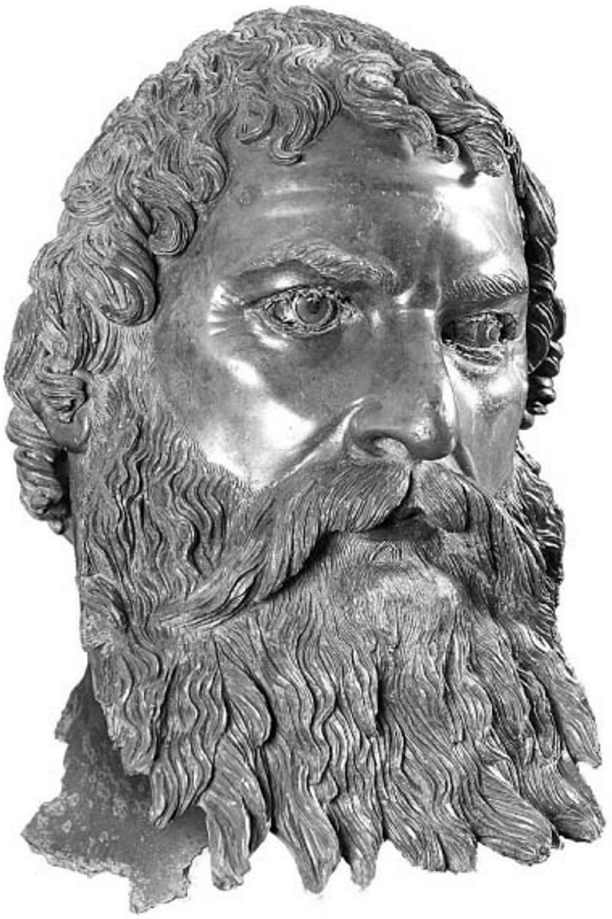


6. Kazanlak: over life-sized bronze portrait, perhaps of the Thracian king Seuthes III (330–301 BC) found outside a monumental tomb near Kazanlak in 2004

Alexandrovo
One of the most important discoveries of Thracian tumuli was made at the village of Alexandrovo in the Chaskovo region in L1999 and it excavated between 2000 and 2003 (http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/Regional/SEE/IRPPSAAH/FS/FS_Bulgaria_ThracianTomb_Alexandrovo_APP.pdf). In the dromos a frieze with 2 similar scenes depicts a horseman fighting a warrior on foot above a panel of marble imitation. In the W lunette of the small antechamber another image of a horseman fighting a standing figure is depicted. In the central chamber, the decoration of the walls and the dome consists of several horizontal bands in red, black, white and yellow, and 2 friezes with various scenes. The lower frieze is badly damaged and only 4 human figures taking part in a funerary or heroic feast with table and utensils are still visible. The upper frieze contains 4 hunting scenes, including 4 horsemen, 4 hunters on foot attacking 2 deer and 2 boars pursued by 9 dogs. Across the entrance a 2-line graffito was incised on the wall-paintings in Gr ca. 1.7m above the floor of the chamber in the style of a Gr funerary inscription reading: *Kozimases chrestos* (Kitov 2004; Sharankov 2005). The tomb is comparable to the Kazanlak tomb and it provides us with a new centre of painted Thracian élite tombs.

Smiadovo
Very few Gr epitaphs have been found in the Thracian interior, but recently an epitaph written on an architrave of a monumental tomb in the surroundings of the village of Smiadovo, in the Šumen district, was discovered. The inscription dated to the L4th–E3rd Ct BC reads: 'Gonimaseze, wife of Seuthes' (Atanasov and Nedelcev 2002).

Perperikon
Research in the Rhodope mountains in S Bulgaria, initiated in 2000, has identified Thracian Perperikon, a large multi-period site in use from the Chal period until the Middle Ages. The site is a fortified hilltop settlement. An unroofed, oval hall with a round altar carved out of the rock, niches, artificially made caves, basins, channels and rock-cut steps support the theory that this site functioned also as a sanctuary (Ovtcharov 2005; www.perperikon.bg).

