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<https://doi.org/10.26485/AAL/2019/65/1>**BLACK-GLOSS CAMPANA POTTERY FROM NIKONION AND HISTRIA –  
PRELIMINARY STUDY<sup>1</sup>**

**ABSTRACT** The archaeological excavations on ancient archaeological sites of North-western coast of the Black Sea have brought a great number of finds of black-gloss pottery. For pottery examples dated on the Archaic and Classical periods, these are mainly vessels manufactured in Athens. In contrast, artefacts from the Hellenistic period represent a wide spectrum of imports from various centres of production. At the current stage of research, many production centres have not yet been recognized. However the dynamically developing studies in this area allowed to recognised a several centres of production such as Pergamon, Knidos, Thasos workshops as well as the Asia Minor group. These groups of pottery were recognised among archaeological finds from the north-western Black Sea territory. Considering the black-gloss pottery from that region the appearance of the Campana ware is very interesting and suggests a wide range of long distance distribution of tableware in the Hellenistic period.

Keywords: black-gloss pottery, Black Sea, Campana pottery, Greek colonisation

**ABSTRAKT** Wykopaliska archeologiczne na starożytnych stanowiskach północno-zachodniego wybrzeża Morza Czarnego przyniosły wiele znalezisk ceramiki czarnopokostowanej. W przypadku znalezisk z okresu archaicznego i klasycznego są to naczynia pochodzące z warsztatów ateńskich. Natomiast artefakty z okresu hellenistycznego reprezentują szerokie spektrum importów z różnych centrów produkcji. Na obecnym etapie badań wiele przykładów ceramiki czarnopokostowanej okresu hellenistycznego nie zostało jeszcze rozpoznanych ze względu na miejsce ich wytworzenia. Jednak dynamicznie rozwijające się badania w tym zakresie pozwoliły wskazać kilka centrów produkcji, takich jak Pergamon, Knidos, warsztaty Tazos, a także grupę ceramiki małoazjatyckiej. Przykłady takich znalezisk pochodzą z różnych stanowisk greckich zlokalizowanych na wybrzeżu Morza Czarnego. Wśród zabytków interesujące są przykłady naczyń grupy Campana A, których znaleziska sugerują szeroką dystrybucję naczyń czarnopokostowanych w okresie hellenistycznym.

Słowa kluczowe: ceramika czarnopokostowana, Morze Czarne, ceramika Campana, kolonizacja grecka

The archaeological excavations on ancient archaeological sites of North-western coast of the Black Sea have brought a great number of finds of black-gloss pottery. The vessels of this category appeared in Pontic cities such as Histria and Olbia since the third quarter of 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>2</sup>

In other sites like Nikonion, which is an example of the second phase of developing Greek settlement on

<sup>1</sup> The article is a result of study conducted by the author as a part of a project “*Antyczne Nikonion – analiza i weryfikacja danych z badań archeologicznych 1957-2013*”, which has been funded by the National Centre of Science granted on the basis of decision number 2018/02/X/HS3/01263.

<sup>2</sup> The catalogue provided by Histria 4 – the monography series publicities the results of excavations at Histria archaeological site introduced a selected group of black gloss ware mainly dated to the Classical period: Alexandrescu, 1978: 82-9. Black-gloss pottery from

Histria is only a partially published the larger group of pottery finds from the site is the subject of present author’s research. The black-gloss pottery from Olbia also is not published in whole range, but some part of early examples of that ware were described considering finds from excavations of so-called central part of the site and temenos territory: Rusyaeva, Nazarchuk 2006: 169-177; Nazarchuk 2014: 312-356. There is also a detailed catalogue of finds from the Lower City of Olbia (Handberg et al. 2010: 186-260) but the finds from that excavations refer mostly to the latter period of polis existence. The other interesting publication but without detailed study of finds is a catalogue of pottery from necropolis of Olbia (Parovich-Peshikan 1974), the monography mostly consider finds from Hellenistic period.

the Black Sea coast, finds of black-gloss pottery are recorded from the late 6th century B.C.<sup>3</sup>

For pottery examples dated on the Archaic and Classical periods, these are mainly vessels manufactured in Athens. In contrast, artefacts from the Hellenistic period represent a wide spectrum of imports from various centres of production.

