Русяева, А. С. (ред.). *Ольвия и ее округа*. Киев: Наукова думка, с. 29–37.

Назарчук, В. И. 2014. Чернолаковая керамика. В: Зинько, В. Н. (ред.). *Жилые дома Центрального квартала Оль-*

Unfortunately, archaeological research in Olbia Pontica was halted due to the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine, leaving many questions regarding these structures unanswered. Future investigations, when possible, will be crucial in refining the understanding of this site's function and significance within the broader religious and cultural landscape of the region.

Received 04.04.2025

вии. Материалы по археологии, истории и этнографии Таврии, 13. Симферополь, Керчь: БФ «Деметра», с. 312–356.

Онайко, Н. А. 1980. Архаический Торик. Античный город на северо-востоке Понта. Москва: Наука.

Папанова, В. А. 1993. *Некрополь Ольвии. История исследования, итоги раскопок*. Бердянск: Гортитопография.

Папанова, В. А. 2000. Чернолаковая керамика из семейно-родового участка некрополя Ольвии. *Старожитности Степового Причерноморья и Криму*, 8, с. 194–216.

Парович-Пешикан, М. 1974. *Некрополь Ольвии эллинистического времени*. Киев: Наукова думка.

Рогов, Е. Я. 2011. *Некрополь Панское-1 в Северо-Западном Крыму*. Материалы по археологии, истории и этнографии Таврии, 10. Симферополь: БФ «Деметра».

Рогов, Е. Я., Тункина, И. В. 1985. Расписная и чернолаковая керамика из некрополя Панское-1. *Археологические вести*, 5, с. 159–175.

Русяева, А. С., Кузьмищев, А. Г., Форнасье, Й. 2021. Графіті з західної околиці Ольвії Понтіїської. *Археологія і давня історія України*, 3 (40), с. 89–103.

Русяева, А. С., Назарчук, В. И. 2006. Аттическая керамика. В: Айбабин, А. И. (ред.). *Древнейший теменос Ольвии Понтийской*. Материалы по археологии, истории и этнографии Таврии, 2. Симферополь: БФ «Деметра», с. 169–177. <https://doi.org/10.37445/adiu.2021.03.04>

Скуднова, В. М. 1988. *Архаический некрополь Ольвии*. Ленинград: Искусство.

Славин, Л. М. 1964. Раскопки западной части ольвийской агоры (1956–1960 гг.). В: Гайдукевич, В. Ф. (ред.). *Ольвия. Теменос и агора*. Москва; Ленинград: Наука, с. 189–223.

Сорокина, Н. П. 1957. *Тузлинский некрополь*. Москва: Советская Россия.

Стоянов, Р. В. 2005. Мемориальный погребальный комплекс IV в. до н.э. возле южных ворот Херсонеса Таврического. *Stratum plus*, 3, с. 324–335.

Фармаковский, Б. В. 1911. Памятники античной культуры, найденные в России. *Известия Императорской археологической комиссии*, IV, 42, с. 134–143.

Чечуліна, І. О. 2015. До історії вивчення аттичної чернолакової кераміки з Північного Причерномор'я. *Археологія*, 1, с. 12–18.

Чечуліна, І. О. 2016. Штампований орнамент на аттичній чернолаковій кераміці з Ольвії. *Археологія*, 2, с. 29–38.

Чистов, Д. Е., Ильина, Ю. И. 2015. Новые данные о Березанском поселении классического периода. *Археологія і давня історія України*, 1/4, с. 232–234.

Bozhkova, A. 2008. Black Glazed Stemmed Cups from the Classic Period from Bulgaria. In: Gencheva, T. (ed.). *Yugoizotochna Evropa prez Antichnosti*. Sofia: Bolgarska akademiya nauk, p. 8–17.

Chechulina, I. 2024. *From Athens to Olbia Pontica: The Artistry of Black-Glazed Ware*. Kyiv: IA NANU.