Kabyle
Kabyle, a Thracian settlement situated 70km from the coast, was established by Philip II as a Macedonian outpost; later it served as a Thracian royal residence until it was conquered by the Romans in the 1st Ct BC. Since it was never built over by a mod. city, it is an ideal site for excavations. Earlier research has revealed a Thracian mountain sanctuary and a Thracian city with town houses modelled after contemporary Gr standards (Archibald 1999, 441–44). In 2003, Bulgarian archaeologists excavated a building from the Hel period (sector V). The building lies below the foundations of a L antique horreum. It was built in the 3rd quarter of the 4th Ct BC. After destruction by fire at the end of the 4th Ct BC, the building was reconstructed only to be demolished finally around the M3rd Ct BC. Attic pottery and amphorae from Chios, Herakleia, Thasos, Kos and Rhodes were found, as well as coins of Alexander the Great, Seuthes III, Antiochos II Theos and Mesembria (L. Getov, K. Rabadzhiev, I. Lozanov and S. Bakardzhiev *Fasti-online*). In 2007, a joint Australian-American-Bulgarian research team directed by S. Ross and A. Sobotkova began investigations at the site with the aim of determining the level of Gr and Rom impact on the indigenous population (see www.einaudi.cornell.edu/arcs/ARCSNEWSLETTER2007.pdf) and a systematic survey was conducted in the area around the settlement (*AOR* [2007]; [2008], 420–27).

ROMANIA

During the period of reporting the number of excavations has increased considerably, partly because of rescue excavations. Romanian field archaeology has become the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture in consultation with the National Commission for Archaeology which consists mainly of museum employees. Since 2000 the reorganization of archaeological research in Romania has led to direct political involvement in its activity.

Publications
Although generally delayed, archaeological academic periodicals have continued to appear and even more new periodicals have entered the international academic circuit. From the IAB, the periodicals *Dacia. Nouvelle Serie*, *Studii şi cercetări de istorie veche şi arheologie* (*SCIVA*), *Thraco-Dacica*, *Studii şi cercetări numismatice* (*SCN*) and *Materiale şi cercetări arheologice* (*MCA*) contain numerous contributions on Dobrudjan antiquity. Brief reports on rescue or research excavations have been published in *Cronica cercetărilor*

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arheologice din România (*CCA*), edited by the Ministry of Culture and easily accessible on the internet (http://archweb.cimec.ro/scripts/ARH/ Cronica/selen.asp). *Cronica* is an internet database containing more than 2,000 archaeological reports on excavations undertaken between 1983 and 2006 at 703 archaeological sites in Romania, accompanied by illustrations and maps. Most of the contributions are in Romanian, but about a quarter of the reports have abstracts in English or French. The periodicals of the museums in Tulcea and Constanța, *Peuce* and *Pontica*, are especially important for the area under discussion. *Pontica* has recently been posted on the internet as well.

To a large extent Romanian archaeology has remained an auxiliary science to historical research. An overall synthesis for the period under discussion is missing, but 2 exhaustive studies stand out. One is the study of M. Oppermann (2004) about the W Pontic colonies and the indigenous world before the Rom conquest (7th–1st Ct BC), the other consists of the first 2 volumes of *Istoria Românilor* (2001), a collective study edited by the Romanian Academy (reviewed by A. Niculescu in *Dacia* [2004–2005]). Other studies are concerned with shorter periods, for example the 7th–4th Ct BC (Buzoianu 2001).

Papers on the founding, the organization and relations of the W Pontic Gr cities have increased in number (e.g., Avram 1996b; Nawotka 1997; Avram 1999a; Ruscu 2002; Avram, Hind and Tsetskhladze 2004; Ivantchik 2005; Petropoulos 2005). The same can be said about the later periods; there are a number of essays of historical synthesis (Zahariade 2006). Numerous studies focus on broader themes concerning the territory of Dobrudja, such as economic exchanges between the Greeks and the local population from the hinterland in the 7th–3rd Ct BC (Banari 2003), rural life in the 1st–4th Ct AD (Baumann 1995a; Bărbulescu 2001), trade in the 1st–3rd Ct AD (Bounegru 2002), fortifications from the same period (Zahariade and Gudea 1997), LRom cities in the 4th–6th Ct AD (Sâmpetru 1994) and E Christianity (Lungu 2000a).