At the present stage of research, it can be assumed that the highest intensity of imports of black-gloss pottery from the Athenian workshops falls on all north-west Black Sea archaeological sites for the period from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.; Athenian vessels are well represented in Olbia and Nikonion also in the period between the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. There are publications sketching wide variety of forms and fabrics of Hellenistic black-gloss pottery for Olbia, the number of finds is significantly lower for Nikonion and the pottery from Histria is ongoing process of study but the results of that study already proofed that the import of black-gloss pottery on that archaeological site was intense and continued till the late Hellenistic period.

At this point, it should also be noted that the number of finds of tableware covered with a black-gloss coming from excavations in Histria, Olbia and Nikonion dating back to the Hellenistic period is smaller compared to the Classical period, which suggests a decrease in the intensity of manufacturing, import and distribution of this type of vessels to the Greek polis of the north-west coast of the Black Sea. Nevertheless, as soon as in the early Hellenistic period, a kind of import diversification was observed at these sites, consisting in a reduction in the volume of imports from Athens and the emergence and gradual increase in the number of vessel finds from other (non-Attic) pottery workshops. In addition, for both Olbia and Histria (as preliminary studies show), significant presence of black-gloss vessels in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. can be assumed.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The general chronology of finds is presented by Natalia Michajlovna Sekerskaya in the monography: Sekerskaya 1989: 34-37; the detailed study of distribution of the black-gloss pottery at the north-western Black Sea based on finds from Nikonion is represented in: Głuszek 2017: 83.

<sup>4</sup> There is a rich literature on the black-glossed pottery distribution from the Black Sea area in the Classical and Hellenistic Period but the subject still requires special consideration especially for the late Classical and Hellenistic Period, when the process of black-glossed pottery production and distribution became more complex (Morgan 2004: 152-171; Handberg et al. 2010: 198-191; Zhuravlev 2014: 129-130).

Considering the black-gloss pottery of Hellenistic period, at first the production in the new workshops was strongly influenced by Athenian products, both the shapes and the decoration of the vessels were imitated. However, the new pottery workshops relatively quickly proposed new local forms for already well-recognized types, also introduced characteristic ways of decoration as well as new shapes, sometimes inspired by the forms of local pots.<sup>5</sup> Due to the large variety of forms, decorations and technological features in black-gloss pottery of the Hellenistic period, at the current stage of research, many production centres have not yet been recognized. It is to be highlighted that in many cases, the particular shapes of black-gloss pottery were popular and mass-produced in many workshops and their production was not limited to a single place only, which does not facilitate the identification of the origin of the finds. Studies in this area are developing dynamically, allowing to indicate several unit production centres such as Pergamon, or Naples in the case of Campanian pottery, in relation to the other finds there have been distinguished groups such as Asia Minor pottery, which roughly suggest the place of origin of the vessels.

Greek sites on the Black Sea are characterized by a large variety of finds due to their technological features suggesting production centre, local production is also possible. So far, the studies on the recognition of the provenance of pottery from the Hellenistic period are based on the analysis of the form, decoration and technological features observed macroscopically as clay colour, visible admixtures, gloss quality and colour, ornament.

The technological features of pottery and Athenian clay are well recognized and their did not change beyond certain innovations characteristic of production at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. In the case of vessels from the Hellenistic period, the production of pottery in this technique has spread and developed independently in many Greek centres. Initially, these products had a local range, but in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. their distribution expanded to reach Greek polis located on the Black Sea.

In the case of certain pottery workshops from the Hellenistic period, it was possible to determine the characteristic aspects of their shape, ornament as well as the technological features of the clay, which allowed to indicate the place of production

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<sup>5</sup> Hayes 1984: 21; Sparkes 1991: 103; Berlin, Lynch 2002: 167-178.

of the vessels. Very interesting is the appearance in the repertoire of black-gloss vessels from the north-western Black Sea coast of Campana pottery.

In ancient Italy, the production of black-gloss vessels begins in the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. in pottery workshops in Sicily, Magna Grecia, Laciium and Etruria.<sup>6</sup> The vessels of this first (early) production phase are characterized by high quality, variety and complexity of forms. Distribution has a small, essentially local reach. However, products originating from Volterra, for example, reach more remote areas.

The situation changed after the Second Punic War when the Roman republic began to dominate Italy in political and economic terms, expanding its influence to the western Mediterranean. At the same time, the production of black-gloss pottery been simplified by reducing and schematizing the shapes produced in Italian workshops. The quality of the pots and their technological (aesthetic) qualities were sufficient for tableware, however, they did not give an effect that would allow describing the vessels as excellent examples of pottery. Mass-produced pottery was widely distributed in the western Mediterranean.