Damyranov, M. 2023. *Black-Glaze Pottery from the Necropolis of Apollonia Pontica: Typological and Chronological Study*. Sofia: Prof. Marin Drinov.

Fornasier, J., Buiskikh, A. V., Kuzmishchev, O. H. 2022. Urban Planning with Divine Protection? On the Location of (Sub-)Urban Sanctuaries in Olbia Pontica in the Archaic-Classical Period. *Археологія*, 2, p. 67-95. <https://doi.org/10.15407/arheologia2022.02.067>

Fornasier, J., Ivchenko, A. V., Kuzmishchev, O. H. 2024. Disposal Of The Dead In Recently Abandoned Settlement Areas — An Evidence Of The Siege Of Olbia Pontica By Zopyrion? *Археологія*, 1, p. 25-68. <https://doi.org/10.15407/arheologia2024.01.025>

Gluszek, I. 2022. The Athenian Black-Gloss Pottery from Histria. Some Remarks about the Technology of Production and Technique of Decoration. *Dacia*, LXVI, p. 33-62.

Handberg, S., Peterson, J. H. 2010. Black-Glossed Pottery. In: n: Lejpuskaja, N. A., Bilde, P. G., Hojte, J. M., Krapivina, V. V., Kryzickij, S. D. (eds.). *The Lower City of Olbia (Sector NGS) in the 6th Century BC to the 4th Century AD*. Black Sea Studies, 13. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, p. 185-260.

Hannestad, L., Stolba, V., Scegllov, A. 2002. *Panskoye I. The Monumental Building U6*. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press.

Kuzmishchev, O. H. 2021. Results from the 'HEKP-4' Area Updated Chronology and Construction Phases. In: Fornasier, J. (ed.). *An den Ufern des Bug. На берегах Бугу. Deutsch-ukrainische Ausgrabungen in Olbia Pontike im Kontext internationaler Forschungen zu antiken Migrationsprozessen*. Bonn: Rudolph von Habelt GmbH, p. 185-202.

Rotroff, S. I. 1997. *Hellenistic Pottery. Athenian and Imported Wheelmade Table Ware and Related Material*. The Athenian Agora XXIX. Princeton: The American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Sparkes, B., Talcott, L. 1970. *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C.* The Athenian Agora XII. Princeton: The American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Ірина Олексіївна Чечуліна¹, Олександр Геннадійович Кузьміщев², Йохен Форнасьє³

¹Доктор філософії, старший науковий співробітник відділу античної археології, Інститут археології НАН України, ORCID: 0000-0003-3783-6277, cheshulina_iryna@ianau.org.ua.

²Кандидат історичних наук, науковий співробітник відділу античної археології, Інститут археології НАН України, ORCID: 0000-0003-2718-7111, a.kuzm@ukr.net

³Професор, доктор філософії, Інститут історії мистецтва і археології Європи, Галле-Віттенберзький університет імені Мартіна Лютера, Німеччина, ORCID: 0000-0002-1660-8251, jochen.fornasier@altertum.uni-halle.de

АТТИЧНИЙ ЧОРНОЛАКОВИЙ ПОСУД З ОЛЬВІЇ ПОНТІЙСЬКОЇ: ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ДІЛЯНКИ «П-1»

Стаття присвячена всебічному аналізу аттичного чорнолакового посуду, виявленого під час дослідження ділянки «Передмістя 1» в Ольвії Понтійській у 2018 та 2021 рр. Розкопки проводилися в межах українсько-німецького наукового проєкту, спрямованого на вивчення давньої урбаністики, у рамках Ольвійської міжнародної археологічної експедиції. Унаслідок повномасштабного вторгнення Росії в Україну у 2022 р. польові дослідження було призупинено, а доступ до матеріалу залишається обмеженим. Тому дослідження ґрунтується на звітах та фотоматеріалах авторів розкопок.