Only a few studies are concerned with archaeological themes exclusively, such as sculpture of the Rom period (Covacef 2002), Rom funerary stelae (Conrad 2004) or depictions of the Thracian rider (Oppermann 2006). Another category of studies is anthologies regarding the archaeology of the W Pontic colonies (Alexandrescu 1999; Avram and Babeş 2000) or N Dobrudja (Simion 2003). V. Cojocaru has published an epigraphical studiy of names in the W Pontic region (2004) and, in the field of numismatics, numerous publications concern the production and circulation of coins (e.g., Preda 1998; Vertan 2002; Poenaru Bordea 2004) and several catalogues have been published (*SNG* BM IX.1; SNG Stancomb).

Conferences

Although having little international impact, the number of conferences has multiplied, and some of them are held annually. The *Pontica* meetings organized by MINAC held at the beginning of October unite Romanian specialists and lately also more and more archaeologists from abroad. Another annual meeting is the session for archaeological reports, organized by the Ministry of Culture in various places in Romania. A number of meetings have addressed specific subjects; thus numismatics is often discussed in the symposia organized by IAB at Chişinău in the Republic of Moldavia; the Museum of Tulcea has been involved in organizing colloquia on funerary archaeology; a colloquium on ethnicity and cultural exchanges was held 2005 in Iaşi, and another regarding the local production of ceramics in the W Pontic Gr colonies took place in Bucharest in 2004.

Kallatis (Mangalia)

Kallatis is situated on the coast 10km N of the Bulgarian border. Since the city is located under the mod. city of Mangalia, only small-scale rescue excavations can be carried out. Even though the literary and epigraphical sources seem to agree on a foundation date towards the end of the 6th Ct BC, the archaeological discoveries made so far only provide evidence of a later date at the beginning of the 4th Ct BC. Building elements pertaining to cult buildings of Hel date have been unearthed (Pâslaru and Colesniuc 2004–2005b, 413–18). Rescue excavations have taken place in the Hel and Rom necropoleis (Pâslaru and Colesniuc 2004–2005a; Radu 2007). More than 100 tombs from the Hel necropolis of Kallatis have been published, the oldest of which date to the 3rd quarter of the 4th Ct BC (Avram 2007, 243). In 2000, new excavations were initiated in the Rom-Byz necropolis of Kallatis. The 168 tombs found so far are published by M. Ionescu, N. Alexandru and R. Constantin (2002–2003).

A new corpus of Gr and Rom inscriptions from Kallatis (*ISM* III) has been published by A. Avram (1999), who has published extensively on several other subjects regarding the city (Avram 2007). A discussion on the topography is provided in Alexandru *et al*. (2004–2005); on the water supply (Papuc 2007). Avram has also written a monograph on the relationship between Rome and Kallatis and the foedus signed by the 2 cities just before 100 BC (Avram 1999a). A few studies on ceramics (Buzoianu and Bărbulescu 2004–2005) and amphora stamps have been published.

Albeşti

Excavations have taken place at Albeşti, located in the W periphery of the territory of Kallatis (Rădulescu *et al*. 2002). It is a fortified settlement site with several large house complexes. Its centre is constituted of a rectangular fortification of ca. 40m x 40m, extended later to 45m x 45m, with a corner tower of 9m x 9m. Founded in the first half of the 4th Ct BC, the fortification has 3 main phases: the first 2 phases date to the 4th Ct BC; the 3rd phase, representing an extension of the fortified area to the S, dates to the 3rd Ct BC. The structures inside the fortified area date to the same centuries.

There are 2 periods of intense activity: the first one dating to the end of the 4th Ct and E3rd Ct BC, and the 2nd one dating to the 2nd half of the 3rd Ct BC. The inhabitants seem to have been of mixed ethnic origin (Buzoianu, Bărbulescu and Chelută-Georgescu 2000–2001; *Fasti-online*: Aşezarea fortificată de la Albeşti – La Cetate). Almost every volume of the periodical *Pontica* contains an article about discoveries from this site. The first monograph is currently in print (due to appear in 2008).