In addition, more and more developed research on the finds from the Western Mediterranean prove that this pottery was imported to the new territories as early as the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. The term Campanian pottery is often used in reference to the discussed group; some researchers introduce the term pre-Campanian for vessels dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.<sup>7</sup> However, it seems that the more adequate for finds is the term Campana pottery proposed by some researchers,<sup>8</sup> which largely reflects the set of technological features characteristic for these vessels and to less extent suggests the place their manufacturing. This is consistent with the knowledge of the provenance of the vessels. Only part of the pottery defined in group Campana A can be associated with workshops in Campania, especially Naples, other groups such as B and C are characteristic for workshops located in Etruria and Sicily, respectively.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., the production of vessels was not only continued in centres known in earlier centuries such as: Campania, Lazio, northern Etruria, western Sicily; but already in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>

century B.C. spread in the Adriatic coast (Ancona),<sup>9</sup> from where it extends to the area of the Po Valley and northern Italy: Modena, Cremona, Piacenza, probably Milan and Aquileia.<sup>10</sup> In the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. pottery workshops appeared on the southern coast of France like in Lyon around 40 B.C.<sup>11</sup>

The production of Campana A pottery is characteristic for the bay of Naples territory (mainly Naples). The pottery of the Campana C group refer to the areas of Sicily with an indication of Syracuse as a production centre. However, for this group, many other examples of grey clay pottery from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. are known in the region of the Adriatic coast and the Po River<sup>12</sup> valley as well as from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC from southern Gaul.<sup>13</sup> Examples of these pottery not necessarily should be connected with Campana C – Sicilian pottery. Moreover, pottery representing another technological process, i.e. another manufacturing centre may be mistakenly interpreted as Campana pottery due to the gray clay shade effect obtained as a result of the incorrect burning process.<sup>14</sup> The most problematic is the Campana B group, the characteristic colour of the clay with a pale pinkish-beige shade is very popular for many groups representing different centres for the production of pottery. In addition, pots of different provenance are connected by the similarity of forms found in various areas outside of Italy. Vessels with similar characteristics originate from Etruria (Volterra: Pisa, Arezzo), Lazio; northern Campania (Teano and Cales),<sup>15</sup> the Po Valley, the northern Adriatic coast, southern Gaul and Lyon.

With regard to the Black Sea areas, the Campana group vessels were indicated among the finds from the archaeological research of the Olbian agora as early as the 1960s. They fragment of a bowl was published as an example of Pergamon pottery but recent studies allowed for reinterpretation of that identification and proper recognition as an typical

<sup>6</sup> For general information about developing the black-gloss pottery in different parts of Mediterranean world see: Hayes 1984: 65, 72-91.

<sup>7</sup> Lamboglia 1952: 140-206.

<sup>8</sup> Kysela et al. 2013: 216.

<sup>9</sup> The detailed analyses of the beginning of the black-gloss pottery production and further developing this process at the territory of Cisalpine Gaul see: Brecciaroli Taborelli 2000: 11-30.

<sup>10</sup> Morel 1985: 97-105; Brecciaroli Taborelli 1988: 36-52; 2000: 23-24, 29; Sfredda 1998: 21-36; Mandruzato, Maselli Scotti 2003: 379-382.

<sup>11</sup> The discussion about local production of black-gloss pottery at the territory of Lion dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. and import of Campana pottery see: Desbat, Genin 1996: 226-227.

<sup>12</sup> Brecciaroli Taborelli 2000: 22-24.

<sup>13</sup> Py 1993: 146-154.

<sup>14</sup> Maggetti, Galetti 1986: 417-419.

<sup>15</sup> Pedroni 2001: 117-147, 307-325.

example for Campana ware.<sup>16</sup> In the next stage of research this approach to study Hellenistic pottery from Pontus Euxinos territory has been abandoned and did not find followers until relatively recent studies. Further analyses of finds from the Lower City of Olbia allowed to identify the whole set of finds, which due to the features of clay (recorded by macroscopic examination) are combined with pottery of the Campana fabric. As a result of research Ukrainian-Denmark expedition other vessels were identified among the finds from the so-called Lower City in Olbia. The recognised Campana fragments represents nine vessels with the characteristic features of clay and gloss and a incised ornament. The finds are examples of plates and bowls in the shape very characteristic for Campana pottery. They are dated to approximately the first three quarters of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.<sup>17</sup> The examples of Campana pottery from Olbia carries very typical ornament consisting of palmettes and leaf motifs arranged in wreaths. Five fragments from this group are decorated with a tulip leaf-shaped floral motif. The finds from Olbia can be attributed to the Campana A group and are dated to the 150-130 B.C.<sup>18</sup> A similar chronology was proposed for vessels previously published by E. Levi.<sup>19</sup>