У ході польових робіт було виявлено 203 фрагментів аттичної чорнолакової кераміки. Комплекс майже повністю представлений відкритими формами (191 екземплярів), переважно посудом для пиття: киликами, скіфосами та одноручними чашами, а також меншою кількістю мисок, солонок і блюд на ніжках.

Серед знахідок домінують килики різних типів, що підкреслює їх функціональну роль як у повсякденному житті, так і в церемоніальному контексті. Закриті форми, серед яких ойнохої, лекіфи, пеліки та аски, представлені нечисленними зразками (12 екземплярів).

Розподіл знахідок у межах одного заглибленого комплексу може вказувати на їх побутове, ритуальне та, ймовірно, сакральне використання. Хронологічно кераміка охоплює період від кінця VI до IV ст. до н.е., причому більшість виробів датуються початком V ст. до н.е. Важливим аспектом є наявність графіті на окремих фрагментах, що може свідчити про маркування особистої власності або ритуальні приношення.

Аналіз цього керамічного комплексу підтверджує гіпотезу щодо його функціонального призначення. Ймовірно, комплекс використовувався впродовж V ст. до н.е. з певною сакральною метою. Велика кількість сіролощеного столового посуду та залишків кісток тварин може свідчити про його використання під час ритуальних трапез. Цю саму гіпотезу підтверджує значна кількість чорнолакового столового посуду, більшість якого належить до форм для пиття.

Ключові слова: Ольвія Понтійська, аттична чорнолакова кераміка, давня кераміка, питний посуд, Північне Причорномор'я.

References

- Alekseeva, E. M. 1997. *Antichnyi gorod Gorgippiia*. Moscow: Editorial URSS.
- Brashinskii, I. B. 1980. *Grecheskii keramicheskii import na Nizhnem Donu v V–III vv. do n.e.* Leningrad: Nauka.
- Buiskikh, A. 2015. The southern temenos of Olbia Pontica (Preliminary Results). *Vestnik drevnei istorii*, 2, p. 6-21.
- Buiskikh, A., Fornasier, J., Kuzmishchev, O. 2016. Olbian suburb in the light of new Ukrainian-German studies. *Zapiski IIMK RAN*, 14, p. 46-57.
- Buiskikh, A. V., Fornasier, J., Kuzmishchev, O. H. 2019. *Otchet o raskopkakh na uchastke «Predmeste-1» v Olvii v 2018 godu*. Scientific Archive of the Institute of Archaeology, the NAS of Ukraine, f. 64, 2018/103.
- Buiskikh, A. V., Fornasier, J., Kuzmishchev, O. H. 2022. *Otchet o raskopkakh na uchastke «Predmeste-1» v Olvii v 2021 godu*. Scientific Archive of the Institute of Archaeology, the NAS of Ukraine, Field Committee.
- Buiskikh, A. V., Fornasier, J., Kuzmishchev O. H. 2020. Research on the Olbian suburb. In: Boltryk, Y. V. (ed). *Arkeolohichni doslidzhennia v Ukraini 2018 r.* Kyiv: IA NAN Ukrainy, p. 128-130.
- Buiskikh, A. V., Fornasier, J., Kuzmishchev, O. H. 2022. Research on the Olbian suburb in 2021. In: Boltryk, Yu. V. (ed.). *Arkeolohichni doslidzhennia v Ukraini 2021 r.* Kyiv: IA NAN Ukrainy, p. 101-104.