Tropaeum Traiani (Adamclissi)

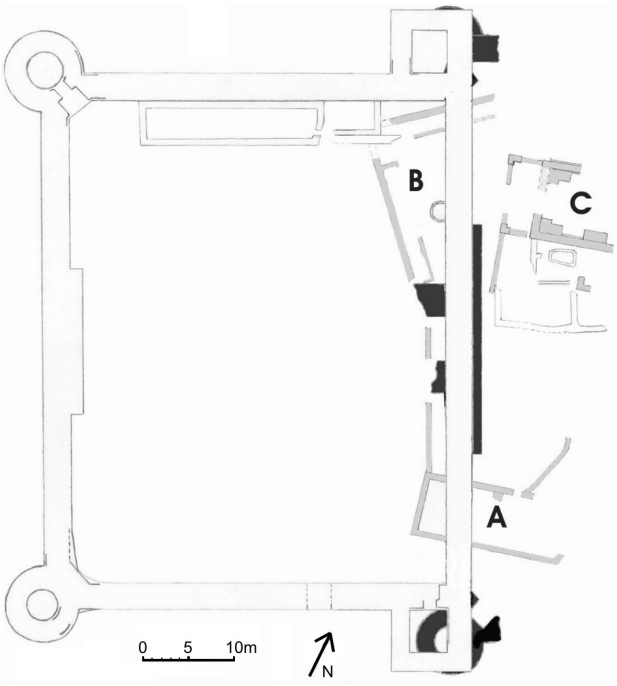
In the territory around Tropaeum Traiani settlements of the Rom and pre-Rom periods have been investigated, for instance a Hel settlement at Şipote (*CCA* [2008]).

Tomis (Constanța)

The anc. city of Tomis is built over by the mod. town of Constanța. Increasing mod. building activities hinder systematic research of the anc. monuments. Numerous discoveries, e.g., of inscriptions, sculpture and ceramics, are published in *Pontica*. Dug-outs from the first half of the 5th Ct BC situated in the Cathedral Park have been unearthed. Among the main archaeological projects are excavations in the Hel (Bucovală 1995–1996), the Rom and LRom necropolis (*CCA* [2007]), the city wall with the main gate and Hel and Rom houses (*CCA* [2007]).

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The extent of anc. Tomis and its chora has been compared to that of Istros to the N and Kallatis in the S, but unlike these, no systematic excavations have been conducted on the settlements in the territory (Buzoianu and Bărbulescu 2007). A quadriburgium (53m x 41.3m) from the 6th Ct AD has been investigated at Ovidiu, 10km N of Tomis (**Fig. 7**). The site lies on the coast and had a harbour. Several discoveries of LAr (Klazomenian transport amphorae) and Hel date indicate earlier occupation. During the 16 archaeological campaigns, the fortifications, a Ch basilica and several LRom houses have been excavated. In 2003, a hoard (named Constanța-Obor, hitherto unpublished) of 6,500 coins and 500 coin fragments was found in a ceramic vessel in a suburban area. The earliest coins date from the time of Licinius, the latest were issues of Valens and Valentinian, and the hoard was probably buried in advance of a Gothic attack in 378 AD (Buzoianu and Bărbulescu 2007, 320).



7. Tomis, Ovidiu: quadriburgium 2003

Istros/Histria (Sinoe)

The archaeological site of Istros was discovered by V. Pârvan in 1914 and has enjoyed a long history of systematic investigations. In contrast to earlier times, archaeological research has recently been concentrated almost exclusively inside the city, and all the historical periods are attested. Since 1990 excavations at the site have been directed by P. Alexandrescu and A. Suceveanu (both IAB) and from 1999 by A. Suceveanu alone. The finds are published in the *Histria* series. Eight volumes of *Histria* have been printed since 1993: Avram 1996 (*Histria* VIII. *Les timbres amphoriques* 1 [Thasos]), Conovici 1998 (*Histria* VIII. *Les timbres amphoriques* 2 [Sinope]), Suceveanu 1999–2000 (*Histria* X. *La céramique romaine des Ier-IIIe siècles ap. J.-C.*), Domaneantu 1999–2000 (*Histria* XI. *Les bols hellénistiques à décor en relief*), Alexandrescu Vianu 2003 (*Histria* IX. *Les statues et les reliefs en pierre*), Alexandrescu 2005 (*Histria* VII. *La zone sacrée d'époque grecque* [fouilles 1915–1989]), Mărgineanu Cârstoiu 2006 (*Histria* XII. *Architecture grecque et romaine*) and Suceveanu 2007 (*Histria* XIII. *La basilique épiscopale*). Of these, Domaneantu 1999–2000 and Suceveanu 1999–2000 are available on-line at http://archweb.cimec.ro/Web-Histria/6bibliografie/bibliografie_eng.htm. Several updates to previous studies have been made.