Further comparative research led to the indication of other archaeological sites where the pottery representing the forms and ornament characteristic for the Campana A group was recognised. Fragments of the vessels of the described group are also recorded in Chersonesus, Kalos Limen and Scythian Naples in Crimea.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>16</sup> The first identification as Pergamon pottery was made by E. Levi, compare: Levi 1964: 245, fig. 5.2; as a result of recent studies the fragment was recognised via decoration analyses as a Campana A pottery: Petersen, Handberg 2006: 4 [<http://www.pontos.dk/publications/papers-presented-orally/oral-presentations-k-r>; access: 27.09.2019].

<sup>17</sup> Handberg et al. 2010: 195, 248-249, pl. 1.9.

<sup>18</sup> Handberg, Lawall 2014: 37.

<sup>19</sup> Petersen, Handberg 2006: 4-5.

<sup>20</sup> As it was pointed out by Petersen, Handberg 2006: 4 the fragments of pottery which was recognised by authors as Campana pottery refers to the excavation in Chersonesus where the plate with characteristic ornament of circle of leaves closed in a few straps of rouletting was found, the plate is dated by author to the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. B.C.: Stojanov 2005: 46, fig. 4. 14; two bowls from Scythian Neapolis where also recognised through the publication of the archaeological finds by Zajtsev 2005: 259, fig. 3. 25; 4. 14; J. H. Petersen and S. Handberg listed also finds from Kalos Limen: Uzentsev 2006: fig. 72, 77.

Similarly, Campana pottery is represented by a small group of finds from Histria. One of the first examples of this kind comes from excavations carried out in the 1950s.<sup>21</sup>

As a result of recent research, the next four examples of Campana vessels have been identified among finds from Histria excavations. These are examples of bowls and plates with a characteristic floral ornament. One of the find represents a flat-bottomed bowl or plate, from which three fragments have survived (Pl. 1.1). The fragments represents the bottom part of the vessel but the foot of it is damaged so the identification of exact shape and type is a problematic one. There is a floral ornament at the inner surface of the fragment in the schema of leaves arranged in a circle surrounded by a wide strip of seven circles of incised, tiny dots. A similar floral ornament is known from the bowl discovered in Cosa,<sup>22</sup> while a band composed of rows of dots but without additional floral ornament decorates another vessel from this site dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.<sup>23</sup> The other vessels with the ornament of leaves in characteristic shape comparable with the decoration from Histria fragments are known from northern Italy classified as local production<sup>24</sup> or north-italian class.<sup>25</sup> Among the finds from Histria there are two examples of bowls with ornament which is also very characteristic for Campana A vessels (Pl. 1.2,3). The first fragment represents the bottom of the plate, the outside surface is damaged, that is why the exact recognition of shape is difficult. The stamped ornament in shape of leaves circled by rouletting is known for vessels dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.<sup>26</sup> The examples of pots with this ornament are known from Cosa and Olbia.<sup>27</sup> This leaves ornament is well recognised among Campana A pottery.<sup>28</sup> The second example is a fragment of a foot with lower part of the body of a bowl (Pl. 1.5). The shape of foot is known among

<sup>21</sup> Condurachi 1954: 442, fig. 354.

<sup>22</sup> Scott 2008: 25, pl. 4. AA11.

<sup>23</sup> Scott 2008: 87, pl. 24. F133, 101, pl. 31. F173; 162, pl. 51. H71.

<sup>24</sup> Grassi 2008:155, 157, fig. 62, tav. 43.7.

<sup>25</sup> Brecciaroli Taborelli 1988: 76. pl. 6.31, cat. 104; 77, pl. 2.7, cat. 109. The vessel are recognised as Etruscan production of Campana B group; at the site dated to the 1st century B.C.

<sup>26</sup> La Torre, Mollo 2013: 218-219, fig. 253. C11 with literature.

<sup>27</sup> Scott 2008: 22, pl. 2. AA2.