- Grach, N. L. 1999. *Nekropol Nimfeia*. St. Petersburg: Nauka.
- Danylchenko, S. A. 2000. Black-glazed Attic pottery from the Kozyrka II settlement. In: Zuev, V. Y. (ed.) *ΣΥΣΤΙΑ*. Sankt-Peterburg: Aleteya, p. 217-222.
- Egorova, T. V. 2014. Predvaritelnyi analiz kompleksa chernolakovoi keramiki VI–II vv. do n.e. iz raskopok Pantikapeia 1945–1992 gg. *Drevnosti Bospora*, 18, p. 174-195.
- Egorova, T. V. 2017. *Antichnaia chernolakovaia keramika iz sobraniia Gosudarstvennogo muzeia izobrazitelnykh iskusstv imeni A. S. Pushkina*. Moscow: Isskustvo.
- Kozub, Iu. I. 1975. Drevneishee sviatilishche Olvii. In: Kryzhytskii, S. D. (ed.). *Olvii*. Kyiv: Naukova dumka, p. 139-163.
- Kozub, Yu. I. 1974. *Nekropol Olvii V–IV st. do n.e.* Kyiv: Nauka.
- Levi, E. I. 1940. Privoznaia grecheskaia keramika iz raskopok Olvii v 1935, 1936 gg. In: Zhebelev, S. A. (ed.). *Olvii*, 1, Kyiv: AN SSSR, p. 105-127.
- Levi, E. I. 1956. Olviiskaia agora. *Materialy i issledovaniia po arheologii SSSR*, 50, p. 35-118.
- Levi, E. I. 1964. Itogi raskopok olviiskogo temenosa i agory (1951–1960). In: Gaidukevich, V. F. (ed.). *Olvii. Temenos i agora*. Moscow; Leningrad: Nauka, p. 131-175.
- Leipunskaia, N. O. 1986. Zhiloi raion Olvii k iugo-zapadu ot agory (1972–1977). In: Rusiaeva, A. S. (ed.). *Olvii i ee okrug*. Kyiv: Naukova dumka, p. 29-37.
- Nazarchuk, V. I. 2014. Chernolakovaia keramika. In: Zinko, V. N. (ed.). *Zhilye doma Tsentralnogo kvartala Olvii. Materialy po arheologii, istorii i etnografii Tavrii*, 13. Simferopol, Kerch: BF Demetra, p. 312-356.
- Onaiko, N. A. 1980. *Arhaicheskii Torik Antichnyi gorod na severo-vostoke Ponta*. Moscow: Nauka.
- Papanova, V. A. 1993. *Nekropol Olvii. Istoriia issledovaniia, itogi raskopok*. Berdiansk: Gortipografiia.
- Papanova, V. A. 2000. Black-glazed pottery from the family part of necropolis of Olbia. *Starozhytnosti Stepovoho Prychornomoria i Krymu*, 8, p. 194-216.
- Parovich-Peshican, M. 1974. *Nekropol Olvii ellinisticheskogo vremeni*. Kyiv: Naukova dumka.
- Rogov, E. Ia. 2011. *Nekropol Panskoe-I v Severo-Zapadnom Krymu*. Materialy po arheologii, istorii i etnografii Tavrii, 10. Simferopol: BF Demetra.
- Rogov, E. Ia., Tunkina, I. V. 1985. Painted and black-glazed ceramics from the necropolis of Panskoye I. *Arheologicheskie vesti*, 5, p. 159-175.
- Rusiaeva, A. S., Kuzmishchev, O. H., Fornasier, J. 2021. Graffiti from the western outskirts of Olbia Pontica. *Archaeology and Early History of Ukraine*, 3 (40), p. 89-103. <https://doi.org/10.37445/adiu.2021.03.04>
- Rusyaeva, A. S., Nazarchuk, V. I. 2006. Atticheskaia keramika. In: Aibabin, A. I. (ed.). *Drevneyshii temenos Olvii Pontiyskoi. Materialy po arheologii, istorii i etnografii Tavrii*, 2. Simferopol: BF Demetra, p. 169-177. <https://doi.org/10.37445/adiu.2021.03.04>
- Skudnova, V. M. 1988. *Arhaicheskii nekropol Olvii*. Leningrad: Iskustvo.
- Slavin, L. M. 1964. Raskopki zapadnoi chasti olviiskoi agory (1956–1960 gg.). In: Gaidukevich, V. F. (ed.). *Olvii. Temenos i agora*. Moscow; Leningrad: Nauka, p. 189-223.