8. Istros/Histria: Hel marble relief from the sacred area 2002

Regarding the excavations themselves, they have revealed numerous data from Ar until LRom times (**Fig. 8**). In the sacred area the aim was to find the S and W limits. To the SE of the Aphrodite temple a drop in the bedrock about 14m *l*., 7m *w*. and 3m *d*. was uncovered, on the bottom of which were 2 massive parallel walls dated to the 4th Ct BC (**Fig. 9**). The purpose of the structure is still unclear, but its location close to the temple indicates a relation between them. A new, possibly Ar sanctuary was discovered recently in the SE corner of the sacred area (*CCA* [2007]), reinforcing the idea of one large central sanctuary in this part of the city. Another goal concerning the Ar period has been to trace the city wall on the W side of the city (*CCA* [1995]). A Hel sanctuary of Kybele has been hypothesized in sector X on the so-called plateau (*CCA* [2006]). In 1994, A. Suceveanu and M.V. Angelescu reported the find of a Hel marble frieze from the end of the 2nd Ct BC depicting on its sides Helios and in the centre Apollo, Hephaistos, Poseidon, Eros, Aphrodite, Athena, Zeus, Hermes and, probably, Hera. It was found in a foundation ditch of a basilica restoration in the S part of the large square in 1994.



9. Istros/Histria: sacred area 2004

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In the excavations from 1990–1997 in the villae quarters of Histria, normally referred to as the domus sector, a 4th villa of the 6th Ct AD was explored (Bounegru 2000–2001). The campaigns of 1996–1998 by a team of German archaeologists allowed a number of preliminary observations to be made on the topography of the anc. town. These included the location of the anc. harbour (Höckmann *et al*. 1998), the Rom defence system in the time of Hadrian, the enlargement of the defence wall towards the N, the extension of the Ar town in an E direction, the sacred zone including a Temple of Zeus, the so-called Temple A and the propylon (all functioning in Ar times), as well as the habitation area on the acropolis in this period. On the plateau, traces of urbanization were evident already from the 7th Ct BC, all supporting the theory that rational planning of the urban space was employed here already in Ar times (Alexandrescu 2000–2001, 198). In 2000, investigations began in the area outside the walls of the L city with the purpose of studying the ERom city – and possibly the Hel city. The 2000–2003 investigations have brought to light 3 buildings and a number of structures, most of them dated before 238 AD. During the 2004 campaign the team excavated part of an Ar building that was named casa no. 4, and a pit containing Ar pottery N of this building (http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/web-histria/2cercetare/cercetarea_eng.htm).

In 2002, after 21 seasons, excavations in the sector of the episcopal basilica of the 6th Ct AD ended (*Histria* XIII). Recently, excavations resumed at 3 other basilicas connected to the LRom settlement (*SCIVA* 54–56 [2003–2005]).

Although the excavations in the territory are scarce, the number of publications is considerable. They include papers published about previous research (Domăneanțu 1993; Suceveanu 1998; Teleagă and Zirra 2003) and essays on the understanding of Histrian territory from a broader perspective (Avram 1996; 2001).

Orgame/Argamum (Jurilovka)