<sup>28</sup> Preacco Ancona, 1998: 88-89, 95, fig. 9. RC; Iannelli et al. 2013: 255, fig. 4. P212b, Campana A pottery dated to the II-I c. B.C.





Plate 1. The black-gloss Campana pottery from Histria (photographies and drawings I. Głuszek)

Italian black-gloss pottery since 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.<sup>29</sup> The other fragment of the bottom of the open-shaped vessel has very interesting modeling of the inner surface in the shape of a twisted clay which is a residue from forming and smoothing the surface (Pl. 1.4). The fragment represent the foot and lower part of a bowl in shape characteristic for various types distinguished by J.-P. Morel (Pl. 1.6).<sup>30</sup> F Similar traces of the technological process are visible in many examples of Campana vessels.<sup>31</sup>

Among the archaeological materials from excavations in Nikonion several fragments of Campana pottery were recognised. Clay and gloss quality correspond to the pottery described by Handberg for Olbia<sup>32</sup> and, as the authors of the finds for the Lower City suggest, these are characteristic features of pottery from Campana pottery.<sup>33</sup> The characterisation of fabric is important in the research which concerns small fragments of vessels, without ornament and representing forms very popular for Hellenistic pottery, when this features of clay become basic for indicate the possible provenance of vessels.<sup>34</sup> As a result of studies carried out for the finds from Nikonion in the years 2014-2016, the assemblage of pottery was selected includes three drinking vessels with the described clay features.<sup>35</sup> One of the fragment represents the shape followed the type of Athenian Bolsal (Pl. 2.1),<sup>36</sup> the next is probably the upper part of skyphos resembles to the form F 4341 by Morel (Pl. 2.2),<sup>37</sup> the third example refers to the shape of cup-kantharos and can be compare with F4262 (Pl. 2.3).<sup>38</sup> As a result of a query of set of finds that were not yet the subject of the study, carried out in 2019, further examples of Campana

vessels were identified.<sup>39</sup> Among the finds should be mentioned a fragment of guttus similar in shape to F8172 according to J.-P. Morel (Pl. 2.4).<sup>40</sup> The shape classified by J.-P. Morel came from Capua and is dated to the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. The fragment from Nikonion was discovered at the floor level near the stone wall of a partially preserved architectural construction together with transport amphoras and handmade pottery that can be dated to the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> - the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. The next fragment represents the lower part of a close type vessel – a small jug (Pl. 2.5), which shape is similar to the form F5332<sup>41</sup> classified by J.-P. Morel. Examples of that form published by J.-P. Morel are dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. The fragment from Nikonion, discovered during archaeological research conducted in 1970, based on archaeological context, can be dated to the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.<sup>42</sup> Another example is a fragment of a lower part of a bowl with characteristic shape of the foot comparable with form F2981 classified by Morel (Pl. 2.6).<sup>43</sup> The next vessel is the bottom of the bowl (Pl. 2.7), which is completely preserved in a for characteristic for F2586 according to Morel.<sup>44</sup>

Due to the large unification of forms and decoration, the finds themselves do not provide sufficient data to present dating with such a narrow range as is the case with Athenian vessels. It should be remembered that Campana pottery is characterized by the universality of forms that are not assigned to a given workshop, which makes it difficult to test the provenance of vessels. For this reason, pottery finds have limited use in assessing the chronology of the production, occurrence and distribution of the vessels.<sup>45</sup> Only the appearance of a new form in this production or the coexistence with other archaeological sources of more precise dating allows for contextual determination of the chronology of finds.

In the case of finds from the Black Sea, dating

<sup>29</sup> The foot is close in shape to F2672 by Morel, compare: Morel 1981: 200, pl. 63. F2648.

<sup>30</sup> The shape can be compared with: Morel 1981: pl. 61. F2634, pl. 62. F2642

<sup>31</sup> Scott 2008: 189, pl. 59. TJ 24, 196, pl. 62. TJ40, 197, pl. 63. TJ41.

<sup>32</sup> Handberg et al. 2010: 188-189, pl. 1.

<sup>33</sup> Lamboglia 1952: 140; Picon, Vichy, Chapotat, 1971: 82-88.

<sup>34</sup> Handberg et al. 2011: 190.

<sup>35</sup> Głuszek 2018: 90-91.

<sup>36</sup> The shape compare with Morel 1981: pl. 117. 4122b 1.

<sup>37</sup> The shape of the fragment can be compared with: Morel 1981: pl. 128. 4341b 2; that shape of the rim is also known in the other types of drinking vessels like: Chelbi 1992: 297.