- Sorokina, N. P. 1957. *Tuzlinskii nekropol*. Moscow: Sovetskaia Rossiia.
- Stoyanov, R. V. 2005. Memorialnyi pogrebalnyi kompleks IV v. do n.e. voze iuzhnyh vorot Hersonesa Tavricheskogo. *Stratum plus*, 3, p. 324-335.
- Farmakovskii, B. V. 1911. Pamiatniki antichnoi kultury, naidennye v Rossii. *Izvestiia Imperatorskoi arheologicheskoi komissii*, IV, 42, p. 134-143.
- Chechulina, I. O. 2015. To the history of research of Attic black-glazed pottery from the north coast of the Black Sea. *Arheologia*, 1, p. 12-18.
- Chechulina, I. O. 2016. Stamped ornament on Attic black-glazed ware from Olbia. *Arheologia*, 2, p. 29-40.
- Chistov, D. E., Ilina, Iu. I. 2015. New evidence on the Berezan settlement in the Classical period. *Archaeology and Early History of Ukraine*, 1/4, p. 232-234.
- Bozhkova, A. 2008. Black Glazed Stemmed Cups from the Classic Period from Bulgaria. In: Gencheva, T. (ed.). *Yugoizotochna Evropa prez Antichnosti*. Sofia: Bolgarska akademiya nauk, p. 8-17.
- Chechulina, I. 2024. *From Athens to Olbia Pontica: The Artistry of Black-Glazed Ware*. Kyiv: IA NANU.
- Damyantov, M. 2023. *Black-Glaze Pottery from the Necropolis of Apollonia Pontica: Typological and Chronological Study*. Sofia: Prof. Marin Drinov.
- Fornasier, J., Buiskiykh, A. V., Kuzmishchev, O. H. 2022. Urban Planning with Divine Protection? On the Location of (Sub-)Urban Sanctuaries in Olbia Pontica in the Archaic-Classical Period. *Arheologia*, 2, p. 67-95. <https://doi.org/10.15407/arheologia2022.02.067>
- Fornasier, J., Ivchenko, A. V., Kuzmishchev, O. H. 2024. Disposal Of The Dead In Recently Abandoned Settlement Areas — An Evidence Of The Siege Of Olbia Pontica By Zopyrion? *Arheologia*, 1, p. 25-68. <https://doi.org/10.15407/arheologia2024.01.025>
- Gluszek, I. 2022. The Athenian Black-Gloss Pottery from Histria. Some Remarks about the Technology of Production and Technique of Decoration. *Dacia*, LXVI, p. 33-62.
- Handberg, S., Peterson, J. H. 2010. Black-Glossed Pottery. In: Leipunskaia, N. A., Bilde, P. G., Hojte, J. M., Krapivina, V. V., Kryzickij, S. D. (eds.). *The Lower City of Olbia (Sector NGS) in the 6th Century BC to the 4th Century AD*. Black Sea Studies, 13. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, p. 185-260.
- Hannestad, L., Stolba, V., Scegllov, A. 2002. *Panskoye I. The Monumental Building U6*. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press.
- Kuzmishchev, O. H. 2021. Results from the 'HEKP-4' Area Updated Chronology and Construction Phases. In: Fornasier, J. (ed.). *An den Ufern des Bug. Ha bepezax Byzy. Deutsch-ukrainische Ausgrabungen in Olbia Pontike im Kontext internationaler Forschungen zu antiken Migrationsprozessen*. Bonn: Rudolph von Habelt GmbH, p. 185-202.
- Rotroff, S. I. 1997. *Hellenistic Pottery. Athenian and Imported Wheelmade Table Ware and Related Material*. The Athenian Agora XXIX. Princeton: The American School of Classical Studies in Athens.
- Sparkes, B., Talcott, L. 1970. *Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C.* The Athenian Agora XII. Princeton: The American School of Classical Studies in Athens.