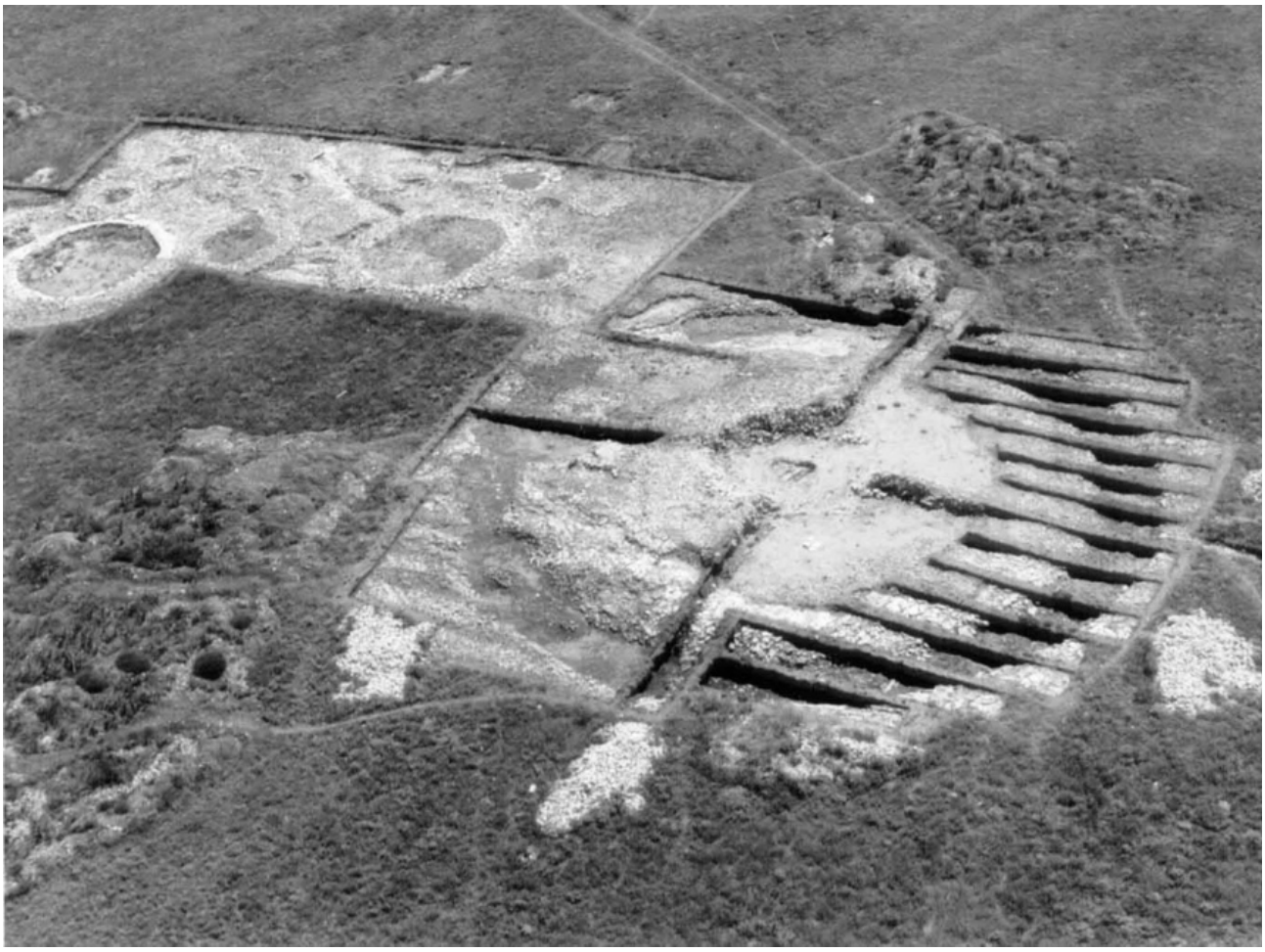
The settlement with its large necropolis is located on Cape Dolojman (**Fig. 10**). The site has been under excavation since the M1920s. In the earlier period of investigations it was foremost the city's LRom and Byz structures that were the focus (see overview of research history at http://www.archaeology. ro/argamum_istoric.htm). Three basilicas have been found inside the LRom fortification, which protected a settled area of 2.5ha. Another basilica, basilica IV, was excavated outside the fortifications at the W border of the Gr necropolis.

During the last 15 years, the main archaeological objectives have been the necropolis of the Gr period, the Gr living quaters, the city wall as well as the LRom settlement. A tumulus, found in 1995, dating to around the M7th Ct BC is important evidence for the early settlement (TA 95) (**Fig. 11**). Compared with the average tumuli of the site's extended tumulus necropolis, this tumulus is monumental, having a *di*. of 42m (tomb of ktistes?). A ditch for offerings, in which ancestor or hero worship continued to take place until 200 BC, was dug around the tumulus (Lungu 2000c; Lungu 2000–2001b; Lungu 2007).