<sup>38</sup> The shape comparable with Morel 1981: pl. 124. 4262a 1; the line of the profile is also characteristic for the other drinking vessels like: Chelbi 1992: cat. 270.

<sup>39</sup> A query (July-September 2019) made during the implementation of the research project which has been funded by the National Center of Science.

<sup>40</sup> The shape can be compare with F8172b: Morel 1981: 425, pl. 210. 8172b 1.

<sup>41</sup> For the shape F5332a1see: Morel 1981: 353, pl. 163. 5331 a1.

<sup>42</sup> The chronology of the archaeological context determined as a result of a query in the archives of the Archaeological Museum in Odessa.

<sup>43</sup> The shape of the foot referes to the F2981d 1: Morel 1981: 244, pl. 84. F2981d 1.

<sup>44</sup> The fragment is comparable with vessels F 2586: Morel 1981: 188, pl. 65. F2586a.

<sup>45</sup> Morel 1990: 55-71.

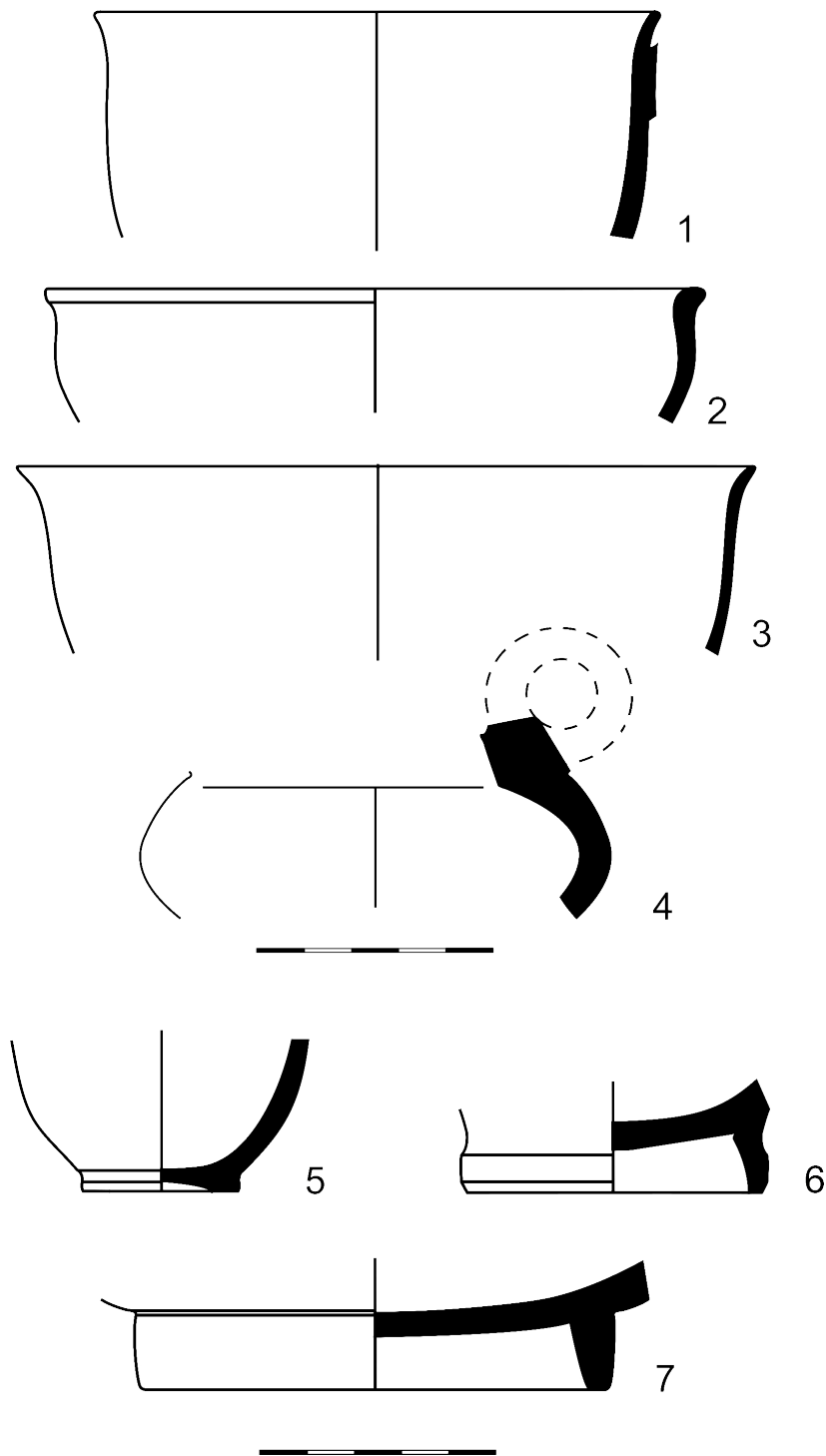


Plate 2. The black-gloss Campana pottery from Nikonion (photographies and drawings I. Głuszek)