10. Orgame/Argamum: aerial view 1999

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11. Orgame/Argamum: tumulus (TA 95) found in 1995 and dated to around the M7th Ct BC

Milesian pottery from the 3rd quarter of the 7th Ct BC and Middle Wild Goat I (Mănucu Adameşteanu 2000) found in other parts of the city support a foundation date towards the M7th Ct BC, the same as Istros. Ar, Cl and Hel houses were uncovered in the 1980s and published in 1999 (Lungu 1999a). The Ar ones of humble dimensions (ca. 3.5m x 2.5m) are similar to those from the Histrian plateau. Recently, the Gr fortification, built probably in the 5th Ct BC, has been excavated on the S slope of the promontory (Mănucu Adameşteanu 2005) (**Fig. 12**).

The necropolis, covering 120ha, has been excavated since 1988 under the direction of V. Lungu. Approximately 100 cremation tombs have been uncovered, most of them dating to the 4th and 3rd Cts BC (Lungu 1999a). A funerary stele from the Hel period, dedicated to Apollonis, wife of Apollodoros, was found in another tumulus (TB 95) in 1995 (Lungu 2004c). Due to the large number of anc. remains found in the necropolis area, it has been protected by national law since 1995, when it was made an archaeological preserve.

In 2005 the publication series *Orgame* was launched, with the first volume on the excavation notes of M. Coja's, who reopened the excavations in the 1960 (Mănucu Adameşteanu 2005). The volume appeared 7 years post-mortem. Another volume in the same series has published the papers from an international colloquium organized on the occasion of the celebration of 40 years of excavations at Orgame.

Halmyris (Murighiol)

At Murighiol, a site located in the Danube delta, systematic excavations led by M. Zahariade have been conducted inside the city. The main goal has been the study of the Bishopric basilica and the buildings around it. Inside the crypt 2 skeletons were discovered, perhaps belonging to 2 Ch martyrs (*Il Mar Nero* [2006]). Other excavations have been undertaken in the area of the LRom city wall, where a tower has been almost entirely excavated. Pottery from this site has been published by A. Opaiț (2004).



12. Orgame/Argamum: Cl wall 2004

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UKRAINE

Southwestern Ukraine

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, a large part of the classical archaeological sites of former S Russia, foremost the Crimea and the Bug, Dnieper and Dniester regions, came under Ukrainian jurisdiction. A very useful homepage, with short biographies and bibliographies of Ukrainian Black Sea scholars, can be found at http://www.fridmanbooks.netfirms.com/author_ancient/antiq.htm.

Museums
At the Kerch Museum a major renovation was initiated in 2000 with the help of the Demeter Foundation. In 2003 the A.G. Leventis Foundation completed the architectural renovation and the museological refurbishment of the Archaeological Museum of Odessa. This was preceded by the publication of a catalogue of around 200 of the collection's finest Cypriot and other artefacts (Karageorghis and Vanchugov 2001). The Odessa Virtual Museum of Numismatics (http://www.museum.com.ua/), in Ukrainian and English, offers a useful introduction to the museum as well as to the coinage of the anc. cities of S Ukraine.

Leuke? (Island of Zmeinyj)
In 1988 the Odessa Archaeological Museum initiated fieldwork on land and under water at the Island of Zmeinyj located E of the Danube delta. The island has for a long time been identified as Achilles' sacred island of Leuke. The fieldwork, which is ongoing, is directed by S.B. Ochotnikov and A.S. Ostroverchov. The finds from the investigations have been summarized in a short monograph, *Svjatiliščе Achilla na ostrove Levke* (Ochotnikov and Ostroverchov 1993). Of great interest are the numerous finds of lead and stone elements pertaining to anc. anchors. No less than 9 stone anchors, 35 lead rods and 6 lead fastenings have been found, spanning the period from the LArc or ECl period until the Rom period (Ochotnikov and Ostroverchov 2002).

Tyras (Bel'gorod-Dnestrovskij)
Between the 2 major poleis of the NW Pontic region, Istros and Olbia, are the 2 smaller cities of Tyras and Nikonion. The 2 sites are situated on opposite banks of the Dniester. Most parts of the city of Tyras are lost, either to nature (being under water) or to culture, because part of the anc. city has been covered by either the Med fortress of Akkerman or by the mod. city of Bel'gorod-Dnestrovskij. In 1996, T.L. Samojlova took over the direction of the excavations from I.B. Klejman, collaborating with the Romanian Institute of Thracology and Brail Museum. In 2002 the collaborators published a monograph on their investigations (Kožokaru *et al*. 2002). Most impressive are the remains of the city's fortification wall. It was first constructed in the L5th–E4th Ct BC, and through the Hel and Rom periods it was rebuilt and enlarged several times. A recent find of great interest is the fragment of an Attic black-glossed vessel dating to the L5th Ct BC with the graffito [Achil]*lei Sky*[thias] confirming the title of Achilles, Lord over Scythia (Cojocaru 2002).