can be done thanks to the research of the archaeological context of the finds. On the basis of comparative research for pottery from Olbia, the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., especially the third quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. is indicated as the period of appearance of Campana pottery in the polis. Similar assumption, based on the preliminary study of obtain materials, can be made for Histria and Nikonion. As has already been emphasized, the indication of the proper provenance of pottery,

especially among the finds found in such distant areas from the place of their production, among the very diverse archaeological material such as Hellenistic pottery representing various workshops, still raises the discussion among researchers. Probably for this reason, Campana vessels remained unnoticed for a long time among finds from the northern shores of Pontus Euxinos. Partly this was caused by the fact of the large distance separating the place of production (which is now recognised or at least suggested)

from the place where the pottery was found, which affected the interpretation of the finds, when in the study process, such a distant origin of the finds was simply not taken into account in accordance with the assumption of more local exchange and distribution of tableware in the Black Sea in Hellenistic period. No less important was the poor recognition of black-gloss pottery from the Hellenistic period in terms of both production centres, chronology and the territorial reach of their occurrence. Also the small group of finds from each of considered archaeological sites, where none of them represents the full-shaped preserved vessel made this kind of recherche difficult and problematic.

The distribution of black-gloss vessels to the north-west and east of Italy is beyond doubt. Complementary studies have indicated the intensity of this distribution by defining chronological horizons determining the change in the import of Campana ceramics to the north on the southern and south-eastern Europe.<sup>46</sup> In this case, this expansion is inextricably linked to the economic and political influence of Rome, which became more intense in the second century B.C. This process is also reflected by spreading imports and eventually creating a new pottery workshops producing among other the black-gloss pottery. Basically, this applies to Campana B pottery, which is the most difficult to specify when it comes to the pottery workshop centre. The areas of Gaul were supplied by products from Campania, first the vessels belonging to the Campana A group, and in the second and first quarters of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., the vessels of the B-oid group from Cale began to appear in this area.<sup>47</sup> Vessels from Arretina and northern Etruria were exported to the Po Valley.<sup>48</sup> From there, they penetrated further north-west and west and are recorded in the area of today's Switzerland<sup>49</sup> and Aquileia,<sup>50</sup> the Slovenian Alps<sup>51</sup> and Magdalensberg in Austria.<sup>52</sup> In a more remote area like north-west and east of the Alps Campana pottery finds are also recorded. Examples of Campana pottery are more common in Gaul,<sup>53</sup> where the single examples date

back to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.,<sup>54</sup> but most of the finds are from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. It should be emphasized that despite the fact that the number of finds is only a small percentage, the distribution range of Campana pottery covers the entire area of southern France.<sup>55</sup> Finds are very rare in Bavaria, Bohemia, Moravia, northern Austria and western Slovakia. The furthest north-east finds are recorded in Kraków in Lesser Poland<sup>56</sup> and in Dalewice in Poland.<sup>57</sup>

In the areas of the Eastern Mediterranean and areas located on the Black Sea, various possibilities of contact, both direct and indirect, can be considered with the Campania. The possibility of such contacts can be traced back to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., what suggesting a wreckage cargo found in the area of the island of Alonissos known in ancient times under the name Ikos. The sinking of the ship dates back to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., and its load contained thirty black-gloss bowls, which, according to the discoverers of the wreck, most likely came from workshops in Southern Italy.<sup>58</sup> On the other hand, finds of transport amphoras produced in the North Sporades area from the Black Sea sites, probably in the workshop on Ikos also gives the opportunity to sketch some possibilities of contact, exchange or trade. According to scholars reports the occurrence of these amphoras on the Black Sea dates back to the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and becomes more common in the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Finds of such amphoras come, among others, from Olbia.

Campana pottery dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. was widespread in the Mediterranean basin and was found, for example, in significant quantities in Delos, including fragments with similar ornament as finds from Olbia and Histria.<sup>59</sup> Vessels with comparable decorations also come from the 1947-3 deposit from Corinth registered under the south-east building dating back to the Roman period.<sup>60</sup> The lowest level of the fill was mainly Hellenistic pottery, including probably Campana A examples.

<sup>46</sup> Kysela et al. 2013: 215-217, fig. 1.

<sup>47</sup> Morel 1998: 15; Olmer et al. 2013: 606-607, 616-618, fig. 1, 12.

<sup>48</sup> Brecciaroli Taborelli 1988: 91-97; Sfreda 1998: 22

<sup>49</sup> Maggetti 2005: 396-400.

<sup>50</sup> Mandruzzato, Maselli Scotti 2003: 379; Donat 2009: 114.

<sup>51</sup> Horvat, Bavdek 2009: 67.

<sup>52</sup> Kysela et al. 2013: 217.

<sup>53</sup> Karwowski 2007: 27-29.

<sup>54</sup> Adam 2007: 260.

<sup>55</sup> Colin 1998: 72, fig. 28; Olmer et al. 2013: 617, fig. 12.

<sup>56</sup> Poleska 2006: 61.

<sup>57</sup> Gromnicki 1962: 122 fig. 2d.

<sup>58</sup> Hadjidaki 1996: 583, cat. 15. In this case it must be stressed that the shape of the bowl was not carefully analysed and there are the examples of that shape known also in Hellenistic Athenian production although it represents more elaborate production.

<sup>59</sup> Morel 1986: fig. 8-10.

<sup>60</sup> Romano 1994: 71, 74, fig. 5. 30-31



This level can be dated with some probability to the period before the city was captured in 146 B.C., although it is also likely to refer the deposit to 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C., after 44 B.C., when the Roman building was constructed.

In addition, deposits from Corinth but above all deposits of a similar nature registered in Scythian Naples and Olbia, containing both Campana pottery and Rhodian amphoras, can be considered as a potentially important source for understanding the chronology and the phenomenon of the distribution of tableware from such distant workshops as the areas of Italy to polis located on the Black Sea. Further guidance to investigating this issue is evidence of Greek activity in the western Mediterranean and the Black Sea on Delos. It should be remembered that in this case, epigraphic sources proving economic activity related to maritime trade are quite scarce and are limited to one source concerning a citizen of Sicily and one inhabitant of Bizantion, moreover, they are more useful in the context of research on grain trade, but they can also be helpful when considering the context of spreading the Campana vessels in Black Sea sites. Perhaps like some scholars pointed out the small amount of Campana pottery among the finds from Histria, Nikonion and Olbia, suggests that this pottery should rather be treated as an example of personal items that together with the owners arrived or were in some circumstances transferred (to third parties) and eventually found among the finds from the Black Sea polis. This applies above all to sporadic finds which can be dated to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C., since the number of finds dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. is already higher and further studies still reviles new examples of that fabric, maybe the other approach and explanation should be taken for consideration.

A similar chronological sequence can be seen in the area of northern Italian centres; although here, due to the intensive economic and territorial expansion of the Roman republic, the distribution of Campana vessels is definitely more intense; also creating new workshops on this territory is highly probable.

At the current stage of research, no solid argument can be drawn regarding direct or indirect trade, which would involve the black-gloss pottery from Italy. However, this possibility cannot be ruled out taking into account that tableware pottery could not have been the main part of the cargo of merchant ships arriving at a given port. On the other hand, the indirect (or rather staged) nature of maritime (long-distance) trade of cities located on the north-west coast of Pontus Euxinos should be taken into account. Assuming that goods

filling cargo holds of ships heading to Pontic ports were probably accumulated in Aegean Sea centres like Rhodes, Knidos, Thasos and other Aegean islands the inclusion in this trade the Italian pottery, even in small amount, or creating other possibility for vessels distribution became more probable. This trade has developed since the Classical times, when the leading centres in this exchange could have been merchants from Chios, Samos and Miletus, but also already mentioned Thasos; as it can be assumed the maritime trade was continued in Hellenistic period and involved in some way Rhodes or Knidos and some Asia Minor centres like Pergamon which products already reached Black Sea shore. Given how far Campana pottery were distributed north of Italy and Etruria, gives grounds for some assumption for distribution of that pottery in the Black Sea, allwouth the scale, intensity political and economic circumstances of both situation can't be compared.

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