Tyras' chora, on the right bank of the Dniester, extends between the village of Udobnoe 30km NW of the city to the village of Primorskoe 35km to the S. In this region approximately 25 settlements have been found. The richest settlements seem to be located in the immediate vicinity of Tyras itself, especially around the village of Šabo. S.B. Ochotnikov has recently published an overview of the settlement systems on both banks of the lower Dniester (Ochotnikov 2006).

Nikonion (Roksolany)
Nikonion is among the least known of the anc. cities on the Pontic shore. Systematic investigations started as late as 1957. Currently, excavations are directed by N.M. Sekerskaja of Odessa Archaeological Museum (since 1995) in collaboration with archaeologists from the Polish University of Toruń. A comprehensive collection of articles published in 1997 as *Nikonij i antičnyj mir Severnogo Pričernomor'ja* (Ochotnikov *et al*. 1997) celebrated the 40th anniversary of the archaeological excavation of the site, as did a small booklet edited by M. Mielczarek, S.B. Ochotnikov and N.V. Sekunda published the same year (1997).

Košary
Archaeological investigations have also been taking place in the stretch of land in the Gulf of Odessa between the 2 cities mentioned above and Olbia. Most important are the investigations at the large site of Košary located on a promontory on the right bank of the Tiligul' estuary. The excavation is directed by E.I. Diamant, E.A. Levina and E.F. Redina of the Archaeological Museum in Odessa. Recently, the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland, has joined the investigations (Papuci-Władyka, Chochorowski and Redina 2004). The site itself is around 10ha in size. It was defended by a wall to the W (trench III) and a rampart running NE–SW (trench VII). Outside the fortification is a 'suburb' with individual farms (trench VI). Excavations carried out between 1999 and 2004 revealed remains of the defensive wall. Apart from the extended necropolis, a large ash hill, *zolnik*, ca. 20m x 30m with a preserved maximum *h*. of ca. 2.5m, is currently (since 1998) being excavated. This is considered a cult place by the excavators. Pit houses constitute the majority of the buildings at the site. The settlement was short-lived from the beginning of the 4th until the first half of the 3rd Ct BC. There are annual reports in *AVU*. An overview of the Gr amphorae found at the site can be found in Papuci-Władyka and Kokorzhitskaia 2004. There are several articles on the site in the proceedings of the *Pontika* conference held in 2006 in Cracow (Papuci-Władyka 2008).

Island of Berezan'
Scholars from the Institute of Archaeology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the State Hermitage Museum in St Petersburg have investigated the Island of Berezan' in the estuary of the Dniepr and the Bug rivers intensively during the last 15 years. The project is currently led by V.V. Krutilov and D.E. Čistov. Much new literature has appeared and the last decade, especially, has witnessed a growth in non-Russian publications, the most prominent of which is S.L. Solovyov's 1999 monograph (Solovyov 1999; see also Ksenofontov 2007 for the latest account). From June until September 2005, the State Hermitage Museum in St Petersburg held an exhibition devoted to the 120th anniversary of the archaeological exploration of the island. A catalogue and the release of the first volume of a planned series of 5 volumes devoted to the Berezan' material accompanied the exhibition (Solov'ev 2005a; 2005b).

The most significant fieldwork on the island has been the excavation of a temenos situated at the W boundary of the Ar settlement on the N part of the island, approximately 100m inland from the W coast (Nazarov 1997). The excavations conducted there from 1996 to 1999 under the direction of the late V.V. Nazarov revealed a small ante-temple measuring 5.72m x 4.25m and an accompanying alter surrounded by a temenos wall with 2 phases (Nazarov 1998; 1999a; 1999b; 2001b; 2007). The temple was constructed on top of previous dug-out structures from which the latest material can be dated

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